

# Sustainable livestock farming: Progress since 1950



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## Summary

- **Global GHG Emissions and Agriculture:**
  - Agriculture-related emissions account for 31% of global anthropogenic emissions, with a growing share coming from food-related activities outside traditional farming, such as processing and transportation.
  - This represents a significant decrease from the 1950s when agriculture contributed to 58% of global emissions, a decrease largely due to the increased use of fossil fuels.
- **Population Growth and Emissions:**
  - The global population has increased by 220% since 1950, leading to a threefold increase in agri-food emissions, now totaling 9-10 billion metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent annually.
- **Meat Production Growth:**

- Meat production has seen a 690% increase since 1950, driven by population growth, economic development, urbanization, technological advancements, and intensification of livestock production.
- Technological improvements have significantly increased livestock yield, including higher carcass weights, improved feed efficiency, and greater output per animal.
- **Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) as a Sustainability Metric:**
  - FCR, which measures the efficiency of feed conversion into body mass, has improved dramatically for poultry, pigs, and cattle since the 1950s.
  - Improved FCR contributes to more efficient resource use, reduced environmental impact, better animal welfare, and economic viability.
- **Livestock Emissions and Land Use:**
  - Livestock-related emissions have increased by 14% since 2000, with a significant portion coming from enteric fermentation in ruminants and land use changes.
  - Pasture and grazing land have expanded slightly, while the land for feed crops has increased substantially due to intensified livestock production.
- **Food Loss and Its Impact on Sustainability:**
  - Food loss, occurring primarily before the consumer stage, remains stable at around 13%. Reducing food loss is critical for improving food security, economic efficiency, and minimizing the environmental footprint of livestock production.
- **Future Strategies for Sustainability:**
  - The article emphasizes the need for ongoing investment in technology, optimization of feed efficiency, sustainable land use, and improved methods for tracking and reducing emissions to ensure the future sustainability of livestock farming.

As the global demand for animal products continues to rise, so do various claims about the impact of agriculture on greenhouse gas emissions. A [study](#) commissioned by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) concluded that, according to the most recent data, agri-food system emissions totaled 16.5 billion metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, representing 31% of global anthropogenic emissions.

Of these 31%, the most important trend highlighted by FAO was the “increasingly important role of food-related emissions generated outside of agricultural land, in pre- and post-production processes along food supply chains”. The food supply chain (food processing, packaging, transport, household consumption and waste disposal) is thus set to become the top GHG emitter, above farming and land use.

## How bad is 31%?

While 31% is a large figure, even this estimate represents a significant decrease from the 1950s, when agri-food emissions constituted approximately 58% of total anthropogenic emissions: “From 1850 until around 1950, anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were mainly (>50%) from land use, land-use change and forestry”, states [the latest IPCC report](#).

(a) Long term trend of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions sources

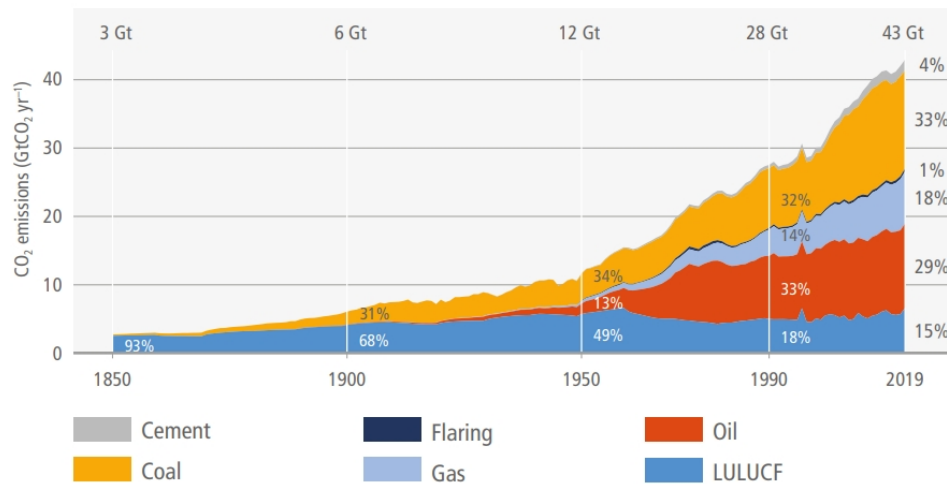


Figure 1. Source: IPCC AR6 Report, 2023. LULUCF = Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

As the IPCC graph in Figure 1 indicates, the percentage decrease is mostly due to the rising prevalence of oil and coal in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the recent decades, as shown in Figure 2 below.

### Annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions worldwide from 1990 to 2022, by sector (in million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)

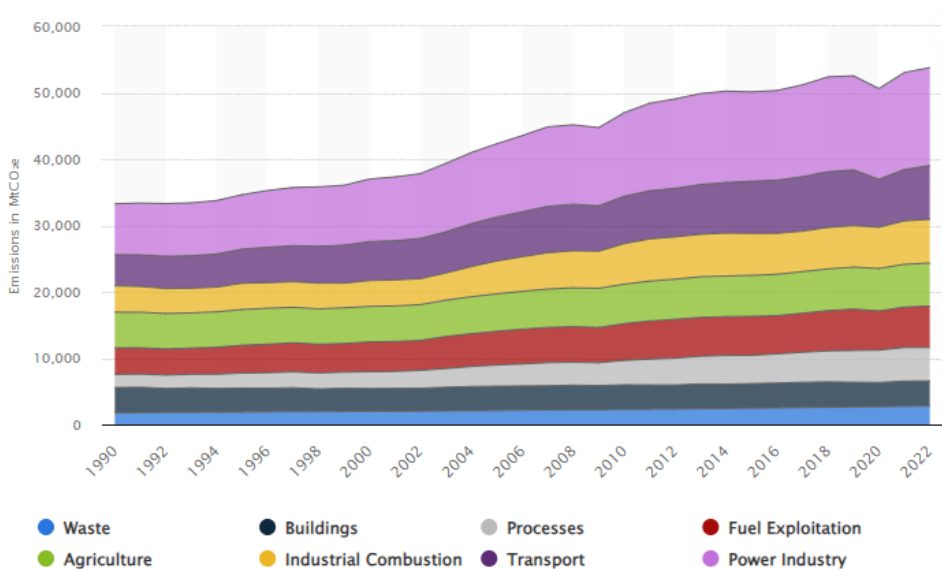


Figure 2. Source: [Statista](#)

## Total population and agri-food emission changes, 1950 - today

The global population increased by approximately 220%, from 2.5 billion in 1950 to 8 billion in 2023. In the meantime, estimates suggest that, in the 1950s, agri-food systems were responsible for approximately 2-3 billion metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions per year. This figure includes emissions from livestock, rice paddies, fertilizer use, and land-use change (e.g., deforestation for agriculture).

Assessments generally agree that [today's agri-food systems](#) contribute approximately 9-10 billion metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e annually, a threefold increase from 1950. This includes emissions from agriculture (e.g., livestock, crop production), food processing, transportation, and land-use changes.

This increase is consistent with FAO's new findings, of food chain climbing to the top of agri-food emitters.

# But where did these increased emissions come from?

A look at the graph below gives us an indication: world poverty rate decreased massively between 1950 and today. While COVID brought a setback, the historical data would clearly indicate a correlation between the increased output in agri-food systems and the decreased rate of poverty.

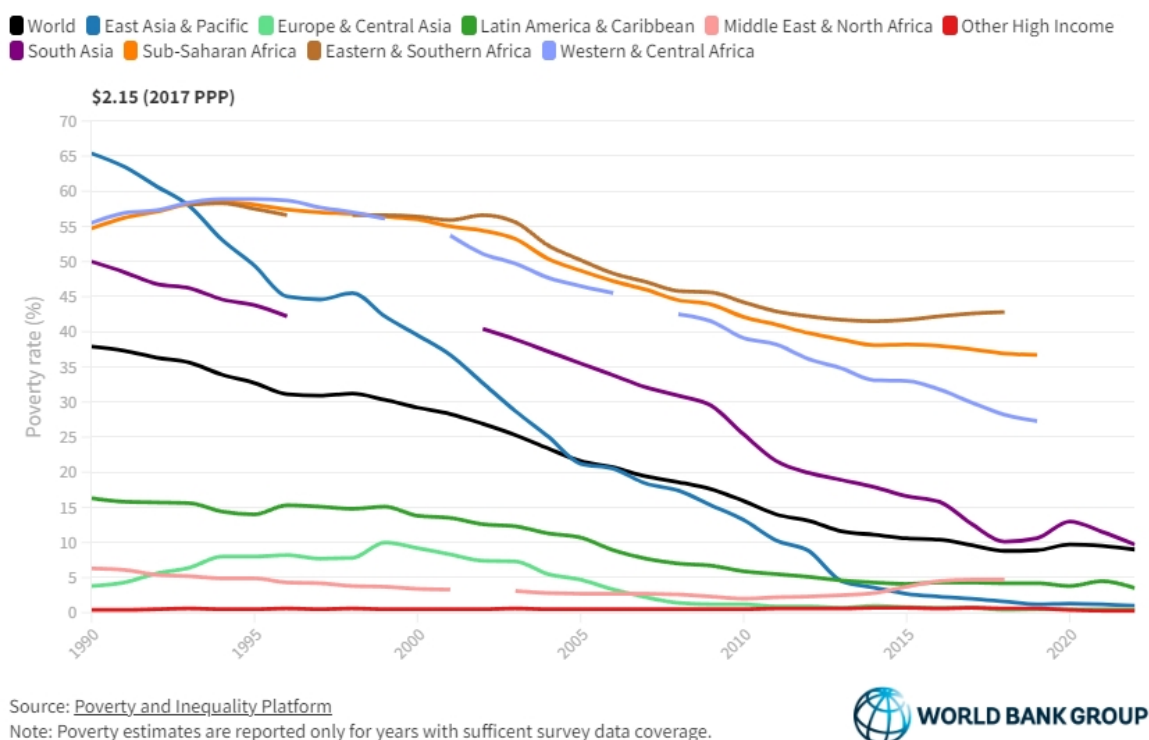


Figure 3. Source: [World Bank](#)

How did poverty rates decline so steeply? The reasons lie, to a large extent, in technological innovation, especially in genetics and farm management, and in the increased apport of plentiful and affordable meat protein to the world. The numbers below build an image of an industry that produces better, more, and cheaper.

## Global meat production: 1950 vs. Present

### Then...

In 1950, the estimated total meat production was of approximately **45 million metric tons**.

**Key Producers:** The United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union were the primary producers of meat.

**Types of Meat:** Production was largely dominated by beef and pork, with poultry being less significant.

### ...and now

Now, the total meat production lies somewhere around **357 million metric tons** (as of recent data from FAO), representing a 53% increase from 2000 and a staggering 690% increase from 1950.

**Key Producers:** Major producers include China, the United States, Brazil, and the European Union.

**Types of Meat:** Significant increases in poultry production, with pork remaining a leading source of meat, especially in Asia. Beef production has also increased, but at a slower rate than poultry and pork.

# Factors contributing to increased meat production

**Population Growth:** The world population has grown from approximately 2.5 billion in 1950 to over 8 billion today, driving increased demand for meat.

**Economic Growth and Urbanization:** Rising incomes and urbanization have led to shifts in economic power and dietary preferences, with more people consuming higher quantities of meat, especially in developing countries.

**Technological Advancements:** Improvements in animal breeding, feed efficiency, and production systems have increased the efficiency and output of meat production.

**Intensification of Livestock Production:** The shift from extensive to intensive livestock production systems has allowed for higher meat yields per animal.

**Global Trade:** Expansion of global trade in meat and meat products has facilitated the growth of production in countries with comparative advantages in livestock farming.

## Livestock yield increase, 1950 to the present

The increase in livestock yield for cattle, pigs, and chickens between 1950 and the present has been significant due to advances in breeding, nutrition, management practices, and technology.

### Beef

#### 1950s

- **Average Carcass Weight:** In the 1950s, the average carcass weight of beef cattle was about 200 to 250 kilograms (440 to 550 pounds).
- **Dressing Percentage:** The dressing percentage (the proportion of live weight that becomes carcass) was typically around 50-55%.

#### Present Day

- **Average Carcass Weight:** Today, the [average carcass weight](#) of beef cattle is approximately 300 to 400 kilograms (660 to 880 pounds).
- **Dressing Percentage:** The dressing percentage has improved to about 60-65%.

#### Increase in Beef Cattle Yield

- **Increase in Carcass Weight:** The average carcass weight has increased by about 100 to 150 kilograms (220 to 330 pounds) per animal.
- **Improved Dressing Percentage:** The dressing percentage has increased by about 5-10 percentage points, meaning a greater proportion of the live weight is converted into meat.

### Dairy

#### 1950s

- **Average Milk Yield per Cow:** Approximately 2,000 to 3,000 liters per year, depending on the region.

## Present Day

- **Average Milk Yield per Cow:** Approximately 8,000 to 10,000 liters per year globally, with some countries like the United States achieving even higher averages of 10,000 to 12,000 liters per year.

**Increase in Milk Yield::** Milk yield per cow has increased about 4-5 times due to genetic selection, improved nutrition, technological advancements, and better herd management.

# Chickens (Layers)

## 1950s

- **Average Egg Production per Hen:** In the 1950s, a typical laying hen produced about 150 to 200 eggs per year.

## Present Day

- **Average Egg Production per Hen:** Today, a typical laying hen produces approximately 280 to 320 eggs per year, with some high-performing breeds producing even more.

**Increase in Egg Yield:** The average egg production per hen has increased by approximately 130 to 170 eggs per year.

# Chickens (Broilers)

## 1950s

- **Average Yield per Bird:** In the 1950s, broiler chickens typically reached a market weight of about 1.5 to 2 kilograms (3.3 to 4.4 pounds) over a growth period of 10 to 12 weeks.

## Present Day

- **Average Yield per Bird:** Today, broiler chickens reach a market weight of about 2.5 to 3 kilograms (5.5 to 6.6 pounds) in just 5 to 7 weeks.

**Increase in Yield:** The average weight of a broiler chicken has increased by approximately 1 to 1.5 kilograms (2.2 to 3.3 pounds) per bird. Additionally, the time to reach market weight has been nearly halved.

# Factors contributing to yield increases

## Genetic Improvement:

- **Selective Breeding:** Focused breeding programs have developed chicken strains with rapid growth rates and high feed efficiency, significantly increasing meat yield.

## Nutrition:

- **Optimized Feed:** Advances in poultry nutrition have led to feed formulations that promote faster growth and better health, using balanced diets rich in energy, protein, and essential nutrients.

## Management Practices:

- **Housing and Environment:** Improved housing conditions, including temperature and humidity control, have reduced stress and disease, enhancing growth rates.

## Technological Advancements:

- **Automation:** Automation in feeding, watering, and waste management has improved efficiency and bird health.
- **Health Monitoring:** Advances in health monitoring and veterinary care have reduced mortality rates and supported faster growth.

#### Feed Conversion Efficiency:

- **Improved Feed Conversion Ratios (FCR):** The amount of feed required to produce a unit of meat has decreased significantly, making production more efficient.

## Why Feed Conversion Ratio is a sustainability metric

Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR) is a critical metric in livestock production that measures the efficiency with which animals convert feed into body mass. It is expressed as the amount of feed required to produce a unit of meat, milk, or eggs. Advances in nutrition and precision feeding allow producers to tailor diets that optimize FCR, reducing waste and improving nutrient uptake. Also, breeding programs focused on improving FCR can lead to livestock that naturally convert feed more efficiently, supporting long-term sustainability.

**Poultry (Broilers):** From the 1950s, improved from approximately 4.75 kg/kg to 1.7 kg/kg.

**Pigs:** From the 1950s, improved from about 4.5 kg/kg to 2.75 kg/kg.

**Cattle (Beef):** From the 1950s, improved from around 7.5 kg/kg to 6.0 kg/kg.

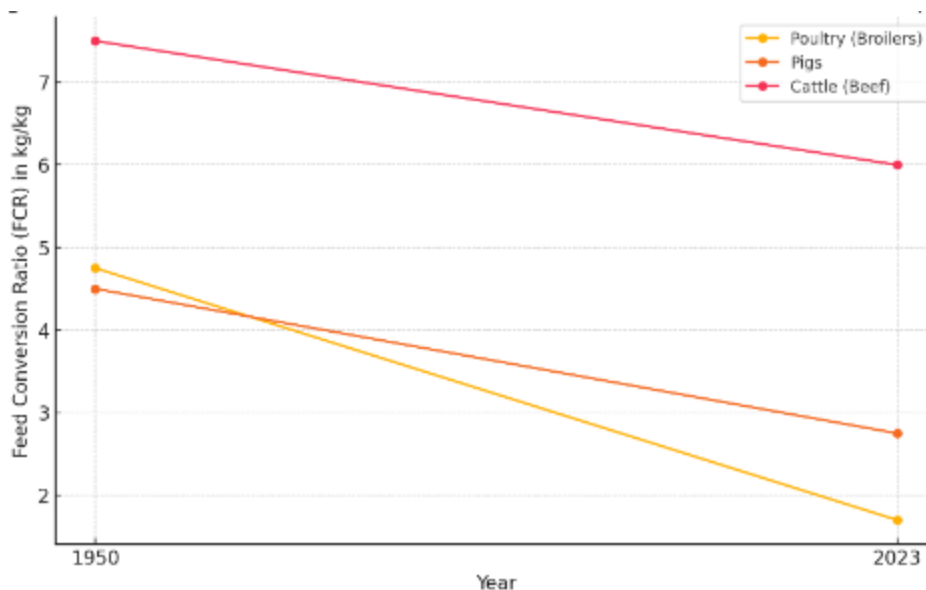


Figure 4. Evolution of FCR from 1950

FCR is crucial for livestock sustainability for several reasons, as shown below.

## 1. Resource efficiency

- **Feed Costs:** Feed is one of the largest operational costs in livestock production. A lower FCR means less feed is needed to produce the same amount of animal product, reducing costs and improving profitability.
- **Land Use:** Efficient feed conversion reduces the demand for land needed to grow feed crops, helping to preserve natural ecosystems and decrease deforestation pressures.
- **Water Use:** Producing less feed per unit of animal product reduces the water needed for crop irrigation, which is crucial in regions facing water scarcity.

## 2. Environmental impact

- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** Livestock production is a significant source of greenhouse gases (GHGs), particularly methane from ruminants and nitrous oxide from manure management. Improved FCR means fewer animals are needed to meet production goals, reducing total emissions.
- **Nutrient Runoff:** Efficient feed use minimizes excess nutrients that can lead to water pollution through runoff and eutrophication of aquatic ecosystems.

## 3. Animal welfare

- **Health and Growth:** Optimizing FCR often involves improving animal health and growth rates, which can lead to better welfare outcomes. Healthy animals grow more efficiently and are less susceptible to disease.

## 4. Economic viability

- **Competitiveness:** Lowering FCR improves the economic viability of livestock operations by reducing input costs and increasing competitiveness in the global market.
- **Food Security:** Efficient livestock systems contribute to food security by maximizing the output of animal protein relative to the input of resources.

Improving FCR is essential for achieving sustainability in livestock production. It leads to more efficient resource use, reduced environmental impact, enhanced economic viability, and supports the well-being of animals. As global demand for animal products continues to rise, optimizing FCR will be crucial in balancing production with the need to protect and preserve natural resources.

“The eight warmest years on record since 1961 (and in fact since the beginning of observations in 1880) are all within the eight-year period of 2015–2022. Europe is the region where the temperature change has been the highest in 2022 (and also for most of the 2000–2022 period), with 2.23 °C, followed by Asia (1.75 °C), the Americas (1.05 °C), Africa (1.01 °C) and Oceania (0.8 °C). The average temperature change in the 2010s was 1.25 °C, compared to 0.96 °C in the 2000s.”

FAOSTAT 2023

# Livestock emissions

Livestock emissions can be direct (farm-gate) or indirect (land use). Pre- and post-production emissions are considered separately, since they refer to emissions from manufacturing, processing, packaging, transport, retail, household consumption, and waste disposal.



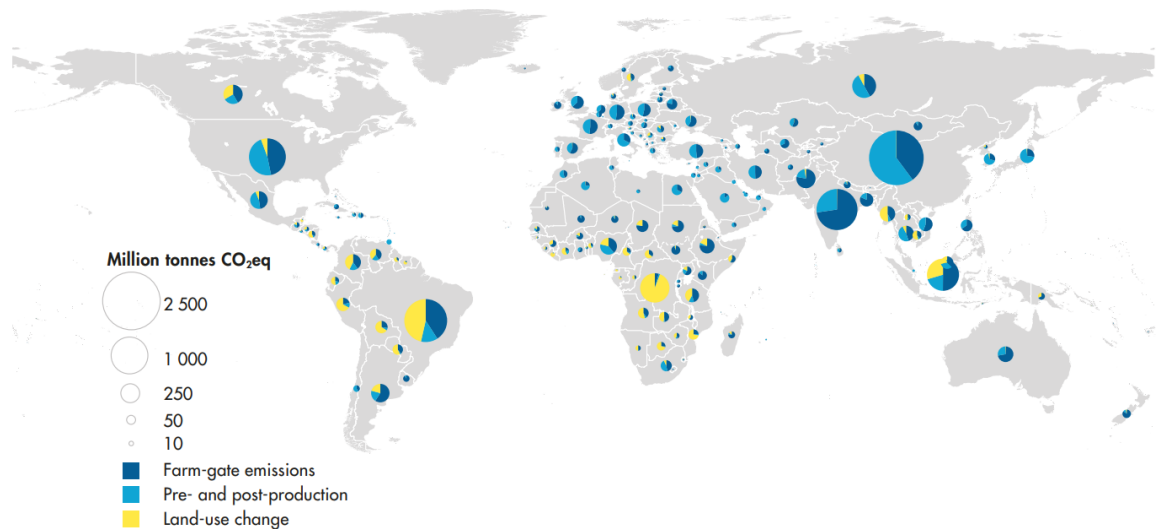
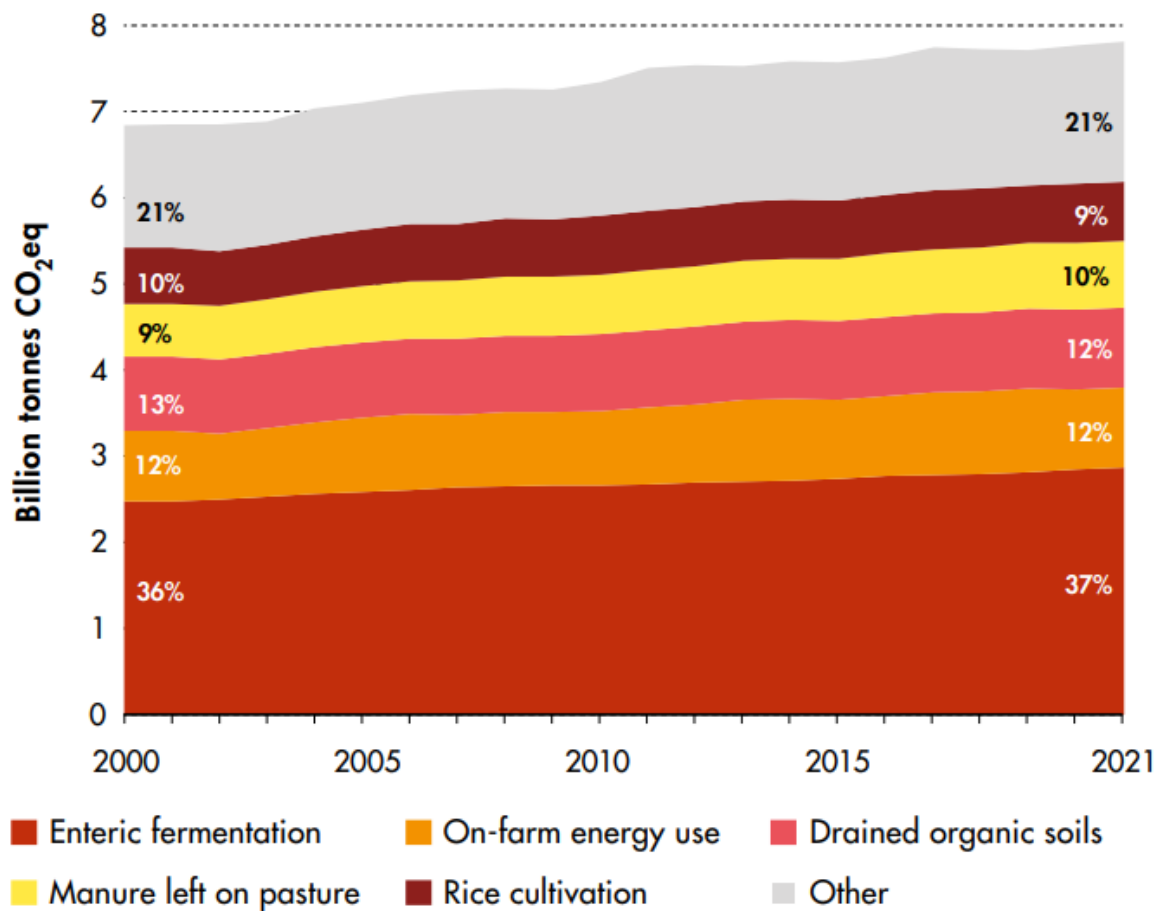


Figure 5. Source: [FAO](#)

## Farm-gate emissions

Global farm-gate emissions (related to the production of crops and livestock) grew by 14% between 2000 and 2021, to 7.8 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> eq, see below. 53% come from livestock-related activities, and the emissions from enteric fermentation generated in the digestive system of ruminant livestock were alone responsible for 37 percent of agricultural emissions ([FAOSTAT 2023](#)).

## WORLD FARM-GATE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY ACTIVITY



Note: Percentages on the figure indicate the shares in the total; they may not tally due to rounding.

Source: FAO. 2023. Emissions totals. In: *FAOSTAT*. Rome. [Cited October 2023].

Figure 6. Source: [FAO](#)

## Land use for livestock

Land use emissions contribute a large share to agricultural emissions overall, especially through deforestation (~74% of land-use GHG emissions). The numbers have declined in recent years, to a total of 21% reduction between 2000 and 2018.

The other side of the coin is represented by the increased land usage for livestock, either directly for grazing or indirectly for feed crops.

### 1. Pasture and grazing land

**1950:** Approximately 3.2 billion hectares (7.9 billion acres) were used as permanent pastures.

**Present:** The area has increased to around 3.5 billion hectares (8.6 billion acres).

Change: An [increase](#) of about 0.3 billion hectares (0.7 billion acres).

## 2. Land for Feed Crops

**1950:** The land area dedicated to growing feed crops (such as corn and soy) was significantly less than today due to lower livestock production intensities and smaller scale operations. Feed crops likely accounted for about 200-250 million hectares of the cropland, although figures are evidently difficult to estimate.

**Present:** Of the approx. 5 billion hectares of land globally used for agriculture, about 1.5 billion hectares are dedicated to cropland.

The [increase in cropland hectares](#) is a direct consequence of the intensification of demand for livestock production. To keep these numbers in check, it is essential that producers strive to use as little feed as possible for as much meat yield as possible – and this directly relates to a key metric of the feed additive industry: Feed Conversion Ratio, mentioned above.

## The role of food loss in livestock sustainability

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations [defines food loss](#) as the decrease in quantity or quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by food suppliers in the chain, excluding retail, food service providers, and consumers. Food loss specifically refers to food that gets spilled, spoiled, or lost before it reaches the consumer stage, primarily taking place during production, post-harvest, processing, and distribution stages.

Food loss is currently estimated to be relatively stable over the last decades, at around 13%.

## Key aspects of food loss

### 1. Stages of Food Loss:

- **Production:** Losses that occur during agricultural production, including damage by pests or diseases and inefficiencies in harvesting techniques.
- **Post-Harvest Handling and Storage:** Losses that happen due to inadequate storage facilities, poor handling practices, and lack of proper cooling or processing facilities.
- **Processing:** Losses during the processing stage, which may include inefficient processing techniques, contamination, or mechanical damage.
- **Distribution:** Losses that occur during transportation and distribution due to poor infrastructure, inadequate packaging, and logistical inefficiencies.

### 2. Quality and Quantity:

- **Quality Loss:** Refers to the reduction in the quality of food, affecting its nutritional value, taste, or safety, which may not necessarily reduce its quantity.
- **Quantity Loss:** Refers to the actual reduction in the amount of food available for consumption due to physical losses.

### 3. Exclusions:

- **Retail and Consumer Level:** Food loss does not include food waste at the retail or consumer levels, which is categorized as food waste. Food waste refers to the discarding of food that is still fit for consumption by retailers or consumers.

## Importance of reducing food loss

Every step along the production chain, each action taken to [preserve feed](#), increase yield, ensure [stable](#) and [high meat quality](#), can contribute to reducing food loss and ensuring that animal protein production stays sustainable and feeds the world more efficiently.

- **Food Security:** Reducing food loss can help improve food availability and access, particularly in regions where food scarcity is a concern. Where we thought we were on our way to eradicate world hunger, recent upticks in several regions show us that progress is not a given.
- **Economic Efficiency:** Minimizing food loss can improve the efficiency and profitability of food supply chains by maximizing the utilization of resources.
- **Environmental Impact:** Reducing food loss helps to decrease the environmental footprint of food production by lowering greenhouse gas emissions and minimizing land and water use. This is all the more important in regions where world hunger shows signs of going up. Perhaps not by coincidence are these regions some of the most affected by climate change.

By understanding and addressing the causes of food loss, stakeholders across the food supply chain can work towards more sustainable and efficient food systems.

## What's next?

### Improving production practices and technology

Investment in research and development of new technologies that enhance livestock production efficiency and reduce environmental impact is vital for the future sustainability of the sector.

India is a good illustration of room to grow. If we look at cow milk alone, India, with a headcount of approximately 61 million animals, has a total milk production that is neck-and-neck with the United States, whose dairy cow headcount is in the neighborhood of 9.3 million. [India's milk yield](#) sits around 1,600 liters/animal/year, compared to the US's average of 10,700 liters.

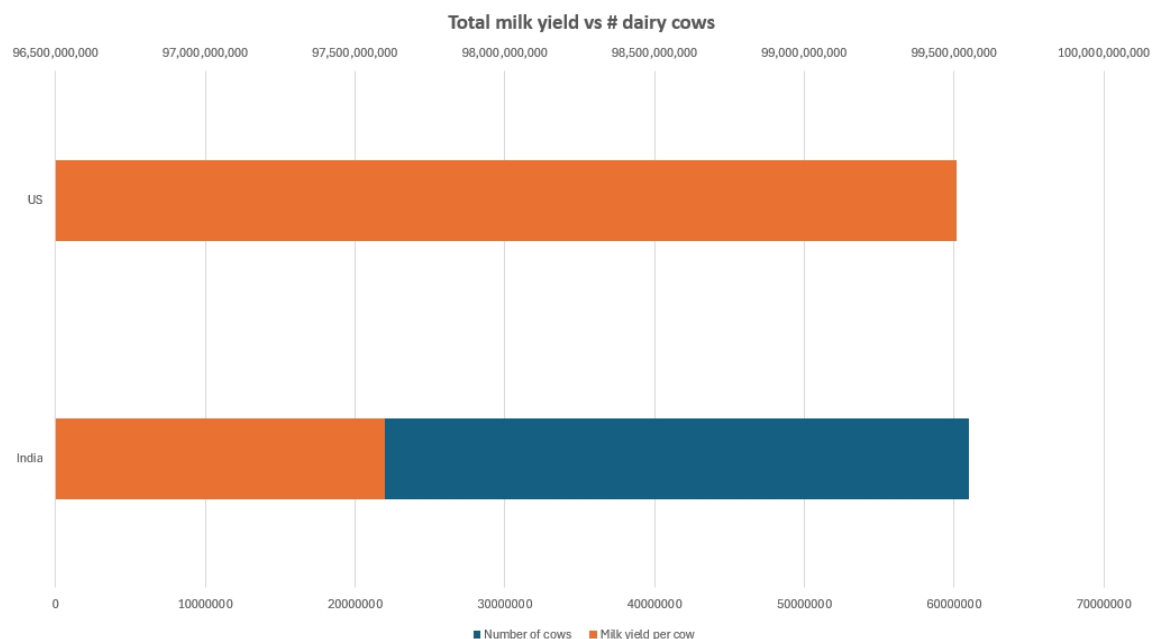


Figure 7. Based on [Our World in Data](#)

### Optimizing Feed Efficiency

Continued focus on [improving FCR](#) through genetic selection, optimized nutrition, and advanced management practices will be crucial for reducing the environmental footprint of livestock production.

# Promoting Sustainable Land Use

Strategies to balance the need for increased livestock production with sustainable land use practices are essential. This includes adopting agroecological approaches and improving the efficiency of feed crop production.

## Reducing Food Loss

Stakeholders across the food supply chain must prioritize reducing food loss through improved storage, transportation, and processing technologies. This will help ensure that livestock production contributes effectively to global food security.

## Enhancing Emission Tracking and Reporting

There is a need for standardized methods for collecting and reporting data on GHG emissions in agriculture. This will enable more accurate assessments and the development of targeted strategies for emission reductions.

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# How to reduce methane emissions in dairy cows: phytogenic solutions





by Technical Team, EW Nutrition

The world demand for milk has seen a sharp rise. Today, we have just over 1 billion dairy cows in the world producing about 1.6 billion tons of milk per year. However, [OECD and FAO](#) estimate that numbers will rise up to 1.5 billion dairy cows in 2028, for a total milk production of 2 billion tons . This increase will come at a tremendous cost in terms of global warming: Each day, dairy cows can produce 250 to 500 litres of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas ([Johnson and Johnson, 1995](#)).



Climate change is not the only reason for zootechnical production to adopt methane reduction strategies.

Methane emissions represent an important energy loss for dairy cows, which negatively impacts production performance. In this article, we review why methanogenesis in dairy cows arises, and how the use of phytogenic product Activo Premium can help achieve efficient energy use and reduced climate impact.

# Less methane: environmental, regulatory, and business pressures

Methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) is considered one of the gases that, together with  $\text{CO}_2$  (carbon dioxide) and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  (nitrous oxide), traps heat in the atmosphere and, thus, causes global warming. While methane is generated in multiple industries, including the energy and waste sectors, much of the methane present in the atmosphere derives from livestock activities and, in particular, from ruminant farms.

About 28% of total methane emissions derive from agriculture sector and enteric fermentations (digestive processes in which feed is broken down by microorganisms) are responsible for about 65% of the total methane coming from zootechnical sector ([Knapp et al., 2014](#)). For this reason, in recent years, strategies for mitigating methane emissions in dairy cows have aroused great interest among researchers and environmentally-conscious consumers.

Regulators have also caught on: In October 2020, the [European Commission presented its strategy for reducing methane emissions](#) in Europe. Reductions are essential to achieve the Commission's climate objectives for 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050. For the livestock sector, the Commission seeks to develop an inventory of innovative mitigating practices by the end of 2021, with a special focus on methane from enteric fermentation.

Uptake of mitigation technologies will be promoted through Member States' and the Common Agricultural Policy's "carbon farming" measures. Carbon-balance calculations at farm level are to be encouraged through digital tools; and the Horizon Europe strategic plan 2021-2024 will likely include targeted research on effective reduction strategies, focusing on technology, dietary factors, and nature-based solutions such as phytogenic products.





Even aside from environmental concerns, consumers demands, and regulatory steps, there is a critical business case for dairy producers to lower methane emissions. Given the ever-increasing global demand for dairy products, farmers and other operators in the sector more than ever try to maintain and indeed improve production to maximize yields, both economically and in terms of finished products. Problematically, methane production in the rumen represents a great loss of energy for the animal.

On average, about 6% of the total energy ingested by a dairy cow is transformed into methane, every single day (Succi and Hoffmann, 1993). The less methane a cow produces, the more metabolizable energy (ME) she gets out of her gross energy (GE) intake. A better ME/GE ratio translates into higher net energy of lactation (NEI). Energy losses from methanogenesis thus directly decrease the energy nutritionist can consider as usable during rationing.

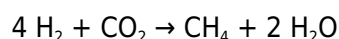
Before we review the current research on how an adequate manipulation of the diet and of the rumen environment can mitigate these energy losses, we need to ask ourselves, why is methane formed in the rumen at all?

## Animal physiology: how methane is formed in the rumen

[Ruminants'](#) digestion of vegetal ingredients is linked to their rumen's symbiotic bacterial, protozoan, and fungal flora. This microbiota has all the enzymatic properties necessary for the digestion (or rather pre-digestion) of ingested forage, including some cellulose fractions that monogastric animals cannot use.

In the rumen, the main products deriving from bacterial fermentation are volatile fatty acids and methane. The main volatile fatty acids are acetic acid, propionic and butyric acid, which are mainly absorbed and used by the animal. Meanwhile, methane helps to maintain the oxidative conditions in the rumen's anaerobic environment, but also represents an energy loss ([Czerkawski, 1988](#)).

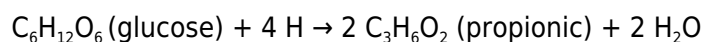
Methanogenesis is carried out by methanogenic bacteria and *archae* in the rumen ([Guglielmelli, 2009](#)). They use molecular hydrogen and carbon dioxide as a substrate for the synthesis of methane, according to the following equation:



A few other chemical reactions contribute to methanogenesis, but they all have one thing in common: they require hydrogen ions in the rumen fluid to form methane from  $\text{CO}_2$ . This gives us the first "point of attack" for reducing methane formation: the diet.

## Increase the share of propionic acid

Propionic acid is in competition with methanogens in using hydrogen ions to reduce glucose molecules:



It is clear that if propionic fermentations are stimulated through the diet at the expense of the pathways leading to acetate and butyrate (where hydrogen ions are transferred to the rumen environment), the availability of hydrogen for the reduction of  $\text{CO}_2$  by methanogenic bacteria decreases.

Diets with a high level of concentrates, and low levels of neutral detergent fibre, yield more propionic acid and less acetic and butyric acid. Set aside lower methane emissions, this increase in energy is desirable during peak lactation: the energy gap that follows from the decrease in ingestion by the animal requires diets with a high amount of substrate for gluconeogenesis. Furthermore, the greater production of propionate sequesters  $\text{H}_2$  in the rumen environment and, consequently, less  $\text{CO}_2$  is reduced to methane.

## Optimize the protozoa count

Most methane-producing bacteria live in symbiosis with most of the protozoan species, they are located on the surface of the protozoan. It follows that optimizing the population of protozoa present in the rumen (through dietary measures) leads to a lower methanogenesis ([Patra and Saxena, 2010](#)). Naturally, a minimum amount of protozoa must be maintained to avoid excessively reducing ruminal motility (regular contractions that mix and move the rumen content), which is important for feed digestibility.

## Diet is not enough: feed additives to reduce methane production

Dietary measures alone cannot considerably reduce daily methane production. In the past, antibiotic growth promoters belonging to the ionophores family were commonly administered in the EU. These antibiotics increase efficiency and daily weight gain by promoting gluconeogenesis through greater production of propionic acid in the rumen and a consequent reduction in emitted methane ([Piva et al., 2014](#)).

The emergence of bacterial forms resistant to growth-promoting antibiotics have forced the EU to ban these molecules to safeguard consumer health. Fortunately, certain feed additives can also help reduce methanogenesis and generate energy saving – without the danger of resistance.

Secondary plant extracts or phytomolecules feature relevant properties, including bactericidal, virucide, and fungicide effects. As we have seen, it is critical to encourage certain fermentations at the expense of others and possibly reduce the organisms directly and indirectly responsible (bacteria and protozoa) for methanogenic fermentations.

## Activo Premium: reduce methane and preserve energy

Phytogenic product Activo Premium contains a targeted phytomolecules mix capable of influencing the rumen microbiome in this manner:

<b>Eugenol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Constituent of cloves and cinnamon essential oils</li> <li>•Acts against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria</li> <li>•Beneficial effects on rumen fermentation</li> <li>•Increases energy efficiency and improves protein utilization</li> </ul>
<b>Cinnamaldehyde</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Main constituent of cinnamon essential oil</li> <li>•Increases quantity of propionate produced</li> <li>•Does not significantly alter proportions of propionate and butyrate</li> <li>•Likely decreases methane emissions, given ability to reduce populations of methanogenic bacteria</li> </ul>
<b>Allyl-sulfide</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Compound derived from garlic, known rumen fermentation modulator</li> <li>•Components of garlic can reduce methane produced up to 50%</li> <li>•Directly inhibits the archaea (causing cell death)</li> <li>•Likely reduces no. of rumen protozoa or fibre degradability or both</li> <li>•Increases amount of propionate and decreases the concentration of acetate, without changing total amount of volatile fatty acids produced</li> </ul>
<b>Limonene</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Component of citrus essential oils</li> <li>•Directly limits growth of rumen microorganisms, including methanogens, thus allowing a reduction in the methane produced</li> <li>•As the dose of limonene increases, cellulose digestion , gas formation, and acetic acid production decrease</li> </ul>

Figure 1: Anti-methanogenic properties of selected phytomolecules. Based on [Lourenço et al. \(2008\)](#) and [Supapong et al. \(2017\)](#)

Activo Premium is a blend of phytochemicals that maximizes production results for both high- and low-energy diets. Studies show that Activo Premium's effects on the rumen microbiome reduce the ratio of acetic to propionic and butyric acid and decrease the energy losses due to methane production.

## Field trial: Activo Premium improves rumen fermentation processes

A trial at the University of São Paul, Brazil, sought to evaluate the impact of Activo Premium on rumen fermentation and methane emissions. Nine rumen-cannulated sheep ( $55 \pm 3.7$  kg of body weight) were divided into 3 groups, and randomly distributed in a triple 3×3 Latin square design. The animals were fed their experimental diets for 22 days (the sampling period) in the following 3 set-ups: one control group (basal diet without additives); one group receiving a basal diet with 200 mg of Activo Premium per kg of dry matter intake; and one group receiving a basal diet with 400 mg of Activo Premium per kg of dry matter intake.

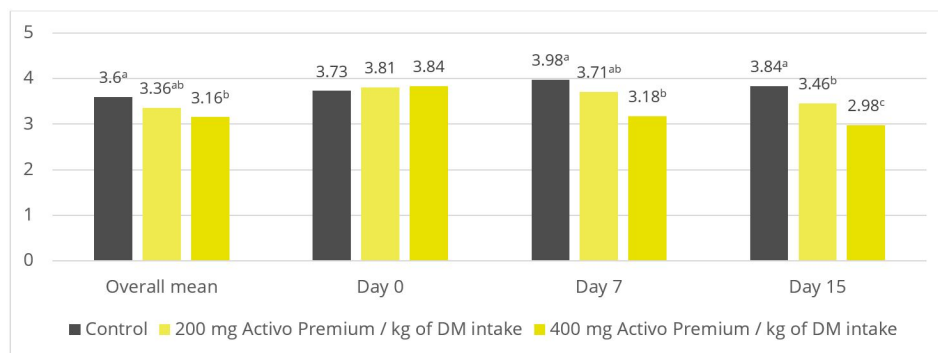


Figure 2: Ratio of acetate to propionate ( $p = 0.03$ )

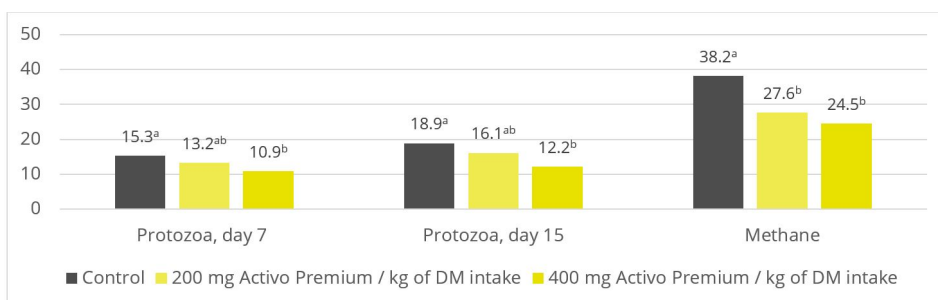


Figure 3: Protozoa count ( $p = 0.06$ ;  $\times 10^5$  / ml) and methane production ( $p < 0.01$ ; l per kg of dry matter). Based on [Soltan et al. \(2018\)](#)

As shown in figures 2 and 3, [Activo Premium](#) favourably modifies the ratio of volatile fatty acids and reduces the protozoa count, which, as to be expected, results in reduced methane emissions.

## Rumen simulation trial: the more Activo Premium added, the less methane produced

A trial was conducted at the University of Hohenheim (Germany) sought to evaluate the methane-reducing effects of different inclusion rates of Activo Premium, using a continuous long-term rumen simulation technique (Rusitec). Four different inclusion levels of Activo Premium (0, 2.1, 4.2, and 8.4 mg/d) were added to a diet with a ratio of concentrates to roughages of 80% to 20%, respectively.

Five consecutive Rusitec runs with one replication of each of the four inclusion schedules were performed. The run lasted for 14 days; 7 days were used for adaptation and the later 7 days for sampling. The fermenters were heated to 39°C. During the sampling period, total gas production and methane concentration of the total gas produced were measured every 24 h.

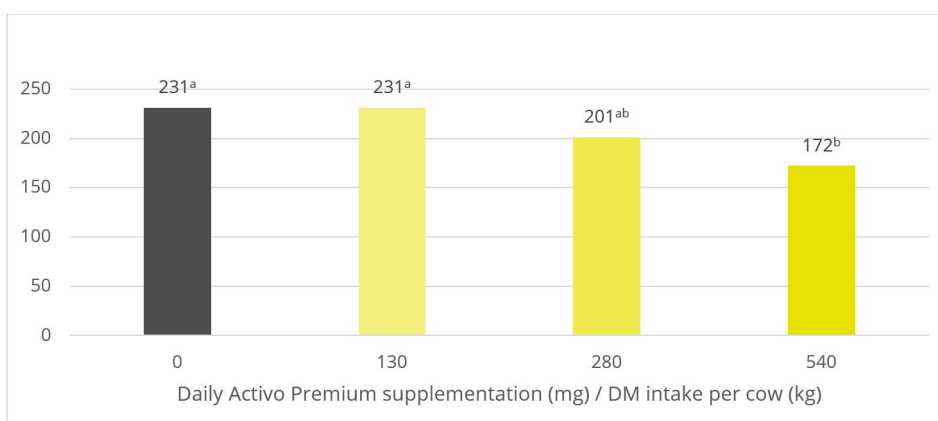


Figure 4: Methane emission (ml / day) for increasing inclusion rates of Activo Premium

In this trial with a rumen simulation system, Activo Premium significantly reduced methane volume (Figure 4): from 231 ml/d for the diet without any Activo Premium to 172 ml/d for the highest inclusion rate of Activo Premium.

## Activo Premium: reduce methane emissions, support your profits and our planet

Both *in vivo* and *in vitro* trials have shown with high statistical reliability that Activo Premium can positively modulate rumen fermentations. The strategic combination of phytomolecules appears highly effective as a natural dietary supplementation option to modulate ruminal fermentation and decrease methane emissions. Adding Activo Premium to dairy cows' diet will likely contribute significantly to reducing their methane emissions and optimizing their energy balance – improving [animal performance](#) while curbing the climate change impact, a win-win for everyone.

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