# Flexible, efficient and consistent agricultural inventory modelling with SALCA

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## Introduction

Agricultural systems strongly rely on the use of natural resources, with highly variable impacts and numerous farms. A specific framework, versatile methods and efficient tools are thus needed to adequately assess the environmental impacts of agricultural systems.

Objective: Present the completely revised Swiss Agricultural Life Cycle Assessment (SALCA) method.

### Methodology

SALCA operates at four organisational levels (Fig. 1) and has a modular structure, allowing to manage complexity and to exchange models (Fig. 2). The models exchange intermediate results, which ensures consistency. Fig. 3 and 4 present two examples of SALCA models.



Fig. 1: Four levels of organisation of SALCA.

### **Results and discussion**

Application of SALCA:

- crops and cropping systems
- animal husbandry and animal products
- food and feed products •
- farms and product groups
- agrifood sector and food systems
- LCI databases.

Strengths:

- comprehensiveness
- specificity to agriculture •
- harmonisation
- broad applicability
- consistency •
- comparability
- flexibility
- modularity.

The application of SALCA is limited to experts and the geographical scope is Central and Western Europe. Adaptation to other contexts is feasible with reasonable effort.

#### Conclusions

SALCA enables answering a wide range of research questions related to environmental assessment and is applicable in different contexts.

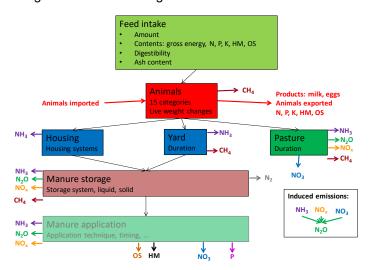
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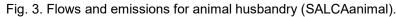
SALCAanimal concentrations in manure: HM, N, P, K, OS SALCAfieldN SALCAerosion SALCApesticides 1 Cu. Zn eroded soil N losses SALCAfieldC SALCAnitrate SALCAheavymetal SALCAfieldP HM = heavy metals OS = organic substance

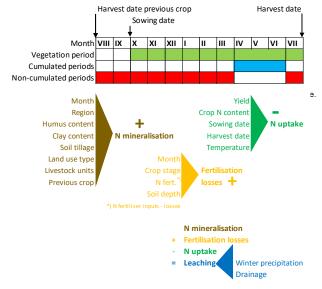
SALCAsoilquality

Fig. 2. Data flow among the SALCA models.

SALCAbiodiversity







## Fig. 4. SALCAnitrate emission model.

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healthy environment

good food,

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