

# Introductory Nutrition & Rationing for ruminants.



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# Ruminant feed

- Protein
- Energy
- Mineral
- Vitamins
- Water
- Fibre



# Dry Matter (DM)

- A measure of what is not water
- *Important to know:*
- to compare feeds and know what you are feeding,
- to understand how much feed you have in store,
- to know how much feed you will need.

# DM example

- 1 tonne hay @ 85% DM (850 g/kg) = 850 kg DM
- 1 tonne silage @ 25% DM (250 g/kg) = 250 kg DM
- The nutrient (energy, protein, etc.) is in the dry matter content, not in the water.

# DM example

- If the hay and silage both had energy content of 9 MJ/kg DM;

Hay 850 kg DM = 7,650 MJ energy/fresh tonne

Silage 250 kg DM = 2,250 MJ energy/fresh t.

# Metabolisable Energy (ME MJ/kg DM)



- A measure of the usable energy available to the animal when fed

# Crude Protein (CP%)

- A measure of the protein content (but not of the protein quality)
- Measure of nitrogen (N) in the feed. Assumes all the N is in protein and all protein contains 16%N. Because of inaccuracy of these assumptions it is called crude protein.
- $\%CP = \%N \times 6.25$

# Protein

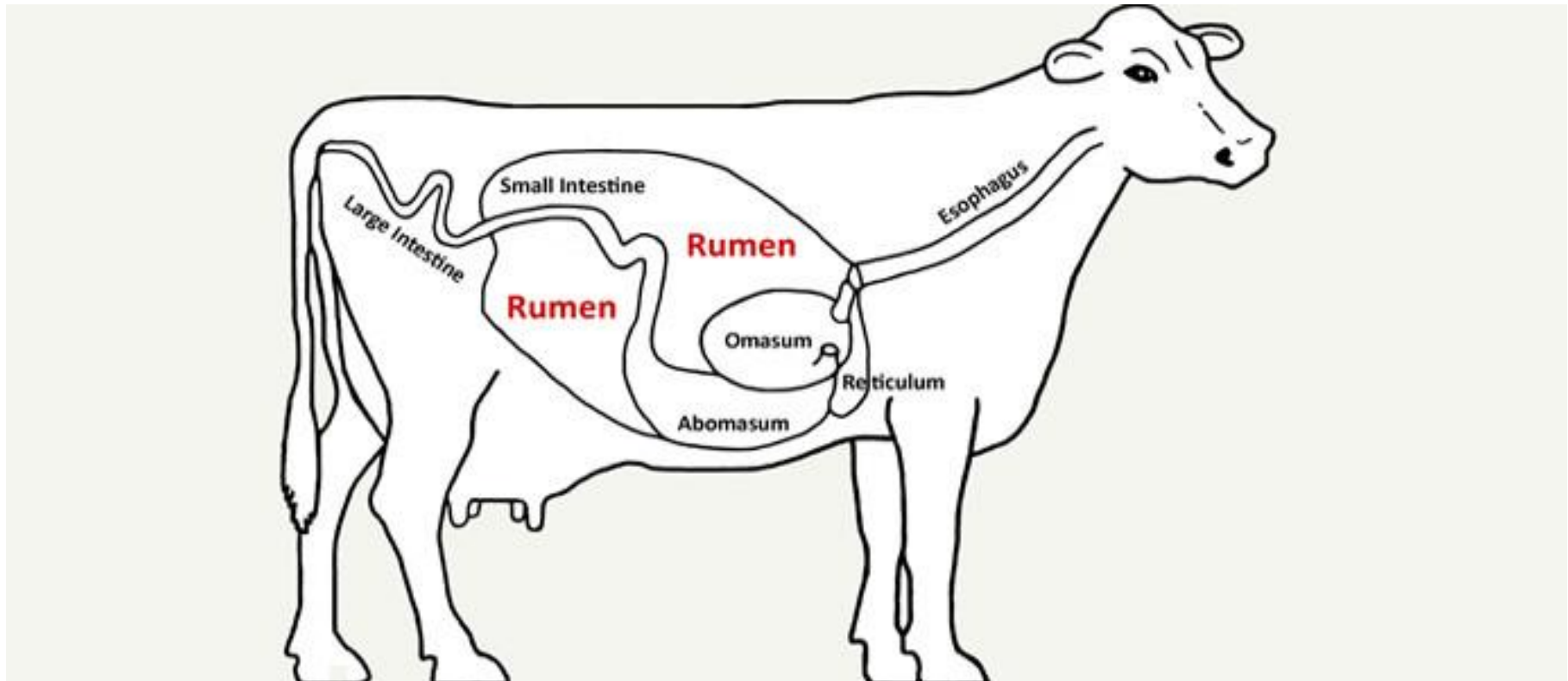
- The animal needs **Metabolisable Protein (MP)**.  
Normally this comes from microbial protein (feed the rumen microbes which then digested)
- but at times of high demand (e.g. late pregnancy) we may need to supplement with **DUP (Digestible Undegradable Protein)** which passes through rumen to small intestines.



# Ruminant digestive system



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# Ruminant digestive system

1. Rumen = fermentation
  2. Reticulum = regurgitation (cud) or to omasum
  3. Omasum = large surface area absorbs water & some minerals
  4. Abomasum = digests protein from feed & ruminal microbes
- Small intestine = enzymes break down & absorbs nutrients
  - Large intestine = Water & mineral absorption and active fermentation

# How much do animals need?



- Energy, (ME) growing cattle; 11 MJ day for every 100kg liveweight
- Plus 47 MJ day for every 1kg liveweight gain.
- Plus 5.2 MJ for every litre of milk
- (Outwintering 10 – 15% more required.)
  
- Maintenance requirement for 500kg cow = ?
- 250 kg stirk + 1 kg DLW = ?

# Tables

- There are numerous tables and recommendations available. Many variables due to breed, condition, production.
- Often flat-rate feeding. (i.e. dry cow ration based on requirement 8 wks before calving)
- Adjusted according to body condition score.

# Example energy table

Total daily ME allowances for dry suckler cows								
AHDB								
Total ME requirement								
Liveweight (kg)	Maintenance	DLWG						
		-0.50kg	-0.75kg	-1.00kg	+0.50kg	+0.75kg	+1.00kg	
500	62	55	47	38	93	103	111	
550	66	59	50	42	97	107	116	
600	71	63	54	46	101	111	120	
650	75	67	58	49	105	115	124	
700	79	70	62	53	108	119	128	
750	83	74	65	56	112	122	132	

# Feed analysis

- Use standard feed analysis from tables or labels, or own silage analysis.
- Examples;

Feed	Dry matter %	ME MJ/kg DM	CP g/kg DM
Grass silage	30	10	100
Sugar beet pulp	90	12.5	100

# Ration (QMS chart)<sub>handout</sub>



- 700 kg cow, 30 days pre calving = 90 MJ ME/day
- Ration using silage & sugar beet pulp?

# Ration?

- Silage 29 kg (fresh weight) x 30% = 8.7 kg DM
- 8.7 x 10 MJ = 87 MJ
  
- Or could use?
- SBP 8 kg x 90% = 7.2 kg DM
- 7.2 x 12.5 MJ = 90 MJ
- Why not?



# Appetite. Will she eat it?

- How much can cattle eat?
- **Rule of thumb**; Can eat approx. 2.5% of bodyweight in dry matter per day.
- So a 700kg cow could eat **17.5 kg DM/day**
- Depends on breed & production

# Protein

- The ration needs sufficient protein
- **Rule of thumb**; Protein requirement (grams) = energy supplied (MJ) x **11.8**
- So if **90 MJ** ME/day then needs **1,062 g CP**

# Protein

- So how much protein is in our ration?

Feed	Dry matter %	ME MJ/kg DM	CP g/kg DM
Grass silage	30	10	<u>100</u>
Sugar beet pulp	90	12.5	100

- If silage 8.7 kg DM (29 kg fresh wt.)  
 $8.7 \times 100 = 870 \text{ g protein.}$

# Additional protein needed

Feed	Dry matter %	ME MJ/kg DM	CP g/kg DM
Grass silage	30	10	100
Sugar beet pulp	90	12.5	100
Suckler rolls	90	12	160

# Additional protein needed

- If reduce silage to (fresh 26.6 kg) 8 kg DM  
= **80 ME & 800 CP**
- Include suckler rolls (1.66 fresh Kg) 1.5 kg DM  
= **18 ME & 240 CP**
- Total 98 ME & 1040 CP
- *Too much ME, not enough CP ?*

# 18% nuts

Feed	Dry matter %	ME MJ/kg DM	CP g/kg DM
Grass silage	30	10	100
Sugar beet pulp	90	12.5	100
Suckler rolls	90	12	160
Beef nut 18	90	12	180

# 18% nuts

- Silage (fresh 26.6 kg) 8 kg DM  
= 80 ME & 800 CP
- Beef nuts 18 (1.66 fresh Kg) 1.5 kg DM  
= **18 ME & 270 CP**
- Total 98 ME & 1070 CP

# Feedbyte

- SAC ration programme
- Silage 32.6 kg (fresh) = 9.8 kg DM
- ERDP Effective rumen degradable protein
- DUP Digestible undegraded protein
- MP Metabolisable protein

<u>Silage 32.6 kg fresh = 9.8 kg DM</u>			
	Animal Requires	Diet Supplies	
ME	98	98 MJ	0
ERDP	605	828 g	+ 223
DUP	36	107	+ 71
MP	422	492 g	+ 70
	<u>1063</u>	<u>1427</u>	



# Exercise

- In small groups;
- Use feed analysis tables to calculate rations for 700 kg cow at other times of the year (from QMS chart).
- 1<sup>st</sup> 60 days lactation
- Peak lactation
- Late lactation
- Maintenance

# Mineral + vitamins



- Essential.
- Local knowledge of deficiencies
- Supplement
- Vet advice?

# Mineral + vitamins

- Important for lamb vigour
- Vitamin E; 100 – 150 IU/kg compound feed
- Selenium; Works with Vit. E – high levels boost immunity
  - – Shown to reduce incidence of retained placenta
  - – Promote milk yield
- Iodine; Essential for newborn lamb to control body temperature

# Silage report



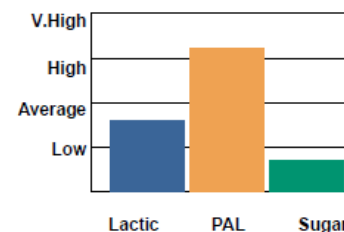
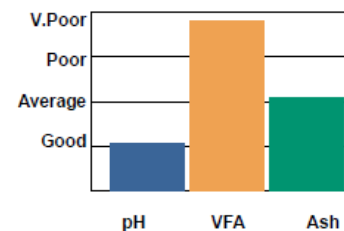
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## Feeding Value

Dry Matter (g/kg)*	246
D-value (%)*	68.0
ME (MJ/kg DM)	10.9
Protein (g/kg DM)*	133
SIP (gDM/kgLW <sup>0.75</sup> )*	101
NDF (g/kg DM)*	492
Sugar (g/kg DM)	37
Oil (g/kg DM)	37
Ash (g/kg DM)	77
TFA (g/kg DM)	116.1
PAL (meq/kg DM)	896

## Fermentation quality

pH (NIR)*	4.4
Lactic Acid (g/kg DM)	53.3
VFA (g/kg DM)	62.8



## Degradability Characteristics

	s	a	b	c
Dry Matter	0.27	0.34	0.57	0.036
Nitrogen	0.66	0.69	0.26	0.084

\* The above silage results were produced using the Forage Assurance Analysis Models on fresh silage material .



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# Condition score

- Animal condition. Relative score. Cattle & sheep

**1 diet**

**Fat**

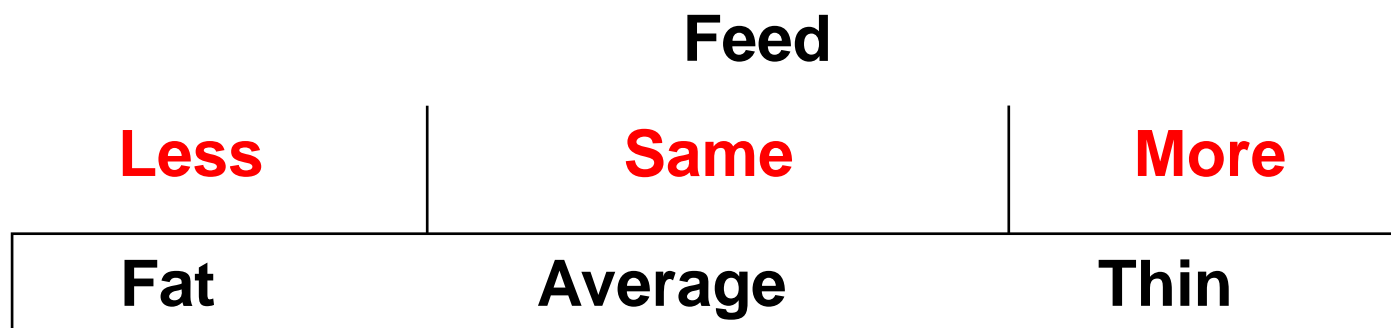
**Thin**

**Overfed**

**Underfed**



# Grouping at start of winter



**Same total feed/day**

# Sheep



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Europe investing in rural areas



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# Sheep.

- Ruminants.
- Much smaller rumen capacity.
- Quality feed, good silage, DUP
- especially later pregnancy twins.



# Sheep energy needed

- Maintenance for a dry ewe (70 kg) is low at 8 MJ ME/day
- But this increases significantly in late pregnancy and lactation.
- (see handout)

# Sheep energy requirement

- 75 kg ewe:
- Ewes in good condition losing 0.5 CS
- in last months of pregnancy

ME MJ/d	Weeks before lambing			
	8	6	4	2
Single	10	11	12	14
Twins	11	12	14	17

# Example ration; ewe 75kg pregnant twins

Kg/d	Weeks before lambing			
	8	6	4	2
Hay	Ad lib			
Conc. 12 ME 18% CP	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8

Kg/d	Weeks before lambing			
	8	6	4	2
Average silage	Ad lib			
Conc. 12 ME 18% CP	-	0.25	0.45	0.6

# DUP in late pregnancy

- Digestible undegraded protein bypasses the rumen
- (In late pregnancy microbial protein is not enough)
- Protein level 18% CP in compound
- Gives no indication about quality of protein
  
- Feed 100g soya per lamb carried/ewe/day for last 3 weeks
- Improved colostrum quality
- Also found to reduce worm burden

# Post lambing

- If ewes on good silage with good access they will consume around 1.6% BW on a DM basis
- Ewe with twin lambs, producing 2kg milk/day require around 25MJ to maintain body condition
- Ewes reach peak milk yield between 3-4 weeks post lambing



# Lactation on grass

- Ewes at grass supplementation will depend on:
  - – Ewe body condition
  - – Number of lambs at foot
  - – Grass quality and quantity
- Set stocked ewes won't require additional feeding if grass above 4cm
- When grass quality or quantity is poor, continue feeding ewes 3-4 weeks after lambing

# Mg on grass

- Magnesium deficiency (grass staggers) problem in peak lactation
- especially if ewes turned out on lush spring grass
- – Provide Mg supplement
- – Include 0.7% Mg in the concentrate feed

# Take Home Messages

- Using feed you've got (e.g. silage) plus what you can get (availability, price, feasibility) calculate a ration.
- Get your forage analysed, know what you've got (quality & quantity)
- Weight of your animals?



# Take home messages

- Use condition scoring to group animals.
- Group cows feed according to condition (and re-assess cows half way through winter) to prevent cows losing/gaining excessive condition over winter
- Group sheep (scanning) into single, twins, thin flocks.

# Thank you

