Inventory of Ammonia Emissions from UK Agriculture

2023

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Inventory Submission Report

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFBI	Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute
AHDB	Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board
AS	Ammonium sulphate
BSFP	British Survey of Fertiliser Practice
CAFRE	College of Agriculture, Food and Rural Enterprise
CI	Confidence interval
DA	Devolved Administration
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (Northern Ireland)
DAP	Di-ammonium phosphate
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK)
EF	Emission factor
FYM	Farmyard manure
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
LESSE	Low emission slurry spreading equipment
N	Nitrogen
n	Number of observations
NARSES	National Ammonia Reduction Strategy Evaluation System
NH_3	Ammonia
NIGTA	Northern Ireland Grain Trade Association
SE	Standard error
TAN	Total ammoniacal nitrogen
UAN	Urea ammonium nitrate
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

INVENTORY OF AMMONIA EMISSIONS FROM UK AGRICULTURE - 2023

SUMMARY

The combined UK Agriculture Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and Ammonia emission model was used to compile the 1990-2023 ammonia (NH_3) emission inventory for UK agriculture, ensuring consistency of approach in terms of nitrogen (N) flows and transformations for both the NH_3 and GHG emission estimates. Year-specific livestock numbers and crop areas were included for 2023, together with information on fertiliser N use for 2023 and any changes in farm management practices where data were available. The estimate of total NH_3 emissions from UK agriculture for 2023 was 230.7 kt NH_3, representing an increase of 4.15 kt (or 0.7%) from the previously reported estimate (2024 submission) for 2022. In 2023 agriculture contributed 87.1% to the total UK unadjusted NH_3 emissions (Elliott et al., 2025). Updates in the use of N fertiliser activity data, cattle and sheep N excretion, manure management activity data and amounts of digestate being spread to land resulted in an increase of 2.5 kt NH_3 in the total estimate for 2022 between the two reporting years. In 2023 NH_3 emissions from agriculture have decreased by 17.6% since 1990 and by 3.1% since 2005.

Table 1. Estimate of ammonia emissions from UK agriculture for 2023 with livestock emissions reported either by livestock category (a), or manure management category (b) and together with other non-livestock sources (c).

Source		kt NH_3*	% of total
a. Livestock emissions by livestock category			73.3
Cattle		113.2	49.0
	Dairy cows	*56.9*	*24.6*
	Other cattle#	*56.3*	*24.4*
Sheep		11.7	5.1
Pigs		14.8	6.4
Poultry		28.2	12.2
Minor livestock†		1.2	0.5
b. Manure emissions by management category			73.3
Grazing/outdoors		18.5	8.0
Housing		57.6	25.0
Hard standings		13.9	6.0
Manure storage		19.2	8.3
Manure application to soil		55.4	24.0
Manure digestate storage		0.4	0.2
Manure digestate application to soil		4.1	1.8
c. Other sources			26.7
Fertiliser application		41.0	17.8
	Urea and UAN fertiliser	*30.2*	*13.1*
	Other nitrogen fertiliser$	*10.8*	*4.7*
Sewage sludge application		4.8	2.1
Non-manure digestate application		15.8	6.9
TOTAL		230.7	

#Other cattle refer to all beef cattle and non-lactating dairy cattle

† Horses, goats and deer on agricultural holdings

* Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding

$Other nitrogen fertilisers include ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, diammonium phosphate and other nitrogen fertilisers (including compound blends)

ESTIMATE OF AMMONIA EMISSION FROM UK AGRICULTURE FOR 2023

The 1990 – 2023 NH_3 inventory estimates were as made in previous submissions, using the combined GHG and NH_3 emission model for UK agriculture. This model uses the same underlying approach as in the previously used national-scale NARSES model (Webb and Misselbrook, 2004) but incorporates a much higher level of spatial (10 km grid cells), temporal (monthly) and sectoral (greater disaggregation of dairy, beef, sheep, grassland and cropping sectors) resolution for the bottom-up calculations. As part of the model development and improvement, revisions were made to some parameters in the N-flow calculations compared with the NARSES model to ensure consistency between the estimates of NH_3 and GHG emissions. Further details of the model and parameterisation are given in the UK Informative Inventory Report (IIR; Elliott et al., 2025) and UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report (Brown et al., 2025).

Key areas of revision in the 2023 inventory were:

- Inclusion of 2023 livestock numbers, crop areas and fertiliser N use
- Provisional 2022 fertiliser data from the previous submission for Northern Ireland was replaced with actual data. The uptake of urease inhibitor is now based on a three-year rolling average
- Minor changes made to cattle and sheep N excretion. Cattle changes are associated with updated milk yield and slaughter weight data. Sheep changes are associated with revised protein content of grazed grass
- Manure management activity data was updated with changes made to:
    - The housing emission factor (EF) for other poultry;
    - The N_2O EF for slurry storage;
    - Wales and Scotland firm and funded policies implemented for the increased use of incorporation of manures and low emission slurry spreading equipment (LESSE);
    - The amount of manure and other organic materials being processed by anaerobic digestion and sewage sludge applied to land across the time series

Derivations of EFs and reduction efficiencies assumed for mitigation practices are detailed in Appendices 1 and 2.

The estimate of emission from UK agriculture for 2023 was 230.7 kt NH_3. Cattle represent the largest livestock NH_3 source, with 68.6 kt from housing, hard standings and storage, 0.1 kt from digestate storage, 34.8 kt from manure applications to land, 1.5 kt from digestate applications to land and 8.2 kt from grazing returns (Table 1a and 1b). Housing and manure application to land are the major NH_3 sources in terms of manure management (Table 1b). A breakdown of the estimate is given in Table 2, together with a comparison with the previously submitted 1990 - 2022 inventory estimate for the year 2022.

MAJOR CHANGES BETWEEN 2022 AND 2023

1. 2023 livestock numbers

Headline changes from 2022 were:

- Cattle – slight reduction in cattle numbers, decrease of 0.4% for dairy cows and 0.9% for other cattle
- Pigs – a 9.3% decrease in pig numbers
- Sheep – a 4.1% decrease in sheep numbers
- Poultry – a 3.4% decrease in total poultry numbers, with a 4.6% decrease in broilers and a 0.8% increase in layers

2. Fertiliser N use

Surveyed N fertiliser application rates to cropland in the year 2023 were similar to the year 2021, prior to the onset of the energy crisis and rapidly increasing fertiliser prices (125 *versus* 130 kg N ha^{-1} respectively for Great Britain; British Survey of Fertiliser Practice). Application rates to improved grassland recovered a little in England & Wales but generally remained substantially lower compared to the year 2021 (38 kg N ha^{-1} in 2023, versus 51 kg N ha^{-1} in 2021 for Great Britain; British Survey of Fertiliser Practice). Government records of fertiliser N delivered to farm holdings in Northern Ireland also recorded a reduction (23%) compared to the year 2021.

Revisions were made to the reporting of estimates of overall N fertiliser used in Northern Ireland, where provisional data used for 2022 in the previous submission was replaced with actual data, from the Farm Business Survey for Northern Ireland.

Despite the recent reductions in overall N fertiliser use, NH_3 emissions increased in 2023 as a consequence of a large increase in the absolute quantity of urea N applied to both crop and grass (Table 3 and Figure 2). The inclusion of urease inhibitors with urea-based fertilisers reduces NH_3 emissions by 70% for urea and 44% for urea ammonium nitrate (UAN). In 2023 there was increased uptake of urease inhibitors compared to previous years. Uptake of urease inhibitors with urea was 18.1 and 23.2% for arable and grassland crops, respectively, and for UAN was 9.8 and 26.7% for arable and grassland crops, respectively.

3. Change to cattle N excretion

For this inventory submission (1990 to 2023 time series), small changes to cattle N excretion rates were associated with updated milk yield (affecting 2022 values for England and Wales and 2021-2022 values for Northern Ireland) and slaughter weight data (from 2016 onwards).

4. Change to sheep N excretion

The protein content of grazed grass generally decreases with maturity through the growing season. Previous estimates of the protein content of grazed grass, derived from an area weighted average of simulations for pastures that were both cut and grazed or grazed were replaced with an average for pastures that were exclusively grazed for sheep. This revision corrected a perceived under-estimate of the protein content of grazed grass. The net effect was an increase in protein intake surplus to requirements, with a consequential increase in N excretion and NH_3 emissions from individual sheep of around 5%. The change had consistent effects along the entire Inventory time series and for each country.

5. Revision to manure management practices

"Firm and funded" policies regarding manure management (The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 2021; Control of agricultural pollution regulations, 2023; Nutrient Action Programme, 2019) were implemented for Scotland and Wales. These policies are associated with the increased use of low emission slurry spreading equipment (LESSE) in Scotland and increased uptake of incorporation of manure into bare soils in Wales. A firm and funded policy regarding increased use of LESSE and covering of new slurry stores is already represented in the inventory (Elliott et al., 2025).

The timeseries was updated for the amount of sewage sludge applied to land, manure and other organic materials processed by anaerobic digestion and quantities of poultry litter incinerated (from 1991 onwards). Lastly, the housing EF for the poultry category "other poultry" was slightly reduced (see Table A1.3).

Table 2. Estimate of ammonia emissions (kt NH_3) from UK agriculture, 2023*

Source	2022 as per 2024 submission	**2022 as per 2025 submission**	**Reasons for change between submissions for 2022 inventory year**	**2023**	**Reasons for change from 2022**
Cattle			Slight change in N excretion linked to milk yield changes and slaughter weight updates. Changes to storage N_2O EF affects amount of N entering spreading. Manure storage mitigation introduced for Northern Ireland and amount of slurry spread using LESSE adjusted for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Updated amount of manure diverted to anaerobic digestion.		Slight decrease in overall cattle numbers. Amount of slurry spread using LESSE increased slightly.
Grazing	8.4	**8.4**		**8.2**	
Landspreading	37.5	**37.4**		**36.3**	
Housing	42.0	**42.0**		**41.5**	
Hard standings	14.1	**14.1**		**13.9**	
Storage	13.2	**13.3**		**13.1**	
Total Cattle	115.1	**115.2**		**113.2**	
Sheep			Small changes to N excretion associated with changes in protein content of grazed grass.		Decrease in sheep numbers
Grazing	8.5	**8.9**		**8.5**	
Landspreading	1.3	**1.3**		**1.2**	
Housing	1.3	**1.3**		**1.2**	
Storage	0.9	**0.9**		**0.8**	
Total Sheep	11.9	**12.3**		**11.7**	
Minor livestock[†]	1.2	**1.2**		**1.2**	
Pigs			Amount of slurry spread using LESSE adjusted for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, with 3-year rolling average applied to Northern Ireland data. Updated amount of manure diverted to anaerobic digestion.		Decrease in pig numbers
Outdoor	1.0	**1.0**		**0.9**	
Landspreading	4.0	**4.2**		**3.8**	
Housing	7.9	**7.9**		**7.2**	
Storage	3.2	**3.2**		**2.9**	
Total Pigs	16.0	**16.2**		**14.8**	
Poultry			Uptake of spreading by LESSE adjusted for Wales. Revisions to housing EF affects amount of N entering spreading. Updated amount of manure diverted to incineration and anaerobic digestion		Decrease in poultry numbers
Outdoor	0.5	**0.5**		**0.5**	
Landspreading	18.8	**18.3**		**17.9**	
Housing	7.9	**7.9**		**7.3**	
Storage	2.8	**2.8**		**2.6**	
Total Poultry	30.1	**29.5**		**28.2**	
Fertiliser	34.4	**33.9**	Updated amounts and types of N fertiliser applied in Northern Ireland for 2022 estimate updated. Urease inhibitor uptake now based on three year rolling average data.	**41.0**	Increase in amount of N fertiliser applied.

Sewage sludge	**4.7**	**4.8**	Quantity of sewage sludge updated.	**4.8**
Non-manure digestate	**13.1**	**15.8**	Quantity of digestate updated.	**15.8**
TOTAL	**226.6**	**229.0**		**230.7**

Where LESSE is low emission slurry spreading equipment, N is nitrogen, EF is emission factor.
*Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding
†Including horses on agricultural holdings, goats and deer

EMISSION TRENDS: 1990 TO 2023

Retrospective calculations based on the most recent inventory methodology were made for the years 1990 to 2023 (Table 3). There has been a steady decline in emissions from UK agriculture over the period 1990 to 2010, largely due to declining livestock numbers (Figure 1) and N fertiliser use (Figure 2), but also from increases in livestock production efficiency. However, this decline has levelled off in recent years, with increased amounts of non-manure digestate applied to soils since 2005 (Figure 3) negating some of the NH_3 emission reductions seen for other sources (Table 3). Emissions have declined by 17.6% since 1990, and by 3.1% since 2005, due to a combination of the trend in livestock numbers, fertiliser N use and some uptake of NH_3 abatement techniques. Ammonia emissions from fertiliser increased by 7.1 kt NH_3 in 2023 relative to 2022.

Table 3. Estimates of ammonia emission from UK agriculture 1990 – 2023 (kt NH_3)

Source	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022	2023
Total	**279.9**	**249.8**	**238.0**	**225.0**	**239.2**	**229.8**	**229.0**	**230.7**
Cattle	112.3	113.2	117.1	114.7	117.6	116.3	115.2	113.2
Sheep	15.3	15.3	12.9	11.0	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.7
Pigs	39.7	29.6	21.2	17.5	16.1	15.9	16.2	14.8
Poultry	51.4	50.3	42.9	33.0	28.4	28.9	29.5	28.2
Minor livestock[1]	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Fertiliser	51.6	37.7	37.5	41.2	47.8	34.8	33.9	41.0
Sewage sludge	1.8	2.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8
Non-manure digestate[2]	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	11.3	15.7	15.8	15.8
Field burning	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Minor livestock includes horses on agricultural holdings, goats and deer
[2]Ammonia emission associated with manure-based digestate is included within relevant livestock category

Figure 1. Trends in livestock numbers 1990 – 2023, relative to a reference value of 100 in 1990.

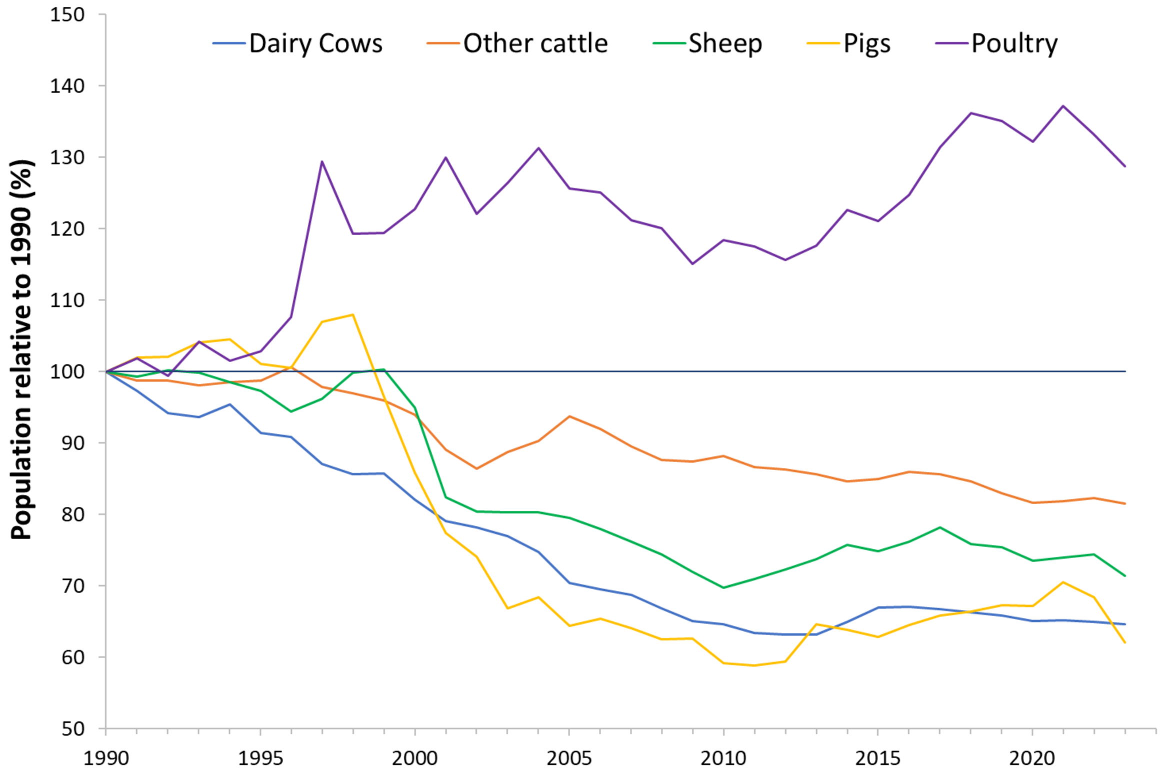


Figure 2. Changes in fertiliser N use 1990 – 2023.

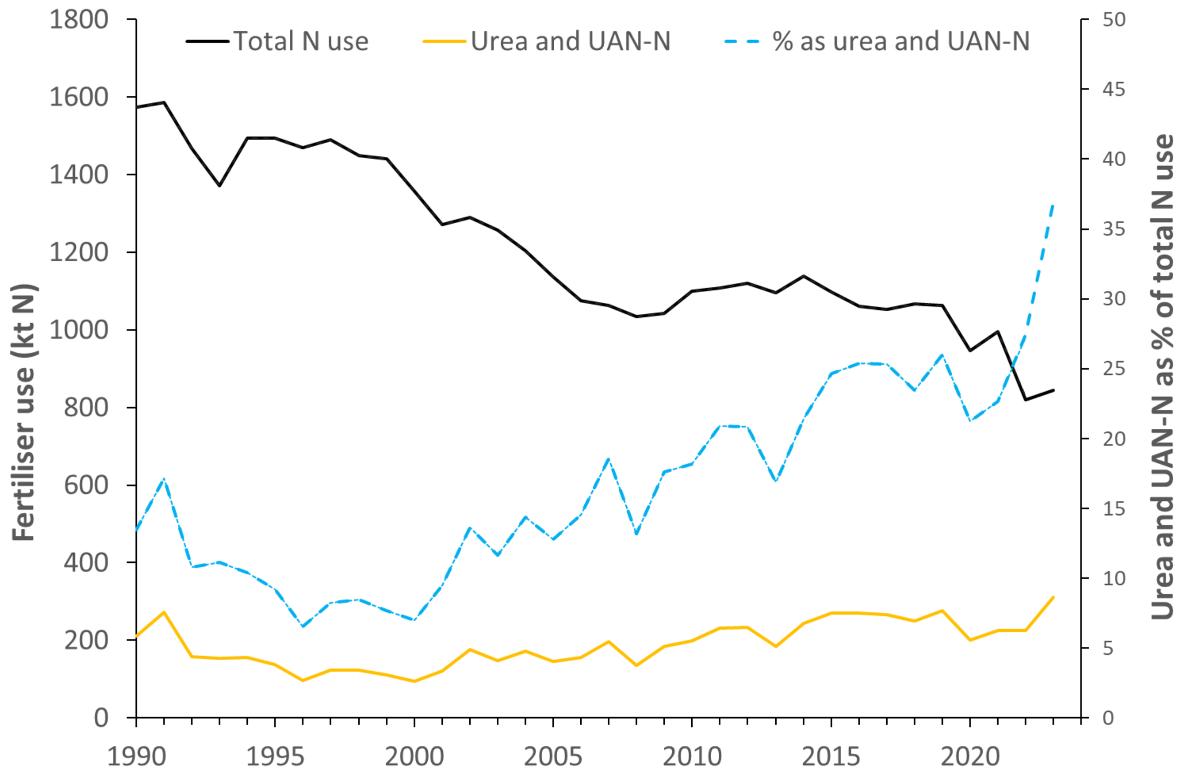
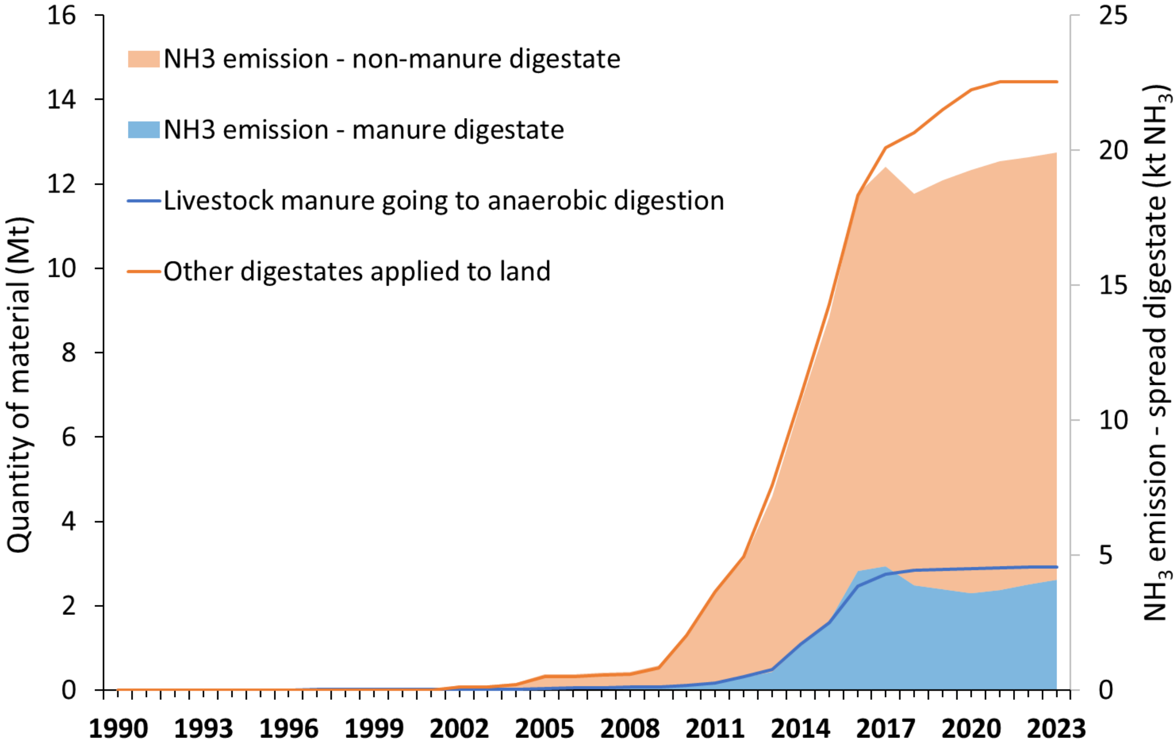


Figure 3. Changes in quantities of manure and non-manure digestate being applied to land 1990 – 2023 and associated NH_3 emissions (note that area chart presented on secondary Y axis is stacked to represent total emissions from all digestate applications).



UNCERTAINTIES

An estimate of the uncertainties in the emission inventory estimate was conducted using Monte Carlo simulation, in which a probability distribution function was provided for each of the model inputs (activity or EF data). This was based on the distribution of raw data or, where no or only single estimates exist, on expert assumptions. The 95% confidence interval for the total inventory estimate was estimated to be approximately ± 16.7% (i.e. ± 38.5 kt NH_3 for the 2023 estimate).

APPENDIX 1: AMMONIA EMISSION FACTORS FOR UK AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the emission factors (EFs) and where appropriate standard errors (SE) for ammonia (NH_3) emissions from agricultural sources. These are used in the improved greenhouse gas (GHG) emission inventory for UK agriculture, developed under the UK government-funded Defra project AC0114.

The improved GHG inventory for UK agriculture uses a nitrogen (N) mass flow approach in calculating emissions from livestock manure management. The initial N input as excretion by livestock and subsequent losses and transformations (between organic and total ammoniacal N, TAN) are modelled at each management stage i.e. livestock housing, manure storage/treatment and manure application to land. Ammonia EFs are expressed as a percentage of the TAN content of the manure N pool at each management stage. In addition, EFs are described for emissions from grazing returns (expressed as a percentage of TAN, which is generally equated with the urine fraction of the excreta) and for N fertiliser applications (with the EF expressed as a percentage of the total fertiliser N). Country- and practice-specific EFs have been derived for the major emission sources across the different agricultural sectors as described below.

A1.1 LIVESTOCK HOUSING

Cattle

Emission factors for two types of cattle housing are currently defined: slurry systems (solid-floor, cubicle housing with scraped passage) and deep litter straw-bedded housing generating farmyard manure (FYM). There is no differentiation between dairy and beef cattle (Table A1.1). The underlying studies from which these EFs are derived are given in Annex 1 (Table AN1).

It is recognised that slatted-floor slurry systems also exist for dairy and beef systems, particularly in Northern Ireland and Scotland, and that the current slurry housing system EF of 27.7% of TAN deposited in the house may not be representative of these systems.

Table A1.1. Cattle housing EFs (as % of TAN deposited in the house)

Housing system	EF	SE	n
Slurry, all cattle	27.7	3.85	14
Deep litter (FYM), all cattle	16.8	1.97	10

Seasonal differentiation in the EF is not included in the inventory. The EF for housing might be expected to be greater in summer, because of higher temperatures. However, work by Phillips et al. (1998) showed that summer emissions from dairy cattle housing, where the cattle come in for part of the day for milking, were of a similar magnitude to winter emissions.

Pigs

As for cattle, housing EFs for pigs have been derived for two management systems, slurry-based and FYM-based, including a larger number of animal categories (Table AN2). A review conducted as part of Defra project AC0123 in 2012 concluded that pig housing had not changed considerably over the inventory reporting period and that the EFs reported here are relevant for current housing systems. This was largely re-confirmed (for EF expressed as %TAN) by a more recent housing emissions measurement study funded by AHDB (Dimmock and Stoddart, 2021). However, the latest review into pig housing EFs (commissioned by the EA) led to slight decreases in housing EFs for finishing pigs on slats and weaners on slats (Table A1.2). Most measurements have been made for finishing pigs on either slatted floor or straw-bedded systems, with fewer or no measurements for the other pig categories (Table A1.2).

Table A1.2. Pig housing EFs (means and standard errors as % of TAN deposited in the house)

Housing system	EF	SE	n
Dry sows on slats	27.5	9.77*	3
Dry sows on straw	30.8	9.00*	9
Farrowing sows on slats	28.6	2.95*	9
Farrowing sows on straw	33.5		1
Boars on straw	30.8	dry sows value used	
Finishing pigs on slats	28.6	2.11*	19
Finishing pigs on straw	19.6	4.81*	13
Weaners on slats	12.2	4.14*	4
Weaners on straw	7.4		1

Poultry

Measurements have been made from poultry housing for the poultry categories: laying hens, broilers and turkeys (Table AN3). For pullets, breeding hens and other classes of poultry not categorised, a weighted average of the broiler and turkey data were used to derive an EF of 13.5% (Table A1.3). Laying hen systems are further categorised as: cages without belt-cleaning (old-style, small battery cages, which were not permitted after 2012), perchery and free-range; cages (old-style) with belt cleaning; and more modern housing systems as free-range single or multi-tier and colony cages with belt-cleaning (see Table 1.3; based on data from Defra AC0123).

Table A1.3. Poultry housing EFs (means and standard errors as % of TAN deposited in the house)

Housing system	EF	SE	n
Layers, deep pit (* 'old' cages, perchery, free-range)	35.6	8.14	7
*Layers, 'old' cages with belt-cleaning	14.5	4.79	5
Layers free-range single tier	20.1	5.85	3
Layers free-range multi-tier	10.7	3.37	3
Layers colony cages belt-cleaned	8.9	3.15	3
Broilers	9.9	0.76	19
Turkeys	36.2	30.53	3
Pullets, breeding hens and all other poultry[!]	13.5	Based on broilers and turkeys	

*'old' cages after 2012 are no longer in use, presented because of relevance to historical inventory

[!]Emission factor updated to reflect recent data source (Mulvenna and Ball, 2023)

Sheep

No specific measurements have been conducted for sheep housing, so the same value is used as for straw-bedded cattle housing i.e. 16.8% of the TAN deposited in the house.

Minor livestock

Horses kept on agricultural holdings have an assumed N excretion of 50 kg per animal per year and are assumed to spend 25% of the year housed. Whereas goats and deer have assumed N excretion of 8.4 and 29.3 kg N per animal per year, respectively and are assumed to spend 8 and 25% of the year housed, respectively. Emission factors (expressed as %TAN) are assumed to be the same as for cattle on FYM due to the lack of country specific data.

A1.2 HARD STANDINGS (UNROOFED OUTDOOR CONCRETE YARDS)

Cattle

From Misselbrook et al. (2006), an EF of 75% of the TAN left after scraping is assumed, based on mean measured values of 0.47 and 0.98 g NH_3-N animal^{-1} h^{-1} for dairy and beef cattle, respectively, with respective standard errors of 0.09 (n = 28) and 0.39 (n = 30) g NH_3-N animal^{-1} h^{-1}.

A1.3 MANURE STORAGE

Slurry

Derived EFs for cattle and pig slurry storage are given in Table A1.4. Measurements from slurry lagoons and above-ground tanks are generally reported as emission per unit area, with only few studies containing sufficient information from which to derive an EF expressed as a percentage of the TAN present in the store (Tables A1.4 and A1.5). The EFs for lagoons are high and substantiated by very little underlying evidence (with no differentiation between pig and cattle slurries) so further measurements are warranted for this source. Emissions from below-slat slurry storage inside animal housing are assumed to be included in the animal housing EF, so below-slat storage does not appear as a separate storage category. As only few measurement data are available for EF derivation, and some categories of storage ‘read across’ from others, a default uncertainty estimate of ± 30% for the 95% confidence interval is suggested for all slurry storage categories.

Table A1.4. Slurry storage EF (as % of TAN present in the store)

Storage system	EF	Uncertainty (95% CI)
Cattle slurry above-ground store (no crust)	10[†]	3.0
Cattle slurry weeping wall	5	1.5
Cattle slurry lagoon (no crust)	52	15.6
Cattle slurry below-ground tank	5[‡]	1.5
Pig slurry above-ground store	13	3.9
Pig slurry lagoon	52	15.6
Pig slurry below-ground tank	7[*]	2.1

[†]assumed to be double that of crusted slurry (for which measurements were made); [‡]assumed to be the same as for above-ground slurry store with crust; [*]assumed to be half the value of above-ground slurry store.

Solid manure

Derived EFs for cattle, pig and sheep FYM and poultry manure storage are given in Table A1.5. There is large variability in the EF for cattle and pig FYM, with weather conditions in particular influencing emissions, and a combined EF of 28.2% (SE 6.28) is probably justified. Details of the underlying data are given in Tables AN4, AN5 and AN6. The EF for horse FYM is assumed to be the same as that for cattle FYM due to the lack of country specific data.

Table A1.5. FYM and poultry manure storage EF (as % of TAN present in the store)

Storage system	EF	SE	n
Cattle FYM	26.3	8.28	10
Pig FYM	31.5	10.33	6
Sheep FYM	26.3	Cattle FYM EF used	
Layer manure	14.2	2.99	8
Broiler litter	9.6	2.69	11
Other poultry litter (excluding ducks)	9.6	Broiler litter EF used	
Duck manure	26.3	Cattle FYM EF used	

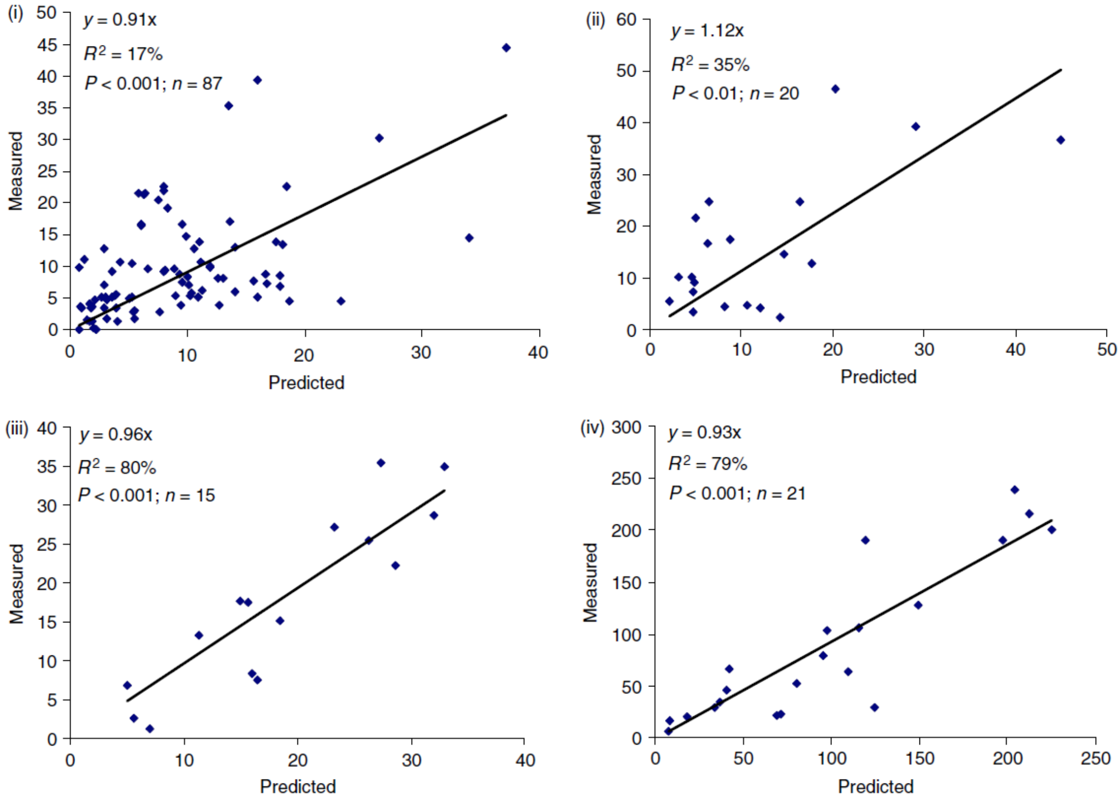
A1.4 MANURE APPLICATION

Emission factors following manure applications to land are derived using the MANNER_NPK model (Nicholson et al., 2013), which established standard emission functions using a Michaelis-Menten curve fitting approach for different manure types and applied modifiers according to soil moisture, land use and slurry dry matter content (Table A1.6). Other modifiers included in the model according to wind speed and rainfall within 6 hours of application were not included in the national scale derivation of EF. Modifiers according to application method (splashplate assumed as baseline) and timing of soil incorporation are included as mitigation methods associated with an emission reduction efficiency and are detailed in Appendix 2. Table A1.7 shows the resulting EFs as used in the national inventory. Uncertainties for the weighted average EFs in Table A1.7 were derived from the error terms in the modelled vs. observed plots using the MANNER_NPK model against UK-specific available data for cattle slurry, pig slurry, FYM (cattle and pig) and poultry manure (Figure A1).

Table A1.6. Ammonia EFs and modifiers according to the MANNER_NPK model

Manure type	Standard EF (as % of TAN applied)	Soil moisture modifier	Land use modifier	Slurry DM modifier	
				Slope	Intercept
Cattle slurry	32.4	x1.3 for dry soil (summer, May-July); x0.7 for moist soil	x0.85 for arable; x1.15 for grassland	8.3	50.2
Pig slurry	25.5	-	-	12.3	50.8
FYM (incl. duck)	68.3	-	-	-	-
Poultry manure	52.3	-	-	-	-

Figure A1. MANNER_NPK model performance against UK data sets for ammonia emissions following land spreading (Nicholson et al., 2013). Cattle slurry (i), pig slurry (ii), FYM (iii) and poultry manure (iv).



Standard errors for the derived slope values were 0.073, 0.148, 0.061 and 0.063 for i, ii, iii and iv, respectively.

Table A1.7. Manure application EFs (as % of TAN applied to land)

Manure type	Land use	Season	Slurry DM	EF, %TAN	95% CI, %TAN
Cattle slurry	Grassland	Summer	<4%	32.4	
			4-8%	48.4	
			>8%	64.5	
			Weighted average	52.5	8.4
Cattle slurry	Grassland	Rest of year	<4%	17.4	
			4-8%	26.1	
			>8%	34.7	
			Weighted average	28.2	4.5
Cattle slurry	Arable	Summer	<4%	23.9	
			4-8%	35.8	
			>8%	47.7	
			Weighted average	38.8	6.2
Cattle slurry	Arable	Rest of year	<4%	12.9	
			4-8%	19.3	
			>8%	25.7	
			Weighted average	20.9	3.4
Pig slurry	-	-	<4%	19.2	
			4-8%	31.8	
			>8%	44.3	
			Weighted average	24.2	6.4
FYM (all)	-	-	-	68.3	8.7
Poultry manure (all)	-	-	-	52.3	7.1

A1.5 GRAZING AND OUTDOOR LIVESTOCK

Cattle and sheep

The average EF for cattle and sheep (there was no evidence to warrant differentiation) was derived from a number of grazing studies (see Table AN7) with a range of fertiliser N inputs to the grazed pasture. Emissions due to the fertiliser applied to the grazed pasture were discounted using a mean EF for ammonium nitrate applications to grassland (1.4% of N applied). The remaining emission was expressed as a percentage of the estimated urine N (equated here with the TAN in excreta) returned to the pasture by the grazing cattle or sheep. A mean EF of 6% of excreted TAN, with a standard error of 0.7 (n=20) was derived. This value is also assumed for grazing deer and goats.

Outdoor pigs

Only two studies have made measurements of NH_3 emissions from outdoor pigs (Table AN8), and sufficient data were provided from only one of these to derive a rounded EF of 25% of TAN excreted, with an assumed 95% confidence interval of ± 7.5% of TAN excreted.

Outdoor poultry

No studies of emissions from outdoor poultry have been reported. An EF of 35% of excreted TAN has been assumed, as it is likely that emissions from freshly dropped excreta will be substantially lower than from applications of stored manure in which hydrolysis of the uric acid will have occurred to a greater extent. The 95% confidence interval for this EF is assumed to be ± 15% of TAN excreted. A revised 10% of poultry droppings are estimated to be voided outside the house (based on an Environment Agency commissioned review); this is a decrease on the previous estimate.

A1.6 NITROGEN FERTILISER APPLICATIONS

A model based on Misselbrook et al. (2004) and modified according to data from the Defra-funded NT26 project is used to estimate EFs for different fertiliser types. Each fertiliser type is associated with an EF_{max} value, which is then modified according to soil, weather and management factors (Table A1.8). EFs are calculated and applied at a 10 km grid resolution, so averaged implied EFs at DA or UK level may vary from year to year. The use of urease inhibitors with urea-based fertilisers and soil placement of N fertiliser are considered as abatement measures and are detailed in Appendix 2.

Table A1.8. Nitrogen fertiliser application EF

Fertiliser type	EF_{max} (as % of N applied)	Modifiers†
Ammonium nitrate	1.8	None
Ammonium sulphate and diammonium phosphate	45	Soil pH
Urea	45	Application rate, rainfall, temperature
Urea ammonium nitrate	23	Application rate, rainfall, temperature
Other N compounds	1.8	None

†**Modifiers**:
Soil pH: if calcareous soil, assume EF as for urea; if non-calcareous, assume EF as for ammonium nitrate
Application rate:
- if <=30 kg N ha^{-1}, apply a modifier of 0.62 to EF_{max}
- if >=150 kg N ha^{-1}, apply a modifier of 1 to EF_{max}
- if between 30 and 150 kg N ha^{-1}, apply a modifier of ((0.0032xrate)+0.5238)

Rainfall: a modifier is applied based on the probability of significant rainfall (>5mm within a 24h period) within 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 days following application, with respective modifiers of 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.8 and 0.9 applied to EF_{max}.
Temperature: apply a modifier, with the maximum value constrained to 1, of

$$RF_{temp} = e^{(0.1386\times(T_{month} - T_{UKannual}))} / 2$$

where $T_{UKannual}$ is the mean annual air temperature for the UK

An uncertainty bound to the EF_{max} values of ±0.3 x EF_{max} is suggested based on the measurements reported under the NT26 project.

A1.7 DIGESTATE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

Food and crop-based digestates

Tomlinson et al. (2019) derived an NH_3 EF for surface broadcast digestate (across all types) of 34.7% of the applied N (range 15.4 – 54). Assuming 80% of total N to be in the TAN form, an EF of 43% of TAN applied (range 19 – 68) is derived for use in the agricultural inventory model.

Livestock manure based digestate

Livestock manure based digestate
Literature evidence on the effect of anaerobic digestion on NH_3 emissions at land spreading is mixed, with differing effects of a lower dry matter content (potentially reducing emissions) but higher pH and TAN content (potentially increasing emissions). The assumption applied in the UK inventory is that, expressed as a percentage of the TAN applied, the NH_3 EFs for slurry-digestates are the same as for the corresponding slurry; for cattle and pig FYM-digestates, cattle and pig slurry EFs are applied, respectively; and for poultry manure digestates the value for pig slurry is applied (based on their having similar characteristics).

Activity data

Material inputs to anaerobic digestion facilities are derived from the National Non-Food Crops Centre (most recently NNFCC, 2022), with estimated capacity and type of feedstock. Total N content of digestates is based on literature review (Tomlinson et al., 2019) giving mean values of 5.00, 3.97 and 3.35 kg t^{-1} for food-waste, energy crop and other organic residue based digestates, respectively, and it is assumed there is no trend across the time series. The TAN content of all digestate types is assumed as 80% of the total N content (RB209).

ROTHAMSTED RESEARCH

ANNEX 1: SOURCES OF UNDERLYING DATA FOR THE UK AMMONIA EMISSION FACTORS

Table AN1. Studies delivering cattle housing EFs

Study	Emission g NH_3-N lu^{-1} d^{-1}	No. studies	Emission Factor % TAN	Notes on derivation of EF as %TAN
Slurry-based systems				
Demmers et al., 1997	38.6	1	31.1	Dairy cows 1995, assume N excretion of 100 kg N per year
WA0653	21.2	6	19.2	Dairy cows 1998/99, assume N excretion of 105 kg N per year
Dore et al., 2004	72.5	1	53.1	Dairy cows 1998/99, assume N excretion of 105 kg N per year
WAO632/AM110	50.8	3	39.4	Using actual N balance data
Hill, 2000	29.4	1	22.8	Dairy cows 1997, assume N excretion of 104 kg N per year
AM0102	30.5	2	23.7	Dairy cows 2003, assume N excretion of 113 kg N per year
Mean	40.5		31.6	
Weighted mean	34.3		**27.7**	
Straw-bedded systems				
WA0618 (PT)	20.6	1	18.3	Growing beef, assume N excretion of 56 kg N per year
WAO632/AM110 (PT)	35.0	3	21.6	Using actual N balance data
WA0722	33.2	1	22.9	Dairy cows, 6,500 kg milk per year, therefore assume N excretion of 112 kg N per year
AM0103 (PT)	13.9	1	11.7	Growing beef, values directly from report
AM0103 (Comm farm)	16.7	1	13.4	Dairy cows, assuming 125 g TAN excretion per day (AM0103 report)
AC0102	14.0	3	12.5	Growing beef, assume N excretion of 56 kg N per year
Mean	22.2		16.7	
Weighted mean	23.1		**16.8**	

Table AN2. Studies delivering pig housing EFs

Study	n	Emission factor expressed as:			Av. Live weight	N excretion, kg/place/y
		kg NH_3/place/y	% TAN	% N		
Dry sows on slats						
Peirson, 1995	2	3.01	22.9	16.0	200	15.5
AHDB, 2021	1	3.65	36.7	25.7	200	11.7
Weighted mean			**27.5**	**19.2**		
Dry sows on straw						
Peirson, 1995	2	1.67	12.6	8.9	200	15.5
Koerkamp et al., 1998	1	2.61	19.8	13.9	200	15.5
OC9523	4	4.64	35.3	24.7	200	15.5
AM0102	1[†]	8.97	68.1	47.7	200	15.5
AHDB, 2021	1	2.29	23.0	16.1	200	11.7
Weighted mean			**30.8**	**21.6**		
Farrowing sows on slats						
Peirson, 1995	3	6.46	33.8	23.7	225	22.5
Koerkamp et al., 1998	1	4.41	23.1	16.1	240	22.5
AM0102	3	5.38	30.4	21.3	225	20.8
AHDB, 2021	2	3.76	21.0	14.7	225	21.1
Weighted mean			**28.6**	**20.0**		
Farrowing sows on straw						
AHDB, 2021	1	6.01	33.5	23.5	225	21.1
Weaners on slats						
Peirson, 1995	1	0.84	22.5	15.7	12	4.4
Koerkamp et al., 1988	1	0.22	5.9	4.1	12	4.4
AHDB, 2021	2	0.35	10.3	7.2	18	4.0
Weighted mean			**12.9**	**8.6**		
Weaners on straw						

AHDB, 2021	1	0.25	7.4	5.1	18	4.0
Finishers on slats						
Peirson, 1995	3	3.18	26.9	18.8	50	13.9
Demmers, 1999	1	2.41	25.3	17.7	25.7	11.2
Koerkamp et al., 1998	1	1.59	16.7	11.7	35	11.2
WA0632	4	3.66	40.4	28.3	60	10.7
WA0720 (fan vent, comm farm)	1	4.59	41.5	29.1	50	13.0
WA0720 (acnv, comm farm)	3	3.42	31.0	21.7	50	13.0
WA0720 (part slat, comm farm)	2	2.28	20.7	14.5	50	13.0
WA0720 (fan vent, Terrington)	1	2.85	21.6	15.2	67.5	15.5
WA0720 (part slat, Terrington)	1	2.31	17.6	12.3	67.5	15.5
AHDB 2016	1	1.87	18.2	12.8	80	12.1
Dimmock, J., Stoddart, H. (2021), AHDB report	1	2.60	26.8	18.8	70	11.4
Weighted mean			**28.6**	**19.4**		
Finishers on straw						
Peirson, 1995	2	2.40	20.3	14.2	50	13.9
Koerkamp et al., 1998	1	0.88	9.2	6.4	35	11.2
WA0632	1[†]	5.65	53.7	37.6	60	12.4
AM0102	1	1.06	9.6	6.7	50	13.0
AM0103 Terrington	2	2.72	23.6	16.7	75	13.4
AM0103 Commercial	1	1.21	10.9	7.7	40	13.0
AC0102	4	1.68	16.6	11.6	45	11.9
AHDB, 2021	1	1.66	17.1	12.0	70	11.4
Weighted mean			**19.6**	**13.7**		

[†]Weighting value reduced to 1 from 4 or 5 as values seem to be high outliers

Table AN3. Studies delivering poultry housing EFs

Study	Emission g N $lu^{-1}d^{-1}$	No. studies	Emission Factor % TAN	Notes
Layers – deep-pit (cages, perchery, free-range)				
Peirson, 1995	79.0	3	22.1	Assume N excretion 0.82 kg (1995)
G Koerkamp, 1998	184.1	1	49.2	Assume N excretion 0.82 kg (1995)
G Koerkamp, 1998	146.1	1	39.0	Assume N excretion 0.82 kg (1995)
WA0368	139.2	1	36.8	Assume N excretion 0.79 kg (1998)
WA0651	196.8	1	57.9	Assume N excretion 0.78 kg (2000)
Weighted mean	129.0*		**35.6**	
Layers – deep litter: assume same EF as for perchery				
Layers – belt-cleaned (cages)				
Peirson, 1995	36.0	3	10.1	Assume N excretion 0.82 kg (1995)
WA0651 Gleadthorpe	79.2	1	23.3	Assume N excretion 0.78 kg (2000)
WA0651 comm. farm	64.8	1	19.1	Assume N excretion 0.78 kg (2000)
Weighted mean	50.4		**14.5**	
Layers – Free-range single tier				
AC0123		3	20.1	Refer to AC0123 for details
Layers – Free-range multi-tier				
AC0123		3	10.7	Refer to AC0123 for details
Layers – colony cages with belt cleaning				
AC0123		3	8.9	Refer to AC0123 for details
Broilers				
Demmers et al., 1999	42.0	1	6.7	Assume N excretion 0.56 kg (1995)
Robertson et al., 2002	44.0	4	8.3	Assume N excretion 0.55 kg (2000)
Frost et al., 2002	54.0	4	9.2	Assume N excretion 0.55 kg (2000)
WA0651 winter	36.0	2	9.5	Derived N excretion from N balance
Mulvenna & Ball AFBI report, 2023	35.1	4	10.1	N excretion derived from Report
WA0651 summer	67.2	2	15.6	Derived N excretion from N balance
WA0651 drinkers	52.8	2	10.9	Derived N excretion from N balance
Weighted mean	46.6		**9.9**	
Turkeys				
Peirson et al., 1995	92.1*	3	**36.2***	Assume N excr 1.59 kg (1995)

lu= livestock unit

*Value corrected from previous report

Table AN4. Studies delivering cattle manure storage EFs

Mean EF g N m^{-2} d^{-1}	Values g N m^{-2} d^{-1}	n	Emission as % TAN	Source
Slurry stores and lagoons without crusts				
3.42				Assumed to be double that for crusted stores (WA0641, WA0714)
Slurry stores and lagoons with crusts, weeping wall stores				
1.71	0.6		**2.3	(Phillips et al., 1997)
	1.27, 3.65, 5.7		NA	WA0625
	0.44	2	*6.0	WA0632*
	1.8		NA	WA0641
	1.7		NA	Hill (2000)
	0.48	2	NA	WA0714
	0.5,0.72,0.42,0.73		51.5 (lagoons)	WA0717
	4.2		5.3 (w.wall)	AM0102
			NA	
Below ground slurry tanks				Assume same as for crusted above-ground tank
FYM heaps	**g N t^{-1} initial heap mass**			
265	421, 101, 106		NA	WA0618
		2	49	WA0519
		2	29	WA0632
		3	11	Chadwick, 2005
		2	31	WA0716
		1	11	Moral et al., 2012

** Emissions expressed per day. This value assumes 90 d storage.
Slurry stores are assumed to develop a crust unless they are stirred frequently.
Values derived from measurements made using Ferm tubes have been corrected to account for incomplete recovery of ammonia by Ferm tubes (Phillips et al., 1998). (*IGER values have been corrected using a factor of **0.7**).

Table AN5. Studies delivering pig manure storage EFs

Mean EF g N m^{-2} d^{-1}	Values g N m^{-2} d^{-1}	n	Emission as %TAN	Source
Slurry stores and lagoons				
3.16	1.34	4	13.0	WA0632
	2.47, 6.2		NA	WA0625
	2.4		NA	Phillips et al. (1997)
	1.56		NA	WA0708
	5.0		NA	Phillips et al. (1997)
Below ground slurry tanks				Assume 50% of EF for above-ground tank
FYM heaps	**g N t^{-1} initial heap mass**			
1224	539	4	20	WA0632
	1015	2	54	WA0716

Values derived from measurements made using Ferm tubes have been corrected to account for incomplete recovery of ammonia by Ferm tubes (Phillips et al., 1998).

Table AN6. Studies delivering poultry manure storage EFs

Mean EF	Values	n	Emission as %TAN	Source
g N t^{-1} initial heap mass				
Layer manure				
1956	318	2	3.5	WA0712
	3172	4	14.3	WA0651 (belt scraped)
	3141	1	29.5	WA0651 (deep pit)
	1193	1	20.0	WA0651 (belt scraped)
Litter				
1435	478	1	2.2	WA0712
	1949	4	19.9	WA0651 (winter)
	158	4	1.8	WA0651 (summer)
	639	2	8.4	WA0651 (drinkers)
	3949		NA	WA0716

Table AN7. Studies delivering cattle and sheep grazing EFs

	N input	Urine N	NH_3 emission	Due to fertiliser	Due to urine	Emission Factor
			Kg N ha^{-1}			%TAN
CATTLE						
Bussink	*Fert Res 33 257-265*					
1987	550	425	42.2	7.7	34.5	8
1988	550	428	39.2	7.7	31.5	7
1988	250	203	8.1	3.5	4.6	2
Bussink	*Fert Res 38 111-121*					
1989	250	64.2	3.8	3.5	0.3	0
1989	400	76.2	12.0	5.6	6.4	8
1989	550	94.3	14.7	7.7	7	7
1990	250	217.4	9.1	3.5	5.6	3
1990	400	339	27.0	5.6	21.4	6
1990	550	407.1	32.8	7.7	25.1	6
Lockyer	*J Sci Food Agric 35, 837-848*					
1	26	0.6455				2
2	26	0.7025				3
Jarvis et al.	*J Ag Sci 112, 205-216*					
1986/87	0	69	6.7	0	6.7	10
1986/87	210	81	9.6	2.94	6.66	8
1986/87	420	207	25.1	5.88	19.22	9
AC0102						
Beef, North Wyke	0			0		10
Beef, Cambridge	0			0		7
SHEEP						
Jarvis et al.	*J Ag Sci 117, 101-109*					
GC	0	169	1.1	0	1.1	1
HN	420	321	8.0	5.88	2.08	1
AC0102						
Boxworth	0					4
North Wyke	0					10

Table AN8. Studies delivering EF for outdoor pigs

	Emission g N $lu^{-1}d^{-1}$	EF %TAN	Source
Outdoor sows/piglets	25	26.1	Williams et al. (2000)
	66*	NA	Welch (2003)

*This value is probably an overestimate as emission rates were below the detection limit on a number of occasions (and those data were not included).

The EF was derived from the Williams et al. (2000) study, assuming the standard N excretion value for sows and a body weight of 200 kg, giving a mean EF of 25% TAN (assumed to be the same across all animal sub-categories).

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DEFRA Projects

Final reports from the following projects are available from Defra:

AC0114	GHG Platform – data management
AC0123	Developing new ammonia emission factors for modern livestock housing (Phase 2)
AM0101	National ammonia reduction strategy evaluation system (NARSES)
AM0102	Modelling and measurement of ammonia emissions from ammonia mitigation pilot farms
AM0103	Evaluation of targeted or additional straw use as a means of reducing ammonia emissions from buildings for housing pigs and cattle
AM0110	Additional housing measurements for solid vs. liquid manure management systems
AM0111	Measurement and abatement of ammonia emissions from hard standings used by livestock
AM0115	Investigation of how ammonia emissions from buildings housing cattle vary with the time cattle spend inside them
DO108	Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute – UK Project
ES0116	Field work to validate the manure incorporation volatilization system (MAVIS)
KT0105	Manure Nutrient Evaluation Routine (MANNER-NPK)
LK0643	UK Poultry Industry IPPC Compliance (UPIC)

NT2001	Integration of animal manures in crop and livestock farming systems: nutrient demonstration farms
NT2402	Impact of nutrition and management on N and P excretions by dairy cows
NT2605	The behaviour of some different fertiliser-N materials - Main experiments
OC9117	Ammonia emission and deposition from livestock production systems
WA0519	Enhancing the effective utilisation of animal manures on-farm through effective compost technology
WA0618	Emissions from farm yard manure based systems for cattle
WA0625	The effects of covering slurry stores on emissions of ammonia, methane and nitrous oxide
WA0632	Ammonia fluxes within solid and liquid manure management systems
WA0633	Predicting ammonia loss following the application of organic manures to land
WA0638	Low cost, aerobic stabilisation of poultry layer manure
WA0641	Low-cost covers to abate gaseous emissions from slurry stores
WA0651	Ammonia fluxes within broiler litter and layer manure management systems
WA0652	Field ammonia losses in sustainable livestock LINK Project LK0613
WA0653	Quantifying the contribution of ammonia loss from housed dairy cows to total N losses from dairy systems (MIDaS2)
WA0707	Effect of storage conditions on FYM composition, gaseous emissions and nutrient leaching during storage
WA0708	Covering a farm scale lagoon of pig slurry
WA0712	Management techniques to minimise ammonia emissions during storage and land spreading of poultry manures
WA0714	Natural crusting of slurry storage as an abatement measure for ammonia emission on dairy farms
WA0716	Management techniques to reduce ammonia emissions from solid manures
WA0717	Ammonia emissions and nutrient balance in weeping-wall stores and earth banked lagoons for cattle slurry storage
WA0720	Demonstrating opportunities of reducing ammonia emissions from pig housing
WA0722	Ammonia emission from housed dairy cows in relation to housing system and level of production
WT0715NVZ	Nitrogen and phosphorus output standards for farm livestock

APPENDIX 2: REDUCTION EFFICIENCIES FOR AMMONIA MITIGATION METHODS APPLICABLE TO THE UK AMMONIA EMISSION INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the major source of ammonia (NH_3) emissions to the atmosphere in the UK, accounting for >80% of anthropogenic emissions. Most of these emissions derive from urea excreted by farmed livestock (or uric acid in the case of poultry) and emissions will therefore arise wherever livestock excreta are deposited or managed i.e. at grazing, in livestock housing and during manure storage and application to land. Emissions also arise from inorganic nitrogen (N) fertilisers applied to land. The emission factors used to quantify these emissions in the national inventory are reported separately. A growing number of potential mitigation methods applicable to one or more of the emission sources have been described in the literature. This report lists those that are currently included in the inventory of NH_3 emissions from UK agriculture together with the mean NH_3 emission reduction efficiency associated with each method. In addition, the current state of knowledge regarding the impact of the implementation of each method on emissions of nitrous oxide and methane is given so that these mitigation methods can be fully included in the revised combined agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) and NH_3 emission inventory.

Emission reduction methods

Only explicit mitigation methods are included here – i.e. those that are associated with a reduction in the emission factor for a particular source. Implicit mitigation methods, generally associated with efficiency improvements (e.g. a reduction in N fertiliser use through better accounting for manure N use; a reduction in livestock numbers associated with productivity improvements), will be reflected in the inventory through changes in the activity data and are not described here.

Mitigation methods are categorised according to the emission source i.e. livestock housing, hard standings, manure storage, manure spreading and fertiliser application. Data sources are given, but the reported emission reduction efficiencies are not necessarily the arithmetic mean of reported studies but are more aligned with the expert judgement approaches used in the Defra 'Mitigation Methods - User Guide' (Newell Price et al., 2011) and the UNECE Task Force for Reactive Nitrogen 'Options for Ammonia Mitigation Guidance Document' (Bittman et al., 2014). These documents and other cited literature should be consulted for more detailed information on the mitigation methods included in Table A2.1.

Uncertainties are not well defined for these emission reduction estimates, so following 2006 IPCC Guidelines for Tier 2 approach to estimating emissions from manure management, uncertainty bound of ± 20% of the reported value are applied with constraining limits of 0 and 100% also implemented.

Table A2.1. Reduction efficiencies for ammonia emission mitigation methods and an indication of their impact on nitrous oxide and methane emissions

Emission source	Mitigation method	Ammonia emission reduction efficiency (%)	Nitrous oxide[†]	Methane[†]	Data source
Cattle housing	Increased scraping frequency in cubicle house (from 2 to 4x per day)	15	-	-	Webb et al. (2006); Braam et al. (1997)
	Grooved flooring system for rapid urine draining	35	-	-	Swiestra et al. (2001); Bittman et al. (2014)
Pig housing	Partly slatted floor with reduced pit area	30	-	-	Bittman et al. (2014)
	Acid air scrubbing techniques	80	-	-	Bittman et al. (2014)
	Frequent slurry removal with vacuum system	25	-	-	Bittman et al. (2014)
	Floating balls on below-slat slurry surface	25	-	-	Bittman et al. (2014)
Poultry housing	Air drying of manure on laying hen manure belt systems	30	?	?	Bittman et al. (2014)
	Acid air scrubbing techniques	80	-	-	Bittman et al. (2014)
	Poultry litter drying (e.g. heat exchangers)	60	?	?	Defra WA0638; Defra AC0123
Dairy cow collecting yards	Wash down with water twice per day	70	-	-	Misselbrook et al. (2006)
Slurry storage	Crusting of cattle slurry	50	? EF from 0 to 0.005 (IPCC 2006)	↓ Methane Conversion Factor from	Misselbrook et al. (2005)

				17 to 10% (IPCC 2006)	
	Floating cover (e.g. expanded clay granules)	60	-	-	Bittman et al. (2014); Defra AC0115
	Tight lid, roof or tent structure	80	-	-	Bittman et al. (2014)
FYM/poultry manure storage	Sheeting cover	60	↓ by 30%	-	Chadwick (2005)
Slurry application	Trailing hose	30	-	-	Smith et al. (2000); Misselbrook et al. (2002); Bittman et al. (2014)
	Trailing shoe	60	-	-	Smith et al. (2000); Misselbrook et al. (2002); Bittman et al. (2014)
	Shallow injection	70	-	-	Smith et al. (2000); Misselbrook et al. (2002); Bittman et al. (2014)
Cattle slurry to arable	Incorporation within 4h by plough	59	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 4h by disc	52	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 4h by tine	46	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by plough	21	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by disc	19	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by tine	17	-	-	Defra ES0116
Pig slurry to arable	Incorporation within 4h by plough	67	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 4h by disc	59	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 4h by tine	52	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by plough	29	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by disc	26	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by tine	23	-	-	Defra ES0116

Cattle, pig and duck FYM	Incorporation within 4h by plough	71	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 4h by disc	55	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 4h by tine	24	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by plough	34	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by disc	27	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by tine	11	-	-	Defra ES0116
Poultry manure	Incorporation within 4h by plough	86	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 4h by disc	73	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 4h by tine	64	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by plough	60	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by disc	50	-	-	Defra ES0116
	Incorporation within 24h by tine	44	-	-	Defra ES0116
Urea fertiliser	Urease inhibitor	70	↓ (Smith et al. 2012)	-	Defra NT26
UAN fertiliser	Urease inhibitor	40	?	-	Defra NT26

† ⍰ increase in emission; ↓ decrease in emission; - no effect; ? uncertain of effect

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