

BWYPEX: Connecting the dots for feed efficiency and methane emissions

ICAR 2023

Caeli Richardson



Tackling Climate Change

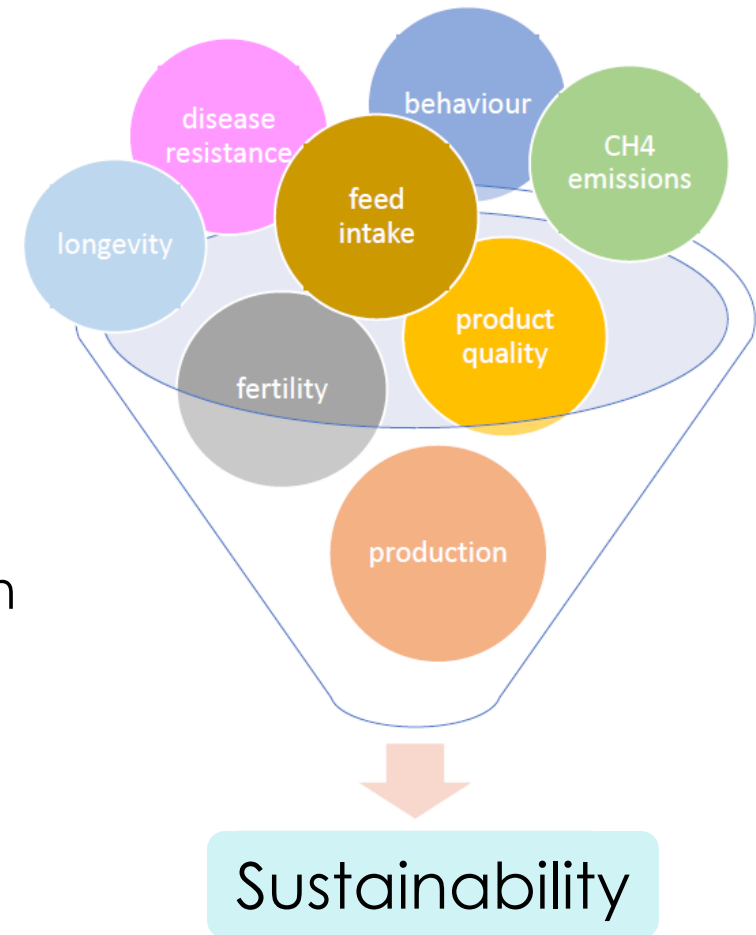




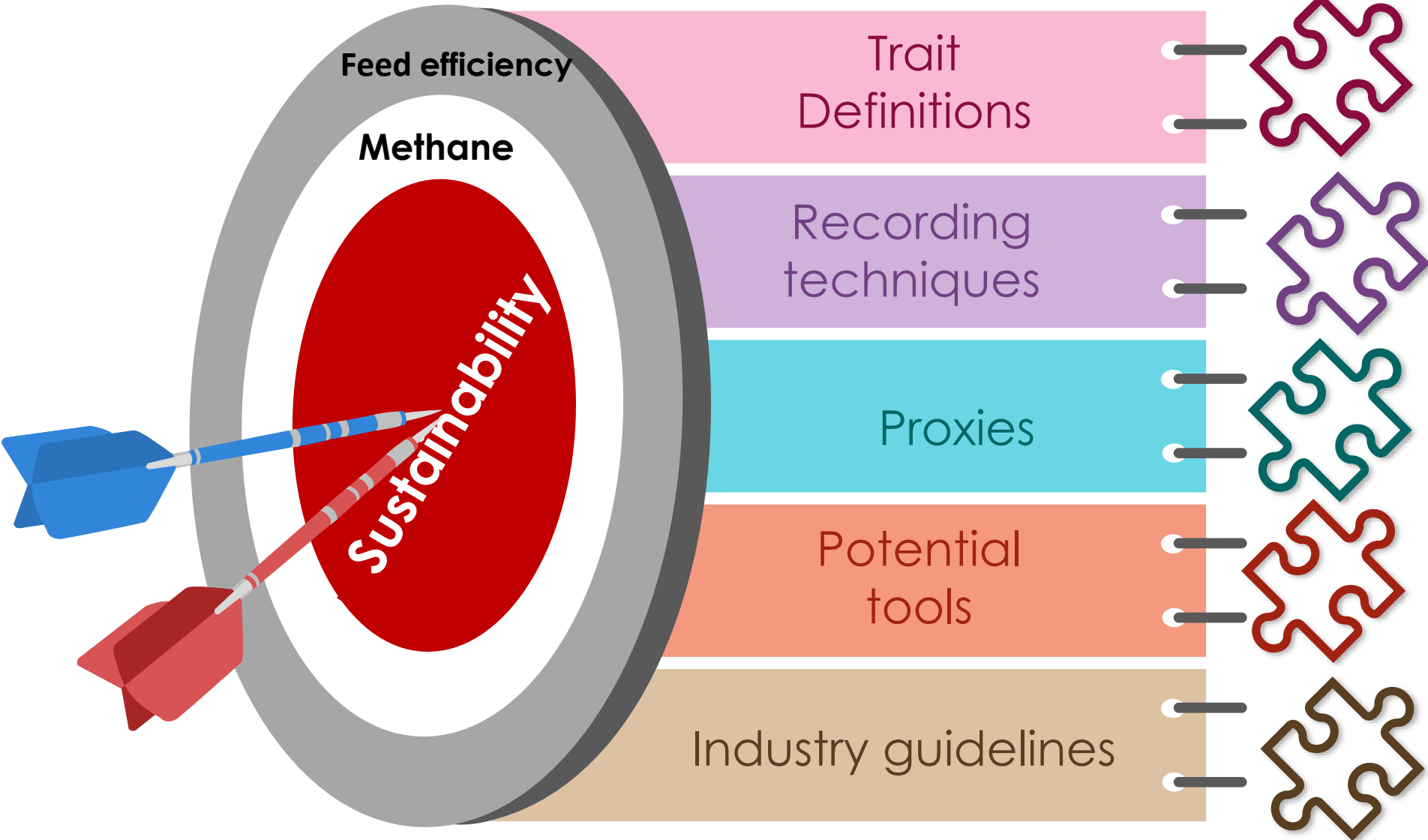
Project Goal

Identify traits to increase sustainability of dairy production
With a focus on **feed efficiency and methane emissions**

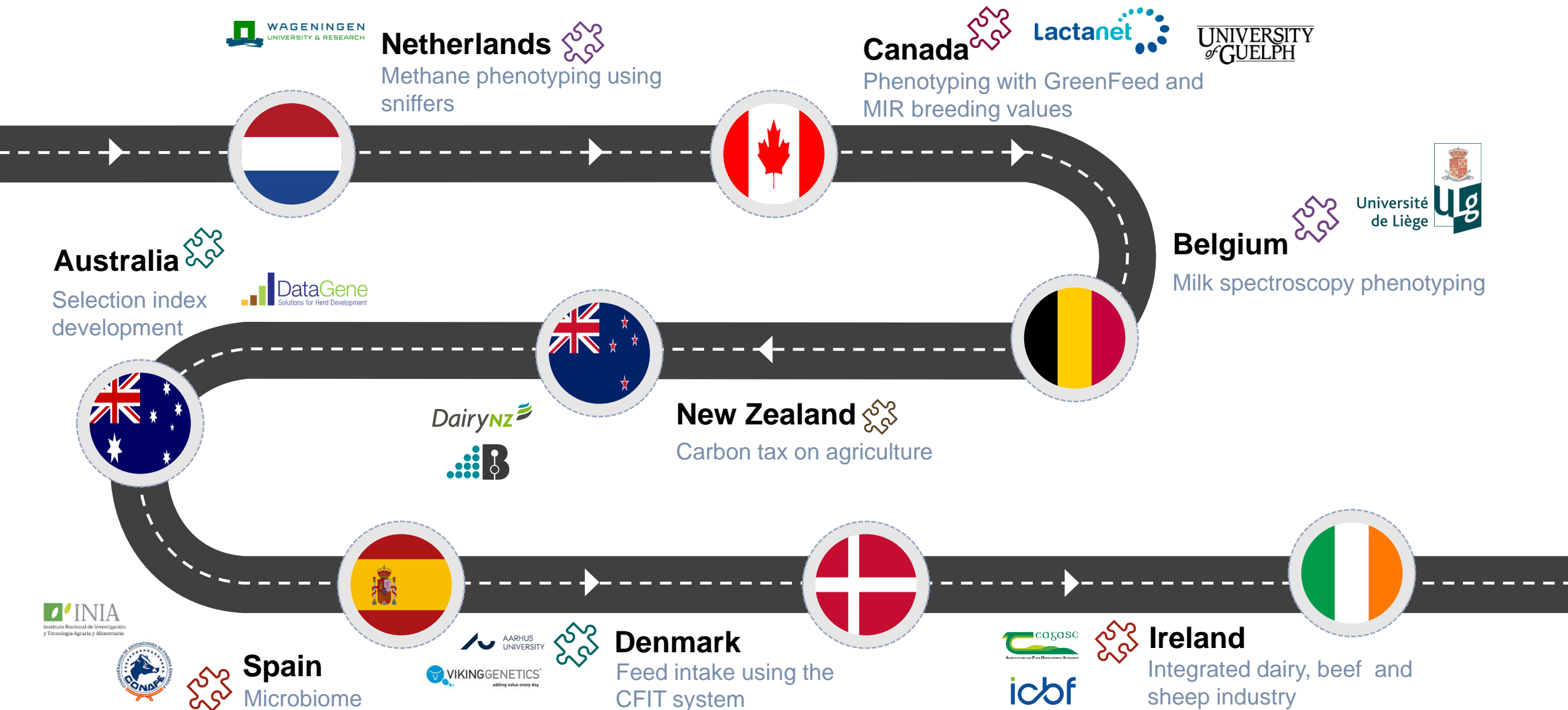
Mentor: Dr. Birgit Gredler-Grandl



Program targets and deliverables



Around the world in 152 days





What did I learn?

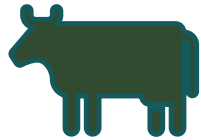
Far too much to include in this presentation



Non-technical learnings



We have a lot of data



Phenotypes



Commercial Farms

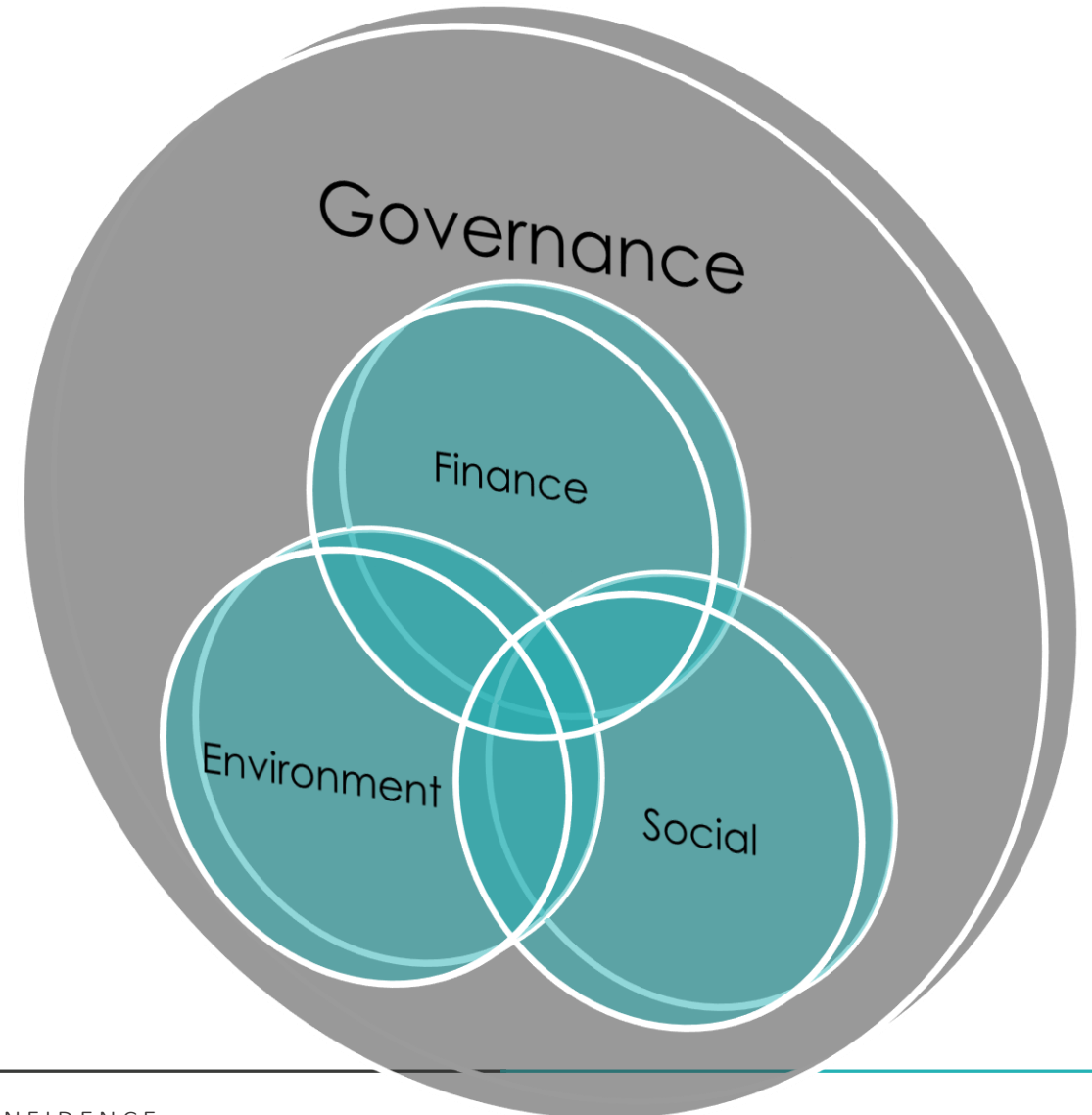


Research Farms

Methane	> 21,500	69%	31%
Feed Intake	> 25,000	4%	96%

Need to use non-traditional selection criteria

- Government policy
 - Carbon tax
 - Nitrogen leaching restrictions
 - Emissions inventory goals
 - Supply management
- Data availability
 - What phenotypes can you measure and on how many animals?
- Impact
 - Farmer
 - Society



Every technology has pros and cons...



Caeli's Criteria	GreenFeed	Sniffer	SF6
Accuracy	1 st	3 rd	2 nd
Volume	2 nd	1 st	3 rd
Labour	2 nd	1 st	3 rd
Cost	3 rd	1 st	2 nd
Average score	2	1.5	2.5

What is a sniffer?

- Sniffer
 - Gas sensors adapted to dairy methane
 - Raw data in ppm
 - Equation to convert ppm to g/day
 - CO2 and liveweight
- GreenFeed
 - Advantage of measuring the volume of air (flux)
 - Converts raw data to g/day
 - Aligned with inventory

Example content to include in research tender

Environment

- Description of the conditions the equipment will be used in
- Methane measurements in robot on dairy farm
- Durable enough to withstand the condition of the farm

Data Ownership

- Raw data ownership

Maintenance

- Description of user maintenance required for daily use
 - Preventative maintenance
 - Corrective maintenance
- User manuals and on-farm training (and documentation)
- Calibration requirements

Technical Support

- Site acceptance test
- Return policy for faulty equipment

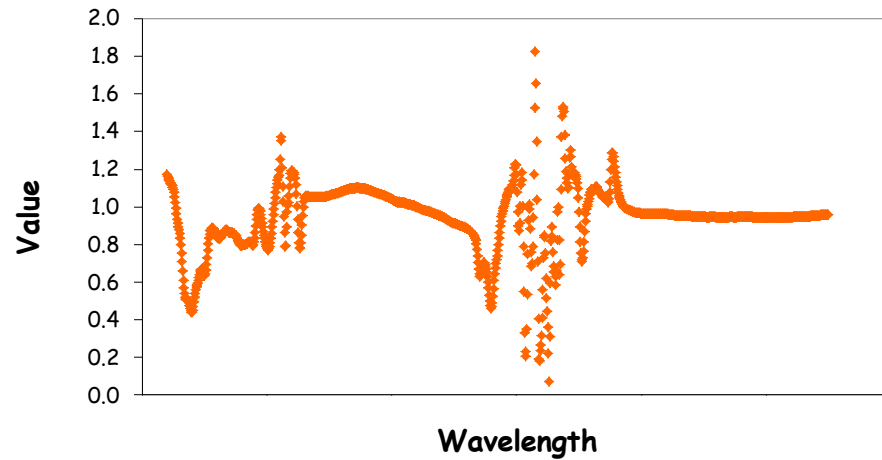
Equipment Specification

- Spare parts servicing availability
- Maximal and minimal detection limits and measuring ranges of the target gasses (with accuracies)
- Fast response time) for each gas
- Temperature ranges the sniffer operate in for ambient temperature
- Moisture, dust, and barn environment proof
- Required repeatability in barn environment
- Flow rate of internal sampling pump
- Automated warning if airflow drop or errors in sampling
- Air filter prior to entering analyser
- Limited interference due to water by exclusion or standardization
- Connection for data network

GreenFeed and Sniffer SOP discussion

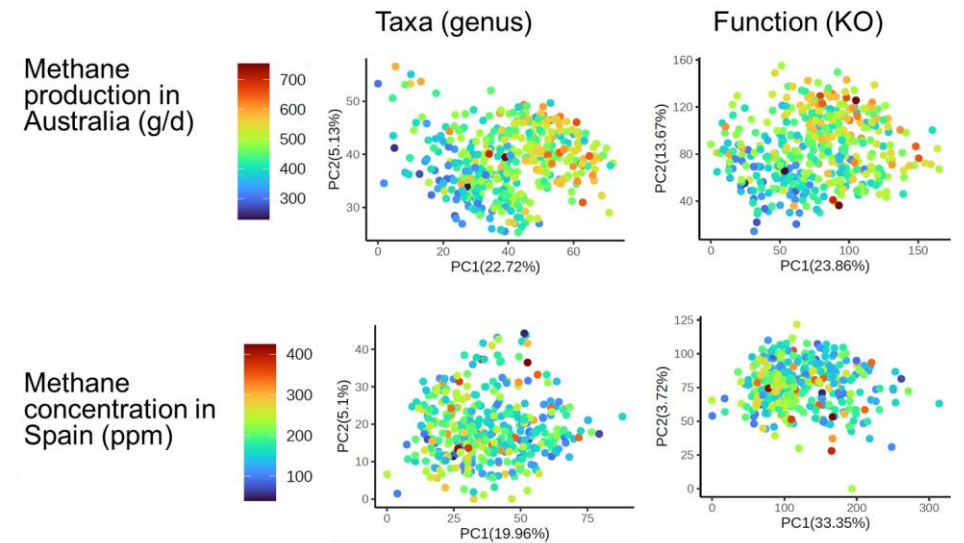
...and so does each proxy

Mid-Infrared Spectrum



Practically free data, but need a representative reference population with lots of variation

Microbiome Profile



Less expensive, but still labour intensive and invasive



Potential challenges ...

Need more data (preferably on commercial farms)



Difficulty measuring in pastoral systems

- Challenges
 - Inventory equations based on total mixed ration diet
 - Measurement techniques are labour intensive
 - Impractical for commercial farms

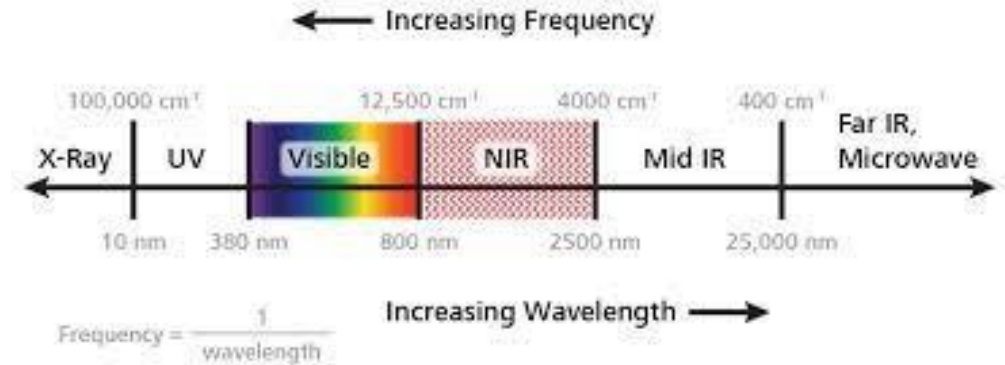


Adapting new technologies

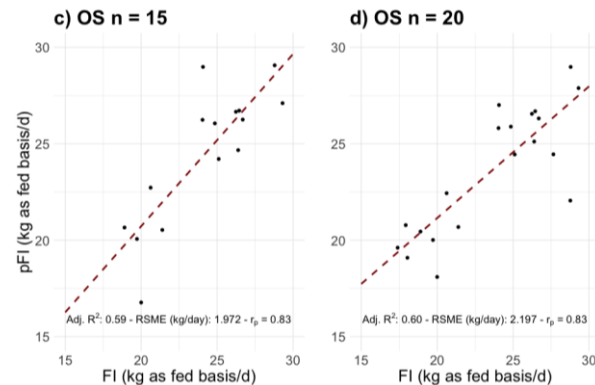
3D cameras in commercial farms



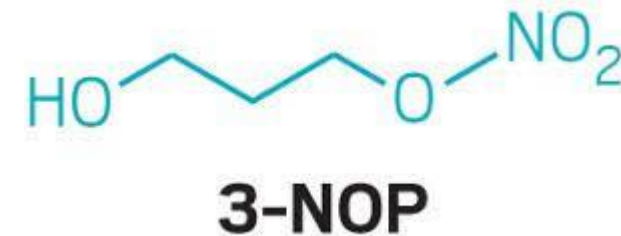
NIR (near-infrared spectroscopy)



Saliva microbiome for feed intake

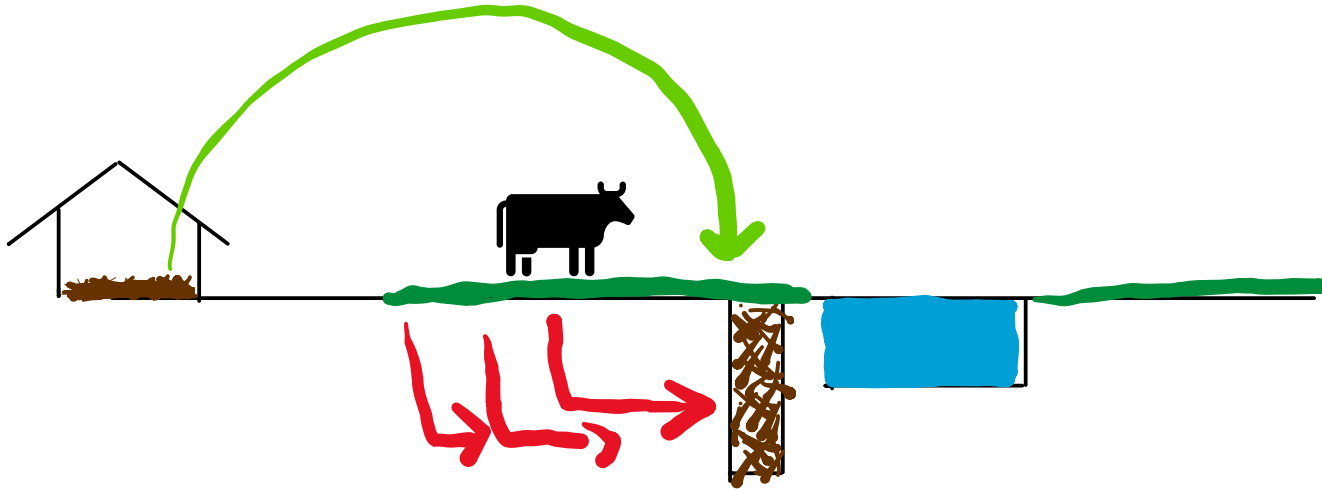


MIR and feed additives

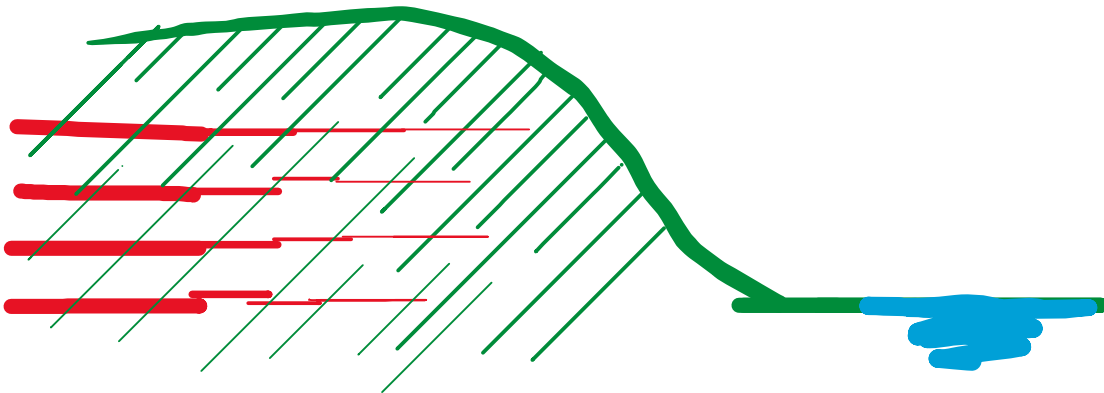


Case study: New Zealand

Water barrier with calf bedding

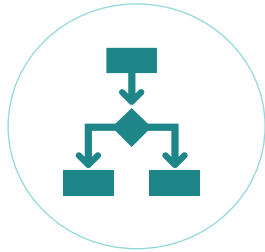


Water protection with tillage patterns



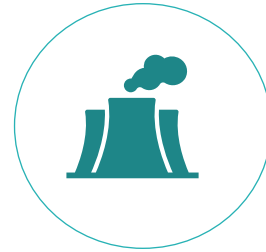
He Waka Eke Noa

Our Future in our hands | Primary Sector Climate Action Partnership



CHOICE AND CONTROL

Gives farmers choice and control over how they manage their emissions



SPLIT-GAS APPROACH

Recognises the different warming impact of methane



CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Recognises carbon sequestration not able to be entered in the Emissions Trading Scheme



AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

Reinvests revenue raised from the sector back into the agriculture sector

Working together with farmers and growers on practical solutions



List of sustainability traits are on ICAR website

- ICAR > Homepage > Groups > ICAR Task Forces > Sustainability Task Force
- <https://www.icar.org/index.php/technical-bodies/task-forces/sustainability-task-force/>
- Feedback on the list can be send to René van der Linde: rene@icar.org

List of definitions of traits to assess sustainability at herd level
ICAR task force Sustainability
May 2023

Number	Trait and category	Formula
1	Age at slaughter	$AAS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{slaughter date} - \text{birth date}_i)}{n}$
	Feeding and production	The average age at slaughter (AAS) is calculated as the slaughter date minus the birth date of all animals that are slaughtered during the past 365 days. To be expressed in days or months (days/365.25/12). Same definition for beef and dairy. Date of slaughter and date of birth needs to be known.
2	Average Days in Milk	$DIM = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (DIM_{ij})}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m (cows_{ij})}$
	Feeding and production	Days in milk is defined as date of test day minus date of calving. N = number of test days in the past 365 days. M = number of cows in the milking herd each test day. The annual average days in milk (DIM) is calculated in two steps. Step 1: calculate per test day the average DIM and the number of cows in the milking herd [excluding dry cows]. Step 2: take the total of all test days of number of cows * average DIM on each test day and divide this by the sum of all cows on all test days in the

ICAR THE GLOBAL STANDARD FOR LIVESTOCK DATA

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List of ICAR sustainability traits

The purpose of ICAR sustainability traits is to provide a harmonized approach to assess the sustainability of dairy herds. By providing a common definition of these traits, we encourage organizations that use record-keeping, breeding or any other way of data recording in dairy herds to develop tools to support farmers to increase the sustainability of their dairy herd.

The traits have been selected and defined by a group of ICAR-related experts. The group has made the choice not to come up with an ICAR sustainability index, but to let the user create a group with traits to include in their own national sustainability index. A selection of traits can be used to create an index that fits the data available and the specific circumstances in your organization or your country.

ICAR sustainability traits are selected in such a way that they cover the most important aspects of the performance of the herd regarding sustainability. The traits have been defined in a way that they generally reflect a period of a year. It is to reflect the performance of the herd during a longer period.

The index contains several categories of traits:

1. Feeding and production
2. Young stock
3. Health
4. Fertility
5. Longevity and culling

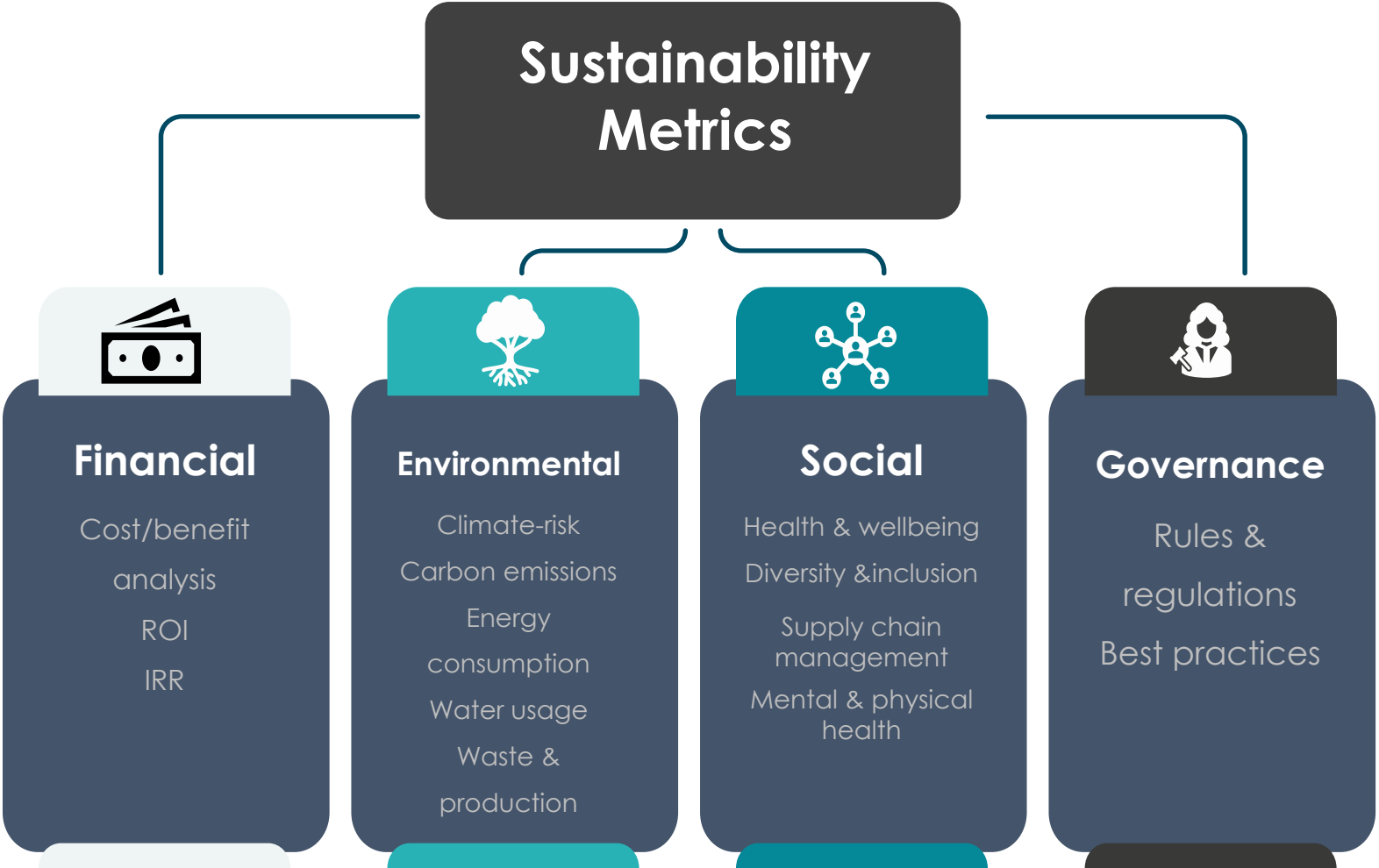
We recommend users of this list of traits to select one or more traits per category and to combine these traits into a sustainability index suitable to their national system. The weight per trait could be determined by each user. The sustainability index could be made available to members of your organization to support the sustainability of their herd or to report sustainability or product quality to e.g. dairy processors.

If you have questions or remarks about the traits in the list and their definitions, please contact René van der Linde (rene@icar.org), ICAR Technical Projects Coordinator.

List of definitions of traits to assess sustainability at herd level

A detailed list of the definitions of traits to assess sustainability at herd level is available here.

Environmental Social Governance Plan





AbacusBio



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ICAR would like to acknowledge the 11 Members who help fund the inaugural Brian Wickham Young Persons Exchange Program



+
New Zealand Animal Evaluation
Limited (NZAEL);
a wholly owned subsidiary of
DairyNZ



Brian's Perspective

*With regard to **sustainability**, all I can say is that **the application of good science** has served the industry well over the last fifty years and I see it as the **best tool** set for dealing with the sustainability challenges **of the future**.*

