

HOW TO REDUCE ENTERIC METHANE FROM DAIRY COWS

P. LUND, C. F. BØRSTING, G. GIAGNONI, M. KJELDSEN, M. LARSEN, M. MAIGAARD, M. NIELSEN, D. OLIJHOEK, M. THORSTEINSSON, W. WANG, M. R. WEISBJERG

Peter Lund
Dep. of Animal and Veterinary Sciences
Aarhus University
Peter.Lund@anivet.au.dk





2030: 16 €/tCO₂-eq; 2035: 40 €/tCO₂-eq

TOP 5 CONTRIBUTORS TO DANISH AGRICULTURE GHG

1. *Enteric fermentation, mainly from ruminants, CH₄ (33%)*
2. Manure management, CH₄ (20%)
3. Inorganic N fertilizer, N₂O (10%)
4. Manure on soil, N₂O (9%)
5. Crop residues, N₂O (8%)

ADDITIONAL INITIATIVE DAIRY COWS

As of January 2025:

- Option 1: Increase the level of fatty acids in the diet to 48 g FA/kg DM
- Option 2: Use Bovaer (60 mg/kg DM) for 3 month per year

Full economical compensation for the first 2 years

Mandatory, except for organic farms and farms with less than 50 dairy cows

THE LOW HANGING FRUITS

Significant effect

Consistent effect

Persistent effect

High TRL level

Minor neg. trade-offs

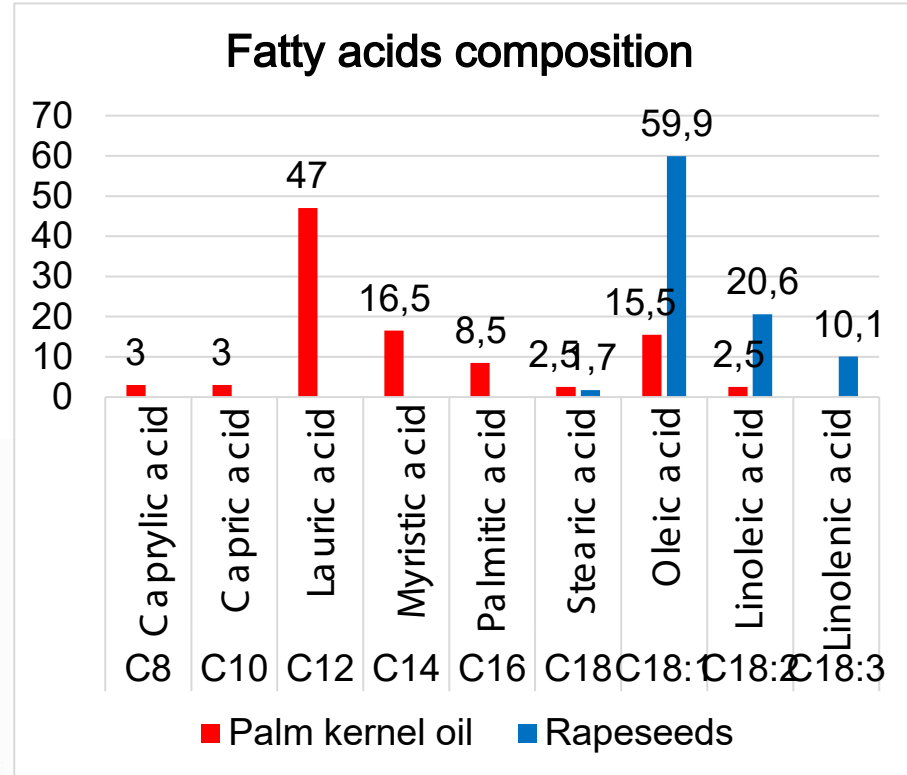
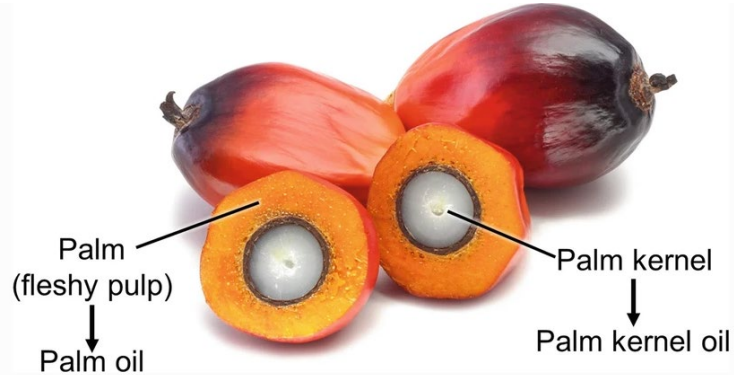


Fat supplementation
10%

Bovaer (3-NOP)
30%

Nitrate
10%

FATTY ACID PROFILE



DIETS

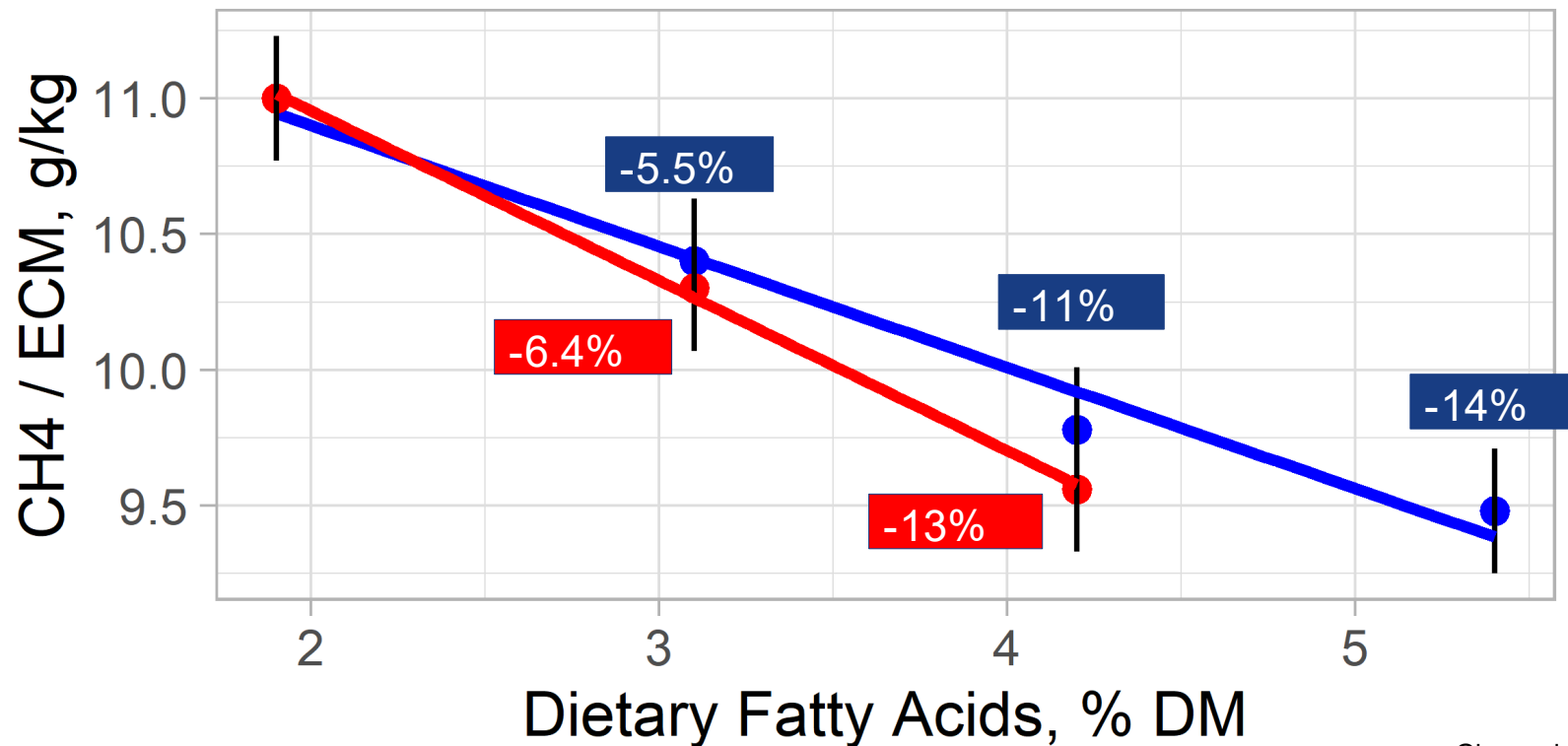
	1.9% FA 3.1% fat	3.0% FA 4.4% fat	4.2% FA 5.6% fat	5.4% FA 6.9% fat
	Rapeseeds	Rapeseeds	Rapeseeds	
Control	Palm kernel oil	Palm kernel oil		

Ingredient, %DM	Basal diet
- Spring barley	19.5
- Grass-clover Silage	39.0
- Maize silage	31.2
- Beet pulp, dried	7.80
- Sodium bicarbonate	1.63
- Mineral and vitamins	0.65

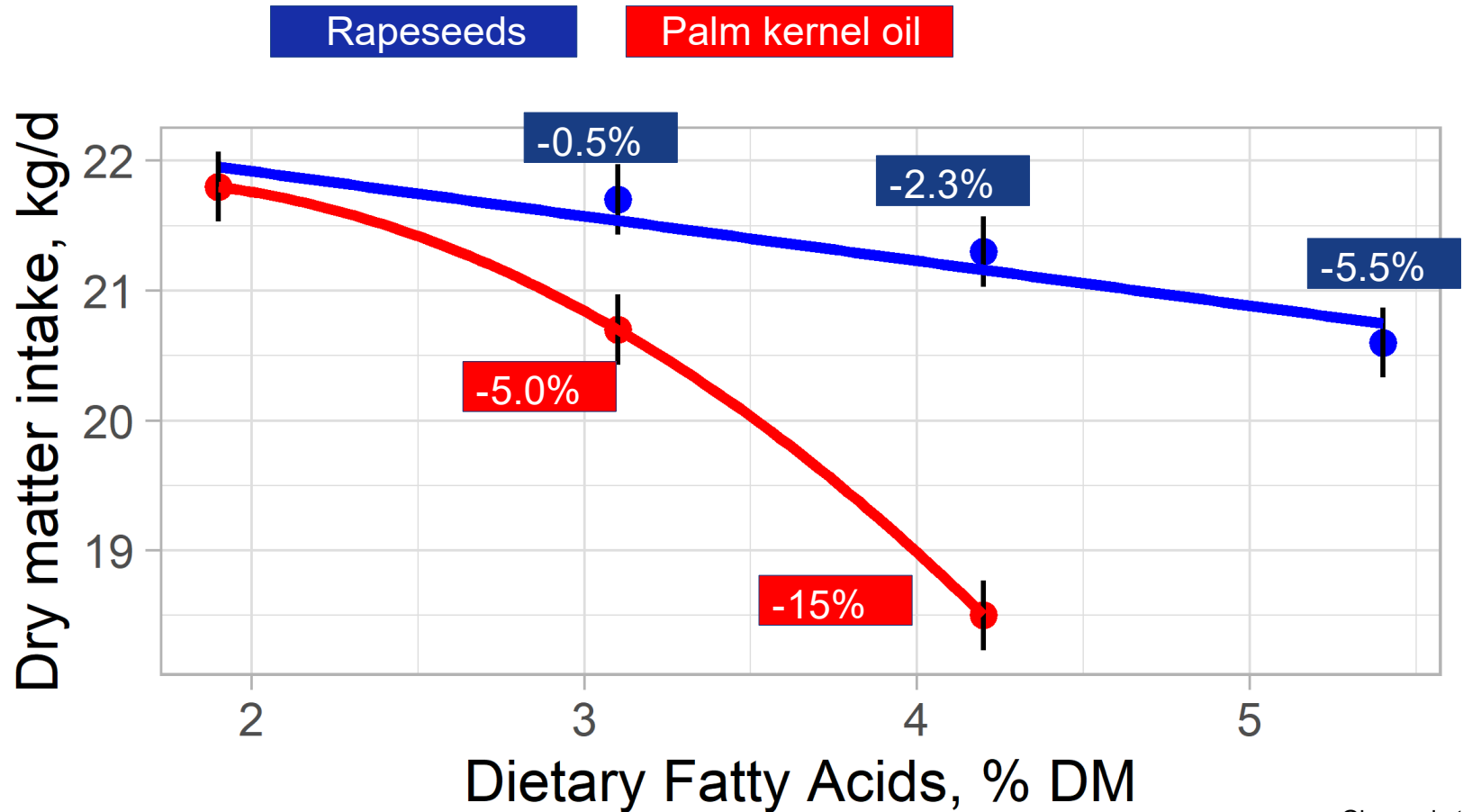
METHANE, G/KG ECM

Rapeseeds

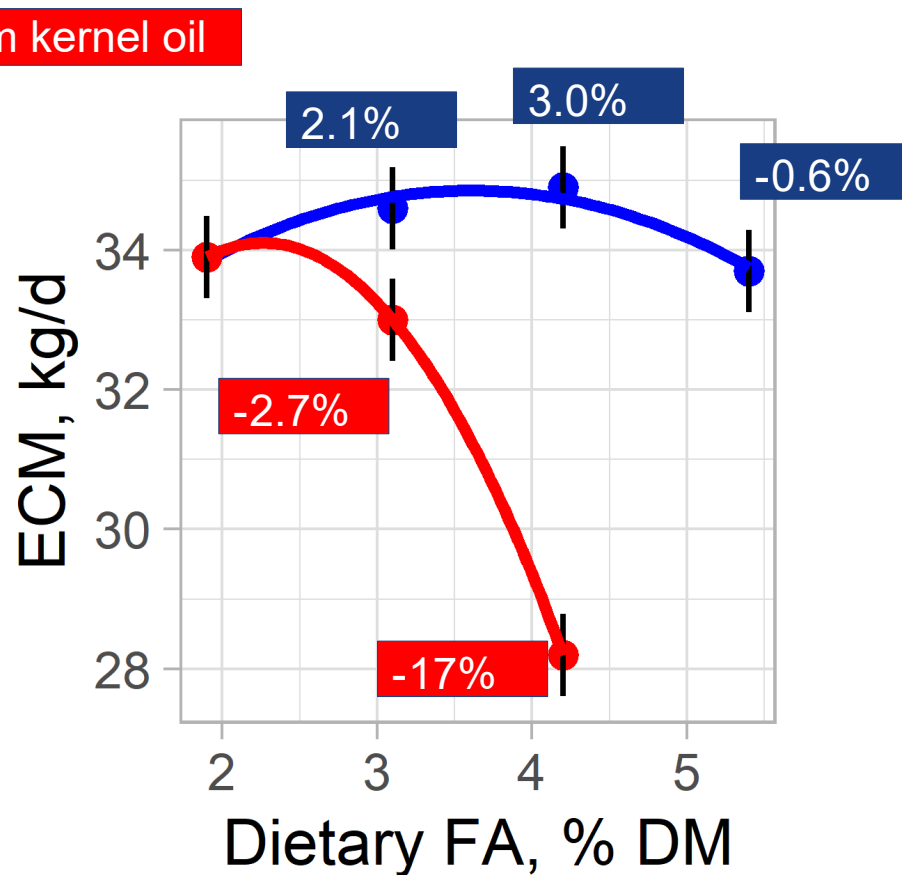
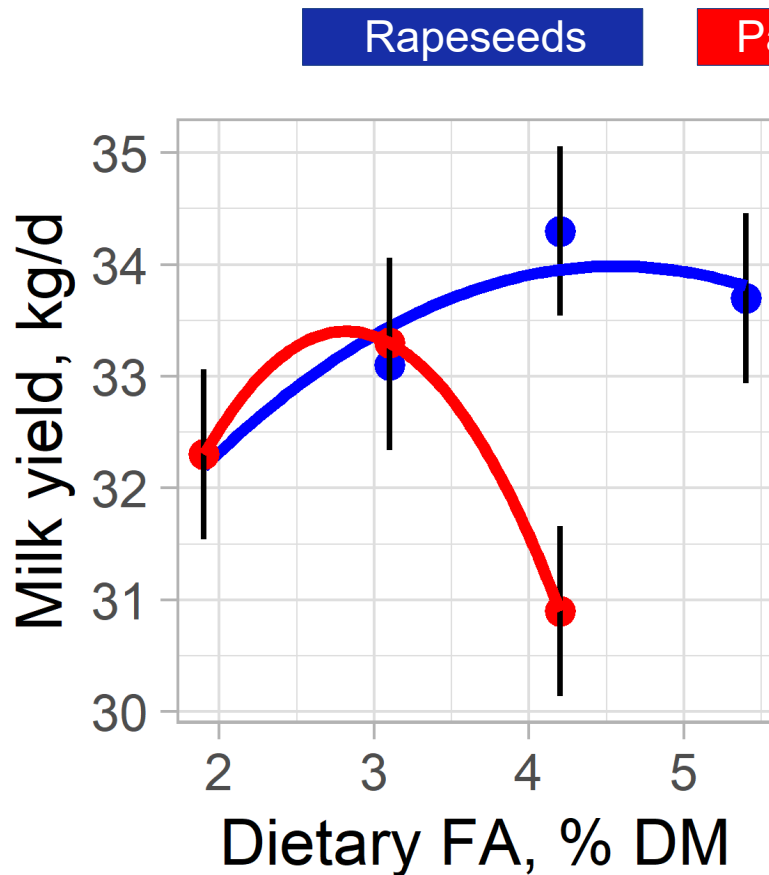
Palm kernel oil



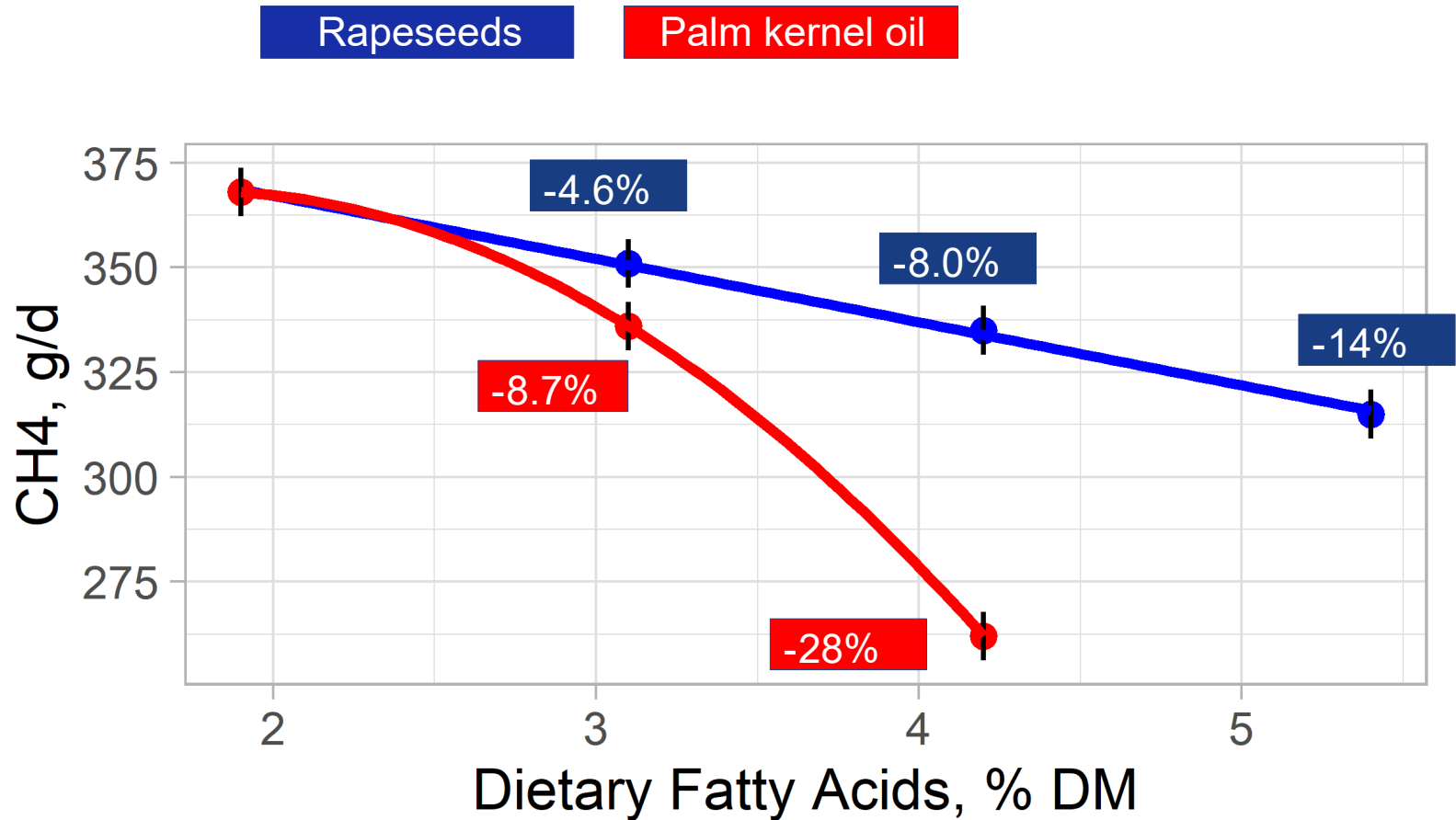
FEED INTAKE



MILK YIELD



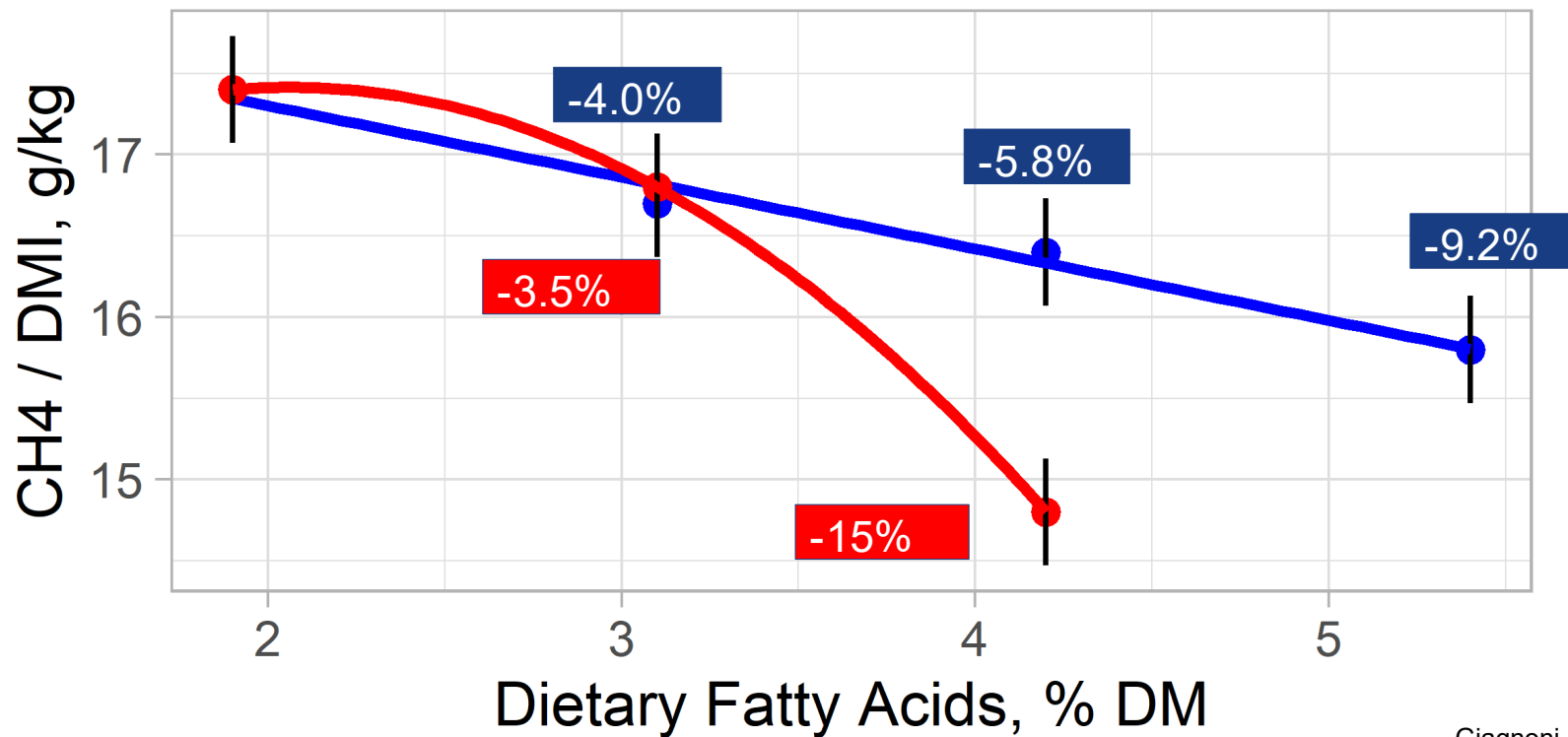
METHANE EMISSION



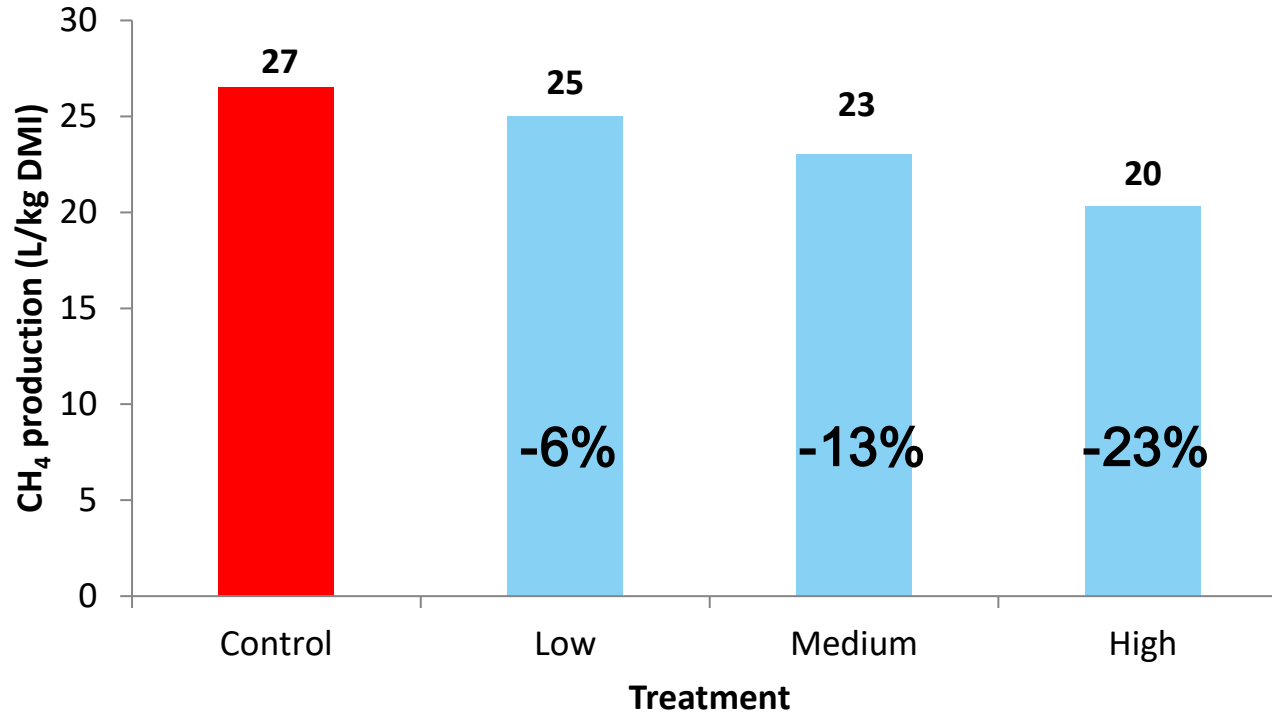
METHANE YIELD, g/kg DM

Rapeseeds

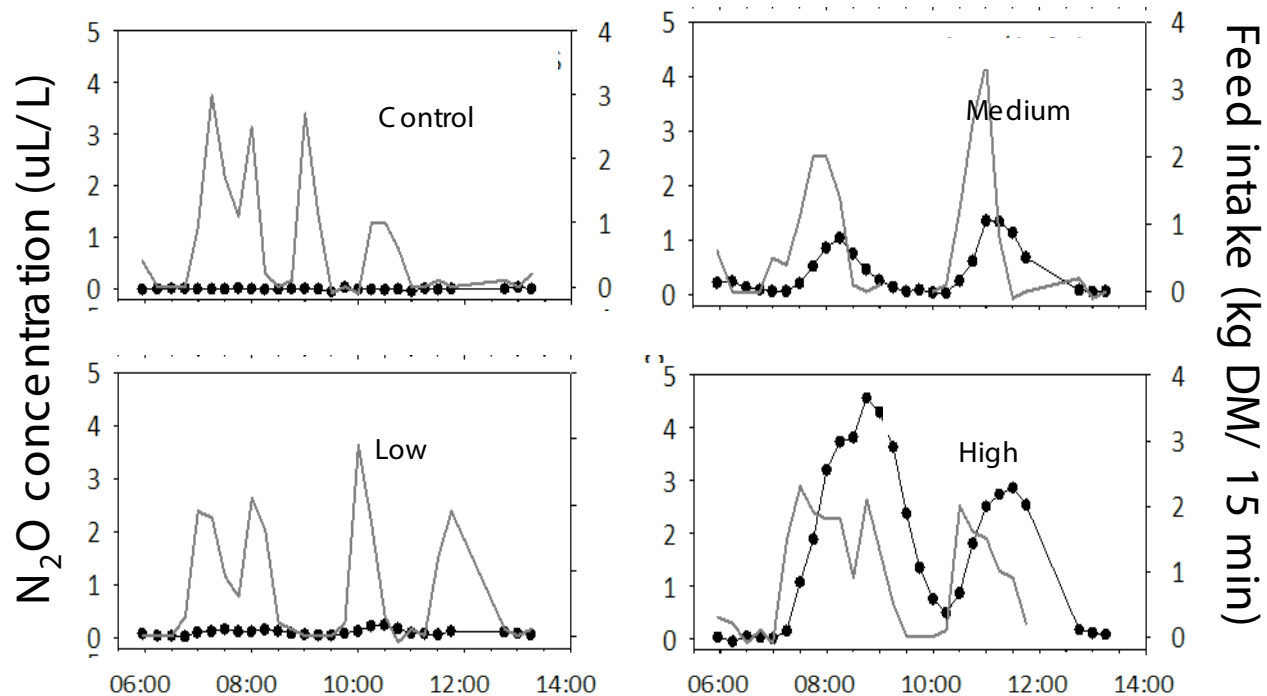
Palm kernel oil



NITRATE—DUAL PURPOSE ADDITIVE

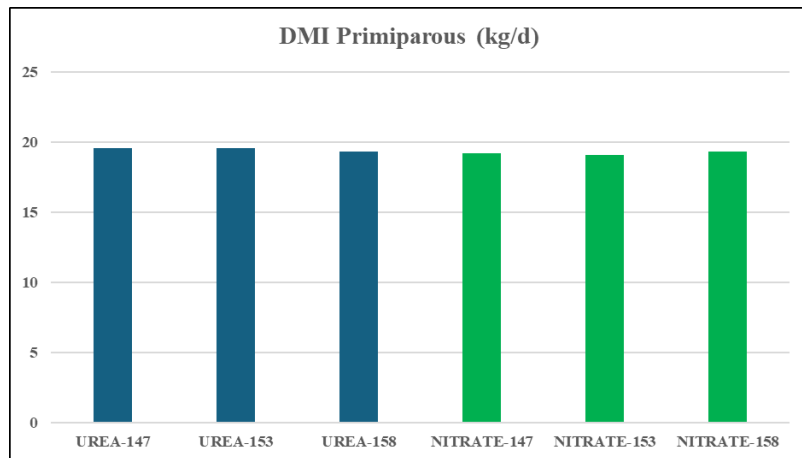


N_2O (256 X CO_2)

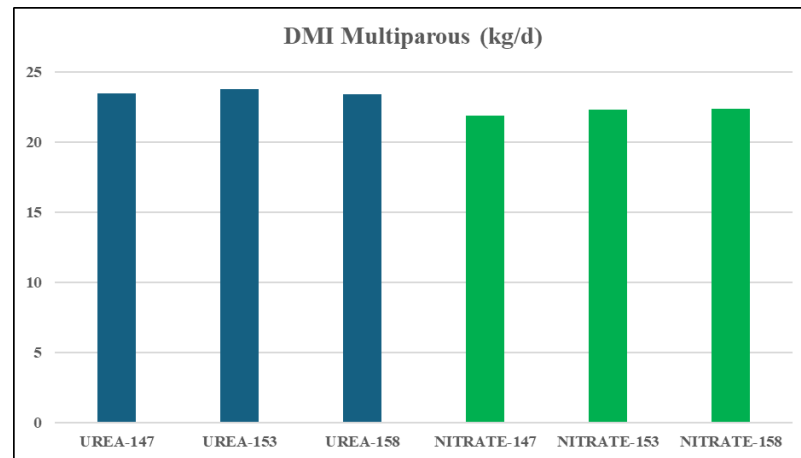


NITRATE-PRODUCTION STUDY

10 g Nitrate/kg DM: -2% in DM intake



10 g Nitrate/kg DM: -6% in DM intake



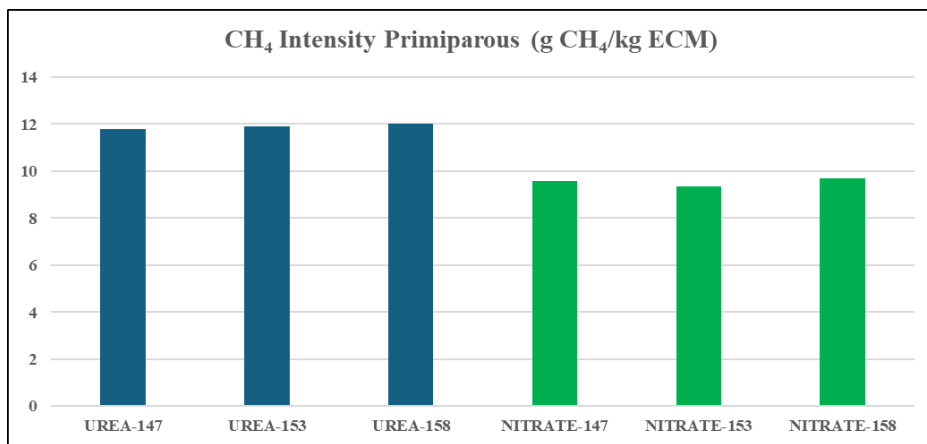
147: 147 g CP/kg DM

153: 153 g CP/kg DM

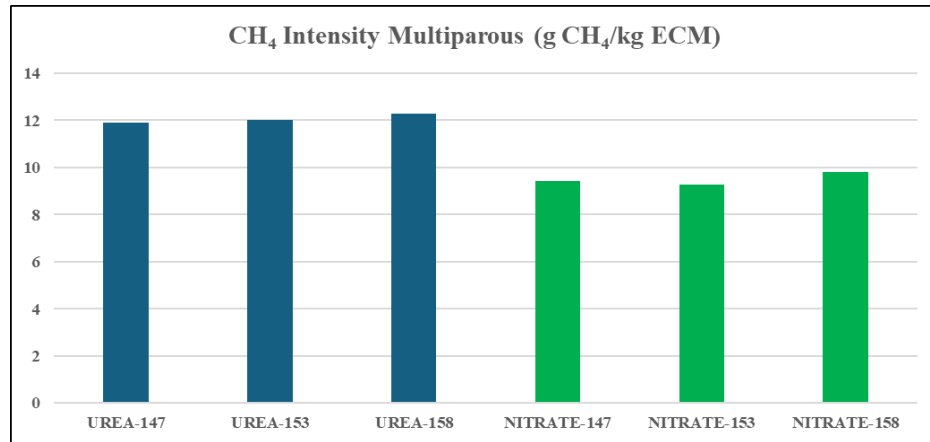
158: 158 g CP/kg DM

NITRATE- PRODUCTION STUDY

10 g Nitrate/kg DM: -20 % in CH₄ intensity



10 g Nitrate/kg DM: -21 % in CH₄ intensity

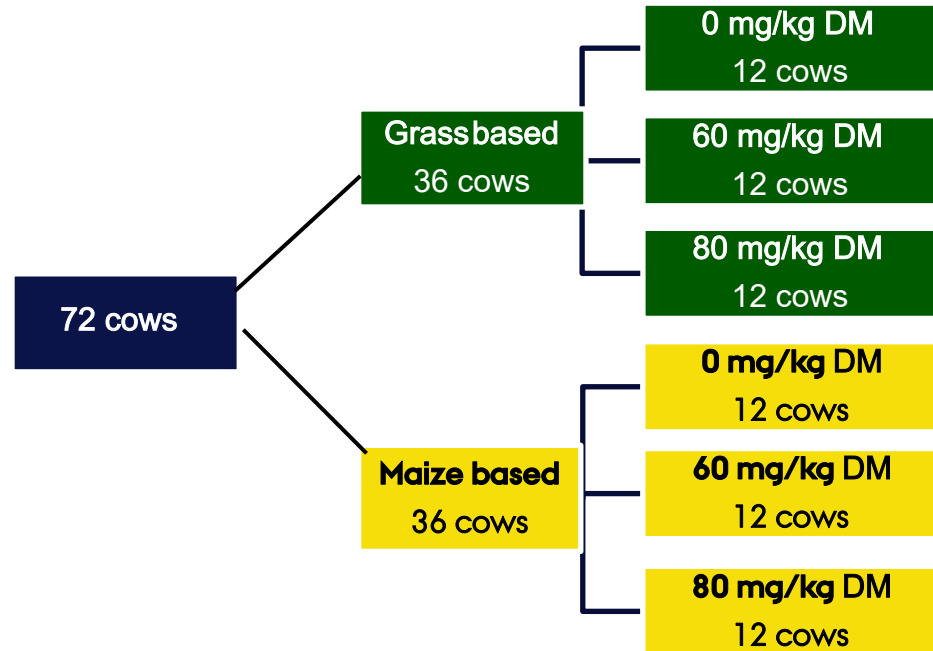


147: 147 g CP/kg DM

153: 153 g CP/kg DM

158: 158 g CP/kg DM

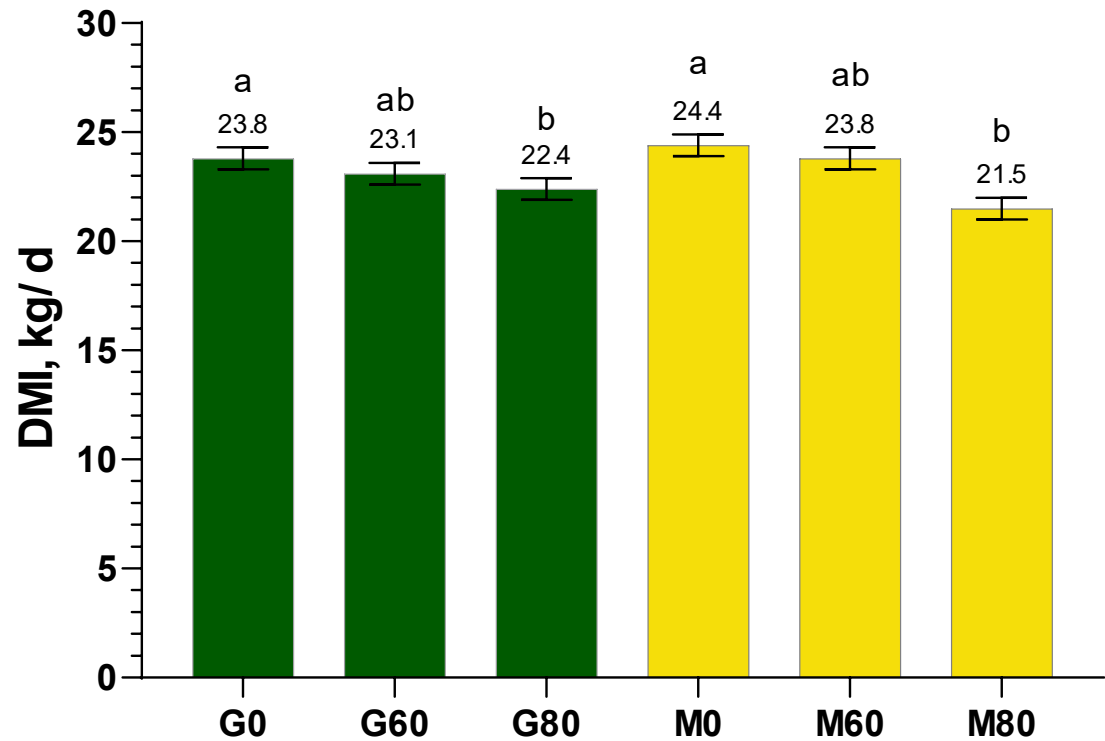
BOVAER XFORAGETYPE



THE DIETS WERE SIMILAR IN FIBER, STARCH, AND FAT

	Grass-based 60:40 Grass:Maize		Maize-based 40:60 Grass:Maize
Energy, MJ/kg DM	6.5		6.5
Ash, g/kg DM	69		64
Crude protein, g/kg DM	164		161
NDF, g/kg DM	330		331
Starch, g/kg TS	185		194
Crude fat, g/kg TS	43		39

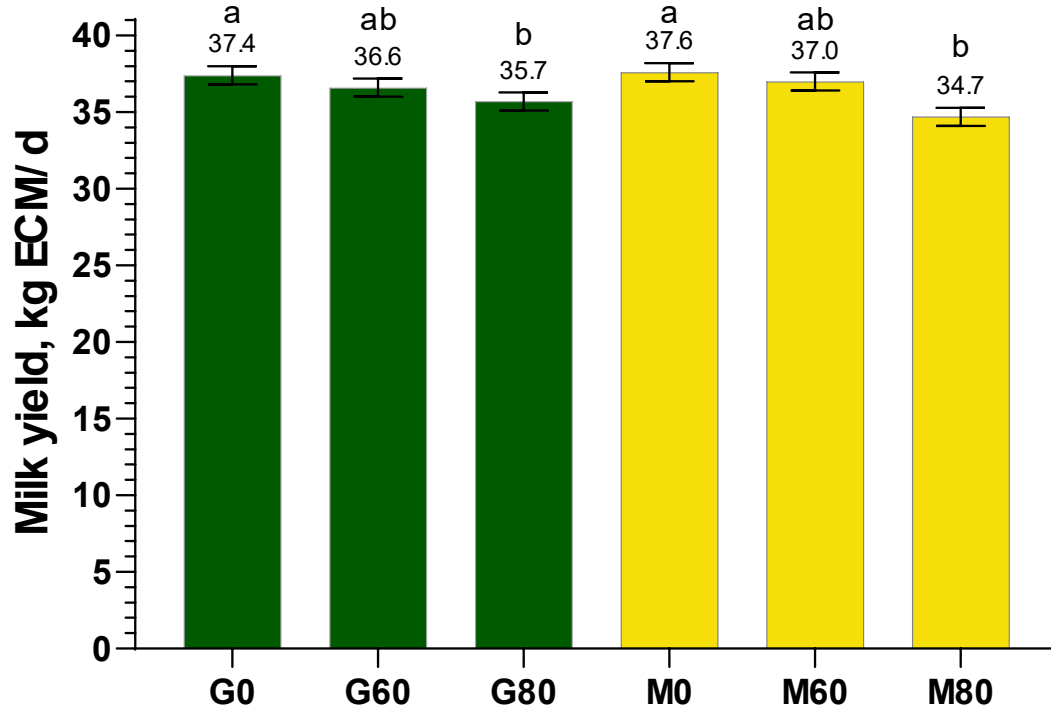
3-NOP AT 80 MG REDUCED DMI BY 9% NO EFFECT OF 60 MG



	P-value
Forage type	0.68
3-NOP dose	<0.01
Week	<0.01
Parity	<0.01
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.22
Forage type × 3-NOP × Week	<0.01



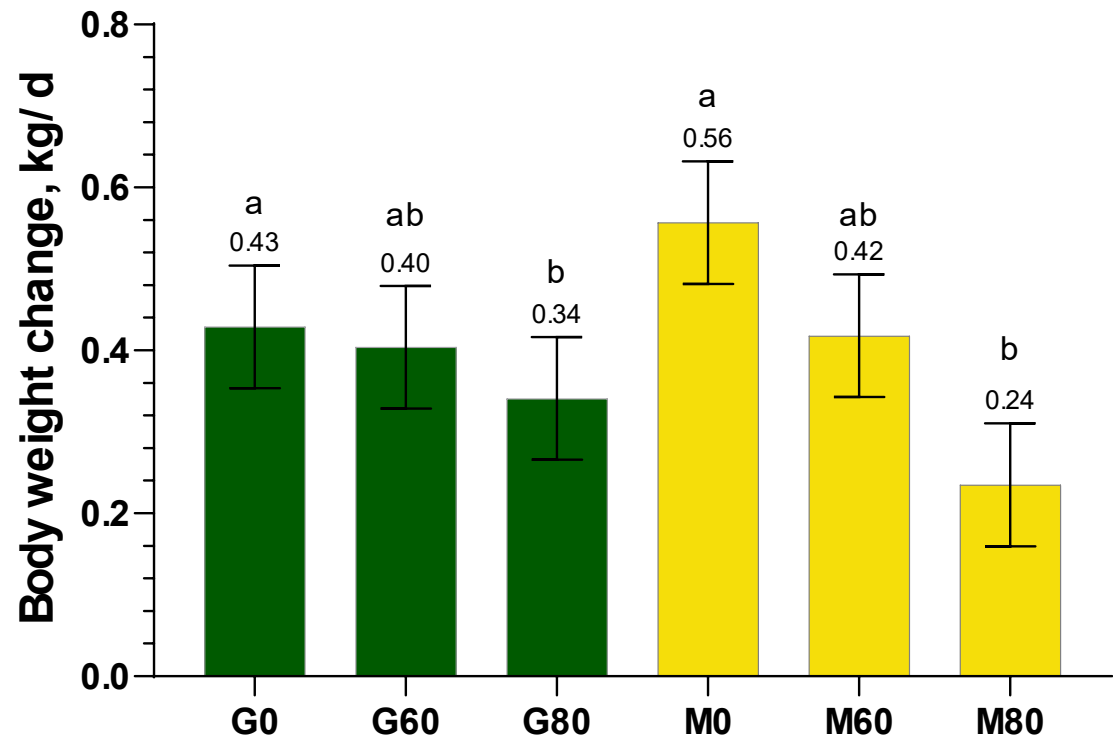
MILK PRODUCTION REDUCED BY 5% AT 80 MG NO EFFECT OF 60 MG



	P-value
Forage type	0.81
3-NOP dose	<0.01
Week	<0.01
Parity	<0.01
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.39
Forage type × 3-NOP × Week	0.18



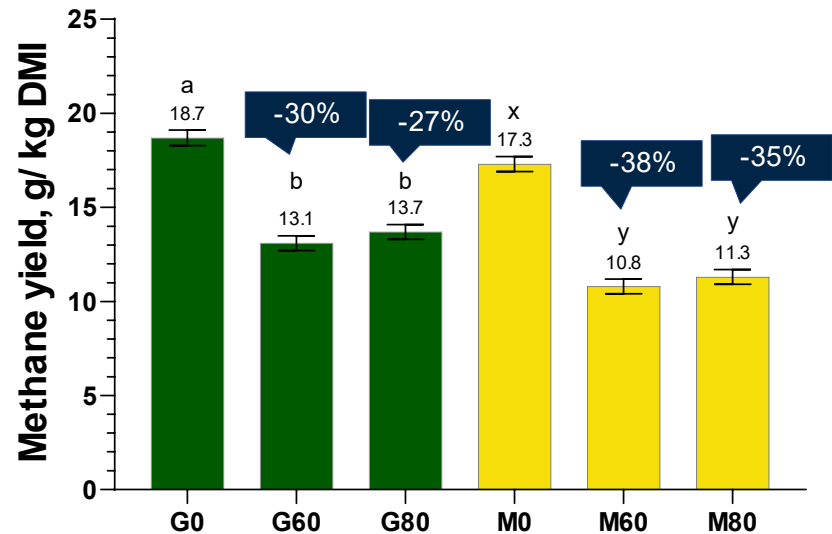
CHANGE OF BW OVER THE 12 WEEKS



	P-value
Forage type	0.84
3-NOP dose	0.02
Parity	0.48
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.26

60 & 80 MG 3-NOP ISEQUALLYEFFICIENT

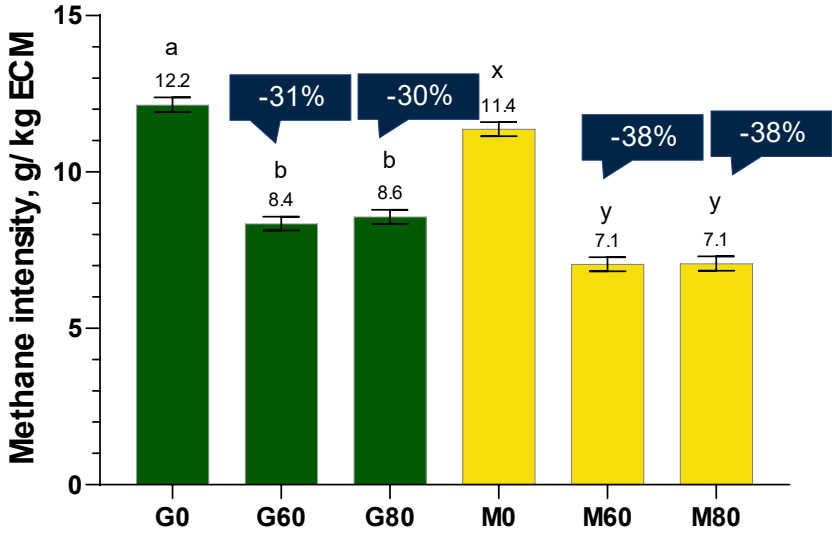
Methane per kg DMI



	P-value
Forage type	<0.01
3-NOP dose	<0.01*
Week	<0.01
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.27

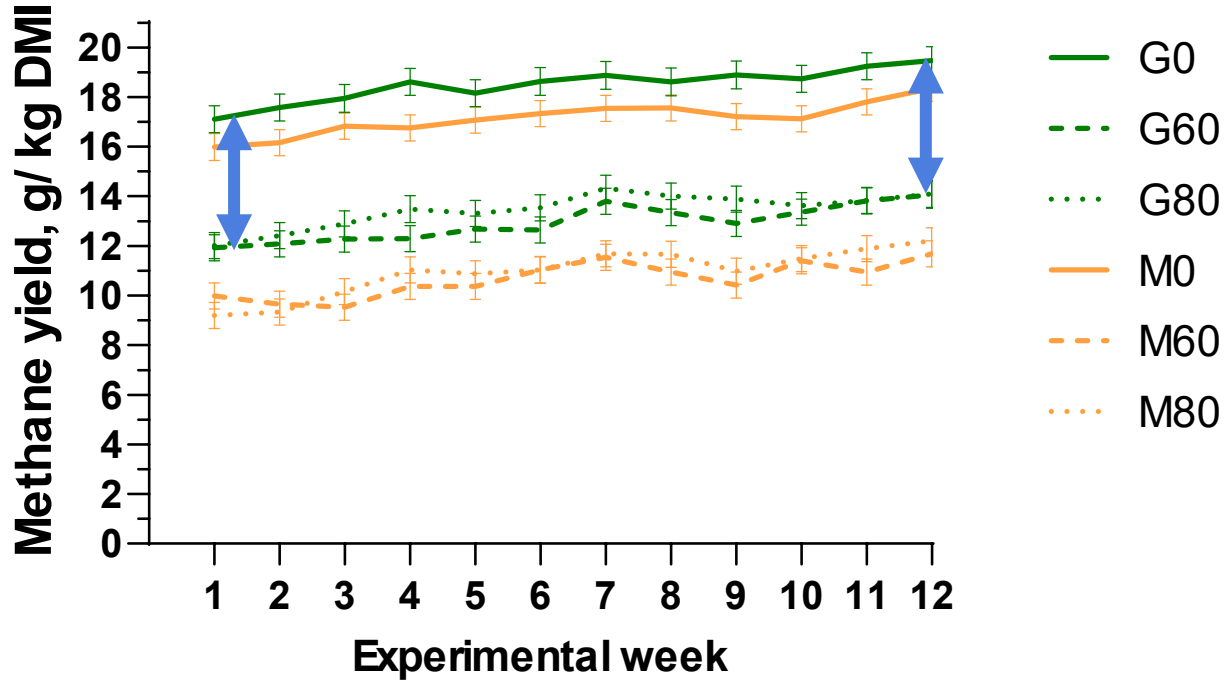
*Greater 3-NOP-effect
in multiparous cows

Methane per kg ECM

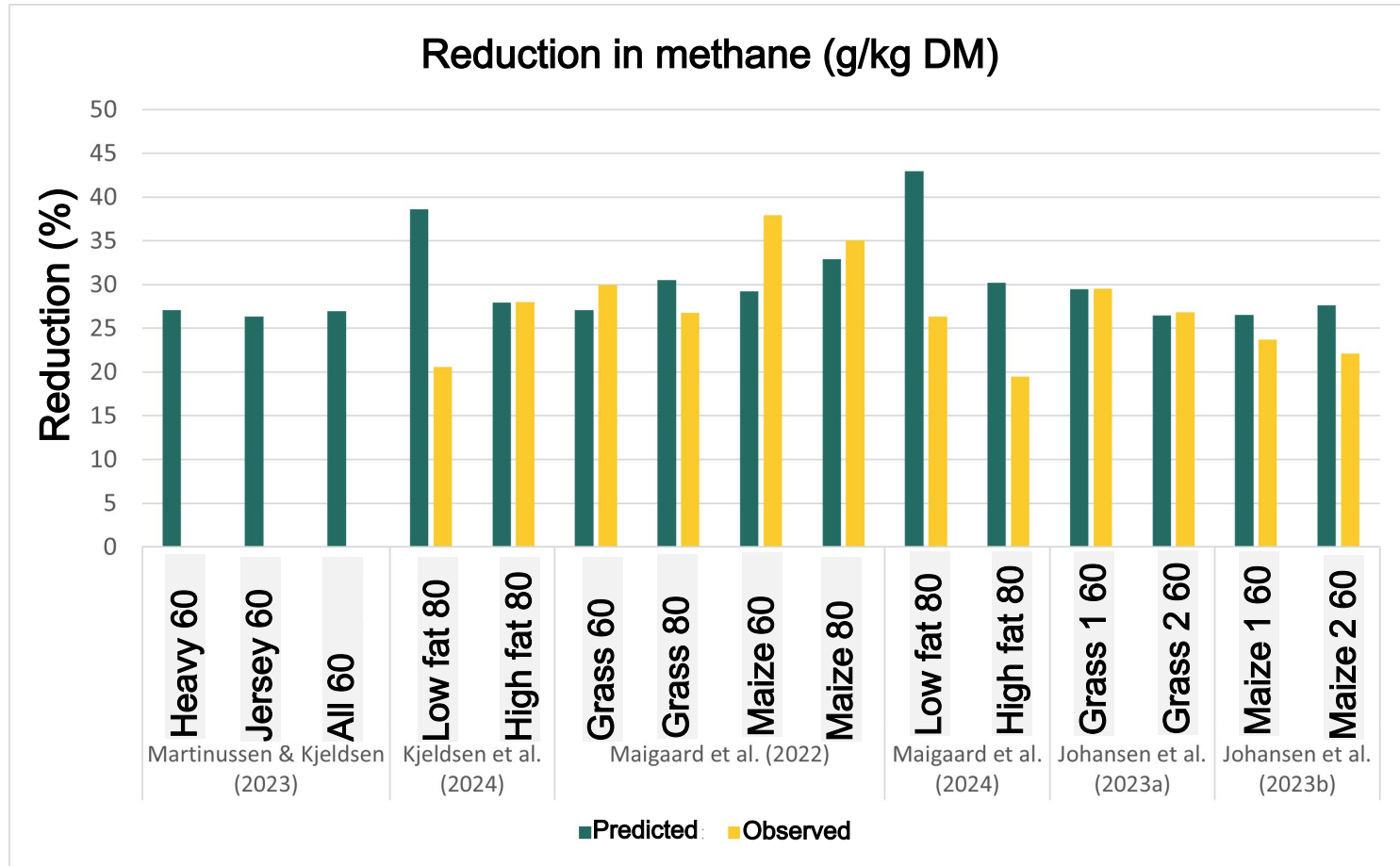


	P-value
Forage type	<0.01
3-NOP	<0.01*
Week	<0.01
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.28

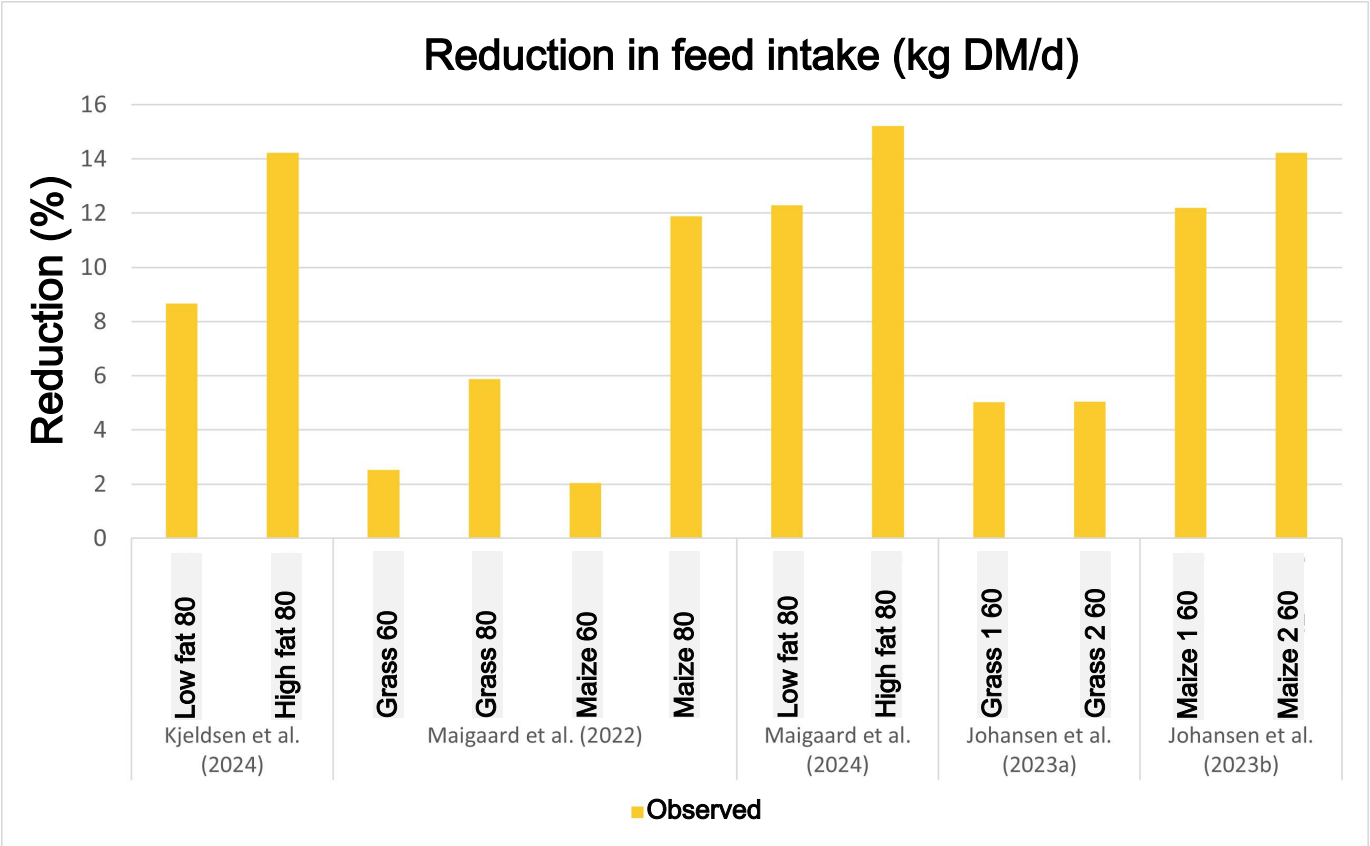
THE EFFECT OF ~~N~~OP IS PERSISTENT



BOVAER IN AU TRIALS \$27 % REDUCTION



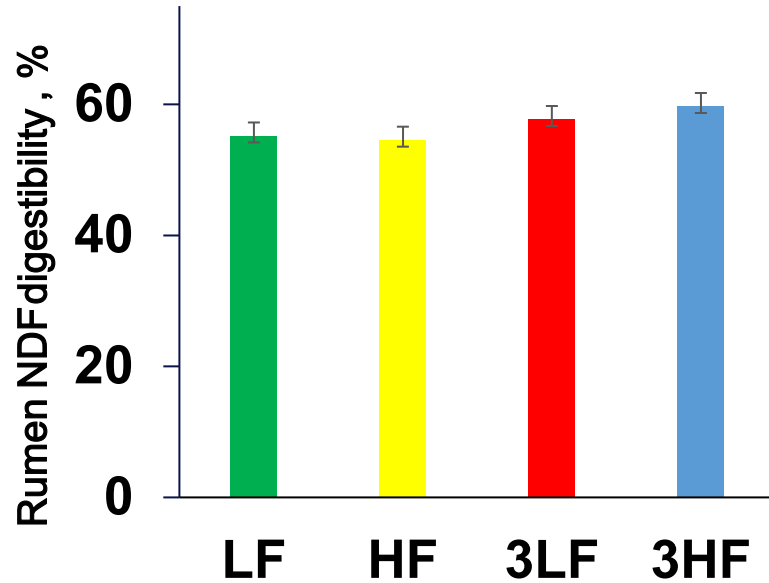
BOVAER IN AU TRIALS



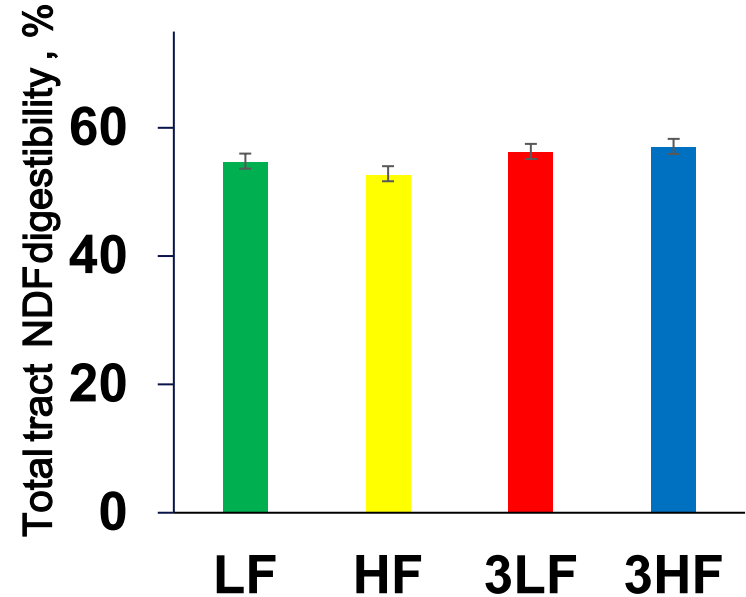
On farm trials (Arla, SEGES): No reduction in feed intake

NDF DIGESTIBILITY

?? Rumen alcohols ??



SE	P-value		
2.1	Fat	3- NOP	Fat x 3- NOP
	0.73	0.09	0.51



SE	P-value		
1.4	Fat	3- NOP	Fat x 3- NOP
	0.67	0.06	0.34

TREATMENTS

2×2×2 factorial arrangement of treatments

- › Low/ high fat: 3% crude fat vs. 6% crude fat (**Fat**)
- › -/+ Nitrate: 10 g/kg DM (**Nitrate**)
- › -/+ 3-NOP: 80 mg/kg DM (**3-NOP**)

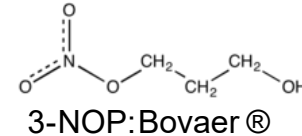
= 8 different diets



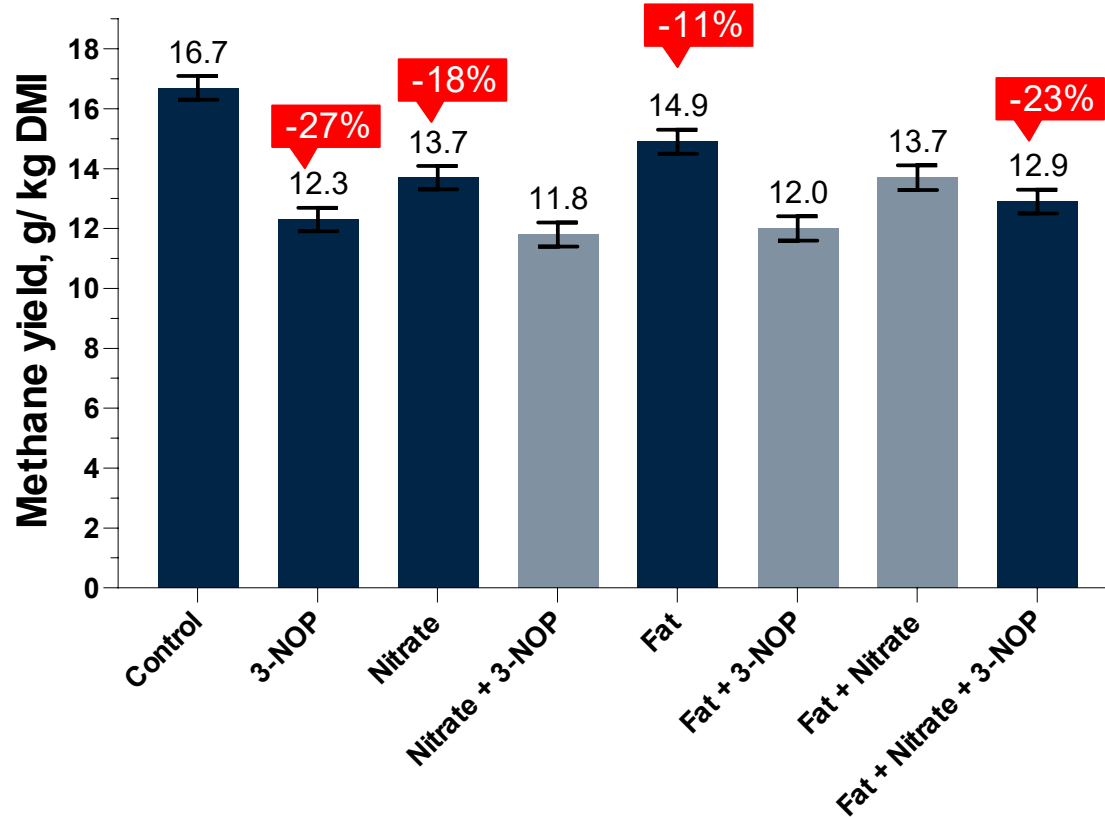
Fat: whole cracked rapeseed



Nitrate: Calcium nitrate; SilvAir®

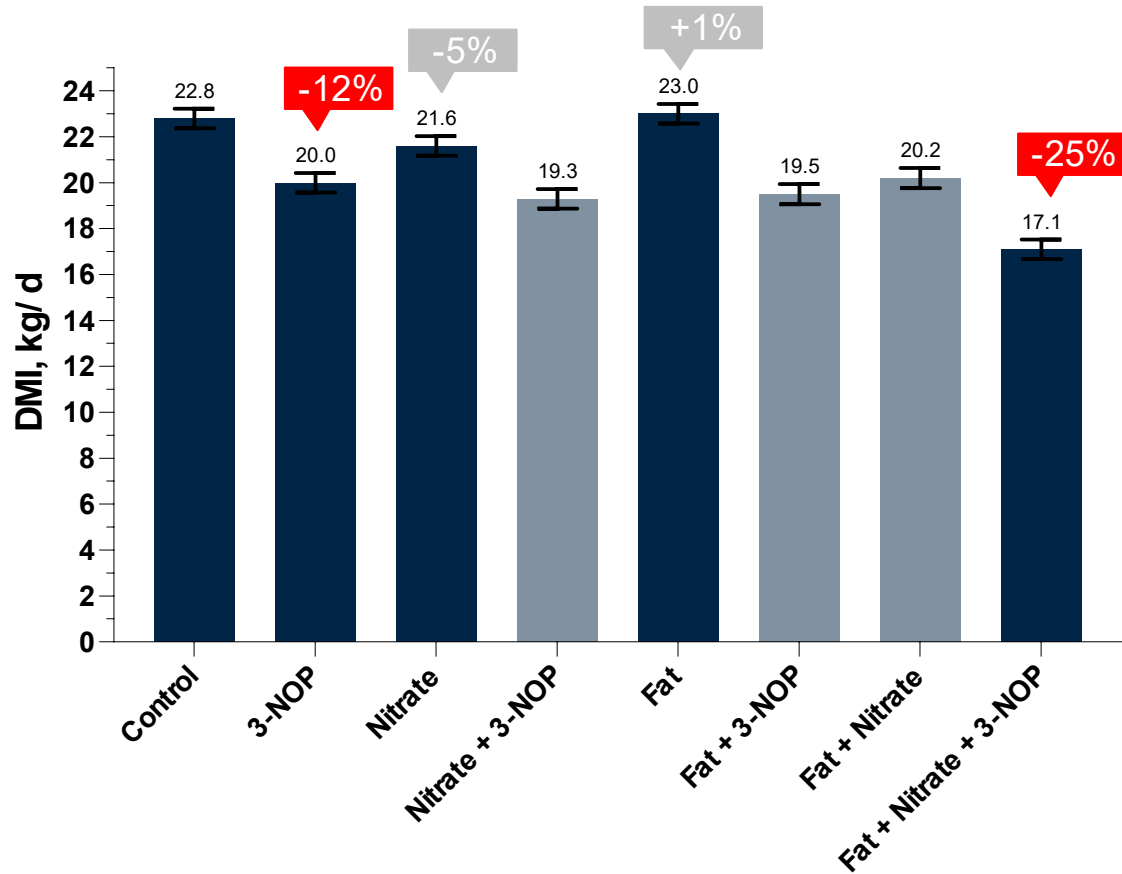


METHANEYIELD



	P-value
Fat	0.35
Nitrate	<0.01
3-NOP	<0.01
Fat x Nitrate	<0.01
Fat x 3-NOP	<0.01
Nitrate x 3-NOP	<0.01
Fat x Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.58

29 DRY MATTER INTAKE



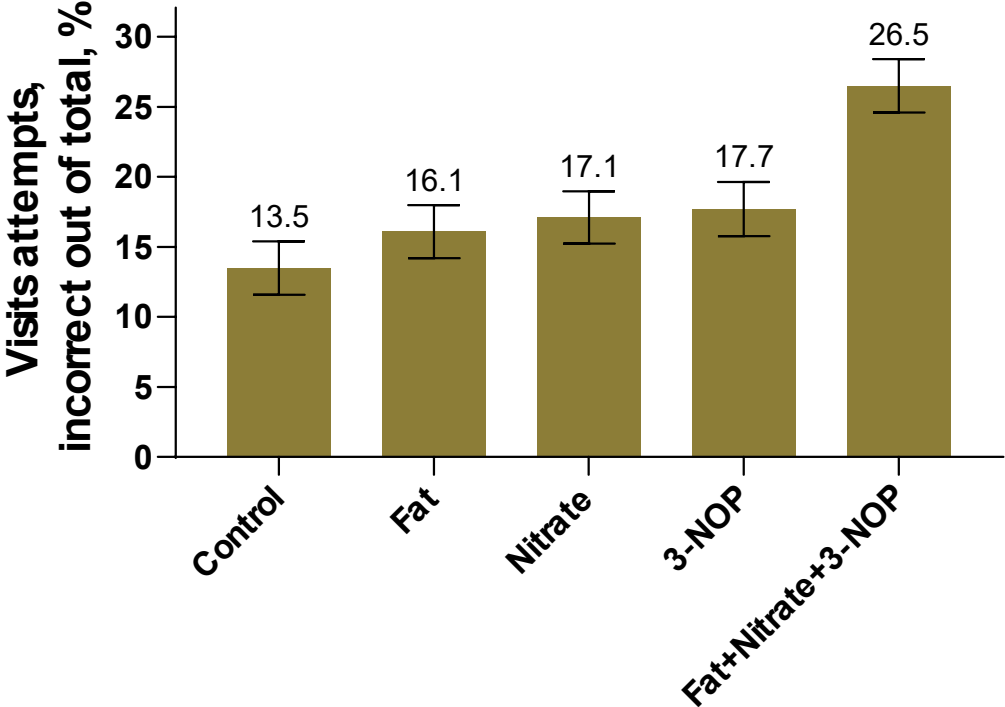
	P-value
Fat	<0.01
Nitrate	<0.01
3-NOP	<0.01
Fat x Nitrate	<0.01
Fat x 3-NOP	0.09
Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.30
Fat x Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.99



CORRECT VS. INCORRECT FEED BIN

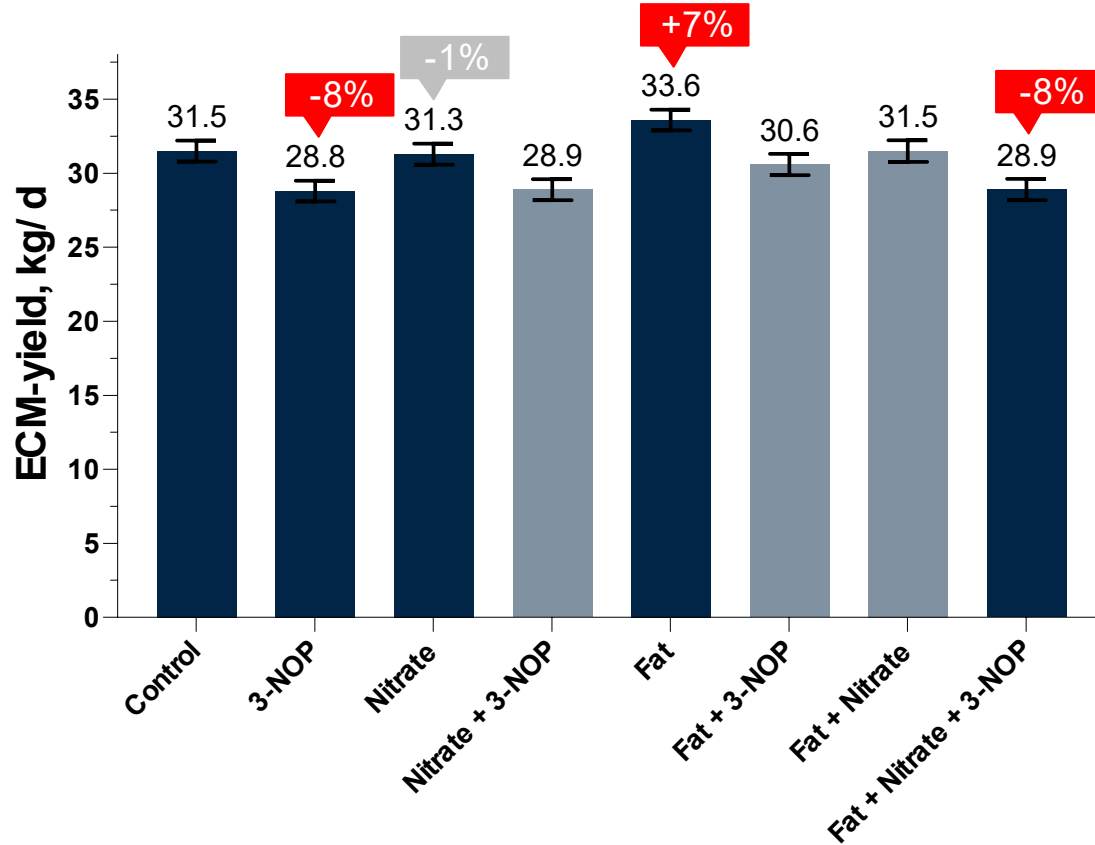


SEARCHING FOR OTHER FEED?



	P-value
Fat	<0.01
Nitrate	0.02
3-NOP	<0.01
Fat x Nitrate	0.83
Fat x 3-NOP	0.36
Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.64
Fat x Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.40

32 MILK PRODUCTION

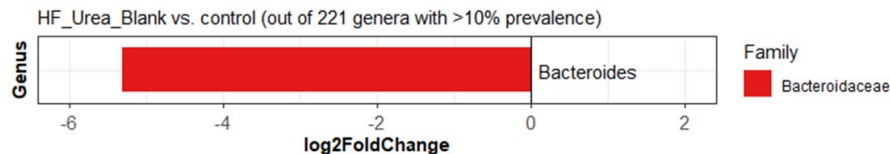


	P-value
Fat	<0.01
Nitrate	<0.01
3-NOP	<0.01
Fat x Nitrate	<0.01
Fat x 3-NOP	0.70
Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.52
Fat x Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.90

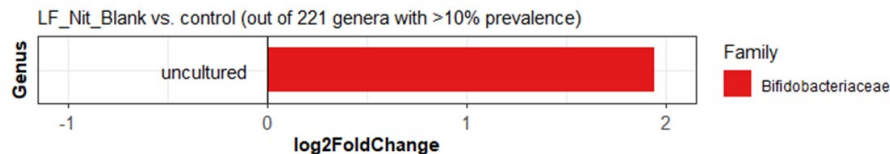


RUMEN MICROBIOME

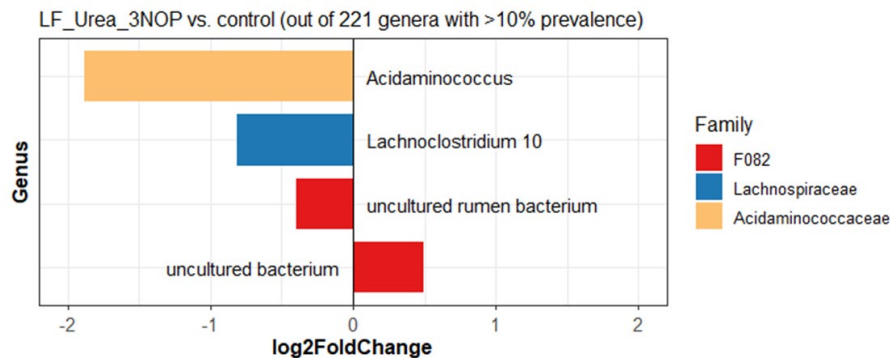
+ FAT



+ NITRATE



+ 3-NOP

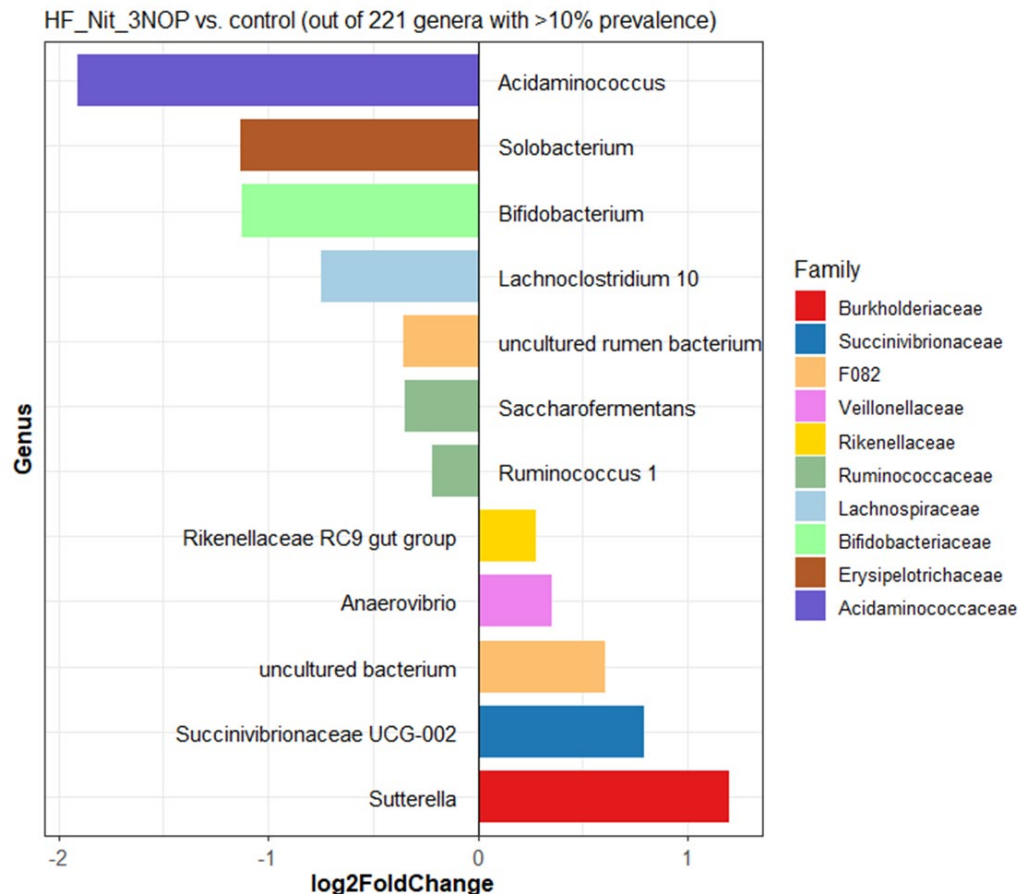


RUMEN MICROBIOME

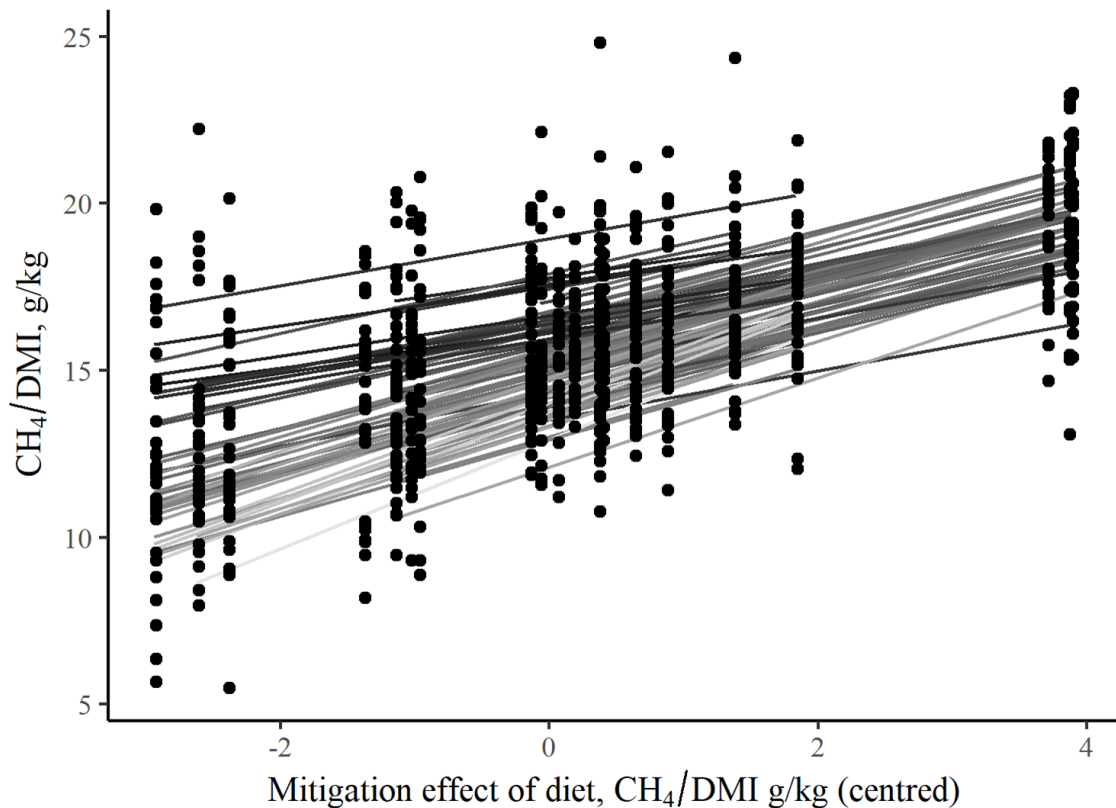
+ NITRATE

+ 3-NOP

+ FAT



INDIVIDUAL COW EFFECTS & PROD. STUDY



Poster 47.12 page 570

“Enteric methane and digestibility: are these phenotypes correlated in dairy cows?”

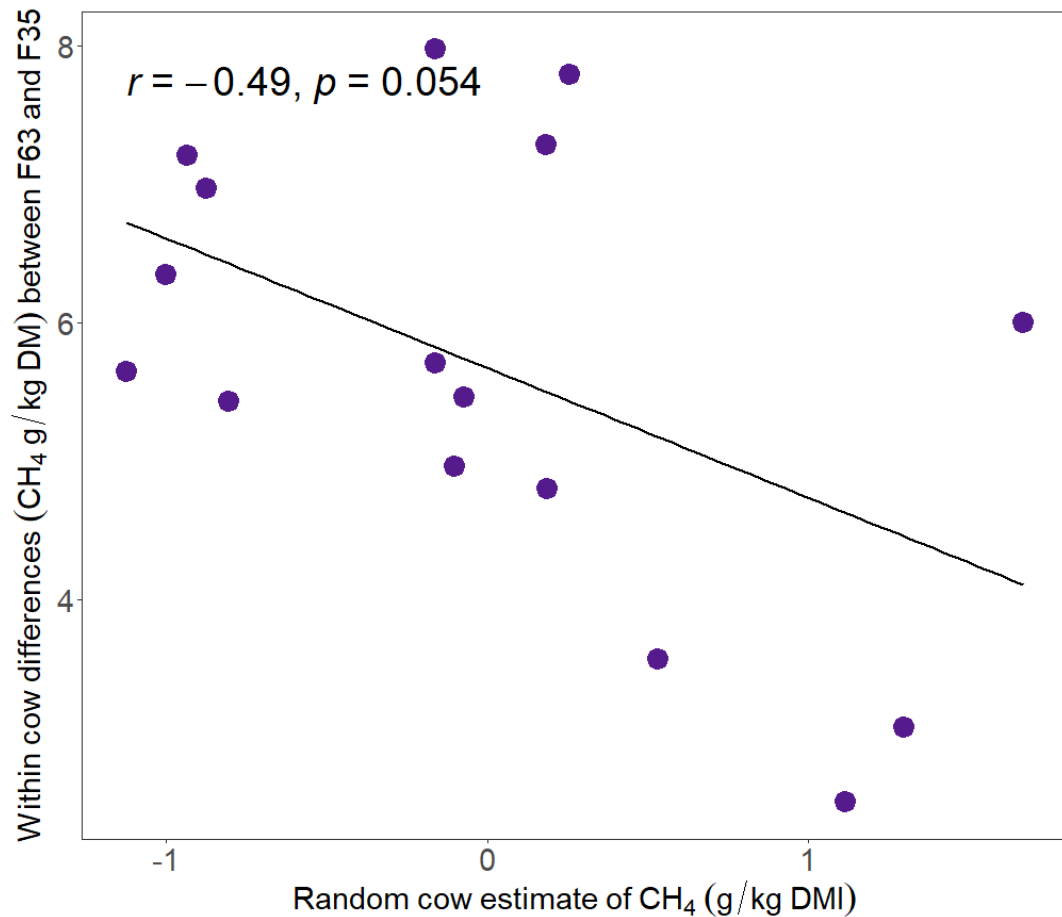
Giagnoni et al.

Poster 47.14 page 571

“How much of between-cow variation in enteric methane can performance and digestibility measures explain?”

Giagnoni et al.

LOW/HIGH EMITTERS & DIET INTERVENTION



Poster 34.13 page 453

“Phenotypic traits related to methane yield in dairy cows”

Kjeldsen et al.



Mælkeafgiftsfonden



Ministry of Food, Agriculture
and Fisheries of Denmark



AU

AARHUS
UNIVERSITET