



Use of simulation models to improve individual and collective management of pig effluents in Grand-Ilet (Réunion Island)

Jean-Michel Médoc, Francois Guerrin, Rémy Courdier, Tiana Ralambondrainy, Jean-Marie Paillat

► To cite this version:

Jean-Michel Médoc, Francois Guerrin, Rémy Courdier, Tiana Ralambondrainy, Jean-Marie Paillat. Use of simulation models to improve individual and collective management of pig effluents in Grand-Ilet (Réunion Island). International workshop on Green Pork Production, May 2005, Paris, France. 21 p. hal-02828727

HAL Id: hal-02828727

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02828727>

Submitted on 7 Jun 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Using simulation models to improve the management of pig slurry in Grand-Ilet (Reunion Island)

Jean-Michel Médoc

François Guerrin

Tiana Ralambondrainy

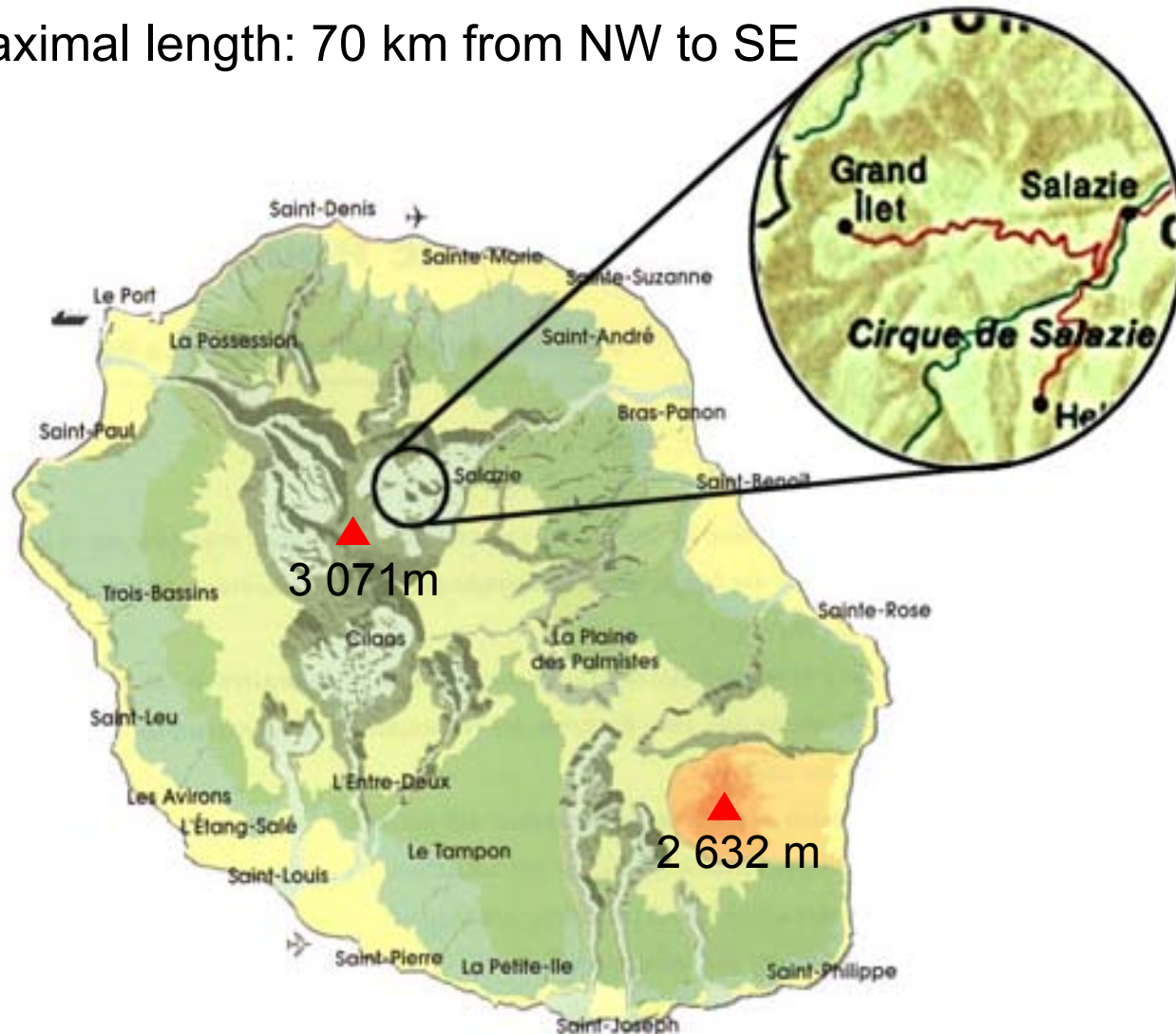
Rémy Courdier

Jean-Marie Paillat



Reunion Is. & Grand-Ilet

Maximal length: 70 km from NW to SE



Too many pigs... too little land

- 51 farms
- 20 000 m³/year slurry
- 100 tonsN/year
- 187 ha of which 75 ha cultivated



High N application: 1 300 kgN/ha/year

Great risk of pollution !

Prohibition threat

 **Support stakeholders design a collective management strategy for pig effluents**

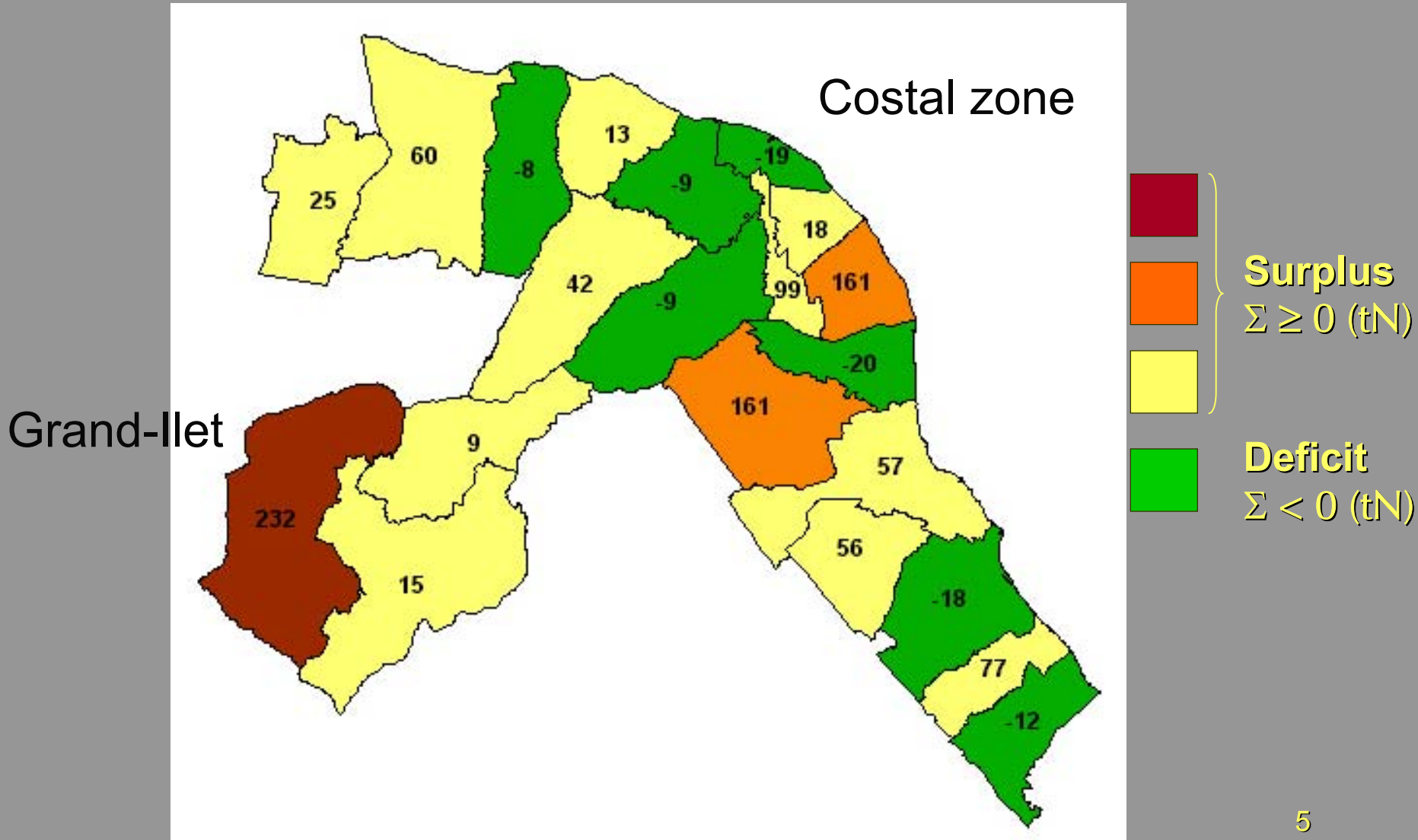
Decision 1

- Q1: Export effluents or treat them *in situ*?

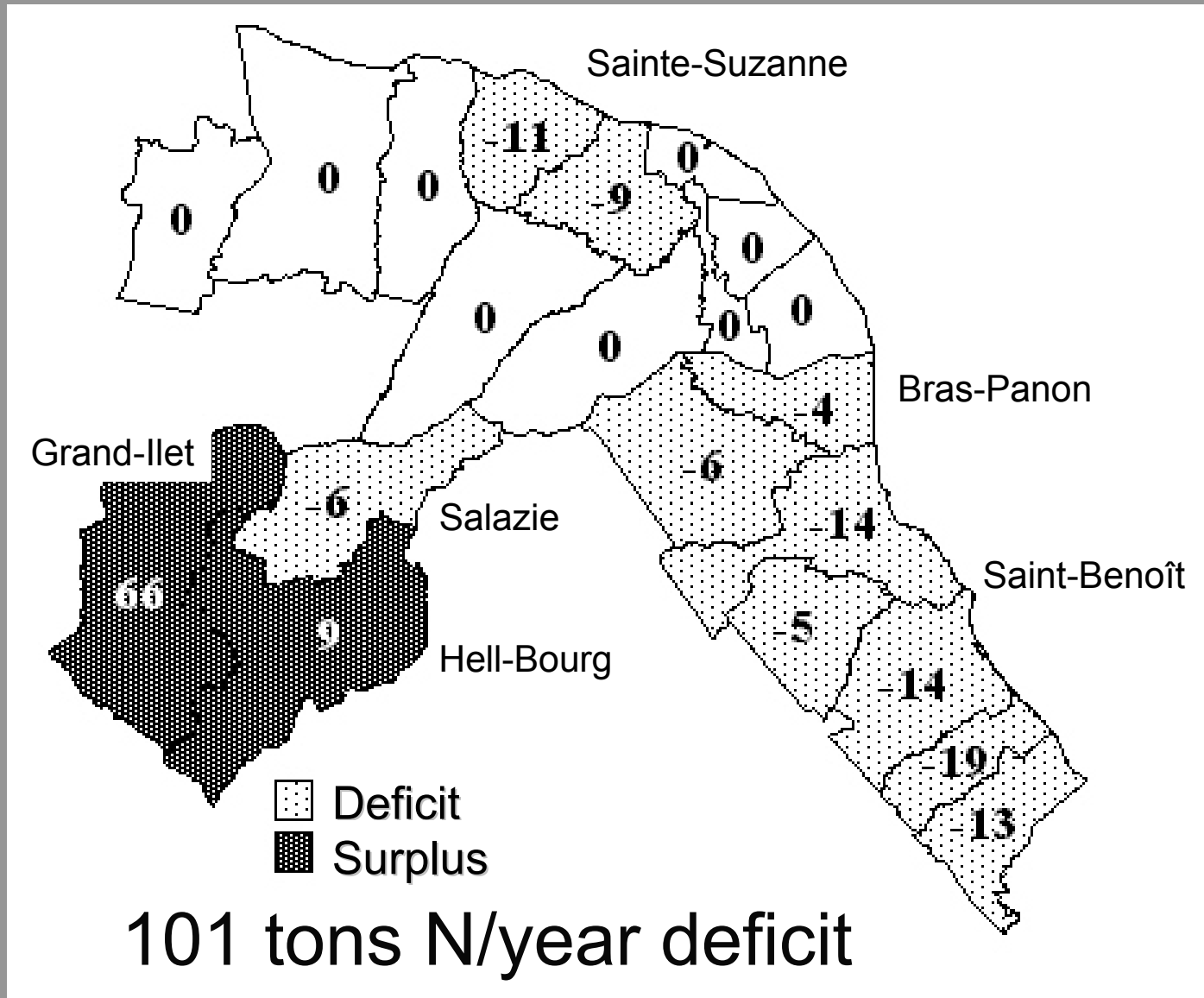
☞ By using a GIS:

- ☞ assess the nutrient balance in the area
- ☞ identify suitable spreading areas

Balance of N from liquid manure



Balance of N from solid manure



Decision 2

- A1: Treating effluents *in situ*
- Q2: Which treatment process?
 - size?
 - cost?
- ☞ By using the Macsizut spreadsheet with the stakeholders

Choosing a treatment with Macsizut

- 11 treatment plants combining 12 processes:
 - Centrifugation
 - Nitrification-denitrification
 - Filtration
 - N stripping and acid washing
 - Dehydration
 - Composting
 - ...

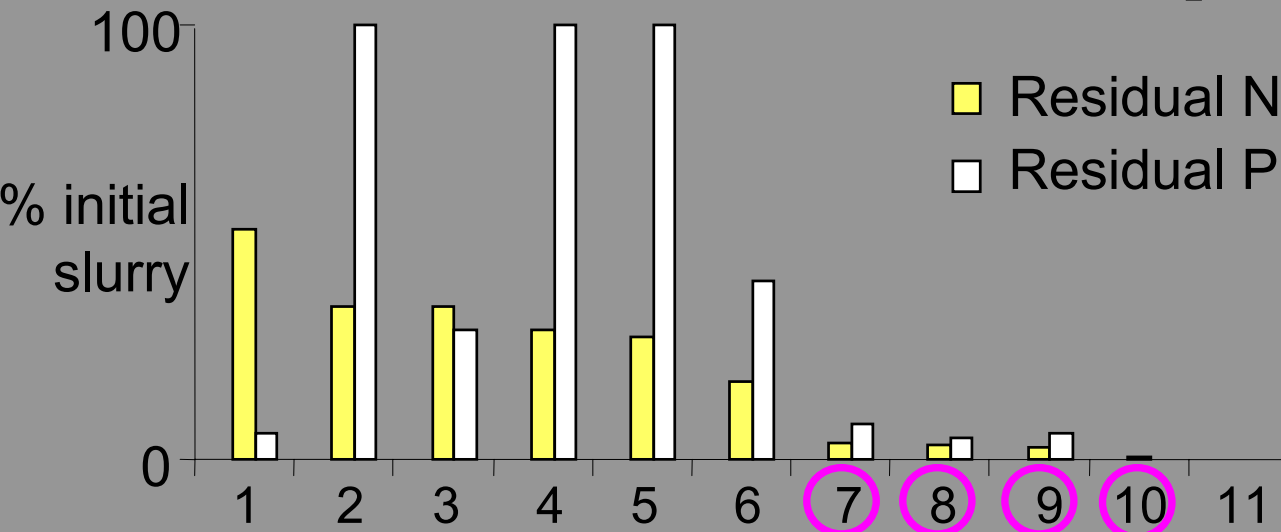
Selection criteria 1

	Farmers	Cooperatives	State authorities
1			Water authority approval
2	No by-product to manage on farms	Minimal by-products to manage	Minimal by-products to manage
3	Most treated liquid phase	Most treated liquid phase	Most treated liquid phase
4	Low cost	Low cost	Low cost

Selection criteria 2

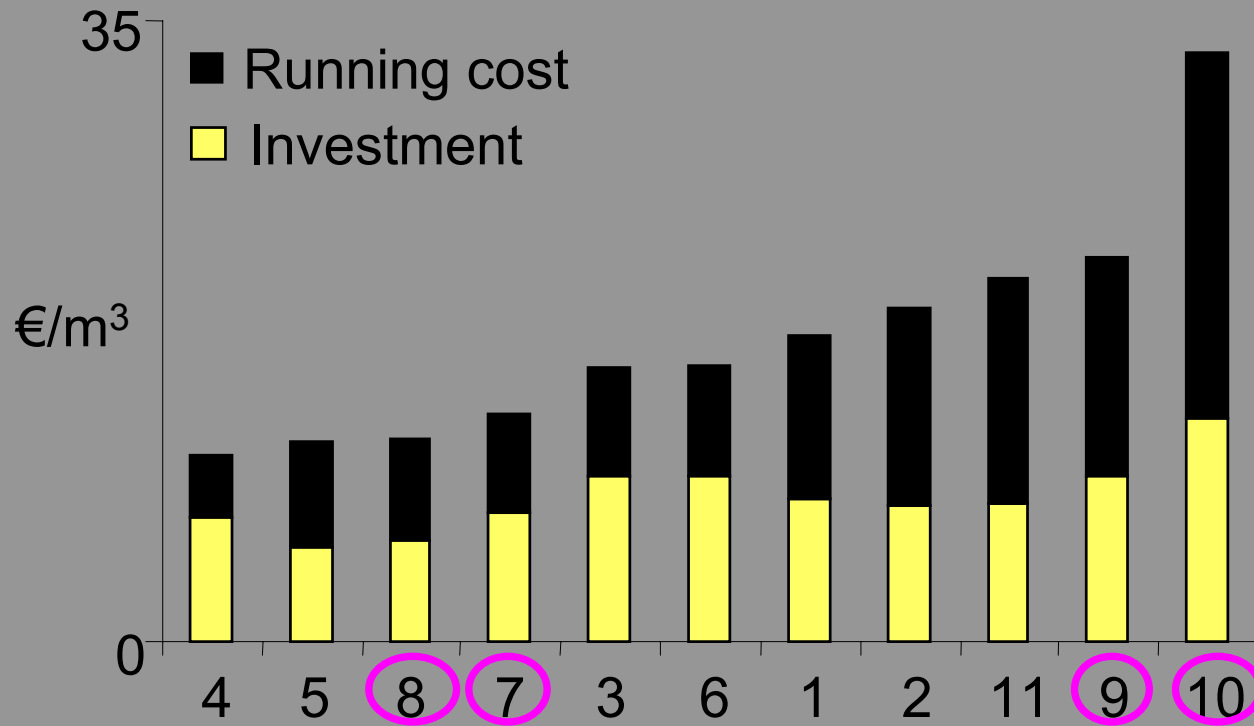
	Farmers	Cooperatives	State services
5		Preserve fertilizing elements	
6	Low energy consumption	Low energy consumption	Low energy consumption
7	Easy maintenance	Easy maintenance	
8	Minimal ground occupation		Minimal ground occupation
9			Coupling with biogas production

Macsizut outputs



👉 Most cost-effective: #8

centrifugation
+ nitrification-
denitrification



Discussion support

NDN-SP "Val'Epure"

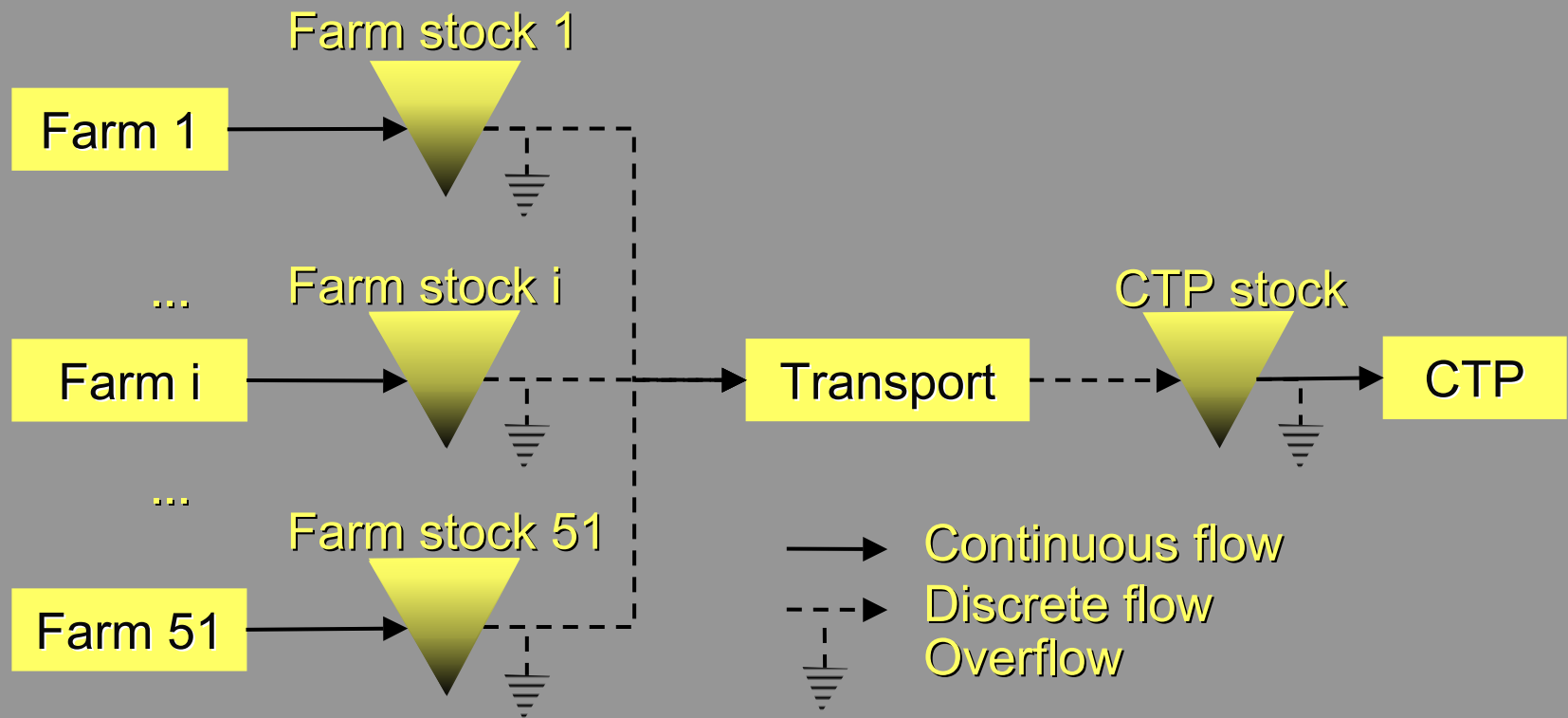
Total Génie Civil FRF	6 303 411
Total Equipement FRF	1 010 627
TOTAL Investis. FRF	7 314 038
TOTAL Investis. €	1 115 018

	100% privé		75% subv. - 25 % privé		60% subv. - 40% privé	
	Avec amortis	Sans amortis	Avec amortis	Sans amortis	Avec amortis	Sans amortis
Charges amortis. (annuités+prov. amortis)						
Génie civil (6,5%, 15 ans)	31	20	8	5	12	8
Equipements (6,5%, 7 ans)	8	7	2	2	3	3
TOTAL	39	27	10	7	16	11
Charges de fonctionnement						
réactifs	0	0	0	0	0	0
énergie	19	19	19	19	19	19
main d'œuvre	11	11	11	11	11	11
maintenance	3	3	3	3	3	3
suivi annuel, bilan	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	35	35	35	35	35	35
Charges de collecte						
TOTAL	11	11	11	11	11	11
Coût FRF/m³ de lisier traité	85	73	55	53	61	57
Rachat des co-produits						
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	2
Coût de revient FRF/m³ de lisier traité	82	71	53	50	59	54
Coût de revient €/m³ de lisier traité	12,58	10,78	8,13	7,68	9,02	8,3

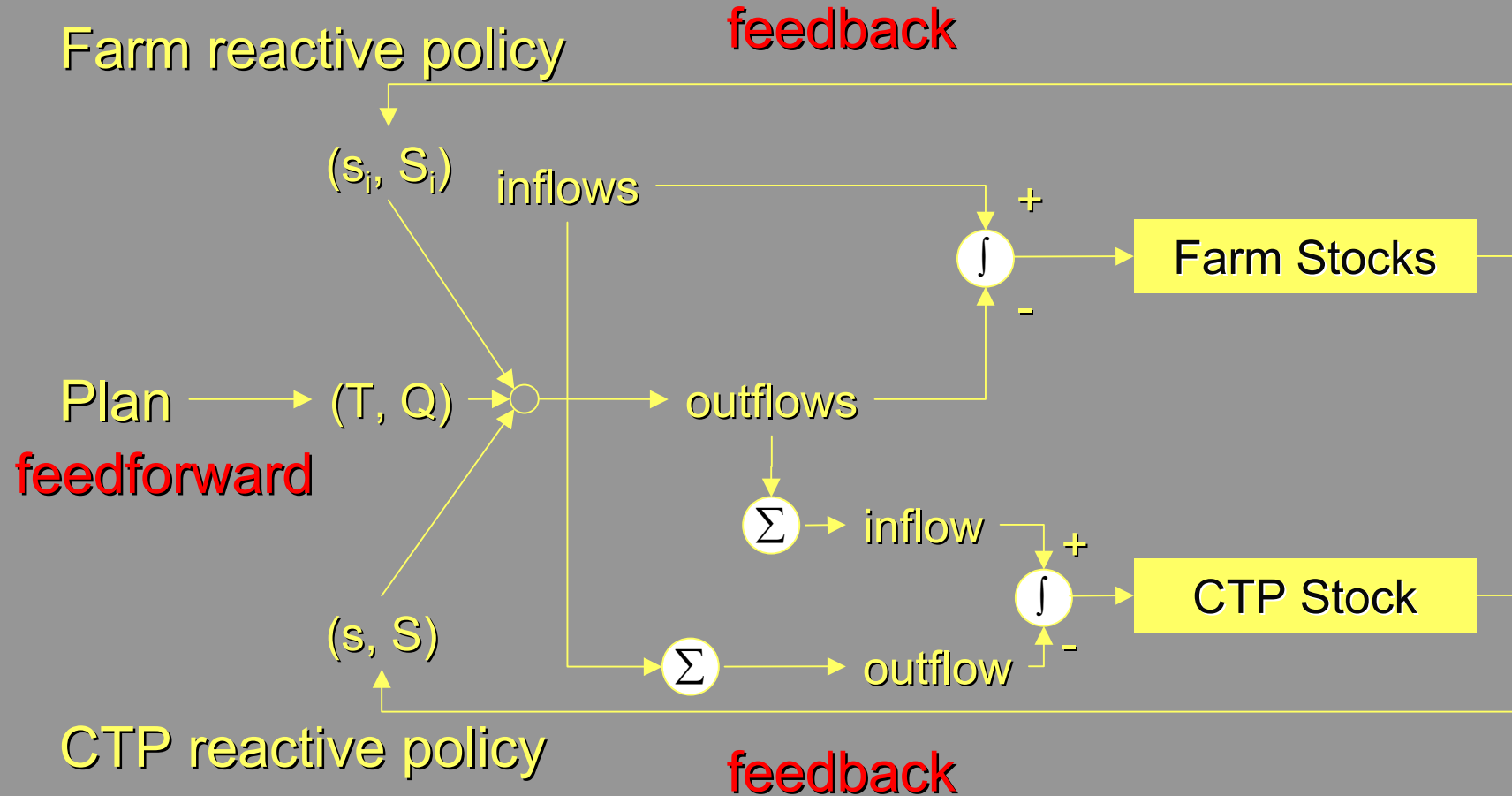
Decision 3

- A1: Treating effluents *in situ*
- A2: Centrifugation + nitrif.-denitrification
- Q3: What supply policy for the plant?
 - when should a delivery be done?
 - how much should be delivered?
 - transport means?
 - workforce?
 - cost?
- ☞ By using the Approzut dynamic simulation model with the stakeholders

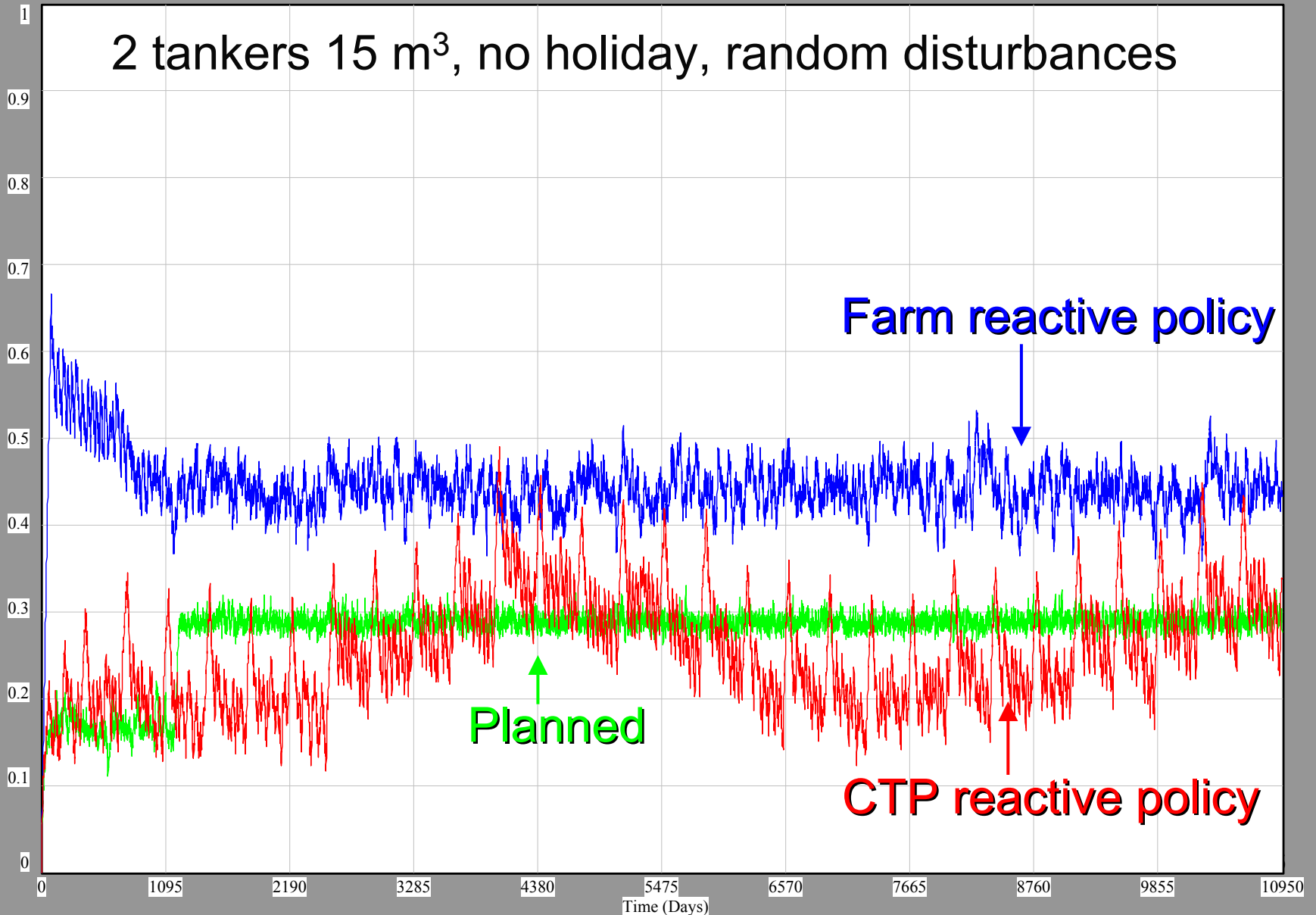
Supply chain outline



Approzut model outline



Scenario simulations



Policy comparison

- No overflow → reactive policies
- Efficiency (amounts, work time, kms) → *same*
- Slurry shortage → no holiday
- Overtime work → no holiday
- Robustness → no holiday, farm reactive
- Field implementation → planned?

Policy choice

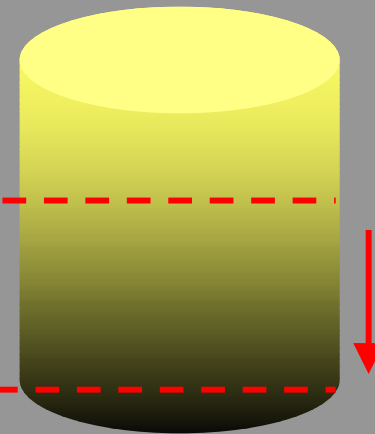
- Farm reactive policy best

When?

from stock level $s_i = 65\%$

How much?

down to level $S_i = 0$



- Priority rule: fuller-nearer-smaller first
- No holiday
- 2 full-time drivers + 1 part-time
- Information about stock levels

Decision 4

- A1: Treating effluents *in situ*
 - A2: Centrifugation + nitrif.-denitrification
 - A3: No decision yet
-
- Q4: How to evaluate the whole supply chain?
-
- ☞ By using the **Biomass** multi-agent system to simulate transfers at territorial scale

Biomass multi-agent system

Analysis tools

Parameter menu

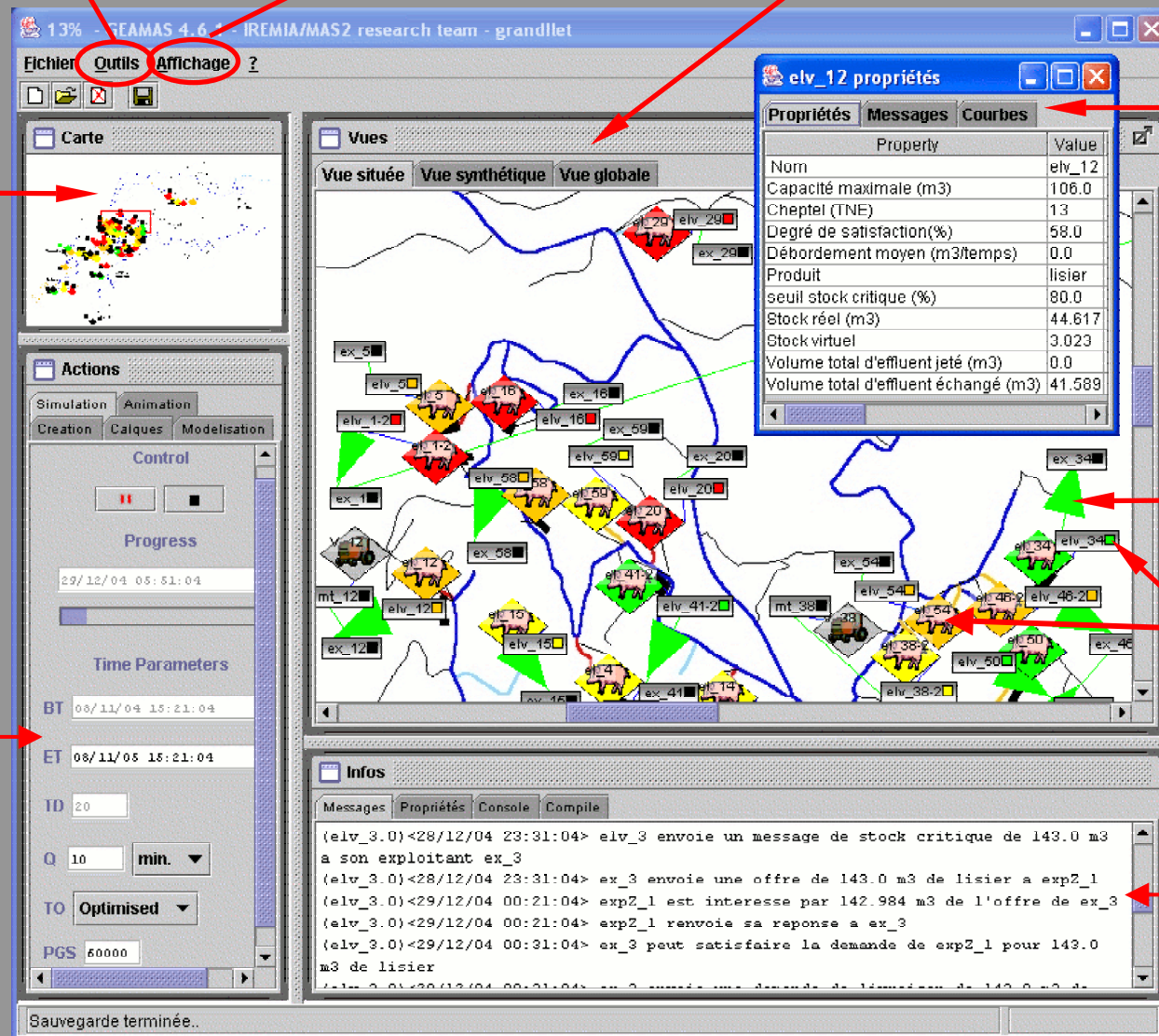
Situated view

Agent inspector

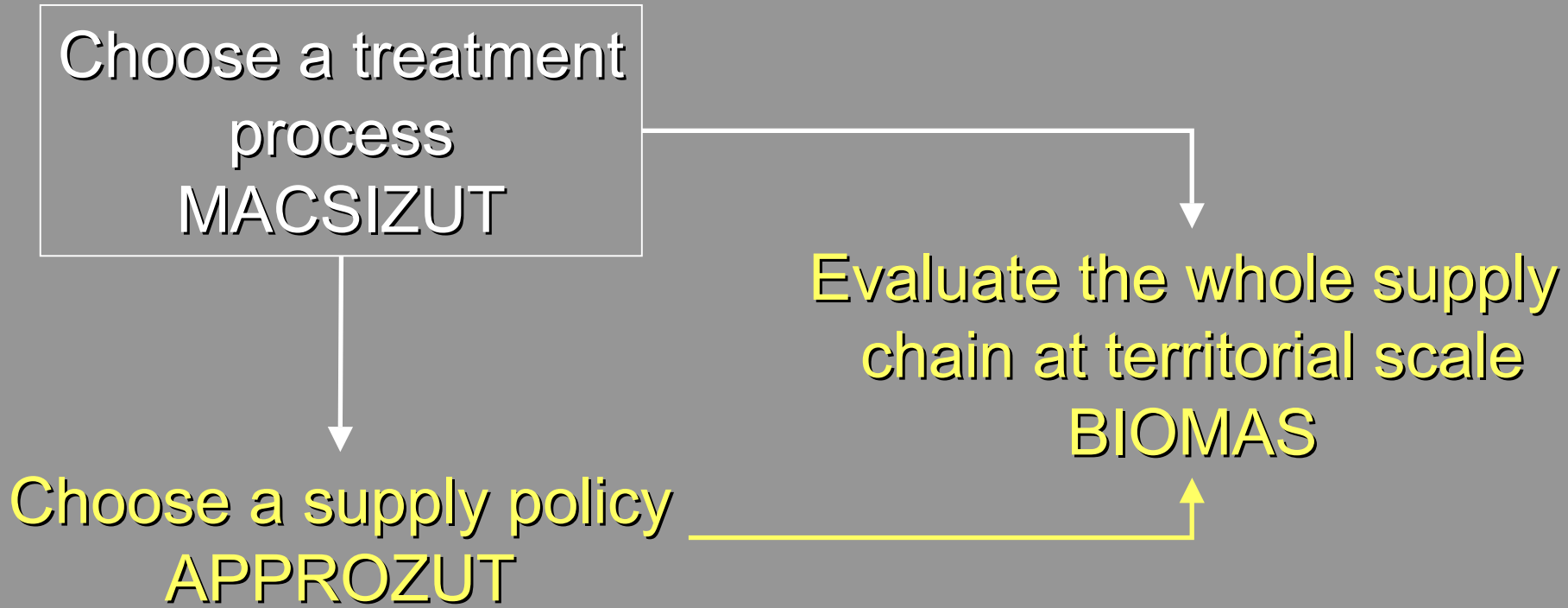
Exchange intensity

Qualitative state

Messages



Conclusions-Prospects



- Devise a methodology of simulation-based decision-making with the stakeholders