



breed4green

First results from a dataset on methane emissions in commercial farms for genetic studies

Linke K.¹, Köck A.¹, Schmid C.², Burn S.-J.³, Gruber S.³, Steininger F.¹, Fuerst-Waltl B.³, Zollitsch W.³, Steinwider A.⁴, Guggenberger T.⁴, Egger-Danner C.¹

¹ZuchtData EDV-Dienstleistungen GmbH, Vienna, Austria

²LKV Austria, Vienna, Austria

³BOKU University, Vienna, Austria

⁴Federal Agricultural Research and Education Centre Raumberg-Gumpenstein, Irnding-Donnersbachtal, Austria

Presenting author: linke@zuchtdata.at



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Federal Ministry
Agriculture and Forestry, Climate
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HBLFA
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Aim of breed4green

- Research into the **genetic potential for improving feed efficiency and reducing methane emissions** in Fleckvieh and Brown Swiss cattle

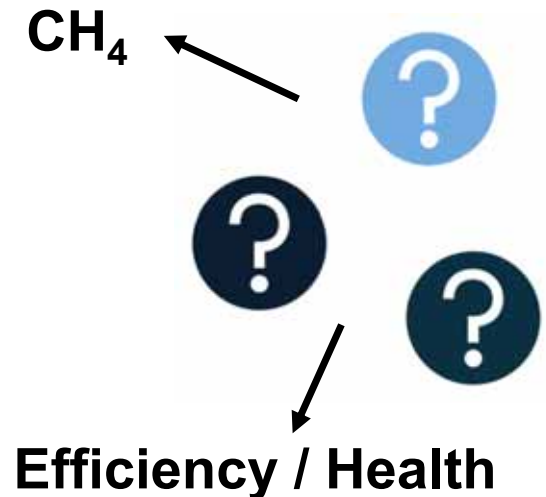


Development of direct and indirect traits
Genetic parameters (heritability, correlations with other traits in TMI)

- Consideration of these traits in the breeding goal and breeding program* (*after breed4green*)



Methane ↓
Feed Efficiency ↑



Data for Research in breed4green



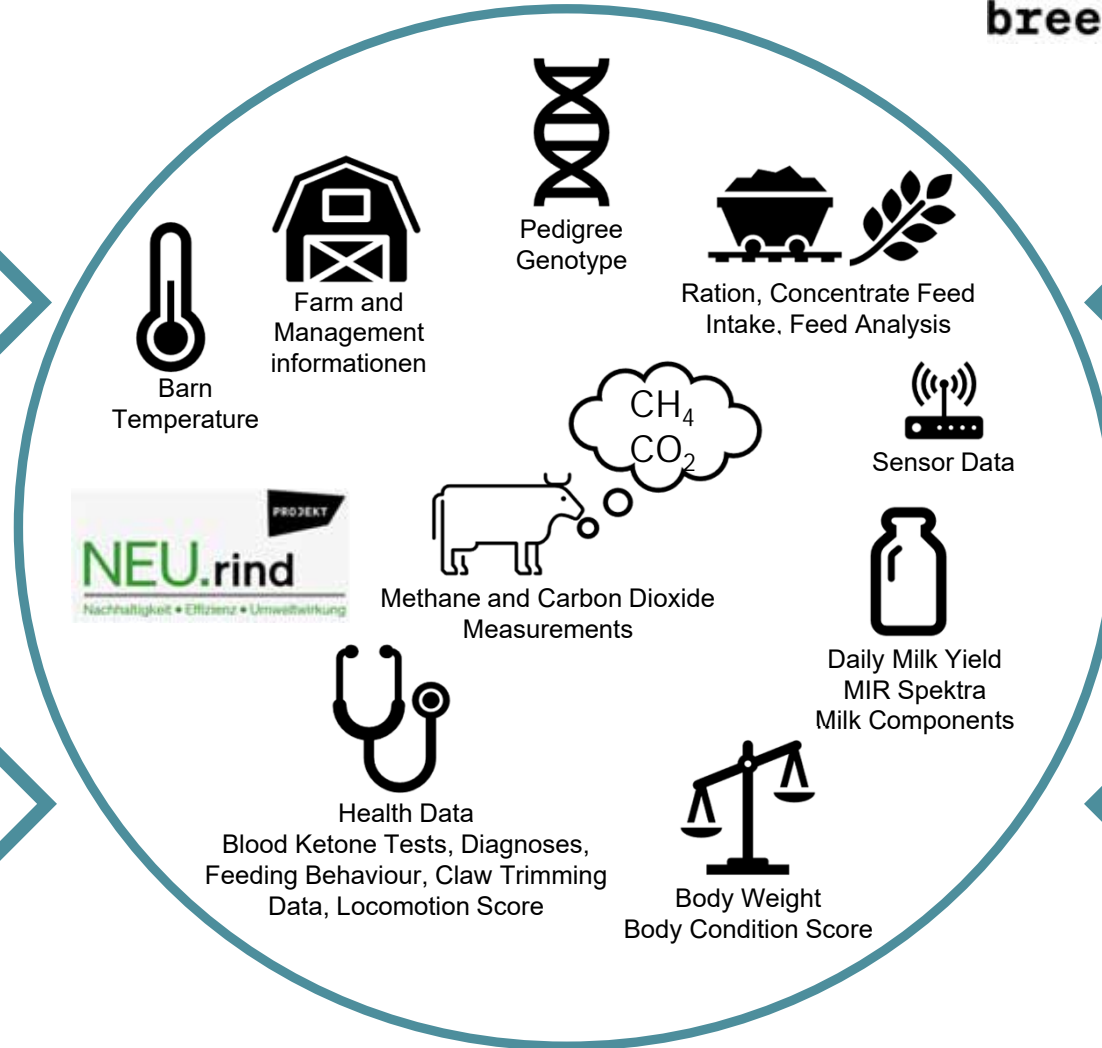
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Station Data

Raumberg-Gumpenstein and Moarhof, Achselschwang, Aulendorf, ANAPRI;

Additional data

from central cattle database and projects of Rinderzucht AUSTRIA



Farms

Data Recording on 25 Fleckvieh and 5 Brown Swiss Dairy Farms

Cooperations

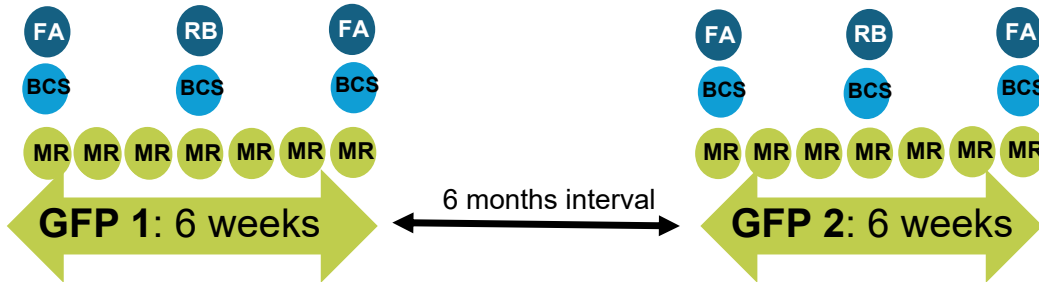


Overview Data Recording in breed4green



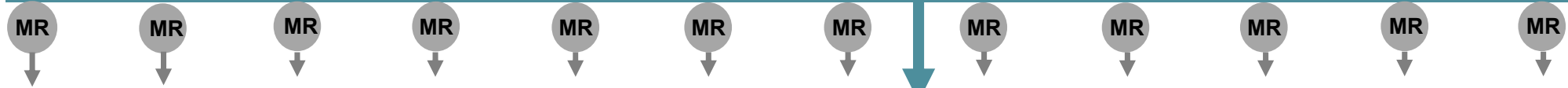
GreenFeed Periods (GFP) 1 & 2 (6 weeks each):

Methane and CO₂ measurements (GreenFeed)
body weight several times daily (automatic scales)



GreenFeed Periods (GFP) 1 & 2:
DHI (MR) and MIR spectra weekly
BCS 6x
feed analysis (FA) 4x
farm data, husbandry
ration analysis (RB) 2x

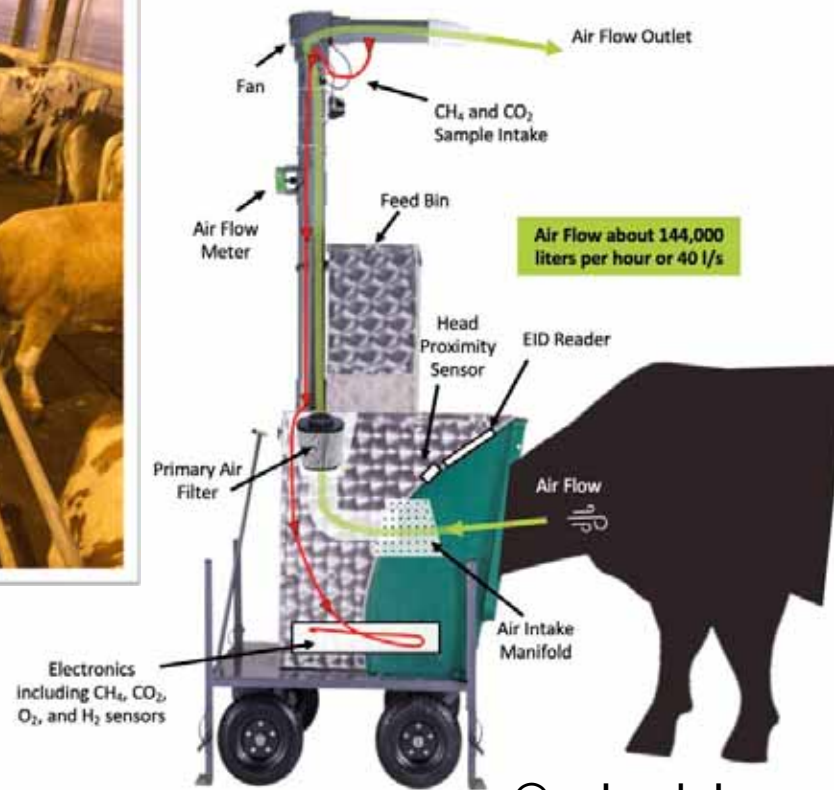
breed4green data recording 15 months on each farm (30 farms: 12/23 - 10/27)



At each DHI visit (MR):
Milk yield & comp.
MIR spectra
Body condition score
Locomotion score
Ration

Recording for 15 months on each farm:
Day 7 and 14 after calving: ketosis tests and recording of feeding behaviour, prophylaxis, health information, claw trimming data, daily milk yield, milking interval (AMS / MMG data)
genotyping of all animals, ration composition,
if available, concentrate feeding station data and sensor data

Methane Measurement - GreenFeed



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Methane Measurements - Cows

681 animals from 16 farms with at least 19 GreenFeed spot samples

Breed	Number of animals
Fleckvieh	581
Brown Swiss	90
Holstein	8
Pinzgauer	2

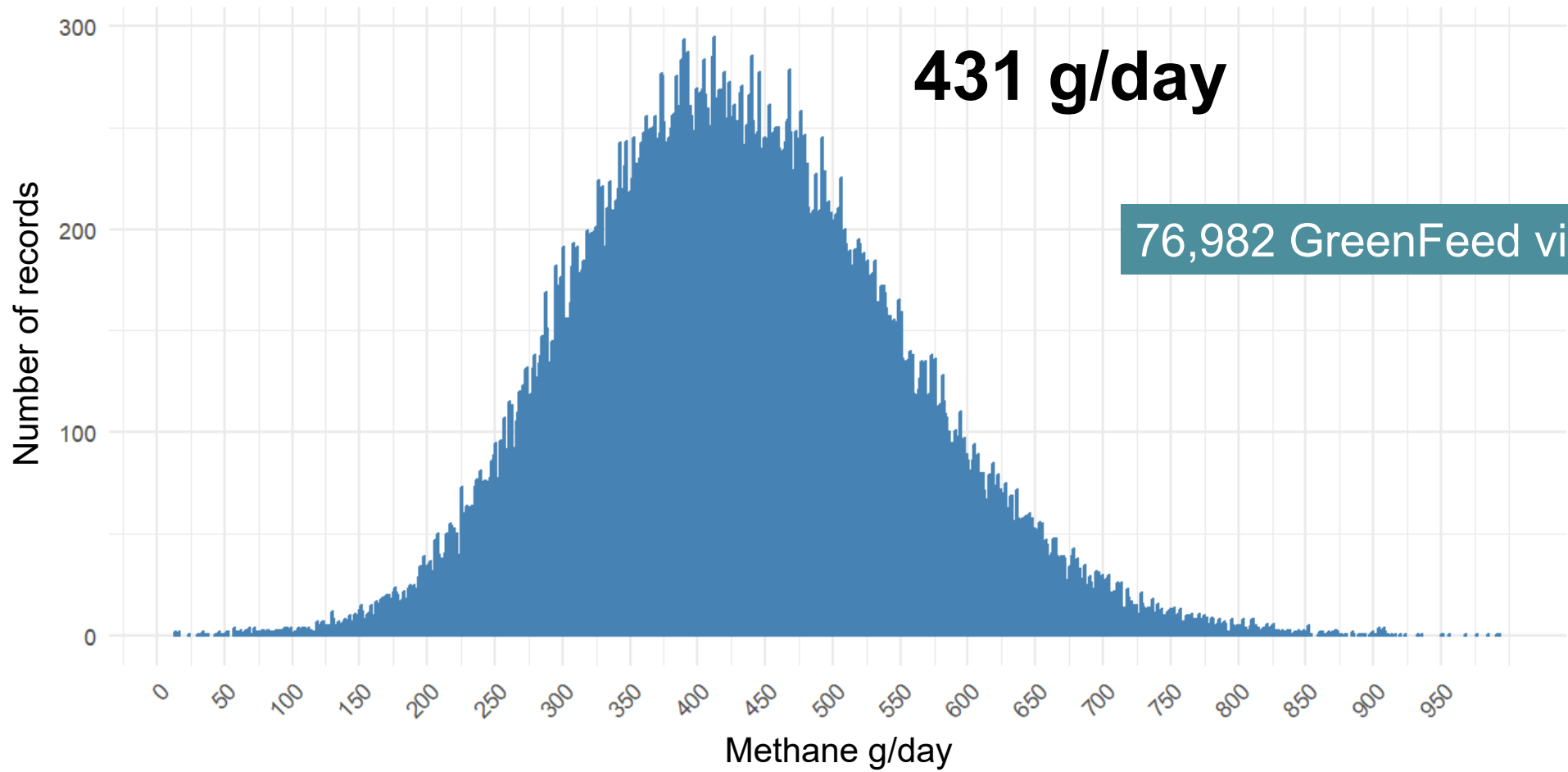
	Mean (kg)
Body weight	717
Milk yield	30.8



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Methane Measurements



First Results Heritability – Fleckvieh



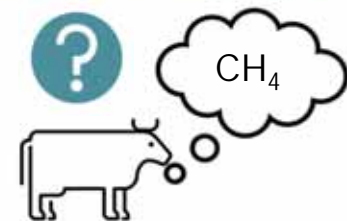
14 farms, 446 cows (at least 20 GreenFeed-measurements) in GreenFeed period 1

Trait	Number of records	Heritability
Methane g/day	446	0.13 ±0.13
Methane g/kg milk	439	0.20 ±0.13
Residual methane	415	0.13 ±0.14
Body weight	421	0.18 ±0.15
Milk	439	0.27 ±0.14

Methane - Indirect Traits



- Direct measurement of methane too expensive for broad application in practice
- Routinely available indirect traits are of interest
- Work ongoing on prediction of methane emission
 - Milk mid-infrared spectra, fatty acid profiles
 - Models additionally including animal and farm information



**Results see Astrid Köck (ZuchtData): Paper submitted
Presentation “Prediction of methane emissions based on milk fatty acid
profiles shows similar performance to milk MIR spectra” ICAR Session 1**

Feed Efficiency

- No routine recording of feed intake
- Indirect traits of interest
- Initial genetic analyses in Fleckvieh cattle
 - Estimated feed intake (Gruber equation): $h^2=0.19$
 - MIR spectra: $h^2=0.14$
 - Residual carbon dioxide: $h^2=0.24$
- Promising correlations with actual feed intake
- Appear suitable as indirect traits



Results see S.-J. Burn (BOKU) at WCGALP 2026 and EAAP 2026

Feedback for Farmers



- Body Weight
- Body Condition
- Locomotion Score
- Methane
- Feed Efficiency
- Benchmarking
- Annual Meeting



Feedback is important to encourage farmer participation!

Summary

- Recording of methane emissions on farms is feasible with GreenFeed
- Feedback is important to encourage farmer participation
- Preliminary genetic analyses show promising results for methane emission
- Broad data recording is important to understand the correlations to health and performance
- Indirect traits for methane emissions and feed intake are important for use in breeding



Thank you for your attention!



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