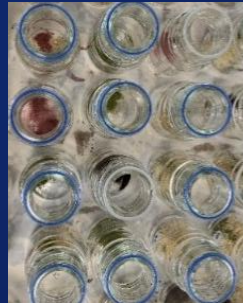


# HOW TO REDUCE ENTERIC METHANE FROM DAIRY COWS

P. LUND, G. GIAGNONI, M. H. KJELDEN, M. LARSEN, M. MAIGAARD, S. NOEL, D. OLIJHOEK & M. R. WEISBJERG

Peter Lund  
Dep. of Animal and Veterinary Sciences  
Aarhus University  
Peter.Lund@anivet.au.dk



# THE 3 LOW HANGING FRUITS

Significant effect

Consistent effect

Persistent effect

High TRL level

Minor neg. trade-offs



Fat supplementation  
10%

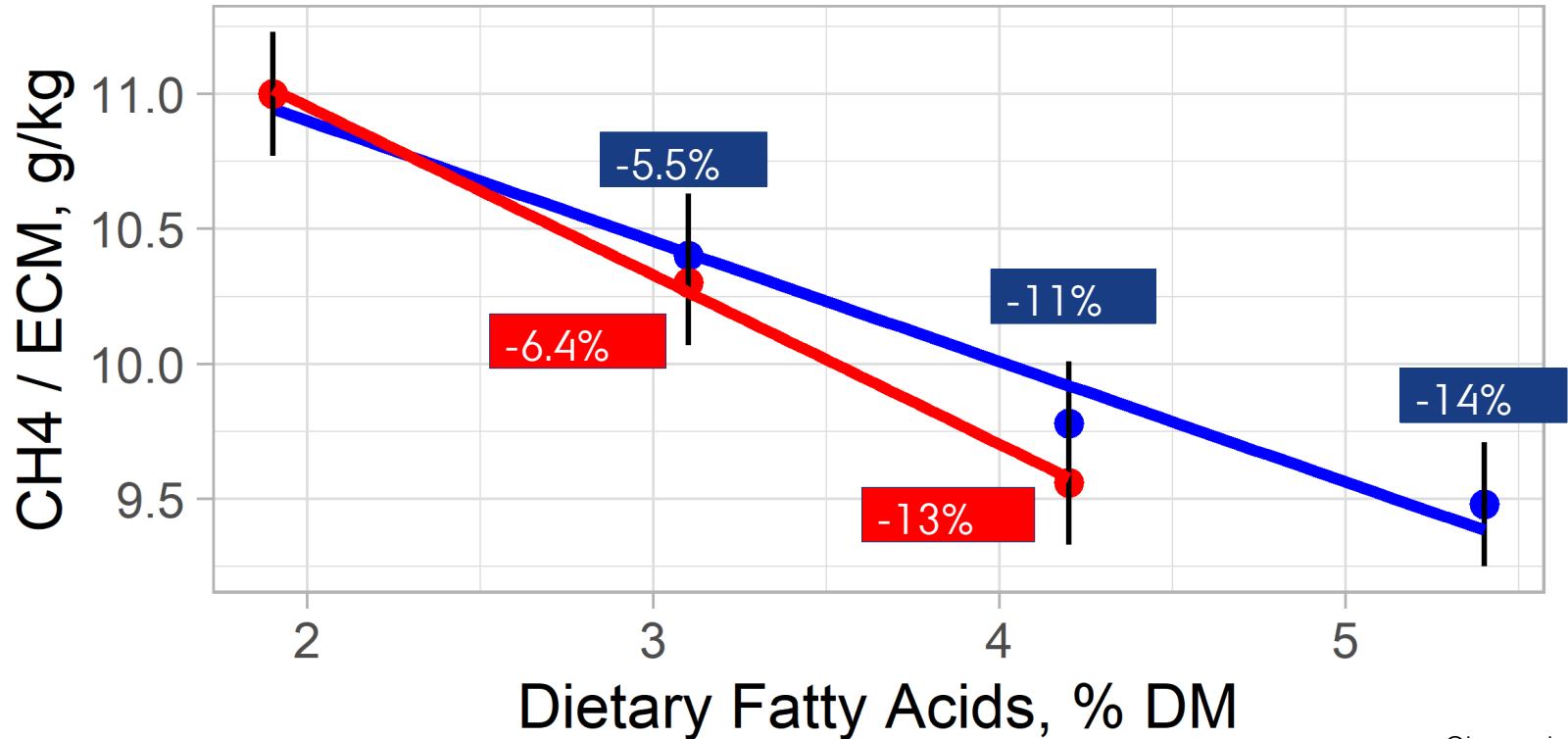
Bovaer (3-NOP)  
30%

Nitrate  
10%

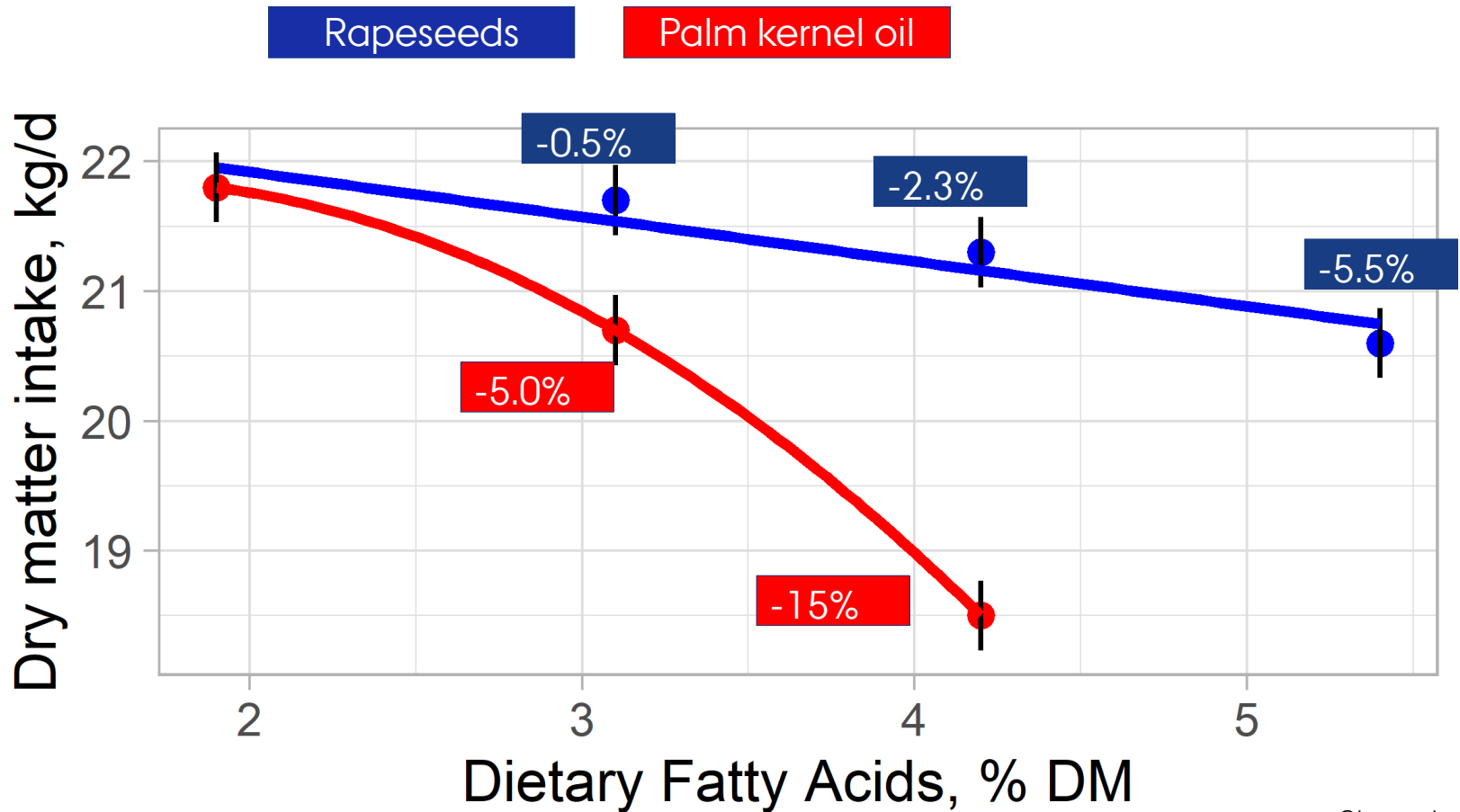
# METHANE, G/KG ECM

Rapeseeds

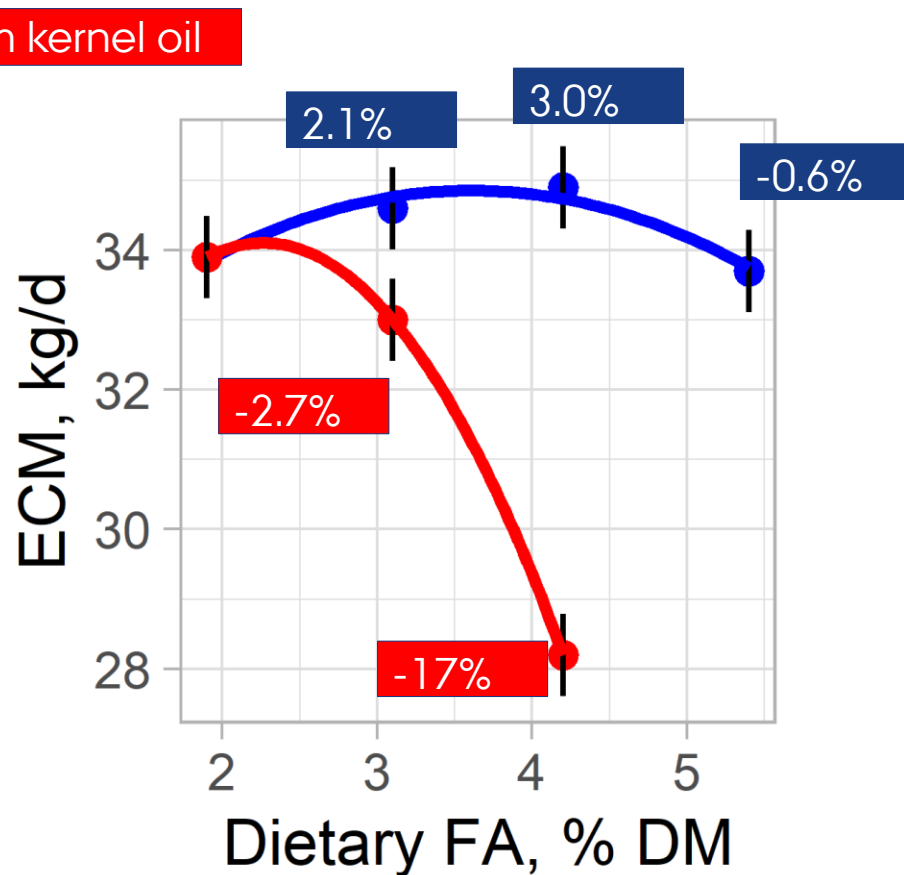
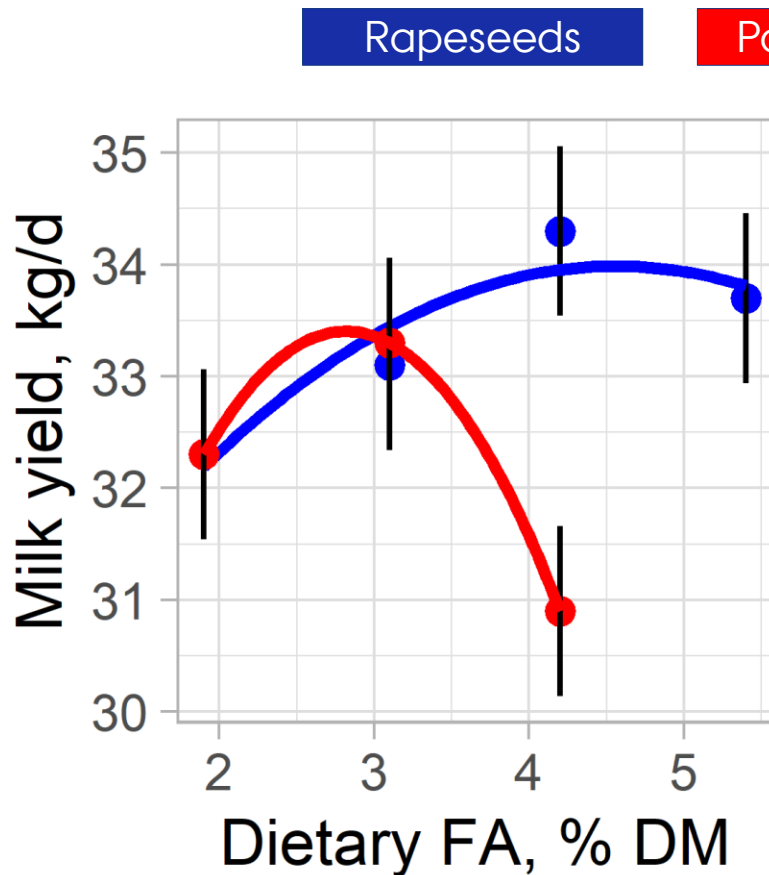
Palm kernel oil



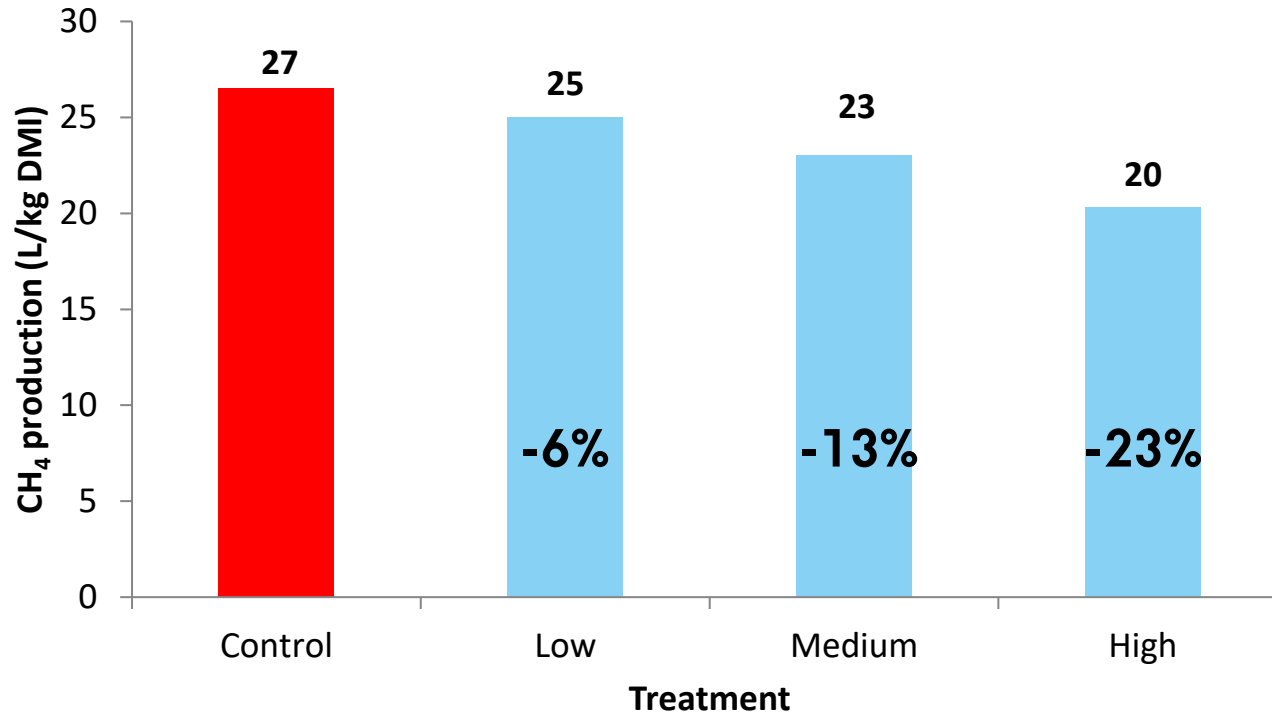
# FEED INTAKE



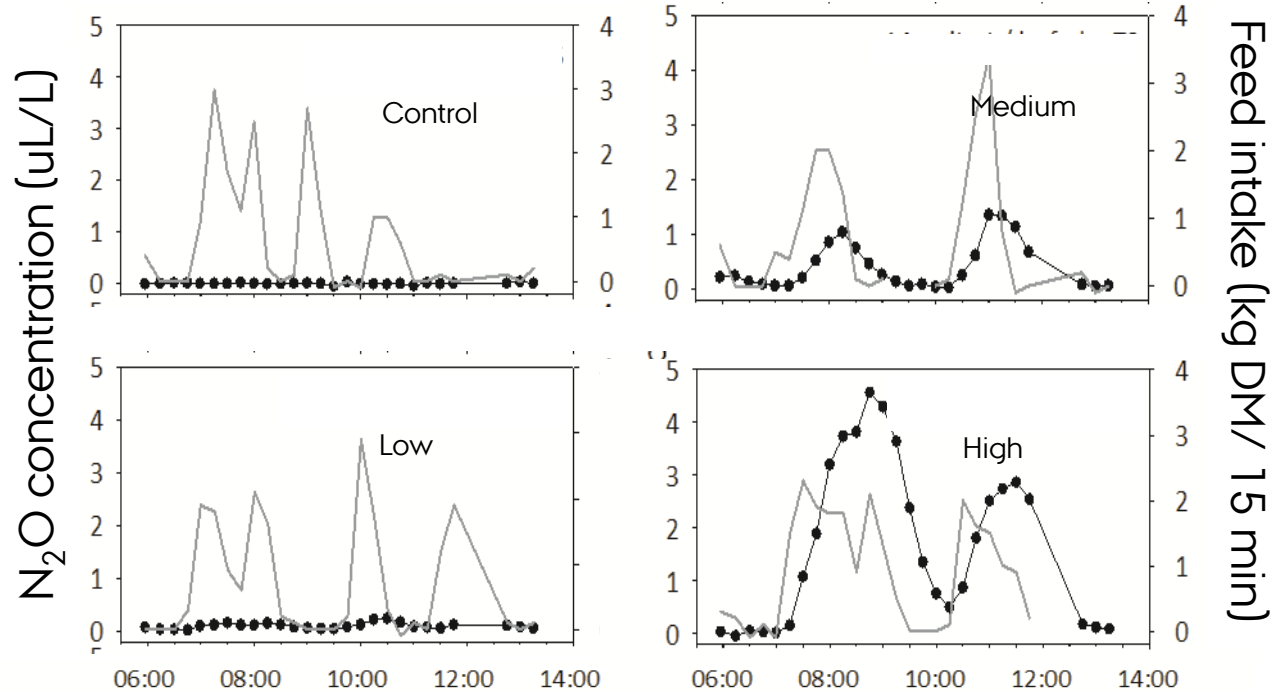
# MILK YIELD



# NITRATE – DUAL PURPOSE ADDITIVE



# $N_2O$ (256 X $CO_2$ )

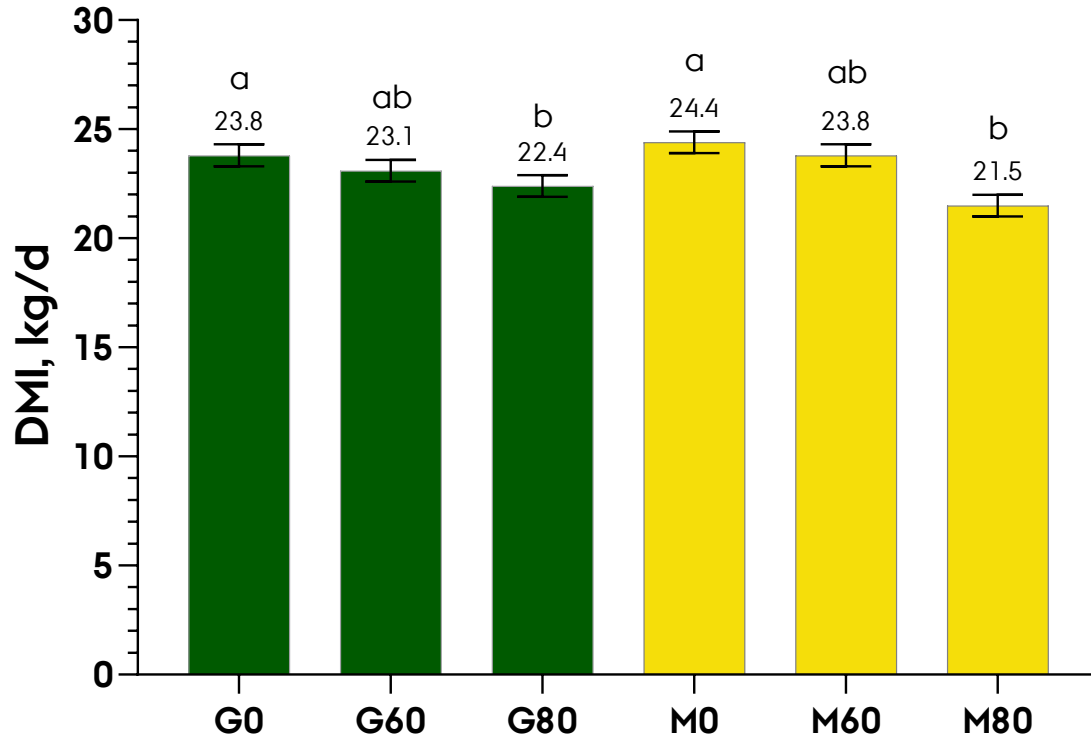


# BOVAER – 3-NITROOXYPROPANOL

Methyl coenzyme M reductase enzymesystem (MCR) (unique for methanogens)

Last step in methane production

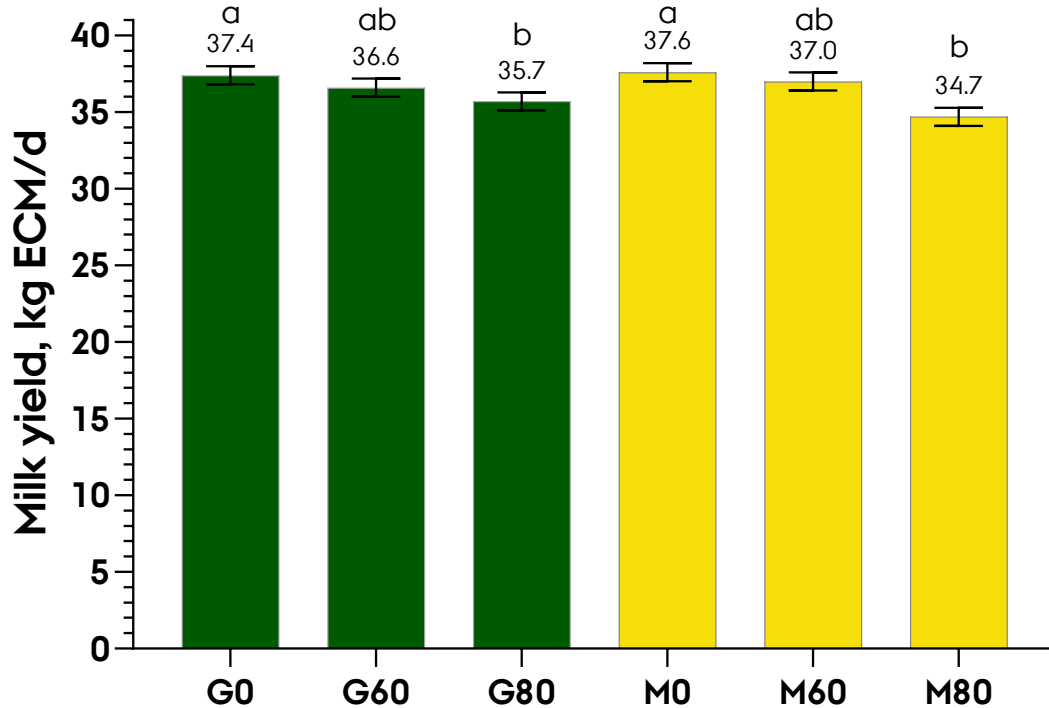
# 3-NOP AT 80 MG REDUCED DMI BY 9% NO EFFECT OF 60 MG



	P-value
Forage type	0.68
3-NOP dose	<0.01
Week	<0.01
Parity	<0.01
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.22
Forage type × 3-NOP × Week	<0.01



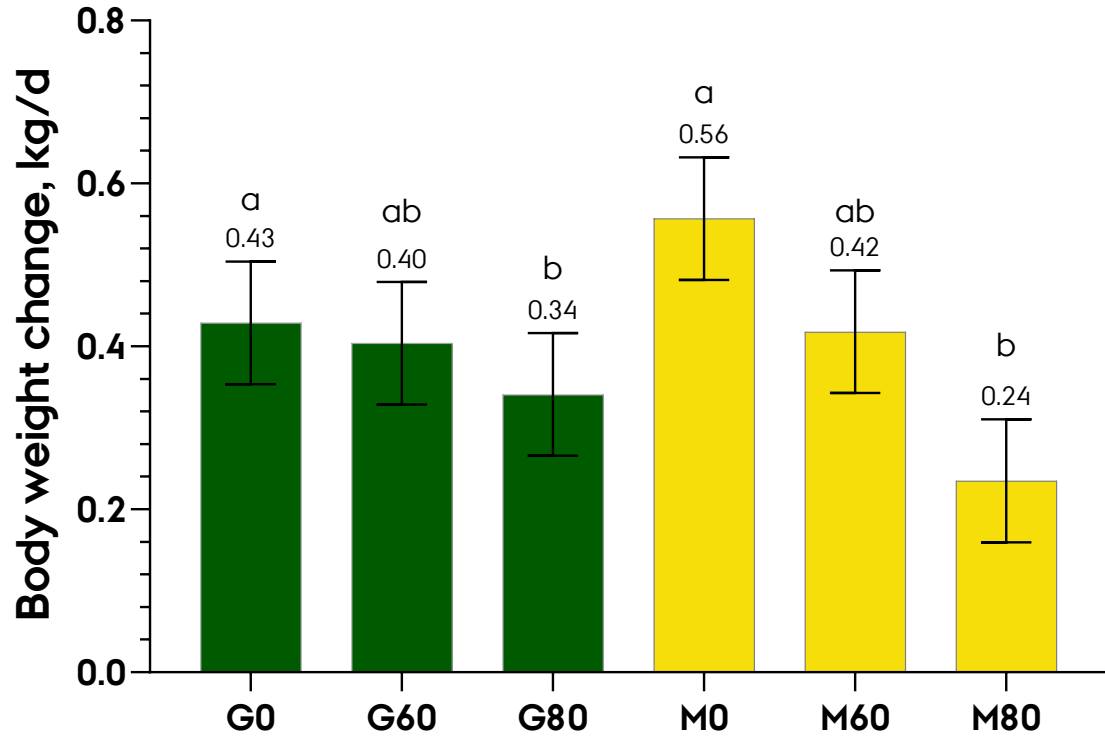
# MILK PRODUCTION REDUCED BY 5% AT 80 MG NO EFFECT OF 60 MG



	P-value
Forage type	0.81
3-NOP dose	<0.01
Week	<0.01
Parity	<0.01
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.39
Forage type × 3-NOP × Week	0.18

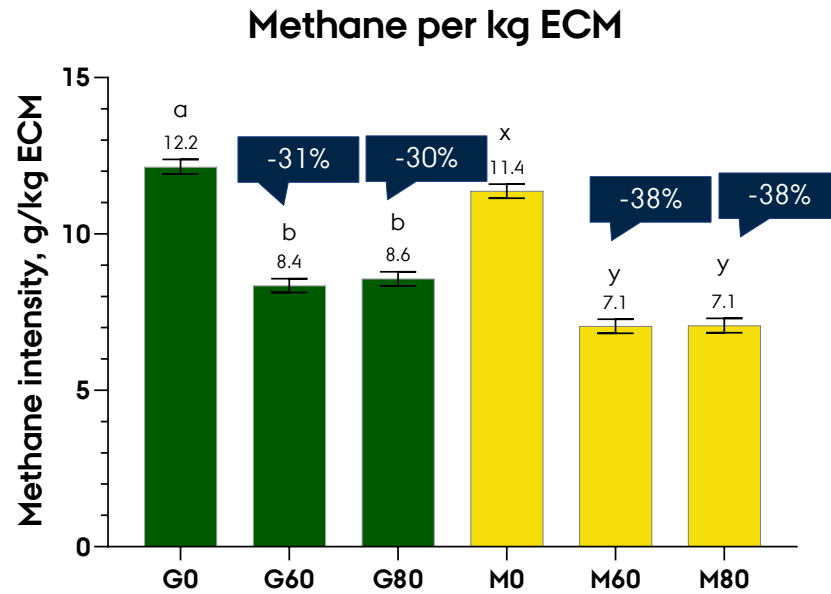
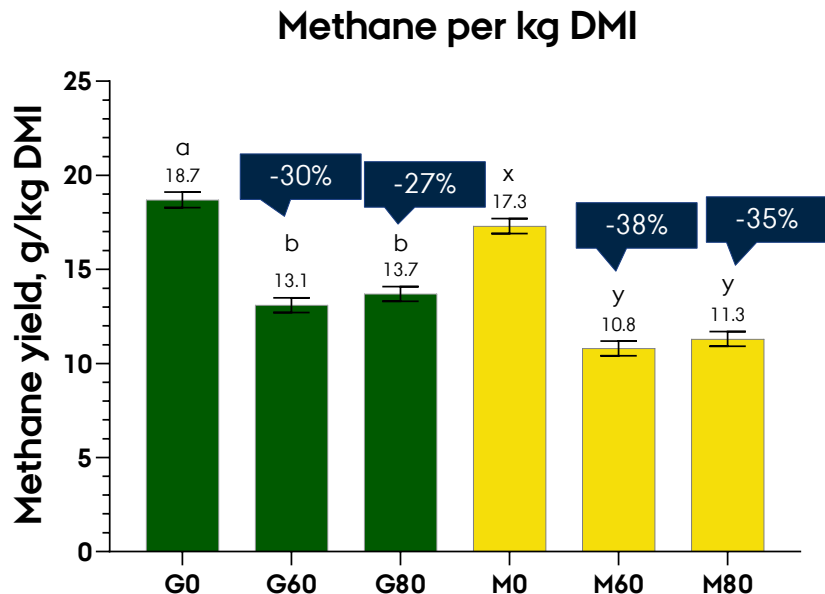


# CHANGE OF BW OVER THE 12 WEEKS



	P-value
Forage type	0.84
3-NOP dose	0.02
Parity	0.48
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.26

# 60 & 80 MG 3-NOP ARE EQUALLY EFFICIENT

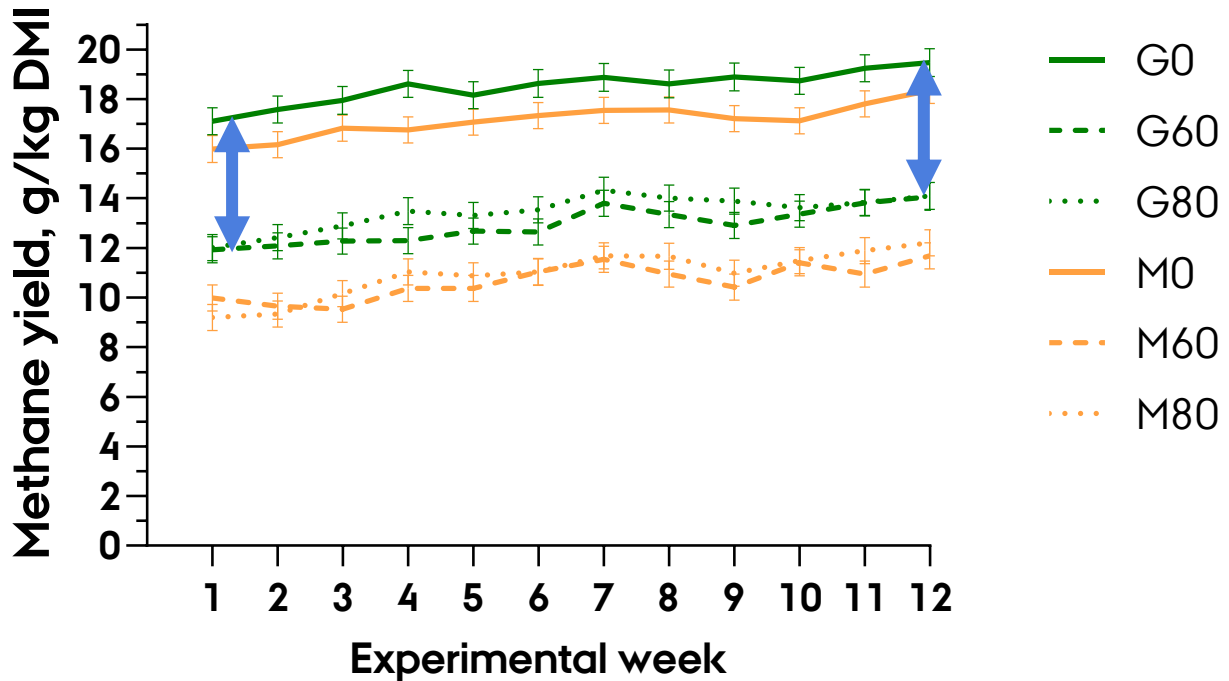


	P-value
Forage type	<0.01
3-NOP dose	<0.01*
Week	<0.01
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.27

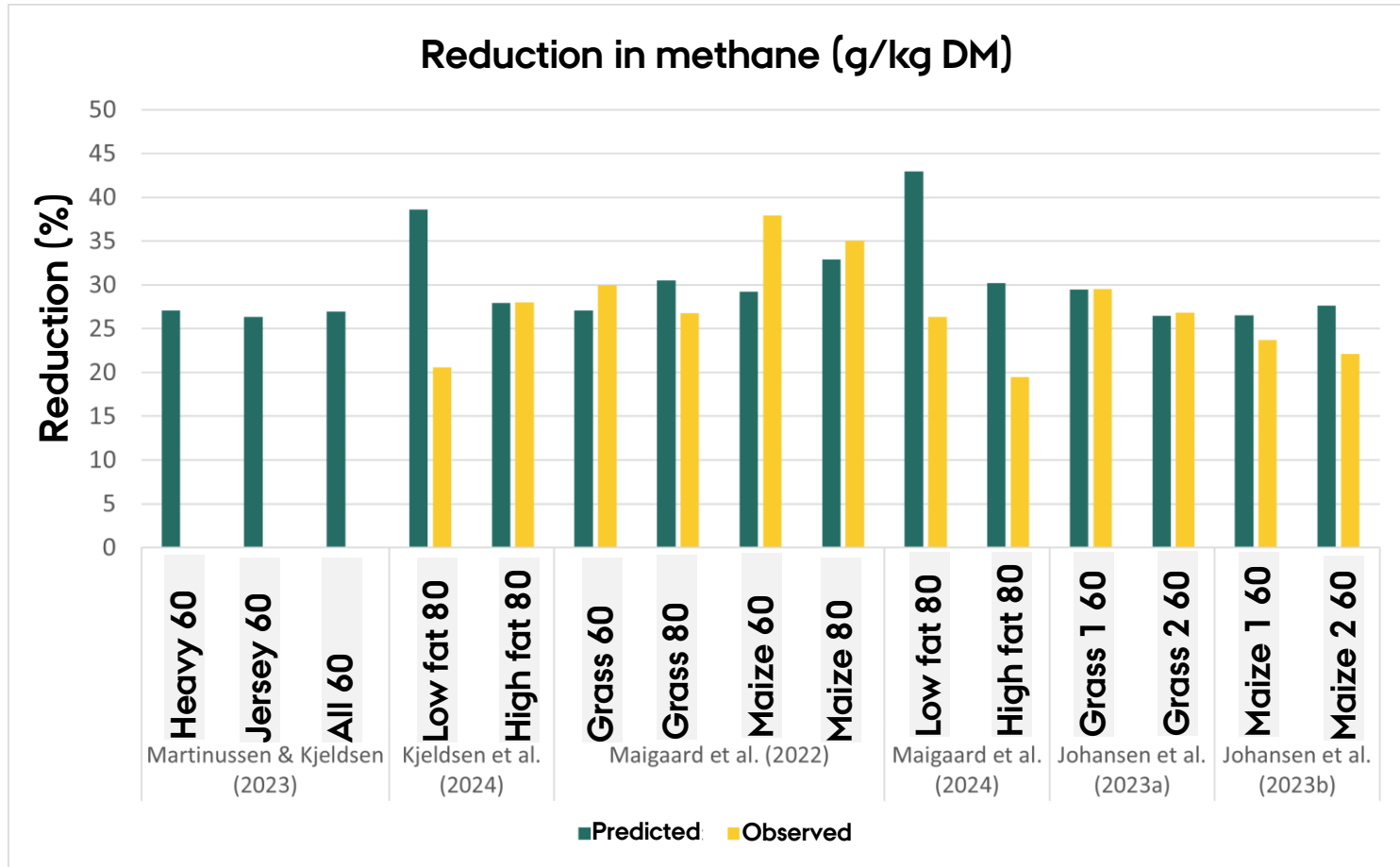
\*Greater 3-NOP-effect in multiparous cows

	P-value
Forage type	<0.01
3-NOP	<0.01*
Week	<0.01
Forage type × 3-NOP	0.28

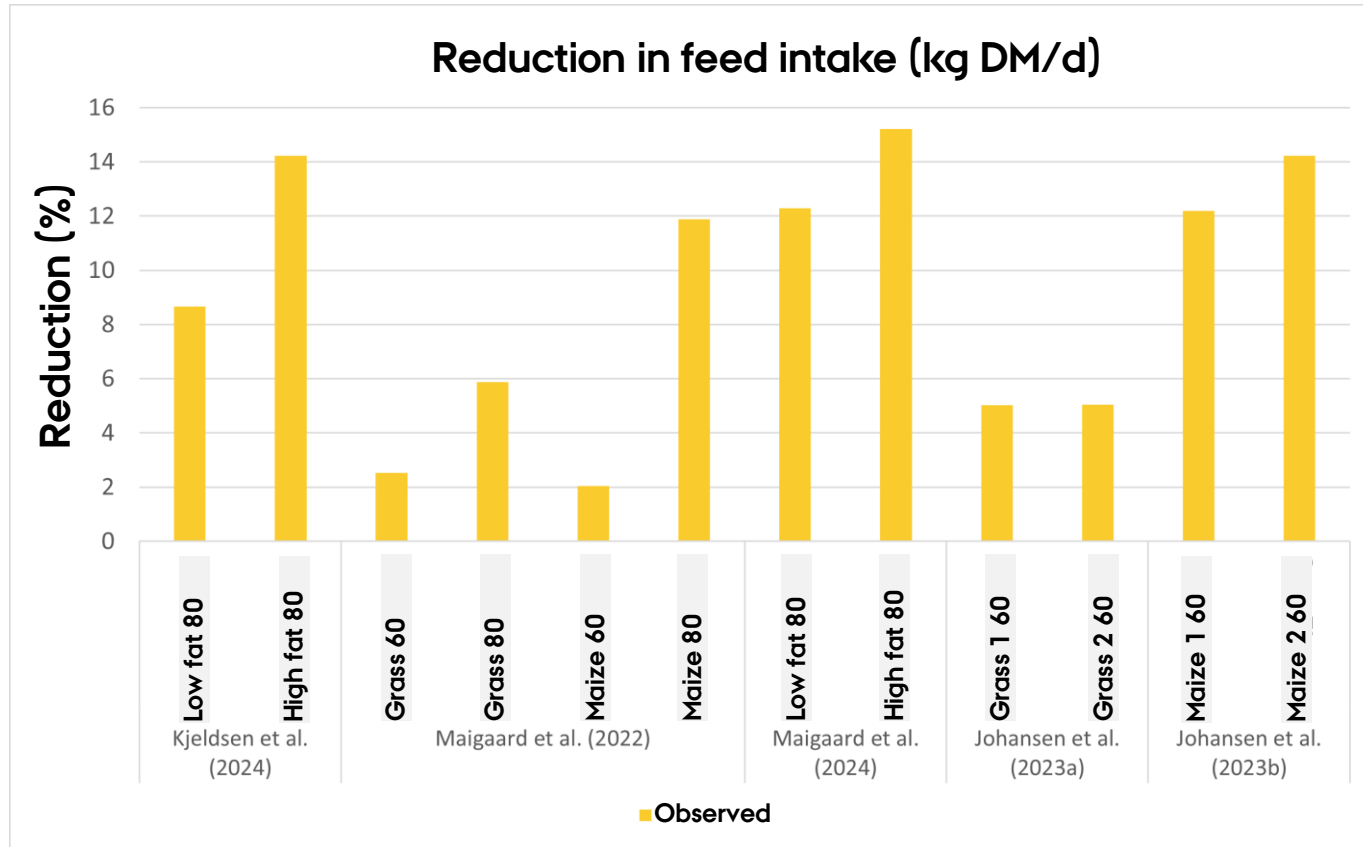
# THE EFFECT OF 3-NOP IS PERSISTENT



# BOVAER IN AU TRIALS - 27 % REDUCTION



# BOVAER IN AU TRIALS – FEED INTAKE



On farm trials (Arla, SEGES): No reduction in feed intake

# DK TRIALS IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

- Meta analysis shows reduction in DM intake across trials
- Dose-dependent effect on DM intake



J. Dairy Sci. 108:1538–1553  
<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2024-25653>

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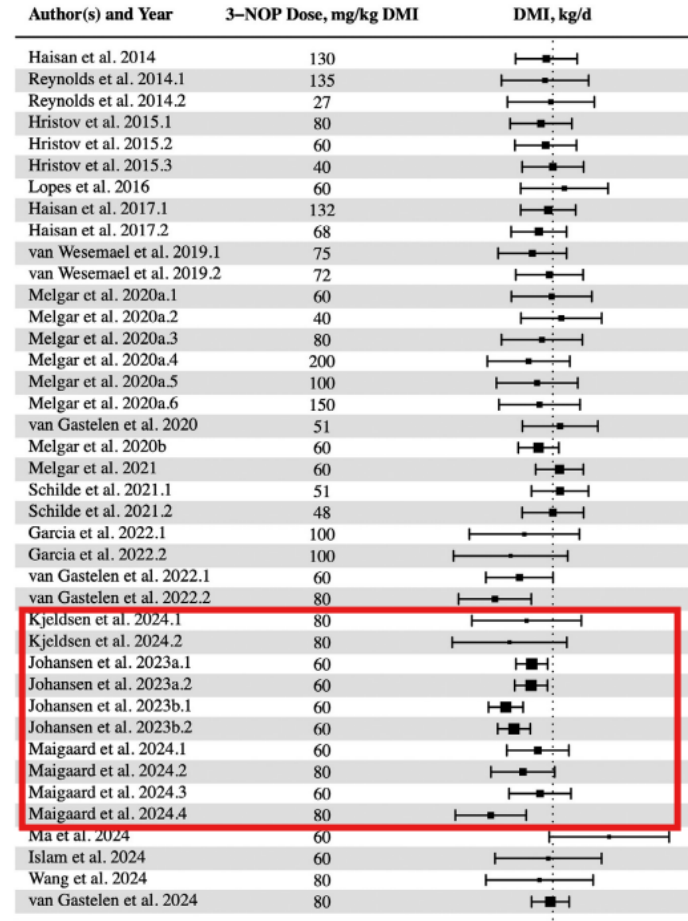
## Lactational performance effects of 3-nitrooxypropanol supplementation to dairy cows: A meta-regression

L. F. Martins,<sup>1</sup> M. Maigaard,<sup>2</sup> M. Johansen,<sup>2</sup> P. Lund,<sup>2</sup> X. Ma,<sup>3</sup> M. Niu,<sup>3</sup> and A. N. Hristov<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Animal Science, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

<sup>2</sup>Department of Animal and Veterinary Sciences, AU Viborg–Research Centre Foulum, Aarhus University, Tjele 8830, Denmark

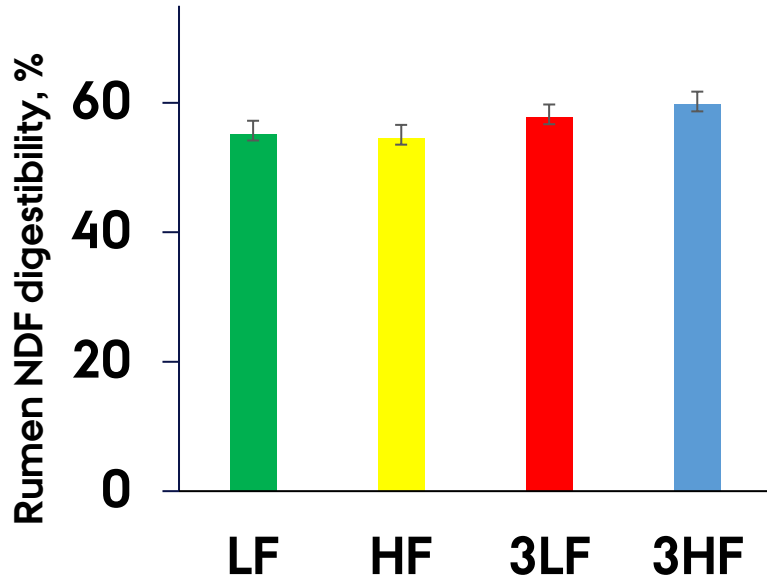
<sup>3</sup>Animal Nutrition, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Environmental Systems Science, ETH Zürich, Zürich 8092, Switzerland



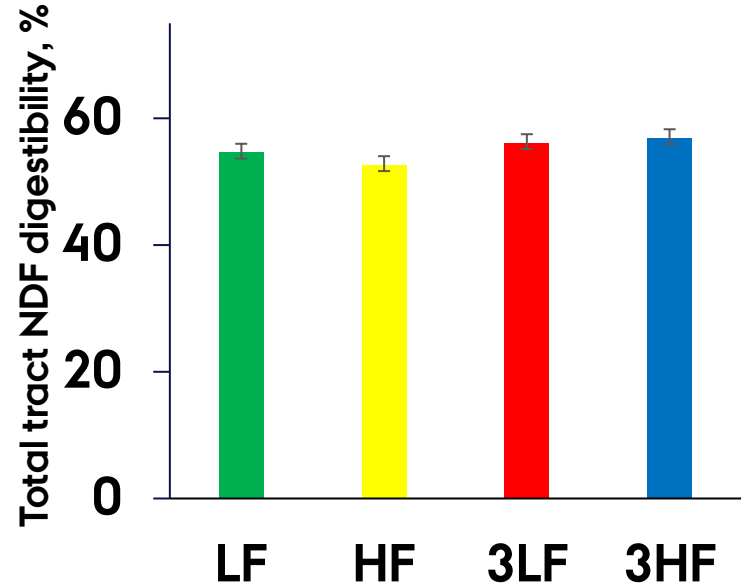
**No higher incidence of sick cows in these experiments at AU related to Bovaer.  
Why the decline in feed intake and milk production?  
What are the underlying physiological mechanisms?**



# NDF DIGESTIBILITY

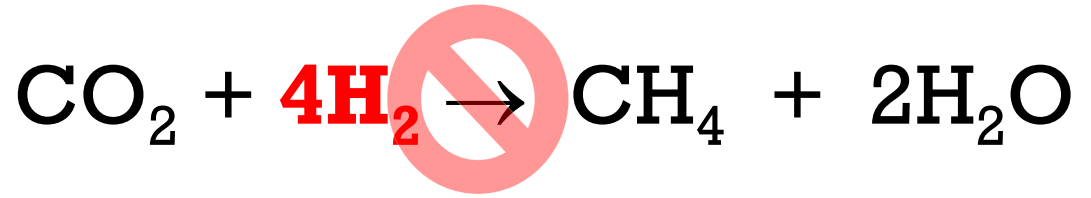
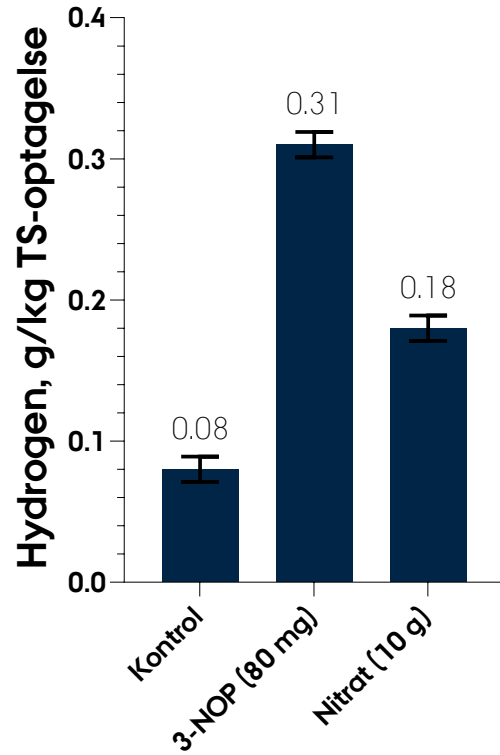


SE	P-value		
2.1	Fat	3- NOP	Fat x 3- NOP
	0.73	0.09	0.51

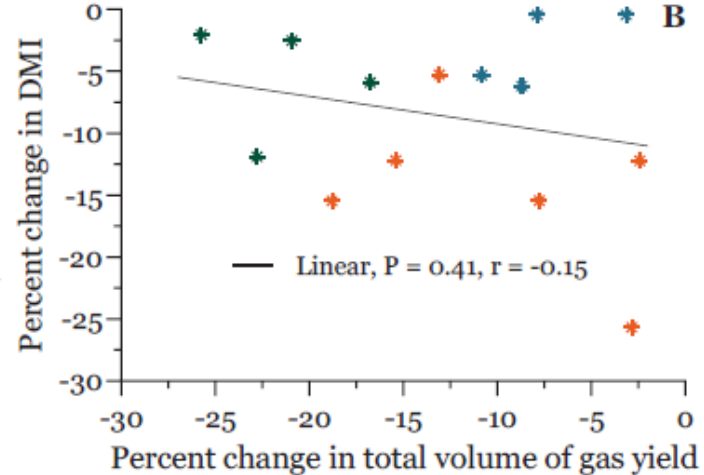
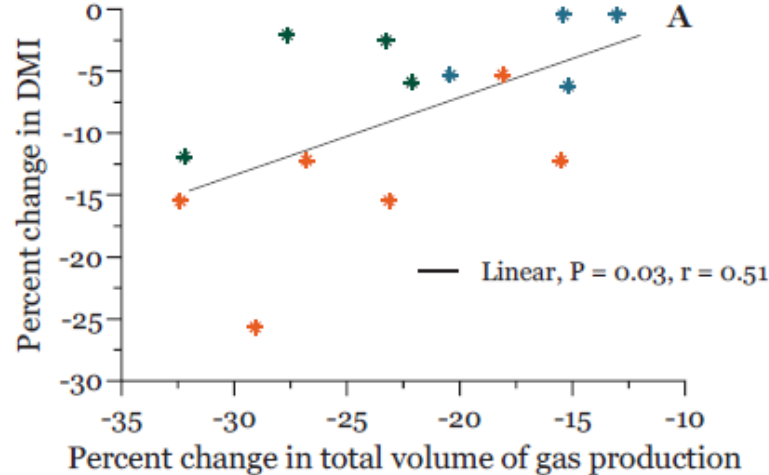


SE	P-value		
1.4	Fat	3- NOP	Fat x 3- NOP
	0.67	0.06	0.34

# 10 HYDROGEN EMISSIONS INCREASE WHEN METHANE IS INHIBITED



# ACCUMULATION OF GAS?

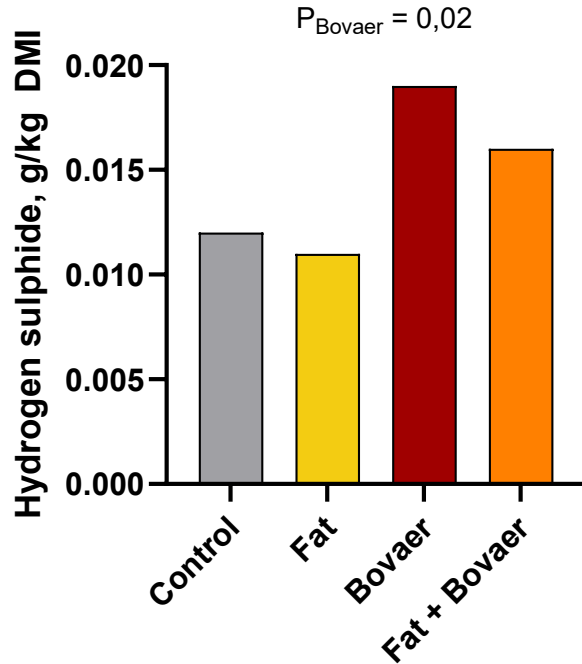


★ Study I    ★ Study II    ★ Study III

**None of these relationships show increased total gas volume when feed intake is decreased**

- But, little is known about acute effects around eating events...

# H<sub>2</sub>S: AN EXAMPLE OF AN EFFECT OF INCREASED HYDROGEN



## Hydrogen sulphide concentration in chambers

In cows fed 80 mg 3-NOP, the concentration of hydrogen sulphide increased by 0.08 ppm from the "normal" level.

## Humans and working environment

Hygienic limit value per day: 5 ppm

## What does this mean for the cow?

Supposedly significantly higher concentration in the rumen

# THE COCKTAIL TRIAL

## 2×2×2 factorial arrangement of treatments

- > Low/high fat: 3% crude fat vs. 6% crude fat (**Fat**)
- > -/+ Nitrate: 10 g/kg DM (**Nitrate**)
- > -/+ 3-NOP: 80 mg/kg DM (**3-NOP**)

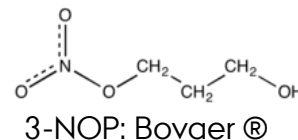
= 8 different diets



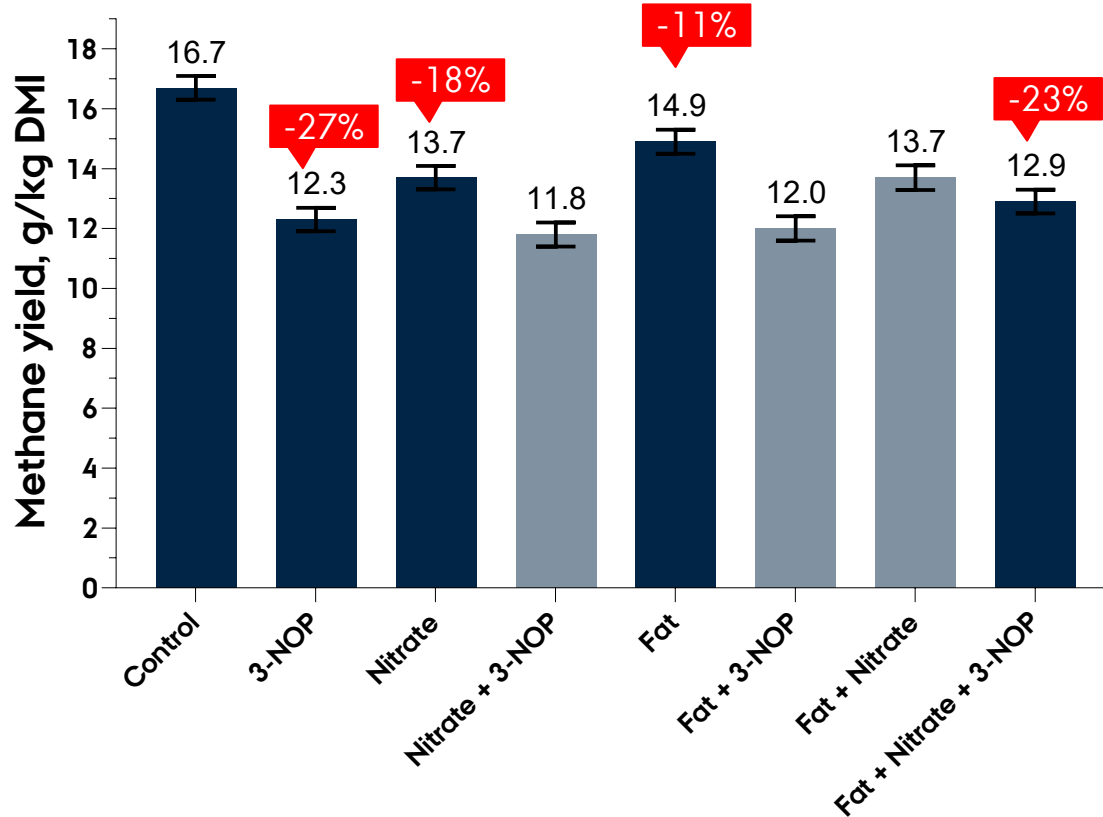
Fat: whole cracked rapeseed



Nitrate: Calcium nitrate; SilvAir ®

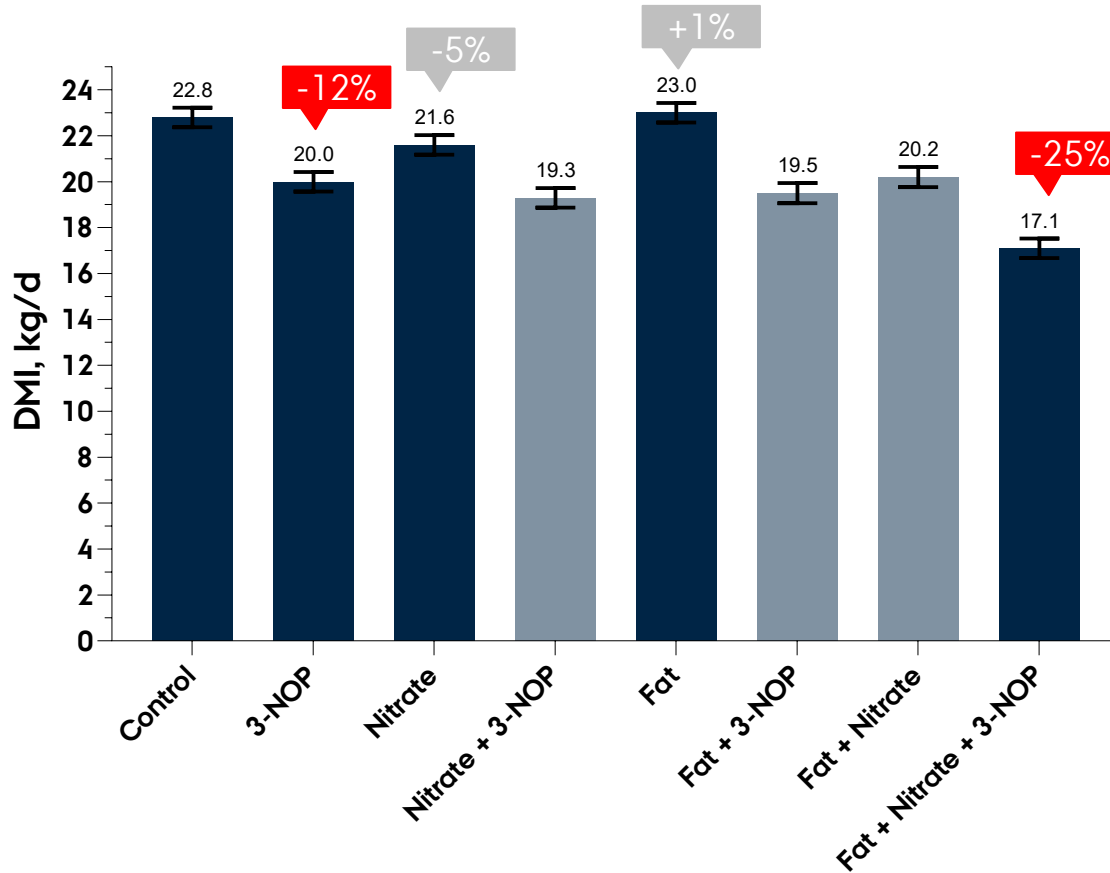


# METHANE YIELD



	P-value
Fat	0.35
Nitrate	<0.01
3-NOP	<0.01
Fat x Nitrate	<0.01
Fat x 3-NOP	<0.01
Nitrate x 3-NOP	<0.01
Fat x Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.58

# DRY MATTER INTAKE

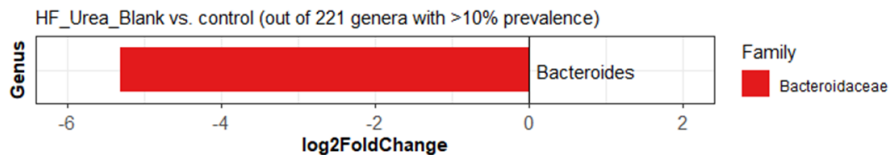


	P-value
Fat	<0.01
Nitrate	<0.01
3-NOP	<0.01
Fat x Nitrate	<0.01
Fat x 3-NOP	0.09
Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.30
Fat x Nitrate x 3-NOP	0.99

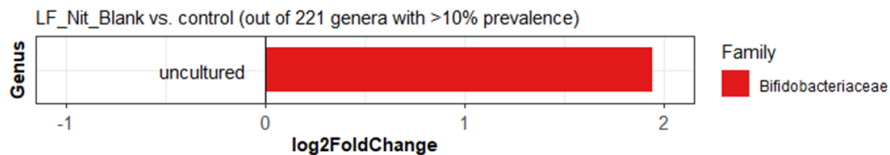


# RUMEN MICROBIOME

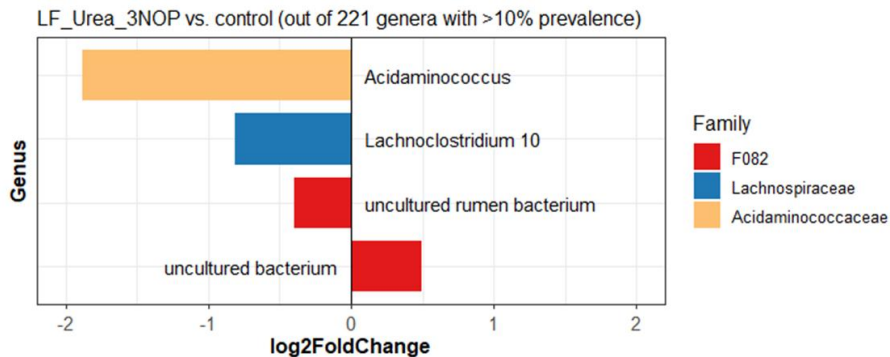
+ FAT



+ NITRATE

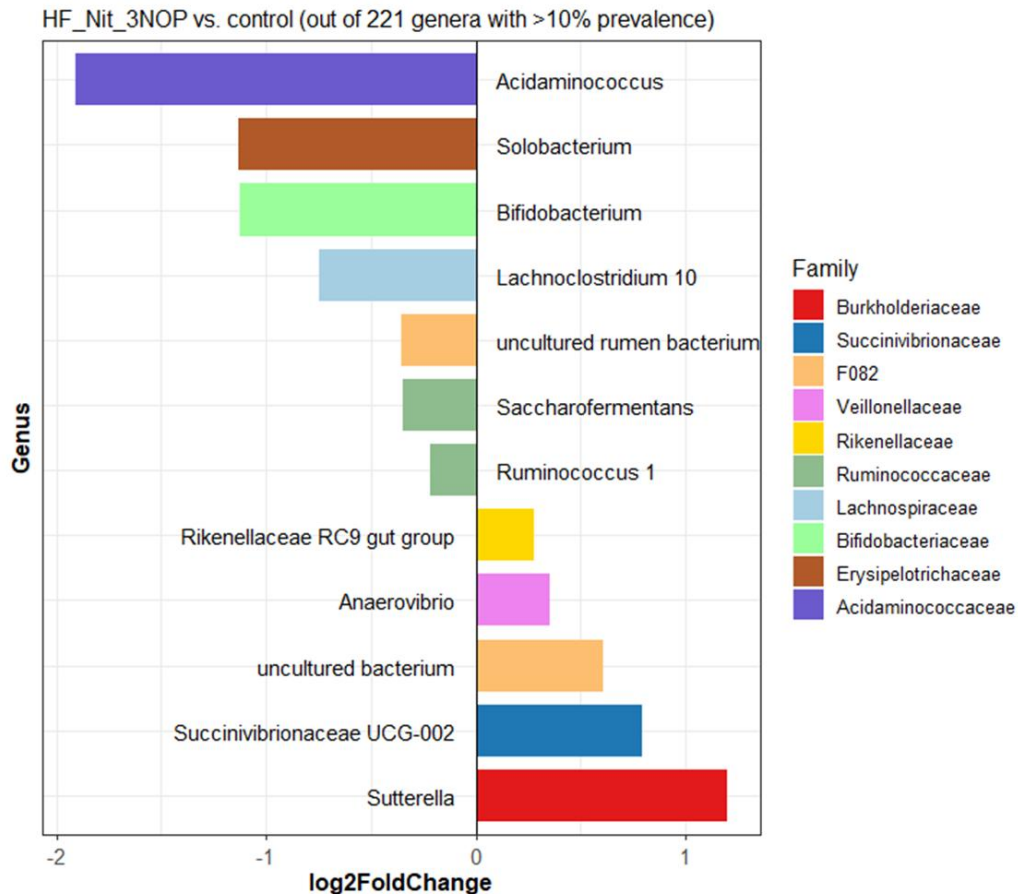


+ 3-NOP



# RUMEN MICROBIOME

+ NITRATE  
+ 3-NOP  
+ FAT





Mælkeafgiftsfonden



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