

Genetic selection for lower predicted methane emissions in dairy cattle

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Introduction

- Mitigation of enteric methane (CH₄) emission in ruminants is an important area of research
 - Nutrition
 - Microbes
 - Genetic variation 
- Breeding
 - Direct
 - Indirect
 - Feed efficiency
 - Predicted methane emission



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Aim of study

To establish whether first lactation cows differed *phenotypically, genetically and genotypically* for their individual predicted enteric CH₄ emission

Potential of genetic selection to reduce CH₄ emissions



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Collected data

- Experimental farm: 613 cows
 - Feed intake (daily)
 - Ration composition (twice weekly)
 - Body weight (weekly)
 - Milk production & milk contents (weekly)

- Blood samples: 588 cows
 - Illumina 50k Chip
 - 43,011 SNP

Available data

- After all editing steps:
 - 548 animals
 - 17,759 cow-week records
 - 225 days (100 – 305 days)

- Analysed traits:
 - Dry matter intake (DMI, in kg/d)
 - Residual feed intake (RFI, in MJ/d)
 - Fat and protein corrected milk (FPCM, in kg/d)
 - Predicted methane emission (PME, in gr/d)

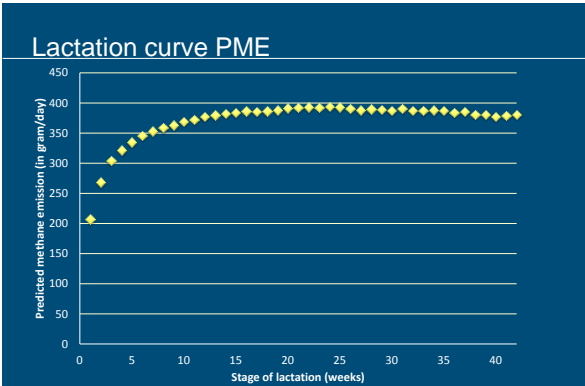
Trait definition

- Predicted methane emission (in gram/day):
(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Tier-2 methodology (IPCC, 2000))
 - = feed intake (in kg DM/d)
 - x energy content of kg DM (= 18.4 (MJ/kg DM))
 - / energy generated by methane (= 0.05565 (MJ/g))
 - x percentage methane of gross energy (= 0.06)
 - x scaling factor [1 + (2.38 – level of intake (multiples of maintenance level)) x 0.04]

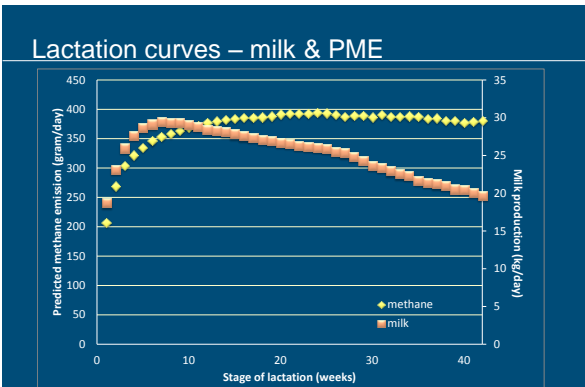
PHENOTYPIC



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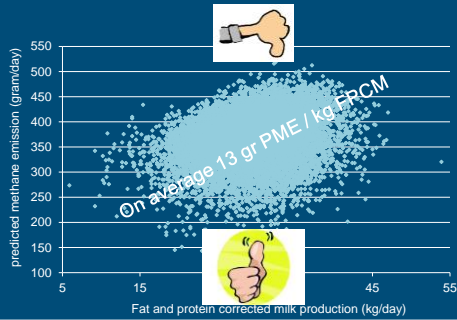


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Relation PME with FPCM



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Phenotypic correlations

	PME	FPCM	DMI
FPCM	0.26		
DMI	0.99	0.31	
RFI	0.72	-0.45	0.72

- PME = Predicted methane emission (g/d)
- FPCM = Fat and protein corrected milk production (kg/d)
- DMI = Dry matter intake (kg/d)
- RFI = Residual feed intake (MJ/d)



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GENETIC



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Heritabilities

Lactation period (weeks)	PME
0-42	0.35
1-5	0.29
6-10	0.30
11-15	0.36
16-20	0.40
21-25	0.42
26-30	0.35

Heritabilities

Lactation period (weeks)	PME	PME/FPCM
0-42	0.35	0.58
1-5	0.29	0.66
6-10	0.30	0.65
11-15	0.36	0.46
16-20	0.40	0.39
21-25	0.42	0.44
26-30	0.35	0.55

Genetic correlations

Lactation period (weeks)	PME - FPCM	PME - RFI
0-42	0.31	0.32
1-5	-0.66	0.84
6-10	-0.18	0.50
11-15	0.42	0.18
16-20	0.67	0.21
21-25	0.70	0.34
26-30	0.60	0.43

GENOMIC



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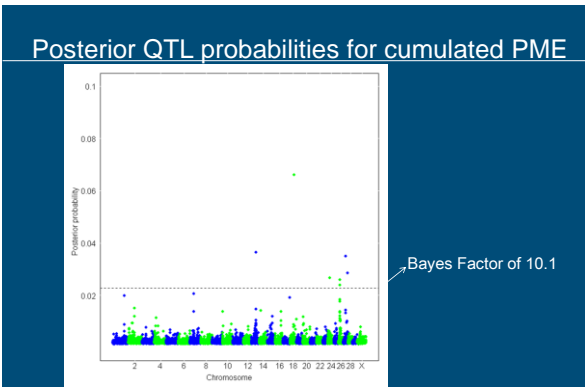
Accuracies of predicting PME

	$R_{gg'}$
Polygenic	0.21
Polygenic + SNP	0.37

g = true breeding value
g' = predicted breeding value



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Possible impact on PME

- 0.22 genetic s.d. per year, i.e.
 - Classical breeding programme (progeny testing milk)
 - Genomic selection, with low accuracy and short generation interval (Calus et al., 2011)
- Ten years: 13 to 9 gr PME /kg FPCM
i.e. **30% reduction**
- Realistic?
 - How much effort will be put on this trait
 - Association with real methane emission



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Take home message

Breeding for reduced predicted methane emission is possible and opens up opportunities to breed more environment-friendly cows!





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Thank you for listening



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