




The long road to select for environmental efficiency traits

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A team effort

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Christine Baes
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And all grad students and post-docs that every day, three times a day have been collecting CH4 data since 2016







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Focus on Environmental Sustainability

Lactanet has recently focused on environmental efficiency traits, and launched new genomic evaluations:

- **Feed Efficiency** evaluations in April 2021
- **Methane Efficiency** evaluations in April 2023



How did we arrive here?

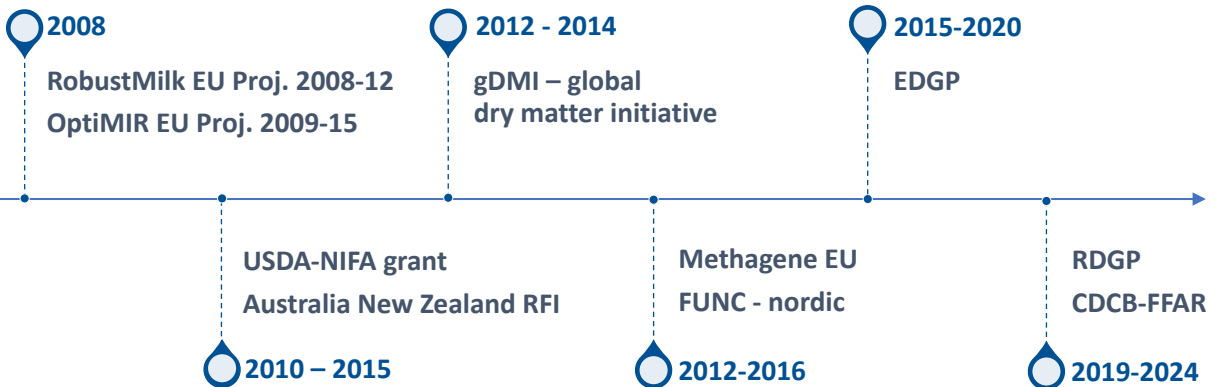


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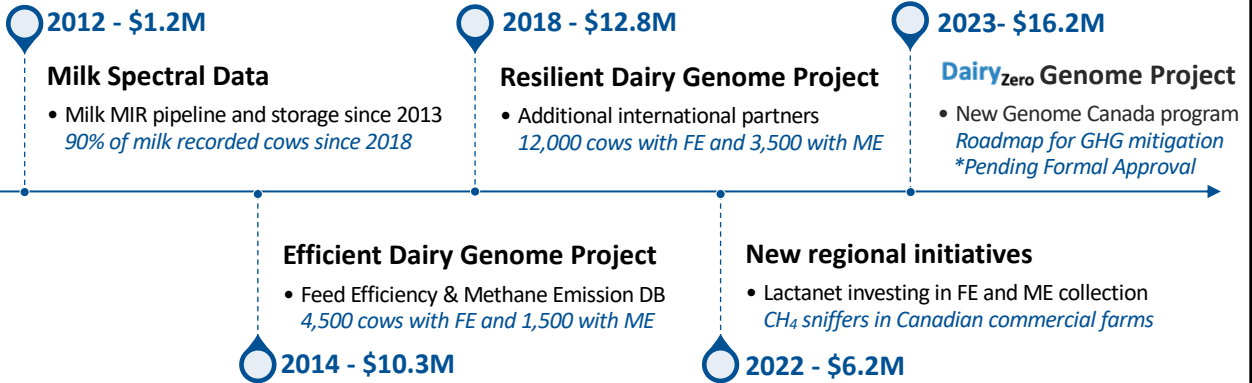
Global research initiatives



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Building environmental traits capacity over time

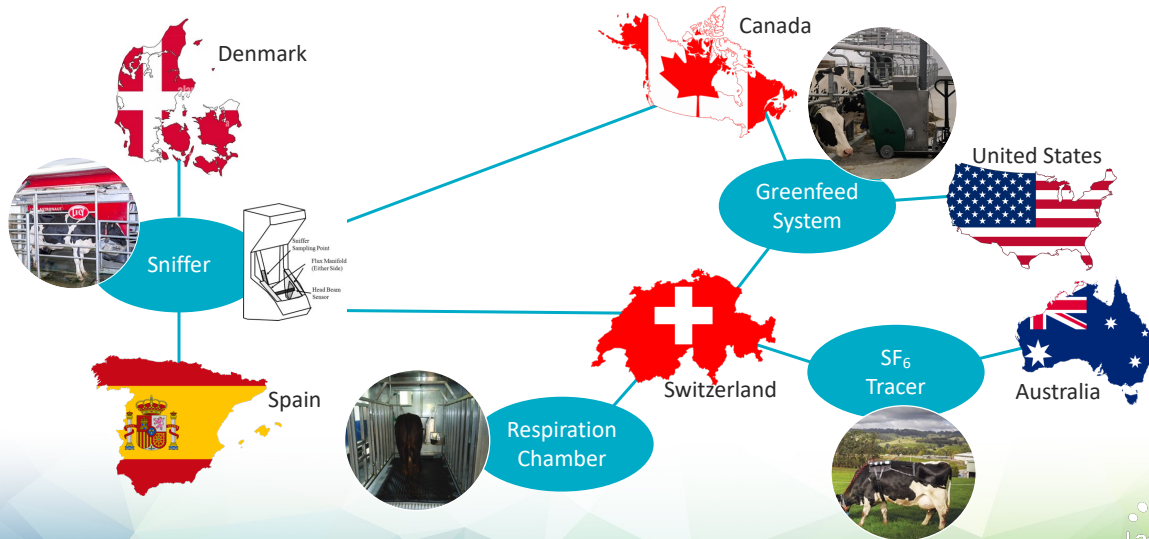


Since 2013, multiple projects (\$4.2M) to genotype cows with medium-high density chips -> over 45,000 cows



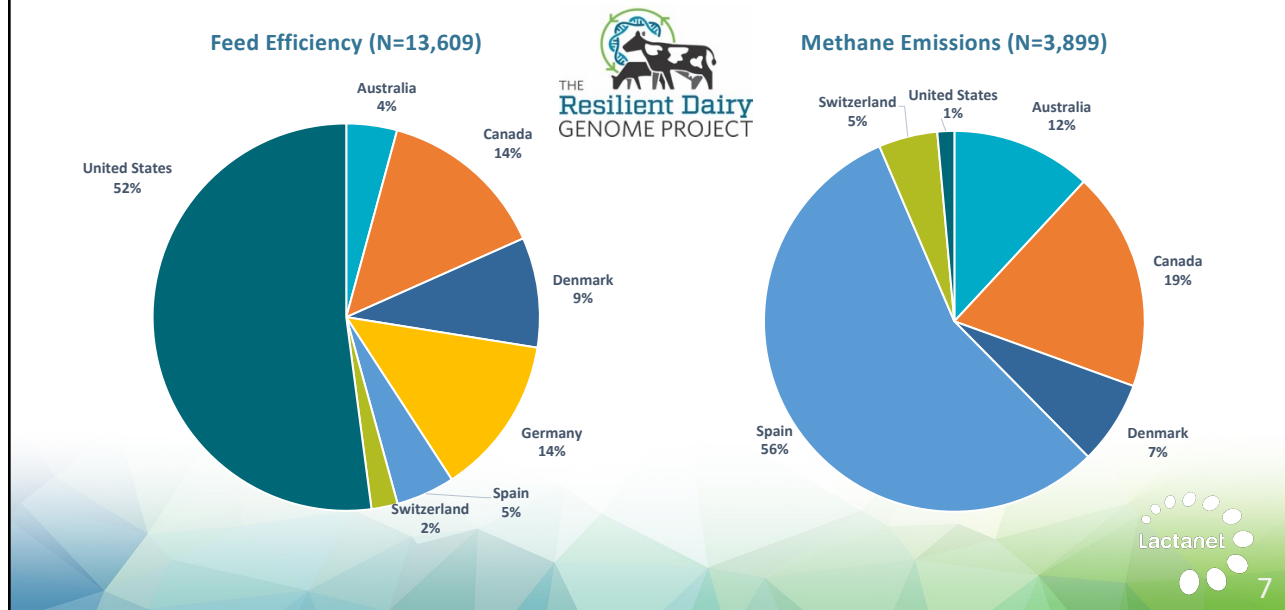
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Methane Emissions – different devices



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Number of phenotyped cows as of Feb 2023



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Lessons from EDGP and RDGP projects



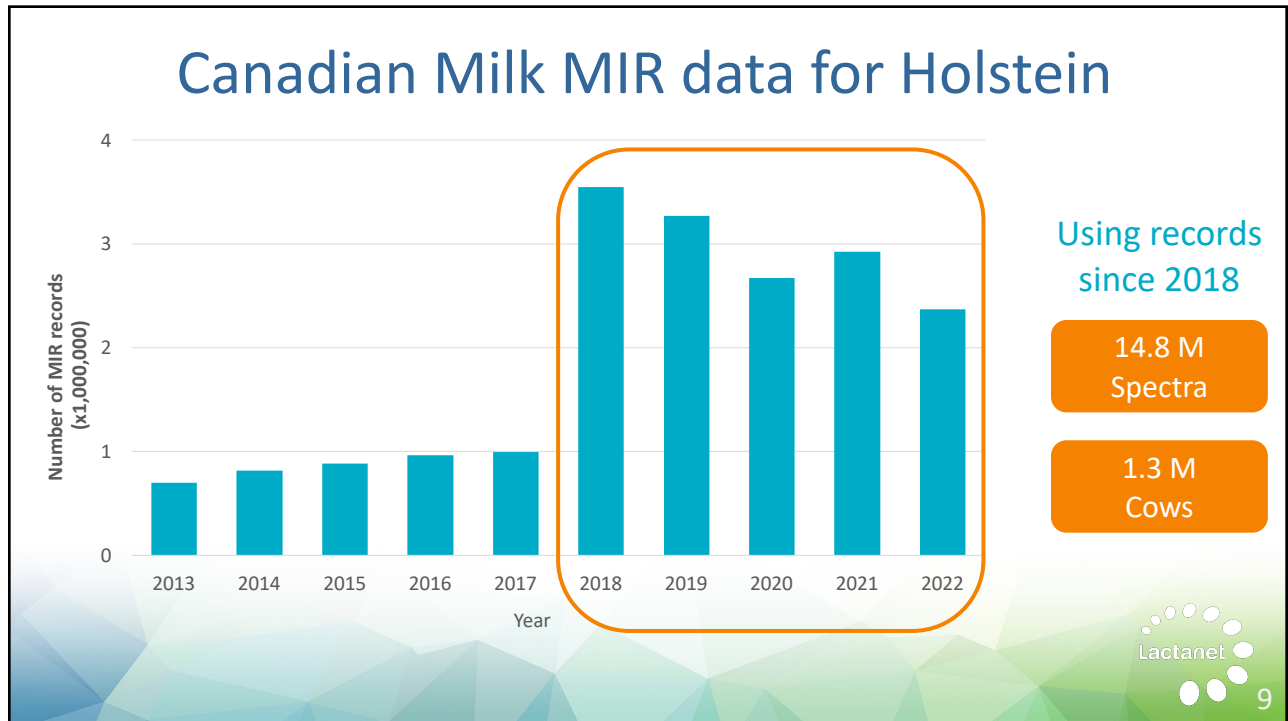
- **International partnerships** are key for delivering genomic evaluations for **environmental efficiency traits**
- RDGP data base is sizeable and growing
 - Canada, US, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Australia
 - 13,600 cows for Feed Efficiency
 - 3,900 cows for CH₄ emissions



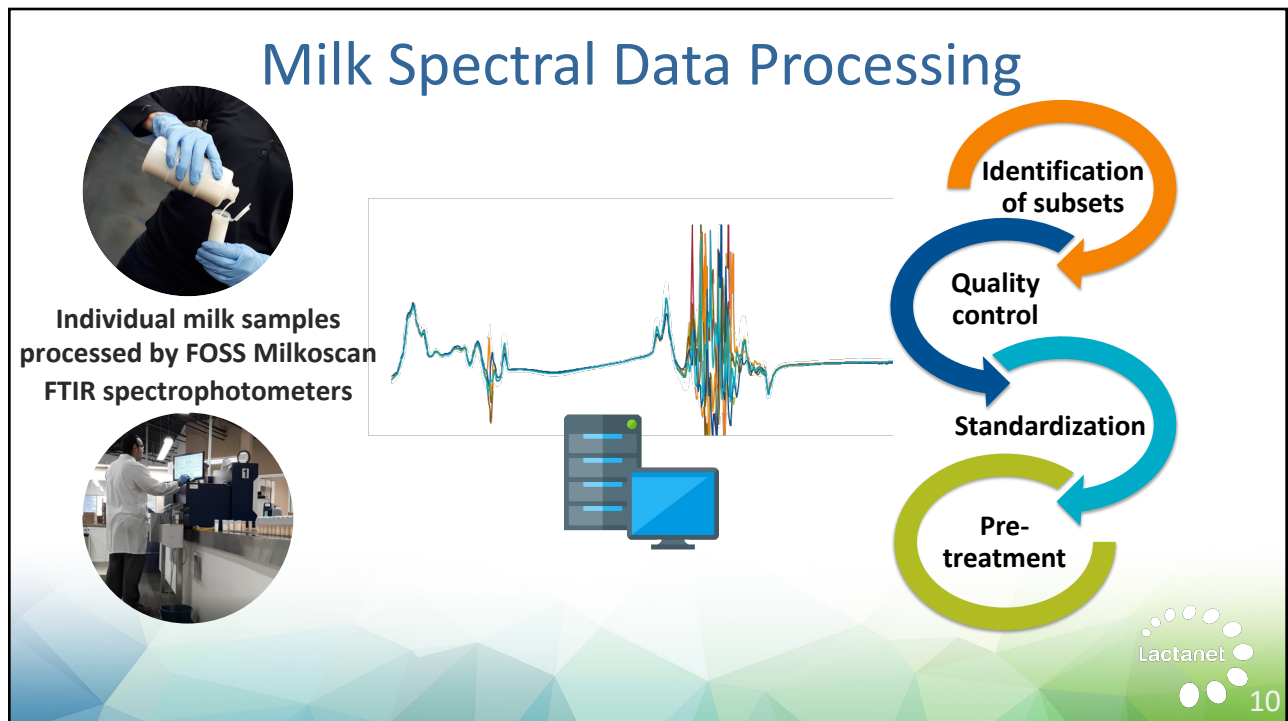
- Genomic evaluations for **Feed Efficiency** using the common database launched in 2021 in several partner countries
- CH₄ emissions predicted with **enough accuracy using milk MIR**
- Evaluations for **Methane Efficiency** launched in April 2023




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Identification of Subsets

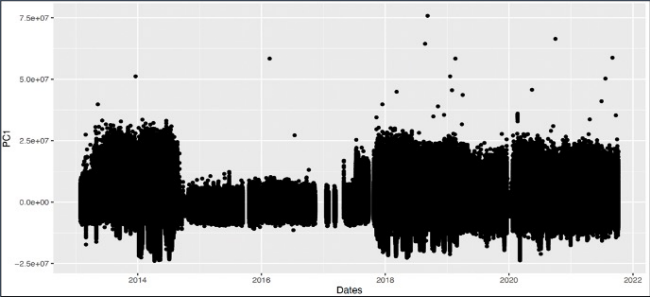
- MIR records split into subsets according to lab
 - From 4 labs, serving 5 provinces
- Keeping only Holstein data

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Identification of Subsets and Quality Control

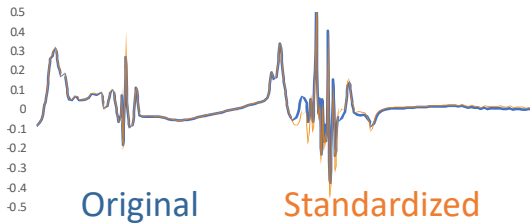
- Remove uninformative and water associated regions
 - Using 241 spectral datapoints
- Within each lab subsets, change in patterns over time using PCA (Bonfatti et al., 2017) and Bayesian Changepoint Detection used to form additional subsets with homogenous signals
 - Only using MIR records since 2018 due to limited prior samples and increased variability
- Removed outliers within each final subset based on Mahalanobis distance



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Standardization and Pretreatment



- Standardize the spectra of the secondary spectrometer to match the spectra obtained from the master machine (Bonfatti et al. 2017)
 - Master machine: Valacta Lab, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC
- Smoothing pretreatment using a third order [Savitzky–Golay](#) filter yielded the best results and applied to all spectra
- All spectral datapoints included in standardization and pretreatment steps and then reduced back again to 241



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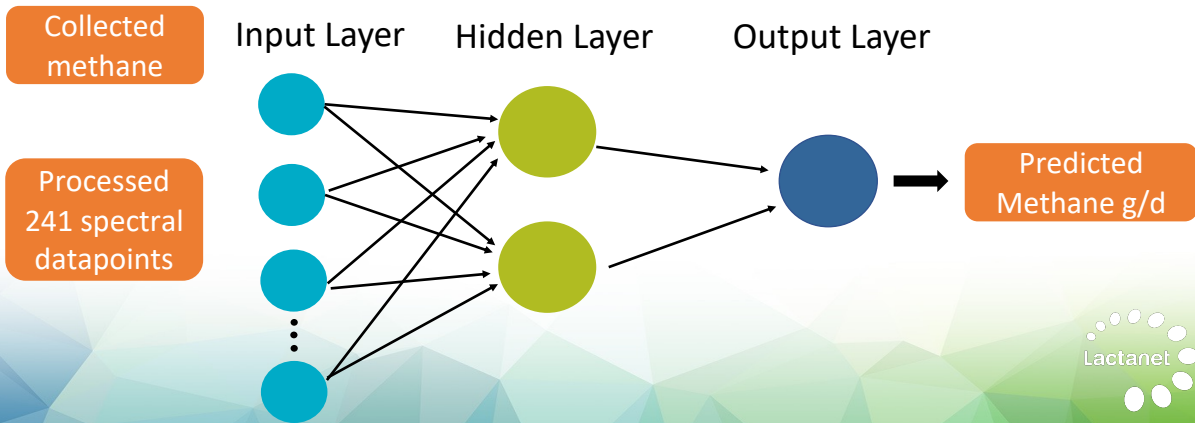
Collected Methane

- Varying collection protocols in Canada with the GreenFeed system
 - U of Guelph: 1st lactation cows 120-150 DIM 3 or 4 times a day for 5 consecutive days
 - U of Alberta: 1st and multiparous cows 30-250 DIM, 2 times per day for 12 consecutive days or 3 times per day for 5 consecutive days
- Average daily g/d CH₄ production calculated for each animal
- Optimized final training set for prediction models
 - Currently using collected Canadian GreenFeed measurements
 - First lactation animals with collected CH₄ 5-305 DIM

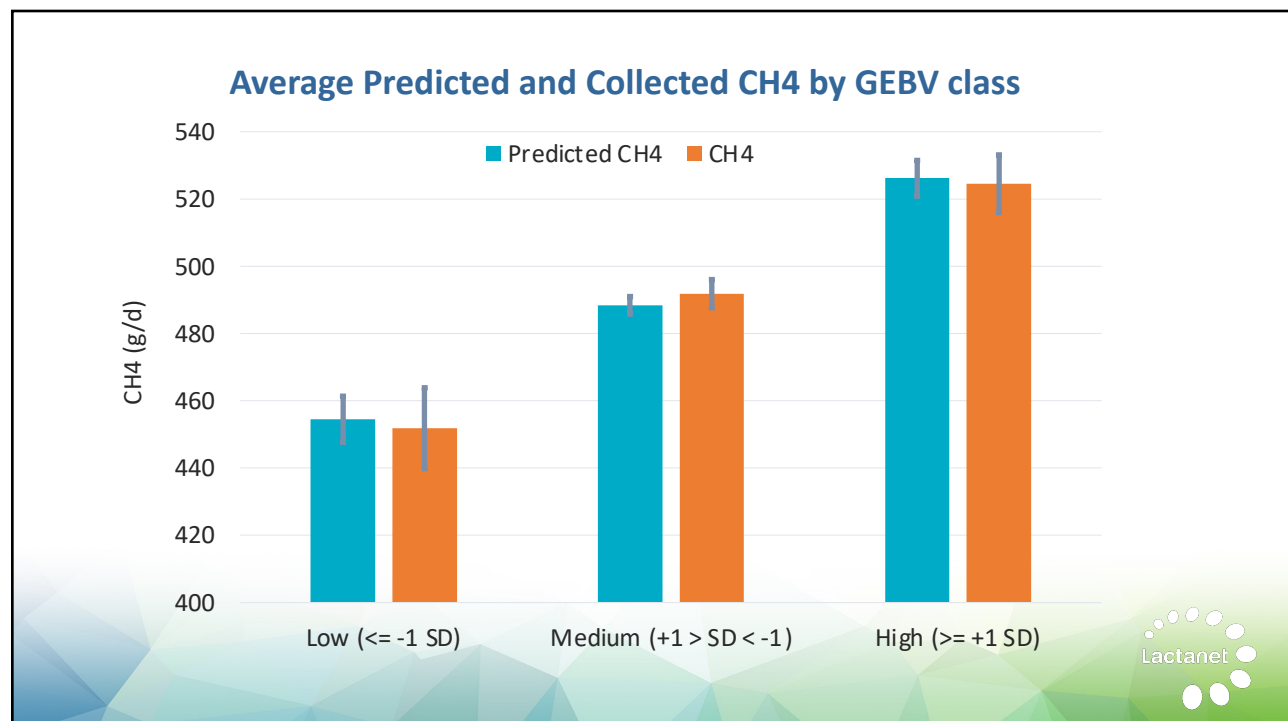
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Predicting Methane using Artificial Neural Network

- Building off knowledge and proof of concept from U of Guelph (Shadpour et al., 2022)
 - MultiLayer Perceptron ANN based on Bayesian regularization
 - ANN better models the complex non-linear relationships
- Only MIR spectra used as input predictors

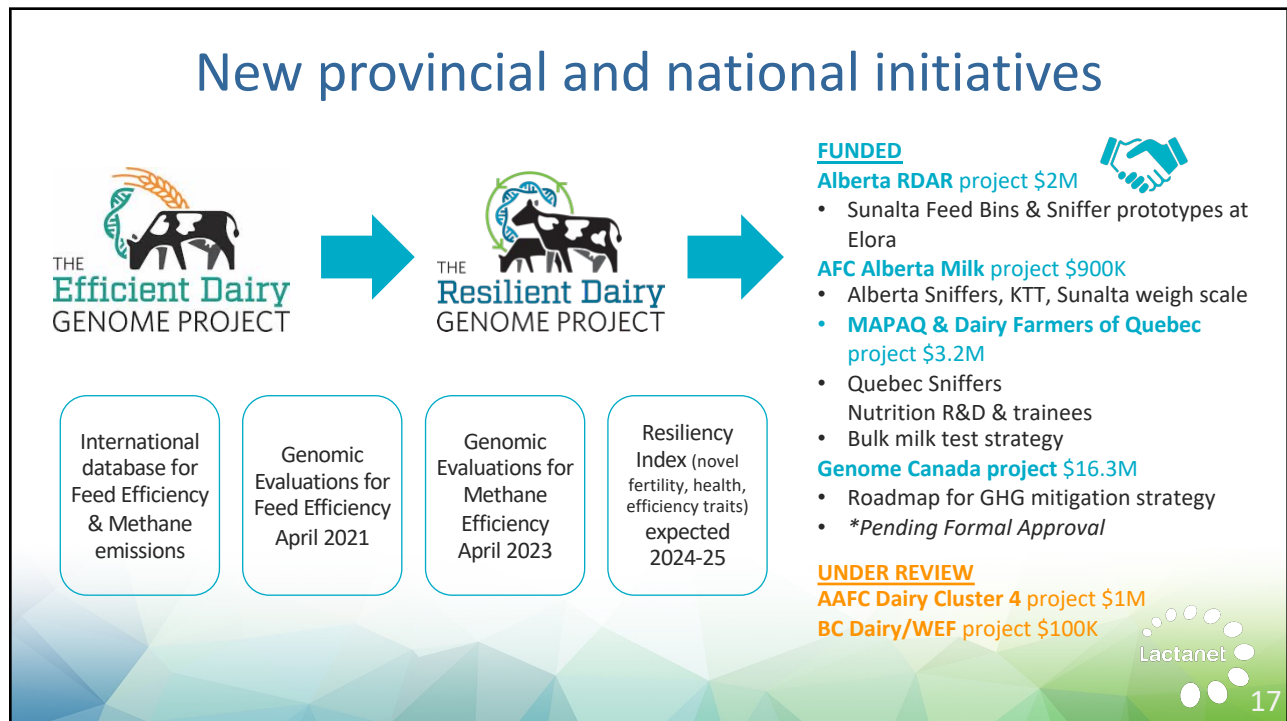


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New provincial and national initiatives



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Future strategy

The current MIR prediction is for 1st parity Holsteins, 120-185 DIM

Our Goals:

- Enhance milk MIR prediction
 - Triple number of cows CH₄ recorded with GreenFeed (BC, QC and AT)
 - Install ~70 CH₄ sniffers (MooLogger) in up to 35 robotic farms across Canada
 - ✓ Including Jersey and Ayrshire, in addition to Holstein
 - ✓ Multiple parities
 - ✓ Full lactation
 - ✓ Different feeding and management systems
- Enhanced genomic evaluation
 - Using new milk MIR prediction
 - Using new milk MIR prediction + collected CH₄ from GreenFeed and sniffers

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Acknowledgments

