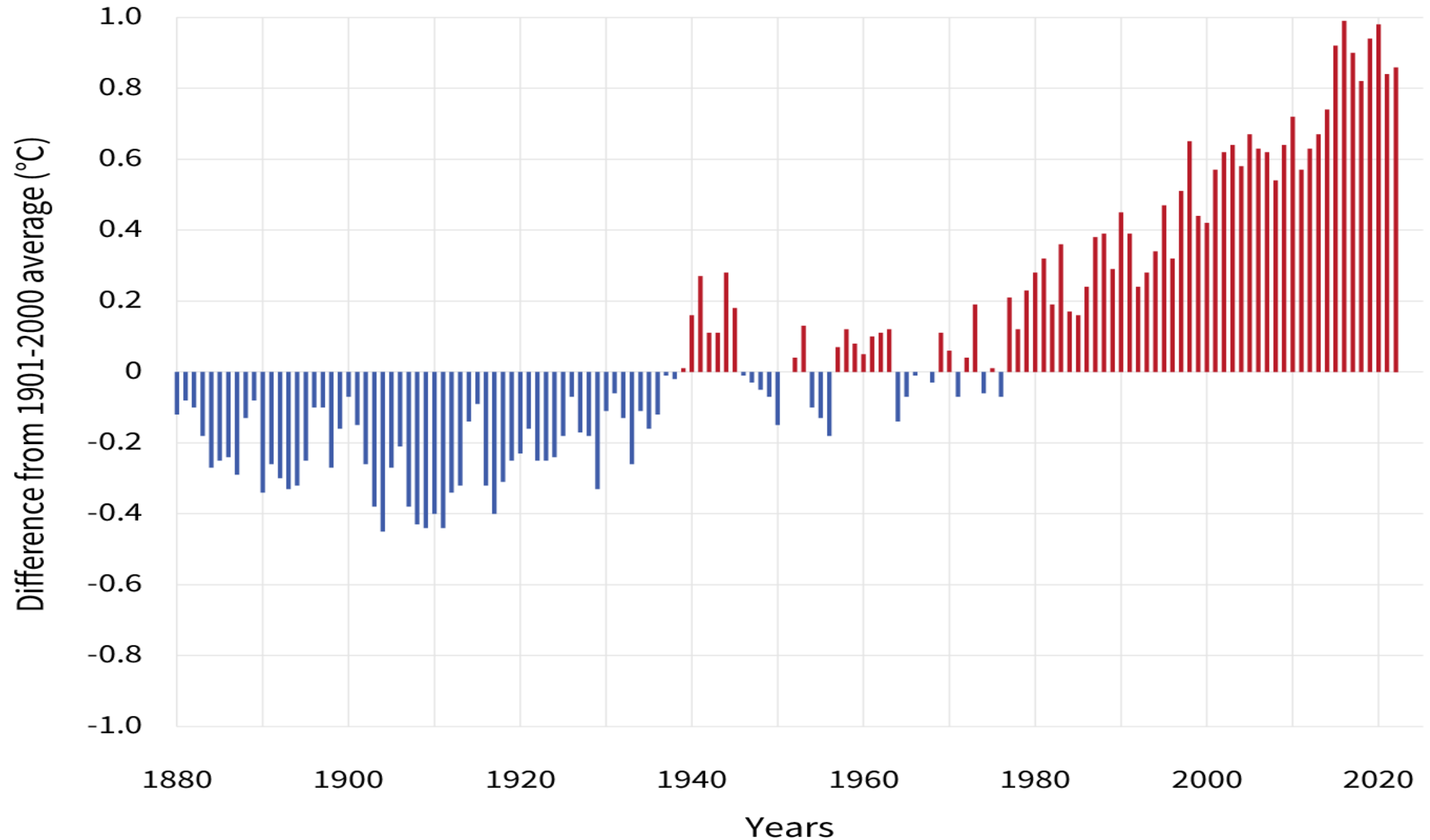


# GLOBAL AVERAGE SURFACE TEMPERATURE



# Feed intake and milk production of dairy cows fed a ration with ensiled tall fescue compared to ensiled perennial ryegrass

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# Introduction





## Research question:

- Is there a difference in dry matter intake and milk yield of dairy cows fed with ensiled tall fescue or perennial ryegrass?





# Material and Methods

## Experimental design

- Balanced Latin square
- 30 cows
- 3 treatments, 3 periods, 4 weeks each

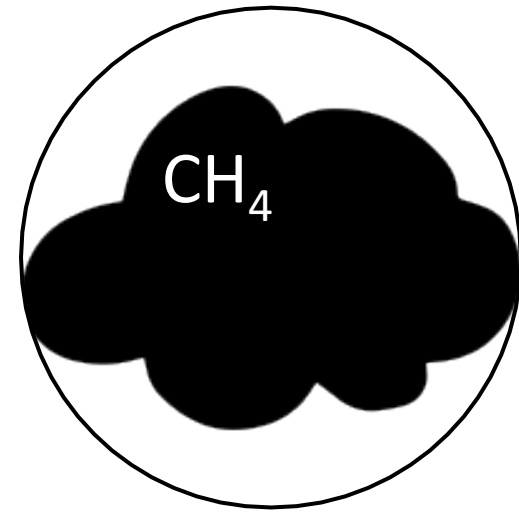
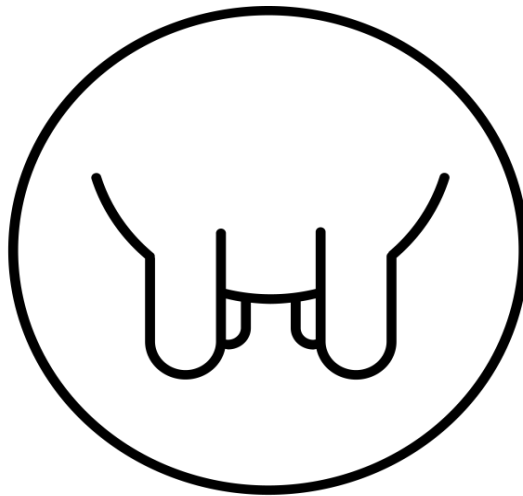


Exp. 1	GROUP A		GROUP B		GROUP C	
	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2
Period 1	Lp2	Lp2	Fa	Fa	Lp4	Lp4
Period 2	Fa	Lp4	Lp4	Lp2	Lp2	Fa
Period 3	Lp4	Fa	Lp2	Lp4	Fa	Lp2

*Lp2: diploid perennial ryegrass / Lp4: tetraploid perennial ryegrass / Fa: tall fescue*

# Material and Methods

## Sampling and measurements





# Material and Methods

## Diet composition

- PMR in RIC bins
- Balanced and starchy-rich concentrate in automatic feeders and Greenfeed
- 60% grass silage / 30% maize silage / 10% pressed beet pulp
- 60/40 roughage to concentrate ratio

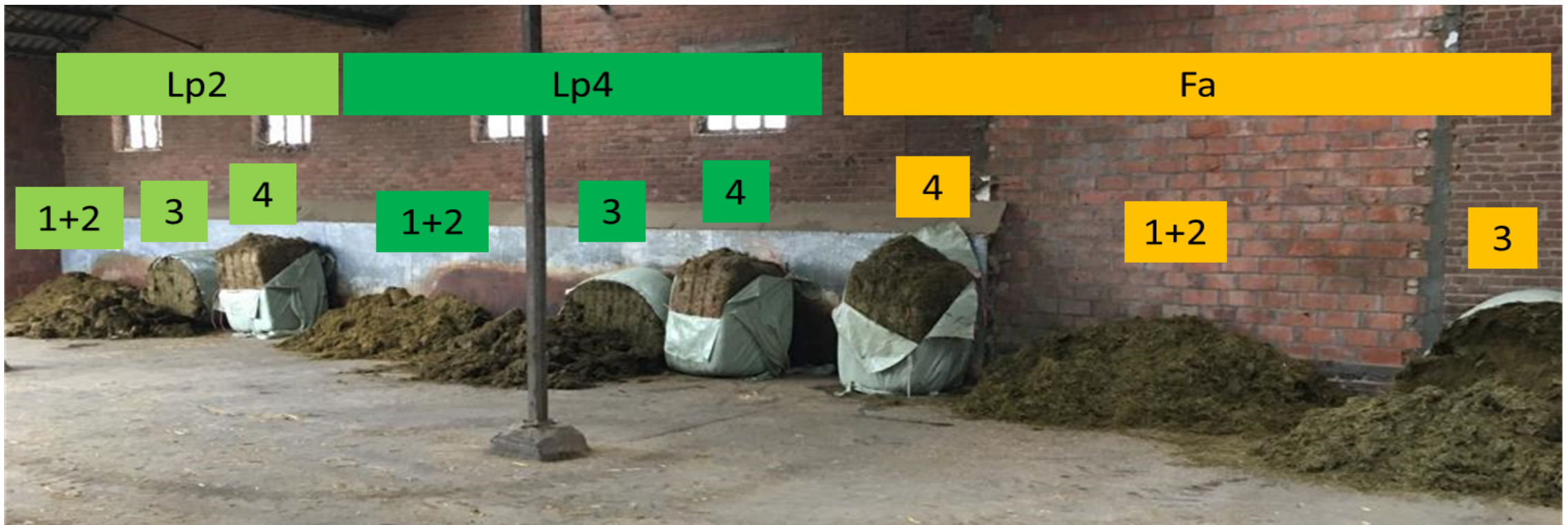
% of DM	Lp2	Lp4	Fa
Grass silage	36,8	36,0	34,6
Maize silage	18,7	19,3	19,1
Pressed beet pulp	5,7	5,9	5,8
Soybean	5,1	5,1	5,1
Balanced conc.	21,1	20,9	22,0
Starchy rich conc.	6,6	6,6	7,0
Maize meal	5,7	5,7	5,6
Urea	0,2	0,2	0,2



# Material and Methods

## Diet composition

- Pre-wilted grass silage:
  - 4 cuts of 2021
  - Fed in proportion to yield/ha





# Material and Methods

Chemical composition (g/kg of DM, unless noted):

	Lp2	Lp4	Fa
DM%	44	44	48
Crude Protein	158	159	163
Crude Fibre	183	176	177
Crude Ash	82	82	83
Crude Fat	29	30	27
Starch	182	185	188
Sugar	48	43	41
NDF	331	324	335
OEB <sub>91</sub>	6	7	11
DVE <sub>91</sub>	97	97	95
NE <sub>L</sub>	7,0	7,0	6,7
FOS <sub>91</sub>	598	603	575



# Results

## Feed intake

kg	Lp2	Lp4	Fa
DMI_T	22,8 <sup>a</sup>	22,9 <sup>a</sup>	21,9 <sup>b</sup>
DMI_R	14 <sup>a</sup>	14,1 <sup>a</sup>	13,2 <sup>b</sup>
DMI_C	8,8 <sup>a</sup>	8,8 <sup>a</sup>	8,8 <sup>a</sup>

## Intake in relation to energy and protein requirement

	Lp2	Lp4	Fa
DVE <sub>91</sub> %	104 <sup>a</sup>	103 <sup>a</sup>	104 <sup>a</sup>
NE <sub>L</sub> %	103 <sup>ab</sup>	105 <sup>b</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>





# Results

## Animal performance



	Lp2	Lp4	Fa
Yield (kg)	32,3 <sup>a</sup>	32,8 <sup>a</sup>	31,0 <sup>b</sup>
FPCM (kg)	34,6 <sup>a</sup>	35,5 <sup>a</sup>	32,8 <sup>b</sup>
Fat( %)	4,6 <sup>a</sup>	4,5 <sup>a</sup>	4,6 <sup>a</sup>
Protein (%)	3,8 <sup>a</sup>	3,8 <sup>a</sup>	3,8 <sup>a</sup>
Lactose (%)	4,6 <sup>a</sup>	4,6 <sup>a</sup>	4,6 <sup>a</sup>
Urea (mg/L)	246 <sup>a</sup>	228 <sup>b</sup>	295 <sup>c</sup>
Feed Efficiency	1,55 <sup>a</sup>	1,55 <sup>a</sup>	1,53 <sup>a</sup>

# Results

## Methane emissions



	Lp2	Lp4	Fa
CH <sub>4</sub> (g/day)	518 <sup>a</sup>	511 <sup>a</sup>	517 <sup>a</sup>
CH <sub>4</sub> /DMI (g/kg)	22,8 <sup>a</sup>	22,4 <sup>a</sup>	23,7 <sup>b</sup>
CH <sub>4</sub> /FPCM (g/kg)	15,2 <sup>ab</sup>	14,6 <sup>a</sup>	15,8 <sup>b</sup>



# Conclusion

- **DMI** and **MY** are lower when fed tall fescue
- **CH<sub>4</sub>** emissions were **higher** per kg FPCM and kg DMI when fed tall fescue

# Discussion

- Is tall fescue an alternative for perennial ryegrass?
- Which difference in MY is acceptable?
- New varieties of tall fescue and perennial ryegrass have been bred, their is improvement in both species so the gap between both stays the same

# Future research

- Similar trials have been set up in the VLAIO KlimGras project
- What will be the effect when clover is added to replace a part of the pre-wilted grass silage?
  - Trial has been performed in 2022



# Acknowledgements

Thanks to all of the sponsors of the KLIMGRAS project





# Acknowledgements



# Thank you for your attention

