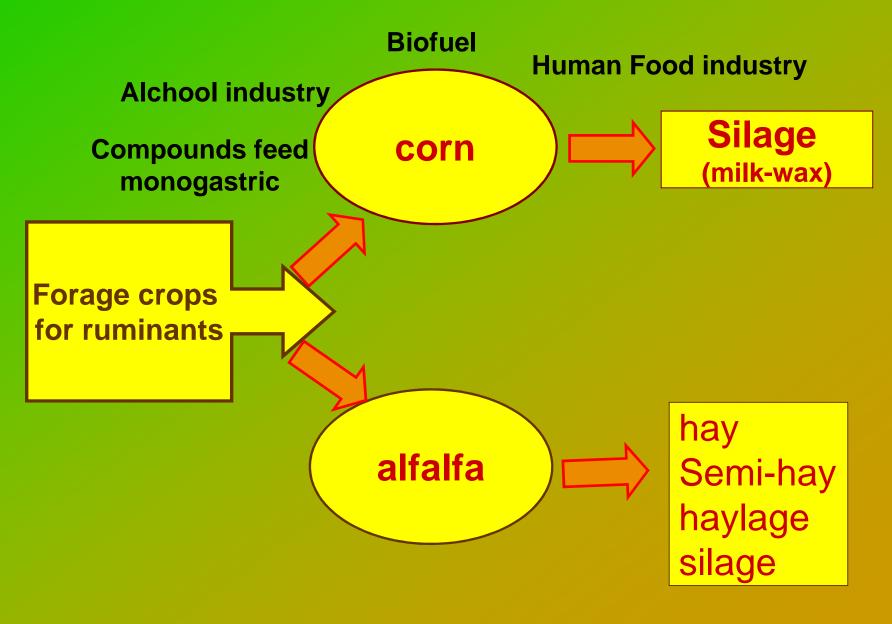
# EFFICIENCY OF USING ENSILED SEMI-LATE CORN HYBRIDS IN DIETS FOR FATTENING STEERS

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## Introduction



Few countries cultivate corn specialized for silage production

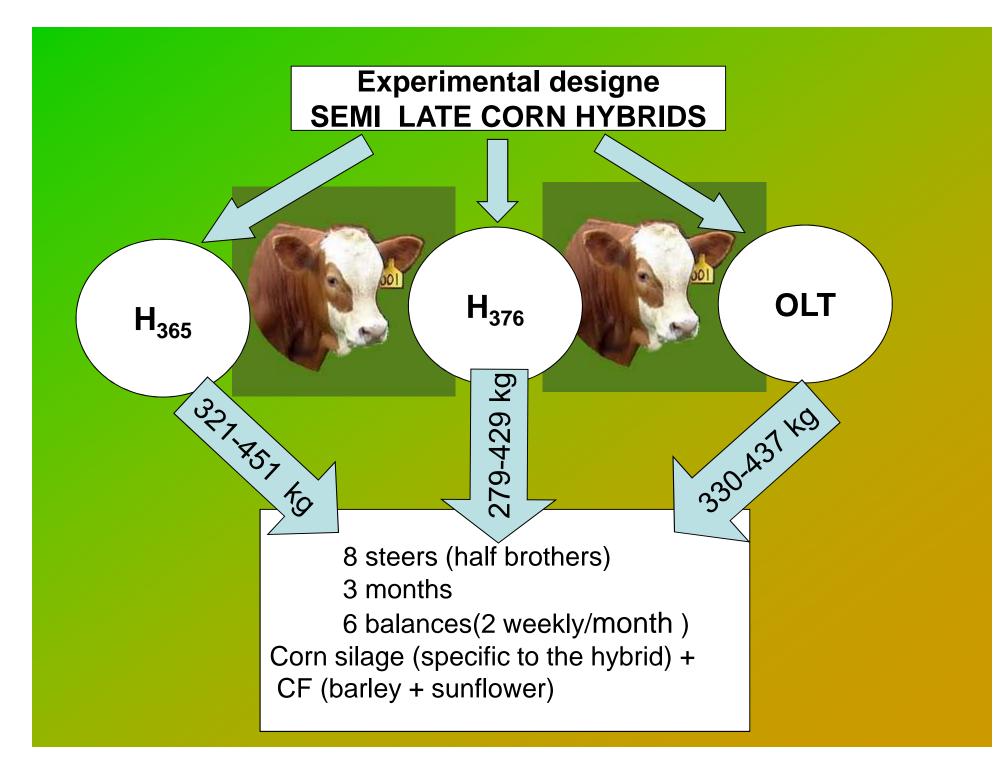
We use the same corn hybrids like in grain production

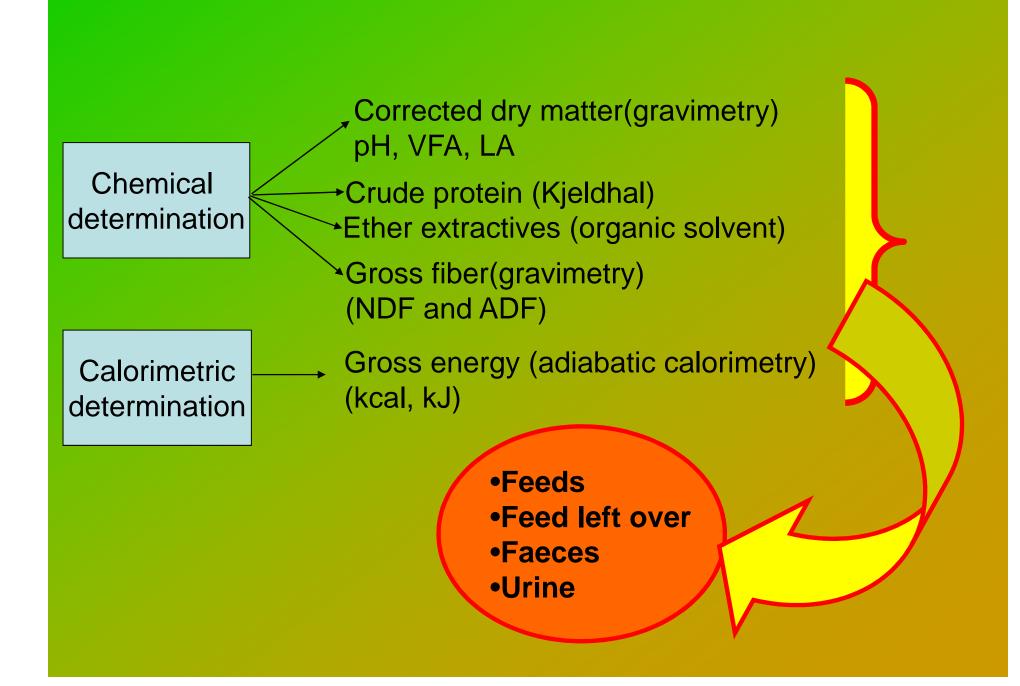
Institute of Agricultural Research, Fundulea, Romania has many types of corn hybrids: **early, semi early, late, semilate** 

> Aridization and lack of irrigation systems

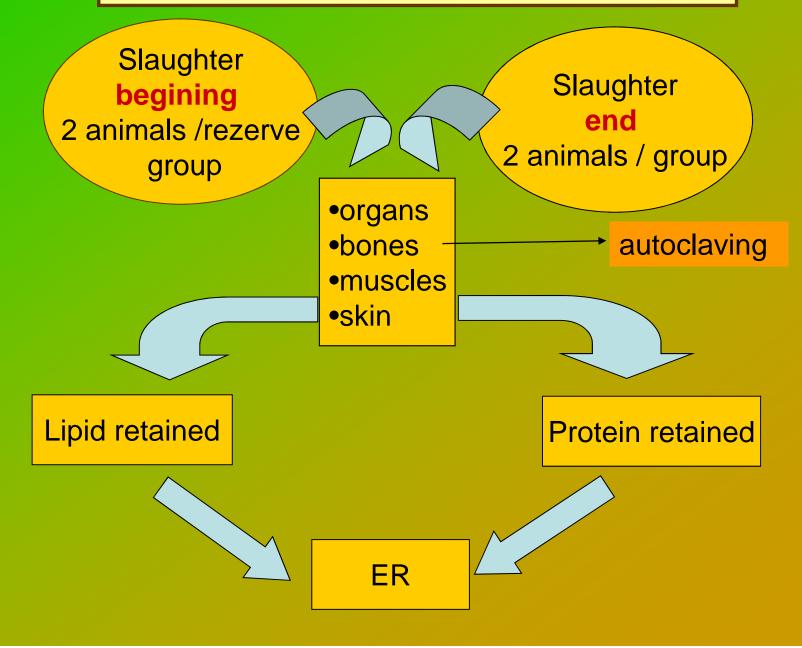
Select and use the best suited hybrids for the South Romanian Plain, for ensiling and feeding to ruminants

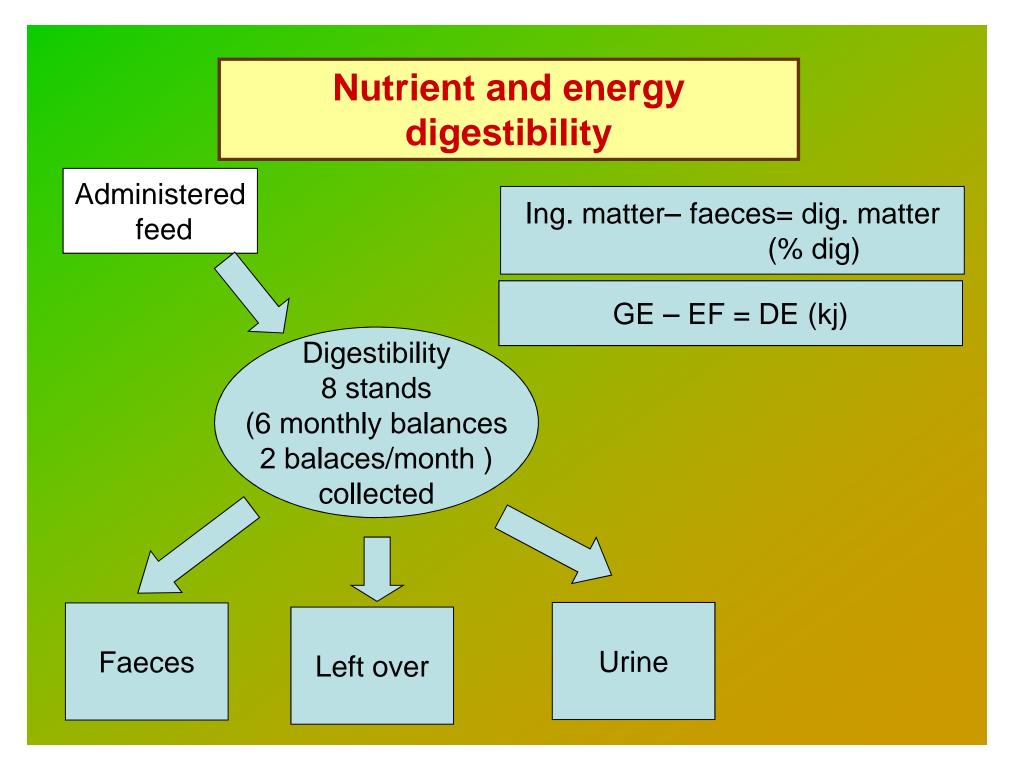
CORN





### Method of comparative slaughter





# Chemical composition and digestibility of the 3 corn hybrids

Item	DM	OM	СР	CF	GE
	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(MJ)
Corn silage,	328	304	27	75	6.08
<b>F 365</b>	1000	927 (71)	82 56	22963	18.5469
Corn silage,	269	250	21	63	4.96
<b>F 376</b>	1000	929 73	78 54	24066	<b>18.4471</b>
Corn silage,	287	266	22	69	5.21
OLT	1000	927 69	77 53	24063	18.1568

#### PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL OF CORN HYBRIDS

Item	DM	FUmilk	FUmeat	IDPN	IDPE
Corn silage F 365	328	1.04	1.02	49.06	65.81
Corn silage F 376	287	1.07	1.06	46.07	63.47
Corn silage F Olt	269	1.02	1.01	46.67	63.92
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GE, DE, ME (Burlacu, 1996)

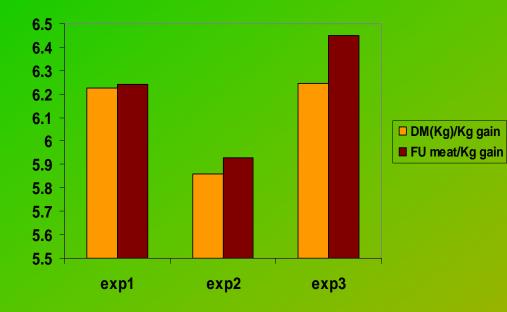
ME x Kmp = NEmeat (q=ME/GE) APL = 1.5, meat prod. FU meat=6.16 MJ ME x Kmilk = NEmilk FU milk=6.07MJ

IDPN=CP(1-Dg)xdr+0.576xCPxDg (Vérité et al. 1987) IDPE=CP(1-Dg)xdr+0.093xFOM (Dg : 1-4,5 Alderman , 1993)

#### **STEERS PERFORMANCES**

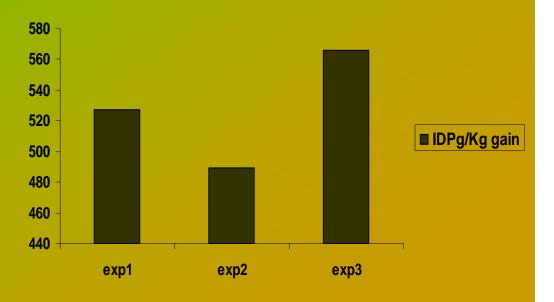
	Exp.	Weight				
Experiment	days	Initial (kg)	Final (kg)	Total gain (kg)	Average daily gain (g)	
Experiment I, hybrid F 365	106	321±8.00	451±9.25	130±6.75	1226.38±63.72	
Experiment II, hybrid F 376	115	279±10.50	429±12.00	150±7.25	1304.25±63.00 <sup>x</sup>	
Experiment III, hybrid Olt	95	330±6.50	437±8.75	107±8.00	1126.38±84.22 <sup>xx</sup>	

x – statistically significant (P<0.001) xx – statistically significant (P<0.05)

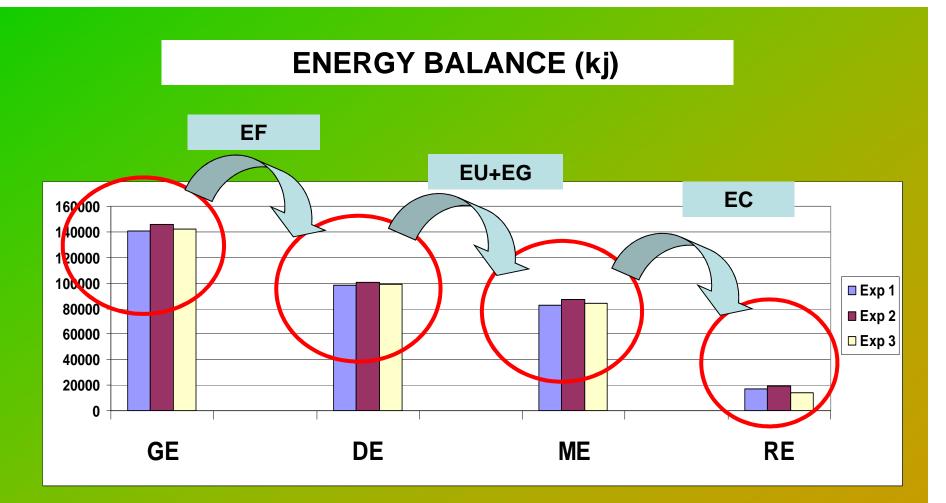


#### Feed conversion ratio for the dry matter and the net energy (average values)

IDPg/Kg gain



Feed conversion ratio for digestible protein (average values)



RE = Lr + Pr (RE/ME) was 21% in F 365, 22% in F 376 and 17% in Olt q=ME/GE

# **NITROGEN BALANCE (%)** exp 2 exp 1 N digested 21.6% 32.38% **19.1%** 30.58% ■ N faces N urine ■ N retained exp 3 19.4% 33.72%

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

the energy potential expressed in feed units for milk or meat production was the highest in the semi-late hybrid F 376 with 1.07 FUmilk and 1.06 FUmeat;

although the IDP potential expressed as IDPN and IDPE was highest in hybrid F 365, with values of 49.06 g and 65.92 g, it didn't have a positive influence on animal performance;

organic matter digestibility was 73% in F 376, compared to 71% and 69% in the other two hybrids;

withe use of the dietary energy correlated with the nutritive value of the dietary ingredients and implicitly with organic matter digestibility produced daily gross weight gains of 1226 g for hybrid F 365, 1306 g for hybrid F 376 and 1126 g/steer/day for hybrid Olt;

withe use of protein, as determined by the nitrogen balance, produced higher values in experiment II (hybrid F 376), 38.71 g, compared with the other two experiments, 29.98 and 28.39 g respectively;

Withe nutritive value, steer performance and the efficiency of the dietary energy utilization showed that the ensiled semi-late corn hybrid F 376 produced the best results when fed to fattening steers.

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