

Animal intake (text pg 85-87)

- Why? – intake is
- Animal intake can be explicitly controlled by
(handout pg 252)

•Example

A field has a mass of 4000 kgDM/ha

If it is grazed for 2 days to a residual mass of 1000 kgDM/ha (75% utilization) by 100 cows, the animal intake will be:

.....

Measurement of animal intake

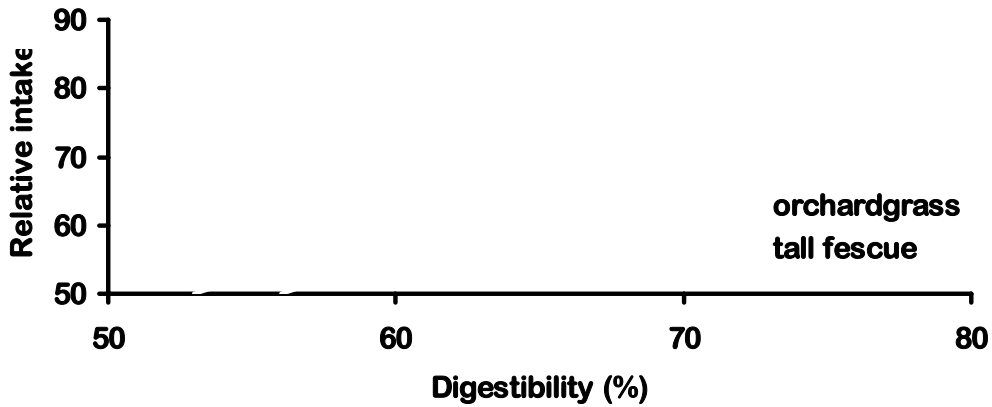
- Herbage removal
.....
- Chromium capsules.....
.....
- Alkane method - ratio of C³⁶:C³⁸
.....
- Predicted from animal production.....
.....

Q. What options does a farmer have for increasing animal intake during grazing?

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.....
.....
.....

Forage effects on animal intake

- Pasture mass (handout fig 10.2). Grazing typically removes
 - Maximum intake is typically
 - Pasture quality (protein has digestibility/fiber/NDF(text fig 6.1)
 - Particle size (rate of passage)(text pg 93)
 - Sward structure –
 - Leaf:stem ratio –
 - High moisture
 - Maximum intake for sheep (handout pg 278) is
-than for cattle (15-20 cm) (handout pg 266)



Species Effects

- Species effects
- Legumes have higher intake than forages – because
- Ryegrass has
- Palatability – (text pg 87)
- The effect of palatability on intake when animals have no choice is variable – depending on what was the basis of the differentiation– but usually disappears.