

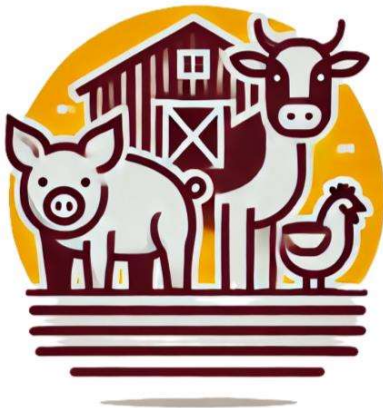


---

PROGRAM BOOK

---

THE 47TH ANIMAL NUTRITION FORUM  
~ANR 2025~



APRIL 25, 2025

WAGENINGEN CAMPUS

Impulse, Stippeneng 2, 6708 WE Wageningen, The Netherlands

**P6**

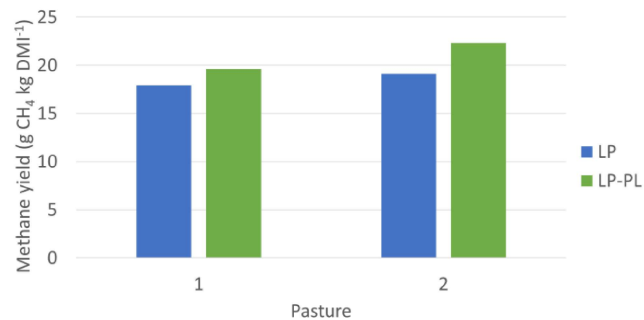
**The effect of ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) on enteric methane emission of dairy cattle during grazing**

Lisanne Koning<sup>1</sup>\*, Gertjan Holshof<sup>1</sup>, Arie Klop<sup>1</sup>, Cindy Klootwijk<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wageningen Livestock Research, Wageningen University & Research, PO Box 338, 6700 AH Wageningen, the Netherlands

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: Lisanne.koning@wur.nl

Herb-rich grasslands are of increasing interest due to potential properties of reducing enteric methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) emission and increasing biodiversity. The objective of this study was to compare enteric CH<sub>4</sub> emission of cows grazing on perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*, LP) pastures with and without ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, PL). Thirty-two dairy cows were blocked and assigned to one of the treatments: LP and LP with PL (LP-PL) in Duplo on adjacent pastures which received the same grassland management. Cows were continuously grazing for four weeks per period; two weeks of adaptation and two weeks of measurement period. The trial was repeated three times in 2022: May-Jun (period 1), Jul-Aug (period 2) and Sept-Oct (period 3). Enteric CH<sub>4</sub> emission was measured using GreenFeed systems (C-lock Inc.). Fresh grass intake was estimated using the net energy requirement (VEM) calculations. A restricted maximum likelihood (REML) analysis was done with pasture (1 / 2) and botanical composition (LP / LP-PL) as fixed effects and block as random effect. The CH<sub>4</sub> production and yield was significantly higher for LP-PL compared to LP ( $P < 0.001$  and  $P = 0.046$ , respectively, Figure 1). This study did not show a CH<sub>4</sub> reduction potential of PL, but that may be due to the low proportion of PL in the pasture and the possibility for cows to select while grazing.



**Figure 1.** Methane yield (g CH<sub>4</sub> kg DMI<sup>-1</sup>) per treatment group; Pasture 1 or 2 and with PL (LP-PL, in green) or without PL (LP, in blue).