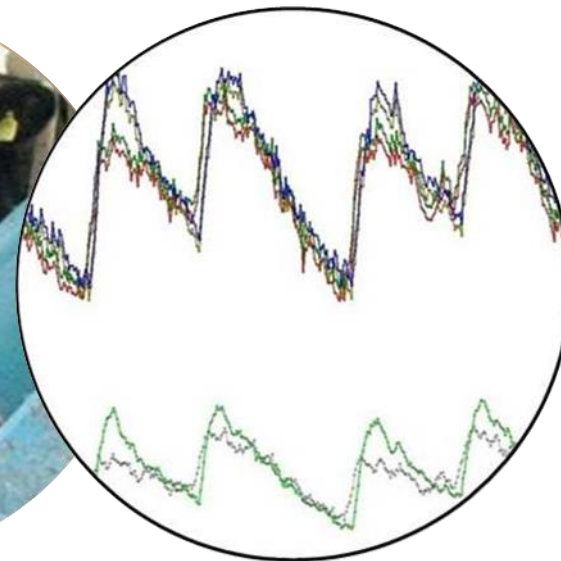
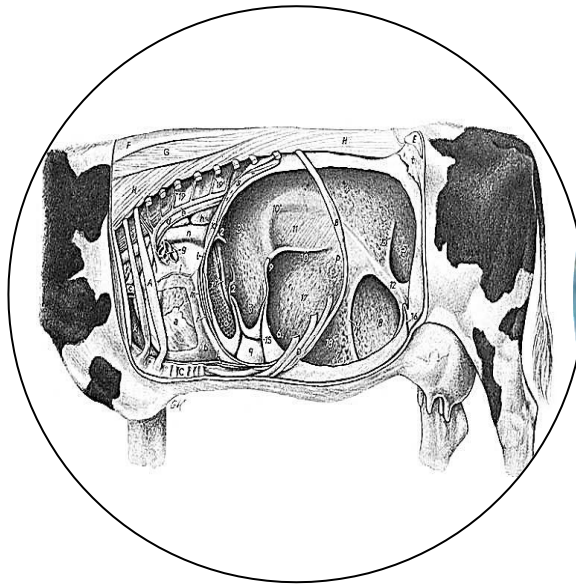


# Trade-offs of N-reducing dietary measures on enteric methane emission and phosphorus excretion in lactating cows

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Wageningen UR

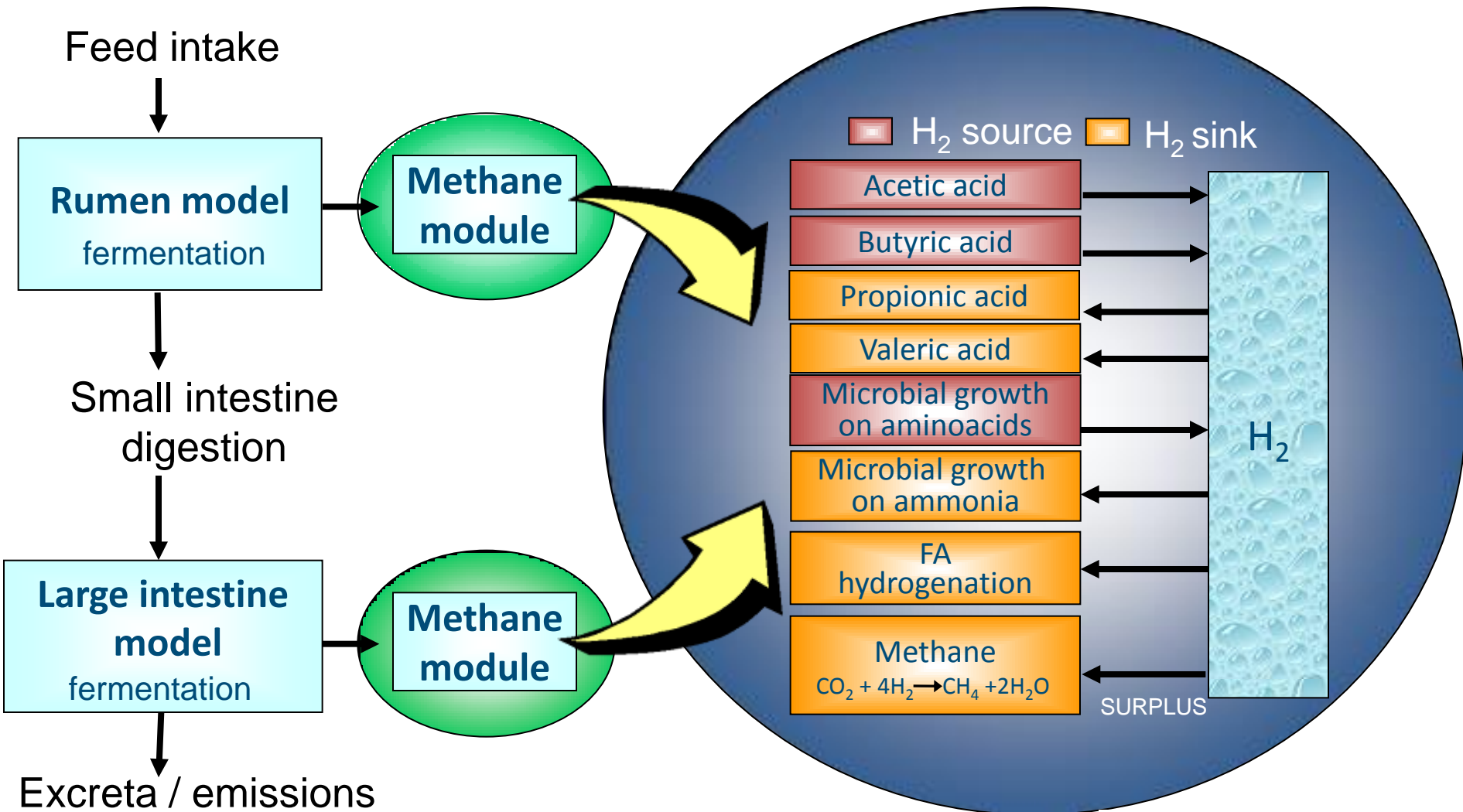


# N (& P ?) reducing feeding measures

- On-farm feed production
  - Forages, legumes, cereals
- Purchased feeds
  - concentrates
  - by-products
- Impact on
  - N excretion
  - P excretion
  - Fermentability / composition / CH<sub>4</sub>
- Relationships between N/P excretion and enteric CH<sub>4</sub> emission, and any trade-offs ?

# Enteric fermentation model used

(Dijkstra et al, 1992; Mills et al, 2001; Bannink et al, 2006, 2008, 2011)



# Simulating N reducing measures (Reijs, 2007)

- Feed intake capacity calculations (Zom et al., 2002)
- By grassland management
  - 100 kg available N/ha from animal manure  
150 vs. 350 kg artificial fertilizer N/ha
  - Late cut (4500 kg DS/ha) vs. early cut (3000 kg DS/ha)
- High vs. low feed intake level; 40% vs. 20% concentrates
- N-poor substitutes for grass silage
  - maize silage (50%); straw, beet pulp, potatoes (15%)
- FPCM (3.32% milk protein, 4% milk fat); 1 g P/kg milk

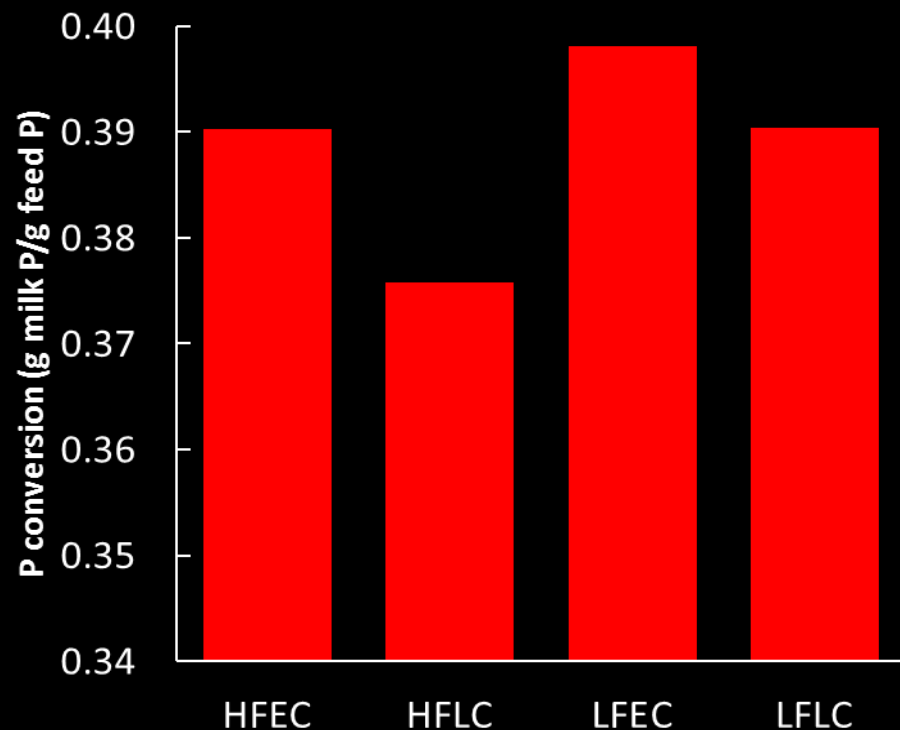
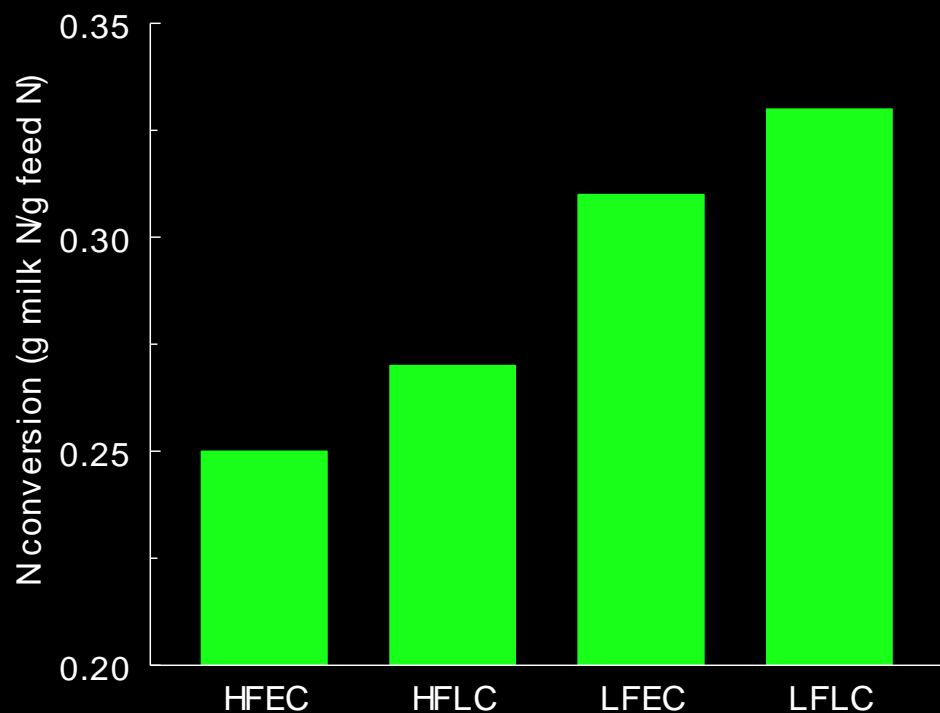
# Assumptions (Reijs, 2007)

- $NE_L$  content (MJ/kg DM)  
grass silage HF-EC, HF-LC, LF-EC, LF-LC: 6.3, 5.8, 6.0, 5.7  
straw, beet pulp, maize silage, potatoes: 3.5, 7.3, 6.6, 7.2  
concentrates: 7.2
- N content (g N/kg DM)  
grass silage HF-EC, HF-LC, LF-EC, LF-LC: 35, 26, 23, 18  
straw, beet pulp, maize silage, potatoes: 8, 16, 12, 16  
concentrates: 24
- P content (g P/kg DM: Van Middelkoop, 2012 )  
grass silage HF-EC, HF-LC, LF-EC, LF-LC: 4.0, 3.5, 3.6, 3.1  
straw, beet pulp, maize silage, potatoes: 2.5, 0.7, 2.0, 2.4  
concentrates: 4.5

# Simulation results: mean & range

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Range</i>
Feed intake (kg DM/d)	19.6	16.0 – 22.4
Milk production (kg FPCM/d)	27.5	19.1 – 33.8
N intake (g N/d)	509	311 – 730
P intake (g P/d)	71	53 – 91
Apparent OM digestion (%)	75	70 – 82
Apparent N digestion (%)	69	59 – 78
Apparent P digestion (%)	39	34 – 45
N excreted (g/d)	365	211 – 558
P excreted (g/d)	44	30 – 57
Methane emission (g/d)	407	334 – 441

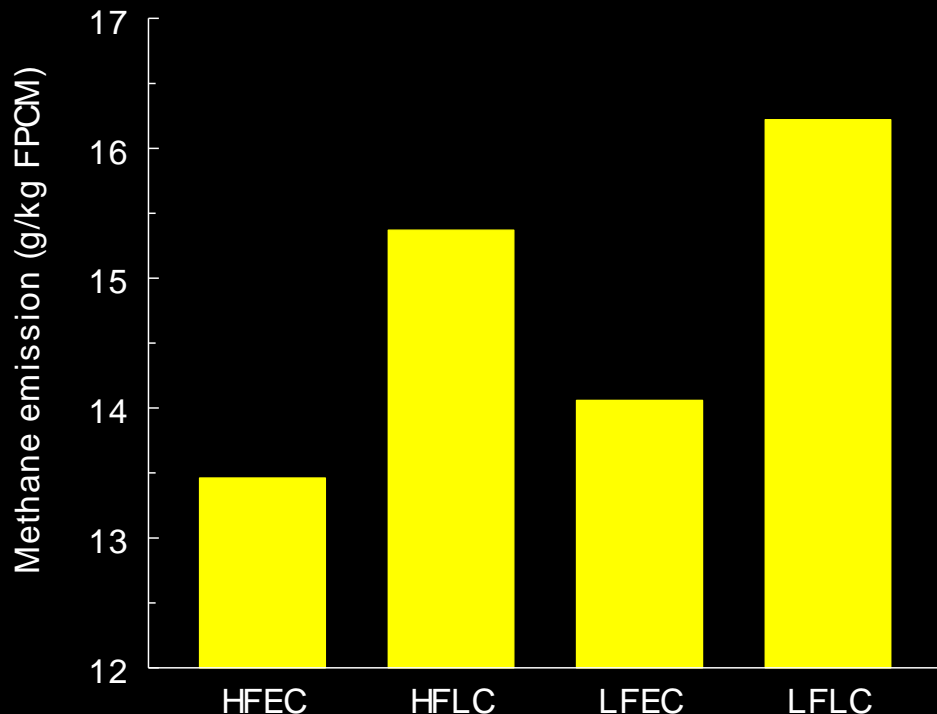
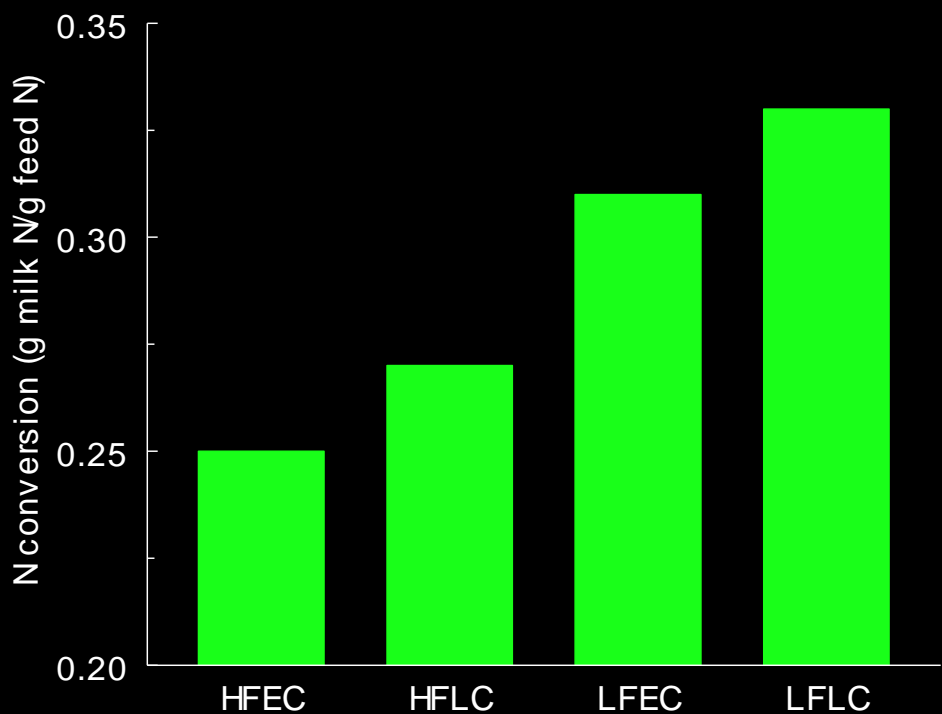
# Grassland management: N & P



HF, high N fert.  
LF, low N fert.

EC, early cut  
LC, late cut

# Grassland management: N & CH<sub>4</sub>

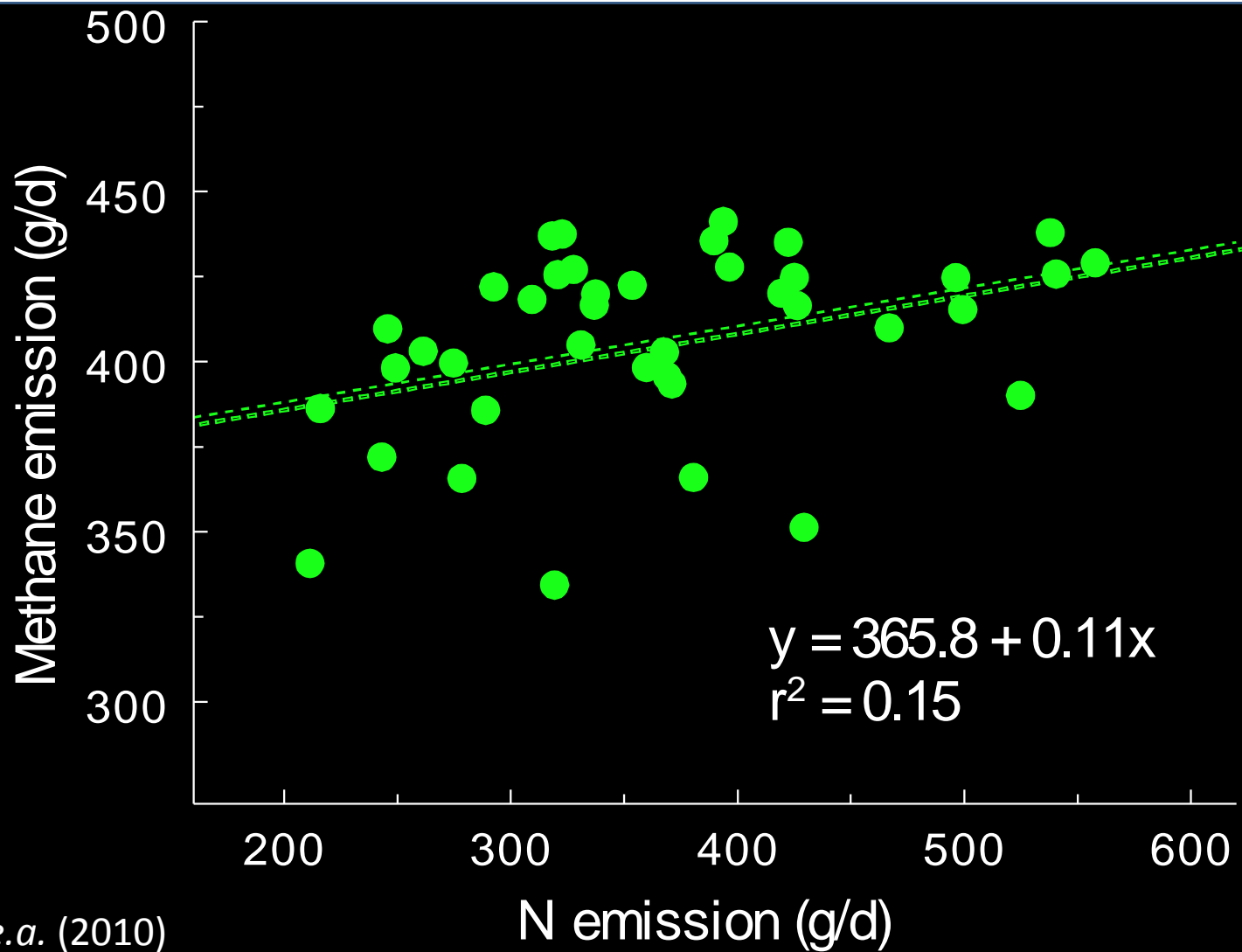


HF, high N fert.  
LF, low N fert.

EC, early cut  
LC, late cut



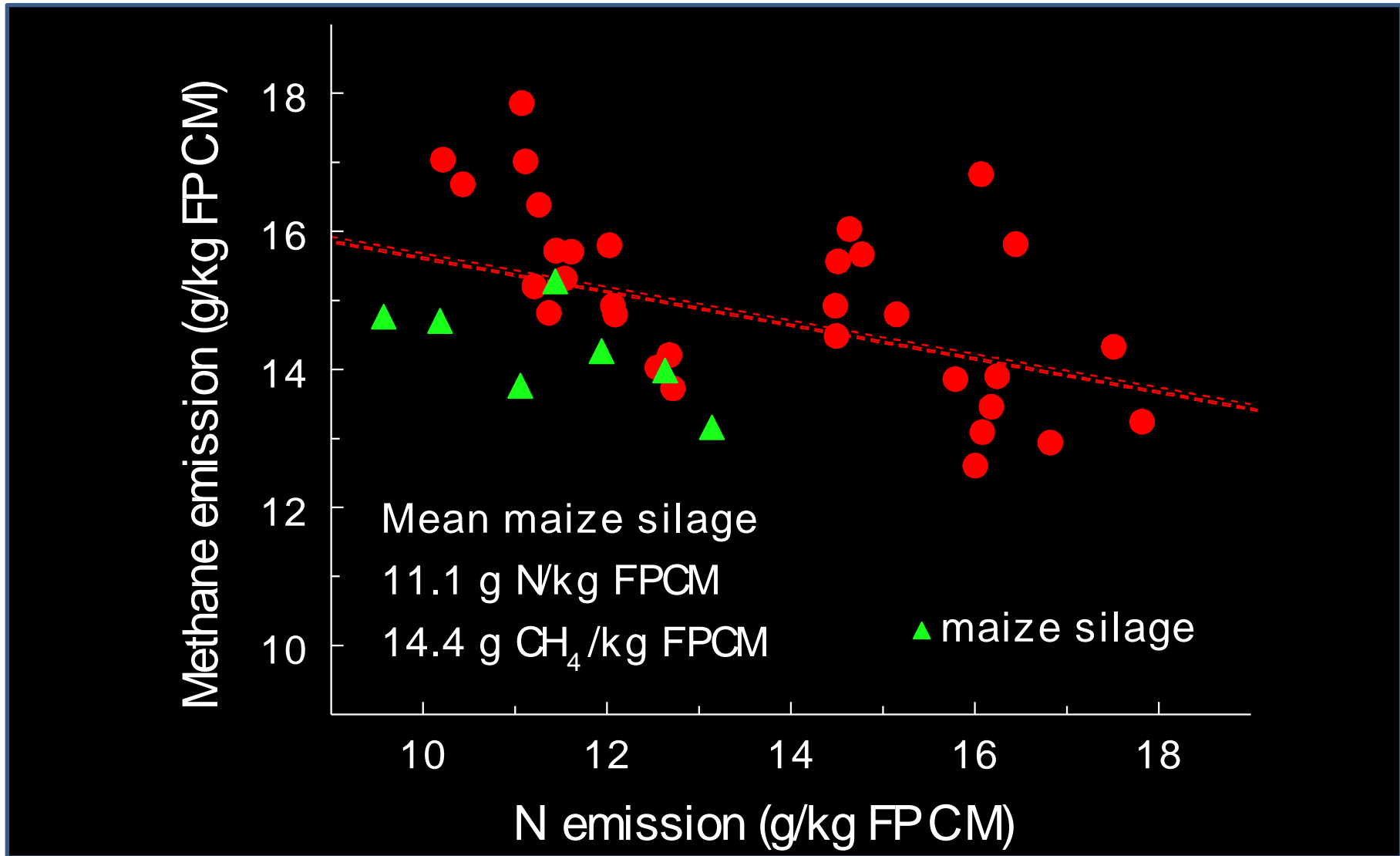
# N excretion & CH<sub>4</sub> emission



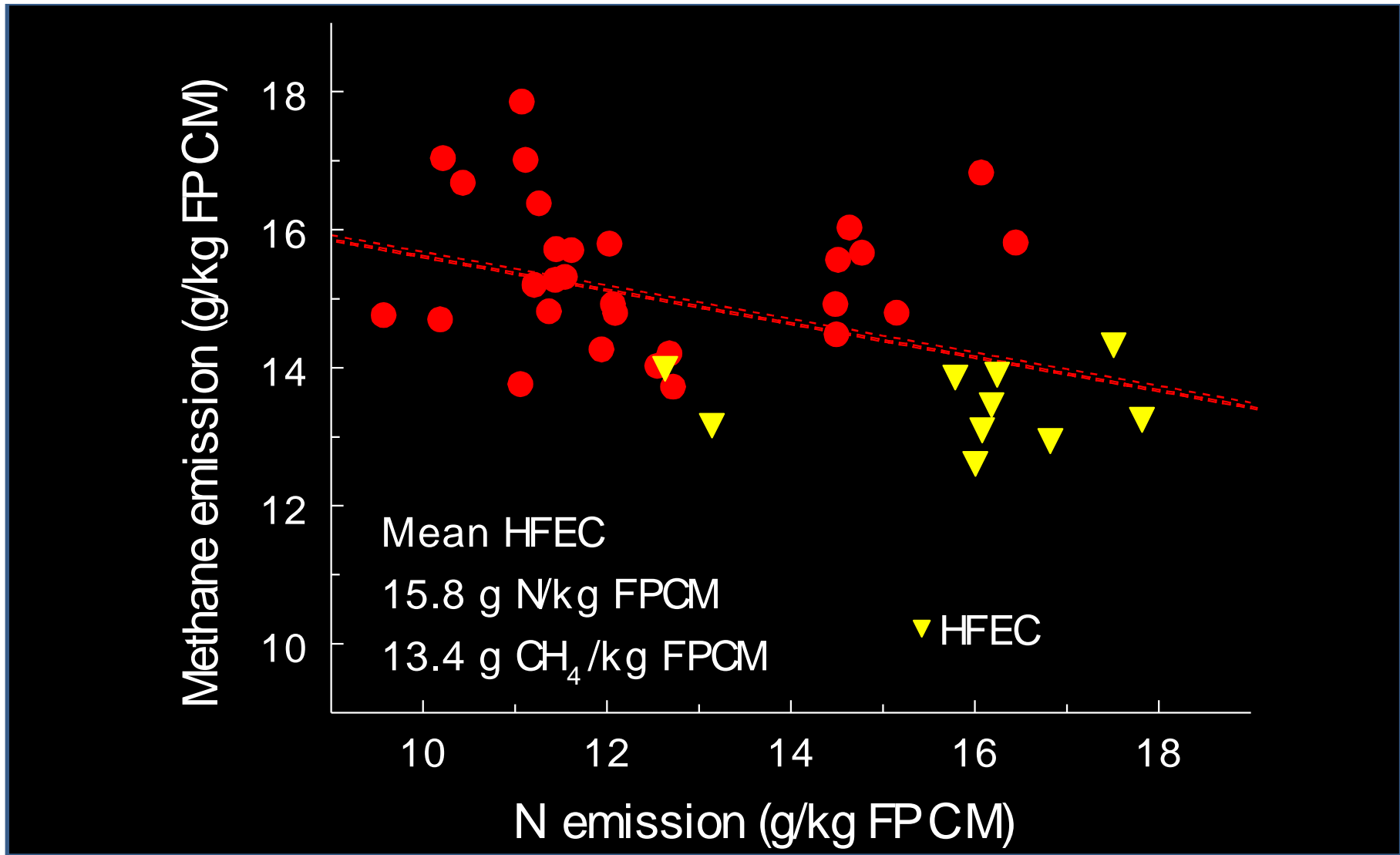
Dijkstra *e.a.* (2010)



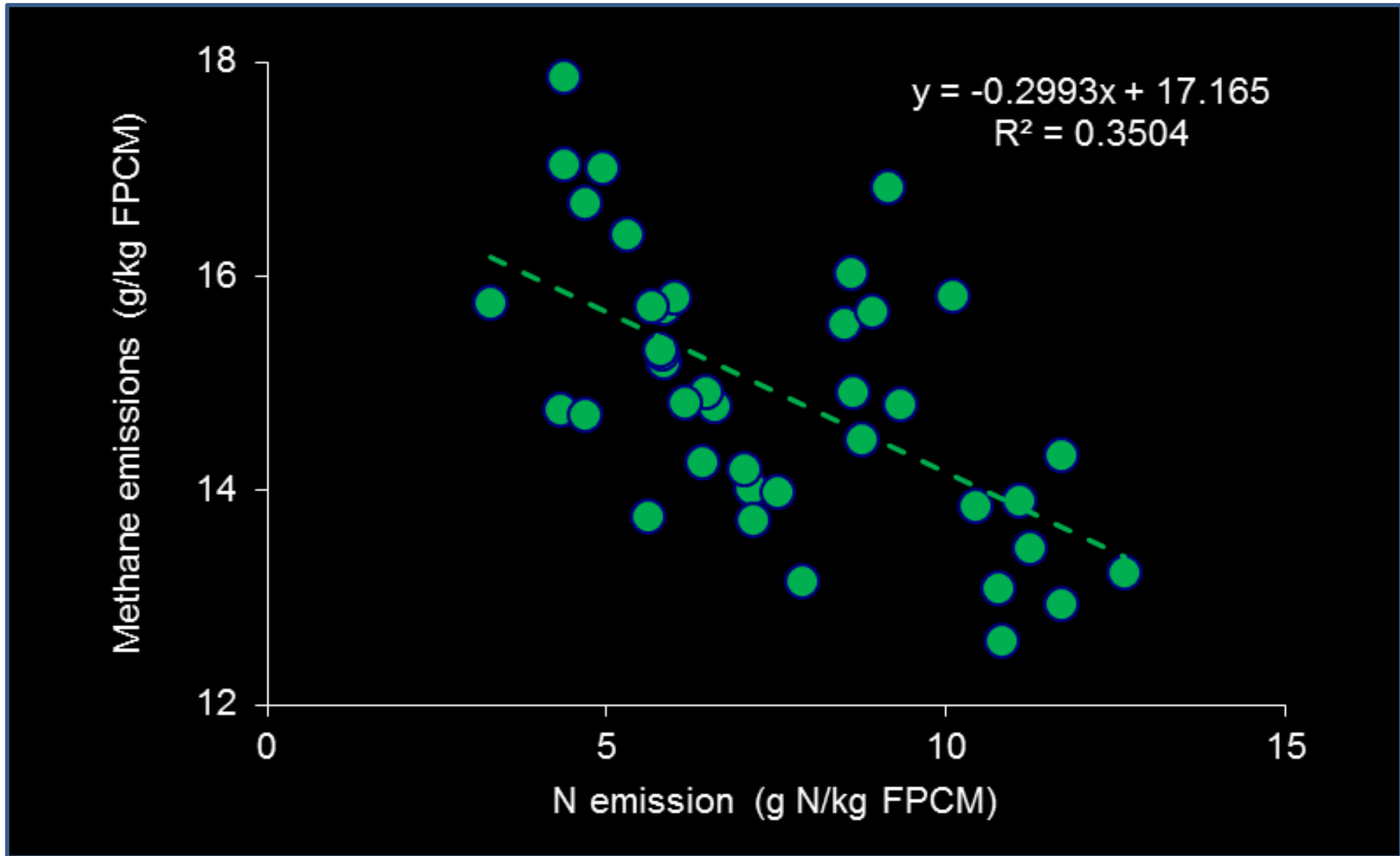
# N excretion & CH<sub>4</sub> per kg milk



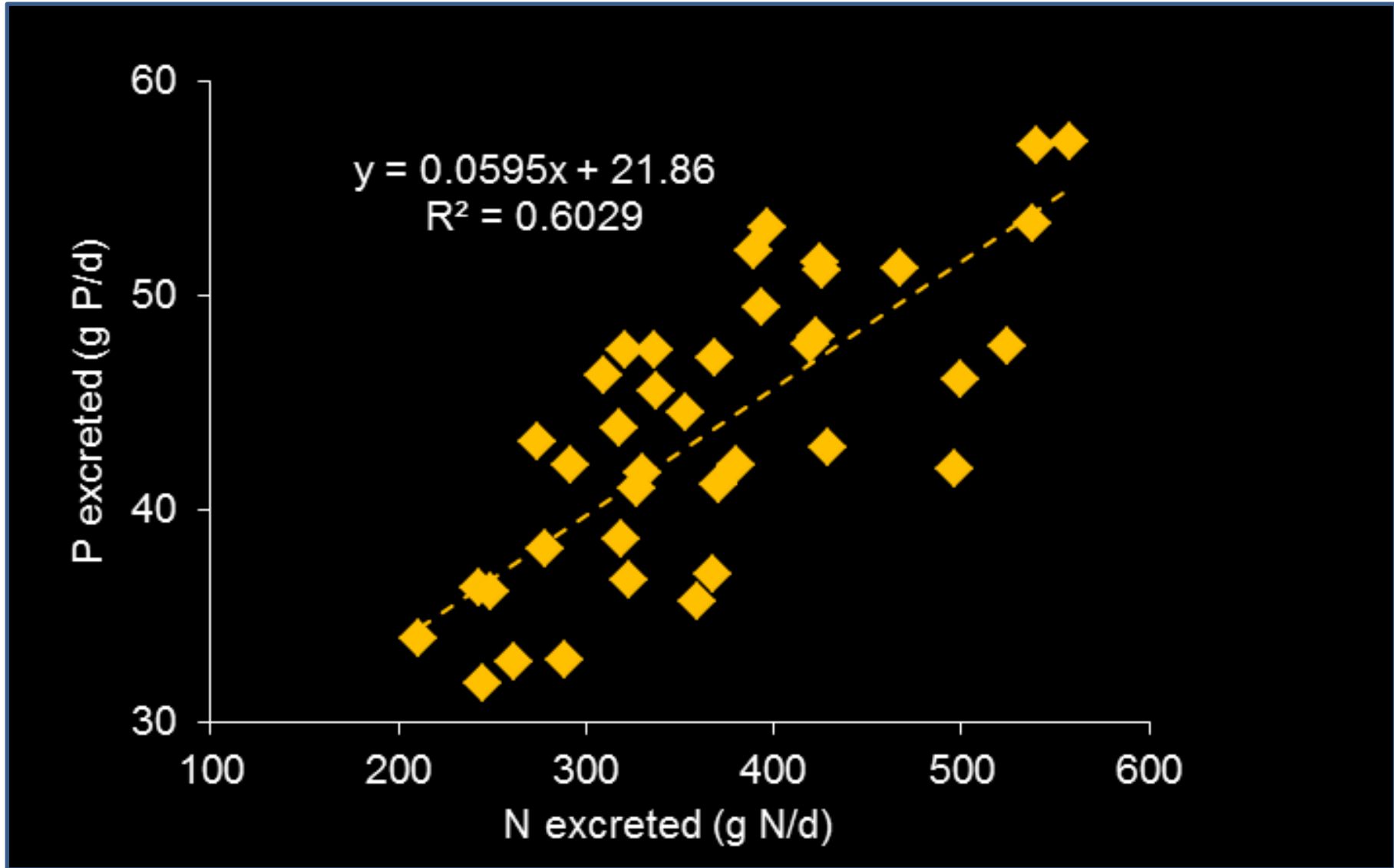
# N excretion & CH<sub>4</sub> per kg milk



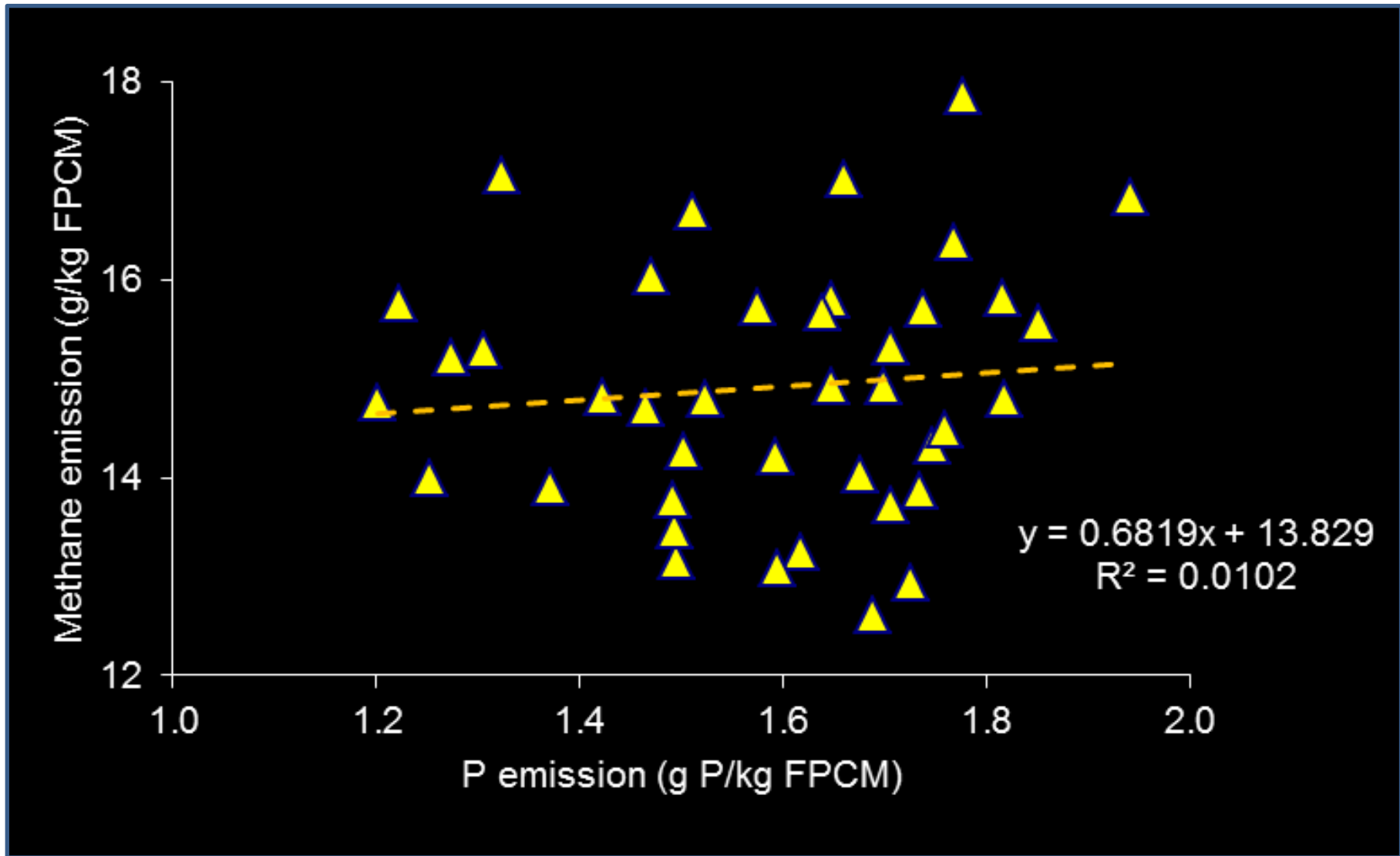
# CH<sub>4</sub> & urine N per kg milk



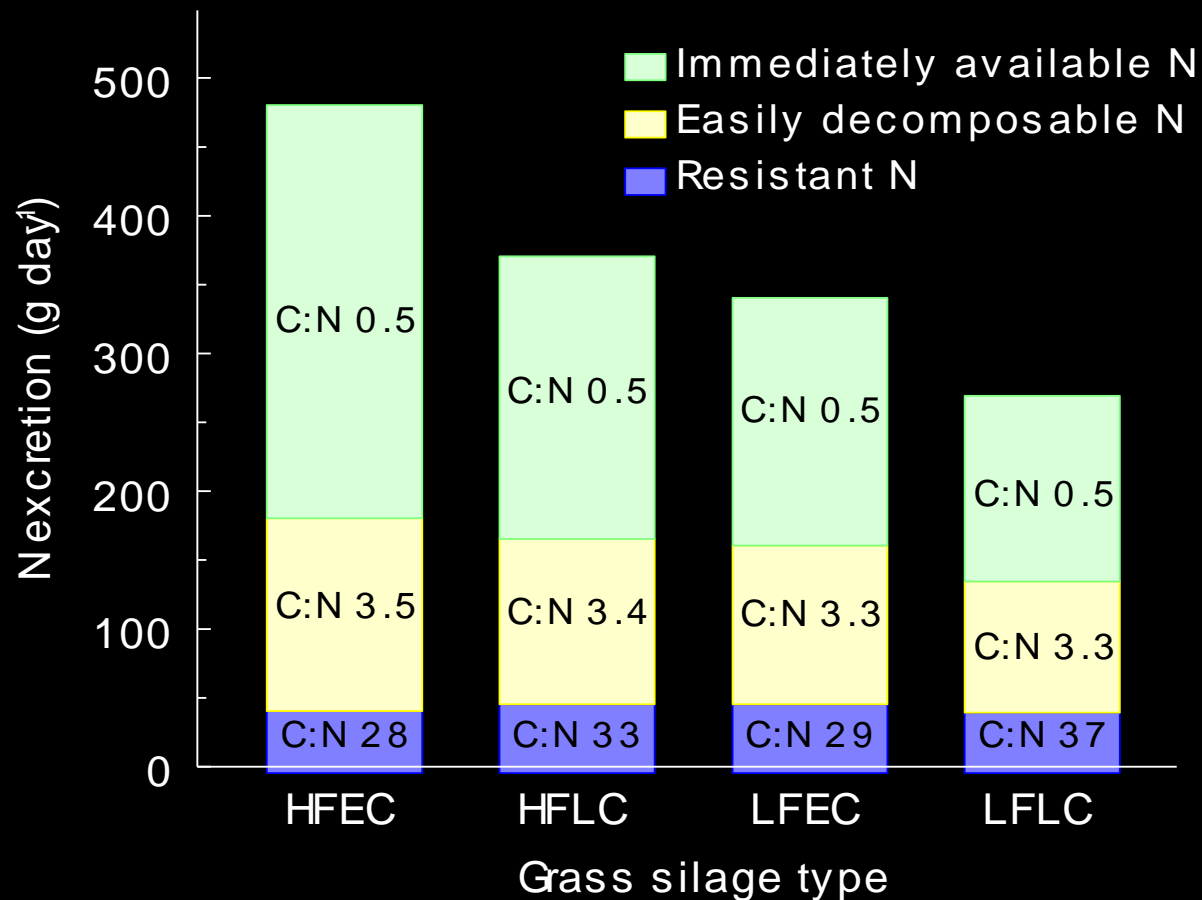
# P & N excretion



# CH<sub>4</sub> & P per kg milk



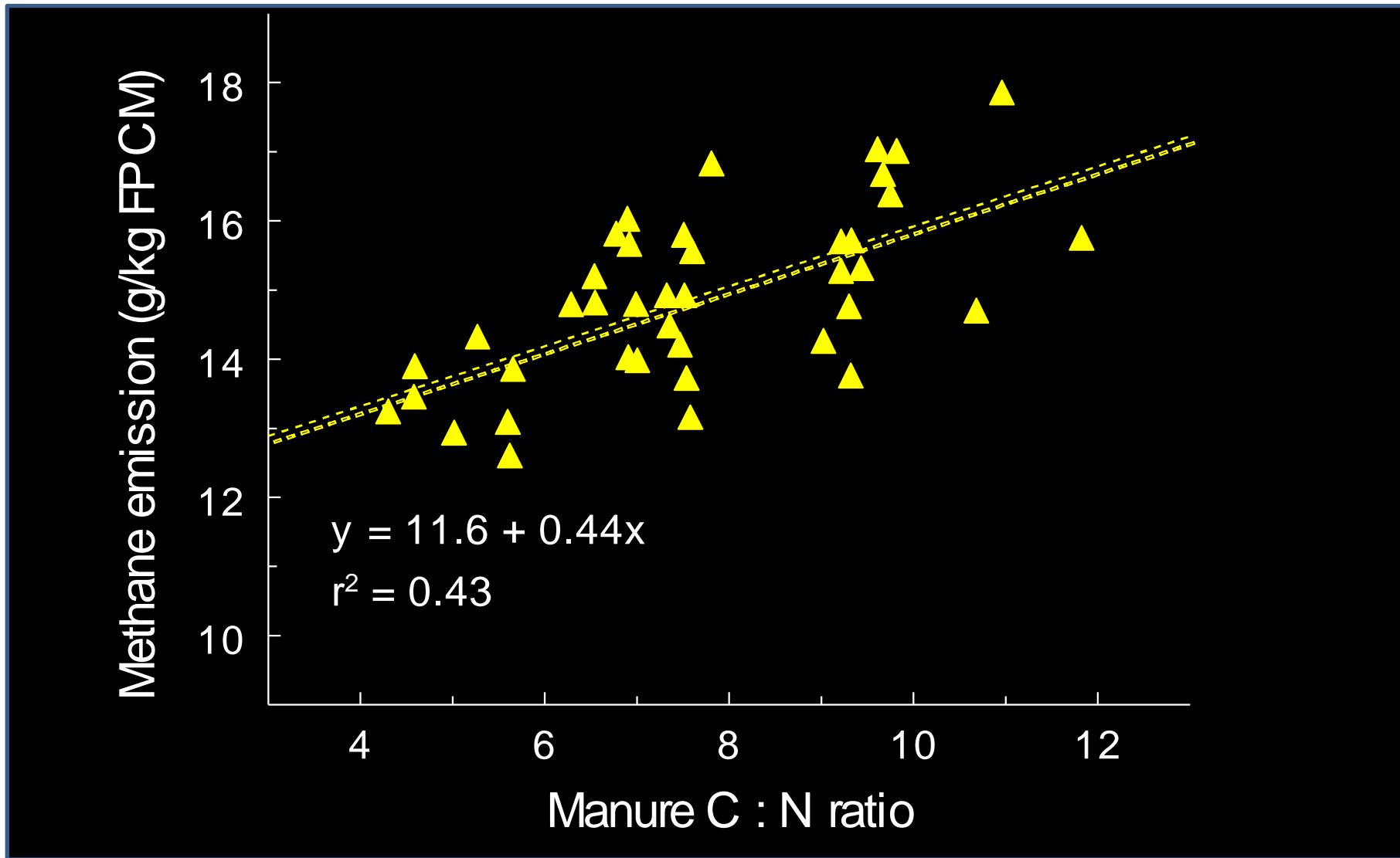
# Grassland management: excreta aspects



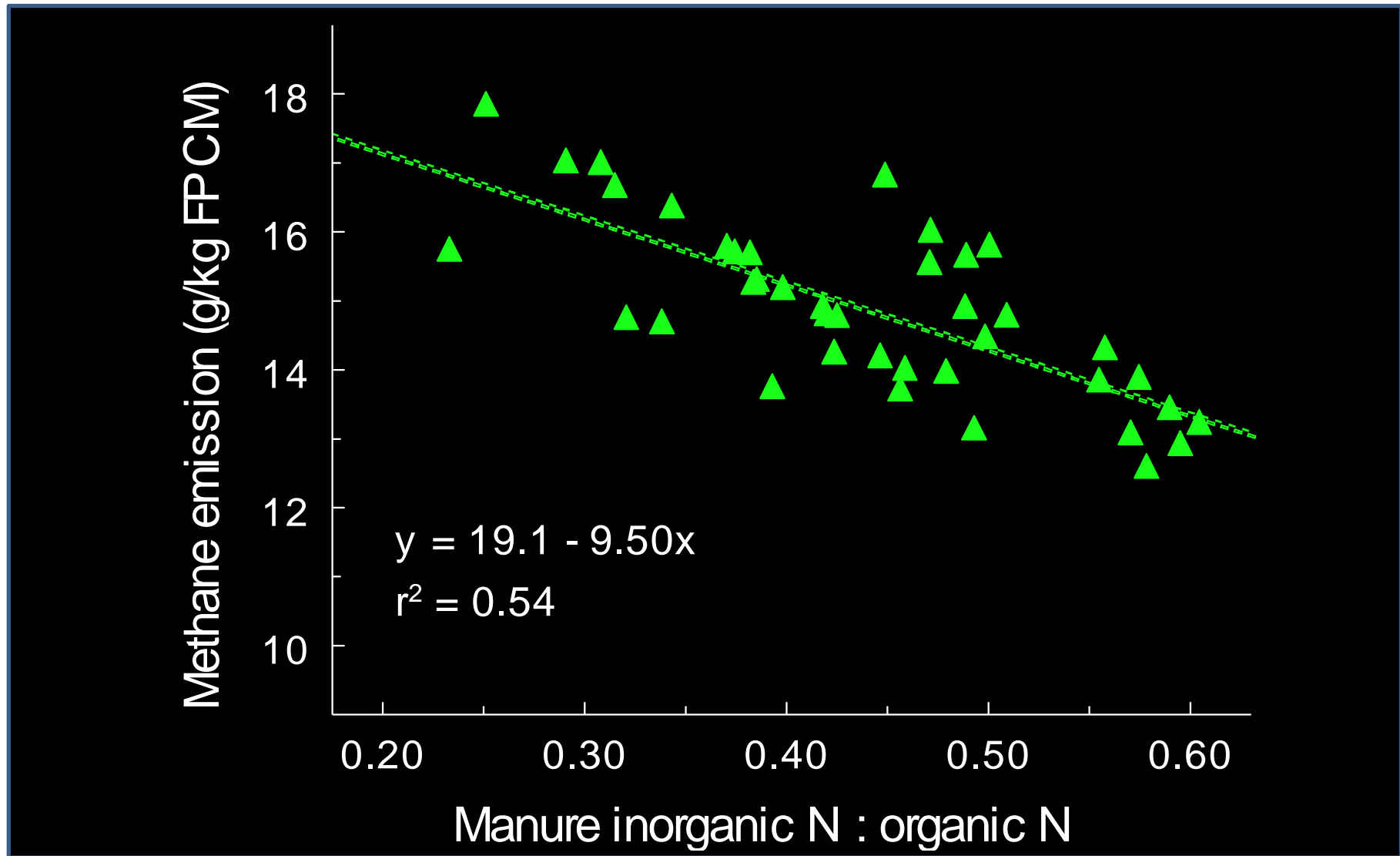
HF = high N fertilization; LF = low N fertilization  
EC = early cutting; LC = late cutting



# Excreta C:N & CH<sub>4</sub> per kg milk



# N composition excreta & CH<sub>4</sub> per kg milk



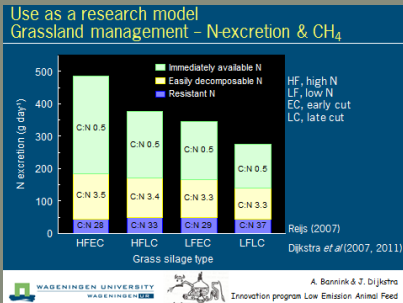
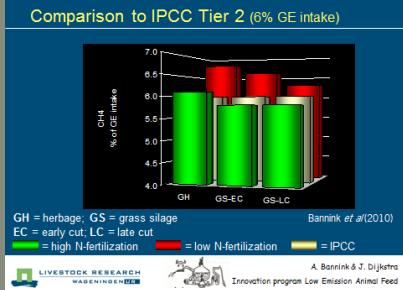
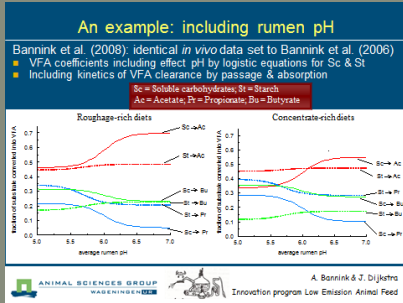
# Concluding

- As well-known, high potential to reduce N emission
  - Affects DM intake, milk yield
  - Also affects CH<sub>4</sub>
  - e.g. grassland management
- At least expect lower N excretion may increase CH<sub>4</sub> emission
- Dietary N and P content related, but no relationship for P excretion and CH<sub>4</sub> emission
  - Variation in P excretion determined by milk yield
  - Variation in N excretion: N digestibility & milk yield
- Relationships manure characteristics and enteric CH<sub>4</sub> to be explored further (trade-offs manure CH<sub>4</sub>, soil emissions)
- Trade-offs cow level might be relevant for those at farm level
  - What would be missing in current farm models ?



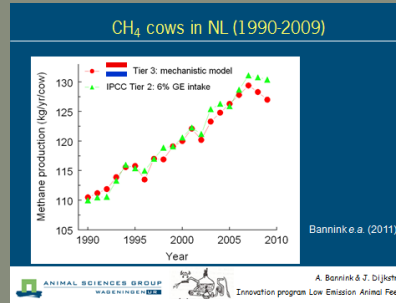
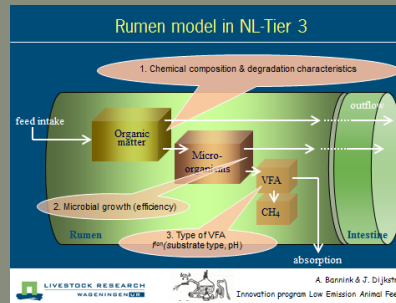


for research &  
experimentation



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for inventory  
(Tier 3)



for practice  
(on farm)

