

# Milk production responses to increased supply of AAT

## A meta-analysis

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# Introduction

- Traditionally feed evaluation systems have minimized feeding costs within certain constraints for energy (MY), feed intake, structure, NFC, AAT, PBV, FA etc.
- We want to optimize the economy in feeding dairy cows, i.e. we want the highest "milk income over feed costs" (MOF)
- I.e. we need response functions for these nutrients

# Recommendations in NorFor

- AAT: minimum of 15 g AAT/MJ (and max of 17)
- $\text{AAT/MJ} = \text{Available AAT for milk} / (3.14 * \text{kg milk})$
- PBV: minimum of 10 g/kg DMI
- These recommendations were made in order to optimize DMI & ECM – not to maximize
- Should these be revised ?

# Data

- Protein trials with different protein levels & sources
- Mainly soybean- and rapeseed meal
- Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Danish, British & US trials
- Silages: grass, clovergrass, alfalfa, maize
- All diets were calculated according to NorFor in order to obtain energy and nutrient supply
- Table values were used if not available in the reference

# Criteria to data

- In order to be characterized as an AAT-trial, a difference of  $>3$  g AAT/kg DMI between lowest and highest group was set as a criteria
- Furthermore, we wanted to determine the response of AAT from trials where the recommendation of PBV was fulfilled, i.e. PBV should be  $>10$  g/kg DMI
- Total dataset: 63 trials & 166 treatment means
- Final dataset: 32 trials & 87 treatment means

# Variation in nutrients

Variable	N	Avg	Std Dev	Min	Max	10th Pctl	90th Pctl
<b>g AAT/kg DM</b>	87	93	12	63	121	76	107
<b>g AAT/MJ NEL</b>	87	15.5	2.7	7.5	23.8	12.3	18.5
<b>MJ NEL/kg DM</b>	87	6.64	0.65	5.01	8.38	5.94	7.59
<b>g PBV/kg DM</b>	87	32	16	10	81	14	58
<b>g Fatty acids/kg DM</b>	87	28	5.9	18	55	20	32
<b>g (ST+SU)/kg DM</b>	87	276	92	109	439	161	405

# Variation in AAT and PBV according to stage of lactation

		g AAT/kg DM				g AAT/MJ NEL				g PBV/kg DM			
DIM	N	Avg	Std	Min	Max	Avg	Std	Min	Max	Avg	Std	Min	Max
<100	30	94	13	63	121	14.6	2.9	7.5	21.5	32	18	11	81
100-200	50	94	10	66	115	15.9	2.4	10.7	23.7	32	16	10	78
>200	7	78	11	64	94	16.0	2.5	12.8	20.2	32	11	19	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>81</b>

# Variation in production

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max	10th Pctl	90th Pctl
ECM, kg/d	87	29.0	5.7	12.6	39.9	20.8	35.1
Milk, kg/d	87	29.5	6.7	13.1	43.7	23.2	38.3
MPY, g/d	87	946	202	422	1371	710	1183
DIM	87	130	54	49	273	63	192

**Breeds: HOL, RED & NRF**  
**Mainly older cows**



# Model

- Full model:

$Y = \text{ECM or MPY}$

$X = \text{AAT/NEL, AAT/NEL}^2$

$\text{PBV/DM, PBV/DM}^2$

$\text{NEL/DM, NEL/DM}^2$

$\text{FA/DM, FA/DM}^2$

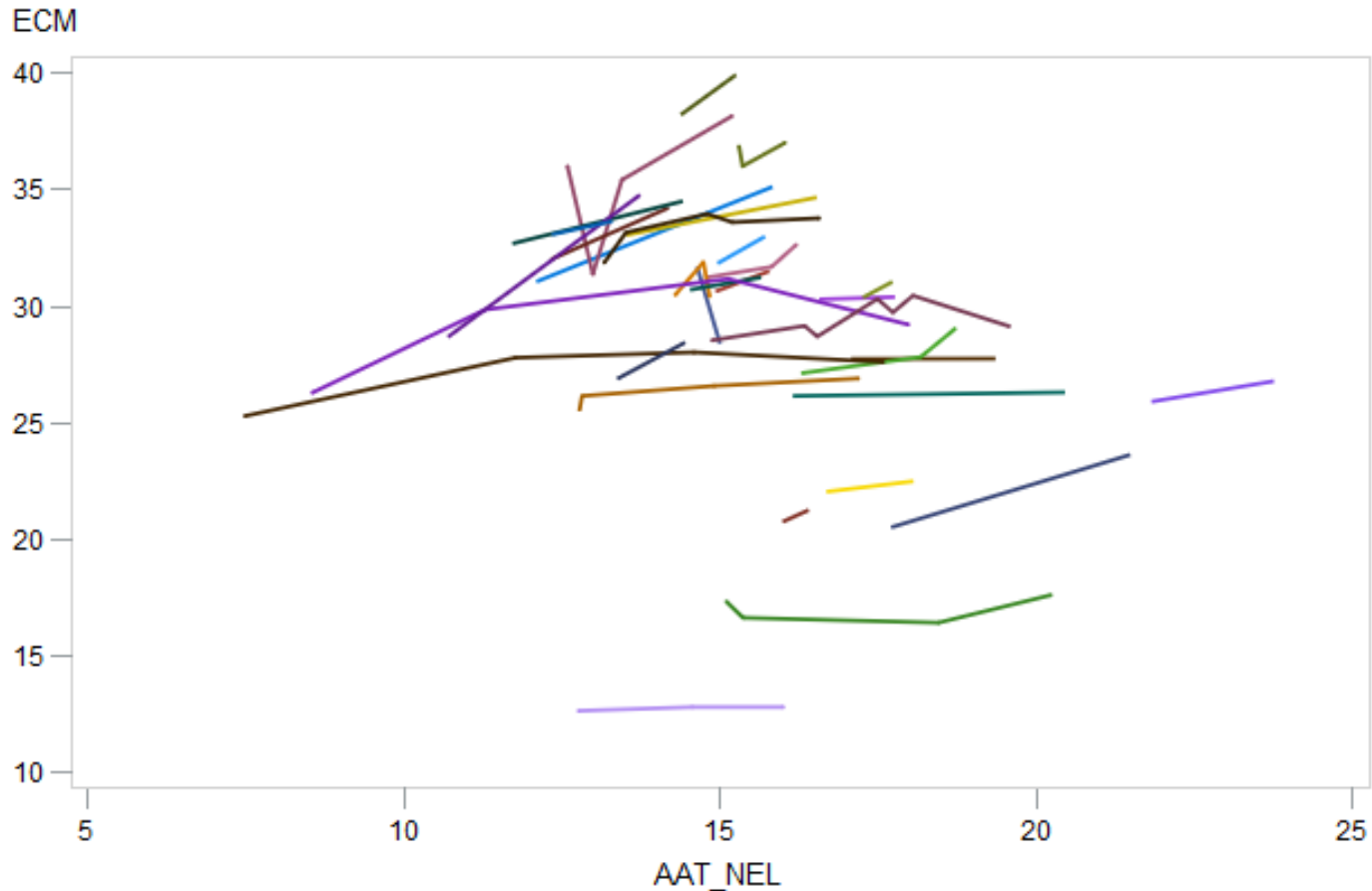
$(\text{ST+SU})/\text{DM, } (\text{ST+SU})/\text{DM}^2$

Breed

$\text{DIM, DIM}^2$

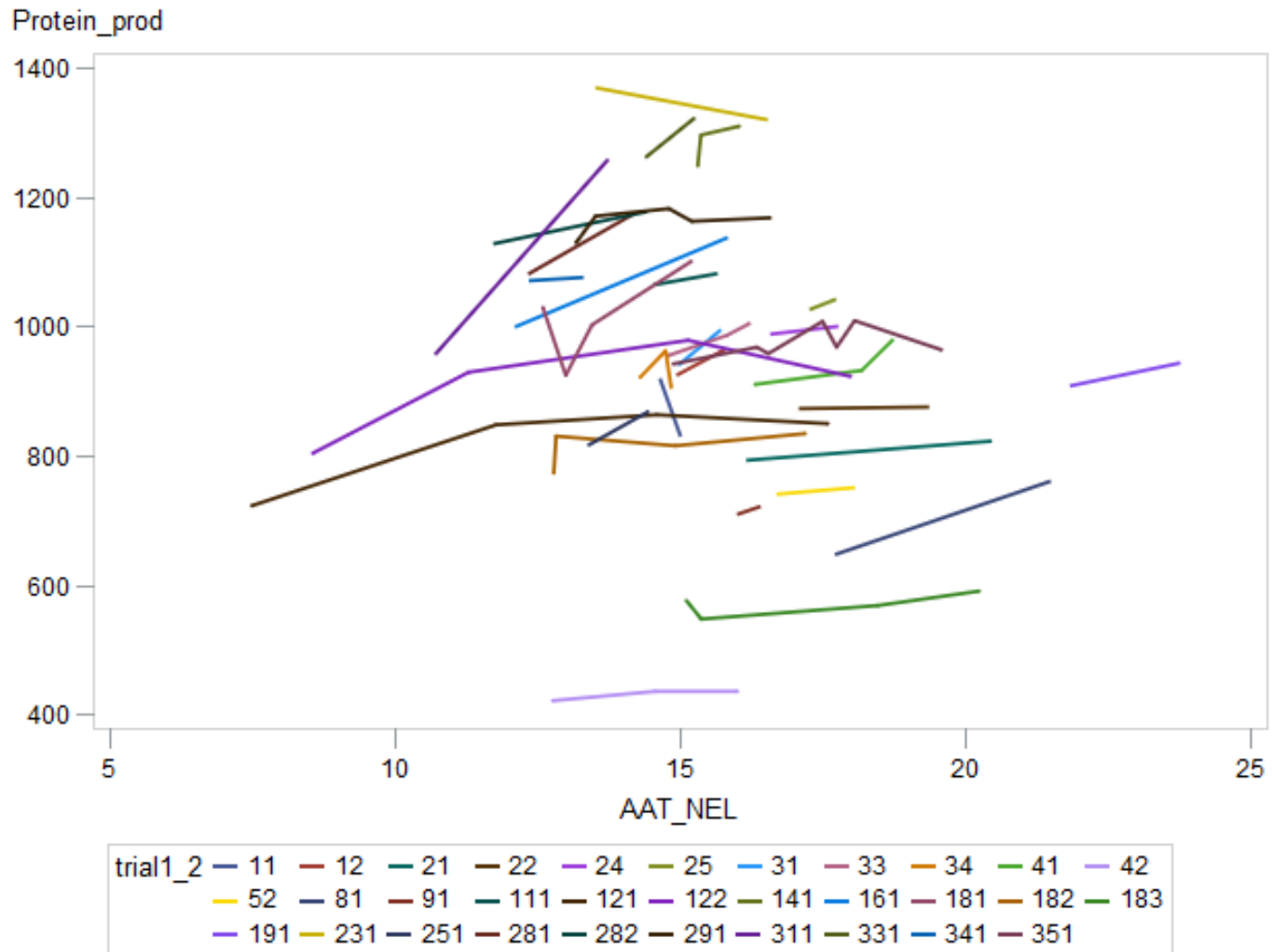
& the effect of trial as a random term

# Plot of raw data - ECM

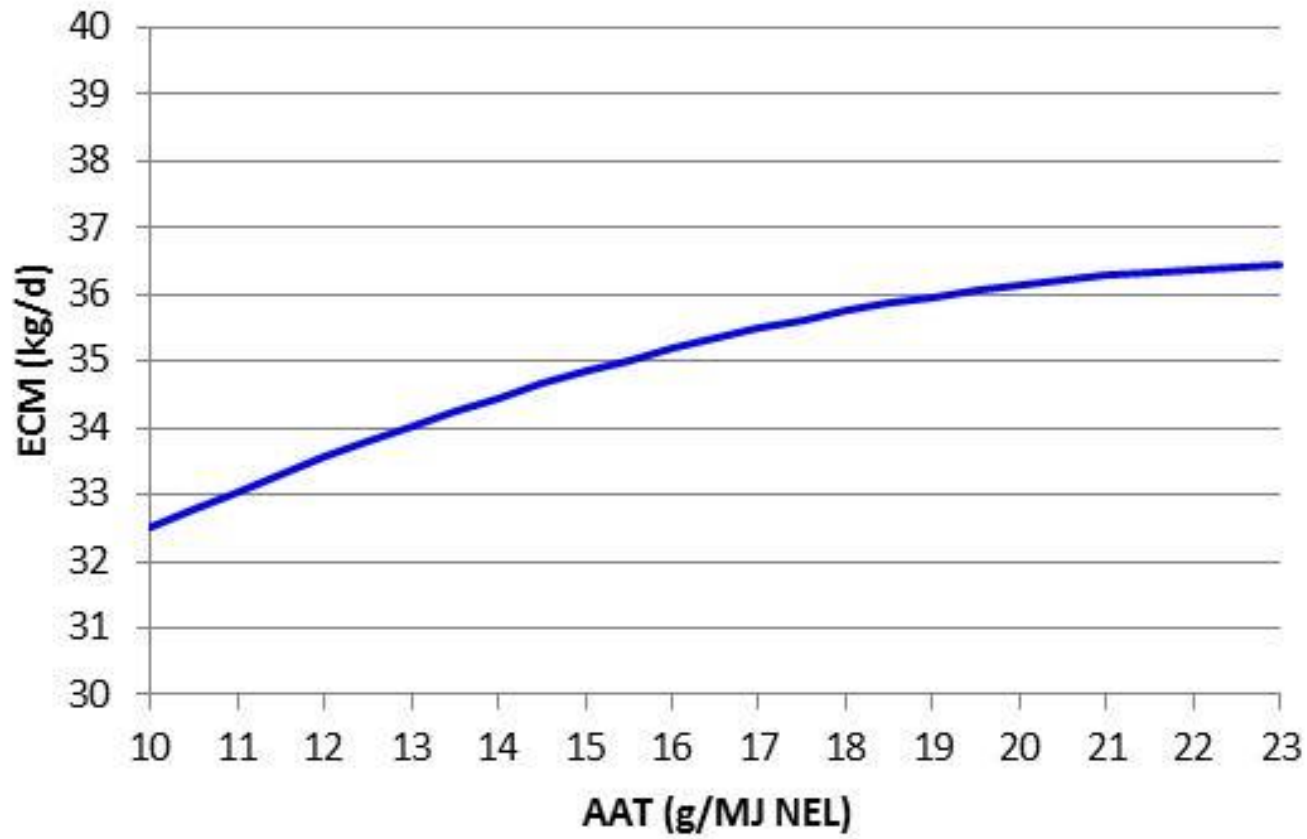


trial1_2	11	12	21	22	24	25	31	33	34	41	42
	52	81	91	111	121	122	141	161	181	182	183
	191	231	251	281	282	291	311	331	341	351	

# Plot of raw data – MPY



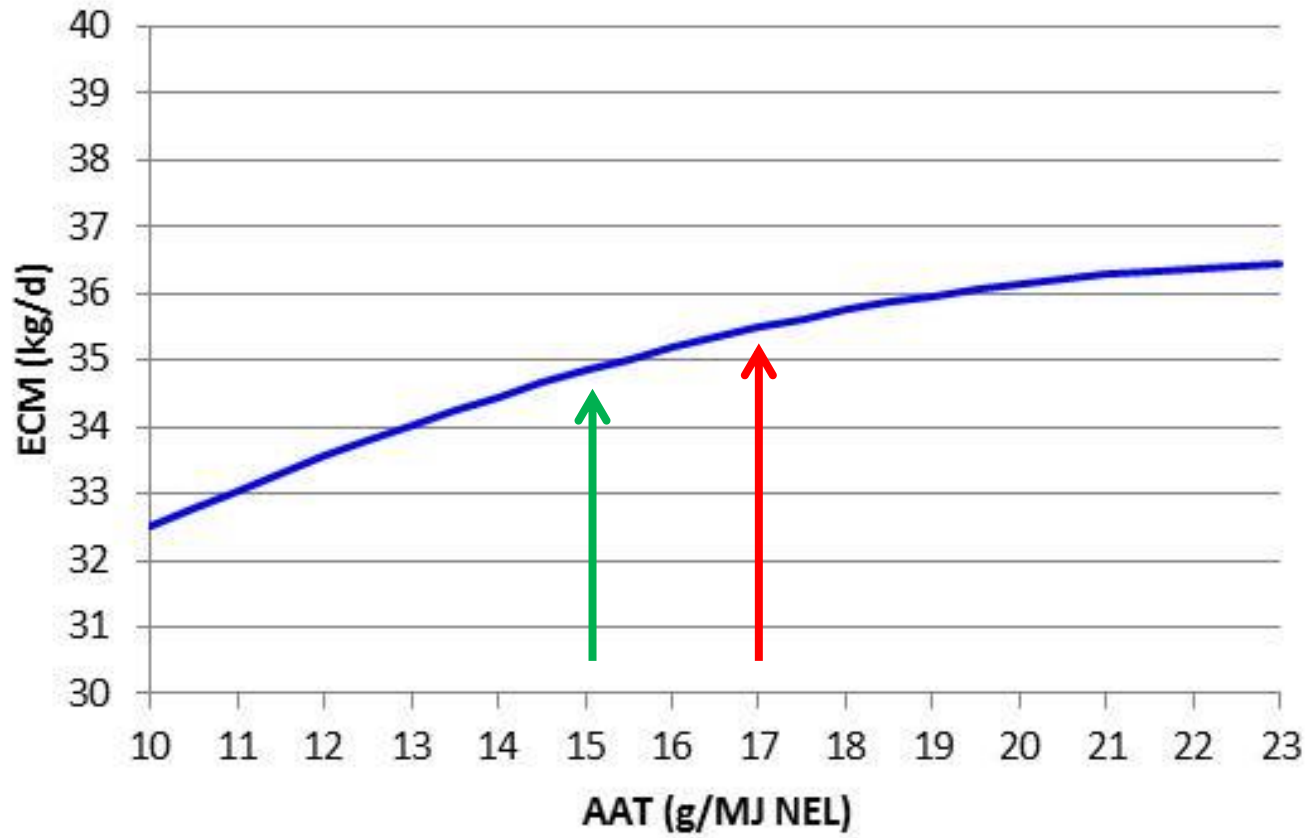
# ECM response



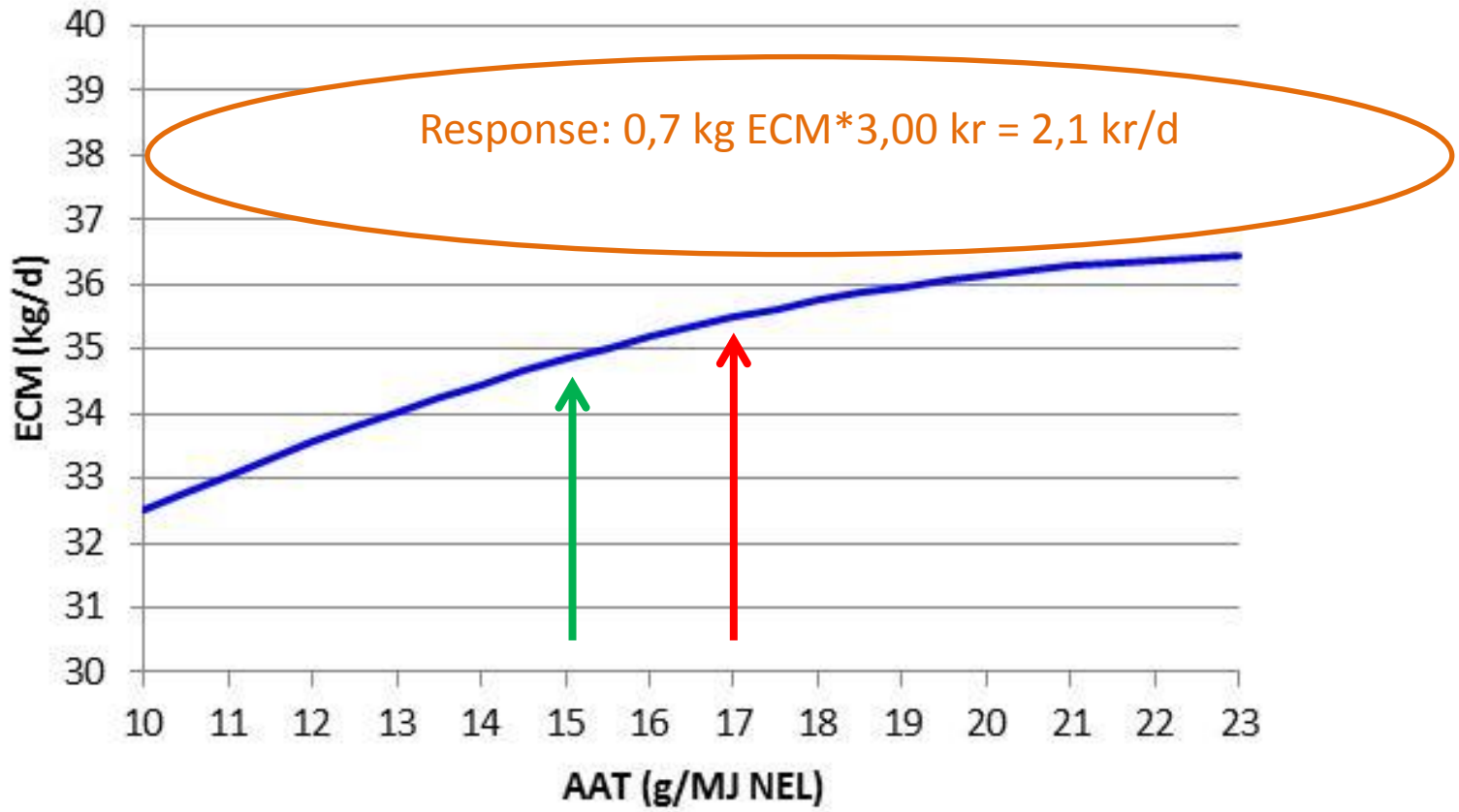
HOL  
DIM=130  
PBV=20  
NEL=7.0

Linear ( $p < 0.01$ ) & quadratic ( $p < 0.10$ )

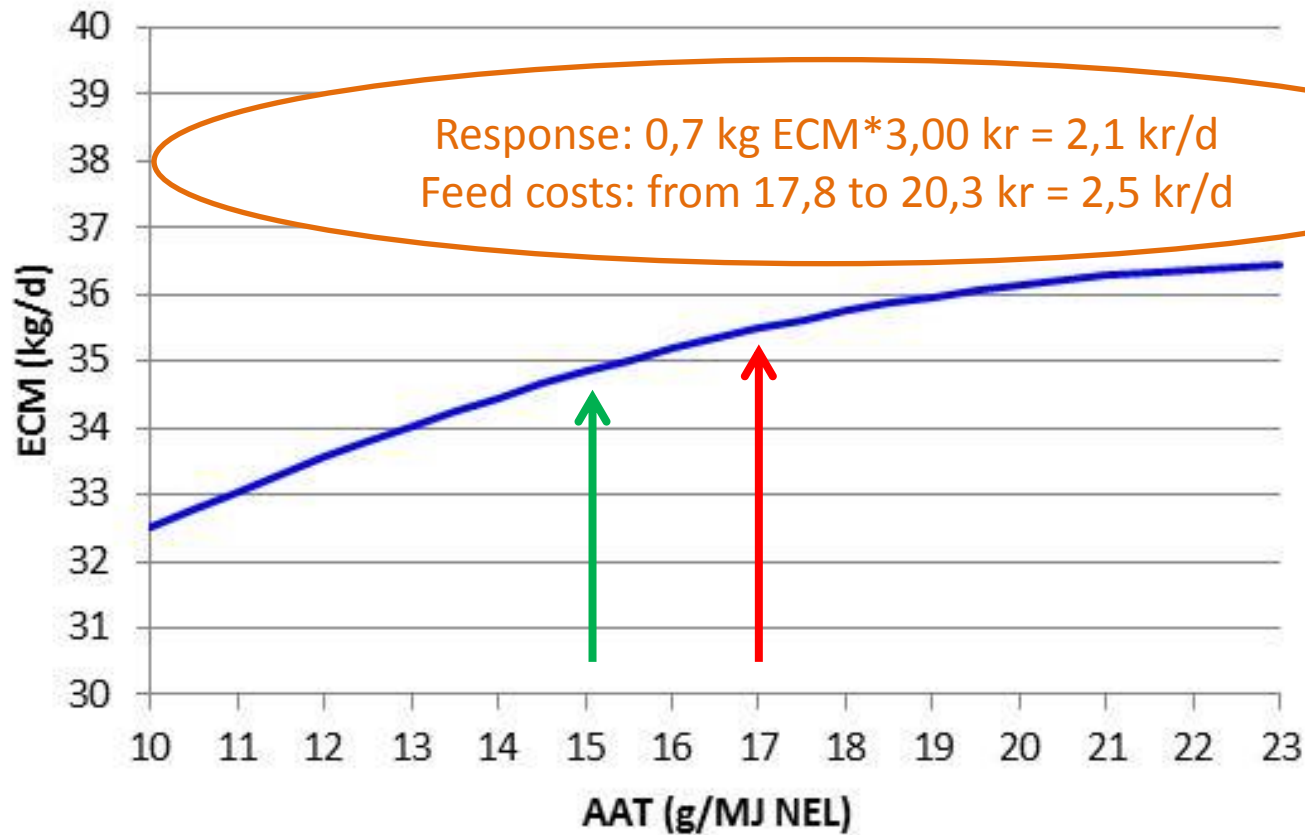
# ECM response



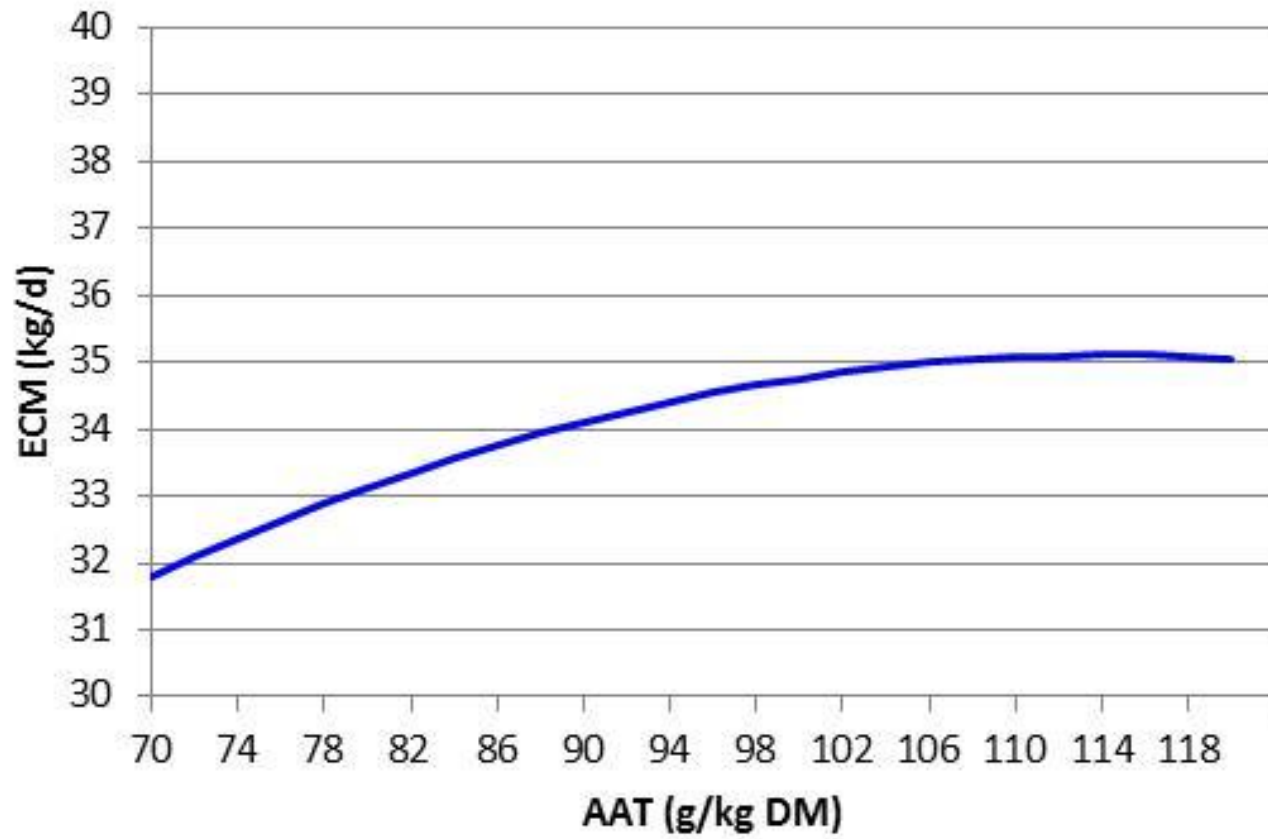
# ECM response



# ECM response



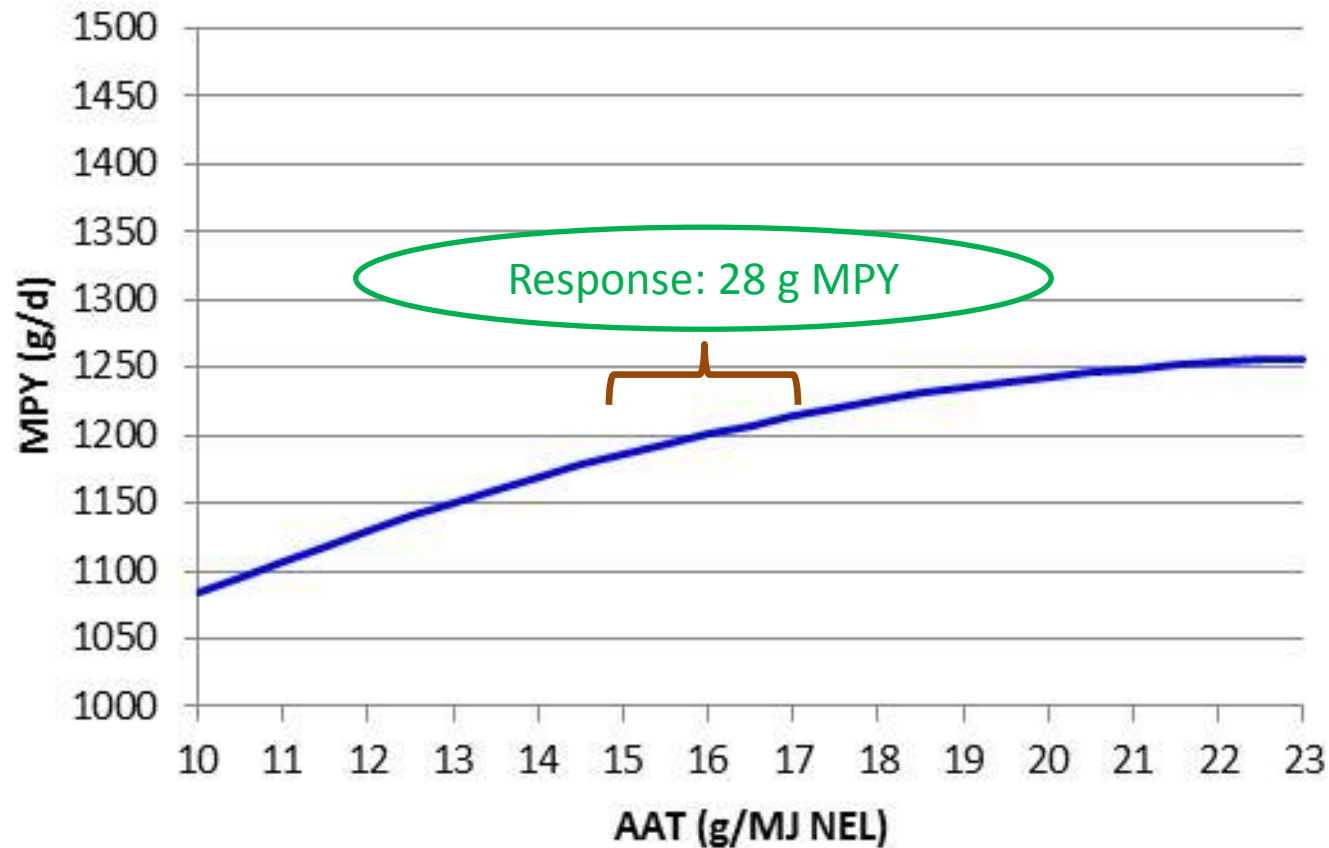
# ECM response



Linear & quadratic terms are significant ( $p < 0.05$ )

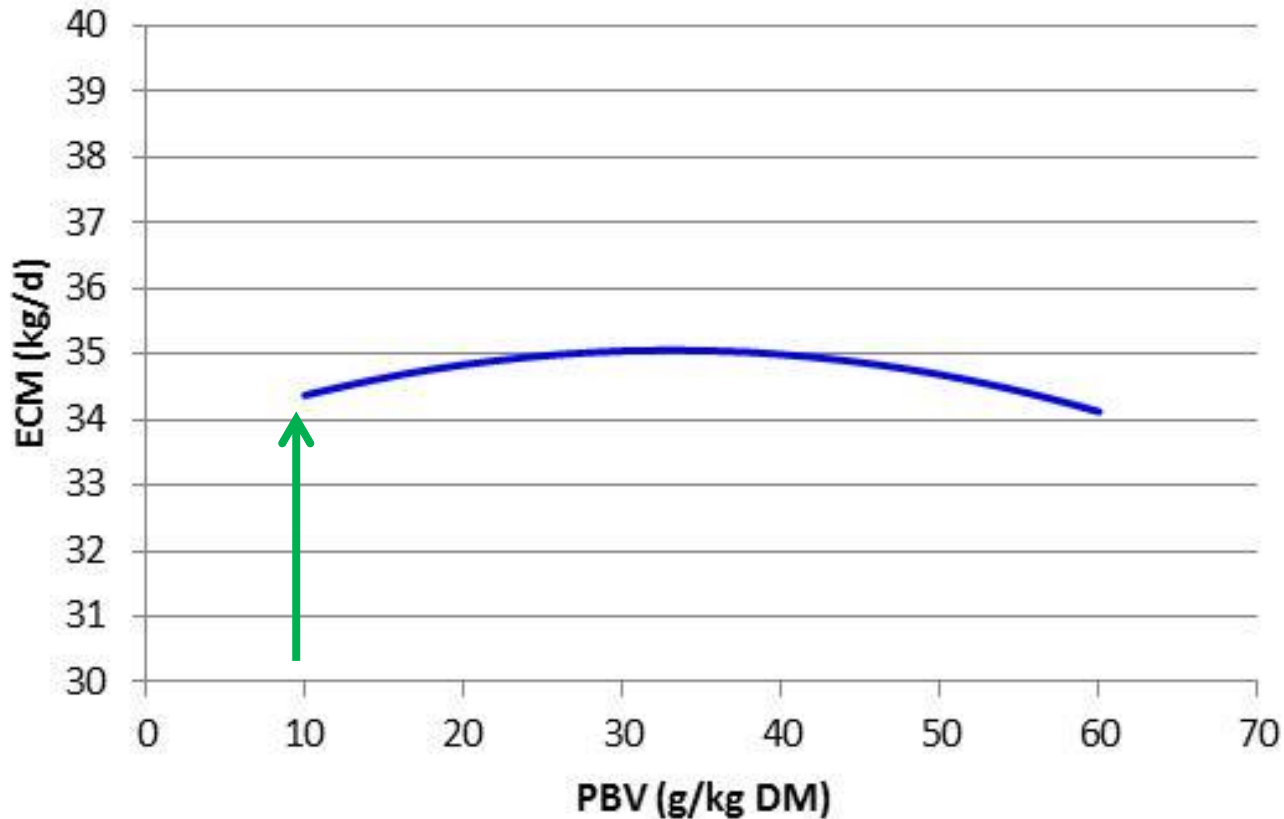


# MPY response



Linear & quadratic terms are significant ( $p < 0.05$ )

# Small positive response of PBV above 10 g/DM



HOL  
DIM=130  
AAT=15  
NEL=7.0

Linear & quadratic terms are significant ( $p < 0.05$ )

# Conclusion

- Significant response in ECM and MPY to increased supply of AAT
- Max ECM and MPY was obtained at 23 g AAT/MJ
- Preliminary economic calculations indicates that the current rec of 15 g AAT/MJ is suitable
- Next step is to implement/visualize these response functions in the optimization of diets in NorFor

**Questions ?**

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