

# Dynamics of rumen microbiome and methane emission during in vitro rumen fermentation.

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# Introduction

- The fermentation contributes around 75% of the energy to the ruminants (Danielsson et al., 2017).
- ~18% of global anthropogenic CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are ruminant-related (Mizrahi et al., 2021).
- There is a need to develop approaches and strategies to reduce enteric methane emission.
- In-vivo vs in-vitro (pro and cons).

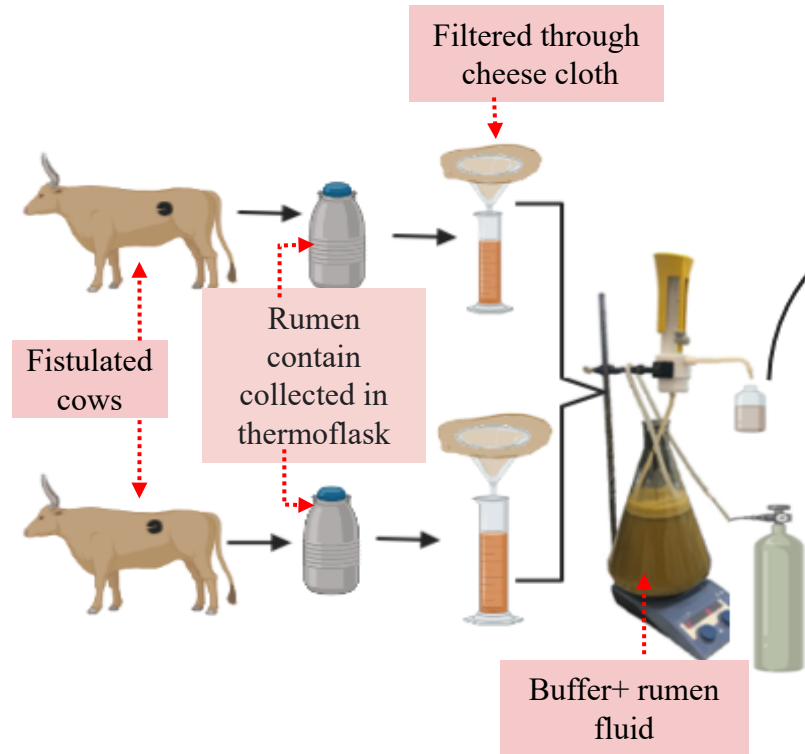
## Knowledge gap

- In-vitro rumen fermentation is performed for 24-96, however earlier time intervals have not been investigated in previous trials.

## Objectives

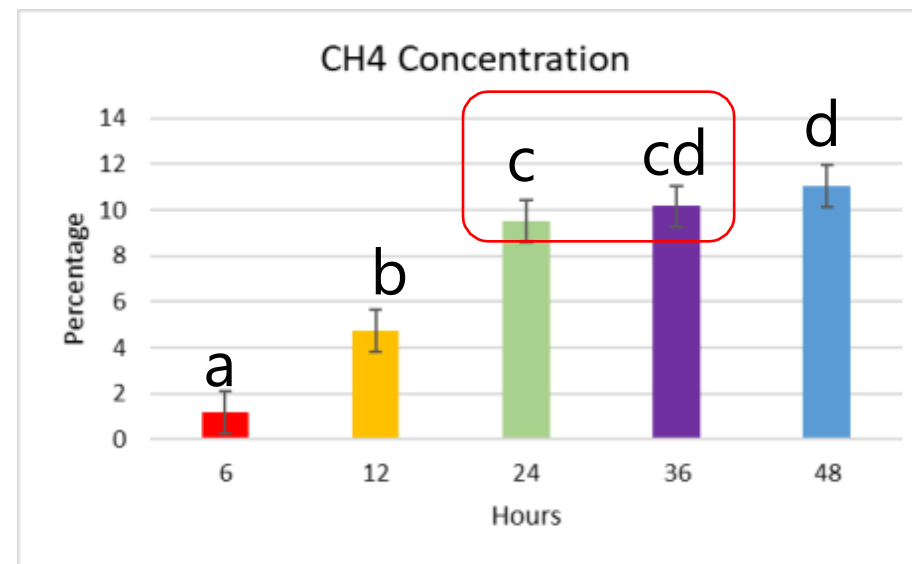
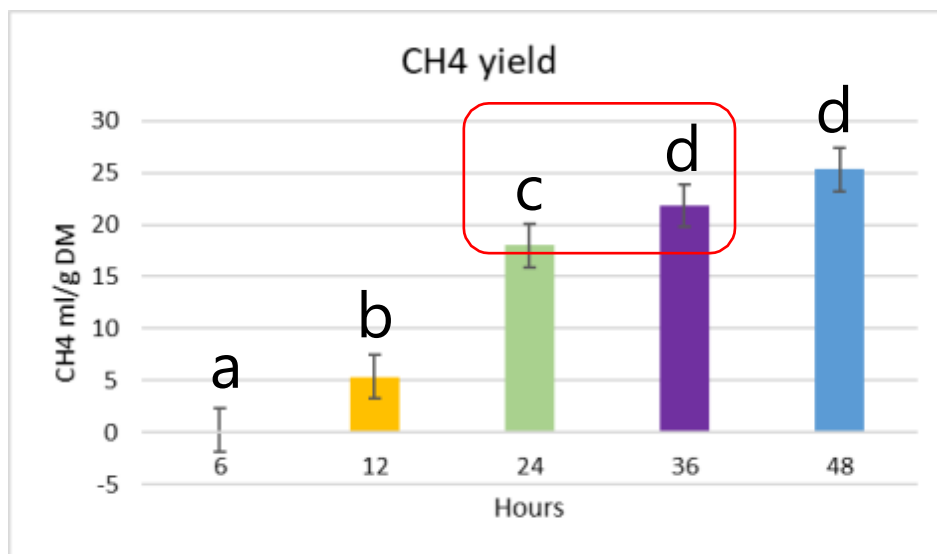
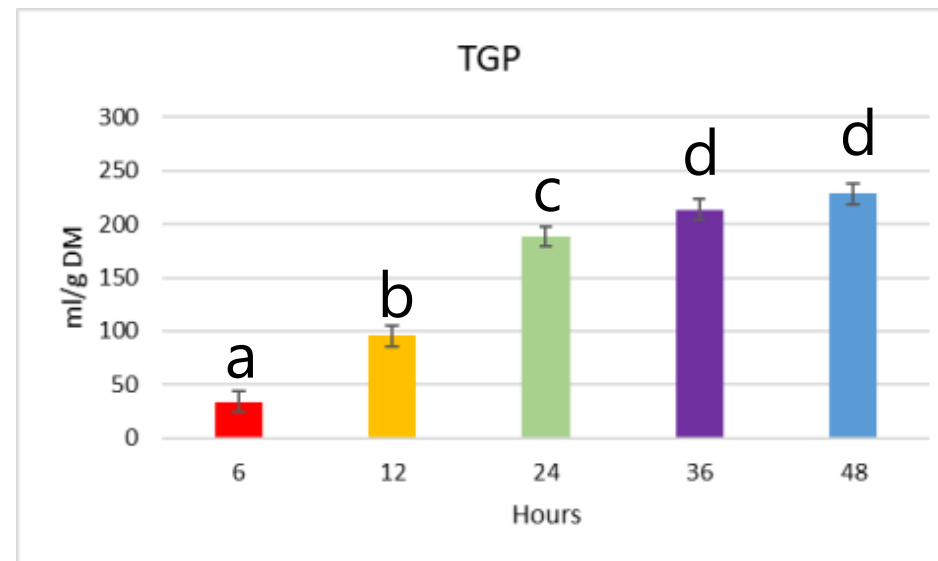
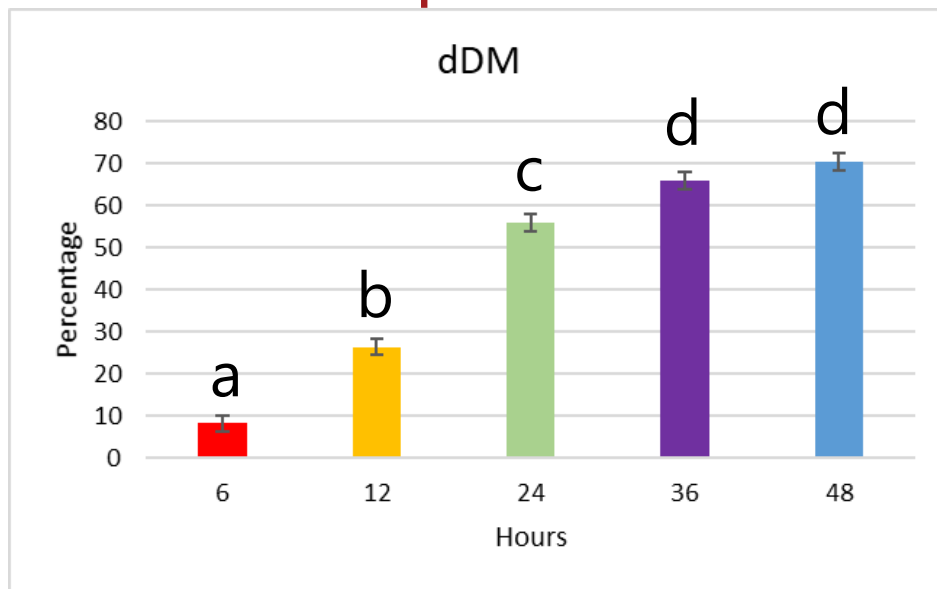
- 1) To quantify in-vitro rumen fermentation parameters ( $\text{CH}_4$ , VFA, dDM) from 6 to 48 h of incubation
- 2) To develop models to predict fermentation parameters over time.

# Methodology



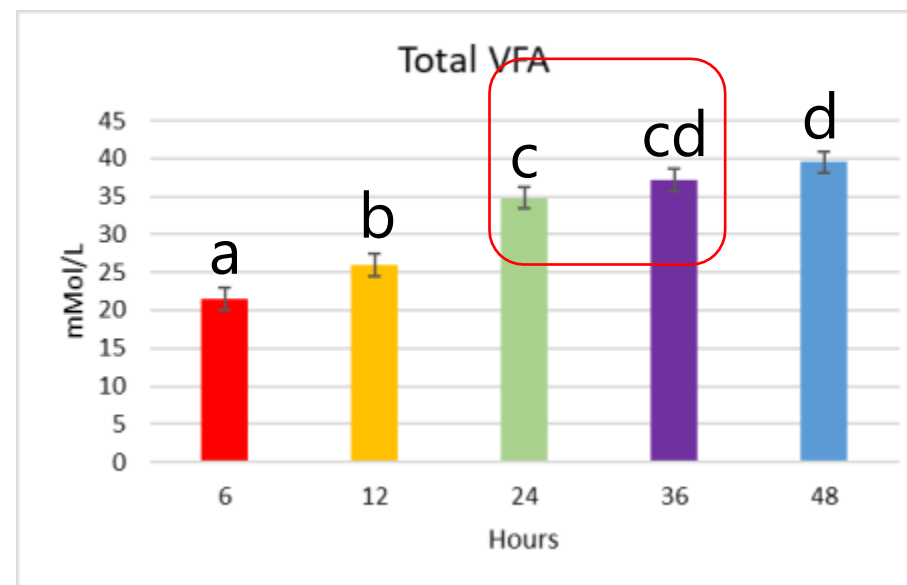
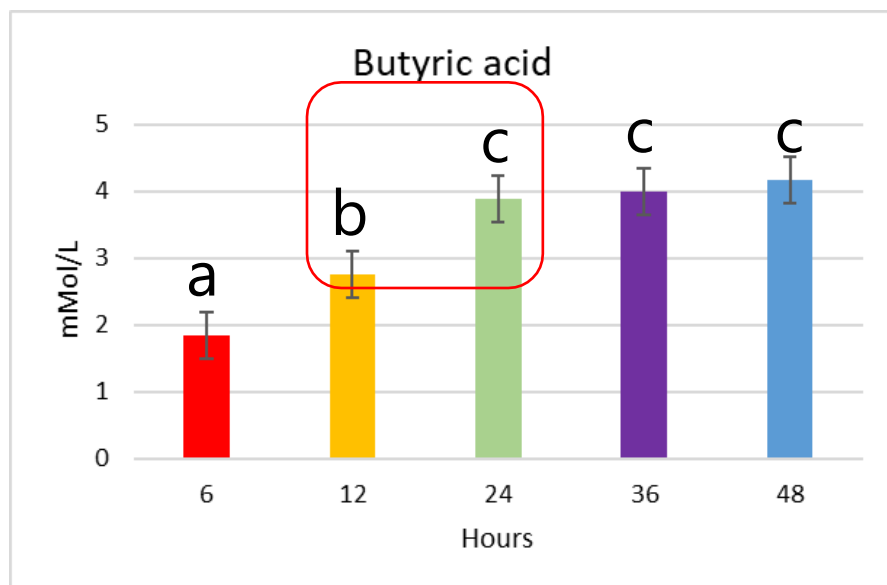
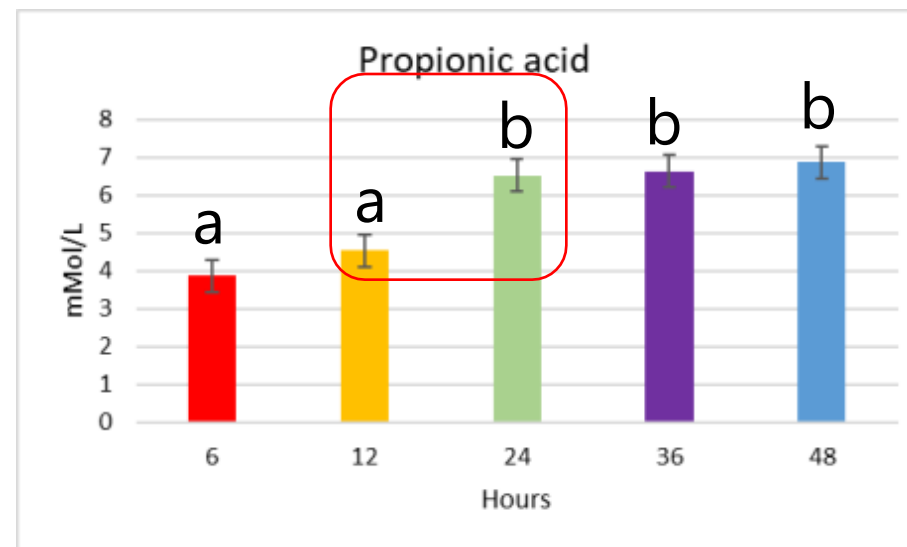
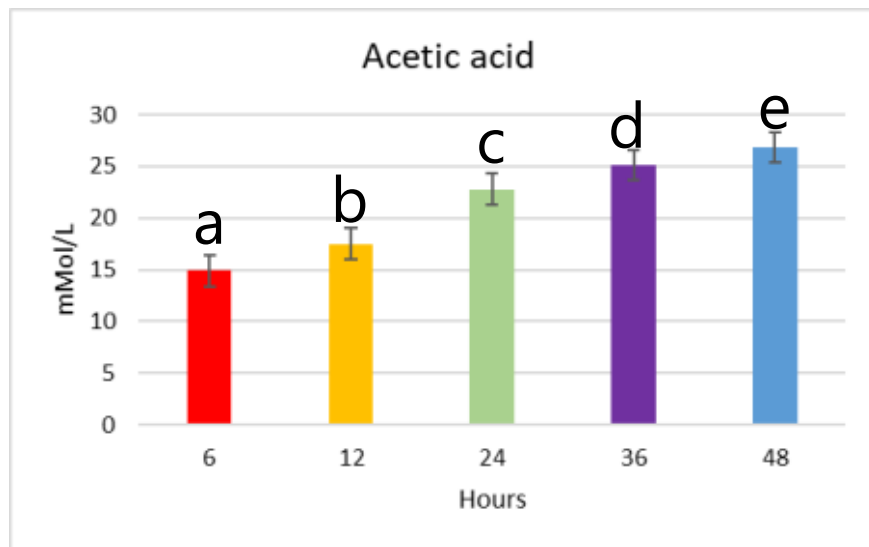
# Results

# Fermentation parameters



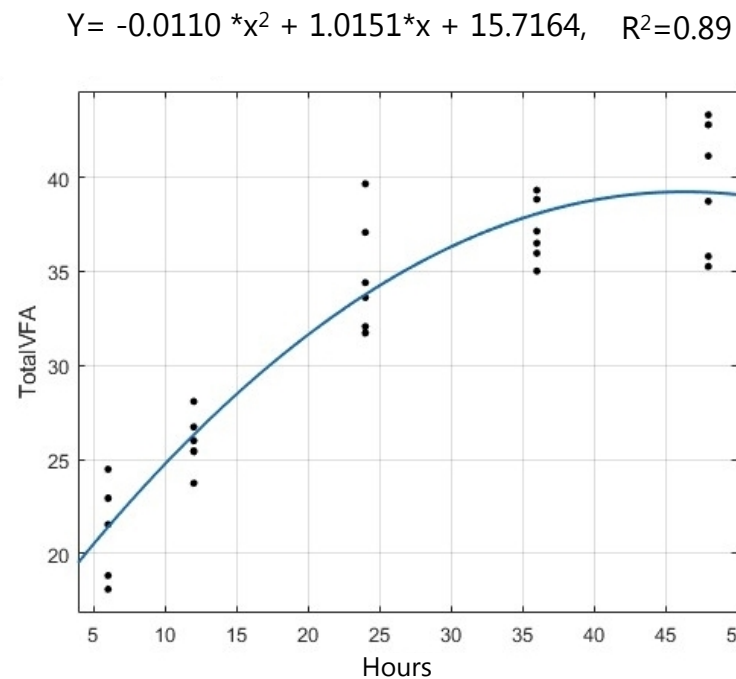
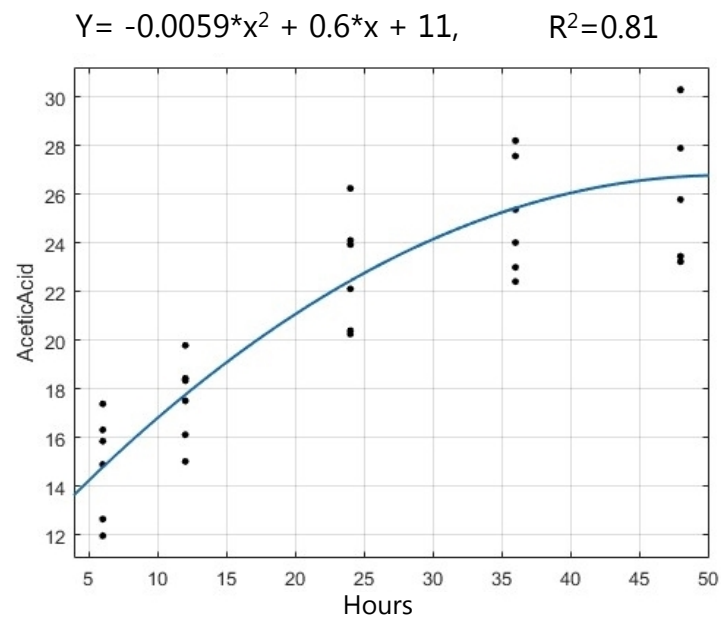
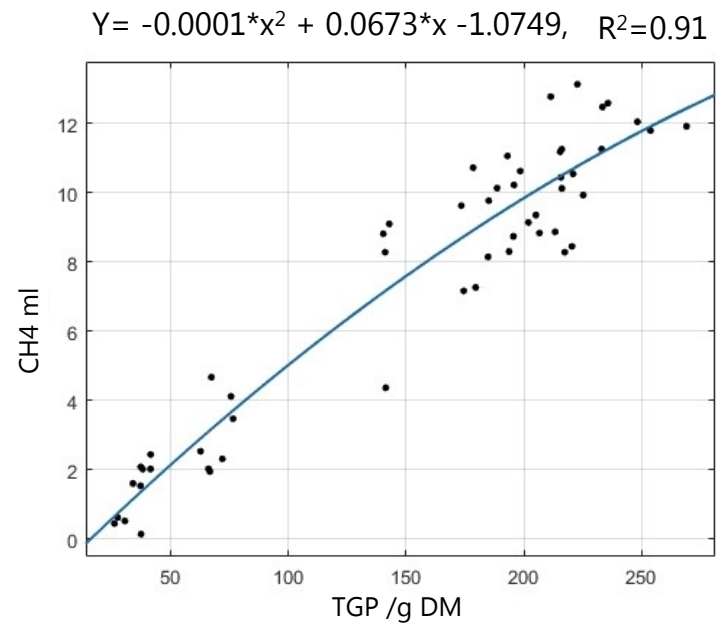
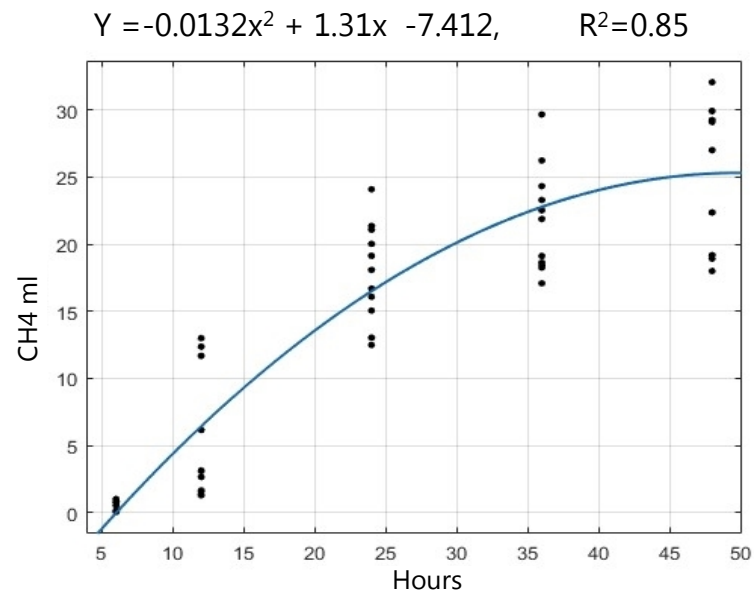
dDM: degraded dry matter, DM: Dry matter, TGP: Total gas production

## VFA

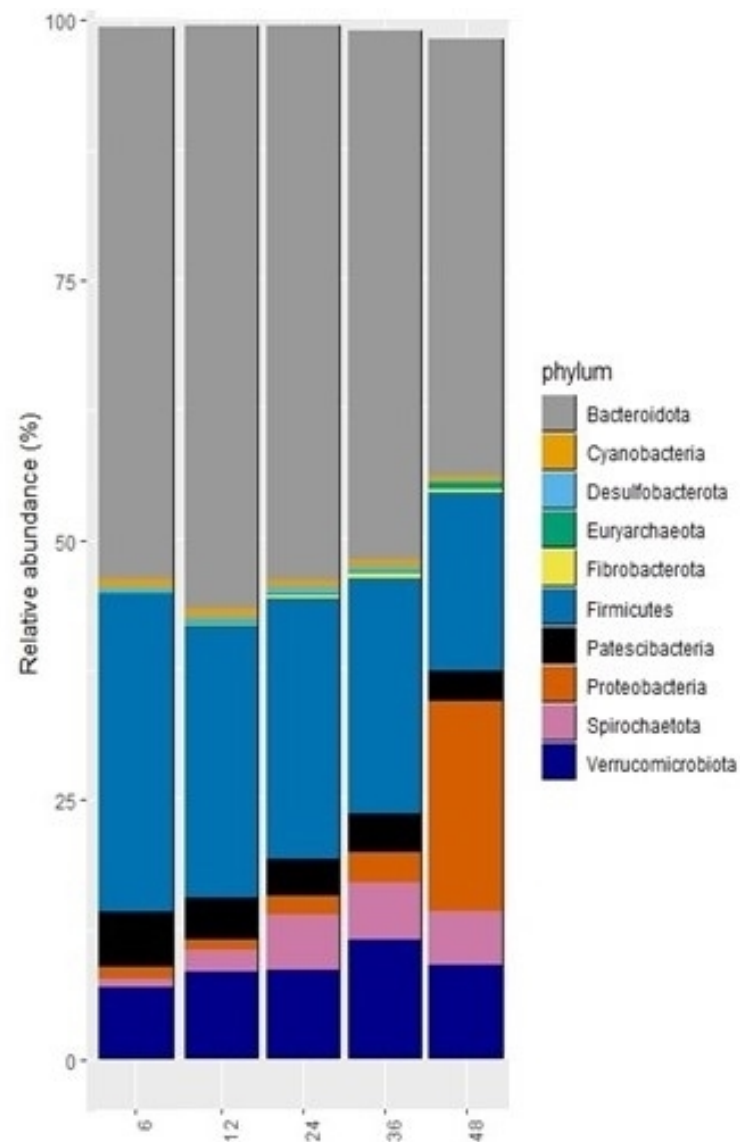
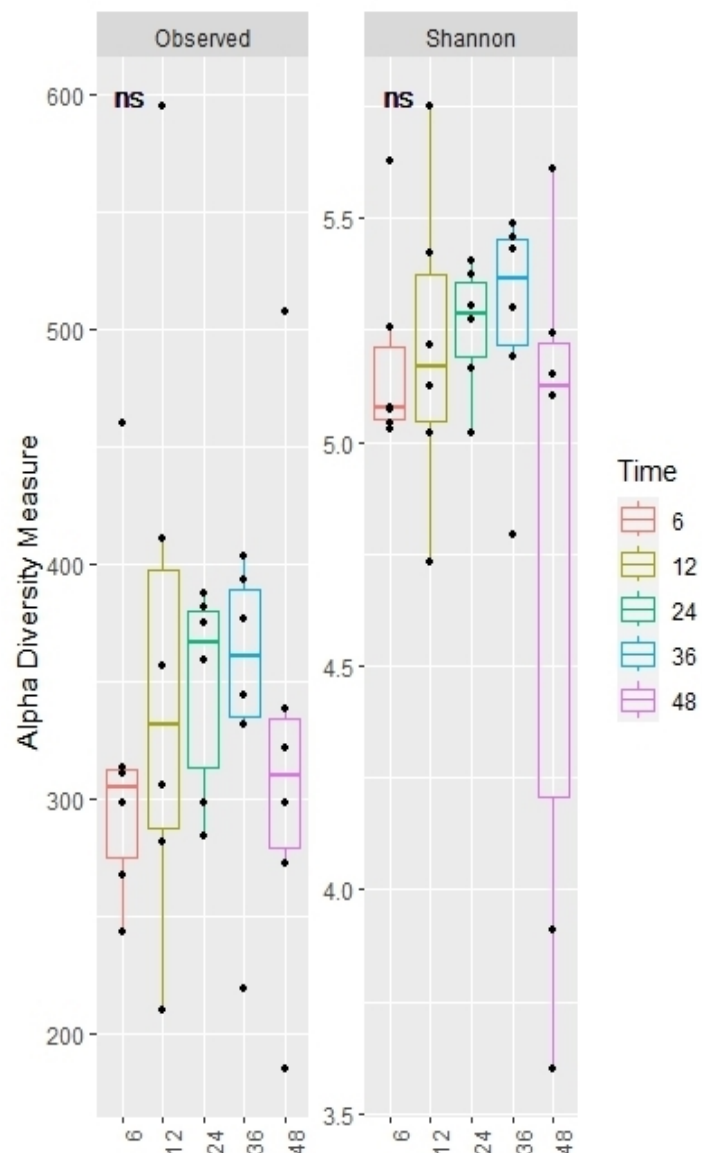


# Predictive equations

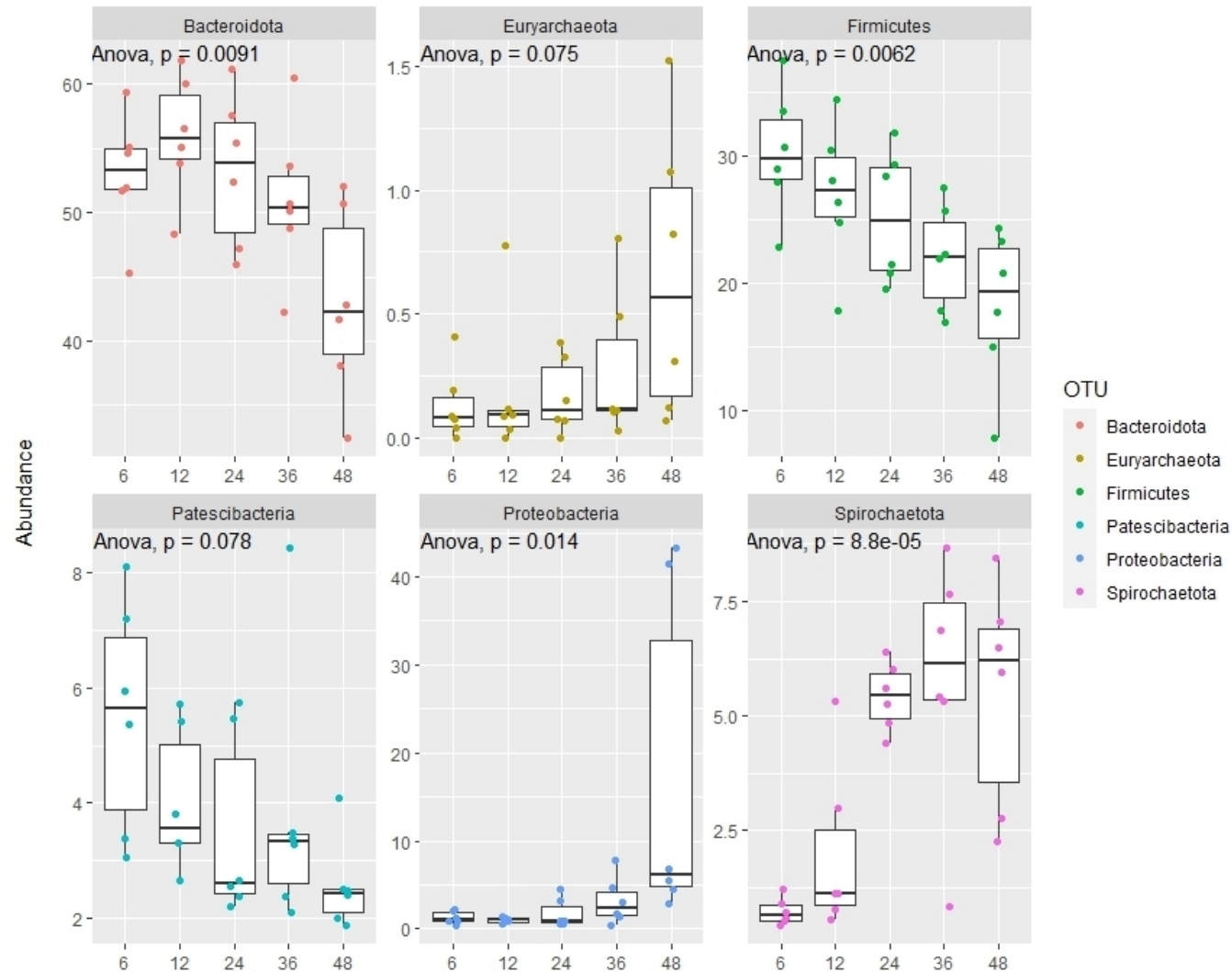
X	Y	Equation	R-squared	RMSE
<b>Hours</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> ml	$Y = -0.0132x^2 + 1.31x - 7.412$	0.85	4.0615
<b>Hours</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> %	$Y = 0.0002x^3 - 0.0262x^2 + 1.0583x - 4.2813$	0.82	1.7642
<b>TGP</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> ml	$Y = -0.0001x^2 + 0.0673x - 1.0749$	0.91	1.231
<b>dDM</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> ml	$Y = -0.0028x^2 + 0.0907x - 0.0119$	0.87	0.0914
<b>Hours</b>	acetic acid	$Y = -0.0059x^2 + 0.6x + 11$	0.81	2.327
<b>Hours</b>	Propionic	$Y = -0.0027x^2 + 0.2149x + 2.59$	0.67	0.893
<b>Hours</b>	n-butyric	$Y = 0.0001x^3 - 0.0077x^2 + 0.2916x + 0.3249$	0.71	0.6196
<b>Hours</b>	tVFA	$Y = -0.0110x^2 + 1.0151x + 15.7164$	0.89	2.556



# Microbiome overview



# Differential abundance analyses



## Take home message

- Sampling time points from 12 h to 24 h are crucial and must be considered.
- Alpha diversity of microbes remains similar; however, the relative abundance changes with the time.
- CH<sub>4</sub>% and yield, volatile fatty acid can be predicted in temporal basis.

## Future perspectives

- Need to test the models with diverse feed types.
- Need to validate models in-vivo.

# Acknowledgements

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Thank you 😊