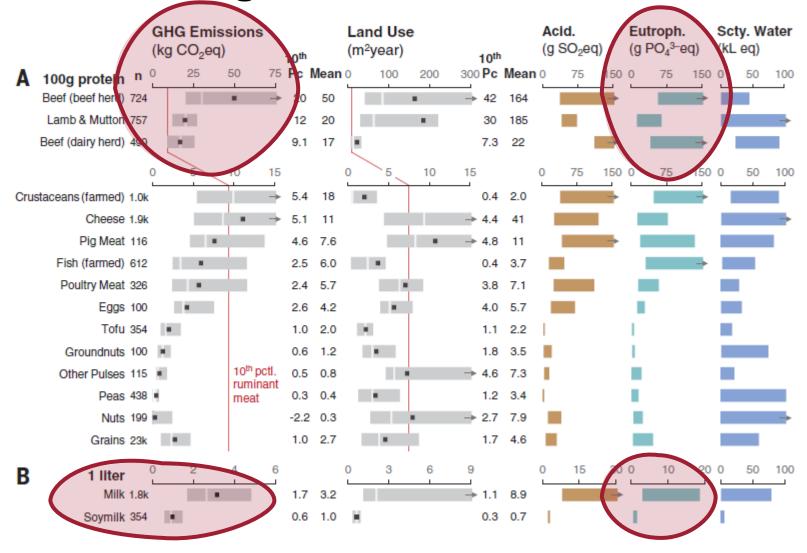


Nitrogen and methane emissions of livestock

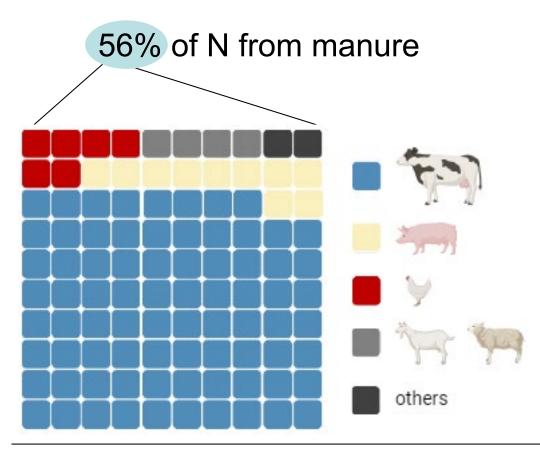


NUE (decrease methane(CH₄) emissions) through *breeding*

→ help reduce nitrogen and GHG emissions from agriculture *in the long term*

Background & motivation

Nitrogen balance of the agricultural sector in Switzerland 2021



- Pig project on protein efficiency
 - $h^2 = 0.54 \pm 0.10$
- Highest proportion of N from cattle!
- Estimates of h²: rely on proxies
 - Milk urea
 - Infra-red spectra (MIR, NIR)

Protein content of the diet affects intake, production, efficiency and methane emission of dairy cows

Fredy Schori¹, Claudia Kasper² and Andreas Münger¹

¹Ruminant Nutrition and Emissions, ²Animal GenoPhenomics, Agroscope, CH-1725 Posieux; www.agroscope.ch

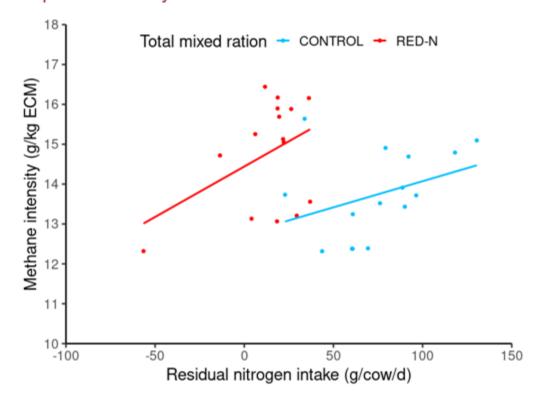
Research goal

The goal was to investigate the effects of protein reduced diets on feed intake, milk production, efficiency and methane emission of dairy cows.

Animals, Material and Methods

- · 15 Holstein cow pairs
- · Paired according to:
 - Lactation number: 2.2 ± 1.7 (mean ± SD)
 - Days in milk: 151 ± 26
 - · Milk yield and body weight
- Duration of the trial: 3 weeks, of which 1 measurement week
- Treatments: TMRs with different protein contents and similar NEL contents (6.1 MJ NEL/kg DM)
 - TMR composition: maize silage, hay, grass silage, energy- and protein-rich concentrates (in different proportions) and minerals
 - CONTROL: TMR balanced in terms of APDE/N and NEL
 - RED-N: TMR balanced in terms of CP and NEL

Figure: Residual nitrogen intake and methane intensity of the experimental dairy cows



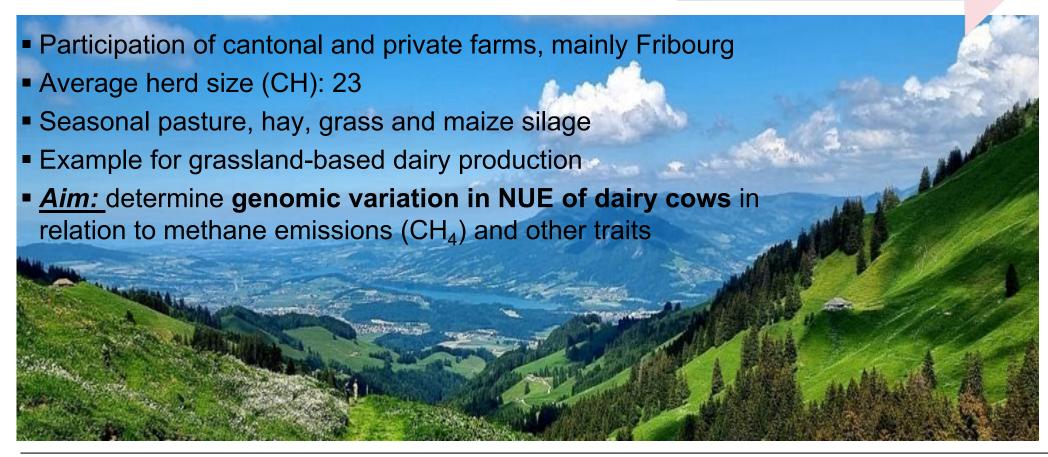
Running project

2022

2023

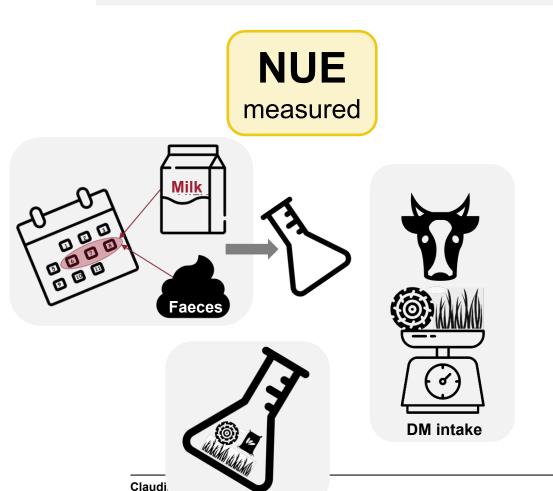
2024

2025



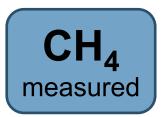
Phenotypes

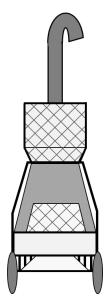
* Reference methods ("Gold standard") in subset of cows



and methane emissions

Genetics





- Mobile GreenFeed system
- Measured Ø 34.3 days

Phenotypes

★ Infrared spectroscopy (IR)



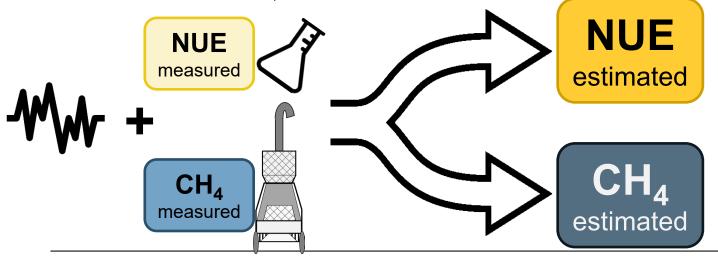
- Cost-effective alternative to wet-chemistry analysis
- High-throughput phenotyping of NUE and CH₄; DMI?
- Algorithms «translate» IR spectra of milk or faeces into NUE or CH₄
- Developed based on reference data and IR spectra
- Existing algorithms will be further developed in international collaboration
- Goal: IR sufficient for determination of NUE or CH₄

NIR calibration model

★ Algorithms

- 'Local' NIRS model NUE (EAAP 2021)
- Freeze-dried milk and faeces
- 54 cows
- PLS

 $R^2 = 0.86 \pm 0.03$, bias = 0.00



Currently:

- Add reference + IR samples
- International collaborations
 - Local → global
- MIR



Genotypes

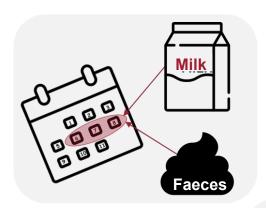


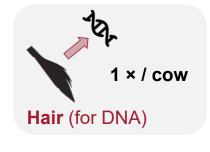


- Low-pass (1x)
- Imputation from reference panel

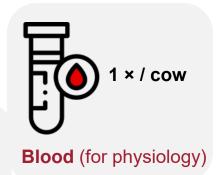
Data collection

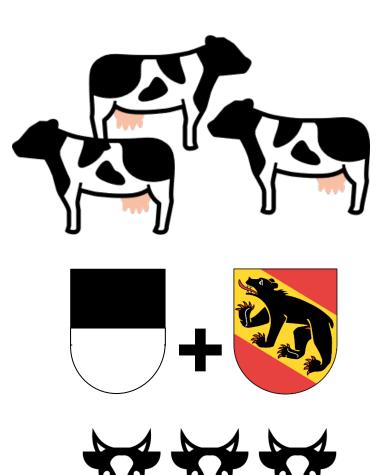
- Holstein cows (goal: 1,500 to 2,000)
- Mid lactation (lactation day 90-250)
- Milking parlour, no AMS yet
- Ration depending on farm and season

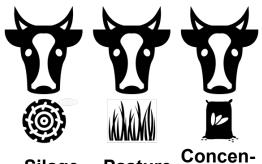












Silage

Pasture

Concentrate

State of data collection

Gold standard

- Feed intake (cribs) 55 periods of 40 different individuals (+ 66 SRUC)
- GreenFeed 211 (potential) individuals

IR

- 896 samples (milk, faeces, hair, blood each)
- 851 different individuals

Farms

- 4 cantonal
- 16 private



Giving back to farmers

- Expense allowance
- Feed analyses
- Efficiency/emission data of their cows
- «Benchmarking»

Outlook

- Acquisition of funding
- Continuation of sampling & sequencing
- Improvement of phenotyping & IR models

• . . .



Thank you!

- Lukas Eggerschwiler & team, Raphael Siegenthaler, Bastien Hayoz
- Farms for participation
- SRUC: Richard Dewhurst for freeze-dried milk & feed intake data
- Agroscope chemistry and biology labs for sample preparation, wet-chemistry and NIR analysis































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