



Harper Adams
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Effect of forage peas on performance of high yielding dairy cows

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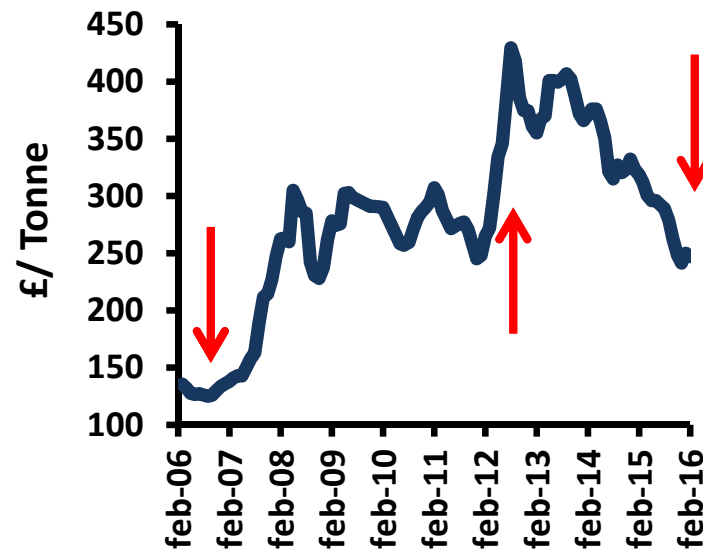
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AHDB
DAIRY

Cost of proteins

- Soyabean meal – demand and price have increased



- Utilisation of home grown protein rich forages

Home grown forage proteins

a. Lucerne



b. Red clover



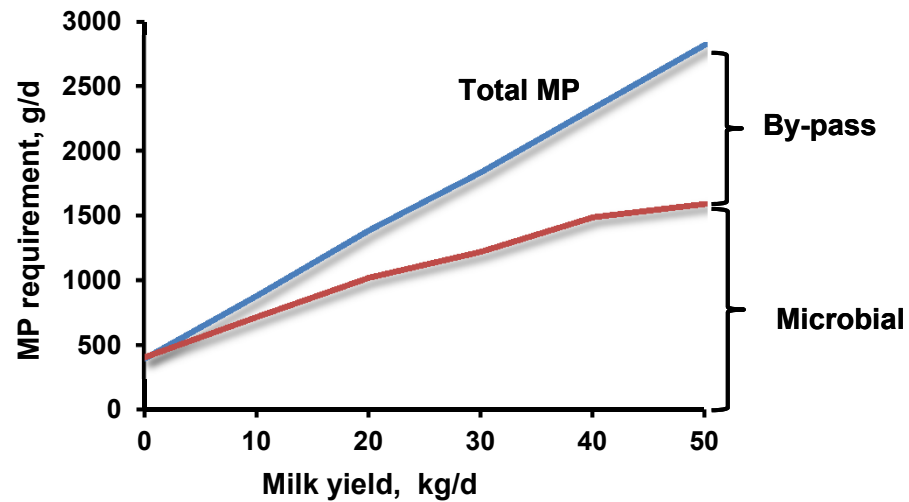
c. Forage peas



- High in rumen degradable protein
- Fix N
- Compliment low protein cereal forages
- Grows well in temperate regions

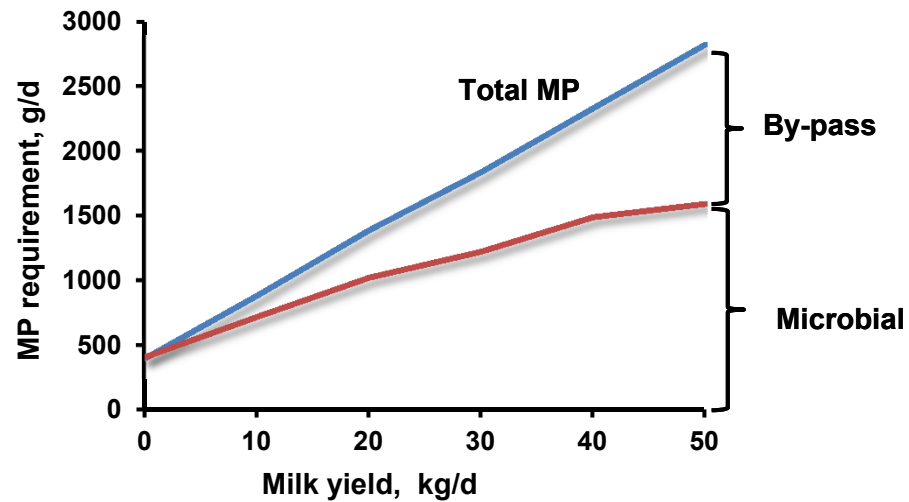


Protein quality



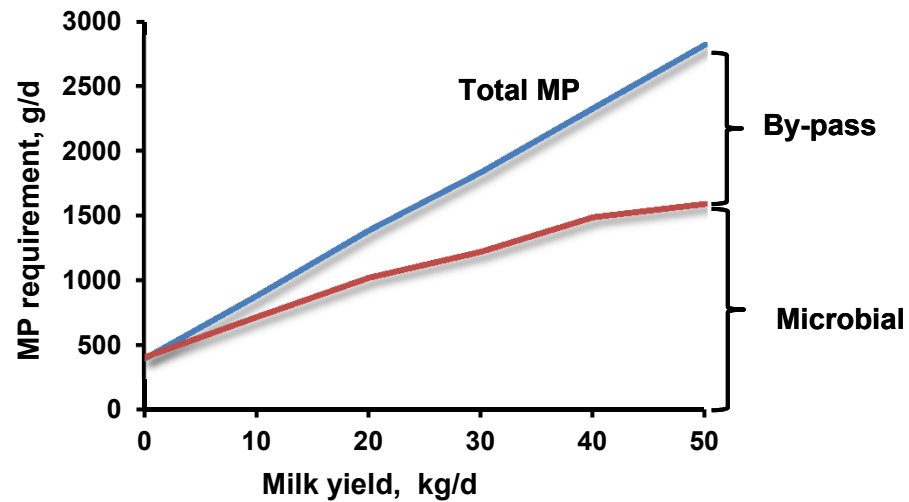
	Crude protein
Soya bean meal	538
Grass silage	140
Lucerne	200
Red clover	174
Pea silage	200

Protein quality



	Crude protein	Rumen available
Soya bean meal	538	0.67
Grass silage	140	0.79
Lucerne	200	0.83
Red clover	174	0.81
Pea silage	200	0.79

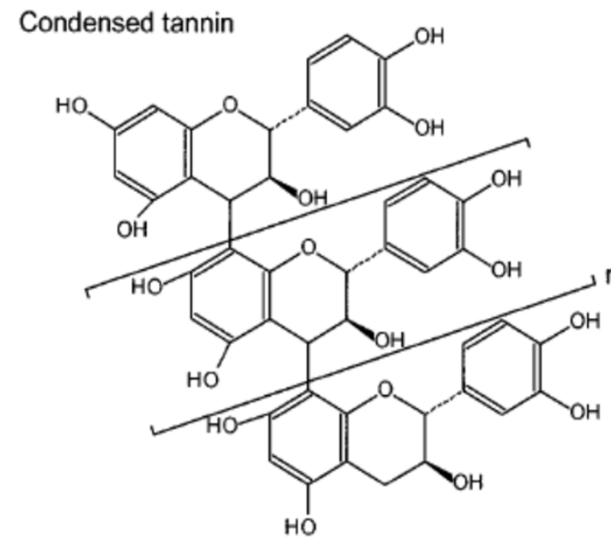
Protein quality



	Crude protein	Rumen available	By-pass
Soya bean meal	538	0.67	0.33
Grass silage	140	0.79	0.18
Lucerne	200	0.83	0.17
Red clover	174	0.81	0.12
Pea silage	200	0.79	0.18

Tannins

- Any phenolic compound of high molecular weight
- Contain reactive phenolic hydroxyl or carboxyl groups
- Protection of polyunsaturated FA from biohydrogenation in the rumen
- Endogenous or added as a supplement
- pH dependent
- Condensed or hydrolysable



Hypothesis and Objectives

- **Hypothesis**

- Utilisation of N can be improved by naturally occurring tannins improving performance and milk fatty acid profile in high yielding dairy cows

- **Objectives**

- To determine the effects of inclusion of peas differing in flower colour as a replacement for grass silage in the diet of high yielding dairy cows on performance and milk fatty acid profile



Methodology

- Pea varieties:-
 - Daytona - coloured
 - Montana – white
- Harvest date :- 3rd July 2014
- Growth stage 206
- Wilted for 48 hours
- Biotal Axcool Gold
- Silage clamps

Crop yield (t DM/ha)	
Coloured	White
6.8	7.4



Methodology

- 18 dairy cows were allocated to one of three treatments

Diets (DM basis) – 55:45 forage to concentrate

- Control (**C**): 40:60 grass to maize silage
- White (**W**): 40:60 white flower pea to maize silage
- Red (**R**): 40:60 red flower pea to maize silage
- 3x3 Latin square design, each period of 28 days



Roughage intake feeders



Forage Analysis

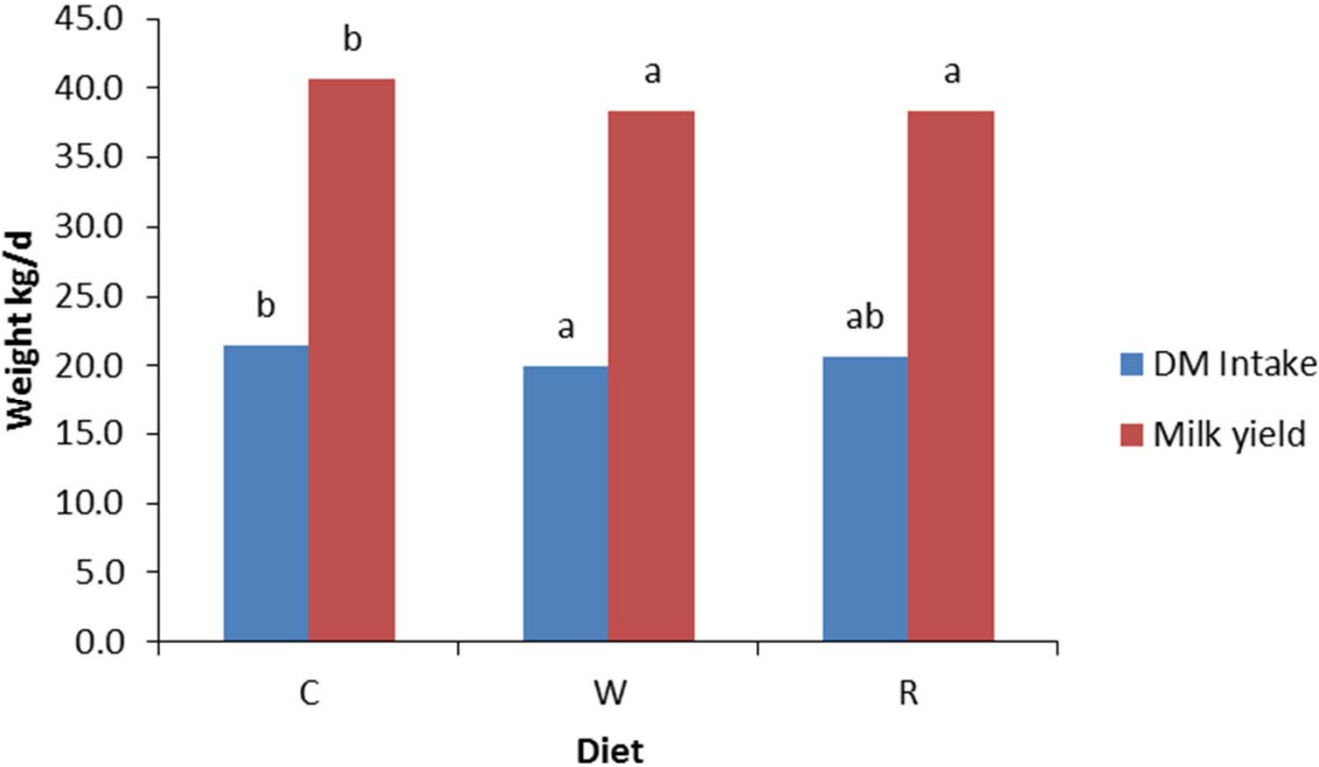
	Maize silage	Grass silage	White flower pea silage	Red flower pea silage
DM, g/kg	365	376	333	389
Crude protein	82.5	180	195	208
Ash	38.6	117	117	129
pH	4.17	4.63	4.34	4.53

TMR Analysis

	C	W	R
DM, g/kg	451	444	464
Crude protein	169	164	162
Ash	74.5	74.5	79.9



DM intake and Milk yield



Milk Composition

	C	W	R	s.e.d	P-value
Milk fat, g/kg	37.5	39.6	37.9	0.12	0.165
Milk protein, g/kg	30.8 ^b	30.2 ^a	30.1 ^a	2.64	0.045
Milk lactose, g/kg	45.2 ^a	45.5 ^{ab}	45.6 ^b	1.64	0.026



Milk fatty acid profile

Item	C	W	R	s.e.d	P value
Fatty acid (g/100g)					
16:0	36.6 ^a	38.4 ^b	37.4 ^a	0.474	0.006
17:0	0.44 ^a	0.48 ^b	0.48 ^b	0.009	<0.001
18:0	7.14	7.08	7.12	0.209	0.940
18:2 <i>n</i> – 6	0.59 ^b	0.45 ^a	0.47 ^a	0.021	<0.001
18:3 <i>n</i> – 3	0.16 ^{ab}	0.16 ^a	0.18 ^b	0.025	<0.001

Conclusions

- Dry matter intake and milk yield reduced by forage pea silages
- Forage pea silage had minor effects on milk FA profile

Further study

- A dairy cow study investigating the effects of the addition of hydrolysable tannins to lucerne or red clover silage



Acknowledgements



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