

Predicting dry matter intake in sheep using greenhouse gas measurements from portable accumulation chambers

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Acknowledgements



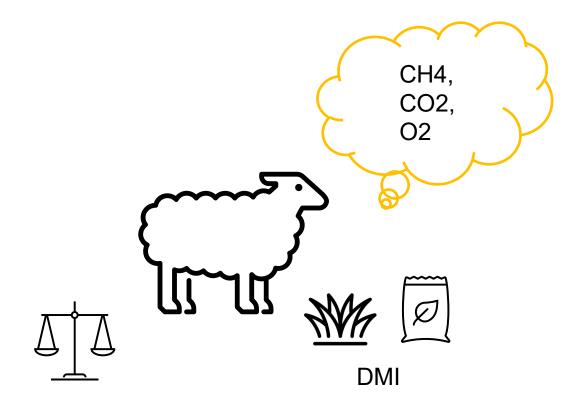








Feed and gas complex in ruminants





When can we record GHG and feed intake?





April - May



Winter feeding

Spring grazing

June - September



Summer range grazing

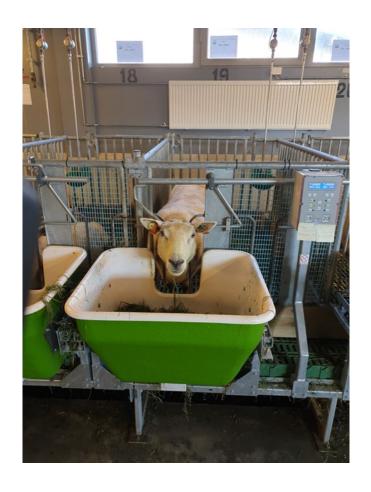
September – November



Autumn feeding



Recording dry matter intake – in door







Recording CH4, CO2 & O2 – in & outdoors

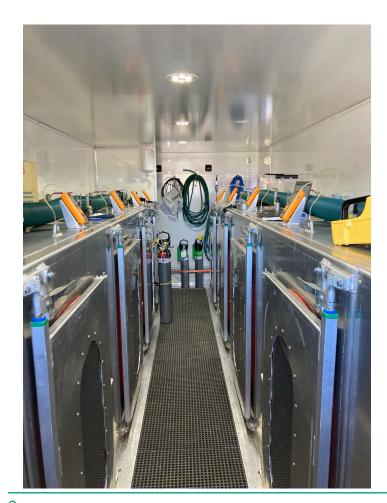








Recording CH4, CO2 & O2 with PACS









Objective

- How well can we predict DMI from CH4, CO2, O2 and LW?
- How well can a model trained on silage transfer to grazing?
- How to thoroughly validate?

Design & Data – Trial 1 2020







Small Ruminant Research

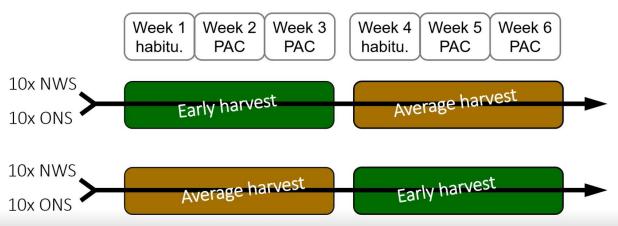


Effects of sheep breed and grass silage quality on voluntary feed intake and enteric methane emissions in adult dry ewes

B.A. Åby $^{\alpha} \stackrel{ extsf{Q}}{\sim} extsf{M}$, I. Dønnem $^{\alpha}$, J. Jakobsen b , G. Steinheim $^{\alpha}$

1200 data points 40 ewes CH4, CO2, O2 & LW





Design & Data – Trial 2 2021



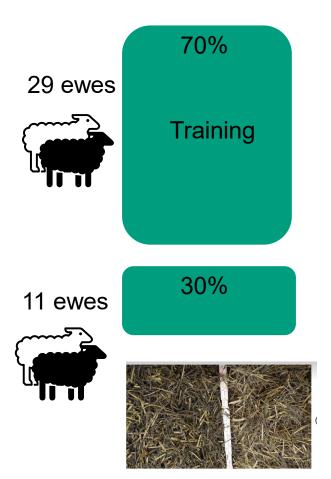


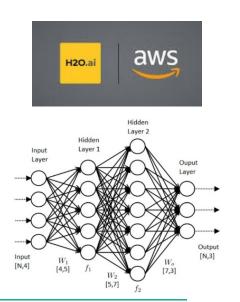




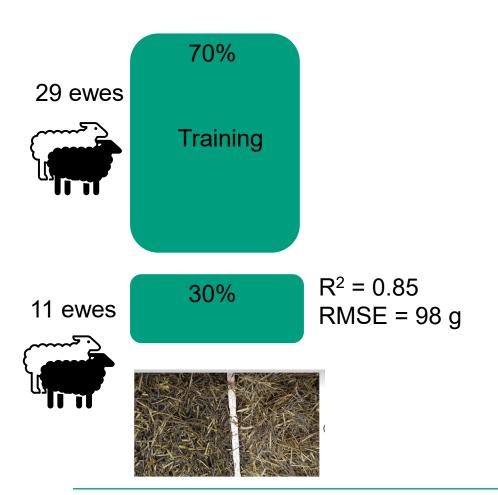
600 data points 6 weeks CH4, CO2, O2 & LW 29 ewes from trial 1

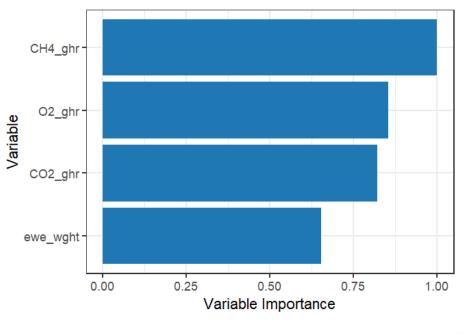




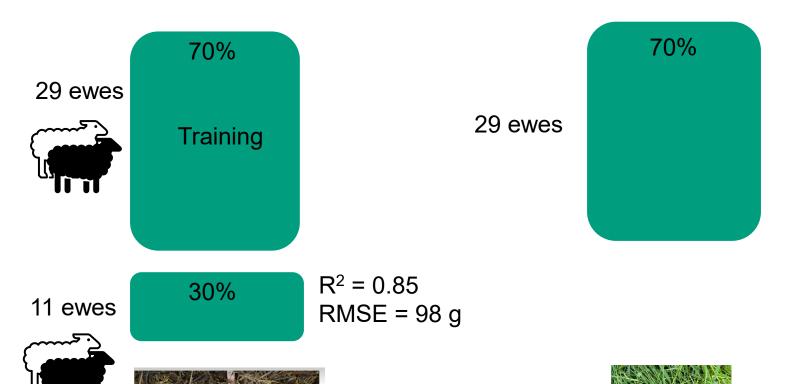


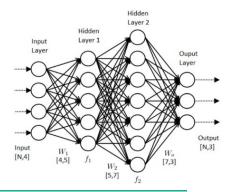




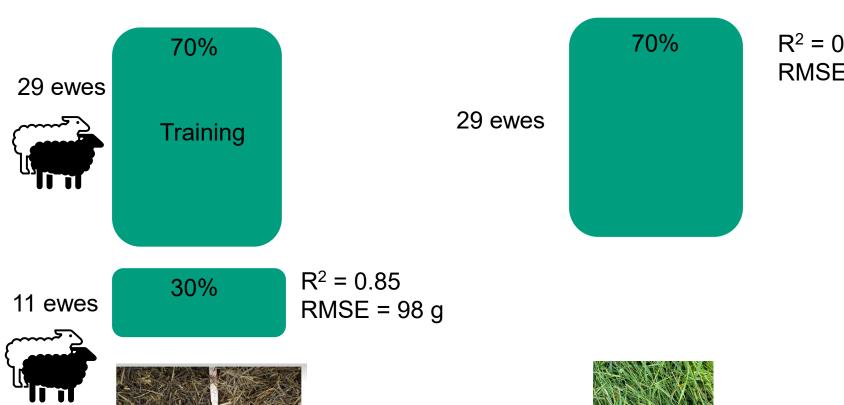




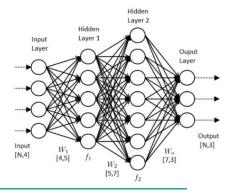




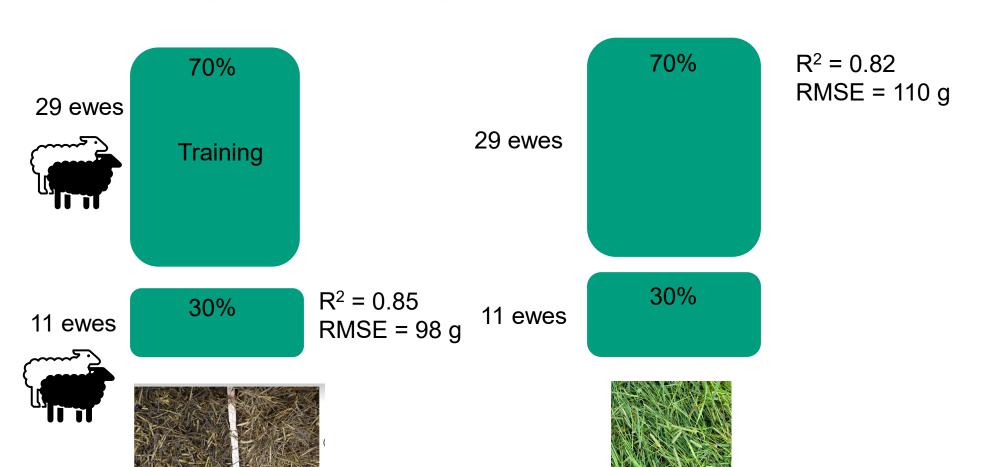


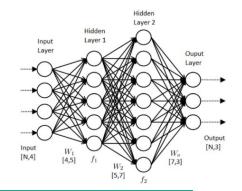


 $R^2 = 0.82$ RMSE = 110 g

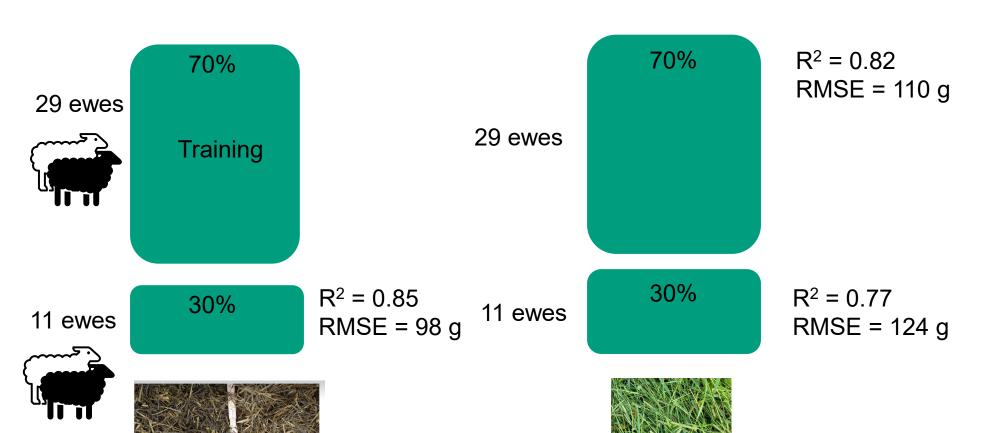


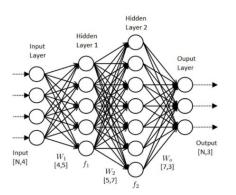














Conclusions

- PAC GHGs & LW are strong predictors of DMI
- ANN on modest data can generalise well across silage and fresh grass
- Predictions in unseen ewes on different feed showed a drop
- Careful validation strategies are needed!





Thank you for listening!



