

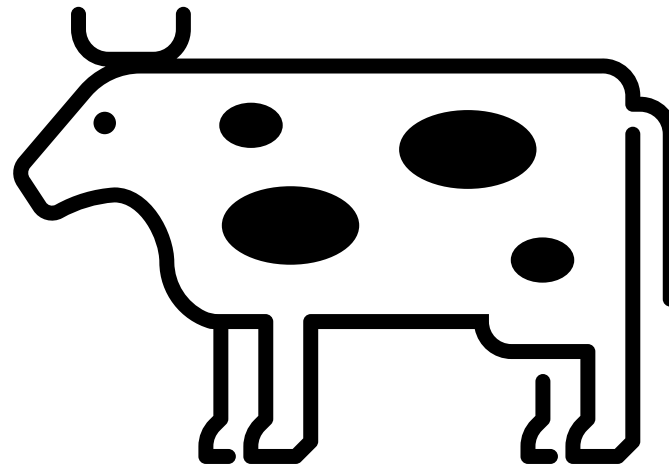
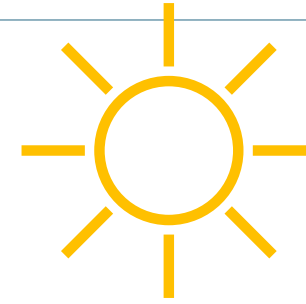
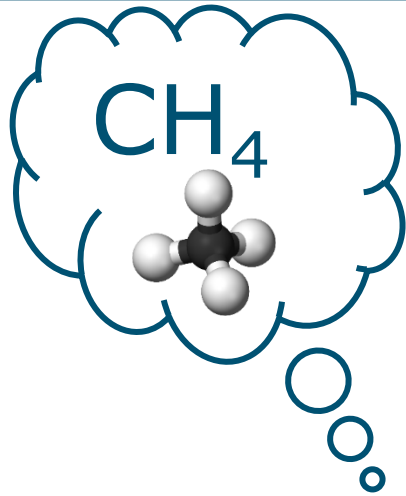
Effect of heat stress on methane emissions of Dutch Holstein population



C.I.V. Manzanilla-Pech, J. Vandenplas, A. van Breukelen, R. F. Veerkamp, & B. Gredler-Grandl.

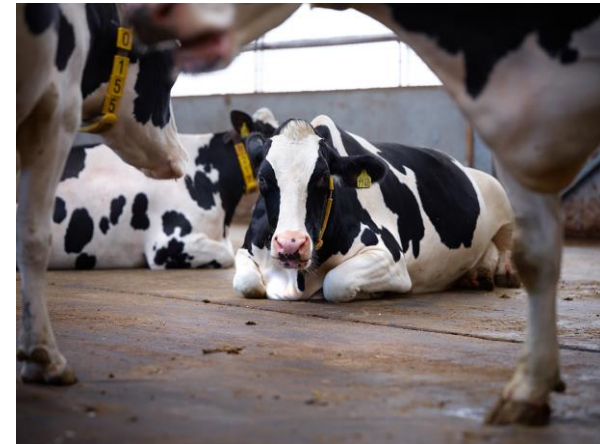


Introduction



Objectives

Investigate the *potential impact of temperature and humidity on methane emissions* in the **Dutch** **Holstein** population.



Measuring CH₄

- Breath sample devices to measure enteric methane (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Unit is concentration in parts per million (ppm)



Databases

CH₄ phenotypes

- 7,669 Holstein cows
- 130K weekly records
- 375 DIM
- 66 farms
- 2019-2023 recording
- Parities 1-4+

Temperature-Humidity Indicator

- Formula from National Research Council
- Daily meteorological records from Netherlands Meteorological Institute
- 24 stations closest to the farms
- THI weekly average



First analysis (model) Population level

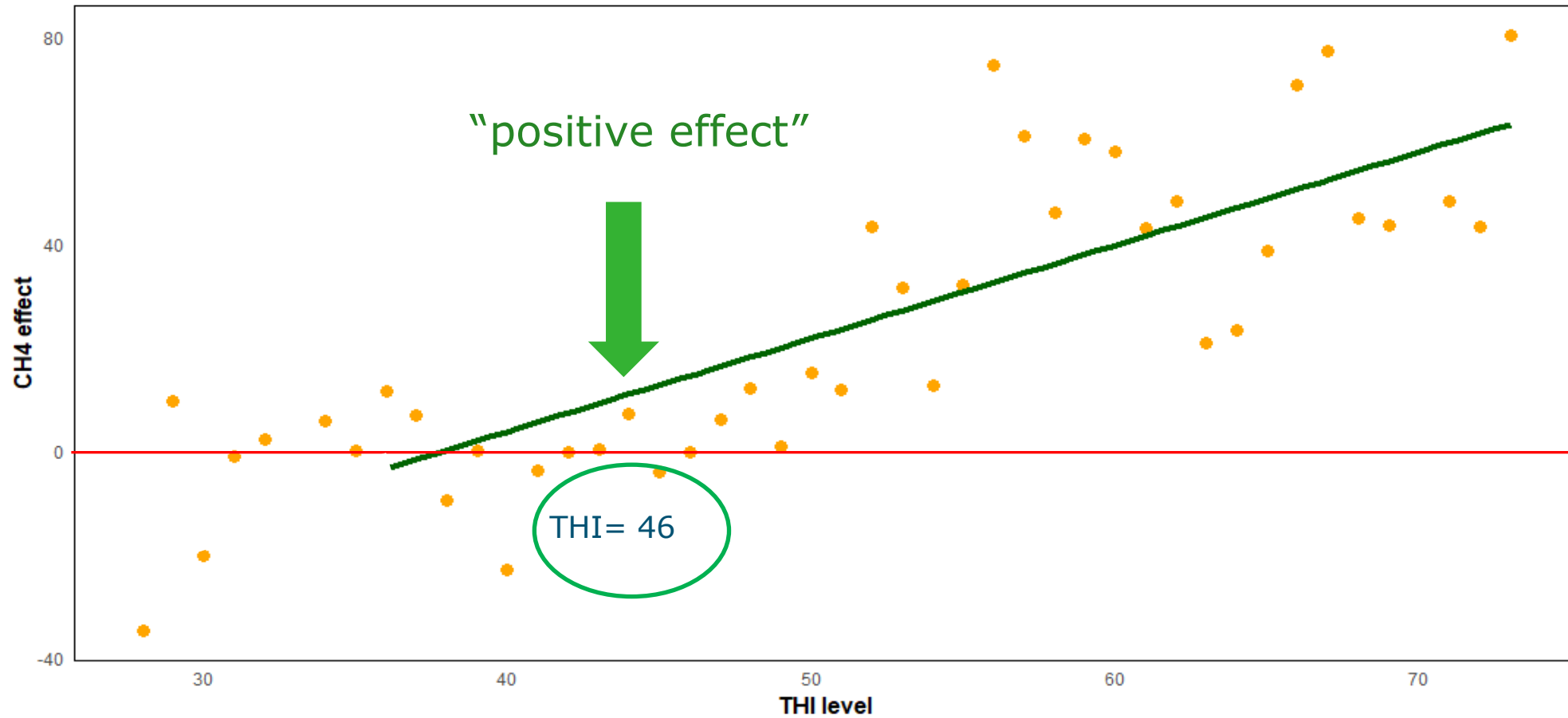
$$y = \textit{Fixed Effects} + a + pe + e$$



$$HYS + Lact_{week} + par.ACC + THI$$



First results: Population level



Descriptive Statistics

Trait	Mean	SD	CV %
CH ₄ ppm	573.8	297.1	51



$$y = \textit{Fixed Effects} + a + a.THI_{46} + pe + e$$



$$HYS + Lact_{week} + par.ACC + THI_group$$

low
medium
high

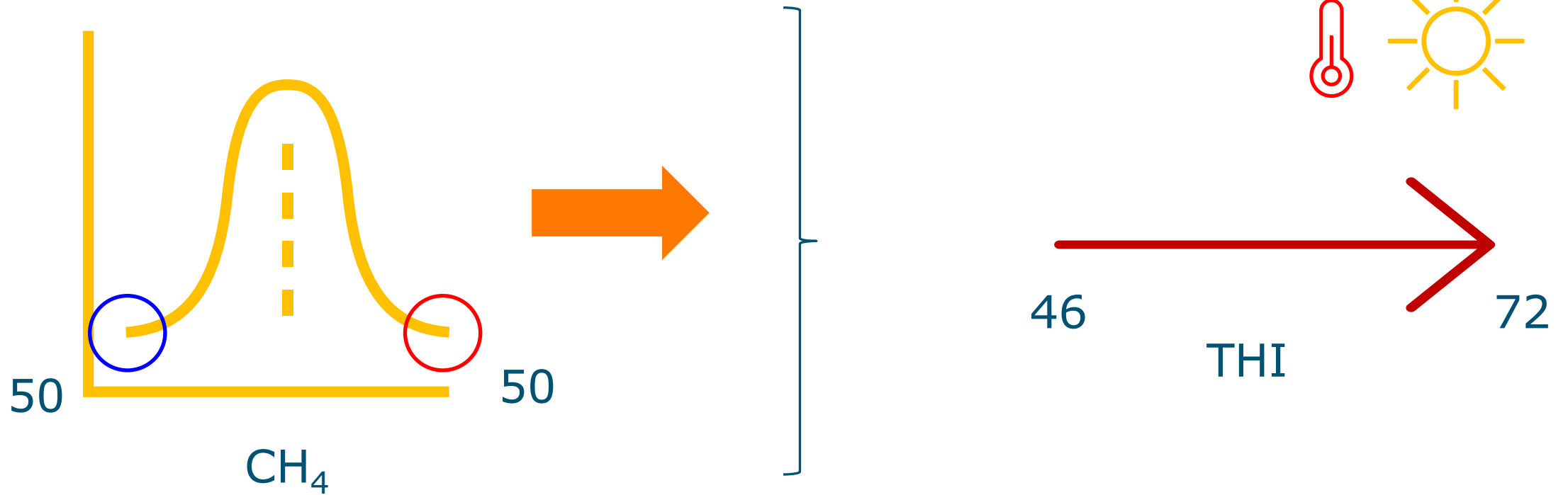
Heritabilities and permanent environmental ratio

Trait	h^2	a.Thi ratio	pe^2
CH ₄ ppm	0.27 (0.01)	0.003 (0.01)	0.28 (0.01)

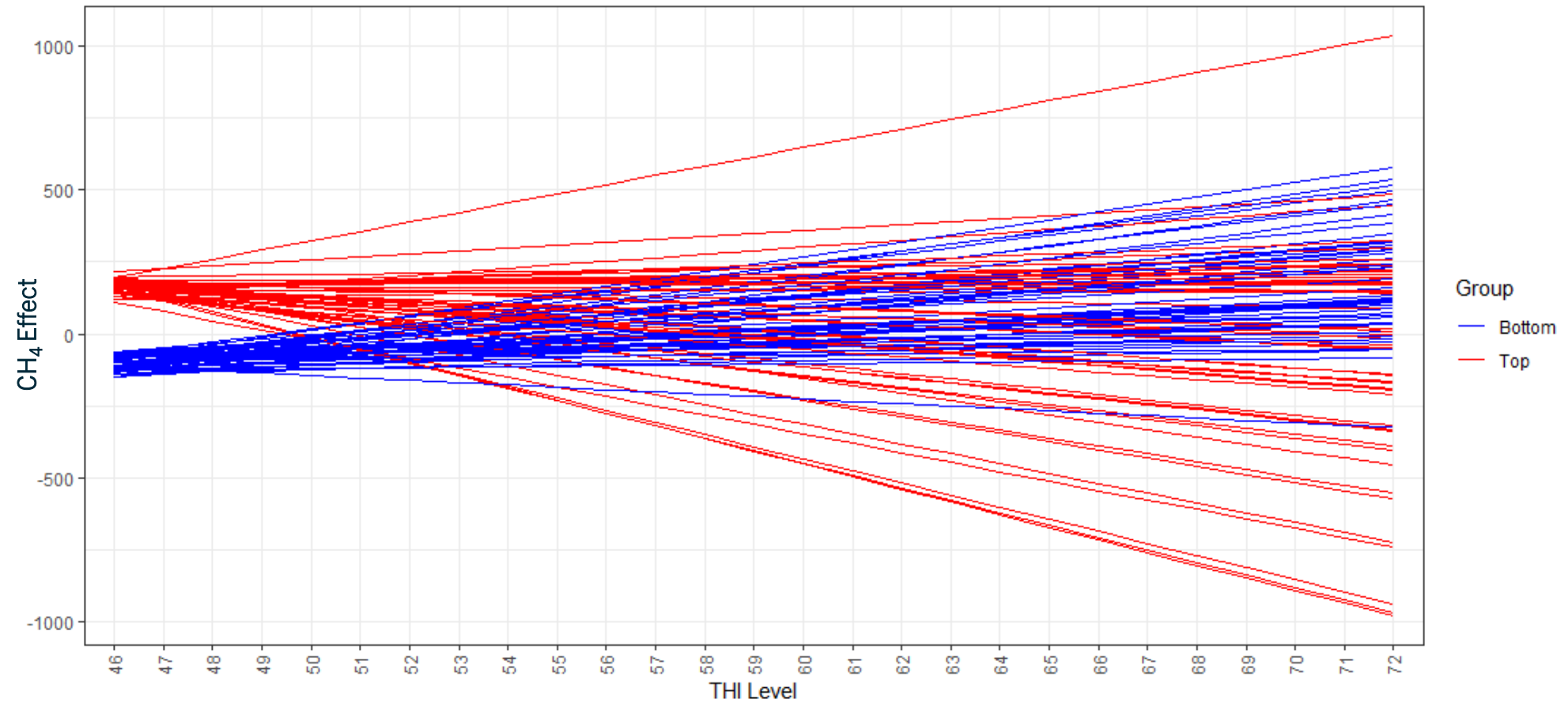
	r_g
a - a.THI	-0.80 (0.02)



Choosing **top** and **bottom** animals



Plotting EBV of 50 top and bottom animals



Conclusions

- There is a *strong negative correlation* between genetic effect and the *interaction with THI*
- *High CH₄ emitting animals could reduce* their CH₄ emissions at higher *THI*
- *Low CH₄ emitting animals had a slightly increase* on CH₄ emissions



Implications

We should put attention to this *genetic interaction with THI*, given we want to select for *low CH₄ emitting animals* and with global warming *THI levels can increase* in the future.



Thank you for
your attention

