

Water footprint analysis for the assessment of milk production in Brandenburg (Germany)

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Abstract. The working group “Adaptation to Climate Change” at the Leibniz-Institute for Agricultural Engineering Potsdam-Bornim (ATB) is introduced. This group calculates the water footprint for agricultural processes and farms, distinguished into green water footprint, blue water footprint, and dilution water footprint.

The green and blue water demand of a dairy farm plays a pivotal role in the regional water balance. Considering already existing and forthcoming climate change effects there is a need to determine the water cycle in the field and in housing for process chain optimisation for the adaptation to an expected increasing water scarcity. Resulting investments to boost water productivity and to improve water use efficiency in milk production are two pathways to adapt to climate change effects.

In this paper the calculation of blue water demand for dairy farming in Brandenburg (Germany) is presented. The water used for feeding, milk processing, and servicing of cows over the time period of ten years was assessed in our study. The preliminary results of the calculation of the direct blue water footprint shows a decreasing water demand in the dairy production from the year 1999 with 5.98×10^9 L/yr to a water demand of 5.00×10^9 L/yr in the year 2008 in Brandenburg because of decreasing animal numbers and an improved average milk yield per cow. Improved feeding practices and shifted breeding to greater-volume producing Holstein-Friesian cow allow the production of milk in a more water sustainable way. The mean blue water consumption for the production of 1 kg milk in the time period between 1999 to 2008 was 3.94 ± 0.29 L.

The main part of the consumed water seems to stem from indirect used green water for the production of feed for the cows.

1 Introduction

The overall goal of the working group “Adaptation to Climate Change” at the Leibniz-Institute for Agricultural Engineering Potsdam-Bornim (ATB) is to assess the climate change impacts on agricultural farming systems and to identify adaptation measures, investigated on the process chain level in farms – the border of the production area is taken as the limit of the investigated area. On the one hand the purpose is to combine a process based hydrological modelling of crops on the mesoscale (e.g. 10 ha). On the other hand a livestock (e.g. number of cows <200) on the level of an agricultural production system to a validated modelling system for a green-blue water analysis will be modelled. Investigations concerning the water consumption at two farms shall confirm the calculated results of the approach. The development of simulation models for dairy forage systems began in the early 1980s. The Dairy Forage System Model or DAFOSYM (Rotz, 1989), linked a crop production model with a dairy animal intake as a whole farm approach. The DAFOSYM Model includes the water demand in a rather simple way. We aim to assess the diverted green and blue water consumption and the amount of produced dilution water at the level of an agricultural production system using a prevailed process-based modelling by means of the Water Footprint concept.

Due to climate change and population growth, pathways for reducing the water footprint of food production chains are increasingly sought, but poorly understood. Agricultural production accounted for about 90% of global freshwater consumption during the past century (Shiklomanov, 2000). Even without negative climate change effects, the water consumption for food production will increase to meet demands of a 50% larger global population (UNDP, 2006). Observational evidence from all continents and most oceans shows that many natural systems are being affected by regional climate changes, particularly through temperature increases. Globally the negative impacts of climate change such as more



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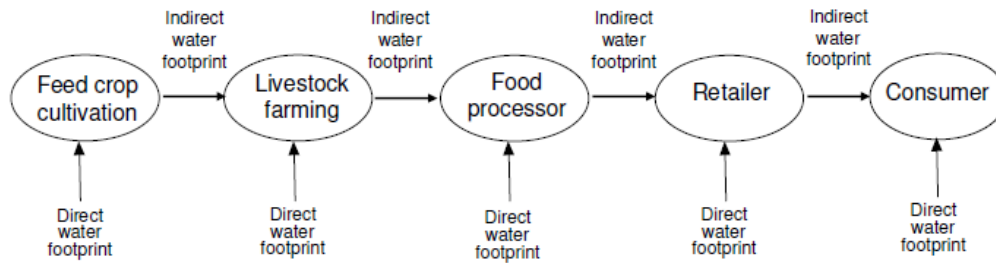


Fig. 1. The water footprint along a supply chain (Hoekstra et al., 2009).

frequent winter floods, endangered ecosystems and increasing ground instability, are likely to outweigh their benefits (IPPC, 2007). For regional agriculture, more detailed scenarios of the climate development were necessary. Based on three IPCC emission scenarios different regional models (e.g. Gerstengarbe et al., 2003) showed for Germany: it will become warmer, especially in winter, and the annual quantity of precipitation will remain relatively constant, with less rainfall in summer and more precipitation in winter. This development may lead to substantial reductions in primary productivity, large and widespread increase of irrigation demand resulting in reductions in farm income (Olesen and Bindi, 2004). The resulting effects depend on current climatic and soil conditions, the direction of change and the availability of resources and infrastructure to cope with change. One adaptation strategy can be the modification of water use efficiency. The efficiency of a specific crop or a specific housing system varies with climate and agronomic practice (Allen et al., 1998). There are several options for modification of water efficiency, e.g. the shifting of dairy breeds from the high milk-solids breeds to the greater-volume producing cows. Regarding crops, the sowing date and plant density, supplemental irrigation, and humus conservation management can be factors to raise water efficiency (Drastig et al., 2010).

Dairy production exists world-wide and is an expanding production field. Global production, e.g. cheese, expands faster than consumption. The production rates of butter, cheese and whole milk powder are expected to grow worldwide between 1% and 2% per annum, especially in the NON-OECD states (OECD, 2004).

All food production systems have environmental impacts, which can be assessed per unit of output (e.g. kg of milk produced by kg of water input). The most common way to assess environmental impacts from a product perspective is the life cycle analysis (LCA) integrating the life cycle impact assessment (LCIA). The usually known and used indicator for understanding ecological impacts is the ecological footprint (EF). These approaches include water rather simplistically.

Few studies cover the life cycle of production chains such as the tomato (Anton et al., 2005), rye bread, ham (Weidema, 1995) and Greek beer production (Koroneos et al., 2005). LCA within the dairy industry, from production through

retail sales, showed that the majority of global warming, eutrophication, and acidification potentials occurred during the on-farm production phase (Berlin, 2002; Hogaas Eide, 2002). However, the water related processes of the life cycle of milk production, including drinking water, crop production, and measured site-specific data from dairies, has not been addressed yet.

Chapagain and Hoekstra (2004) present a water footprint methodology by linking global consumption to local water resources. They investigated the virtual water content of different crops, e.g. cotton, tomato, maize, wheat, husked rice and livestock products, e.g. chicken, pork, and beef, and different primary crops with their water footprint concept. They report that the virtual water content of products strongly varies from place to place, depending on climate, technology adopted for farming and corresponding yields. The Water Footprint is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce the goods and services, consumed by one individual or community or by the business (Hoekstra, 2009). This footprint can be divided into the three components: the “blue” water footprint, as water used for irrigation withdrawn from rivers, lakes and aquifers, the “green” water footprint, as water used stemming from precipitation and soil water, and the dilution water footprint as volume of used and thereby polluted water for each component of a supply chain (Fig. 1).

The water footprint concept can be used as an indicator of water use that looks at both direct and indirect water footprint of the feed crop cultivation, the livestock farming, a food processor, a retailer or a consumer.

2 Methodology

The aim of the working group is to assess in detail the process forming the water consumption in a livestock husbandry for a combined process based hydrological modelling of crops and the modelling of a livestock. These processes include the water demand of different feed crops and crop rotations, irrigation techniques, stable-systems, cooling procedures for the cattle and the water demand of the products of dairy farming milk and the co-products beef, cow and calf. The concept of the working group is illustrated in Fig. 2.

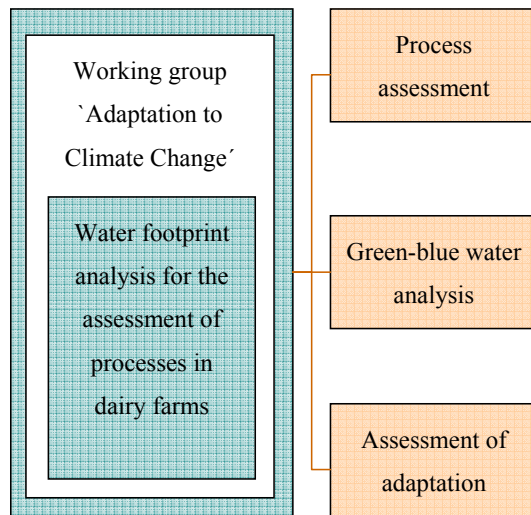


Fig. 2. Work arrangement; contributions to major research fields are shown in the boxes on the right hand side.

For a detailed description of the water demand on a dairy farm, all elements of the process chain will be assessed. The water input is calculated on the basis of the water footprint analysis following Chapagain and Orr (2008). Here the water consumption is diverted into direct and indirect water consumption for the primary crop production, for the feed, drink and service of animals, and the amount of resulting wastewater. The crop evapotranspiration requirement will be calculated using a crop coefficient for the respective growth period and reference crop evapotranspiration per day for different underlying soils under actual climate conditions.

- Green water use is assumed to be equal to the precipitation and the soil water absorbed by the crop. The crop evapotranspiration requirement will be calculated using different complex approaches.
- Blue water use depends mainly on process water and drinking water consumption.
- The dilution volume of water is depending on national water quality standards. The weight of a pollutant emitted into the water system from crop production will determine the volume of dilution water.

As a first step in our study a direct blue water footprint used for feeding, drinking, and servicing of the dairy cows in Brandenburg was assessed for the time period from 1999 to 2008. The preliminary results are presented here.

For the calculation of the direct blue water footprint we used the data reported by the Livestock Breeding Report 2008 (Tierzuchtbericht, 2008; MLUV, 2008). This data set gives information e.g. about the number of lactating cows and their milk yield for the respective years. The calculation of the water demand for drinking, milk processing, and

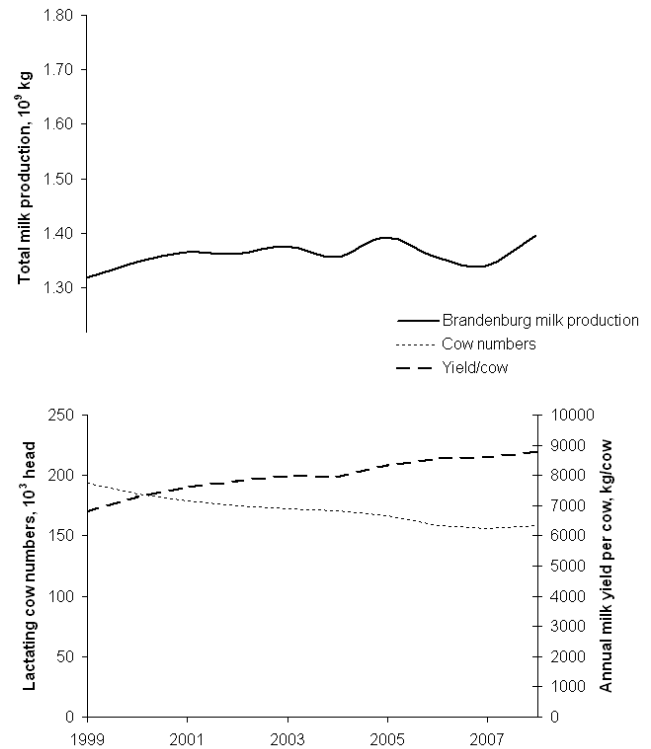


Fig. 3. Changes in total milk production, cow numbers, and individual cow milk yield between 1999 and 2008 in Brandenburg (data source: MLUV, 2008).

servicing of the animals was assessed using formulas taken from the Association for Technology and Structures in Agriculture (KTBL, 2008). Data from literature were used to define the milk yield per cow in a year as well as the mean temperatures in the cattle buildings (Table 1). The calculations of the standard process in dairy farming in Brandenburg relate on a cattle building with 180 animal places.

Incorporation of more detailed data and calculation of the indirect water footprint of the feed crop cultivation for the animals will be the next step. Investigations concerning the water consumption of at least two farms shall confirm the calculated results of the approach.

3 Results

In 1999, the dairy population of Brandenburg totalled 194 000 lactating cows producing a total of 1.32 billion kg of milk annually (Fig. 3). Although the number of lactating cows decreased towards the year 2008, the total of produced milk increased to 1.40 billion kg. Average milk yield per cow in 1999 was 6797 kg/y, compared with 8800 kg in 2008. Improved production efficiency enables greater milk yields, thus meeting market demand for milk using fewer cows (Capper et al., 2008). Enhanced feeding practices and genetic improvement have been the major contributors to the

Table 1. Input data for the calculation of the water demand for drinking, milk processing, and servicing of the cows in a standard mean sized stable with 189 heads.

Water consuming process	Input data	Assumed value
Drinking	Mean stable temperature [°]	15 ¹
	Milk production [kg/day/cow]	26 ³
	Mean weight of the cow [kg]	650 ³
	Sodium uptake [g/d/cow]	3.85 ²
	Dry matter uptake [kg/day/cow]	17.5 ³
	Roughage uptake [%]	70 ³
	Number of Milking units	16 ³
	Milking places [m ²]	29 ¹
	Milking pit area [m ²]	14 ¹
	Milking chamber area [m ²]	16 ¹
	Number of flushings	5 ¹
	Volume of milk tank [L]	4500
	Number of milkings per day	2 ³
	Number of cleaning processes per day	2 ¹
	Service	Water demand high pressure cleaner [L/min]
Time demand high pressure cleaner [min]		9 ¹
Water demand for disinfection (0.3 to 1.0) [L/m ²]		1 ¹
Disinfected area [m ²]		1764 ¹

¹KTBL (2008), ²Kirchgeßner (2004), ³Kraatz and Berg (2009).

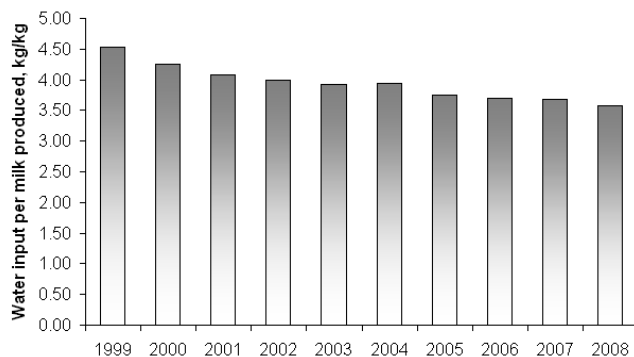


Fig. 4. Direct blue water consumption per kilogram of milk from 1999 to 2008 for dairy production systems in Brandenburg state. The blue water footprint per kilogram of milk excludes the indirect water footprint of the feed crop cultivation for the animals.

increase in productivity since the 1960s. Capper et al. (2009) stated factors that have played into the genetic change. First, the common dairy breeds have been shifted from the high milk-solids breeds (Black Pied Dairy Cattle) to the greater-volume producing Holstein-Friesian cow after 1990. Second, artificial insemination has been widely adopted.

The results obtained for the direct blue water footprint show a decreasing water demand in the dairy production from 1999 with 5.98×10^9 L/yr to a water demand of 5.00×10^9 L/yr in 2008 in Brandenburg. The mean blue water consumption for the production of 1 kg milk in the period

between 1999 and 2008 was 3.94 ± 0.29 L. Comparing the decreased blue water consumption per kg of milk of 2008 with its 1999 equivalent (Fig. 4), it appears that improved feeding practices are more water efficient. Expressed on an outcome basis (per kg of milk, Fig. 3), the water footprint per kg of milk in 2008 is about one fifth lower than in 1999.

We found that the highest blue water consuming process was the supply of the cows with drinking water (Fig. 5). Beside the drinking water consumption of cows, losses from leaky tubes and watering places may cause a huge loss of drinking water.

4 Results and discussion

The preliminary results of the presented blue water consumption used per kg of produced milk show in relation to the literature comparable results. The inventory of two farms in Galicia (Spain) lead to a water consumption of 2.7 L for the production of 1 L raw milk (Hospido et al., 2003) which are comparable with our blue water consumption of 3.58 L for the production of 1 kg milk in the year 2008. Capper et al. (2009) found for the US-American dairy production systems in 1944 and 2007 a decrease of the water consumption from 10.76 L/kg milk to 3.78 L/kg milk in 2007. These results are in line with our calculations.

Our result of a high amount of drinking water considering the water consuming processes in the dairy shows a different picture than reported by Høgaas Eide (2002). The authors

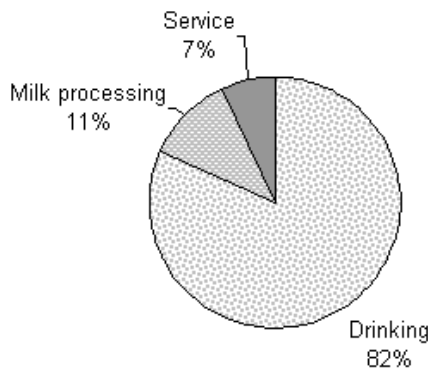


Fig. 5. Share of water used for the water consuming processes drinking, milk processing, and service for milk production in Brandenburg in 2008.

assumed for Swedish dairies that water was consumed primarily by the cleaning processes at both the farm and the dairy. Following this assumption the amount of water consumed by the cattle was not included in their LCA. Resulting from this Høgaas Eide (2002) reported a remarkable lower water use. According to their results Swedish small, middle-sized and large dairies required 1.3 L, 1.05 L and 1.2 L of water per L milk, respectively. It seems to be necessary to include as well the drinking water into the LCA of dairies. Different literature values show the need for a careful interpretation of the reported water consumption results assessed per unit of output. A differentiation of the assessment into green water used, blue water used and the dilution water produced could help to clarify and interpret the results. The water related processes of the life cycle of milk including drinking water, crop production, and measured site-specific data from dairies, diverted into green and blue water consumption and the amount of produced dilution water has not been addressed yet in the literature.

The main part of the consumed water seems to stem from the indirect used green water for the production of the feed for the cows. Hoekstra (2008) calculated for the beef production a major share of 99% used water for the production of the feed. Chapagain and Hoekstra (2004) calculated a world average of 990 m³ water per ton of produced milk. If the blue water footprint accounts to only 0.4% of the whole water footprint, the measures to raise water efficiency in milk production will not be focussed in this area.

5 Conclusions

The decreased water footprint in Brandenburg over the years from 1999 to 2008 shows that improved feeding practices are more water sustainable than the formerly used feeding practices. But it has to be kept in mind that the assessment of environmental impacts of food production chains must be done under integrative consideration of other kinds of resources

used or footprints left. The overall goal should be to produce sufficient high-quality food from the finite resource supply: water, energy, and carbon. The more water sustainable feeding practices may cost a disproportional energy and/or land use input.

The incorporation of more detailed data and the incorporation of the indirect water footprint of the feed crop cultivation for the animals of dairy farms in Brandenburg seem to be a promising mean. If the blue water footprint accounts to less than 1% of the whole water footprint, measures to raise water efficiency in milk production should concentrate on green water used during feed production.

6 Outlook

Although many indicator-based LCA assessments for agriculture and food production have been developed in the last decade, considerably less effort has been put on their validation.

The wide range of water used for different stages in the agricultural process chain of dairy farms shows the importance to assess the processes forming the water consumption in a livestock husbandry in detail. The purpose of the already existing working group is to combine a process based hydrological modelling of crops on a mesoscale (e.g. 10 ha) and the modelling of a livestock (e.g. number of cows <200) on the level of an agricultural production system to a validated modelling system. Investigations concerning the water consumption at two farms shall confirm the calculated results of the approach.

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