Combining rapeseed meal with brewers' grains lowers methane emission intensity and the carbon footprint in dairy cows

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Introduction

Climate change Global warming



Paris Agreement Aims at limiting the temperature increase to 1.5 °C

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

Introduction





(van Middelaar, 2014)

Introduction



(Hörtenhuber et al., 2011)

Materials and Methods



Rapeseed meal (residue from oil extraction)



Brewers' grains (residue from brewing beer)

Materials and Methods



dREF = reference diet with soybean mealdBG-RSM = diet with brewers' grains and rapeseed mealdRSM = diet with rapeseed meal

Animals

36 Holstein Friesian (HF) cows

97 ± 39 DIM (days in milk)

35,5 ± 4,8 kg milk day⁻¹

	Diet characteristics (g/kg DM)			
	dREF	dBG-RSM	dRSM	
DM (g/kg)	449	424	445	
Crude protein	158	162	158	
Ether extract	34	40	35	
VEM (/kg DM)	992	963	960	MS = ma
DVE	94	90	86	GS = gras BG = bre
OEB	5	10	9	SBM = sc BSM = ra
FOM	602	567	582	Conc. = 0

MS = maize silage GS = grass silage BG = brewers' grains SBM = soybean meal RSM = rapeseed meal Conc. = concentrates

Materials and Methods











Results - performance

Treatment			
dREF	dBG-RSM	dRSM	SEM

Results - methane

Treatment			CERA
dREF	dBG-RSM	dRSM	JEIVI

Results – carbon footprint



ΙΙΛΟ

- This *in vivo* study confirmed the effect of the combination
 brewers' grains + rapeseed meal on CH₄ emissions.
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- For both treatment diets the DMI was increased, but only the combined diet resulted in a higher FPCM production
- Reducing the amount of soybean meal in the diet lowers the carbon footprint of feed production

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Conclusion

Replacing soybean meal by alternative protein sources in smart combinations allows to reduce the carbon footprint of dairy production systems at feed and enteric CH_4 level





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Thank you! Questions?



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