

# Session 13: Assessment of sustainability : approaches in egg and dairy production systems in NL

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# Sustainability assesment issues

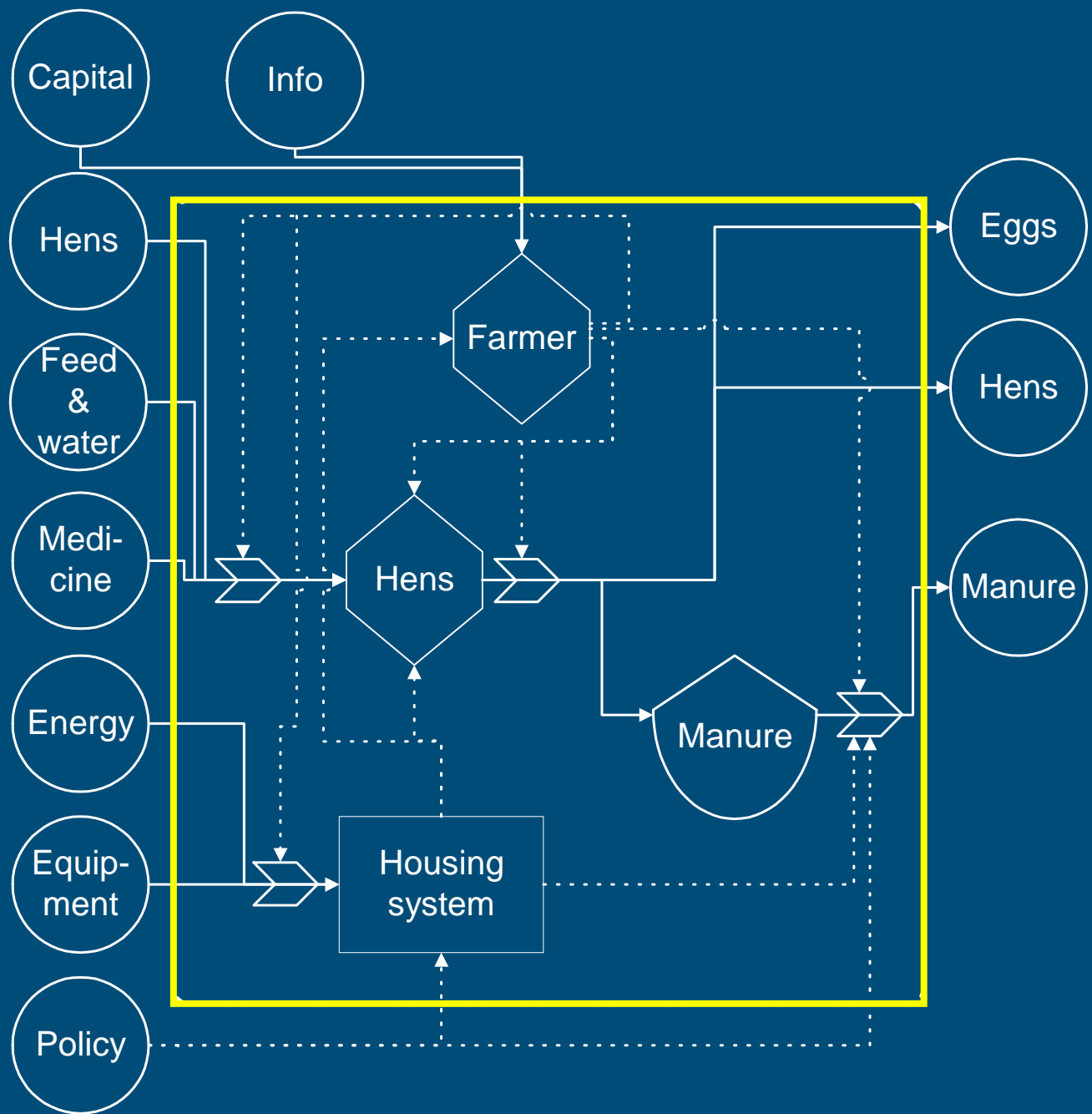


- For whom?
- Identification of issues and indicators: participation, stakeholders selection and equitable communication
- Availability of relevant and measurable indicators, simplification
- Weighting of indicators, indirect for issues
- Reference values: national averages, law/regulation based, stakeholder based
- Aggregation level
- Trade offs
- Variability between farms and application for improvement

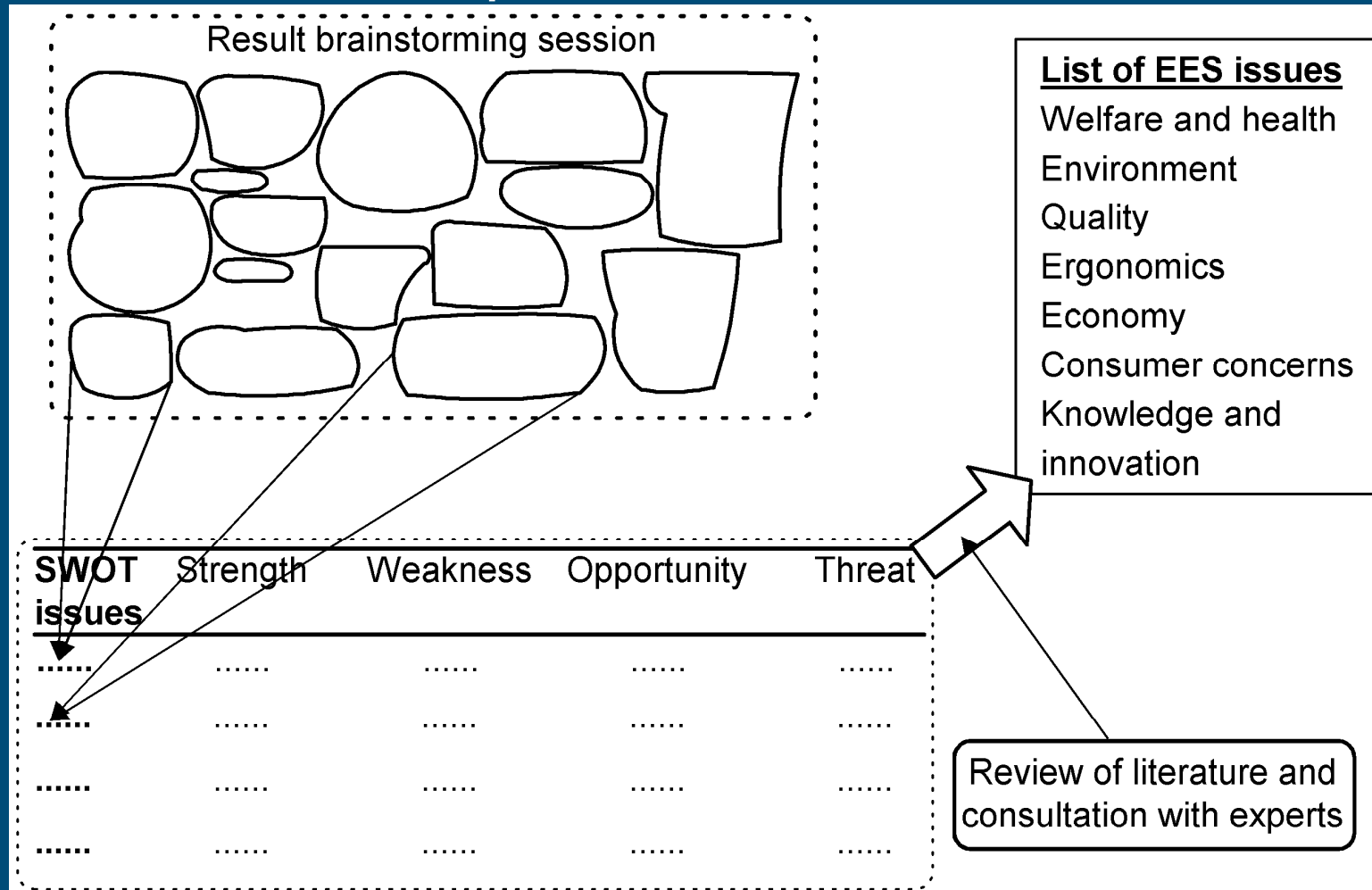


# Housing systems layers: 13 farms each





# Results workshop



Outlook on Agriculture 33 (2004) 267-276



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# Criteria for selection of indicators



- Relevance
- Simplicity
  - understandable
  - aggregate information
- Quality
  - sensitivity
  - reliability
  - target value
- Availability of data



Animal welfare:  
Animal Needs Index (TGI)  
Feather condition  
Behaviour

Appl. Anim. Beh. Sci. 90 (2005) 277-291



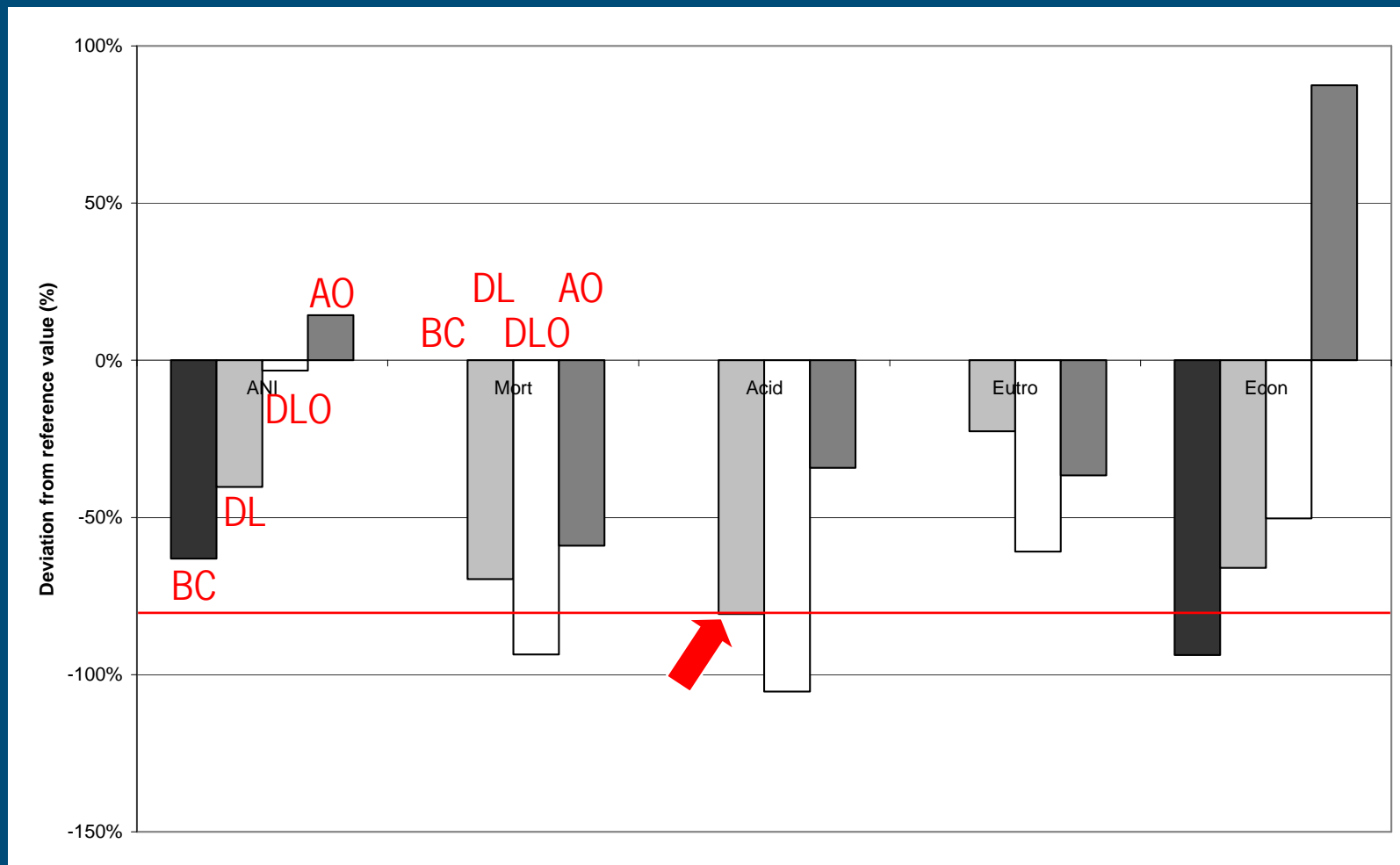
# Modified Amoeba



- Indicators: Animal Needs Index, mortality, acidification, eutrophication, income per full time worker
- In the next slide ANI set at 100 points, mortality, acidification and eutrophication set at the level of the battery cage result, annual income set at agreed standard for agriculture.
- In the second slide standards set at national average including all laying poultry systems.
- Reference choice does not effect differences for indicators between systems. For regional and international comparisons an agreed reference value is important.

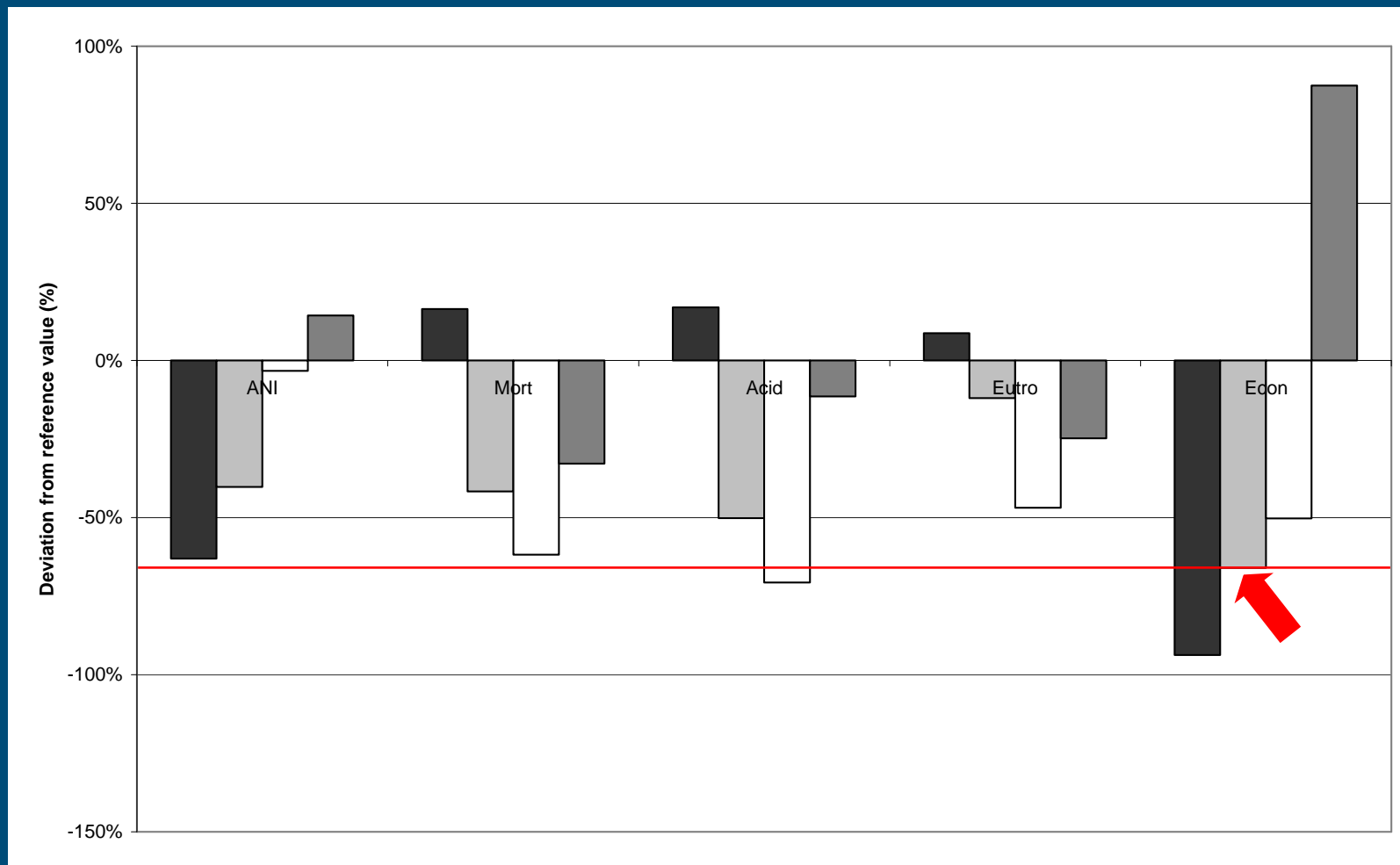


# Modified AMOEBA (basic, relative to battery cage)





# Modified AMOEBA (relative to nat. average)



# Results/conclusions



- Stakeholder involvement : broad perspective and support
- Good results of aviary system: Higher revenues through higher prices for outdoor eggs: 1.75 ct per egg and higher numbers per fte in aviary
- And lower housing costs per hen compared to deep litter
- Quantification in practice allows comparisons between and within systems
- Final assessment for selection of alternative system in 2012 depends on the strategy of the poultry farmer



# Dairy production systems



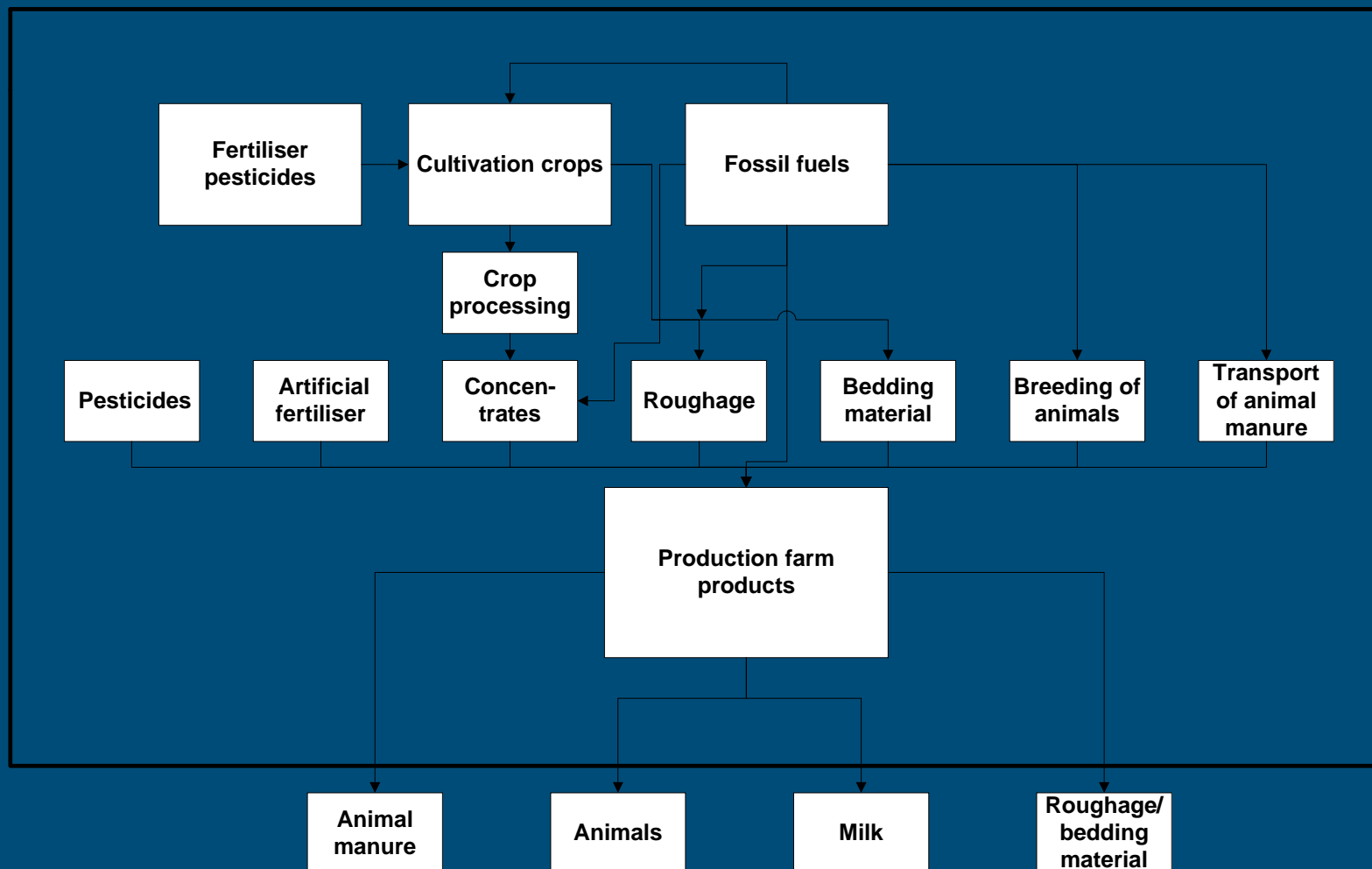
Compare the integral environmental impact of  
conventional and organic milk production systems  
in the Netherlands

And associate with net farm income

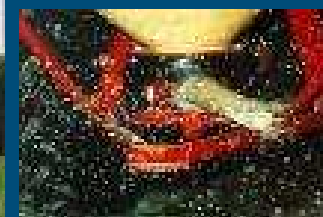
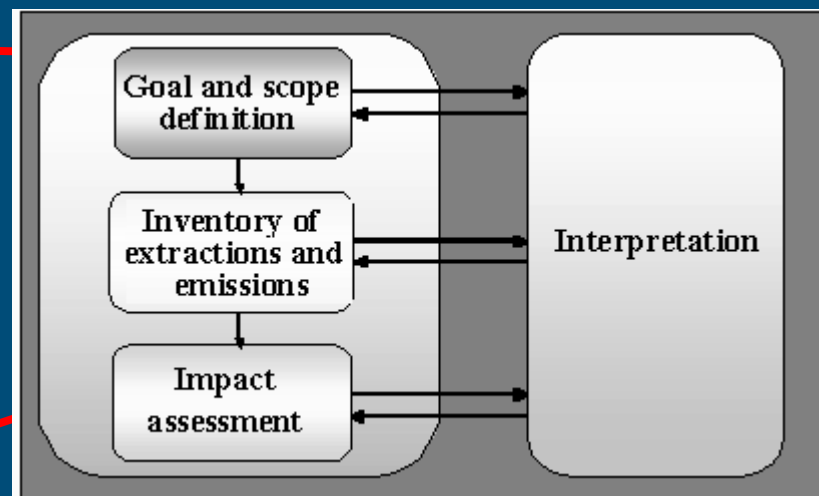
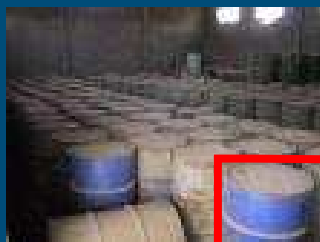
10 conventional and 11 organic farms, year 2003



# System boundaries



# Method: Life Cycle Assessment



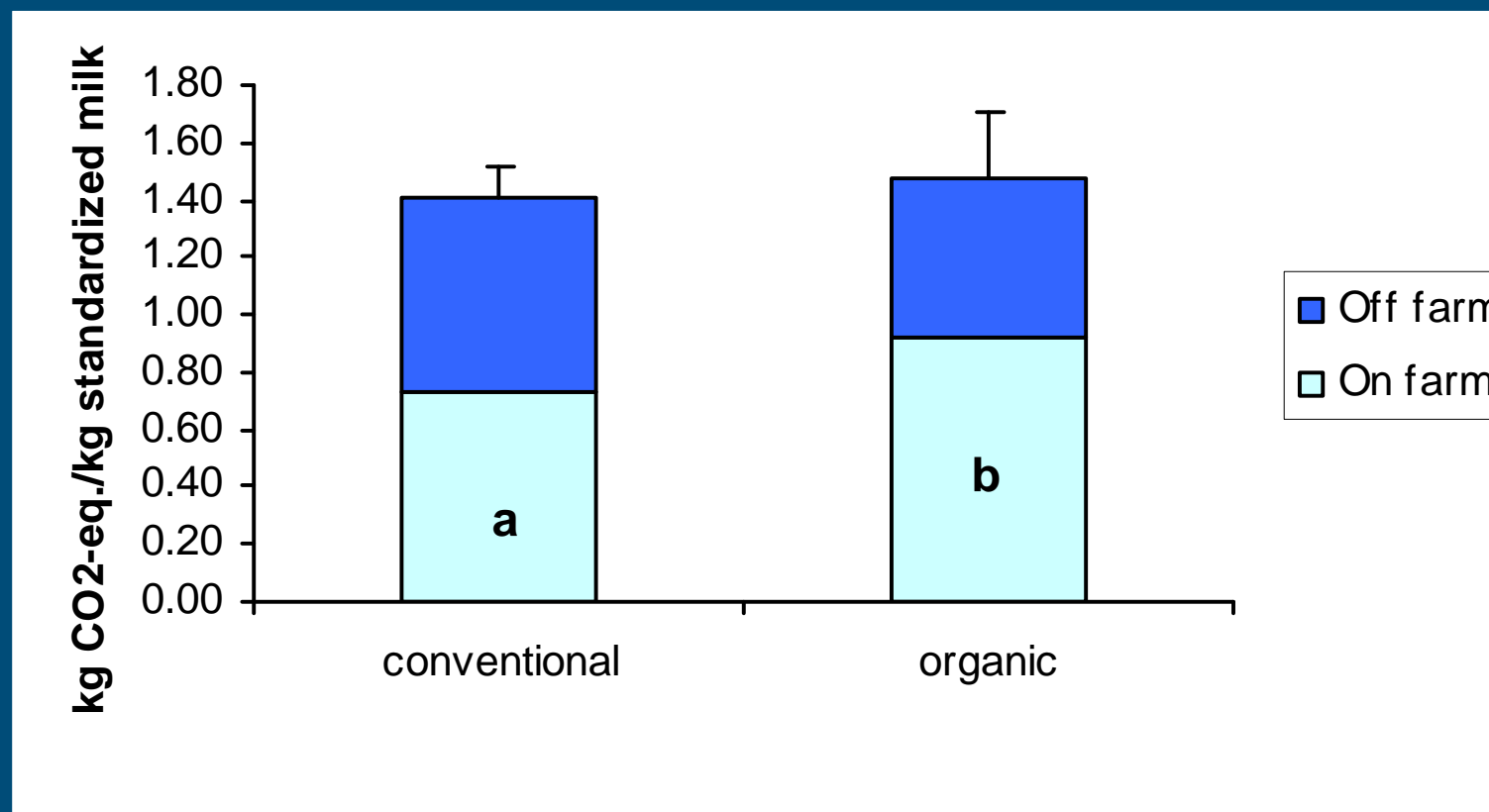
Output  
standardized  
milk



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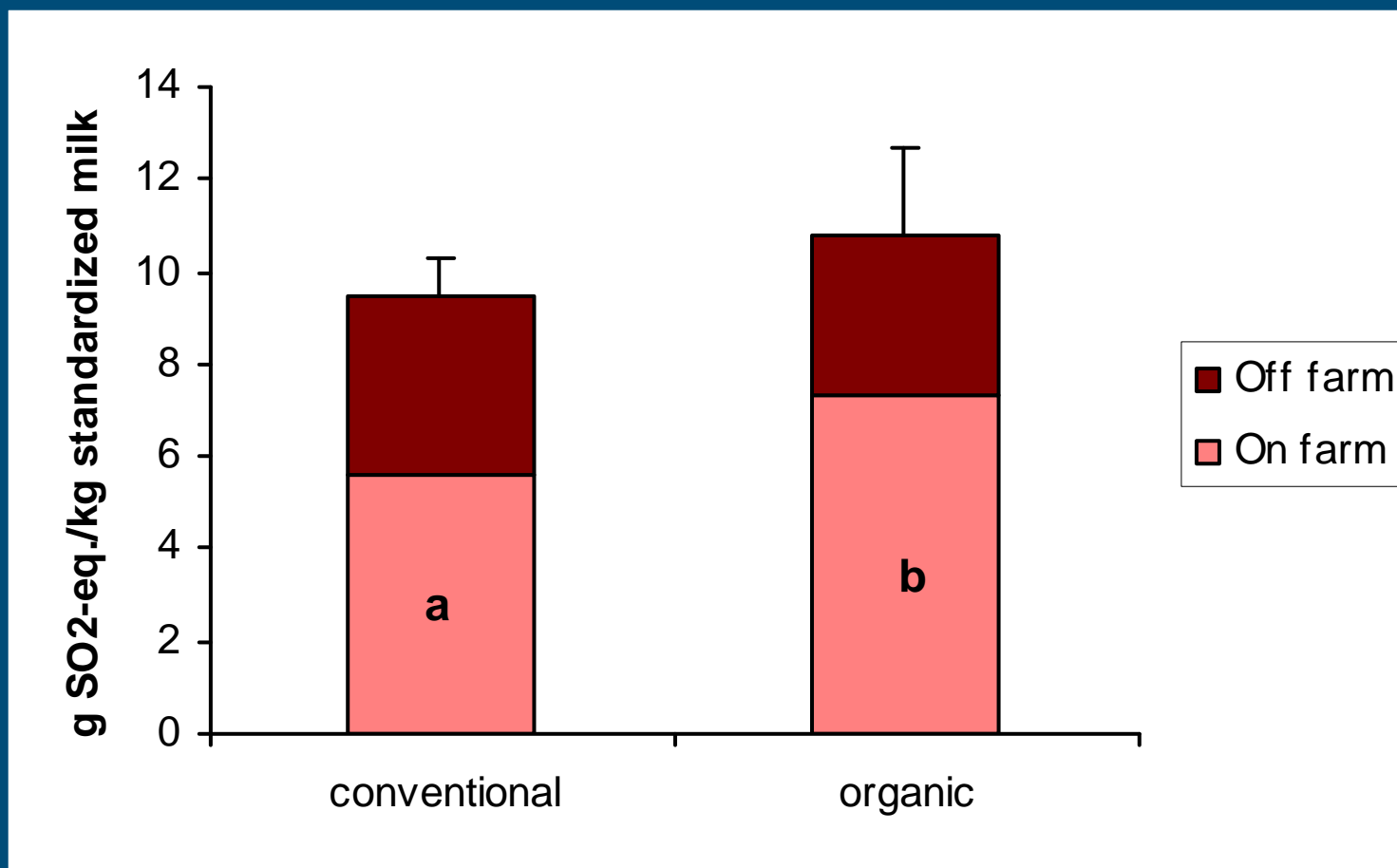


# Results - Global Warming Potential

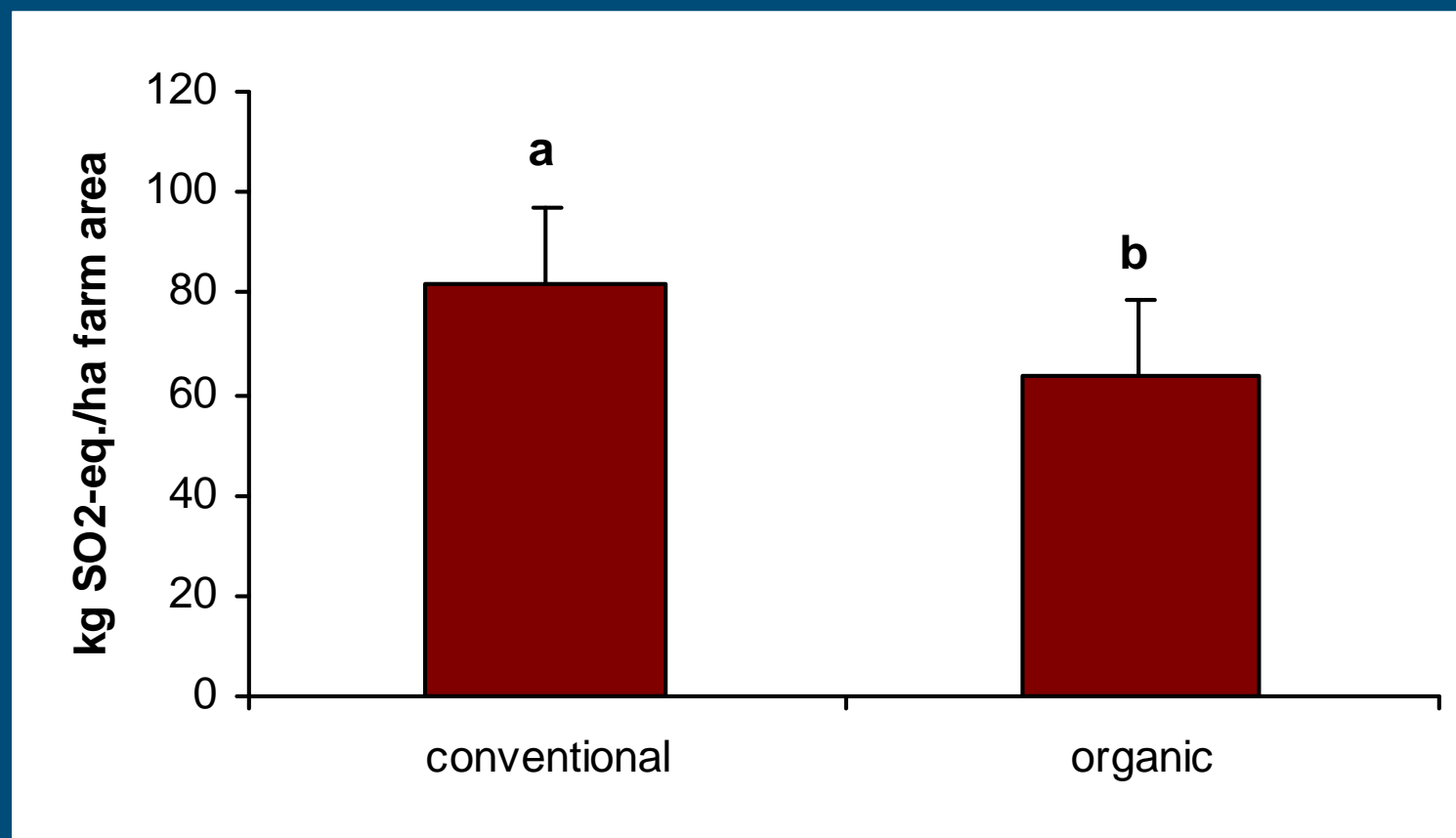




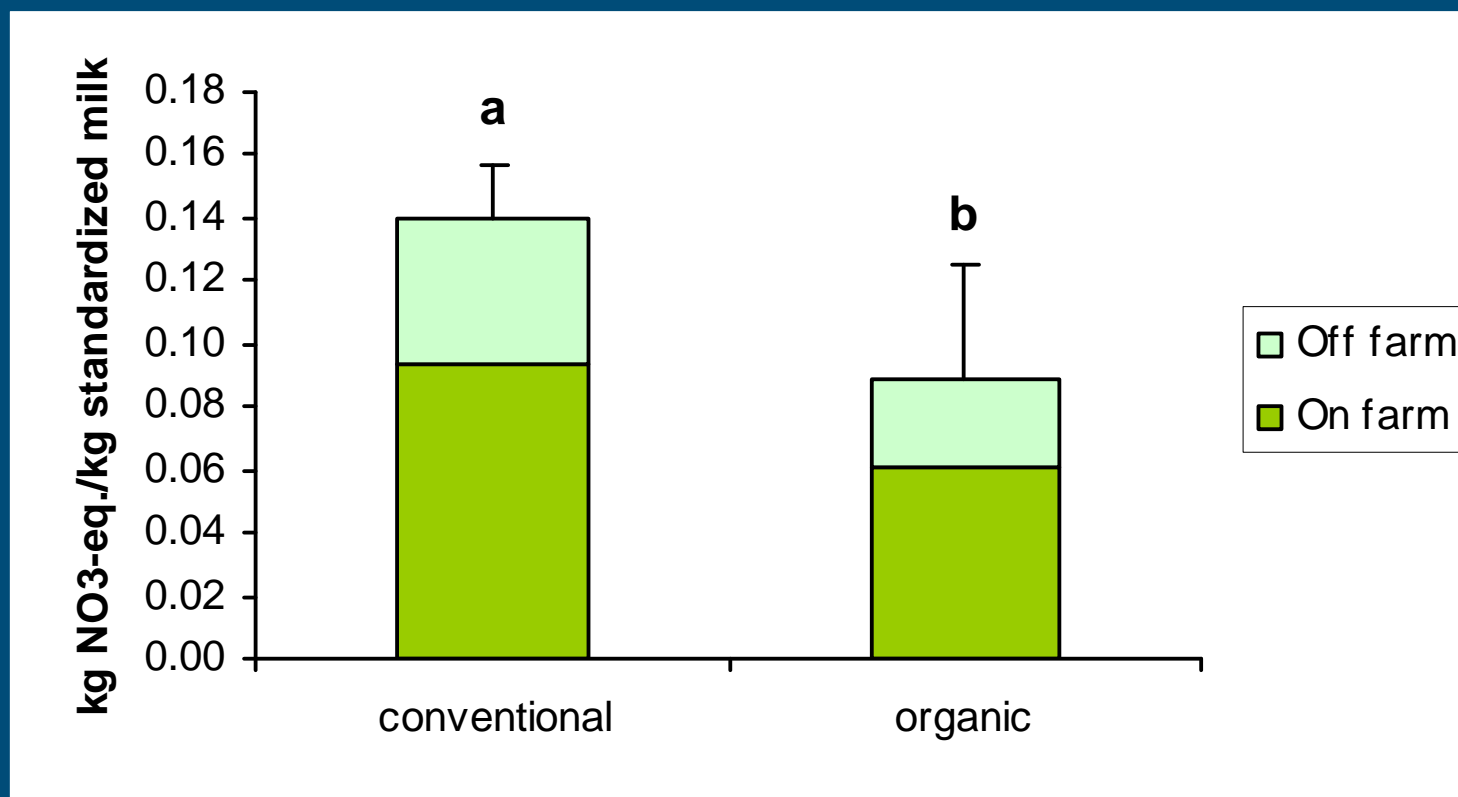
# Results - Acidification Potential



# Results - Acidification Potential



# Results - Eutrophication Potential





# Conclusions

- Conventional milk production lower land use
- Organic milk production lower energy use and eutrophication
- Similar total acidification and global warming, different partition
- Higher net farm income: **lower** on farm land use, total land use, energy use on farm, total climate change and on farm climate change, but **higher** eutrophication and acidification on farm and total
- **System comparisons useful ; potential for use of farm data networks for layers and dairy**



# Thank you

Erwin Mollenhorst How to house a hen: assessing sustainable development of egg production systems

Marlies Thomassen: Environmental impact of dairy cattle production systems  
[www.aps.wur.nl/uk](http://www.aps.wur.nl/uk)



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