

# Feeding Fodder Beet to Pregnant Ewes: What You Need to Know

Drs Kirsty Hammond, Sue McCoard, David Pacheco



Animal Nutrition & Physiology Team  
AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North  
[Kirsty.Hammond@agresearch.co.nz](mailto:Kirsty.Hammond@agresearch.co.nz)



# Stock join Brassicas and Fodder Beet

stuff

Nation

NZFarmer

Dairy Beef Sheep

stuff

National World Business Tech Sport Entertainment Life & Style Travel

NZFarmer.co.nz

Dairy Beef Sheep Cropping Agribusiness Opinion Fieldays Videos Rural Women

## Fodder be

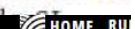
Farmer ra  
silage'

DIANE BISHOP

Last updated 10:29 29/10/



Catherine Miller



April 15, 20

DAI

NATIONAL WORLD



## Nutrition expert urges careful use of beet

DIANE BISHOP

Last updated 06:33 27/05/2014



Share

4



Tweet

G+1



Share

DAIRY NEWS 11/06/16, 2016

MANAGEMENT // 31

## Watch fodder beet levels farmers urged



and tops,  
as needed to  
as more varied  
break offered,  
en beet were  
silaging behind  
now is winter  
left to the

fodder beet does slightly  
differently. One trial  
showed that even a well-  
planned transition can  
result in acidosis and if  
cows are fed more than  
70% of their diet as beet,  
half the herd are at risk of  
acidosis.

9 June 2016 | Whakatane Beacon NZ



Home

News

Lifestyle

Sport

Real Estate

Rural

Maori Affairs

Health

Kawerau

Opotiki

L

Why Farmlands

Products and Services

ke no short-cuts with fodder beet

## Velvetleaf weed warning

Posted April 5th, 2016 by [Staff](#) & filed under [News](#), [Rural](#)

ke no short-cuts with fodder beet



# Why the Fodder Beet (FB) Revolution?

- Farmers are exploring feed options other than pasture to meet feed shortages over winter, and to increase stocking rates and productivity
- FB – the ‘**game changer**’
- High DM yield, low cost per unit of feed, high energy, and reported increased cattle weight gains, compared to pasture



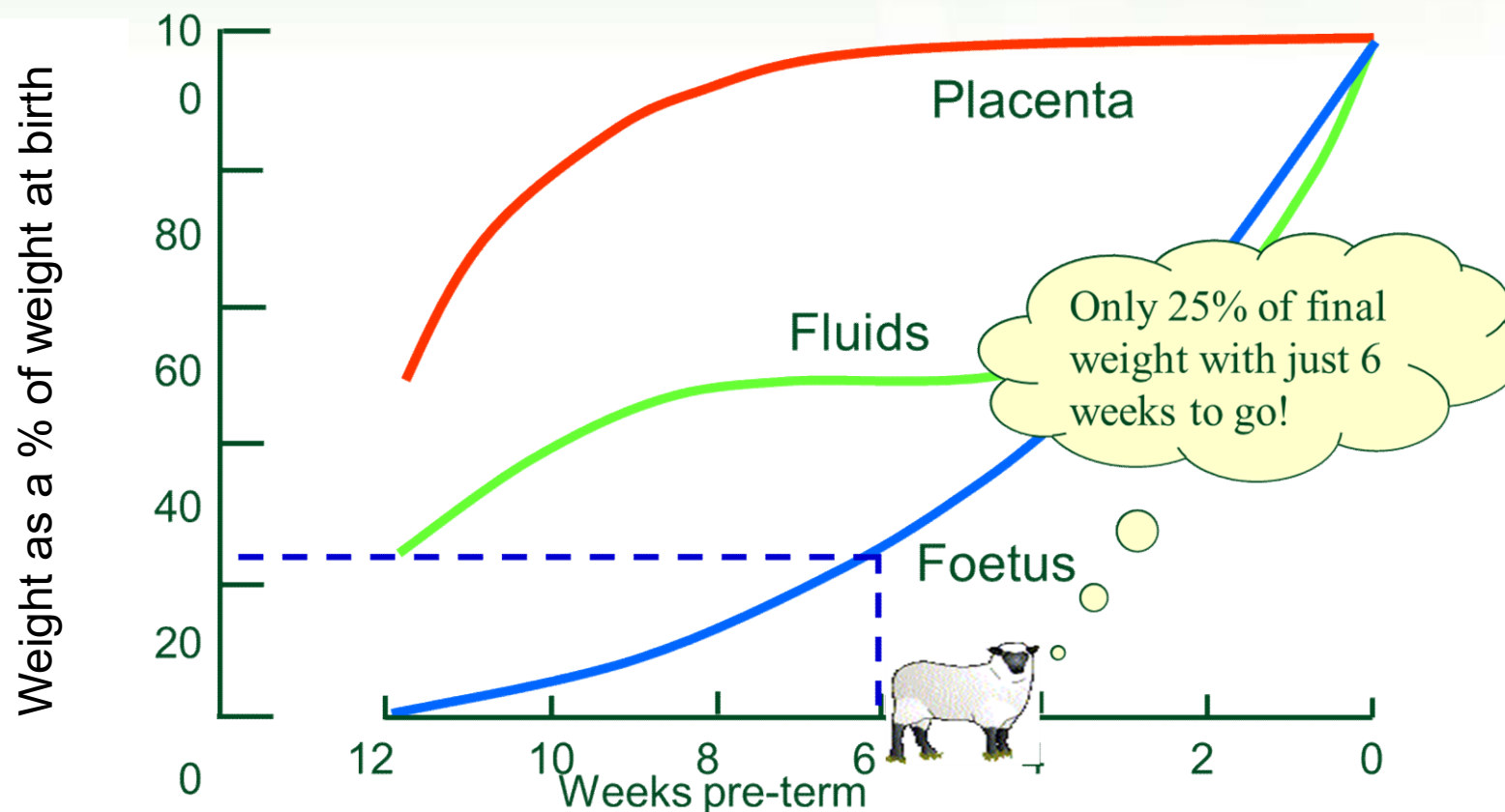
# You Really Can't Beet it? What of the Science?



- Recent AgResearch/AGMARDT/B+LNZ study
  - 'Improving lamb growth using fodder beet'
  - Based on diet composition and digestibility, feed formulation modelling expected FB-rich rations (>60%) to support lamb LWG of 100-120 g/d
  - However, LWG was lower than predicted when implemented on-farm (~72 g/d)
- Nutrients other than ME limiting?
- FB is **low in crude protein (CP)**
- Livestock need sufficient CP in the diet
  - Particularly growing/pregnant animals



# Late Gestation Nutrition Drives Birth Weight



## The time to get nutrition right



Modified from J Vipond, SAC consulting

# Hard Questions of Fodder Beet



- Should we be feeding it to pregnant animals?
- Is it a feed with adequate nutrition?
- What is the impact on ewe and offspring survival and performance?

## **We predicted that:**

- 1) Compared to ryegrass/clover pasture (RG), ewes fed a high energy diet such as FB, in late gestation will have improved LW and BCS
- 2) But, as FB is low in dietary CP, lambs will an increased risk of mortality and poor postnatal growth



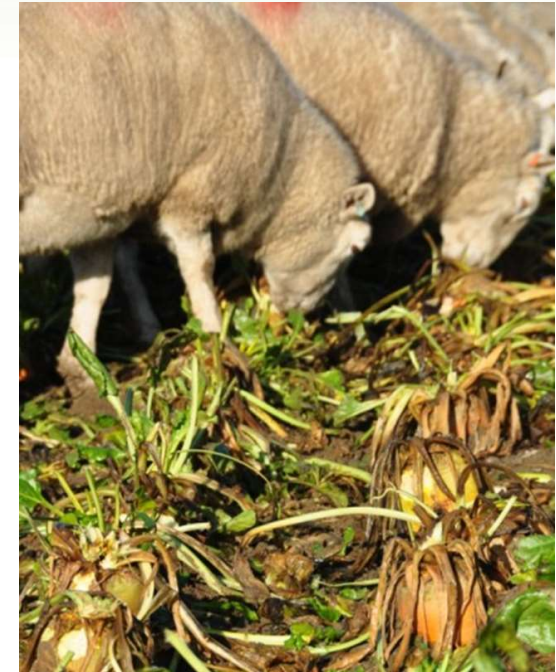
**Our aim was to identify any  
unintended nutritional  
consequences of feeding FB on the  
survival and performance of ewes  
and their offspring**





# Our Current Work

- **B+LNZ funding** to focus on **what would happen** when ewes grazed FB vs. RG in mid-late pregnancy
- **AgResearch Investment** to focus on the 'why' i.e. the **science** behind the effect of FB on measured ewe/lamb productivity outcomes



# What We Did

- We took 200 twin-bearing ewes and assigned them to either FB or RG diets from ~day 80 of pregnancy (P80) through to lambing
- We transitioned them onto their feeds as per good practice, and provided standard animal health treatments
- They went back onto pasture at the start of lambing in mid-August
- We kept monitoring both ewe and lamb performance until weaning in early December

# Feeding

- FB (cultivar 'Rivage')
  - Estimated yield of 30 t DM/ha
  - Fresh allocation of FB provided every 2<sup>nd</sup> day
  - No back fencing used
  - *Ad lib* ryegrass hay available in racks
  - **Feed disappearance** (kg DM/ewe/d)
    - Fodder beet: 1.8; hay: 0.50
- RG (ryegrass/clover pasture)
  - Fresh allocation of RG every 2<sup>nd</sup> day
  - Pre- and post-pasture covers of 2800 and 1200 kg DM/ha
  - No back fencing used
  - *Ad lib* ryegrass hay available in racks
  - **Feed disappearance** (kg DM/ewe/d)
    - Ryegrass: 1.2; hay: 0.0



# Feeding





# Results: Diet Composition

# Lab Analysis of Diet Composition

| g/kg DM        | FB treatment               |                           | Ryegrass hay | RG treatment |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                | Bulb + Leaf<br>78:22 ratio | FB + hay<br>(72:28 ratio) |              | RG*          |
| DM, g/kg       | 142                        | 334                       | 828          | 157          |
| Ash            | 94                         | 96                        | 99           | 171          |
| CP             | 117                        | 118                       | 119          | 224          |
| Fat            | 6.7                        | 8.6                       | 14           | 41           |
| NDF            | 152                        | 293                       | 655          | 429          |
| Soluble sugars | 506                        | 372                       | 27           | 70           |
| ME, MJ/kg DM   | 12.1                       | 11.1                      | 8.6          | 10.8         |

\*No hay consumed for ewes grazing ryegrass treatment  
DM, dry matter; CP, crude protein; ADF, acid detergent fibre; NDF, neutral detergent fibre;  
ME, metabolisable energy

Lower than recommended  
minimum NDF content of  
350 g/kg DM

CP offered should be no less  
than 110 g/kg DM, but greater  
(14-18%) for twin-bearing ewes  
on highly degradable diets





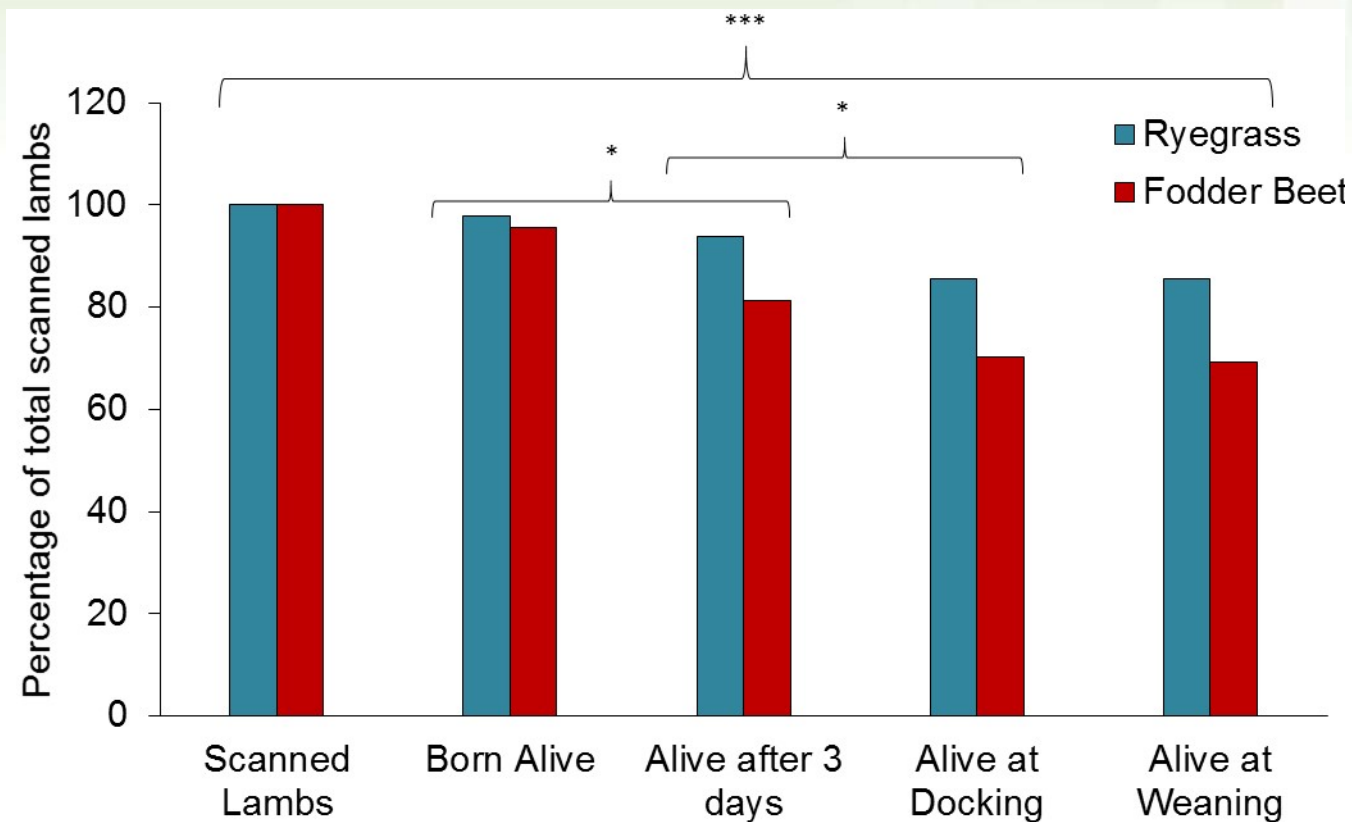


# Results: Lamb Survival and Performance





# Lamb Survival



| Diet | No. of Ewes | Scanned lambs | % of deaths      |              |                |                    |                    |
|------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|      |             |               | Scanned to birth | Birth to 3 d | 3 d to docking | Docking to weaning | Scanned to weaning |
| RG   | 97          | 194           | 2                | 4            | 9              | 0                  | 15                 |
| FB   | 101         | 202           | 4                | 15           | 13             | 1                  | 34                 |



# Lamb Weight

|                 | FB   | RG   | SEM  | P value |
|-----------------|------|------|------|---------|
| No. of lambs    | 202  | 194  |      |         |
| Live weight, kg |      |      |      |         |
| Birth           | 4.87 | 5.16 | 0.11 | ***     |
| Docking         | 16.6 | 17.4 | 0.36 | **      |
| Weaning         | 32.0 | 33.7 | 0.60 | **      |

Diet P value: \*  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ ; NS not significant  
SEM: Standard error of the means

**Lambs from FB-fed ewes also had a smaller body size at birth than lambs from RG-fed ewes**

# Lamb Performance: Body Measurements



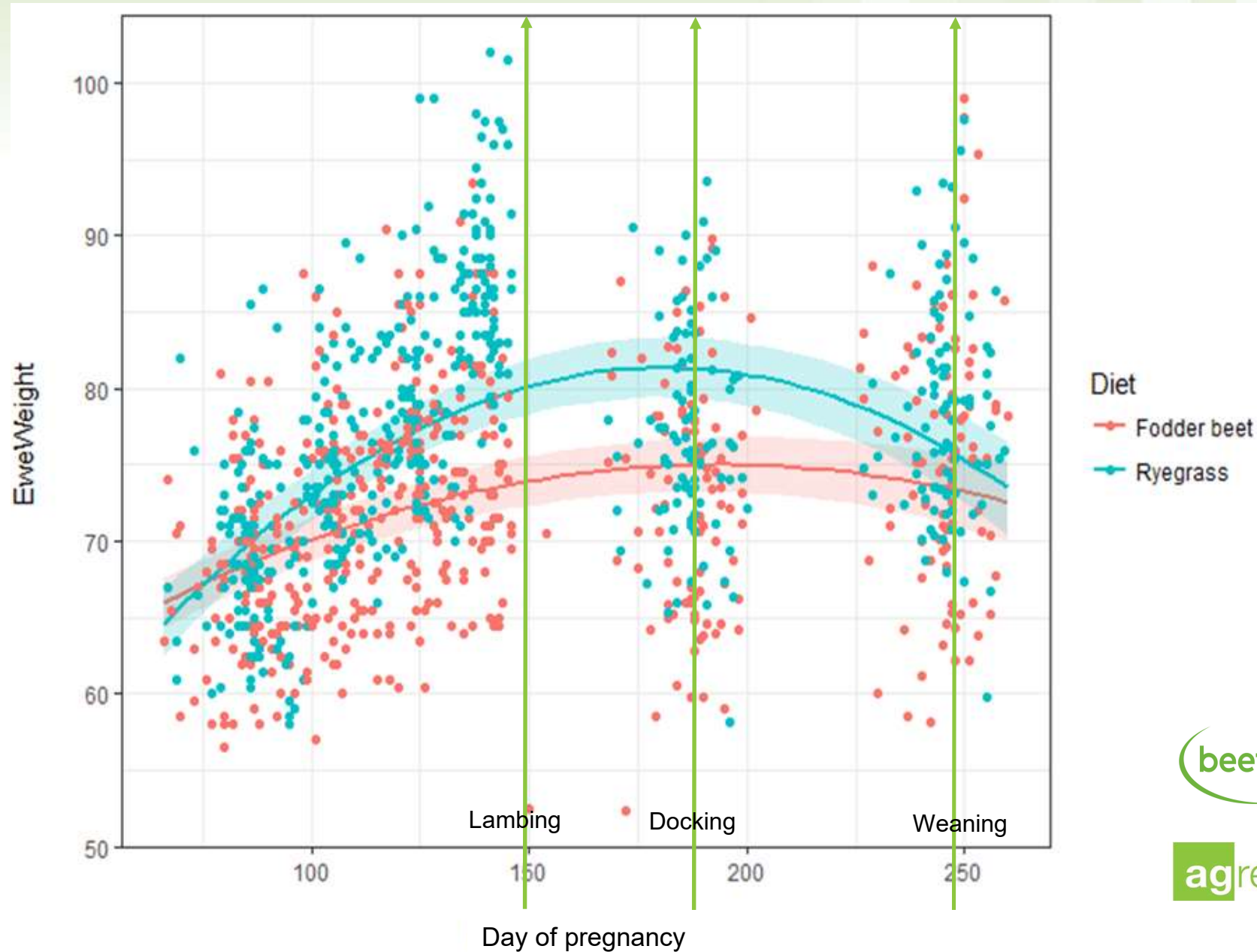


# Results: Ewe Performance

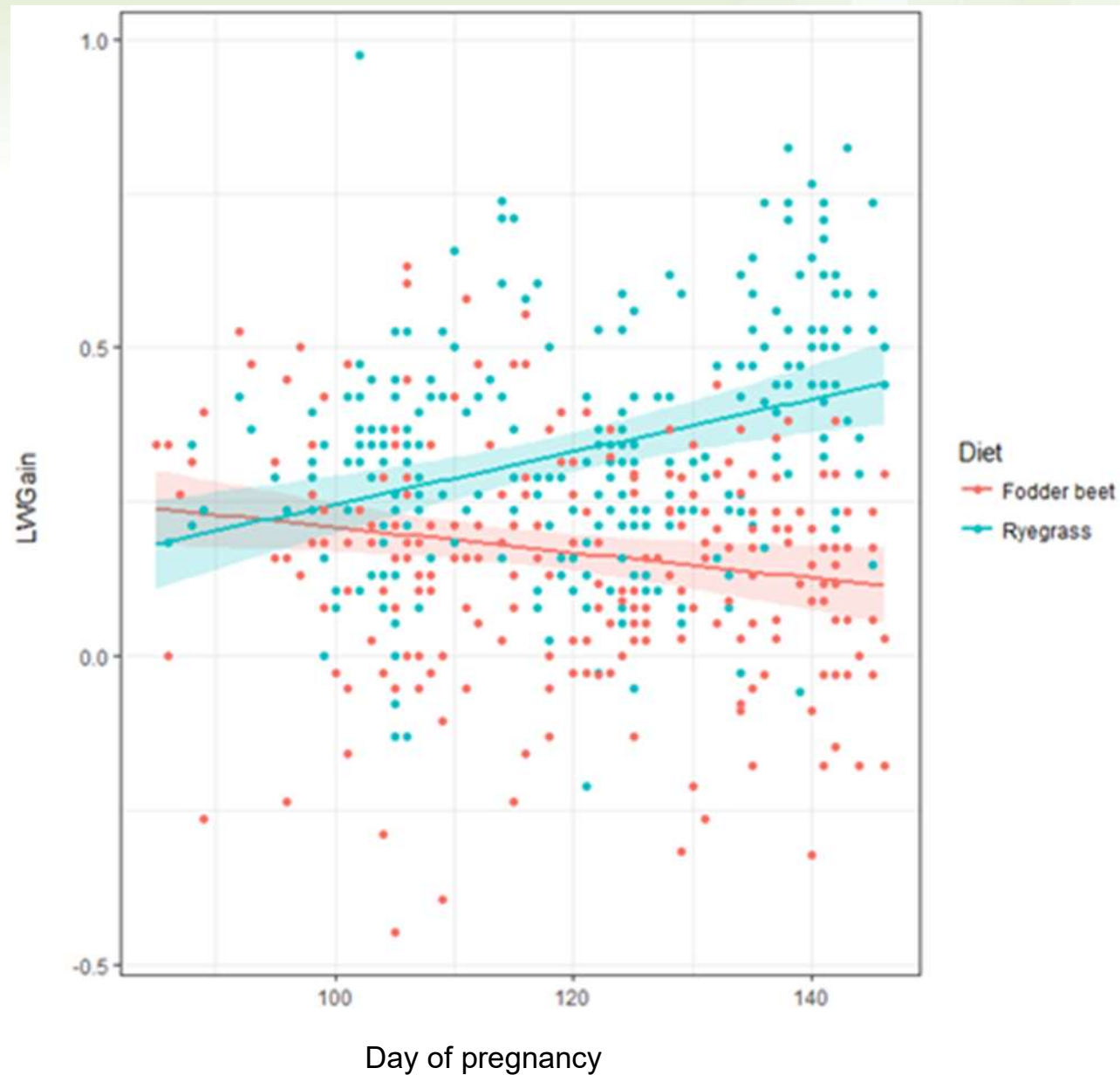




# Ewe Live Weight (LW)

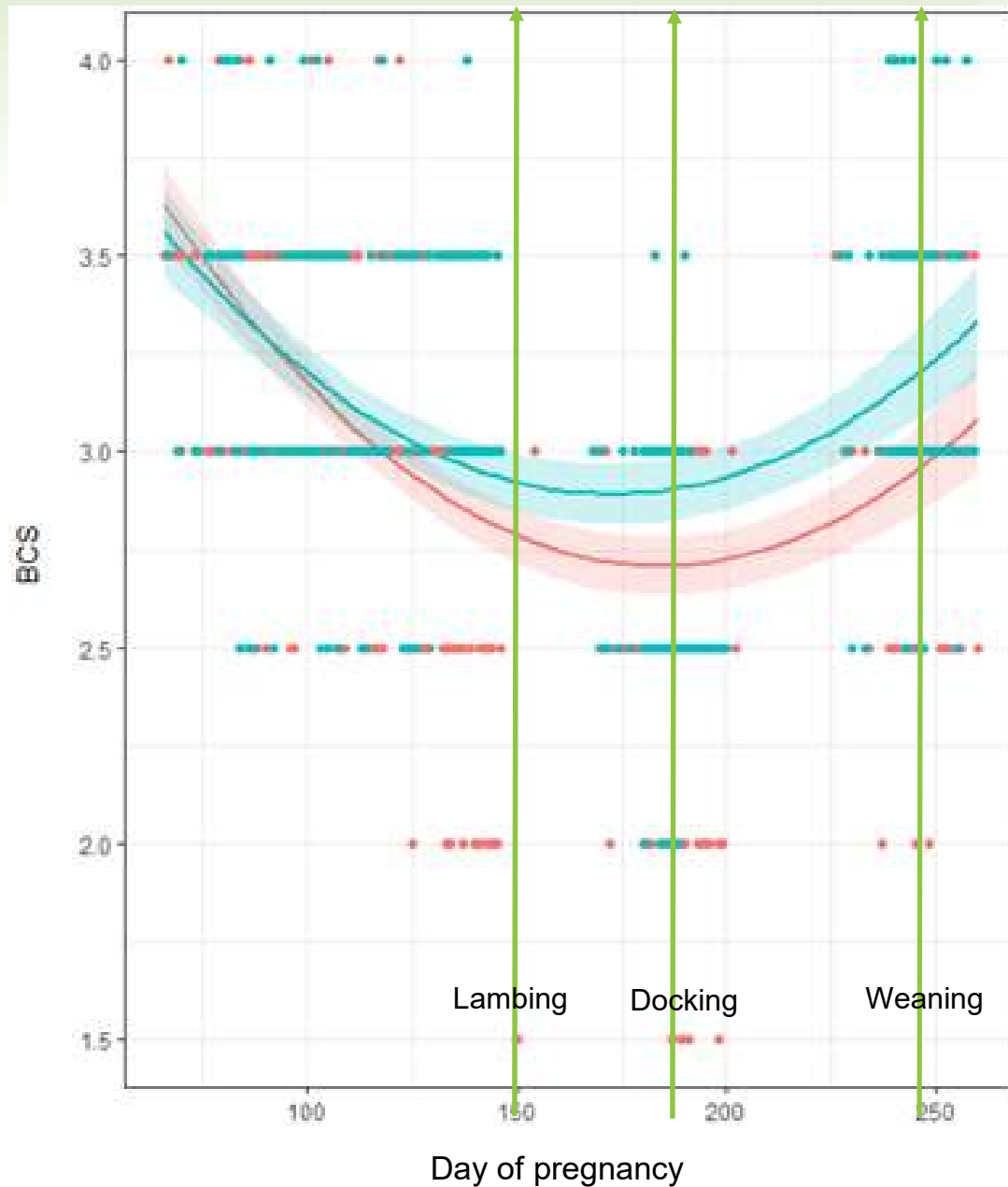


# Ewe Liveweight Gain (LWG)





# Ewe Body Condition Score (BCS)



## CONDITION SCORE

Condition Score 1



Condition Score 2



Condition Score 3



Condition Score 4



Condition Score 5



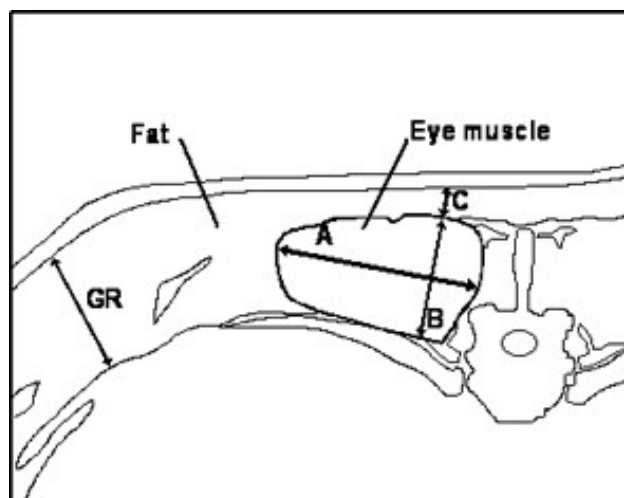
Sourced from  
[www.perfectsheep.co.nz](http://www.perfectsheep.co.nz)



# Ewe Carcass Measurements (at P140)

|                        | FB   | RG   | SEM  | P value |
|------------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| No. of ewes measured   | 10   | 10   |      |         |
| Carcass fat C, mm      | 2.4  | 5.2  | 1.12 | 0.06    |
| Carcass fat GR, mm     | 3.6  | 7.8  | 1.71 | 0.09    |
| Eye muscle width A, mm | 54.5 | 60.7 | 1.11 | ***     |
| Eye muscle depth B, mm | 19.5 | 26.2 | 1.16 | **      |

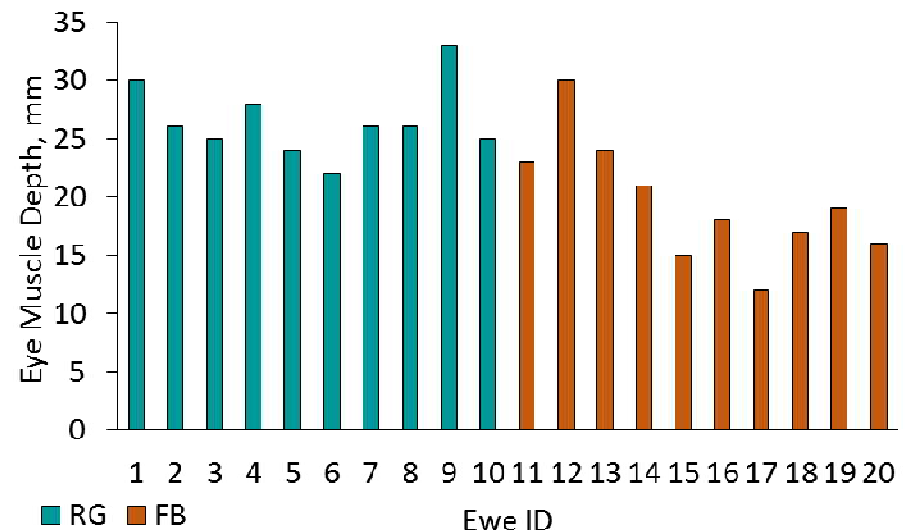
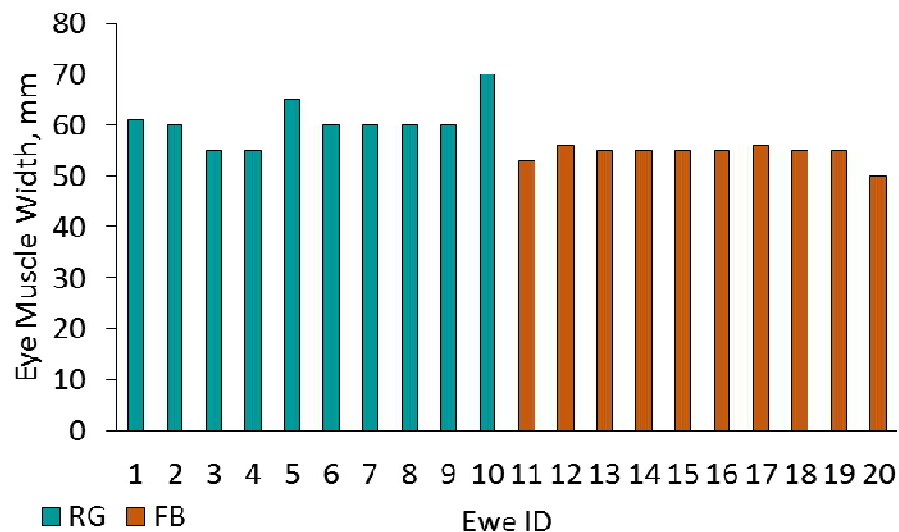
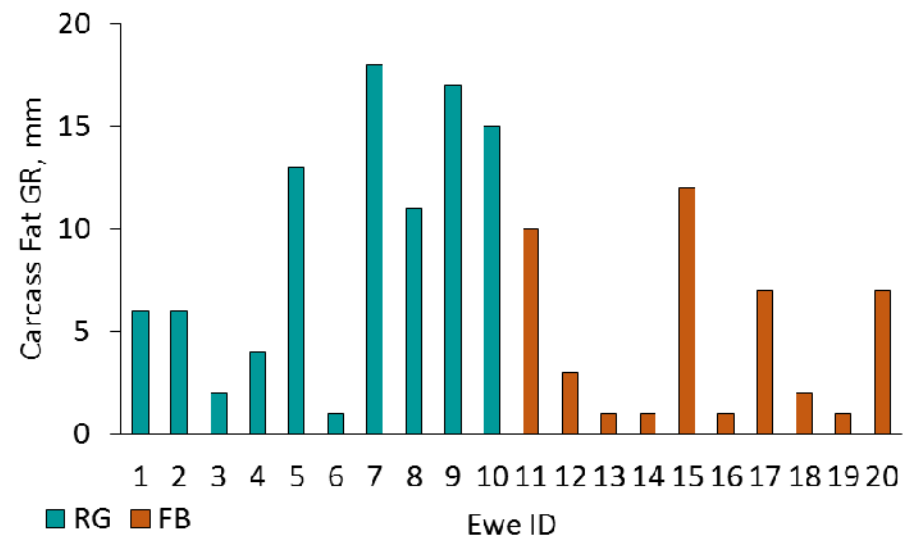
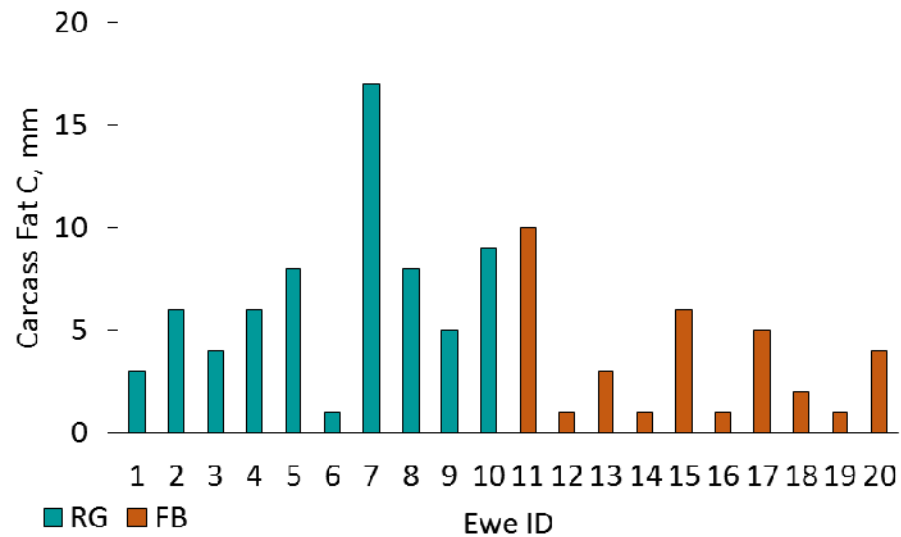
Diet P value: \*  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ ; NS not significant  
SEM: Standard error of the means



Sourced from Stockscan New Zealand Ltd

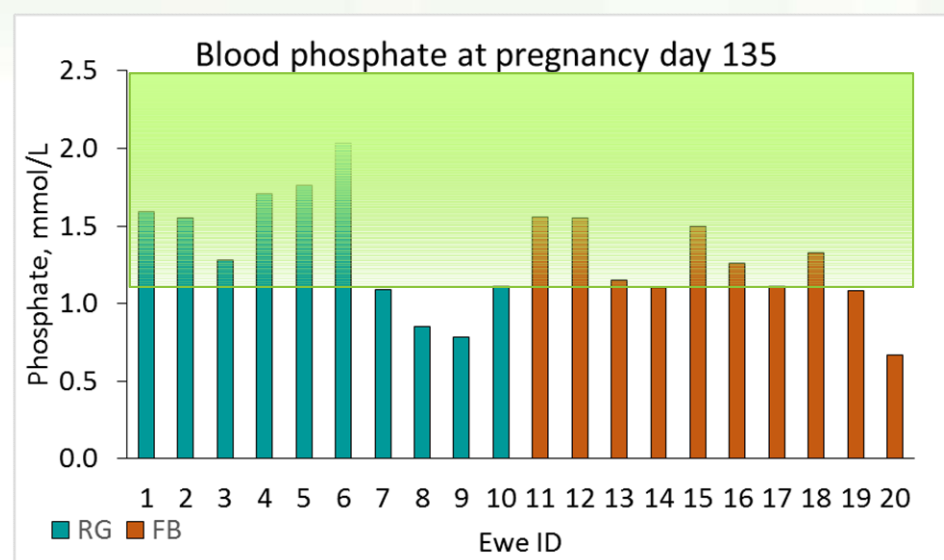
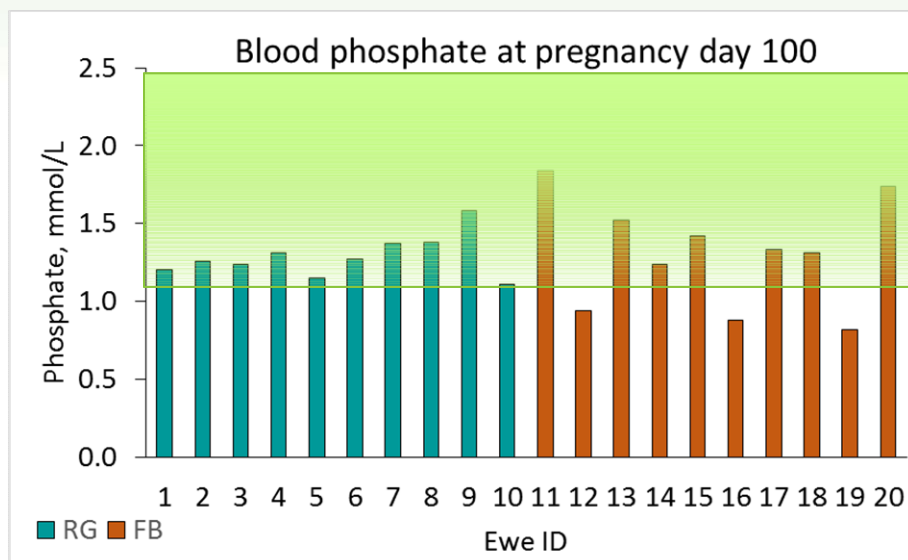


# Ewe Carcass Measurements (at P140)



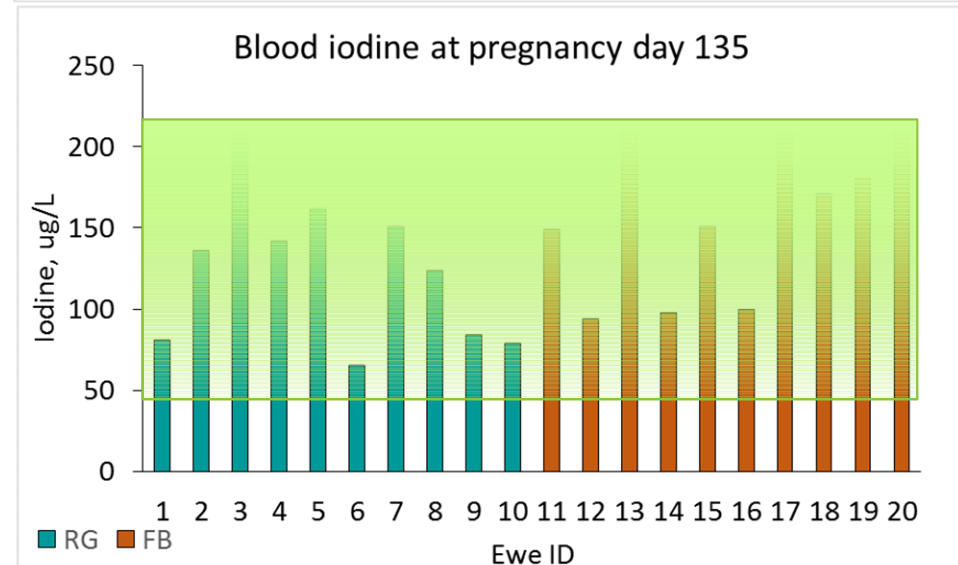
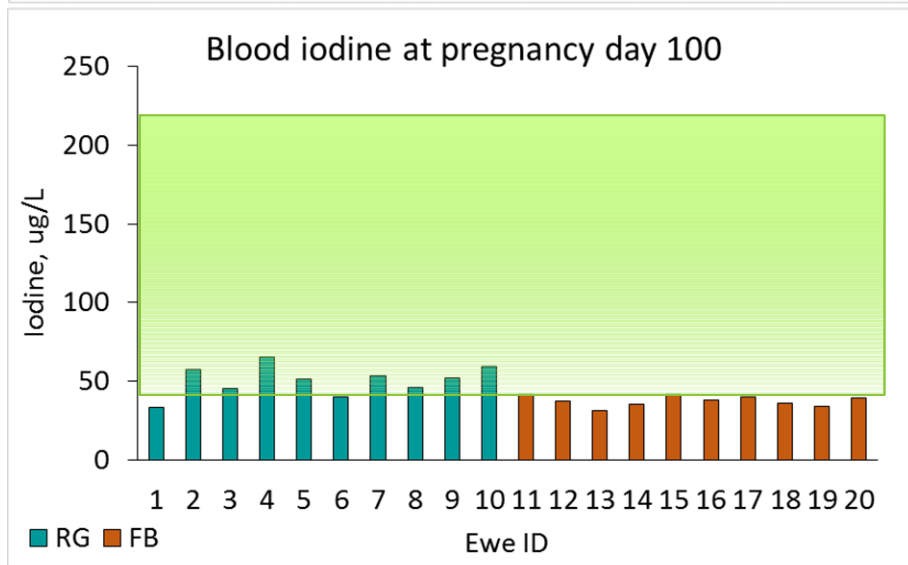
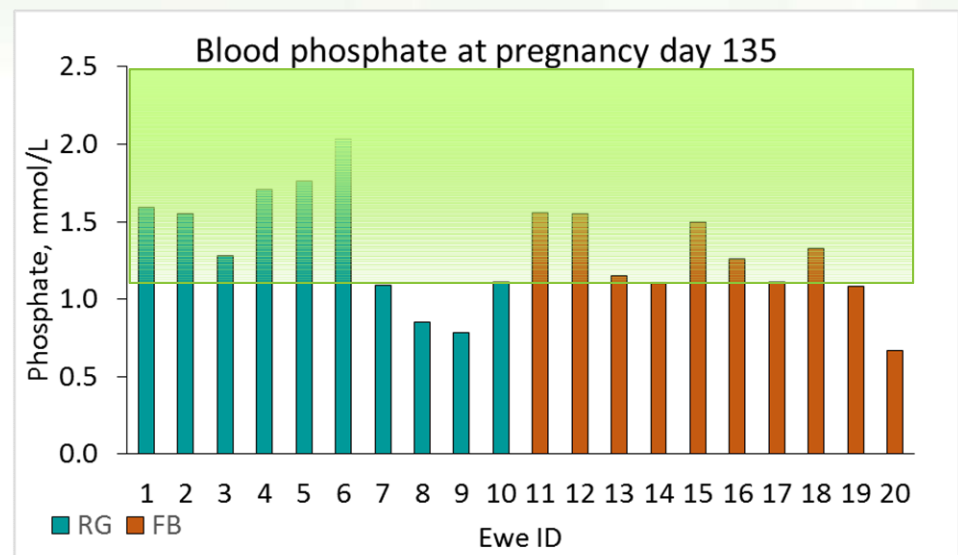
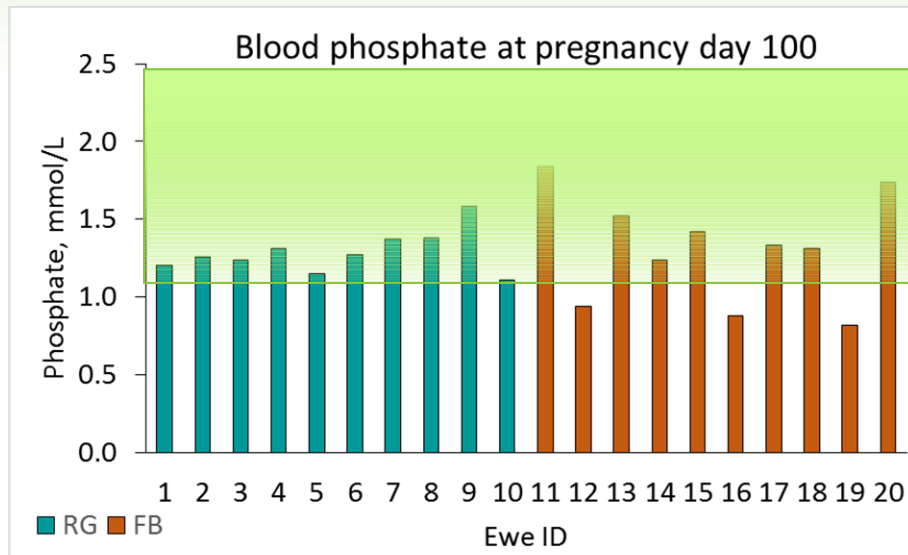
# Ewe Blood Mineral Concentrations

Green shading indicates optimal range



# Ewe Blood Mineral Concentrations

Green shading indicates optimal range







# Conclusions



# Key Outcomes: What You Need to Know



- FB was proven to be a high yielding forage option
  - Was able to fill pasture feed deficits
- But, compared to RG, ewes fed FB from mid-pregnancy to lambing:
  - Were unable to rely on a FB diet alone
    - FB unable to meet nutritional demands of CP and fibre
  - Had a loss of muscle and body condition
    - Indicative of protein and energy mobilisation to support fetal growth
  - Had a negative effect on lamb survival and pre-weaning growth rates
    - Indicate nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy and early lactation
- Were iodine deficient and needed treatment

# Where to Next for Science?



**FB provides a feed option BUT to get the most out of it we need to....**

- Find solutions to address any nutritional shortcomings
  - Where does the ME go? Is it overestimated? Energy:protein?
  - Are feeding recommendations right?
  - What other feed options compliment FB?
- Inform farm management practices
  - Develop FB feed recommendations for pregnant ewes and other livestock
- Understand the mechanism behind the actions of FB
  - What role does protein and its different amino acids play?
    - Demands of the mother/fetus/offspring
- Extend research to other feeds (e.g. swedes)

# How do Farmers Capture the Fodder Beet Revolution?

- Avoid feeding FB as a sole feed source
  - Provide an additional source of protein and fibre
- Find the balance between per ha performance vs individual performance
  - Pregnant animals: feeding future generations
- Feed earlier than later in pregnancy
  - Feed a higher quality/better balanced diet later in pregnancy
- Feed FB to other livestock classes whose nutritional demands are not as great as pregnant animals



# Acknowledgments

- AgResearch's Strategic Science Investment Fund
- Beef + Lamb New Zealand
- AgResearch Aorangi Farm Staff
- AgResearch Nutrition and Physiology Team



# Questions

