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3.I - Agricultural: Other

Short description

NFR-Code		Nar	ne of C	of Category Method AD								EF		
3.1	Agricu	ture: ot	her											
consisting o	f / includ	ling sou	ırce cat	tegorie	s:									
3.1	Storag	e of dig	estate	from e	nergy	crops	5 T2	(NH ₃ , NO _x)) Q,	PS	CS (NH ₃ , NO _x)	
Method(s)	applie	d												
	D		Defa	Default										
	T1		Tier	Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *										
	T2		Tier	Tier 2*										
	Т3		Tier	Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology *										
	С		COR	INAIR										
	CS		Cour	ntry Sp	ecific									
	М		Mod	el										
* as describ				nission	Inver	ntory	Guid	ebook - 20	19, ir	cate	egory	chapter	s.	
(source fo	r) Activ	ity Dat											Ц	
	NS		Nati	onal St	atistic	S								
	RS			onal S										
	IS		_	International Statistics										
	PS			Plant Specific										
	As			Associations, business organisations										
	Q			specific Questionnaires (or surveys)										
	М			Model / Modelled										
	С			Confidential										
(source fo		sion Fa	_											
	D			Default (EMEP Guidebook)										
	CS		_	Country Specific										
	PS			Plant Specific										
	M			Model / Modelled										
	С			fidentia	al ———									
NO _x NMV	oc so	NH ₃	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	TSP	ВС	СО	Heavy Me	etals	POI	Ps			
-/- NA	NA NA	-/-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		N/	4			
L/- key sou														
-/T key sou														
L/T key sou				and T rend										
H	source f													
I 				tant Included Elsewhere (i.e. in another category)										
I 				tant N ot E stimated (yet)										
	polluta	nt not e		tted from this source or activity = N ot A pplicable										
*			r	no analysis done										

Country specifics

In 2022, NH_3 emissions from category 3.I (agriculture other) reached up to 0.49 % from total agricultural emissions, which is equal to \sim 2.3 kt NH_3 . NO_x emissions from category 3.I contribute 0.12 % (\sim 0.12 kt) to the total agricultural emissions. All these emissions originate from the storage of digestate from energy crops (for details on anaerobic digestion of energy crops see Vos et al. 2024, Chapter 5.1¹). The emissions resulting from the application of energy crop digestates as organic fertilizer are dealt with under 3.D.a.2.c.

Activity Data

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Time series of activity data have been provided by KTBL (Kuratorium für Technik und Bauwesen in der Landwirtschaft / Association for Technology and Structures in Agriculture). From these data the amount of N in energy crops fed into anaerobic digestion was calculated.

Table 1: N amount in energy crops fed into anaerobic digestion

	N amount in energy crops in Gg N														
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022			
0.0	0.6	5.3	45.1	163.0	293.7	292.2	287.4	283.2	283.2	289.3	283.8	283.8			

Table 2: Distribution of gastight storage and storage in open tank of energy crop digestates

Dist	Distribution of gastight storage and non-gastight storage, in % 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022														
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
gastight	0.0	4.7	9.4	15.8	42.2	64.0	65.6	67.1	68.7	70.2	71.8	73.3	73.3		
non-gastight	100.0	95.3	90.6	84.2	57.8	36.0	34.4	32.9	31.3	29.8	28.2	26.7	26.7		

Methodology

The calculation of emissions from storage of digestate from energy crops considers two different types of storage, i.e. gastight storage and open tank. The frequencies of these storage types are also provided by KTBL (see Table 2). There are no emissions of NH₃ and NO from gastight storage of digestate. Hence the total emissions from the storage of digestate are calculated by multiplying the amount of N in the digestate leaving the fermenter with the relative frequency of open tanks and the emission factor for open tank. The amount of N in the digestate leaving the fermenter is identical to the N amount in energy crops fed into anaerobic digestion (see Table 1) because N losses from pre-storage are negligible and there are no N losses from fermenter (see Vos et al. 2024, Chapter 5.1).

Emission factors

As no specific emission factor is known for the storage of digestion residues in open tanks, the NH_3 emission factor for storage of cattle slurry with crust in open tanks was adopted (0.045 kg NH_3 -N per kg TAN). This choice of emission factor is based on the fact that energy crops are, in general, co-fermented with animal manures (i. e. mostly slurry) and that a natural crust forms on the liquid digestates due to the relatively high dry matter content of the energy crops. The TAN content after the digestion process is 0.56 kg TAN per kg N. The NO emission factor for storage of digestion residues in open tanks was set to 0.0005 kg NO-N per kg N. Table 3 shows the resulting implied emission factors for NH_3 -N and NO-N. NO_x emissions are related to NO-N emissions by the ratio of 46/14. This relationship also holds for NO-N and NO_x emission factors.

Table 3: IEF for NH_3 -N and NO-N emissions from storage of digested energy crops

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	IEF in kg NH₃-N per kg N in digested energy crops														
0.0252	0.0240	0.0228	0.0212	0.0146	0.0132	0.0102	0.0096	0.0091	0.0089	0.0089	0.0089	0.0089	0.0087	0.0086	0.0086
	IEF in kg NO-N per kg N in digested energy crops														
0.00050	0.00048	0.00045	0.00042	0.00029	0.00026	0.00020	0.00019	0.00018	0.00018	0.00018	0.00018	0.00018	0.00017	0.00017	0.00017

Trend discussion for Key Sources

NH₃ and NO₄ from storage of anaerobically digested energy crops are no key source.

Recalculations

All time series of the emission inventory have completely been recalculated since 1990. Table REC-1 shows the effects of recalculations on NH_3 and NO_x emissions from storage of anaerobically digested energy crops. Differences to last year's submission occur only in 2020 and are due to the update of activity data (see main page of the agricultural sector, Chapter 5 - NFR 3 - Agriculture (OVERVIEW), **recalculation reason No 15**). For further details on recalculations see Rösemann et al. (2032), Chapter 1.3.

Table REC-1: Comparison of NH₃ and NO_x emissions of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

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	NH ₃ / NO _x emissions in Gg																
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
NH ₃	2023	0.0015	0.0190	0.1563	1.2267	3.0426	3.4504	2.9206	3.3062	3.2814	3.3428	3.3004	3.2741	3.2013	3.1419	3.1782	3.1782
NH ₃	2022	0.0015	0.0190	0.1563	1.2267	3.0426	3.4504	2.9206	3.3062	3.2814	3.3428	3.3004	3.2741	3.2013	3.1419	3.1419	
NO _x	2023	0.0001	0.0010	0.0084	0.0659	0.1634	0.1852	0.1568	0.1775	0.1762	0.1795	0.1772	0.1758	0.1719	0.1687	0.1706	0.1706
NO _x	2022	0.0001	0.0010	0.0084	0.0659	0.1634	0.1852	0.1568	0.1775	0.1762	0.1795	0.1772	0.1758	0.1719	0.1687	0.1687	



For pollutant-specific information on recalculated emission estimates for Base Year and 2021, please see the tables following chapter 8.1 - Recalculations.

Uncertainty

Details are described in chapter 1.7.

1)

Vos C, Rösemann C, Haenel H-D, Dämmgen U, Döring U, Wulf S, Eurich-Menden B, Freibauer A, Döhler H, Steuer B, Osterburg B, Fuß R (2024) Calculations of gaseous and particulate emissions from German agriculture 1990 – 2022: Report on methods and data (RMD) Submission 2024. www.eminv-agriculture.de