



Sustainable dairy breeding; reducing methane emissions in the Netherlands and Flanders

Gerben de Jong | 22 June 2025



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Project

Climate-smart cattle breeding



Wageningen University &
Research

Contact

Project information

LWV19155 Climate smart cattle breeding

Project code: BO-59-001-005

Status: In progress

Start project: Jan 1, 2020

End project: Dec 31, 2024

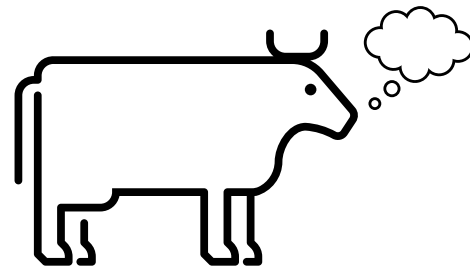
Client(s): Ministry of Agriculture,
Nature and Food Quality



Sniffer

Methane in parts per million air-parts

Since 2019

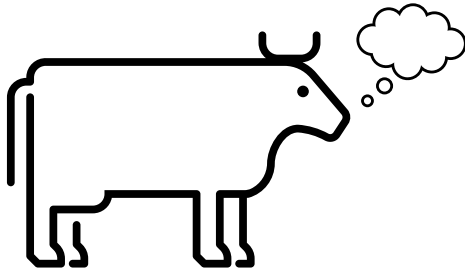


GreenFeed

CRV BV

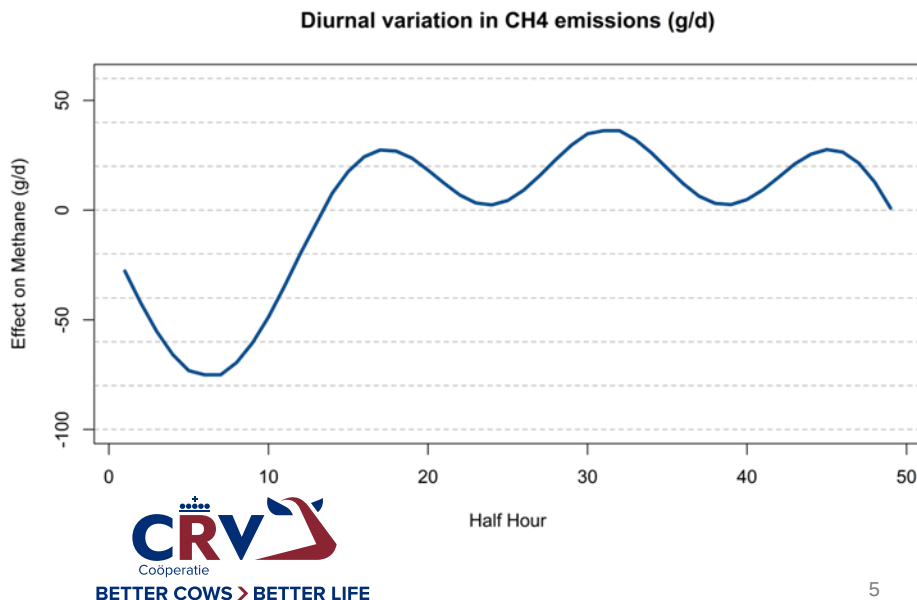
Methane in grams per day

Since 2022



Precorrection on single observations

- correction on diurnal variation^a for sniffer
no correction for sniffer unit within herd since there is only one sniffer per herd
- correction on diurnal variation^a and GreenFeed unit for GreenFeed



^aVan Breukelen, A. E., Aldridge, M. N., Veerkamp, R. F., Koning, L., Sebek, L. B., & de Haas, Y. (2023). Heritability and genetic correlations between enteric methane production and concentration recorded by GreenFeed and sniffers on dairy cows. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 106(6), 4121-4132.

Data

	Sniffer	GreenFeed
week observations	457,036	11,889
cows	14,089	404

Selection criteria:

- herdbook animals
- at least 4 measurements per week observation for sniffer
- at least 3 measurements per week observation for GreenFeed

Data

	Sniffer	GreenFeed
week observations	457,036	11,889
cows	14,089	404

SELECTION CRITERIA

week observations	226,449	11,824
cows	11,595	397
bulls	1,380	154
farms	89	1

Model

parity 1 and parity 2:

$$Y1_{ijklmnop} = HYS_i + DIM_j + AAC_k + HET_m + REC_n + INB_o + A_p + PME_l + Rest_{ijklmnop}$$

parity 3+ (3 and later):

$$Y2_{ijklmnop} = HYS_i + DIM_j + PAR_k + HET_m + REC_n + INB_o + A_p + PME_l + Rest_{ijklmnop}$$

fixed

Y1 : week observation on methane for cows in parity 1 and parity 2;
Y2 : week observation on methane for cows in parity 3+;
HYS : herd x year x season i (for sniffer observations) or farm x year x month i (for GreenFeed observations);

DIM : days in lactation j;

AAC : age at calving in months k;

PAR : parity number k;

HET : heterosis effect m;

REC : recombination effect n;

INB : inbreeding effect o;

A : additive genetic effect of animal p;

PME : permanent environmental effect l;

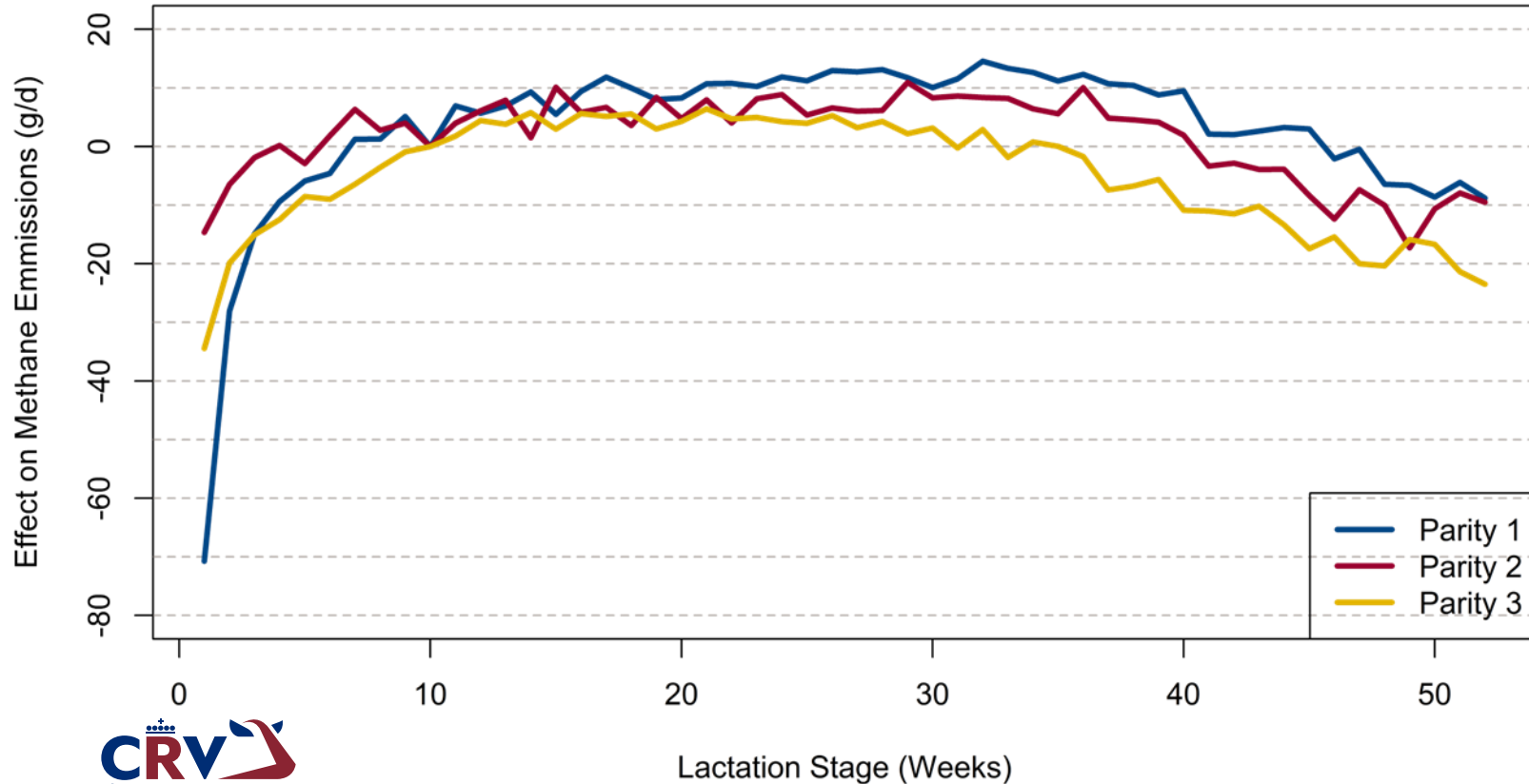
Rest : residual term r of that which is not explained by Y1ijklmnop and Y2ijklmnop.

covariables

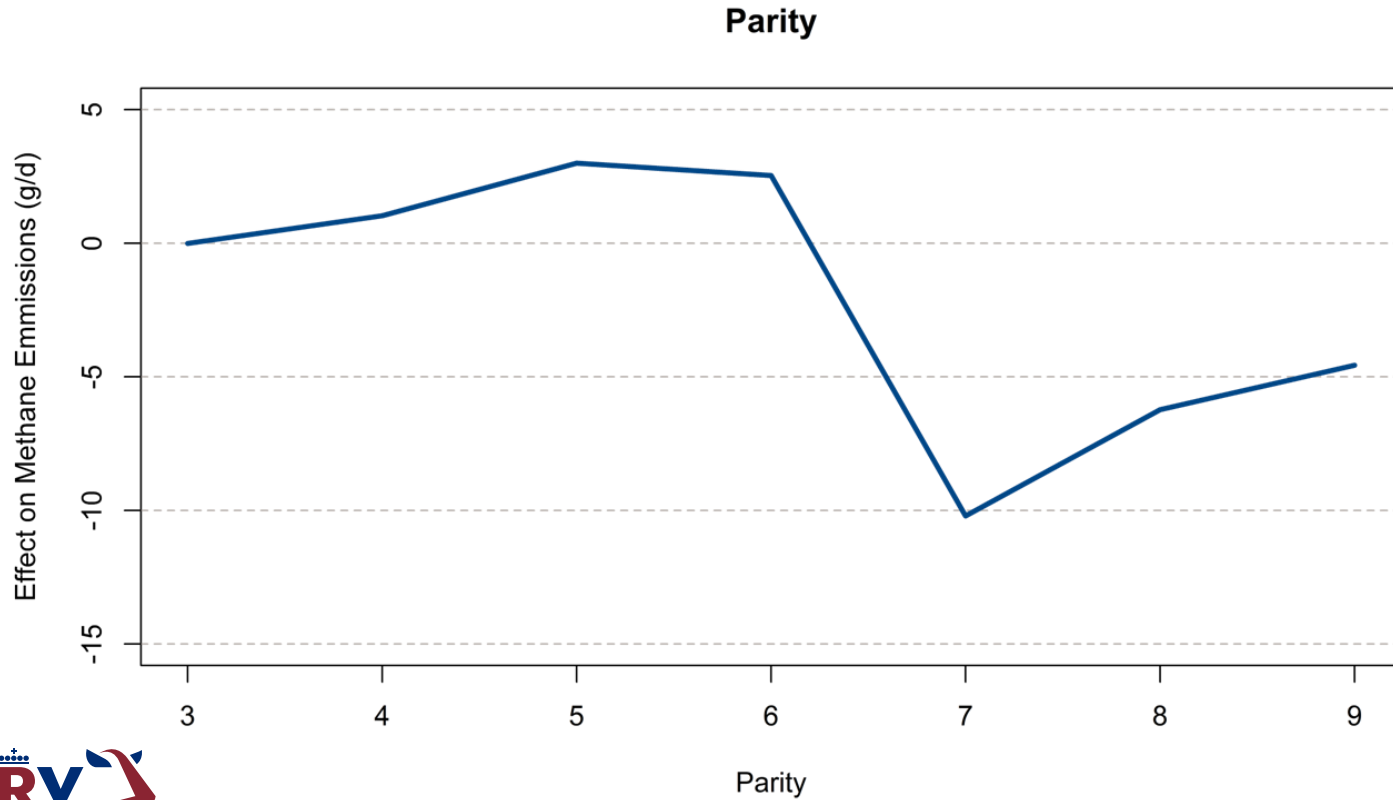
random

Model effects

Lactation Stage



Model effects



Genetic parameters

trait	h^2	r^2
CH4 ppm par.1	0.14	0.49
CH4 ppm par.2	0.14	0.55
CH4 ppm par.3	0.19	0.55
CH4 g/d par.1	0.34	0.60
CH4 g/d par.2	0.37	0.60
CH4 g/d par.3	0.37	0.60

Genetic parameters

	r_g		
trait	par. 1-2	par. 2-3+	par. 1-3+
CH4 ppm	0.74	0.79	0.47
CH4 g/d	0.73	0.69	0.38

$$r_g \text{ CH4 ppm} - \text{CH4 g/d} = 0.76^a$$

^aVan Breukelen, A. E., Aldridge, M. N., Veerkamp, R. F., Koning, L., Sebek, L. B., & de Haas, Y. (2023). Heritability and genetic correlations between enteric methane production and concentration recorded by GreenFeed and sniffers on dairy cows. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 106(6), 4121-4132.

Genetic correlations with other traits

estimated with MACE procedure based on bull EBVs
minimum reliability of 40%

higher CH4 EBV means less CH4 emissions 

trait	CH4 ppm	CH4 g/d
NVI (total merit index)	-0.00	-0.06
milk production	-0.08	-0.39
fat production	-0.28	-0.19
protein production	-0.01	-0.18
longevity	0.12	0.03
udder conformation	-0.08	-0.01
feet & legs	0.02	0.04
fertility index	0.00	0.04
udder health index	0.05	-0.07
claw health	0.01	0.07
feed intake	-0.11	-0.20
body weight	-0.03	-0.09

Selection index

Increase reliability

5 to 10 percent for genotyped animals

higher CH4 EBV means less CH4 emissions 

Heritabilities, *genetic correlations* and genetic standard deviation of the traits in the selection index.

trait	σ_a	CH4 g/d	milk production	fat production	feed intake	body weight
CH4 g/d (-)	4.5	0.56				
milk production (kg)	745	-0.39	0.58			
fat production (kg)	28	-0.19	0.50	0.57		
feed intake (kg)	1.37	-0.20	0.56	0.67	0.20	
body weight (-)	4.5	-0.09	0.05	0.15	0.41	0.60

Publication

Overall EBV CH₄ g/d with predictors
 $0.422 \times \text{parity 1} + 0.288 \times \text{parity 2} + 0.227 \times \text{parity 3+}$

mean EBV = 100 with a SD of 4

EBV 100 = 435 g/d
1 SD = 36 g/d

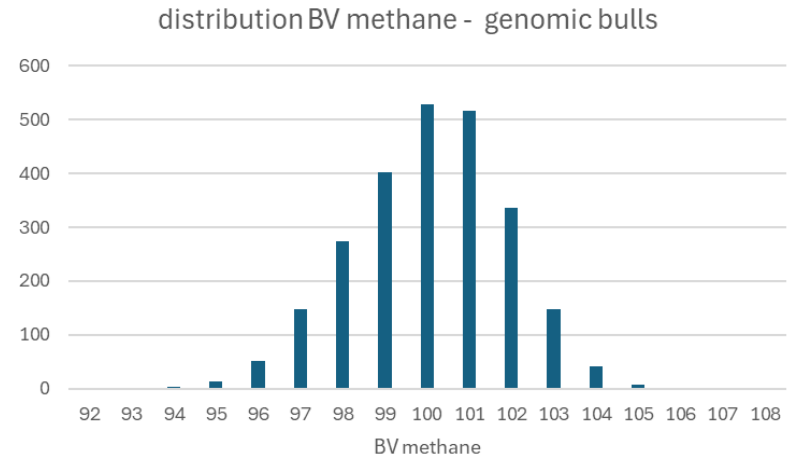
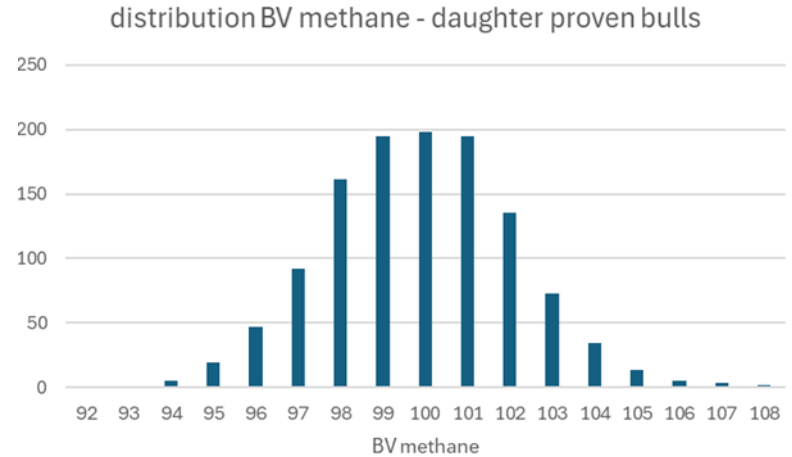
only Holstein-Friesian

daughter proven bulls:

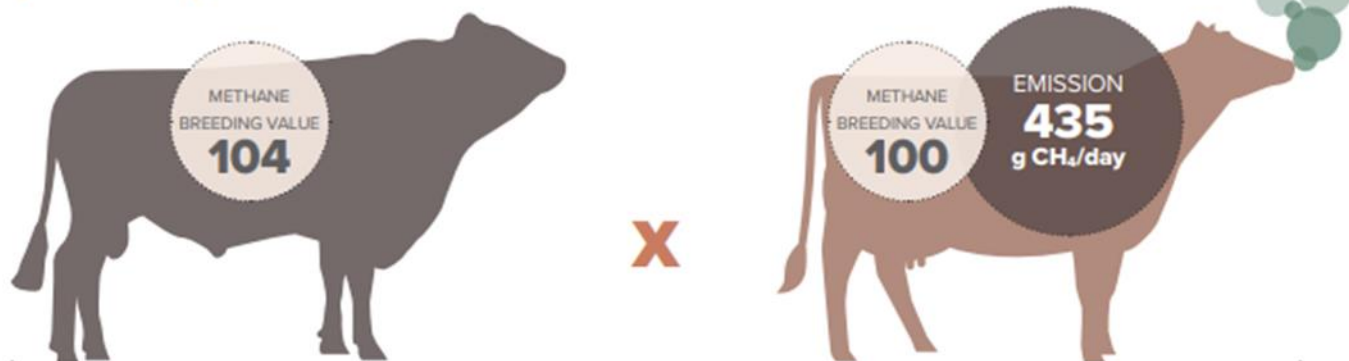
- average reliability 46.5% (25 - 83)
- number of daughters is in the range of 1 – 576

genomic bulls:

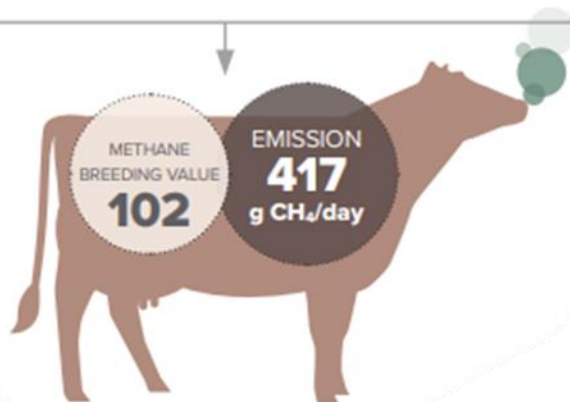
- average reliability 32.2% (25 – 43)



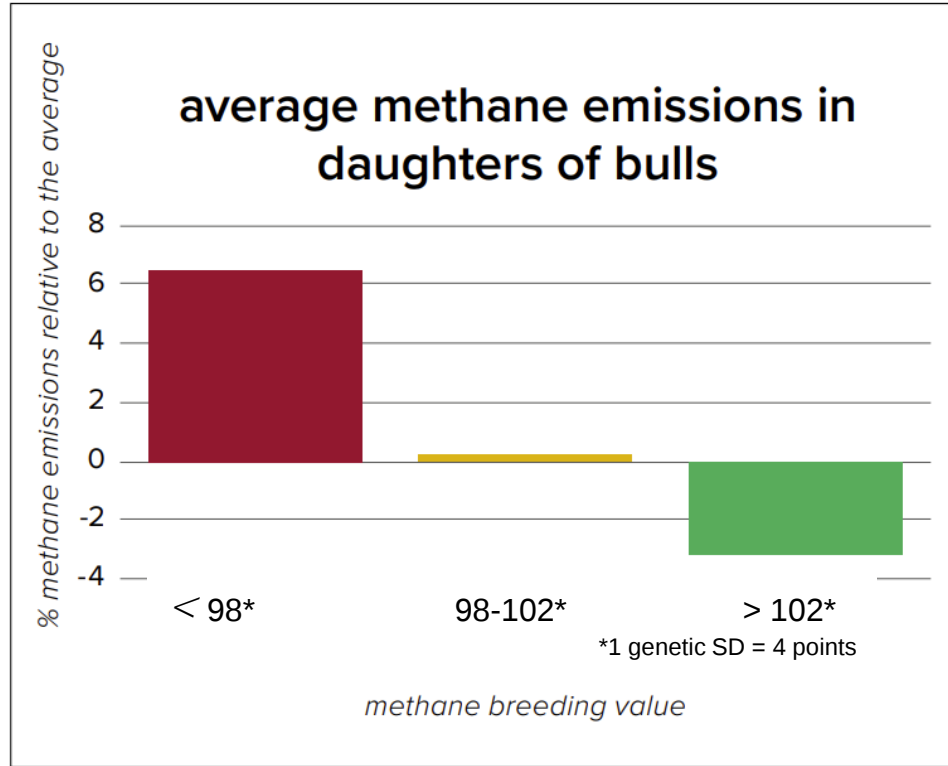
One breeding value point **equals nine grams less methane per day**



A daughter of a bull with a methane breeding value of 104 and a cow with a value of 100 will have a methane breeding value of 102. This daughter will emit 18 grams less methane per day than her mother.



Relation bull EBVs with daughter performance



- Bull BV
- min. 3 daughters
- GreenFeed

Higher breeding values lead to lower methane emissions

Breeding for methane

Netherlands/Flanders has started large scale data collection

Methane emissions are heritable and there is a large variation



No negative effects on cow health



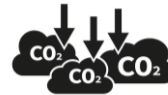
Slightly negative effect on production traits



→ index



Cheap and simple way of emission reduction



April 2025



