

Substitution of lucerne silage by increasing levels of maize silage or maize grain results in a quadratic response in methane emissions from sheep

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Background

- Feeding concentrates and starch have been proposed to reduce CH₄ from ruminants
- However, level of supplement required to reduce CH₄ is not known.

Objective

To determine CH₄ emissions from sheep fed lucerne silage substituted with increasing levels of:

- Maize silage
- Maize grain

Conclusion

- The CH₄ emission per unit of intake changed in a non-linear fashion with increasing substitution of lucerne silage by supplements in the diet.

Figure 1
Substitution of lucerne silage by increasing levels of maize silage, and diet chemical composition. NDF = neutral detergent fibre.



Lucerne silage (%)	100	75	50	25	0
Maize silage (%)	0	25	50	75	100
Protein (g/kg DM)	177	140	113	115	116
Starch (g/kg DM)	5.3	127	190	284	330
NDF (g/kg DM)	439	422	434	424	423

Figure 2
Substitution of lucerne silage by increasing levels of maize grain, and diet chemical composition. NDF = neutral detergent fibre.



Lucerne silage (%)	100	75	50	35
Maize grain (%)	0	25	50	65
Protein (g/kg DM)	177	163	128	145
Starch (g/kg DM)	5.3	129	335	375
NDF (g/kg DM)	439	383	320	288

8 sheep per diet



Dry matter intake 1.1 kg/d for all diets (P>0.10)

Maize silage inclusion

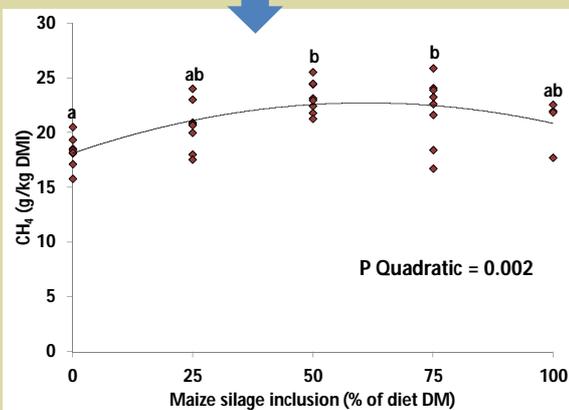


Figure 3 Effect of substituting lucerne silage by increasing levels of maize silage on methane (CH₄) emissions per unit of dry matter intake (DM). ab = P<0.05; Standard error of the difference = 1.17

Maize grain inclusion

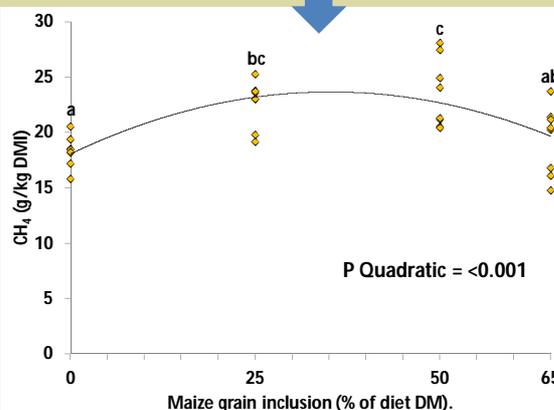


Figure 4 Effect of substituting lucerne silage by increasing levels of maize grain on methane (CH₄) emissions per unit of dry matter intake (DM). abc = P<0.05; Standard error of the difference = 1.27