

NZ approach to dairy genetics and methane

Lorna McNaughton, Olivia
Spaans

Funded by:



NEW ZEALAND
AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GAS
Research Centre



NEW ZEALAND
AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GAS
Research Centre

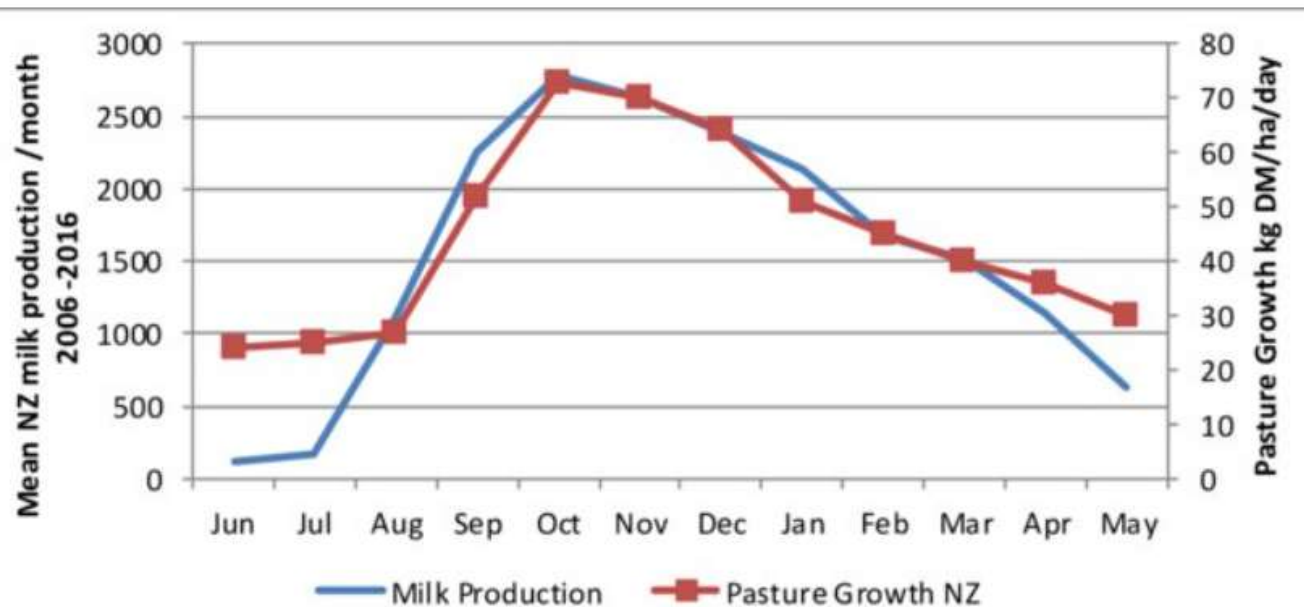
 LIC®

 CRV

NZ Dairy Industry

4.7 million cows
Pasture-based (about 83% of the diet)
Seasonal calving – late winter/early spring

Export focussed industry – 90% exported
Breeding for milk components – it costs to remove water

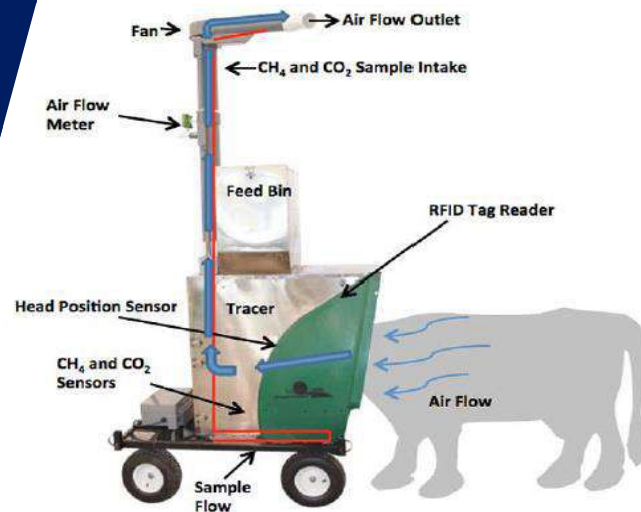
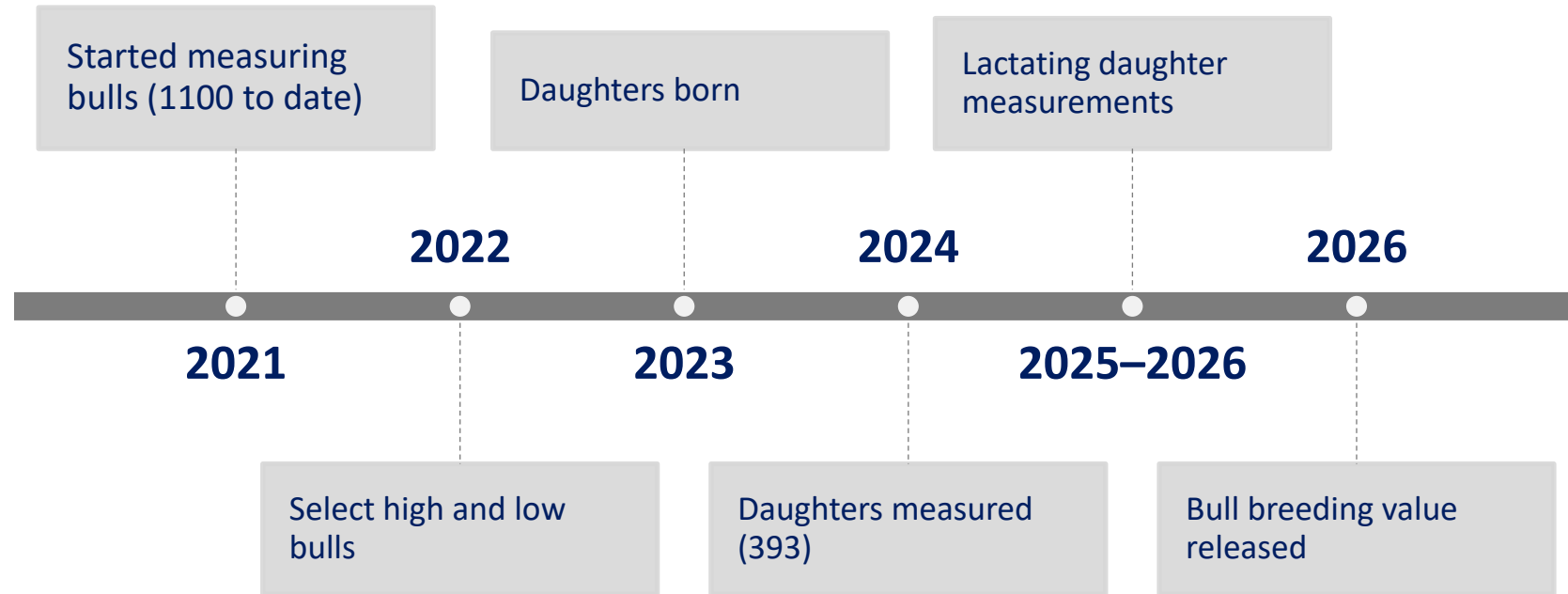


Phenotyping in grazing systems – unique challenges



How to measure feed intake alongside methane?

What have we been up to?





Seasonal sire lifecycle

Winter/Spring
Summer
Summer/Autumn
Winter/Spring
Spring
Spring +1 yr

Bulls born
Bulls arrive at LIC/CRV
Methane testing –LIC
Methane testing – CRV
Progeny test herds
Genomic teams

Phenotyping elite bulls



Methane Trial Design



Greenfeed
Feed intake

Bulls 6-15 months of age
3 x weekly liveweight measurements

Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and their crosses
Lucerne hay cubes

Rumen sampling
(microbiome)



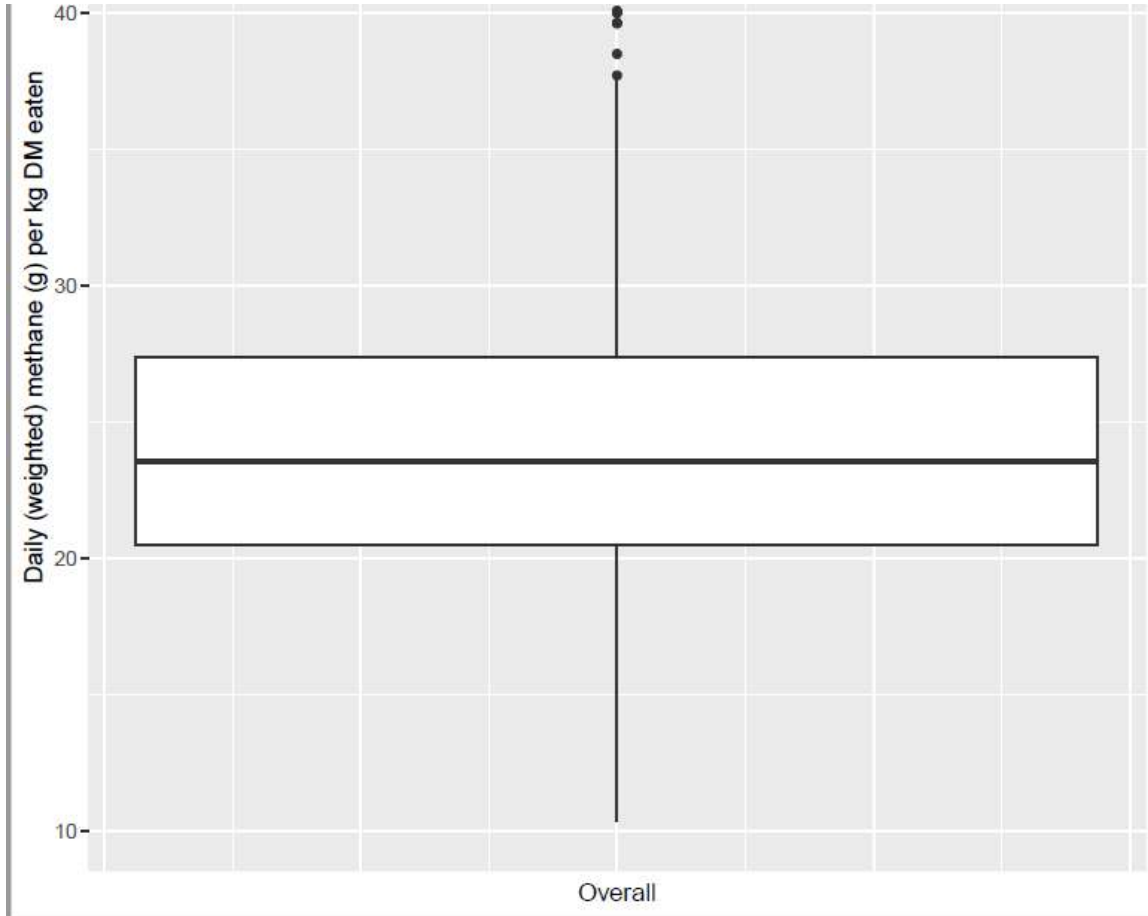
Pen Layout



Data

- 834 animals CH₄, DMI (21,22,23)
- Daily methane (CH₄; g/day)
 - Measured via Greenfeed visits
 - Visits vary in number and duration
 - Mean time was 987s
(~17min/day)
- Daily DMI
- Genotypes
 - A mix of panels of varying densities
 - Approximately 6,300 SNPs in common

Phenotypic variation in methane yield



We want: Animals that produce less methane for each unit of feed eaten

Model

- JWAS in Julia
- MCMC chains of 200,000 plus 25,000 chain burn-in keeping every 10th sample
- $Y = CG + \text{Year} + pJ + \text{het} + \text{BullPermEnv} + \text{BullBV} + e$
 - CG – day-group-pen assignment
 - Year – location-year combination
 - pJ – proportion of Jersey breed
 - Het- heterosis coefficient between HF and Jer
 - BullPermEnv – random permanent environmental effect of bull
 - BullBV – random genetic effect of bull (pedigree or genomic)

Genetic Analysis

	CH4 (g/day)	DMI (kg/day)
Heritability	0.10	0.11
	(0.06, 0.14)	(0.07, 0.17)
Repeatability	0.31	0.37
	(0.28, 0.34)	(0.33, 0.40)
Genetic Variance	163	0.38
	(104, 247)	(0.23, 0.59)



Methane and Dry Matter Intake

Correlations	
Genetic	0.51 (0.23, 0.71)
Phenotypic	0.3 (0.27, 0.33)

95% lower and upper credibility intervals in parentheses

- Genetic correlations higher than phenotypic correlations
- 95% CI wider for genetic correlations than phenotypic correlations
- All have significant density above zero
- Selection for lower methane would be associated with lower intakes



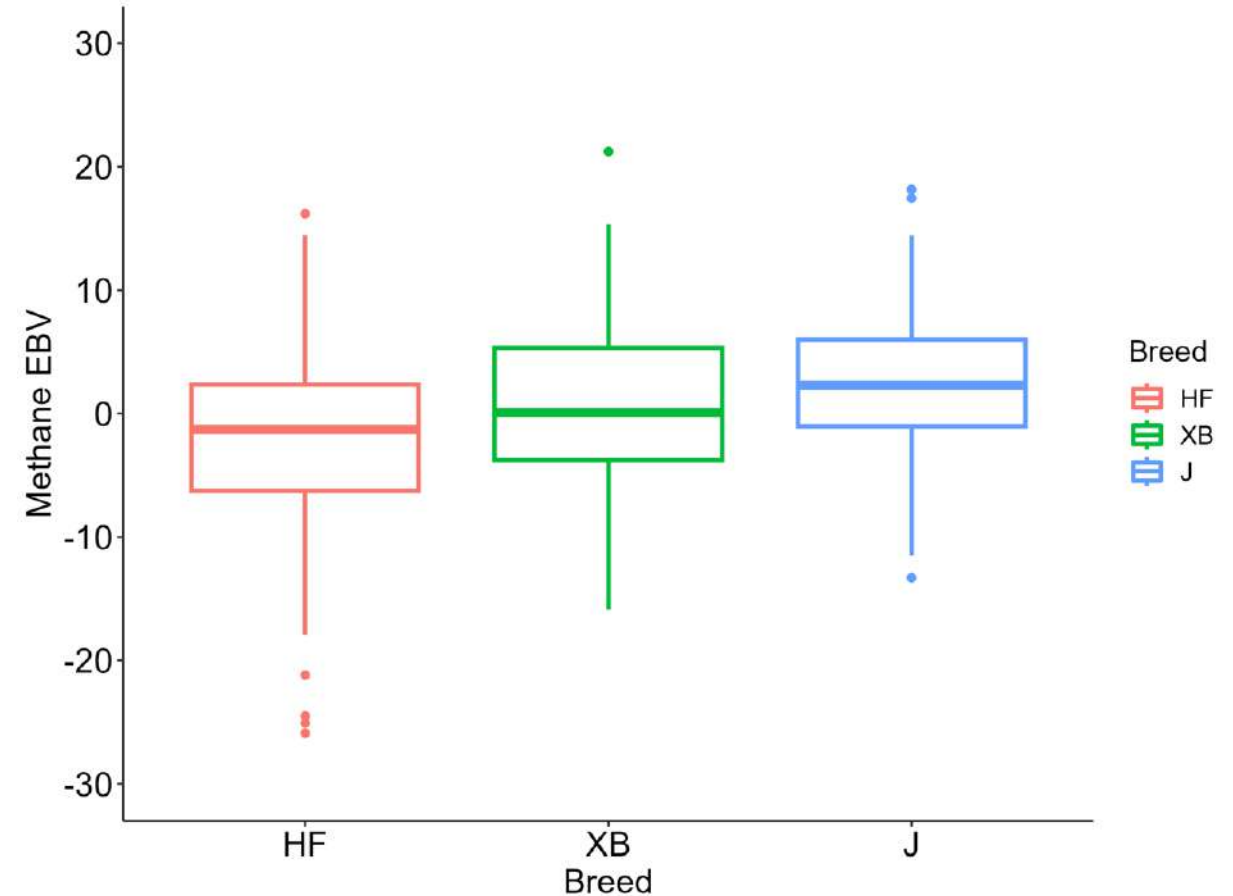
Helical

Breeding values

Residual methane that is independent of **genetic** DMI

Selection for residual methane while holding DMI EBV constant

$$\text{ch4geEBV} = \text{ch4EBV} + -10.781 * \text{dmiEBV}$$



Daughter Validation

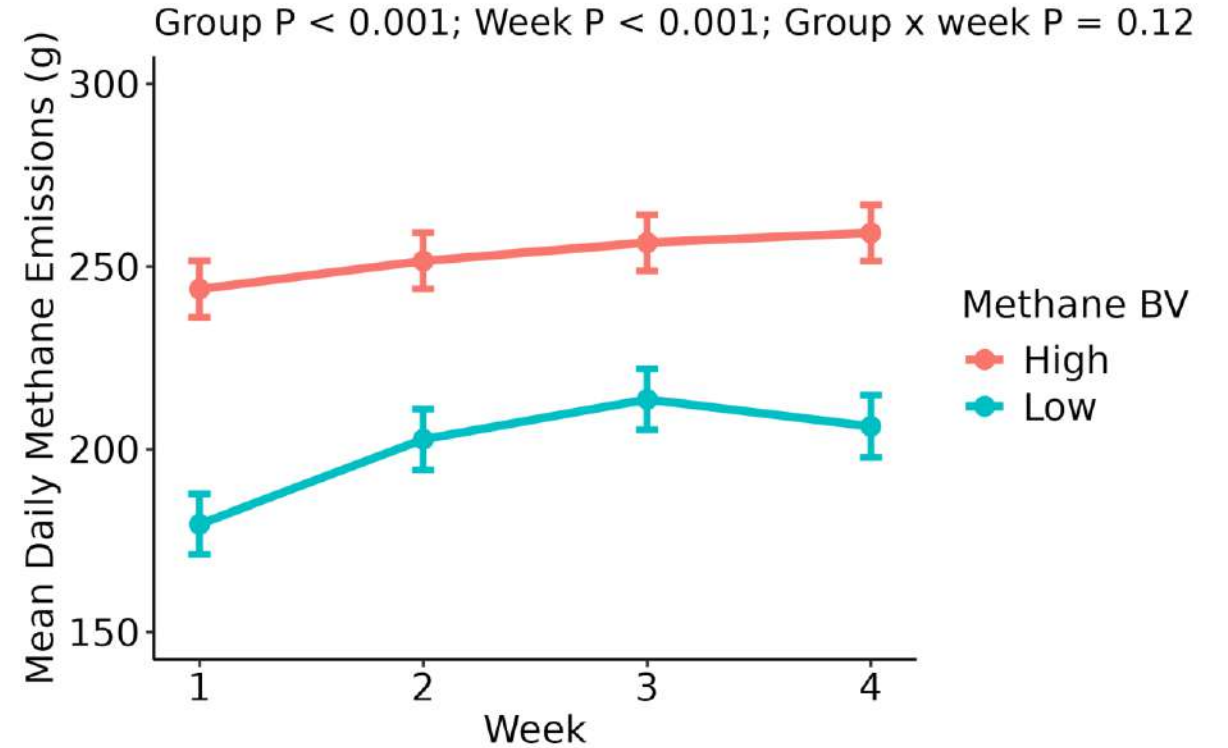
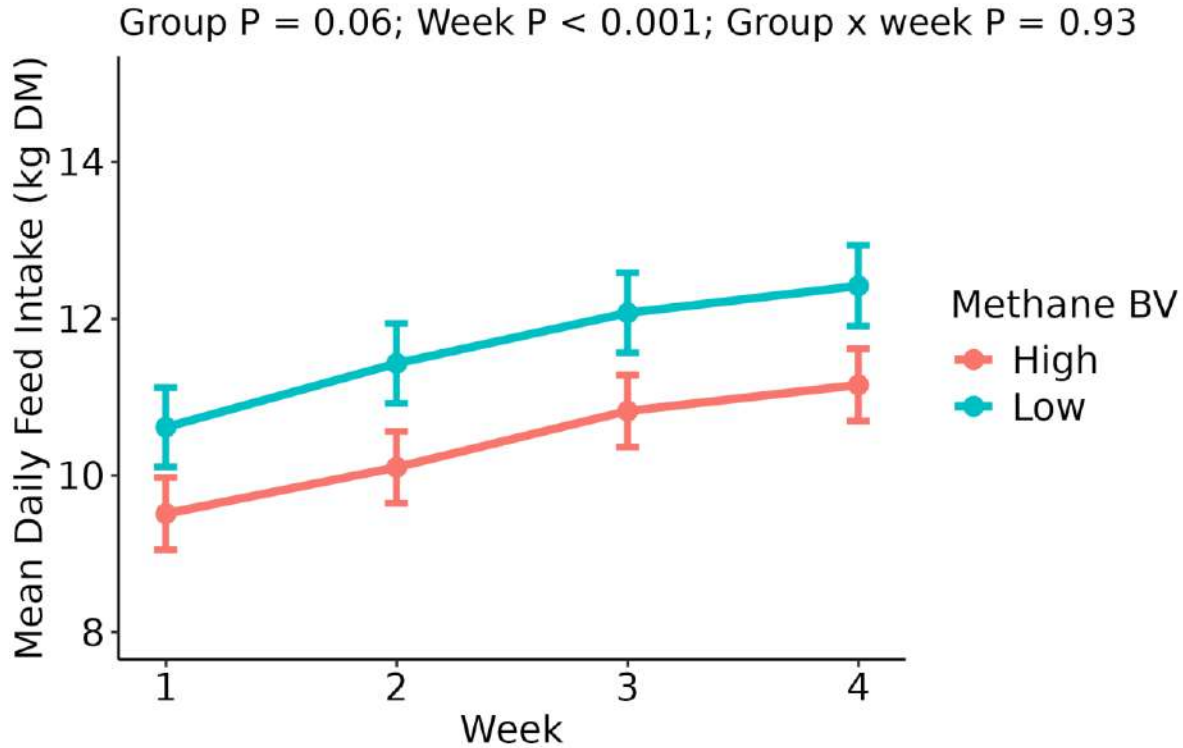
Daughters now pregnant rising 2-year-olds

25 sires
+ve methane
200 daughters

25 sires
-ve methane
200 daughters

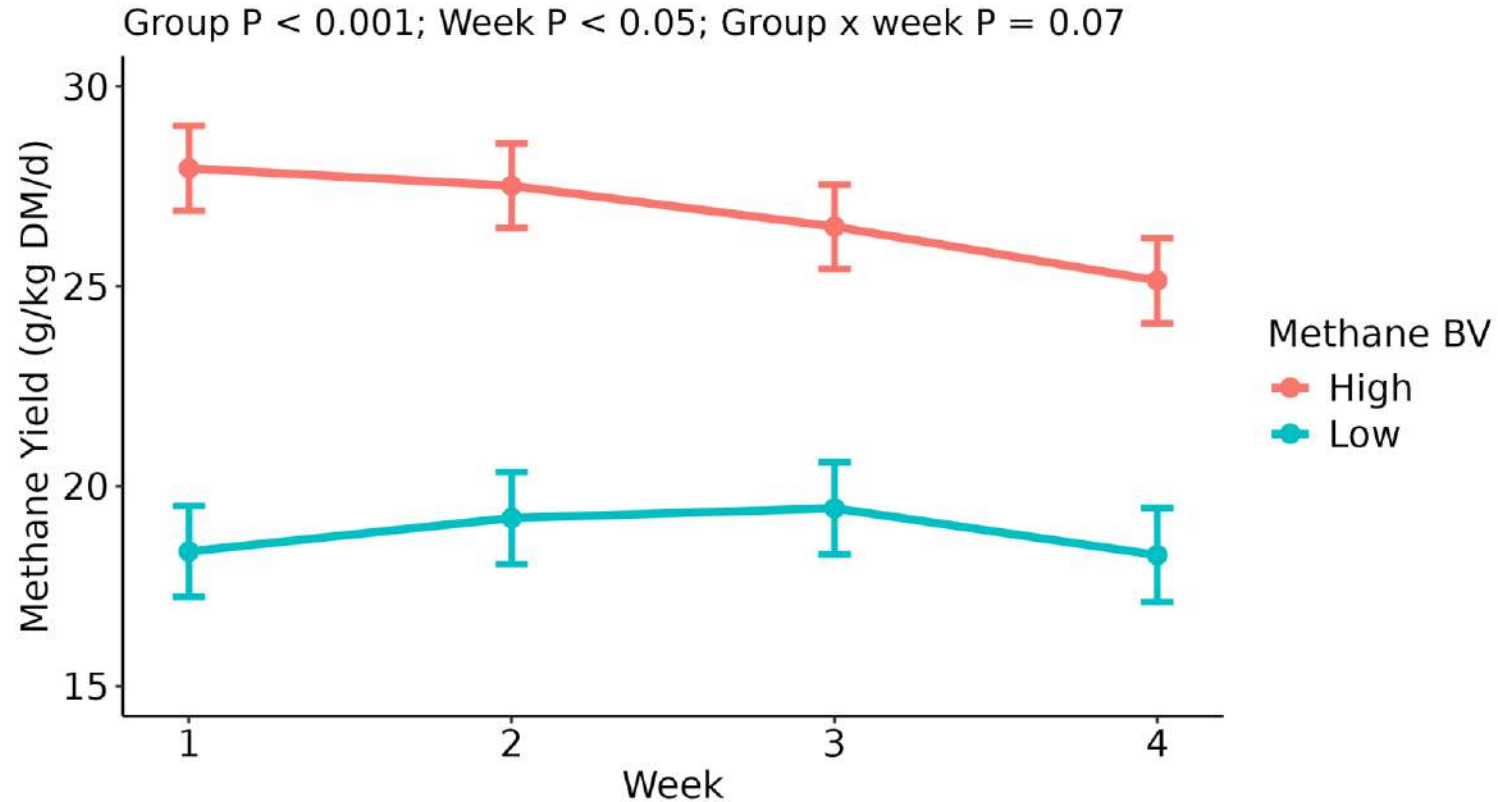


Sire phenotypic results



Low methane BV sires had lower daily methane emissions and slightly greater daily feed intake

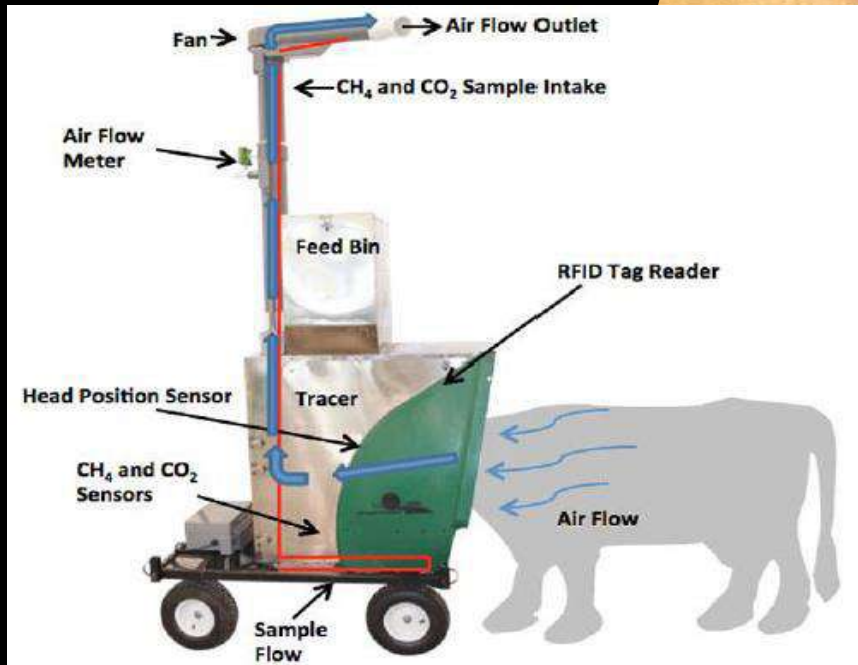
Mean daily methane yield (g CH₄/kg DM) was lower in the sires selected for low methane BV



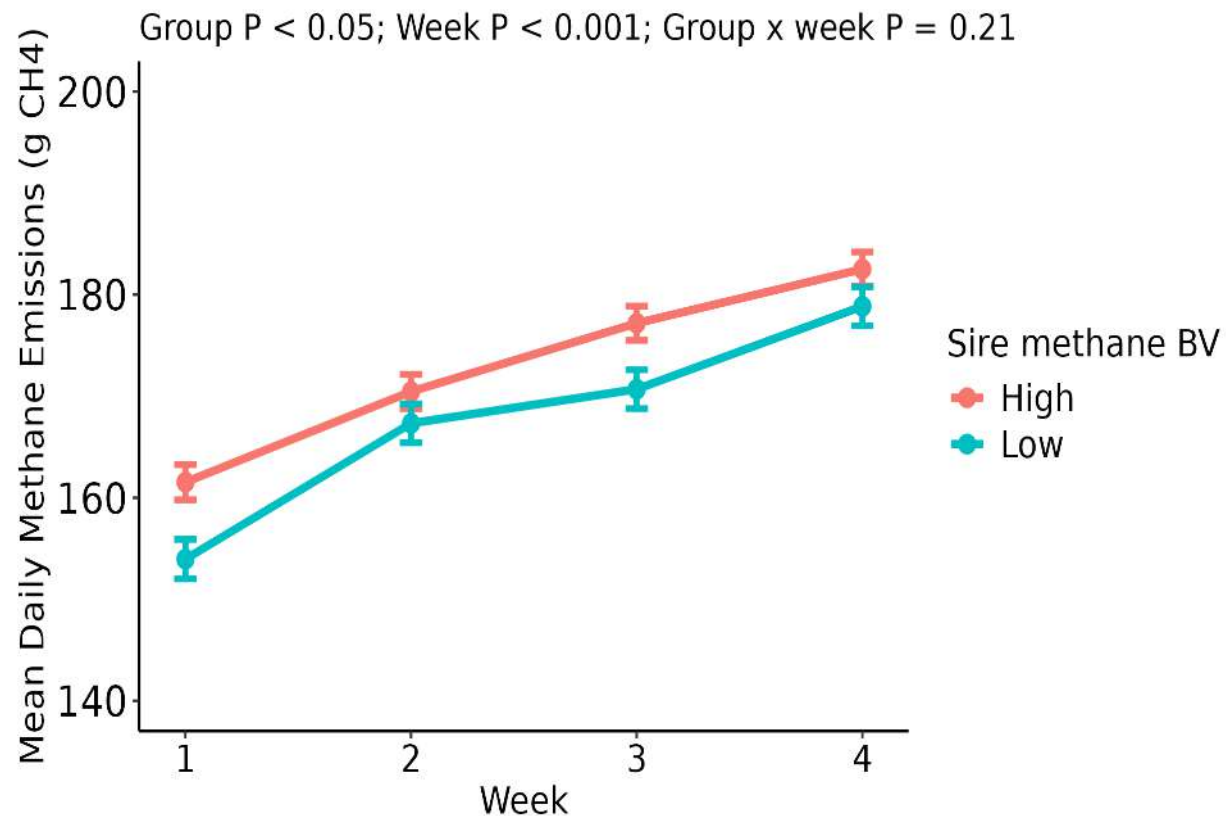
BUT – how much methane is produced by the daughters of low methane BV sires?

What do we measure?

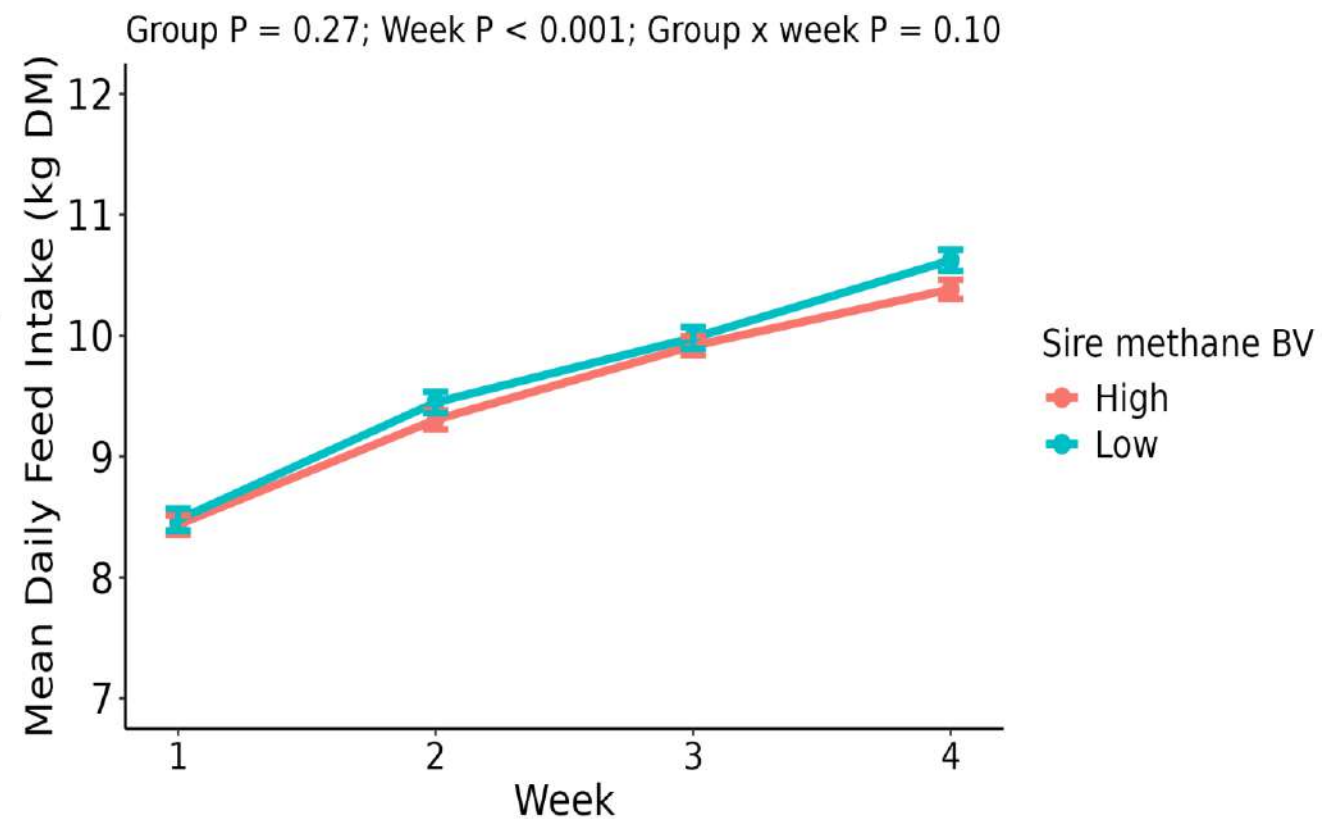
Methane, feed intake, liveweight
Rumen fluid sample
35-40 day measurement period



Emissions and intake

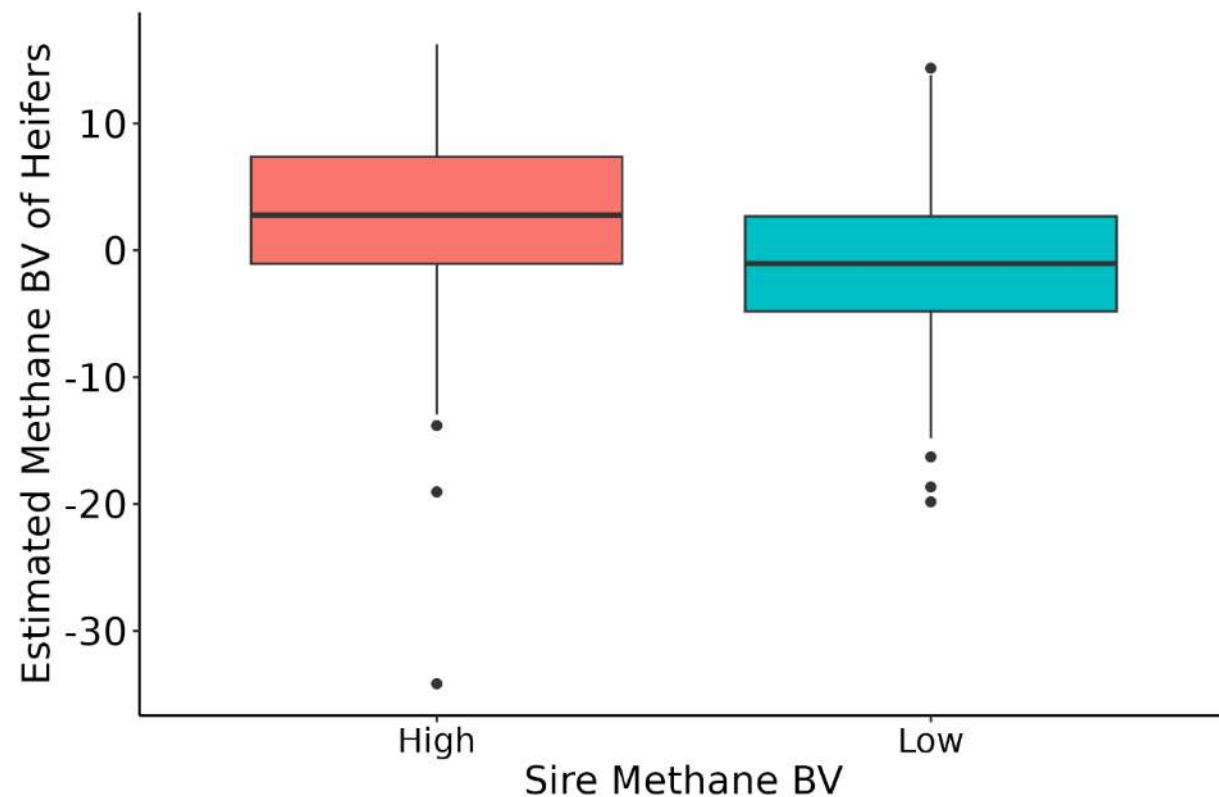
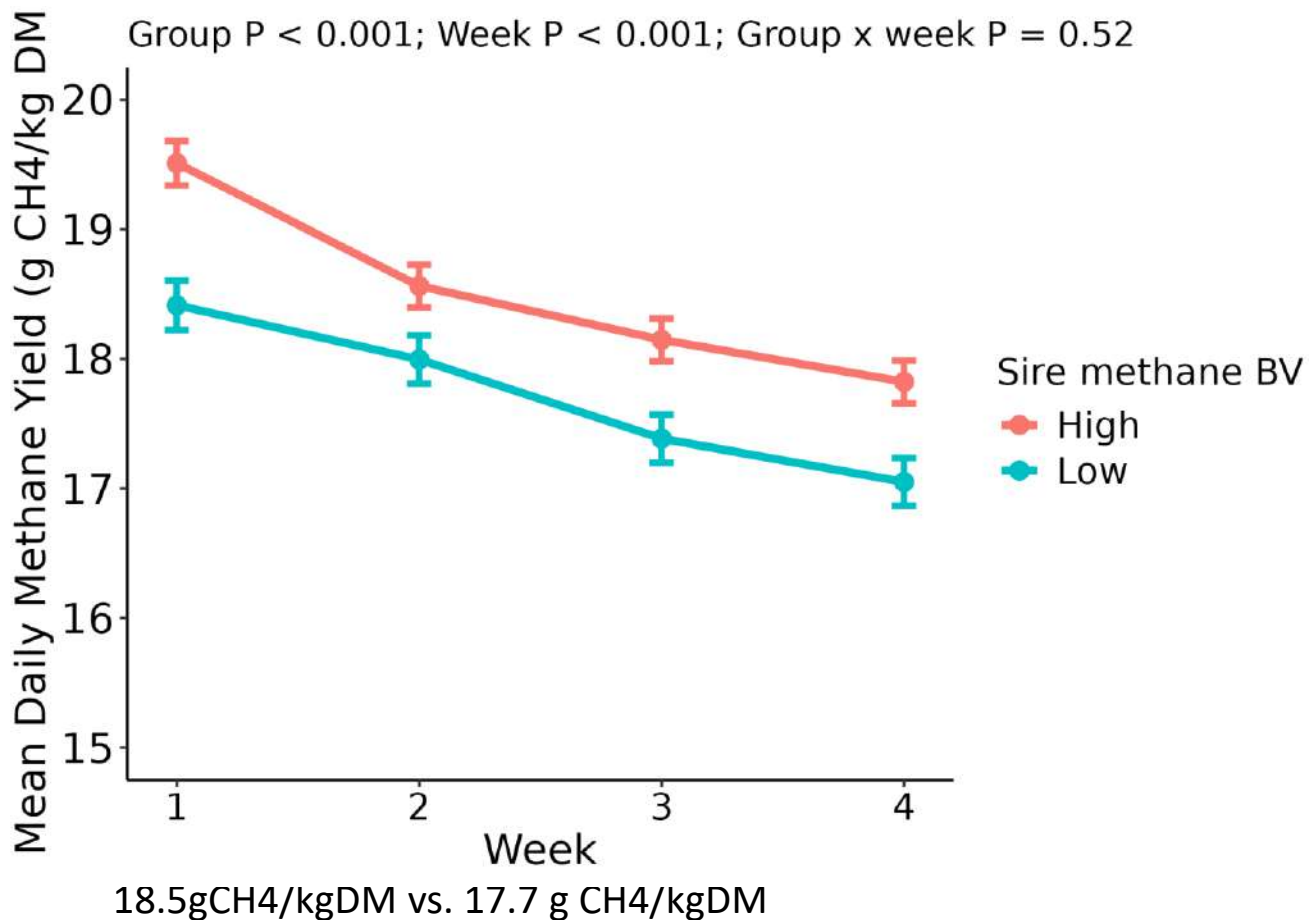


173g/day vs 168 g/day



9.5kg vs. 9.6kg DM/day

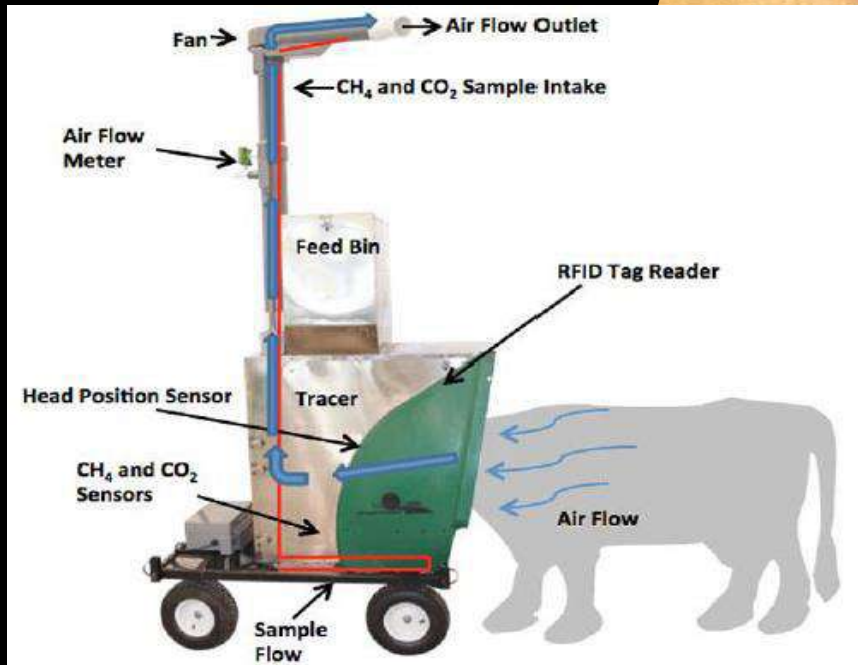
Methane yield and breeding values



2025 Science Plan

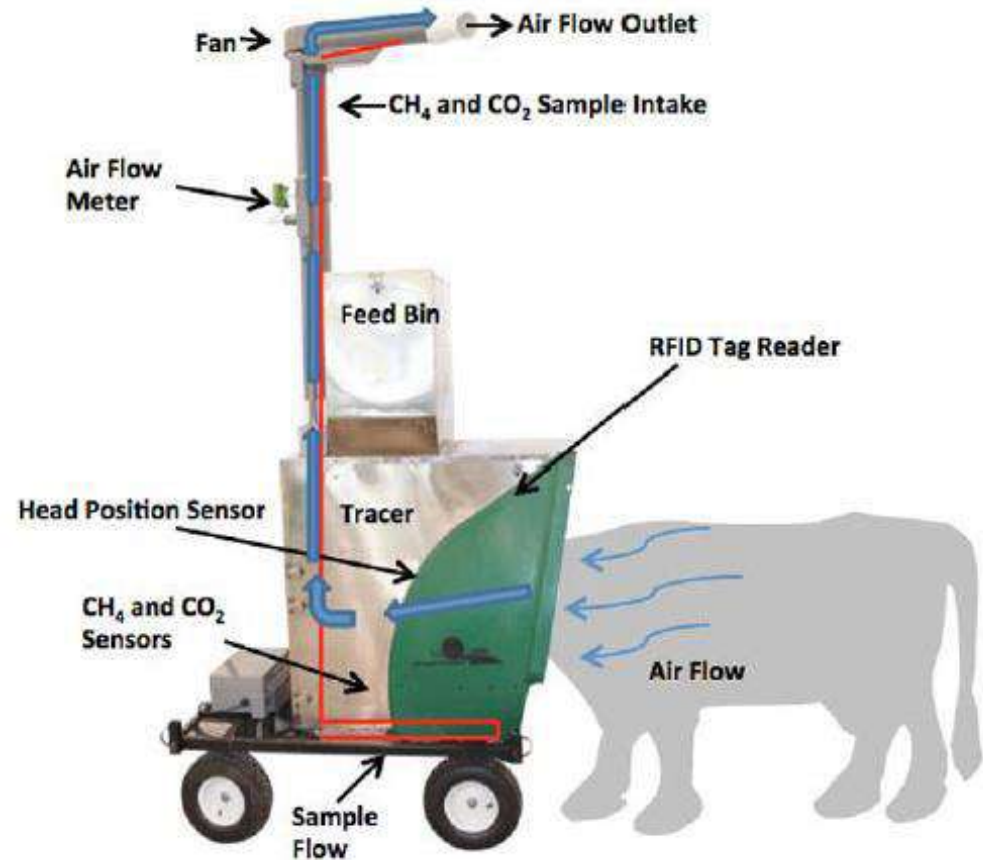
Methane, feed intake, liveweight
Rumen fluid sample
65 day measurement period

Milk recording
Detailed fatty acid profile
BCS, Reproduction



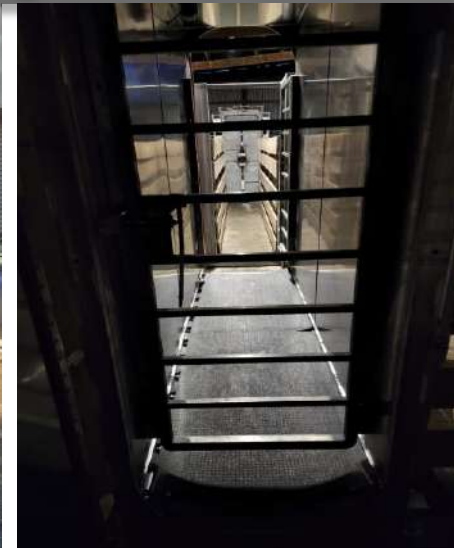
Quality vs. Quantity of Data

2021 onwards
Bulls- methane and feed intake



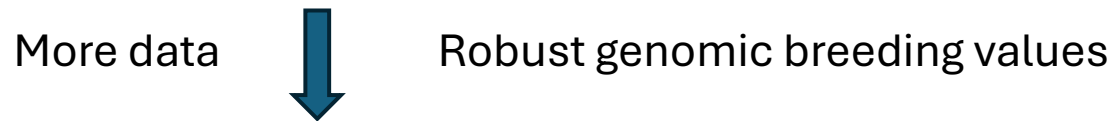
Near future
Measure lactating cows
Genetic correlations

AgPac, Sniffers at milking,
Anything else



BV implementation

1. Bull bvs – sire selection by farmers



1. Cow bvs – allows ‘herd level’ methane bvs

- Emission estimation

2. Incorporation into national evaluation

- Economic value - carbon price?

We are still in the research phase.



Fonterra announces new incentives for farmers to reduce emissions

FEBRUARY 18, 2025 | 6 MINUTE READ #FARM #FINANCE #SUSTAINABILITY

Industry driven; intensity based

Agriculture has been removed from current emissions trading scheme

Thank you!



NEW ZEALAND
AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GAS
Research Centre



NEW ZEALAND
AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GAS
Research Centre

Lorna.mcnaughton@lic.co.nz
Olivia.spaans@lic.co.nz

