



Unless otherwise noted, the following information pertains to ruminants, cattle in particular:

Moisture – the percent water in a sample.

Dry matter – equals (100% - Moisture) and represents everything in the sample other than water including protein, fiber, fat, minerals, etc. Animals consume feeds to meet their dry matter needs, because it is the dry matter that contains all of the nutrients. Therefore, animals will have to consume more of a wetter feed to receive the same amount of dry matter as they would from a drier feed. For example, if an animal consumes 20 lbs. of hay at 90% dry matter, it consumes 18 lbs. of dry matter (20 x .90). If haylage at 40% dry matter was to be substituted for the hay, it would have to consume 45 lbs. of haylage (18/.40) to receive the same amount of dry matter.

Thus, it is very important to know the dry matter content of a feed to establish feeding rates and insure that livestock receive the proper amount of feed to meet their daily needs.

As Sampled Basis – nutrient results for the sample in its natural state including the water. Also known as fed or as received.

Dry Matter Basis – nutrient results for the sample with the water removed. There is considerable variation in the moisture content of forages. Removing the water eliminates the dilution effect of the water thereby enabling direct comparisons of nutrient contents across different forages. For example, suppose that you wanted to compare the protein content of a hay testing 90% dry matter to a haylage testing 40% dry matter. On an as sampled basis the hay tested 14% crude protein (CP) and the haylage 8% CP. The hay appears to have the higher CP level. However, removing the dilution effect of the water reveals that the hay is 15.5% CP (14/.90) and the haylage is 20% CP (8/.40) on a dry matter basis. Removing the dilution effect of the water revealed that per pound of dry matter, the haylage is higher in protein. Animals eating the haylage will consume more protein per pound of dry matter than they will from the hay.

Livestock nutrient requirements may be expressed on either an as sampled or dry matter basis. It is important to use analytical results expressed on the same basis as the nutrient requirements. In general, most livestock requirements are expressed on a dry matter basis; therefore, the forage results on a dry matter basis should be used to balance the ration. Again, the key point is to make sure that the requirements and results are expressed on the same basis.

Protein and Protein Fractions

Crude Protein (CP) – the total protein in the sample including

true protein and non-protein nitrogen. Proteins are organic compounds composed of amino acids. They are a major component of vital organs, tissue, muscle, hair, skin, milk and enzymes. Protein is required on a daily basis for maintenance, lactation, growth and reproduction. Proteins can be further fractionated for ruminants according to their rate of breakdown in the rumen.

Urea and Ammonia – reported as crude protein equivalent (CPE). Urea and ammonia are not proteins. However, they contain nitrogen that can be used by the microbial population in the rumen to synthesize protein. They are classified as non-protein nitrogen (NPN). Although they are not true proteins, they supply nitrogen which can be used to form microbial protein and therefore have a certain value that is equivalent to protein for ruminants. The reported result is the CPE contribution from each of these compounds. The results are not the percent urea or ammonia in the feed. The actual percentage in the feed can be calculated by dividing the urea CPE by 2.81 or the ammonia CPE by 5.15. The urea and ammonia appear in the soluble protein fraction of the protein.

Soluble Protein (SP) – proteins and non-protein nitrogen that are rapidly broken down in the rumen. They are used to synthesize microbial protein in the rumen.

Degradable Protein (RDP) – consists of the soluble protein and proteins of intermediate ruminal degradability. They are used to synthesize microbial protein in the rumen.

Undegradable Protein (RUP) – proteins that have a slow rate of degradability and escape digestion in the rumen. RUP is also known as escape or bypass protein and reaches the lower gastrointestinal (GI) tract essentially intact. The undegradable protein is broken down in the GI tract as it would be in nonruminants.

Acid Detergent Insoluble Crude Protein (ADICP) – also known as heat damaged or unavailable protein. Typically caused by heating during fermentation or drying, a portion of the protein reacts with carbohydrates to form an indigestible complex rendering it unavailable for digestion. ADICP escapes ruminal breakdown and represents the portion of the undegradable protein that is unavailable to the animal.

Neutral Detergent Insoluble Crude Protein (NDICP) – it has been suggested that the NDICP represents the portion of the undegradable protein that is available to the animal.

Carbohydrates

Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF) – a measure of hemicellulose,

cellulose and lignin representing the fibrous bulk of the forage. These three components are classified as cell wall or structural carbohydrates. They give the plant rigidity enabling it to support itself as it grows, much like the skeleton in animals. Hemicellulose and cellulose can be broken down by microbes in the rumen to provide energy to the animal. NDF is negatively correlated with intake.

aNDF – analyzing samples high in protein and/or starch may lead to an overestimation of the NDF value. The neutral detergent solution washes out the majority of protein and starch during the digestion phase of the analysis. Samples high in protein or starch can overwhelm the extraction such that all of the protein or starch are not removed. The addition of sodium sulfite and amylase to the NDF procedure will help wash out the protein and starch, respectively. The removal of the protein/starch contamination will lead to a better measure of true fiber. The “a” designates that the analysis was performed with the addition of sodium sulfite and amylase.

aNDFom – aNDF analyses performed with the addition of an ashing step to remove inorganic materials such as minerals, soil, and sand (collectively, ash) by burning (ashing) the fibrous residue at 550oC for 2 hours. The neutral detergent solution washes out the majority of ash during the digestion phase of the analysis. Samples high in ash can overwhelm the extraction such that all of the ash is not removed. The ash residue will artificially inflate the aNDF result. To eliminate the ash contamination, the fiber residue is ashed at the end of the procedure. The “ash free” result is reported as aNDFom with the “om” signifying that the result is on an organic matter or ash free basis.

Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF) – a measure of cellulose and lignin. Cellulose varies in digestibility and is negatively influenced by the lignin content. As lignin content increases, digestibility of the cellulose decreases. ADF is negatively correlated with overall digestibility.

Lignin – undigestible plant component. Lignin has a negative impact on cellulose digestibility. As lignin content increases, digestibility of cellulose decreases thereby lowering the amount of energy potentially available to the animal.

Crude Fiber (CF) – historical method of fiber analysis used to divide carbohydrates into digestible and indigestible fractions. Crude fiber accounts for most of the cellulose and only a portion of the lignin. It is not the most accurate method for quantifying fiber, particularly for forages. However, given that grains are low in lignin, it is a reasonable estimate of fiber in grains and is still used today as the legal measurement of fiber in grains and finished feeds.

In Vitro True Digestibility (IVTD) – an anaerobic fermentation performed in the laboratory to simulate digestion as it occurs in the rumen. Rumen fluid is collected from ruminally cannulated dairy cows consuming a typical total mixed ration

(TMR). Forage samples are incubated in rumen fluid and buffer for a specified time period at 39oC (bovine body temperature).

During this time, the microbial population in the rumen fluid digests the sample as would occur in the rumen. Upon completion, the samples are extracted in neutral detergent solution to leave behind the undigested fibrous residue. The result is a measure of digestibility that can be used to estimate energy.

Neutral Detergent Fiber Digestibility (NDFD) – the percentage of potentially digestible NDF as determined by incubation in rumen fluid for a specified period of time and reported as a percentage of the aNDF. The NDFD can be used to rank forages on potential fiber digestibility and in energy calculations.

uNDFom – the undigested NDF remaining after incubation in rumen fluid for a specified period of time and reported on an organic matter (om) or ash free basis (also see aNDFom). This value is expressed as a percentage of the total dry matter.

NDFom - the percentage of potentially digestible NDF as determined by incubation in rumen fluid for a specified period of time and reported on an organic matter basis. This value is expressed as a percentage of the aNDFom (see also aNDFom).

Pectin – a cell wall polysaccharide that functions as “cellular glue”. Also known as “soluble fiber”, it possesses the rapid and extensive degradation characteristics of nonstructural carbohydrates, yet without the propensity to lower rumen pH or cause lactic acidosis.

Starch – a polysaccharide found primarily in the grain or seed and/or root portions of plants. Starch is a good source of energy.

Water Soluble Carbohydrates (WSC) – carbohydrates solubilized and extracted in water. Includes monosaccharides, disaccharides and some polysaccharides (mainly fructan). Fructan is a major storage carbohydrate in grasses.

Ethanol Soluble Carbohydrates (ESC) – carbohydrates solubilized and extracted in 80% ethanol. Includes primarily monosaccharides and disaccharides.

Non Fiber Carbohydrates (NFC) – non-cell wall carbohydrates consisting of starch, sugar, pectin and fermentation acids that serve as energy sources for the animal. In ruminants, NFC are broken down by the microbial population in the rumen and used as an energy source. NFC is calculated as $100\% - (CP\% + NDF\% + Fat\% + Ash\%)$.

Fat

Crude Fat (EE) – typically determined by ether extraction. In addition to fat, ether extraction may solubilize plant pigments, esters, and aldehydes. This is why the measurement is called crude fat. Fat is an energy dense nutrient and contains 2.25X to 2.8X the energy found in carbohydrates. Fat is added to rations to boost energy levels when intake may be limiting.

Total Fatty Acids (TFA) – fat content determined by extraction in methanol and hexane and measured by gas chromatography (GC). This is a cleaner measure of fat as it eliminates possible contamination from pigments, esters, and aldehydes.

Energy

Energy is the nutrient required in the greatest amount. Energy is used in all biological processes and is essential for life. For livestock, energy requirements are determined for maintenance, growth or gain, lactation, reproduction, and activity level. Failure to supply adequate energy will result in poor performance. Energy values are not measured, rather they are predicted using equations and relationships with other nutrients. Dairy One uses a multiple component summative approach for its ruminant energy prediction system. Energy contributions from protein, fiber, nonstructural carbohydrates, and fat form the foundation of the system. Discounts are applied to reflect energy available for productive purposes.

Ruminants

Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN) – denotes the sum of the digestible protein, digestible NSC, digestible NDF, and 2.25X the digestible fat.

Gross Energy – the total energy value of a feed before accounting for losses due normal digestive, metabolic, and productive functions.

Digestible Energy (DE) – equals gross feed energy minus energy lost in the feces.

Metabolizable Energy (ME) – equals gross feed energy minus energy lost in the feces, urine, and gases.

Net Energy for Lactation (NEI) – an estimate of the energy value of a feed used for maintenance plus milk production during lactation and for maintenance plus the last two months of gestation for dry, pregnant cows.

Net Energy for Maintenance (NEM) – an estimate of the energy value of a feed used to keep an animal in energy equilibrium, i.e., neither gaining nor losing weight.

Net Energy for Gain (NEg) – an estimate of the energy value of a feed used for body weight gain above that required for maintenance.

SS NEI – corn silage NEI value adjusted for starch digestibility using the Schwab-Shaver adjustment factors.

SS Proc. NEI – corn silage NEI value adjusted for starch digestibility as described above and the effect of whole plant processing.

NRC 2001 Energy Table – energy values determined using the system described in the 2001 NRC Dairy Cattle publication. The NEI table reflects the decline in energy value of a feed associated with increasing levels of milk production, dry matter intake and rate of passage.

Horses

Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN) – denotes the sum of the digestible protein, digestible nitrogen-free extract (NFE), digestible crude fiber, and 2.25X the digestible fat. TDN is estimated from digestible energy (DE).

Digestible Energy (DE) – equals gross feed energy minus fecal energy. It is predicted from ADF and CP for forages and ADF for grains.

Minerals

Ash – a measure of the total mineral content. Samples are weighed and incinerated at 600oC for two hours. This burns off all of the organic material (protein, fiber, fat, etc.) leaving behind the minerals. The ash residue weight is then divided into the original weight to determine the percent ash.

Calcium (Ca) – important to bone and teeth formation, blood clotting, muscle contractions, milk component, transmission of nerve impulses, cardiac regulation, activation and stabilization of enzymes.

Phosphorus (P) –important to bone and teeth formation, key component of energy metabolism, milk component, body fluid buffer systems.

Magnesium (Mg) – enzyme activator, found in skeletal tissue and bone, important for neuromuscular transmissions.

Potassium (K) – enzyme activator, nerve impulse conductor, important for osmotic pressure regulation and water balance, electrolyte balance, acid-base balance, and muscle contraction.

Sodium (Na) – important for acid-base balance, muscle contraction, nerve transmission, maintenance of body fluid balance, osmotic pressure regulation, cellular uptake of glucose, amino acid transport.

Iron (Fe) – important for hemoglobin and oxygen transport, enzyme systems.

Zinc (Zn) – enzyme activator, some impact on udder health (reduced somatic cell counts (SCC), important for wound healing and skin health

Copper (Cu) – required for hemoglobin synthesis, coenzyme functions.

Manganese (Mn) – enzyme activator, important for growth, bone formation, fertility.

Molybdenum (Mo) – part of enzyme xanthine oxidase, antagonistic and interactive effects with copper and sulfur.

Sulfur (S) – needed for microbial protein synthesis, especially when non-protein nitrogen (NPN) is fed.

Chloride (Cl-) – acid-base balance, osmotic pressure regulation, component of gastric secretions.

Cobalt (Co) – required for vitamin B12 synthesis.

Selenium (Se) – component of glutathione peroxidase enzyme, antioxidant properties, prevention of white muscle disease and retained placenta.

Other

Relative Feed Value (RFV) – an index for ranking forages based on digestibility and intake potential. RFV is calculated from ADF and NDF. A RFV of 100 is considered the average score and represents an alfalfa hay containing 41% ADF and 53% NDF on a dry matter basis. The higher the RFV, the better the quality.

Due to the inherent variability of measuring ADF and NDF, absolute RFV values should not be used for making direct comparisons or pricing of forages. Rather a range of RFV values should be used to classify a forage. For example, if a RFV of 150 is the target value, any forage testing between 145 and 155 should be considered to have an equivalent value. A good rule of thumb is to accept anything within at least +/- 10 points of the target value.

Relative Forage Quality (RFQ) – an index for ranking forages based on a more comprehensive analysis than RFV. RFQ is calculated from CP, ADF, NDF, fat, ash and NDF digestibility measured at 48 hours. It should be more reflective of the feeding value of the forage. RFQ is based on the same scoring system as RFV with an average score of 100. The higher the RFQ, the better the quality.

Milk lbs./ton – a projection of potential milk yield per ton of forage dry matter based on digestibility and energy content of the forage.

Nitrates (NO₃) – can become a problem when fed in high amounts. Nitrate accumulator plants include sorghum, sorghum sudangrass, sudangrass, weeds, and small grain forages. Drought, frost, fertilization, and manure application practices are factors that can lead to high nitrate levels. Drought stricken corn silage is particularly susceptible. Nitrates accumulate in the bottom portion of the stalk and it is often recommended that suspect corn silage be chopped higher than usual. Nitrate levels may be reduced by up to 50% by ensiling.

When nitrate is converted to nitrite, it impedes the uptake of oxygen by the blood resulting in death due to lack of oxygen. Blood becomes brownish in color and exterior membranes may become bluish in color.

pH – a measure of the degree of acidity. Good corn silage typically has a pH of 3.5 - 4.5 and haycrop silages 3.8 - 5.3.

Volatile Fatty Acids (VFA) – primarily lactic, acetic, propionic, and butyric acids produced as a result of microbial fermentation in silage or the rumen.