



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Nitrogen use and trade-offs on dairy farms: An illustration of complexity



Wisconsin Nitrogen Science Summit March 28, 2014
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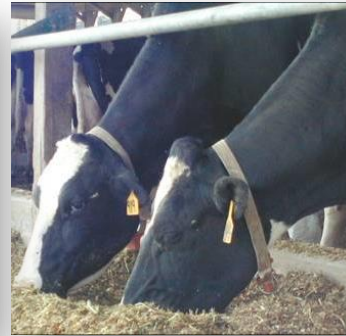
US Dairy Forage Research Center, Madison, Wisconsin

What complexity?

- Biological systems are limited in N use
- Major portions of agricultural N inputs are lost to the environment
- Nitrogen loss pathways are diverse
- There are tradeoffs in N use, N conservation and N loss



Outline



1. Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE)
in dairy production
 - a. Whole-farm NUE
 - b. Feed NUE
 - c. Manure NUE
2. Trade-offs in N use,
N conservation and N loss
3. Summary points

1. Nitrogen use in dairy production



Scales

Farm components

Whole-farm

Watershed

Geographic (county, state, region, country)

What realistic improvements in NUE can be expected from dairy producers?

Important components of NUE

1. Biological limits to incorporate N into products
2. Fixed physical and operational farm features
3. N applications to avoid risk
4. Excessive N use (wastage)

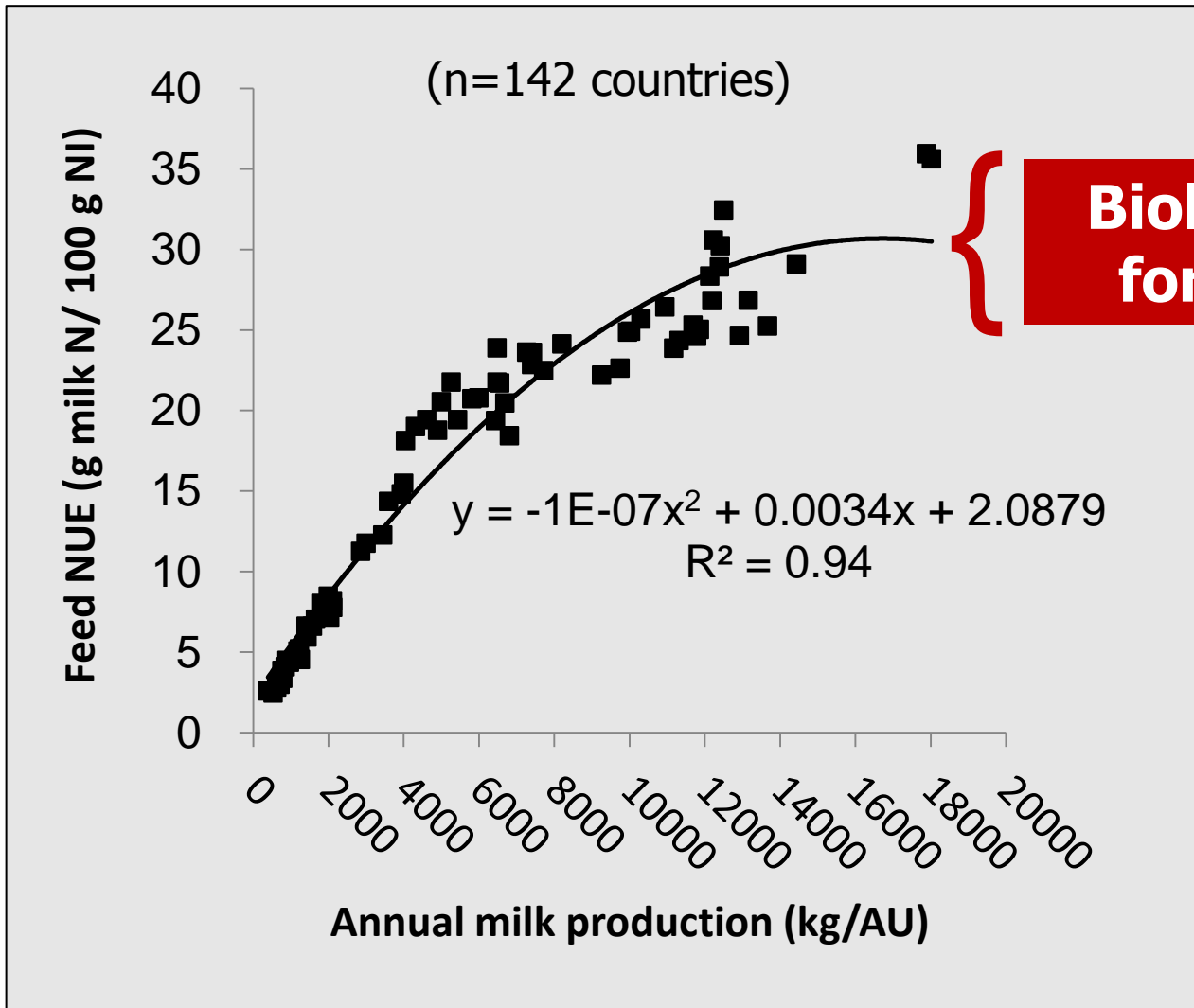
Fact of life
(not very manageable)

**Somewhat
manageable**

**Somewhat
manageable**

Manageable

Feed N use efficiency in global dairy production systems

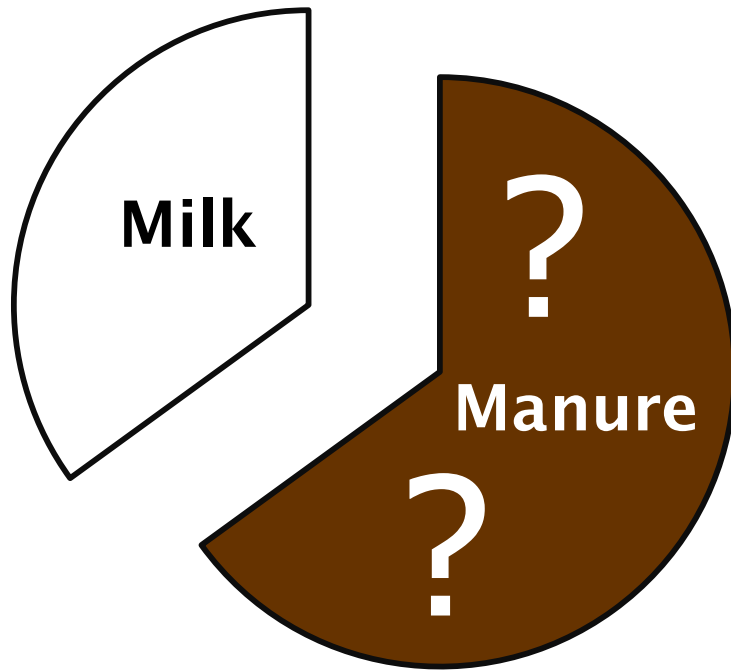


Typical range of feed N intake and feed NUE

Europe and USA

Feed N intake (g/cow/day)	Feed NUE (%)	Source
750 to 200	21 to 32	Castillo et al., 2000
628 to 289	22 to 29	Kebreab et al., 2001
897 to 496	21 to 36	Chase, 2004
666 to 512	26 to 33	Powell et al., 2006

What happens to N excreted in manure?



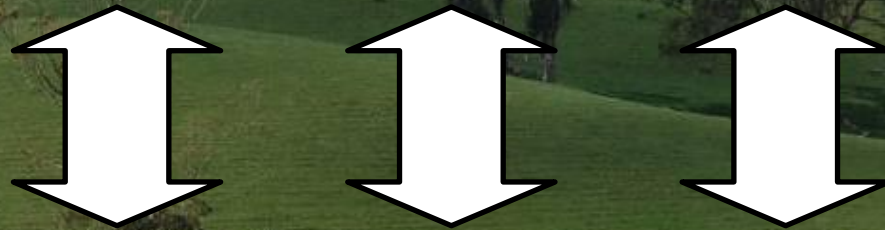
- Lost as ammonia (**20-40%**)
- Taken up by plants (**20-40%**)
- Lost via nitrate leaching (**10-20%**)
- Lost via denitrification (**3-5%**)
- Immobilized in soil (**not much**)



Whole-farm NUE

Land carrying capacity

Provide feed for livestock

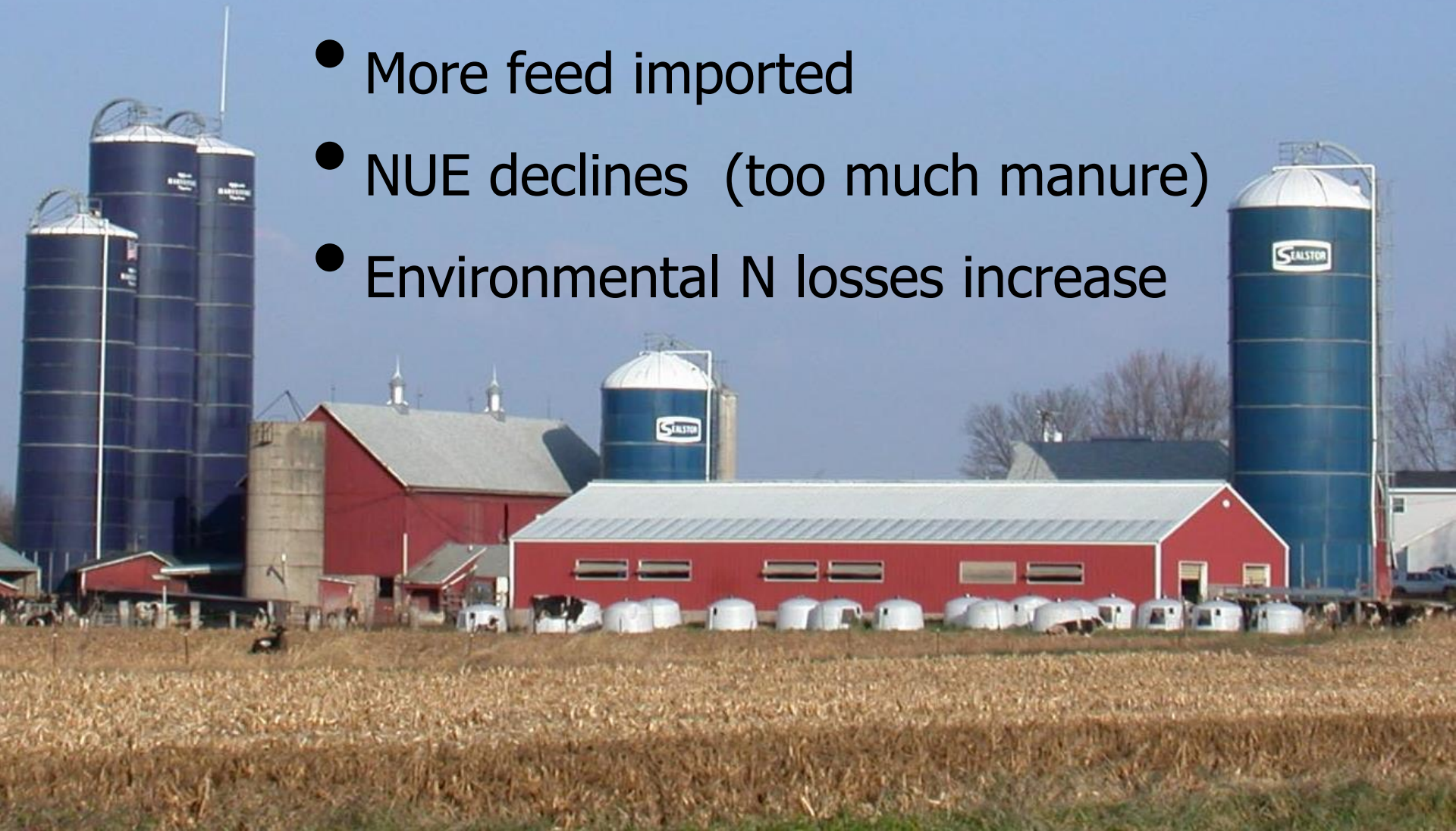


Recycle manure nutrients

Whole-farm NUE

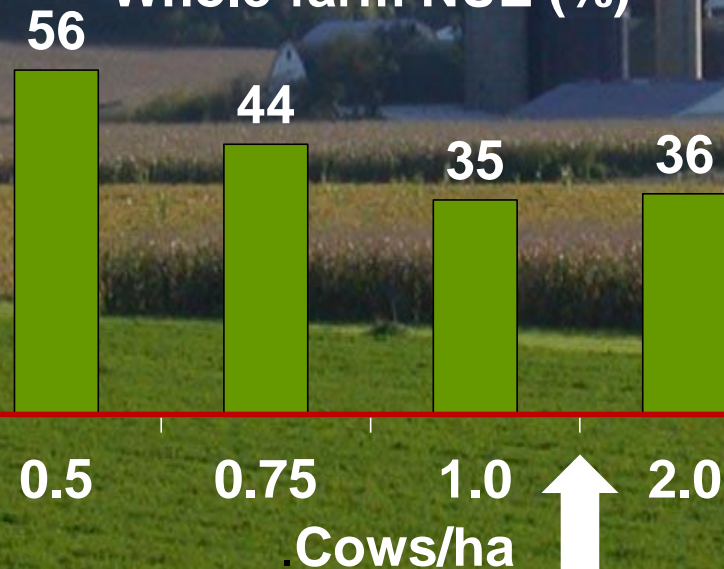
When carrying capacity is exceeded

- More feed imported
- NUE declines (too much manure)
- Environmental N losses increase

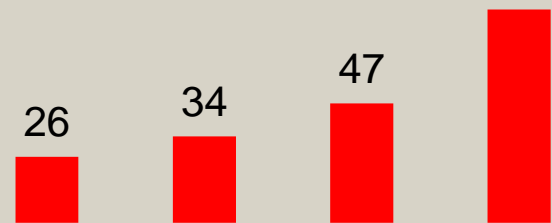


Too many cowstoo much manure

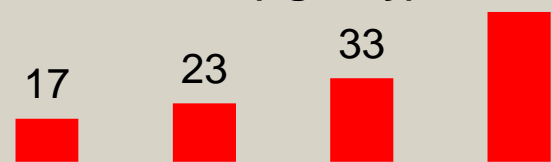
Whole-farm NUE (%)



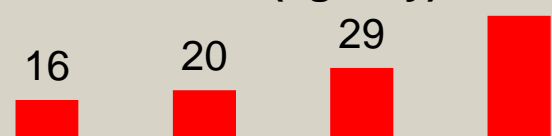
Volatilized N (kg/ha/y)



Leached N (kg/ha/y)

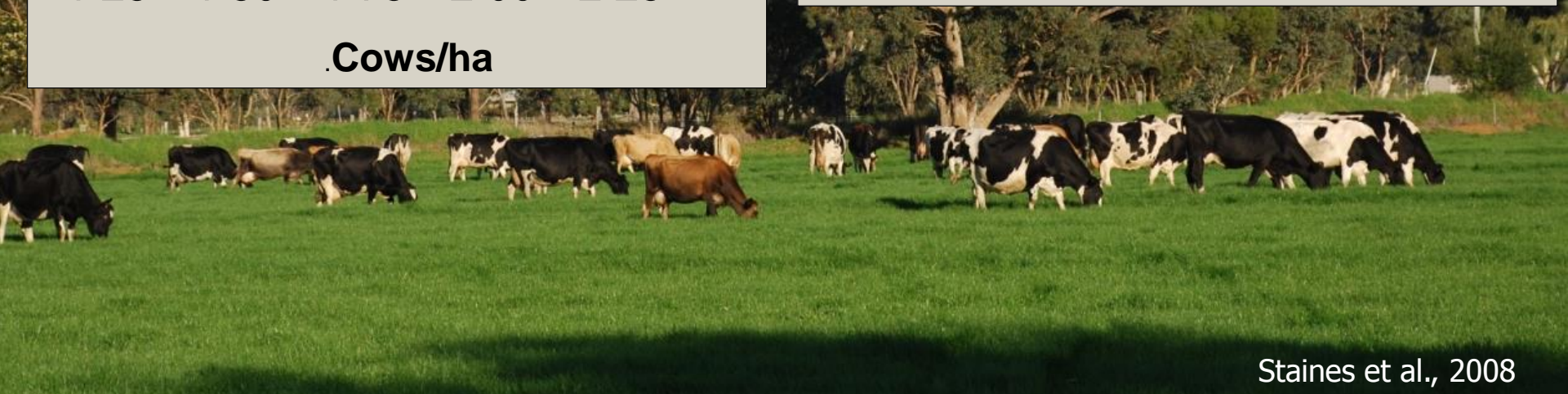
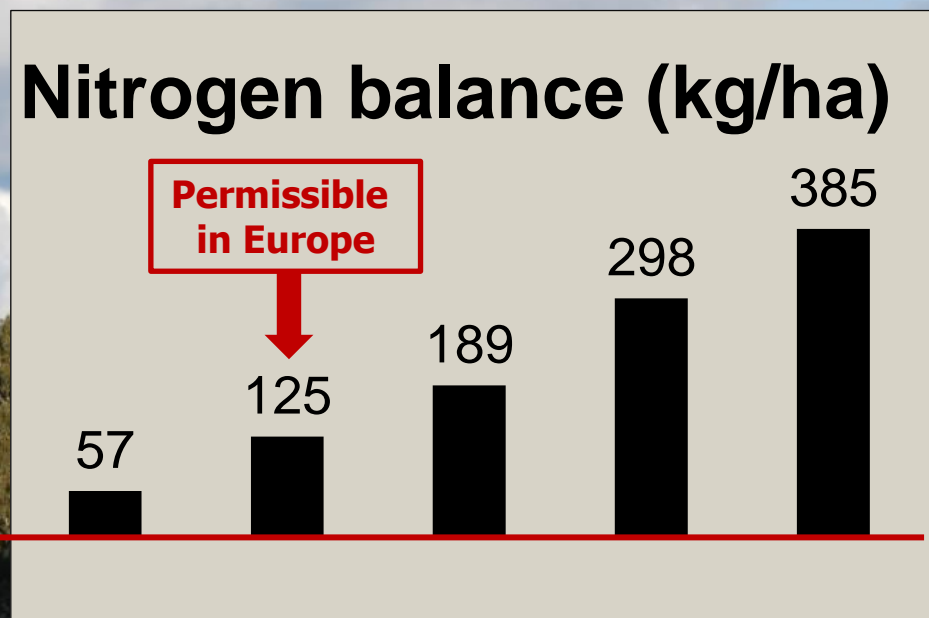
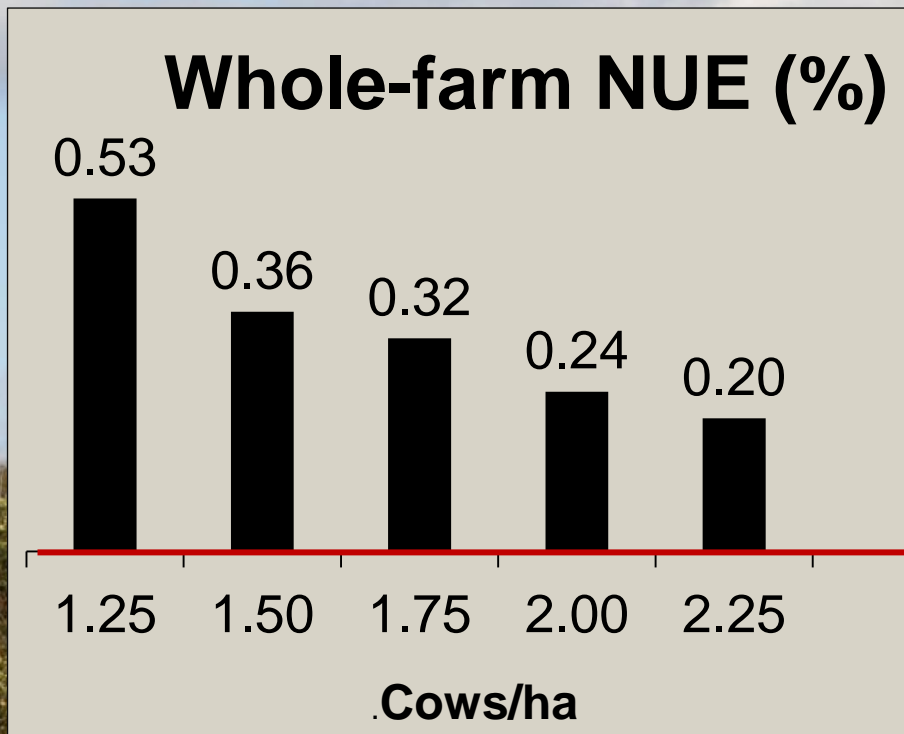


Denitrified N (kg/ha/y)

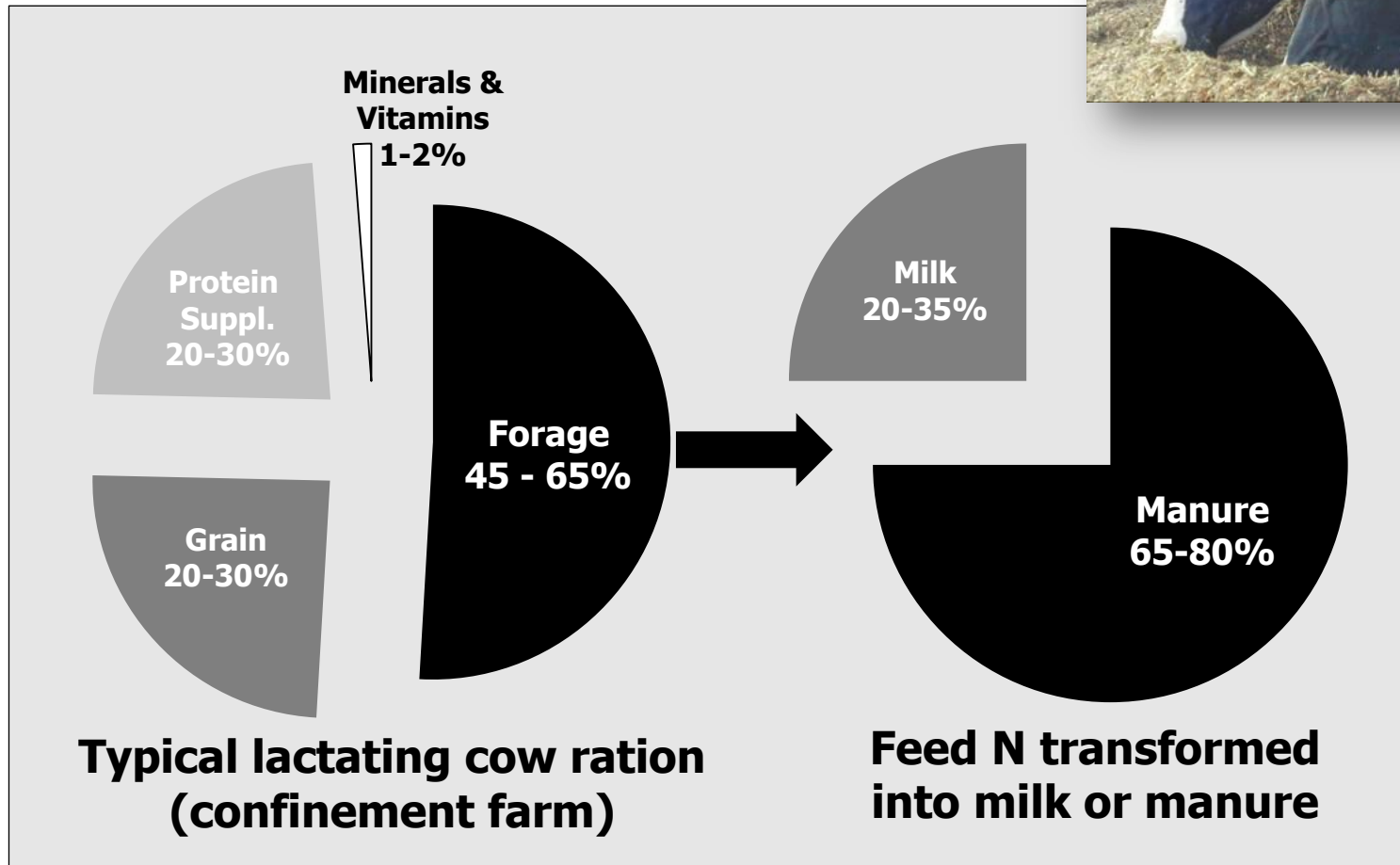


66% of Wisconsin dairy farms ≤ 1.5 cows/ha (≥ 1.6 acres/cow)
These farms are self sufficient in forage & grain

Pasture stocking rate impacts NUE and N balance



Rations and management impact feed NUE and N loss



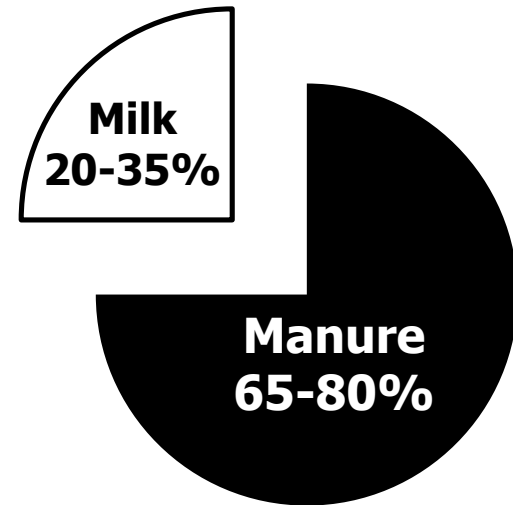
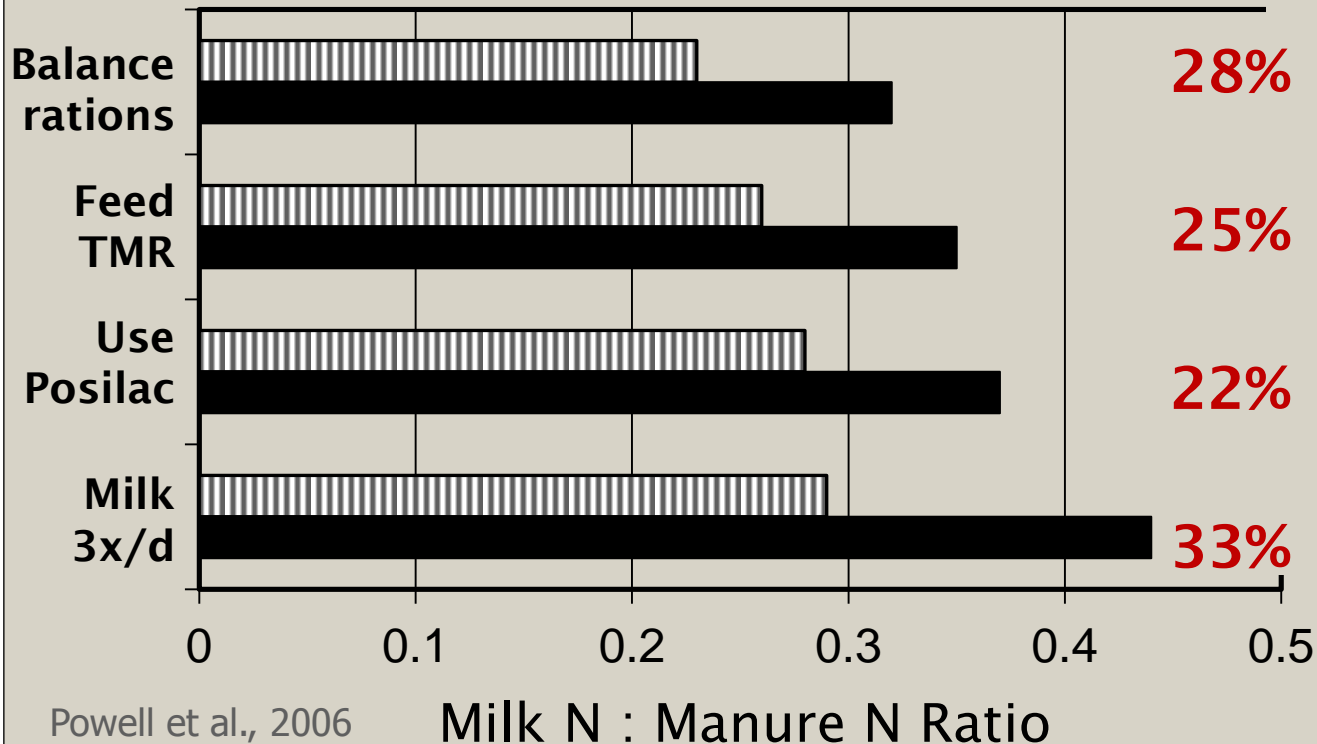
Management Impacts Milk N:Manure N Ratios



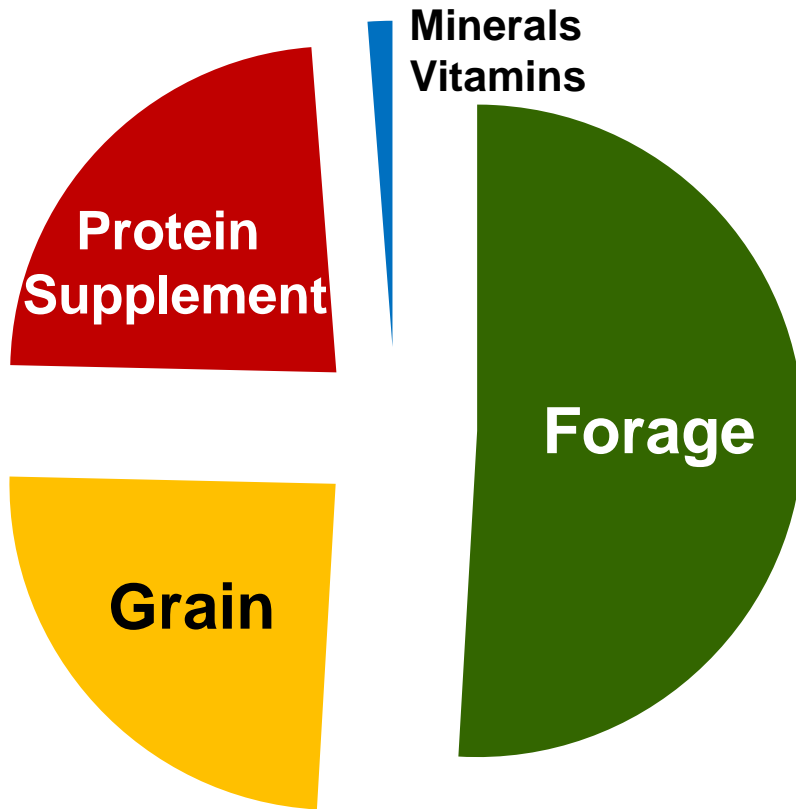
(54 Wisconsin dairy farms)

Practice ▨ No ■ Yes

increase due
to practice



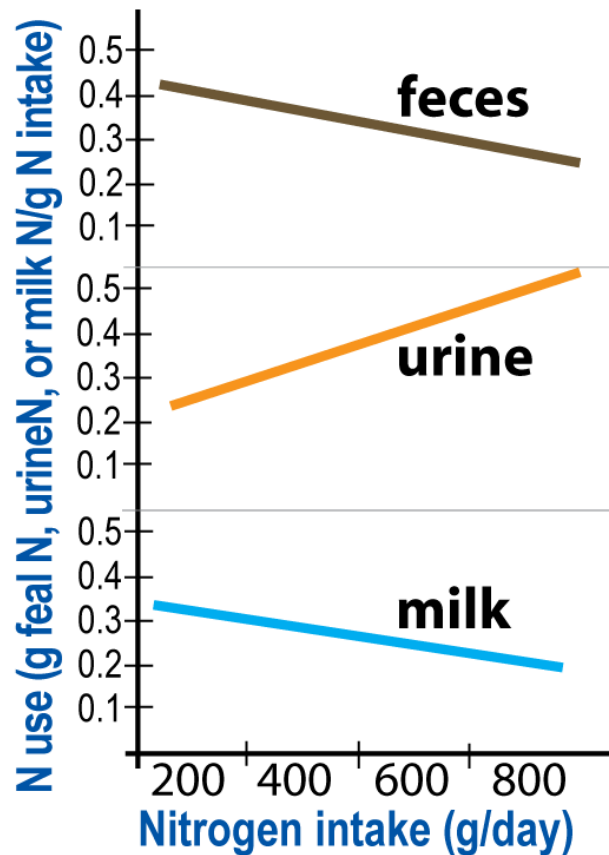
The rations we feed impact N use, manure chemistry, and N loss



Protein supplement's impact

- Fecal N: Urinary N ratio
- Urea N in urine
- Ammonia emissions
- Nitrous oxide emissions
- Fecal N mineralization in soil
- Plant N uptake

As N intake exceeds requirement, feed NUE declines and urine N excretion increases



Excess dietary CP increases N in manure and urine

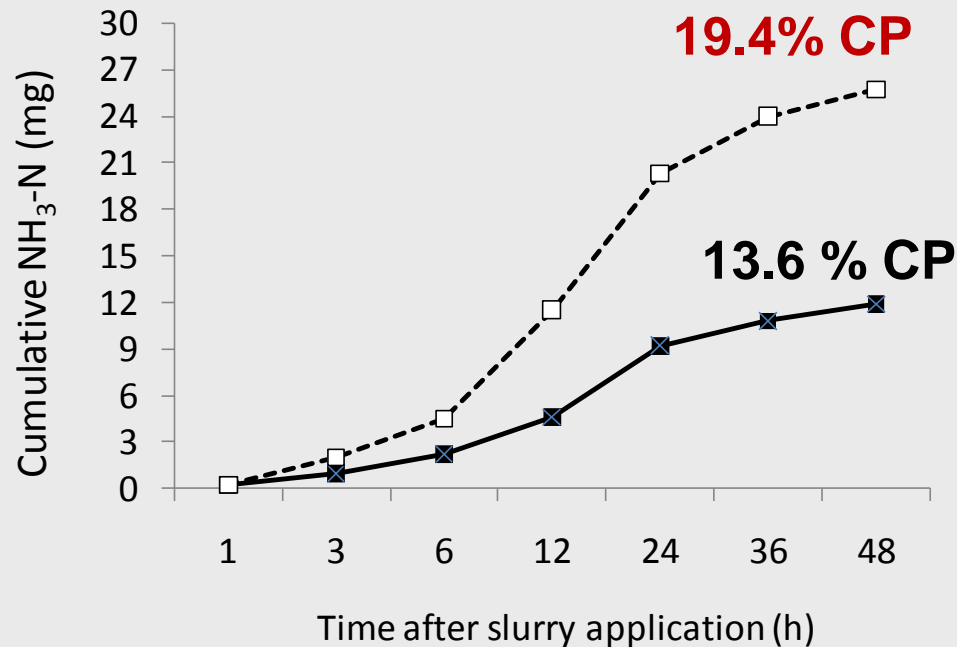


	13.6% CP	19.4% CP
Manure N g/cow/d	222	314
% Urine N	52	68
% Fecal N	48	32

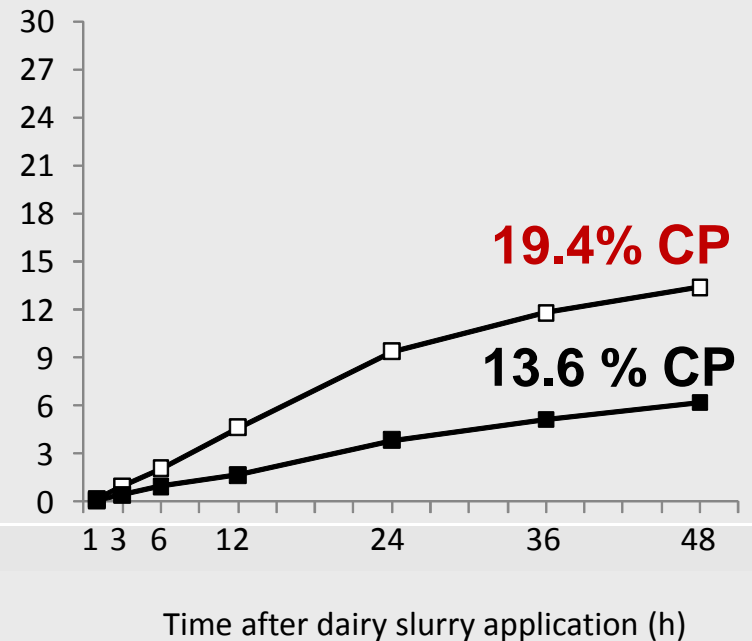
Misselbrook et al., 2005

. . . and also ammonia emissions

Barn floor

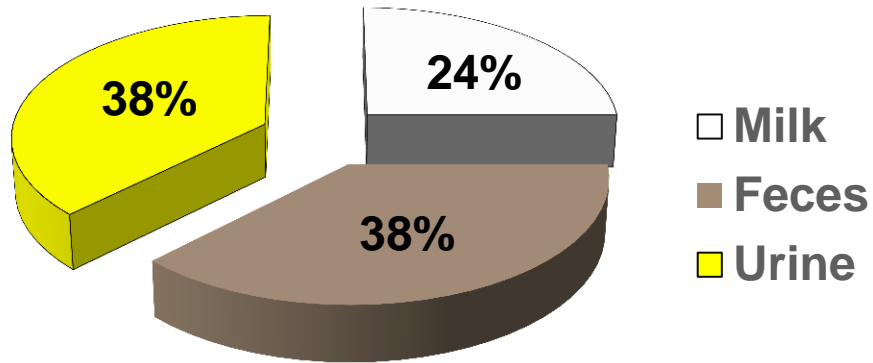


Soils



Partitioning Feed N Intake

(typical confinement dairy farm)



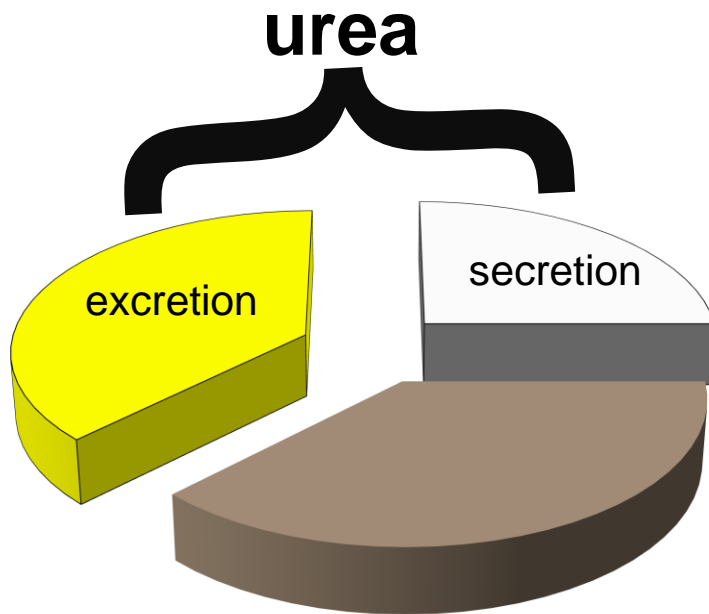
Urea in urine

.....greatest source
of reactive N on dairy farms

How much feed N is consumed?

How much urea N is excreted?

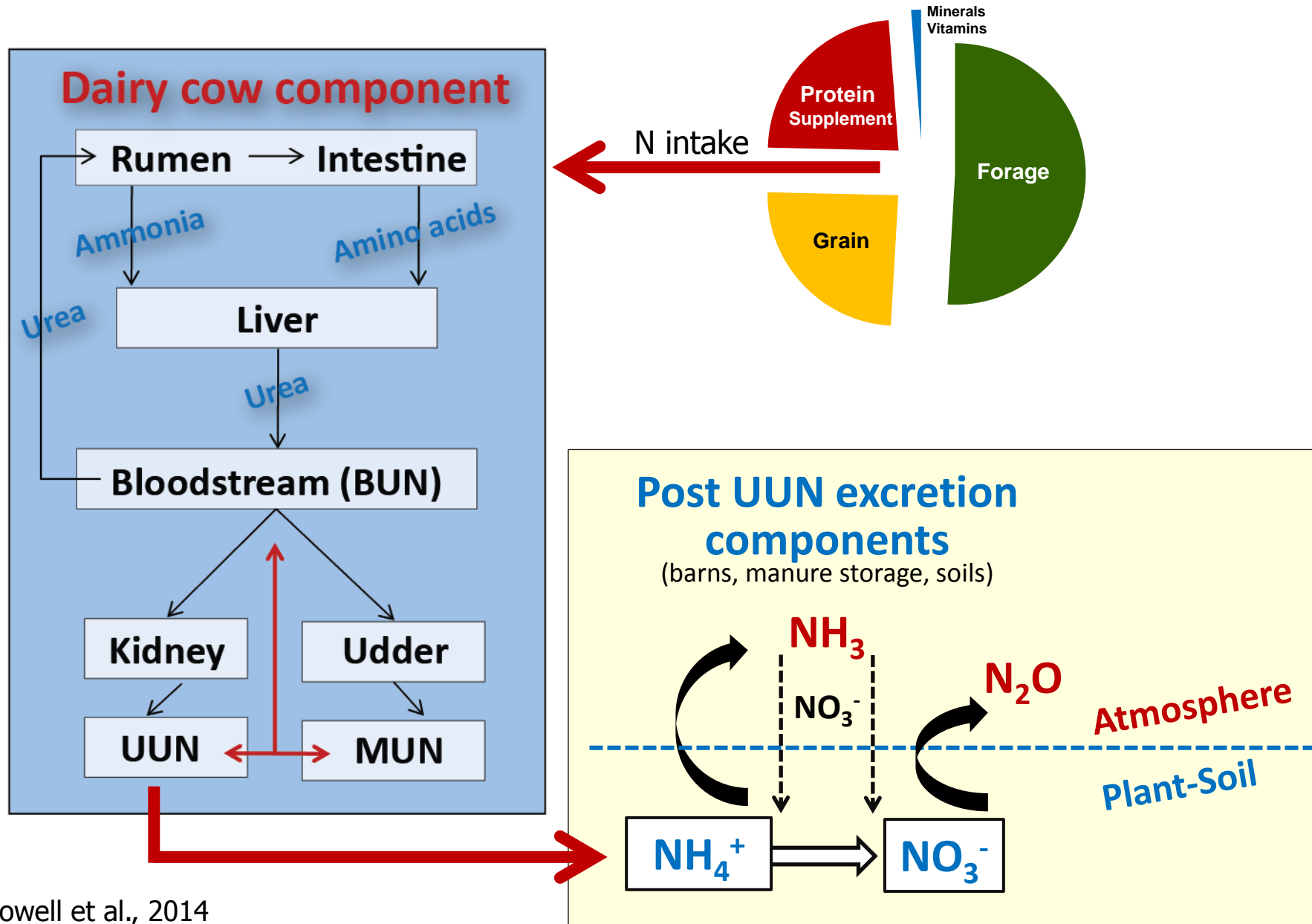
Analyze for
milk urea N (MUN)



- Milk
- Feces
- Urine

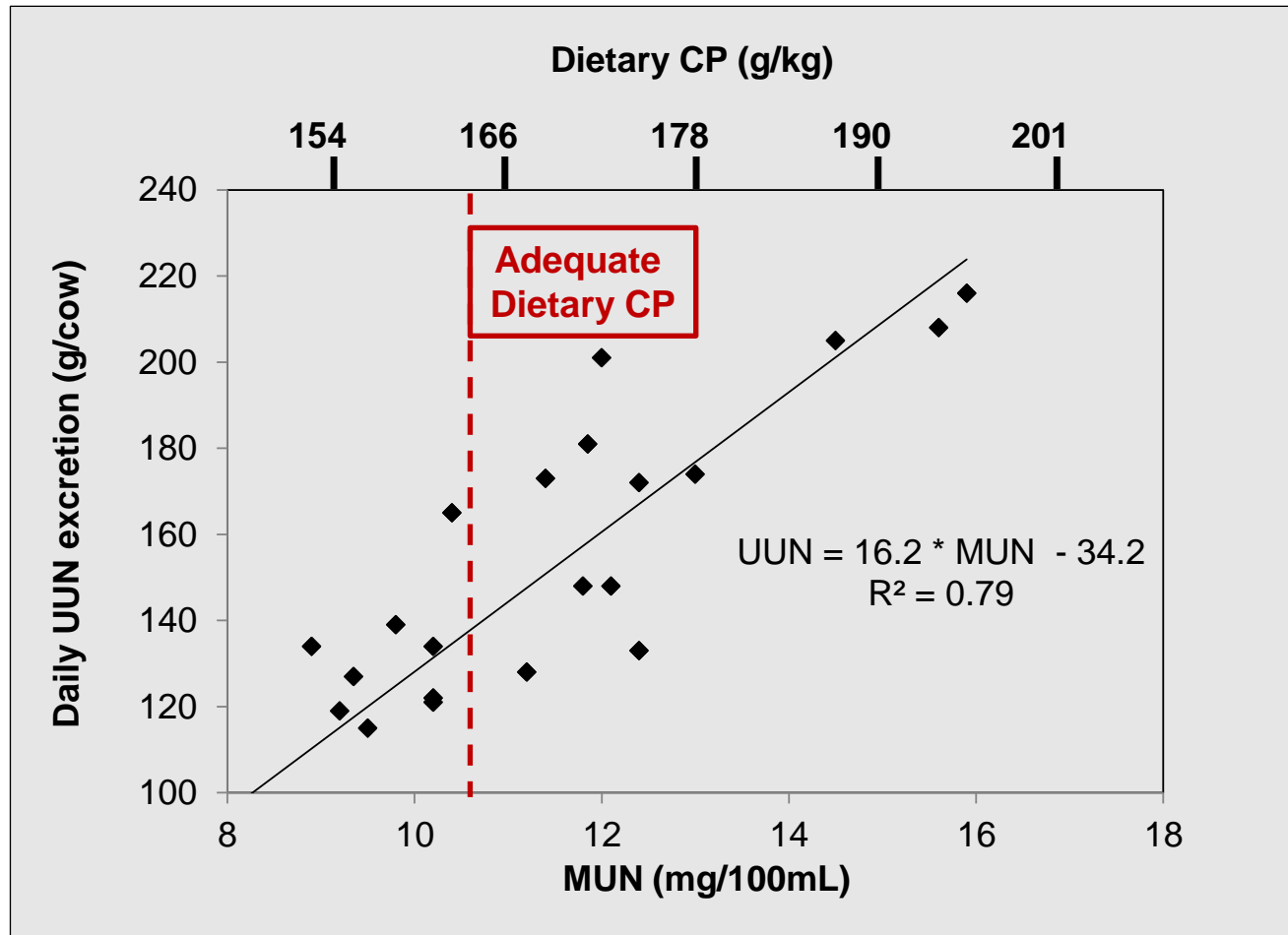


Urinary urea N: Greatest N_r source on dairy farms



Relationships

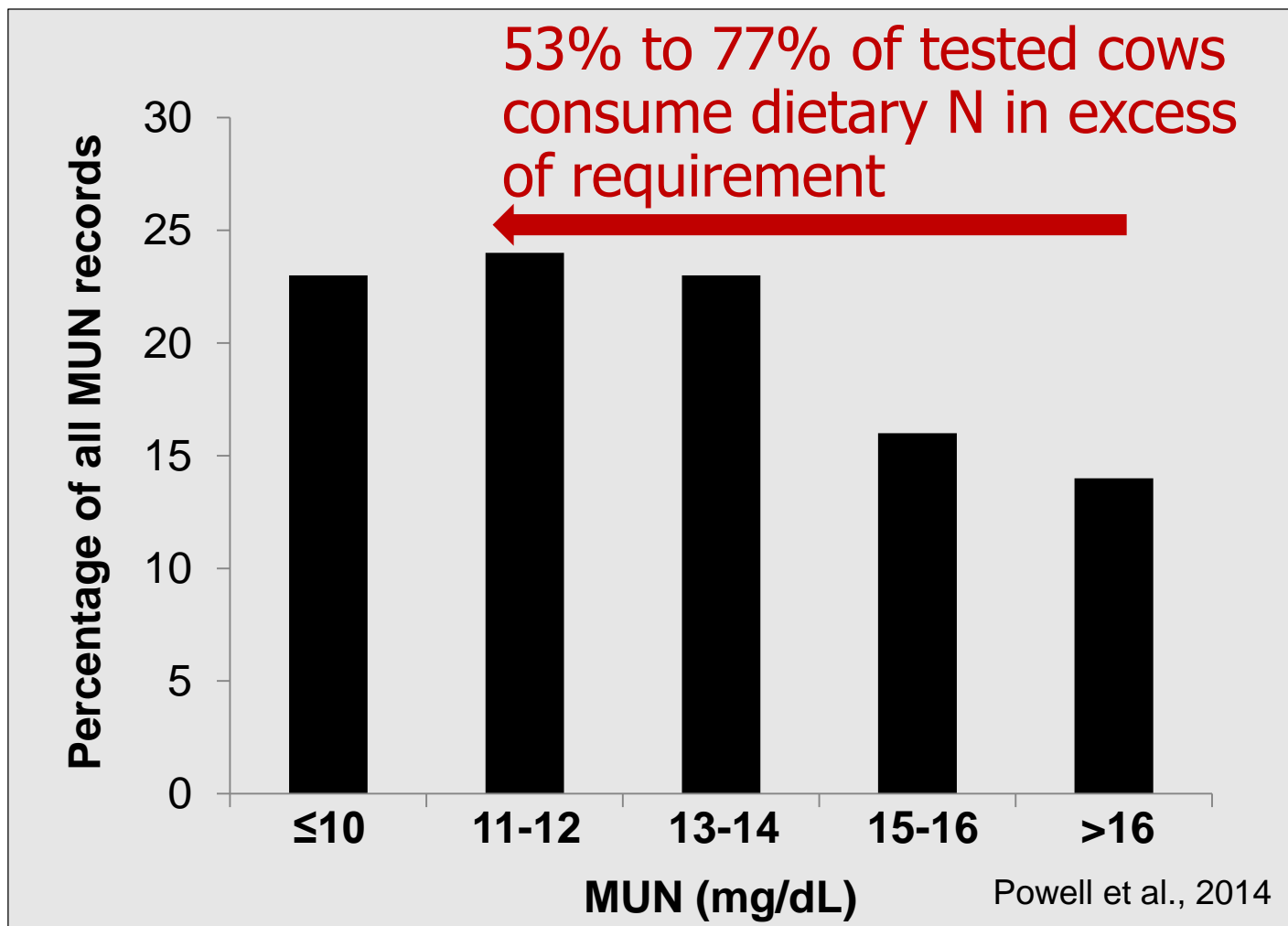
Dietary CP, MUN and UUN



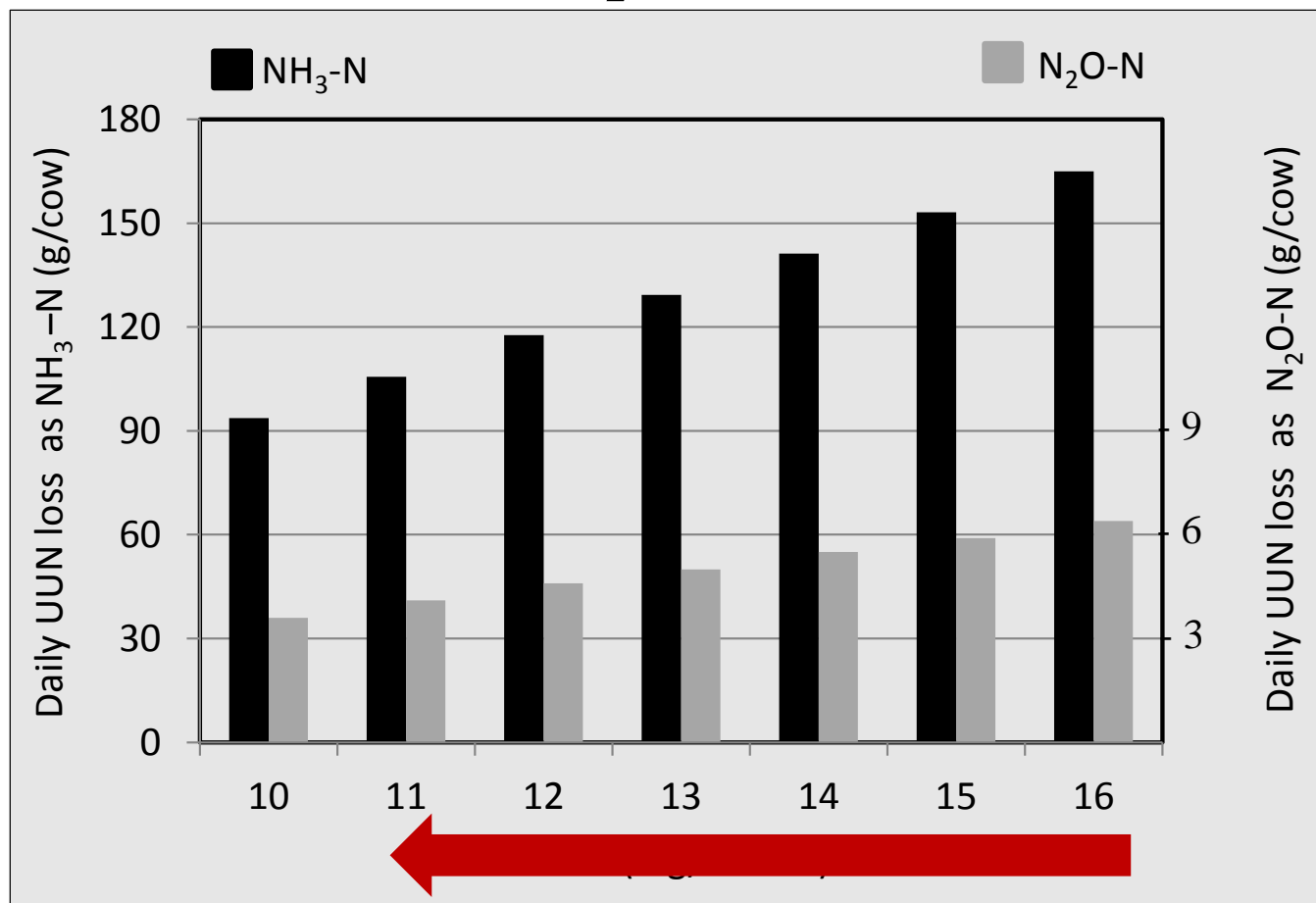
Distribution of MUN

Wisconsin dairy farms

(37,889 cows in 197 herds)



MUN, UUN and N emissions Wisconsin dairy farms



Feeding to achieve MUN of 12 to 10 mg/dL

Reduces { NH_3 emissions by 35 to 42%
 N_2O emissions by 18 to 21%

Manure-NUE



Excreted N  **Crops/Pasture N**

**Collection
Storage
Land application
Manure N credits**

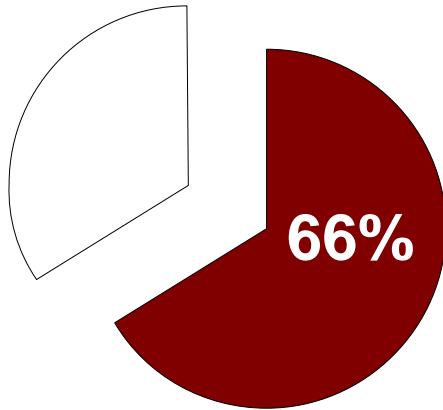


Manure NUE
20-40%
(of excreted N)

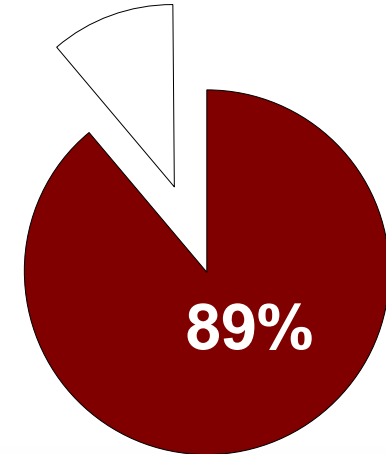
Manure collection

(n=54 Wisconsin dairy farms)

Tie-stall barns



Free-stall barns

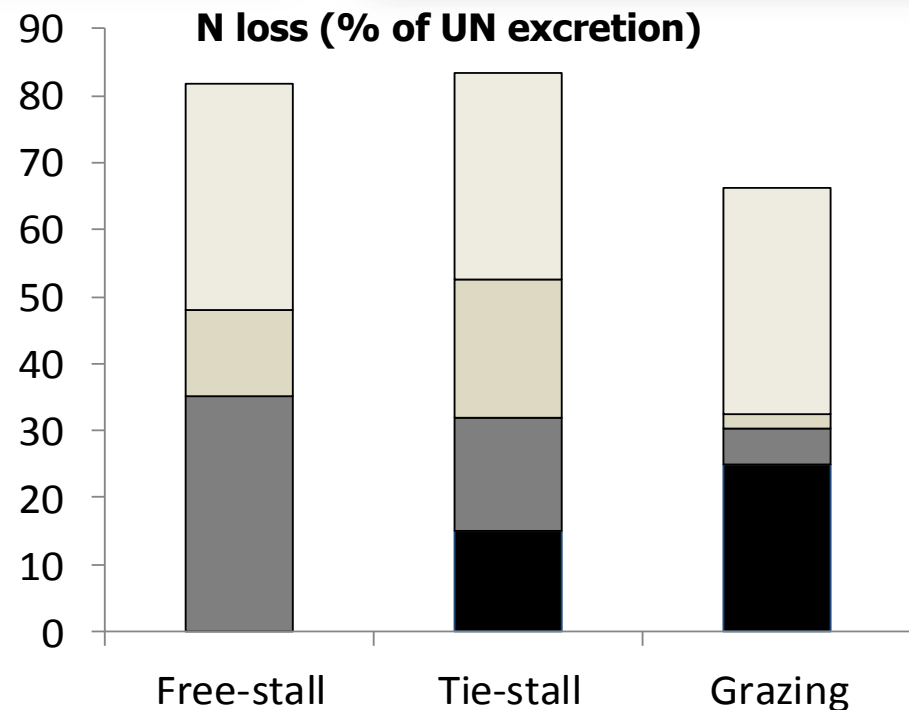
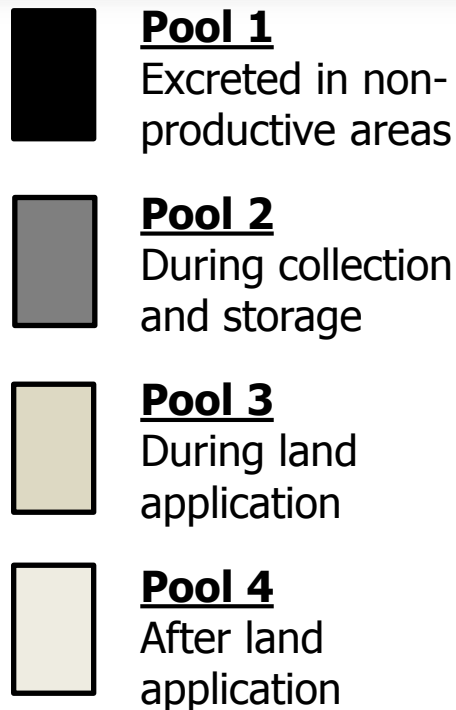


Uncollected manure on Wisconsin dairy farms

- Manure N deposition 340 to 5470 kg/ha/y
- Some farmers rotate outside areas with pasture and/or crops



A farm's operational features impact N loss



Nitrogen use efficiency

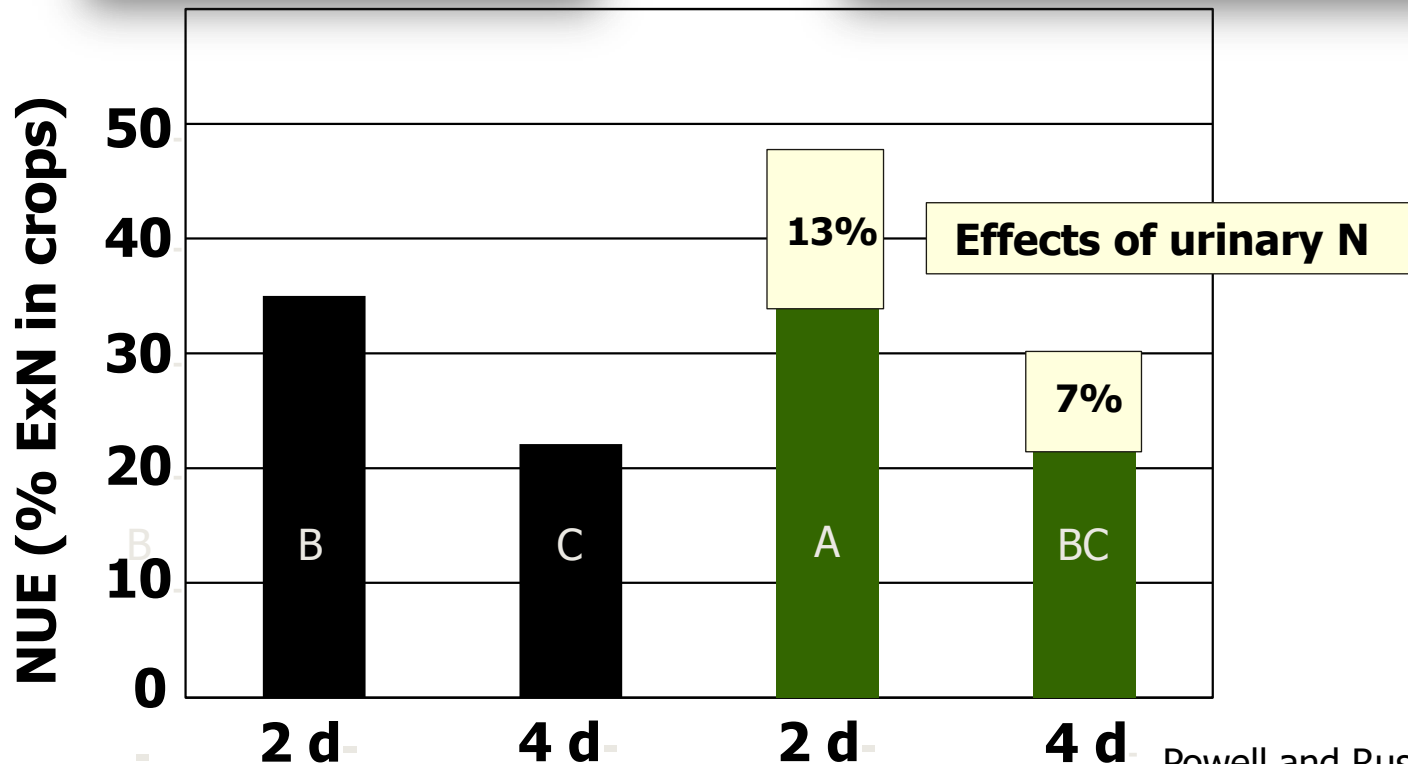
Barn manure



Outside manure

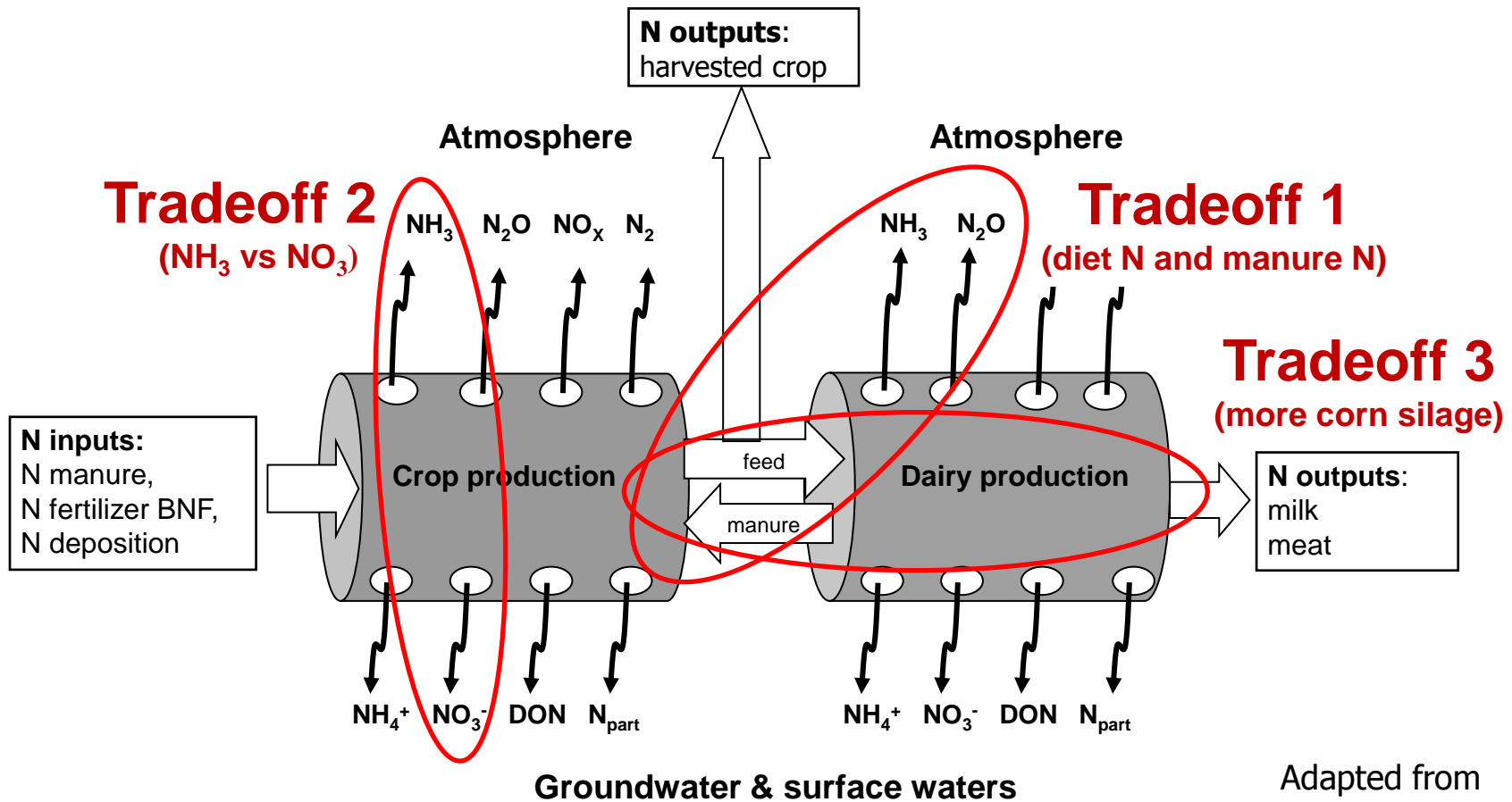


4-year
study
in WI



Powell and Russelle, 2008

2. Tradeoffs in N use and loss

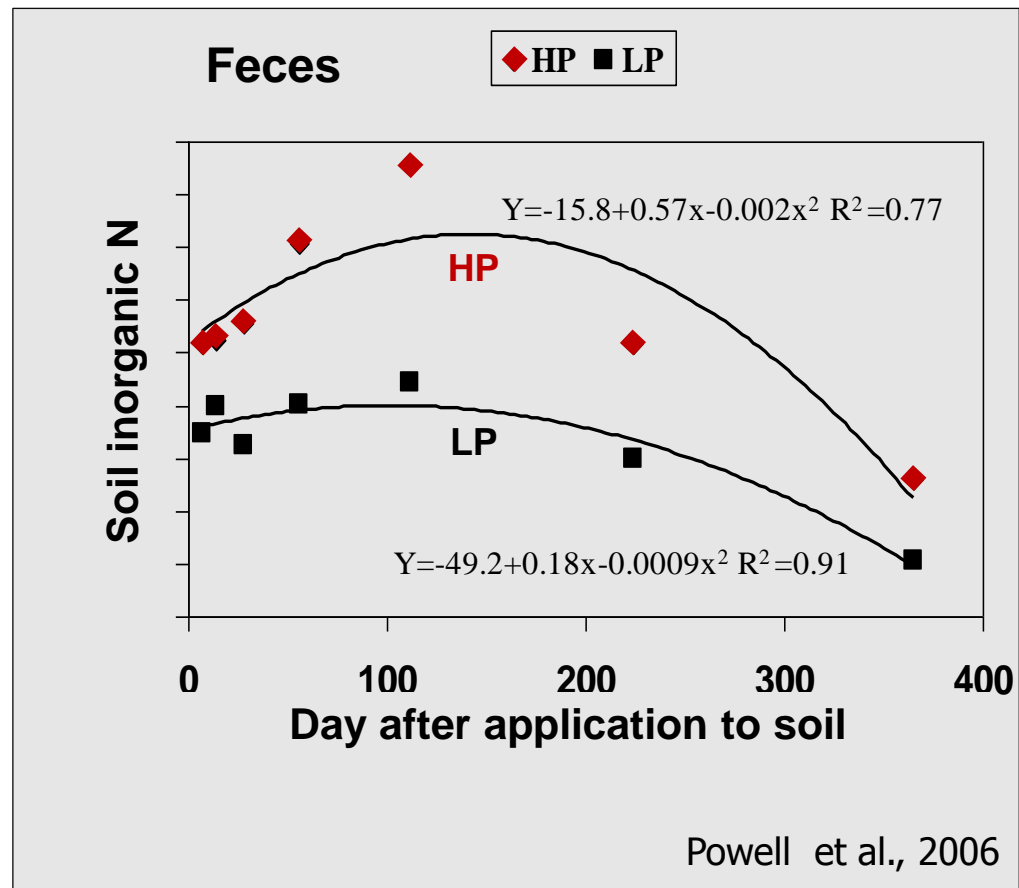
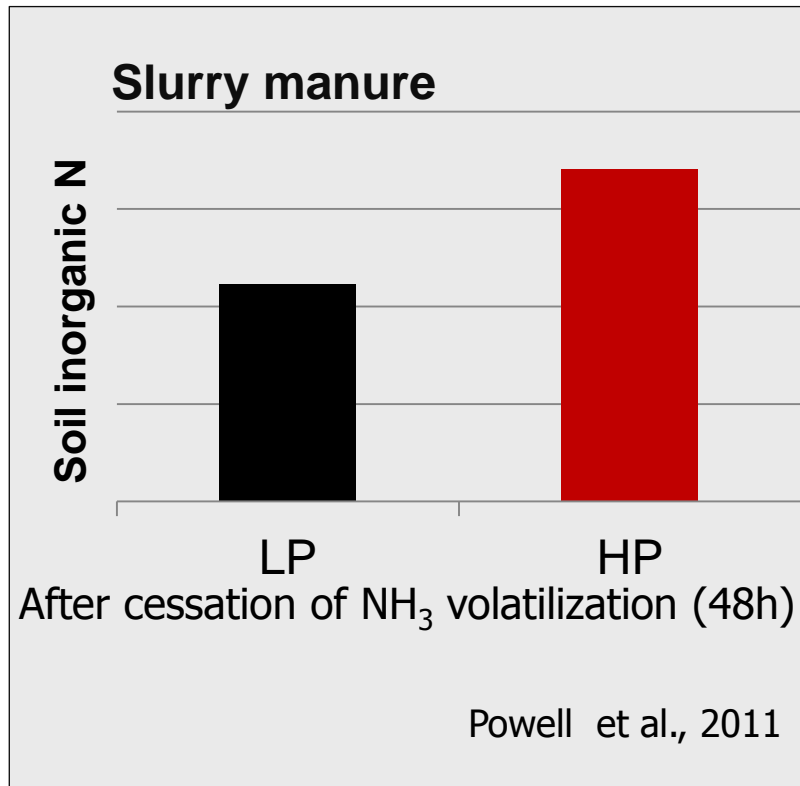


Adapted from
Oenema et al., 2009

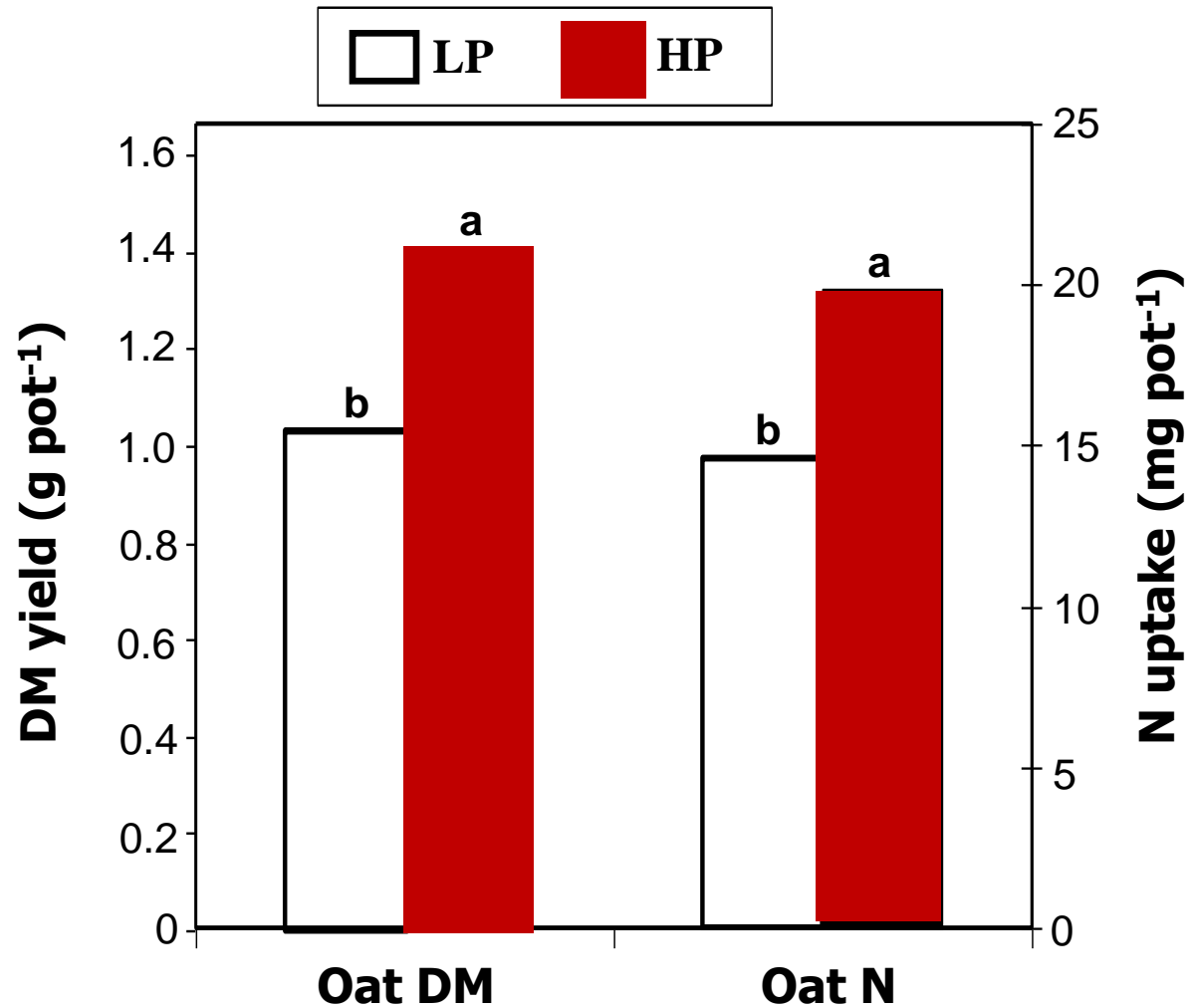
TRADEOFF 1

**Level of CP in dairy cow rations
impacts UN excretion and NH₃ loss**

.....but also manure N availability to plants



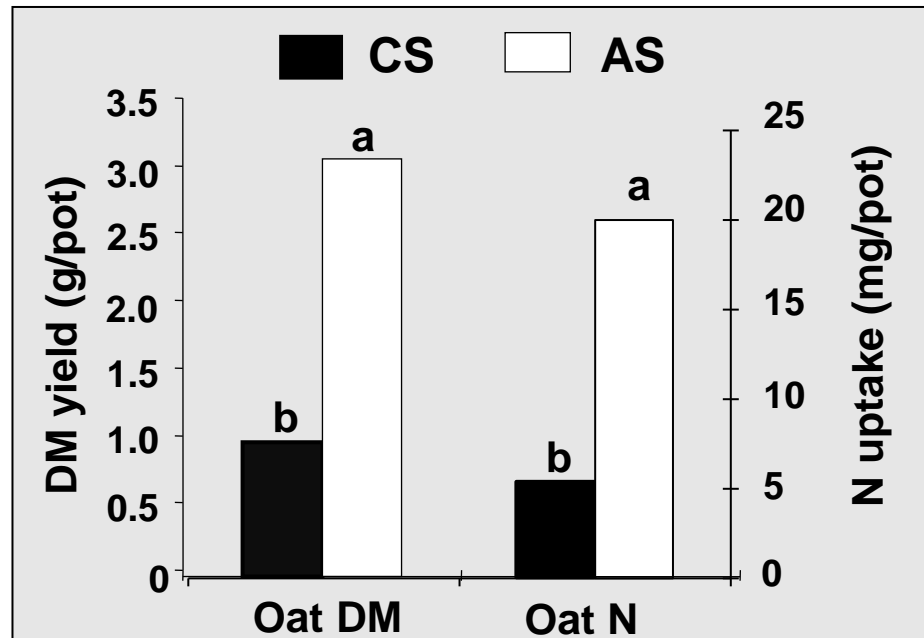
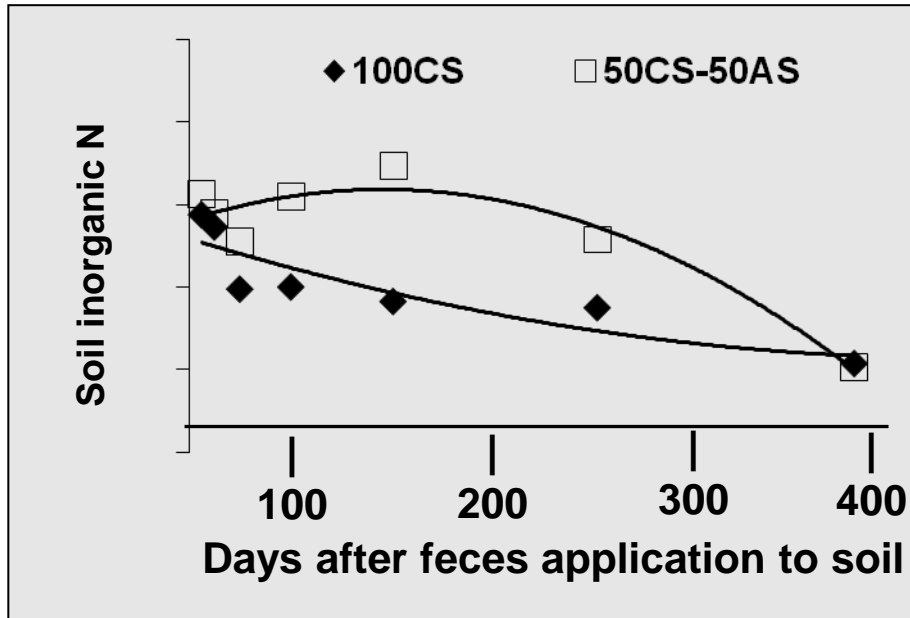
. . . crop yield and N uptake



TRADEOFF 2

More corn silage may feed more cows

... but may reduce manure N availability to corn

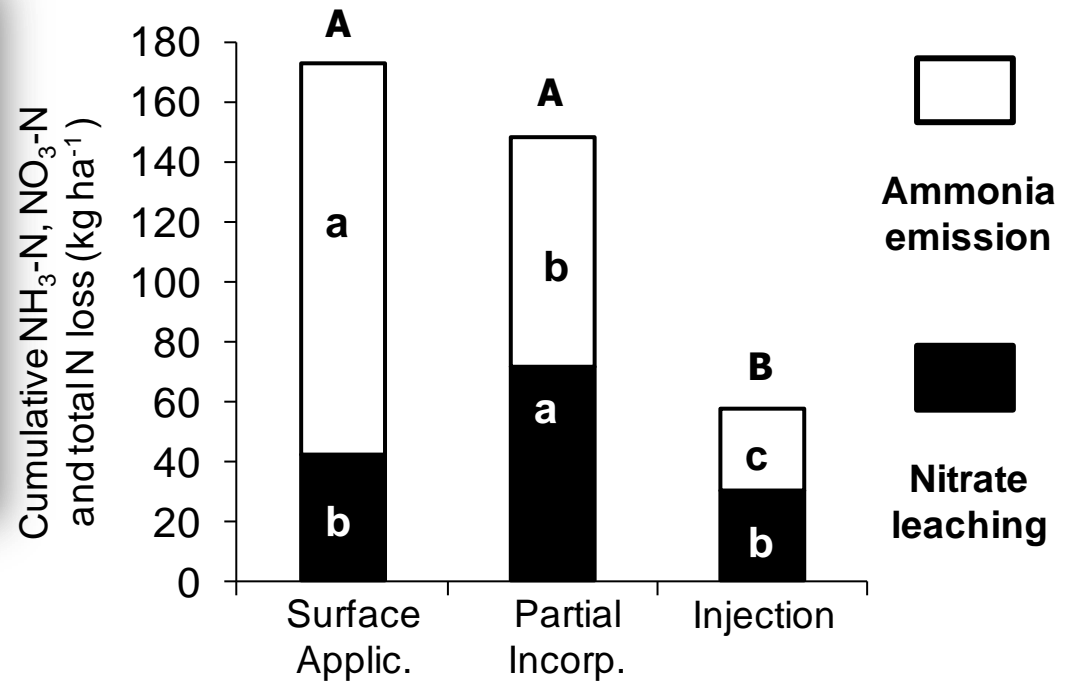


TRADEOFF 3

**Tillage may reduce NH_3 emission
.....but may increase NO_3 leaching**



**4-y field trial with corn
Wisconsin** (Powell et al., 2010)

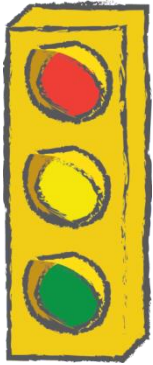


% loss of total manure N applied	26.8	22.2	9.6
% as ammonia	20.0	10.9	4.9
% as nitrate	6.8	11.3	4.7

Summary

Improvements in NUE on dairy farms through management of livestock and their excreta

- Maintain good stocking rates
- Feed most balanced rations possible
- Collect manure and conserve urine
- Recognize and incorporate N use and N loss tradeoffs into N management planning

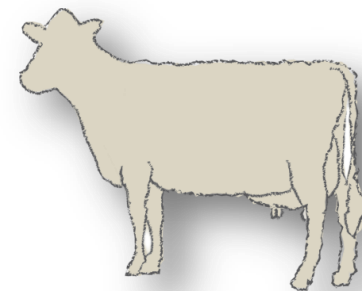


Impediments to enhanced NUE on dairy farms

Recognize factors that impact NUE

- Biological (N incorporation into products)
- Physical (climate, soils)
- Farm 'fixed' operational features (e.g., barns, manure storage)
- Excessive use (risk avoidance, wastage)

What realistic improvements in NUE can be expected from producers?



- Establish N use baselines (using MUN, NUE, N balance) for monitoring progress towards desired change.
- What NUE targets are actually achievable?
- Manage N losses?



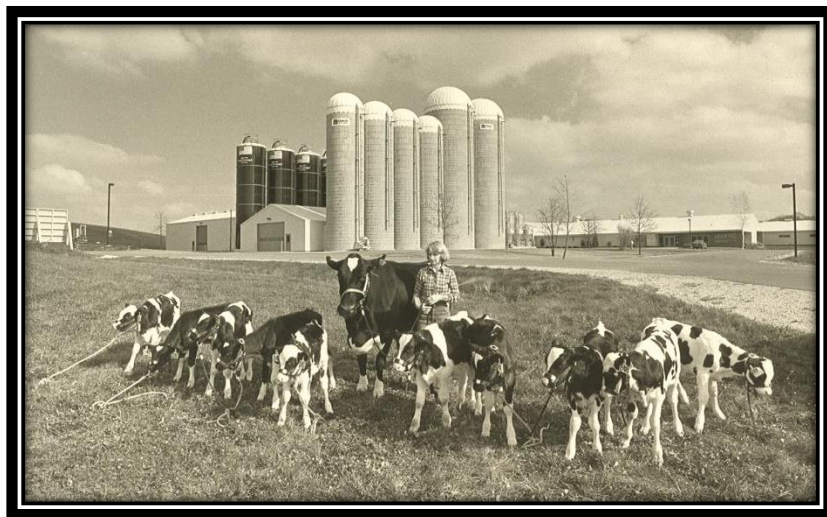
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