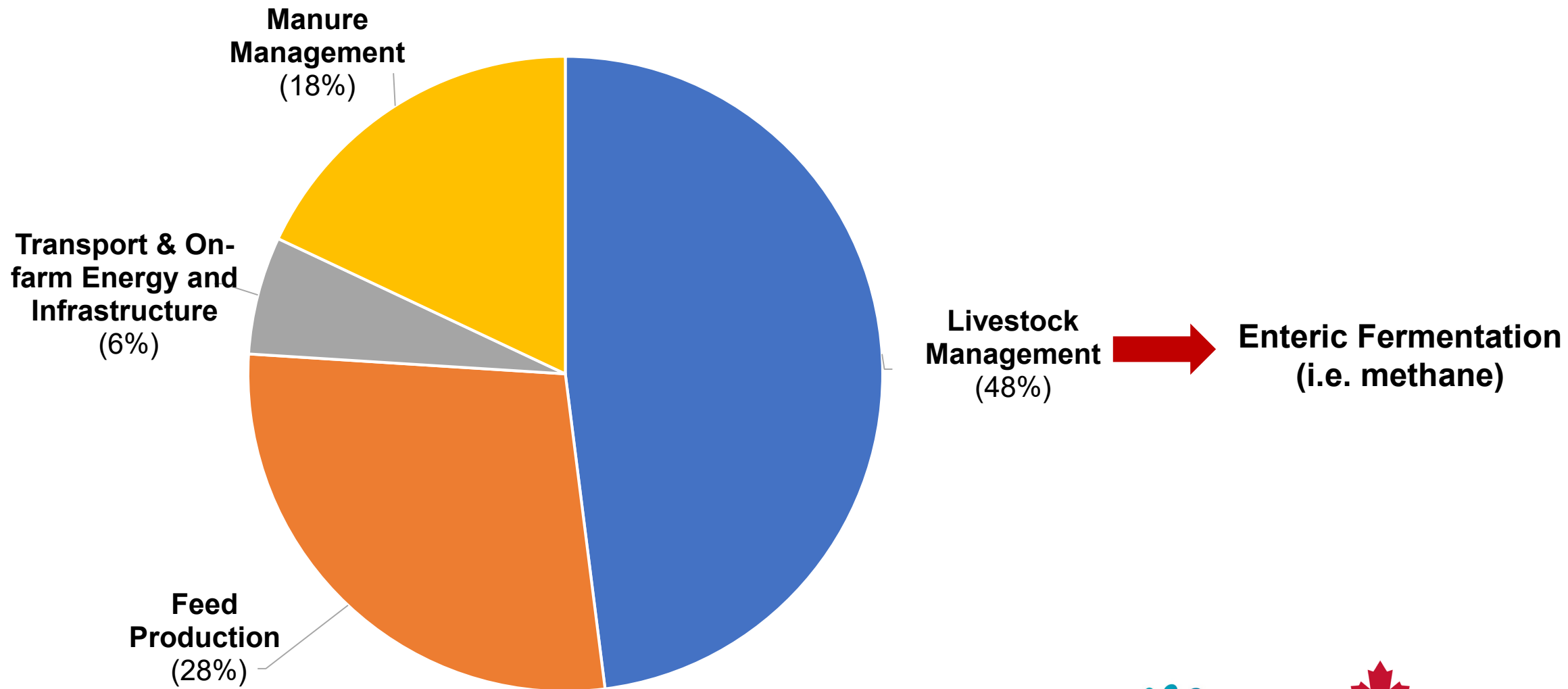




Development of a greenhouse gas index to reduce enteric emissions in Holsteins

F. Malchiodi, C. Richardson, S. G. Narayana,
A. Fleming, C. F. Baes, and F. Miglior
Semex – Lactanet – AbacusBio
University of Guelph

Environmental Profile of Producing Milk (2016)



Lactanet Genetic Toolbox



Feed Efficiency

April 2021



**Body
Maintenance
Requirements**

April 2023



**Methane
Efficiency**

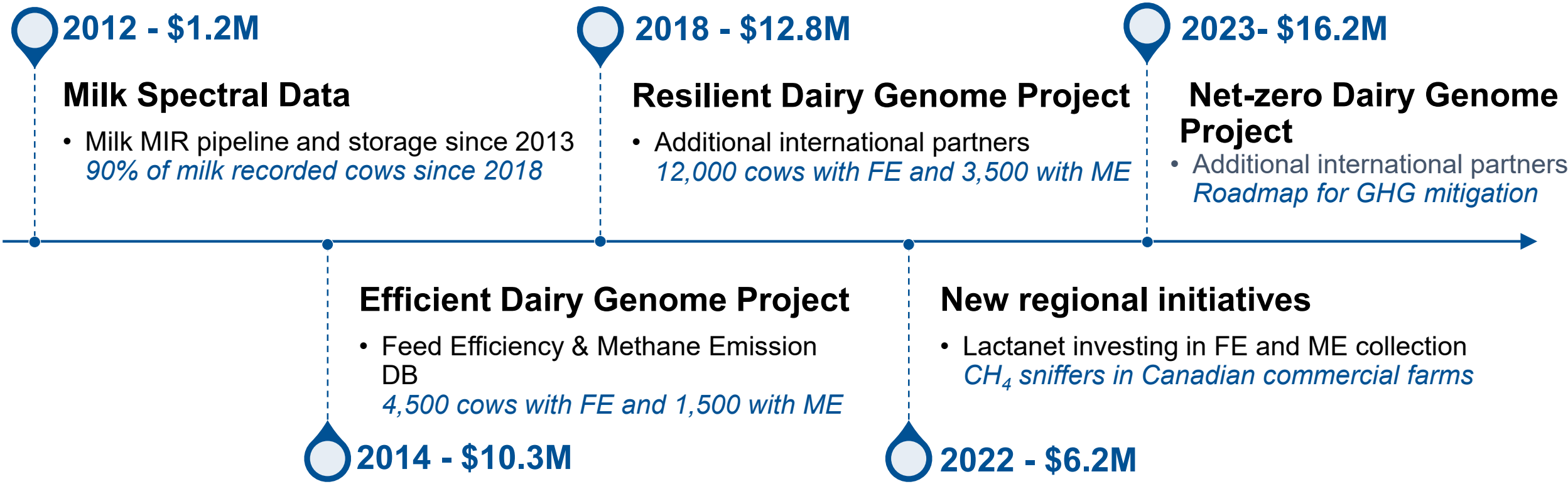
April 2023

Reduce feed costs

**Reduce methane
emissions**



Building Environmental Traits Capacity Over Time



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



Collaborative Partnership

Combining Academic and Industry Expertise



Feed Efficiency

- Single-Step Genomic evaluations
- Improve biological efficiency without affecting production levels, body size
- DMI adjusted with a recursive approach for metabolic body weight and ECM
- Data after 60 DIM
- Genomic reliability of 51%
- Uncorrelated with most of the key traits



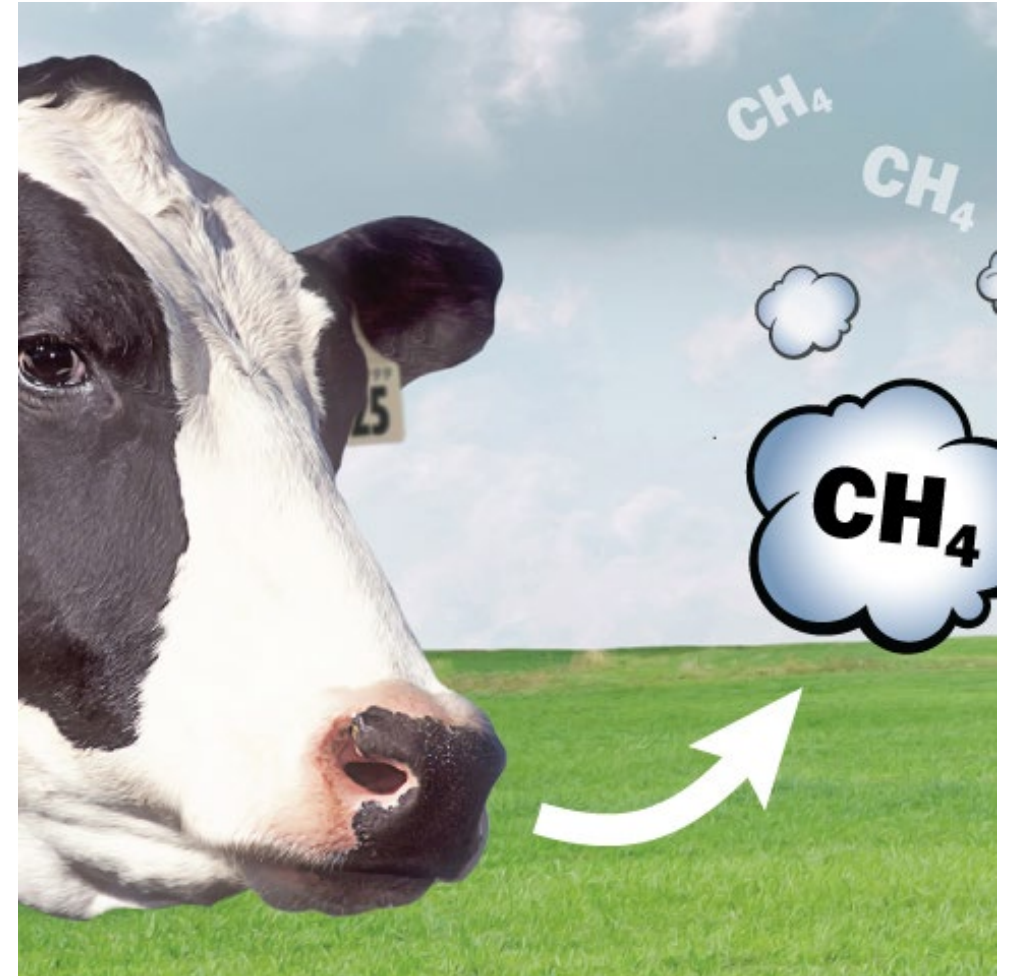
Body Maintenance Requirements

- Larger cows have greater maintenance requirements
- Considering feed for maintenance requirements solely as a function of metabolic body weight (kg BW)^{0.75}
- Body weight data collected as part of Lactanet Feed Advisory Services for more than 20 years (mainly in Quebec)
- Genomic reliability of 70%

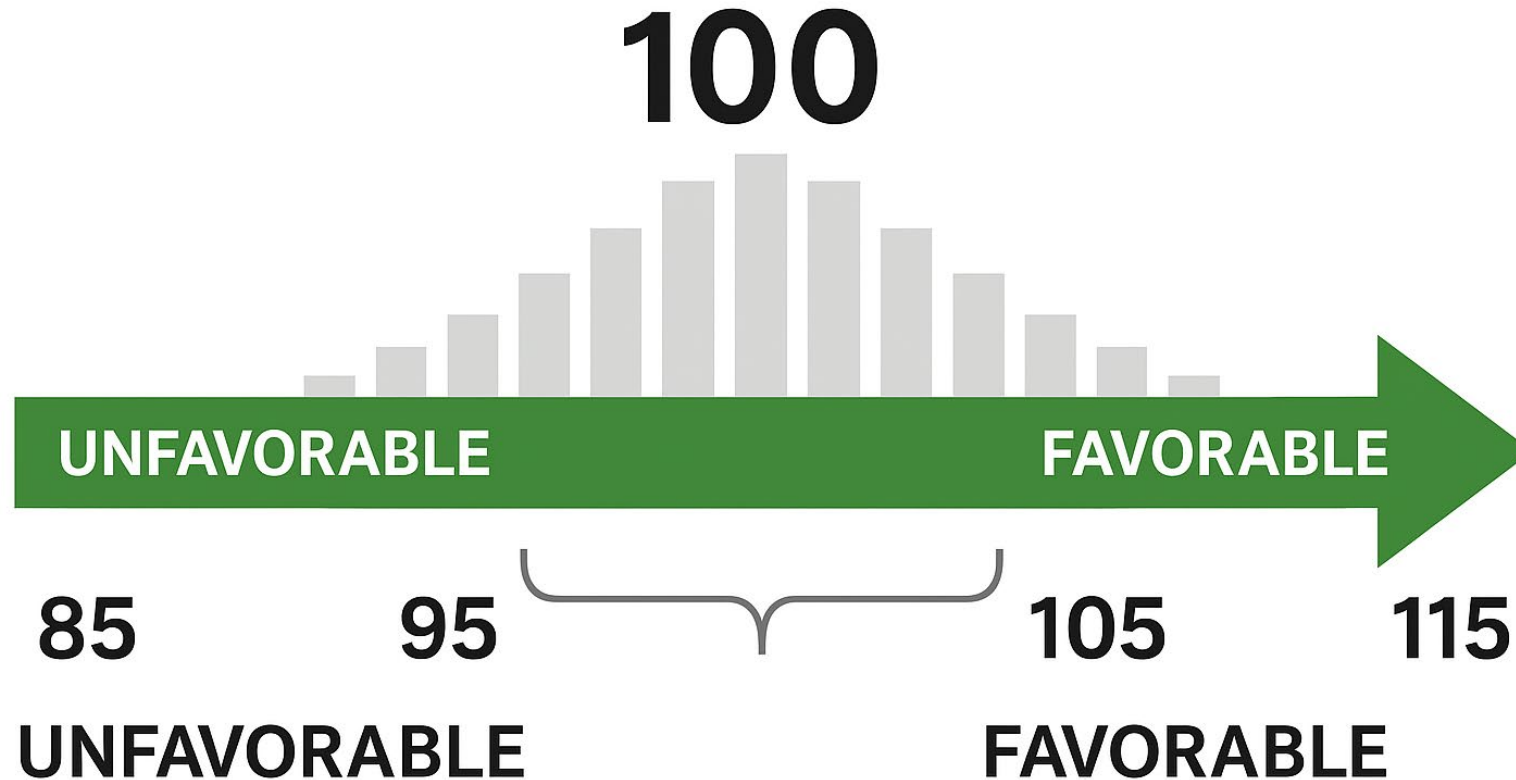


Methane Efficiency

- Single-Step Genomic evaluations
- MIR predicted Methane Production
- Genetically independent of Milk, Fat and Protein yields via linear regression
- Helps to reduce the methane production of the herd without impacting production levels
- Between 120 and 185 DIM
- Genomic reliability of 75%



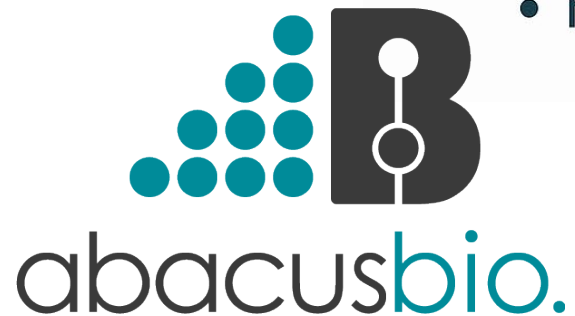
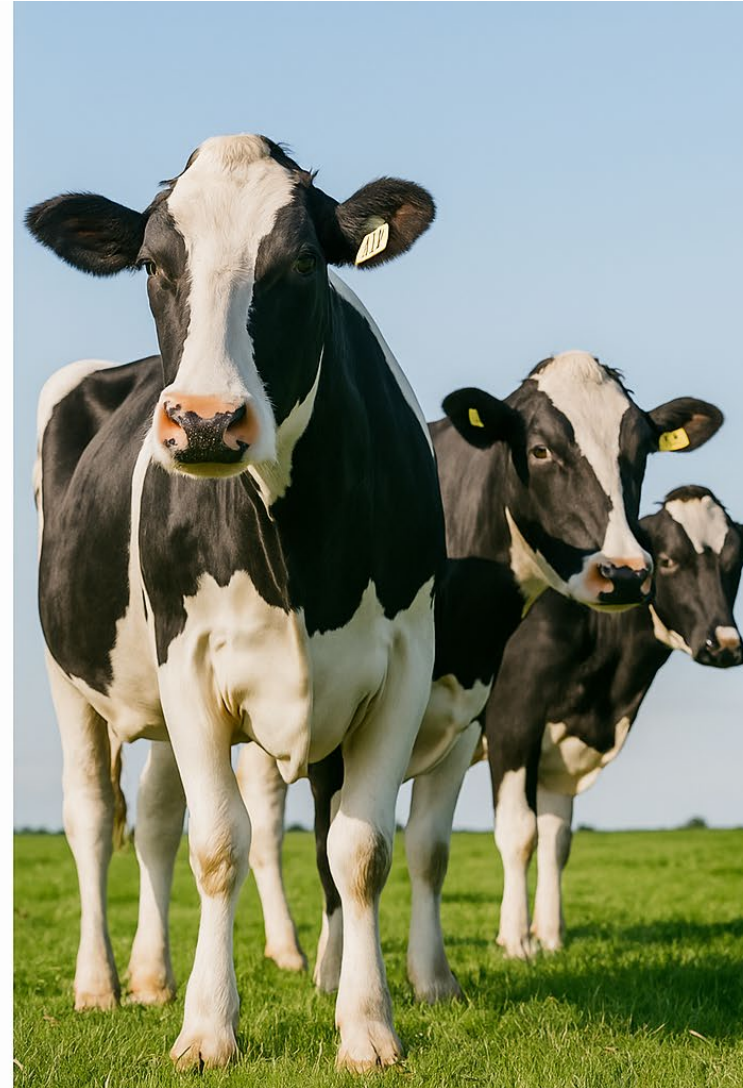
Relative Breeding Value



Creating a Sustainability Index



- Feed Efficiency
- Methane Efficiency
- Body Maintenance Requirement
- Herd Life



GHG Index

Economic Selection Index

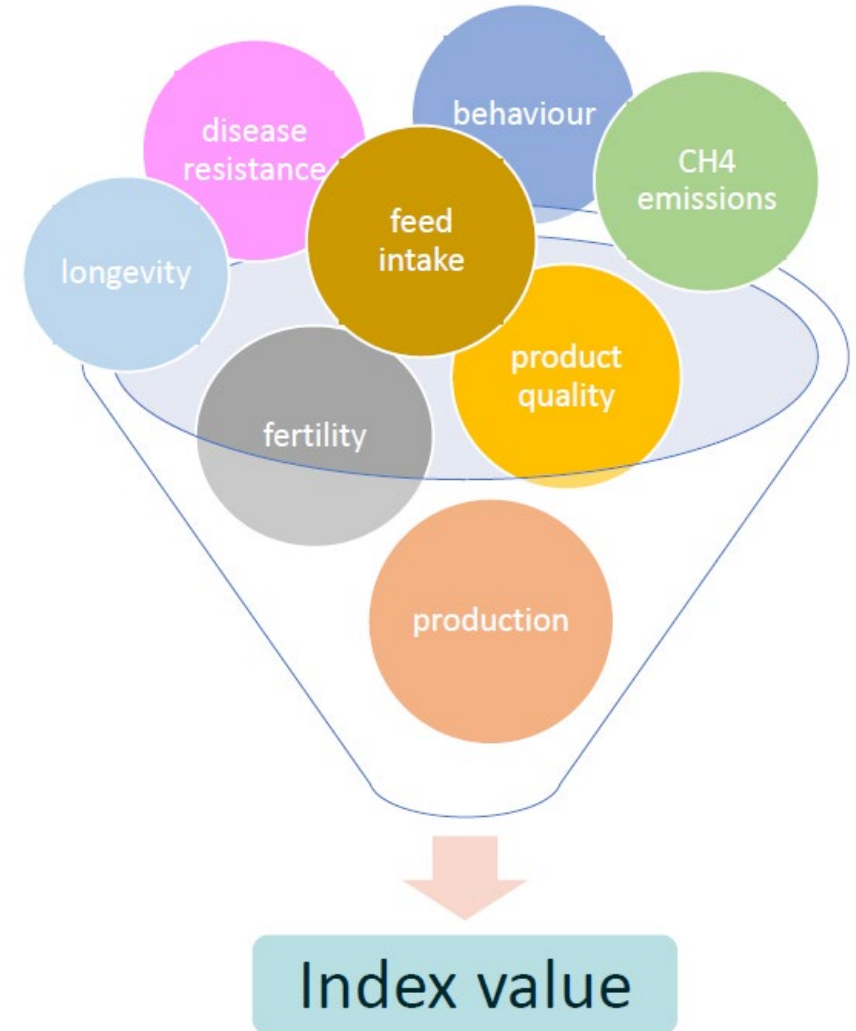
$$I = b_1 EBV_1 + b_2 EBV_2 + \dots + b_n EBV_n$$

Where **b**=economic weight, EBV = genetic merit

Emission Selection Index

$$\text{GHG index} = c_1 EBV_1 + c_2 EBV_2 + \dots + c_n EBV_n$$

Where **c**=emissions coefficient

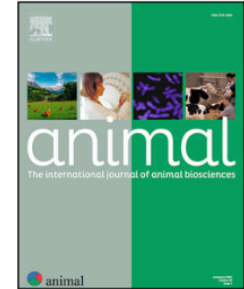


Sustainability Index



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Animal
The international journal of animal biosciences



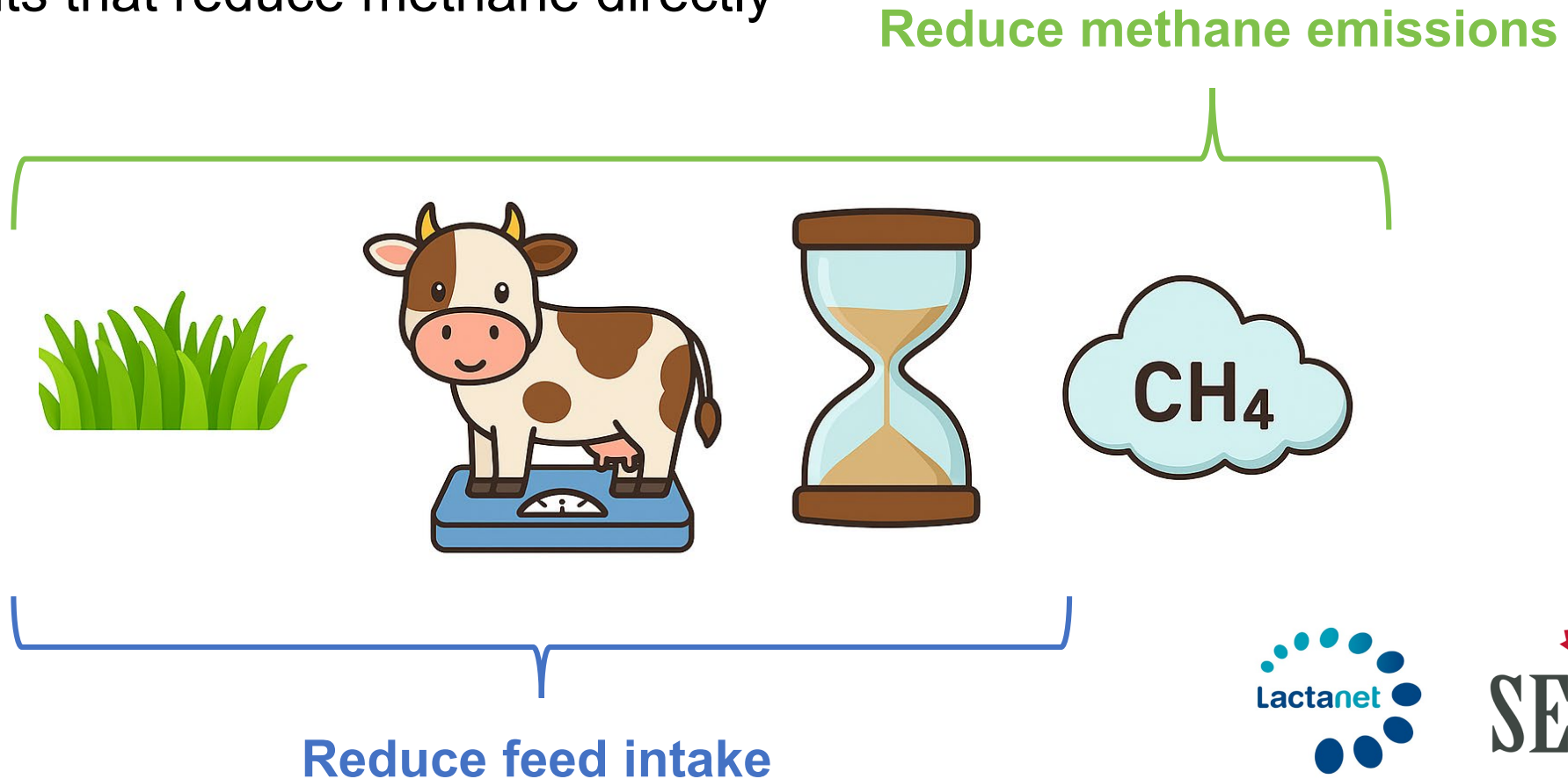
Breeding for sustainability: Development of an index to reduce greenhouse gas in dairy cattle [☆]

C. Richardson ^{a,*}, P. Amer ^c, M. Post ^a, T. Oliveria ^a, K. Grant ^a, J. Crowley ^b, C. Quinton ^c, F. Miglior ^{d,e},
A. Fleming ^d, C.F. Baes ^{e,f}, F. Malchiodi ^{e,g}



Emission Coefficients for Buildings

- The change in emissions due to a one unit change in each trait
 - Traits that reduce total feed intake
 - Traits that reduce methane directly



Emission Coefficients for Buildings

- Transformed to CO₂eq so they can be compared to other GHG
 - A specific coefficient is applied based on how much feed they eat
 - Each stage of life is counted and adjusted based on how many survive and how much methane they produce



Reduce feed intake TO Reduce methane emissions



Sustainability Index

- Index Units
 - kg CO₂e per unit change in trait
- GHG Index traits
 - Feed Efficiency
 - Methane Efficiency
 - Body Maintenance Requirement
 - Herd Life

Trait	Gross emission coefficient Kg CO ₂ e
Herd Life	13.19
Feed Efficiency	15.83
Methane Efficiency	19.50
Body Maintenance Requirement	32.20

Coefficients describe the expected change in emission due to a 1 unit change in RBV



Index Testing

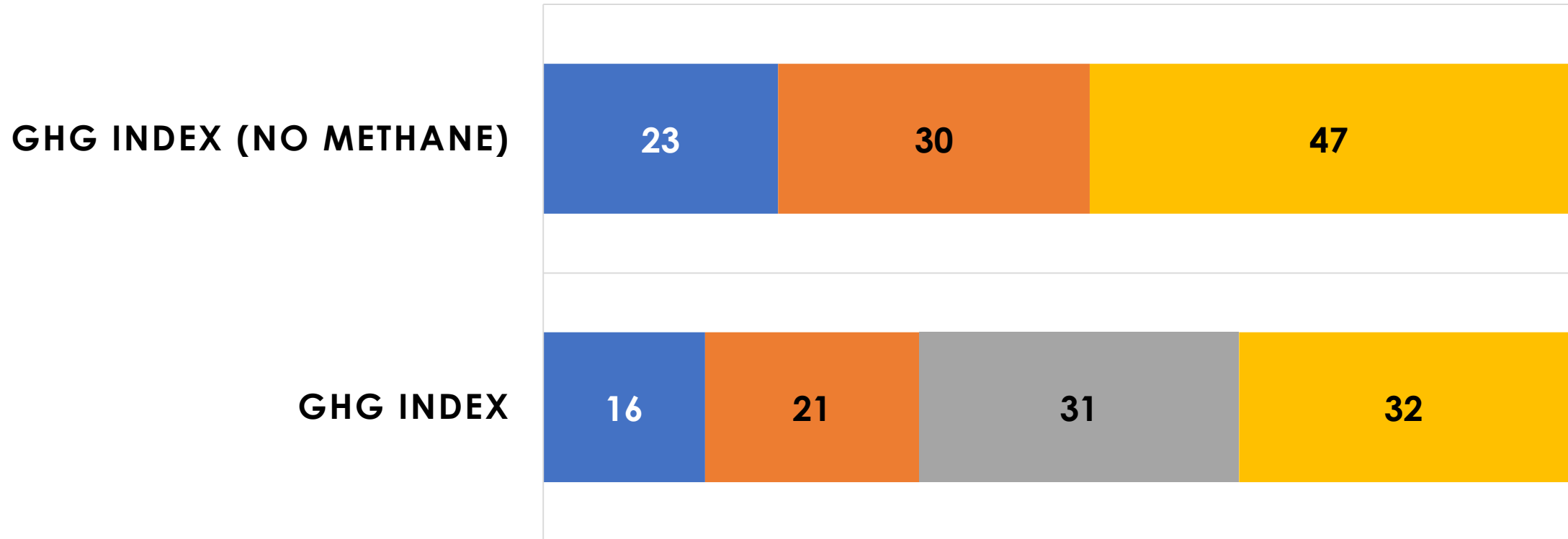
- Index testing diagnostics:
 - Index relative emphasis
 - Response to selection (in trait units and emissions reduction)
 - Correlations between trait EBVs
 - Correlations between trait EBVs and index

Trait	GHG Index	GHG Index (no Methane Efficiency)
Herd Life	13.19	13.19
Feed Efficiency	15.83	15.83
Methane Efficiency	19.50	0
Body Maintenance Requirement	22.54	22.54

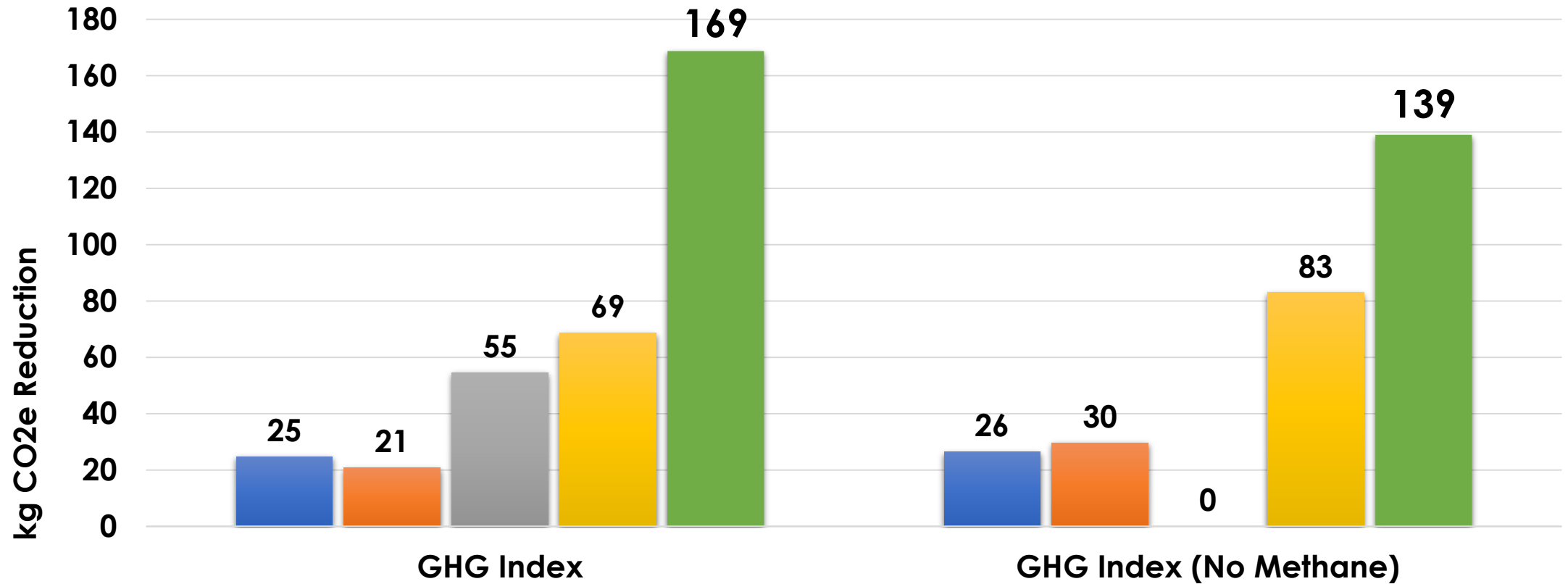


Relative Emphasis

■ Herd Life ■ Feed Efficiency ■ Methane Efficiency ■ Body Maintenance Requirement



Response in Emissions



■ Herd Life ■ Feed Efficiency ■ Methane Efficiency ■ Body Maintenance Requirement ■ Total

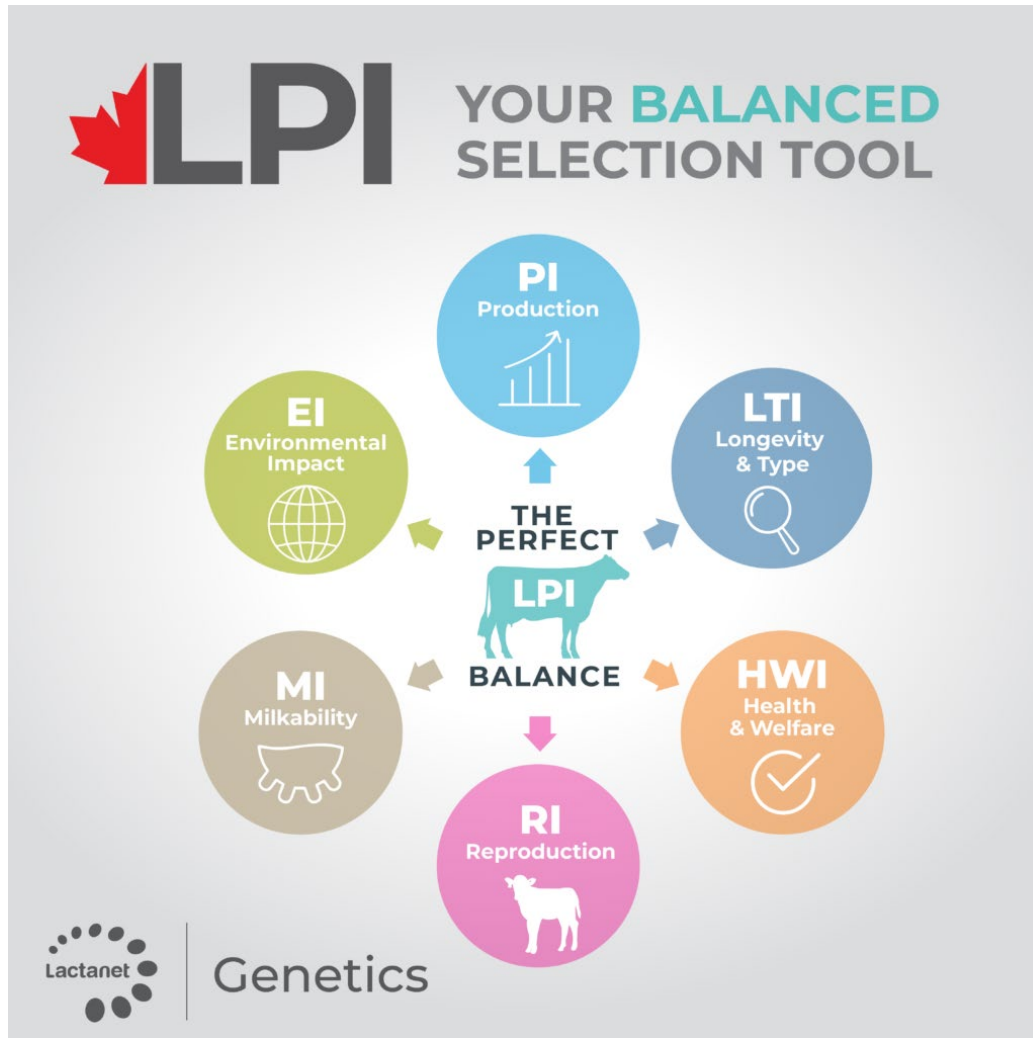


Response in Trait Units

		Per SD of selection			
Trait		HL	FE	ME	BMR
Trait unit		% replacement	kg DMI reduction	g methane reduction	kg body weight
Response in trait unit by selecting on index					
	GHG Index	0.01	47.75	2,185.99	12.11
	GHG Index (no methane efficiency)	0.01	68.01	-65.29	14.64



Modernized LPI



- Lifetime Performance Index (LPI)
- Expanded from the three components and include “Sustainability”
- Created official sub-indexes to be published on their own as well as combined in LPI

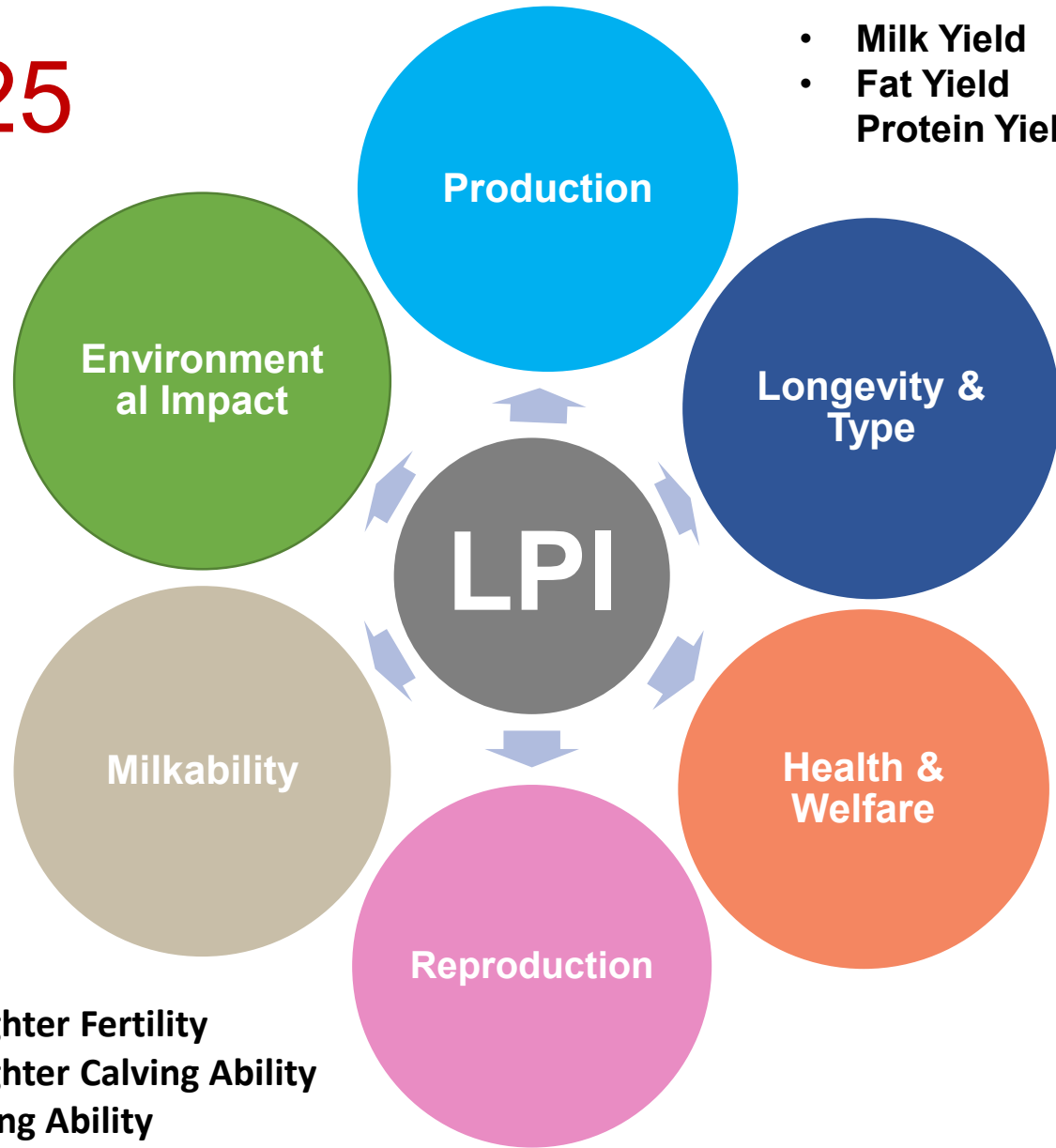
Canada first country including direct methane trait in their economic index



LPI

April 2025

- Methane Efficiency
- Feed Efficiency
- Body Maintenance Requirements



- Milk Yield
- Fat Yield
- Protein Yield

- Fat Deviation
- Protein Deviation
- Lactation Persistence

- Herd Life
- Conformation
- Mammary System
- Feet & Legs
- Dairy Strength
- Rump

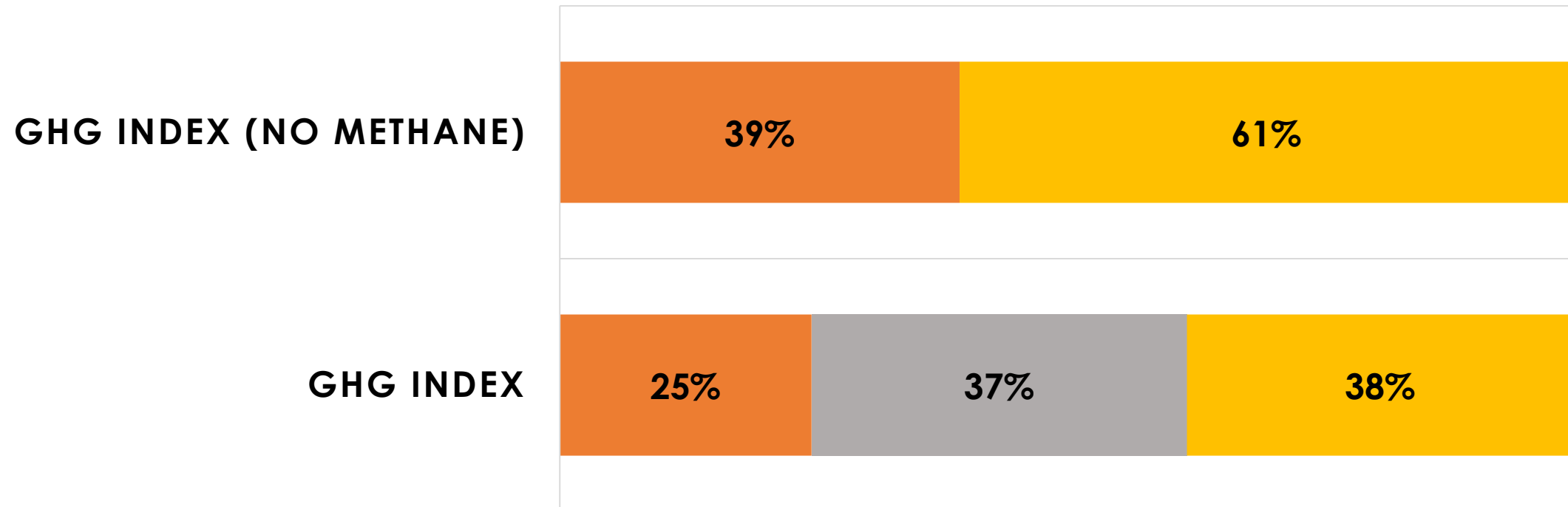
- Milking Speed
- Milking Temperament
- Udder Depth
- Udder Floor
- Teat Length
- Teat Placement

- Mastitis Resistance
- Somatic Cell Score
- Metabolic Disease Resistance
- Fertility Disorders
- Hoof Health

- Daughter Fertility
- Daughter Calving Ability
- Calving Ability

Relative Emphasis (Herd Life in Durability Sub-Index)

■ Feed Efficiency ■ Methane Efficiency ■ Body Maintenance Requirement



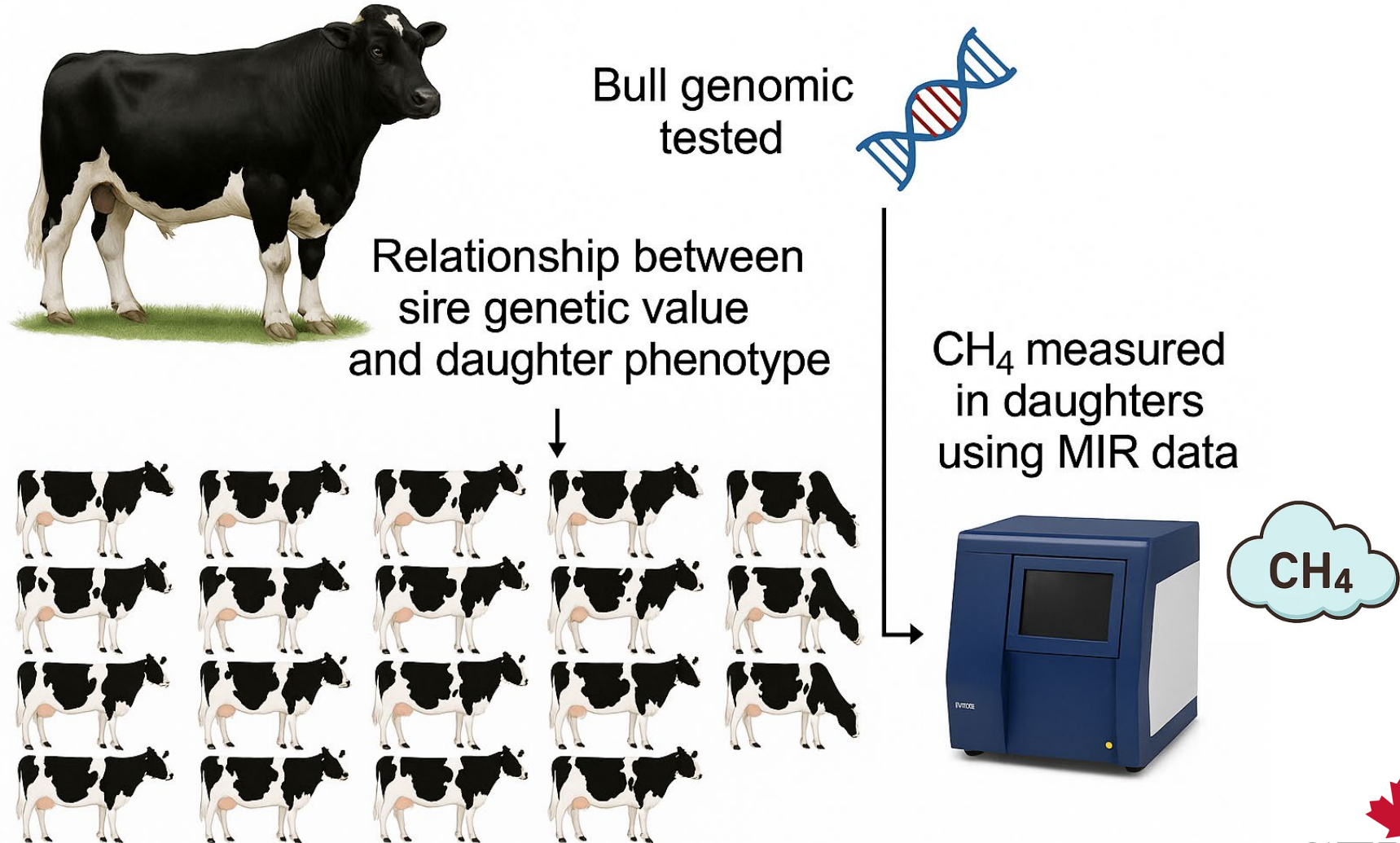
Methane Production: From Prediction to Validation



**BREEDING THE WAY TO
LOW METHANE COWS**



What's the expected reduction in Daughter?



What's the expected reduction in Daughter?

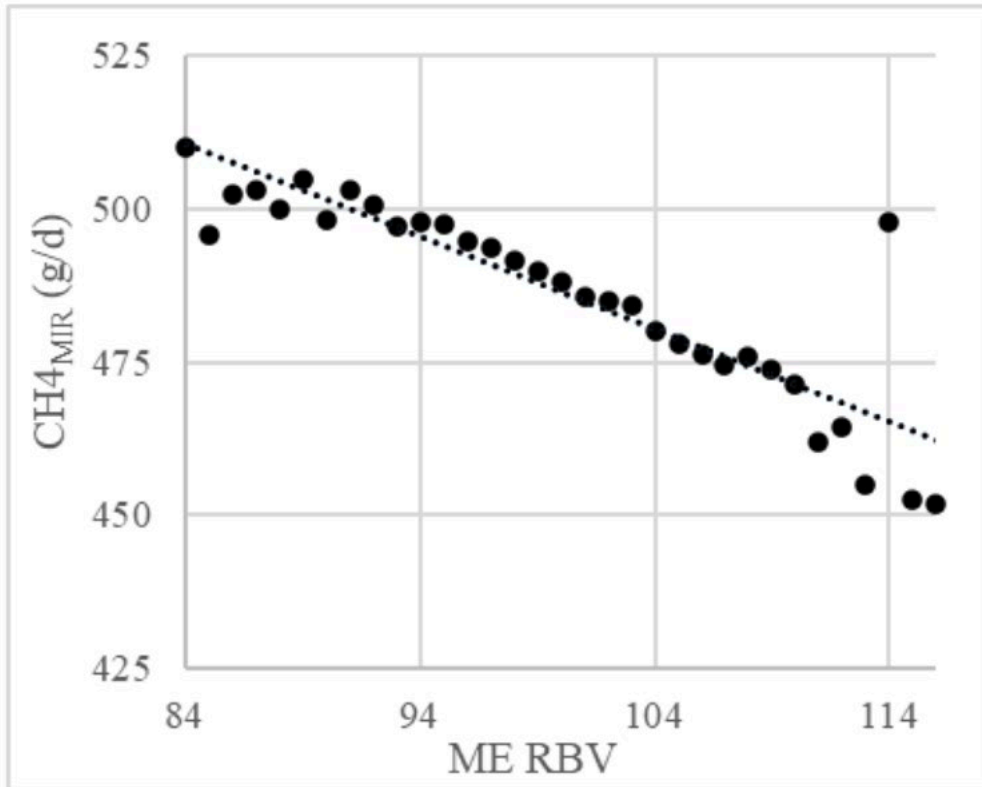


Figure 1: Daughter average CH4_{MIR} averaged by sire RBV for ME

- A regression of average daughter CH4 on sire ME
- For each SD of increase for ME, on average CH4 in their daughters will decrease by 7.55 g/d or 3 kg per year
- Approximately a 1.5% reduction in CH4 emissions per cow per year (based on current population average)

Implementation of Methane Efficiency Evaluations for Canadian Holsteins

*B.J. Van Doormaal¹, H.R. Oliveira^{1,2}, S.G. Narayana¹, A. Fleming¹, H. Sweett¹, F. Malchiodi^{3,4},
J. Jamrozik^{1,4}, G.J. Kistemaker¹, P.G. Sullivan¹ and F. Miglior^{1,4}*

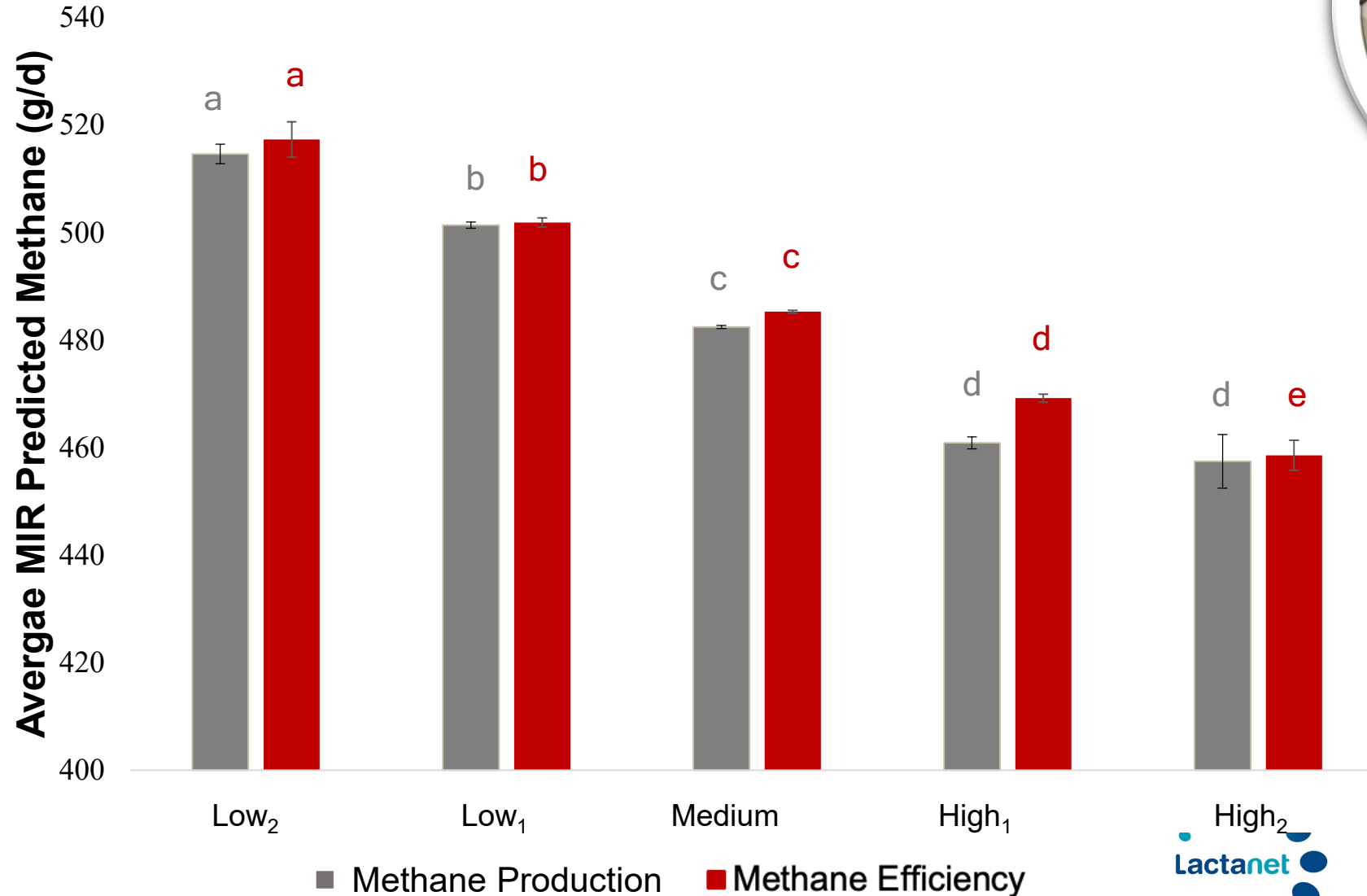




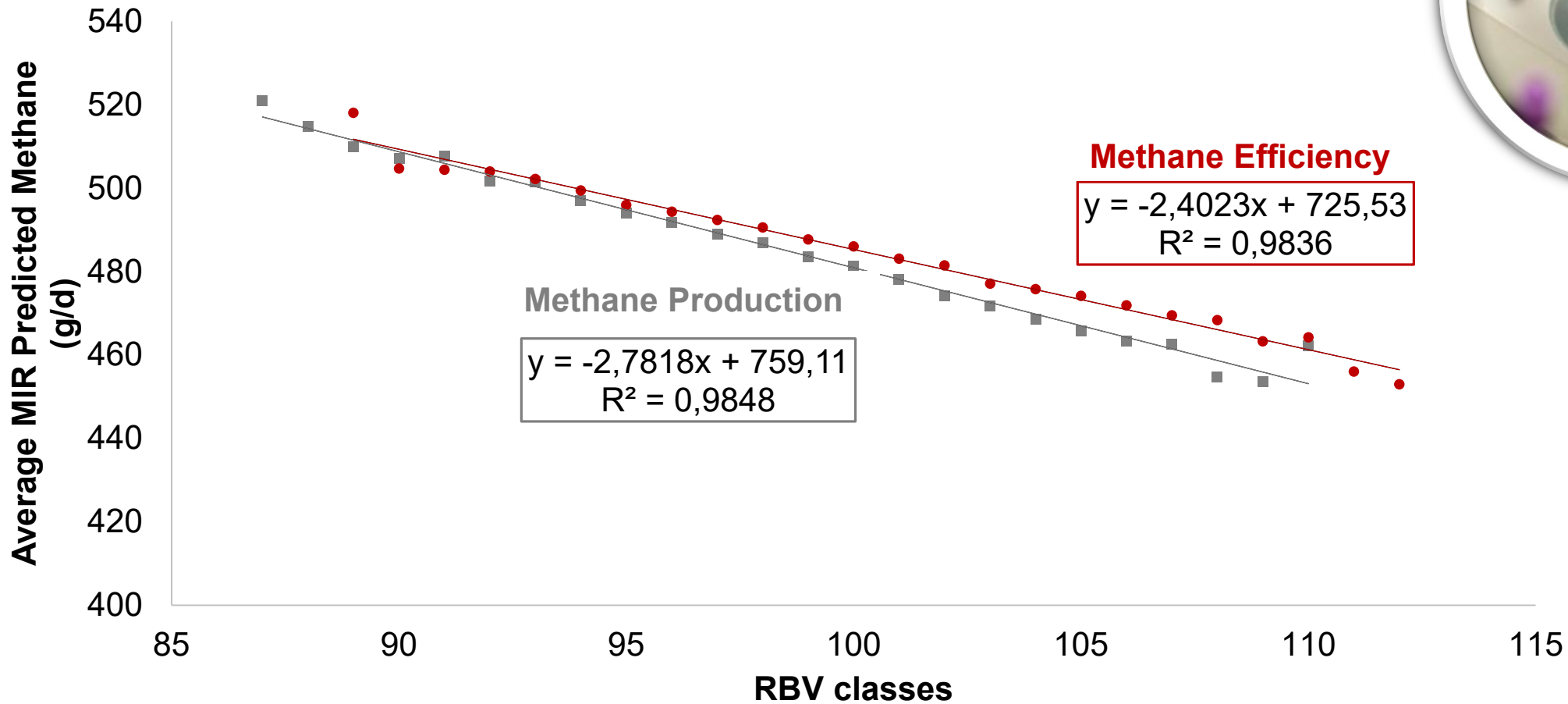
Validation of Genomic Evolution for Methane Efficiency and Production in CANADA:

- Animals with no records in April 2023
- Grouped based on GEBV
- Phenotypes in December 2024

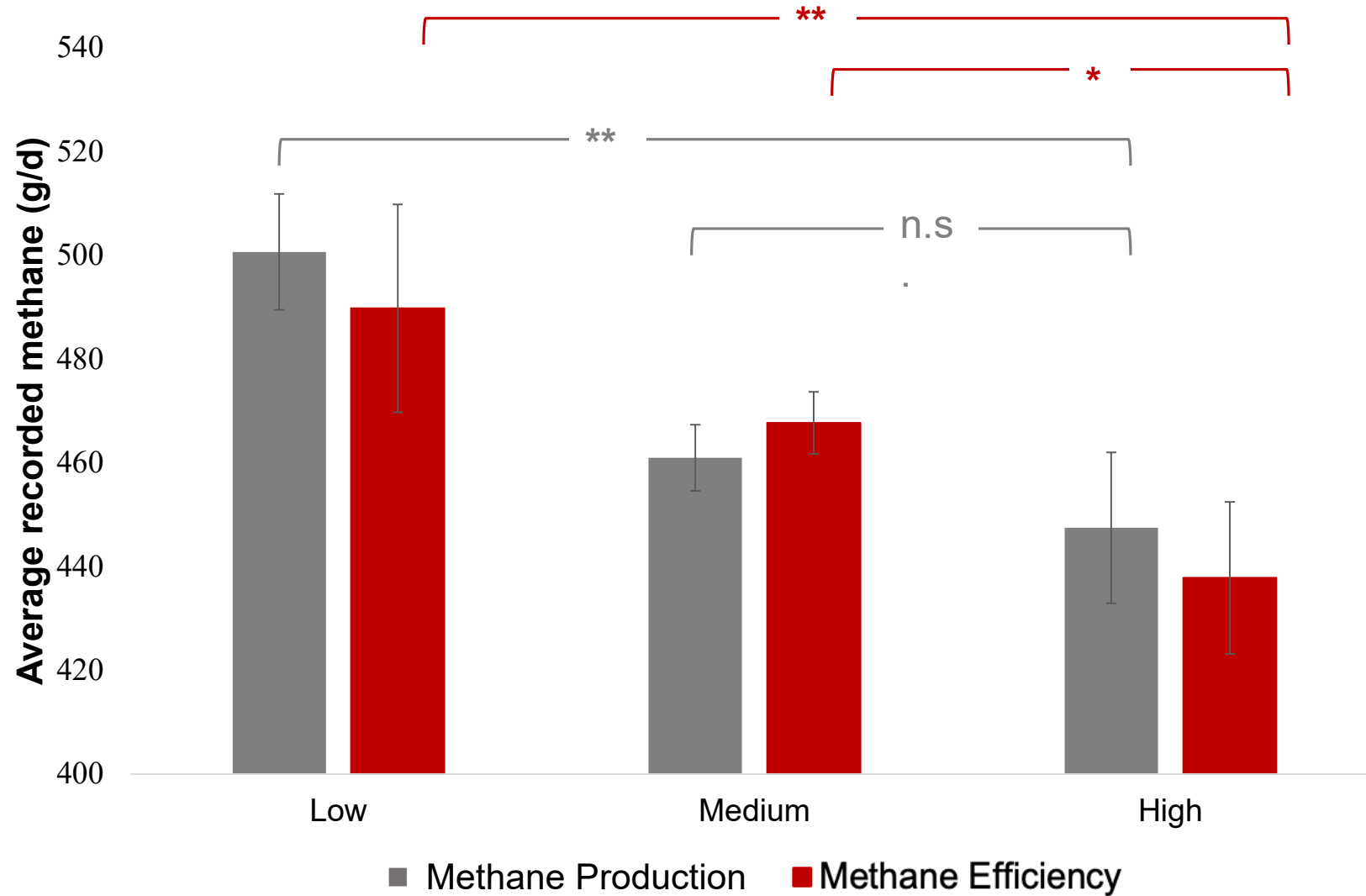
MIR Predicted CH₄ for RBV class of Methane Production and Methane Efficiency



MIR Predicted CH₄ for RBV class of Methane Production and Methane Efficiency



Recorded Methane for RBV classes



Statistical significance: ** <math><0.5</math>; * <math><0.10</math>

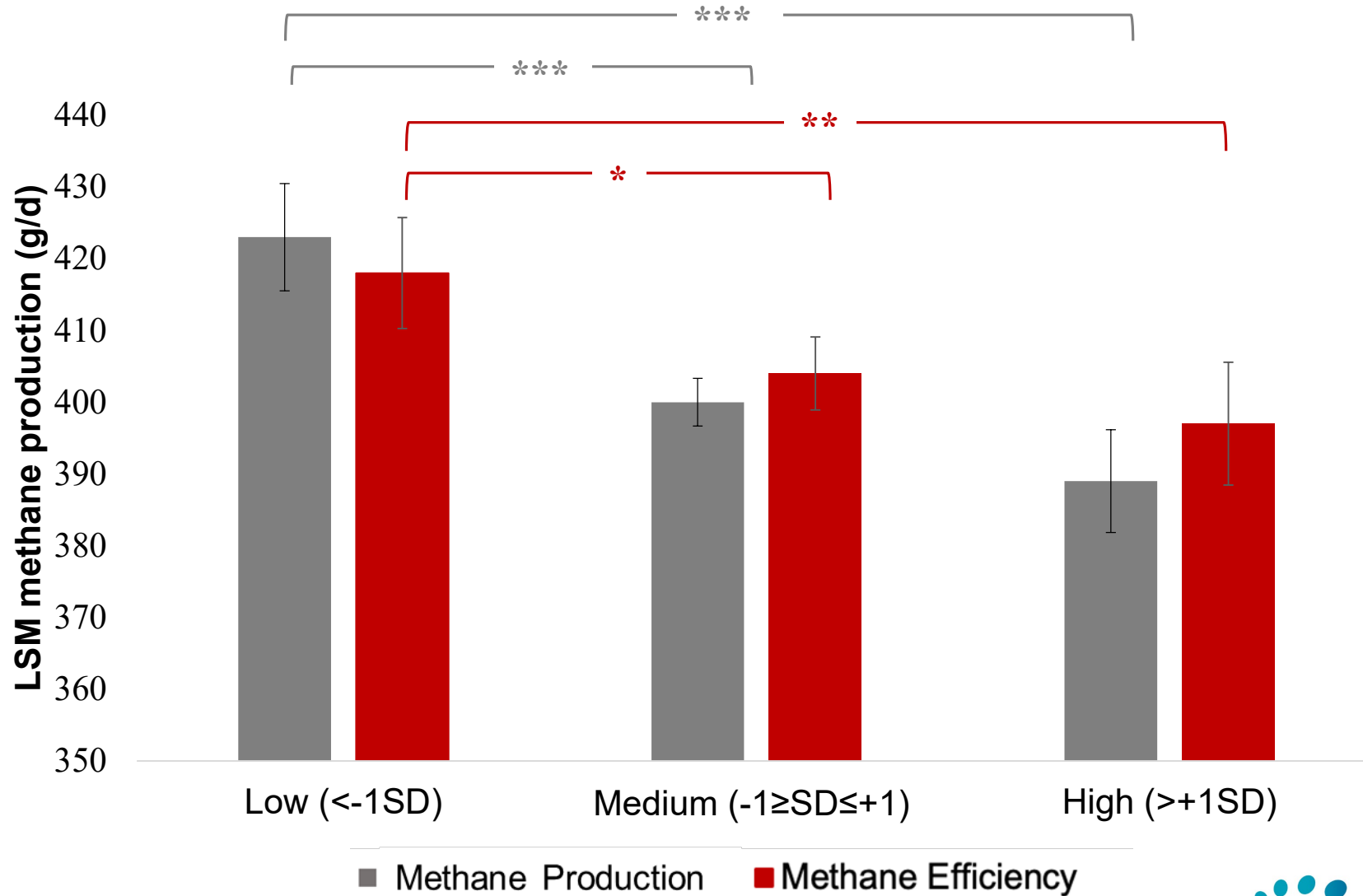


The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a lush green field. Overlaid on this is a semi-transparent digital graphic. On the left, a dark green map of Europe is visible, with three red pushpin markers placed in the central and southern regions. To the right of the map, there are glowing blue and white circuit-like lines and nodes, suggesting a technological or data-driven theme. The overall aesthetic is a blend of nature and modern technology.

Validation of Genomic Evolution for Methane Efficiency and Production in EU:

- Independent data
- 3 Different countries
- Results based on SNP solutions

Recorded Methane for RBV classes



Statistical significance: *** <math>p < 0.01</math>; ** <math>p < 0.05</math>; * <math>p < 0.10</math>

Summary

- The Canadian dairy industry has a portfolio of traits to genetically select for improved environmental sustainability
- Sustainability sub-index is designed to reduce GHG by selecting for traits that improve feed efficiency, methane efficiency, and body maintenance requirements
- Methane Efficiency provide additional variation





Acknowledgements

