

Modeling methane emissions and methane inventories for cattle production systems in Mexico

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RESUMEN

La fermentación anaeróbica de los carbohidratos estructurales en el rumen de los bovinos genera productos de desecho como ácidos grasos volátiles, calor de fermentación, bióxido de carbono y gas metano. Este último es un gas de invernadero que tiene un potencial varias veces mayor que el CO₂ para inducir calentamiento global. El objeto del presente trabajo es aportar una estimación del inventario nacional de metano producido por la fermentación entérica del ganado bovino en México, realizado a partir del uso de un modelo matemático de simulación. Se hizo una clara diferenciación entre el CH₄ producido por bovinos que consumen una dieta típica de las regiones tropicales y aquellos que se alimentan con ingredientes de las regiones templadas de México. Se estimó que la emisión total de metano producido por las 23.3 millones de cabezas de bovinos de México asciende a aproximadamente 2.02 Tg/año. Se concluyó que el modelo desarrollado fue apropiado para producir una mejor estimación del inventario nacional de metano producido por el ganado bovino, ya que es lo suficientemente flexible para incorporar nuevos grupos de ganado o esquemas de clasificación, niveles de productividad y una gran variedad de alimentos para el ganado. El modelo también puede utilizarse para evaluar diferentes escenarios de mitigación y servir como herramienta para diseñar políticas de mitigación.

ABSTRACT

Anaerobic fermentation of structural carbohydrates in the rumen of bovines produces waste products such as volatile fatty acids, fermentation heat, carbon dioxide and methane gas. Methane is a greenhouse gas having several times the global warming potential of CO₂. The purpose of the present paper is to provide a realistic estimate of the national inventory of methane produced by the enteric fermentation of cattle, based on a simulation model and to provide estimates of CH₄ produced by cattle fed typical diets from the tropical and temperate climates of Mexico. Predicted total emission of methane produced by the 23.3 million heads of cattle in Mexico is approximately 2.02 Tg/yr. It was concluded that the modeling approach was suitable in producing a better estimate of the national methane inventory for cattle. It is flexible enough to incorporate more cattle groups or classification schemes, productivity levels and a variety feed ingredients for cattle. The model could also be used to evaluate different mitigation strategies and serve as a tool to design mitigation policies.

Keywords: Methane, ruminant, greenhouse gases.

1. Introduction

The livestock revolution is driving an increasing world demand of meat and milk from ruminant species (Delgado, 1999). The present challenge for Mexico is to increase ruminant productivity without negatively affecting the environment. Sustainable intensification of smallholder ruminant systems would be a suitable alternative (McDermott *et al.*, 2010). However, feeding of ruminants in these systems is based on the grazing of native pastures and to a lesser extent introduced pastures, usually of poor nutritive value (e.g., low crude protein [CP] content, high neutral detergent fibre [NDF] content, and low digestibility), resulting in low dry matter intake, poor productivity and high methane emissions. High contents of NDF are positively correlated with high CH₄ production for dairy and beef cattle (Ellis *et al.*, 2007). Enteric production of methane by livestock is considered a major source of greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector (EPA, 2006). Globally, ruminant livestock produce ~80 million tons of CH₄ annually, accounting for ~33% of anthropogenic emissions of CH₄ (Beauchemin *et al.*, 2009). Methane is an end product of rumen fermentation, formed autotrophically by methanogenic archaea from CO₂ and H₂ derived from fermentation of carbon sources, basically structural and storage carbohydrates in plants (Orskov *et al.*, 1968; Kebreab *et al.*, 2006). With a gross energy content of 55.22 MJ/kg, CH₄ represents a significant loss of dietary energy from production systems. Typically, about 6-10% of the total gross energy consumed by the dairy cow is converted to CH₄ and released into the atmosphere via the breath (Eckard *et al.*, 2010). Therefore, reducing the enteric CH₄ production could contribute to decrease overall greenhouse gas emissions on a worldwide scale and lead to production benefits for farmers.

Several studies have been conducted in different countries in order to calculate their national inventories of CH₄ emissions by cattle. Blaxter and Clapperton (1965) in the UK were some of the first scientists who attempted to predict CH₄ emissions from ruminants. In Australia and New Zealand as well as in Europe and North America, efforts are being made at present to estimate the volumes of CH₄ arising from different ruminant production systems (Lassey, 2008; Condor *et al.*, 2008; Ellis *et al.*, 2009; Martin *et al.*, 2010). In Latin America, García-Apaza *et al.* (2008) have estimated CH₄ emissions from ruminants

in Bolivia. However, there are two or three studies on CH₄ emissions from cattle production systems in Mexico. González and Ruiz-Suárez (1995) estimated that in 1990, enteric fermentation from cattle was the source of 1.52 Tg of CH₄. The former authors also speculated that by the year 2025 Mexico will have 70 million heads of cattle contributing 2.71 Tg of CH₄ per year. However, the assumptions made by these authors may not be correct because cattle population in Mexico has not grown at the rate they had predicted. They assumed that the Mexican cattle population would grow in line with human population. However, results of the 2007 Agricultural Census (INEGI, 2007) demonstrated that the cattle inventory not only did not grow, but it possibly decreased its number. It passed from 31.1 million in 2005 to 23.2 million heads of cattle in 2010. Moreover, these authors did not consider the low quality of the diet consumed by cattle in Mexico, particularly the high proportion of structural carbohydrates such as cellulose in forages, which is known to contribute with a large part of the CH₄ produced in the rumen (Moe and Tyrrell, 1979). This is a central issue because low quality forages are the largest part of the cattle's diet in 86% of the Mexican cattle population (INEGI, 2007). Also, large variations in the composition and quality of forages are observed between temperate climate and tropical climate regions of Mexico, the tropics being the region where the quality of the forages is the lowest.

Various methodologies have been proposed to measure *in vivo* methane production in ruminants like respiration chambers, portable analyzers, polythene tunnel, isotope dilution technique and the gas tracer technique (Makkar and Vercoe, 2007). However, none of them is available in Mexico, methane production by cattle never has been measured *in vivo* in Mexico. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides the Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 1996), but when the Tier 1 approach is used methane inventories are not accurate because this method is based on default emission factors that provide a fixed value for each animal species in different regions of the world, irrespective of variation in animal physiological state, production level and diet characteristics (Yan *et al.*, 2011). On the other hand, the Tier 2 approach requires a large quantity of detailed information, which is difficult to gather in some developing countries. So

modeling becomes a feasible option to estimate the methane inventories for cattle in Mexico. Several simulation models to predict enteric CH₄ production have been developed (Moe and Tyrrell, 1979; Mills *et al.*, 2003; Kebreab *et al.*, 2006; Ellis *et al.*, 2009). These models can be classified into two principal groups: (1) statistical models that directly relate nutrient intake or dry matter intake to CH₄ output and (2) dynamic, mechanistic models that attempt to simulate CH₄ emissions based on a mathematical description of ruminal fermentation biochemistry (Kebreab *et al.*, 2006). Researchers have used these models to predict CH₄ production on a national and a regional scale, as well as from individual animals. The predictions from mathematical models have been used by governments of several countries to design and implement policies aimed at reducing CH₄ emission from cattle (IPCC, 1996).

Simulation models are particularly useful tools in lesser developed-countries, like Mexico because the measurement of CH₄ production in animals requires complex and often expensive equipment like indirect respiration calorimetric chambers, which is not usually available in these countries. As a subscriber to the Kyoto Protocol (as a non-Annex 1 party), Mexico is committed to report emissions inventories and to do its best effort in mitigating emissions of greenhouse gases. There are different options for reducing the enteric methane produced by cattle, for example diet improvement and rumen manipulation by the use of substances, e.g. tannins and saponins that modify rumen fermentation (Tiemann *et al.*, 2007). However, before attempting to reduce the enteric methane production in Mexico, it is necessary to calculate the national inventory of CH₄ produced annually by the Mexican cattle population. This information will provide a baseline, which will allow assessing the net abatement potential of the different options before implementing them in the field. According to Kebreab *et al.* (2006), developing an accurate inventory of CH₄ emissions is the first step in selecting the best mitigation actions to reduce the effects of greenhouse gases, as required by the Kyoto Protocol. On the other hand, Mexican farmers will benefit greatly with the reduction in methane emissions by cattle because CH₄ represents a loss of up to 10% of the total gross energy consumed by cattle. In this way, the energy lost as methane could be diverted to meat or milk production, increasing animal productivity.

Thus, the purpose of the present paper is to provide a realistic estimate of the national inventory for methane produced by the enteric fermentation of cattle, based on simulation models.

2. Materials and methods

The Mexican cattle inventories of 23.3 million heads as reported by INEGI (2007) were divided into two groups. The first group (7.8 million heads) represents the cattle of the tropical and subtropical climate regions of Mexico, referred from now onwards as the tropical region. The second group (15.5 million heads) is the cattle of temperate climate regions, which for the purpose of the present work comprises the semi-arid north, the highlands and the central plateau of the country, referred from now onwards as the temperate region. This approach allowed us to incorporate into the analysis the effect of diet on CH₄ production because of the large differences between forages and feedstuffs from both regions. The quality of forages is lower in the tropics than in the temperate climate regions. Cattle population in every group was subdivided into two categories: cows (COW) and other type of cattle (OTHE), which included calves, heifers, steers and bulls.

A modified version of the Tier 1 approach of the IPCC (1996) was used to calculate the Mexican national inventory of CH₄. The modification consisted of predicting the daily CH₄ production by each category of animal (COW and OTHE) along an “average production cycle” of 365 days, instead of using a default emission factor as in the original Tier 1 approach. For the COW category the average production cycle included a lactation period adjusted to 305 days, a gestation period of 270 days, and a dry period of 60 days. Daily milk yield, live weight changes associated with lactation, and dry matter intake, were simulated for the entire production cycle. Also an “average cow” for each climate region was defined. For the tropical region, the average cow weight was 400 kg with a milk yield of 3000 kg/lactation including that consumed by the calf. The live weight for the COW category in the temperate regions was also 400 kg but the milk yield was 4400 kg/lactation. For the case of the OTHE category, the average animal live weight was 200 kg and the production cycle lasted 365 days too. An average daily live weight gain of 400 g d⁻¹ was simulated for animals in both climate regions.

The original Tier 1 approach assumes that there is no variation in the CH₄ production associated with animals' changes in productivity along the time (IPCC, 1996). The approach used in the present work allowed us taking into account the variation associated with this variable (the Tier 2 approach was not used because there was insufficient information about the structure of the Mexican herd to apply that analysis).

2.1 Simulation models

The Moe and Tyrrell (1979) model was used to simulate methane production for the COW category (Eq. 1), the lineal model of Mills *et al.* (2003) was used for the OTHE category in temperate climate regions (Eq. 2), and the Kurihara *et al.* (1999) model for the OTHE category in tropical regions (Eq. 3) because it has been specifically developed for cattle fed tropical diets. The Moe and Tyrrell (1979) model was developed for dairy cattle and it takes into consideration the quality of the diet consumed by the cow in terms of fiber content and fiber composition (cellulose, hemicellulose and non-fiber carbohydrates), to calculate CH₄ production. The Moe and Tyrrell model was integrated with a sub-model named cow to form an integrated simulation model (ISM). The AFRC (1993) equations and the lactation curve model of Morant and Gnanasakthy (1989) (Eq. 4) were used to construct the cow submodel. The ISM simulates on a daily basis the CH₄ production, the milk yield, live weight changes associated with lactation and dry matter intake (DMI). This model also simulates the metabolizable energy (ME) requirements for all these functions. The DMI (kg DM d⁻¹) was calculated as DMI = ME requirements (MJ d⁻¹)/ME content of the diet (MJ/kg DM). The AFRC (1993) factorial approach to calculate the ME requirements for maintenance and production was used and is shown in Eq. (5).

$$\text{Methane (MJ d}^{-1}\text{)} = 3.38 + 0.51 \text{ NFC} + 2.14 \text{ HC} + 2.65 \text{ C} \quad (1)$$

where *NFC* is non-fibre carbohydrate, *HC* is hemicelluloses, and *C* is cellulose (all in kg d⁻¹).

$$\text{Methane (MJ d}^{-1}\text{)} = 5.93 + 0.92 * \text{DMI} \quad (2)$$

where *DMI* is the dry matter intake in kg d⁻¹.

$$\text{Methane (g d}^{-1}\text{)} = 41.5 * \text{DMI} - 36.2 \quad (3)$$

$$Y \text{ (kg d}^{-1}\text{)} = \exp\{3.25 - 0.5 \text{ tI}(1 + 0.39 \text{ tI}) - 0.86/\text{t}\} \quad (4)$$

where *t* = days since calving, and *tI* = (*t*-150)/100

$$\text{ME}_{mp} \text{ (MJ/d)} = C_L \{E_m/k_m + E_l/k_l + E_g/k_g + E_c/k_c\} \quad (5)$$

where *C_L* = level of feeding, *E_m* = net energy for maintenance, *E_l* = net energy for lactation, *E_g* = net energy for growth, *E_c* = net energy for pregnancy, and *k_{m,l,g,c}* = efficiency of utilization of ME for the different functions mentioned before. The ISM was implemented in ModelMaker version 3.0.3 (Cherwell Scientific, 1997). The model predicts CH₄ in MJ d⁻¹ and in g d⁻¹, and converts to volume and mass values using the factors 0.0253 l/kJ and 0.716 g/L, respectively, as derived from Brouwer (1965). The methane conversion rate (MCR) was calculated as follows: MCR (%GE intake) = (CH₄ MJ d⁻¹ * 100)/GE intake MJ d⁻¹, where GE is the gross energy intake in MJ d⁻¹.

2.2 Simulation of CH₄ production by the OTHE cattle category

The linear models of Kurihara *et al.* (1999) and Mills *et al.* (2003) were integrated with the original ISM model, but without the lactation routine. However, the maintenance routine in the ISM was maintained and a new growth function was inserted in order to simulate daily live weight gain. The Gompertz model (shown in Eq. 6) for growth (Brown *et al.*, 1976) was used to simulate body weight change over time.

$$Y_t = y_0 e^{L(1 - \alpha^t)/\alpha} \quad (6)$$

where *Y_t* is weight at age *t*, *L* is the slope of the curve, *α* is the rate of decline in the growth rate, and *y₀* is the live weight when *t* = 0.

By using the approach above described, the annual methane emission factors (EF) were estimated for each cattle category in the two different regions that are the subject of the study.

2.3 Diets

Two different forage diets were used in the simulation exercise, the first one is a mixed forage diet composed of *Pennisetum clandestinum* (kikuyu grass), *Sporobolus indicus* (mouse tail grass), *Eleocharis dombeyana* (reed), *Trifolium amabile* (Aztec

clover), which are widespread forage vegetation in the temperate regions of Mexico (Rayas *et al.*, 2012). The second forage diet is based on *Cynodon* spp. (star grass), a common type grass in the tropical regions. Only the COW category was supplemented with concentrate feed constituted of corn, soya bean meal, molasses and urea. As a result, the diet for this category consisted of 30% concentrate and 70% forage. Table I shows the nutritional composition of the two forage diets and the concentrate. The same forage diets were used in the OTHE category, but no concentrate was allocated to cattle, as Mexican farmers normally fed concentrates only to lactating cows and cattle in feedlots.

Table I. Nutritional composition of the forage diets and the concentrate used to simulate enteric CH₄ production by cattle in the tropical and temperate climate regions of Mexico.

Item	Tropical forage	Temperate forage	Concentrate compound
CP, g kg ⁻¹ DM	82.8	123	268
NDF, g kg ⁻¹ DM	846	673	113.6
ADF, g kg ⁻¹ DM	490	340	25
LIG, g kg ⁻¹ DM	73	77	10
ME, MJ kg ⁻¹ DM	8	9.5	11
NFC, g kg ⁻¹ DM	26.2	129	558.4
HC, g kg ⁻¹ DM	356	333	88.6
C, g kg ⁻¹ DM	417	263	15
GE, MJ kg ⁻¹ DM	17.00	18.8	18.80

CP: crude protein; NDF: neutral detergent fiber; ADF: acid detergent fiber; LIG: ligning, ME: metabolizable energy; NFC: non-fiber carbohydrates; HC: hemicelluloses; C: cellulose; GE: gross energy.

The total daily methane emission per region was calculated by multiplying the number of heads of cattle in each region by their corresponding simulated emission factor, either COW or OTHE, as predicted by the integrated model. The total CH₄ emissions from the Mexican cattle population was then calculated by adding up the daily emissions from each region. Results were expressed in teragrams per year (Tg yr⁻¹).

3. Results and discussion

Table II shows the average CH₄ produced per cow in MJ and g d⁻¹, and the total CH₄ emitted every

year in Tg by the COW group in the tropical and temperate climate regions of Mexico. Results show that the average daily CH₄ production for individual animals in the COW category in temperate regions of Mexico, 15.6 MJ d⁻¹, is similar to the values reported by other authors. For example, Kebreab *et al.* (2006) reported 20.3 MJ d⁻¹ for Canadian dairy cows of an average live weight of 600 kg and DMI of 17.5 kg d⁻¹. Mills *et al.* (2003) reported 14.24 MJ d⁻¹ for lactating cows and 12.42 MJ d⁻¹ for all cows with a DMI of 14.9 and 12.4 kg d⁻¹, respectively. Moe and Tyrrell (1979) reported 13.7 MJ d⁻¹ for cows of 617 kg of body weight and DMI of 12.13 kg d⁻¹. Results for cows in tropical regions are also in line with the 10.4 and 11.4 MJ d⁻¹ reported by Kurihara *et al.* (1999) for heifers of 300-350 kg live weight fed Angleton grass and immature Rhodes grass respectively. These results suggest that the ISM is capable of predicting CH₄ production by cattle fed with diets of diverse composition.

Results in Table II also indicate that CH₄ average daily emissions by individual animals are higher in the tropics (319.1 g d⁻¹) than in temperate regions (283 g d⁻¹). This difference could be explained by the higher proportion of cellulose in tropical forages (Table I). According to Eckard *et al.* (2010) methane production per unit of cellulose digested has been shown to be three times that of hemicellulose. However, according with the Moe and Tyrrel (1979) model, used in the present work, CH₄ production per unit of cellulose digested is only 0.2 times higher than that produced per unit of hemicellulose digested.

Table II. Simulated average dry matter intake and methane production by the COW category in the tropical and temperate climate regions of Mexico.

	Tropical region	SD	Temperate region	SD
DMI, kg DM d ⁻¹	10.4	1.4	11.3	2.4
CH ₄ , MJ d ⁻¹ head ⁻¹	17.6	1.9	15.6	2.6
CH ₄ , g d ⁻¹ head ⁻¹	319.1	35	283	47.6
MCR, MJ/100 MJ	9.7	0.3	7.5	0.4
CH ₄ , kg yr ⁻¹	116.8		103.5	
CH ₄ /region, Tg yr ⁻¹	0.34	0.04	0.6	0.1
Total CH ₄ produced by cows in Mexico, Tg yr ⁻¹	0.94			

SD: standard deviation; MCR: MJ/100 MJ GE intake.

Thus, the higher the proportion of cellulose in forages the higher the CH₄ emission will be. The MCR is also higher in cows from the tropics than in cows from temperate regions. This suggests that cattle in the tropics produce, proportionally, more methane by each 100 MJ of GE consumed than their counterparts in temperate regions. These results are in line with those reported by Kurihara *et al.* (1999) for cattle fed with tropical grasses. These authors mention that the higher MCR of tropical forage species is related to relatively high levels of fibre and lignin, low levels of non-fibre carbohydrate and low digestibility compared with temperate forage species. MCR is of critical importance because this factor is used in the algorithms for estimating CH₄ emissions of ruminant populations by the IPCC (1996). Thereby, accurate estimates of MCR for the tropics are essential in calculating CH₄ national inventories (Kurihara *et al.*, 1999).

Table III shows the average CH₄ produced per individual animal in the OTHE category in MJ and g d⁻¹, and the total CH₄ emitted every year (Tg) by all animals in this category in the tropical and temperate regions of Mexico. Average daily CH₄ emissions (12.5 MJ d⁻¹) for individual animals in temperate regions of Mexico are similar to those reported by Kebreab *et al.* (2006) (8.9 to 11.3 MJ d⁻¹) for steers in Canada and to values (7.6-13.6 MJ d⁻¹) reported by Eckard (2010). Prediction of emissions for OTHE cattle in the tropics is similar to values reported by Kurihara *et al.* (1999) for cattle fed tropical grasses.

Table III. Simulated average dry matter intake and methane production for the OTHE category of cattle in the tropical and temperate climate regions of Mexico.

	Tropical region	SD	Temperate region	SD
DMI, kgDM d ⁻¹	6.3	0.6	5.1	0.5
CH ₄ , MJ d ⁻¹ head ⁻¹	12.5	1.4	10.7	0.5
CH ₄ , g d ⁻¹ head ⁻¹	226.2	25.5	193.3	8.4
MCR, MJ/100 MJ	11.6	0.2	11	0.6
CH ₄ , kg yr ⁻¹	82.5	0.02	70.5	0.08
CH ₄ /region, Tg yr ⁻¹	0.408	0.04	0.68	0.03
Total CH ₄ by OTHE type of cattle in Mexico, Tg yr ⁻¹	1.088			

SD: standard deviation; MCR: MJ/100 MJ GE intake.

The predicted total emission of methane produced by the 23.3 million heads of cattle in Mexico is 2.02 Tg yr⁻¹. This is 32% more than the 1.52 Tg predicted by González and Ruiz-Suárez (1995) for a cattle population of 31 million used in their study. This difference can be attributed to the fact that the former authors did not consider the low nutritional quality of the diet consumed by cattle in Mexico (especially those in tropical regions), the productivity level of the different cattle groups and the use of a constant emission factor regardless the production performance of the animal. These factors probably contributed to a low inventory for methane reported in their study.

4. Conclusion

Results from the simulation exercise suggest that the modeling approach used in the present work was suitable in producing a better estimate of the national methane inventory for cattle. It is flexible enough to incorporate more cattle groups, productivity levels and a variety of feed ingredients. It can also be used to evaluate different mitigation scenarios and serve as a tool to design mitigation policies. Finally, the inventories presented in this paper must be validated by *in vivo* measurements of methane emissions by Mexican cattle, and the new available activity data revised in order to have better estimates of the size of the national herd.

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