



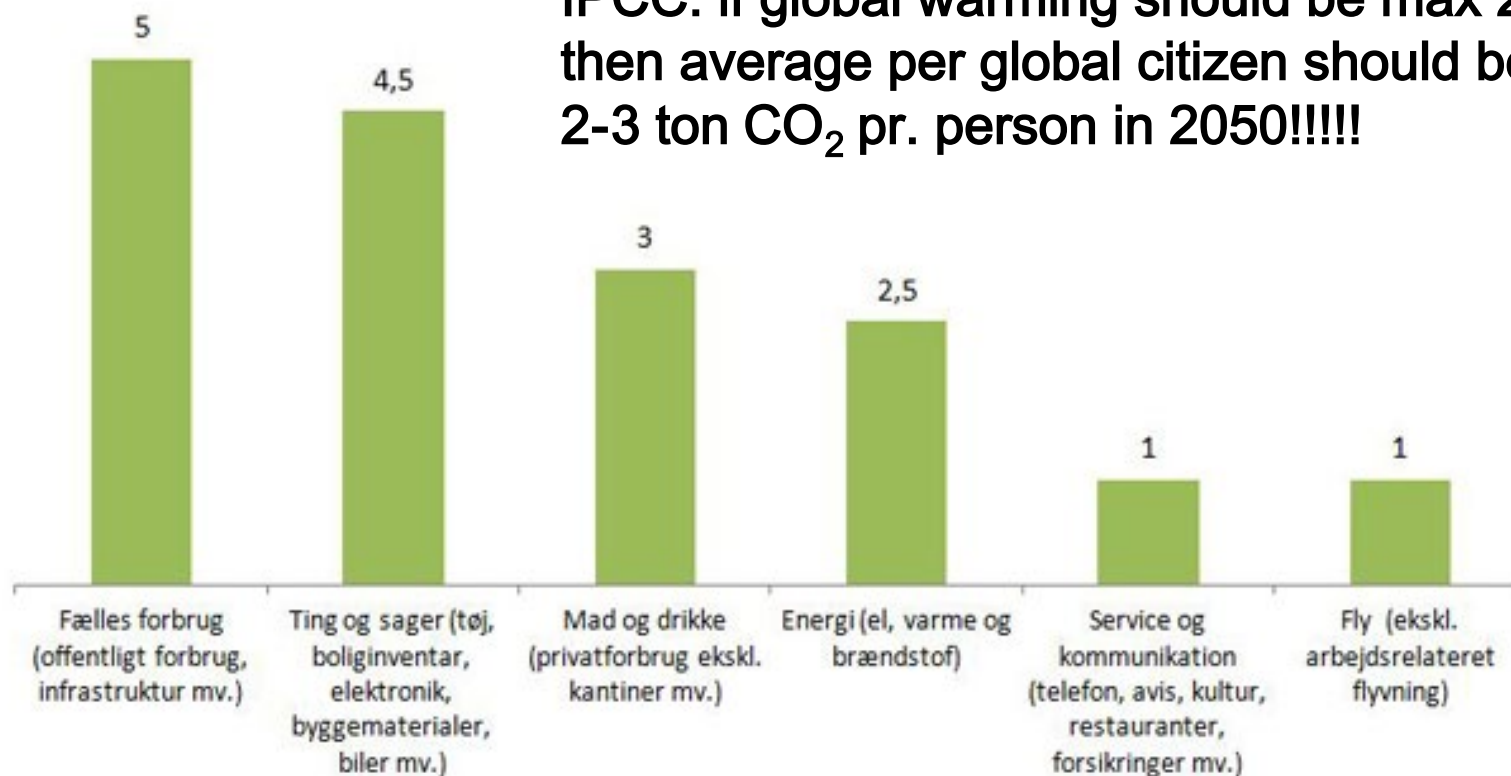
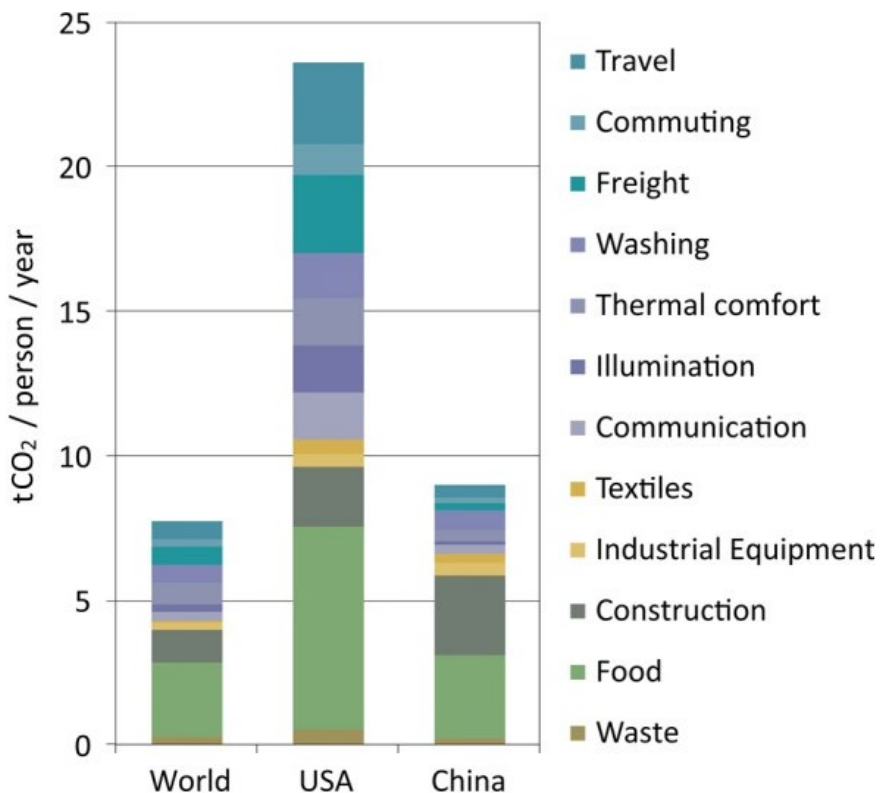
# SUSTAINABLE MILK PRODUCTION AND THE IMPACT ON MILK QUALITY AND FUNCTIONALITY

NINA AAGAARD POULSEN, LARSWIKING, LOTTE BACHLARSEN

# AVERAGE EMISSIONS PER PERSON

Average: 17 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per Dane  
 Food and drinks: 3 tons (18 %)

IPCC: if global warming should be max 2°C,  
 then average per global citizen should be  
 2-3 ton CO<sub>2</sub> pr. person in 2050!!!!

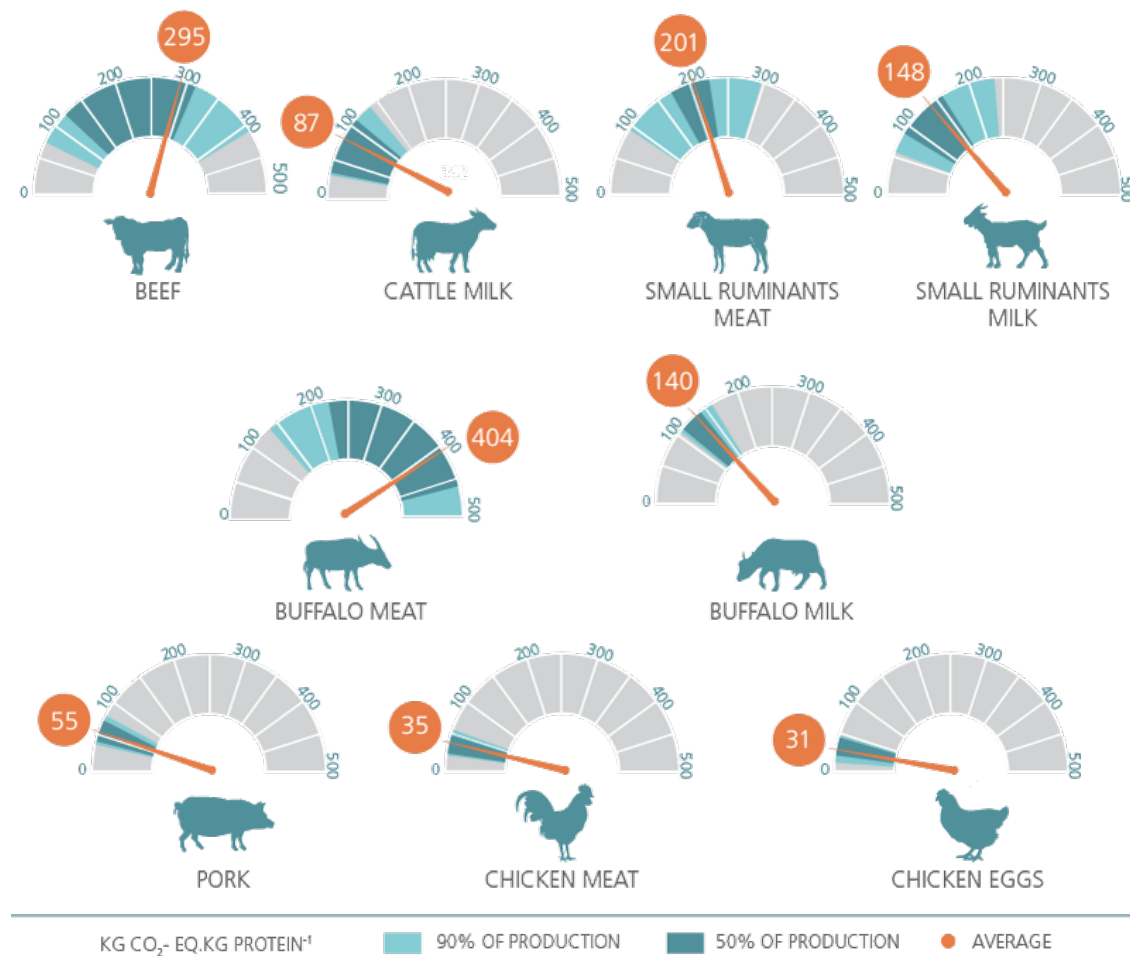


Bajzelj et al. 2013

# IS THERE A FUTURE FOR MILK AND DAIRY?



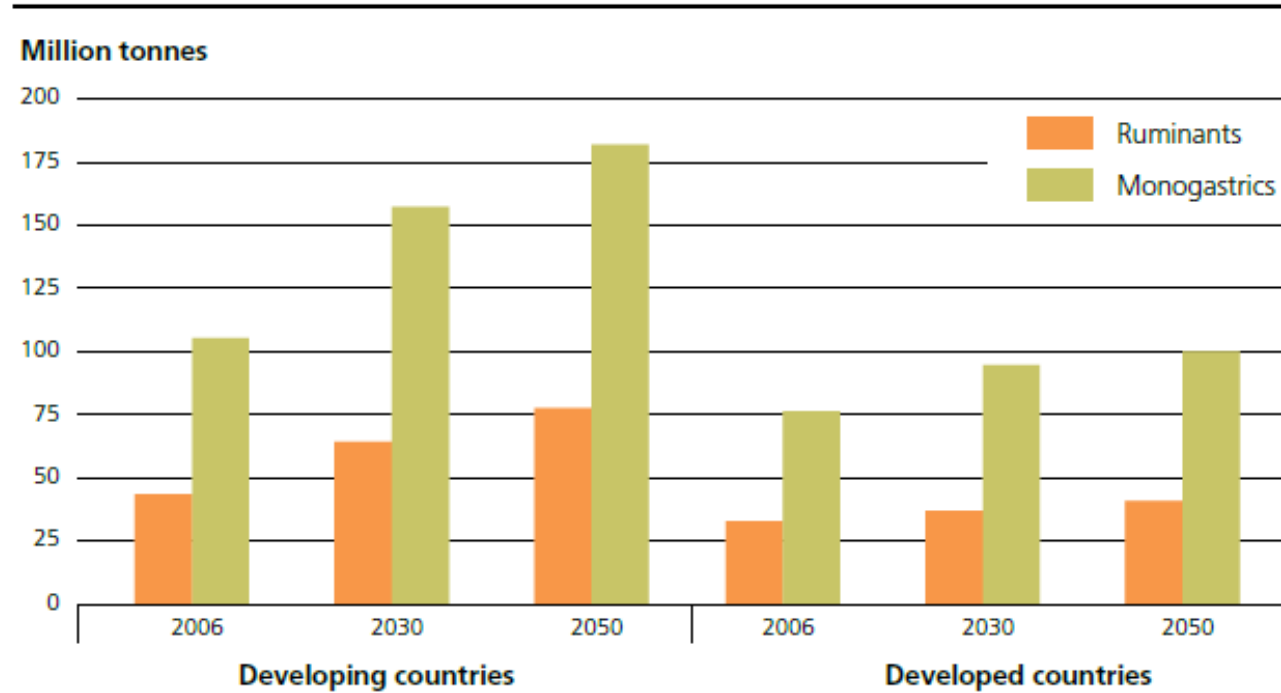
EAT LANCET report, graphics by Videnskab.dk



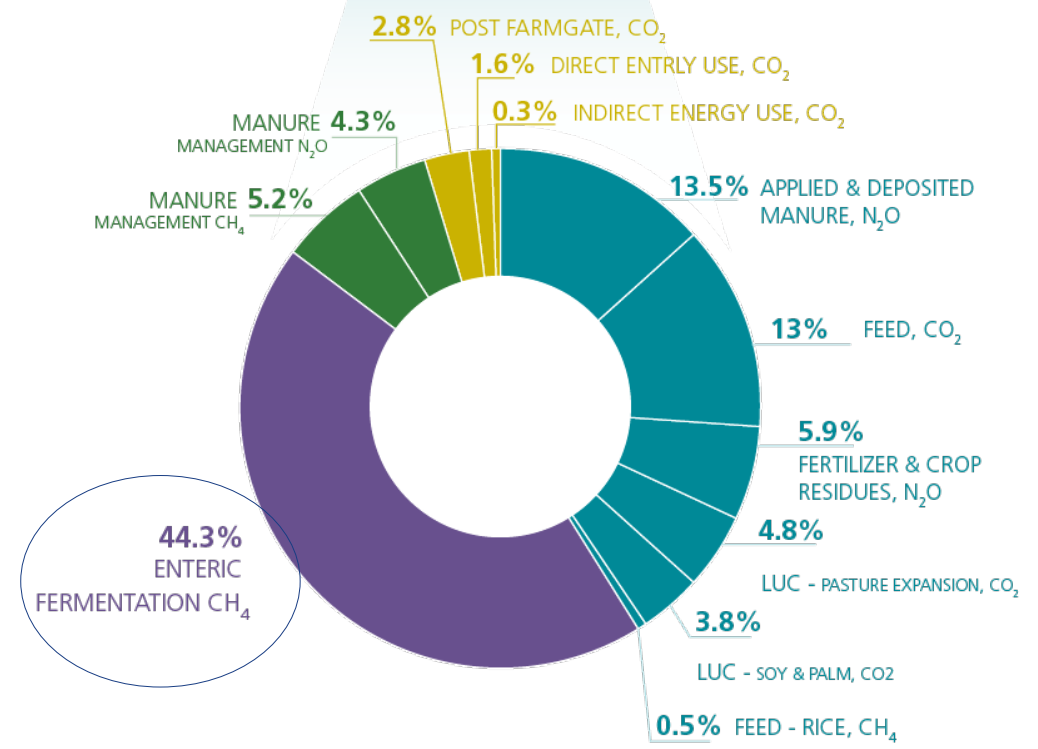
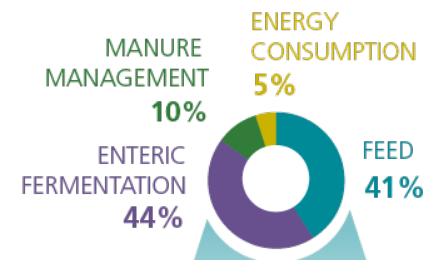
# FUTURE DEMANDS

Demand for milk in developing countries is predicted to increase by 46 percent by 2050 and demand for meat by 76 percent!!

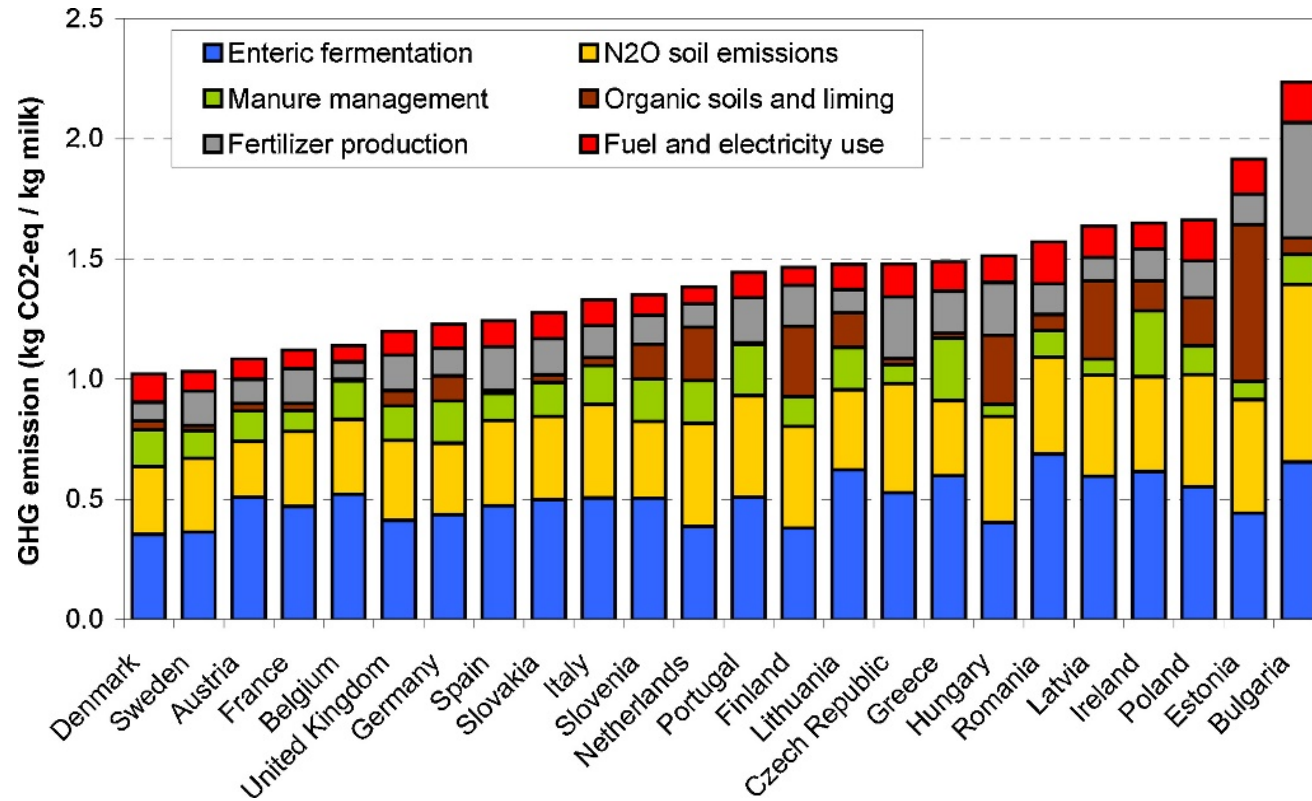
Meat production trends



FAO



# EU-27 GHG EMISSIONS FOR MILK PRODUCTION



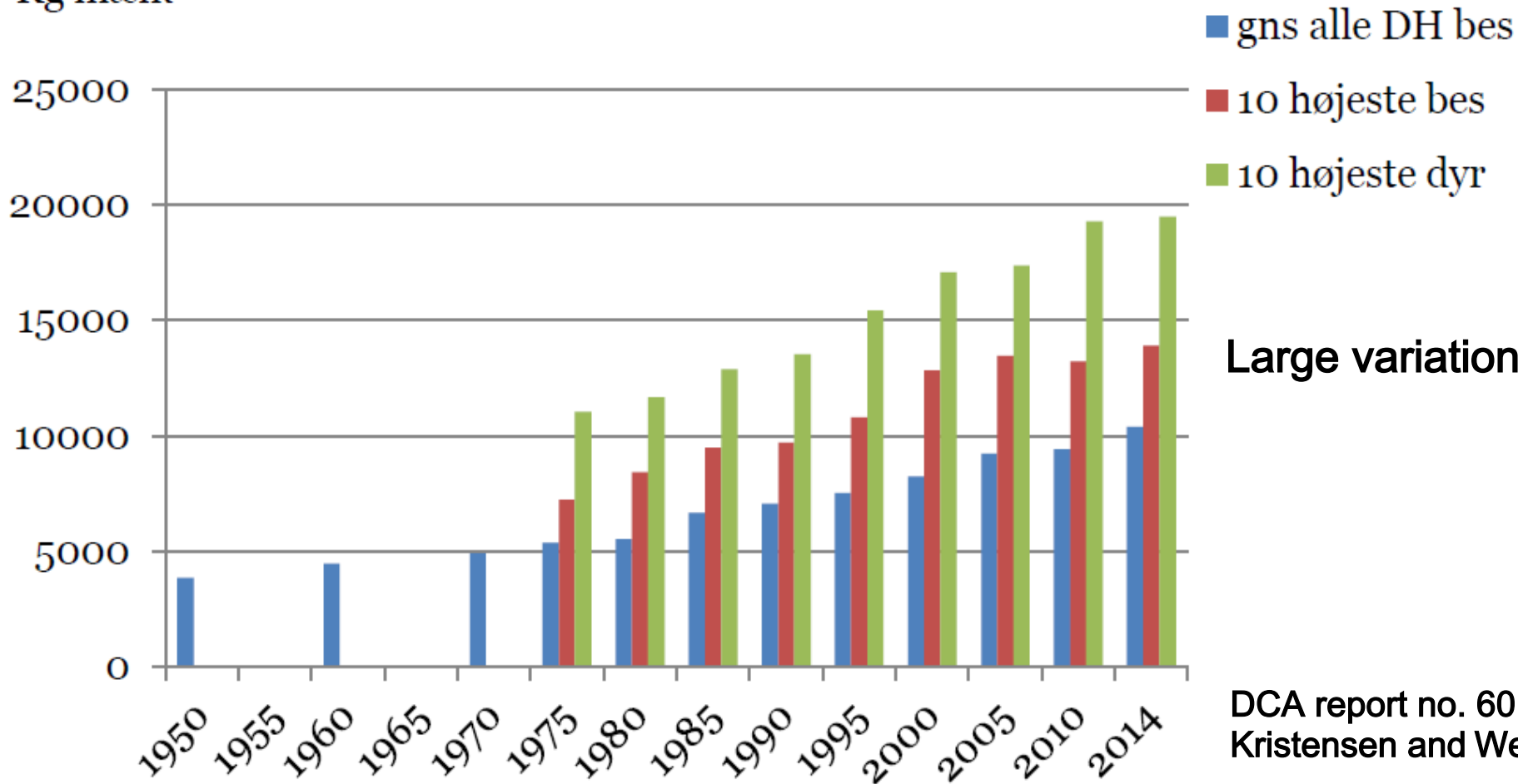
Within EU-27: large variations in GHG emissions per kg milk

In 2008; EU27 produced 26% of world's milk

Lesschen et al. (2011)

# MILK PRODUCTION DK HOLSTEIN FARMS

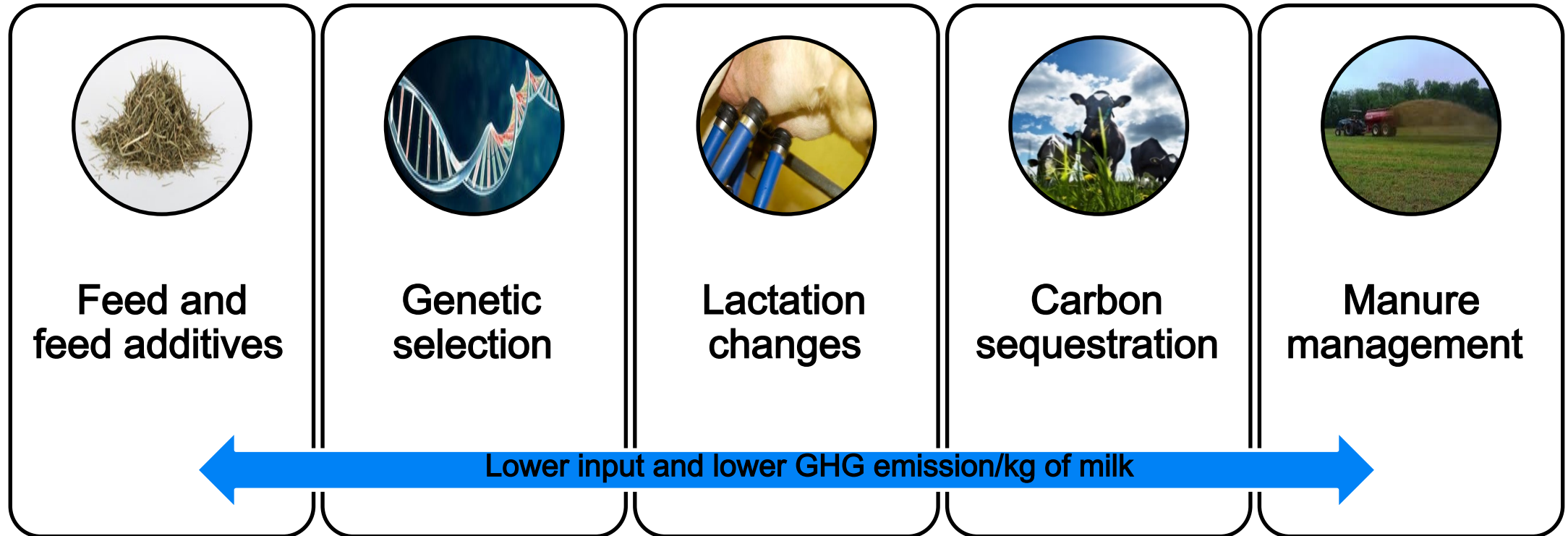
Kg mælk



Large variation between farms and animals

DCA report no. 60, 2015  
Kristensen and Weisbjerg

# MITIGATING STRATEGIES



- Not one-size-fits-all
- Short-term and long-term effects
- Should not compromise animal welfare and milk quality



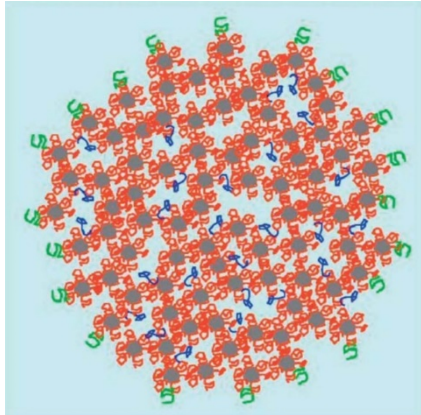
# HUMAN NUTRITION-BOVINE MILK

Nutrient	% daily coverage by ½ L 3.5% milk (female 31-60 years)
Energy	15
Protein	22
Fat	23
Vitamin A	22
Vitamin D	5
Vitamin B2	72
Vitamin B12	113
Calcium	73
Magnesium	20
Phosphorous	78



Larsen et al., (internal report)

# EFFECTON FUNCTIONALPROPERTIES



Dalgleish (2011)

CaP nanoclusters (grey)

$\alpha$ -caseins (red)

$\kappa$ -casein (green)

$\beta$ -casein (blue)



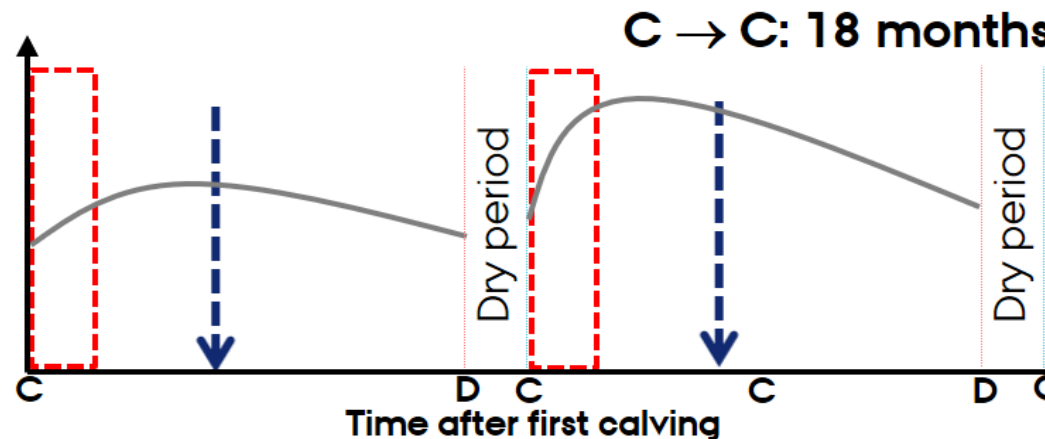
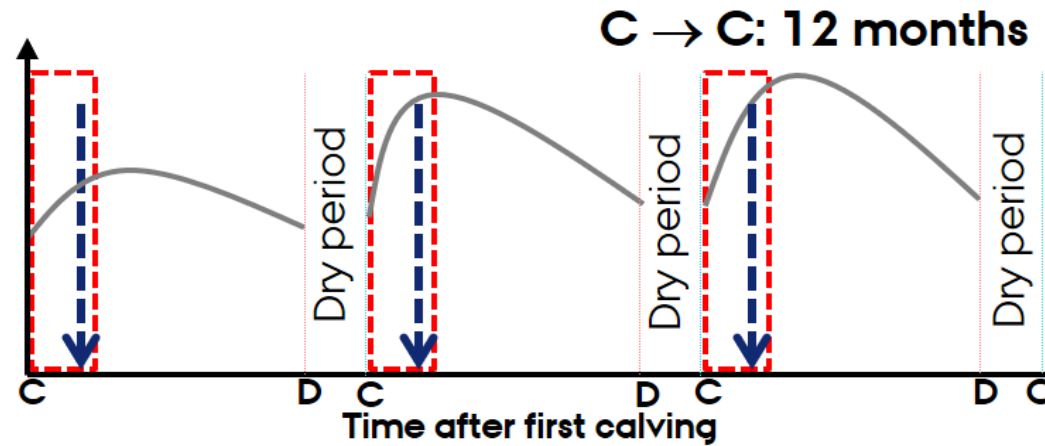
# EXTENDED LACTATION

Delaying re-breeding and emphasizing management to maximize the persistency of lactation

C → C: Calving interval  
C → D: Lactation period  
D → C: Dry period

Re-breeding

**Critical period!**  
High risk of diseases  
Failure to re-breed



# GOOD MILK QUALITY

## Changes due to pregnancy

Fra 180 ⇒ 90 DBC:

- ▲ Protein, %
- ▲ Casein, %
- ▲ Casein:protein ratio, %



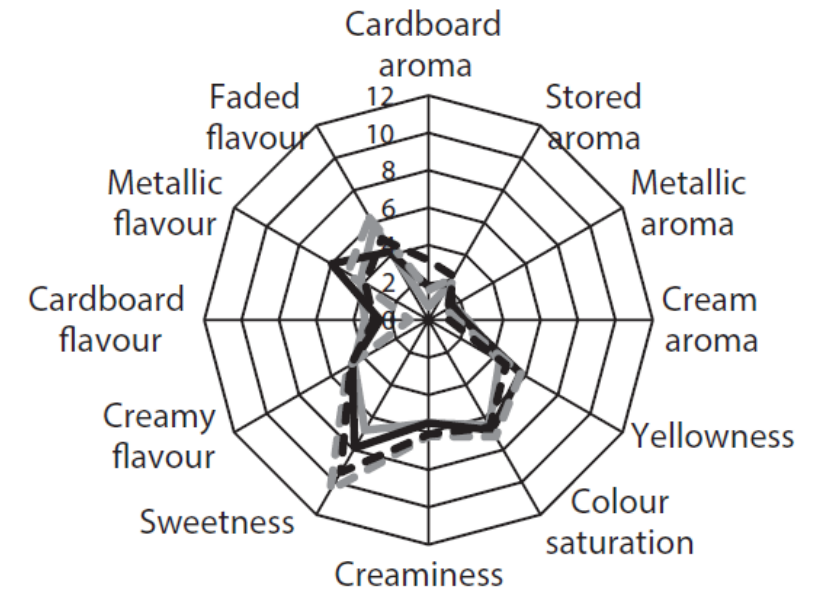
- ▲ CFR, G'max
- ▲ Curd yield

15 ⇒ 18-mo calving interval:

- Protein, %
- Casein, %
- Casein:protein ratio, %



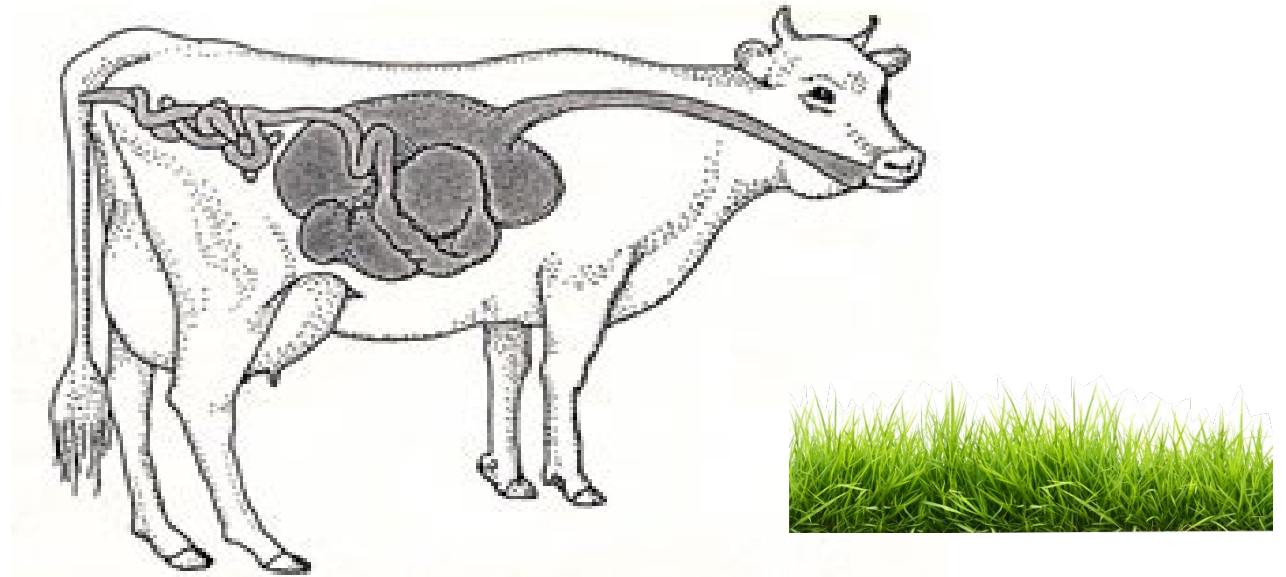
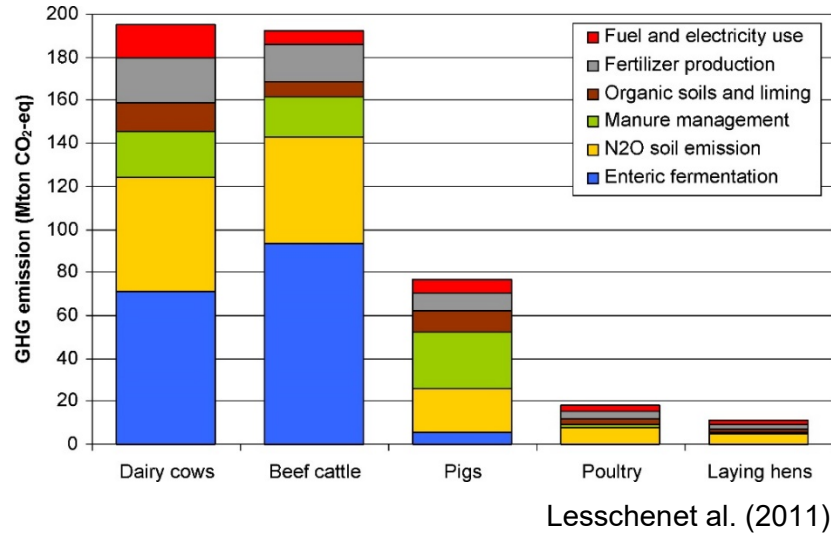
No significant changes



No sensory demerits of the milk

No concerns in relation to milk quality

# ENTERIOFERMENTATION



Carbohydrate fermentation to volatile fatty acids (VFA):



**acetic acid**



**propionic acid**



**butyric acid**

Gas	Relative climate effect
CO <sub>2</sub>	1
CH <sub>4</sub>	34
N <sub>2</sub> O	290

Hydrogen surplus reacts with CO<sub>2</sub> and eliminated through belching as methane:



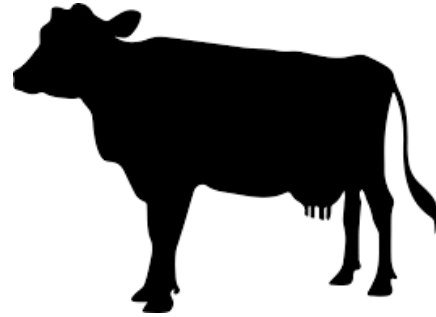
**methane**

# EFFECT OF FEED CHANGES AND FEED ADDITIVES ON MILK QUALITY AND FUNCTIONALITY

Feeding



Animal feeding trials

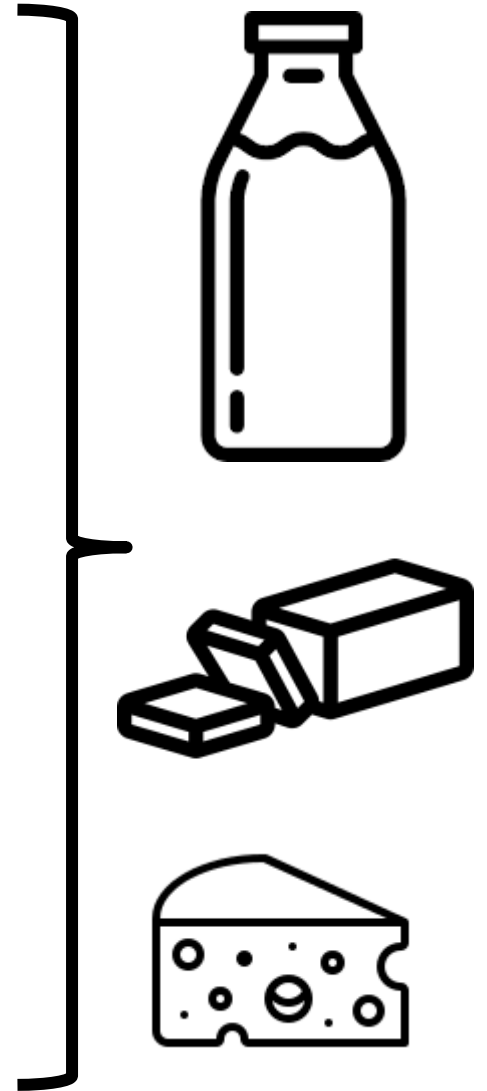
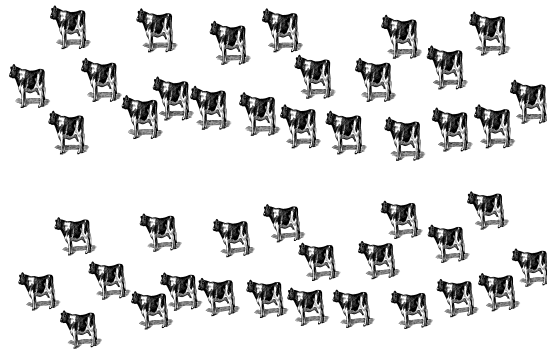


Feed additives

- 3-NOP
- Nitrate
- Component X
- Others



Farm testing

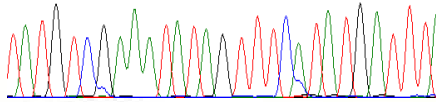


# METHANEMEASUREMENTS



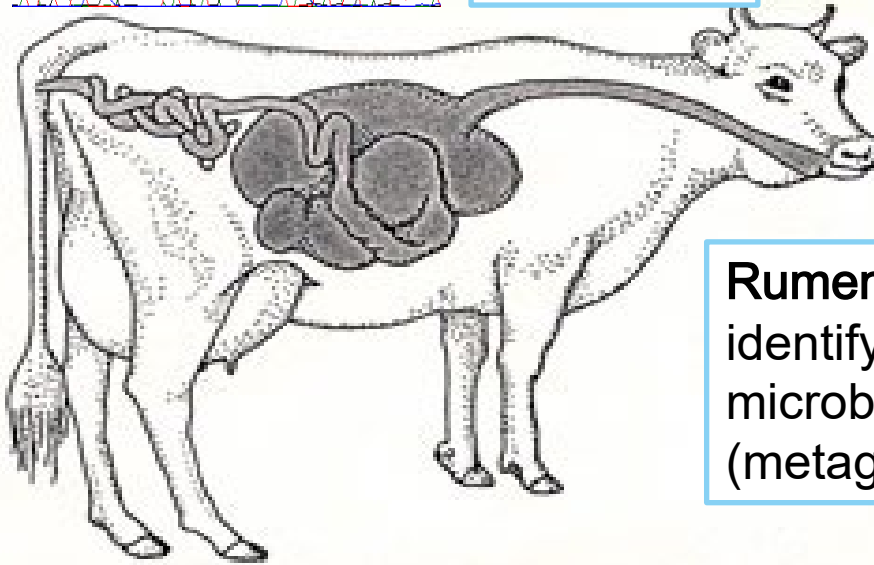
# EFFECT OF THE METAGENOME

T A T G T C G A A A T A T A G T T T C A T A T G A T T T /



DNA  
sample

Breath sample  
CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>



Rumen sample  
identify rumen  
microbiome  
(metagenome)



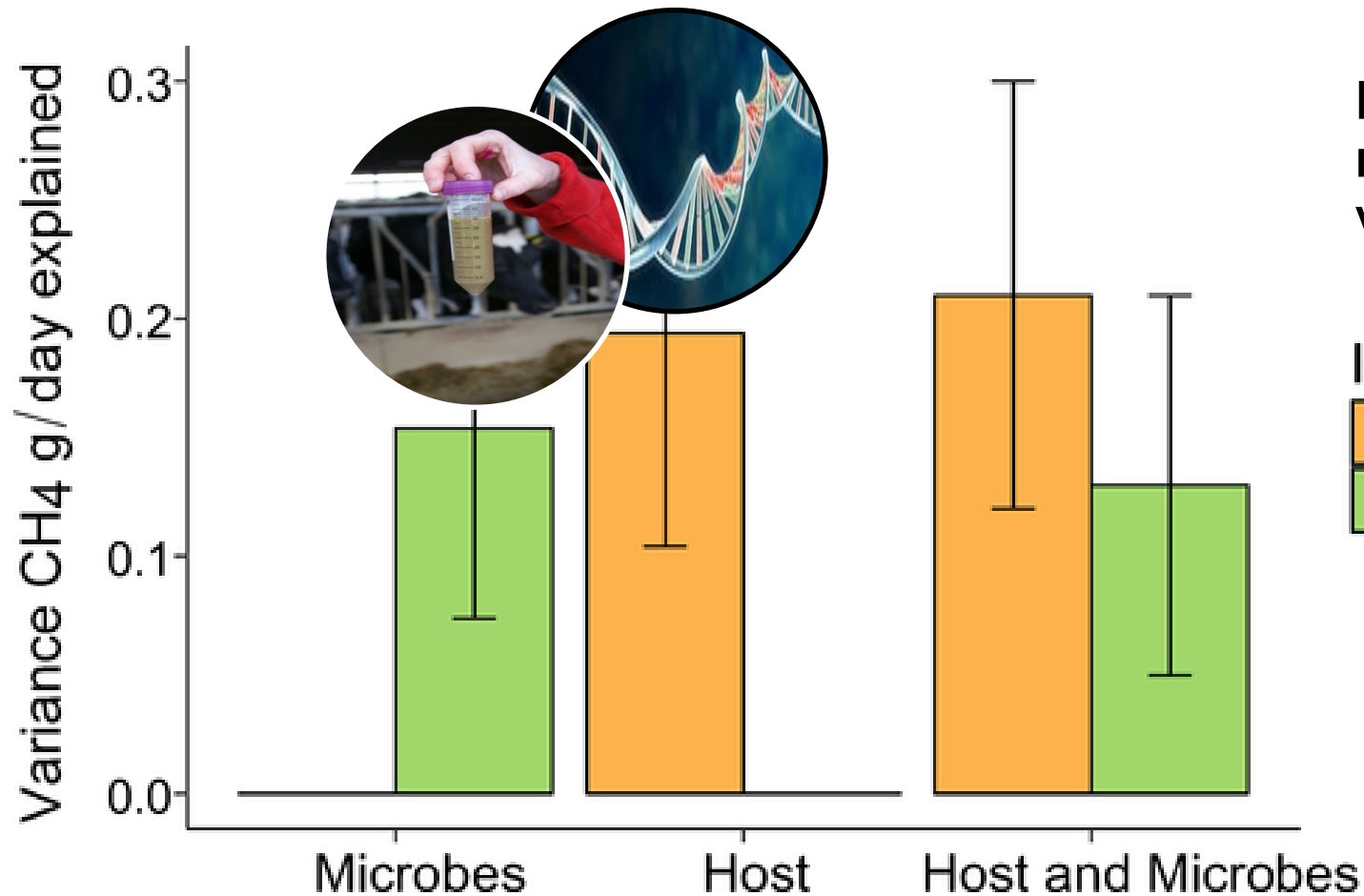
Milk sample

Fatty acid composition, protein profile,  
Metabolites, vitamins and FTIR





# EFFECT OF THE GENOME AND METAGENOME ON EMISSION

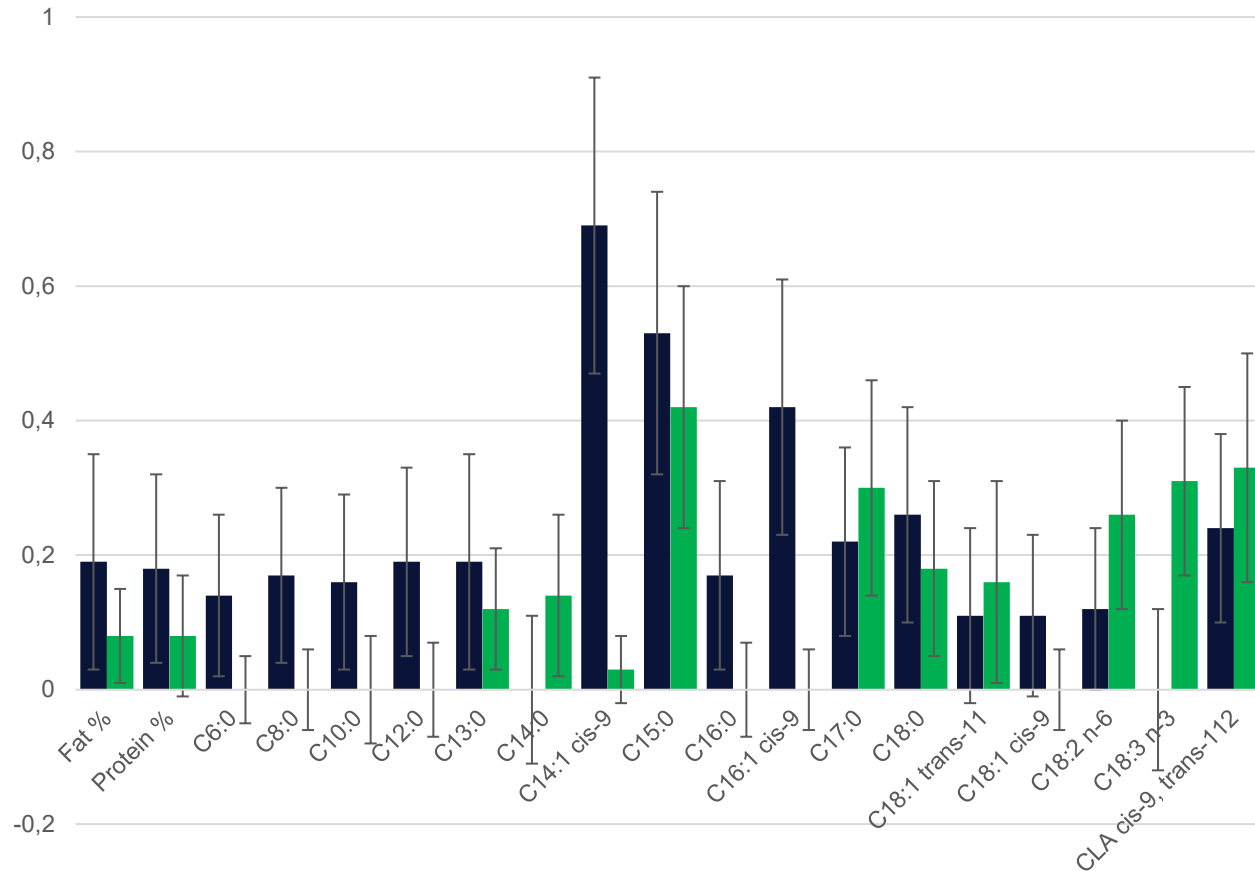


Microbial abundance + genetic effects responsible for 34% of total phenotypic variation in CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

ICC  
heritability =  $h^2_G = 0.19$   
microbiability =  $h^2_M = 0.15$

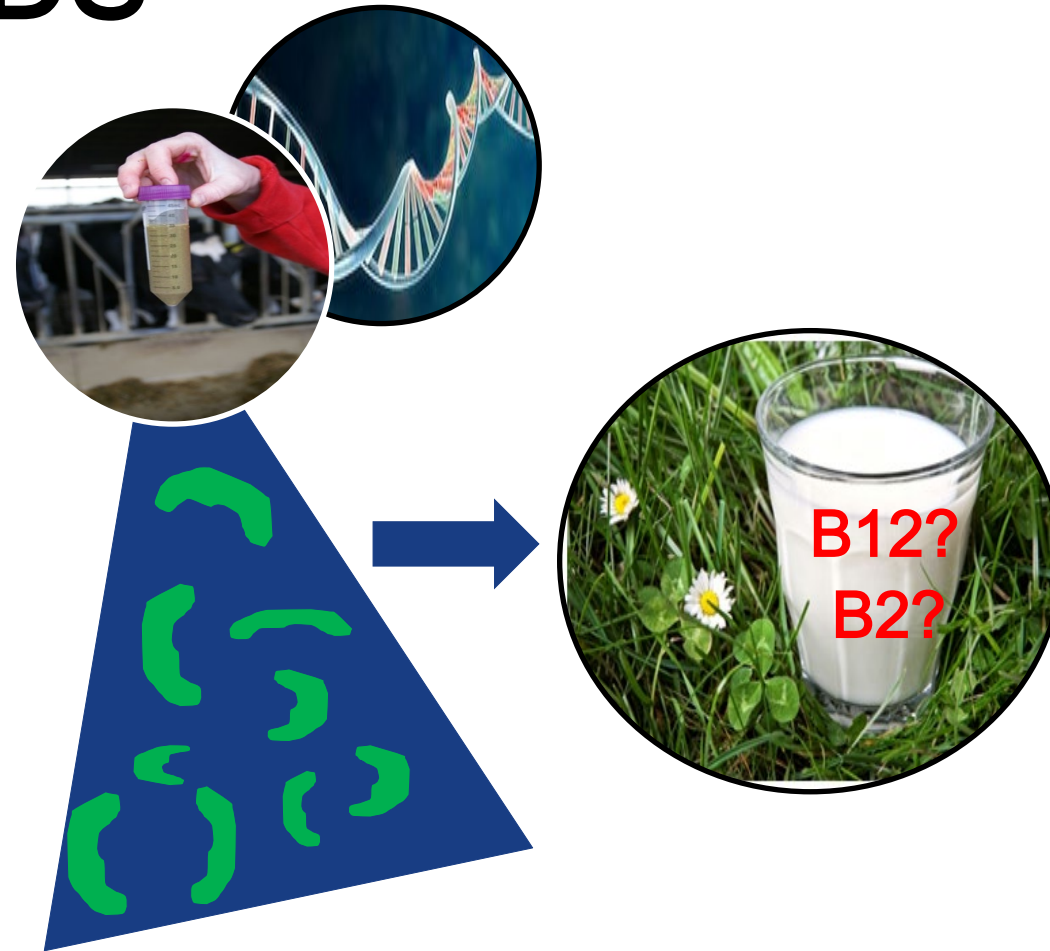
Difford et al. (2018) Host genetics and the rumen microbiome jointly associate with methane emissions in dairy cows. PLOS Genetics 14(10)

# EFFECT OF THE METAGENOME AND GENOME ON FATTY ACIDS

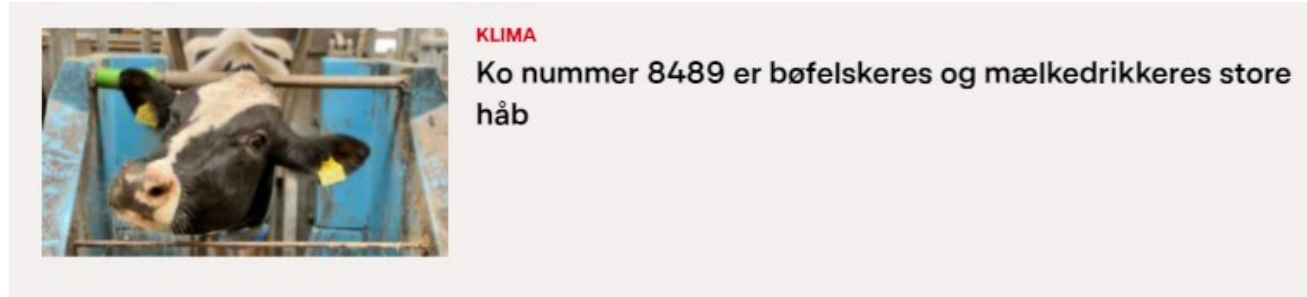
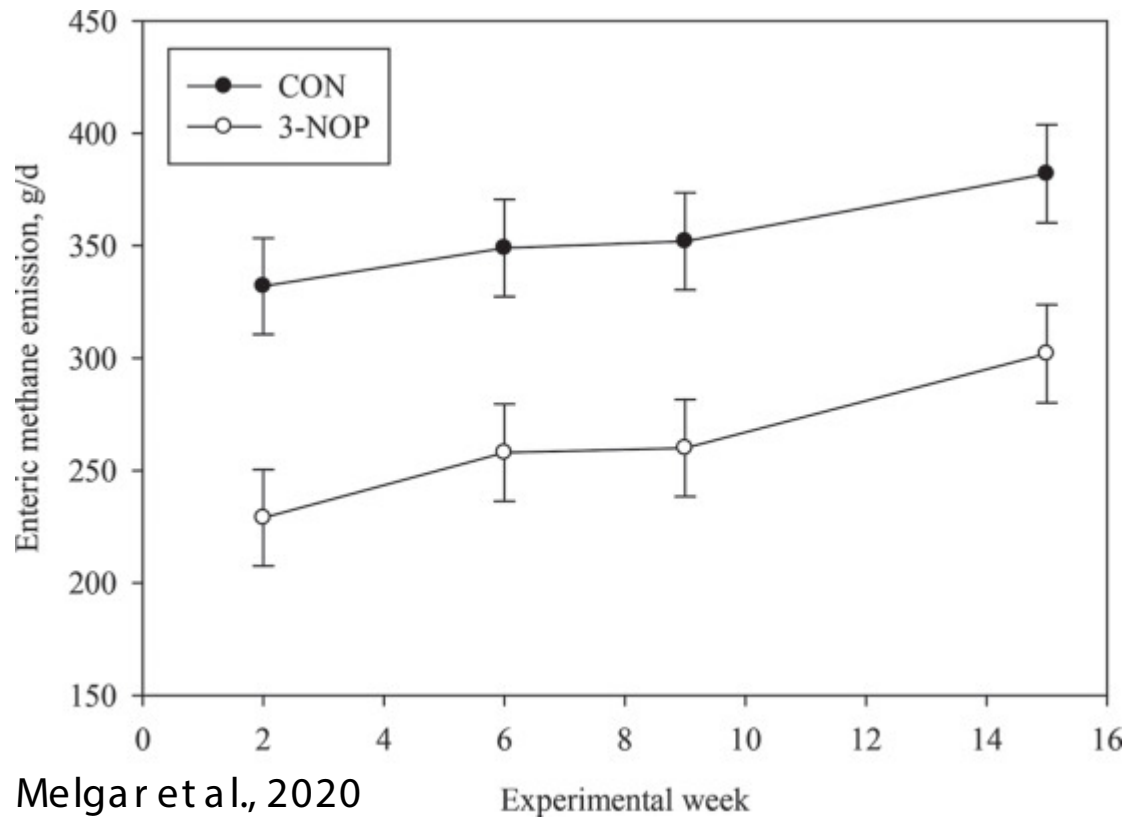


■ h2G ■ h2B

Buitenhuis et al. (2019)



# FEEDADDITIVES-EXAMPLE3-NOP



”Det seneste projekt, som ko 8489 har været med i, er netop blevet færdig. Ved at tilsætte det hollandske middel Bovaer plus noget nitrat og fedt til foderet er det lykkedes forskerne at reducere metanudslippet fra køerne med 40 procent.”

Professor Peter Lund, AU DR.DK May 10, 2021

Compared with control diet, 3-NOP decreased daily CH<sub>4</sub> emission by 26%

# NITROGEN AND PHOSPHOR EXCRETION



Reduced P excretion  
Protein-rich concentrate:  
soy, rapeseed, horsebeans  
± phytase

Reduced N excretion  
Differences in forage:  
TMR with 60% forage  
grass:corn silage ratio

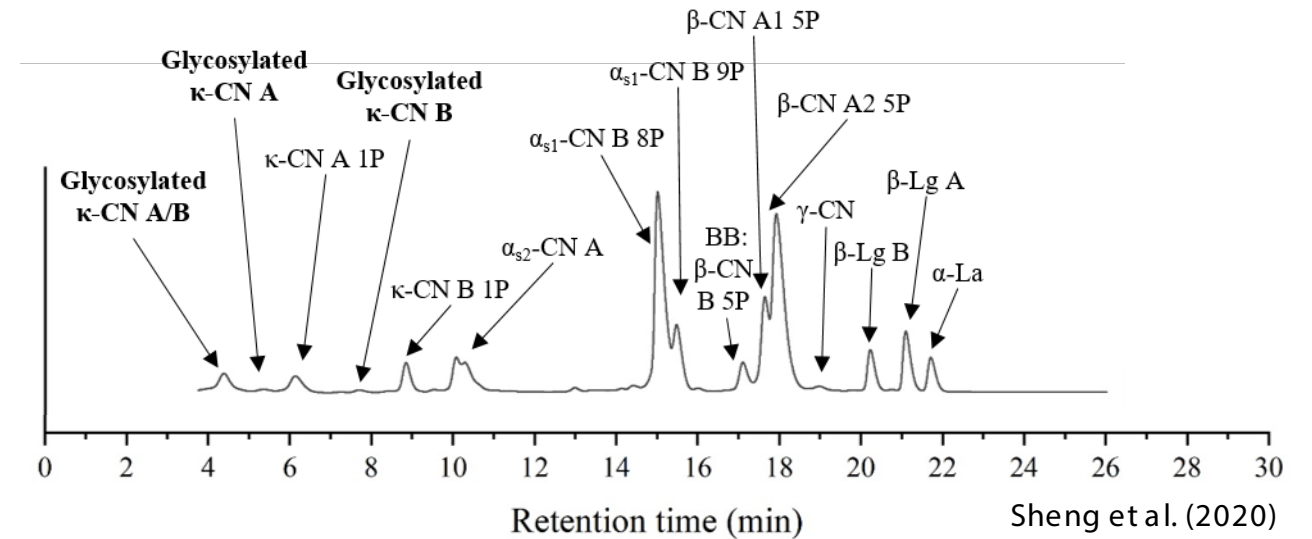
Feed intake  
Feed composition

Excretion of N and P to  
manure and urine

**Transfer of N and P to milk  
and effect on milk quality**  
Fatty acid composition  
Protein profile, micelle size  
Minerals and calcium  
distribution, Ethanol stability  
FT-IR

# EFFECT ON MILK PROTEIN COMPOSITION

Trait	P-value		
	CM	EN	LS
$\alpha_{S1}$ -CN (%)	NS	NS	NS
$\alpha_{S1}$ -CN 8P (%)	NS	NS	0.04
$\alpha_{S1}$ -CN 9P (%)	<0.001	NS	0.13
PD%	<0.001	NS	0.08
$\alpha_{S2}$ -CN (%)	NS	NS	NS
$\beta$ -CN (%)	NS	NS	NS
$\kappa$ -CN %	NS	NS	NS
G $\kappa$ -CN %	NS	NS	NS
UG $\kappa$ -CN %	<0.001	NS	NS
GD %	0.01	NS	NS
$\alpha$ -LA%	NS	0.02	0.02
$\beta$ -LG%	NS	NS	NS

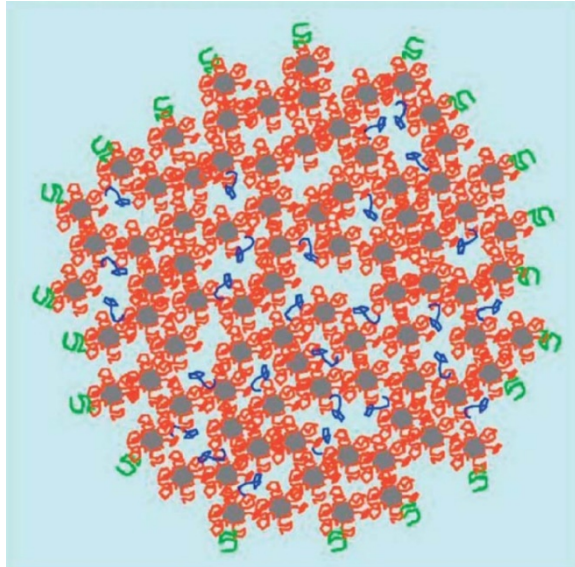


- Lower CP intake in cows fed FAV compared to cows fed RSM and SBM (3.74 vs 4.06 kg/d)
- Cows fed FAV had lower milk protein% compared to cows fed SBM and RSM (3.62 vs 3.74 and 3.71%,  $P < 0.01$ )

Feed protein source significantly affected :

- $\alpha_{S1}$ -CN 9P%, unglycosylated  $\kappa$ -CN%
- Phosphorylation degree of  $\alpha_{S1}$ -CN (PD)
- Glycosylation degree of  $\kappa$ -CN (GD)

# EFFECT OF FEEDON FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES



CaP nanoclusters (grey)

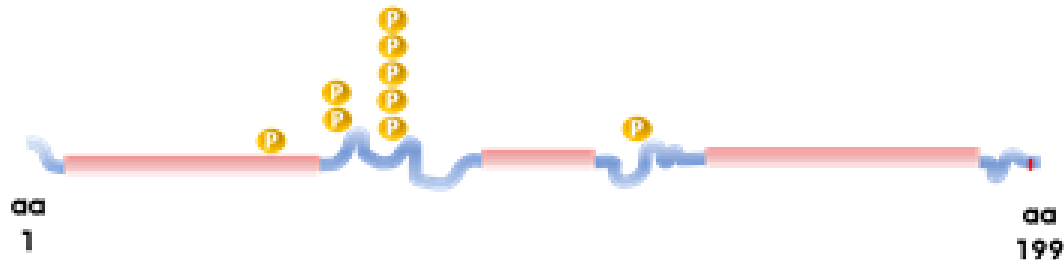
$\alpha$ -caseins (red)

$\kappa$ -casein (green)

$\beta$ -casein (blue)

Dalgleish (2011)

$\alpha_{s1}$  - casein  
(Major form 8-P)



$\alpha_{s2}$  - casein  
(Major form 11-P)

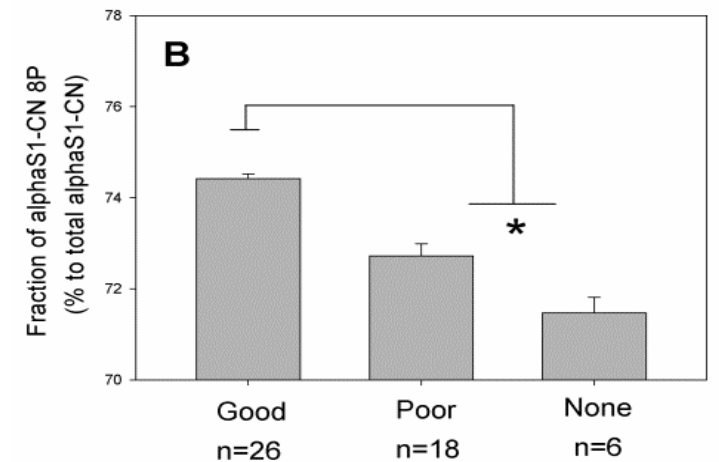
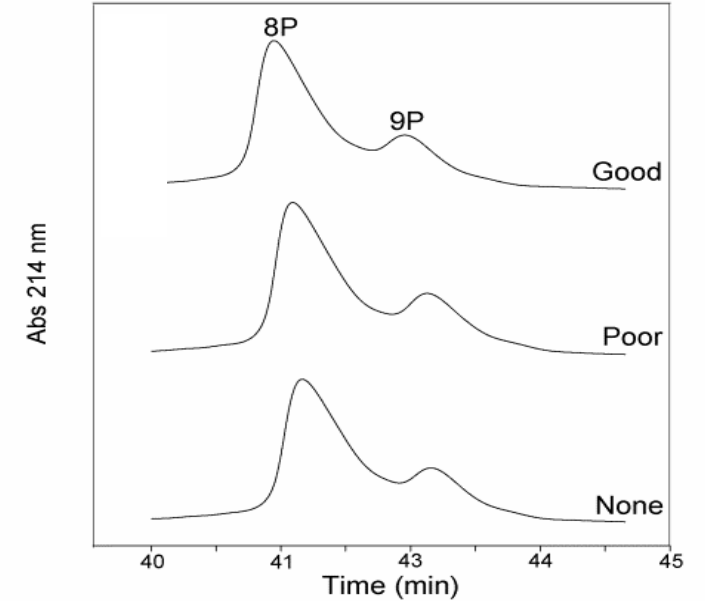
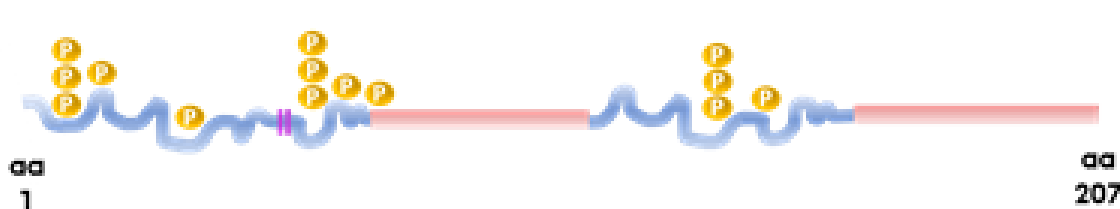
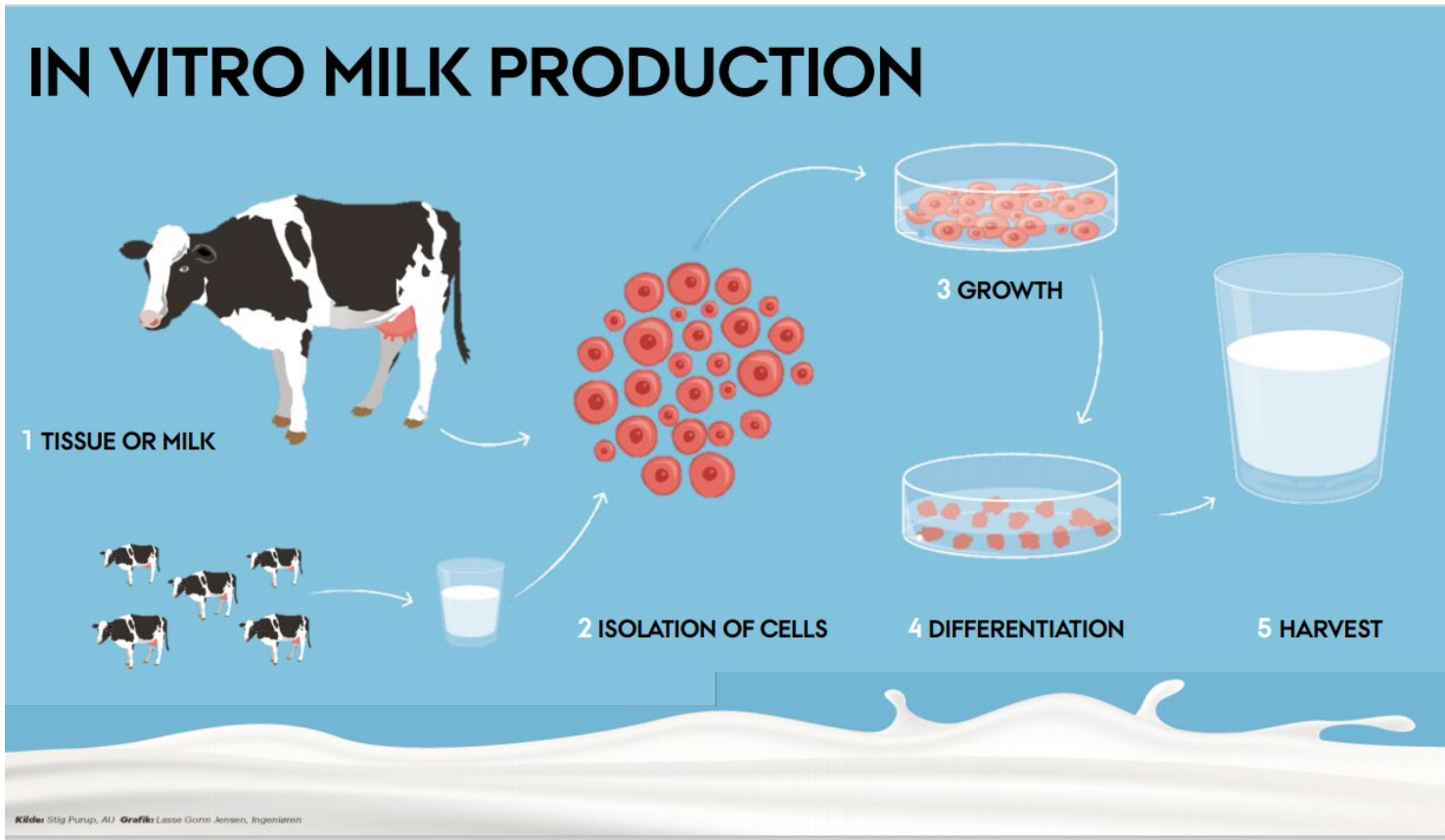


Figure by I.E.I Lindahl

Jensen et al., 2012

# IS THERE A FUTURE FOR MILK?



[www.perfectdayfoods.com](http://www.perfectdayfoods.com)

Kilde: Stig Purup, AU; Grafik: Lasse Gorm Jensen, Ingeniøren

# CONCLUDING REMARKS

## Dairy in support of the Sustainable Development Goals

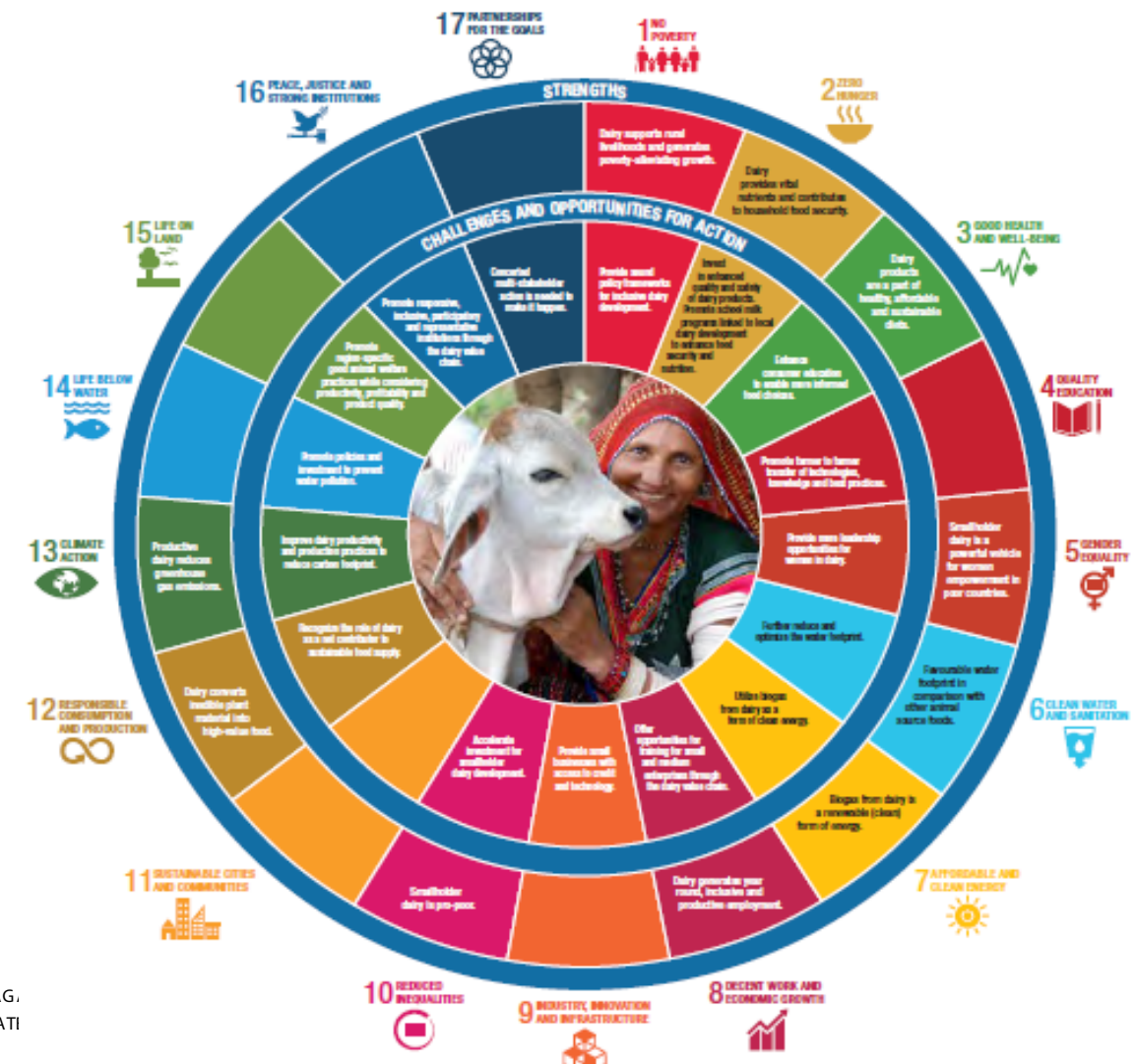
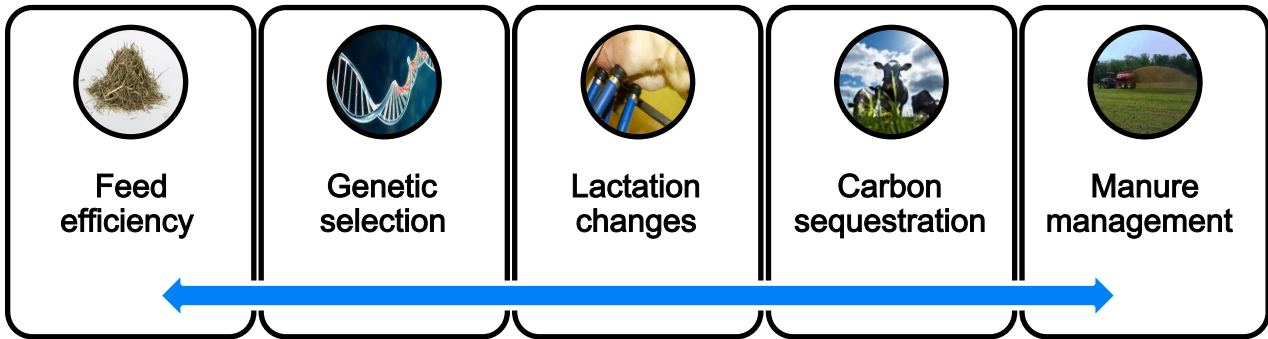
The Asian Dairy Sector is strongly positioned to help reach the Sustainable Development Goals. However, there are still challenges that we must overcome.



”Dairy products are a part of healthy, affordable and sustainable diets”



”Dairy converts inedible plant material into high-value food”





# THANK YOU

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