

Economics of breeding schemes for improved methane efficiency in dairy cattle

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Introduction



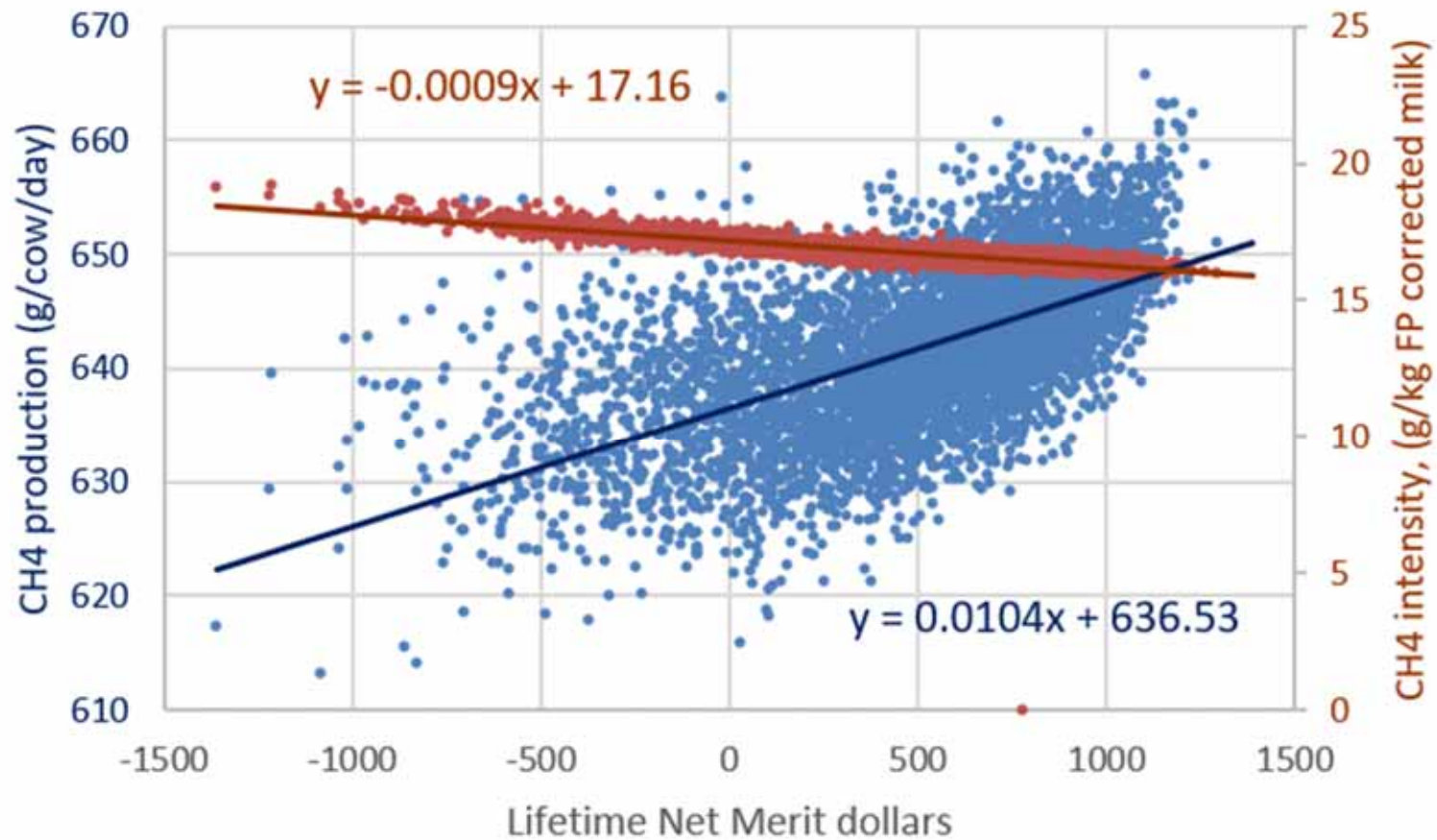
- Perspective of a dairy producer, not genetics company
- Reduce methane emissions through genetic selection
- Methane genetic traits (being) developed
- No economic value (in the USA)
- Financial incentives needed(?)
- **Project goal:** *Evaluate the economic impact of different breeding schemes related to methane reduction at the farm level. Determine financial support needed.*

Materials and Methods

- Commercially available sires for artificial insemination:
 - 4736 sires from 9 brands with April 2026 evaluation (selectsires.com)
 - Lifetime Net Merit economic selection index (NM\$, 17 traits)
https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/80420530/Publications/ARR/nmcalc-2025_ARR-NM9.pdf
 - Including 340 sires with *Can. Methane Efficiency* trait (Lactanet, Semex)
- Methane production per sire:
 - $CH_4 = f(\text{MILK, FAT, DPR, BWC, RFI, PL})$ *effect on dry matter intake*
 - $CH_4 = f() + g(\text{Canadian Methane Efficiency trait})$ *residual effect*
- Select 100 sires on:
 - NM\$ (\$/lifetime), methane production (g CH₄/cow/day), and/or methane intensity (g CH₄/kg fat-protein corrected milk)

NM\$, CH₄ production, and CH₄ intensity of 4736 sires April 2026 evaluation

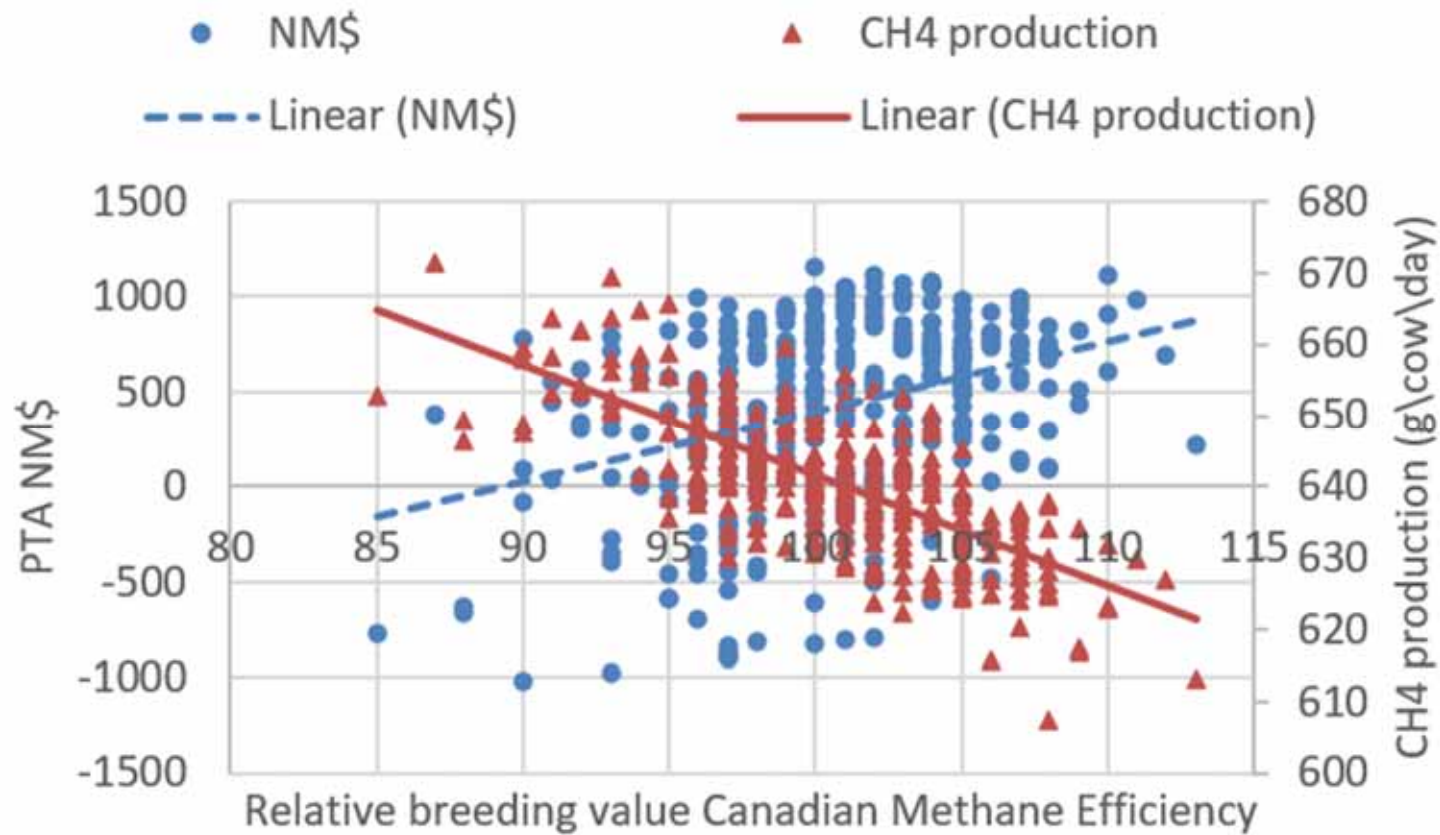
CH₄ = f(MILK, FAT, DPR, BWC, RFI, PL) through dry matter intake



Average results of the **top 100** out of 4736 sires ranked by 5 selection criteria

Selection criterion	NM\$	CH4 production (g/cow per day)	CH4 intensity (g/kg milk)
100% on NM\$	\$1140	653	16.21
50% on CH4 production, 50% on NM\$	\$625	630	16.43
100% on CH4 production, 0% on NM\$	-\$145	624	17.26
50% on CH4 intensity, 50% on NM\$	\$1091	649	16.06
100% on CH4 intensity, 0% on NM\$	\$1014	645	16.04

340 sires with NM\$ and Canadian Methane Efficiency evaluations (April 2026)



Average results of the **top 100** out of 340 sires ranked by 9 selection criteria

Selection criterion:	CAN.ME trait included?	NM\$	CH4 production (g/cow/day)	CH4 intensity (g/kg milk)
100% on NM\$		\$891	646	16.34
50% on CH4 production, 50% on NM\$	YES	\$693	632	16.26
50% on CH4 production, 50% on NM\$	NO	\$663	638	16.46
100% on CH4 production, 0% on NM\$	YES	\$371	630	16.54
100% on CH4 production, 0% on NM\$	NO	\$89	634	16.95
50% on CH4 intensity, 50% on NM\$	YES	\$870	640	16.20
50% on CH4 intensity, 50% on NM\$	NO	\$879	645	16.31
100% on CH4 intensity, 0% on NM\$	YES	\$815	638	16.17
100% on CH4 intensity, 0% on NM\$	NO	\$843	645	16.29

Changes 2026 - 2056

	2026	2056	Change
Net Merit \$	\$891	\$3110	+\$2219
CH4 production	646	674	+28
CH4 intensity	16.34	14.85	-1.49

Assume genetic changes in the 17 traits in the NM\$ index as calculated in https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/80420530/Publications/ARR/nmcalc-2025_ARR-NM9.pdf

Conclusions

1. Small reductions in CH₄ production and CH₄ intensity is possible through emphasis on conventional traits, at high NM\$ cost
2. Inclusion of Canadian Methane Efficiency trait reduced CH₄ production and CH₄ intensity, still at some NM\$ cost
3. Financial support needed: equal to reduction in NM\$(?)

Thank you