

Technical University of Denmark



Calculating pesticide emissions for chemical footprinting of kiwifruit

Dijkman, Teunis Johannes; Mueller, Karin; Birkved, Morten

Publication date:
2012

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):

Dijkman, T. J., Mueller, K., & Birkved, M. (2012). Calculating pesticide emissions for chemical footprinting of kiwifruit. Poster session presented at SETAC Europe 18th LCA Case Study Symposium and 4th NorLCA Symposium, Copenhagen, Denmark.

DTU Library

Technical Information Center of Denmark

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Calculating pesticide emissions for chemical footprinting of kiwifruit

Teunis J. Dijkman¹, Karin Mueller², Morten Birkved¹

1: Division for Quantitative Sustainability Assessment, DTU Management Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark
 2: The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Limited, Hamilton, New Zealand

AIM

Contributing to the development of a pesticide footprint for kiwifruit production in New Zealand, we aim to:

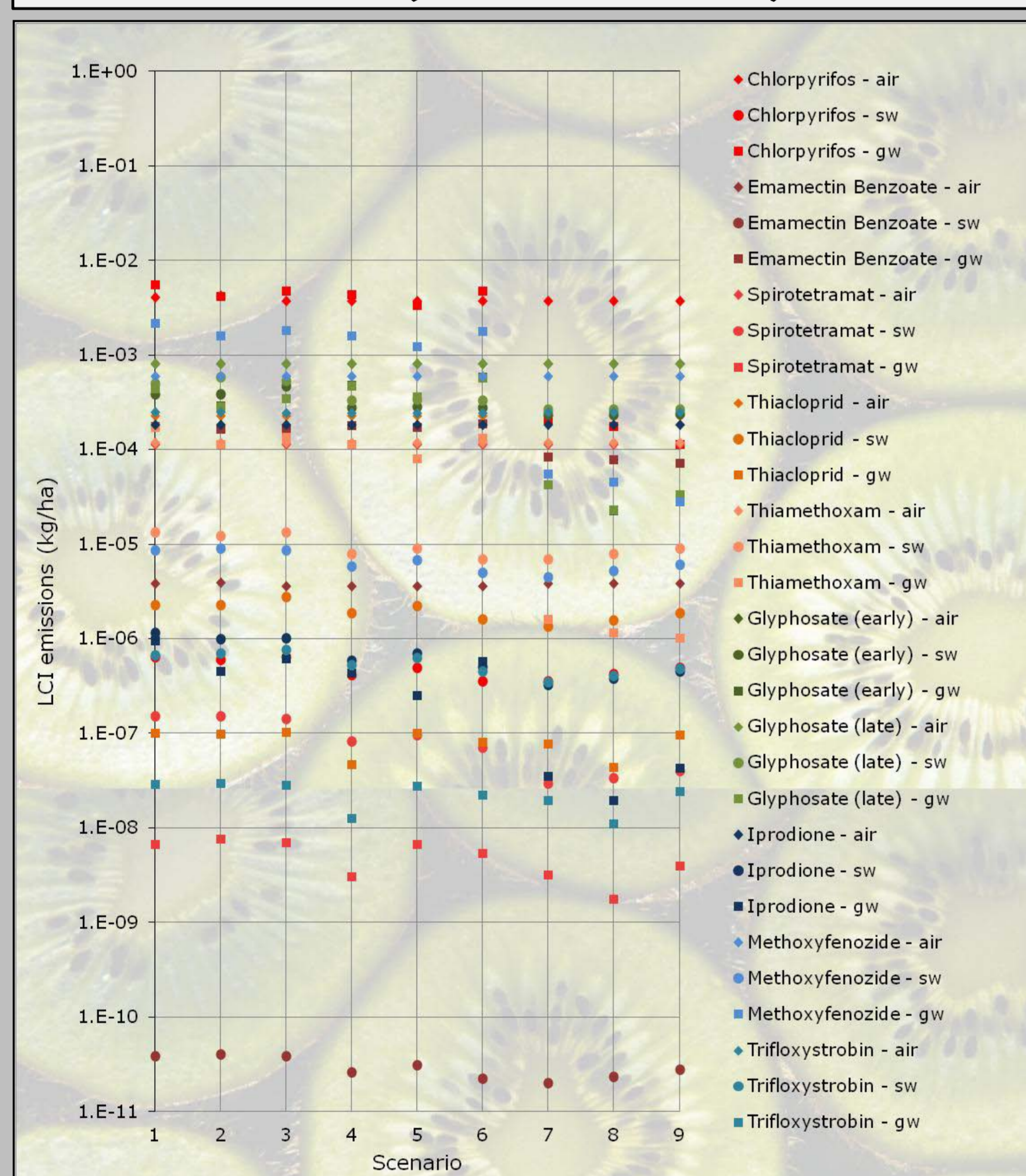
- Model pesticide emissions from kiwifruit orchards in the Bay of Plenty, using 2 LCI approaches
- Characterize human toxicity and freshwater ecotoxicity impacts of these emissions
- Determine the relevance of spatial variation in emissions and impact calculations

CONCLUSIONS

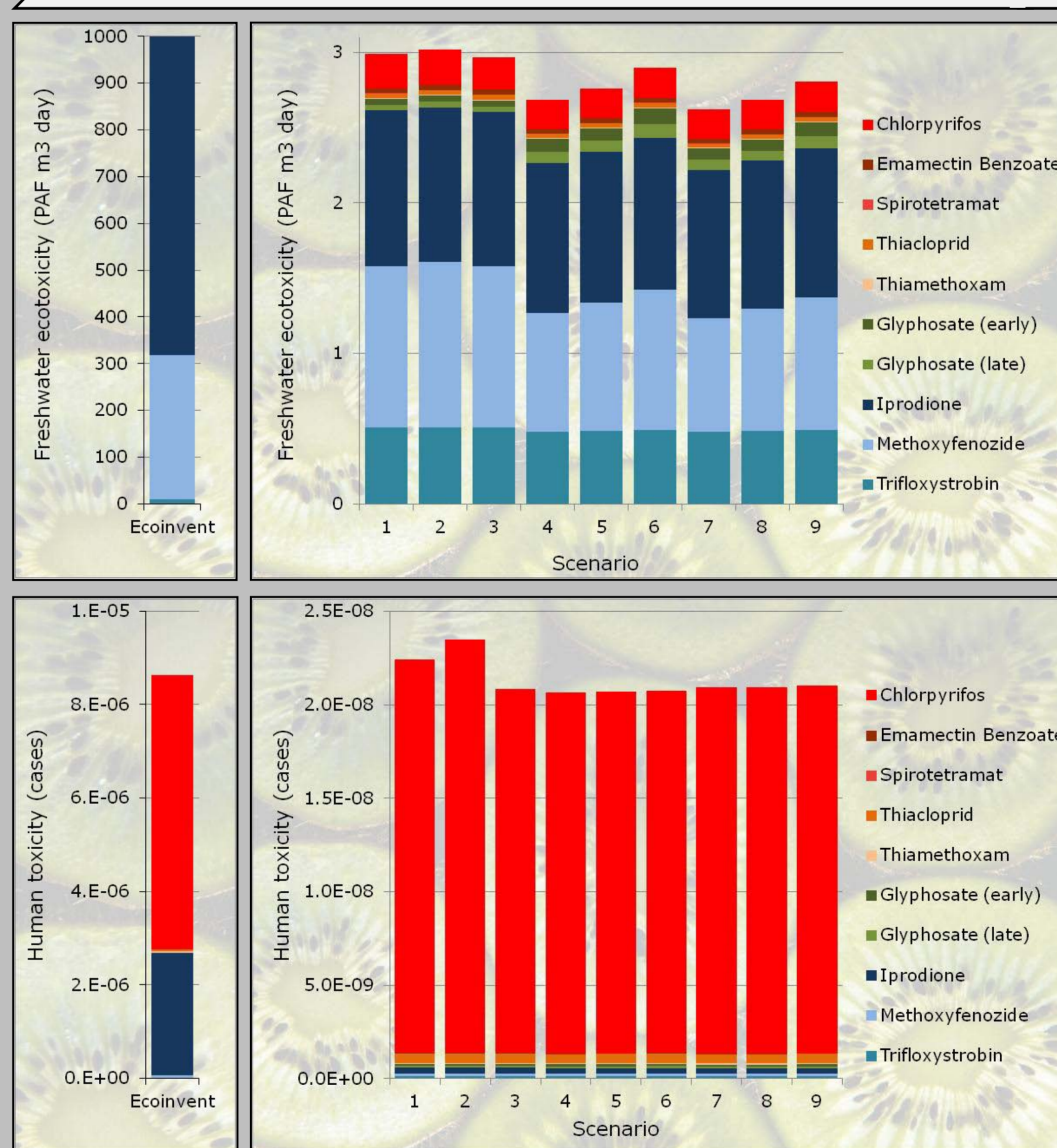
- Emissions of different pesticides, calculated with PestLCI 2.0, span several orders of magnitude
- Freshwater ecotoxicity impacts are dominated by fungicides, chlorpyrifos is the single main contributor to human toxicity impacts
- Compared to PestLCI 2.0, using Ecoinvent as LCI methodology results in considerably higher impacts
- The spatial variation of toxicity impacts is small

RESULTS

LCI (PestLCI 2.0)



LCIA



Scenarios

Scenario	Climate	Soil
1	Waihi	Katikati sandy loam
2	Katikati	Katikati sandy loam
3	Tauranga	Katikati sandy loam
4	Tauranga	Paenearoa sandy loam
5	Tauranga	Ohinapanea loamy sand
6	Tauranga	Oropi coarse sandy loam
7	Te Puke	Paenearoa sandy loam
8	Te Puke	Ohinapanea loamy sand
9	Te Puke	Oropi coarse sandy loam
Ecoinvent	N/A	N/A

Pesticides applied

Pesticide active ingredient	Function	Application dose (kg/ha)
Chlorpyrifos	Insecticide	0.5
Emamectin Benzoate	Insecticide	0.002
Glyphosate (early application)	Herbicide	0.66
Glyphosate (late application)	Herbicide	0.66
Iprodione	Fungicide	0.75
Methoxyfenozide	Fungicide	0.1
Spirotetramat	Insecticide	0.096
Thiachloprid	Insecticide	0.19
Thiamethoxam	Insecticide	0.1
Trifloxystrobin	Fungicide	0.15

METHOD

Life Cycle Inventory - 2 modelling approaches

1. Ecoinvent

Assumes that all pesticides are emitted to soil

2. PestLCI 2.0

Calculates emissions to air, surface water and groundwater
Model adaptations

- Inclusion of kiwifruit, modelling of shelterbelts
- Updated macropore leaching calculation

Model inputs

- 9 pesticides identified from kiwifruit growers' spray diaries
- 9 spatial scenarios: 4 climatic zones in the Bay of Plenty, each with up to 4 different representative soils

Life Cycle Impact Assessment

Characterization using characterization factors obtained with USEtox

