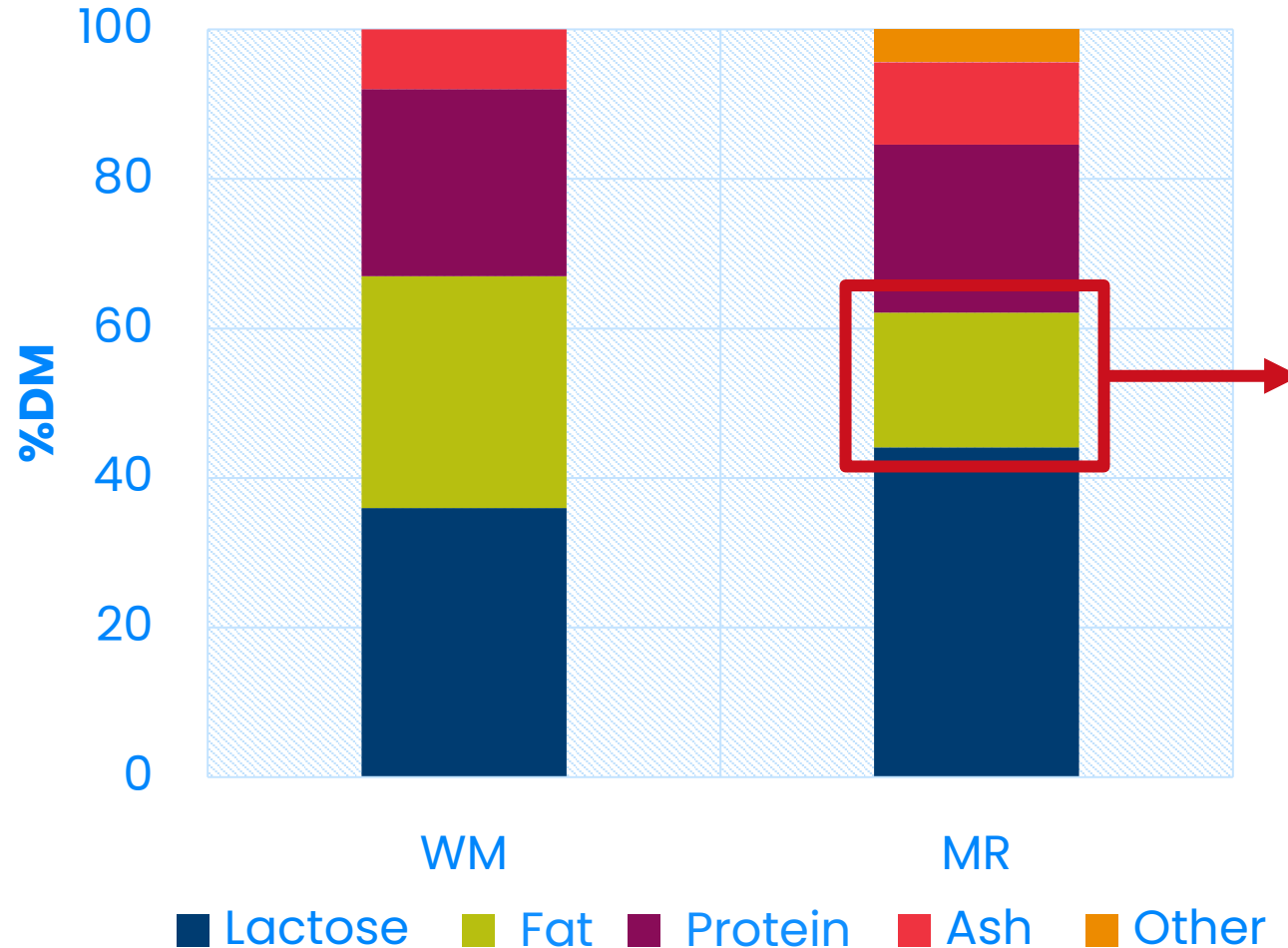


Reducing the $\omega 6$ to $\omega 3$ ratio in milk replacer on growth and feeding behavior in calves fed ad libitum

E. Pellissier de Féligonde, J. N. Wilms, J. Echeverry-Munera,
M. H. Ghaffari, H. Sauerwein, and L. N. Leal

Milk replacer low fat and a different fat composition

Macronutrient profile



Vegetable sources (Europe and other parts of the world)



Animal sources (mostly North America)

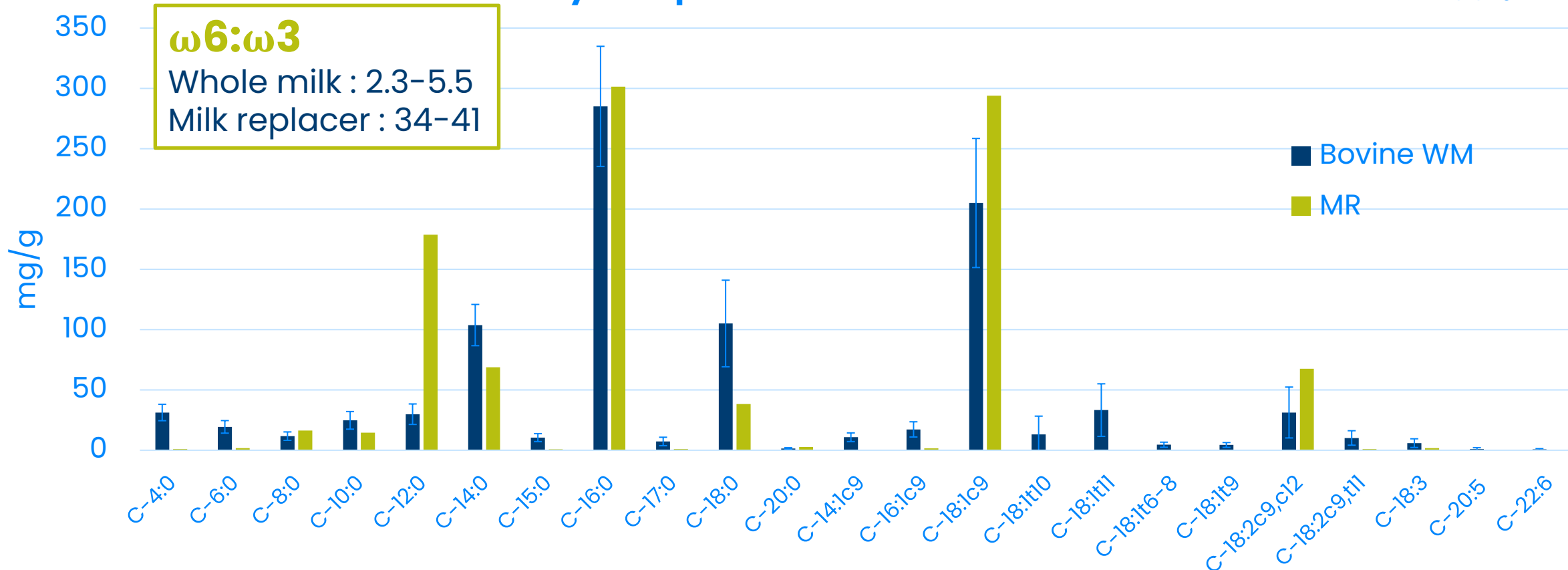
Different FA profile between MR and whole milk



$\omega 6:\omega 3$

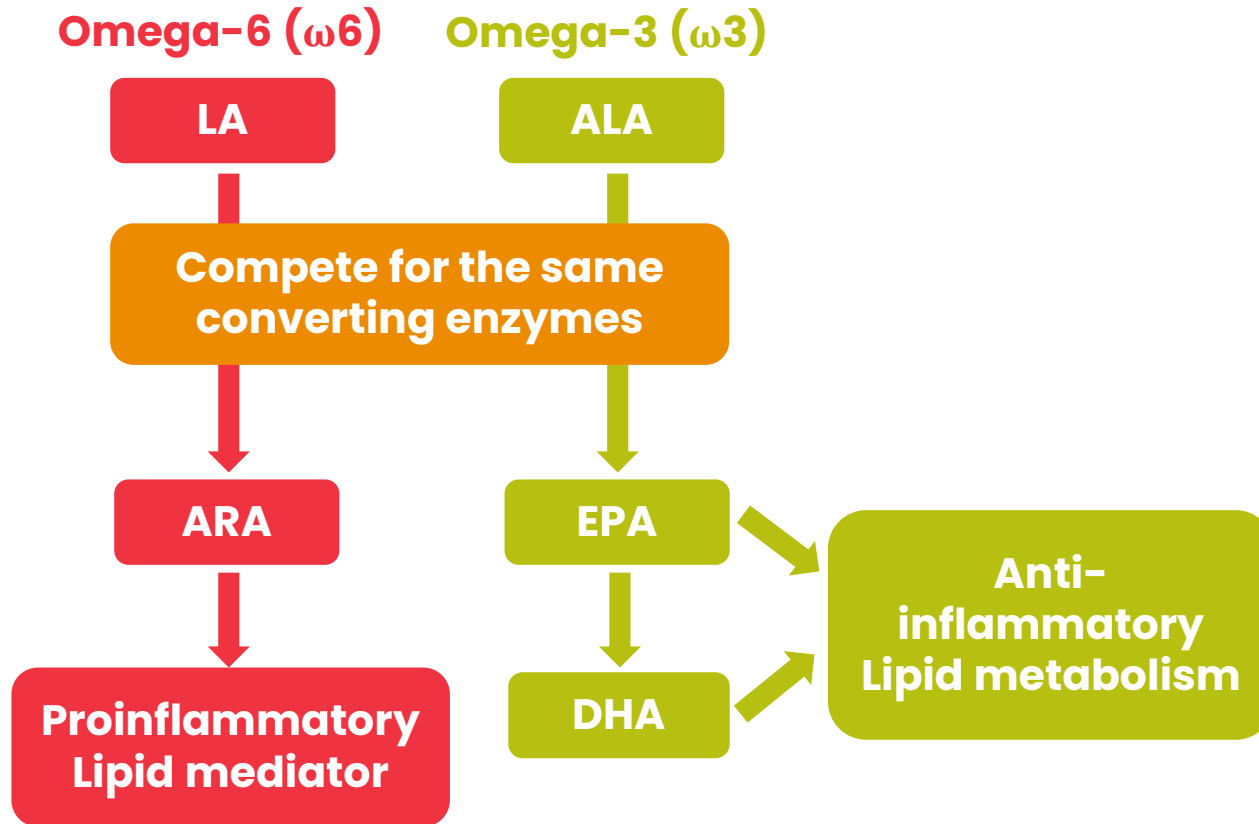
Whole milk : 2.3–5.5
Milk replacer : 34–41

Fatty acid profile



Moate et al., 2007; Peravian et al., 2022

LA (linoleic, C18:2) and ALA (α -linolenic, C18:3)



- LA and ALA are essential FA influencing metabolic processes
- Long-chain PUFA are critical for **growth, organogenesis, regulation of inflammation, and neurodevelopment** in neonates.

Delplanque et al., 2015; Mendonca et al., 2017; Ronald, 2017.

Objective & Hypothesis

Objective

Effect of reducing $\omega 6$: $\omega 3$ FA in milk replacer (MR) on growth, intakes, feeding behavior, and blood metabolites in calves fed ad libitum.

Hypothesis

Balancing the $\omega 6$ to $\omega 3$ ratio in MR may enhance metabolic health (reduction of inflammation) and growth in calves fed ad libitum.



Experimental Animals & Feeding



ORIGIN	Collaborating dairy farms
BREED / SEX	100% Holstein male calves
AGE	48 to 96 h after birth
COLOSTRUM QUALITY	≥ 22% BRIX
COLOSTRUM QUANTITY	3.0–4.0 L within the first 3 h after birth, followed by 2 feedings of 2.0 L

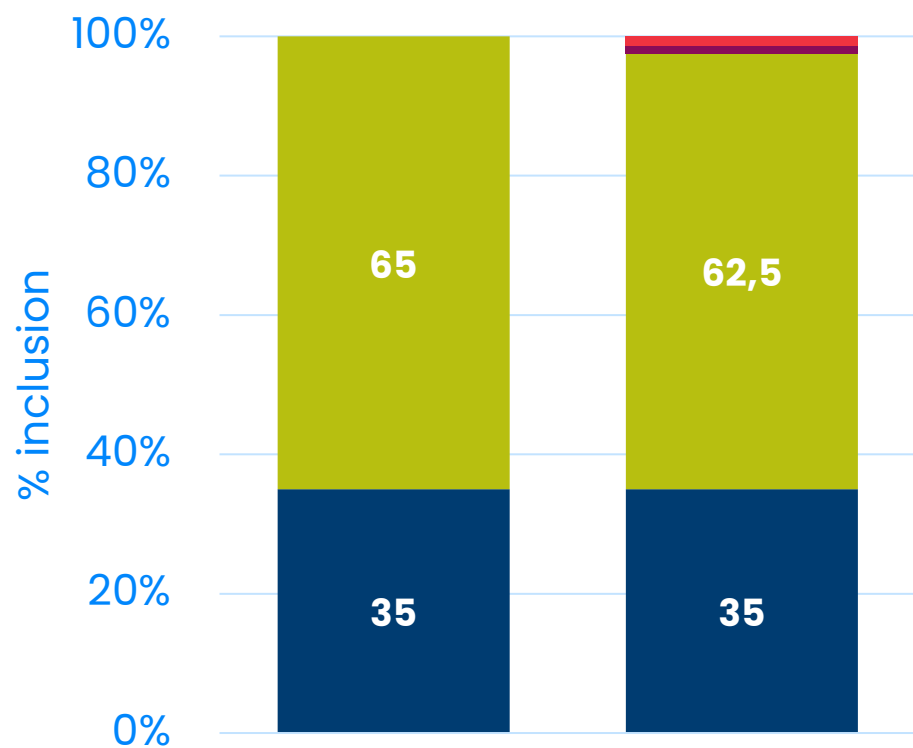


Week 1 to 6	Week 7 to 10	Week 11 & 12
GROUP HOUSED		
Ad libitum	Gradual weaning	Solids only
Weekly BW		
Blood sampling at Weeks : 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12		

Calves blocked based on arrival sequence at the facility
Block entered the statistical model as fixed effect

Experimental treatments

Fat blend composition



CON

ω3



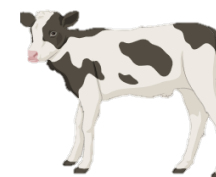
DM basis
Fat : 29.2%
Protein : 24.4%
Lactose : 34.1%

■ Coconut

■ Palm

■ Linseed

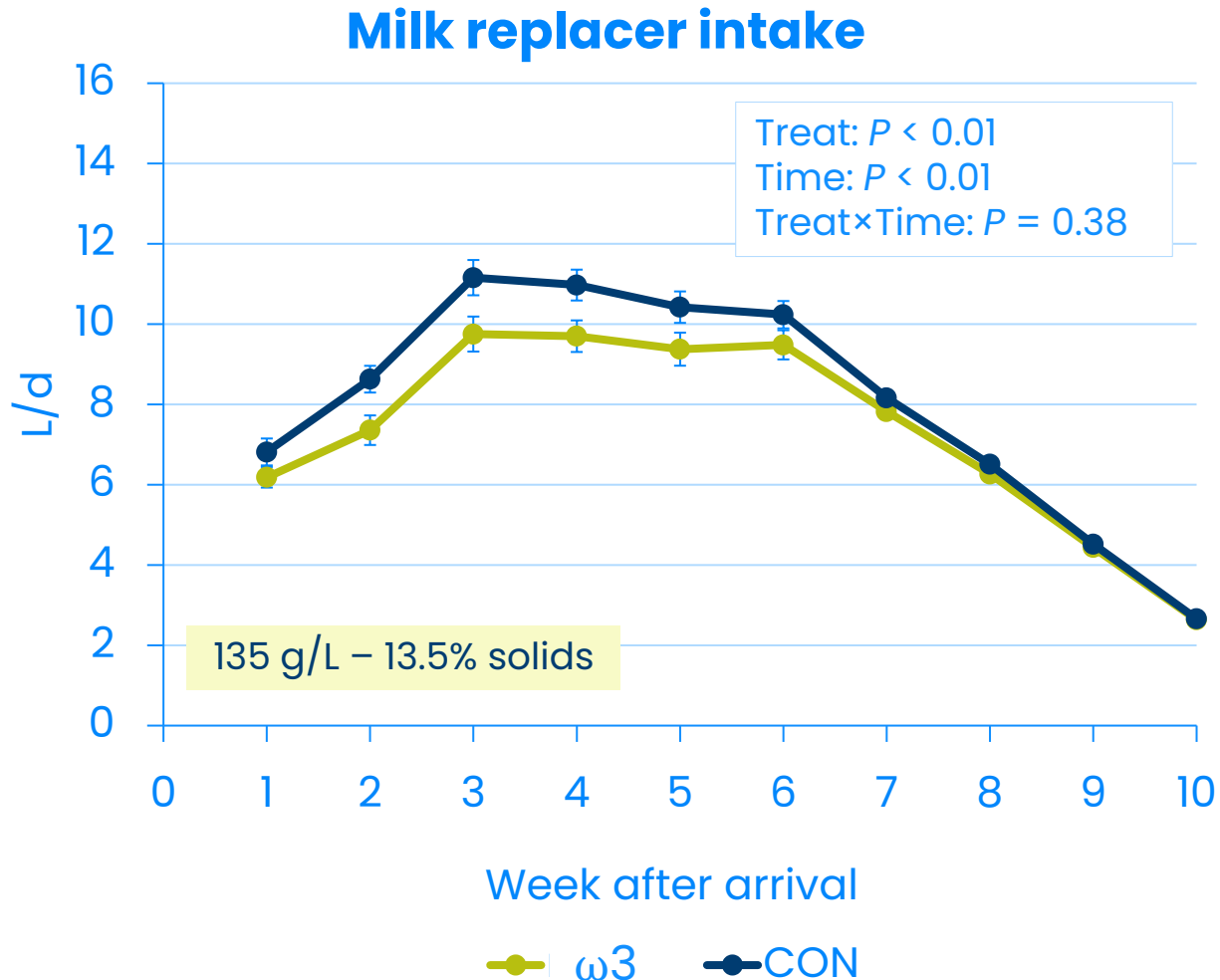
■ Algae



n = 17 calves per treatment

% total FA	CON	ω3
Saturated FA	63.7	62.6
Unsaturated FA	36.3	37.4
ω3	0.16	1.05
ω6	6.49	6.76
MUFA	29.7	29.6
PUFA	6.65	7.81
(ω6)LA	6.49	6.76
(ω3)ALA	0.16	0.69
LA:ALA	40.6	9.79
(ω3) EPA	0.00	0.13
(ω3) DHA	0.00	0.23
ω6:ω3	40.6	6.43

Higher milk replacer intake in calves fed CON



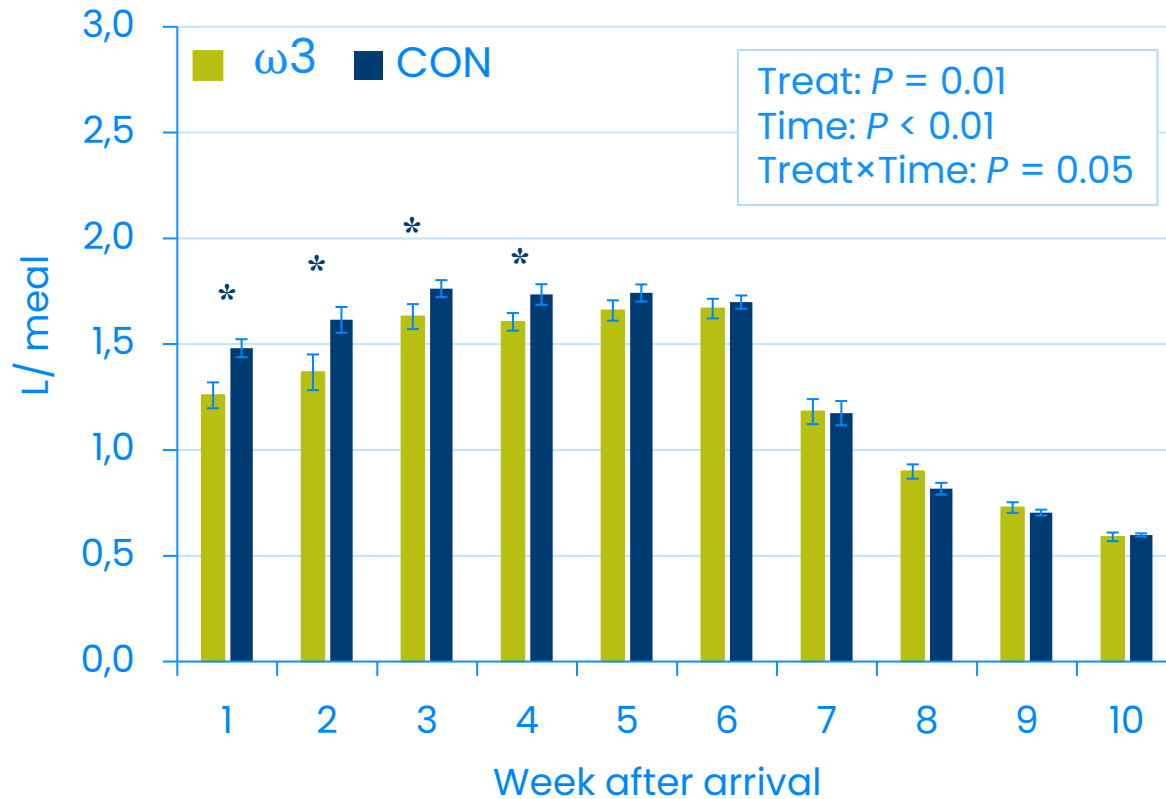
Reduction of MR intake in calves fed $\omega 3$ could be due to:

- Strong algae taste and smell
- Metabolic changes affecting satiety related to :
 - Degree of saturation of dietary fats
 - Increased dietary ALA, EPA, and DHA that can enhance CCK, GLP-1, and leptin concentrations

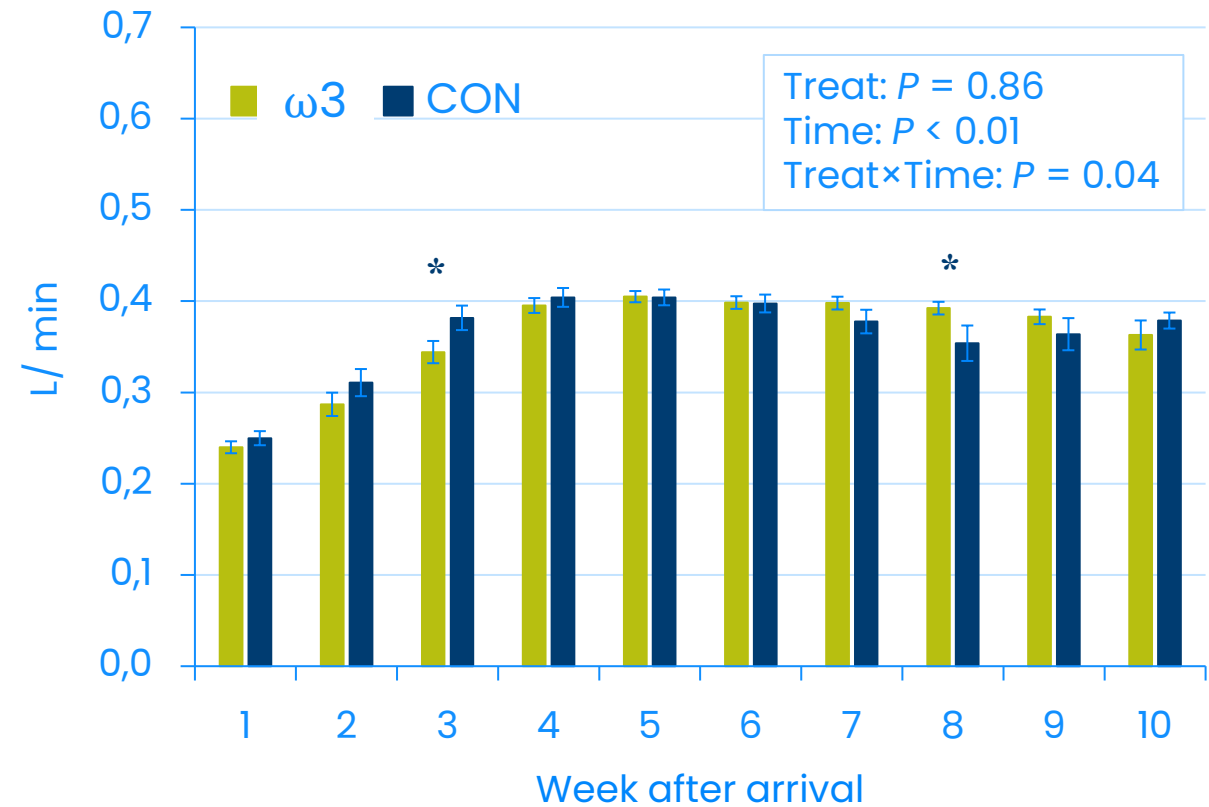
Lawton et al., 2000; Maljaars et al., 2008; Parra et al., 2008; Kozimor et al., 2013; Guldemir et al., 2023

Larger meal size in calves fed CON

Meal size per visit

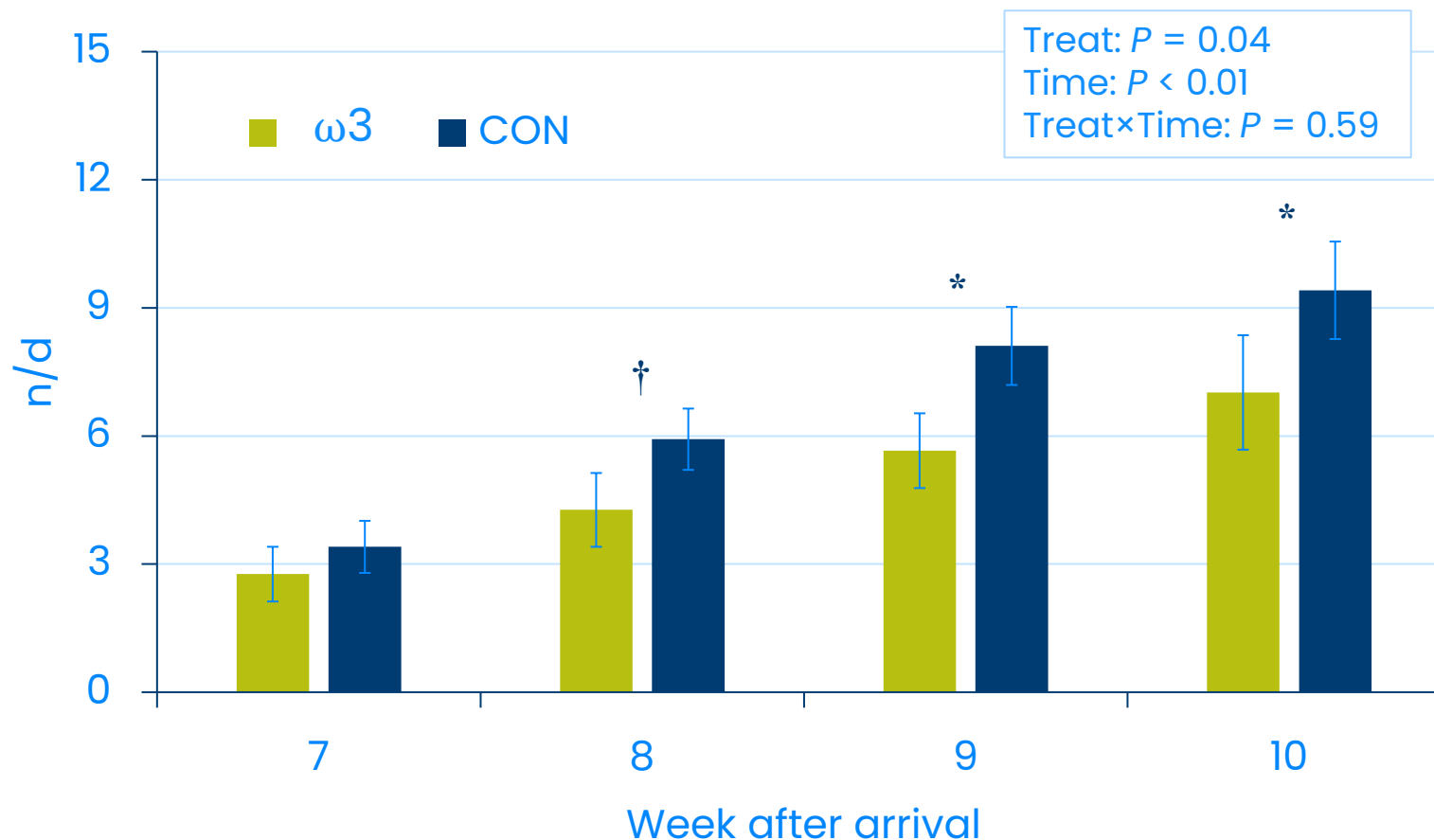


Drinking speed



Higher unrewarded visits during weaning in calves fed CON

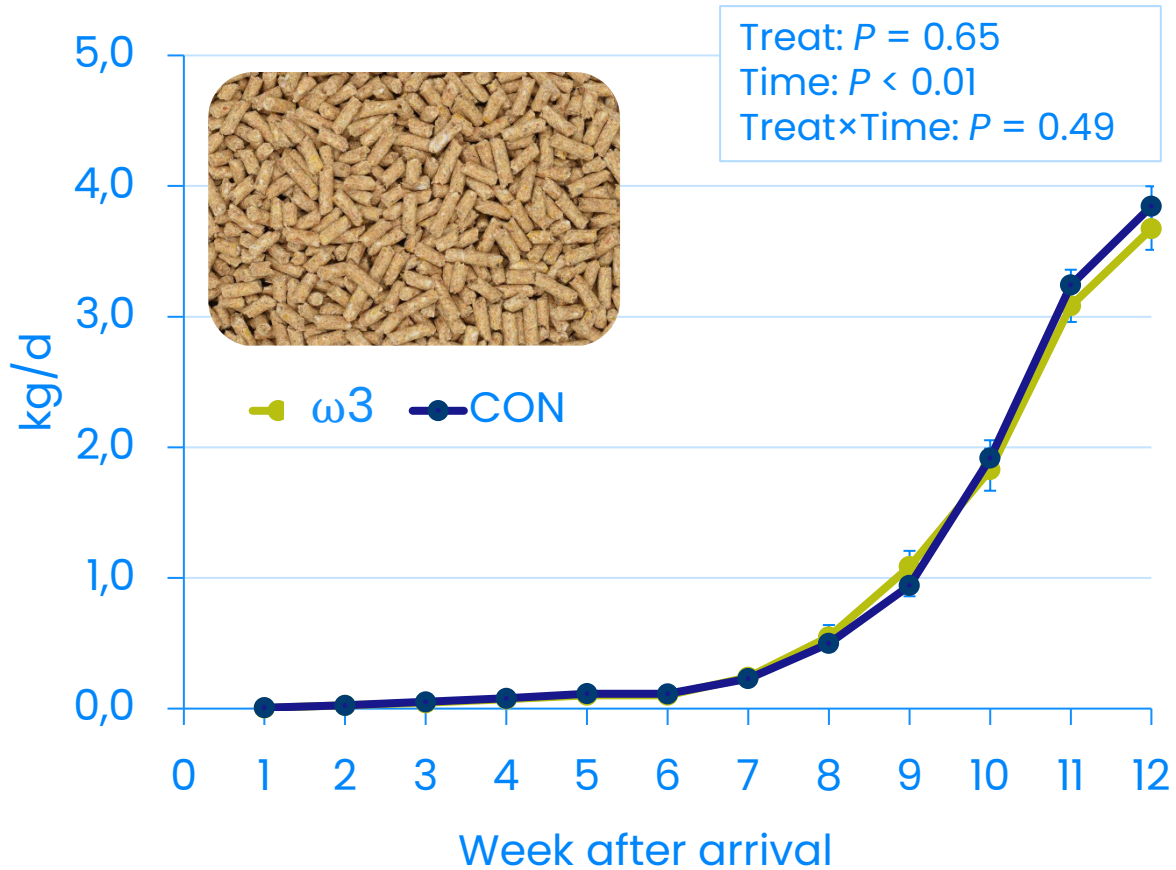
Unrewarded Visits



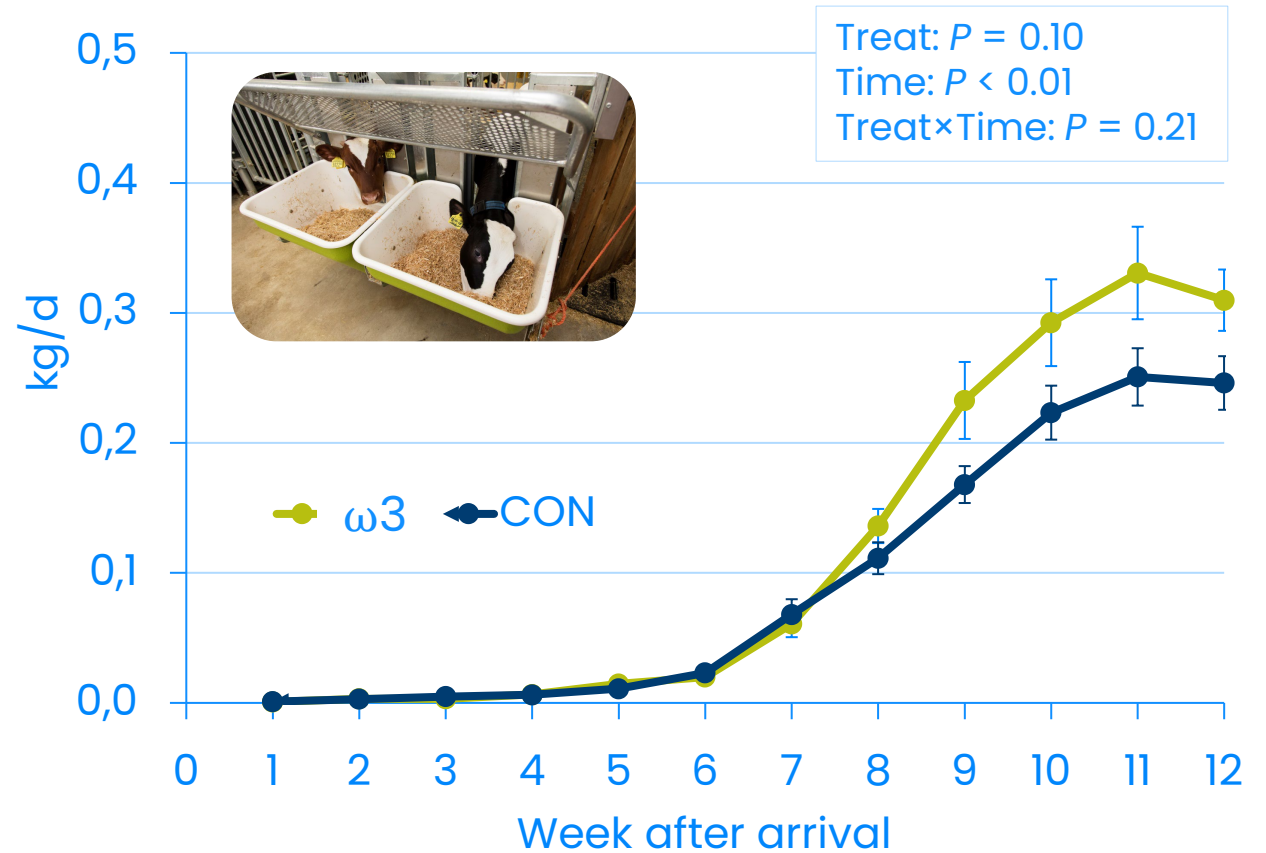
- High unrewarded visits during weaning is a sign of hunger
- Calves fed CON eager to drink more milk during weaning
- This may indicate calves fed $\omega 3$ had a better satiety

No effect of dietary treatments on solid feed intake

Starter feed intake

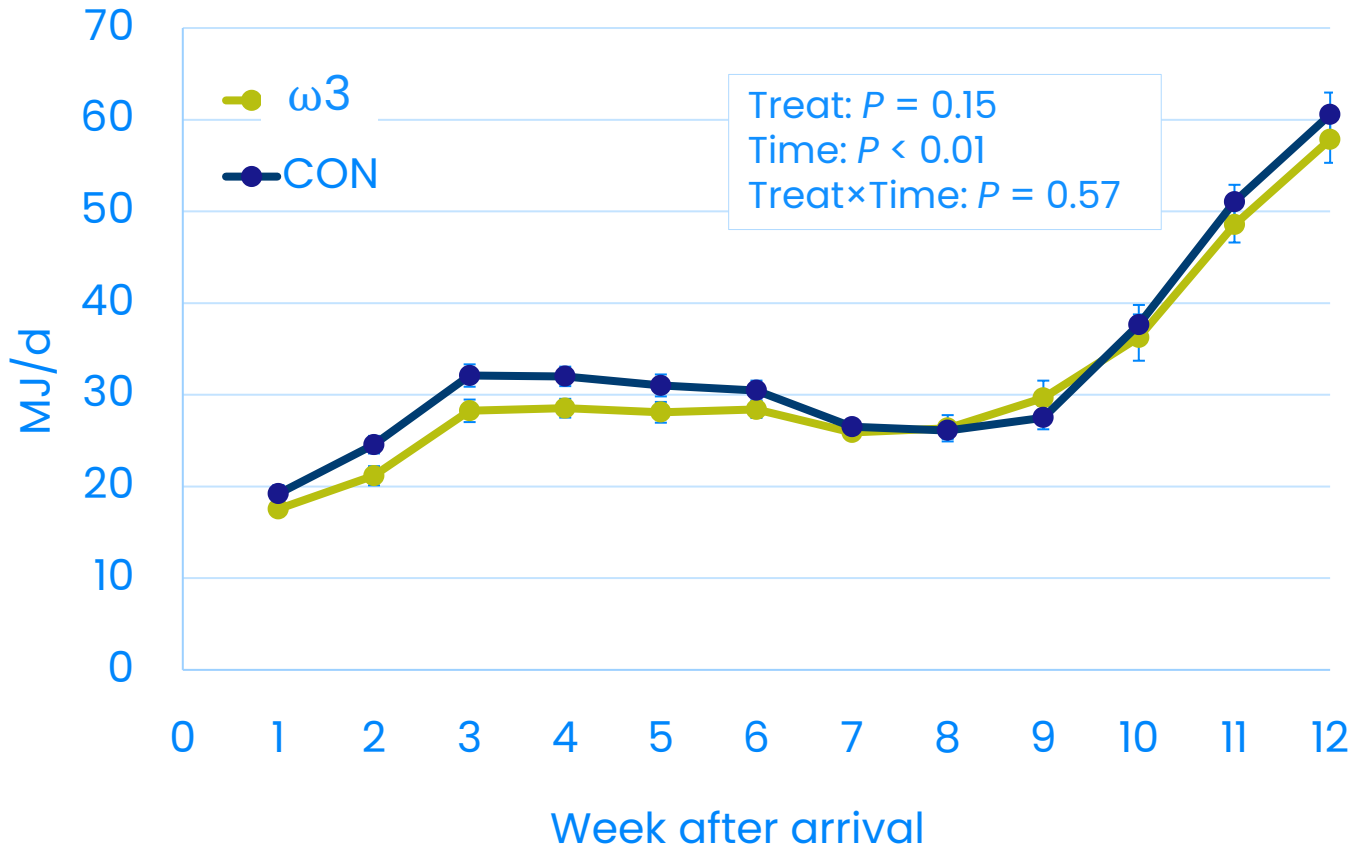


Chopped straw intake



Trend for higher total ME intake in calves fed CON

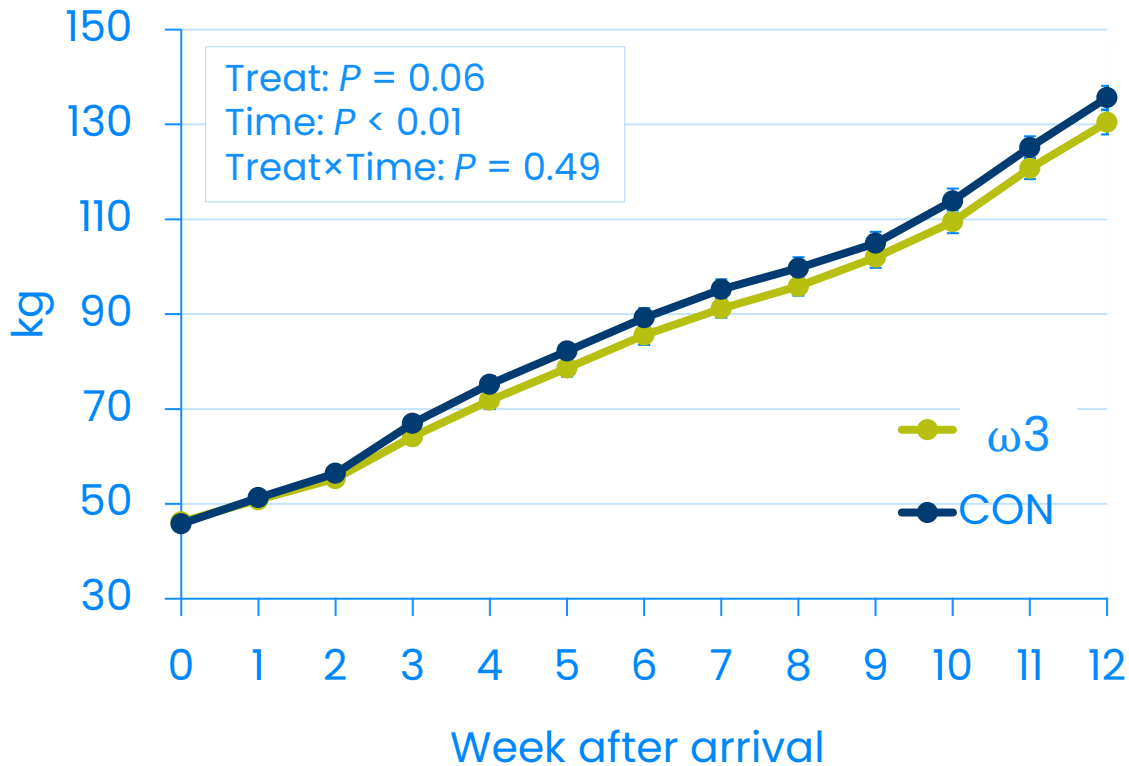
Total ME intake



- Total ME intake includes ME from starter feed and MR
- Higher total ME intake in calves fed CON ($P = 0.01$) during the preweaning phase due to the higher MR intake

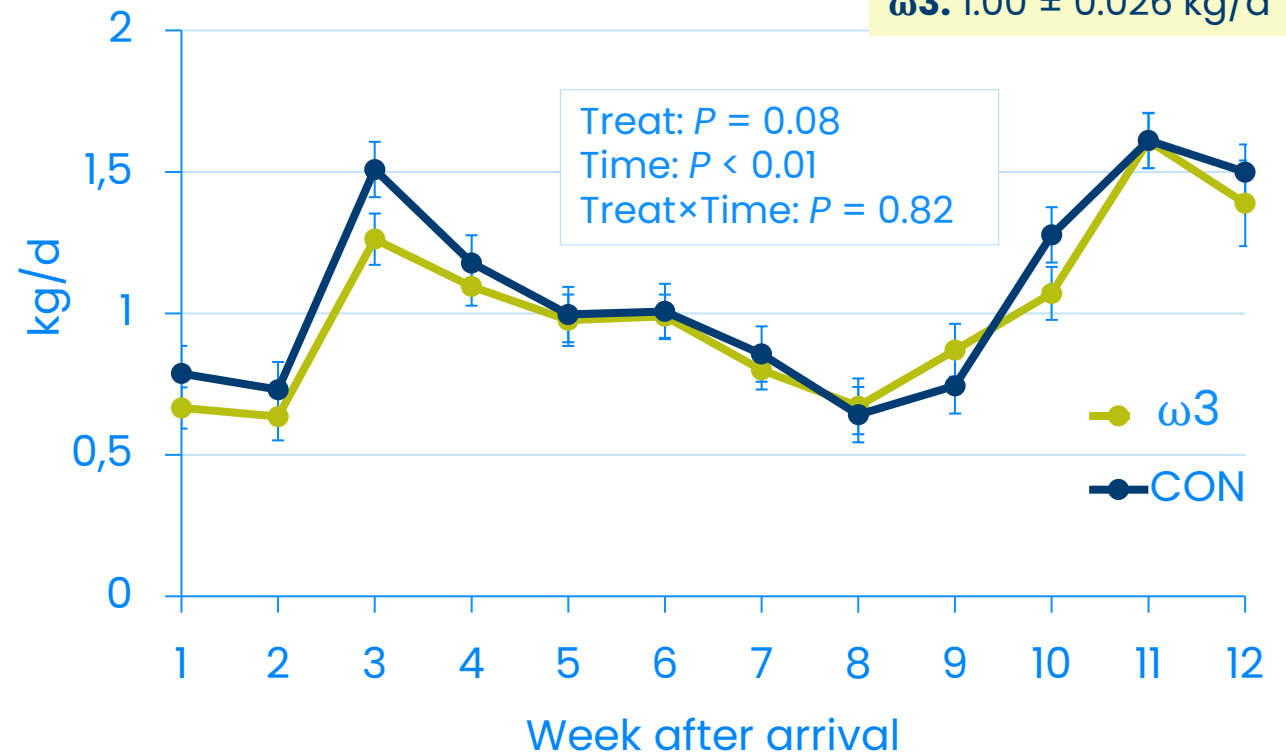
Higher postweaning growth in calves fed CON

Body weight



- Trend for higher overall experimental BW in calves fed CON than in calves fed ω3 ($P = 0.06$)
- Higher postweaning BW in calves fed CON than in calves fed ω3 ($P = 0.03$)

ADG



12 wk rearing period
CON: 1.07 ± 0.026 kg/d
ω3: 1.00 ± 0.026 kg/d

- Trend for higher overall experimental and preweaning ADG in calves fed CON than in calves fed ω3 ($P = 0.08$)

No difference in metabolic profiles

Blood parameters	Treatment		Pooled SEM	P-value		
	CON	ω3		Treatment (Trt)	Time	Trt × T
Oxidative metabolism						
TBARS *	341	351	0.02	0.37	< 0.01	0.88
dROM	75.4	71.1	4.26	0.49	< 0.01	0.88
FRAP	253	251	3.44	0.63	< 0.01	0.92
GSH-Px	0.18	0.18	0.024	0.84	0.186	0.87
Markers of inflammation						
Fibrinogen *	0.96	1.05	0.038	0.87	< 0.01	0.47
Haptoglobin *	76.6	85.9	0.07	0.22	0.05	0.41
Serum amyloid A *	2590	2443	0.14	0.77	< 0.01	0.73
Hormones						
Adiponectin	12.9	13.9	0.48	0.13	< 0.01	0.97
Leptin	3.2	3.1	0.08	0.48	< 0.01	0.23
IGF-I	214	200	7.13	0.18	< 0.01	0.88

TBARS = Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances

dROM = diacron of reactive oxygen metabolites

FRAP = Ferric-reducing ability of plasma

GSH-Px = selenium-dependent antioxidant selenoenzyme glutathione peroxidase

IGF-I = insulin-like growth factor I

* Expressed as log(SEM)

Conclusions

GROWTH

Enhanced growth in calves fed CON.

MILK REPLACER INTAKE

Reduced MR intakes in calves fed $\omega 3$ may be due to modulation of hormonal mechanisms regulating satiety or to alteration of palatability.

BLOOD

Differences in voluntary intake may have modulated blood parameters, thus it is difficult to isolate the treatment effect.



Acknowledgments



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UNIVERSITÄT BONN

- My supervisor at AgroParisTech : Philippe Lescoat
- AgroParisTech Alumni



Thank you

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