

## APPROXIMATING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR A FARM NETWORK USING READILY AVAILABLE DATA

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# 1 Introduction

#### **IP-SUISSE**

- Swiss farming association IP-SUISSE (20,000 Members (out of 50,000 Swiss Farmers; 40%))
- 10,000 Members produce for the IP-SUISSE Label
- Label producers must satisfy additional standards, e.g. ones that promote biodiversity
- If the additional standards are met, farmers receive higher prices for their products

# 1 Introduction

#### Current project (IP-Suisse/ Agroscope)

- Extension of Label standards with climate-change mitigation measures (e.g., solar panels, heat recovery, biogas, covering of slurry pit, etc.)
- ✓ Aim of this collaboration: 10% reduction in GHG emissions for IP-SUISSE Label producers in 2022 compared to 2016
- $\Rightarrow$  Requires estimate of total GHG emissions of all IP-SUISSE Label farms in 2016.

<u>Problem</u>: Full LCA based on SALCA/SimaPro too time-consuming <u>Solution</u>: Apply simple method to approximate GHG emissions at farm level (using readily available input data at farm level)

## 2 Materials and Methods

### Data

- (1) Computed global warming potential (GWP) for 33 IP-Suisse pilot farms (covering typical production systems in Switzerland) using SALCA/ SimaPro
- (2) Farm Structure Survey: Land area/ Livestock numbers
- → Preselection of relevant variables taking into account the main drivers for methane CH<sub>4</sub>, fossil carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, nitrous oxides N<sub>2</sub>O.

Land	Livestock
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	Total livestock [LU]
Open arable land (OA)	Total cattle [LU]
Permanent grassland	Pigs [LU]
Biodiversity-promotion areas	Poultry [LU]

## 2 Materials and Methods

After eliminating insignificant variables by stepwise model selection using AIC, the following approach was discovered:

**Model**: Quadratic polynomial regression (POLMOD) y = a +  $\beta_1^* x_1 + \beta_2^* (x_1)^2 + \beta_3^* x_2 + \beta_4^* (x_2)^2$ 

**Explaining variables** 

 $x_1$  = Livestock density (TLD) [LU/ha UAA]

 $x_2$  = Proportion of open arable land (POA) []

Target (dependent) variable

y: GHG emissions per UAA [t CO2eq /ha]

## 3 Results

# Estimation of coefficients for polynomial regression (POLMOD)

y = 10.56-2.73\**TLD*+1.48\*(*TLD*)<sup>2</sup>-23.61\**POA*+17.91\*(*POA*)<sup>2</sup>

y = GHG emissions per UAA [t CO<sub>2</sub>eq /ha] *TLD*= Livestock density (TLD) [LU/ha UAA] *POA*= Proportion of open arable land (POA) []

The following comments are worth noting:

- (i) Small sample  $\rightarrow$  avoid overfitting  $\rightarrow$  use limited number of explaining variables
- (ii) Model assumptions are well satisfied (e.g. residuals are randomly distributed)
- (iii) Application of robust methods did not improve the results



#### Estimated GHG Emissions [t CO<sub>2</sub>eq] per ha Method: POLMOD



## 3 Results





#### **Relative GHG difference: POLMOD minus SALCA**



Mean = 9%, std. dev. = 30% 16 out of 33 farms *RD*<20%, 4 out of 33 farms *RD*>50%

### Extrapolation to Swiss agricultural sector (2016)

Application of POLMOD to all Swiss farms => total GHG emissions from the Swiss agricultural sector

GHG Emissions CH = 6.93 + - 1.24 million t CO<sub>2</sub>eq

Plausibility check/ Verification by independent source (Bretscher et al., 2020) GHG Emission CH =  $\sim 7.5$  million t CO<sub>2</sub>eq



# 4 Discussion/ Conclusions

- POLMOD allows the computation of GHG emissions at farm level based on two readily available variables
- The POLMOD method is well suited to estimating GHG emissions at farm level (92% of the variance can be explained)
- POLMOD allows extrapolation to all IP-Suisse Label farms or to the entire Swiss agricultural sector
- Percentage deviations from SALCA/Simapro computed GHG estimates may exceed 50% for certain farms
- Small size of sample may be critical
- More independent evaluations (based on larger samples) are required

























# Thank you very much for your attention

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