

Klima på grisen

Klimaaftrykket på grisekød
fra 2005 til 2016

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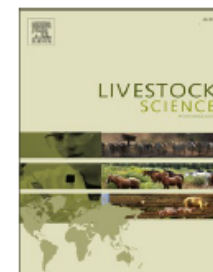


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Environmental impact of Danish pork at slaughterhouse gate – a life cycle assessment following biological and technological changes over a 10-year period



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H I G H L I G H T S

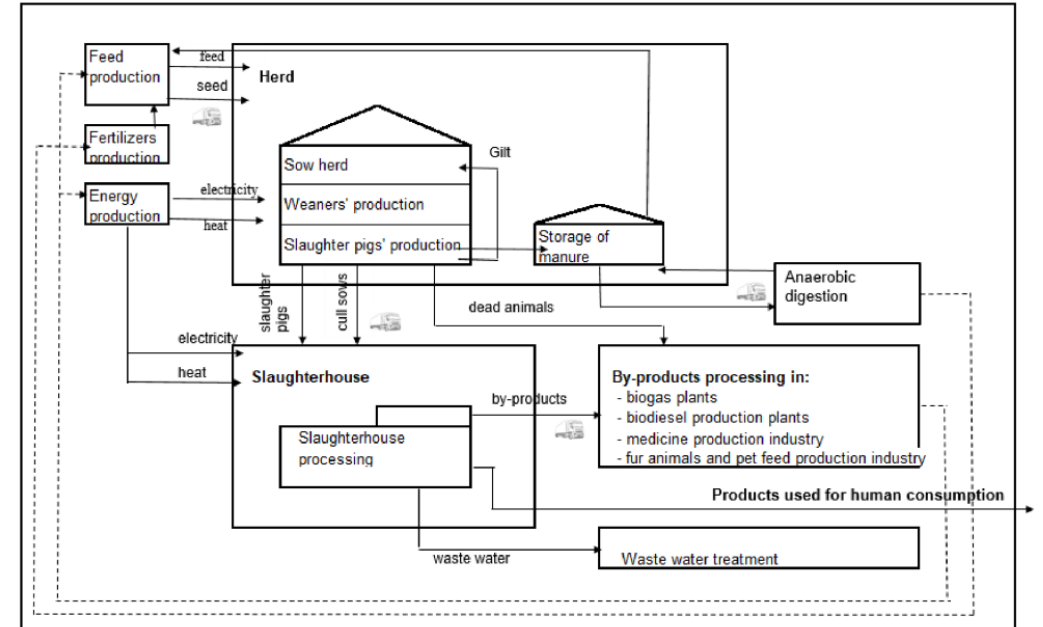
- The environmental impact of Danish pork was analyzed over a 10-year period
- Reductions in the environmental impact were found for all analyzed impact categories
- Biological and technological changes were identified in the pork chain
- Herd productivity increased while feed use per kg live weight gain was reduced
- Slaughterhouse utilization of live pigs increased from 79.4% in 2005 to 83.8% in 2016

Aim of the study

- To investigate the development of the environmental impact of Danish pork over time (2005 – 2016)
- To identify the most important biological and technological changes from pork production

Methodology

- Cradle to slaughterhouse gate Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) approach
- Results expressed per kg 'meat', kg carcass, kg live weight



Biological and technological changes identified in Danish pork production



• Farm production

- Increased number of pigs produced per sow per year
- Reduced mortality rates for piglets and slaughter pigs
- Reduced feed use per kg live weight
- Changes in housing and manure handling strategies



• Feed production

- Reduced N application rates
- Increased share of N fertilizers produced with new technologies
- Increased share of wind-based technologies in the Danish electricity mix



• Slaughterhouse

- Increased utilization of the proportion of pig parts for human consumption (79.4% in 2005; 83.8% in 2016)
- Reduced use of inputs (electricity, heat)
- Changes in the handling of by-products

Environmental impact of Danish pork

