



Breeding for reduced greenhouse gas emissions in sheep

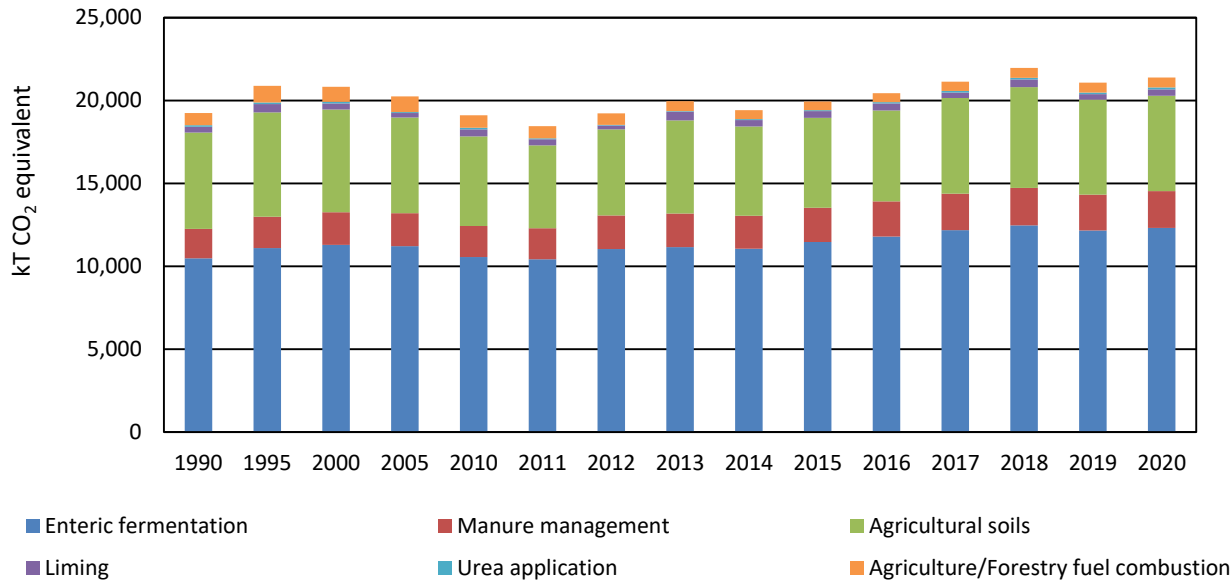
Nóirín McHugh

Edel O' Connor, Eoin Dunne, Patrick McCarron & Fiona McGovern

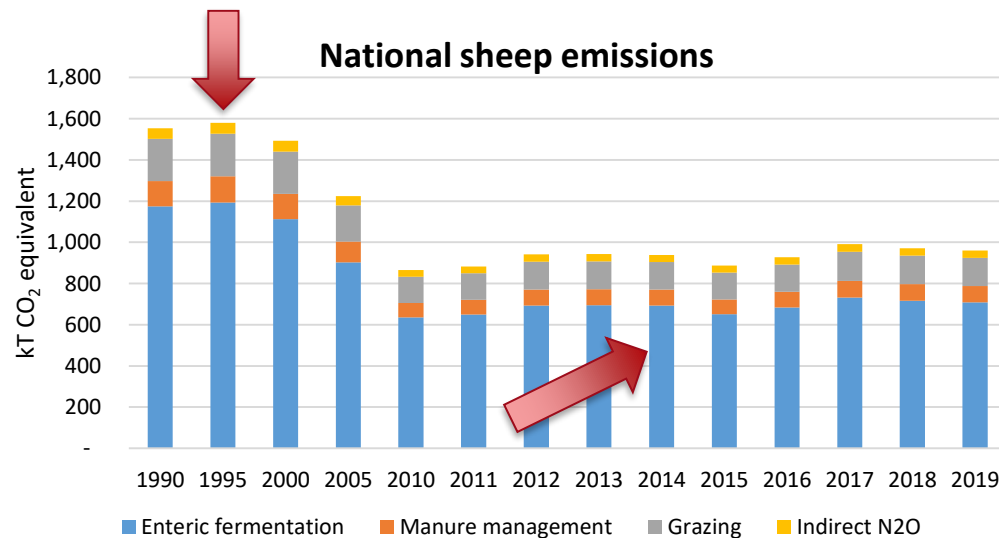
UK Texel Breed Development Committee, 23rd May 2023

National GHG emissions

National agricultural emissions



- 37% national GHG emissions
- Dominated by cattle related emissions

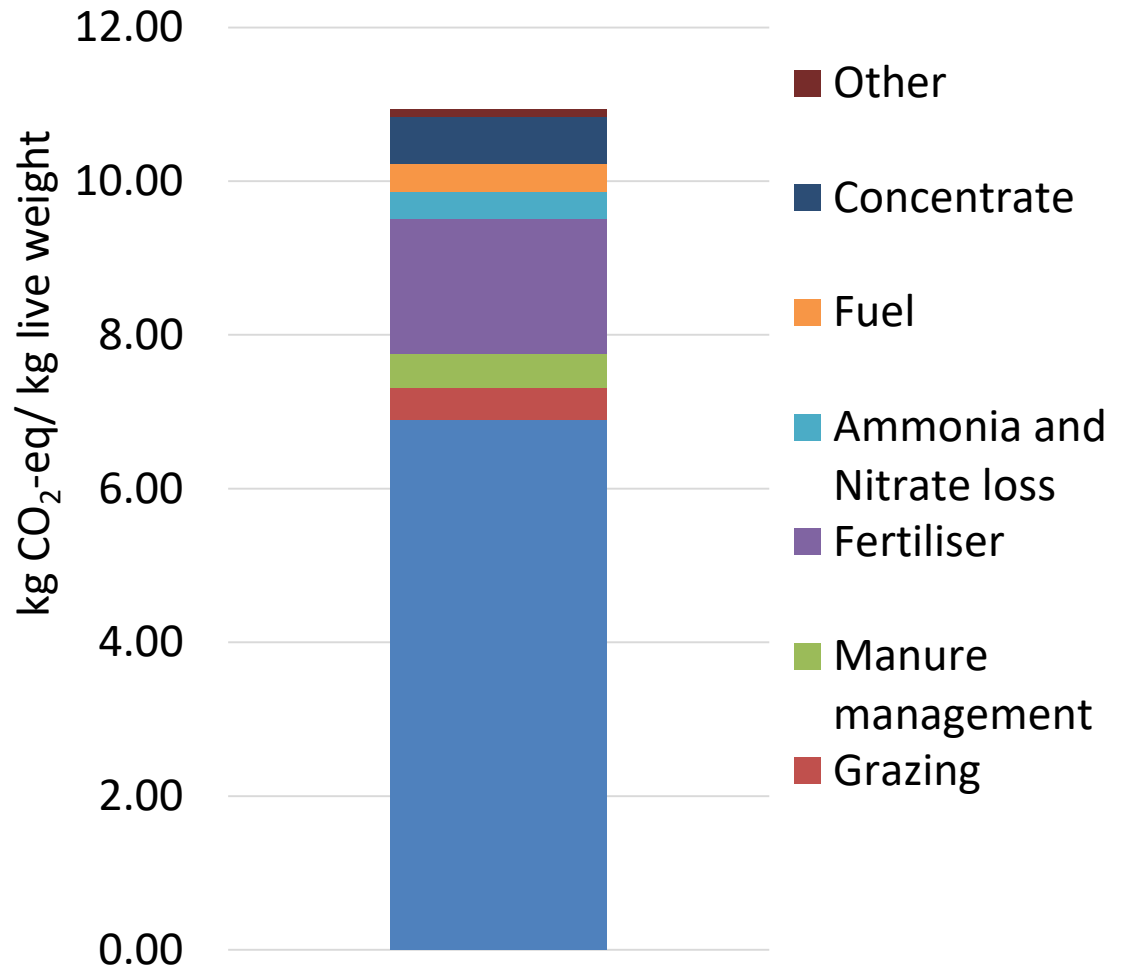


National Average

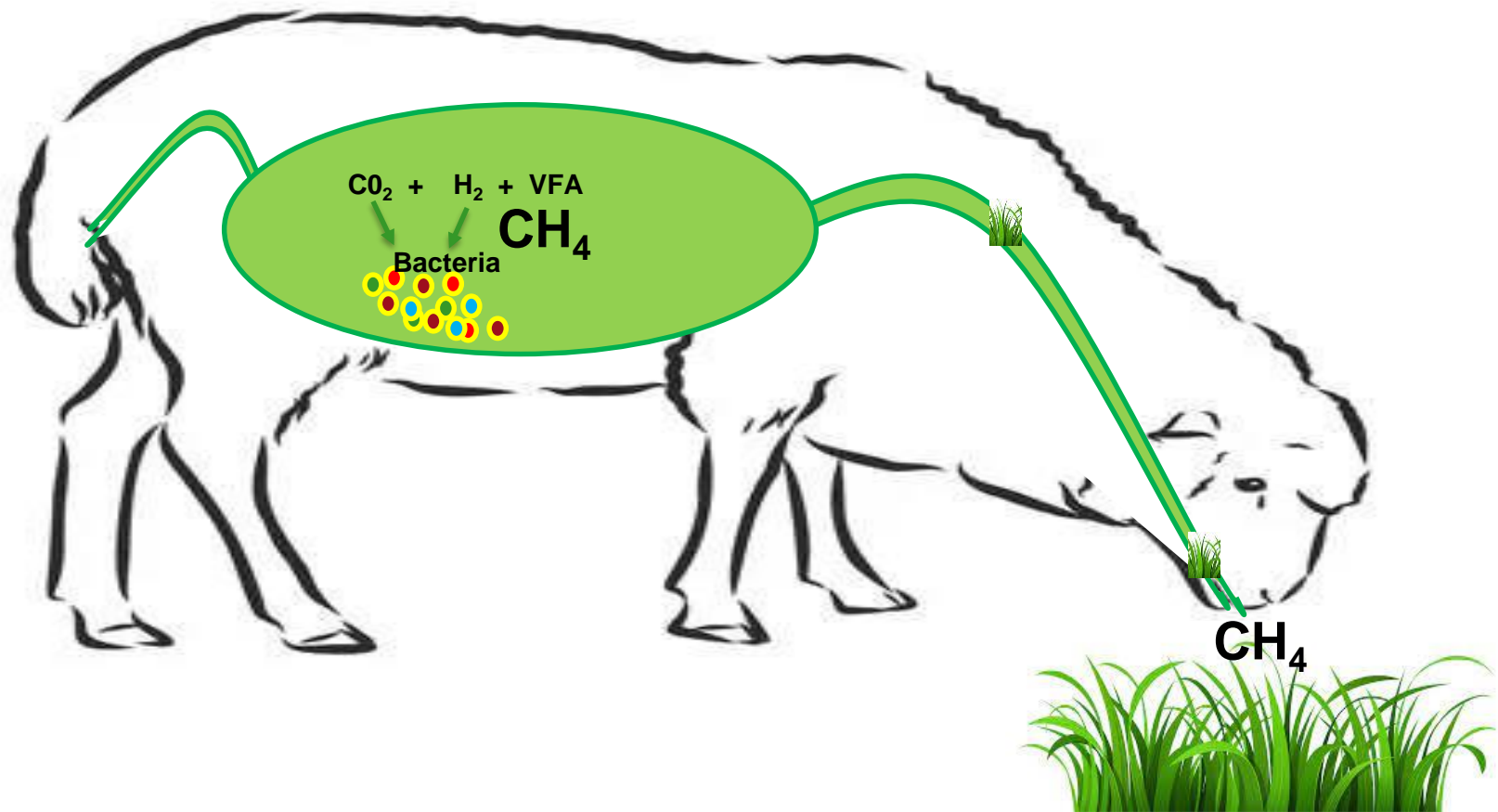
Methane = 64%
Mostly enteric fermentation

Nitrous oxide= 20%
Fertiliser, grazing and manure

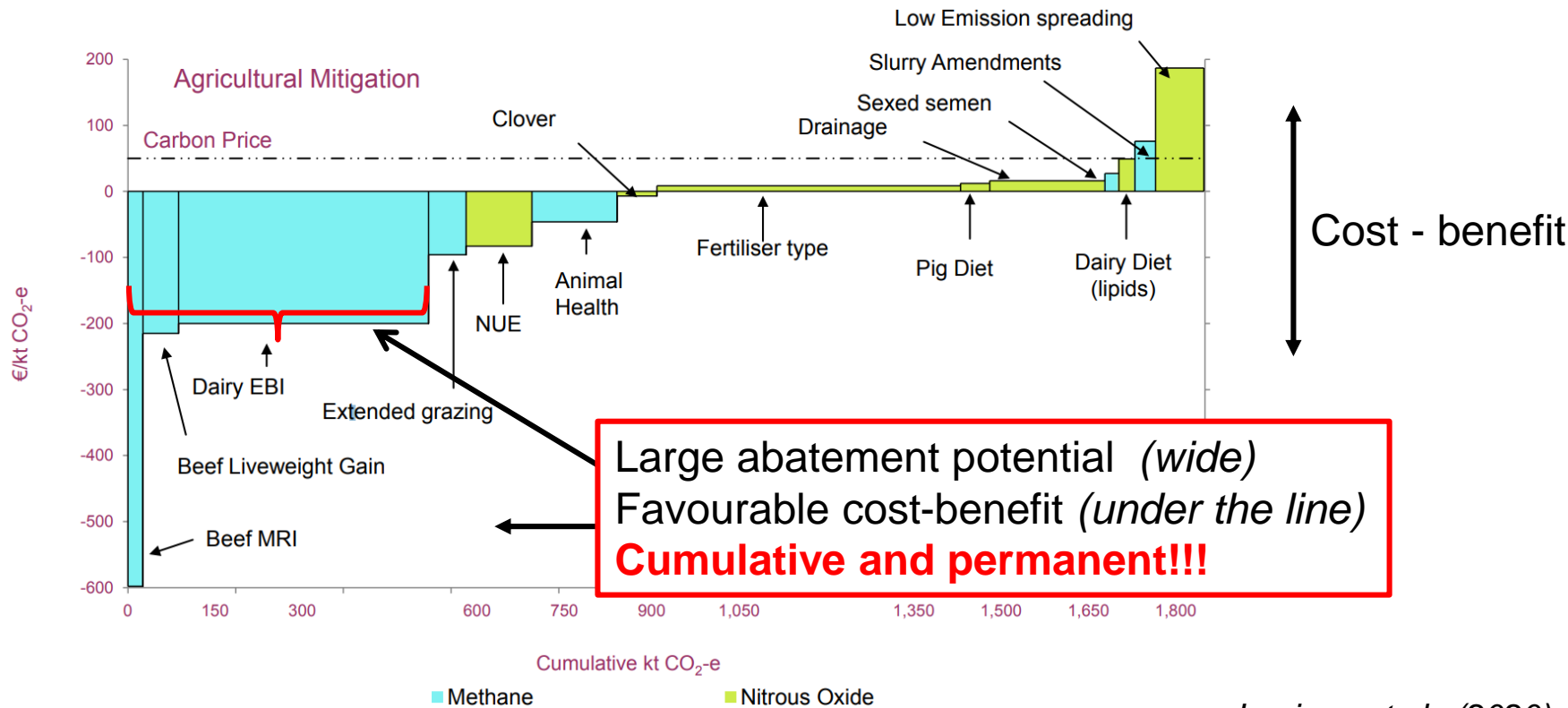
Carbon dioxide = 16%
Concentrates and fossil fuels



Enteric Fermentation



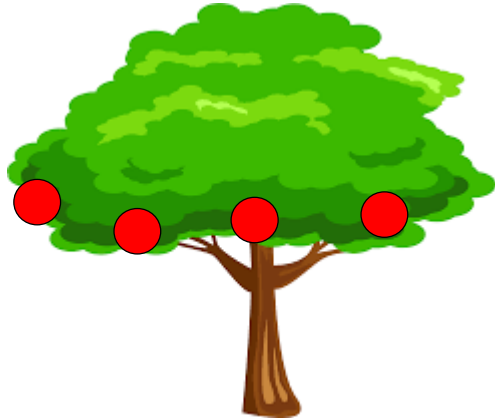
Marginal Abatement Cost curve (MACC)



Lanigan et al., (2020)

Two-pronged approach

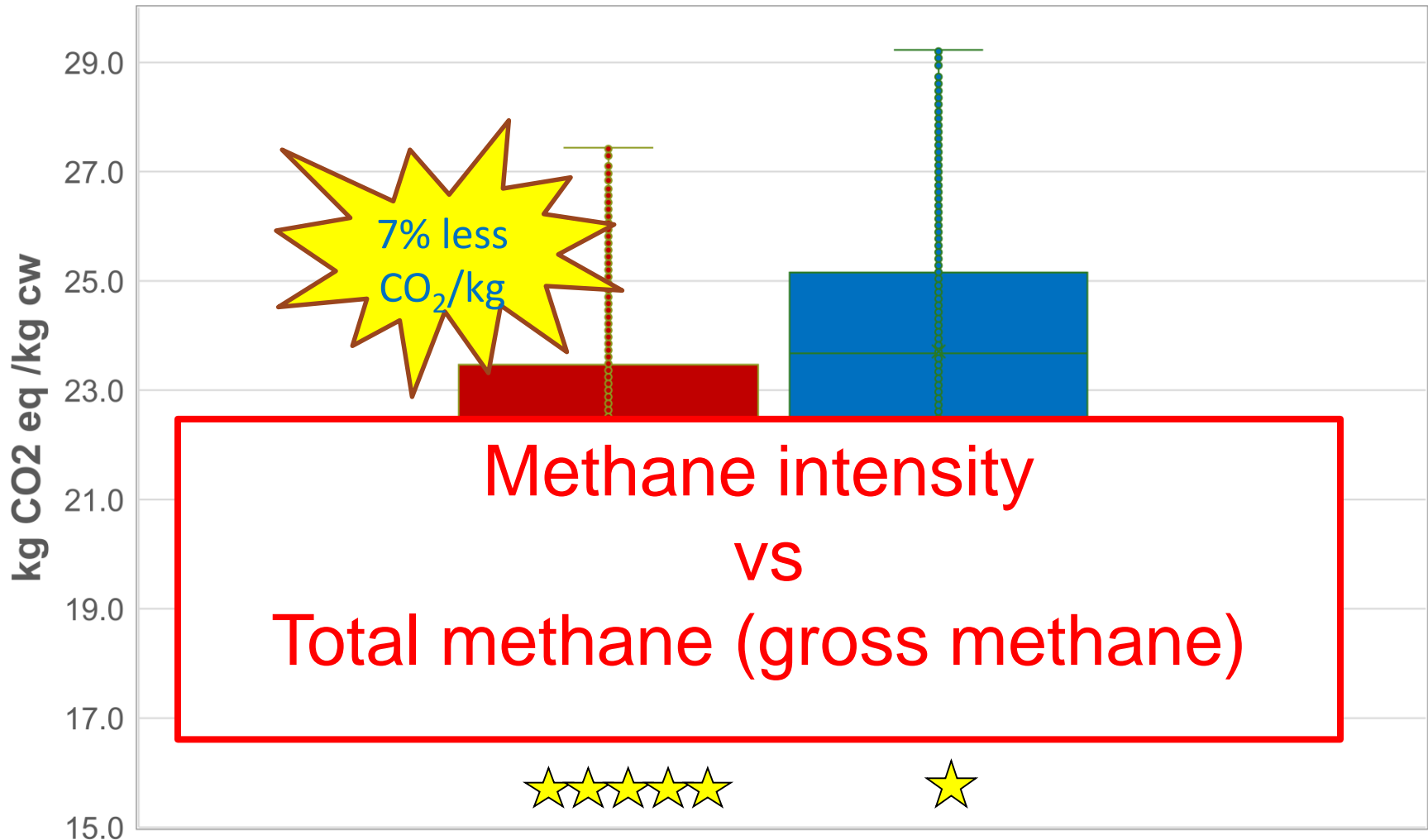
Indirect approach



Direct approach



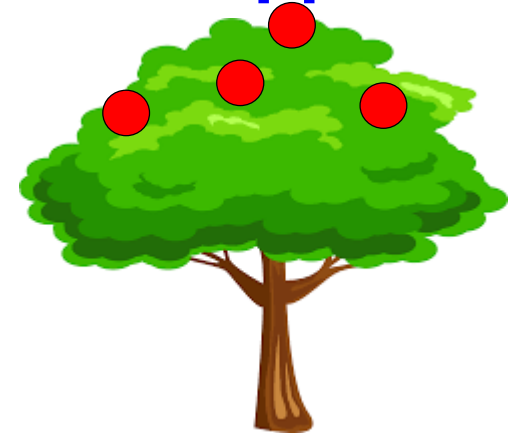
€uro-star genetic indexes



Why measure methane?

- Identify high and low emitters in the flock
- Develop breeding values for methane

Direct approach



beef+lamb new zealand | BY FARMERS. FOR FARMERS

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Topics:
Media Release

Sheep farmers now able to breed "low methane" sheep

In a world first, New Zealand sheep farmers now have the ability to breed animals that emit less methane.

Wednesday, 27 November 2019



Beef + Lamb New Zealand (B+LNZ) Genetics has launched a "methane research breeding value". Breeding value (BV) is a term used to help select important traits that ram breeders want to bolster within their flock (e.g. low methane-producing animals).

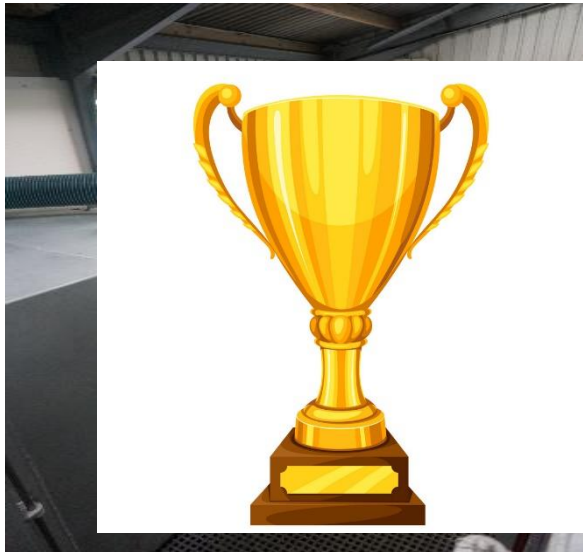


Methods of measurement

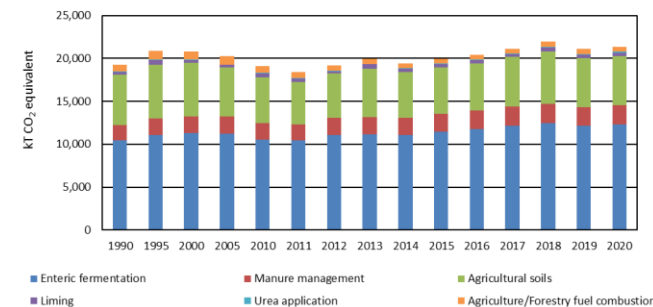
PACs

Respiration Chamber

GreenFeed



National agricultural emissions



Data Collection



Methane measurements
collected using PAC



Removed from
feed 1hr prior



Live-
weight
recorded



PAC
50mins



CH₄, CO₂ and
O₂ at 0 & 50min



Results

	Lamb	Hogget	Lactating Ewe	Dry Ewe	Pregnant Ewe
No. recs	3,014	936	815	5,742	119
No. animals	689	494	455	4,145	60



Methane
(g/day)

19.89

0.4-0.6 g CH₄ per kg live-weight

Genetics of methane (ewes)

- Variation between ewes for methane?

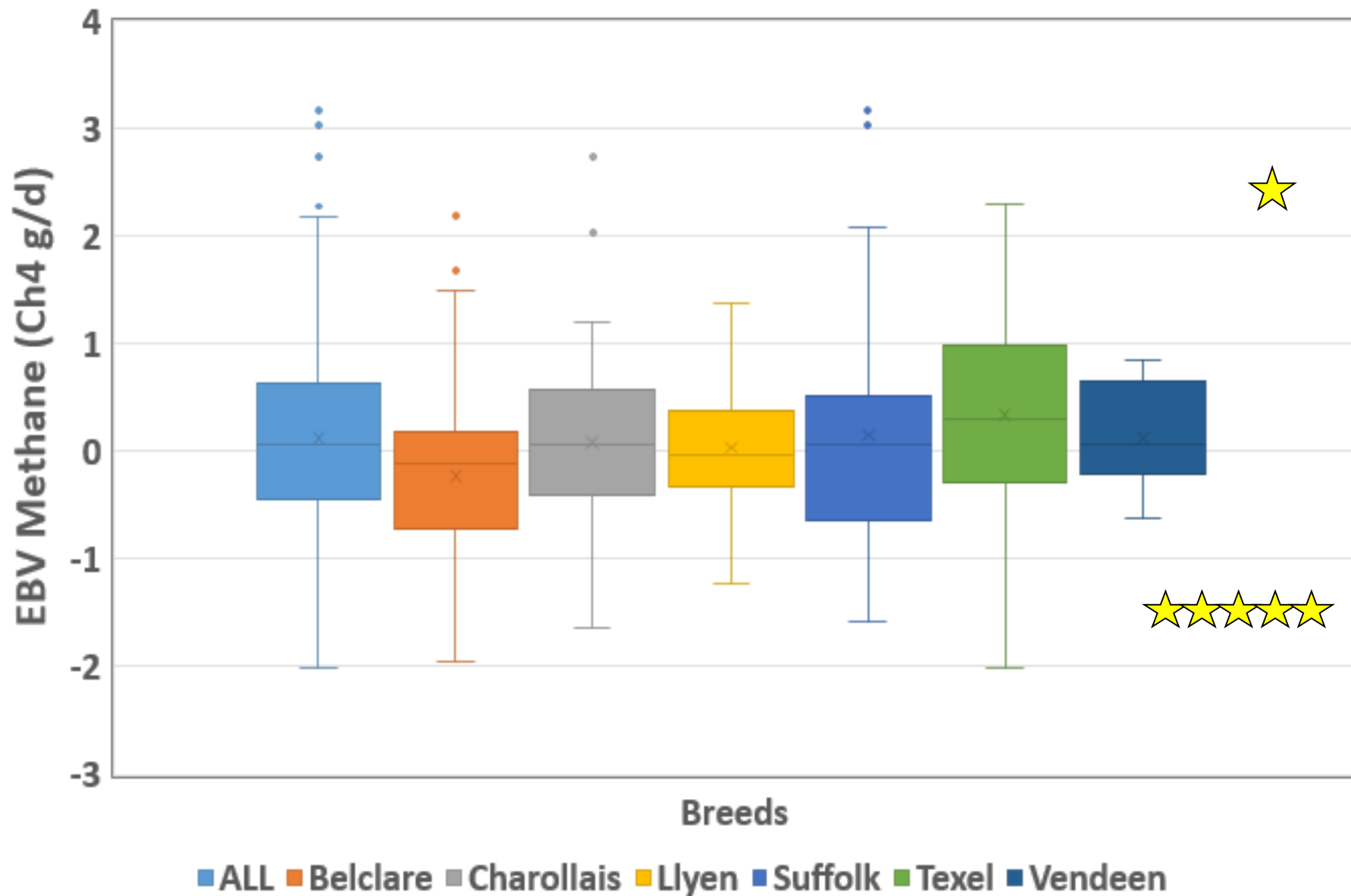
Results to date




Measurement	No. Ewes	Avg methane	Heritability	Repeatability
Lactating	661	26.80 (6.60)	27%	48%
Dry	3,656	19.89 (6.95)	19%	43%

Combining ewe datasets
Correlation 0.72 → same trait

Breed differences



Next steps

TUBBER GIBSON WD2101814, IE043817801814D						
DOB: 16-JAN-2021 • Belclare • Male • Twin • Parentage DNA Verified • Scrapie: Type 1						
Breeder: LIAM [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Offaly • DQI: 90%						
Owner: MICHAEL [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Cork • DQI: 93%						
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>VIOLET HILL DERREK JR1810861, IE042821310861E</div><div>TUBBER WD1601409, IE043817801409E</div></div> <div>Sire: TUBBER FINLOUGH WD2001752, IE043817801752B</div> <div>Dam: CAHERGAL MJ1903856, IE042200703856C</div> <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>RATHKENTY BEETHOVEN RL1602916, IE044280302916F</div><div>MJ1402792 IE042200702792E</div></div>			€uroStars 29-JUN-2022			
			Replacement: €6.79		Terminal: €2.00	
			Top 31%		Acc 75%	
			★★★★★		★★★★★	
			Lamb Survivability: 0.62%		Bottom 41%	
			Days to Slaughter: -15.2 days		Top 3%	
No. Lambs Born: 0.30		Bottom 6%				
Daughter Milk: 0.3 kg		Top 3%				
Methane: - 2 g/d		Top 1%				

Conclusion

- Methane measurements underway in sheep
 - Measuring commercial & pedigree flocks
- Results to date methane is under genetic control
 - Link to production traits
 - breed low emitters with high levels of performance
- Carbon sub-index to be developed
 - Incorporate into the Terminal & Replacement Indexes

Acknowledgements



GreenBreed (17/S/2135)



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Thank you for your attention

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