



R&D Snapshot

National Agricultural Manure Management Program (NAMMP) Overview – Part 2

Investigators: FSA Consulting, Department of Agriculture & Fisheries QLD, University of Queensland, University of Wollongong, University of WA, QLD University of Technology

Purpose:

- To identify alternative income streams, quantify the benefits of using manure and compost, develop alternative fertilisers, reduce greenhouse gases (GHG), develop energy from solid wastes, update Australian data and generate carbon credit opportunities for producers
- Six research programs were funded by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and numerous RDC's (\$8.5mil)

Take home messages:

- Lowering soil application rates of manures to 5 T/ha has the potential to reduce GHG emissions by 60%
- Dry seeding with applied manure could result in up to 25% reduction in GHG emissions
- Incorporation of some manure types directly into sandy soil, compared with surface application to soil revealed up to 75% reduction in GHG emissions
- Composted or pelletised manures could reduce GHG emissions by up to 70 and 80% respectively when applied to land, compared to stockpiled manures
- Fertiliser can be reduced by the amount of N mineralised from organic amendments without yield penalty in horticultural crops
- The anaerobic digestion of deep litter using leach bed technologies showed that the commercial potential for the technology is marginal mainly due to high capital costs for the equipment at full scale

Additional information:

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