Dorien Van Wesemael 41th ANR Forum April 15, 2016 Wageningen, the Netherlands







Introduction IN = non-edible fiber-rich feeds OUT = human-edible foods, e.g. milk

Introduction

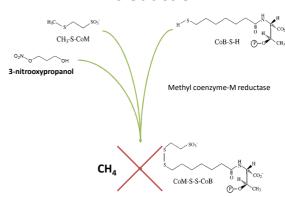
• GWP

Greenhouse Gas		Time in atmosphere (year)	AR5 (100)
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	100-200	1
Methane	CH ₄	12	34

- Various mitigation practices:
 - nutritional intervention (e.g. feed additives such as 3-nitrooxypropanol)
 - genetics

– ...

Introduction



Material and Methods

- 34% MS 27% GS 7% PBP 32% conc. (DM)
- Balanced concentrate, soybean meal and protected soybean meal on an individual base
- 10 high-producing (>30kg/d) Holstein cows
 - -8 cows received 1,7g 3-NOP/cow/d
 - 2 cows received placebo additive (reference cows)
- **3-NOP** and placebo mixed in soybean meal and soybean oil

Material and Methods



Material and Methods Control period Treatment period d0 d15 d26 d32 d56 d68 d86 d98 CH₄ & CO₂ CH₄ & CO₂ emissions Start start start End period period



CH₂/CO₂ ratio for treated and reference cows during control (CTRL) and treatment (TRTM) period Cows CTRL* TRTM* Treated (n=8) 0,039 ± 0,0017 0,033 ± 0,0034 Reference (n=2) 0,038 ± 0,0009 0,037 ± 0,0009 * Mean +/- standard deviation

Discussion

- 3-NOP has great potential to reduce methane emissions
 - Previous research:
 - 30% reduction (Hristov et al., 2015)
 - 6-10% reduction (Reynolds et al., 2014)
- Way of administration is important

Conclusion

- 3-NOP has great potential to reduce methane emissions
 - on average 15% reduction
 - no change for the reference cows
- Variation between animals is larger during treatment

Future perspectives

- · Further investigate
 - effect on milk production
 - effect on milk composition
 - effect on body weight gain
 - **–** ..
- Second trial with 3-NOP (Summer 2016)
 - $\boldsymbol{-}$ Comparing different ways of administration
 - Concentrate (pellet)
 - Roughage

ILVO

2

Thank you









