

Klima på grisen

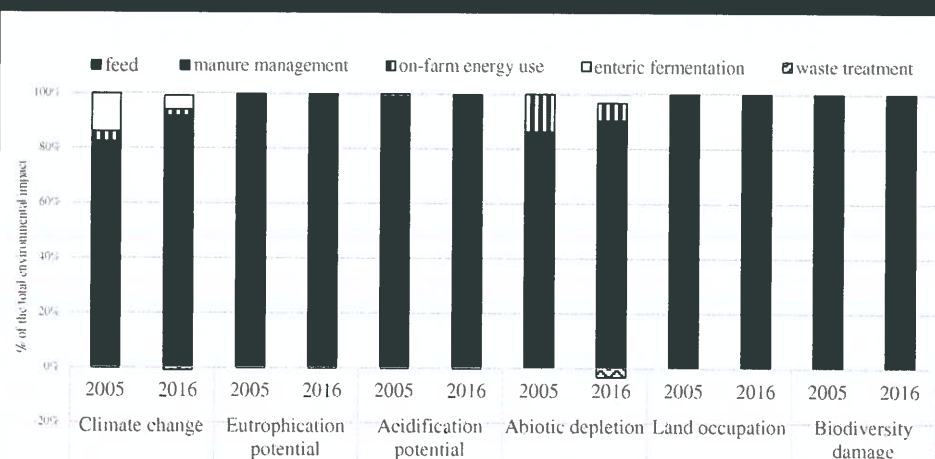
Klimabidrag fra foderproduktion

12. maj 2022

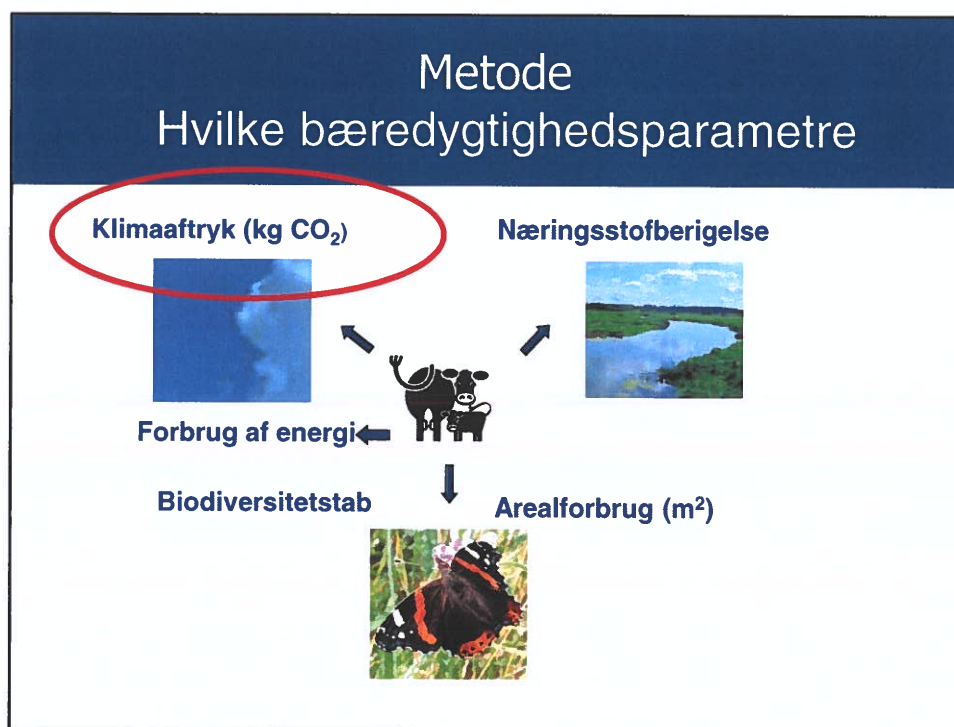
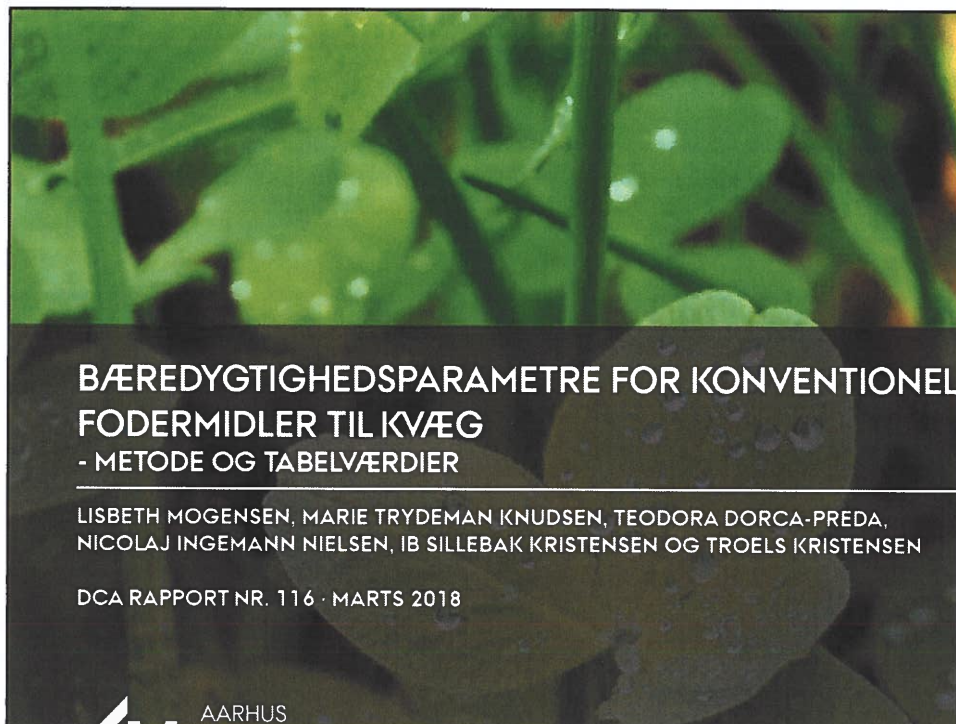
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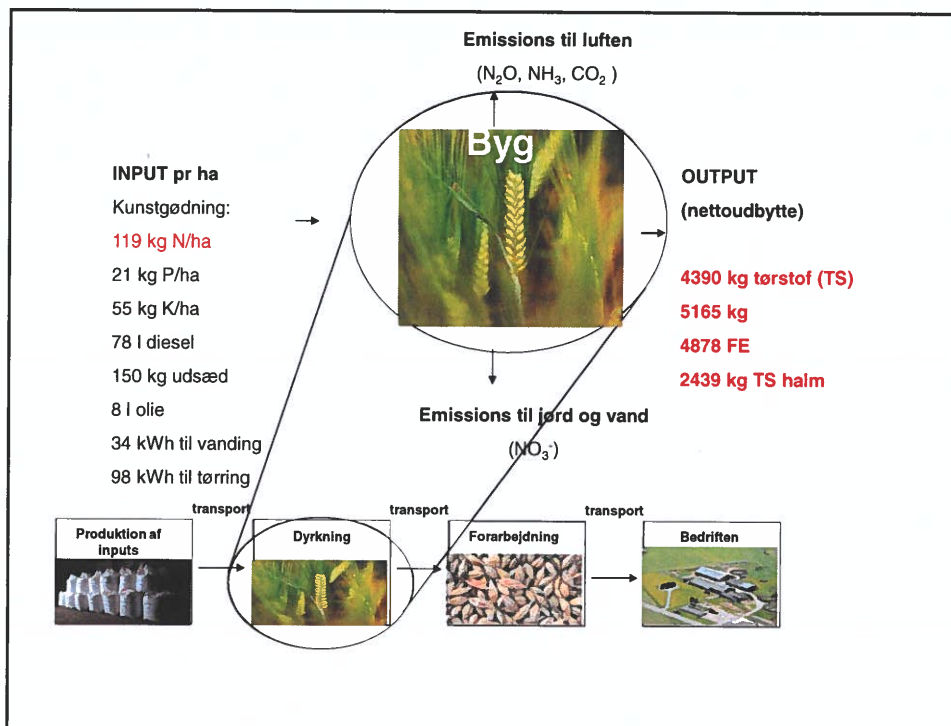
Hotspot in Danish pork production

in 2005 and 2016, % of total impact of primary production

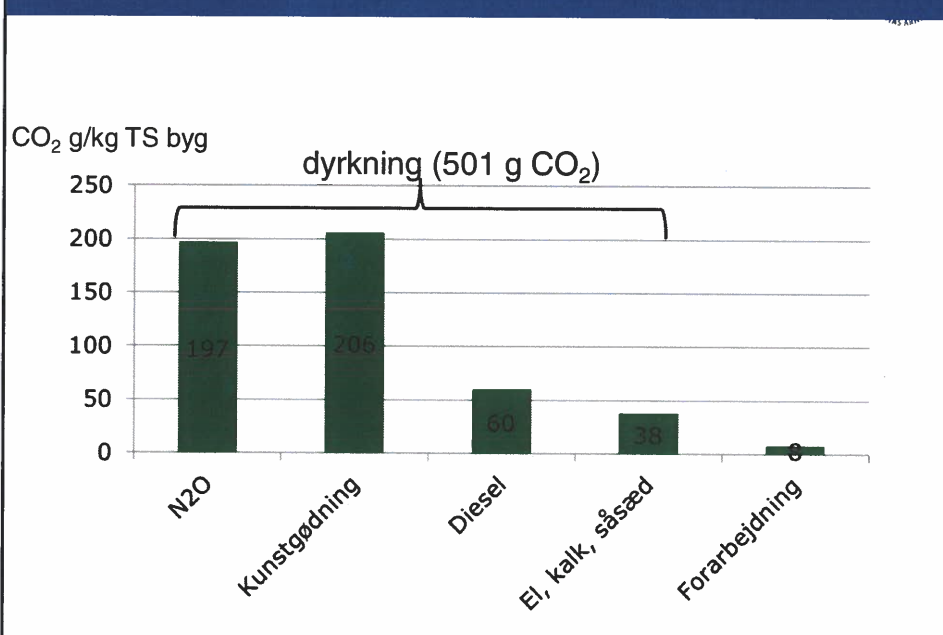


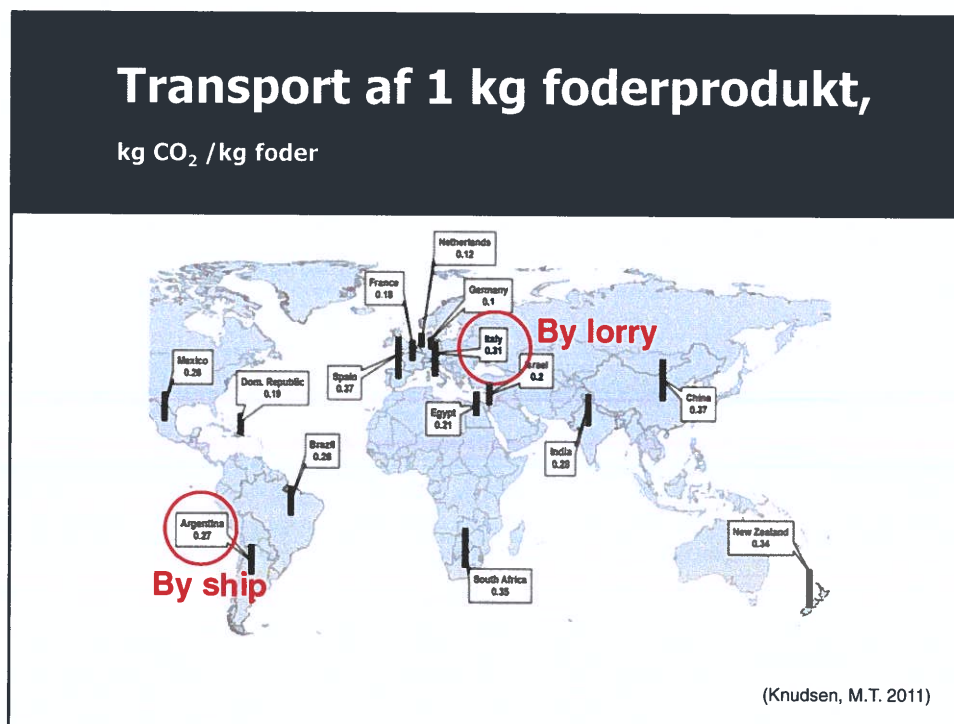
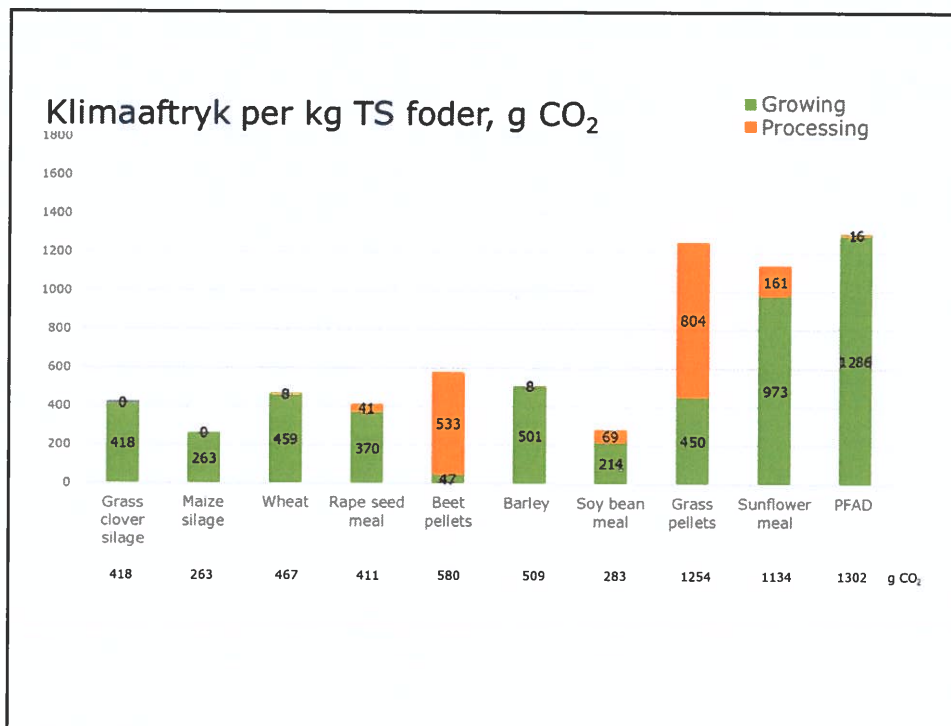
Dorca-Preda et al., 2021

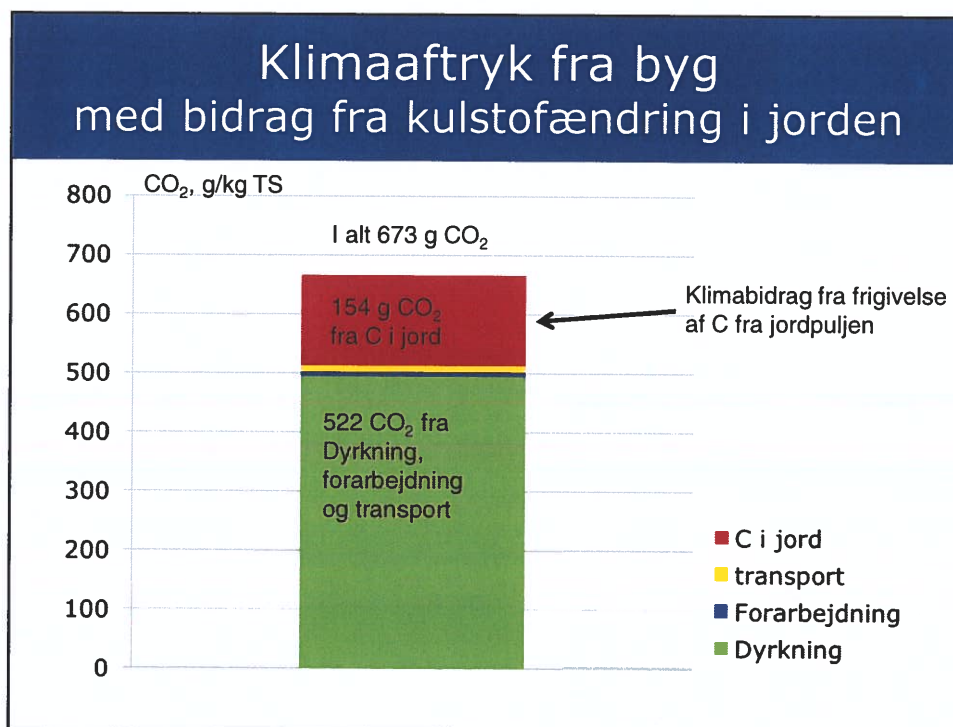
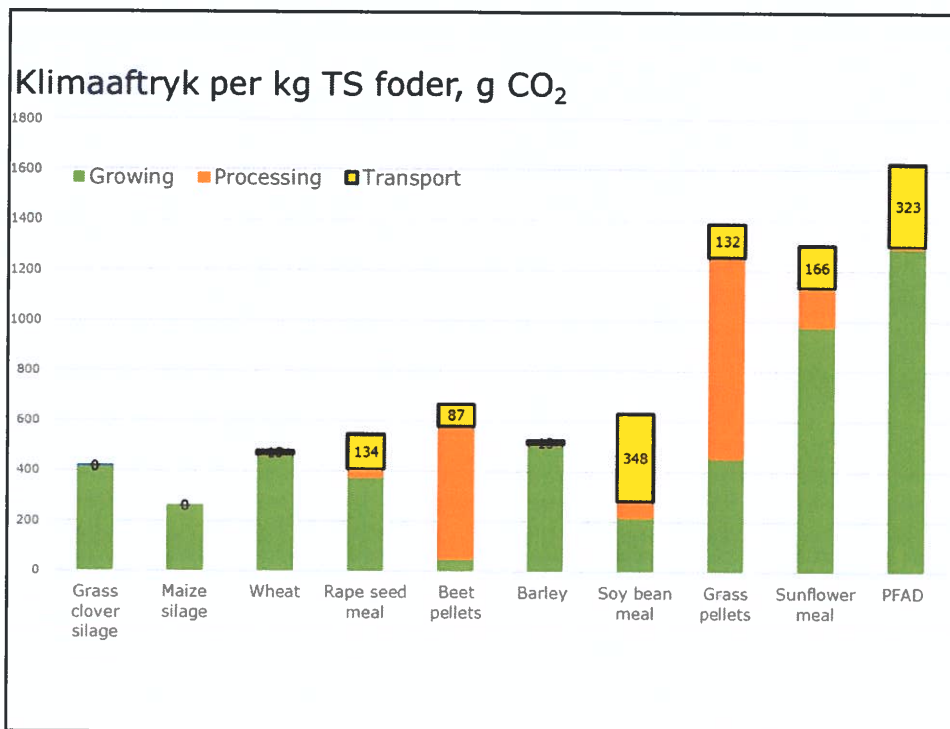




Byg har et klimaaftryk på 522 g CO_2 /kg TS







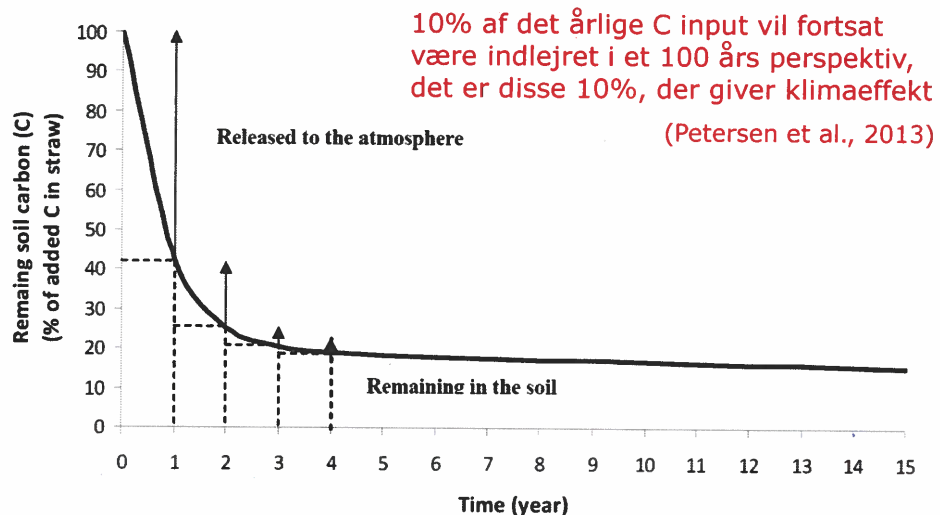
Hvordan indregnes jordens kulstofændringer?



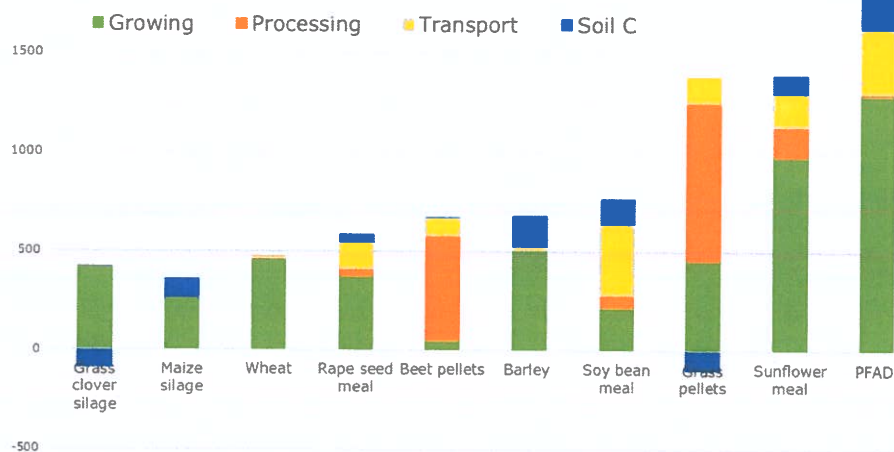
Afhænger af mængden af kulstof fra biomasse eller gødning, der kommer i jorden



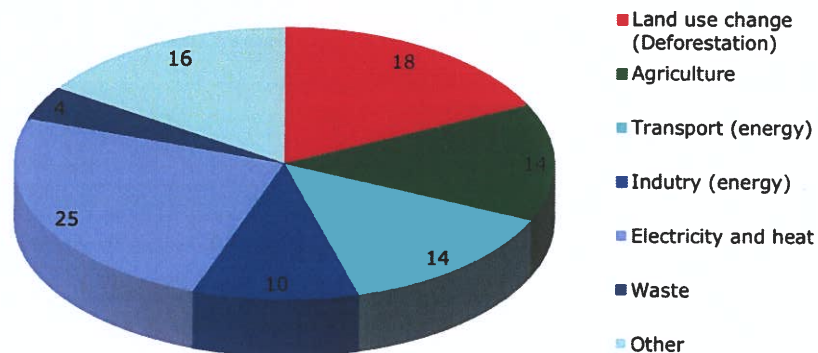
Nedbrydning af biomasse C i jord



Klimaaftryk per kg TS foder, g CO₂



To metoder til at indregne klimabidrag fra LUC (regnskovsrydning) Direkte og indirekte

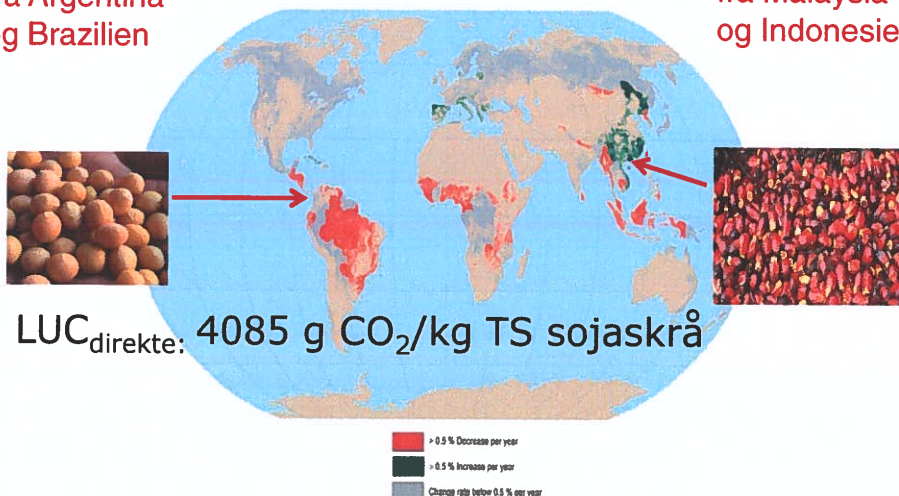


(Baumert et al., 2005. World Resources Institute)

Metode I: LUC_{direkte}

Sojaskrå
fra Argentina
og Brasilien

Palmeoile
fra Malaysia
og Indonesien



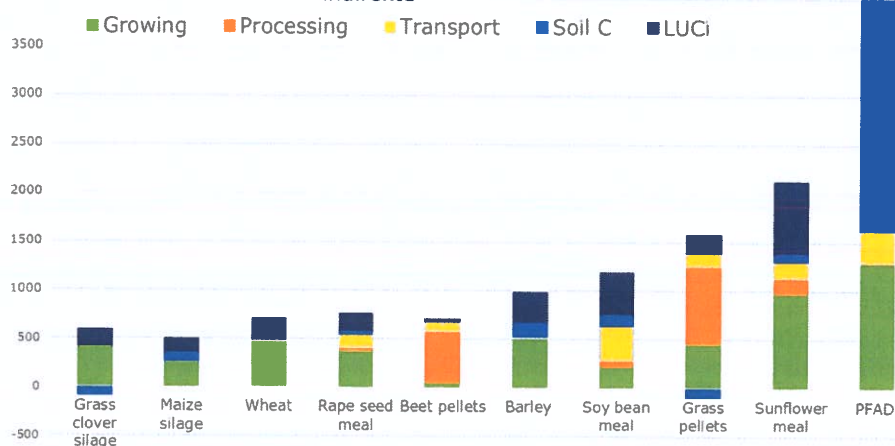
Method II: Indirect LUC

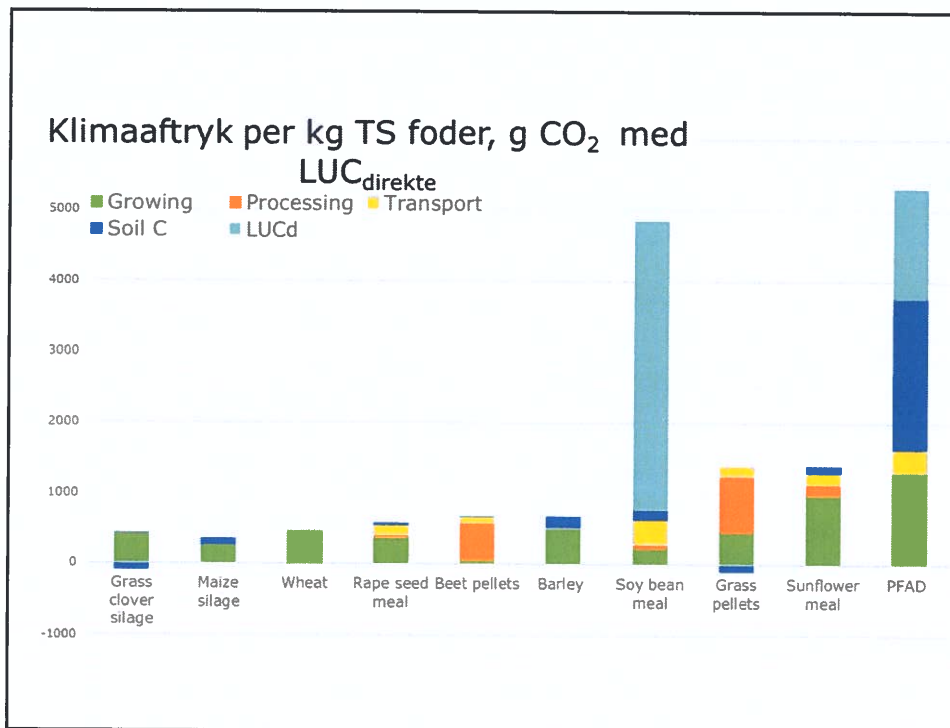
**Indirect effect of
land use change (LUC)
on all feeds:
143 g CO₂/m²**

(Audsley et al., 2009)



**Klimabidrag per kg TS foder,
g CO₂ med LUC_{indirekte}**





Konklusion

- Forskelle i klimaafttryk i forskellige foder databaser
- Vigtigt at angive, hvilke klimabidrag der er medregnet
 - C i jord
 - LUC – indirekte eller direkte
- Allokeringsmetode
- Hvordan bidrag fra husdyrgødning indregnes