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Rumen Degradable Protein Requirements of Gestating Beef Cows Grazing Dormant Native Sandhills Range

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Summary

Two grazing trials were conducted to determine the rumen degradable protein requirement of gestating beef cows grazing dormant native Sandhills range. In Trial 1, 80 crossbred cows (1150 lb) were randomly assigned to one of the following treatments: 1) 50%, 2) 75%, 3) 100%, or 4) 125% of the estimated supplemental rumen degradable protein requirement. In Trial 2, 80 crossbred cows (1150 lb) were assigned to: 1) 29%, 2) 65%, 3) 100%, or 4) 139% of the estimated supplemental rumen degradable protein requirement. In Trial 1, daily gain, and condition score were not significantly different across treatments. In Trial 2, the 65% level increased gain compared to the 29%, 100%, and 139% levels (.40, .11, .13, .02 lb/day, respectively). Condition score was maintained at the 65% level and lost at 29%, 100%, 139% levels (0, -.2, -.4, -.3 respectively). Forage intake was not different in either trial although digestibility increased linearly in Trial 1 and tended to increase linearly in Trial 2. Gestating beef cows grazing native winter Sandhills range need between .31 and .37 lb/day supplemental rumen degradable protein to meet their daily requirement of .95 to 1.1 lb/day.

Introduction

Protein, the most expensive winter supplement, may be overfed because the actual rumen degradable and escape protein requirements are unknown.

Rumen degradable protein is protein degraded by the rumen microorganisms and used by them for their growth and protein synthesis. Escape protein is protein which is not degraded in the rumen but enzymatically digested in the small intestine for use by the animal at the tissue level. Metabolizable protein is the combination of digestible microbial protein and escape protein that flows to the small intestine for use by the host animal. Previous Nebraska reports (Karges et al., 1991 *Beef Cattle Report*) indicated that the metabolizable protein required for the wintering, gestating beef cow can be met by microbial flow to the small intestine. Therefore, our objective was to determine the rumen degradable protein requirement of gestating beef cows grazing dormant native Sandhills range.

Procedures

Trial 1

Eighty crossbred gestating beef cows were randomly assigned to: 1) 50%, 2) 75%, 3) 100%, or 4) 125% of the estimated supplemental rumen degradable protein requirement. Supplements were combinations of corn steep liquor and soyhulls to provide the varying

protein levels while keeping all supplements isocaloric (Table 1). Steep liquor was used as the source of rumen degradable protein because it is a source of protein, peptides, and amino acids which is completely degraded in the rumen. The estimated daily rumen degradable protein requirement was 1.35 lb, of which .60 lb was estimated to be supplied by the forage. The cows were fed daily in groups of 10 hd (2 pastures/treatment) from November to February. Forage intake was measured (eight cows/treatment) in December and in February for five days each. Cows were individually fed during the fecal collection. Cows were given Captec chromium devices that released chromium at a steady rate into the rumen. Fecal output was determined by dividing the amount of chromium released by the Captec chromium device daily by the concentration of chromium in the feces. Forage intake was estimated by dividing fecal output by the indigestibility of the forage diet. Diet samples were collected monthly with eight to ten esophageally-fistulated cows to determine the protein and fiber contents, and digestibility of the range diets. Weights were taken monthly and condition score (CS) was determined in November and in February by palpation of cover over the back and ribs.

Table 1. Supplement composition for gestating cows grazing Sandhills winter range.

	Supplemental rumen degradable protein requirement, % of required			
	50%	75%	100%	125%
Trial 1 ^a				
	lb DM/day			
Steep liquor	.59	1.2	1.8	2.4
Soyhulls	1.9	1.3	.62	—
Trial 2 ^b	29%	65%	100%	139%
	lb DM/day			
Steep liquor	—	.57	1.1	1.7
Soyhulls	1.7	1.2	.62	—

^a50%, 75%, 100%, and 125% of the estimated supplemental rumen degradable protein requirement (.75 lb).

^b29%, 65%, 100%, 139% of the estimated supplemental rumen degradable protein requirement (.47 lb).

Trial 2

Eighty crossbred gestating beef cows were randomly assigned to 1) 29%, 2) 65%, 3) 100%, or 4) 139% of the estimated supplemental rumen degradable protein requirement. Supplements were similar to those in Trial 1 (Table 1). However, the estimated daily rumen degradable protein requirement was 1.28 lb of which .80 lb was supplied by the forage. Data collection procedures were the same as in Trial 1.

Results

The ADG and CS were not different among treatments in Trial 1 (Table 2).

Cows maintained weights and CS suggesting that even the lowest level of steep liquor supplied sufficient rumen degradable protein to meet the needs of the rumen microorganisms. It also suggests that the rumen degradable protein was sufficient to meet the cow's metabolizable protein requirement and additional escape protein would not be required.

In Trial 2, there was a quadratic ($P < .01$) response in ADG and a cubic response in CS to increasing levels of steep liquor (rumen degradable protein). The CS did not change for cows on the 65% level of rumen degradable protein while CS was lost at all other levels. Daily gains at the 65% level were higher than those at the 29, 100, and 139% levels.

The decrease in gains and CS as level

of degradable protein was increased from 65% to 100 and 139% may be due to a reduced supply of energy for the rumen microorganisms. Even though the diets were formulated to be isocaloric, the soyhulls provide digestible energy for the microbes while the steep liquor supplies organic acids for the energy needs of the host animal but little or no energy for the microbes. As steep liquor replaced soyhulls, microbial energy decreased and microbial protein synthesis likely decreased. The positive weight gain and maintenance of CS also suggest the metabolizable protein requirement was met at the 65% supplemental level but not at the higher levels. We concluded the supplemental need for rumen degradable protein must be between the 50% level (.37 lb; 170 g) in Trial 1 and the 65% level (.31 lb; 140 g) in Trial 2.

Forage intake was not different ($P > .10$) across treatments in Trial 1 or Trial 2 with the average intake being 2.2 and 2.0% BW respectively. The protein fractions for both trials were similar (Table 3), however the fiber content appeared to be higher and in vitro digestibility lower in Trial 2. Possibly this difference in fiber content was due to summer grazing on the pastures, and therefore, regrowth, before Trial 1. No summer grazing was incorporated before Trial 2. In Trial 1 in vivo OM digestibility increased with increasing

(Continued on next page)

Table 2. Weight and condition score (CS) change of gestating beef cows grazing winter Sandhills range.

Trial 1 ^a	Supplemental rumen degradable protein, % of required			
	50%	75%	100%	125%
ADG, lb	.13	.09	.20	.14
Initial wt, lb	1160	1145	1159	1127
CS change ^b	-.6	-.9	-.8	-.8
Supplemental RDP intake, lb	.37	.56	.75	.94
Total RDP intake, lb	1.06	1.32	1.43	1.66
Trial 2 ^c	29%	65%	100%	139%
ADG, lb ^d	.10	.39	.14	.02
Initial wt	1166	1158	1166	1165
CS change ^e	-.2	0	-.4	-.3
Supplemental RDP intake, lb	.14	.31	.47	.66
Total RDP intake, lb	.75	.95	1.09	1.25

^a50%, 75%, 100%, and 125% of the estimated supplemental rumen degradable protein (RDP) requirement (.75 lb).

^bInitial condition score = 5.7.

^c29%, 65%, 100%, 139% of the estimated supplemental rumen degradable protein requirement (.47 lb).

^dQuadratic effect ($P < .01$).

^eInitial CS = 5.2; cubic effect ($P < .01$).

Table 3. Crude, escape, and rumen degradable protein, acid and neutral detergent fiber, and in vitro OM disappearance of Sandhills winter range (% of OM) (Trial 1 and 2)

	CP ^a	EP ^b	RDP	ADIN ^c	ADF	NDF	IVOMD
Trial 1							
November	5.6	1.10	3.6	.90	40.7	66.9	60.5
December	4.3	.81	2.7	.79	42.3	72.3	55.8
January	4.7	.84	3.1	.76	43.0	72.3	60.7
February	4.4	.85	2.7	.85	46.4	77.1	55.1
Trial 2							
November	5.7	.88	3.8	1.0	49.6	75.9	57.8
December	4.4	.54	2.5	1.4	51.6	74.0	54.0
January	4.8	.71	2.4	1.7	50.9	73.8	55.3
February	4.5	.71	2.7	1.1	52.5	80.1	56.1

^aCP=crude protein, EP=escape protein, RDP=rumen degradable protein, ADF=acid detergent fiber, NDF=neutral detergent fiber, IVOMD=in vitro organic matter disappearance.

^bEP is corrected for microbial attachment and ADIN, calculations were made from 8, 16, 24 hr in situ rumen incubation and a 2%/hr rate of passage.

^cADIN = acid detergent insoluble nitrogen, assumed to be unavailable to the animal.

Table 4. In vivo OM digestibility (%) of native Sandhills winter range as affected by rumen degradable protein supplementation (Trial 1 and 2).

	December	February
Trial 1^a		
50%	48.2	52.6
75%	52.8	53.7
100%	52.6	54.7
125%	52.9	55.2
Trial 2		
29%	48.8	54.3
65%	49.8	54.9
100%	50.0	55.7
139%	51.2	55.7

^aPeriod effect ($P < .05$) in both trials, Linear effect ($P < .05$) of treatment in Trial 1.

levels of supplemental rumen degradable protein ($P < .01$), while in Trial 2 treatment had no effect on in vivo OM digestibility (Table 4). In both trials, in vivo OM digestibility increased from December to February ($P < .05$), but not enough to affect forage intake.

Conclusions and Implications

We conclude that the rumen degradable protein requirement for gestating beef cows grazing winter Sandhills range is .95 to 1.1 lb/day and .31 to .37 lb/day of supplemental rumen degradable protein is required. Supplemental protein may be overfed to gestating beef cows grazing winter native range in many

production systems. The cost of supplementing gestating beef cows could be reduced by choosing a highly degradable protein source and supplementing to meet the rumen degradable protein needs of the gestating beef cow grazing native range. It is critical to know the amount of rumen degradable protein supplied by the forage. This value may vary from year to year and across production systems. Therefore, it is important to know the protein fractions of the forage so supplements can be fed accordingly.

A rancher could provide .3 lb of rumen degradable protein by supplementing 1.1 lb (as is basis) of soybean meal. However, because the protein in

SBM is only 70% degradable, unnecessary escape protein is also being fed. Sunflower meal protein is approximately 80% degradable and 1.1 lb/day of sunflower meal would supply .3 lb rumen degradable protein. Steep liquor protein is all degraded in the rumen and 1.95 lb (as is) would supply .3 lb rumen degradable protein. Steep liquor is 60% moisture and is the least expensive per unit of rumen degradable protein.

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Multi-Elemental Analysis of Liver Biopsies and Serum to Determine Trace Element Status of Cows

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Summary

Liver biopsies and serum were collected from 20 MARC II cows four times annually during the three-year study conducted at the Dalbey-Halleck Farm in southwest Nebraska. The 20 cows were randomly selected from a herd of 200 cows. The entire herd did not receive trace element supplementation. Liver and serum samples were collected pre- and post-calving, mid-summer and at weaning in the fall of each year. All samples were analyzed for trace elements by an inductively coupled argon plasma emission spectrophotometer. Copper concentration in the liver and serum did not change during the study and was not effected by season. Molybdenum concentration was highest in the summer and fall, but had no effect

on liver or serum Cu. Liver Zn did not change during the 3 years, but was higher pre-calving. Serum Zn was higher during the summer. Liver Mn was higher post-calving and in the fall and also increased in concentration each year. Mean liver concentration of trace elements did not decrease during the study. Results indicate some seasonal flux in trace element concentrations in the serum and liver; however, reproductive performance was maintained without trace element supplementation.

Introduction

Cattle producers have commonly supplemented trace elements to prevent deficiencies. The beef cow, primarily grazing forage or fed harvested forage, may be able to store adequate amounts of trace elements in the liver during periods of excess availability to maintain homeostasis during periods of marginal availability. Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine the seasonal effects on trace element status of multiparous cows in the absence of supplementation. Trace

element concentrations in the liver biopsy were compared with serum concentrations removed at the same time.

Procedure

Twenty, multi-parous Marc II March and April calving cows were randomly selected from a herd of 200 at the UNL owned Dalbey - Halleck Farm, Virginia, NE. The entire herd received no supplemental trace elements, grazed smooth bromegrass and mixed warm season grasses in the summer, and were supplemented with mixed warm season hay and alfalfa during the winter.

Cattle Management

The trace mineral supplement was eliminated at the time of the first liver biopsy in the spring of 1992. All cows were bred by natural service during a 60-day period except during the 1993 breeding season when a 21 day A. I. period was followed by 39 days of natural service. Calves born in 1991 and 1994 were sired by Angus bulls and calves born in 1992 and 1993