

Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organic and Conventional Foodstuffs in Austria

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FiBL – Research Institute of Organic Agriculture

Consultancy and Organic Agriculture

FiBL Switzerland: since 1973

- more 120 staff members

FiBL Austria: founded 2004

- hub and interface between science and practice
- 16 permanent staff members
- Climate working group: 5 members

FiBL Germany

FiBL International

Project Development

1. Pilotphase

- *Conventional Austrian Standards (ÖPUL-Standard)*
- *European Organic Standards („BIO-EU-Standard“)*
- *„Zurück zum Ursprung organic products“*

2. Label

- Render results visible to the consumers
→ online

To date approx.
130 products were
calculated



milk products (67), vegetables and fruits (20),
bread products (38), poultry meat and eggs

Methods I/III

- ⇒ **life cycle assessment** according to the guidelines of the **IPCC (2007)**
- ⇒ based on **ISO 14040 and 14044** and **PAS 2050**
- ⇒ along the **entire supply chain**: agricultural production including in up-stream production, processing, packaging, storage and transport to the individual supermarket branch
- ⇒ **a climate assessment model was developed**
- ⇒ **external review**: Ökoinstitut Freiburg and FiBL Schweiz

Methods III/III

The greenhouse gases included are:

- ⇒ CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, which were calculated in the form of **CO₂-equivalents**
- ⇒ **the balances were compiled using the program SIMA PRO 7.1.**
- ⇒ **detailed primary data** in the areas of agriculture, transport, processing, packaging and distribution were accessed from the Austrian supermarket corporation HOFER KG's organic product line, „Zurück zum Ursprung“
- ⇒ it was possible to calculate an Austria-specific **„supermarket standard“ for transport, processing, packaging and distribution**

Methods III/III

secondary data

- ⇒ databases **GEMIS 4.42** (2007) and **ECOINVENT 2.0** (2007)
- ⇒ secondary data from approx. **200 national and international publications** and 20 Austrian national statistics
- it was possible to take the specific production conditions in Austria, as well as the current level of knowledge about LCA results into consideration

Consideration of effects which have so far received little attention

1. Land Use Change:

consideration of the **conversion of savannas** and **tropical land** through **soy cultivation** to agricultural land

→ over 90 % of soy used for animal feed in Austria is imported from Brazil

→ nearly **17 % of total global GHGE** (Smith et al. 2007)

2. Humus accumulation:

through organic/ecological agriculture

→ Sequestration in biological systems, depletion in conventional systems (Küstermann et al. 2008; Hülsbergen et al. 2008)

ORGanic varieties

Based on

⇒ Organic Farming (EU-VO-834/07)

→ **variety: BIO-EU**

additional requirements for „Zurück zum Ursprung“ farms

⇒ no soybeans imported from South-America

⇒ no silage

⇒ no vinasse and other readily soluble organic fertilizers (i.e. blood-, feathermeal ...)

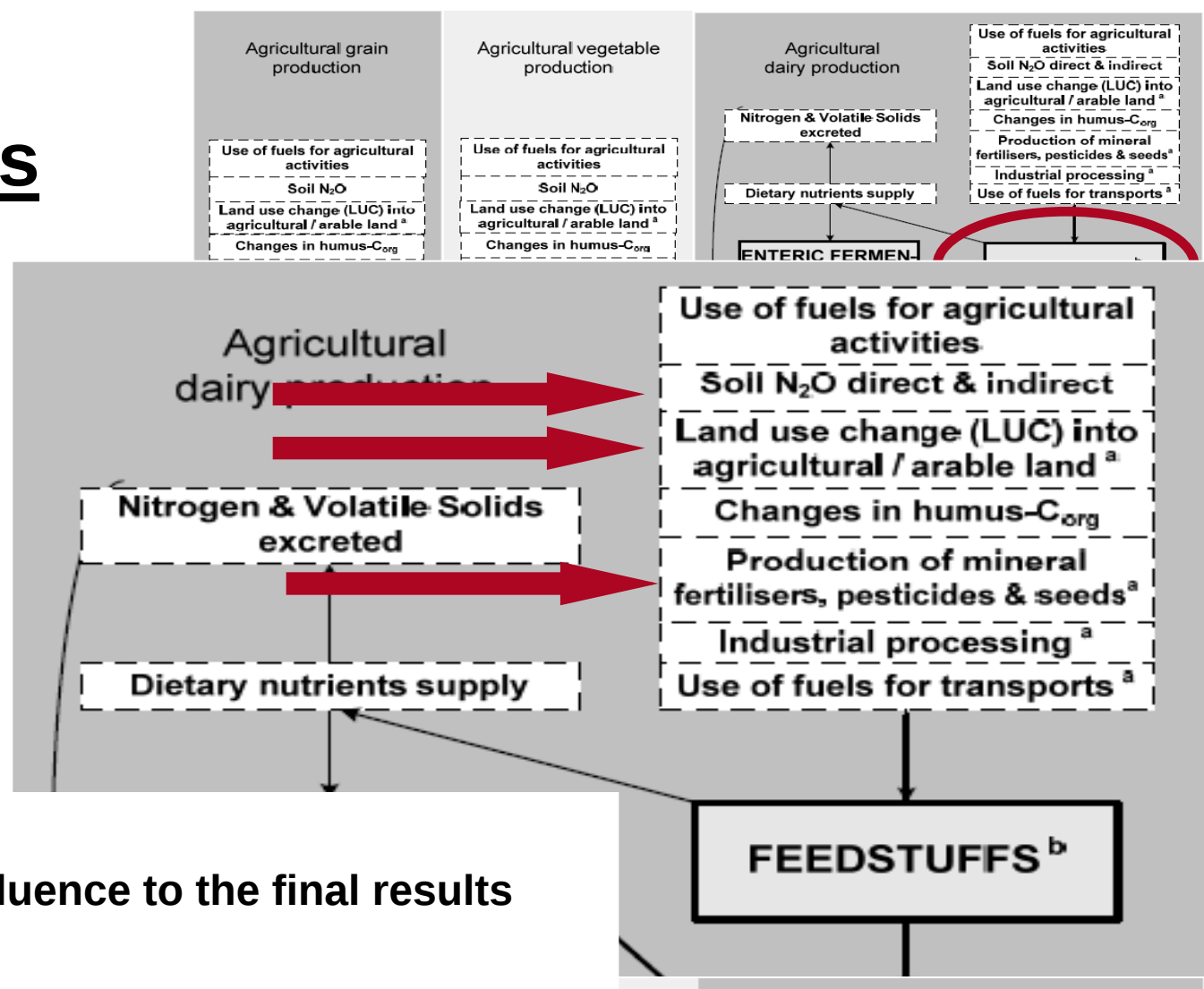
⇒ animal husbandry

➤ 120 days per year grazing

➤ 180 days per year outdoors

→ **variety: BIO-ZZU**

System boundaries



- › important influence to the final results
- › Functional Unit = 1 kg product

Quelle: Hörtenhuber et al. 2010b

CO_2eq -
 and to co-products
 Pathways for material-flows and effects exerted by influencing factors
 GHGE sources
 Process steps and contributions to GHGE

ion of GHGE for breads vegetables and dairy products .

Results overview

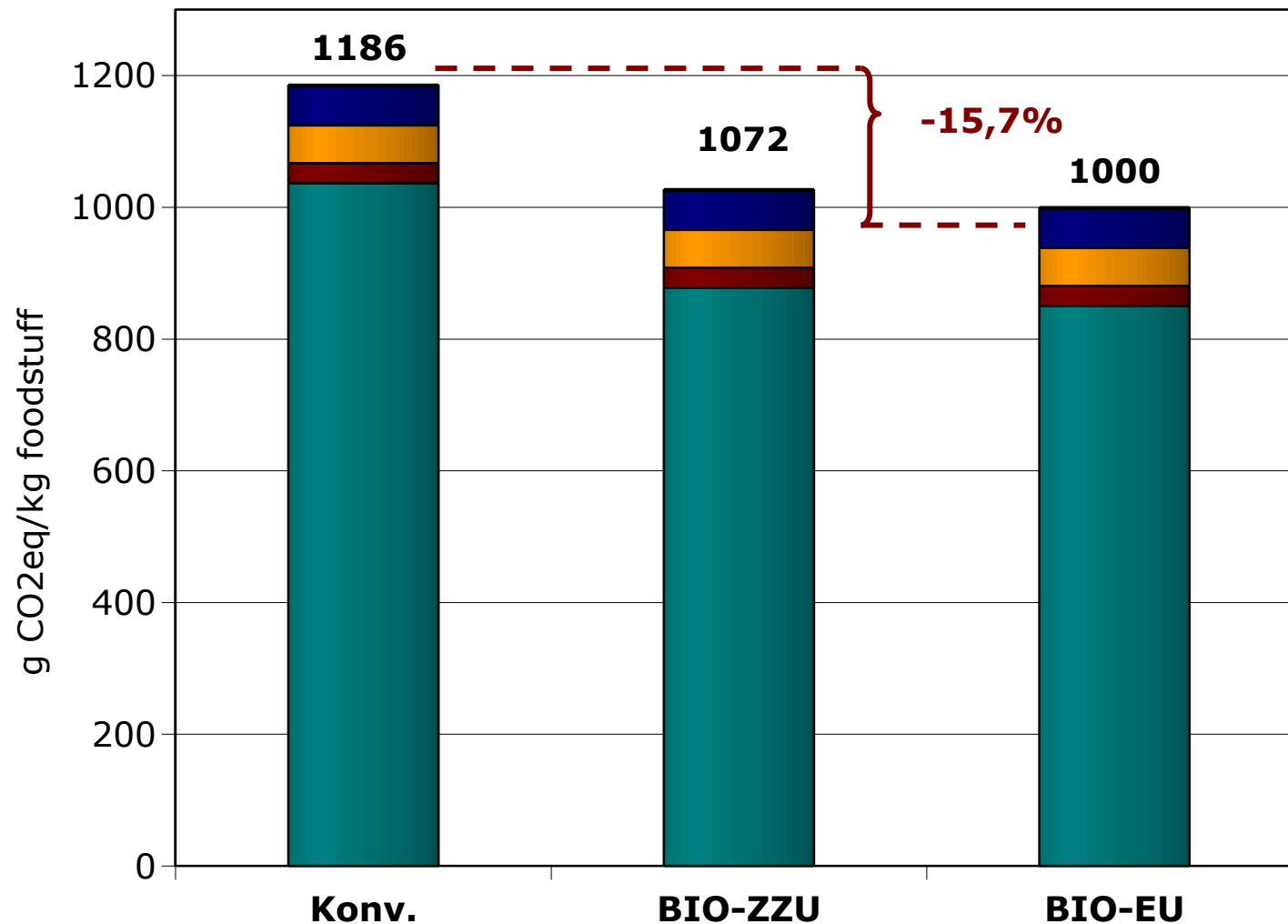
all products of the organic brand
'Zurück zum Ursprung' have lower
- superior - GHGE than analogous
conventional products

- › Milk products: 10-21%
- › Bread: 25 %
- › Bread Products: 31-45 %
- › Vegetables: 10-35 %
- › Poultry meat/eggs: 49-50 %

lower GHGE in each category per 1 kg product



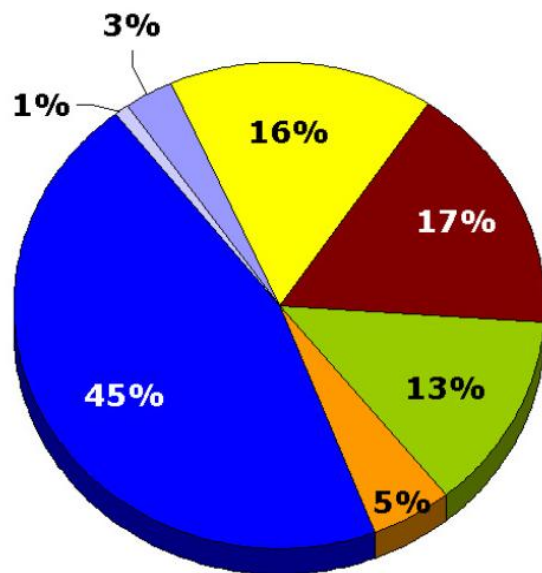
Milk (Tyrol): total CO₂-eq emissions



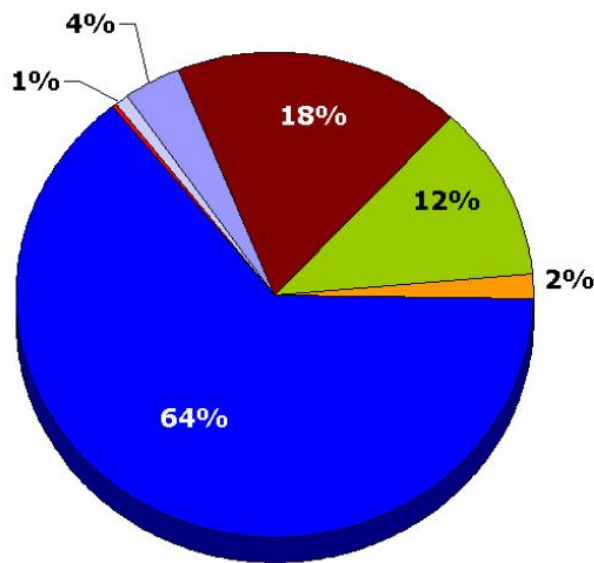
■ Agriculture ■ Processing ■ Transport ■ Packaging ■ Storage

Raw milk: emissions from agriculture

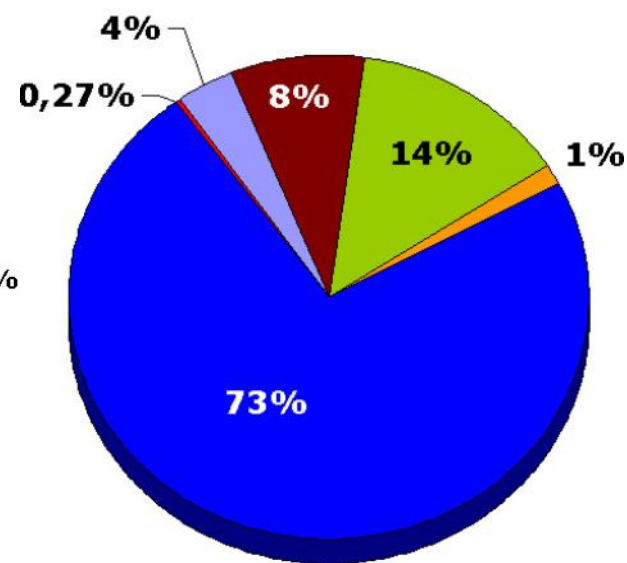
KONV.



BIO-EU



BIO-ZZU

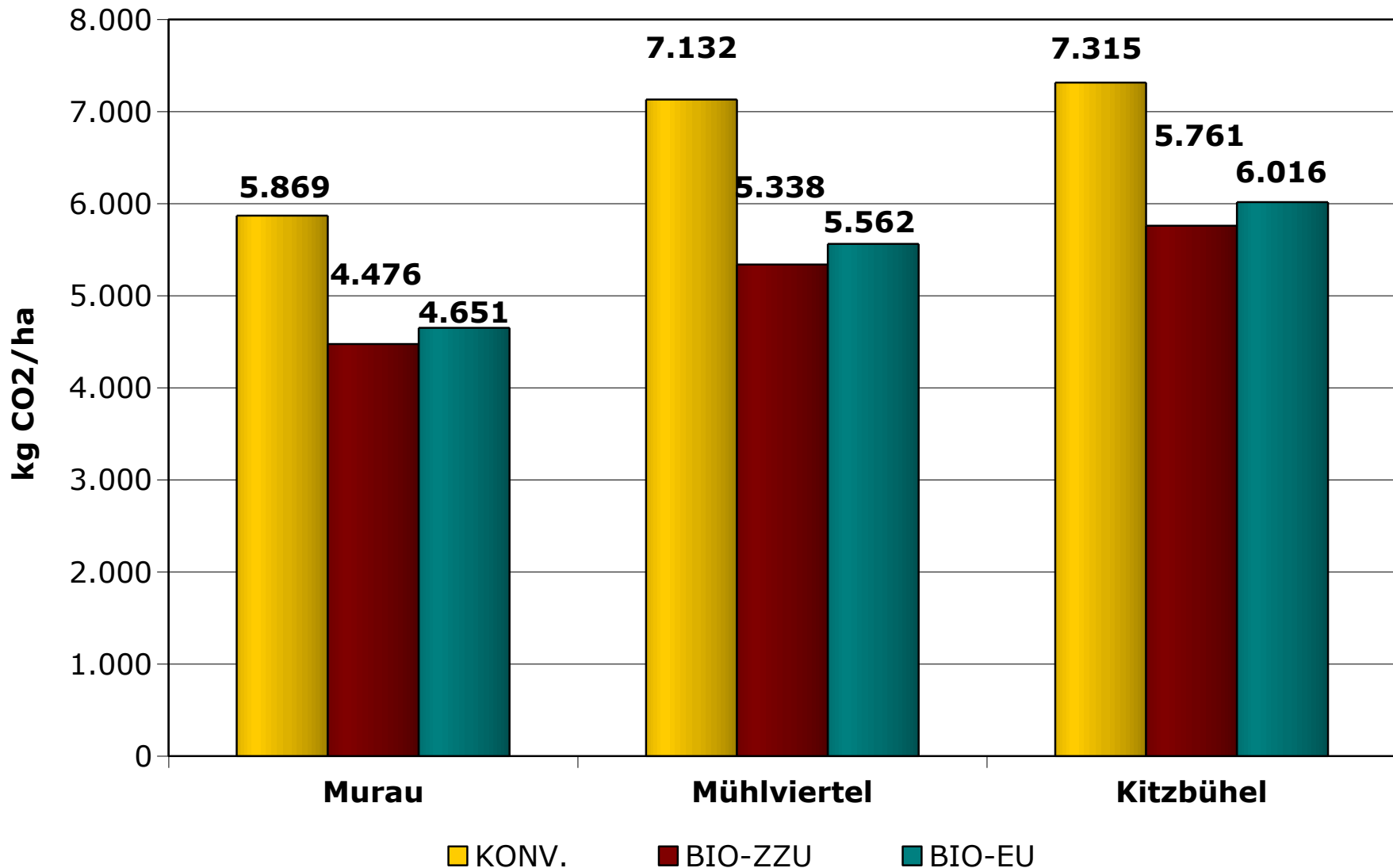


■ Manure
■ Enteric fermentation
■ Electricity

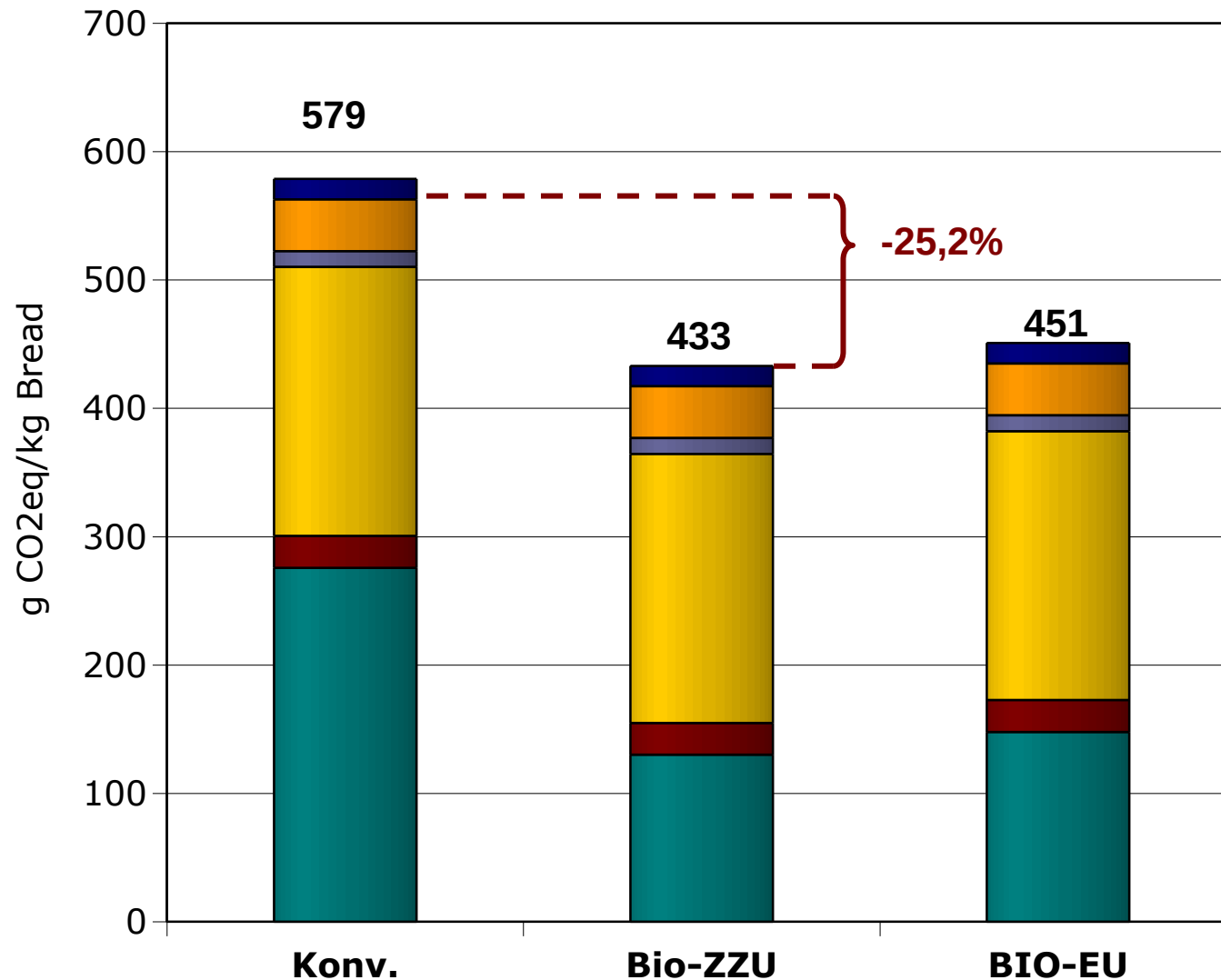
■ Forage
■ Changes in SOC
■ Land use change

■ Concentrates
■ Silage plastics

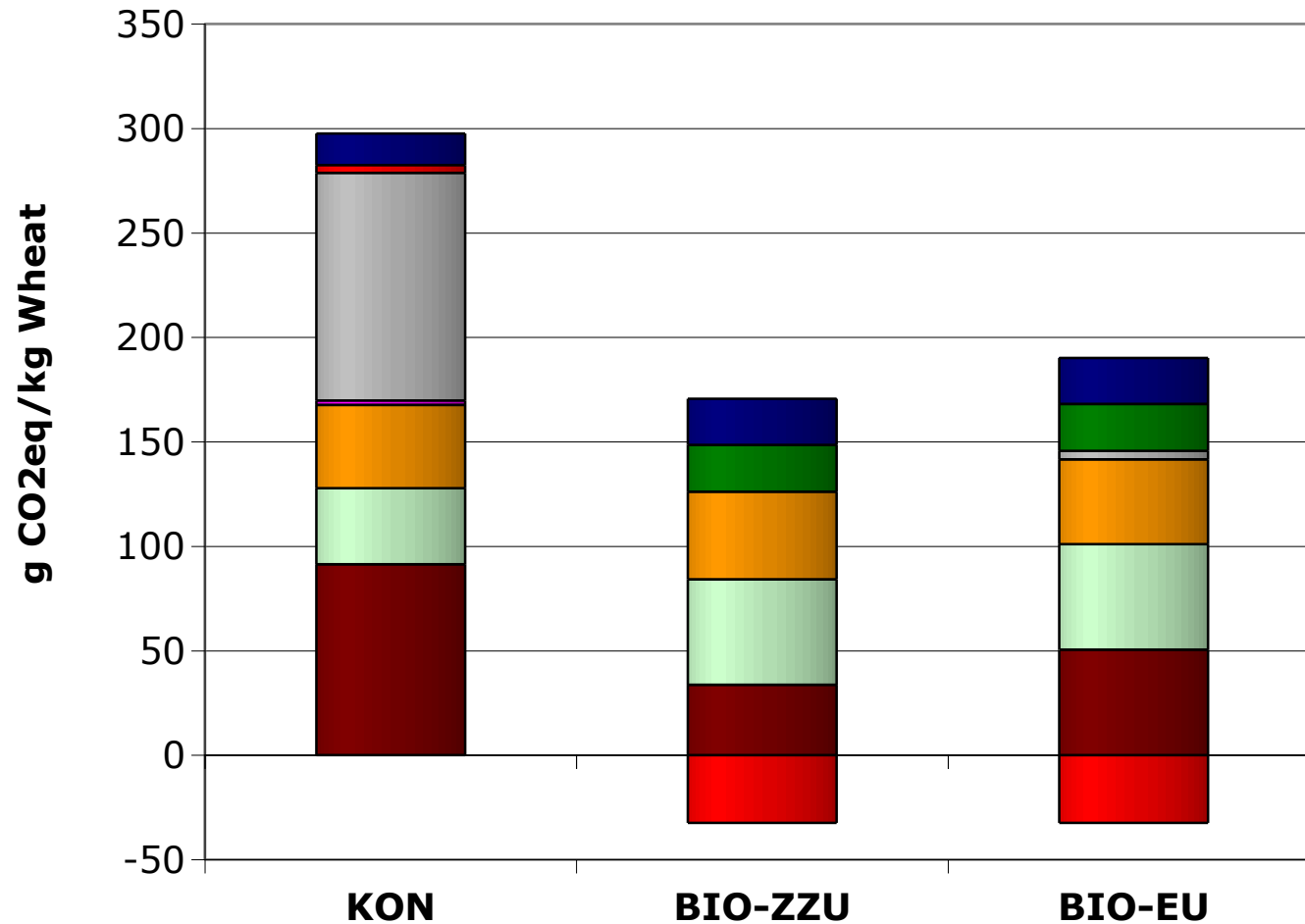
Raw-milk: total CO₂-eq emissions per hectare area



Wheat bread: total CO₂-eq emissions



Wheat: CO₂eq-emissions from agriculture



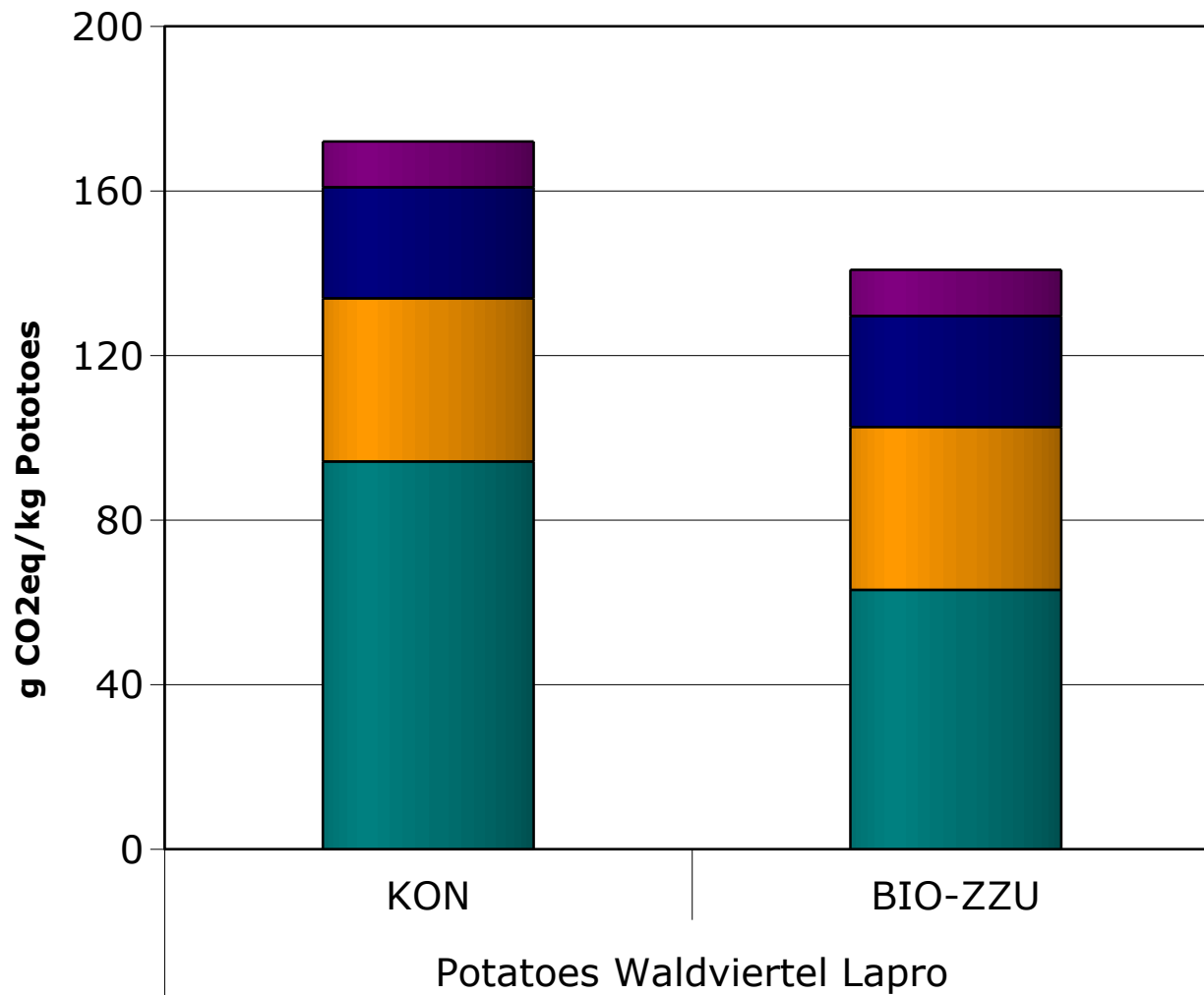
- Soil emissions (N₂O)
- Pesticide
- Changes in SOC

- Soil tillage
- Fertilizer and trace elements
- Seed

- Machinery (other)
- Preceding crop

Vegetables

Potatoes: total CO₂eq-emissions



Outlook for further research

- **Recalculation Now**
- **Fine-tuning of N₂O-emissions (i.e. leaching)**
- **Milk products: allocation via caloric value rather than fat**
- **Primary data: ascertain still more accurate data**
- **LUC: modification of fodder rations**
- **Soil organic carbon: apply  workshop outcomes**

> Thank you for your attention!

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<http://www.fibl.org/de/oesterreich/schwerpunkte-at/klimaschutz.html>

Lindenthal, T., Markut, T., Hörtenhuber, S., Rudolph, G. (2009): CO2-eq-emissions of organic and conventional foodstuffs in Austria - Results summary of 74 CO2-balanced products. Executive summary.

S. Hörtenhuber, T. Lindenthal, B. Amon, T. Markut, L. Kirner and W. Zollitsch (2010): Greenhouse gas emissions from selected Austrian dairy production systems—model calculations considering the effects of land use change. (264 KB) Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems.

<http://www.zurueckzumursprung.at/co2-und-klimaschutz/co2-fussabdruck/lebensmittelproduktion/>