

Improvement of a method to predict individual enteric methane emission of cows from milk MIR spectra

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Context

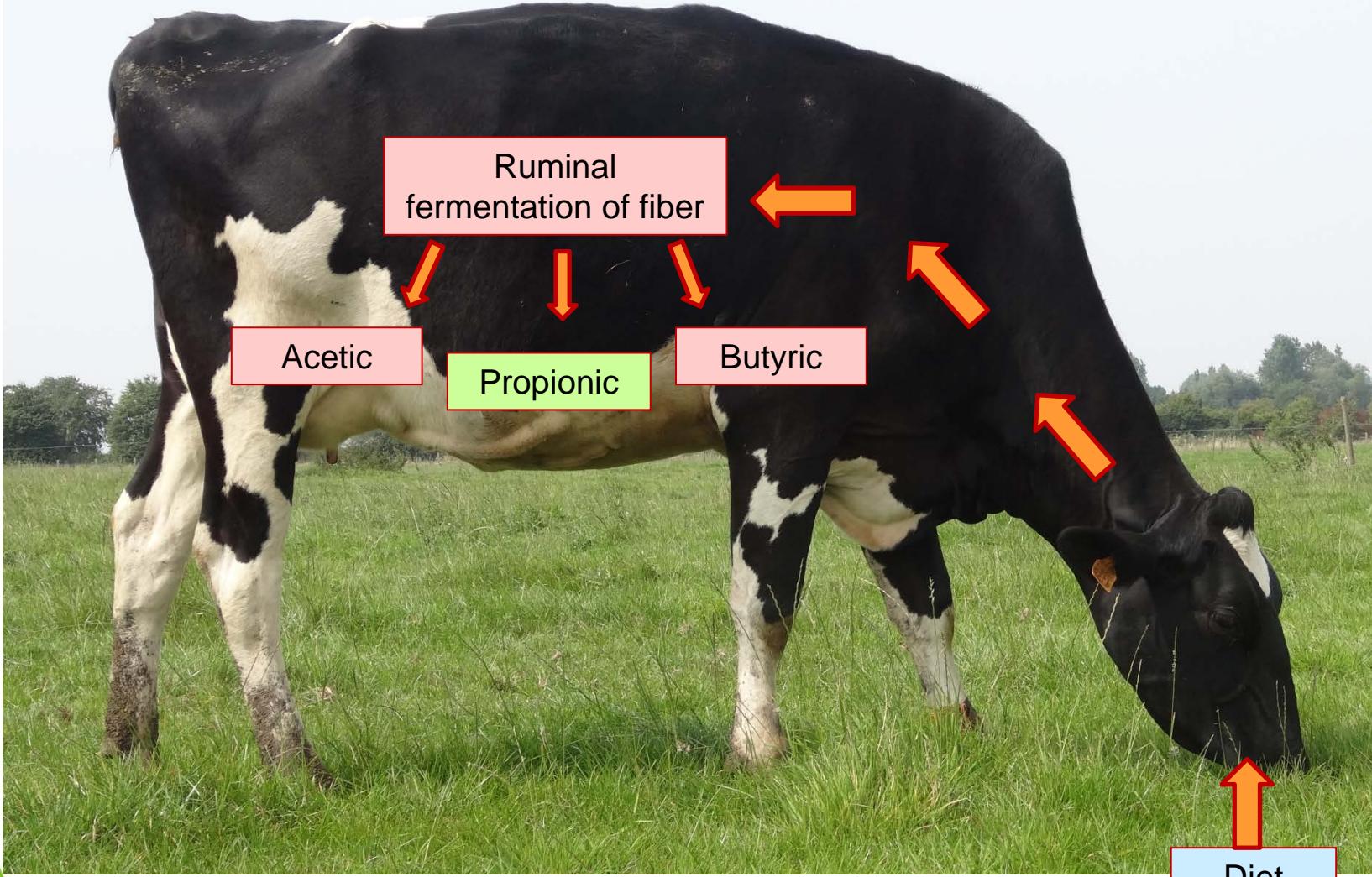
- World wide, livestock = 37% of anthropogenic CH₄ emissions
→ most from enteric fermentation by ruminants (FAO, 2006)
- Sources of variation of CH₄ emissions - genetics
 - diet
 - management
- Greenhouse gas + loss of gross energy intake (6 to 12%)

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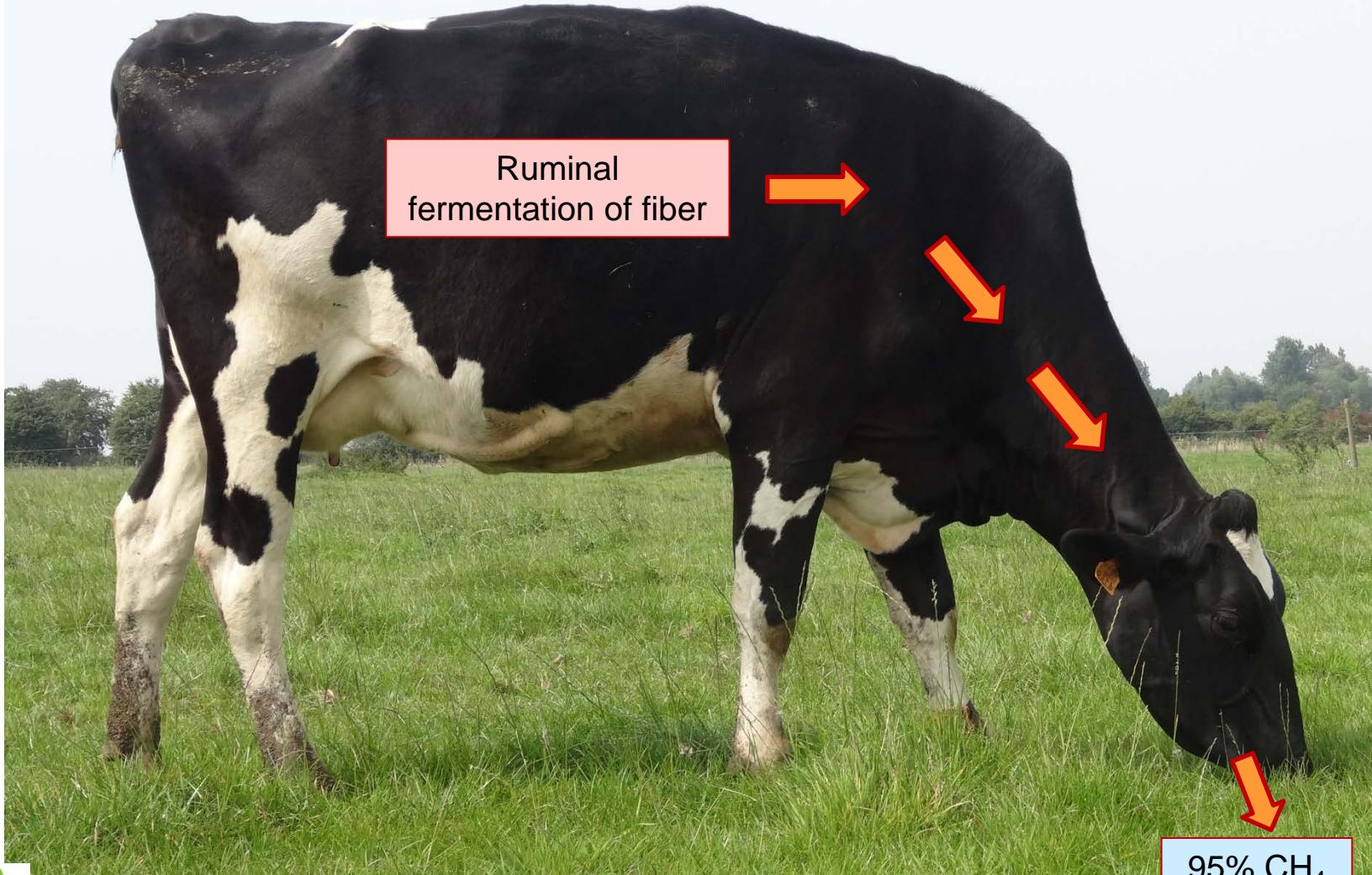
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 - ↳ ■ CH₄ → 12 years >< CO₂ → 100 years
 - CH₄ warming potential 20 X CO₂
- Reduce enteric CH₄ emissions is particularly interesting in the short and long term



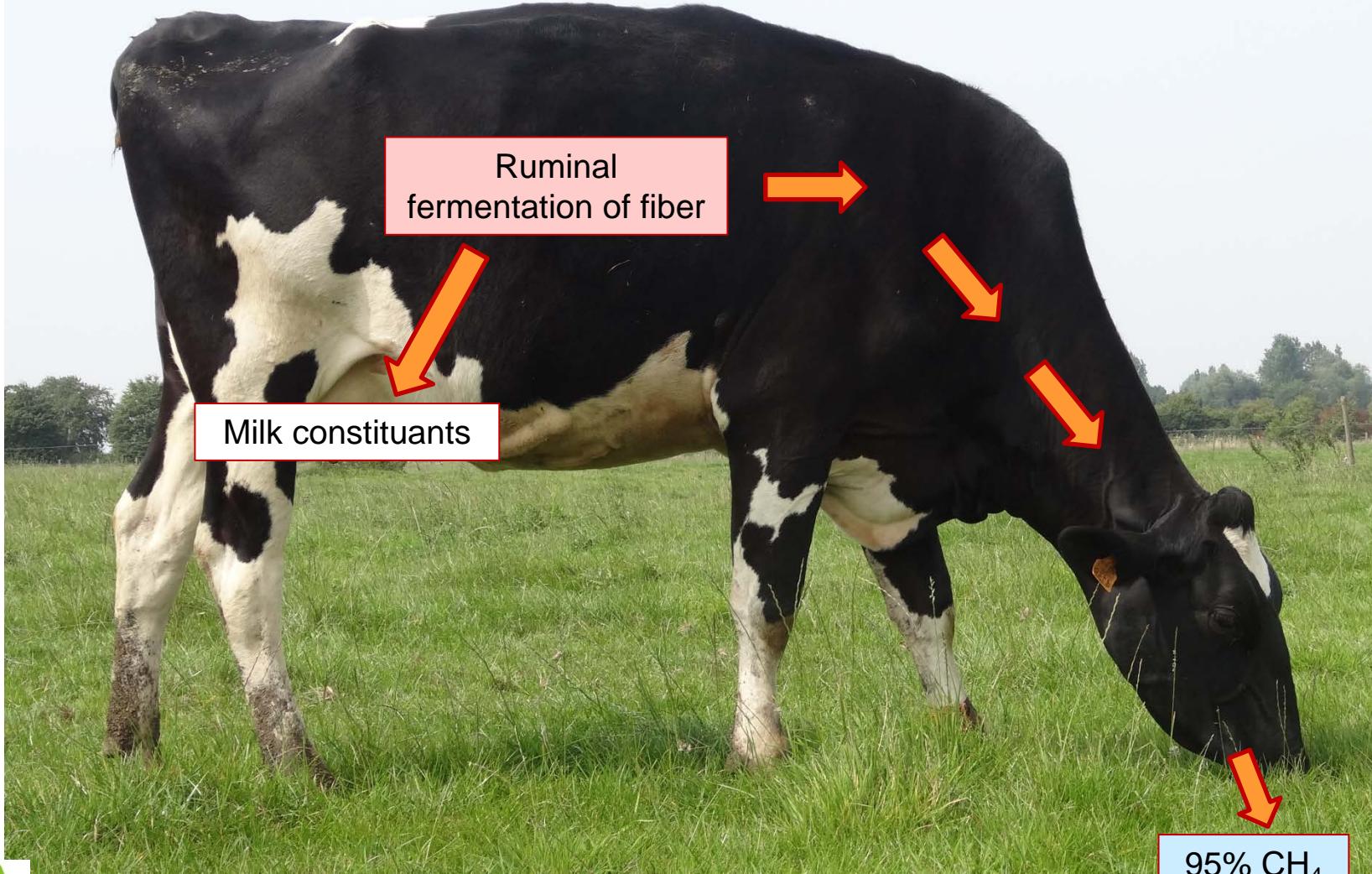
Context



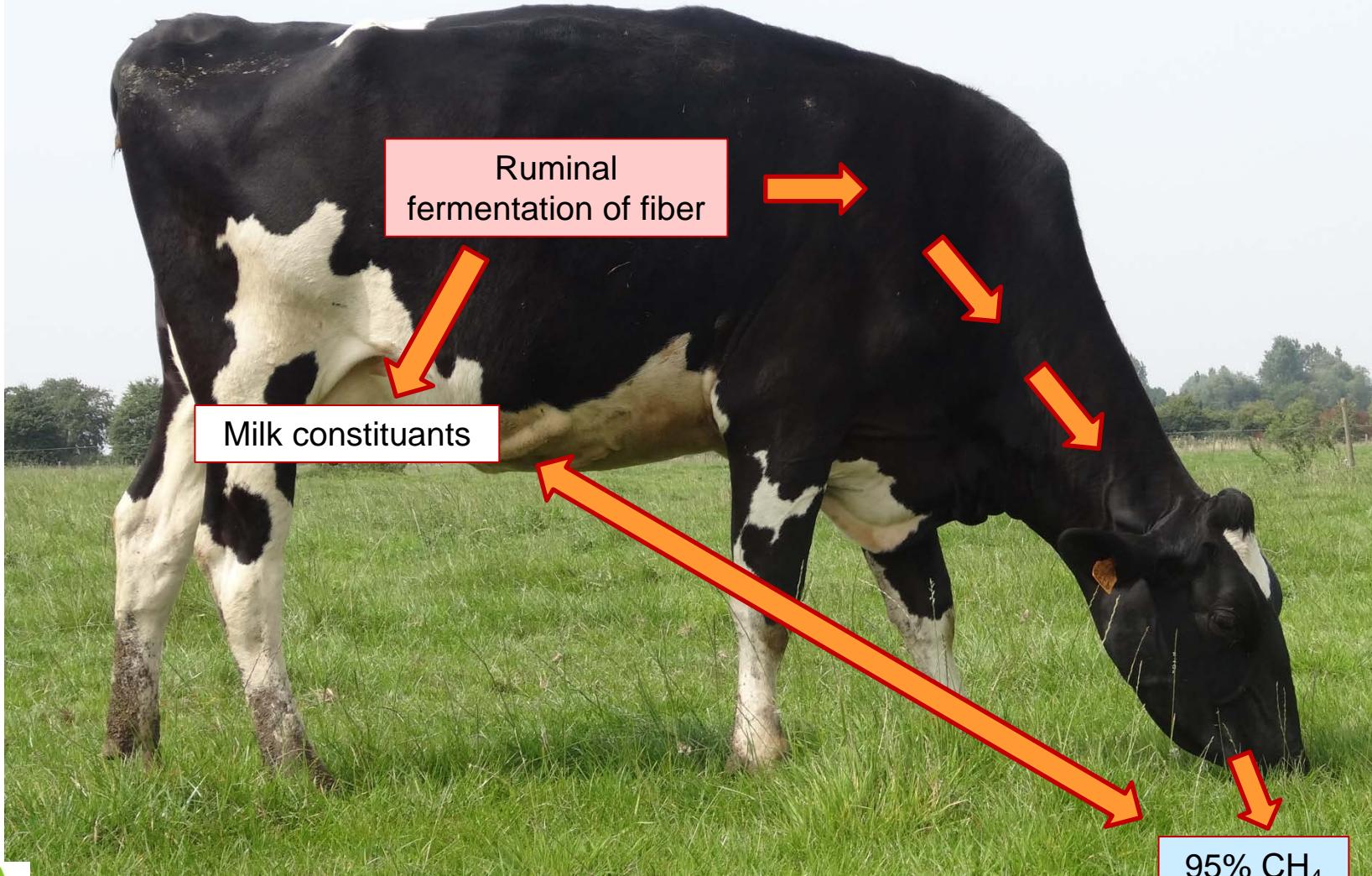
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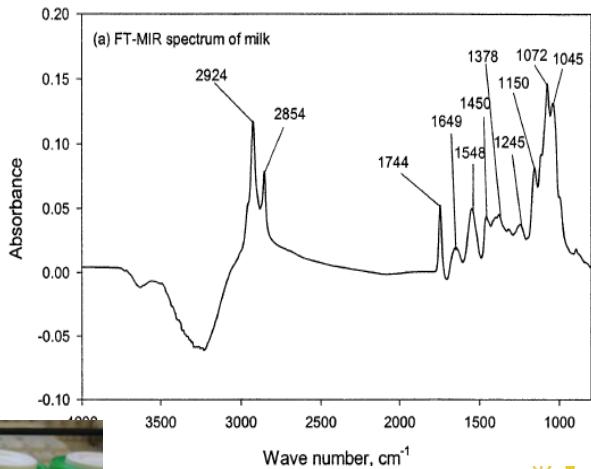


Objective

Enteric
 CH_4



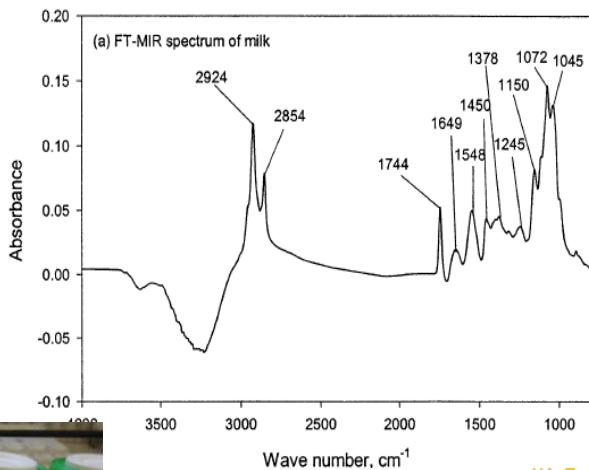
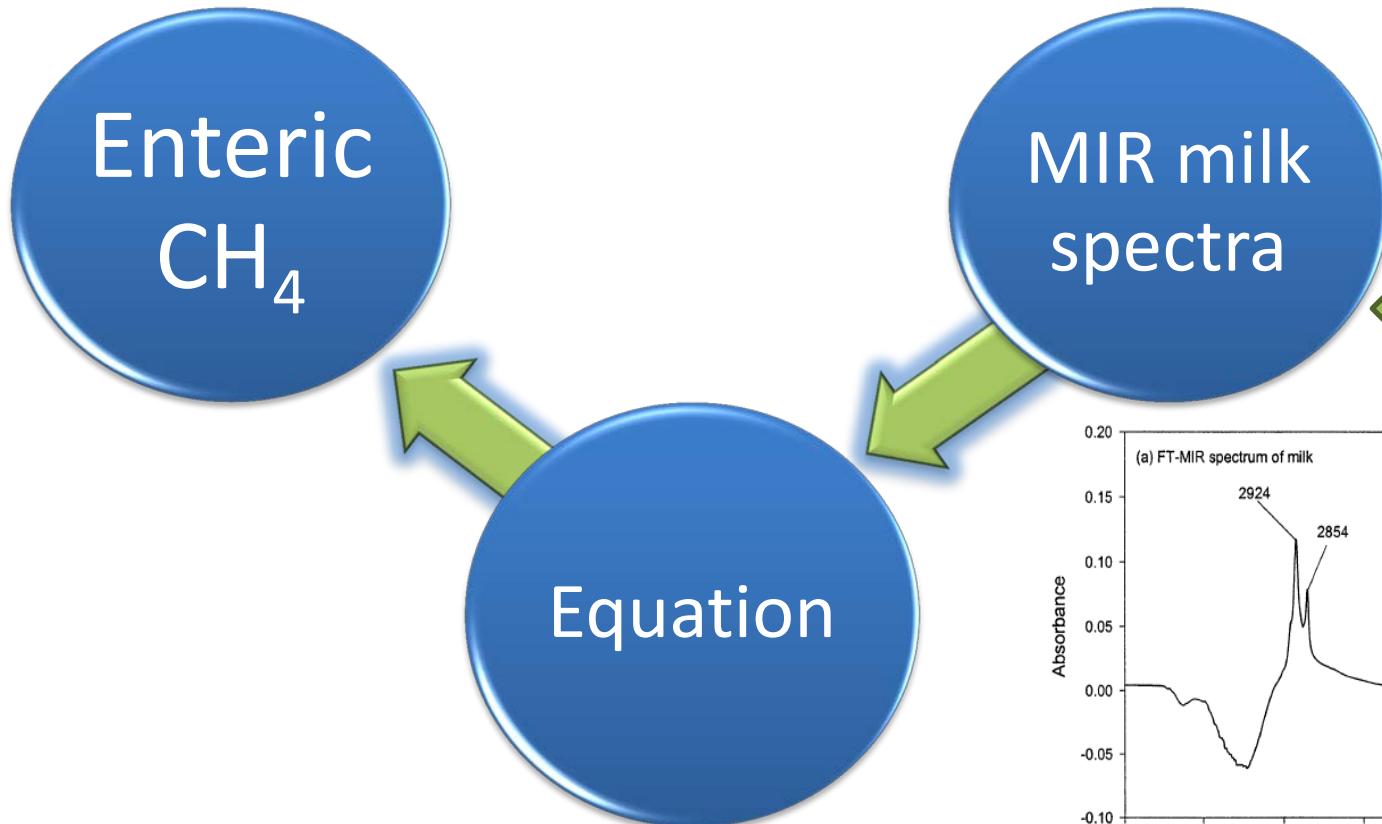
MIR milk
spectra



Equation



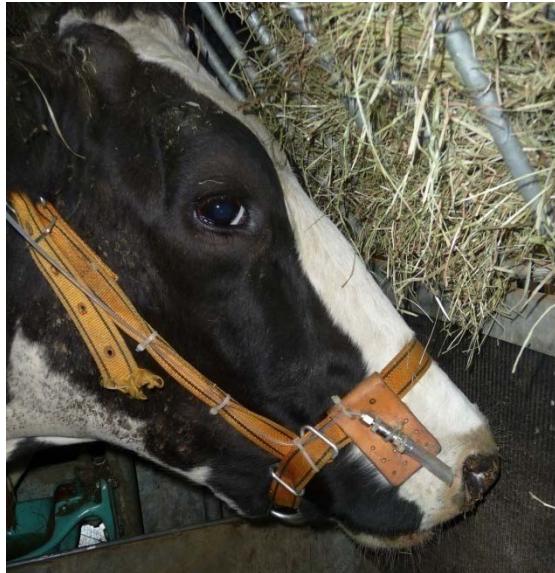
Objective



Material and Methods

^a Methane measurements : SF₆ technique

SF₆ technique



$$Q_{\text{CH}_4} = \frac{C_{\text{CH}_4} - C_{\text{CH}_4}^b}{C_{\text{SF}_6} - C_{\text{SF}_6}^b} Q_{\text{SF}_6} \frac{\text{MW}_{\text{CH}_4}}{\text{MW}_{\text{SF}_6}}$$

SF₆ technique



Material and Methods

- ª Methane measurements : SF₆ technique
- ª Milk : 40ml of individual milk sample/milking

Material and Methods

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- analysed by MIR spectrometry
- 2 samples / day → 1 CH₄ measurement / day

→ average of the 2 MIR spectra
(proportionally to milk production)

Material and Methods

- ^ Methane measurements : SF₆ technique
- ^ Milk : 40ml of individual milk sample/milking
- ^ 452 reference data : MIR milk spectrum // enteric CH₄

Material and Methods

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→ A maximum variability is needed



- Belgium (CRA-W) and Ireland (Teagasc – Moorepark)



Material and Methods

^a 452 reference data : MIR milk spectrum // enteric CH₄

→ A maximum variability is needed



- Belgium (CRA-W) and Ireland (Teagasc – Moorepark)
- 146 cows
- Lactations : 63 x 1st, 36 x 2nd , 18 x 3rd , 29 x 4th or +
- Holstein, Jersey and Cross-breed (Hol x Jer)
- Different diets : basic diet enriched - in maize
 - fresh grass
 - linseed
- classic total mixed ration
- starch morning, fiber evening
- grassland

Elaboration of equation

^a Previous equation (Dehareng et al., 2012. Animal. 6, 1694-1701)



	N	R ² C	R ² CV	SEC	SECV
g CH ₄ /day	77	0.85	0.72	69	96

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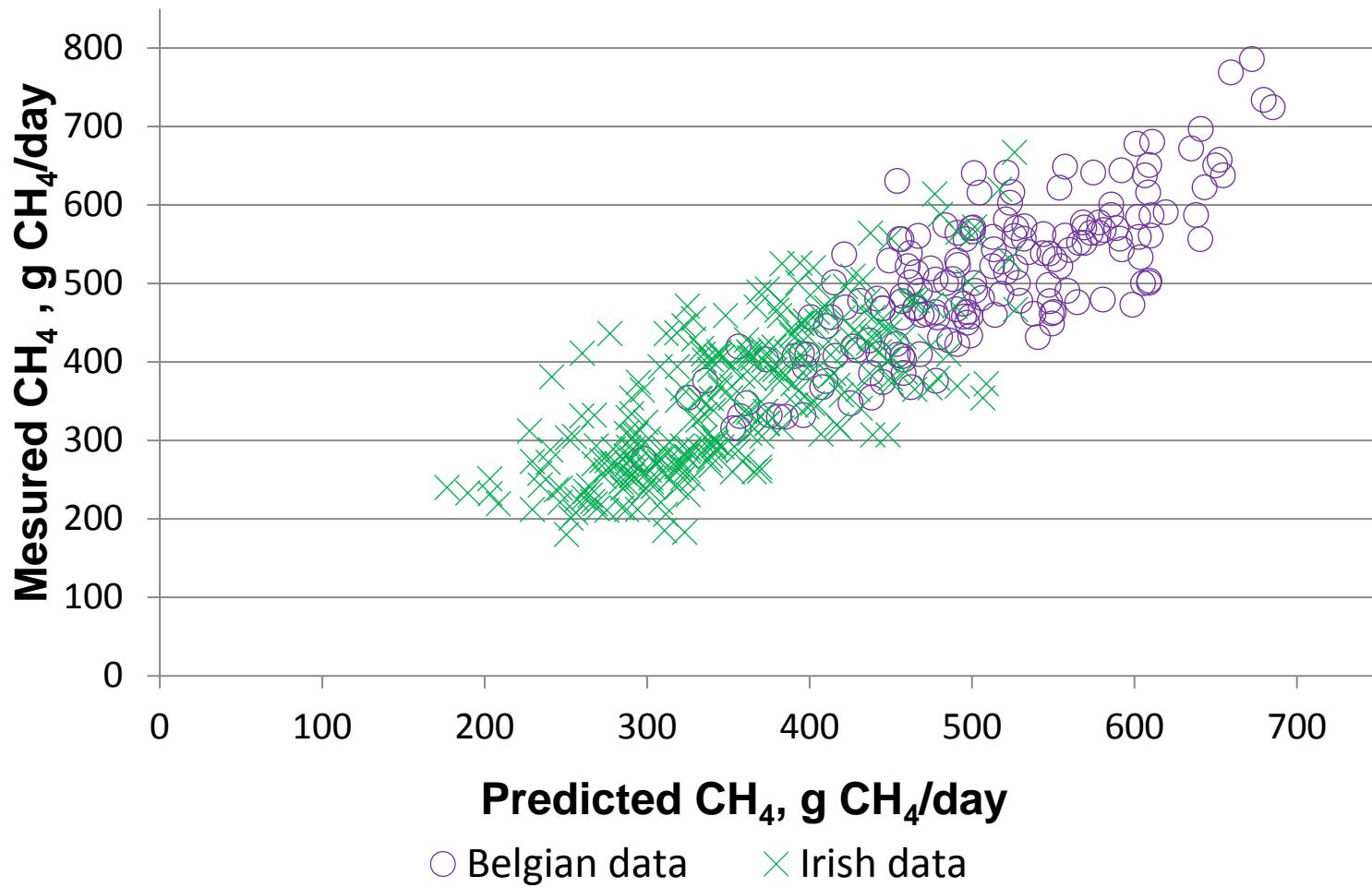
	N	R ² C	R ² CV	SEC	SECV
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0.06 vs 0.13

7 vs 27

→ Robustness increased

Elaboration of equation



	N	SD	$R^2\text{c}$	$R^2\text{cv}$	SEC	SECV
g CH_4/day	452	126	0.76	0.70	62	69

Conclusions

- ^ Results confirm it is possible to predict enteric CH₄ from the milk MIR spectra
- ^ The data set now includes more variability → the robustness of the prediction is improved
- ^ This method will allow large scale studies
 - link enteric CH₄ to - genetics,
 - diet,
 - management,
 - geographical location
 - develop tools to mitigate CH₄ emissions

M.-L. Vanrobays : Poster Session 26b (28 August)

Theater Session 40 (28 August PM)

Improvements

- More variability is needed
- Continuity regarding measurement in Belgium
- External validation

We are open to other national/international collaborations !
Data sets including CH₄ and milk MIR spectra

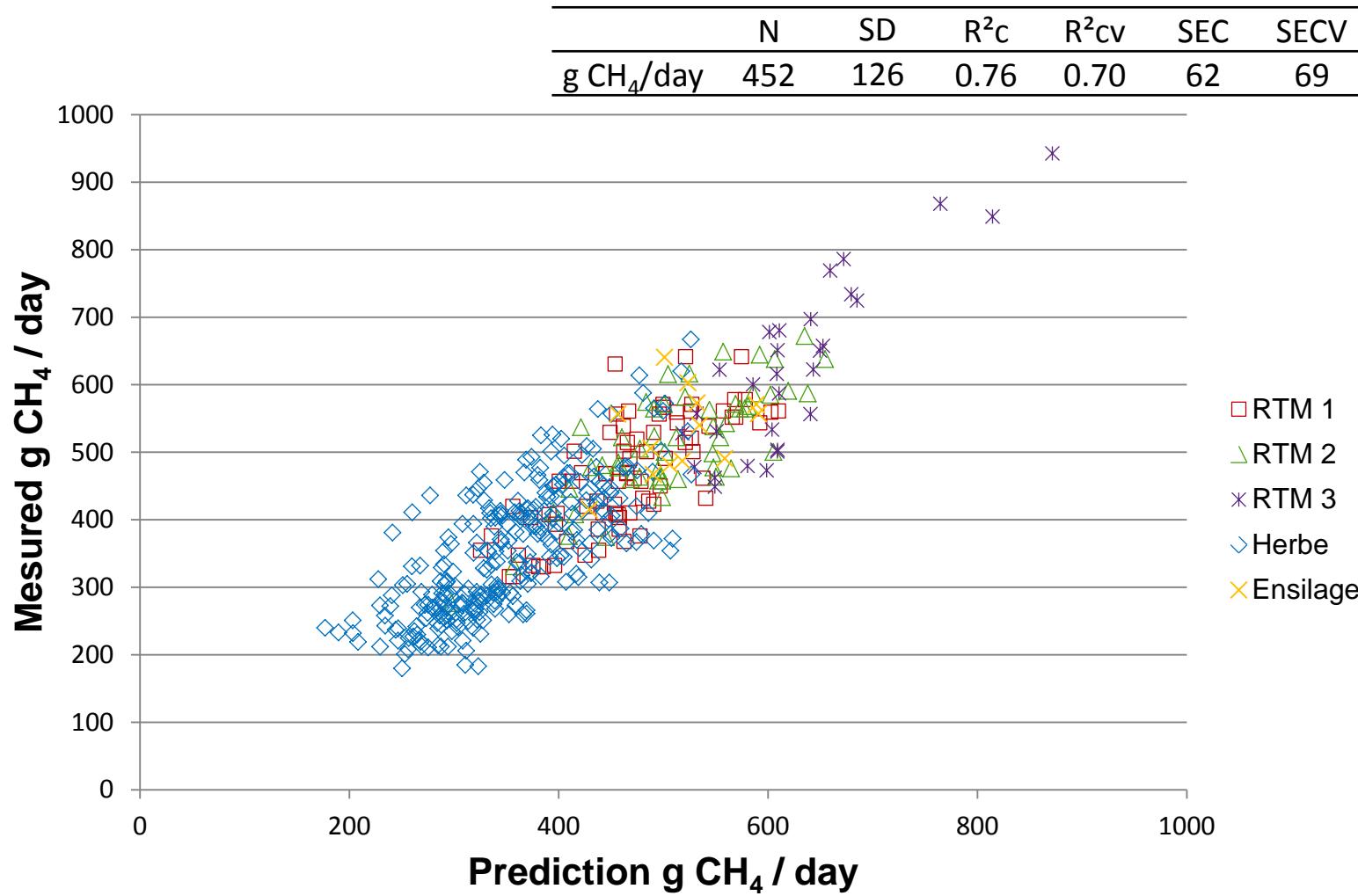
Objective :

Increasing accuracy of prediction and variability in calibration set
→ Be more robust

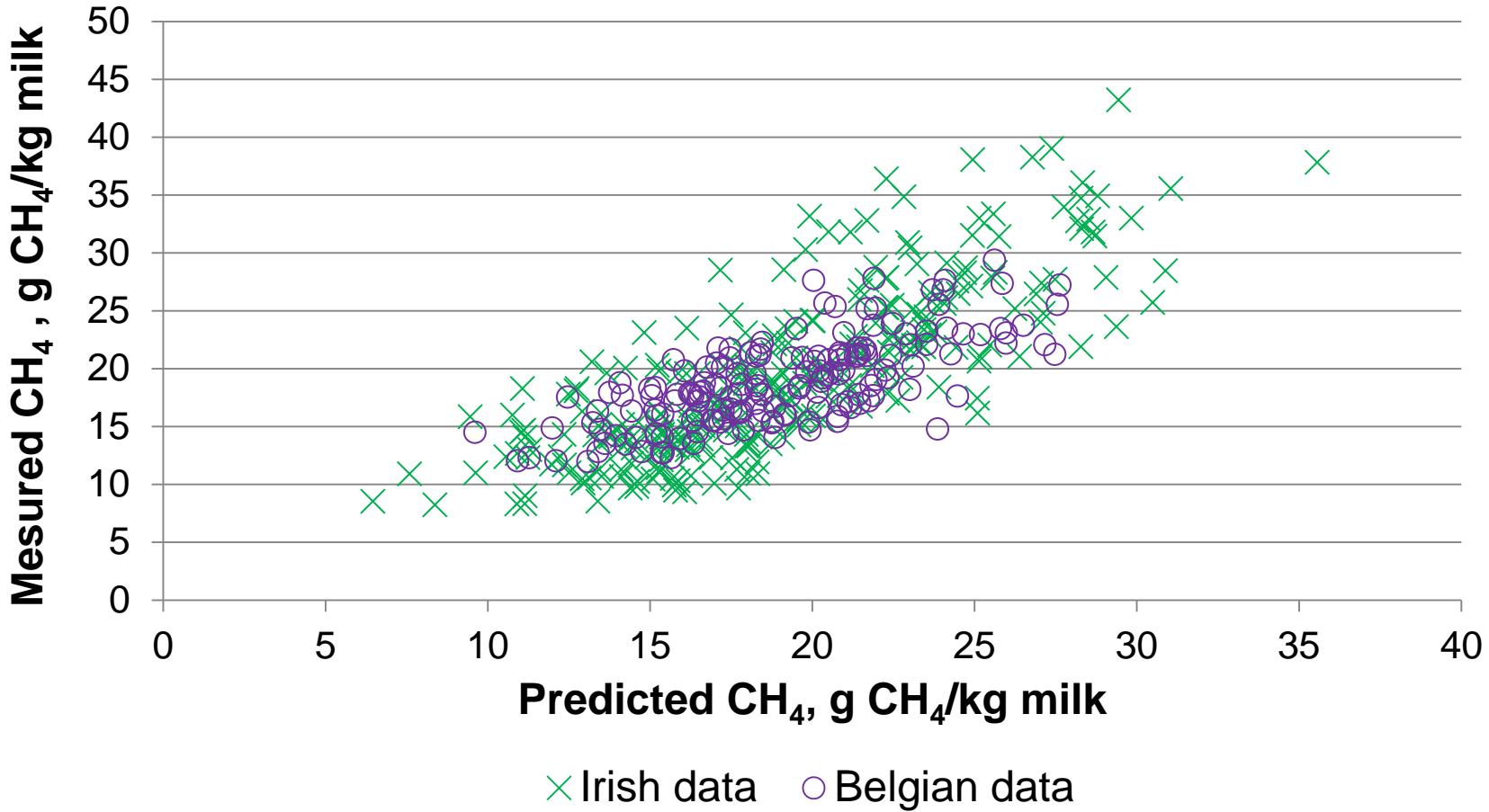
Thank you!



Equation



Equation



	N	SD	$R^2\text{c}$	$R^2\text{cv}$	SEC	SECV
g CH_4/day	457	5.8	0.63	0.56	3.6	3.9