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Block, H. C.; Klopfenstein, Terry; and Erickson, Galen E., "Evaluation of Average Daily Gain Prediction by Level One of the 1996 National Research Council Beef Model and Development of Net Energy Adjusters" (2006). *Faculty Papers and Publications in Animal Science*. 466.

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Evaluation of average daily gain prediction by level one of the 1996 National Research Council beef model and development of net energy adjusters¹

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ABSTRACT: Two data sets were developed to evaluate and refine feed energy predictions with the beef National Research Council (NRC, 1996) model level 1. The first data set included pen means of group-fed cattle from 31 growing trials (201 observations) and 17 finishing trials (154 observations) representing over 7,700 animals fed outside in dirt lots. The second data set consisted of 15 studies with individually fed cattle (916 observations) fed in a barn. In each data set, actual ADG was compared with ADG predicted with the NRC model level 1, assuming thermoneutral environmental conditions. Next, the observed ADG (kg), TDN intake (kg/d), and TDN concentration (kg/kg of DM) were used to develop equations to adjust the level 1 predicted diet NE_m and NE_g (diet NE adjusters) to be applied to more accurately predict ADG. In both data sets, the NRC (1996) model level 1 inaccurately predicted ADG ($P < 0.001$ for slope = 1; intercept = 0 when observed ADG was regressed on predicted ADG). The following nonlin-

ear relationships to adjust NE based on observed ADG, TDN intake, and TDN concentration were all significant ($P < 0.001$): NE adjuster = $0.7011 \times 10^{(-0.8562 \times ADG)} + 0.8042$, $R^2 = 0.325$, $s_{y,x} = 0.136$ kg; NE adjuster = $4.795 \times 10^{(-0.3689 \times TDN \text{ intake})} + 0.8233$, $R^2 = 0.714$, $s_{y,x} = 0.157$ kg; and NE adjuster = $357 \times 10^{(-5.449 \times TDN \text{ concentration})} + 0.8138$, $R^2 = 0.754$, $s_{y,x} = 0.127$ kg. An NE adjuster < 1 indicates overprediction of ADG. The average NE adjustment required for the pen-fed finishing trials was 0.820, whereas the ($P < 0.001$) adjustment of 0.906 for individually fed cattle indicates that the pen-fed environment increased NE requirements. The use of these equations should improve ADG prediction by the NRC (1996) model level 1, although the equations reflect limitations of the data from which they were developed and are appropriate only over the range of the developmental data set. There is a need for independent evaluation of the ability of the equations to improve ADG prediction by the NRC (1996) model level 1.

Key words: beef cattle, model evaluation, net energy

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J. Anim. Sci. 2006. 84:866–876

INTRODUCTION

The National Research Council (NRC) beef cattle model (NRC, 1996, 2000) level 1 has inaccurately predicted the gain of beef cattle, especially at low rates of gain (Patterson et al., 2000; Block et al., 2001; Fox et al., 2004). Block et al. (2001) recommended refinement to improve the prediction of animal performance. Problems with converting TDN to DE related to nutrient composition of feed (NRC, 2001), DE to ME related to intake, age of animal, and feed source (Agricultural

Research Council, 1980; Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 1990; both cited in NRC, 2001), and ME to NE (Garrett, 1980) may be responsible for the inaccuracy of gain predictions. Data used to develop equations for conversion of ME to NE were unequally distributed (Garrett, 1980) and scarce outside the range of 2.0 to 3.0 Mcal of ME/kg. Additionally, short-term effects of previous nutrition, gut fill, or anabolic implants, and variation in NE_m requirements (NRC, 1996), and the presumed effect of cold weather on the estimation NE_m requirement (Block, 1999), may contribute to inaccurate ADG prediction.

Level 1 of the NRC beef cattle model contains a mechanism to make specific adjustments that allow alteration of the NE value of the diet, permitting accurate prediction of gain (NRC, 2000). The objectives of this study were to use historical data for further evaluation of the prediction of gain by the NRC beef cattle model level 1, and to develop equations to predict the level of NE_m and NE_g adjustment required to improve the accuracy of gain predictions.

¹A contribution of the University of Nebraska Agricultural Research Division, Lincoln, NE 68583. Journal Series No. 14605. This research was supported in part by funds provided through the Hatch Act.

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Received October 19, 2004.

Accepted November 18, 2005.

Table 1. Description of growing trials used in evaluation of the NRC (1996) model level 1 and development of NE adjustment equations

Trial	SBW ¹	DMI, kg	ADG, kg	TDN, %	n ²	n ³	Ingredients ⁴
Paterson et al. (1980a)	262.0	6.03	0.39	51.30	326	9	Alfalfa hay, corn cobs, corn stalks
Paterson et al. (1980b)	249.3	6.78	0.53	55.53	120	4	Alfalfa hay, corn cobs
Trotter et al. (1981)	259.9	5.45	0.49	64.20	144	6	Corn, corn stalkage, soybean hulls
Cook et al. (1982)	261.3	5.75	0.52	60.89	128	8	Alfalfa hay, corn cobs
Faulkner et al. (1982)	267.3	5.52	0.69	62.68	192	4	Corn stalkage
Nelson et al. (1982)	249.3	5.06	0.19	55.16	96	4	Alfalfa haylage, wheat straw
Brandt and Klopfenstein (1983)	284.7	6.84	0.62	52.18	96	6	Alfalfa hay, corn husklage
Guyer et al. (1983)	268.7	5.77	0.47	63.46	192	6	Corn stalkage
Nelson et al. (1983)	249.8	4.62	0.36	60.23	64	4	Corn silage, wheat straw
Pankaskie et al. (1983)	331.4	7.83	0.83	61.64	136	4	Alfalfa silage, whole corn, whole high moisture corn
DeHaan et al. (1984)	303.4	7.91	1.27	70.65	144	6	Corn silage
Guyer et al. (1984)	228.3	4.79	0.28	55.46	120	6	Alfalfa silage, corn stalkage
Nelson et al. (1984)	286.7	6.75	0.59	56.00	120	4	Alfalfa haylage, corn silage, corn stalks
Aines et al. (1985)	323.6	6.60	0.81	66.09	90	3	Corn cobs, corn silage
Fernandez et al. (1985)	255.2	8.71	0.79	57.81	119	3	Alfalfa hay, corn silage, wheat straw
Klopfenstein et al. (1985)	238.8	5.43	0.87	65.10	60	5	Alfalfa haylage, corn, corn bran, corn cobs
Pankaskie and Mader, (1985)	255.4	7.26	0.88	67.11	227	12	Alfalfa hay, alfalfa silage, corn silage
Goedeken et al. (1986)	279.1	7.12	0.87	62.41	334	10	Corn cobs, corn silage
Lewis et al. (1986)	252.5	6.32	0.76	62.49	120	4	Alfalfa silage, corn husklage
Roth et al. (1986)	275.7	6.43	0.66	55.23	338	16	Alfalfa hay, corn cobs, corn stalks
Mader (1987)	297.7	7.34	0.98	69.51	150	3	Corn silage
Rush and Van Pelt (1987)	338.6	7.92	0.90	65.70	392	12	Alfalfa haylage, corn silage, cracked or whole corn
Goedeken et al. (1988)	261.2	6.87	0.47	52.01	62	2	Alfalfa hay, corn cobs
Roth et al. (1988)	252.4	4.61	0.33	52.83	204	12	Corn bran, corn stalkage
Klopfenstein and Owen (1988)	289.2	6.84	0.75	62.26	—	7	Brome hay, corn cobs, corn stalkage, cracked corn, soybean hulls
Klopfenstein et al. (1990)	275.3	6.48	0.77	58.33	288	6	Alfalfa hay, corn silage, wheat straw
Dahlquist and Mader (1991)	309.8	8.00	1.08	70.73	433	8	Corn silage
Hollingsworth et al. (1991)	270.1	5.93	0.57	60.00	360	9	Corn cobs, prairie hay, sorghum silage
Rush et al. (1992)	289.8	6.87	1.19	73.25	—	4	Alfalfa hay, corn, corn silage
Shain et al. (1993)	278.6	8.87	0.96	72.71	60	12	Alfalfa hay, corn, sorghum silage, soybean hulls
Rush et al. (1998)	341.0	9.00	1.22	70.74	64	2	Alfalfa hay, corn, corn silage

¹SBW = average shrunk body weight, kg.

²Number of animals represented.

³Number of pen or treatment means used in evaluation of NRC (1996) model level 1 and development of NE adjustment equations.

⁴Main feed ingredients used in growing trial diets.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A data set containing 201 pen or treatment means from 31 different growing trials (Table 1) and 154 pen or treatment means from 17 different finishing trials (Table 2) conducted at the University of Nebraska was compiled and used for evaluating gain predictions of the beef cattle model level 1 (NRC, 2000). All experiments with open-lot pens allowed 32 to 42 m² per steer with 8 to 10 steers per pen. Data determined to be affected by factors not related to dietary energy availability were excluded. The growing and finishing trials used pen-fed cattle and were winter feeding studies conducted in open dirt lots. Determination of the level of the NE_m and NE_g adjusters required to achieve accurate prediction of gain used the same data set.

Additional evaluation of NRC (1996) model level 1 ADG predictions used a second data set of 916 cattle fed individually in 15 different finishing trials (Table 3) conducted at the University of Nebraska. The NE adjusters required for accurate prediction of ADG in the individually fed cattle data set were compared with the finishing trials with the pen-fed cattle data set to

evaluate the assumption of thermoneutral conditions used in developing diet NE adjuster equations. The finishing trials used individually fed cattle fed from Calan electronic gates (American Calan, Northwood, NH) in barns that were open-faced to the south. The barn pens allowed 2.8 m² per steer inside the barn with concrete flooring and an open lot outside (an additional 10 m² per steer).

A Microsoft Excel (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA) spreadsheet was developed to evaluate and refine the NRC (1996) model level 1 predictions of ADG. Equations utilized in prediction of ADG under thermoneutral conditions were:

$$NE_m = 0.077 \times (SBW^{0.75}) \times (BE) \times [0.8 + 0.05 \times (BCS - 1)], \quad [1]$$

$$I_m = NE_m \div (NE_{ma} \times ADTV), \quad [2]$$

$$RE = (DMI - I_m) \times NE_{ga}, \text{ and} \quad [3]$$

Table 2. Description of finishing trials used in evaluation of the NRC (1996) model level 1 and development of NE adjustment equations

Trial	SBW ¹	DMI, kg	ADG, kg	TDN, %	n ²	n ³	Ingredients ⁴
Vieselmeyer et al. (1994)	463.3	11.89	1.43	82.59	180	36	Dry rolled corn
McCoy et al. (1995) ⁵	450.3	10.26	1.73	83.70	120	2	Dry rolled corn
Richards et al. (1995)	412.5	9.58	1.71	82.19	40	1	Dry rolled corn
Shain et al. (1995)	473.7	12.78	1.70	82.59	182	32	Dry rolled corn
McCoy et al. (1996) ⁵	437.5	10.31	1.70	82.02	32	1	Dry rolled corn
Shain et al. (1996)	464.0	12.17	1.69	82.59	374	28	Dry rolled corn
Vieselmeyer et al. (1996)	402.6	9.71	1.43	82.53	256	16	Dry rolled corn
Scott et al. (1997a) ⁵	409.4	9.18	1.65	82.77	80	2	Dry rolled corn
Erickson et al. (1998a; 1998b); Erickson and Klopfenstein (2001) ^{5,6}	424.3	9.03	1.57	82.94	96	12	Dry rolled corn
Herold et al. (1998) ⁶	428.6	10.20	1.70	83.64	40	1	Dry rolled corn
Milton et al. (1999) ^{5,6}	418.4	9.30	1.52	82.59	320	6	Dry rolled corn
Scott et al. (1999) ^{5,6}	413.1	10.02	1.50	83.36	40	1	Dry rolled corn, high moisture corn, wet corn gluten feed
Cooper et al. (2000) ^{5,6}	414.7	9.55	1.47	82.58	100	2	Dry rolled corn, high moisture corn, wet corn gluten feed
Erickson et al. (2000) ^{5,6}	467.4	9.21	1.59	81.99	32	1	Dry rolled corn
Cooper et al. (2001)	473.2	11.38	1.83	83.96	516	10	High moisture corn, steam flaked corn
Scott et al. (2001) ^{5,6}	450.1	9.35	1.75	81.64	60	1	Dry rolled corn
Macken et al. (2003) ^{5,6}	442.1	8.98	1.58	81.45	80	2	Dry rolled corn

¹Average shrunk body weight, kg.²Number of animals represented.³Number of pen or treatment means used in evaluation of NRC (1996) model level 1 and development of NE adjustment equations.⁴Main feed ingredients used in finishing trial diets.⁵Pen or treatment means used in evaluating the effect of environment on predictions of ADG.⁶Pen or treatment means used in comparison of NE adjustment required under good or poor weather conditions.

$$\text{SWG} = 13.91 \times \text{RE}^{0.9116} \times (\text{SBW} \times \text{SRW} \div \text{FSBW})^{-0.6837}, \quad [4]$$

where SBW = shrunk body weight in kg; BE = breed maintenance requirement multiplier (NRC, 1996), I_m = intake required for maintenance in kg; NE_{ma} = NE_m available from the diet in Mcal/kg; ADTV = NE_{ma} modifier for ionophore inclusion (NRC, 1996); RE = retained energy in Mcal/d; NE_{ga} = NE_g available from the diet in Mcal/kg; SWG = shrunk weight gain in kg/d; SRW =

shrunk reference weight (NRC, 1996); and FSBW = final shrunk body weight in kg.

Model inputs were cattle weights, DMI, diet composition, and use of ionophores. Energy density of the diets was determined from published results, including IVDMD, or from diet composition and NRC (1996) feed table TDN values. The NRC (1996) model level 1 equations converted TDN to NE_m and NE_g.

Unless otherwise indicated, all analyses were conducted under the assumption of thermoneutral conditions for current and previous conditions (20°C and no

Table 3. Description of individually fed cattle trials used in evaluation of NRC (1996) model level 1

Trial	SBW ¹	DMI, kg	ADG, kg	TDN, %	n ²	Ingredients ³
Bauer et al. (1992)	408.3	9.61	1.41	84.68	60	Dry rolled corn
Huffman et al. (1993)	426.3	9.15	1.11	84.46	59	Dry rolled corn, dry rolled wheat
Krehbiel et al. (1994)	381.1	10.36	1.57	86.61	50	Dry rolled corn
Klopfenstein et al. (1995)	482.0	10.98	1.78	83.31	59	Dry rolled corn
Lodge et al. (1996)	375.4	9.35	1.31	85.19	57	Dry rolled corn, wet corn gluten feed
Klemesrud et al. (1997)	402.2	9.31	2.04	84.44	56	Dry rolled corn, high moisture corn, wet corn gluten feed
Scott et al. (1997b)	449.1	11.75	1.85	82.21	59	Corn bran, corn steep liquor, dry rolled corn
Erickson et al. (1998a)	472.6	10.97	1.67	81.07	59	Corn bran, corn grits, dry rolled corn
Herold et al. (1998)	449.4	11.17	1.61	85.64	56	Corn steep liquor, dry rolled corn, germ meal
Milton et al. (2000)	403.3	9.69	1.64	82.91	59	Corn bran, dry rolled corn, high moisture corn
Cooper et al. (2002)	417.6	9.69	1.68	84.04	81	Dry rolled corn, high moisture corn, steam flaked corn
Erickson et al. (2002)	416.9	8.83	1.49	82.20	43	Brewers grits, corn bran, high moisture corn
Block et al. (2002)	461.5	9.31	1.47	85.09	46	Corn bran, corn steep liquor, high moisture corn
Cooper et al. (2002)	501.0	9.58	1.72	82.24	56	High moisture corn
McDonald et al. (2002)	421.4	8.70	1.31	81.75	116	Corn bran, high moisture corn, soybean meal

¹Average shrunk body weight, kg.²Number of animals represented and used in evaluation of NRC (1996) model level 1.³Main feed ingredients used in individually fed trial diets.

Table 4. Description of data used in evaluation of NRC (1996) model level 1 and development of NE adjustment equations

Item	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Average weight, kg				
Growing, n = 201	276.3	30.1	218.4	371.9
Finishing, n = 154	452.2	32.5	361.0	539.7
Individually fed, n = 916	430.5	47.4	299.3	588.8
ADG, kg				
Growing, n = 201	0.707	0.299	0.122	1.361
Finishing, n = 154	1.591	0.173	1.197	2.032
Individually fed, n = 916	1.565	0.350	0.167	3.104
DMI, kg				
Growing, n = 201	6.63	1.44	3.90	9.48
Finishing, n = 154	11.34	1.45	7.80	14.01
Individually fed, n = 916	9.84	1.35	5.96	14.93
TDN, %				
Growing, n = 201	61.61	7.32	42.74	75.38
Finishing, n = 154	82.69	0.40	82.45	84.50
Individually fed, n = 916	83.58	2.42	76.26	89.88
Final shrunk BW				
Finishing, ¹ n = 154	546.4	37.7	414.5	621.7
Individually fed, n = 916	533.5	55.0	324.0	700.0

¹Value used as final shrunk BW for all growing cattle observations.

wind). Weather data for evaluation of the assumption of thermoneutral conditions were obtained from the High Plains Climate Center, which maintains automated weather data collection stations near the University of Nebraska's Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resource research feedlot at Mead, Nebraska.

Final shrunk body weight (**FSBW**) for finishing trials was determined from carcass weight and a common carcass dressing percent of 63%. Data regarding FSBW in the growing trials were not available; consequently, the FSBW that was used was equal to the average of the finishing trials (546 kg). When available, marbling scores were used to specify SRW in accordance with NRC (1996); otherwise, slight marbling was assumed. Because BCS data were not available for any of the trials, a BCS of 5 was assumed for all trials. Sensitivity of the NRC (1996) model level 1 prediction of ADG to changes in FSBW, BCS, and the relationship of 4.409 Mcal of DE per kg of TDN was evaluated by increasing or decreasing input values by 10%. There was no evaluation of the relationship of 0.82 Mcal of ME/Mcal of DE, because it would yield identical results to the evaluation of 4.409 Mcal of DE/kg of TDN. Regression analysis procedures suggested by Harrison (1990) and Mayer and Butler (1993) were used to evaluate the accuracy,

slope = 1, and intercept = 0 when observed (y) and predicted (x) values were regressed using SAS (SAS Inst. Inc., Cary, NC), and the precision of ADG prediction. Bias and mean square error of prediction were calculated and partitioned as described by Rice and Cochran (1984).

After evaluation of ADG, the diet NE_m and NE_g were adjusted until the predicted and observed ADG agreed. There was equal application of the adjustments to NE_m and NE_g . Within the NRC (1996) model level 1, there are separate adjusters for NE_m and NE_g . Upper and lower limits on these adjusters are 120 and 80%, respectively, for predicted diet NE_m and NE_g . It was possible to exceed these limits through use of model level 1 equations, but not when using the NRC (1996) model level 1 software. The resulting adjuster levels were then regressed against observed ADG, total TDN intake (kg/d), and TDN concentration (kg/kg of DM) using PROC NLIN procedures of SAS to develop equations predicting the adjuster required for accurate ADG prediction.

A subset of the finishing trial studies of the pen-fed cattle data set for which weather data could be obtained was used to compare the effects of anecdotally good (warm and dry; n = 3) or poor (cold and wet; n = 16)

Table 5. Distribution of observations by energy density for Garrett (1980) and University of Nebraska (UNL) data sets, % of total

Data set	ME level, Mcal/kg			
	<1.9	1.9–2.6	2.6–2.9	>2.9
Garrett (1980)	1	22	65	12
UNL growing and finishing data set, n = 355	7.89	44.79	3.94	43.38
UNL individually fed data set, n = 916	0	0	3.82	96.18

Table 6. Sensitivity of ADG prediction to changes in BCS, final shrunk BW (FSBW), TDN to DE conversion, NE_m , and NE_g

Item	Change in item	Change in ADG prediction, %			
		Growing	Finishing	Combined ¹	Individually fed ²
BCS	+10%	-2.78	-0.96	-1.53	-1.11
	-10%	2.76	0.95	1.52	1.11
FSBW	+10%	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73
	-10%	-6.95	-6.95	-6.95	-6.9
TDN to DE conversion	+10%	36.28	18.3	23.95	18.87
	-10%	-35.56	-19.25	-24.38	-19.81
NE_m	+10%	10.02	3.47	5.53	4.02
	-10%	-12.44	-4.25	-6.83	-4.94
NE_g	+10%	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08
	-10%	-9.16	-9.16	-9.16	-9.16

¹Combined growing and finishing trials used in evaluation of the NRC (1996) model level 1 and development of NE adjustment equations.

²Individually fed trials used in evaluation of NRC (1996) model level 1 before and after application of NE adjustment equations.

winter weather conditions on the required NE_m and NE_g adjustment for accurate ADG prediction. A second subset ($n = 22$) of the finishing trials of the pen-fed cattle data set, for which daily feed intake data were available, allowed comparison of ADG predictions to observed ADG after application of various portions of the environmental effects submodel (NRC, 1996). For this evaluation, use of weather data averaged over the entire feeding period reflects the long-term average effects of environment, whereas use of daily weather data is more sensitive to transient environmental fluctuations.

To account for effects of environment, NE_m requirements increased in response to the effects of acclimation and cold stress. The acclimation effect increased the $0.077 \text{ Mcal}/(\text{d}\cdot\text{SBW}^{0.75})$ used in determining the maintenance requirement by $0.0007 \text{ Mcal}/(\text{d}\cdot\text{SBW}^{0.75})$ for each 1°C that the average temperature for the previous 28 d was below 20°C . Assumptions of a BCS of 5, an average hide thickness, an effective hair depth of 1.27 cm, and some mud on the lower body modified the NRC (1996) model equations used to compute lower critical temperature and the effect of cold stress to the following:

$$\text{LCT} = 39 - 0.85 \times \text{IN} \times \text{HE}, \quad [5]$$

$$\text{IN} = 15.2288 - 0.2368 \text{ Wind}, \quad [6]$$

$$\text{HE} = (\text{MEI} - \text{RE}) \div \text{SA}, \quad [7]$$

$$\text{SA} = 0.09 \times \text{SBW}^{0.75}, \text{ and} \quad [8]$$

$$\text{NE}_{\text{mcs}} = \text{NE}_{\text{ma}} \div \text{ME} \times \text{SA} \times (\text{LCT} - \text{T}_c) \div \text{IN}, \quad [9]$$

where LCT = lower critical temperature in $^\circ\text{C}$; IN = insulation in $^\circ\text{C}/(\text{Mcal} \times \text{m}^2 \times \text{d})$; HE = heat production in Mcal/d ; Wind = wind speed in km/h ; MEI = ME intake in Mcal/d ; SA = surface area in m^2 ; $NE_{\text{mcs}} = NE_m$ for

cold stress; ME = ME available from the diet in Mcal/kg ; and T_c = current temperature in $^\circ\text{C}$.

Due to the relatively narrow range of values for the 2 subsets, statistical analysis was limited to mean comparisons using SAS (SAS Inst., Inc.).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 describe the data sets used in evaluating the NRC (1996) model level 1 and development of the diet NE_m and NE_g adjustment equations. Documentation of implant or ionophore use occurred with only 6 and 62 growing trial treatment means, respectively. All finishing trial treatments included the use of implants and ionophores. With individually fed cattle, documentation of implant and ionophore use occurred in 860 and 787 cattle, respectively.

The relationship of TDN to DE was about 4.409 Mcal of DE/kg of TDN (NRC, 1996), but may vary with the nutrient composition of the feed (NRC, 2001). The relationship of DE to ME was about 0.8 Mcal of ME/Mcal (NRC, 1996), but may vary with intake, age of animal, and feed source (Agricultural Research Council, 1980; Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 1990; as cited by NRC, 1996). Setting the conversion of TDN to DE and DE to ME at 4.409 Mcal of DE/kg of TDN and 0.82 Mcal of ME/Mcal of DE, respectively, transfers variation in its relationships into the equations that predicted diet NE_m and NE_g from ME. Therefore, the range in diet energy densities used in predicting diet NE_m and NE_g from ME was particularly important.

Garrett (1980) developed equations to predict diet NE_m and NE_g from a data set with unequally distributed and high-energy diets, whereas the growing and finishing cattle data set used in this evaluation had diets with greater range in energy densities (Table 5). The growing and finishing cattle data set was more evenly distributed between high ($>2.9 \text{ Mcal}$ of ME/kg

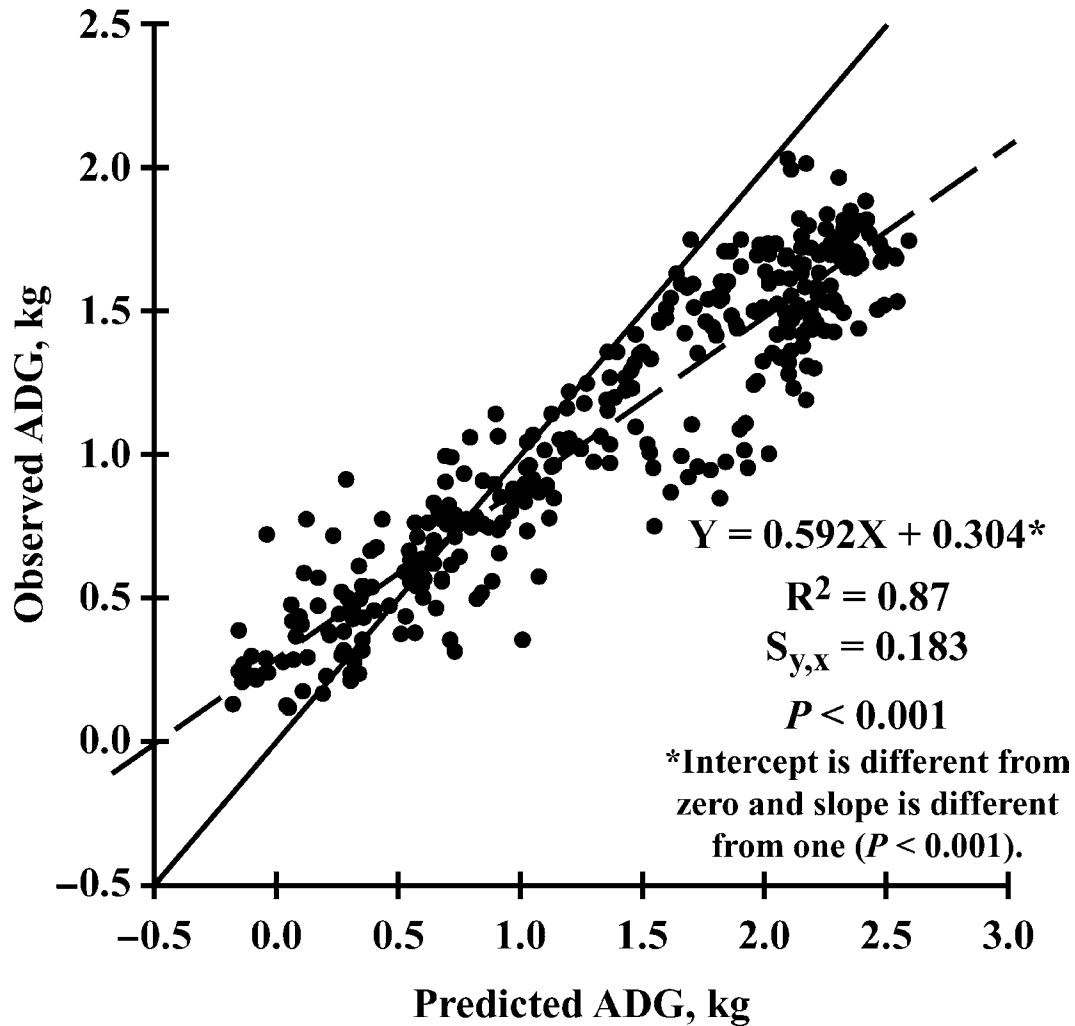


Figure 1. Accuracy of NRC (1996) model level 1 ADG predictions. Each point represents a pen or treatment mean ($n = 355$). The solid line represents the isopleth, and the dashed line represents the fitted regression (the regression equation is shown).

of DM) and moderately low (1.9 to 2.6 Mcal of ME/kg of DM) energy diets, but had relatively few observations at moderately high (2.6 to 2.9 Mcal of ME/kg of DM) and very low (<1.9 Mcal of ME/kg of DM) energy diets. The individually fed cattle data set was poorly distributed with regard to diet energy density with almost all observations occurring within the high energy (<2.9 Mcal of ME/kg of DM) category.

The sensitivity analysis of ADG predictions to changes in BCS, FSBW, TDN to DE conversion, and diet NE_m and NE_g values found predictions to be relatively insensitive to changes in FSBW, BCS, and diet NE_m , moderately sensitive to changes in diet NE_g , and very sensitive to changes in TDN to DE conversion (Table 6). Changes in DE to ME conversion have the same effect as changes in TDN to DE conversion. However, BCS, FSBW, TDN to DE conversion, DE to ME conversion, and diet NE_m and NE_g values are unlikely to have the same coefficients of variation.

Prediction of ADG in the growing and finishing trial data set was relatively precise with an $s_{y,x}$ of 0.183

kg, but inaccurate, because the relationship between predicted and observed ADG was different ($P < 0.001$) from the isopleth ($y = x$; Figure 1). Predictions of ADG were accurate at 0.745 kg with under- and overprediction occurring when ADG was below and above this value, respectively. The mean bias was 0.24 kg with root mean square error of prediction of 0.44 kg with bias, deviation of slope from unity, and lack of perfect correlation accounting for 29, 54, and 17% of the inaccuracy, respectively. The prediction of ADG in the individually fed cattle data set was less precise with an $s_{y,x}$ of 0.277 kg, and inaccurate, because the relationship between predicted and observed ADG was different ($P < 0.001$) from the isopleth ($y = x$; Figure 2). Predictions of ADG were accurate at 1.139 kg with under- and overprediction occurring when ADG was below and above this value, respectively. Mean bias was 0.24 kg with root mean square error of prediction of 0.39 kg with bias, deviation of slope from unity, and lack of perfect correlation accounting for 39, 10, and 51% of inaccuracy, respectively. It is understandable that greater

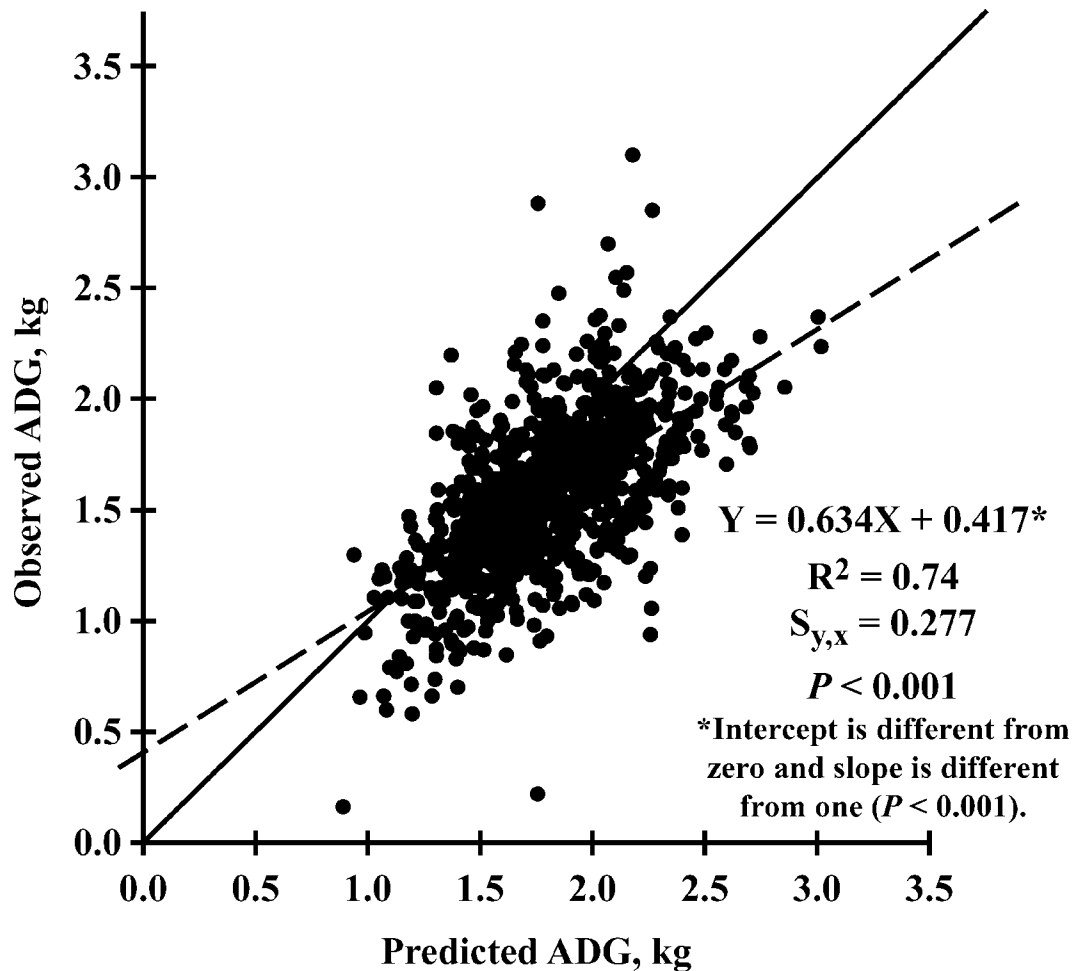


Figure 2. Accuracy of NRC (1996) model level 1 ADG predictions with the individually fed cattle data set. Each point represents an individually fed animal ($n = 916$). The solid line represents the isopleth, and the dashed line represents the fitted regression (the regression equation is shown).

variation in gain exists with individual animal data than with pen data averaged over several animals with resulting loss in the degree of detail present in the data.

With the individually fed cattle trials, an average NE adjuster of 0.906 was required for accurate prediction of ADG. In contrast, the pen-fed finishing trials required a greater ($P < 0.001$) level of adjustment with an average NE adjuster of 0.820 for accurate prediction of ADG, indicating greater initial overprediction of ADG by the NRC (1996) model level 1. The southern-exposure open barns containing the Calan electronic gates afforded the individually fed cattle a level of protection from environmental extremes of wind and precipitation not available to the pen-fed cattle. Although both groups of cattle had equal exposure to fluctuations in temperature, it would seem that the extra protection available to individually fed cattle is responsible for the difference in NE adjuster required and the level of ADG overprediction observed. However, a difference in the management of the 2 groups of cattle during the feeding trials complicates this comparison. With the individually fed cattle, cattle were adapted to high-concentrate finishing

diets by gradually increasing the amount of the final finishing diet offered until cattle achieved ad libitum intake. In contrast, cattle in the pen-fed finishing trials were adapted to the final finishing diets by gradual decreases in diet forage content. Insufficient data were available to account for the effects of greater forage levels during the adaptation phase of the pen-fed finishing cattle studies. Consequently, use of the final finishing diet energy values only over the entire feeding period would contribute to overprediction of ADG. Whereas the adaptation program used with individually fed cattle studies has no clear effect on prediction of ADG, it is unclear what portion of the difference in NE adjuster required for the 2 groups of cattle is due to environment or management differences.

Use of thermoneutral conditions for all predictions would maximize the prediction of ADG and contribute to inaccurate prediction any time that environmental conditions were severe enough to decrease ADG. Therefore, overprediction of ADG can occur with invalid assumption of thermoneutral conditions. More effective modeling of environmental impacts on ADG by growing

Table 7. Equations¹ to adjust NE based on observed ADG, TDN intake, and TDN concentration

Item used as X	a	SE	k	SE	b	SE
ADG, kg	0.7011	0.0238	0.8562	0.0577	0.8042	0.0121
TDN intake, kg/d	4.795	0.744	0.3689	0.0279	0.8233	0.0121
TDN concentration, kg/kg of DM	357	101	5.449	0.256	0.8138	0.0106

¹Equations are of the form: $y = a \times 10^{(-k \cdot X)} + b$.

cattle would bring observed and predicted ADG into closer agreement for rapidly growing cattle where ADG was overpredicted, but would result in greater discrepancies between observed and predicted ADG for slowly growing cattle where ADG was under predicted.

Because of considerable mud, the poor feeding conditions for finishing trials conducted during the 1997–1998 and 1998–1999 feeding seasons required a NE adjustment of 0.911 for accurate prediction of ADG. For the much drier feeding conditions for finishing trials conducted during the 1999–2000 feeding season, a lesser ($P < 0.01$) NE adjustment of 0.997 was required for accurate prediction of ADG. These anecdotal observations suggest a relatively substantial portion of variation in NE adjustment required is attributable to the effect of environment on maintenance energy requirements.

A subset of the pen-fed data was used to determine the effects of accounting for acclimation and cold stress in the NRC (1996) model level 1. Observed ADG for the data set was 1.559 kg. The model has 2 distinct mechanisms to account for environmental influences (primarily temperature): acclimation and cold stress. Before application of acclimation and cold stress effects, ADG predicted using actual DMI was greater ($P < 0.01$) than observed at 1.755 kg. Accumulation of acclimation effects on a daily basis vs. use of data averaged over each of the respective trials resulted in predictions of ADG that were identical. This indicates that environmental acclimation effects on predicted maintenance energy requirements are relatively insensitive to the time scale used for evaluation. After inclusion of acclimation effects, prediction of ADG was 1.667 kg and remained greater ($P < 0.01$) than observed ADG.

Using data averaged over the respective trials, cattle were predicted to have experienced cold stress in only one trial. For this trial, predicted ADG after application of acclimation effects was 1.551 kg and inclusion of cold stress effects resulted in predicted ADG becoming 1.516 kg. In contrast, accounting for cold stress effects on a daily basis resulted in cattle in all feeding trials being predicted to have experienced some degree of cold stress. The number of days for which cold stress was predicted to have been experienced ranged from 29 to 78 d with an average of 51 d. Predicted ADG after accounting for the predicted effect of cold stress at 1.598 kg was not different ($P = 0.28$) from observed ADG at 1.559 kg.

These results do not necessarily indicate that the environmental effects submodel is correct and that its use will result in increased accuracy when predicting ADG. As stated earlier, use of thermoneutral conditions for all predictions would maximize the prediction of ADG and contribute to overprediction any time environmental conditions were severe enough to decrease ADG. Application of the environmental effects submodel improved accuracy of ADG prediction with finishing trial results in which ADG was overpredicted. However, ADG prediction would worsen with the growing trials in which ADG was underpredicted. The results from application of the cold stress effects using daily data or data averaged over the trial show clear differences in how the time scale used in modeling can influence predictions.

The relationship between observed ADG and NE adjustment required for accurate prediction of ADG was relatively weak but had little residual variation ($R^2 = 0.325$, $s_{y,x} = 0.136$, $P < 0.001$; Table 7). This relationship was investigated to allow determination of NE adjuster required when information regarding diet energy density and intake are unavailable. A stronger relationship existed between TDN intake and NE adjustment required for accurate prediction of ADG ($R^2 = 0.714$, $s_{y,x} = 0.157$, $P < 0.001$; Table 7). However, this relationship had larger residual variation. Additionally, total DMI confounded the use of TDN intake in predicting the required adjustment to NE. Having TDN intake confounded by DMI may be advantageous for predicting the NE adjustment required when feeding high-energy diets with substantial intake variation and departure from typical intake levels. The best relationship with the lowest residual variation was between TDN concentration and required NE adjustment ($R^2 = 0.754$, $s_{y,x} = 0.126$, $P < 0.001$; Table 7). Use of TDN concentration to determine the level of NE adjustment required will be most responsive to changes in TDN concentration with low-energy diets. This equation may best address the issue of greater degree of inaccuracy in ADG prediction by the NRC (1996) model level 1 when lower energy diets are fed (Patterson et al., 2000). If the cause of inaccurate ADG prediction is related to diet energy level, use of diet energy level in adjusting ADG prediction is the most relevant basis for correction.

There is a need for caution in use of these equations to improve prediction of ADG by the NRC (1996) model level 1. There were differences in the NE adjuster re-

quired for accurate ADG prediction observed with the different data sets and subsets, indicating some uniqueness to the data set from which the NE adjusters were derived. There are numerous observations at high observed ADG, high TDN intake, and high TDN concentration in the growing and finishing data set used and reason for confidence in the ability of the NE adjuster equations to improve predictions of ADG at this end of the scale. However, the ability of the NE adjustment equations to improve prediction of ADG with low observed ADG, low TDN intake, and low TDN concentration is less certain due to fewer observations, and greater responsiveness to small changes in observed ADG, TDN intake, and TDN concentration. Lastly, the range of NE adjustment suggested by these equations extends beyond the 0.8 to 1.2 times normal adjustment limit imposed by the NRC (1996) model level 1 software. It is possible to exploit the environment submodel of the NRC (1996) model level 1 to extend the range for adjustment of NE values by altering the requirement for NE_m .

IMPLICATIONS

Modification of models that predict beef cattle performance to improve the accuracy of prediction has value for cattle management and evaluation by producers. Even inaccurate models are of value if they represent real-life situations and are informative of both the extent and limitations of current knowledge. The results of this study, especially the relationship found with total digestible nutrient concentration, provide a means of improving the accuracy of average daily gain predictions by suggesting adjustments to net energy values, but also indicate a need for further research with regard to modeling energy use by beef cattle, including the appropriate time scale to account for various impacts on performance.

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