Rural Economies and Land Use (RELU) Programme

Sustainable and holistic food chains for recycling livestock waste to land

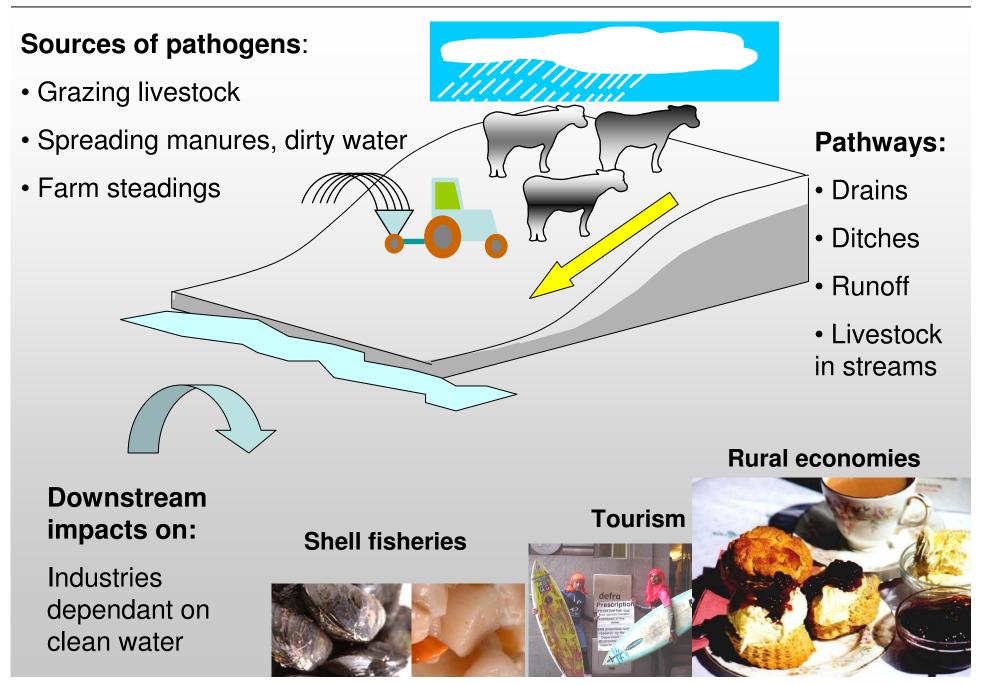
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BACKGROUND - pathogen transfers from livestock agriculture



AIMS

To determine the potential impact of introducing changes in management to control pathogen transfers from:

- grazing livestock
- manures (slurry, dirty water, solid manure)
- other waste streams (e.g. biosolids)

And determine the impact on:

- Farm economics
- Practicalities at the farm level

And 'knock-on' effects on:

- local communities
- Industries

Using a multi-scale approach from farm to regional level

APPROACHES I - Farm and Regional Scale

- Determine current perceptions of farmers, retailers, consumers & local 'downstream' industries (tourism, shell fisheries)
- Assess impacts of changes in practices at the farm level on costs (farm, other stakeholders, region)
- •Undertake risk assessments of pathogen transfers to the food chain from selected farms under current livestock/manure management practices
- Undertake targeted monitoring on farms (up to 10) to establish relationships between livestock/manure management & FIO transfers
- Develop measure to encourage changes in management practices to reduce risk of pathogen transfers & determine impacts on effluent flows & FIO transfers to water

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES I - Farm and Regional Scale

- Interview up to 100 farmers (decision making process; waste management practices)
- Establish focus groups (farmers/other stakeholders)
- Develop risk assessment for farms
- Targeted monitoring of FIO transfers (10 farms) + farm activity data
- Change management practices & assess changes in FIO transfer
- Assess costs, practicalities and applicability of pathogen control measures on farms and impacts on local communities and industries

APPROACHES II - Farm and Experimental Scale

- Review pathogen controls measures
- Conduct additional experiments to determine:
 - controls on pathogen survival on farmsteads, e.g. manure/dirty water stores/collection yards (storage time, temperature, ammonia concentration, UV radiation, nutrient availability)
 - factors controlling pathogen survival in soil following dung deposition/waste applications
 - mechanisms of pathogen transport

Results from these studies will be used for:

- on-farm risk assessments
- measuring the impact, costs and applicability of on-farm management practices

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES II - Farm and Experimental Scale

- Review pathogen control measures (loads, mobilisation, delivery)
- Assess methods to reduce pathogen transfers to receiving waters from grazing animals & after spreading manure
- Elucidate factors controlling pathogen survival in manure stores and soils
- Investigate mechanisms of transfer from soil

PROJECT RESOURCES

TIME: 3 years, commencing November 2004

FUNDS: £398k funded by RELU programme

TEAM: IGER, Universities of Lancaster & Exeter + 3 RAs

IGER (North Wyke) – farm-scale processes and practices

Evaluation of field/farm-scale practices; sampling of effluent flows/transfers of FIOs (selected farms); controls on pathogen survival in manures stores, dung and soil; transport mechanisms in soils

University of Exeter – farmer/community/stakeholder perception/needs @ farm to regional scale

Farmer interviews; current perceptions on pathogen transfers, engaging stakeholder groups, facilitating farmer and stakeholder group discussions using citizens jury approach; economic impacts

Lancaster University – integrated risk assessment @ farm to regional scale

Evaluation of farm to catchment scale risk (current/future) management practices; development of field based risk assessment tool; source-transport-receptor modelling

CATCHMENT / REGIONAL

