

A holistic approach to sustainability from calf to 5th lactation and beyond

Dairy NutriVision, 12th September 2024

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About me



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1. No one system is most sustainable!
2. What can we do today to reduce carbon footprint?
3. ...and **HOW** can we achieve this?
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5. Let's get started!

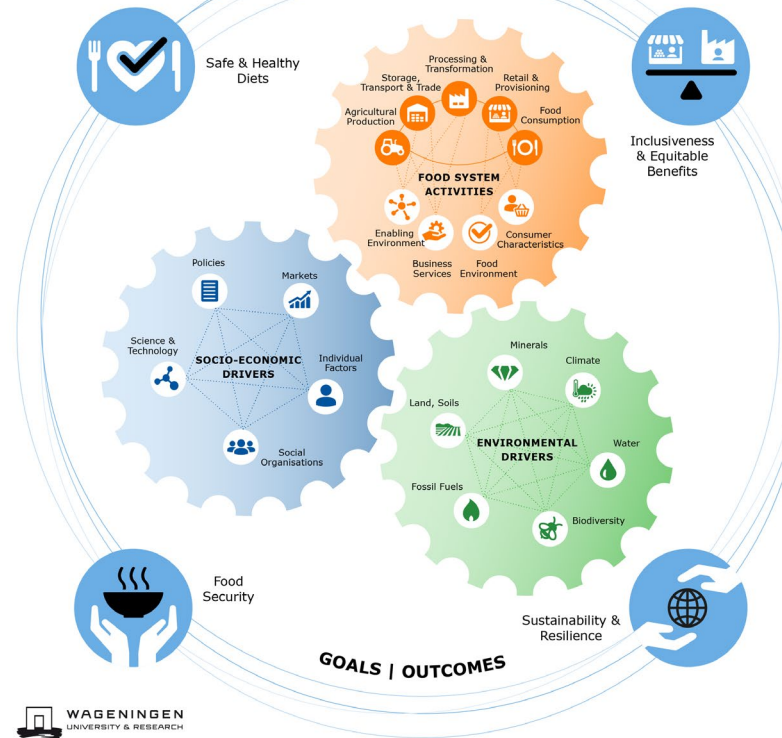


Why do we need to be more sustainable?

- Green Deal
- Sustainable Food System Framework
- Farm to Fork Strategy
- Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
- Green claim initiative
- EU Deforestation Regulation
- **...and many others to comply with now and in the near future**

Food systems framework

Van Berkum et al. 2018, Wageningen University & Research



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



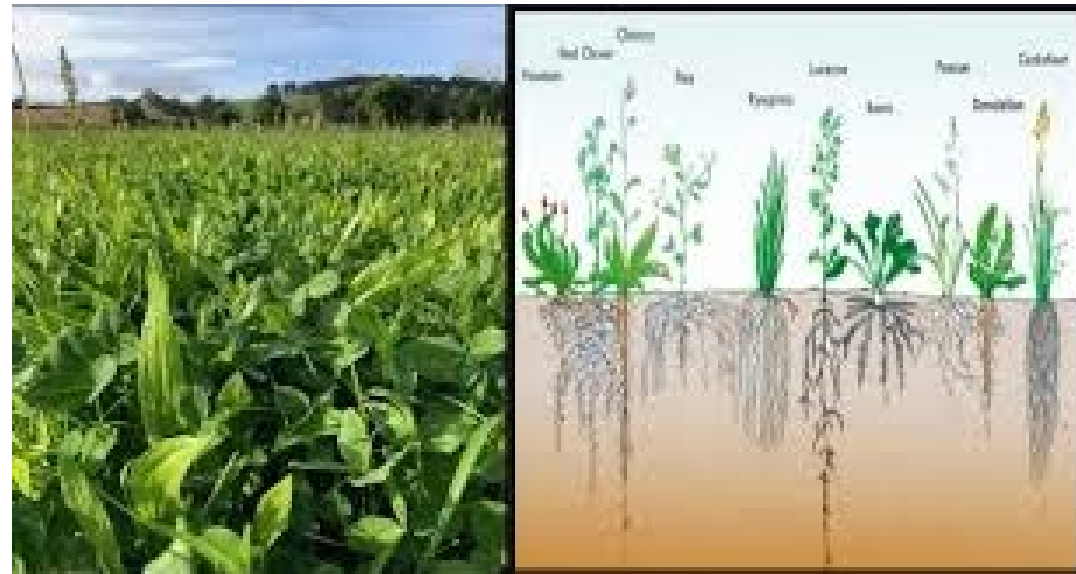
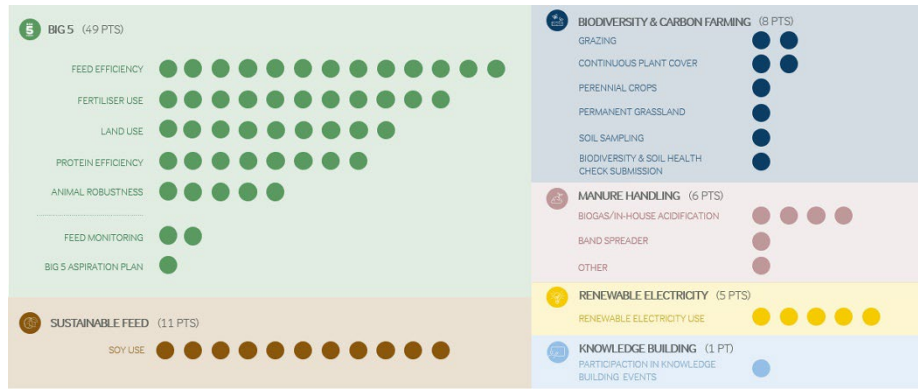
SCIENCE
BASED
TARGETS



No one system is most sustainable...



Challenges facing dairy farmers



What can we do today?

CALF

Epigenetics



Unlocking
genetic
potential

HEIFER

Development



Age at first
calving 22-24
months

TRANSITION

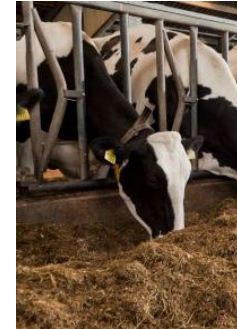
Resilience



Reduced
incidence of
challenge

MILKING COW

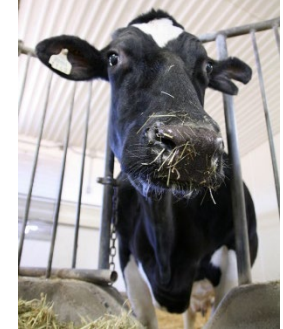
Productivity



Sustained peak
yield at 50-70
DIM

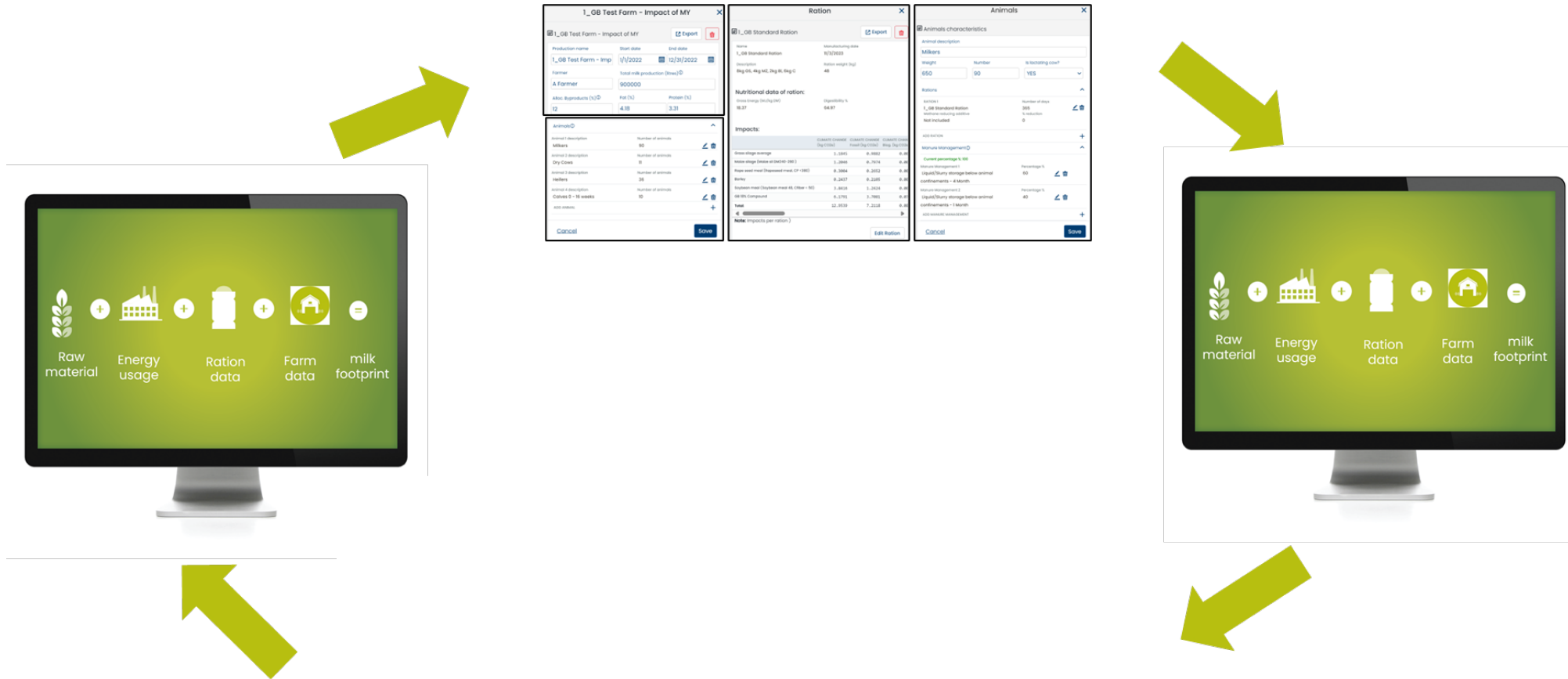
LACTATIONS

Longevity

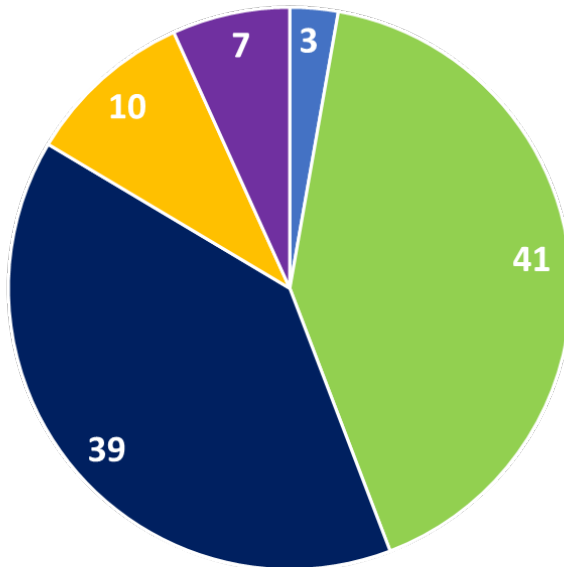


Complete a
healthy 5th
lactation

Process of environmental footprinting








What makes up the carbon footprint per kg FPCM?



1. **Energy**
2. **Feed**
3. **Nitrous Oxide**
4. **Manure management**
5. **Enteric fermentation**

1. Diet that the animals eat
2. Purchased feeds
3. Formulation of the diet
4. Number of animals eating that diet
5. Efficiency of those animals to convert feed into milk

It all starts with youngstock...

Goal	Stages		Target
Optimise Lifetime Daily Yield	Calf	 0-16 weeks	EPIGENETICS Unlocking genetic potential
	Heifer	 16 weeks to 6 weeks pre-calving	DEVELOPMENT Age at First Calving 22-24 months
	Transition	 Dry cow to calving	RESILIENCE Reduced incidence of challenge
	Milking cow	 Early lactation to 305 days	PRODUCTIVITY Sustained peak yield reached at 50-70 DIM
	Multiple lactations	 5th lactation	LONGEVITY Complete a healthy 5th lactation with minimal interventions



Pancreas

- ↑ Cell cycle
- ↑ Function Langerhans islets
- ↑ Insulin secretory capacity

Liver

- ↑ Cell cycle
- ↓ Branched chain amino acids
- ↓ Synthesis of lipids/lipoproteins

Bone marrow

- ↓ Cell cycle
- ↓ Inflammation
- ↑ Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins

Every **100g** of average daily gain in first two months of life, you can expect approximately **225kg** of extra milk in first lactation.
(Alex Bach)

Muscle

- ↑ Cell cycle
- ↑ Biosynthesis cholesterol
- ↓ Oxidative muscle phenotype

Fat

- ↑ Adipocyte differentiation
- ↑ Brown like adipocytes
- ↑ Oxidative metabolism
- ↓ Inflammation

Mammary gland

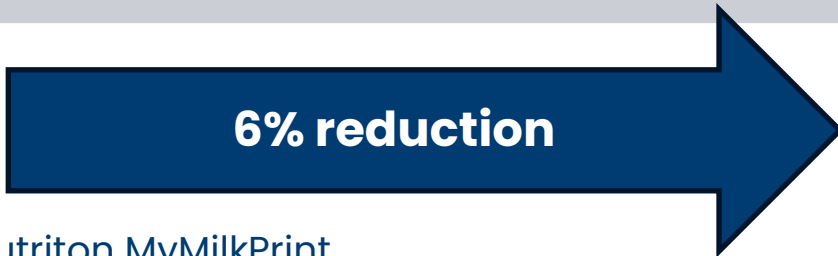
- ↑ Cell proliferation
- ↑ Triglyceride biosynthesis
- ↓ Apoptosis



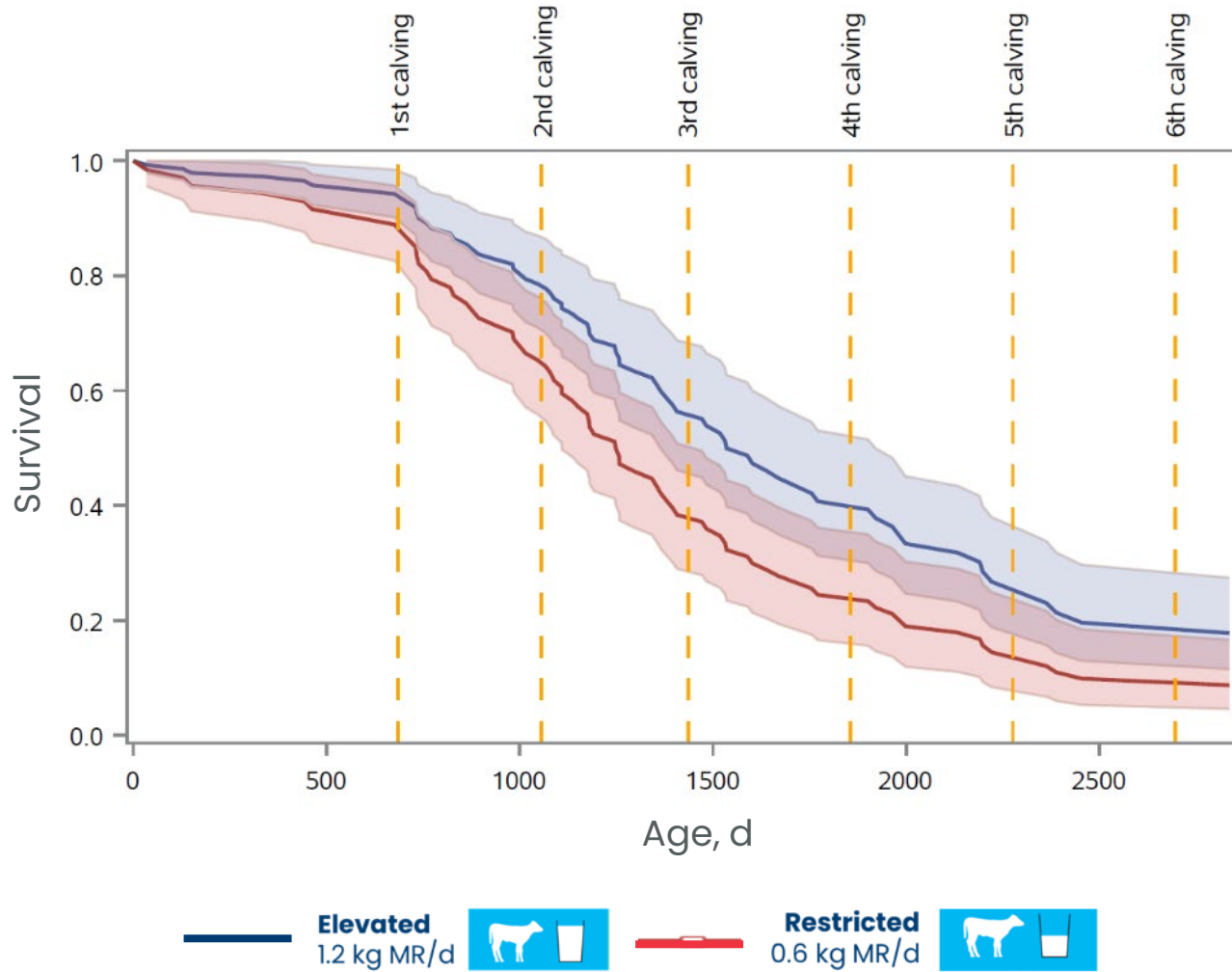
Impact of AFC



AFC, months	28	26	24	22
Milking cows	100	100	100	100
Replacements	65	57	50	43
Calves	19	17	15	14
Total Animals	184	174	165	157
Total Youngstock	84	74	65	57
		£32,000		



Animals will survive for longer



+300 days

TN R&D; Leal et al., unpublished

Impact of Replacement Rate



RR, %	40	33	25	20
Av Lact No.	2.5	3	4	5
Milking cows	100	100	100	100
1 st Lactation	30	26	21	18
2 nd Lactation +	70	74	79	82
Youngstock	72	59	45	36
Calves	14	13	11	10
Total Animals	186	172	156	146
		£72,000		



HealthyLife and surviving to next lactation

- Culling rates in first 100 DIM
- Effect of **survival** just shown → 5% reduction in footprint
- Mastitis, lameness, fertility, heat stress, poor milk yield, metabolic disease (Yanga *et al.*, 2022)

Country	Culling Rate, %	Replacement Rate, %
UK	28	33
N. Ireland	25	33
Ireland	5-10	23
Netherlands	-	28
Italy	-	40
Germany	25	40

How to get to the next lactation?

- Post calving drink studies
- Increase in milk yield (+1.5kg/d) and milk protein (+57g/d)
- Effect more pronounced in primiparous animals
- Model in MyMilkPrint based on study data shows a reduction in carbon footprint of approx. 2%



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<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2020-19742>

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Effect of a calcium-energy supplement drink at calving on lactation performance: Milk yield and composition, odds to reach the next lactation, and calving interval

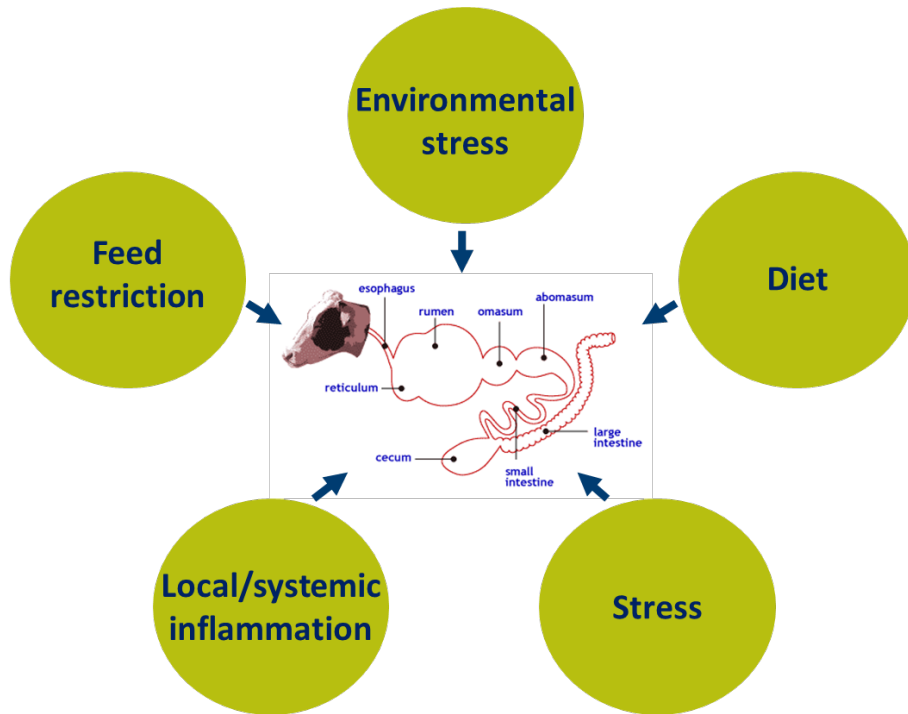
Jean-Baptiste Daniel,^{*†} Juliette N. Wilms,^{*†} Jan H. Mica, and Javier Martín-Tereso
Trouw Nutrition R&D, P.O. Box 299, 3800 AG, Amersfoort, the Netherlands



Study Information	
Commercial farms	10
# cows	504
Treatment 1	Ca energy supplement
Treatment 2	Placebo

Protecting hindgut particularly in early lactation

~4%



- Post rumen prebiotic improves milk yield
 - 1.1kg/d in milk yield
 - 0.04% increase in milk protein
- Being proactive can reduce carbon footprint by approx. 4%
- Associated positive effects on fertility → effect on replacement rate



Heat stress scenarios

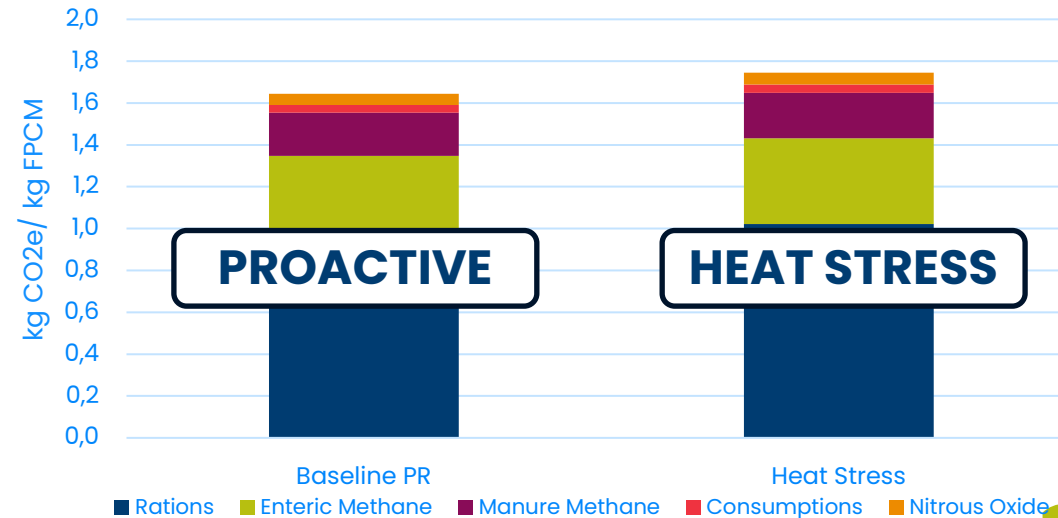
Italian heat stress data:

- -1.5kg milk per day
- -0.2% butterfat
- -0.1% protein
- -15% conception rate

Proactive prevention could maintain milk yield, milk constituents and conception rates → **profitability & carbon footprint!**

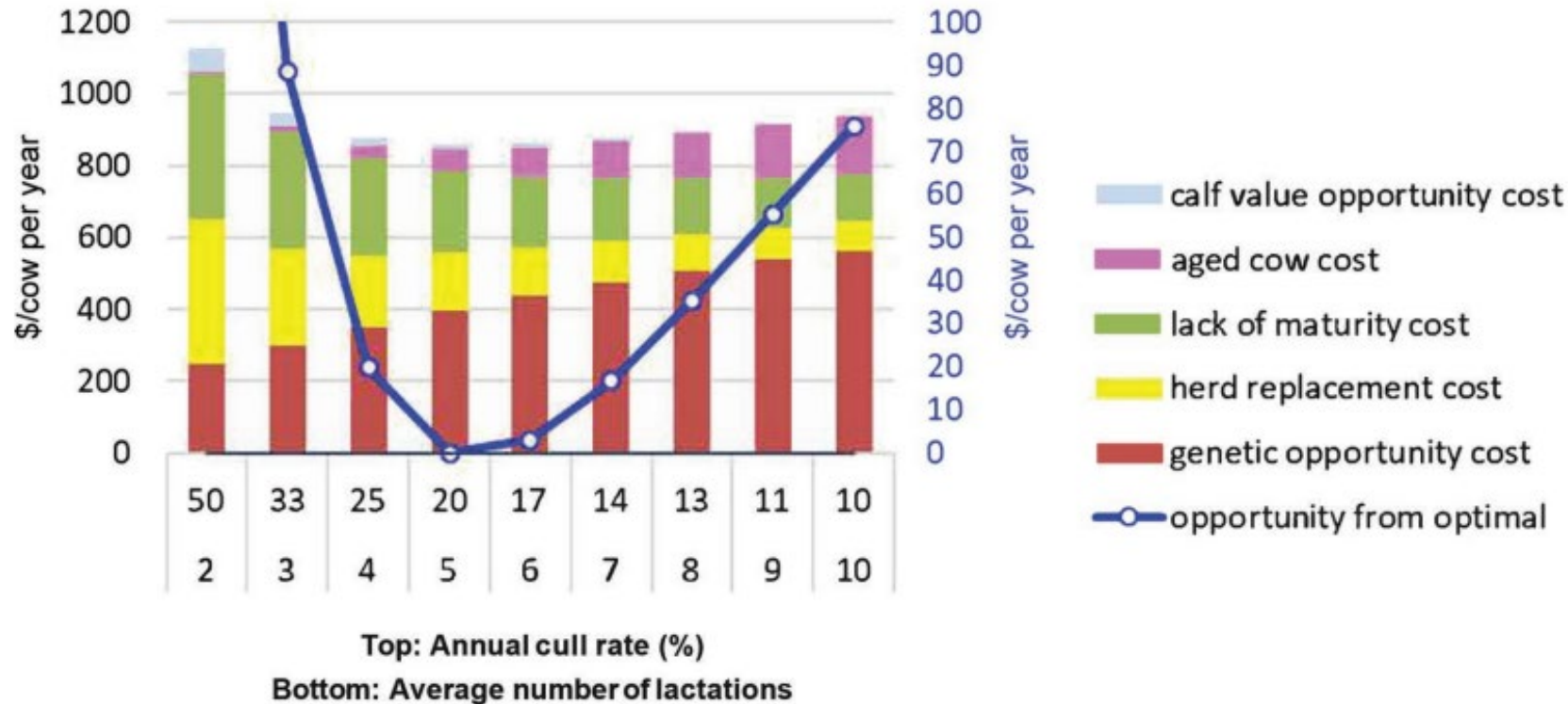


Impact of Heat Stress



Multiple Lactations – Longevity

Complete a healthy 5th lactation



- 3rd lactation is optimal for genetic expression
- 5th lactation is optimal for minimal aged cow cost
- Low herd replacement at 20% with voluntary culls

LifeStart & HealthyLife

	Baseline
% reduction in carbon footprint	AFC: 26.4 RR: 30% Milk Yield: 9500
kg CO2e/kg milk	1.20
LDY, kg	12.7
Net value £/ cow	-

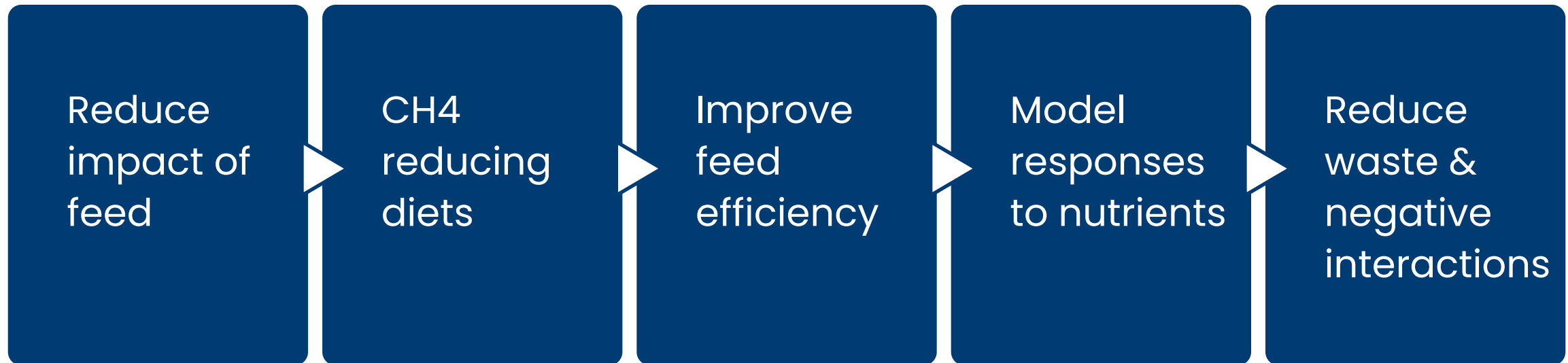
Source: Trouw Nutrition MyMilkPrint

LIFESTART
SETS LIFE PERFORMANCE

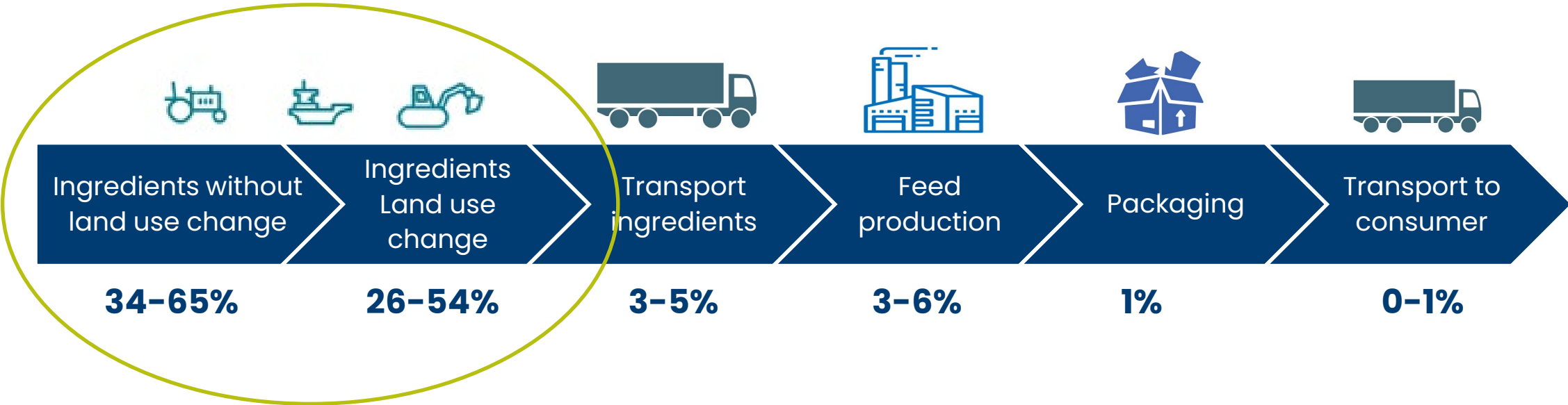
HEALTHYLIFE
SUSTAINABLE LIFETIME PERFORMANCE

 **trouw nutrition**
a Nutreco company

Precision Nutrition



Reducing the impact of feed



Sourcing of raw materials can have a huge effect

9%

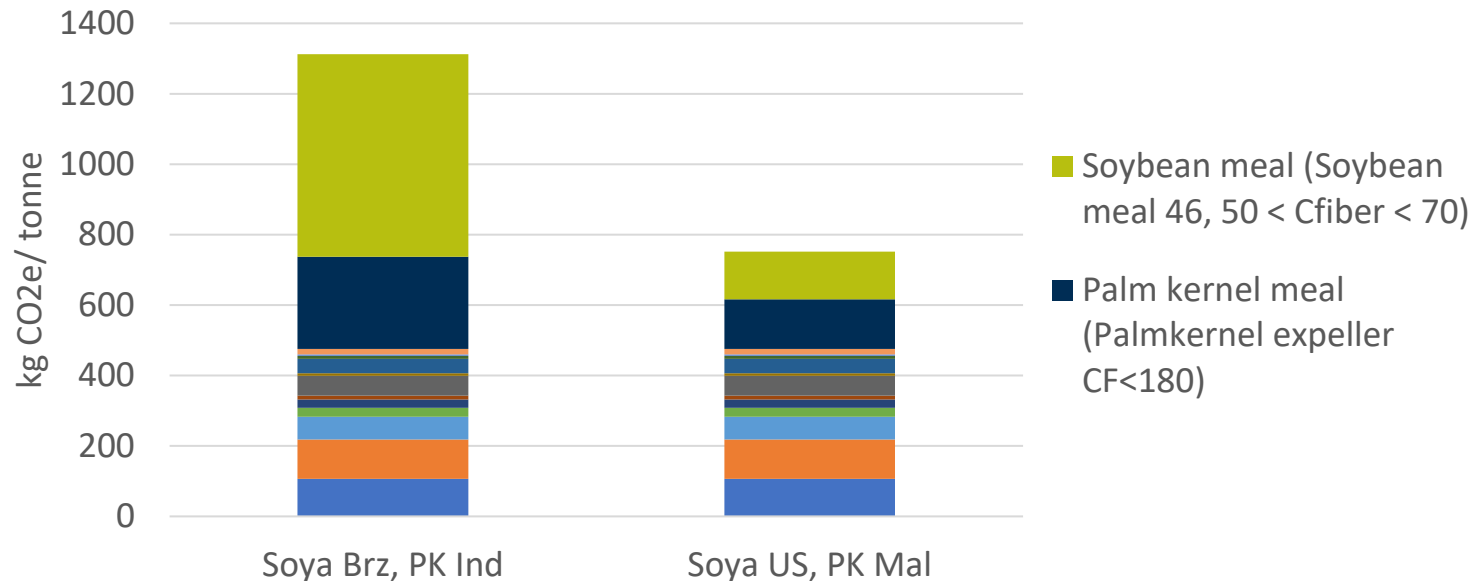
Feed management

+ Add by ingredients

+ Add by impacts

<input type="checkbox"/> NAME	ADDITIONAL INFO	MANUFACTURING DATE ↑	CLIMATE CHANGE (kg CO2e)	METHANE (kg)	GWP - LULUC (kg CO2e)	ACIDIFICATION (mol H+e)	AMMONIA (kg)	EUTROP. (WAT.) (kg Pe)
<input type="checkbox"/> Compound feed 1 Bra/Ind	SBM Brazil, Palm Indonesia	11/9/2022	1312.4069	4.0835	551.8834	7.7448	1.43983	0.15
<input type="checkbox"/> Compound feed 2 US/Mal	SBM US, Palm Malaysia	11/9/2022	752.1689	3.7697	77.9650	7.7004	1.45262	0.10

Effect of sourcing on footprint of feed



Balancing diets



Forage quality of top
bottom 20% forages
by Trouw Nutrition GF

3%

Nutrient	Units	High Quality Silage	Low Quality Silage
Dry Matter	%	30.0	40.0
Crude Protein	% DM	16.0	13.9
NDF	% DM	45.5	48.8
D Value	%	72	65
DyNE	MJ/kg DM	6.21	5.52

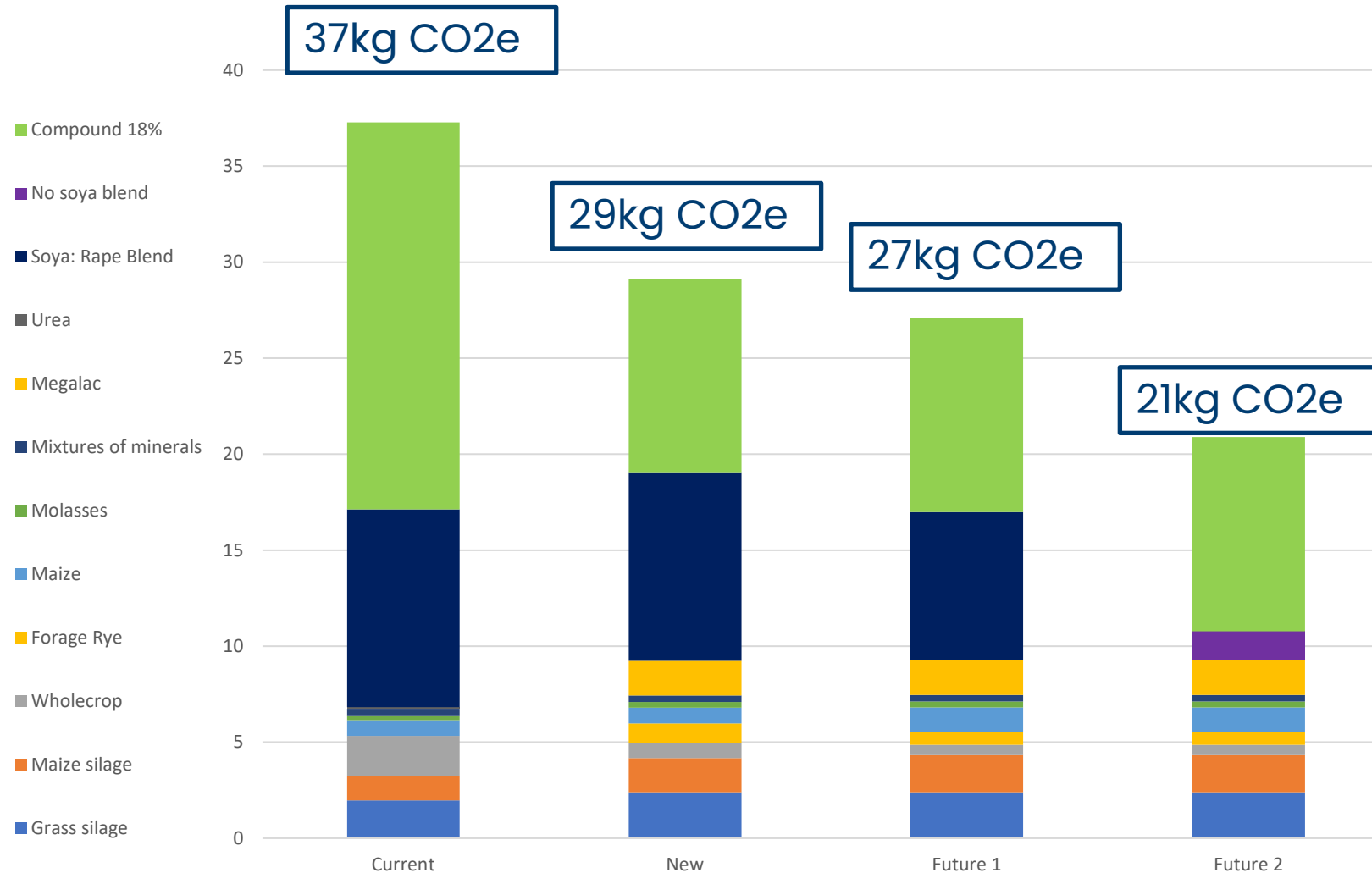
Good quality silage meant that 2kg DM more could be fed

This meant 1.3kg less compound was fed

Reduce footprint by **3%**

Diet changes for carbon footprint reduction

10%



Source: Trouw Nutrition MyMilkPrint

Effect of feed efficiency on carbon footprint

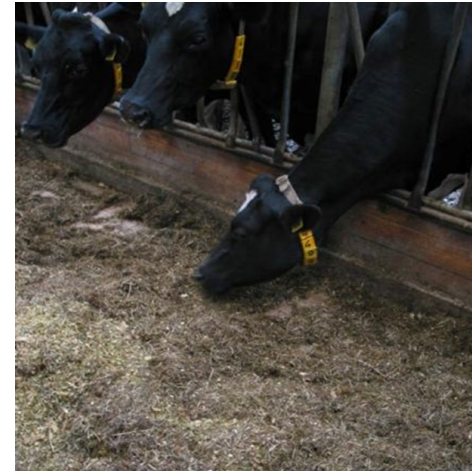
	High DMI	Low DMI	Difference
Feed Intake, kg DMI	22	20	9%
Impact of Diet, kg CO ₂ e	12.95	11.64	10%
Impact per kg milk, kg CO ₂ e/kg FPCM	1.20	1.12	7%



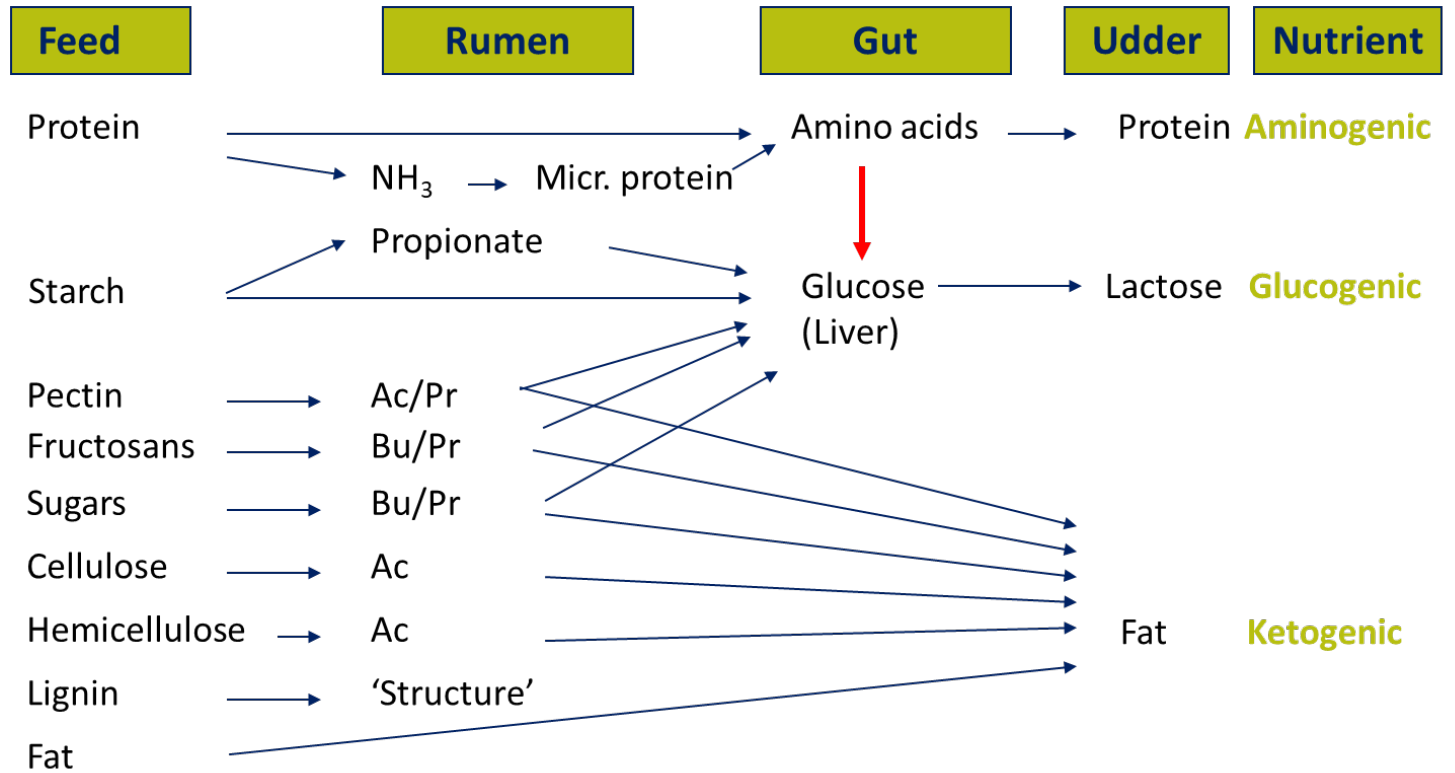
Source: Trouw Nutrition MyMilkPrint

Increasing output per unit

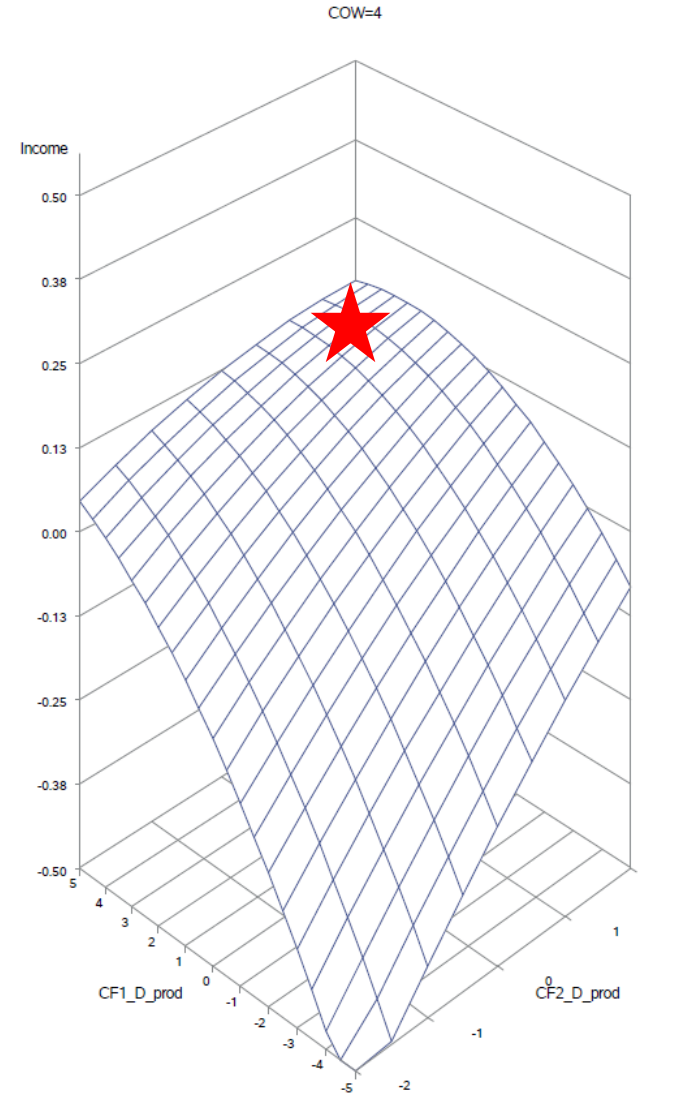
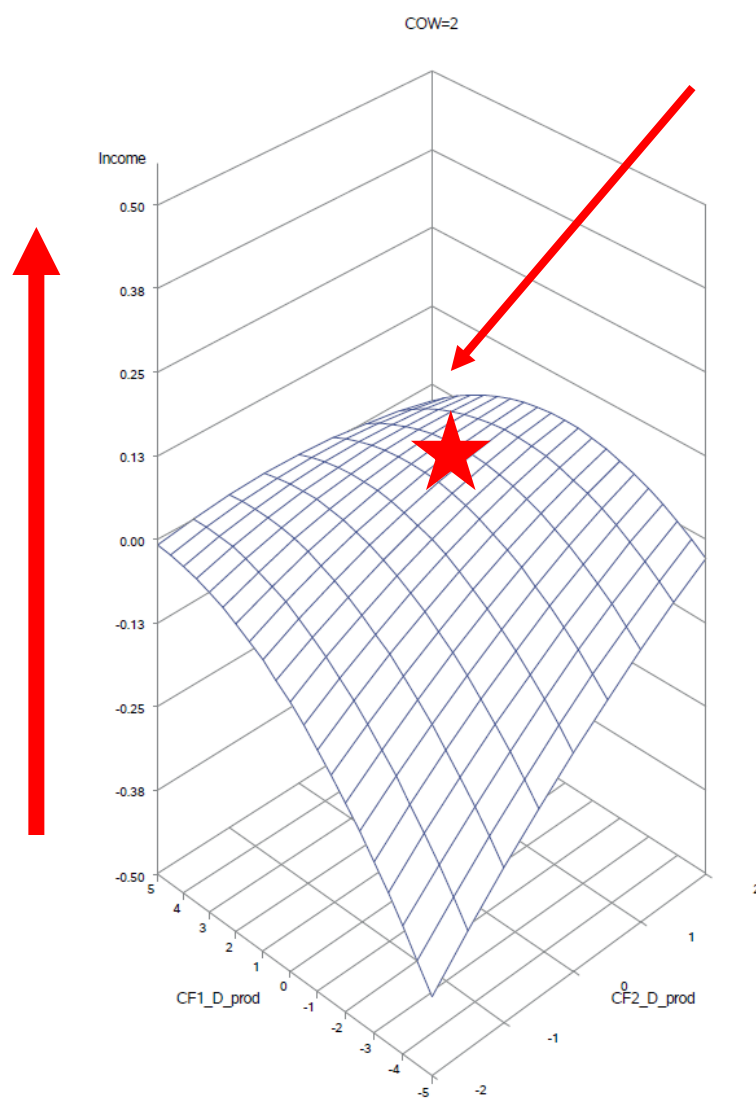
- Increasing milk yield by 10% → reduction in carbon footprint by 10%



All cows are eating a diet...



Feeding for marginal litres



- When does feeding concentrates become unprofitable?
- Profitable to feed concentrates = more litres of milk
 - Dilute GHG
 - Balanced diet
- Not profitable; increase GHG emissions, no increase in litres

Milk yield ABSOLUTE vs. Milk yield RESPONSE

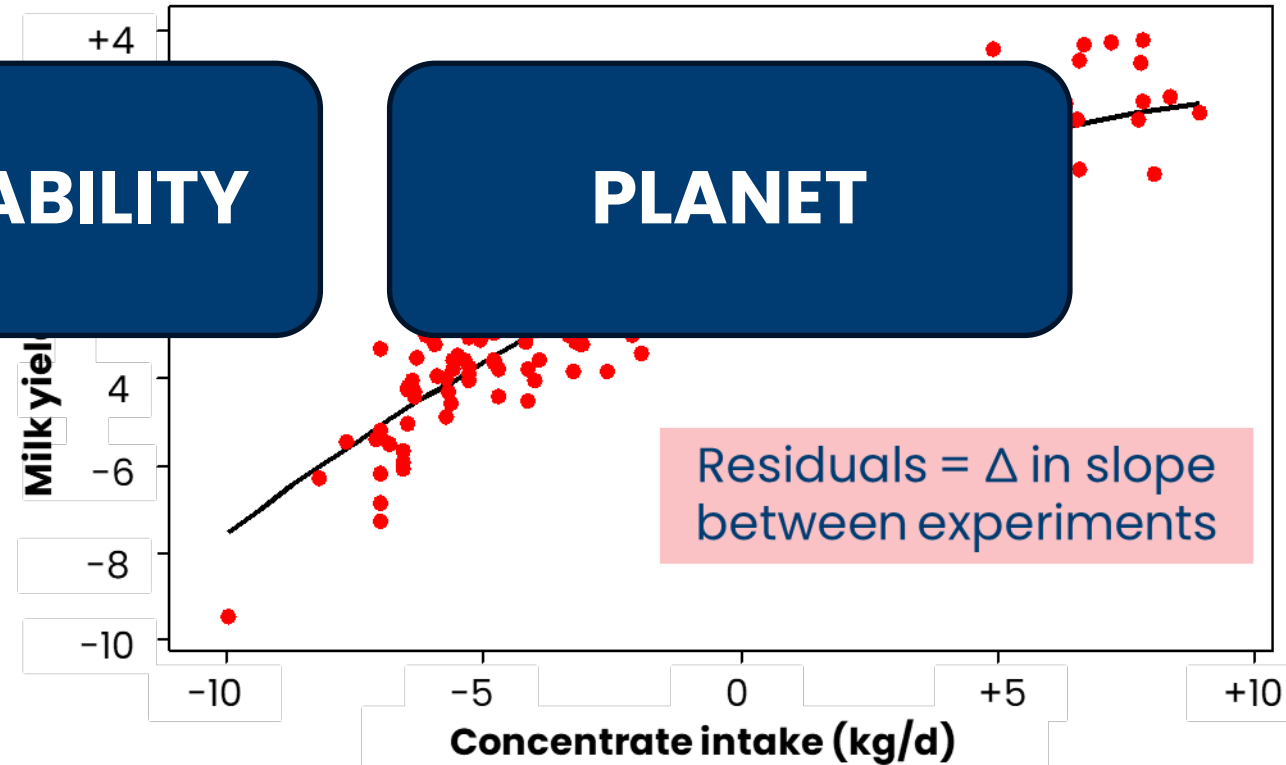
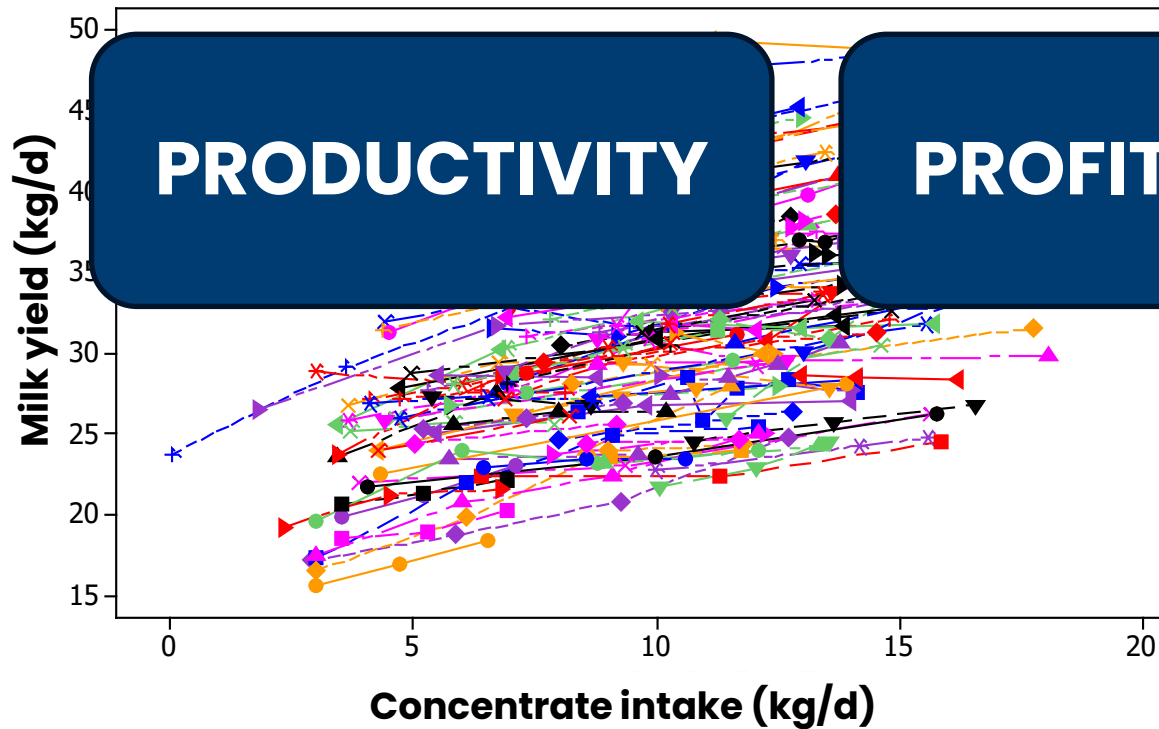
Current

How much **milk** from 10 kg of concentrate?

THE FUTURE

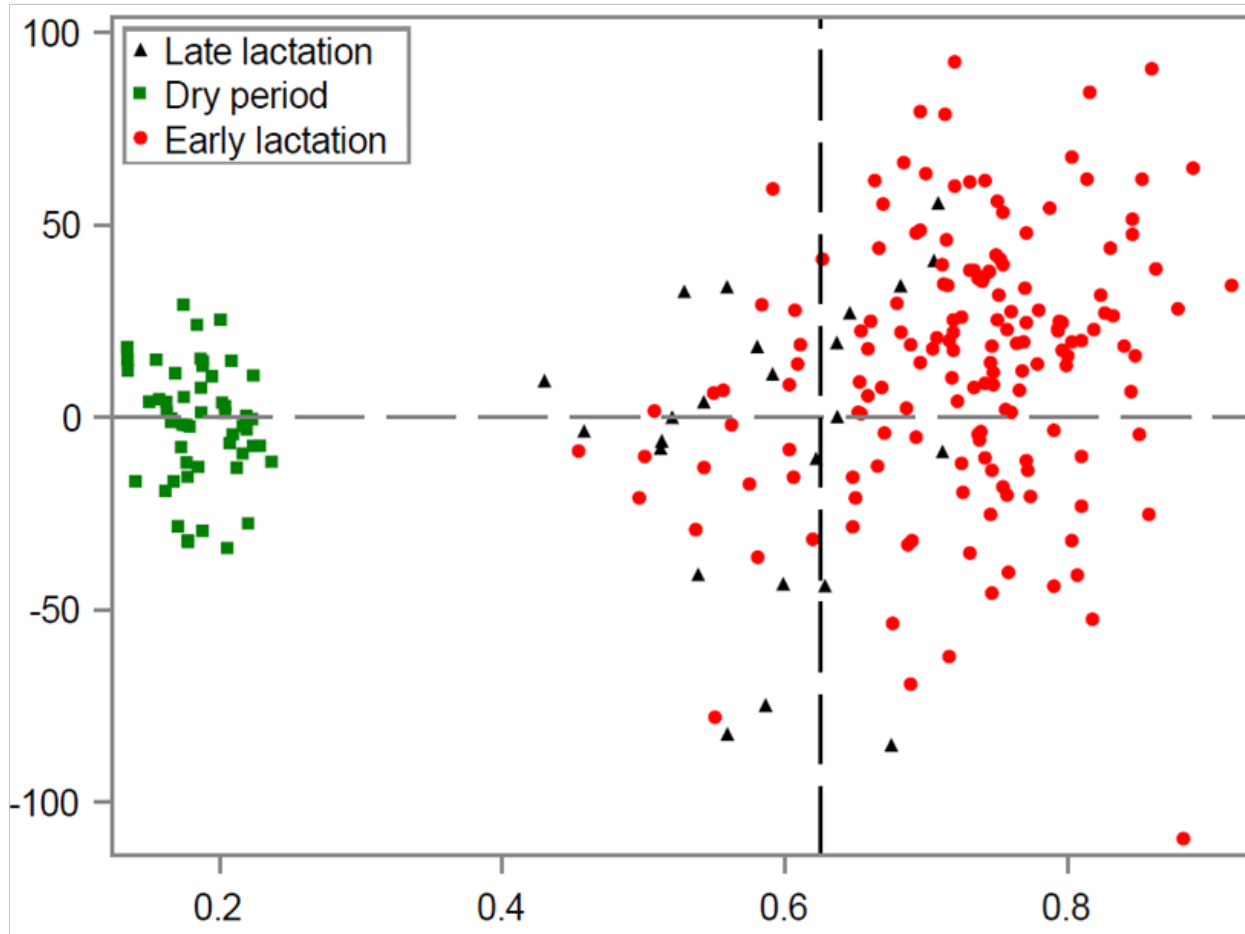
How much **more milk** from 1 kg extra of concentrate?

Milk yield response to concentrate intake



Responsible Minerals

Observed Cu balance – expected Cu balance, mg/day/kg BW



Dietary Cu supply above net Cu requirement, mg/day/kg BW



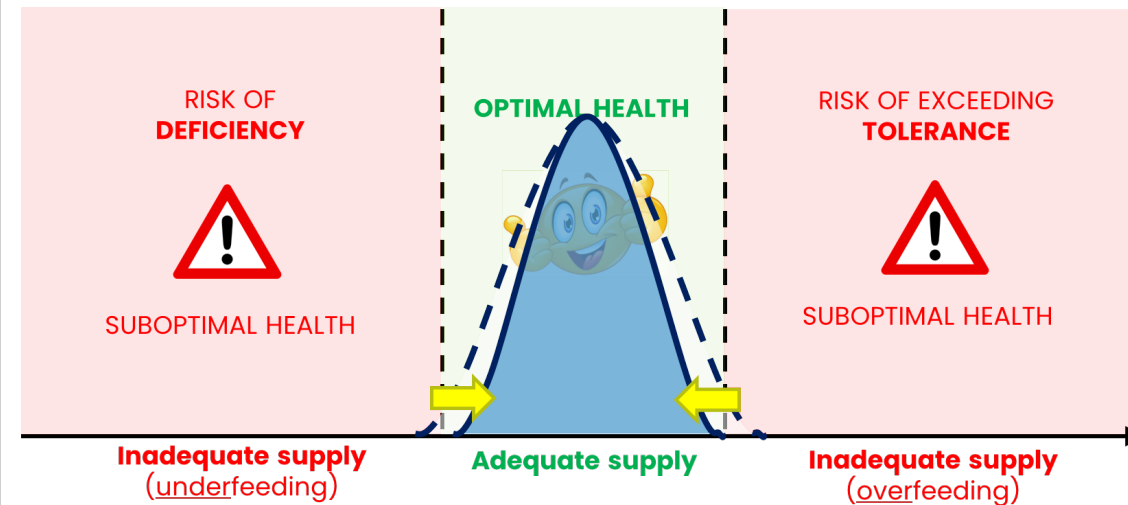
JN THE JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

journal homepage: www.journals.elsevier.com/the-journal-of-nutrition

Nutrient Physiology, Metabolism, and Nutrient-Nutrient Interactions

Zinc, Copper, and Manganese Homeostasis and Potential Trace Metal Accumulation in Dairy Cows: Longitudinal Study from Late Lactation to Subsequent Mid-Lactation

Jean-Baptiste Daniel^{1,*}, Daniel Brugger², Saskia van der Drift³, Deon van der Merwe^{3,4}, Nigel Kendall⁵, Wilhelm Windisch⁶, John Doelman¹, Javier Martín-Tereso¹



Responsible Minerals

1.5-2%



You know sulfate trace minerals kill microbes in a footbath...

What are they doing to microbes in the rumen?

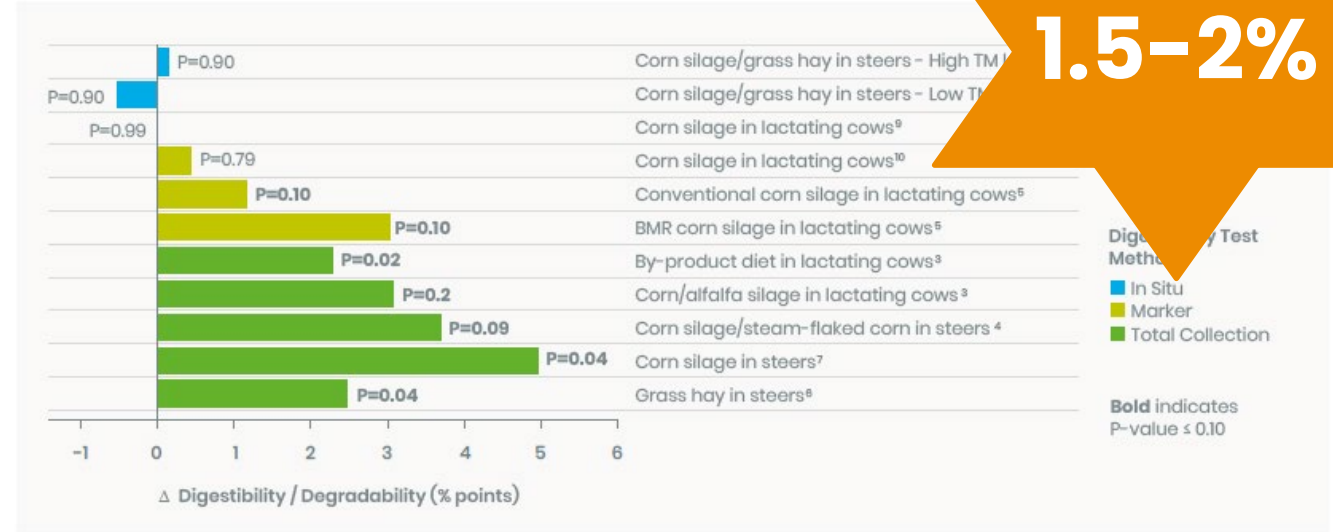


Figure 1: NDF Digestibility: Selko IntelliBond vs Sulfates

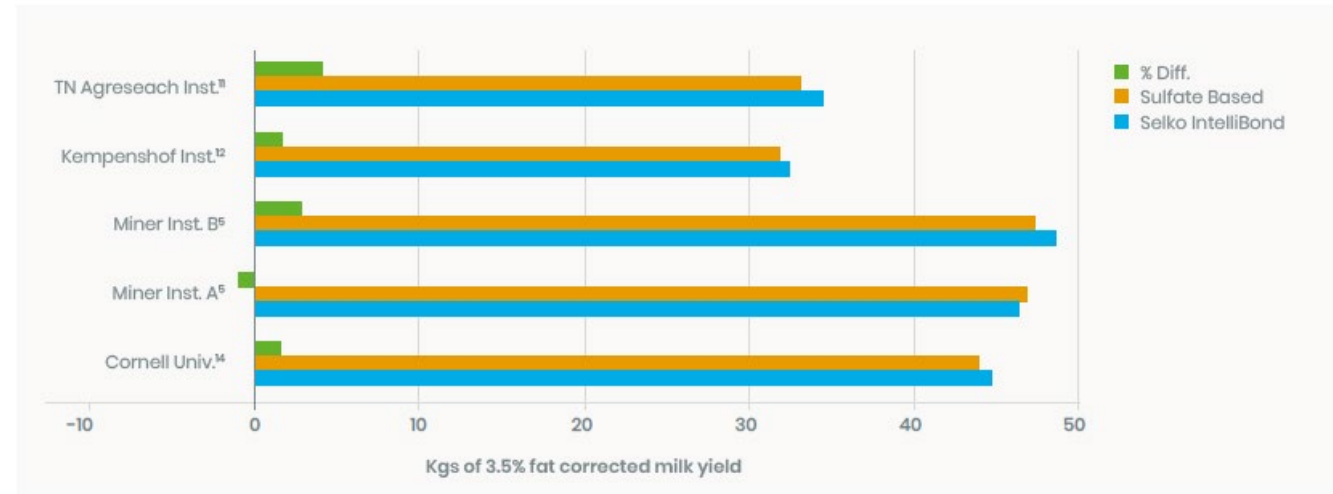
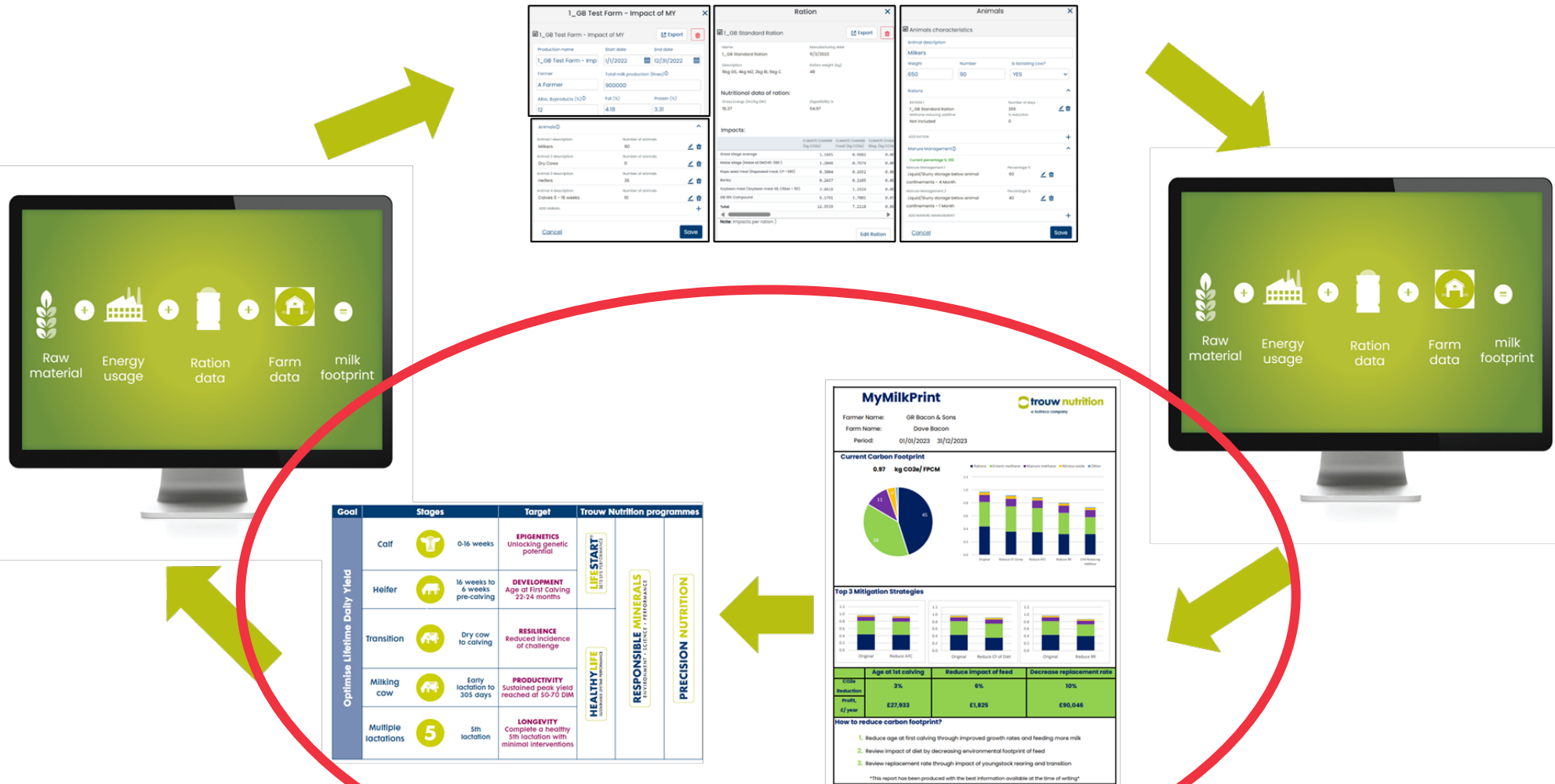


Figure 2: Selko IntelliBond Impact on Milk Yield

Process of environmental footprinting



What if?

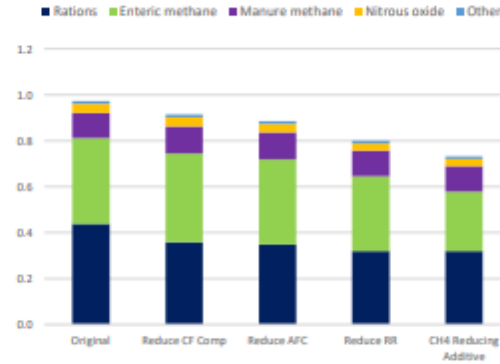
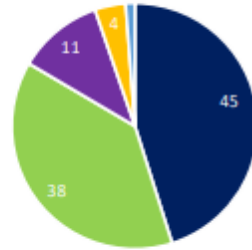
MyMilkPrint



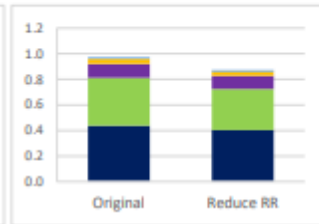
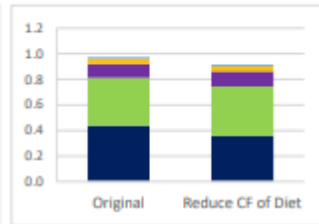
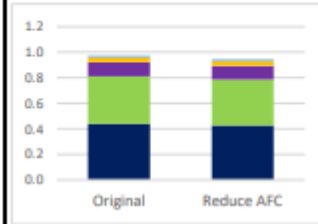
Farmer Name: GR Bacon & Sons
 Farm Name: Dave Bacon
 Period: 01/01/2023 31/12/2023

Current Carbon Footprint

0.97 kg CO₂e/ FPCM



Top 3 Mitigation Strategies



	Age at 1st calving	Reduce impact of feed	Decrease replacement rate
CO ₂ e Reduction	3%	6%	10%
Profit, £/ year	£27,933	£1,825	£90,046

How to reduce carbon footprint?

1. Reduce age at first calving through improved growth rates and feeding more milk
2. Review impact of diet by decreasing environmental footprint of feed
3. Review replacement rate through impact of youngstock rearing and transition

This report has been produced with the best information available at the time of writing

When can we affect change?

2030

- Impact of compound feed/ blend
- Ration formulation
- Forage quality
- CH4 reducing additives

- Decrease culling rates
- Improvements in fertility
- Improvement in milk yield/ constituents

- Decrease AFC
- Reduce replacement rates
- Increase LDY

Where does carbon footprint reduction come from?

	Baseline
% reduction in carbon footprint	AFC: 26.4 RR: 30% Milk Yield: 9500
kg CO2e/kg milk	1.20
LDY, kg	12.7
Net value £/ cow	-

Source: Trouw Nutrition MyMilkPrint

Where does carbon footprint reduction come from?

	Baseline	LifeStart	HealthyLife	Precision Nutrition	Environmental Footprint Specific	CH4 Reducing Additives	Total
% reduction in carbon footprint	AFC: 26.4 RR: 30% Milk Yield: 9500	6	5	10	9	(10)	30 (40)
kg CO2e/kg milk	Decrease carbon footprint						0.84 (0.72)
LDY, kg	Increase efficiency						22.7
Net value £/ cow	Increase profitability						£521

Source: Trouw Nutrition MyMilkPrint

What can we do today?

CALF

Epigenetics



- Colostrum
- Volume intake
- Quality CMR

HEIFER

Development



- Precision nutrition
- Insemination target weight
- AFC 22-24 months

TRANSITION

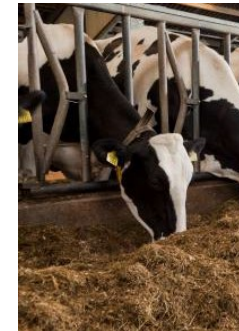
Resilience



- Precision nutrition
- Mineral supplements
- Post calving drink

MILKING COW

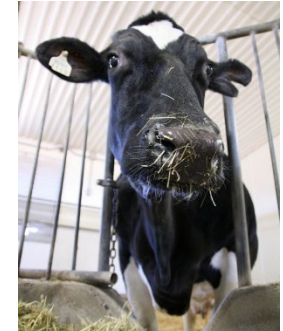
Productivity



- Forage quality
- Balanced diets
- Response modelling

LACTATIONS

Longevity



- Feed additives
- CH4 reducing additives

How to reduce footprint with tools available today

1. Feed and enteric fermentation contribute approximately 80% of footprint
2. Starts with youngstock!!
3. Review every decision for effect on carbon footprint
4. Marginal improvements lead to big gains
5. Don't wait to start your journey!



**Thank you
for listening**