Technologies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from livestock waste



Technologies enable the effective reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions during wastewater treatment and livestock manure composting by improving feed composition and utilizing microorganisms.

Background/effect/note

GHG emissions from the process of livestock manure composting and wastewater treatment account for 10~15% of GHG emissions derived from the agricultural sector. The GHG emissions in the process can be effectively reduced by using these technologies.

① Feeding fattening pigs with a low-protein diet supplemented with amino acids reduces GHG emissions from the manure management process by 40% when compared with a conventional diet without affecting rearing performance. - Implementation

② The GHG emissions can be significantly reduced by introducing a carbon fiber reactor to a swine wastewater treatment facility and maintaining an organic matter treatment capacity equivalent to that of the conventional activated sludge treatment method (Fig. 1). - Demonstration

③ During the composting of livestock manure, nitrite accumulation can be eliminated by adding mature compost containing nitrite-oxidizing bacteria to suppress the emission of nitrous oxide as a potent GHG (Fig. 2). - Demonstration



Fig. 1. Differences between the conventional activated sludge method and the carbon fiber reactor (biofilm method) [conceptual diagram]

Technical details:

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https://www.naro.go.jp/publicity_report/press/laboratory/nilgs/0 73580.html [Japanese] ②

https://www.naro.go.jp/english/laboratory/nilgs/pressrelease/CFreactor/index.html [English]

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https://www.naro.go.jp/english/laboratory/niaes/files/fftcmarco_book2019_067.pdf [English] Fig. 2. Effect of mature compost addition on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions [conceptual diagram]

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