

## Environmental effects of Swiss milk production – an analysis from the project LCA-FADN

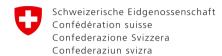
Martina Alig, Daniel Baumgartner, Johanna Mieleitner

44th LCA Discussion Forum, June 21st, 2011

### Background

- Data from the project LCA-FADN (2004-2011)
- Financed by FOAG
- Aim: Evaluation of the environmental impacts of Swiss farms
- Data collection over three years (2006-2008) on 100 farms
- Data collected on farm level, allocation to
  14 product groups
- LCA calculation for the whole farm and for each product group
  - => Results for the product group "MILK"





Eidgenössisches Volkswirtschaftsdepartement EVD Forschungsanstalt Agroscope Reckenholz-Tänikon ART



#### Overview of the data set

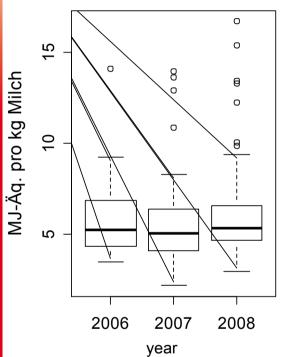
#### => All milk producing farms from the projects LCA-FADN

	2006	2007	2008
Number of farms	36	74	69
Usable Agricultural Area (UAA; ha)	24	25	25
Number of dairy cows	21	19	20
Milk yield per cow (kg/year)	6800	6600	6800
Amount of milk sold (kg/year)	133'000	115'000	120'000

## Agroscop

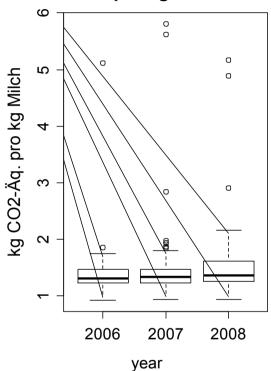
### Overview results (I)

#### Energy demand per kg milk



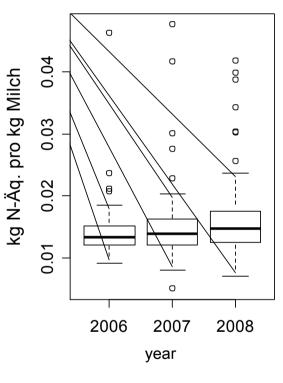
5.24 5.05 5.33 MJ-eq./kg milk

#### GWP per kg milk



1.31 1.33 1.36 kg CO2-eq./kg milk

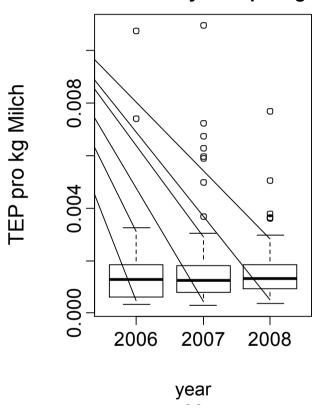
#### **Eutrophication per kg milk**



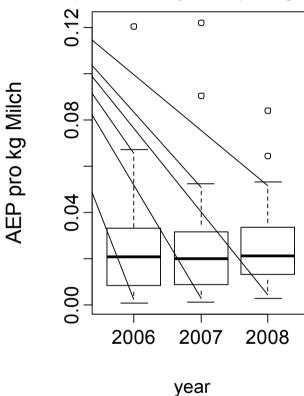
13.4 14.0 14.8 g N-eq./kg milk

## Overview results (II)

Terr. Ecotoxicity CML per kg milk



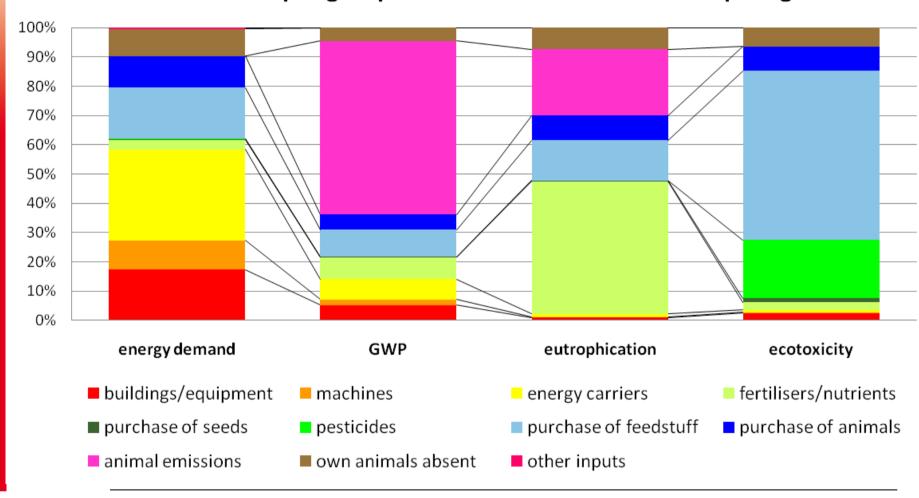
Aq. Ecotoxicity CML per kg milk



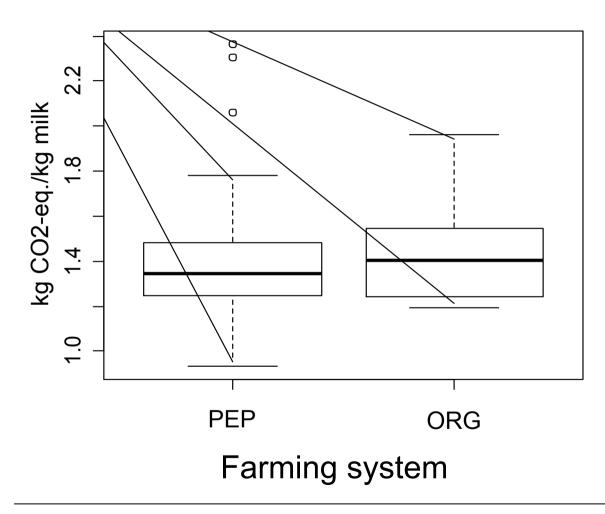
0.020 0.020 0.021 AEP/kg milk

## Important input groups

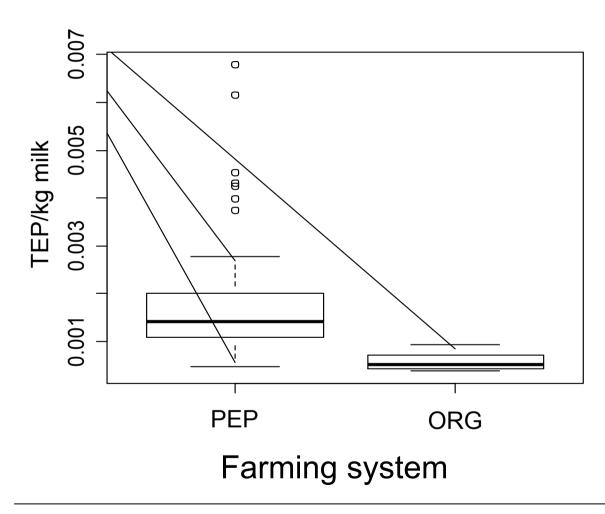
#### Share of the input groups in the environmental effects per kg milk



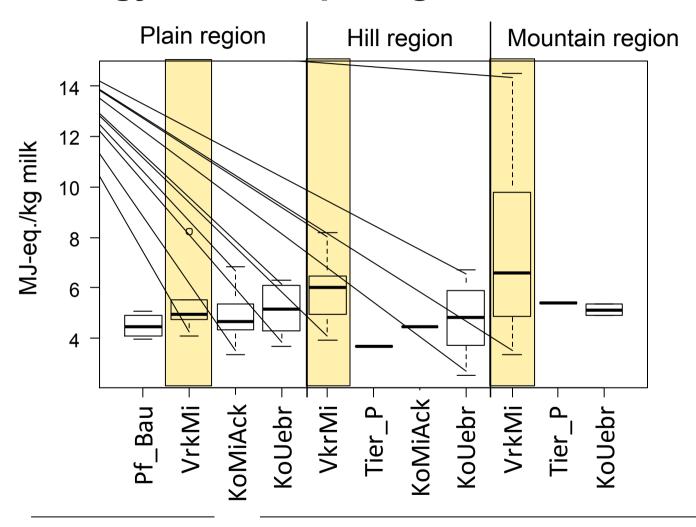
# Comparison PEP - organic milk GWP after farming system



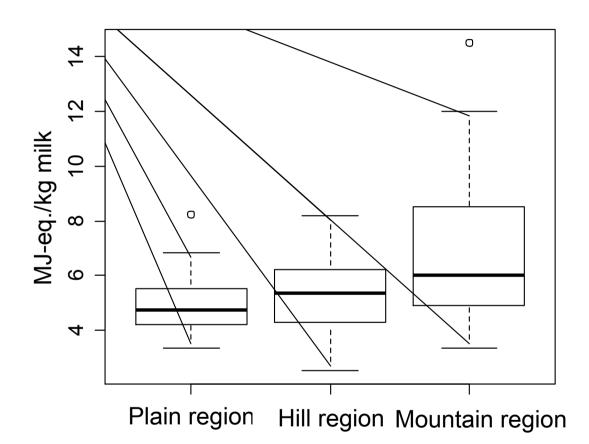
#### Comparison PEP - organic milk Terr. ecotoxicity CML after farming system



#### Comparison farm-types per region Energy demand per kg milk

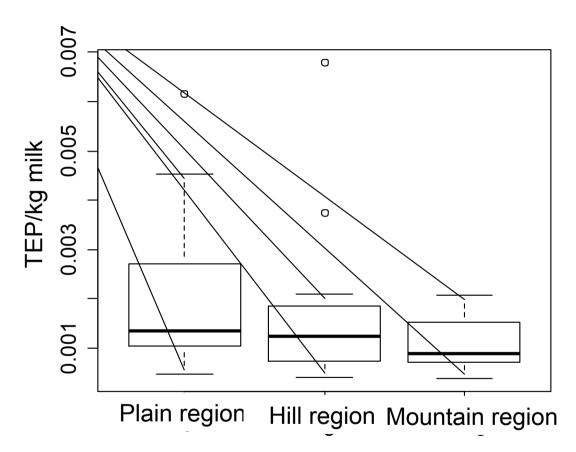


#### Comparison of production regions Energy demand per kg milk



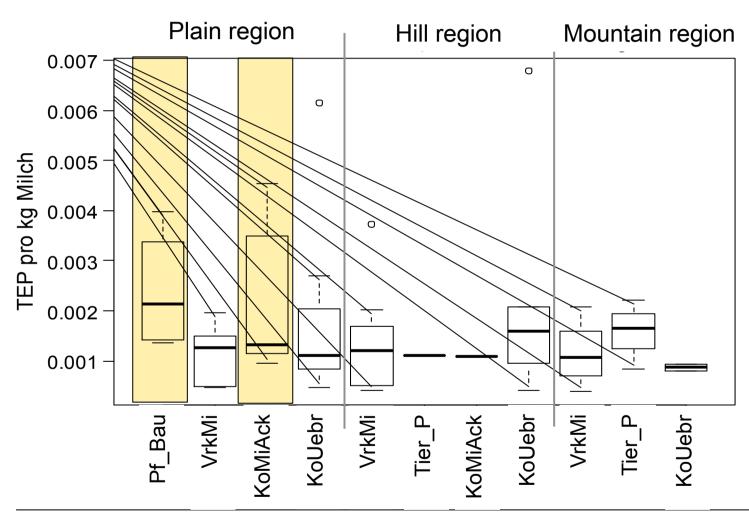
Production region

# Comparison of production regions Terr. Ecotoxicity CML per kg milk



Production region

#### Comparison farm-types per region Terr. Ecotoxicity CML per kg milk

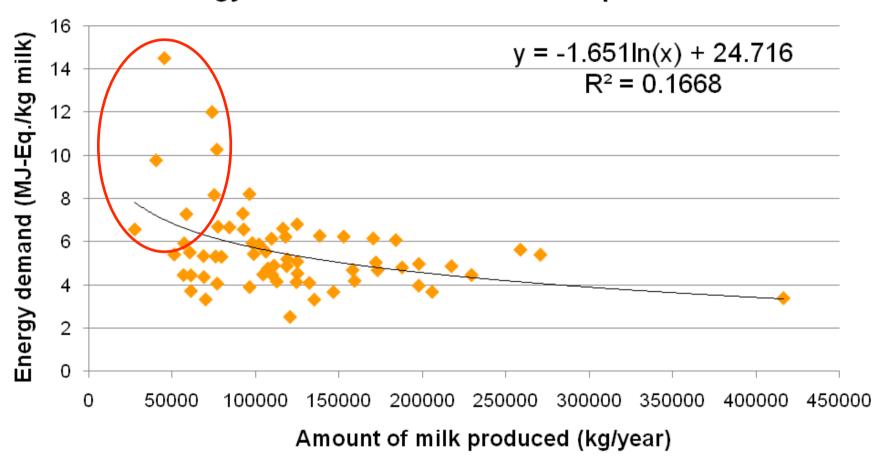


#### Summary (I)

- Big variability in the environmental impacts of 1kg milk
- Organic milk has a significantly lower ecotoxicity compared to PEP-milk
- •Use of pesticides in fodder production varies highly and can lead to high ecotoxicity (plain region)
- ■Farms in the mountain region have a higher energy demand and global warming potential per kg milk than farms in the plain region

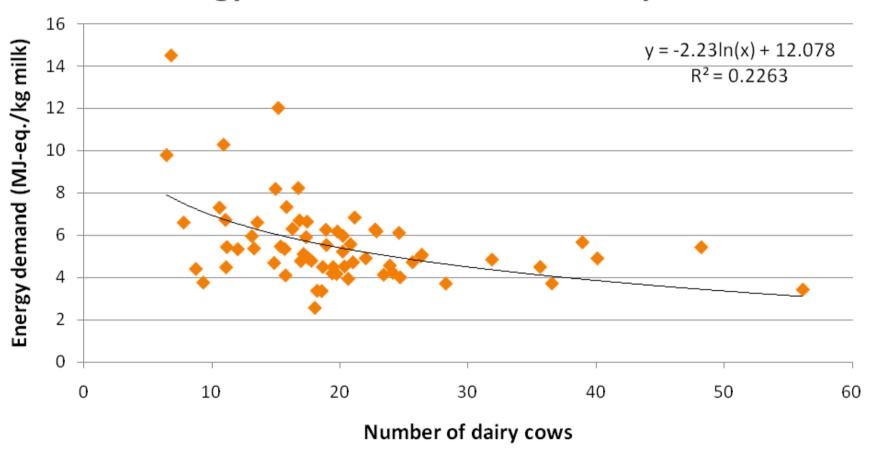
## Relationship with amount of milk sold

#### Energy demand vs. amount of milk produced



## Relationship with number of cows

#### Energy demand vs. number of dairy cows



### Analysis Energy Demand

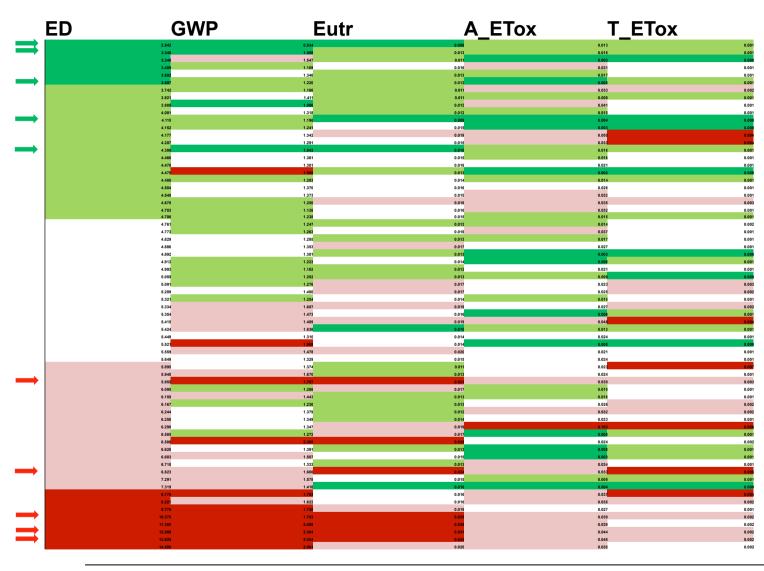
#### 2 tendencies:

- •Small farms (few cows, small amount of milk sold) tend to have a higher energy demand per kg milk
- •Farms in the mountain region tend to have a higher energy demand per kg milk
- ⇒ There are more small farms in the mountain region than in the plain region
- $\Rightarrow$  Regression analysis: Only production region hat a significant influence on the energy demand per kg milk (p=0.02) -> environmental conditions in the mountain area matter
- ⇒ BUT: Variability within a production region is higher than the variability between regions -> it is possible to have a low energy demand per kg milk even in the mountain region!

#### Summary (II)

- Big variability in the environmental impacts of 1kg milk
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- Use of pesticides in fodder production varies highly and can lead to high ecotoxicity (plain region)
- ■Farms in the mountain region have a higher energy demand and global warming potential per kg milk than farms in the plain region
- Small milk producers tend to have a higher energy demand and global warming potential per kg milk than big milk producers
- ■STILL: Variability within mountain region / small farms is very high and can only partly be explained by the altitude / size of a farm

#### Results over different environmental impacts

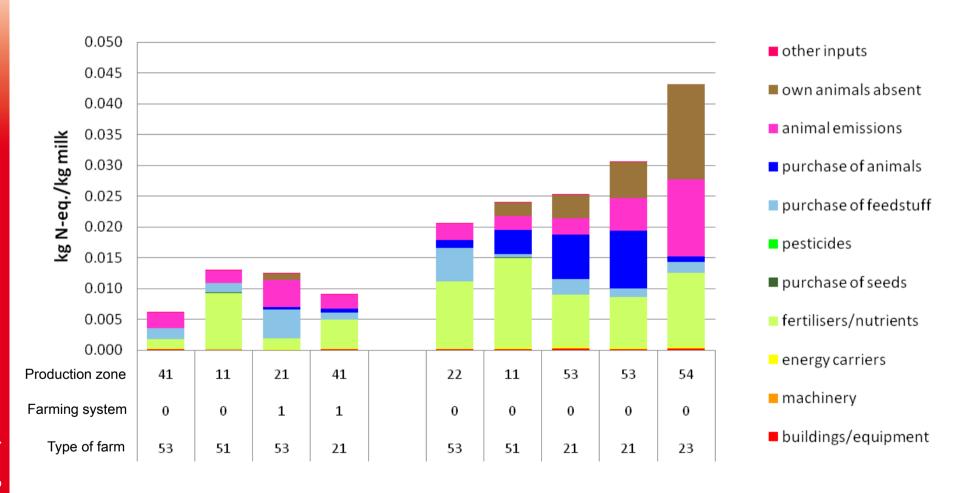


# Overview: low / high group (over all env. impacts, relative to median)

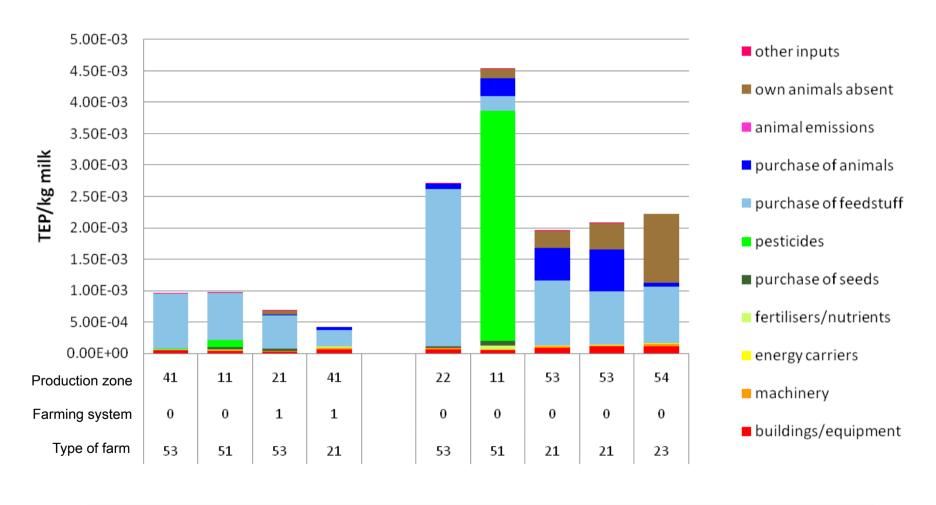
	Everywhere low impacts	Everywhere high impacts
Number of farms	4	5
Types of farms	2 KoVered, 1 VrkMi, 1 KoMiAck	2 VrkMi, 1 KoMiAck, 1 KoVered, 1 AndRi
Farming system	2 organic, 2 PEP	All PEP
Region	2 plain, 2 hill region	2 plain, 3 mountain region
UAA (ha)	31	23
Number of cows	24	15
Milk yield per cow (kg/year)	6700	6600
Amount of milk sold (kg/year)	148'000	77'000

# Agroscope

### Comparison eutrophication between low and high group



## Comparison terr. ecotoxicity between low and high group



#### Summary (II)

- Big variability in the environmental impacts of 1kg milk
- Organic milk has a significantly lower ecotoxicity compared to PEP-milk
- •Use of pesticides in fodder production varies highly and can lead to high ecotoxicity (plain region)
- ■Farms in the mountain region have a higher energy demand and global warming potential per kg milk than farms in the plain region
- Small milk producers tend to have a higher energy demand and global warming potential per kg milk than big milk producers
- ■STILL: Variability within mountain region / small farms is very high and can only partly be explained by the altitude / size of a farm
- Reasons for good / poor results differ according to farm -> for optimising the environmental impacts of Swiss milk production analyses on a farm by farm basis are necessary

## Thank you!



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#### Comparison of PEP and organic milk

Overview of the dataset (Averages 2007/2008)

	PEP	Organic
Number of farms	52	14
UAA (ha)	25.5	24.4
Number of dairy cows	20	19
Milk yield per cow (kg/year)	7000	5800
Amount of milk sold (kg/year)	127'000	99'000



## Comparison of production regions

(Averages 2007/2008)

	Plain region	Hill region	Mountain region
Number of farms	30	20	16
UAA (ha)	28	23	23
Number of dairy cows	24	20	13
Milk yield per cow (kg/year)	6900	6500	6700
Amount of milk sold (kg/year	150'000	116'000	73'000