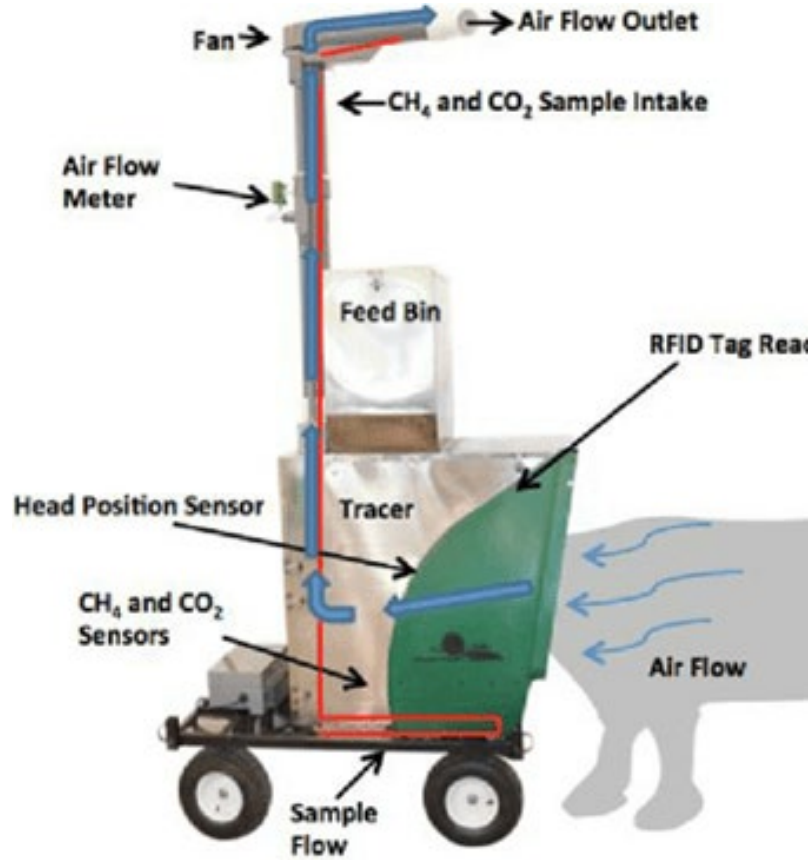
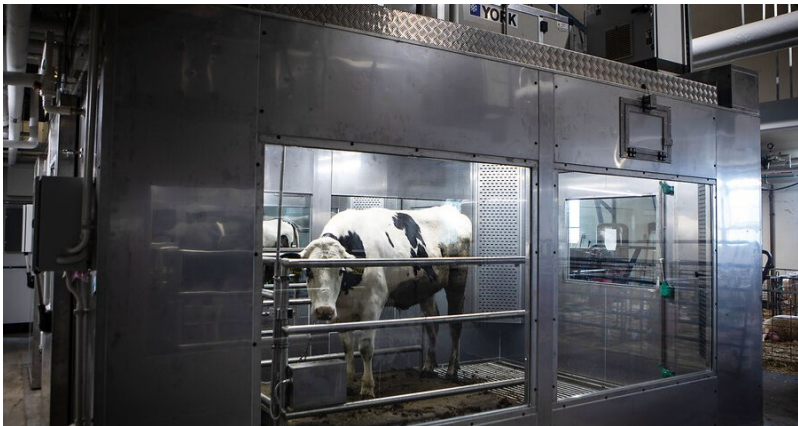
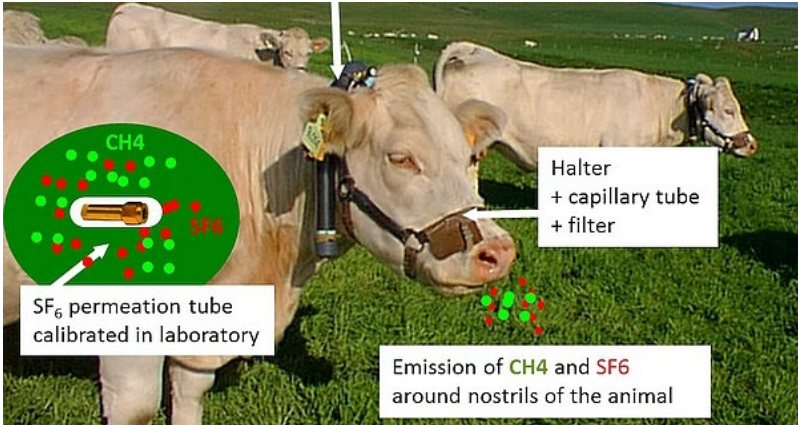


**Milk mid-infrared  
prediction of methane  
emission  
recorded using handheld  
laser methane detector in  
small holders' dairy cattle.**

Alireza Ehsani  
EAAP-2024





# CH<sub>4</sub> measuring technologies

| Method                               | Purchase Cost | Running Cost | Labour | Repeatability | Behaviour Alteration | Throughput |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|------------|
| Respiration chamber                  | High          | High         | High   | High          | High                 | Low        |
| SF <sub>6</sub> tracer gas technique | Medium        | High         | High   | Medium        | Medium               | Medium     |
| Breath analysers (“sniffers”)        | Low           | Low          | Low    | Medium        | None                 | High       |
| GreenFeed                            | Medium        | Medium       | Low    | Medium        | Low                  | Medium     |
| Laser methane detector               | Low           | Low          | High   | Low           | Low–medium           | Medium     |

Sorge 2022

Purchase Cost

Running Cost

Labour

Repeatability

Behaviour Alteration

Throughput

Low

Low

High

Low

Low–medium

Medium



861 LMD

3-5 min length

25 farms in Ethiopia

July to December 2023

318 animals

age, parity, lactation stage, breed and management

MIR  $\pm 3$  days

931 wavelength

LMD CH<sub>4</sub> concentration range 21-106 ppm/m

$$\text{CH}_4 \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{min}} \right) = \text{CH}_4 \text{ peak} \times V \times R \times \alpha \times \beta \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{CH}_4 \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{CH}_4 \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{min}} \right) \times 1440$$

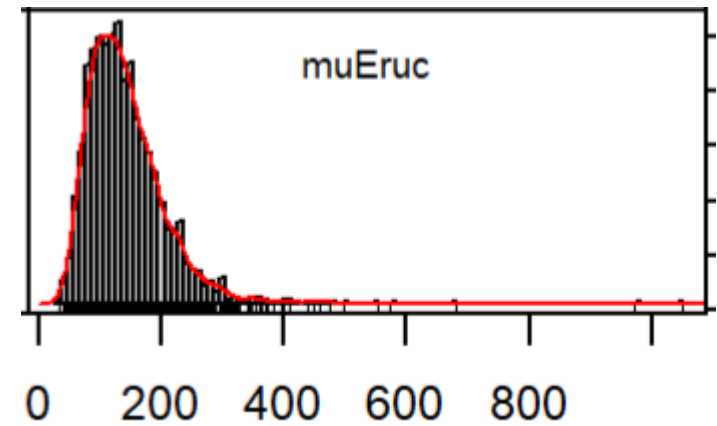
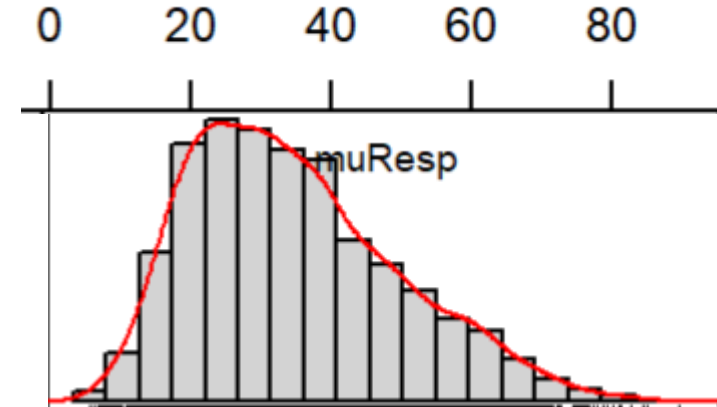
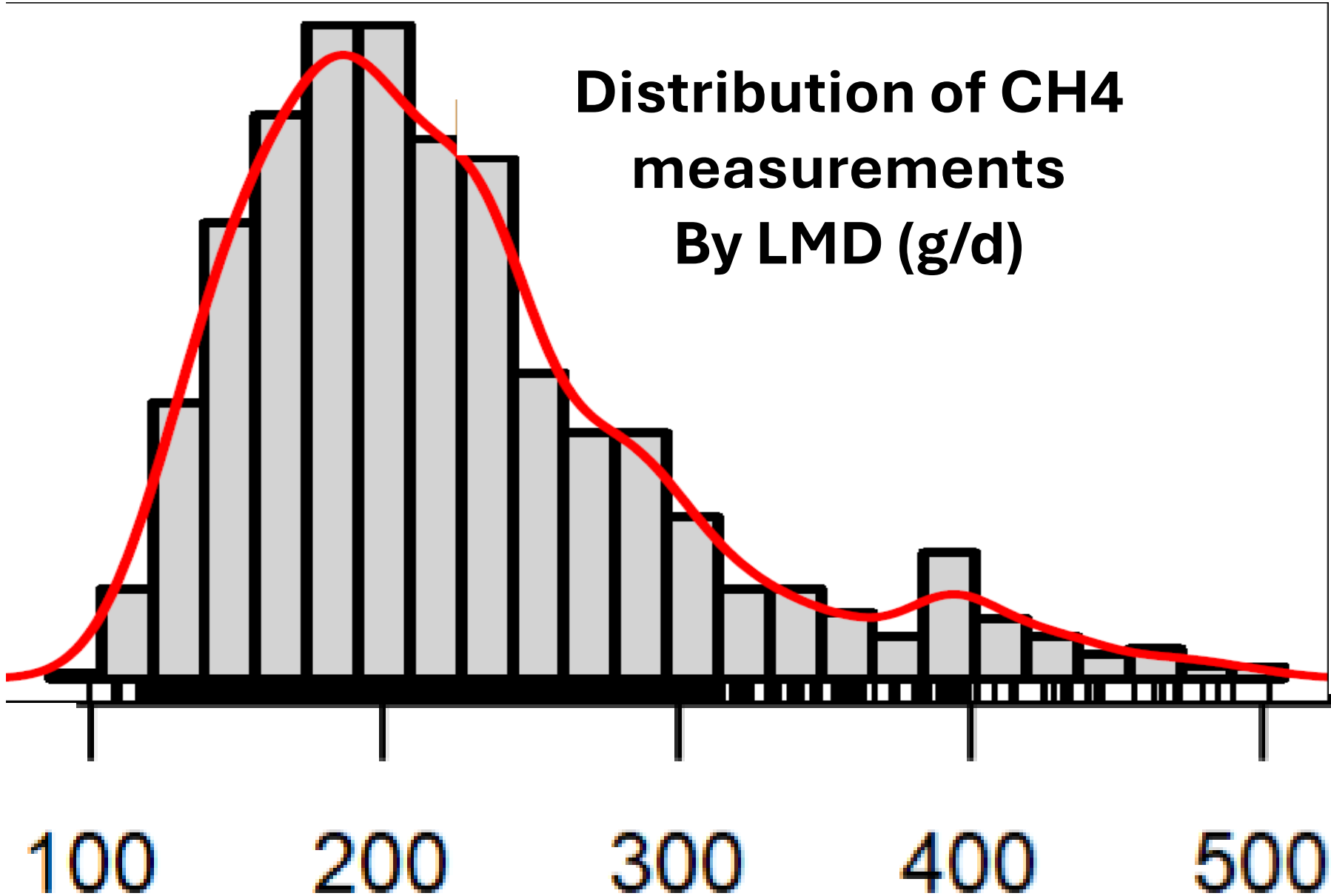
Lanzoni et. al. (2022)

$$\text{CH}_4 \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{min}} \right) = \int LMD(ppmm/m) \times R \times \alpha \times \beta \times 10^{-6}$$

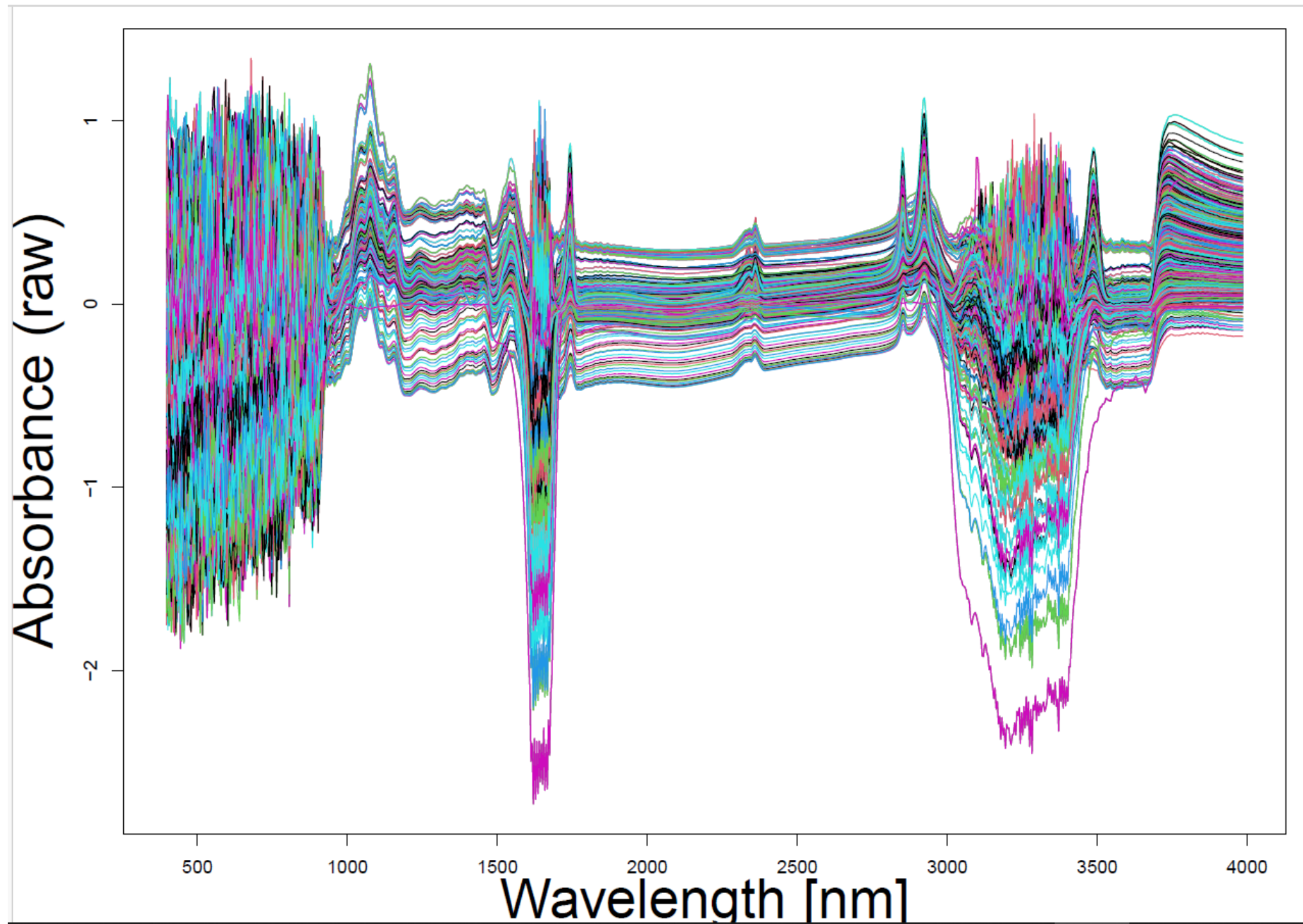
$$\text{CH}_4 \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{CH}_4 \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{min}} \right) \times 1440$$



# Distribution of CH<sub>4</sub> measurements By LMD (g/d)

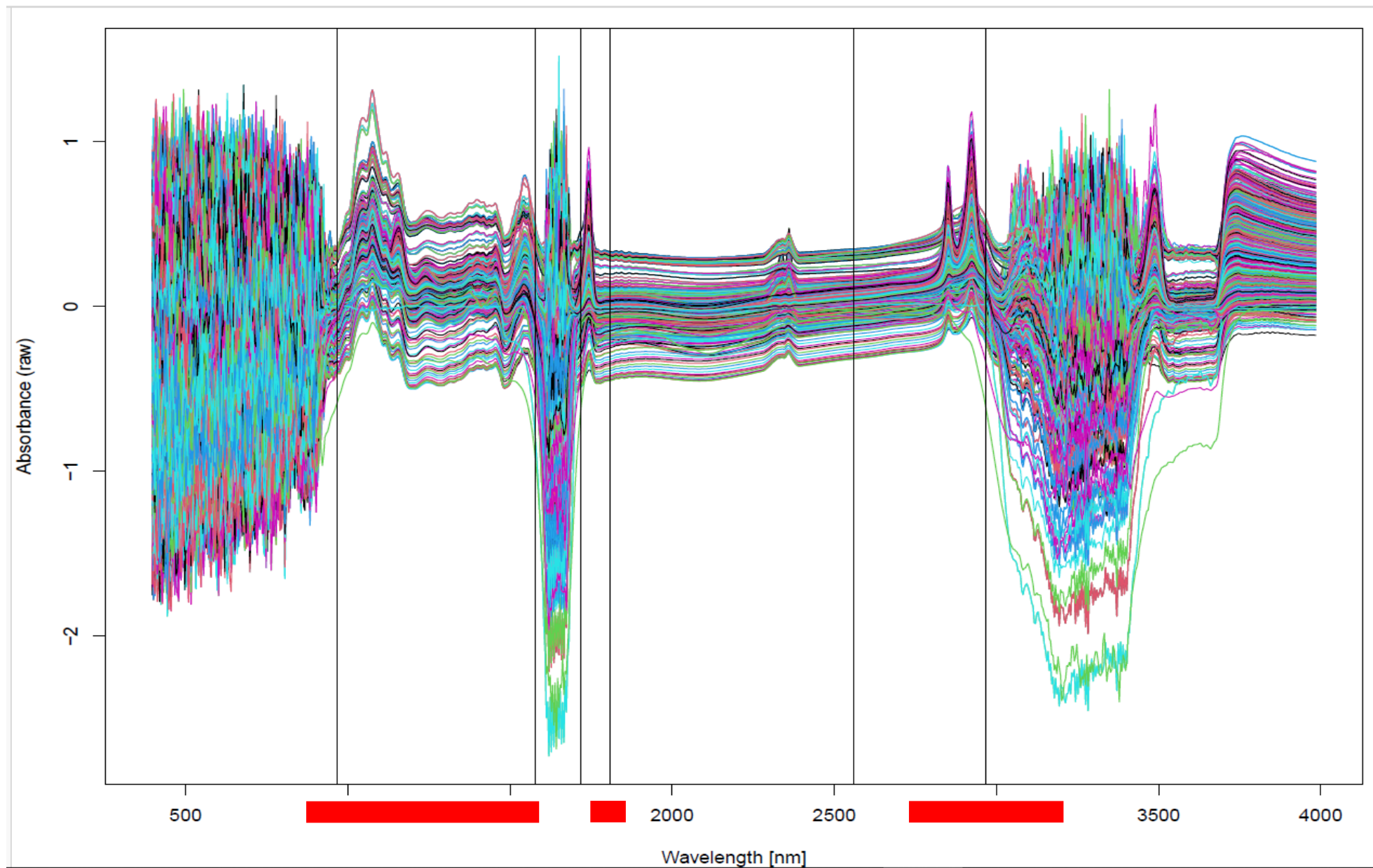


# MIR data









Plsr from pls package

LMD\_CH4 ~ MIR

5 fold cross validation

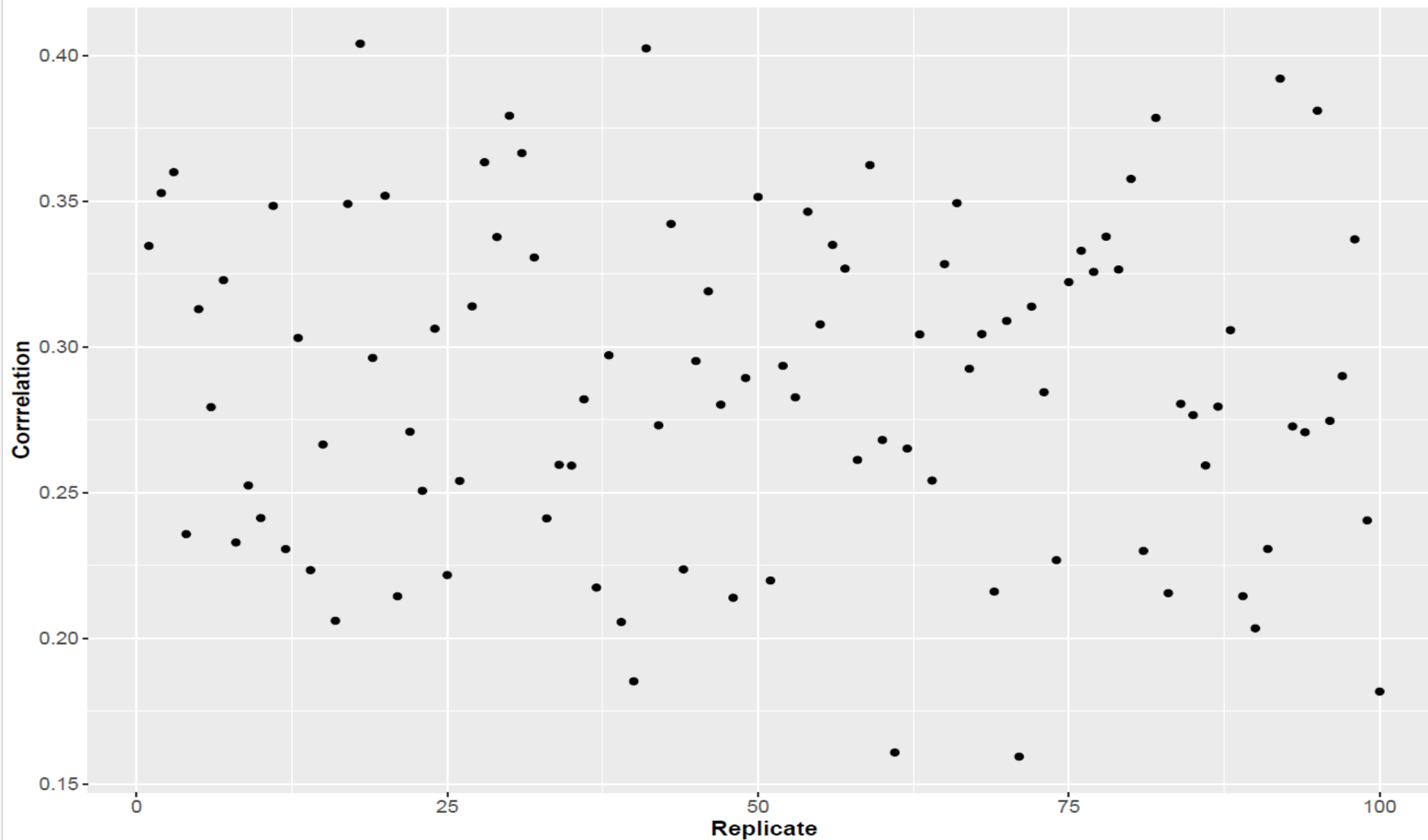
100 replicates

Correlation range from 0.16 to 0.41

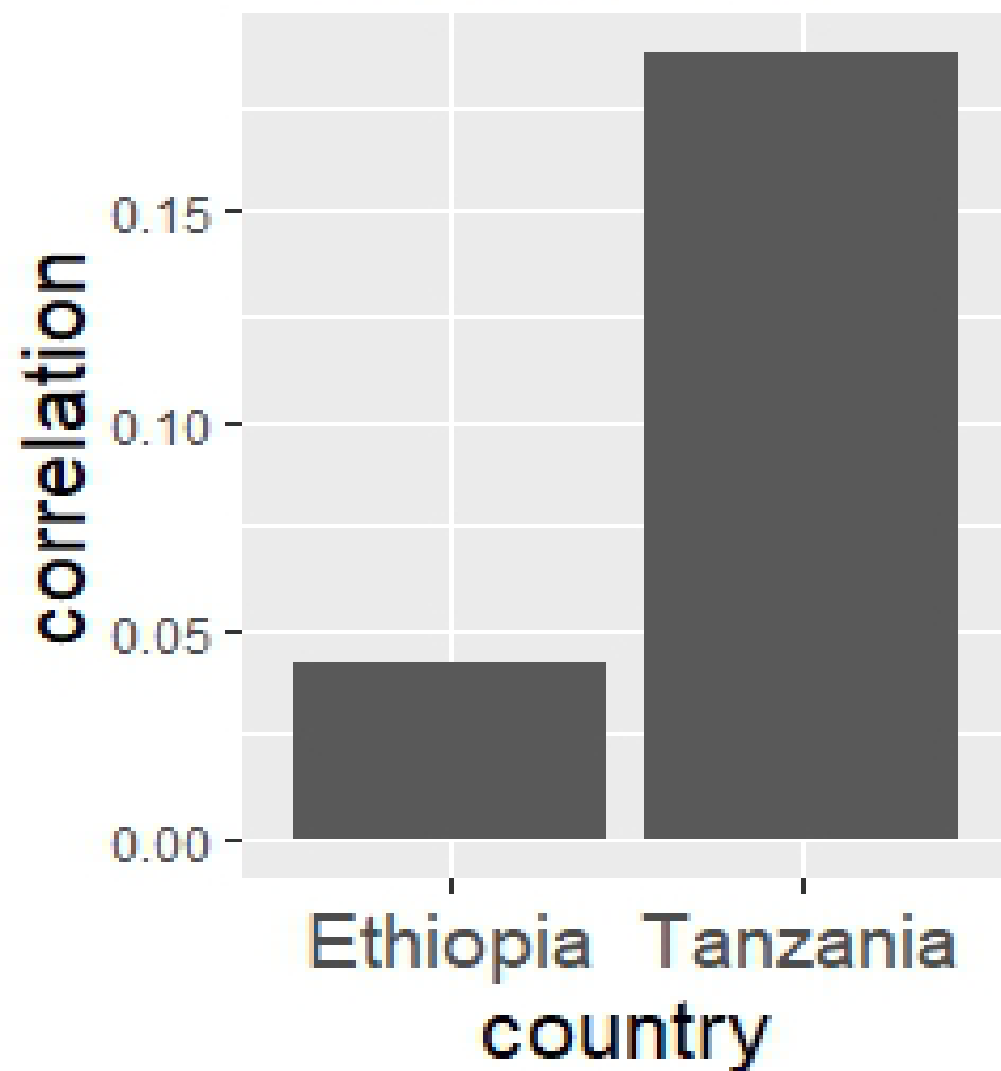
Average 0.29

$$\text{Accuracy} = 0.29 / \sqrt{0.2} = 0.65$$

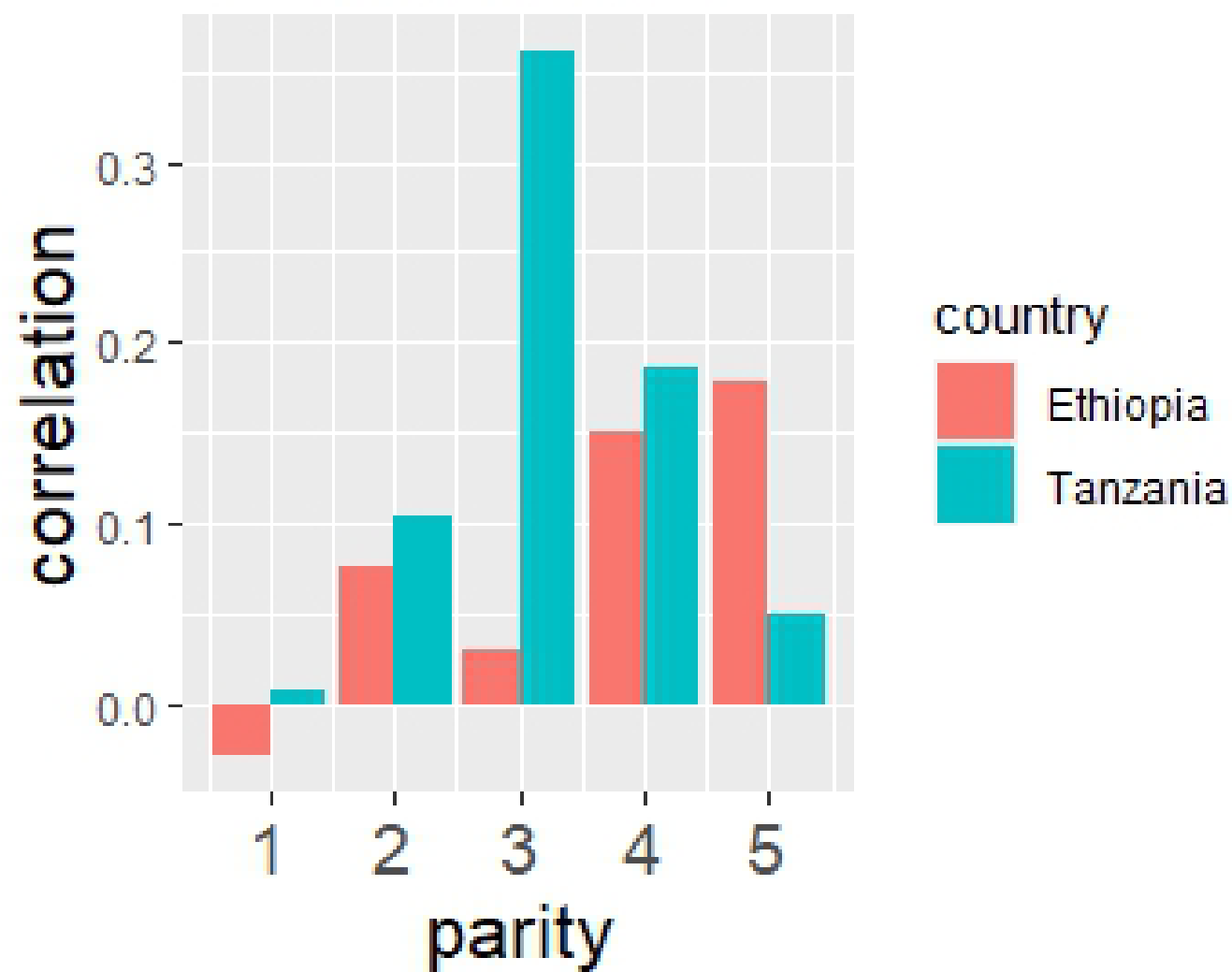
**Correlation between predicted and measured CH<sub>4</sub> values**



Correlation between  
milk yield and CH4

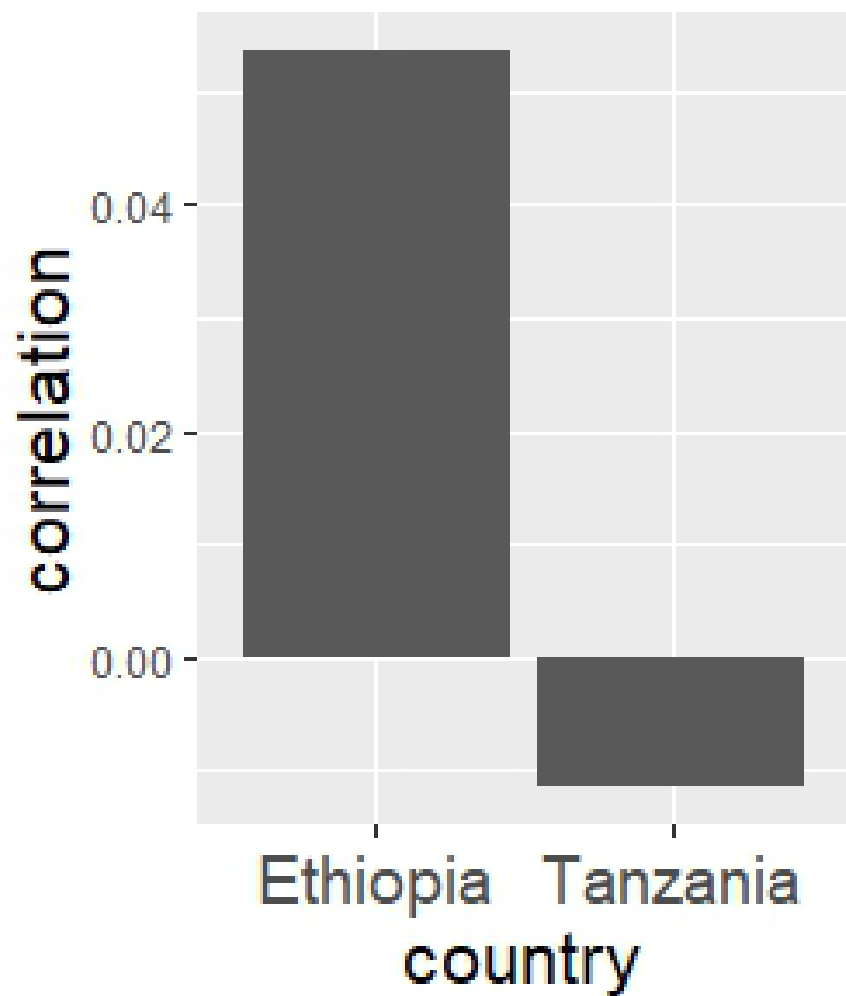


Correlation between  
milk yield and CH4

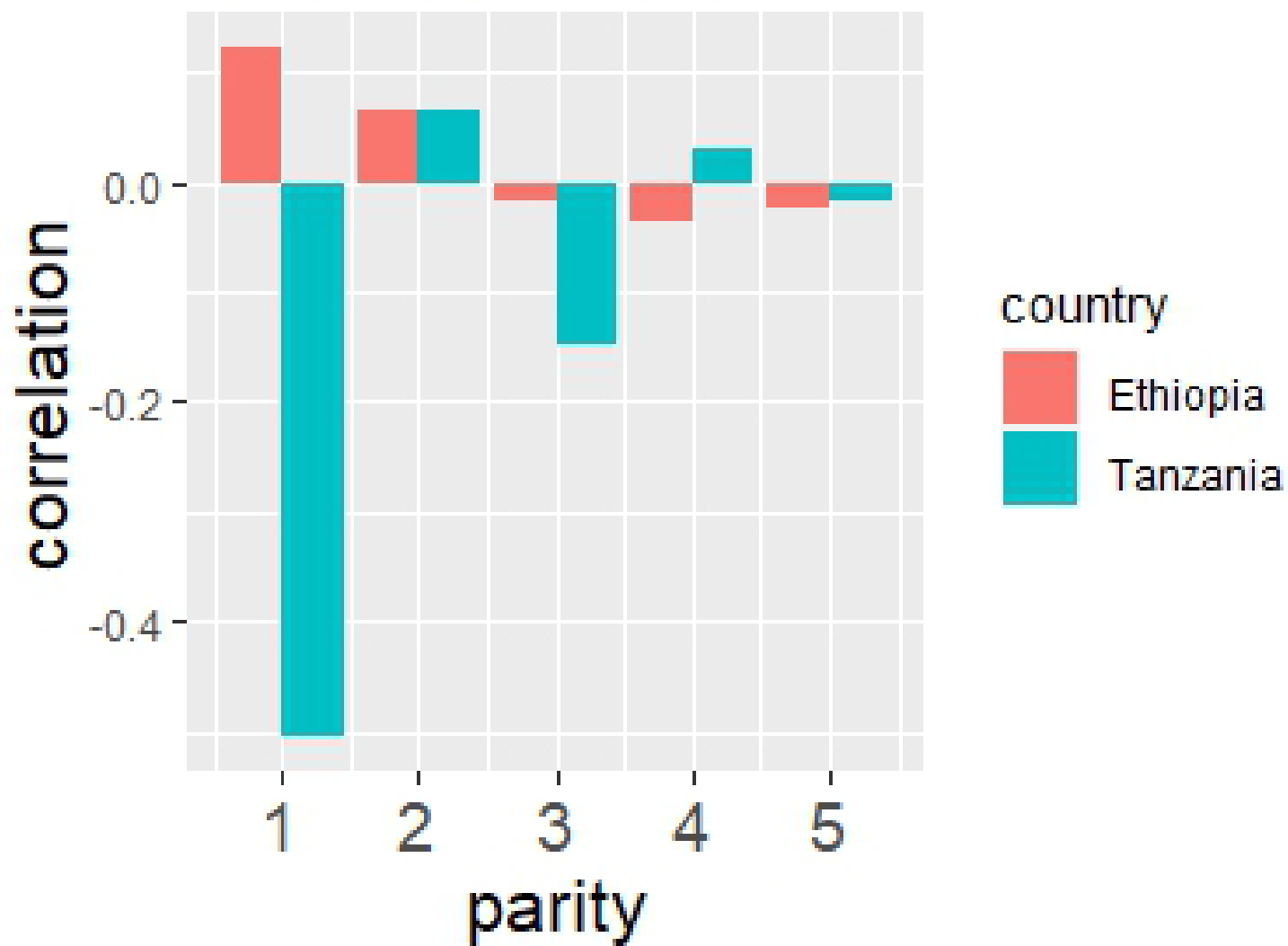




Correlation between  
body weight and CH4



Correlation between  
body weight and CH4



LMD\_CH4 ~ MIR  
+ Fat+ Lactose+  
Prot.

LMD\_CH4 ~ MIR  
+ Fat+ Lactose+  
Prot. + BW + MY +  
Feed components + ...

No improvements

# Herd-wise prediction

# Herd-wise prediction

5-fold cross validation

20 herds as training

5 herds as validation

100 replicates

Accuracy 0.03

# Herd-wise prediction

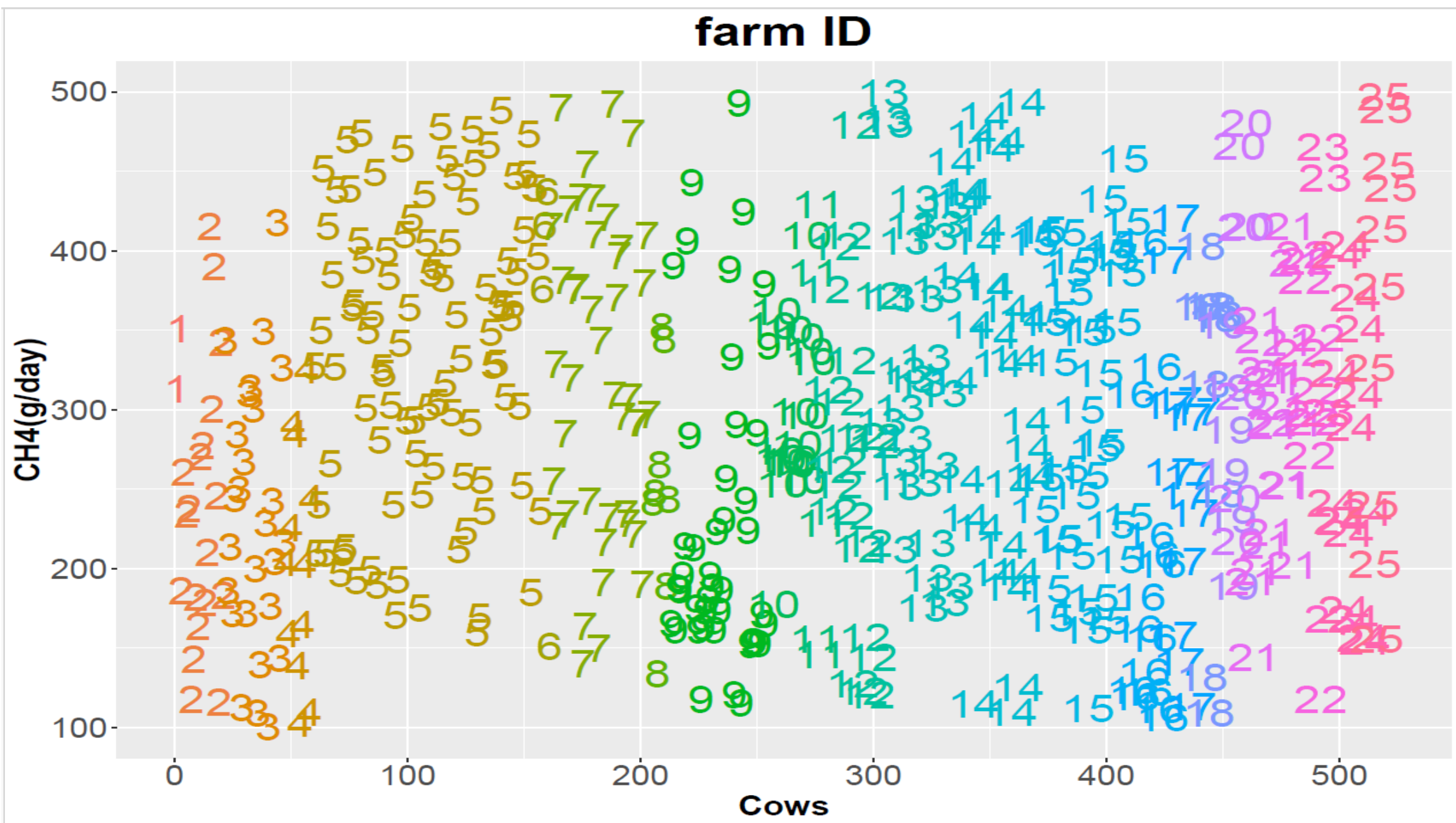
age, parity, lactation stage, breed and management

# Herd-wise prediction

age, parity, lactation stage, **breed and management**

Farm sizes 2 - 99





# KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ✓ Reducing the heterogeneity of population is a key
- ✓ Prediction of CH<sub>4</sub> measured by LMD is promising



BILL & MELINDA  
GATES *foundation*



ILRI  
INTERNATIONAL  
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

