

# Building new feed unit systems for ruminants based on absorbed nutrients and animal responses in France.

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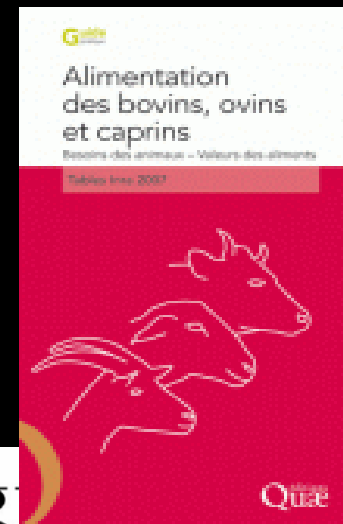
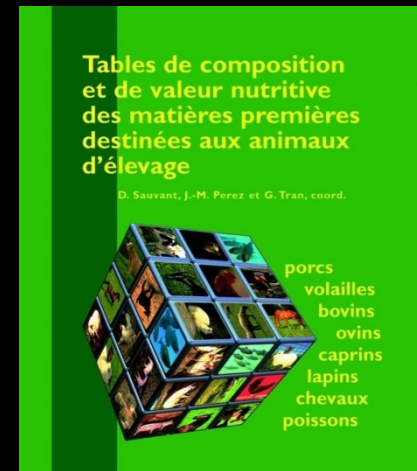
# Modern story of ruminant Feeding Systems in France:

1978: « Alimentation des Ruminants »  
(R. Jarrige & 25 co-W)

1. A new Energy System for milk and meat  
(with NL and Switz.)
2. Launching 1st functional Protein Unit System  
(PDI) (adopted It, Sp, Pol, Switz...; adapted NL 94...)
3. Launching 1st Fill Unit System
4. All the requirements and feed values  
→ INRATION computer program

# Further updatings

1. 1988: 1st updating + English version
2. 2002/2004 INRA-AFZ multispecies tables for concentrates & by-products (french, english, spanish, chinese)
3. 2007 last updating: requirements, responses, dynamic events, feed values, new computerized version ...



# REMAINING ISSUES...CHALLENGES...

Feed unit systems (energy, protein...) are becoming obsolete despite marginal updatings

Mechanistic models cannot (yet ?) replace the practical interest of the feed unit systems

Knowledge is continuously accumulating and new challenges are emerging: *impact on environment, quality of products, wellbeing...*

→ "Systali" working group in France to update the french Feed unit systems  
(1<sup>st</sup> step: 2010-2013)

Head of the project: P.Noziere

Assistants: J.L. Peyraud and D.Sauvant

and 28 other research workers from 4 INRA lab  
(Theix, Rennes, Paris, Guadeloupe)



# Targets of systali ?

- More precise prediction of NE, PDI, AADI...

- Prediction of the flows of nutrients:

*VFA + Gaz + Glucose + Fatty acids + Ess. Am. Ac...*

- Prediction of the animal responses

to these flows

- Enlarge the fields of applications

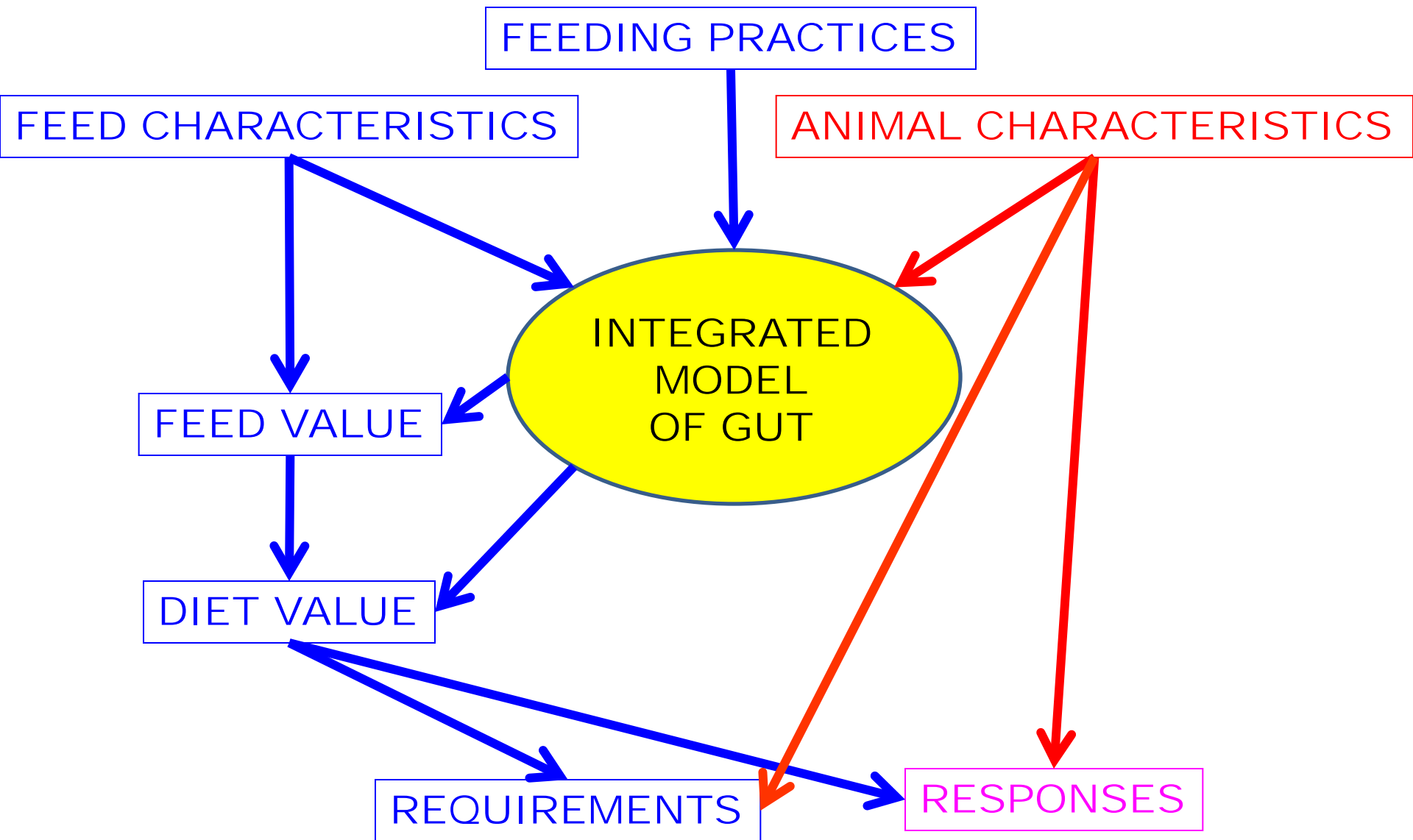
*(warm countries...)* and the feed data bases

→ 1<sup>st</sup> necessity to improve the accuracy of the current basic unit systems

# SYSTALI PROJECT: PLAN

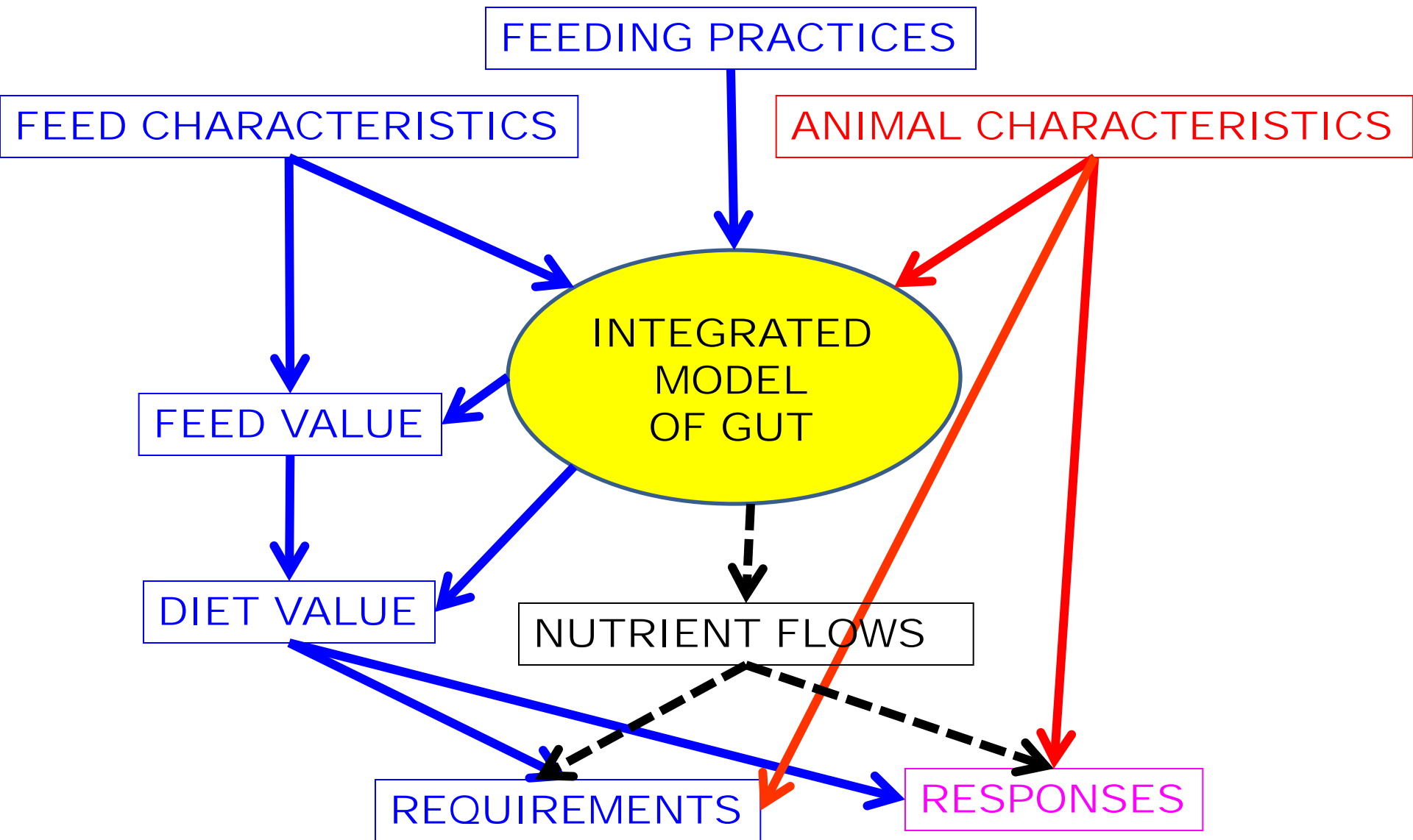
1. Organization of the project
2. Methods of approach
3. Digestive Part
4. Animal Part

# 1. Global systali project





# 1. Global systali project



## 2. methods of approach:

2.1. Building large data bases from experimental results from INRA, or from the literature.

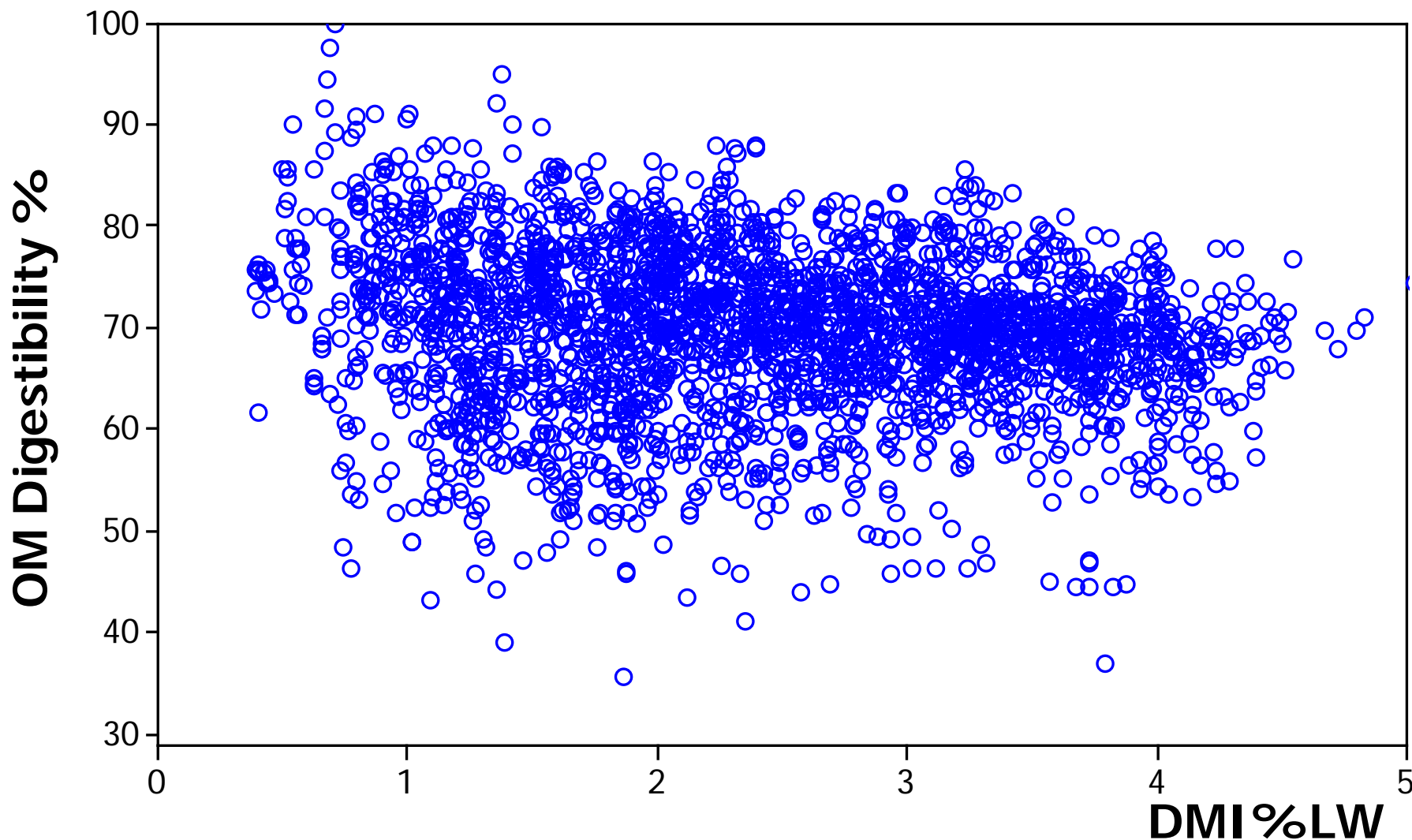
2.2. Study of the meta-designs (representativity, orthogonality...) and experiment encoding

2.3. Meta-analyses of data → empirical models  
(*St Pierre, 2001, Sauvant et al., 2008*)

→ Integration of the empirical models ?

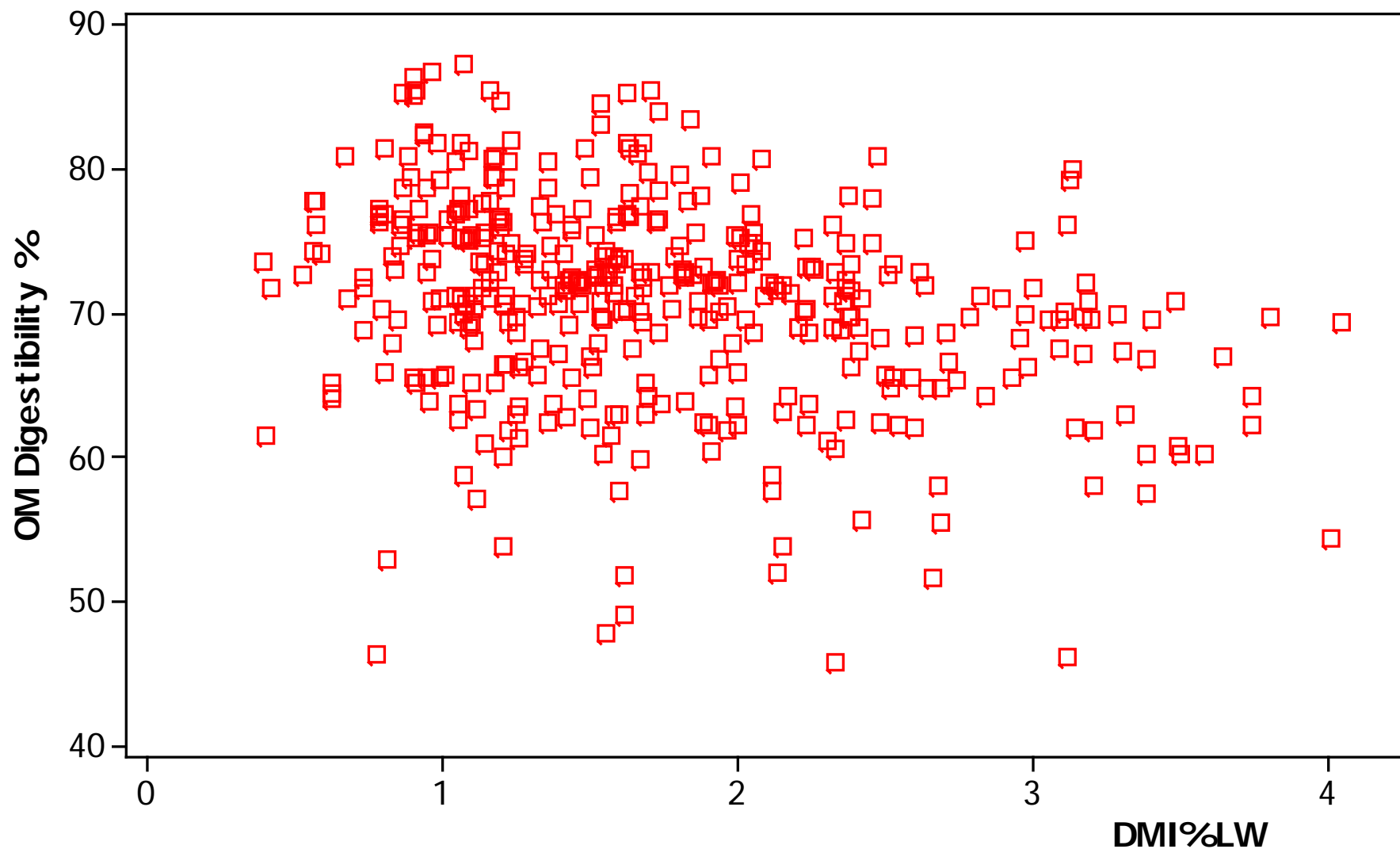
## EXAMPLE OF META-ANALYSIS: Influence of DMI%LW on OMD%, phase 1

Cloud of 2650 data of measurements of OMD% and DMI%LW in ruminants

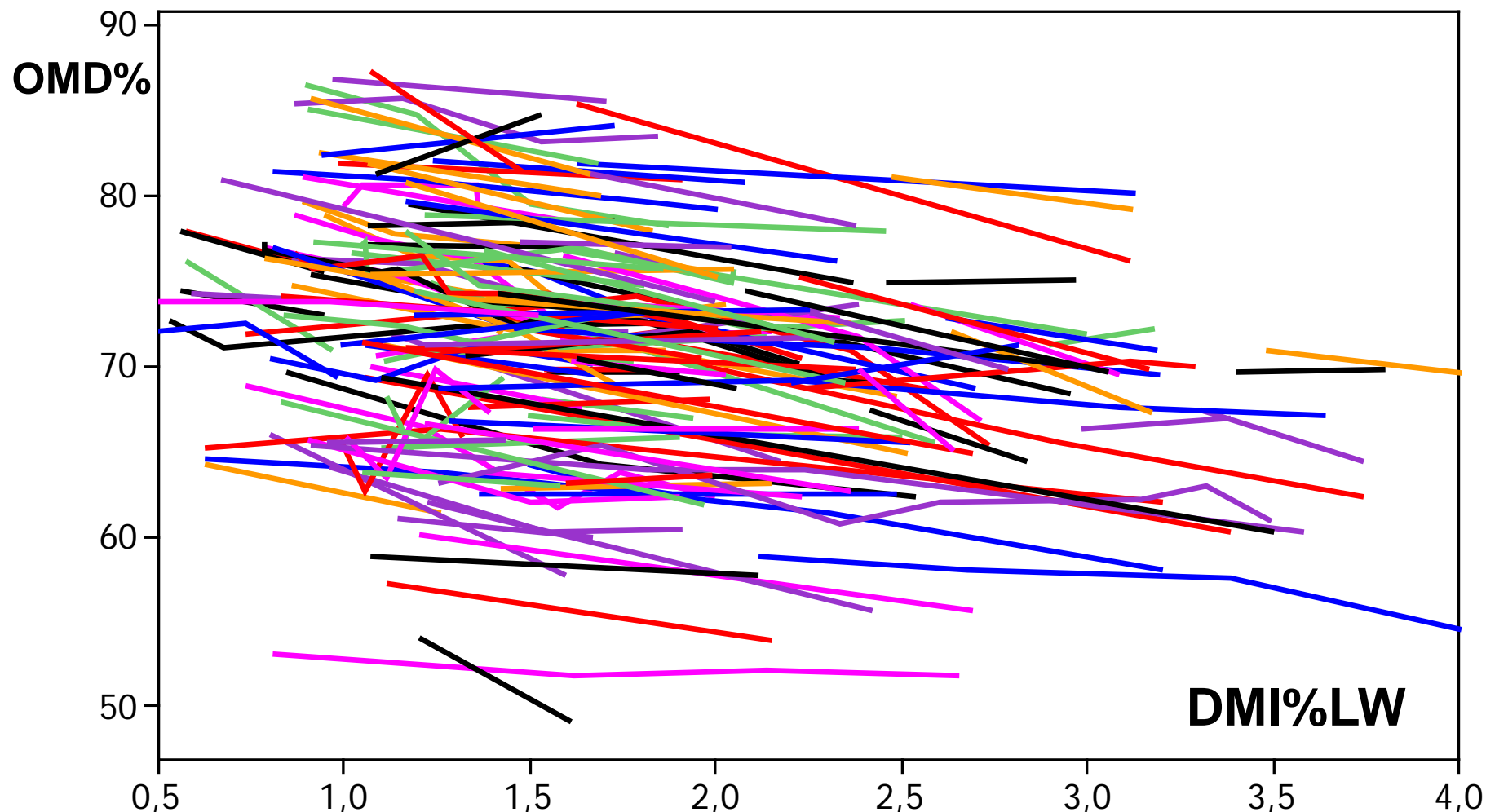


**1 point = 1 treatment = 1 group of animals**

### 400 data from experiments focused on influence of level of DMI%LW

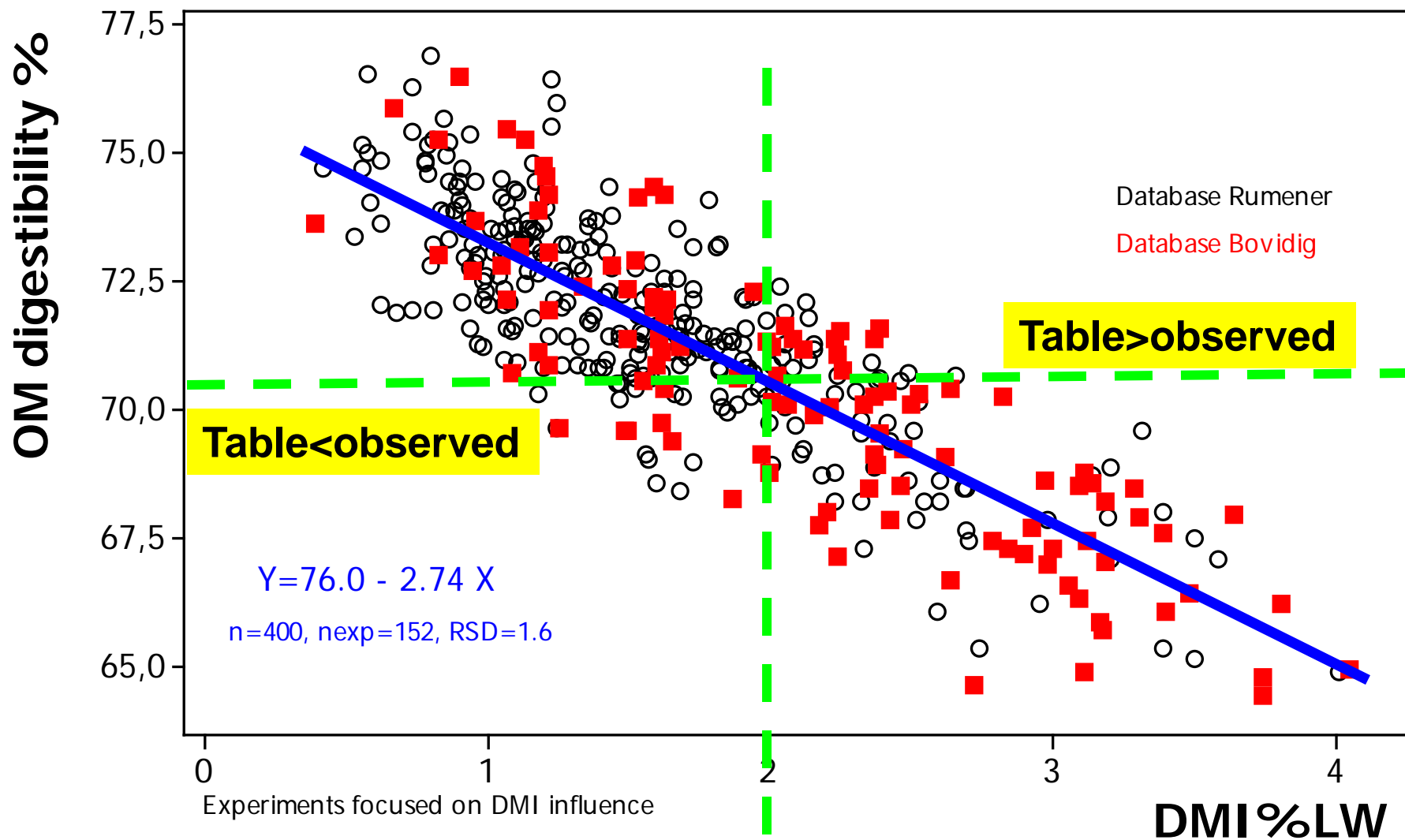


## Intra-experiment influence of DMI%LW on diet OM digestibility



152 experiments focused on influence of level of DMI  
Databases « Bovidig » & « Rumener », D.Sauvant & al, 2011

# Intra-experiment influence of DMI%LW on diet OM digestibility



# 3. Digestive part

## 3.1. Digestive interactions

## 3.2. Substrate degradation

- *N & starch*
- *Fermentable OM*

## 3.3. Microbial protein production

## 3.4. Integration of the various equations



# 3.1. Digestive interactions (I)

$$\text{VALUE}_{\text{diet}} = \sum_i p_i \text{TABLEVALUE}_{\text{feed}_i} \pm I$$

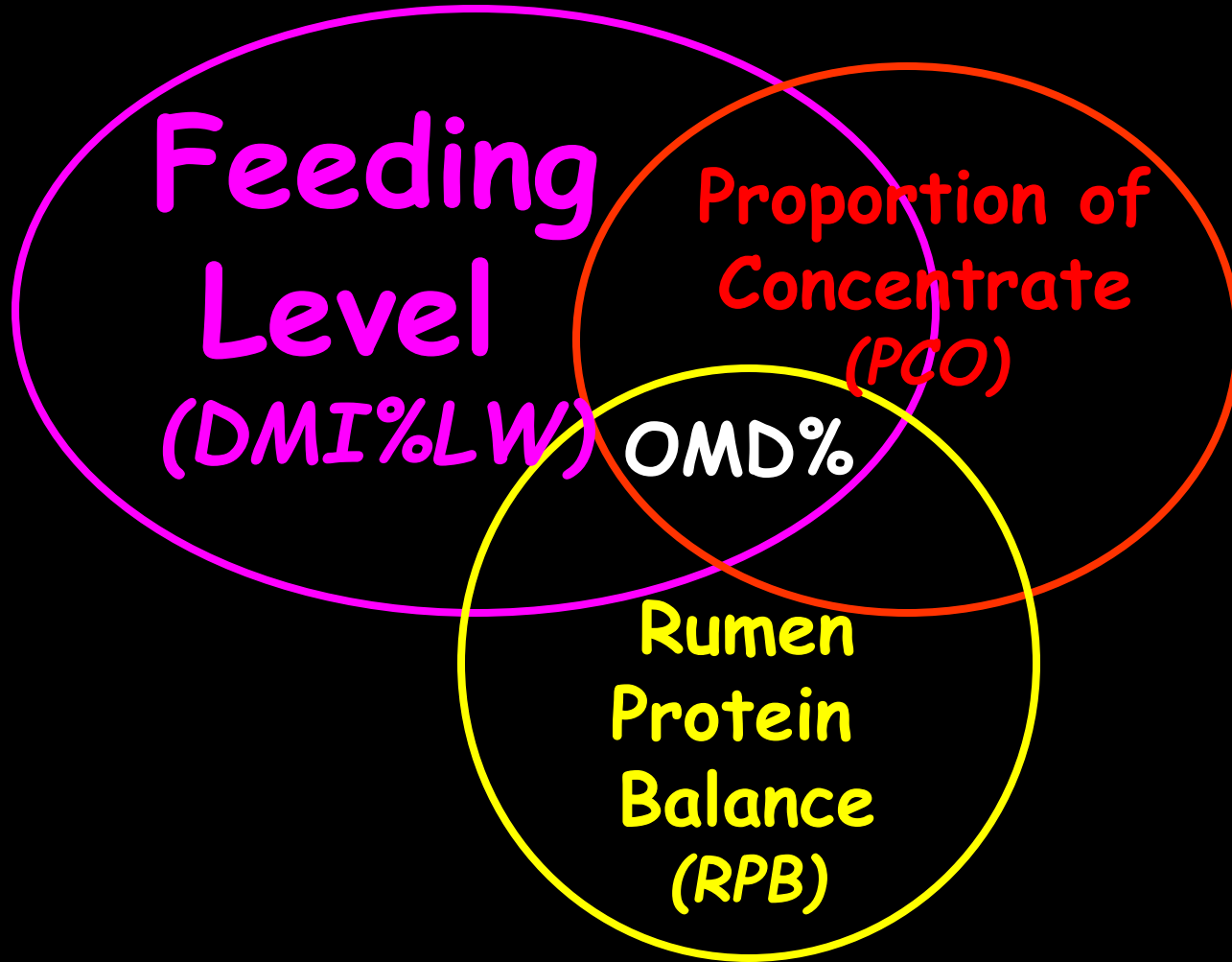
Modelling I ?

- Impacted item = OMD%

- Causes  $\rightarrow$  Predictors ?

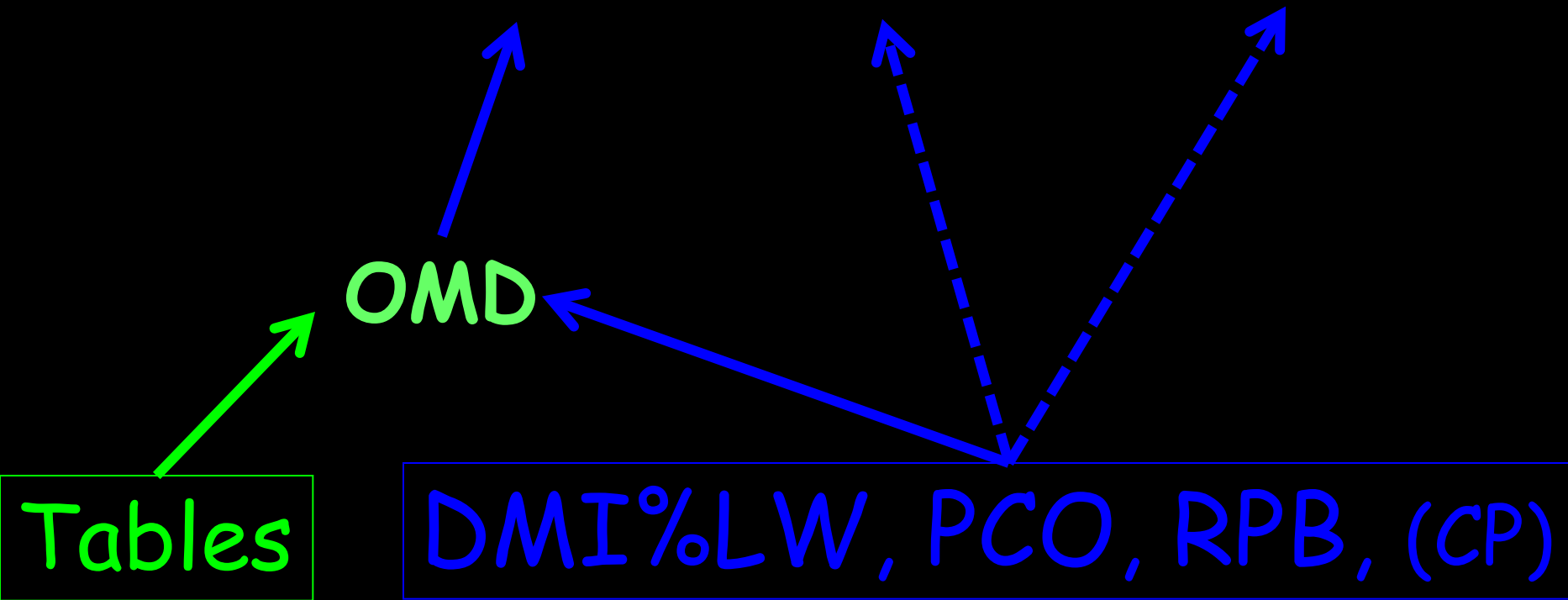


# Major causes of digestive interactions altering OM Digestibility ?



# From OMD to ME

$$ME = GE * Edig - ECH4/GE - EU/GE$$



# 3. Substrate degradation

## 3.1. N and starch

$$EDN \text{ \& } ED_{st} = a (100/100+kl) + b (kd/kd+kp)$$

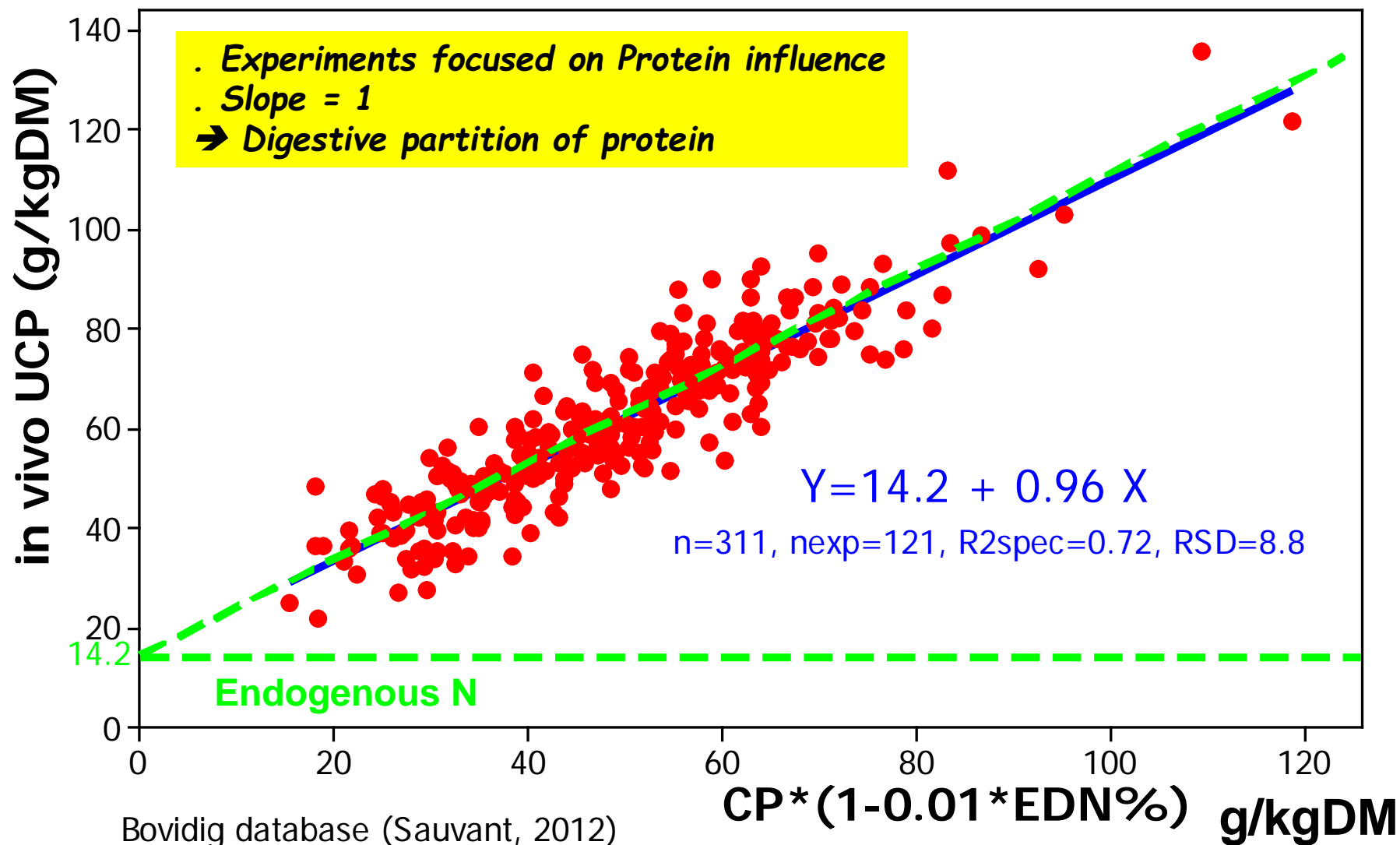
$a, b, kd \Leftrightarrow$  *in situ* data

$kl, kpf, kpc = f(\text{DMI}\%LW, \text{PCO})$  by metaA

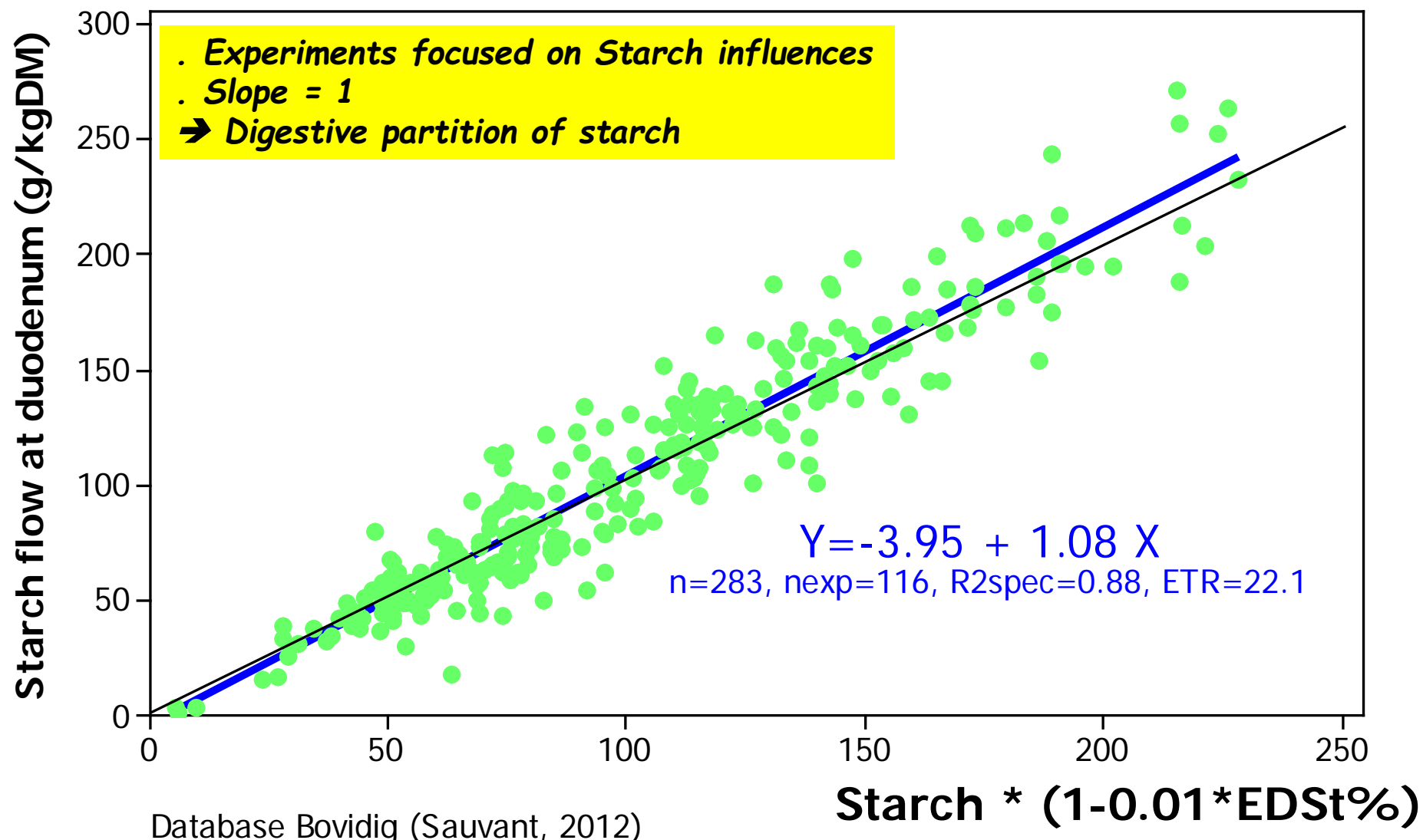
Evaluation *in situ* vs *in vivo* ?



## Intra-experiment prediction of UCP from in sacco data



# Intra experiment prediction of by-pass starch from in sacco data



## 3.2. Substrate degradation

### 3.2.2. Fermented OM

- Former approach  $\Leftrightarrow$  index:

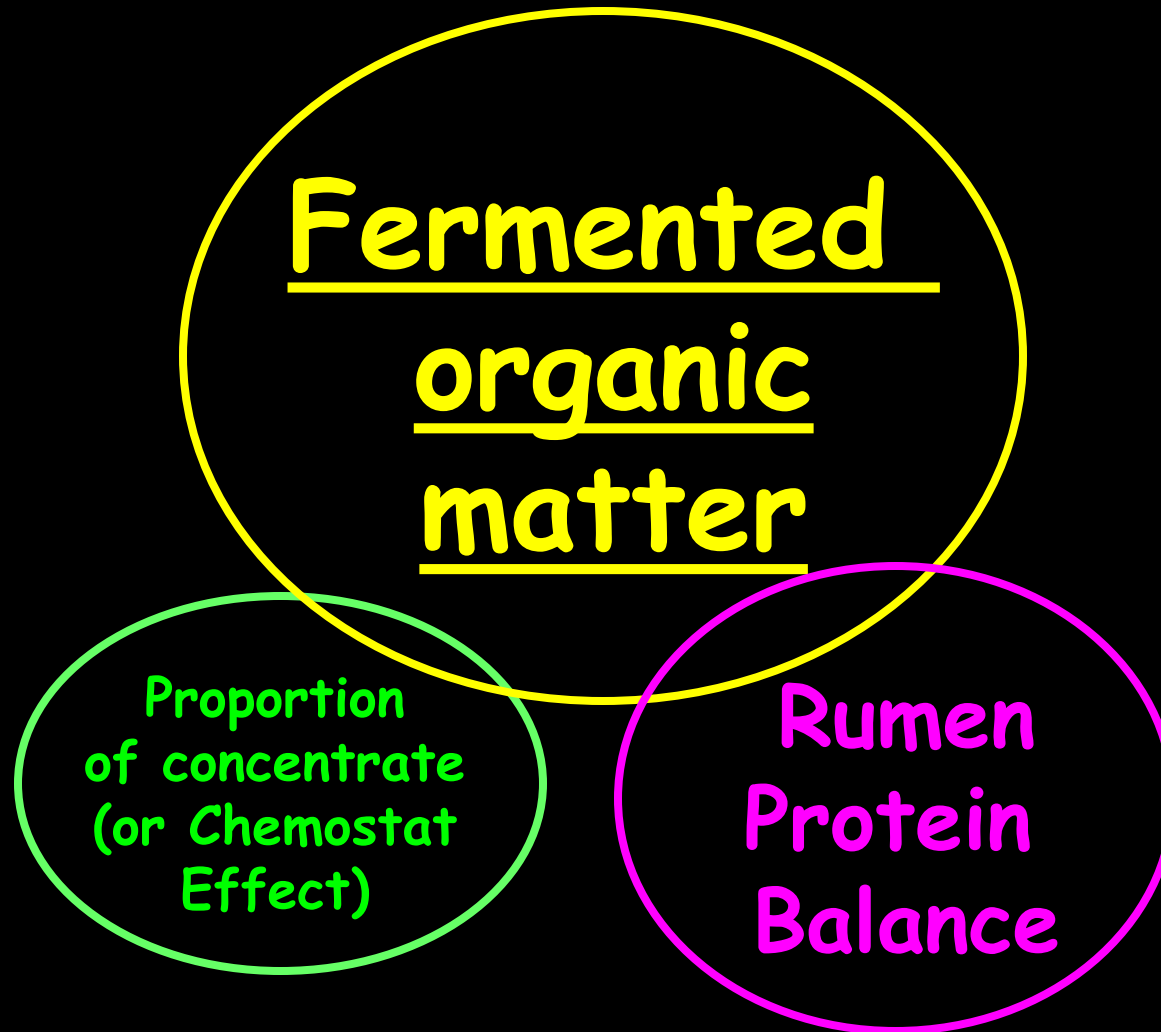
$$FOM = DOM - RUCP - RUS_t - EE - Vol$$

- New approach  $\rightarrow$  « true » FOM

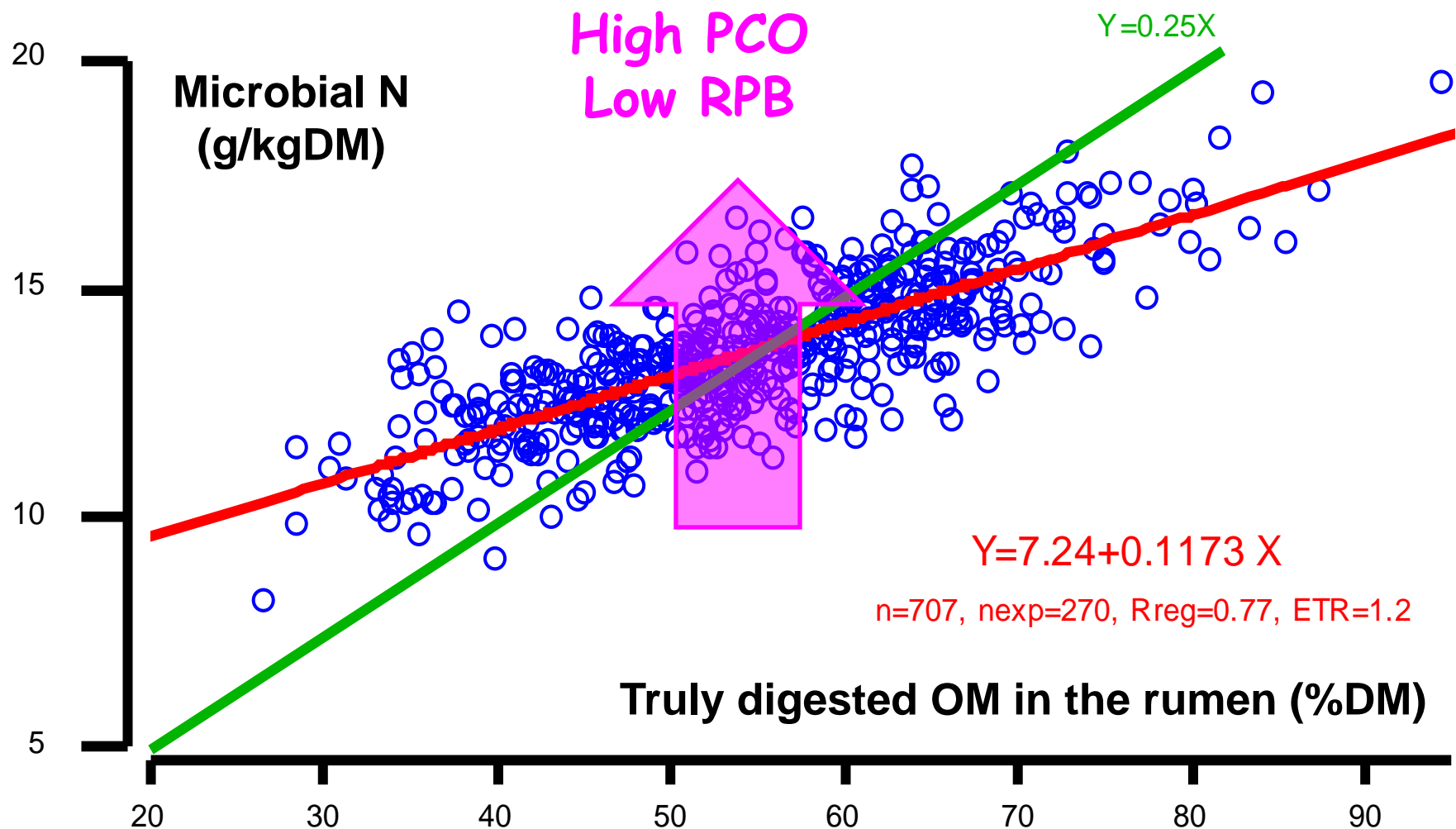
$$FOM = corDOM - \text{Dig. Int. Fract of duod. flows of } [CP + St + FA + NDF] - Vol$$



### 3.3. Major causes of variation of microbial protein production in the rumen?



# Intra-experiment influence of TDOMru on microbial N



« Bovidig » database (D.Sauvant, 2012)

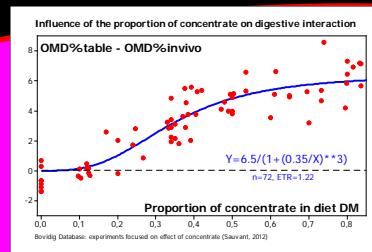


# 3.4. Integration of the various equations ?

A necessity to insure consistency across more than 100 empirical equations extracted from various contexts...

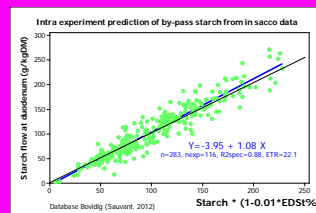


# Partition of equations issued from meta-analyses



Equations used  
to predict  
UFL, PDI...

Other equations  
(chewing, fill, pH  
nutrients flows...)

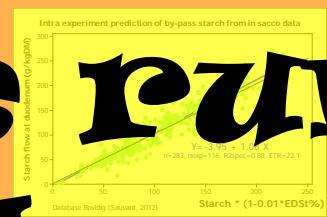
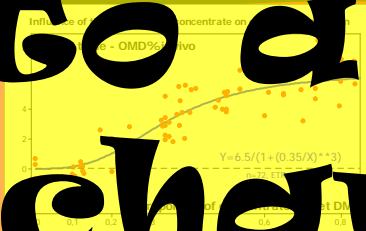


Partition of equations  
issued from mechanistic analyses

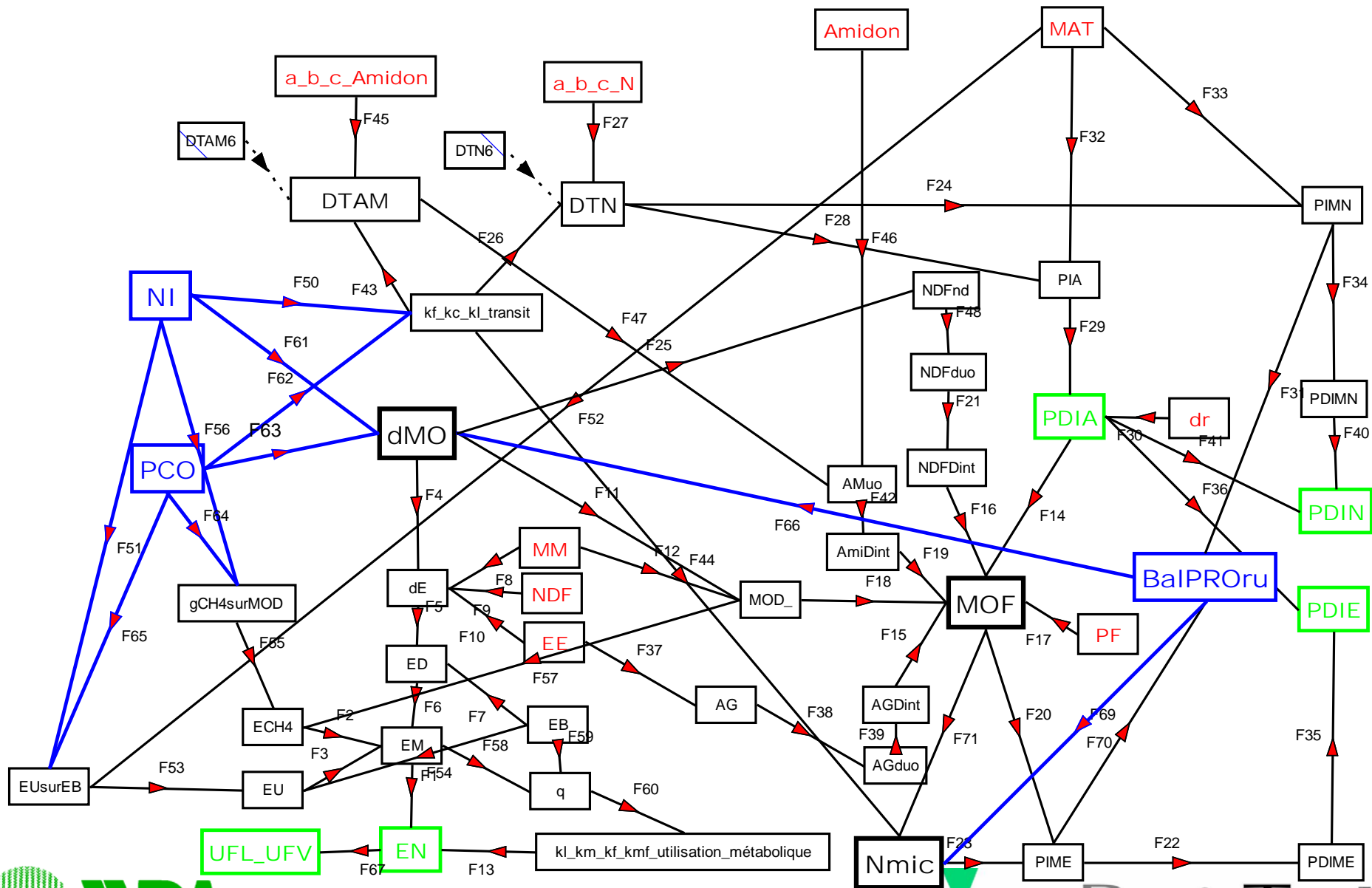
**Integration  
into a new  
mechanistic  
model  
of the rumen  
and gut**

Equations used  
to predict  
UFL, PDI...

Other equations  
(chewing, fill, pH  
nutrients flows...)



# Diagramme « systali »: equations → PDI et UF

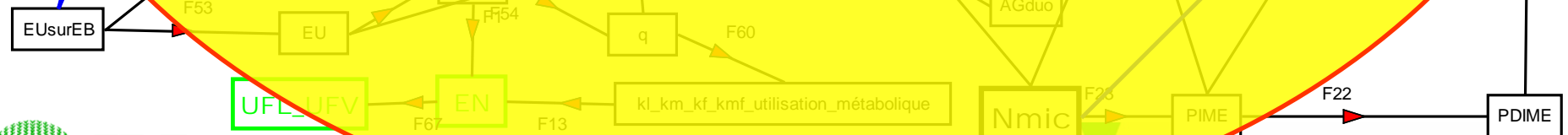


**Integration in  
« Systool »  
to calculate  
the new values  
of the  
experimental  
rations  
(cf Poster)**

EU<sub>surEB</sub>

UFL<sub>UFV</sub>

**Intégration in the simulator « Sirar » to assess the global consistency across practical contexts**



# EVALUATION ON SHEEP OF THE INRA-SYSTALI MODEL OF DIGESTIVE INTERACTIONS

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See the poster !

# 4. Animal part

## 4.1. Reconsideration of the basic requirements for maintenance and production

- According to the new nutritive values of feed & diets
- Integration of new aspects & concepts
- For ruminants on poor quality diets,
- Consistency with the INRA-CIRAD-AFZ-FAO « Feedipedia »

## 4.2. Responses to feed units ?

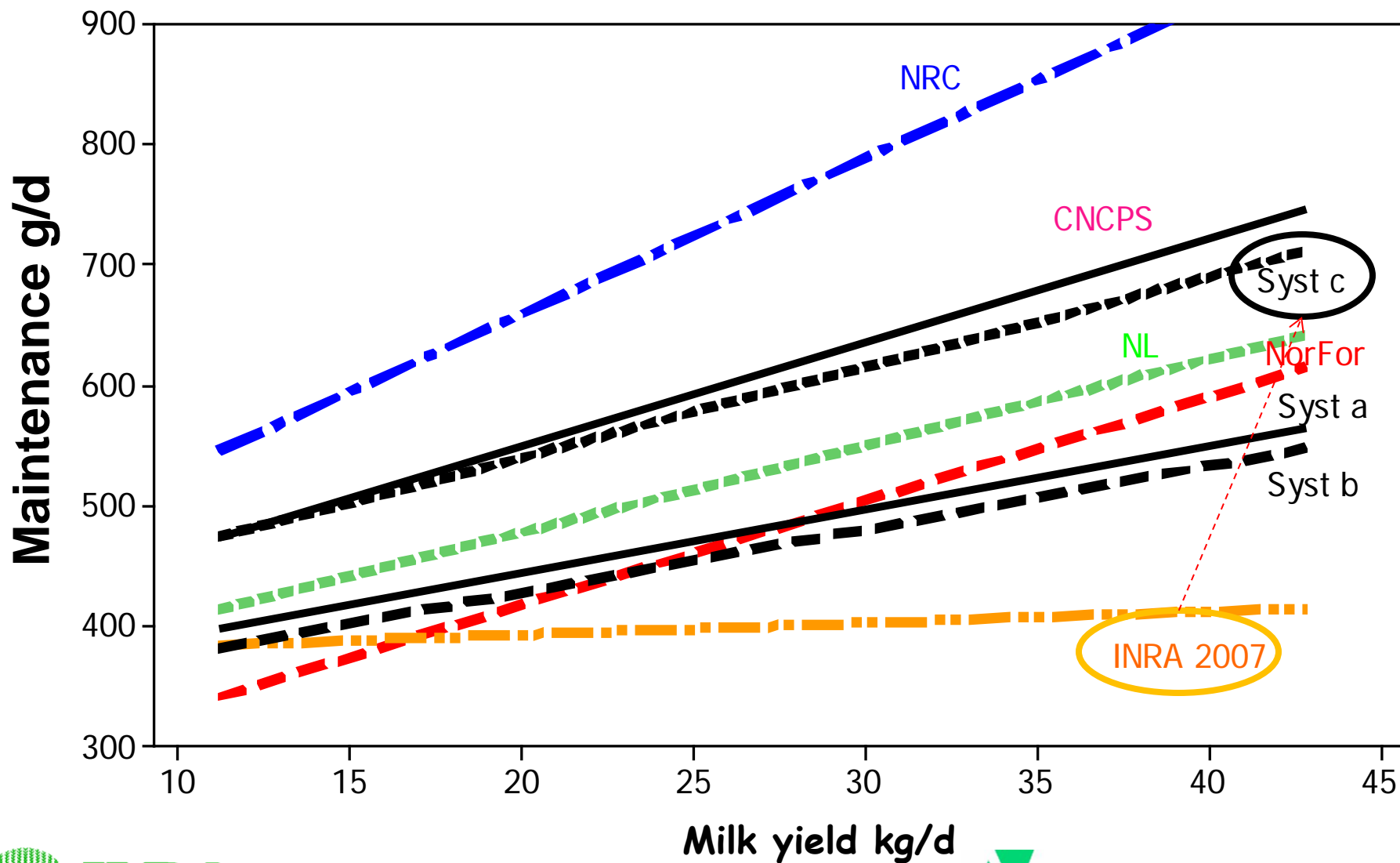
- N.E.(UF) and PDI and EAA
- VFA, glucose, fatty acids

Responses = feed efficiency, performances, digestive risks, milk and carcasses composition, faecal and urinary N, P, CH<sub>4</sub> excretions, behavior...

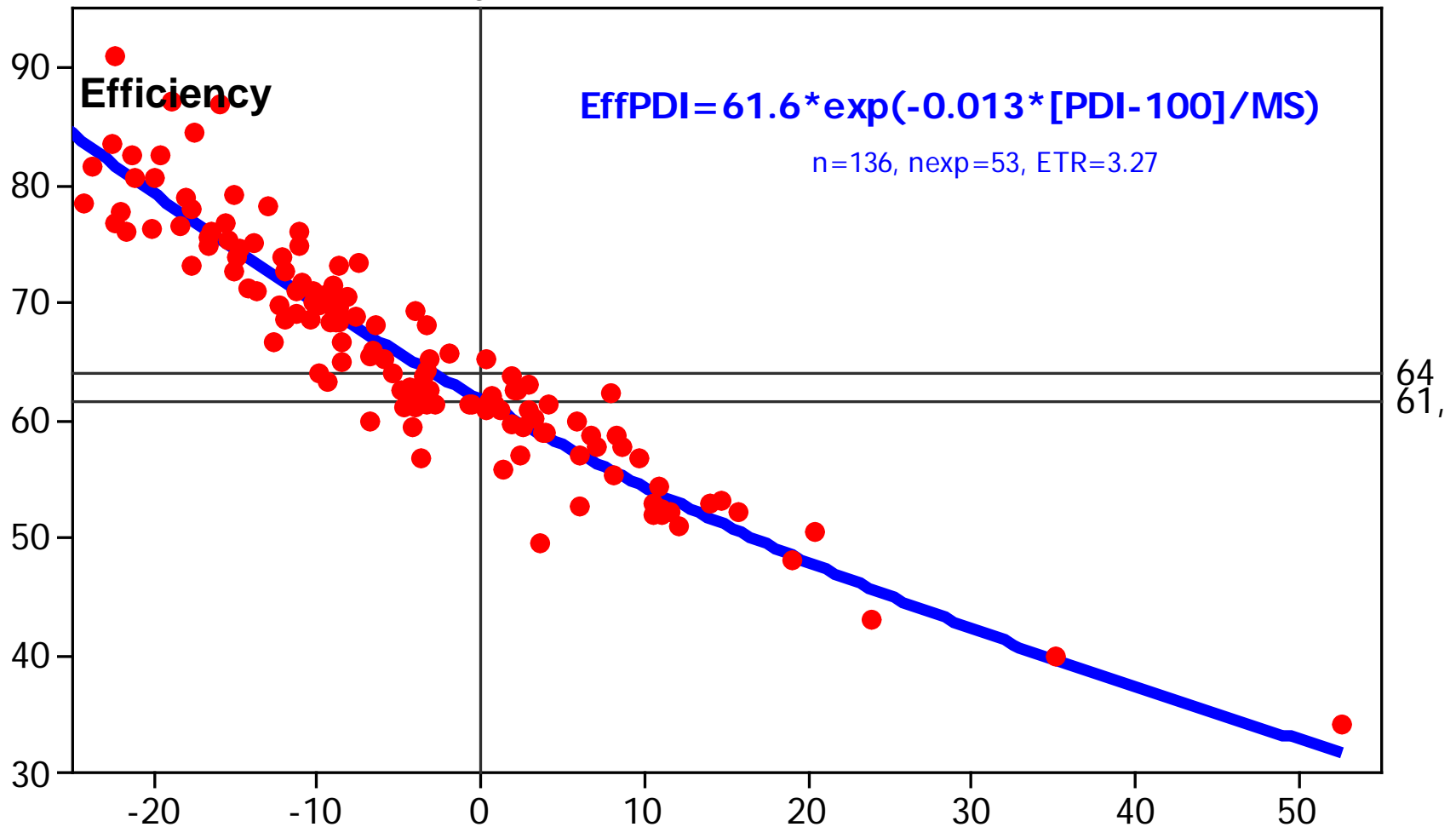




# Maintenance protein requirements: comparison across proposals for cattle



# Influence of MP concentration on MP efficiency into milk protein



*Bovidig-PDI database, D.Sauvant, 2013*

Similar trends with dairy goats  
Influence of energy balance

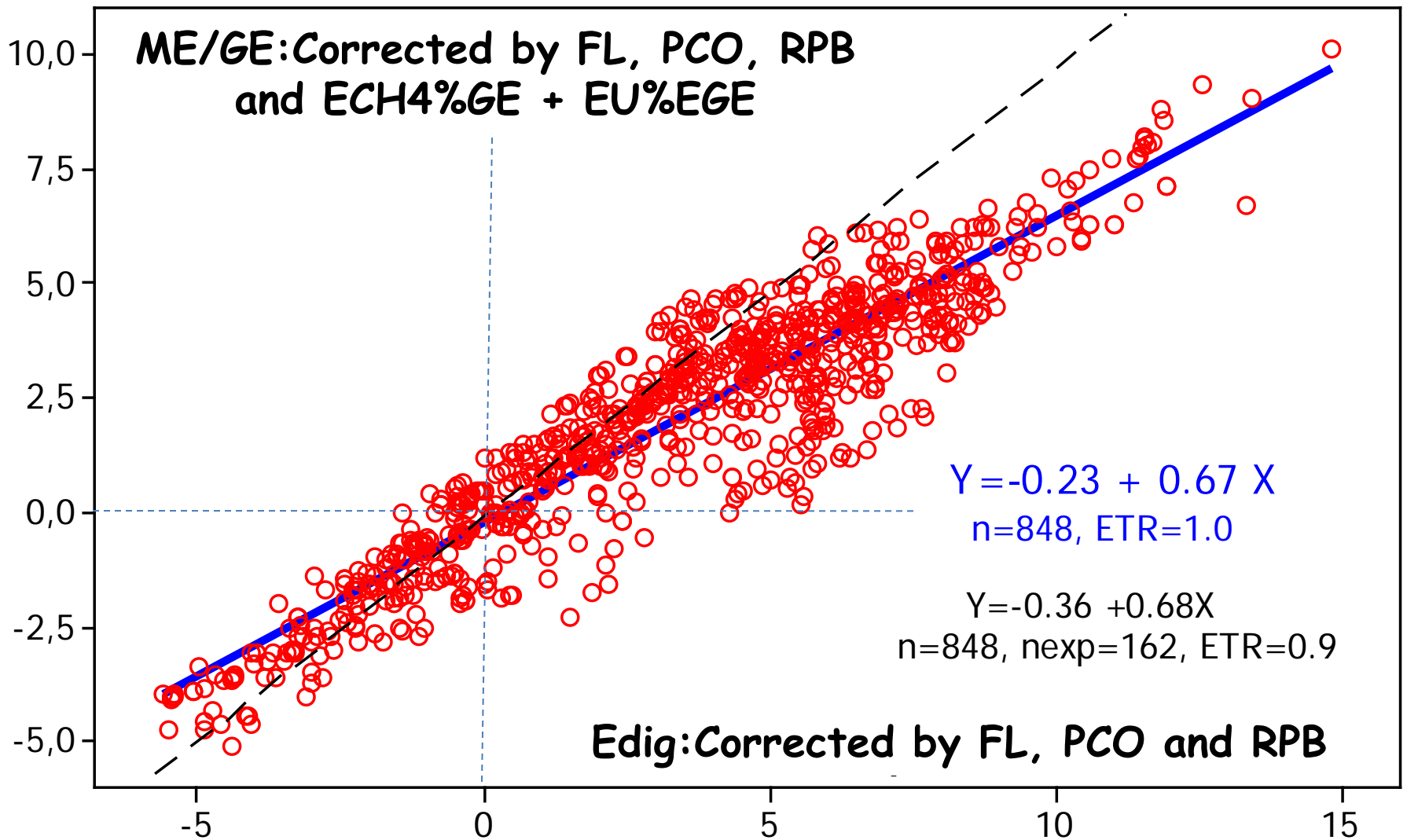
# CONCLUSIONS

1. First step of systali is in 2013
2. A priority was accorded to model digestive processes:
3. Meta-analyses allowed to stress several new interesting relationships allowing to be more realistic and accurate
4. The integrative model allowed to check constancy across relationships issued from various contexts
5. The approach was completed/evaluated by 2 tools to calculate diets and to simulate practical situations





# Necessity to integrate ECH4%GE and EU%GE to assess digestive interactions



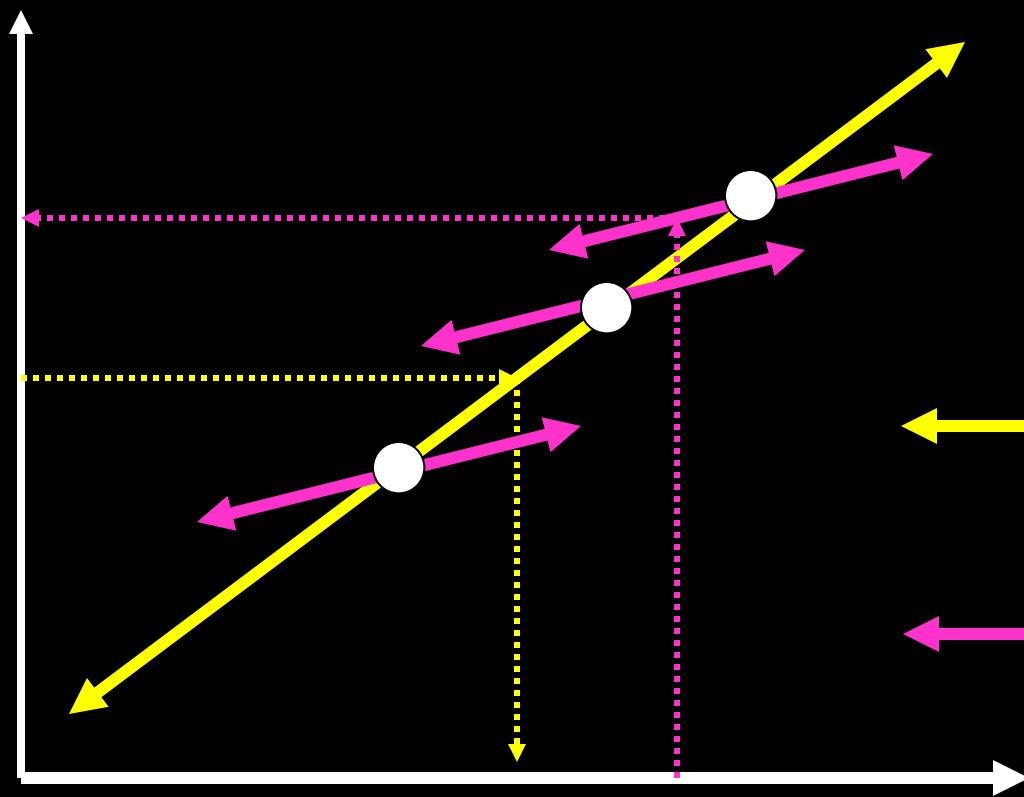
Base "Rumener" (DS & SGR, 2011)

→ ECH4 and EU induce a compensation, curvilinear ?

# RELATIONSHIP RESPONSES-REQUIREMENTS:

*Can we estimate the both from a same data base ?*

SECRETION IN MILK



REQUIREMENTS  
(HOMEORHESIS  
*Inter-Exp, Pull*)  
 $Abs = f(Secr)$

RESPONSES  
(HOMEOSTASE  
*Intra-Exp, Push*)  
 $Secr = f(Abs)$

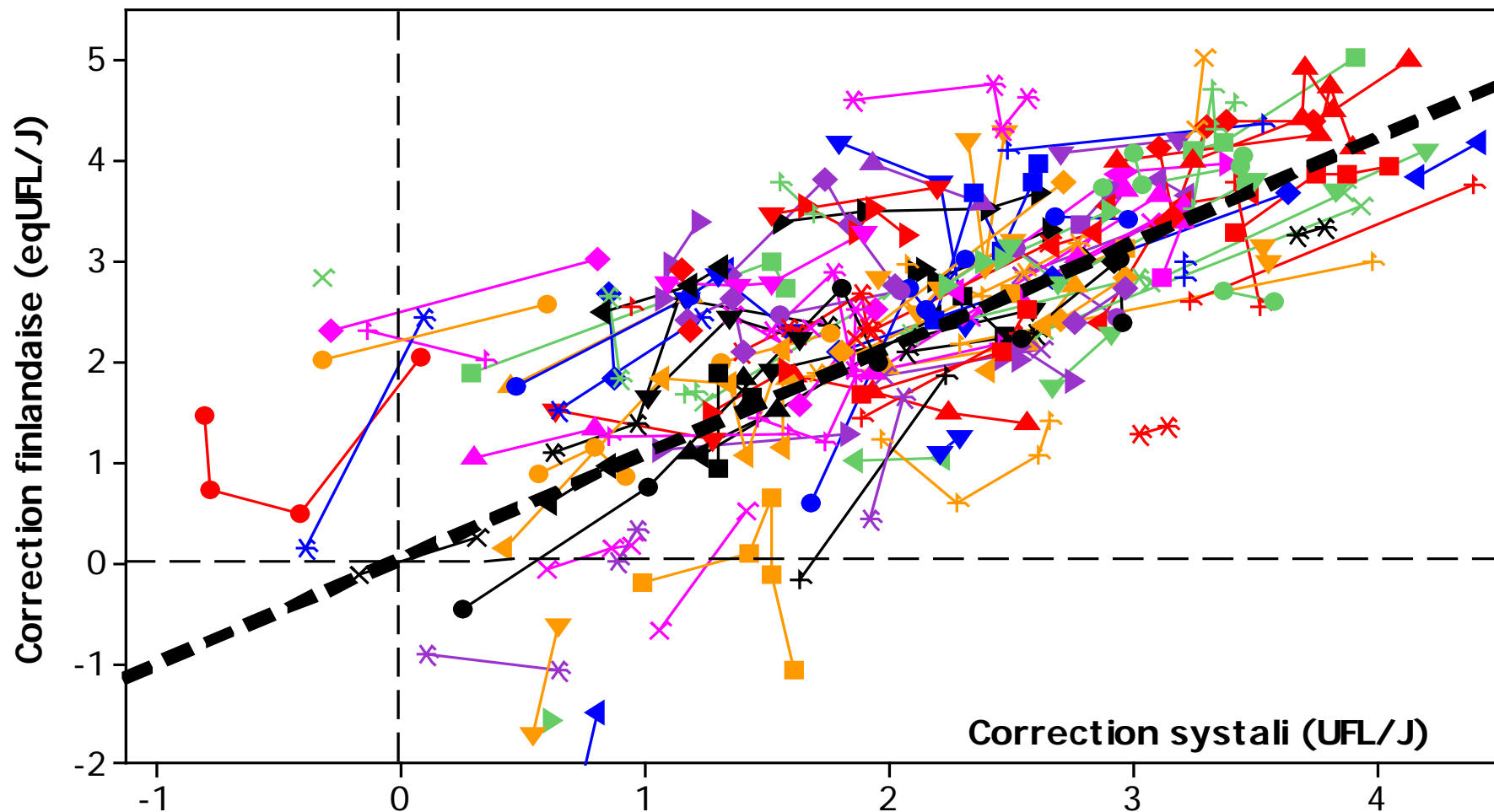
ABSORBED NUTRIENTS

# The negative influence of digestive interactions

1. Feeding level (FL) or level of production:  
+ 1 unit of DMI%LW  $\rightarrow$  - 2 to 3 points of OMD%
2. Concentrate supply: +10%CO  $\rightarrow$  - 0.3 to - 0.6 pts OMD%
3. Lack of nitrogen in the rumen:
  - 10g CP/DM  $\rightarrow$  - 0.2 to - 0.4 point of OMD%
  - 10g Rumen protein balance  $\rightarrow$  - 0.5 point of OMD%

Quantitative consequences ?

# Comparison of proposals from Finland and France to take into account digestive interactions caused by feeding level, concentrate supply and dietary protein content, interpretation in milk feed unit/d (D.Sauvant, unpub)



**No significant differences between both proposals  
Calculated on the « Bovidig » database**