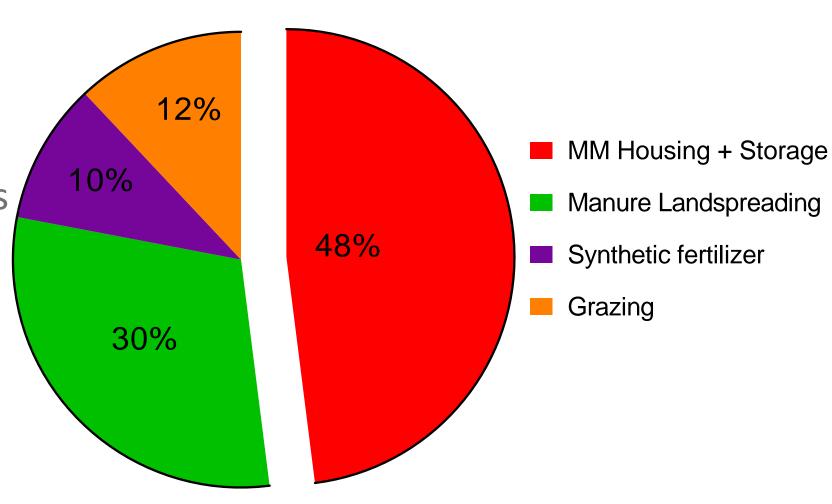
Reducing Gaseous Emissions From Manure by Use of an Oxygen Based Amendment Shaun Connolly* - NUIG & Teagasc



Manure Management

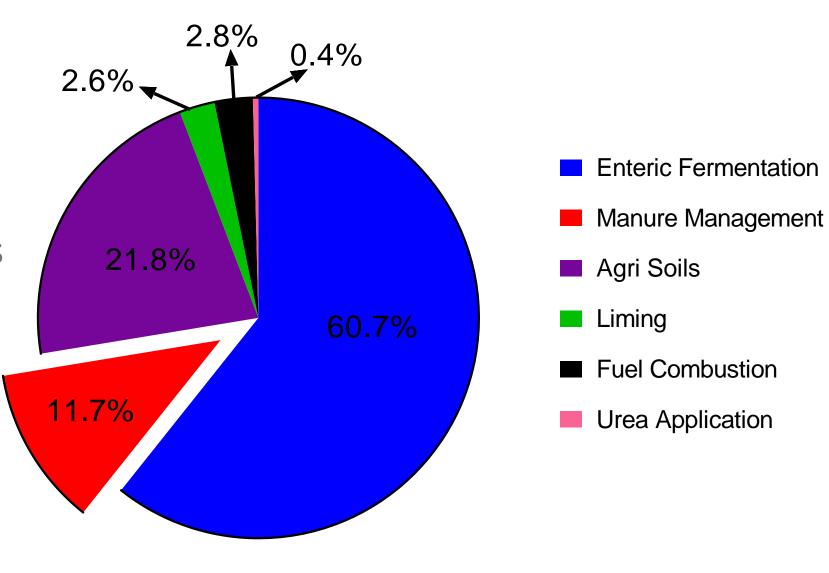
Agriculture - 99% of National NH₃ Emissions



Manure Management

Agriculture - 99% of National NH₃ Emissions

CH₄ – 8-10% Agri GHG Emissions



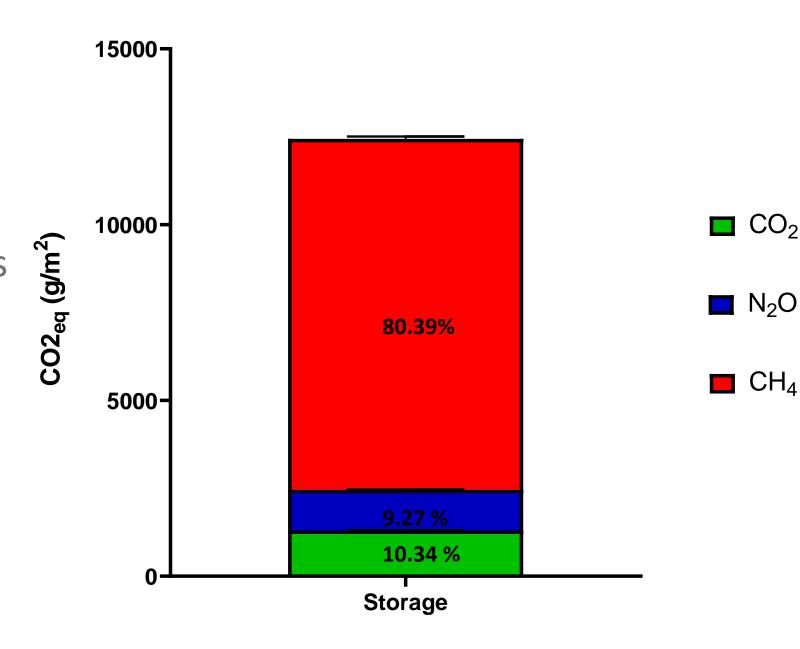
Source: EPA 2021

Manure Management

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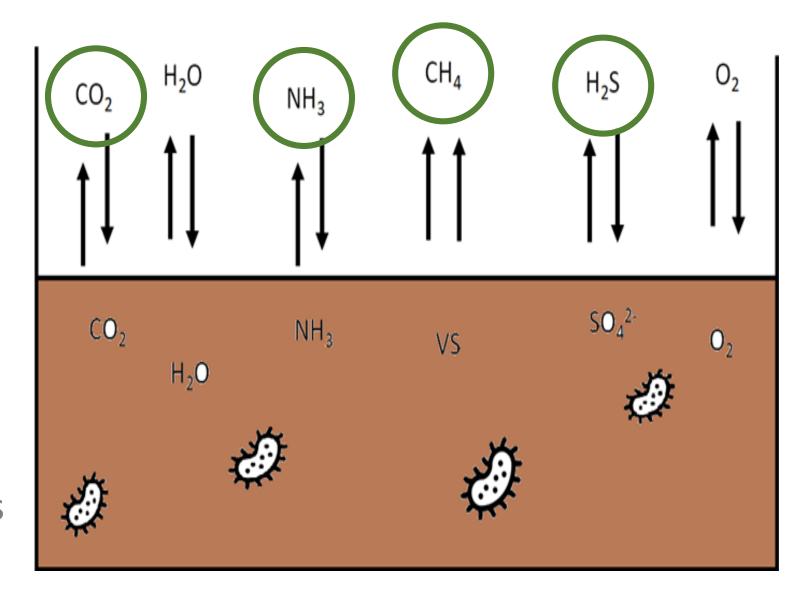
CH₄ primary GHG from storage



Main Gases in MM – CH₄ & NH₃

CO₂, N₂O and H₂S – important also

Microbial and physiochemical processes

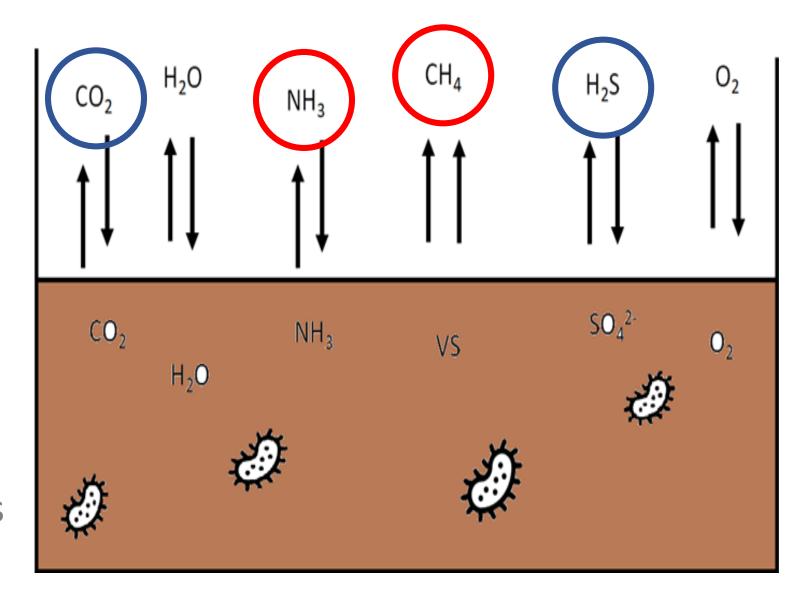


Main Gases in MM – CH₄ & NH₃

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Microbial and physiochemical processes

Acidification - Sulphuric

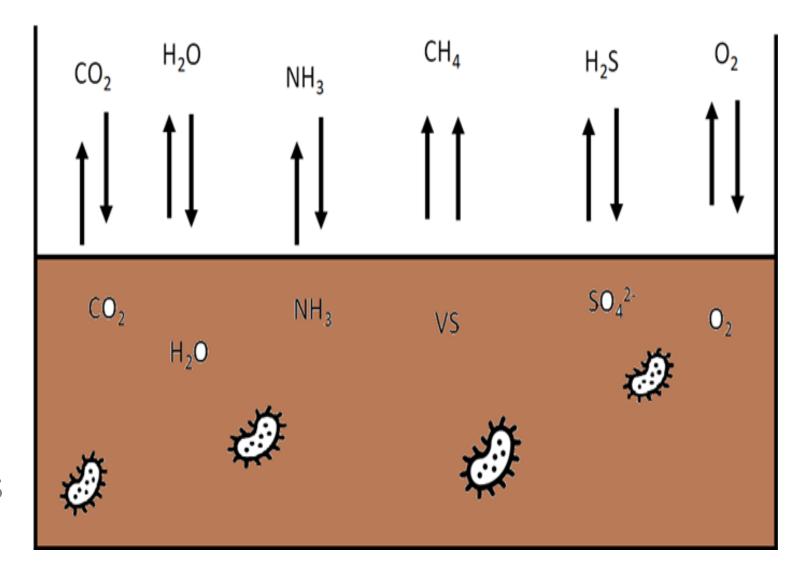


Main Gases in MM – CH₄ & NH₃

CO₂, N₂O and H₂S – important also

Microbial and physiochemical processes

Microbial Based - N Mineralisation

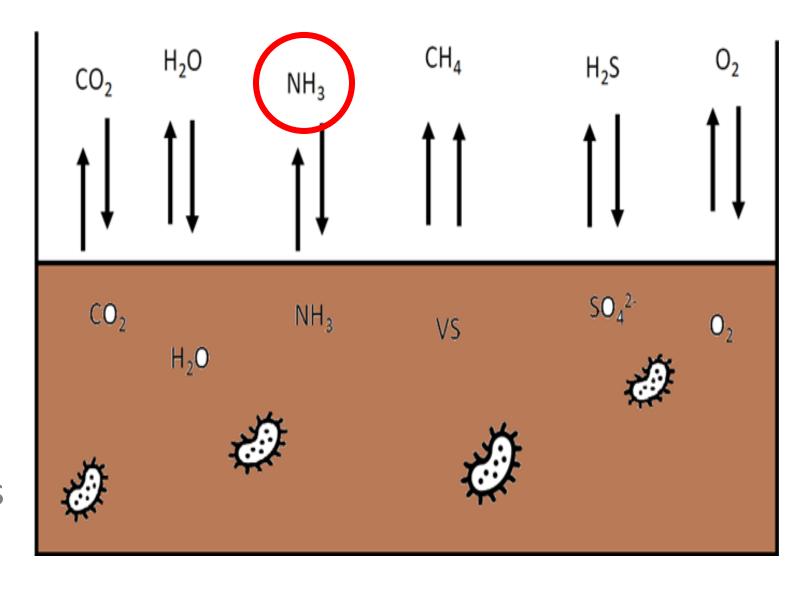


Main Gases in MM – CH₄ & NH₃

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Adsorption Based - Biochar

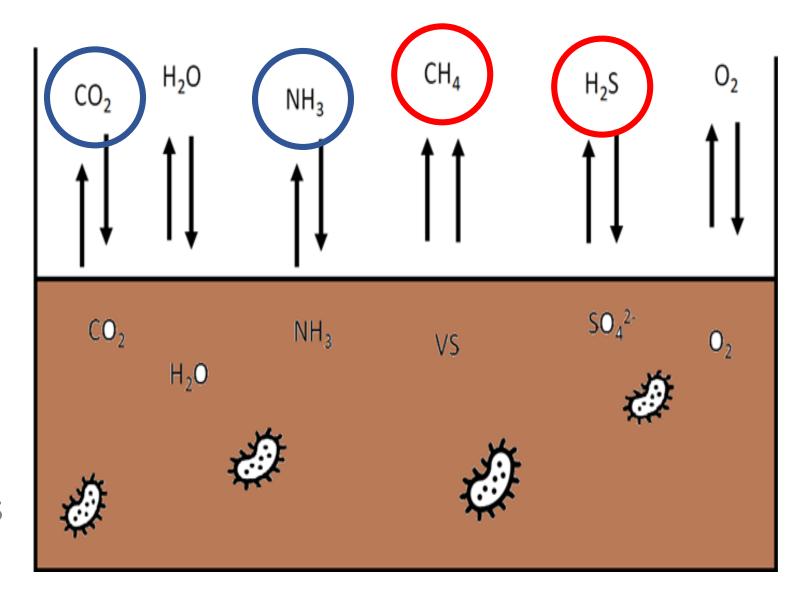


Main Gases in MM – CH₄ & NH₃

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Oxygen Based – Aertion, GebTech

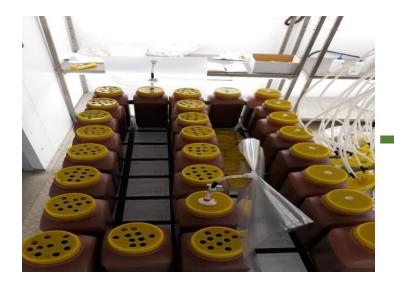


My Work – Teagasc and NUIG

Spreading Trial - 2 Experiments – 5 Variations



1.6 kg - 3 Incubations – 21 Variations



Anaerobic Digestion – 2 Experiments – 6 Variations



20 kg - 2 Incubations — 6 Variations

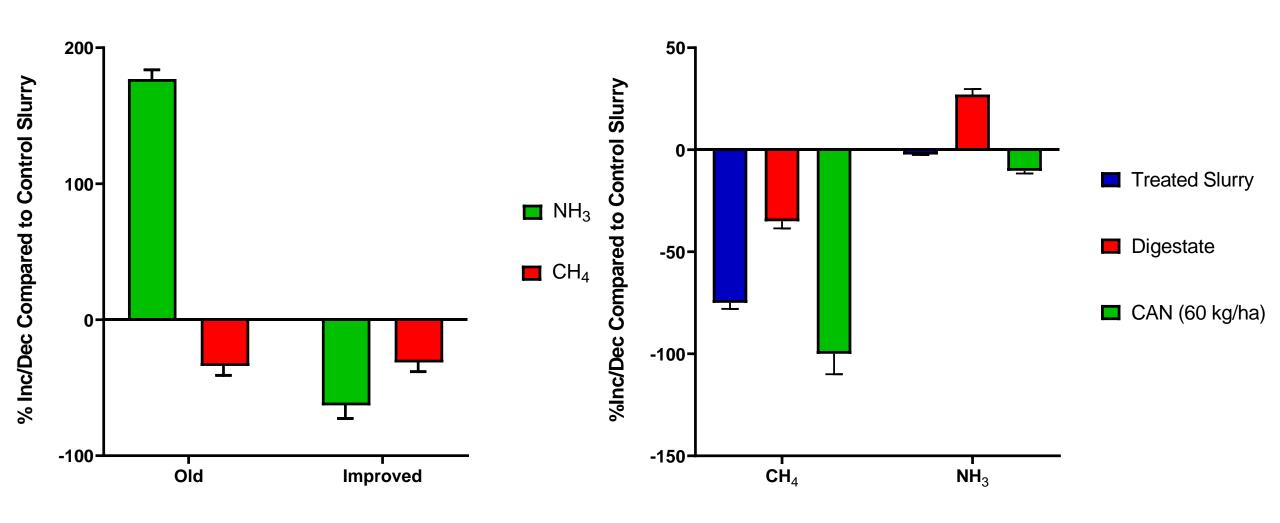


660 L- 1 Incubation – 2 Variations



Storage

Spreading



Take Home Messages

Slurry amendments do work in:

Reducing emissions

Increasing Fertilizer Value

Work to reduce emissions in different ways

Advantages and disadvantages for each amendment

Can be A solution; is not THE solution

