

Animal Selection, Genetics & Genomics to manage ruminant CH₄ emissions: a coordinated international research network.



G Shackell¹, H Oddy², N Pickering¹, J Basarab³, K Cammack⁴, Y de Haas⁵, B Hayes⁶, R Hegarty⁷, J Lassen⁸, J McEwan¹, S Miller⁹, C Pinares-Patiño¹, M da Silva¹⁰, P Vercoe¹¹, E Wall¹², A Cookson¹ & ASSGN members

¹AgResearch, New Zealand; ²DPI, NSW, Australia; ³Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Canada; ⁴University of Wyoming, USA; ⁵Wageningen UR, Netherlands; ⁶DPI, Vic, Australia; ⁷The University of New England, Armidale, Australia; ⁸Aarhus University, Denmark; ⁹University of Guelph, Canada; ¹⁰Embrapa, Brazil; ¹¹University of Western Australia; ¹²SRUC, Scotland.

Why an International Network?

- ❑ The science behind genetic and genomic technologies requires a significant resource of animals and research under different environmental influences.
- ❑ The ASGGN will facilitate a coordinated international research effort to achieve progress at a much faster rate than is possible by any of its member countries working alone.
- ❑ ASGGN membership currently includes scientists from Asia, Australia, Canada, Europe, Ireland, New Zealand, Scandinavia, South America, the United Kingdom and the USA.



Why Animal Selection, Genetics & Genomics?

- ❑ Animal Selection exploits the genetic variation that exists between animals.
- ❑ Genetic improvement of productivity offers a means of managing CH₄ emission intensity.
- ❑ Differences between individual animals in CH₄ emissions for the same intake of feed are heritable and can be selected for i.e. a reduction in absolute emissions.
- ❑ Genomic selection allows selection of animals based on their genetic profile, without having to directly measure the specific trait on every animal.
- ❑ Genomic selection for difficult to measure traits, such as CH₄ emissions, offers a way of reducing methane emissions from ruminants as part of existing commercial genetic improvement.
- ❑ Implementing genomic selection for CH₄ emissions will require that thousands of animals per species are phenotyped and genotyped - this will cost less and will be quicker if international parties pool data and resources.

Describing the host animal CH₄ phenotype

- ❑ Comparisons between species and countries will be facilitated if the phenotype is measured using consistent protocols.
- ❑ Establishing common protocols will enable combining and sharing of data and of genetic parameter estimates.
- ❑ For CH₄ measurement, respiration chambers are the likely calibration “Gold standard”.
- ❑ Feed intake measurement will also be a component of calibration.
- ❑ A working party of the ASGGN is reviewing current knowledge in preparation for describing the best way forward.
- ❑ ASGGN also maintains strong linkages with the Rumen Microbial Genomics Network of the GRA.



Contacts:

Dr Hutton Oddy, DPI, NSW, Australia hutton.oddy@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Grant Shackell, AgResearch, New Zealand grant.shackell@agresearch.co.nz



New Zealand Government

Acknowledgement:

This project is funded by the New Zealand Government in support of the Livestock Research Group of the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases.

Disclaimer: the information contained in this poster should not be taken to represent the views of the GRA as a whole, or its Partners.