



International Workshop

"Livestock, Climate Change and the Environment"



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# Prediction of methane production in dairy cows based on fecal near infrared reflectance spectroscopy

**TRAN HIEP**

**Hanoi University of Agriculture**

**Scientific advisor :**

Emmanuel BOURDON

Philippe LECOMTE

Paulo SALGADO

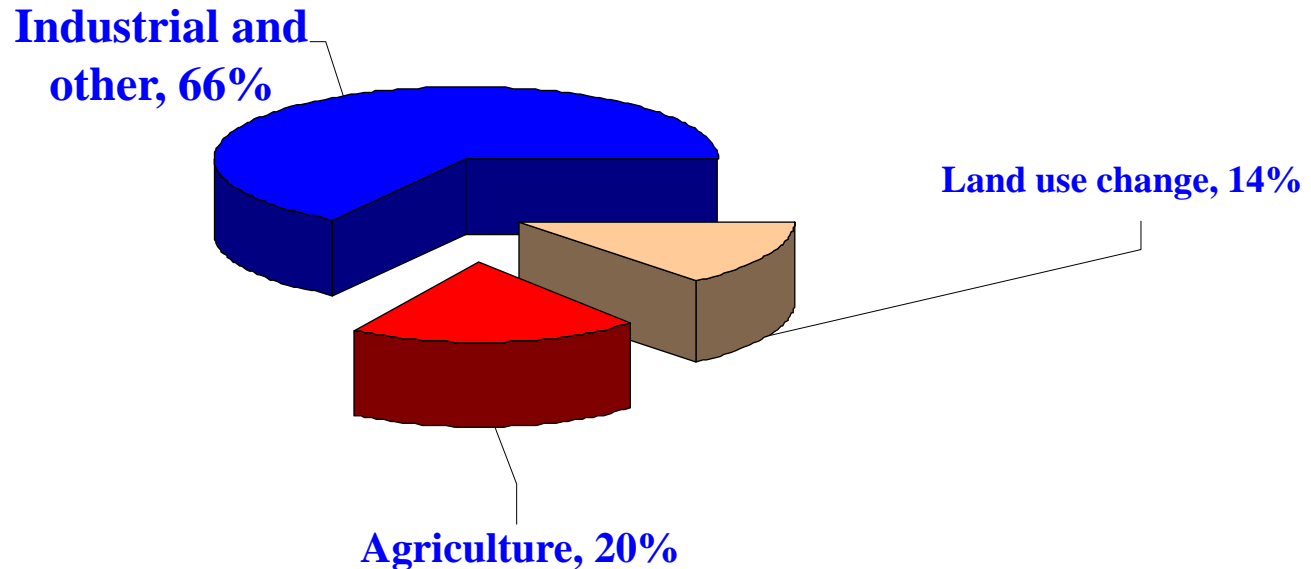
Nguyen Xuan TRACH



# **INTRODUCTION**

# Agriculture and global climate change

☞ world climate change:



☞ agriculture: CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub> emission

- ✓ CH<sub>4</sub> has the highest effect
- ✓ Effect of CH<sub>4</sub> is 300 times that of CO<sub>2</sub>
- ✓ And is 20 times that of N<sub>2</sub>O

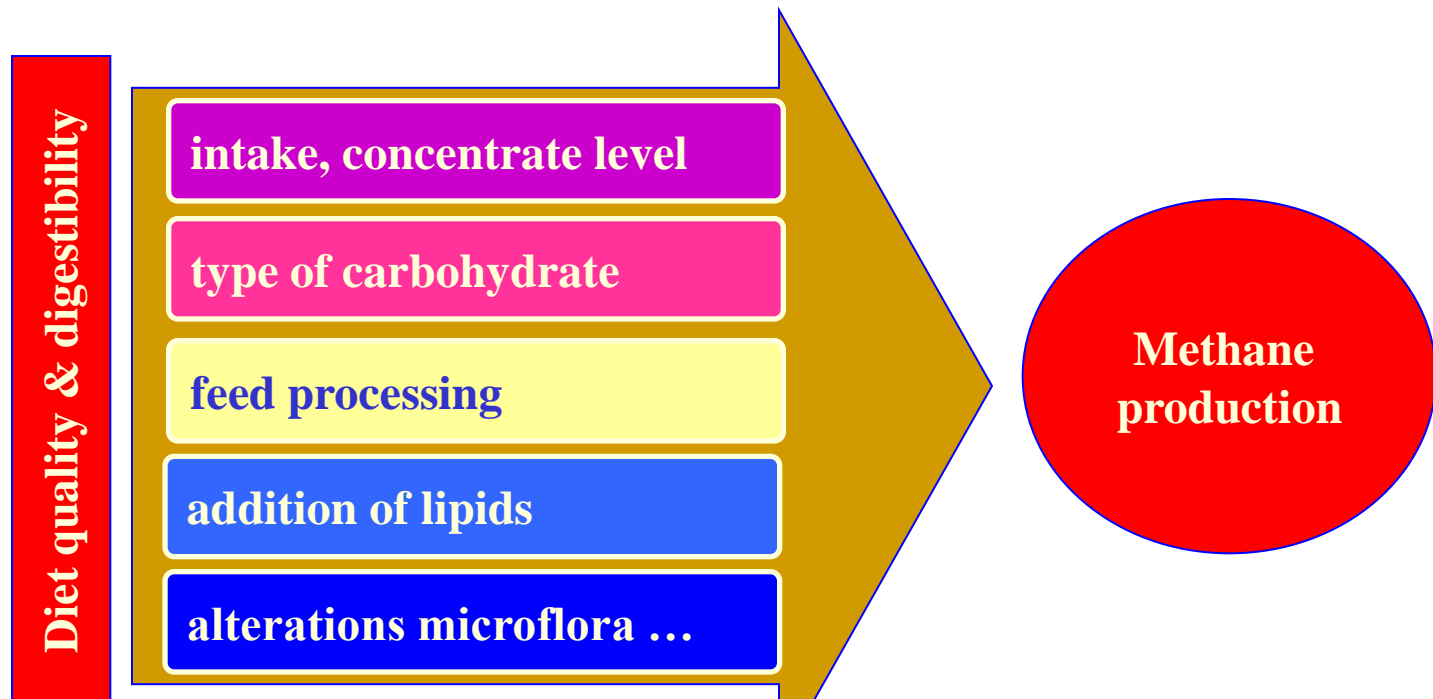
# Livestock and global climate change

## 👉 animal livestock:

- ✓ from livestock, manure management: 16% CH<sub>4</sub> in agriculture
- ✓ from ruminants: > 80% (100 million tonnes/yr)

⇒ It is important to estimate CH<sub>4</sub> emission from ruminant

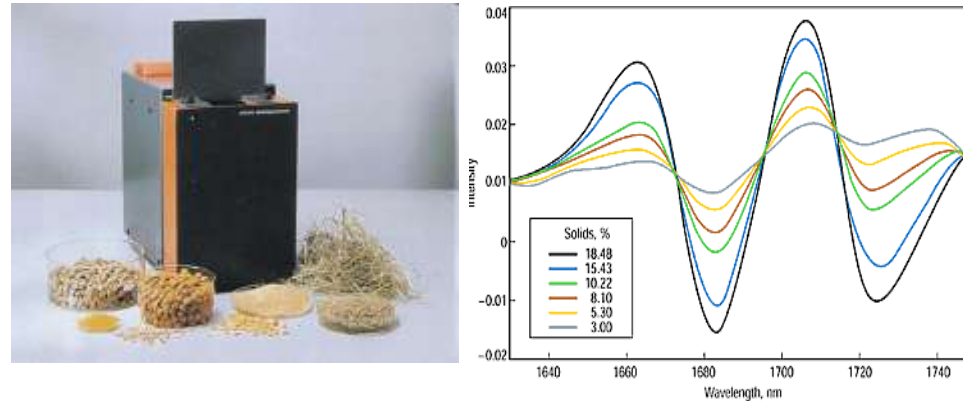
## 👉 diet factors affecting CH<sub>4</sub> emission from ruminant:



⇒ Approche evaluating diet can be used to estimate methane production

# Novel approach

## Near Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy (NIRS)



### ☞ **NIRS prediction of feed and diet quality:**

- ✓ feed chemical composition
- ✓ feed digestibility and available energy contents

### ☞ **fecal NIRS prediction of diet quality and digestibility:**

- ✓ feed intake, diet quality (CP, NE, NDF, ADF...)
- ✓ digestibility (CP, NE, NDF, ADF...)

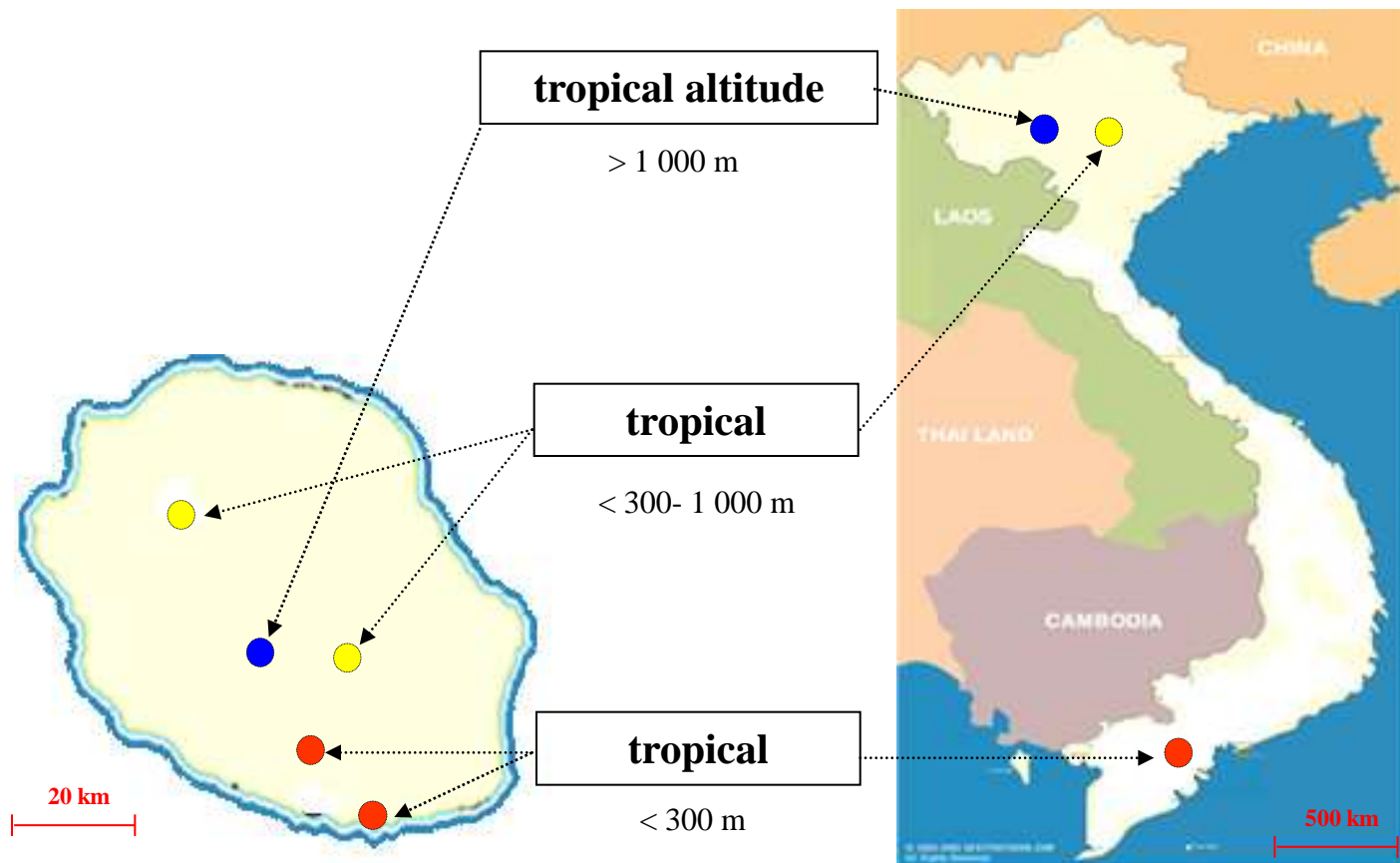
⇒ **It is possible that we could estimate CH<sub>4</sub> emission based on fecal NIRS**

# Objective

- ✓ to predict methane production in dairy cows using fecal NIRS
- ✓ to compare different multi-regression methods (Global and Local calibration)

# **METHODOLOGIES**

# ☆ experimental design:



# ☆ data collection:

Data (intake + feces) : 1322 dairy cows

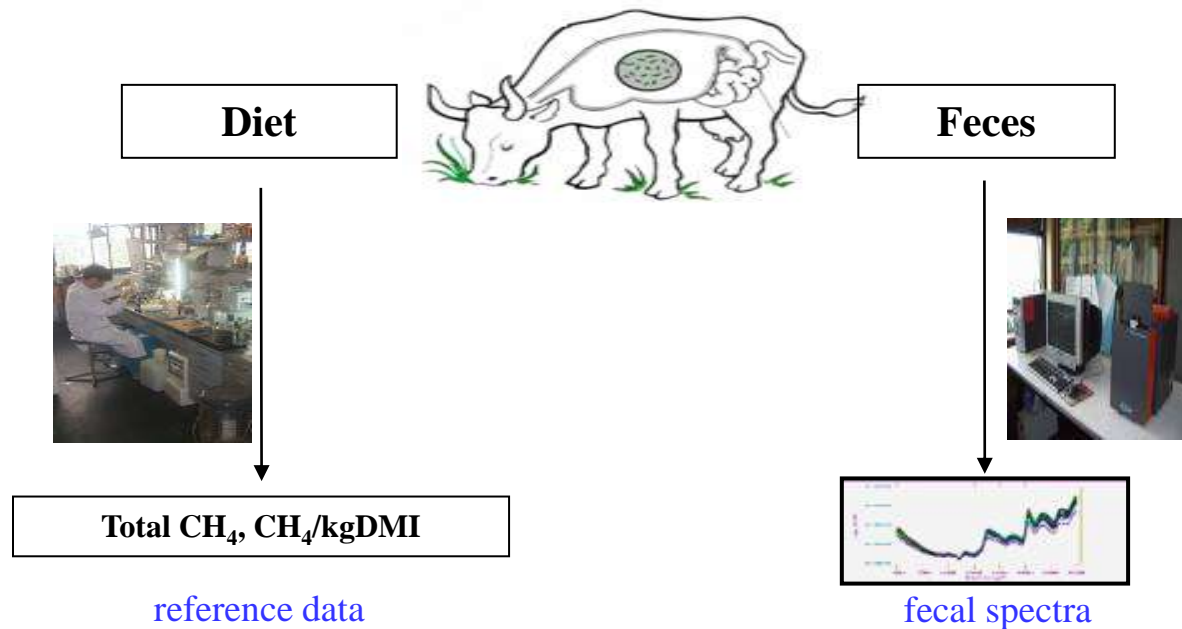


# ☆ reference method: Moe et Tyrell (1980)

$$\text{CH}_4 \text{ l/d} = 86.1 + 67.0 * \text{Cell} + 43.9 * \text{Hemi} + 12.9 * \text{Starch \& Sugar}$$

(brut matter ingested kg/d)

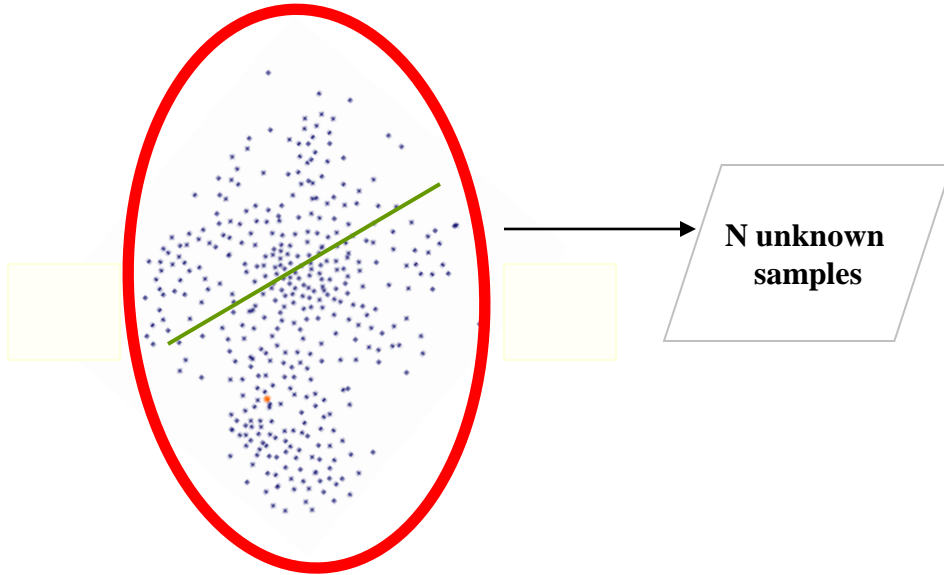
# ☆ prediction method:



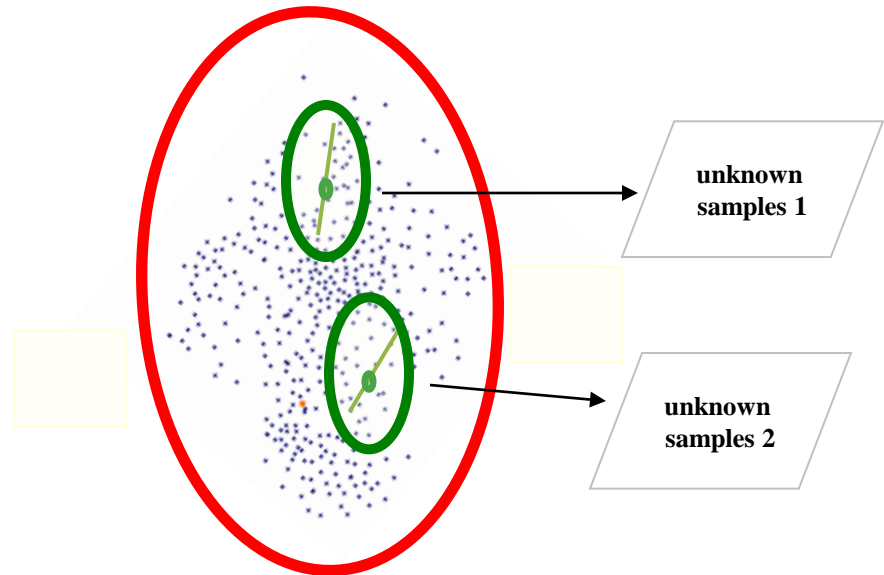
$$\text{Methane emission} = \beta_0 + \beta_{1x} + \varepsilon$$

# ☆ prediction techniques:

## GLOBAL



## LOCAL



# RESULTS & DISCUSSION

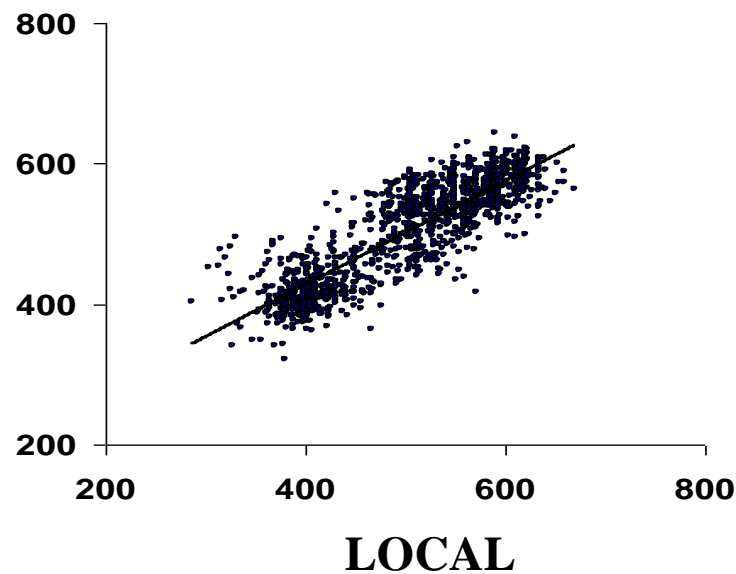
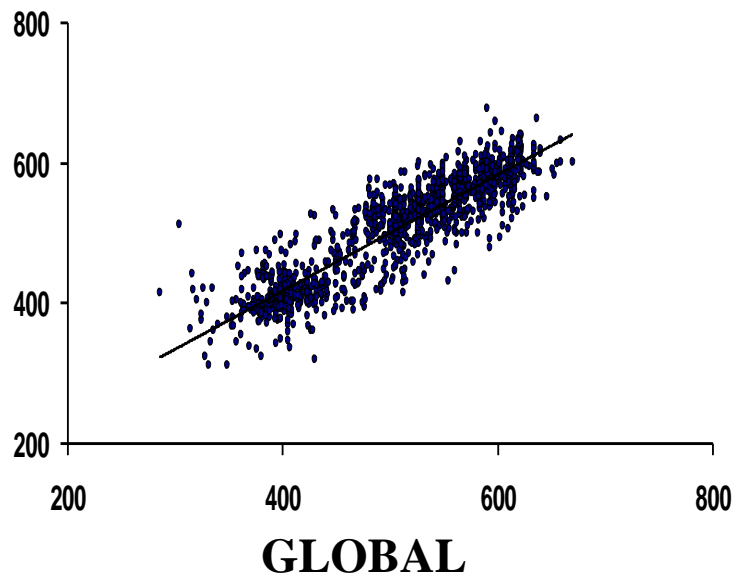
- ☞ **Calibration statistics (whole data)**
- ☞ **Validation statistics (validation data)**
- ☞ **Prediction statistics (averaged data)**

# Calibration statistics of Global and Local equations

(whole individual data: N = 1322)

variables	GLOBAL		LOCAL		improvement, %	
	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>
Total CH <sub>4</sub> , l/d	38	77	35	81	8	4
Efficiency CH <sub>4</sub> , l/kg DMI	1.5	84	1,4	86	7	2

*SE<sub>c</sub> = standard error of calibration ; R<sup>2</sup> = coefficient of determination*

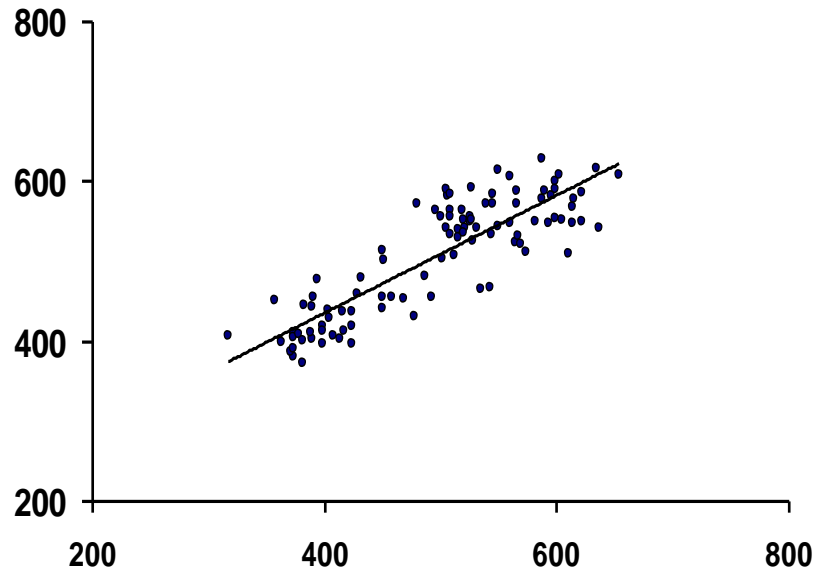


# Validation statistics of Global and Local equations

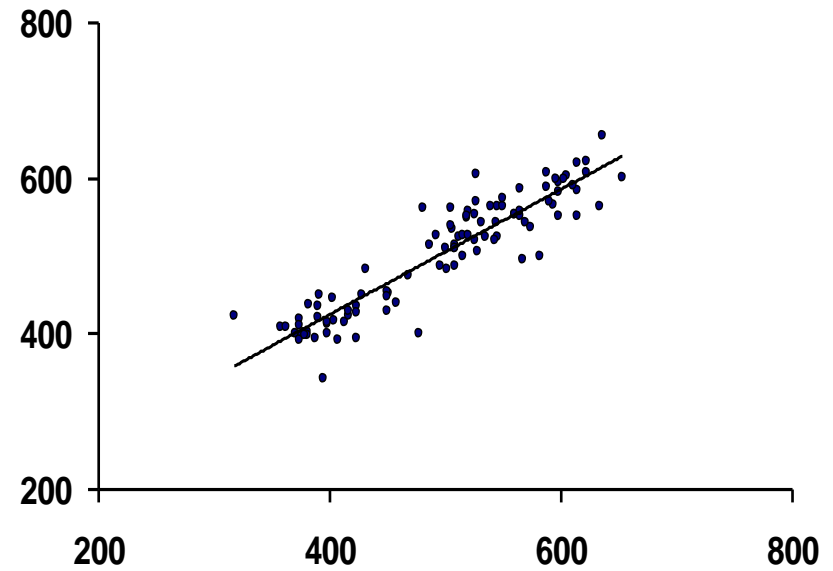
(individual independent data: N = 100)

variables	GLOBAL		LOCAL		improvement, %	
	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>
Total CH <sub>4</sub> , l/d	44	74	33	84	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>
Efficiency CH <sub>4</sub> , l/kg DMI	1.7	77	1,5	80	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>

*SE<sub>c</sub> = standard error of calibration ; R<sup>2</sup> = coefficient of determination*



**GLOBAL**



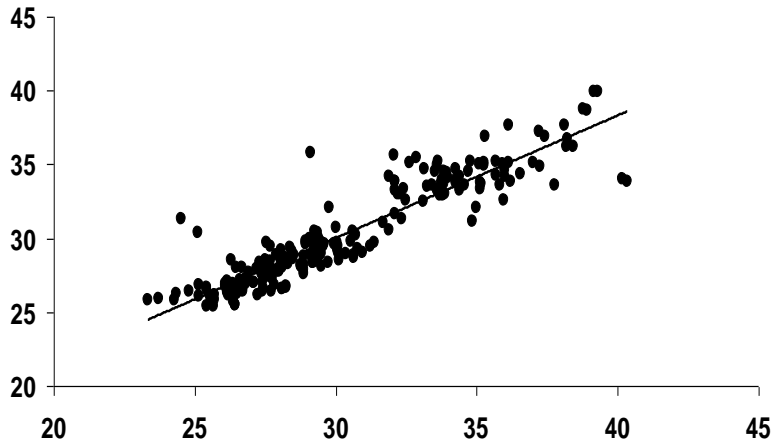
**LOCAL**

# Prediction statistics of Global and Local equations

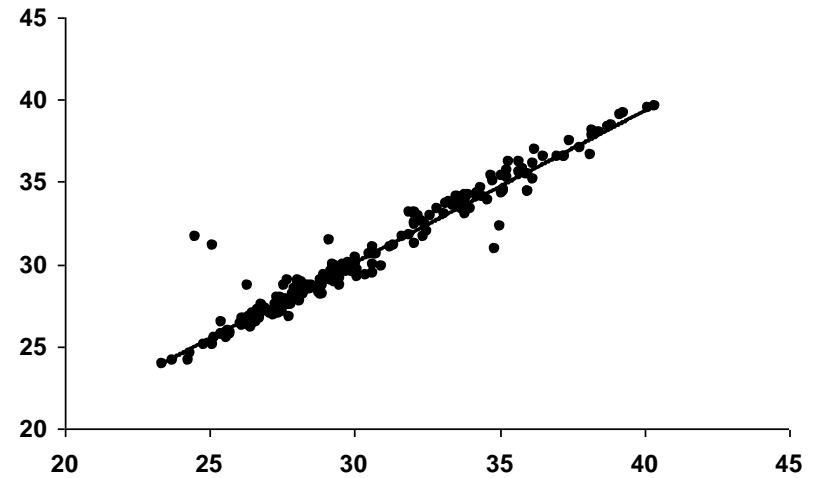
(averaged data: N = 220)

variables	GLOBAL		LOCAL		improvement, %	
	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	SE <sub>c</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>
Total CH <sub>4</sub> , l/d	39	80	21	94	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>
Efficiency CH <sub>4</sub> , l/kg DMI	1,5	85	0,9	95	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>

*SE<sub>c</sub> = standard error of calibration ; R<sup>2</sup> = coefficient of determination*

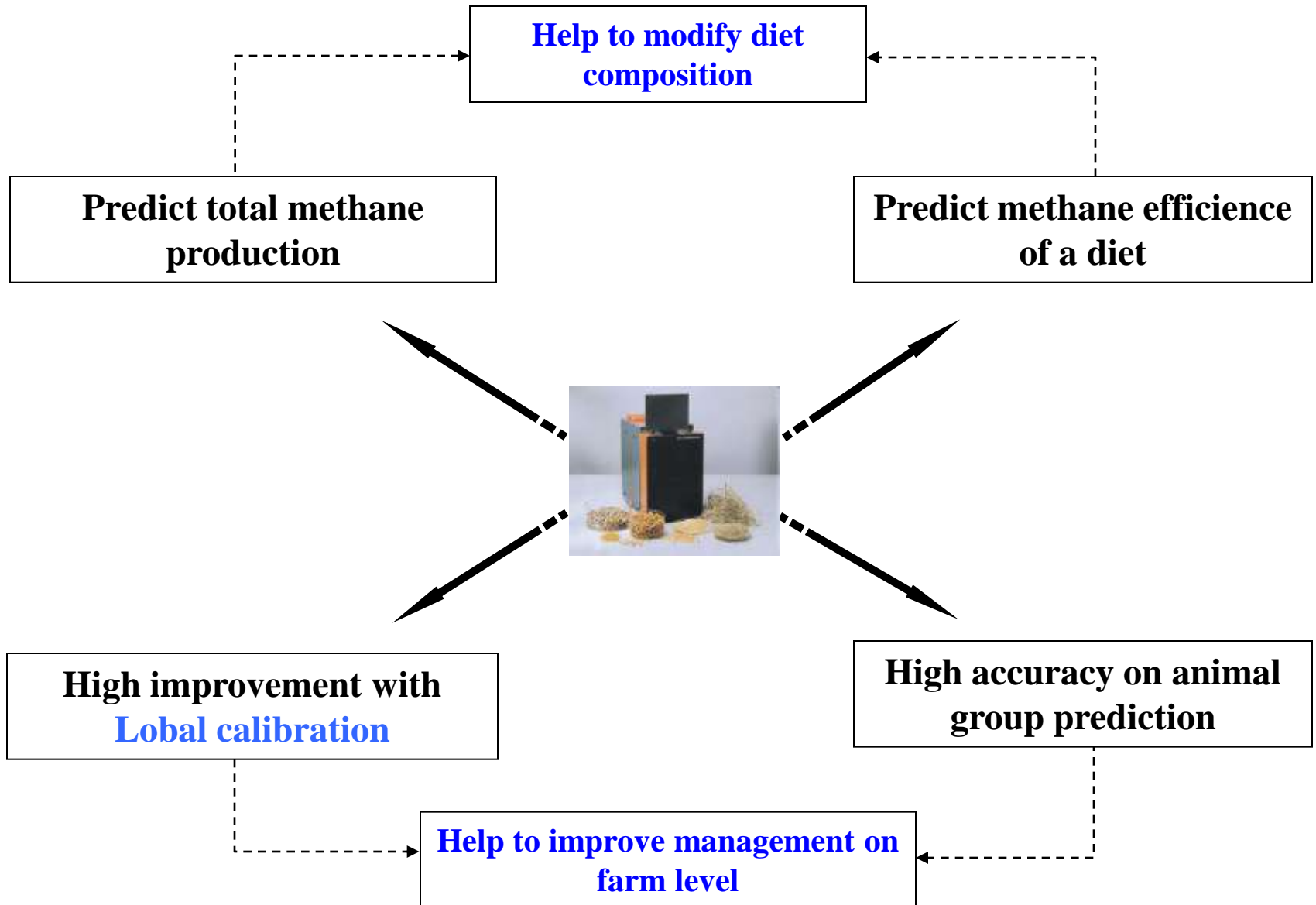


**GLOBAL**



**LOCAL**

# Conclusions



# Perspectives

- ① Make real reference data from *in-vitro* and *in-vivo experiments* ⇒ Develop fecal NIRS prediction model for methane emission
- ② Evaluate zootechnique and environmental efficiency of cattle production in Vietnam
- ③ Study on techniques to reduce methane emission
- ④ Paralell with reduction in Nitrogen excretion
  - ⇒ Appropriate diets maintaining animal performance but reducing both CH<sub>4</sub> emission and N excretion





## PROFIL FECAL DE RATION



### Commémoratifs échantillon:

Code demandeur:

Nature:

Date prélèvement:

NIRS Number: test fec pr

Demandeur:

Sample Date: 08/08/2008 19:38:55

Objet:

Product Code: (26) Prédiction FECES VL

### Paramètres

		<u>Unités</u>	<u>Resultats</u>	<i>GH</i>
MS totale ingérée	DMi	KG/jpur	19.6	1.1
Qté de mati"re sèche de complément	DMIcon	Kg/j	14.0	1.2
Poucentage de complément	pDMcon	% MS	68.3	1.2
Qté d'UFL totale	UFLtot-j	UFL/j	16.6	1.1
Qté de PDI totale	PDItot-j	PDI/j	1 855.7	1.3
Digestibilité de la matière organique rati	OMDp	%MO	64.2	1.9
UFL par kg de MS Ration	UFL-kg_ration	UFL/Kg MS	0.8	1.9
UFL par kg de MS Fourrage	UFLkg_four	UFL/kg MS	0.7	1.7
UFL par Kg de complément	UFL_kgCC	UFL/kg	0.9	1.5
Proteines en pourcent de la MS ration	CPpDM	%MS	15.8	1.4
Fibres NDF en % de la MS ration	NDFpDM	%MS	40.4	1.4
NDF fourrage en pourcent	pNDFfour	% MS	52.3	1.6
Digestibilité du NDF	dNDF	% NDF	47.4	1.7
ADF en pourcent matière sèche	ADFpDM	% MS	24.0	1.8
Quantité de Méthane émise quotidienn	CH4total	lit./jour	552.2	1.1

**THANK YOU**

**FOR**

**YOUR ATTENTION**

