



PASTURE AND FEED FORAGE QUALITY

Grazing ruminant animals are able to survive on a wide range of pasture and forage feeds. However, the objective is to optimise the 'efficiency of conversion' of feed into animal products such as milk, meat and wool by management of the quantity and quality of feed consumed.

Chemical analysis of pasture and forage feeds to determine 'feed quality' is now widespread in many countries and is becoming increasingly important in the New Zealand farming scene. This Technical Note describes the relationship between the chemical composition of forages and 'feed quality' from the animal's viewpoint; and describes how quality attributes of forages relate to animal requirements.

Analytical testing can be used to predict how well a particular feed will meet the needs of the animal. The type of livestock and the production aimed for will influence the quantity and quality of feed required to achieve this output.

Feed Quality

For optimum productivity irrespective of animal status, the following properties of the feed are important:

- Dry matter intake
- Crude protein content
- Carbohydrate composition
- Digestibility
- Energy yield from the digested feed
- Mineral and trace element content

Dry Matter

The residual dry weight of pasture, forage or silage after removal of moisture, usually expressed as % of the fresh weight.

The dry matter intake of a cow, for example, depends on many variables including live weight, stage of lactation, level of milk production, environmental conditions, feeding history, body condition and the quality of the feed.

Crude Protein

The protein content of the pasture or forage is directly related to the Nitrogen content which varies with growing conditions, plant species, and maturity of the plant. Crude protein requirements are dependent on the class of livestock being fed. For example, a maintenance requirement for a dairy cow may be as low as 12% protein, whereas a range of 16 – 20% protein is needed for growth and lactation.

Plant Carbohydrates

Plant carbohydrates may be conveniently classified as structural (or cell wall) carbohydrates and non-structural (or cell contents) carbohydrates. The structural carbohydrates are dominated by cellulose and the hemicelluloses and these polymers form the basis of fibre in all plant tissue (see below). Levels of structural carbohydrates increase with increasing plant maturity with a corresponding decrease in plant digestibility.

The key non-structural carbohydrates in forages are the soluble sugars such as sucrose, glucose and fructose, and in the case of cereal grains, starch. Plant soluble sugars fluctuate diurnally as a result of photosynthetic activity with highest levels generally found in the early to mid afternoon period – typical levels for temperate grasses can range from 5 – 15 %. Soluble sugars are important for stimulating microbial activity in ruminant animals.

Hamilton

1 Clyde Street
Hamilton 3216
Private Bag 3205
Hamilton 3240
New Zealand
T +64 7 858 2000
F +64 7 858 2001

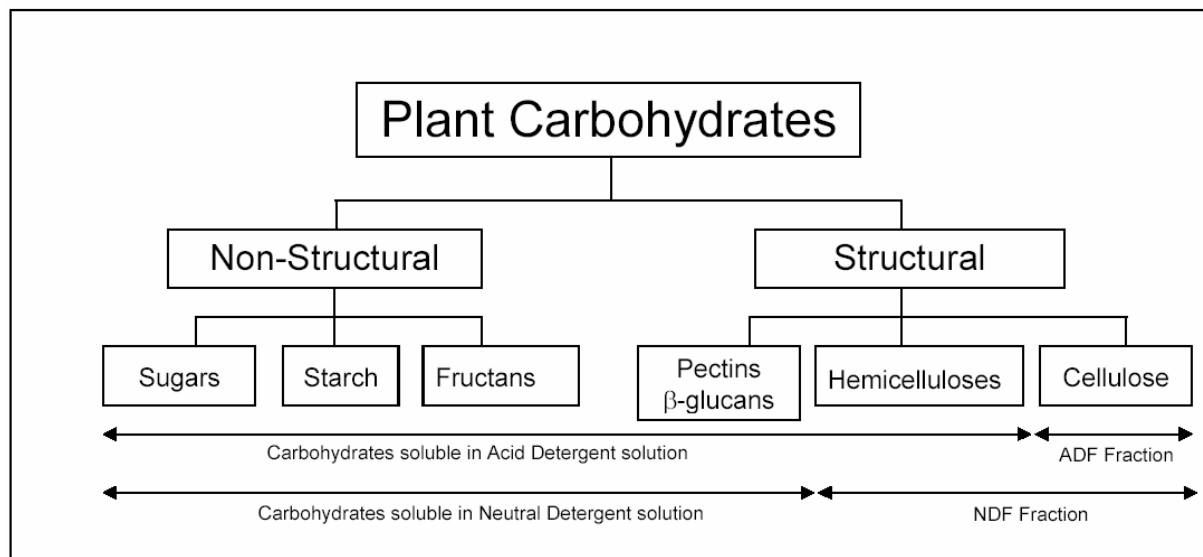
Christchurch

101c Waterloo Road
Hornby Christchurch 8042
PO Box 16607
Christchurch 8441
T +64 3 377 7176
F +64 3 377 7276

Acid Detergent Fibre (ADF) & Neutral Detergent Fibre (NDF)

ADF and NDF provide empirical estimates of the less digestible structural carbohydrates in forages. ADF consists mainly of cellulose and lignin with small amounts of nitrogen and minerals. The NDF fraction includes the hemicelluloses in addition to the ADF component of plant tissue. Very high fibre levels slow the rate of digestion and limit dry matter intake, but a certain amount of fibre is required to stimulate rumen activity. The following diagram indicates which plant carbohydrates are partitioned into these fibre fractions.

Simplified Diagram of Plant Carbohydrate Fractions and their relationship with ADF and NDF



Modified diagram, courtesy of Mary Beth Hall (University of Florida, now USDA)

Digestibility

Feed digestibility is simply defined as the proportion of forage dry matter able to be digested by the animal. It is largely influenced by the maturity of the plant species and declines as the plant matures because of increasing levels of the structural carbohydrates. Within pastures, the species type also influences digestibility. For example, clovers retain a higher leaf:stem ratio with increasing maturity compared with temperate grasses and so maintain a higher digestibility relative to grasses.

Digestibility is measured in two quite distinct procedures:

- *in vivo* digestibility – determined directly by animal feeding trials by way of a mass balance from what is consumed, what is digested, and what is excreted.
- *in vitro* digestibility – determined by wet chemistry using rumen fluid taken from research animals, or using purified cellulase enzymes.

In vivo digestibility provides the most meaningful estimate of animal performance, but nowadays, the cost of setting up animal trials for measuring *in vivo* digestibility, or for providing rumen fluid is prohibitive. Thus, most laboratories measure *in vitro* digestibility by incubating samples with enzyme preparations and use these data to predict *in vivo* digestibility.

Metabolisable Energy (ME)

ME is an estimate of the energy content of the feed potentially available for maintenance and production in ruminant animals. It is that proportion of feed energy absorbed from the digestive tract and retained for metabolic processes and the value is expressed as a proportion of the dry matter (MJ/kg). Although ME is a frequently sought measure of feed quality, it is a value derived from other feed factors such as *in vivo* digestibility and cannot be measured directly. As such it has a number of limitations.

Minerals & Trace Elements

Livestock require adequate levels of certain elements e.g. Magnesium, Copper, Zinc, Cobalt and Selenium. For optimum animal health, efficiency of energy utilization, and productivity, forages need to contain sufficient levels of these and other elements.



TECHNICAL NOTES

Typical Feed Values

The following table gives general information on the feed quality of a range of typical forages.

Table 1 Feed Quality for Forage Samples

Feed Type	Dry Matter (%)	Crude Protein (%)	Acid Det.Fibre (%)	Neutral Det.Fibre (%)	Digestibility (%DOMD)	Metabolisable Energy (MJ/kg)
Mixed Pasture	12 – 25	20 – 30	20 – 30	30 – 45	65 – 80	9 – 12
Pasture Silage	25 – 30	14 – 20	20 – 35	30 – 45	65 – 75	9 – 11
Cereal Silage	35 – 40	8 – 12	25 – 40	35 – 60	55 – 65	8.5 – 10.5
Maize Silage	25 – 35	6 – 9	25 – 35	35 – 50	60 – 70	9.5 – 11
Lucerne Forage	15 – 25	20 – 30	25 – 30	35 – 45	60 – 70	9 – 12
Lucerne Hay	85 – 90	18 – 25	25 – 35	35 – 45	55 – 65	8 – 11

Animal Dietary requirements

It is not the purpose of this Technical Note to provide recommendations for dietary requirements. However, Table 2 does provide some general examples of the way in which feed requirements differ depending on the type and status of animals.

Table 2 Indicative Feed Requirements for Ruminant Animals

Animal	Crude Protein (%CP)	Acid Det. Fibre (%ADF)	Neutral Det. Fibre (%NDF)	Digestibility (%DOMD)	Metabolisable Energy (MJ/kg)
Cattle (Beef)	>12	19	25	61	9.5 – 10.5
Dairy Cow – Dry	>12	27	35	56	8.6
Dairy Cow - Lactation	>16	21	28	71	11
Calf	>16	>16	23	69	11
Sheep	9 – 12	20 – 25	25 – 35	55 – 65	8 – 10
Lamb	11 – 14	16 – 20	20 – 25	65 – 75	9 – 11

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F +64 7 858 2001

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PO Box 16607
Christchurch 8441
T +64 3 377 7176
F +64 3 377 7276

Summary

The feed values shown in Table 1 indicate a substantial range between protein, fibre and digestibility levels and ME for different forages, and within pastures depending on their maturity. However, highest levels of protein, digestibility and energy do not always result in the best productivity. Provided that a feed contains sufficient protein and fibre for the appropriate livestock class, higher levels may not be beneficial. For example, excessively high protein levels raise the amount of Nitrogen excreted in the urine, so that digestion of the excess protein is actually an energy cost to the animal.

Dry matter intake and subsequent production/liveweight gain increase in the short term with an increased pasture allowance. However, at a constant dry matter intake, increases in production may be achieved when more digestible feed is offered. Optimum feeding is therefore a balance between amount (quantity) of available feed and the quality of that feed. Supplements may also be used to complement any deficiencies in quality or quantity in the ration.

References:

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Contact Details

For further information about any of the above tests please contact our client service managers.

Fiona Calvert	Agriculture Division Client Services Manager	fiona.calvert@hill-labs.co.nz
Janice Christiansen	Agriculture Division Client Services Manager	janice.christiansen@hill-labs.co.nz
Nevan Ofoski	Agriculture Division Client Services Manager	nevan.ofoski@hill-labs.co.nz
Jane Smillie	Agriculture Division Client Services Manager	jane.smillie@hill-labs.co.nz