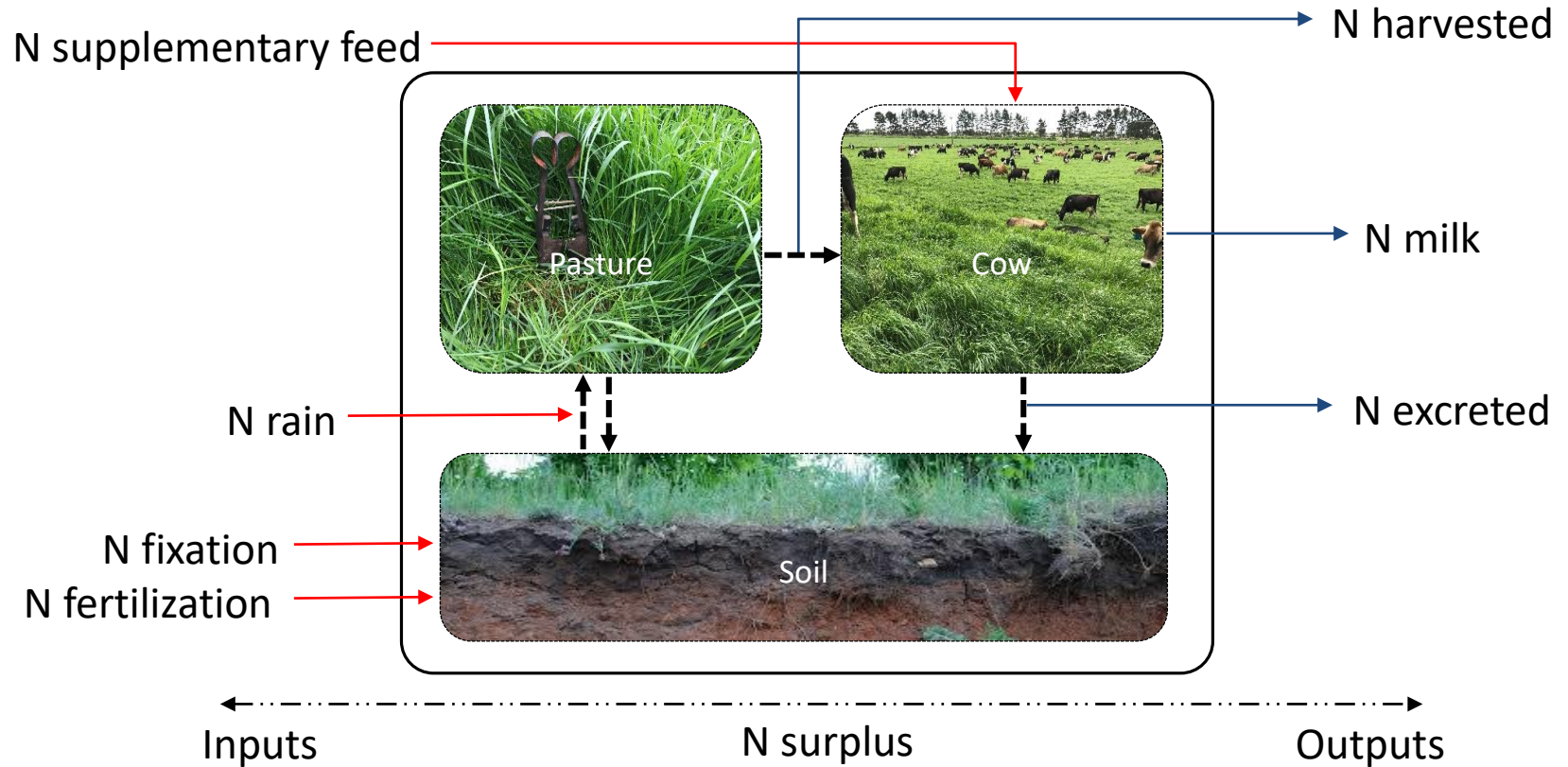


Relationships between cow performance with milk urea yield and efficiency of protein utilization

M Correa-Luna, N Lopez-Villalobos, DJ Donaghy, PD Kemp
School of Agriculture and Environment

N cycle on dairy systems



Leaching
Denitrification
Volatilization
Organizational

Objective

Investigate relationships of cow performance with milk urea (MU) and efficiency of crude protein utilization (ECPU) in two contrasting grazing herds in New Zealand

Materials and methods

– Dairy systems

- Animal performance
- Feed quality records

Massey University Dairy 1 – Low supplement

- OAD full season
- DairyNZ System 1: 93% pasture fed
- 120 ha; 100 RG-WC pasture, 10 lucerne, 10 mixed-herb



Materials and methods

– Dairy systems

- Animal performance
- Feed quality records

Massey University Dairy 4 – High supplement

- TAD full season
- DairyNZ System 4: 55% pasture fed
- 250 ha; 100% RG-WC pasture with summer crop
- Maize and pasture silage, concentrate



Materials and methods

– Dairy systems

– **Animal performance**

– Feed quality records

Animal measurements

- Live weight



Tru-Test 2018®

Herd test records and milk sampling

- Milk production
- Milk solids composition
 - Milk urea
- Somatic Cell Count



Tru-Test 2018®

Materials and methods

- Dairy systems
- Animal performance
- **Feed quality records**

Pre- and Post-grazing for DM intake allocation

- Ryegrass – White clover pasture : Rising plate meter
 - Crops: Quadrat cuts

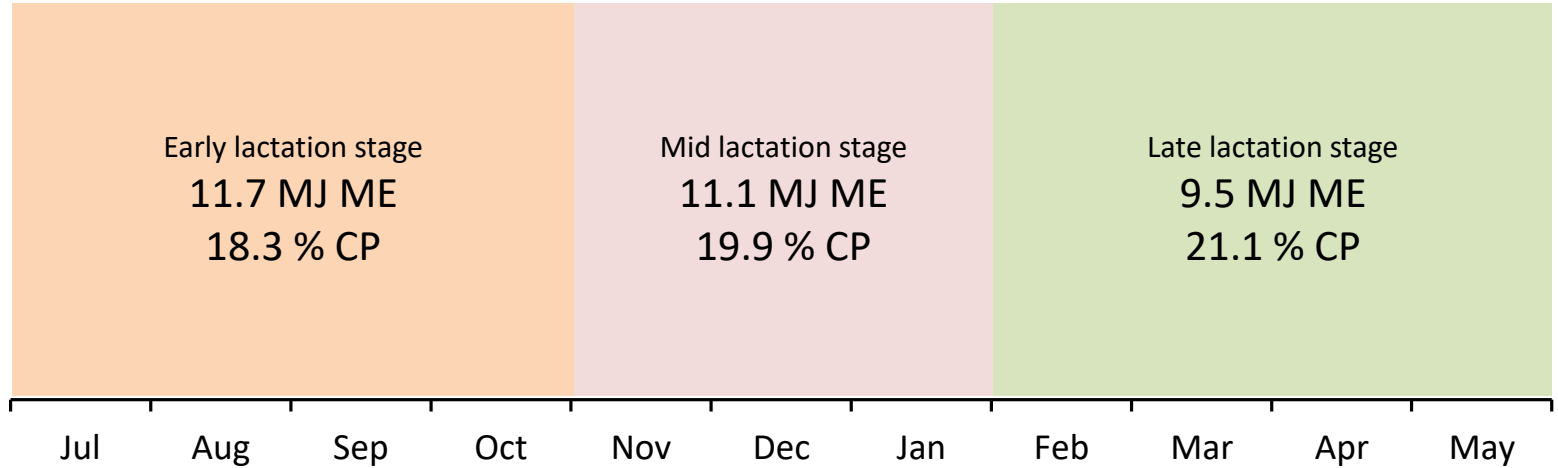


Hand-plucking samples for feed quality

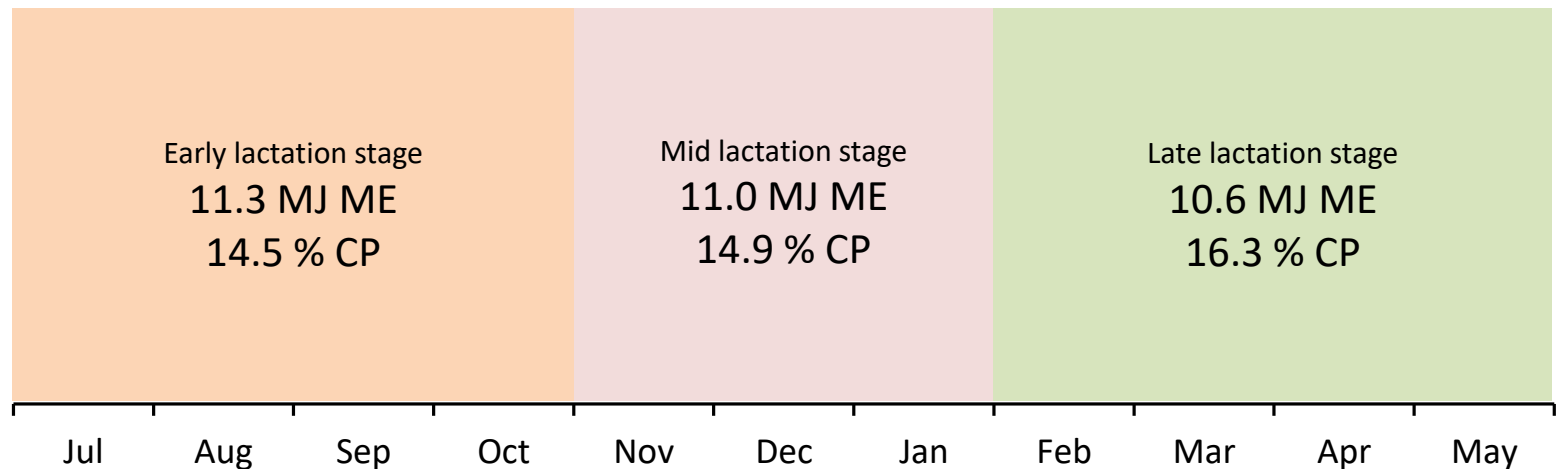
- Nutritive values
- Botanical composition
 - % Dry Matter

Results

Low Supplement



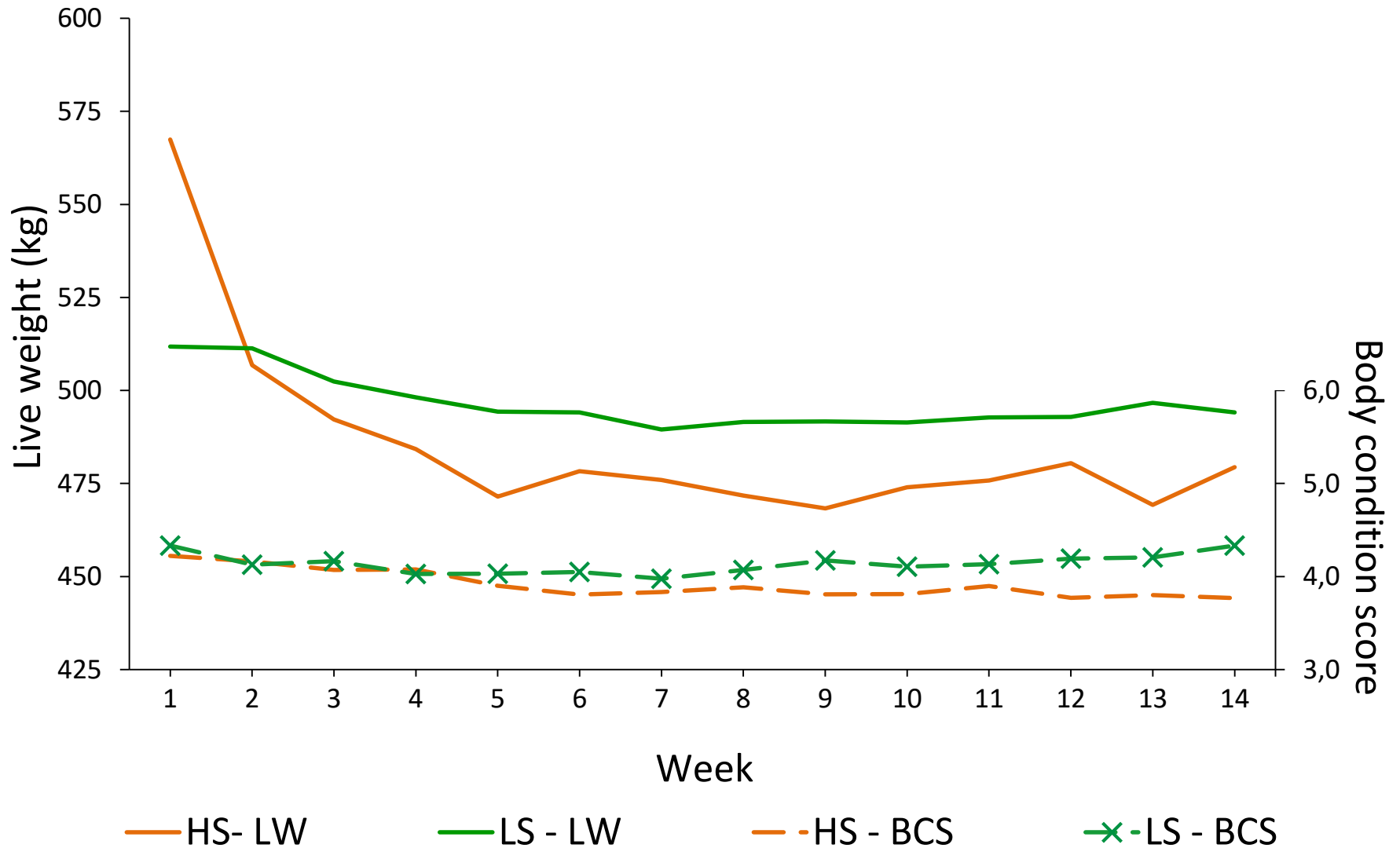
High Supplement



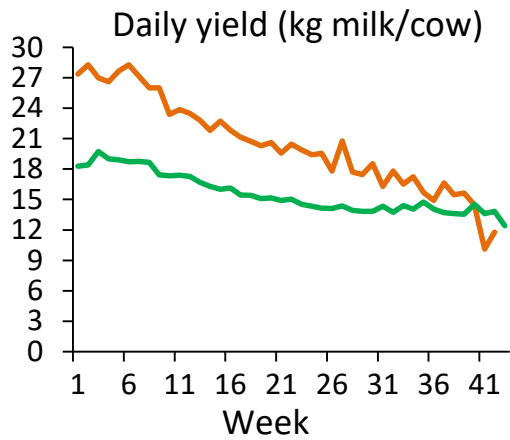
Results: cow performance (I)

	Low supplement	High supplement	<i>P</i> -value
N	258	210	
Days in milk	270	272	0.636
Live weight, kg	487	502	<0.001
BCS	4.6	4.2	<0.001
Milk yield, kg	4,206	5,387	<0.001
Milksolids yield, kg	385	448	<0.001
Fat yield, kg	216	247	<0.001
Protein yield, kg	170	202	<0.001
Lactose yield, kg	211	300	<0.001
CP intake, kg/cow/season	703	617	<0.001
Efficiency of CP utilization, %	25.3	33.6	<0.001
Milk urea, mg/dL	28.3	21.4	<0.001
Milk urea yield, g	1208	1269	0.111

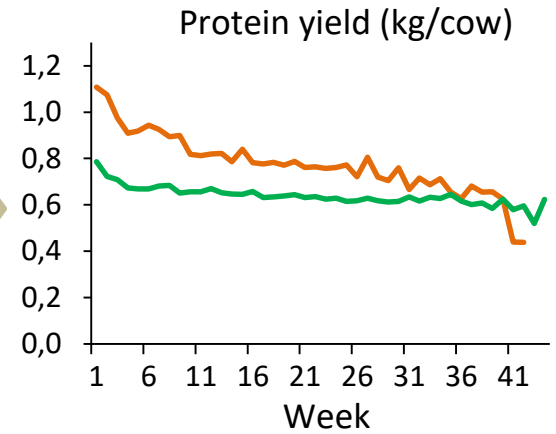
Results: cow performance (II)



Results

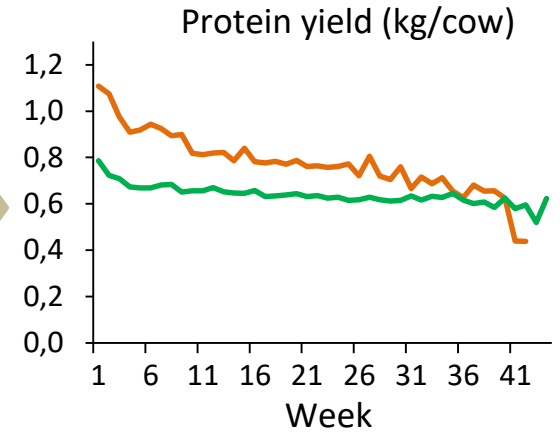
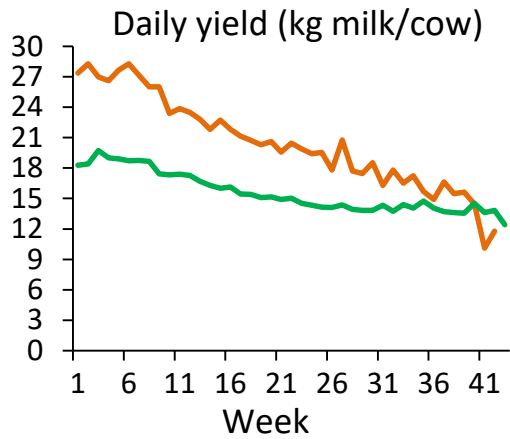


$r_p = 0.93$



— Low supplement
— High supplement

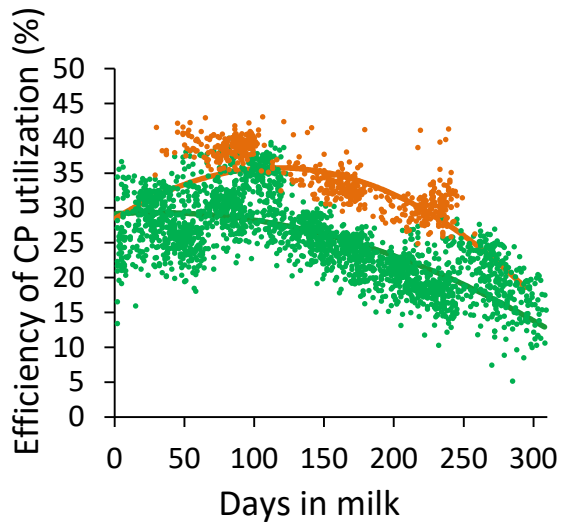
Results



$r_p = 0.93$

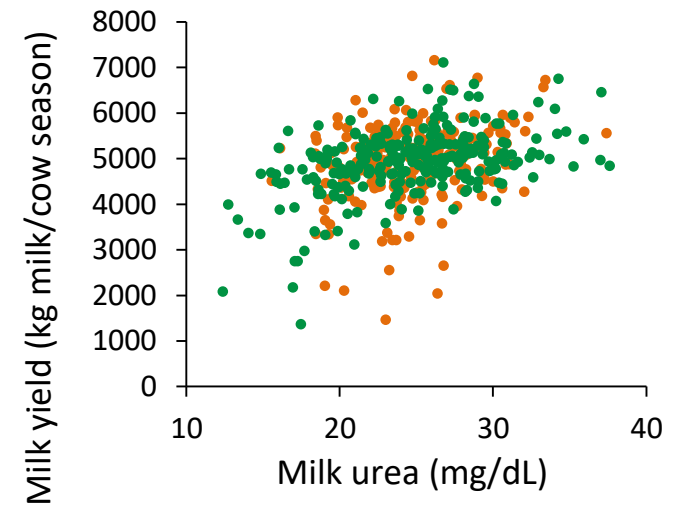
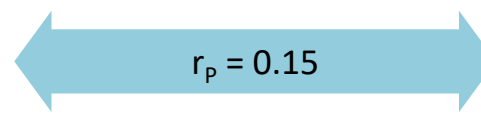
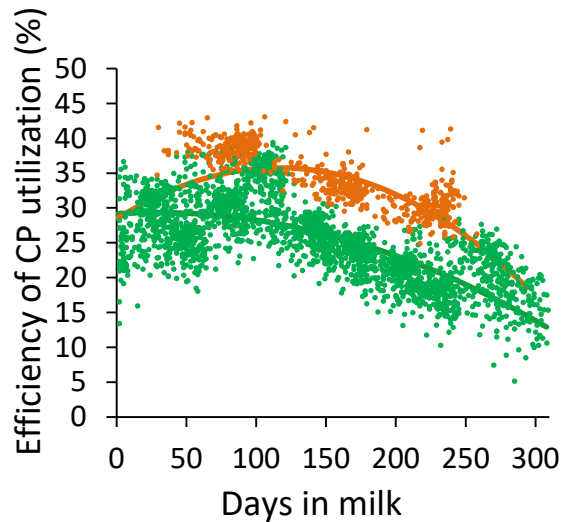
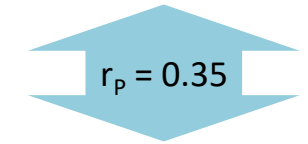
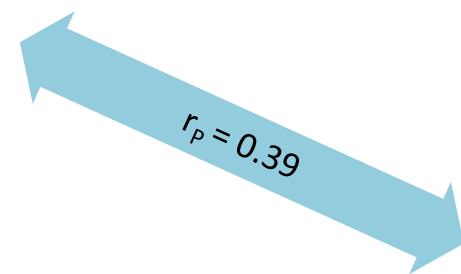
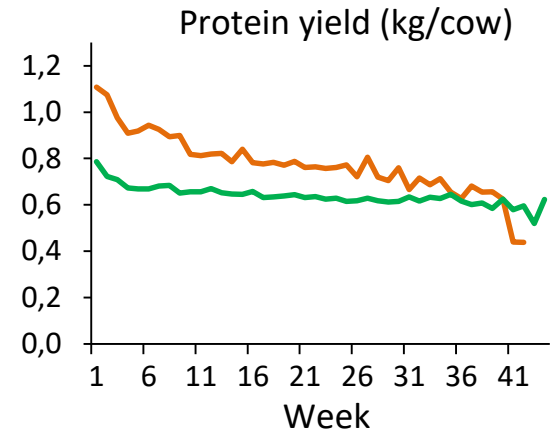
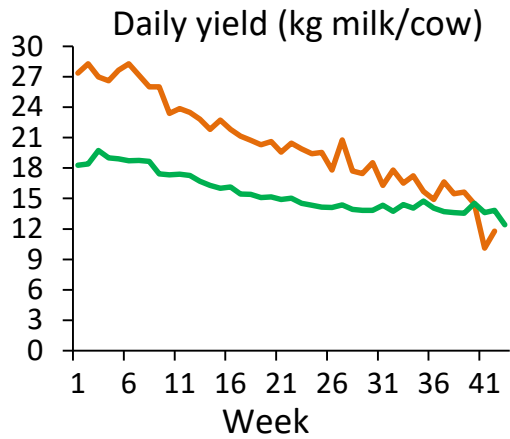
$r_p = 0.17$

$r_p = 0.22$



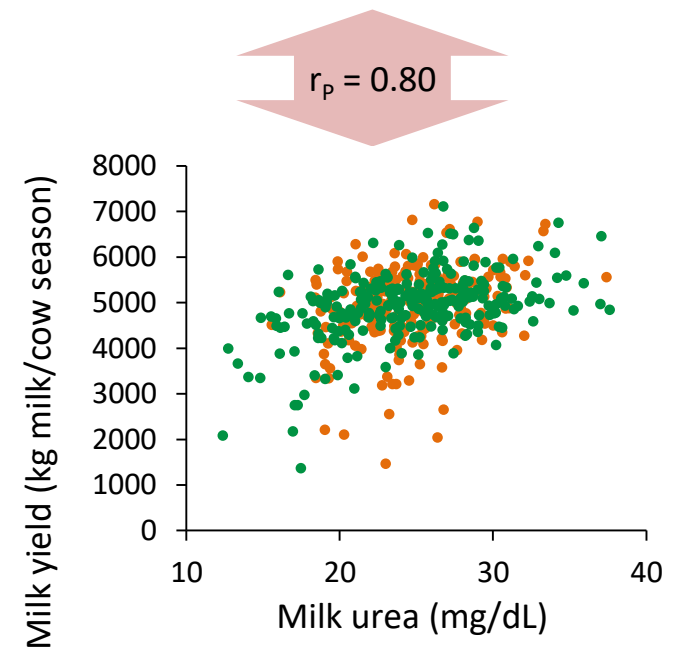
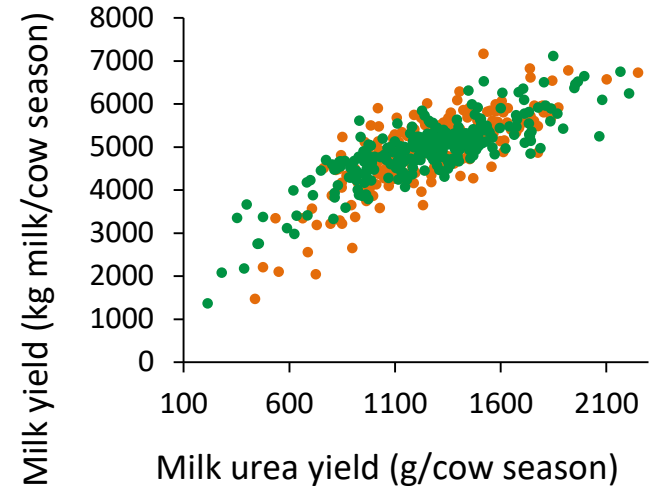
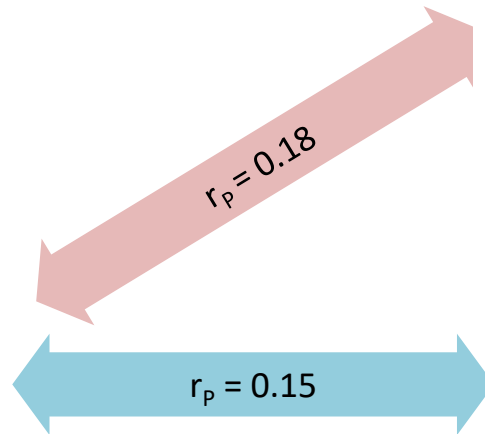
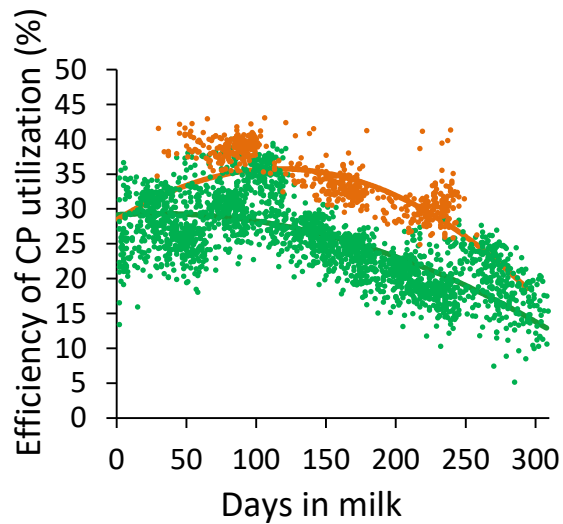
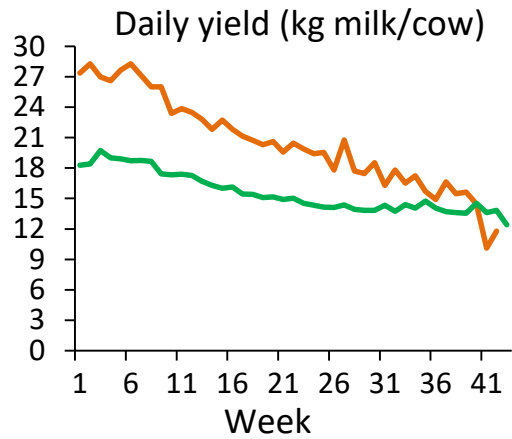
— Low supplement
— High supplement

Results



— Low supplement
— High supplement

Results



— Low supplement
— High supplement

Conclusions

- Efficiency of CP utilization of low supplement herd was reduced due to lower milk yield and higher CP% in diet
- No clear linear association between the efficiency of CP utilization and MU
- Body reserves mobilization may contribute to N requirements
- Our definition of efficiency of CP utilization does not describe in full N use efficiency and N losses of grazing systems. Part of N not seen in milk may be stored in body reserves

Acknowledgements

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Many thanks



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