

PigGas Report 23 – 160 sow, farrow to finish, conventional and deep litter piggery, Tas. February 2014



Production details

This is a family owned conventional and deep litter piggery, with all stock on one site in naturally ventilated sheds. Lactating sows, boars, finisher pigs and half of the dry sows are housed in conventional flushed sheds. Weaner and grower pigs as well as half of the dry sows are housed in straw-based deep litter sheds. The majority of pigs are sold at a range of pork and bacon weights from approximately 70 kg to 110 kg live weight to local butchers. A small number of light weight porkers are also sold each year at approximately 40 kg live weight.

Feed consumption

No grain is grown on-site. Most of the feedstuffs used in the piggery are purchased, milled and mixed off-site. A small amount of feed used in a few diets is prepared on-site. Total feed consumed is 942 t/yr.

Sales/Tranfers

3,821 pigs/yr are sold with a total dressed weight of 236 t/yr.



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Waste management systems

Manure is flushed or hosed from the conventional sheds directly into two primary anaerobic ponds. Approximately 20% of pond nutrients are exported off-site each year.



Manure reuse systems

Effluent is regularly pumped from the anaerobic ponds to a travelling irrigator onto pasture paddocks which are cut for silage and grazed by cattle. Total property area is 30 hectares. Spent litter from deep litter sheds is stockpiled before exporting off-site.



On-Farm Baseline Emissions

The current on-farm baseline emissions for this piggery total **638 tonnes CO₂-e/yr** with an emissions intensity of **2.71 kg CO₂-e/kg HSCW**.

On-Farm Emissions Reduction Scenario

This piggery has low baseline emissions because a significant proportion of the stock is housed on deep litter, thereby avoiding significant quantities of methane which would otherwise be generated from the pond treatment of effluent.

There is only one option available to further reduce emissions on this piggery. The owners are currently converting conventional dry sow housing to deep litter housing for the remaining 50% of the dry sows.

This scenario (see table below) reduced on-farm emissions **from 638 t/yr to 594 t/yr** and reduced kg CO₂-e/kg HSCW **from 2.71 to 2.52 (7% reduction)**.



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Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Profile (calculated using PigGas)

Emissions	Current Emissions Baseline (kg CO ₂ -e/yr)	Reduction Scenario (kg CO ₂ -e/yr)
Pre-farm		
Grain	235,463	235,463
Milling & delivery	45,209	45,209
Pig freight	0	0
Straw & bedding	2,928	2,928
Total Pre-farm	283,600	283,600
On-farm		
<i>Fuels & energy</i>		
Purchased electricity	8,418	8,418
Fuel – stationary	1,193	1,193
Fuel – transport	6,436	6,436
<i>Enteric CH₄</i>	35,099	35,099
<i>Manure management</i>		
MMS CH ₄	522,600	466,625
MMS – direct N ₂ O	4,119	21,087
MMS – Atmos. deposition N ₂ O	22,553	22,999
<i>Waste applied to soil</i>		
Soil – direct N ₂ O	27,452	23,173
Soil – leaching & runoff N ₂ O	10,243	8,646
<i>Offsets</i>	0	0
Total On-farm	638,115	593,678
Post-farm		
Pig freight	0	0
Meat processing	94,229	94,229
Exported manure	8,838	13,868
Total Post-farm	103,068	108,098
Dressed weight sold - HSCW (kg/yr)	235,573	235,573
Carbon footprint	(kg CO₂-e / kg HSCW)	(kg CO₂-e / kg HSCW)
Pre-farm	1.20	1.20
On-farm	2.71	2.52
Post-farm	0.44	0.46
Total	4.35	4.18



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