

Effects of slow-release urea on ruminal digesta characteristics and growth performance in beef steers

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Abstract :

Two experiments were conducted to evaluate the effects of slow-release urea (SRU) versus feed-grade urea on ruminal metabolite characteristics in steers and DMI, gain, and G:F in growing beef steers. Experiment 1 used 12 ruminally cannulated steers (529 ± 16 kg of BW) to monitor the behavior of SRU in the ruminal environment. Compared with feed-grade urea, SRU decreased ruminal ammonia concentration ($P = 0.02$) and tended to increase ruminal urease activity ($P = 0.06$) without affecting ruminal VFA molar proportions or total concentrations ($P > 0.20$). After 35 d of feeding, the in situ degradation rate of SRU was not different between animals fed urea or SRU ($P = 0.48$). Experiment 2 used 180 Angus-cross steers (330 ± 2.3 kg) fed corn silage-based diets supplemented with urea or SRU for 56 d to evaluate the effects on feed intake, gain, and G:F. The design was a randomized complete block with a $2 \times 4 + 1$ factorial arrangement of treatments. Treatments included no supplemental urea (control) or urea or SRU at 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, or 1.6% of diet DM. Over the entire 56 d experiment, there were interactions of urea source \times concentration for gain ($P = 0.04$) and G:F ($P = 0.01$) because SRU reduced ADG and G:F at the 0.4 and 1.6% supplementation concentrations but was equivalent to urea at the 0.8 and 1.2% supplementation concentrations; these effects were due to urea source \times concentration interactions for gain ($P = 0.06$) and G:F ($P = 0.05$) during d 29 to 56 of the experiment. The SRU reduced DMI during d 29 to 56 ($P = 0.01$) but not during d 0 to 28, so that over the entire experiment there was no difference in DMI for urea source ($P = 0.19$). These collective results demonstrate that SRU releases N slowly in the rumen with no apparent adaptation within 35 d. Supplementation of SRU may limit N availability at low (0.4%) concentrations but is equivalent to urea at 0.8 and 1.2% concentrations.

Key Word :

metabolism, nitrogen, nonprotein nitrogen, ruminant, steer, urea

Volume 87, Number 1, January 2009