

## Effects of rumen undegradable protein source on feed intake and milk yield of Holstein dairy cows

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### Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effects of heat treated-soybean meal, fish meal, meat meal, and an equal blend of fish and meat meal as rumen-undegradable protein (RUP) sources on productive performance, nutrient digestibility, N-utilization efficiency, and blood metabolites in high-producing Holstein dairy cows. Twelve lactating Holstein cows (DIM = 89 ± 11; mean ± SD) were used in a replicated 4 × 4 Latin square design receiving four diets formulated with amounts (DM basis): (1) 3.1% heat treated-soybean meal (T-SBM), (2) 2.5% fish meal (FM), (3) 3.0% meat and bone meal (MM), and (4) an equal blend of 1.4% FM plus 1.4% MM (FMM), as dietary RUP sources. The crude protein concentration was kept constant across the treatments (16.7% of DM). The duration of each experimental period was 21 d with 15 d devoted to dietary adaptation and 6 d to data collection. Dry matter intake (24.2 kg/d), actual milk (41.8 kg/d), 4% fat-corrected milk yield (35.6 kg/d), milk composition (Fat = 3.03%, Protein = 2.90%), and blood metabolites were not affected by treatments. Apparent N efficiency (29.5%) was similar across the diets. Based on our results, T-SBM, FM, MM, and mixed of FM and MM had a similar effect on productivity and N-utilization efficiency in lactating dairy cows. Based on the income over feed cost (IOFC), under our experimental conditions, use of the meat meal as a source of dietary RUP can be recommended as a feeding strategy for feed to lactating cows receiving high-concentrate diets.

**Key words:** dairy cow, nitrogen efficiency, rumen-undegradable protein

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### Introduction

Protein can increase milk yield by providing more amino acids, increasing available energy, and altering efficiency of utilization of absorbed nutrients (Fadel *et al.*, 2017). The goal in protein nutrition should be optimizing N efficiency, which means minimizing total N intake, while simultaneously meeting the requirements for milk protein synthesis and, thereby, reducing feeding costs and N excretion into the environment (Savari *et al.*, 2018). Protein is one of the most important and expensive

components of the diet and is considered as nutrient-limiting, especially in high- yielding cows (Binh Truong and Thanh Trung, 2023). Finding an efficient way of converting animal and plant proteins into milk production is the key to improve farm profitability and decrease the environmental emissions of dairy farms.

A part of the crude protein consumed by the animal is degraded in the rumen by the rumen microbes and can be incorporated into microbial protein entering the small intestine. This part of the protein that is synthesized by the microbes has the best amino acid profile to meet the needs of the animal (Schwab, 1994). Another portion of the crude protein consumed by the animal escapes ruminal fermentation and goes directly into the small intestine and is absorbed by the intestine as an amino acid (Jones *et al.*, 1988; Broderick, 2006). Ruminally-synthesized microbial CP (MCP), RUP, and, to a much lesser extent, endogenous CP, contribute to the passage of metabolizable protein (MP) into the small intestine (NRC, 2001).

Increasing milk production leads to an increased feed intake and animal protein requirements. Due to rumen restrictions in the production of microbial protein, the cow will need rumen undegradable protein sources to provide metabolizable protein. In high-producing cows, MCP supplies a lower portion of the protein requirement; therefore, substantial amounts of the dietary protein must escape ruminal degradation to meet the animal's protein requirements (Broderick, 2006b; Abdollahzadeh *et al.*, 2020). If the dietary protein is well balanced, the efficiency of dietary to milk protein conversion will be more than 30% but when the dietary CP is imbalanced, it will be decreased to 23% (Broderick, 2006; Schwab *et al.*, 2007).

Soybean meal is the most commonly used protein supplement for dairy and beef cattle and has a good amino acid profile; however, most of its protein content can be degraded by rumen microbes, leading to a surplus ammonia production in the rumen (Mielke & Schingoethe, 1981). The aim of SBM processing is to reduce ruminal degradability for high quality protein supplements with no negative effects on its intestinal digestibility. However, with the increased demand for treated-SBM and thus its elevated price in recent years, there have been motivation for animal nutritionists to find potential alternatives to SBM with minimum adverse effects on the productive performance of dairy cows. Animal protein sources are high in protein content and generally much more resistant to microbial degradation in the rumen than most of the commonly-fed plant protein sources. In reviewing studies on protein sources in animal nutrition, a significant advantage of FM and MM supplementation in ruminant diets was found, if the physiological status of the animal and the quality of the dietary ingredients were taken into account (Santos *et al.*, 1998; Hussein & Jordan, 1991). Caution is suggested in using animal protein feedstuffs since palatability, cost per unit of protein, consistency of product, and impact on animal performance are key factors to successful dairying. Using cheaper protein sources, such as meat meal, instead of expensive sources, such as treated-soybean meal and fish meal, can reduce feed costs (NRC, 2001). There is evidence suggesting that combinations of highly undegradable protein sources give better results when fed in conjunction with adequate degradable protein. A study was designed and conducted to determine the proper source of rumen undegradable protein according to the diets commonly used in feeding high-yielding cows, as re-evaluating the efficiency of RUP sources seems to be one way of improving the production status of dairy farms.

## Material and Methods

This experiment was conducted at the Dairy Facilities of the Lavark Research and Teaching Farm (Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran). Animals were cared for according to the guidelines of the Iranian Council of Animal Care (1995). This study was conducted using 12 high-producing Holstein cows (second parity;  $89 \pm 11$  DIM; milk yield =  $48 \pm 3$  kg/d) in a replicated  $4 \times 4$  Latin square design with four treatments and three replicates (cows) during four periods of 21 d (16 d for dietary adaptation and 5 d for data collection). To minimize carryover effects, the animals within the squares were randomly assigned to one of four experimental dietary sequences. Cows were housed individually in box stalls (4 m  $\times$  4 m) located in a roofed area with open sides and had free access to water. Each box stall was equipped with a concrete feed bunk and automatic water trough. Clean wood shavings and sand were used for bedding and refreshed daily.

The cows were weighed at the beginning and end of each period (at 02:00). The feed was manually mixed and weighed, and diets were offered as a TMR twice daily (at 10:00 and 18:00) for *ad libitum* intake allowing for 10% refusals with free access to water. In this study, treated soybean meal [RUP source that we used in our previous study (Savari *et al.*, 2018)], fish meal, meat meal, and an equal blend of fish and meat meal were used to determine the effects of RUP source on productive performance, nutrient digestibility, N-utilization efficiency, and blood metabolites in high-producing Holstein dairy cows. All diets were formulated using NRC (2001) for a multiparous, lactating dairy cow

(600 kg BW) producing 48 kg/d of milk containing 3.0% true milk protein and 3.2% milk fat. Moreover, the diets were almost identical in composition except for the source of RUP.

The amounts of feed offered and orts were measured daily for each cow during the last five consecutive days of each period, and DMI was recorded daily. Samples were collected for each TMR and of individual refusals during the 5-d sample collection period. Samples of other feed ingredients (pooled within a period) were also collected. All the samples were stored at -20 °C until analysis. Samples of feeds and orts were dried at 60 °C for 48 h to determine DM content. Dried samples were then ground in a Wiley mill and passed through a 1-mm screen (Arthur H. Thomas, Philadelphia, PA) before analysis to determine CP, ether extract, and ash, according to AOAC International (2002). Heat stable  $\alpha$ -amylase (100  $\mu$ L/sample) was used to determine NDF, and the ADF content was determined sequentially according to the method of Van Soest *et al.* (1991) using an Ankom 200 fibre analyser (Ankom Technology Corp., Macedon, NY). The RUP and RDP of feed ingredients were calculated according to the method of Sniffen *et al.* (1992) and Licitra *et al.* (1996). The NFC content (% of DM) of the diets was calculated (NRC, 2001) as:

$$\text{NFC} = 100 - (\text{NDF \%} + \text{CP \%} + \text{ether extract \%} + \text{ash \%}) \quad (1)$$

The intake of N (g/d) was calculated by multiplying DMI by the N content of the diet. Predicted urine N, faecal N excretion, and N efficiency were calculated (Kohn *et al.*, 2002) using the following equations:

$$\text{urine N (g/d)} = 0.0283 \times \text{MUN (mg/dL)} \times \text{BW (kg)} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{faecal N (g/d)} = \text{N intake (g/d)} - [(\text{milk N (g/d)} + \text{predicted urine N (g/d)})] \quad (3)$$

$$\text{apparent N efficiency (\%)} = [\text{milk N (g/d)} / \text{N intake (g/d)}] \times 100 \quad (4)$$

One faecal grab sample per cow was taken from the rectum daily at 4 h after the morning feeding during the last 5 d of each period and frozen at -20 °C until analysed. Frozen samples were thawed at room temperature, dried at 60 °C for 72 h, ground, and pooled (by cow within the period). Acid detergent insoluble ash was used as an internal marker to determine the apparent total-tract nutrient digestibility (Van Keulen & Young, 1977; Kargar *et al.*, 2012).

Cows were milked three times daily at 01:00, 09:00, and 17:00. On days 16 to 21 of each period, milk yield was recorded and sampled at each milking event. Milk samples were analysed to determine fat, true protein, lactose, and SNF contents using the Milkoscan (134 BN, Foss Electric, Hillerød, Denmark; AOAC International, 2002). The MUN content was also determined using an enzymatic assay (Wilson *et al.*, 1998). The yield of 4% FCM (kg/d) and ECM (kg/d) was calculated (NRC, 2001) using the following equations:

$$\text{FCM (kg/d)} = 0.4 \times \text{milk yield (kg/d)} + 15 \times \text{milk fat yield (kg/d)} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{ECM (kg/d)} = 0.323 \times \text{milk yield (kg/d)} + 12.82 \times \text{milk fat yield (kg/d)} + 7.13 \times \text{milk protein yield (kg/d)} \quad (6)$$

Feed efficiency was calculated by dividing the daily actual milk or 4% FCM production (kg/d) by DMI (kg/d). Income over feed cost (IOFC) was defined as the portion of income from milk sold that remained after paying for purchased and farm-raised feed used to produce the milk. Sorting index was calculated as described by Leonardi and Armentano (2003).

Blood samples were collected 4 h after the morning feeding from the coccygeal artery using evacuated tubes with anticoagulant (EDTA) on d 20 of each period and placed immediately on ice. Samples were centrifuged at  $3,000 \times g$  for 15 min to separate plasma samples, which were then stored at -20 °C until analysis (Savari *et al.*, 2018). Concentrations of glucose, albumin, total protein, plasma urea N, cholesterol, and triglyceride were measured using commercial kits (Pars Azmoon Co., Tehran, Iran) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Globulin concentrations were calculated by deducting albumin from total protein.

On d 21 of each period, rumen contents were sampled via oesophageal tubing 4 h after the morning feeding. The pH of ruminal fluid was determined immediately before 10 mL of the sample was preserved with 2 mL of a 25% meta-phosphoric acid solution (Savari *et al.*, 2018) and frozen at -20 °C until analyses for determination of  $\text{NH}_3$ -N. Rumen fluid samples for  $\text{NH}_3$  analysis were thawed and centrifuged at  $30,000 \times g$  for 20 min at 4 °C; the supernatant was removed and analysed for  $\text{NH}_3$  using the colorimetric phenol-hypochlorite method (Broderick & Kang, 1980).

Data were analysed using the PROC mixed procedure in SAS (version 9.0; SAS Institute Inc., 2002) for a replicated 4 × 4 Latin square design. The following model was used:

$$Y_{ijkl} = \mu + S_i + P(S)_{ij} + A(S)_{ij} + T_k + e_{ijkl}, \quad (7)$$

where  $Y_{ijkl}$  = each observation,

$\mu$  = overall mean,

$S_i$  = fixed effect of square,

$P(S)_{ij}$  = fixed effect of period within square,

$A(S)_{ij}$  = random effect of cow within square,

$T_k$  = fixed effect of treatment,

and  $e_{ijkl}$  = random error.

Significance was declared at  $P \leq 0.05$  and trends at  $0.05 < P \leq 0.10$ .

## Results and Discussion

Chemical composition of T-SBM, FM, MM, and FMM are presented in Table 1. CP content for FM was higher than that of the other sources, although diets were formulated to be both isonitrogenous and isoenergetic. The ingredient and chemical compositions of experimental diets are given in Table 2. All treatments had the same baseline with different RUP sources being used in the experimental diets. Crude protein was kept the same for all the treatments (equal to 16.7%). As anticipated, T-SBM heat processing extensively decreased the proportions of A, B1, and B2 fractions, but increased proportions of B3 and C fractions compared to SBM (Table 1). This resulted in an increase in RUP content of treated SB in comparison with SBM. Our previous experiment (Savari *et al.*, 2018) recommended the use of a lower RUP ratio (35% of CP) and the use of ground corn to obtain a better production efficiency and reduce the dietary cost. Therefore, in this experiment, we used a 35% RUP level (RDP: RUP ratio of 65:35 based on CP) as well as ground corn in the diets.

**Table 1** Chemical composition of protein sources<sup>1</sup>

Item	SBM	T-SBM	FM	MM
CP (% DM)	47.5	45.3	60.1	56.3
A (% CP)	18.2	11.0	-	-
B (% CP)	80.1	82.0	-	-
C (% CP)	1.7	7.0	-	-
K <sub>d</sub> (% /h)	9.1	2.4	-	-
RDP (% CP)	60.9	30.1	33	41
RUP (% CP)	39.1	69.9	67	59
Digestible RUP, % of RUP	88.2	68.0	-	-
EE	2.8	2.6	14.7	15.2

<sup>1</sup> soybean meal (SBM); xylose treated-soybean meal (T-SBM); fish meal (FM); meat meal (MM), as protein source

Dry matter intake was not different across experimental diets (Table 3). In this study, feed intake (24.2 kg/d) was not affected by changes in the source of dietary RUP ( $P = 0.39$ ). Experimental diets were found to have no effect on the production of actual or fat and energy corrected milk (Table 3). Composition and yields of milk fat and protein were not affected by the diets (Table 3). Although in this experiment, it was expected that milk fat percentage would be reduced substantially by fish meal, due to the use of the low levels of fish meal (2.5% DM) containing 10–15% fish oil, the negative effects on performance and milk composition were decreased. The percentage of milk fat was still numerically lower in fish meal treatments (2.98 vs. 3.04 %) than in other treatments.

Feed intake was not affected by changes in the source of dietary RUP. Our results are in line with an extensive literature review performed by Santos *et al.* (1998), who reported no significant differences in DMI when different high-RUP feeds were used in dairy rations. In different research, feeding RUP products vs. SBM resulted in varied DMI. Several studies have reported an increase in DMI for cows fed treated SBM products and a decrease in DMI for cows fed animal RUP products (Ipharraguerre & Clark, 2005). One study showed that replacing 2% soybean meal with fish meal in mid-lactation diets caused a slight increase in dry matter intake, but 4% fish meal replacement reduced

the DMI (Schwab *et al.*, 1992). In the current experiment, levels of less than 4% of the RUP source were used and the results of this study are consistent with the previous experiment. The lack of effect of the treatment on DMI was likely because of the no changes in CP, NEL, NDF among diets, or physiological status of animals (NRC, 2001).

**Table 2** Ingredients (% of DM) and chemical compositions of the experimental diets<sup>1</sup>

Ingredient (% DM)	T-SBM	FM	MM	FMM
Alfalfa hay	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
Corn silage	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
Beet pulp	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Ground barley	17.9	19.4	19.4	19.6
Ground corn	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Soybean meal	14.7	13.5	13.1	13.1
<b>Xylose-treated soybean meal<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fish meal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Meat meal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Extruded soybean	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.42
Fat powder	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Sodium bicarbonate	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Dicalcium phosphate	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Salt	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Magnesium oxide	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Calcium carbonate	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rumen-protected methionine <sup>3</sup>	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04
Vitamin/mineral premix <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Urea	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Chemical composition (% of DM, unless otherwise noted)</b>				
DM, % as fed	49.9	50.1	49.8	49.4
OM	92.1	91.7	91.4	91.5
CP	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.8
RDP	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9
RUP	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9
MP, <sup>5</sup> g/d	2714	2671	2640	2651
MP from bacteria, <sup>5</sup> %	49.4	49.0	49.2	49.2
MP from RUP, <sup>5</sup> %	50.6	51.0	50.8	50.8
Ether extract	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7
NDF	31.5	31.1	31.1	31.2
ADF	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.5
NFC <sup>6</sup>	40.8	41.1	41.3	41.2
NEL <sup>5</sup> , Mcal/kg	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.62
Ca	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
P	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

<sup>1</sup>Xylose Treated-Soybean Meal (T-SBM); Fish Meal (FM); Meat Meal (MM), and an equal blend of FM plus MM (FMM), as RUP source

<sup>2</sup>Yasna-Mehr Co. (Tehran, Iran)

<sup>3</sup>M85 (Degussa AG, Hanau, Germany)

<sup>4</sup>Composition: 1,300,000 IU/kg of vitamin A, 360,000 IU/kg of vitamin D, and 12,000 IU/kg of vitamin E, 16.0 g/kg of Zn, 0.12 g/kg of Co, 4.0 g/kg of Cu, 0.15 g/kg of I, 0.8 g/kg of Fe, 10.0 g/kg of Mn, 0.08 g/kg of Se, and 2.5 g/kg antioxidant

<sup>5</sup>Calculated from NRC (2001)

<sup>6</sup>NFC = 100 – (% NDF – NDIN × 6.25) – % CP – % ether extract – % ash

Production of actual or fat- and energy-corrected milk were not affected by experimental diets. This agrees with the results of the study performed by Santos *et al.* (1998), who reported no marked differences in milk yield for cows fed different high-RUP feed (Santos *et al.*, 1998). Conversely, Ipharraguerre and Clark (2005) suggested that substituting soybean meal with RUP sources reduced

microbial protein production, with the exception of treated soybean sources that even increased microbial protein production compared to soybean meal. Similar milk yields across the treatments in the current study (Table 3) were likely because of the isoenergetic diets and same DMI across treatments.

In this study, composition and yield of milk fat and protein were not affected by the experimental diets. Palmquist *et al.* (2005) reported that fish oil, due to its high concentration of unsaturated fatty acids, can effectively reduce feed intake and milk fat. An increase in unsaturated fatty acids from fish meal will result in an increase in vaccenic acid, mainly related to incomplete ruminal biohydrogenation of linolenic acid. Inhibition of end-stage biohydrogenation of PUFAs by feeding fish oil may be related to the inhibition of the growth of group B bacteria or enzymes involved in vaccenic acid reduction (Bauman *et al.*, 2000). An increase of trans C18:1 concentration due to the inhibition of the last stage of ruminal biohydrogenation has been reported to be the reason for reduced milk fat when feeding fish oil (Alizadeh *et al.*, 2012).

Although in this experiment, it was expected that the milk fat percentage would be markedly reduced with fish meal, due to use of the low levels of fish meal (2.5% DM) containing 10–15% fish oil, the negative effects on performance and milk composition were decreased, but the percentage of milk fat was still numerically lower in fish meal treatments (2.98 vs. 3.04 %) than in other treatments. Limiting amino acids (methionine and lysine) play an important role in milk protein synthesis. Fish meal has a higher percentage of methionine and lysine than meat and soybean meal, and the increase in milk protein content due to fish meal is probably related to the improved balance of amino acids reached to the intestine (NRC, 2001). No differences were observed in milk fat, protein, and lactose yield and percentages among diets, which may be related to no substantial changes in ruminal fluid pH and fermentation characteristics (Table 5). Due to the lack of a statistically significant effect of experimental treatments on feed intake and milk yield in this experiment, feed efficiency was expected to be similar.

**Table 3** Performance of high-producing Holstein dairy cows as influenced by the experimental diet

Parameter	T-SBM	FM	MM	FMM	SEM	P-value
DMI, kg/d	23.9	24.1	24.5	24.4	0.79	0.39
Milk yield, kg/d	40.8	42.3	42.3	41.9	1.28	0.17
FCM yield <sup>2</sup> , kg/d	35.2	35.3	36.9	35.0	1.18	0.14
ECM yield <sup>3</sup> , kg/d	37.7	38.1	39.7	37.8	1.17	0.11
Milk composition, %						
Fat	3.08	2.98	3.06	3.00	0.09	0.14
Protein	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.91	0.05	0.74
Lactose	4.60	4.66	4.67	4.69	0.06	0.47
Milk composition yield, kg/d						
Fat	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.22	0.04	0.59
Protein	1.19	1.23	1.22	1.22	0.03	0.89
Lactose	1.88	1.97	1.97	1.97	0.05	0.95
MUN, mg/dL	13.9	15.3	14.8	14.9	0.92	0.29
Milk/DMI	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.70	0.05	0.25
FCM/DMI	1.46	1.47	1.51	1.43	0.04	0.33
IOFC <sup>4</sup>	1.73	1.77	1.88	1.80	0.05	0.04

<sup>1</sup>Xylose Treated-Soybean Meal (T-SBM); Fish Meal (FM); Meat Meal (MM), and an equal blend of FM plus MM (FMM), as RUP source

<sup>2</sup>4% FCM =  $0.4 \times \text{milk (kg)} + 15 \times \text{milk fat (kg)}$

<sup>3</sup>ECM =  $0.323 \times \text{milk (kg)} + 12.82 \times \text{milk fat (kg)} + 7.13 \times \text{milk protein (kg)}$

<sup>4</sup>Income Over Feed Cost

In this study, the mean digestibility of dry matter, organic matter, and protein of different diets was 67.4%, 68.2%, and 67.2%, respectively, and there was no substantial difference between the diets for the above criteria (Table 4). There was no substantial difference in mean apparent digestibility between the treatments (Table 3). In this study, cows consuming different treatments had the same nitrogen efficiency ( $P = 0.8$ ).

In ruminants, there is a correlation between digestibility and DMI. Increasing digestibility up to 67% results in more feed intake (Van Soest, 1973). Our results showed that there was no substantial

difference between the diets in the digestibility of dry matter, organic matter, and protein. Nutrient digestibility in different treatments could also not have had an effect on their DMI. As the milk production and feed intake were similar between the treatments, the feed efficiency was not affected by the treatments (Table 3).

Many studies have suggested that replacing fish meal with soybean meal, heated soybean meal, or corn gluten meal did not have a marked effect on nutrient digestibility (Kohn *et al.*, 2002; Santos *et al.*, 1998). Replacing soybean meal with fish meal had no marked effect on the apparent digestibility of organic matter; McCarthy *et al.* (1989) also reported that the type of protein source used in the diet (fish meal or soybean meal) had no marked effect on the apparent digestibility of organic matter in the rumen, post-rumen, and whole digestive tract (McCarthy *et al.*, 1989). In the present study, there was no statistical difference between mean apparent total tract digestibility of protein between the experimental treatments.

According to Keery *et al.* (1993), the use of different protein sources (fish meal, soybean meal or heated soybean meal) in the diet had no marked effect on digestibility of the protein in the digestive tract. They reported an average apparent digestibility of protein in the digestive tract of 67%, which is consistent with the current experiment. Klusmeyer *et al.* (1991) also reported that using fish meal instead of soybean meal in the diet did not have a marked effect on the apparent digestibility of crude protein. They estimated the apparent total tract digestibility of crude protein in different diets to be 67–70%. Improving protein efficiency means less wastage of this valuable resource in the animal's body, which can be seen in the effects on protein excretion in the urine and faeces of animals, as well as in other excretions such as milk urea nitrogen. By wasting more and reducing protein efficiency in the body, most of the protein breaks down in the blood and converts to metabolites such as blood urea nitrogen, which is excreted through the body's excretory fluids, especially milk and urine (Schwab, 1994).

Due to similar feed intake, and thus equal nitrogen consumption, between experimental treatments receiving different sources of RUP; the same digestibility of nitrogen in the cows consuming these sources; and the production of identical milk in the cows, there was no statistical difference in the apparent nitrogen efficiency of the cows fed the experimental treatments (Table 4).

**Table 4.** Apparent total tract nutrient digestibility and N efficiency as influenced by the experimental diets<sup>1</sup>

Item	T-SBM	FM	MM	FMM	SEM	P-value
<b>Total tract apparent digestibility, %</b>						
Dry Matter	67.8	66.9	67.4	67.5	1.91	0.62
Organic Matter	68.5	67.4	68.3	69.5	1.82	0.57
Crude Protein	67.7	66.3	67.3	67.6	1.01	0.37
Intake of N, g/d	626.5	642.8	640.6	656.5	16.8	0.18
Milk N, g/d	191.8	196.4	195.6	194.8	5.12	0.89
Predicted urine N, <sup>2</sup> g/d	251.3	269.9	258.2	256.8	21.62	0.63
Predicted faecal N, <sup>3</sup> g/d	199.4	190.5	198.8	214.9	24.12	0.51
Apparent N efficiency, <sup>4</sup> %	29.2	29.5	29.5	29.8	0.84	0.88

<sup>1</sup>Xylose Treated-Soybean Meal T-SBM); Fish Meal (FM); Meat Meal (MM), and an equal blend of FM plus MM (FMM), as RUP source

<sup>2</sup>Urine N =  $0.0283 \times \text{MUN (mg/dL)} \times \text{BW (kg)}$ ; Kohn *et al.*, 2002)

<sup>3</sup>Faecal N = N intake (g/d) – [milk N (g/d) + predicted urine N (g/d)]

<sup>4</sup>Apparent N efficiency =  $\text{milk N (g/d)} / \text{N intake (g/d)} \times 100$

There was no significant difference in rumen pH between treatments (Table 5). In this study, there was no significant difference in ruminal ammonia nitrogen levels between the treatments with respect to the same dietary protein level and similar MUN concentration. No significant differences were observed among the treatments regarding the pH of the faeces and urine (Table 5). The RUP source did not affect feed sorting index (Table 5). Blood metabolites were not affected by the RUP source, which is in agreement with previous studies (Santos *et al.*, 1998). According to McCarthy *et al.* (1989), substitution of RUP source for soybean meal had no significant effect on rumen pH. In this study, there was no significant difference in ruminal ammonia nitrogen levels between the treatments with respect to the same dietary protein level and similar MUN concentration.

**Table 5** Ruminal fermentation characteristics, feeding behaviour, and blood metabolites as influenced by the experimental diets<sup>1</sup>

Item	T-SBM	FM	MM	FMM	SEM	P-value
Ruminal pH	6.01	5.93	5.89	6.05	0.12	0.23
Ammonia-N, mg/dL	8.14	8.43	8.66	8.62	0.59	0.48
Faecal pH	6.27	6.21	6.25	6.31	0.07	0.54
Urine pH	7.53	7.62	7.62	7.55	0.07	0.45
Sorting index, <sup>2</sup> %						
19.0 mm	82.2	73.5	80.0	81.8	6.04	0.20
8.0 mm	98.3	98.1	97.7	98.9	0.73	0.63
1.18 mm	102.5	103.5	102.8	102.6	0.95	0.60
Pan	105.1	105.1	103.2	105.3	0.84	0.16
Blood metabolites						
Glucose, mg/dL	61.4	61.1	59.8	61.2	1.02	0.32
Albumin, g/dL	4.14	4.22	4.18	4.19	0.09	0.59
Globulin, g/dL	3.53	3.56	3.55	3.53	0.09	0.11
Total protein, g/dL	7.64	7.75	7.70	7.69	0.13	0.24
Urea N, mg/dL	16.2	17.1	16.6	16.7	0.79	0.45

<sup>1</sup>Xylose Treated-Soybean Meal T-SBM); Fish Meal (FM); Meat Meal (MM), and an equal blend of FM plus MM (FMM), as RUP source

<sup>2</sup>Sorting index >100 indicates sorting for particles and <100 indicates sorting against particles (Leonardi and Armentano, 2003)

Cows typically opt for small particles of feed due to their higher nutritional value than longer feed; in all diets, cows sorted against 19-mm sieve residue (Table 5). Lactating cows can also choose mainly long particles of feed to meet their requirements for physically effective NDF when rumen pH is low due to low effective NDF intake. These differences are due to the size of the feed particles and possibly indicate the need of the animal for nutrients (Beauchemin & Yang, 2005).

In this experiment, treated soybean meal, fish meal, meat meal, and an equal mixture of fish meal and meat meal were used as sources of RUP. Due to the price difference of these protein sources, the prices of diets contained meat meal were lower than those of other diets. Because of the lower milk fat in cows fed fish meal, the price of milk in these cows was lower than in cows consuming other treatments. Income from milk sales for cows consuming meat meal tended to increase compared to other treatments. The results of this study showed that based on the amount of obtained profit and also considering the significant difference between the ratio of milk sales to ration cost (IOFC,  $P = 0.04$ , Table 5) between treatments and increasing this parameter in the treatments containing meat meal, the use of meat meal as a source of RUP for feed to high yield cows under our experimental conditions can be recommended.

## Conclusions

In this study, the effect of dietary RUP source on the performance of high-yielding cows was investigated. Dry matter intake and milk production were not statistically different in cows fed different sources of RUP. Due to similar feed intakes and nitrogen consumption, as well as CP apparent digestibility among the different sources of RUP, apparent nitrogen efficiency was not affected by the treatments. Based on the income over feed cost (IOFC) analysis, use of meat meal as a source of dietary RUP can be suggested for high yielding dairy cows. Finally, the limitations in using meat meal as a ruminant feed should be noted.

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## Authors' Contributions

MS (ORCID 0000-0002-1773-5287), FA, and MSSF participated in designing the study, laboratory analysis, and manuscript writing. MKH was involved in drafting and revising the manuscript for intellectual content. All authors review and approved the manuscript before submitted for publication.



### Conflict of Interest Declaration

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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