

Enteric methane emission in extensive cattle in Salamanca (Spain)

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60th Meeting EAAP. Barcelona, 2009

Livestock: source of greenhouse gases



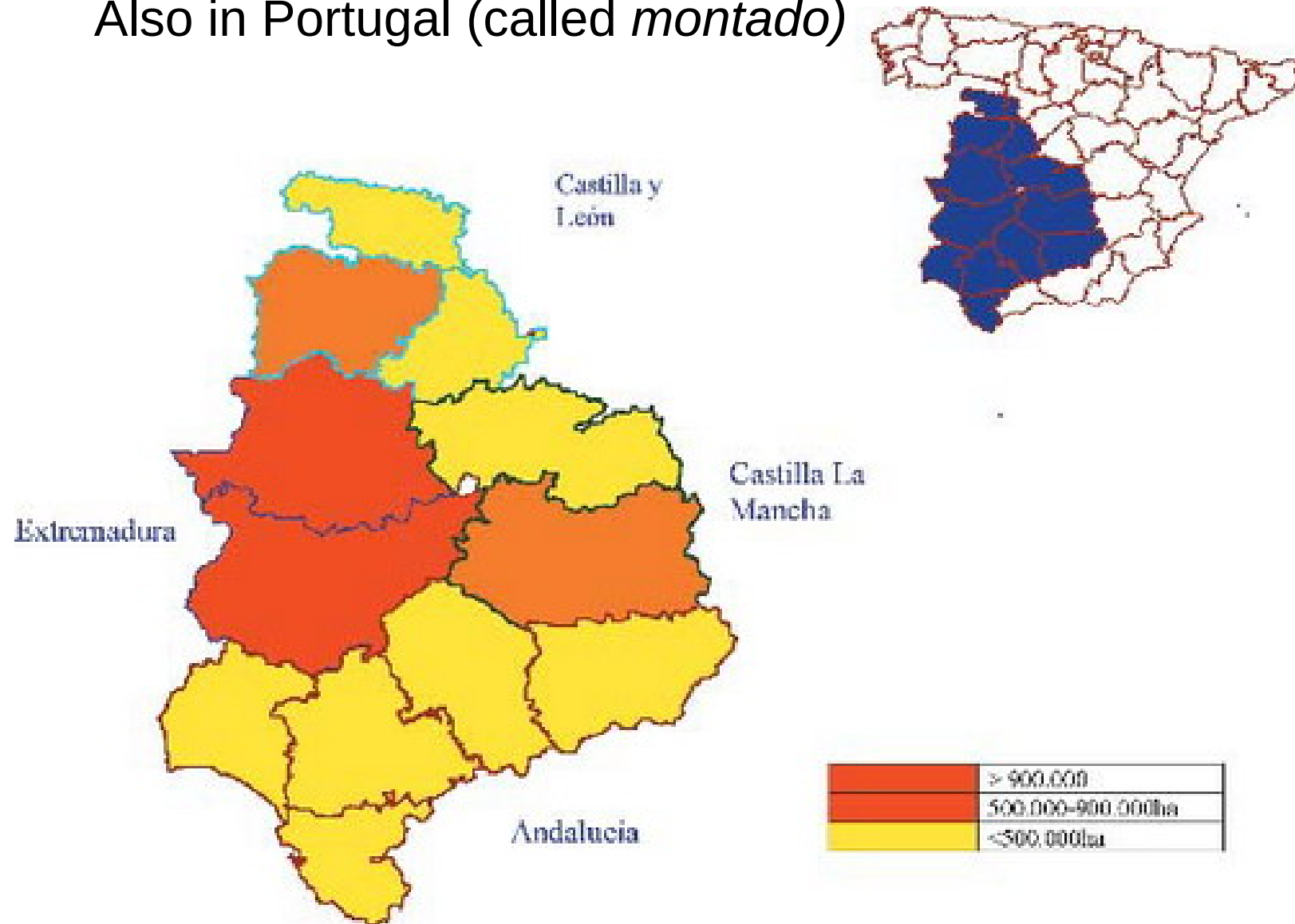
Extensive cattle in Salamanca

Based on *dehesa*



Dehesa: central and south western Spain.

Also in Portugal (called *montado*)



Extensive cattle in Salamanca

Autochthonous breeds:
Morucha. Crossed with
Carolais, Limousin...

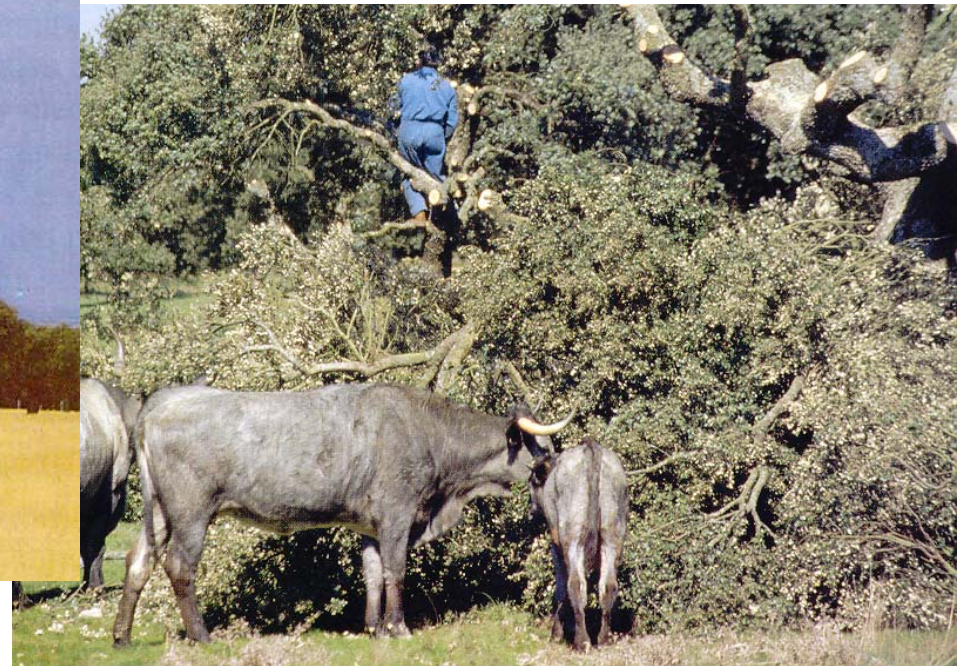
Grazing all year around,
no stables for cows.

Weaning: 6 month after
calving, 200-250 kgLW



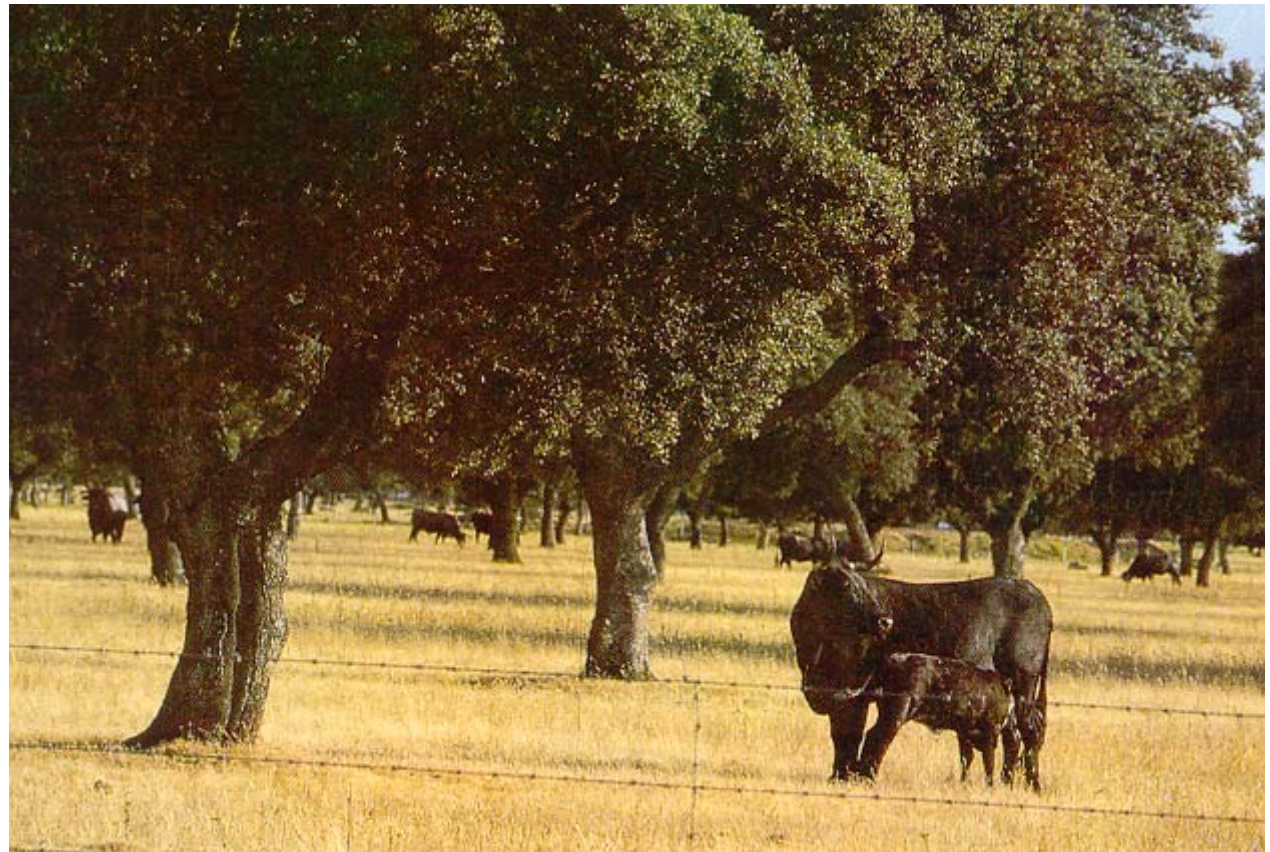
Extensive cattle in Salamanca

- Autochthonous breeds: Morucha
- Use of natural resources



Enteric methane: estimate is needed

- National national greenhouse gas inventories
- Searching for sustainable production systems



Enteric methane: estimate

- Tier 2 method (IPCC, 2006); estimate is based on:
 - average feed intake in gross energy and
 - CH₄ conversion rates (Y_m)

$$EF = \frac{EB \cdot \frac{Y_m}{100} \cdot 365}{55,65}$$

Enteric methane: estimate

- Tier 2 method (IPCC, 2006); estimate is based on:

- average feed intake in gross energy and
- CH₄ conversion rates (Y_m)

- **Our aim: improving estimate**

17 MJ/kgMS gross energy pastures

(Almoguera, 2007)

$$Y_m = -0,0038 \cdot DE^2 + 0,3501 \cdot DE - 0,8111$$

(Cambra-López *et al*, 2008)

Monthly pastures production in *dehesa*, DE of the area pastures

(Daza, 1999; Martín Bellido *et al*, 1986; Martín Polo *et al*, 2003)

Practical feeding calculated

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1. Practical feeding

- **Pastures:** 1460 kg DM/year·ha, monthly production adapted from Daza (1999).
- **Stocking rate:** 0,4 heads/ha
- **Requirements** for grazing cows of 550 kg, considering physiological status, following Daza (1999),
- **Quality** of pastures and supplementary feeding

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1. Practical feeding

- **Summer:** 7 kgDM/d pastures, 1,5 kg/d pellet feeding in July and August; in September, 7,6 kgDM/d straw and 1,5 kg/d pellet feeding
- **Autumn** (October): 10 kgDM/d pastures.
- **Winter** (November-March): 1,25 kgDM/d pastures and 6 kgDM/d *Vicia*-oats hay.
- **Spring:** 9,4 kgDM/d pastures

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2. Calculating Ym:

- **Summer:**

$$Y_m = -0,0038 \cdot 42^2 + 0,3501 \cdot 42 - 0,8111 = \mathbf{7,19 \%}$$

- **Autumn (October):**

$$Y_m = -0,0038 \cdot 39,7^2 + 0,3501 \cdot 39,7 - 0,8111 = \mathbf{7,1 \%}$$

- **Winter (November-March):**

$$Y_m = -0,0038 \cdot 60,35^2 + 0,3501 \cdot 60,35 - 0,8111 = \mathbf{6,48 \%}$$

- **Spring:**

$$Y_m = -0,0038 \cdot 58,98^2 + 0,3501 \cdot 58,98 - 0,8111 = \mathbf{6,62 \%}$$

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3. Calculating FE:

– Spring:

$$FE = \frac{GE \cdot \frac{Y_m}{100} \cdot 91}{55,65} = \frac{17 \cdot 9,4 \cdot \frac{6,62}{100} \cdot 91}{55,65} = 17,2959$$

(kg CH₄/head)

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3. Calculating FE:

- **Summer:**

FE= 15,7169 kg CH₄/head

- **Autumn** (October):

FE= 6,7224 kg CH₄/head

- **Winter** (November-March):

FE= 22,5206 kg CH₄/head

- **Spring:**

FE= 17,2959 kg CH₄/head

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3. Calculating FE:

62,2858 kg CH₄ /head-year

Tier 1 estimate: 57 kg CH₄ /head-year
(IPCC, 2006)

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Further steps:

- ¿C sequestration of *dehesa*?
- ¿Is this production system a sink or a source of greenhouse gases?

