

Estimation of Enteric Methane Emissions in Ruminants Using CO₂:CH₄ Ratio Obtained with a Wavelength-scanned Cavity Ring-down Spectrometer

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Experimental measurements of enteric methane (CH₄) involving either individual animals or a group of animals are usually complex and expensive. As a result, models are heavily relied upon when it comes to predicting enteric CH₄ emissions at global, regional, or even local levels. In this work, results on enteric methane measurements based on a direct experiment strategy that uses carbon dioxide (CO₂) as a tracer gas are presented. A calibrated, wavelength-scanned cavity ring down spectrometer (Picarro G2401) is utilized to make simultaneous measurements of dry mole fractions of CH₄ and CO₂ from a beef cattle feedlot located at the Hyder-Burks Agricultural Pavilion farm in Cookeville, Tennessee (36°11'53" N, 85°32'19" W). Heat production unit (HPU) is determined using the animal body weights, milk production, and days of pregnancy to yield CO₂ production (L/day) from ruminants. The value for the total CO₂ production is then combined with the experimentally calculated CH₄:CO₂ ratio to estimate CH₄ emission factors in Putnam County and Tennessee. Using a CH₄:CO₂ ratio of 52.90 ± 3.00 ppb/ppm and the respective livestock populations, we estimate an annual enteric CH₄ emission of 117 ± 7 Gg yr⁻¹ and 1.43 ± 0.08 Gg yr⁻¹ for Tennessee and Putnam county, respectively. The values obtained from this study are in close agreement to the ones reported by the Environmental Protection Agency's inventory on enteric methane in the United States obtained using the metabolizable energy intake data of nutrients fed to ruminants.

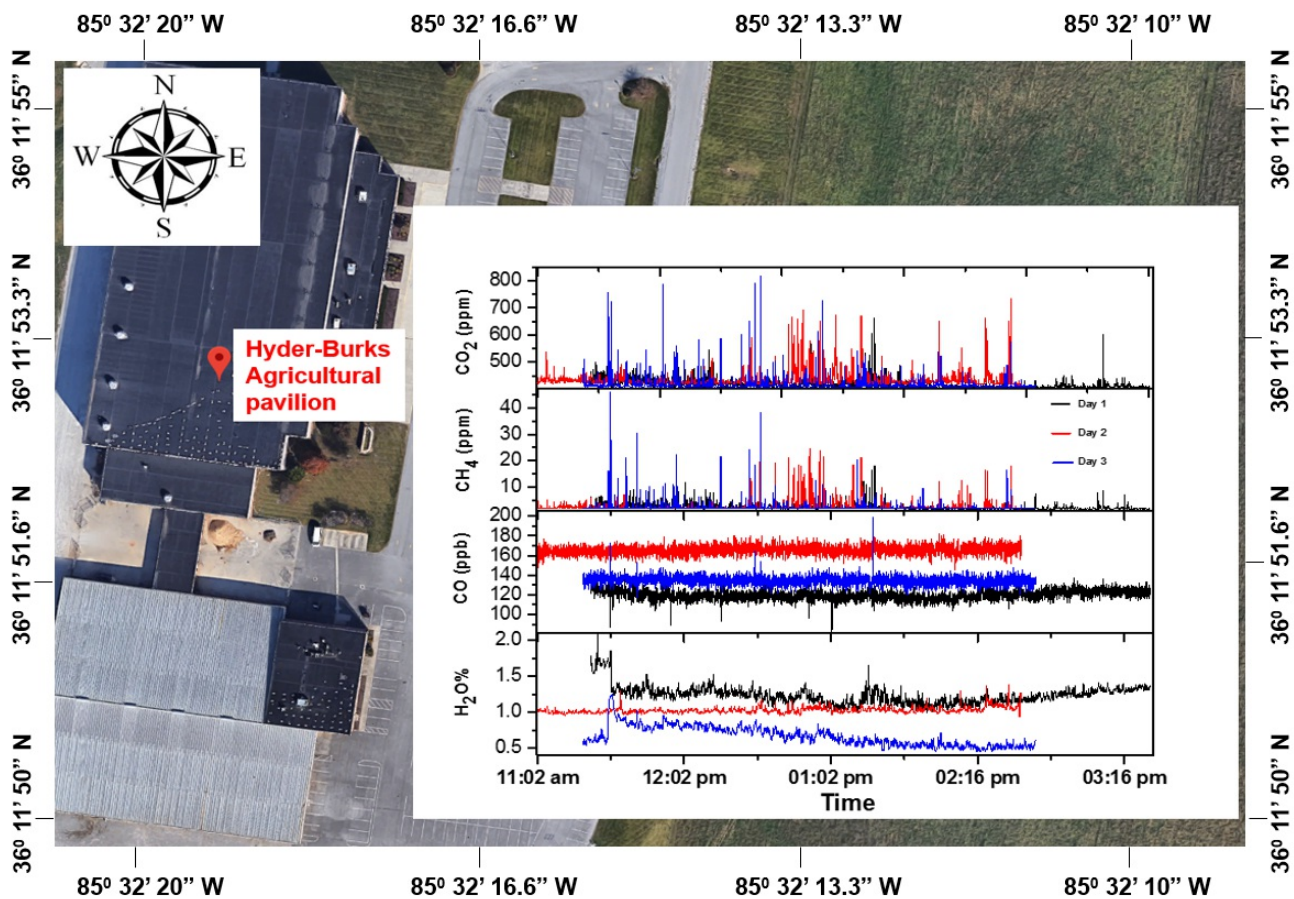


Figure 1. Location of the Hyder-Burks Agricultural Pavilion farm in Cookeville, TN (36°11' 53" N, 85°32' 19" W) where concentration measurements from the breath of animals were taken using a Picarro G2401 cavity ring down spectrometer. A daily average CH₄: CO₂ ratio of 0.053 ± 0.003 was obtained on 03/30/2017, 03/31/2017, and 04/07/2017.