Effect of organic grass-clover silage on fiber digestion in dairy cows

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Short title: Organic grass-clover silage fed to dairy cows

Abstract

There are differences in grass-clover proportions and chemical composition between herbage from primary growth (PG) and regrowth (RG) in grass-clover leys. Mixing silages made from PG and RG may provide a more optimal diet to dairy cows than when fed separately. We tested the hypotheses that increasing dietary proportions of grass-clover silage made from RG compared with PG would increase digestion rate of potentially degradable NDF (pdNDF), and increase ruminal accumulation of indigestible NDF (iNDF). Eight rumen cannulated Norwegian Red cows were used in two replicated 4 × 4 Latin squares with 21-days periods. Silages were prepared from PG and RG of an organically cultivated ley, where PG and RG silages were fed ad libitum in treatments with RG replacing PG in ratios of 0, 0.33, 0.67 and 1 on DM basis in addition to 8 kg concentrate. We evaluated the effect of the four diets with emphasis on rumen- and total tract fiber digestibility. Increasing RG proportions decreased silage intake by 7%. Omasal flow of pdNDF decreased whereas iNDF flow increased with increasing RG proportions. Increasing RG proportions decreased rumen pool sizes of NDF and pdNDF, while pool sizes of iNDF and CP increased. Increasing RG proportions increased digestion rate of NDF, which resulted in greater total tract digestion of NDF. Pure PG diet had the highest calculated energy intake, but the improved rumen digestion of NDF by cows offered 0.33 and 0.67 of RG leveled out milk fat- and protein yields among the three PG containing diets.

Keywords: dairy cows, fiber digestibility, grass-clover silages, organic production, regrowth

Implications

The diet based on grass-clover silage made from the primary growth provided most feed energy. However, feeding a moderate inclusion of silage made from the regrowth herbage increased rumen ammonia and improved digestion of fiber, which resulted in similar yields of milk, and milk fat and protein.

Introduction

Grassland legumes are important in organic livestock production because of their ability to fix atmospheric N_2 and high productivity without N fertilization and because of their high feeding value. The clover species, white clover (*Trifolium repens* L.) and red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.), are the most common cultivated legumes in Fennoscandia. Clovers have slower spring growth rates than grasses, and their proportion generally increases from PG to RG in organic grass-clover leys (Steinshamn and Thuen, 2008, Eriksen *et al*., 2012). Further, fiber properties are different in primary growth (PG) and regrowth (RG) as well as between grasses and legumes (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009, 2010). Knowledge of the differences in fiber properties between species and cuts are important in dietary ration planning in ruminant production.

The concentrations of NDF and indigestible NDF (iNDF) increase with advancing maturity in grasses and legumes (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009, Bayat *et al.*, 2011), but to a lesser extent in clover compared to grasses (Bertilsson and Murphy, 2003, Dewhurst, 2013). Pure grass silage from RG has normally higher iNDF concentration in NDF, and lower digestibility and energy concentration compared to PG (Khalili *et al.*, 2005, Kuoppala *et al.*, 2008). Legumes contains less NDF, have a higher iNDF proportion in NDF and the rumen degradation rate (k_d) of potentially degradable NDF (pdNDF) is faster compared to grasses (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009, Kammes and Allen, 2012). Increasing proportions of clover with lower NDF concentrations in grass-clover silage is expected to increase dry matter intake (DMI), and thereby milk production, as suggested by Bertilsson and Murphy (2003) and Dewhurst *et al.* (2003a). Previous reports have shown faster particle breakdown and reduced rumen load when feeding legume-based silages compared to grass-based silages (Bertilsson and Murphy, 2003, Dewhurst *et al.*, 2003b, Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009). However, diets with increasing proportions of legumes as normally found in the RG, may accumulate iNDF in rumen due to the lower digestibility of RG compared to PG of grass-clover leys (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009). Different properties of PG and RG, and dietary effects on intake and milk production by dairy cows are relatively well established for silages made of pure stands of grass and clover leys. However, few feeding trials with dairy cows have investigated the effects of different proportions of silages made from PG and RG of mixed grass and clover leys on fiber digestion and metabolism in dairy cows. The objective of the present study was to compare rumen fiber kinetics in lactating dairy cows fed diets based on PG and RG grass-clover silages produced from the same sward. We hypothesized that increasing dietary proportions of grass-clover silage made from RG compared with PG would increase digestion rate of potentially degradable NDF (pdNDF), and increase ruminal accumulation of indigestible NDF (iNDF). Diets based on grass-clover silage made of RG herbage will potentially restrict intake and milk production due to increased rumen accumulation of iNDF.

Material and methods

Experimental design and animals

Laws and regulations controlling experiments with live animals by Norwegian University of Life Sciences Animal Care and Use Committee and the Norwegian Animal Research Authority were implemented in the experiment. An experiment consisting of two replicated 4 x 4 Latin squares, each with 4 Norwegian Red cows, and four 21-day periods consisting of 9 days of adaption and 12 days of sampling, was conducted, with the first square in fall 2012 and the second square in spring 2013. The experimental treatments were 4 diets made of organic grass-clover silage from PG and RG harvested from the same field. Cows were equipped with rumen cannulae (Bar Diamond Inc., Parma, ID, USA) and entered the experiment at (mean ± SD) 56 ± 19 days in milk and BW 622 ± 83 kg. One cow was excluded from the experiment in two periods due to indigestion. Cows were housed in a tie-stall with continuous access to water and feed, and they were fed equal proportions of the diets three times daily at 0630, 1415 and 2200 h. Milking was conducted daily at 0700 and 1700 h.

Grass-clover silages and experimental diets

One PG and one RG silage were prepared from organically managed leys in Ås, Norway (59°40’N, 10°46’E) in 2012 (Council of the European Union, 2007). The ley mainly consisted of grass species like timothy (*Phleum pratense L.* cv. ‘Grindstad’) and meadow fescue (*Festuca pratensis Huds.* cv. ‘Fure’) together with white clover (‘Hebe’) and red clover (‘Bjursele’). The PG was harvested on 7 June 2012 and the RG was harvested on 26 July 2012. The PG and the RG contained respectively 11.3% and 39.3% white clover and 6.5% and 1.4% red clover. The proportion of the different grass species in the PG was 42% timothy (*Phleum pratense L.* cv. ‘Grindstad’), 25% meadow fescue (Festuca pratensis Huds. cv. ‘Fure’), 8% smooth meadow grass (Poa pratensis L.). Other species including herbs accounted for 7% of total DM yield. The RG contained 29% timothy, 14% meadow fescue, 5% smooth meadow grass, 6% couch grass (Elytrigia repens L) and 5% other species including herbs. A detailed description of silage production was reported in Naadland *et al*. (2015). Experimental treatments comprised diets with replacement of PG with RG silage in the proportions 0, 0.33, 0.67 and 1 (treatments D1, D2, D3, and D4, respectively) on DM basis. Cows were offered silage *ad libitum* allowing daily refusals of 10%. Silages were chopped using a roundbale chopper (Serigstad RBK

1202, Serigstad Agri, Bryne, Norway) and further with Epple Blasius 940 (Epple Maschinen GmbH, Wiesensteig, Germany) to a median chop length of 4.6 cm. Dry matter was determined daily. For cows offered the mixed diets, the portions of PG and RG silages were weighed separately and then thoroughly mixed by hand to minimize feed selection. Cows were additionally fed 8 kg (as fed basis) daily of a concentrate mixture containing peas (26.8%), oats (16.8%), wheat (16.5%), barley (15.0%), rapeseed cake (10.0%), molasses (5.5%), rapeseeds (5.0%) and a vitamins and mineral mixture (4.4%).

Sampling, Recordings and Chemical Analyses

Daily samples of 1 kg PG and RG silage were collected separately every week in all periods. The samples were pooled within each period to four samples of both silages. Digesta flow was estimated using the triple marker method described by France and Siddons (1986). Rumen marker infusion started on day 4 at 0800 h in each period with a priming dose of 2.80 g Cr (Cr-EDTA) and 2.46 g Yb (Yb-acetate). This was directly followed by the start of a continuous infusion using a peristaltic pump (Cenco Instruments MIJ N.V., Breda, the Netherlands) giving 2.80 g Cr/d and 2.46 g Yb /d. The infusion lasted until day 14 at 1500 h in all periods. The third marker was indigestible neutral detergent fiber (iNDF) that with Yb and Cr differentiated digesta into a large particle (LP), small particle (SP) and fluid phase (FP), respectively. Samples of reticular digesta were collected manually using a 250 mL wide-necked plastic bottle with a rubber stopper repeatedly to a total 1200 ml. The reticular sampling technique was used to collect nine digesta samples from the reticulum on day 12 to day 14 with 4.5 h interval between the three sampling occasions each day to cover sampling hourly during a complete 12-h feed cycle. On the last 2 days, sampling occasions were moved 1.5 h later than on previous day. This sampling over a 12-h daytime period was assumed to be representative for the complete 24-h period. Samples of 600 mL of each time point were pooled to a total of 5400 mL from each period. Pooled samples were frozen at -20ºC in the same container directly after sampling. After thawing the pooled samples were filtered and centrifuged at 1,000 × g for 10 minutes at 5ºC to separate the digesta into LP, SP and FP with the method described by Krizsan *et al*. (2010). Total collection of feces to measure total digestibility was conducted from day 10 to 12. To assess ruminal fermentation, liquid samples of 250 ml were collected on day 17 at 0600, 0730, 0900, 1030, 1200, 1330, 1500 and 1630 h. Directly after sampling pH was measured. From each sampling, 9.5 mL ruminal liquid was filled in a 15 mL test tube with 0.5 mL formic acid for NH_3 analysis. Additionally, 5ml ruminal fluid was collected for volatile fatty acids (VFA) analyses. The eleven daily samples were pooled in a 50 ml test tube containing 2 mL formic acid. Samples were kept at 4ºC until analyses. Rumen evacuations were conducted on day 19 and 21 at 0600 and 0930 h, at expected maximum and minimum rumen fill, respectively. From each Latin square, two cows were evacuated at 0600 h and two other cows at 0930 h on day 19. On day 21, cows and times were changed. Organic matter (OM), DM, CP, NDF and iNDF were analyzed from the rumen contents.

Aliquot milk samples from each period were collected with fractional sampling milk meters (Tru-Test Industries Ltd, Auckland, New Zealand) and collected weekly in six subsequent milkings on day 11 to 14 and repeated on day 18 to 21. Milk samples were analyzed for fat, protein and milk urea with infrared spectrophotometer (MilkoScan 6000, Foss Electric, Hillerød, Denmark). Blood samples were collected on day 18 at 0600, 0900 and 1200 h from the coccygeal vessels, which were considered similar to arterial blood entering the mammary gland. Blood collection tubes (Vacuette®, Greiner Bio-One, Frickenhausen, Germany) containing Li-heparin was used for glucose, non-esterified fatty acids and beta-hydroxybutyric acid (BHBA) analyses. Additionally serum tubes were used for urea analyses. Li-heparin tubes were immediately cooled and centrifuged (3000 × *g* for 10 min.). Serum tubes were stored at room temperature to coagulate for 2 h and centrifuged (3000 × *g* for 10 min.). All samples were pooled across sampling times to provide one sample per cow per period. Chemical analyses of feeds are described in detail in Naadland *et al*. (2015). The same methods were used to assess chemical composition of digesta and fecal samples. The NDF was determined with an ANKOM220 fibre analyzer (ANKOM Technology, Fairport, NY, USA) using sodium sulfite, alpha amylase and ash correction. Rumen fluid was analyzed for VFA with gas chromatography Finnigan Focus GC (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) and NH_3-N using flow injection analyzer FIAstar 5010 (Tecator AB, Höganäs, Sweden). The markers Cr and Yb in reticular contents and feces were analyzed in an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (GBC SavantAA Ser. No A6990, GBC Scientific Equipment, Hampshire, IL, USA) as described by Njåstad *et al.* (2014).

Calculations and Statistical Analysis

Fecal recovery of markers and marker concentrations in the digesta phases were used for the mathematical reconstitution of a “true” digesta sample as described by Krizsan *et al.* (2010). Flows of OM were corrected for VFA (Ahvenjarvi *et al.*, 2002) and microbial OM to assess the true OM digestibility. Results of rumen evacuations were based on the mean of both evacuations in each period. These results provided the basis for calculations of fractional rates of intake (k_i), passage (k_p) and digestion (k_d):

$$k_i = 1/24 \times (\text{intake, kg/d})/(\text{rumen pool size, kg});$$

$$k_p = 1/24 \times (\text{omasal canal flow, kg/d}) / (\text{rumen pool size, kg});$$

$$k_d = k_i - k_p.$$

Mean values of measurements from day 10-15 and 16-21 in each period were used for feed intake and milk volumes. The data were analysed statistically using the MIXED procedures of the SAS software (SAS Institute Inc, 2011) with the model:

$$Y_{ijkl} = \mu + c_i + D_j + P(S)_{kl} + S_l + e_{ijkl},$$

where μ is the overall mean, c is random effect of cow (i = 1 through 8) and D (j = 1 through 4), P(S) (k = 1 through 4) and S (l = 1 and 2) are the fixed effects of diet, period within square and square. Sum of squares were divided into orthogonal contrasts to assess linear, quadratic and cubic effects of the diets. No cubic effects were found and they are therefore not presented. The following model for repeated measures with the MIXED model of SAS was used to assess the effect of experimental diets on diurnal variation in rumen fermentation:

$$Y_{ijklm} = \mu + c_i + D_j + P(S)_{kl} + T_m + (PT)_{km} + (DP)_{jk} + e_{ijklm},$$

where T is fixed effect of time after morning feeding. Other letters have the same meaning as mentioned above. Results were considered significant at $P < 0.05$, and P-values between 0.05 and 0.1 were considered trends, while $P \geq 0.1$ were considered non-significant.

Results

Grass Silages, Feed Intake and Fiber Kinetics

The silage chemical composition and pH is given in Table 1. The silages were well preserved, with restricted fermentation no butyric acid and low concentration of NH_3 (Naadland *et al.,* 2015). Additionally silage pH was low. Intake of DM, OM, pdNDF and water soluble carbohydrates (WSC) decreased with increasing proportions of RG in the diet whereas intake of iNDF and CP increased with increasing proportions of RG (Table 2). Flows of OM tended (P = 0.09) to decrease linearly with increasing RG proportion (Table 2). There were linear and quadratic responses to increasing RG proportion in the diet on omasal flow of NDF and pdNDF, with the highest values observed for D1, and the lowest values for D2 and D4, respectively. The flow of iNDF increased linearly with increasing proportion of RG in the diet. There was a quadratic response to diet on rumen true OM, NDF and pdNDF digestibility with the highest values observed for the mixed diets, D3 and D2, respectively (Table 2). Total tract digestibility of NDF tended to increase (P = 0.06) and that of pdNDF increased linearly with increasing RG proportion.

Silage type had no effect on rumen pool sizes of DM and OM (Table 3). Pool size of NDF tended to decrease (P = 0.05) while pdNDF decreased with increasing proportions of RG. On the other hand, pool sizes of iNDF and CP increased (P < 0.001) with increasing proportions of RG. There was a quadratic response of diet on k_p of pdNDF, with the lowest rate in D2 and the highest rates in D1 and D4. A similar response (P = 0.07) to diet was observed for NDF. The k_d of pdNDF increased linearly with increasing proportions of RG.

Rumen Fermentation

Dietary effects in daily average rumen pH were similar among diets, with the highest values before morning feeding (average value 6.35) and the lowest values 4.5 h after morning feeding (average value 5.95; not presented). Ammonia concentrations increased linearly with increasing proportions of RG in the diet (Table 4). The dietary effect on ruminal NH3 diminished around and after the afternoon feeding (Figure 1). Total VFA concentrations increased linearly with increasing RG proportion in diet (Table 4). Acetic acid was the main contributor to that result, as D4 had significantly higher concentrations than all other diets. Butyrate and valerate decreased significantly with increasing RG proportion.

Milk Production and Blood Metabolites

Diets containing PG promoted similar milk yields and milk fat yields (Table 5), and the same tendency was found for milk protein yield. This gave significant quadratic effect for daily energy corrected milk yield, with the highest yield for D2 and the lowest for D4. There were few detectable differences between diets on the measured blood parameters. The BHBA decreased numerically while urea increased with increasing RG proportion in the diet (Table 5).

Discussion

Properties of the Two Experimental Silages

The purpose of the present study was to compare the effects of replacing organic grass-clover silage from PG with the first RG prepared from the same field on rumen fiber kinetics. Other studies have mainly focused on pure stands of legumes and grasses (Dewhurst *et al.*, 2003a, Halmemies-Beauchet-Filleau *et al.*, 2013). The interpretation of results are simpler when plant species are grown and fed individually, as the effect of cut may be confounded with species effect when species are mixed and their relative proportion changes between cuts. However, species in pure stands may give the herbage different properties than when they grow in mixtures. Especially grasses increase their CP concentrations when growing with legumes (Gierus *et al.*, 2012). The clover content of the total yield increased from 18 to 41% from PG to RG in the present study, which realistically is achieved in organically managed mixed grass-clover leys (Steinshamn and Thuen, 2008, Alstrup *et al.*, 2015). Thus, the observed increased clover proportion from the PG to the RG gives the results from the present study applied relevance for organic dairy production. The differences in chemical composition between PG and RG were as expected, and can be seen as typical representatives of organic forages in Fennoscandia. There are two main causes for the higher iNDF concentration in the RG compared to PG: A significantly higher proportion of clover and a higher concentration of iNDF in the grasses (Nousiainen *et al.*, 2004, Kuoppala *et al.*, 2008). Grasses increase iNDF more than red clover from PG to RG (Bertilsson and Murphy, 2003), and red clover has shown a greater iNDF increase than white clover (Kornfelt *et al.*, 2013). Compared to the observation in the referred studies, the actual difference in iNDF between RG and PG silages was relatively small, probably because white clover was quantitatively the dominating legume in our study.

Rumen Fermentation

The rumen pH did not fall below six for more than three hours between morning and afternoon feeding for any diet. That makes it unlikely that rumen pH inhibited fiber digestion (Calsamiglia *et al.*, 2002). Higher intake of CP with increasing proportions of RG resulted in significantly higher NH_3-N concentrations in rumen even before morning feeding, which may have influenced fiber digestion. Fiber digestion is impaired by too low NH_3-N rumen concentrations, and it is suggested that NH_3-N concentrations should not fall below 4.1 mMol/L (Broderick *et al.*, 2010). All diets except the one with pure RG fell below 4.1 mMol/L for around five of the eight hours interfeeding, while the pure RG diet was in suboptimal NH_3-N concentrations around three hours interfeeding. When feeding the pure PG silage, the microbial growth in rumen may have been inhibited for several hours due to rumen NH3-N concentrations lower than 4.1 mMol/L (Broderick *et al.*, 2010). However, the rumen microbes seem to adapt to the diet as other experiments including diets with far greater dietary CP levels ended up with similar ruminal NH_3-N concentrations as shown here (Sannes *et al.*, 2001, Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009). Rumen acetate is mainly derived from fermentation of fiber and molar acetate proportion increases with dietary NDF concentrations (Vanhatalo *et al.*, 2009). The observed increased rumen molar proportions of acetate and decreased rumen butyrate with increasing RG proportion were likely caused by more rapid digestion of pdNDF. A poorer NDF digestion would have been expected in a RG of only grass compared to its PG, but the increasing proportion of clover promoted a faster digestion (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009, 2010). Lower WSC concentration in RG than in PG silage might be the reason for the decreasing ruminal butyrate concentrations with increasing dietary RG proportion (Khalili and Huhtanen, 1991, Oba, 2011). The dietary effect on rumen butyrate concentrations were also reflected in the numerical differences in venous BHBA concentrations. Higher rumen butyrate concentrations in cows receiving PG diets may have contributed to the linearly increased milk fat production with increasing proportions of PG (Van Soest, 1994). Feeding silage produced from grass harvested at increasing maturity has shown increased concentrations of acetate and decreased concentrations of butyrate (Vanhatalo *et al.*, 2009), similar to the effects in the present study with different cuts. Feeding legumes also results in higher rumen concentrations of both total VFA and a higher acetate to butyrate ratio than grasses (Bertilsson and Murphy, 2003, Dewhurst *et al.*, 2003b, Vanhatalo *et al.*, 2009). Those previous experiments focused on plant species and maturity but not the effect of different cuts from mixed grass-clover, as in the present study. Rumen total VFA concentrations from PG and RG in pure grass silage are found to differ very little (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2010).

Digestion of NDF and Flow rates

Rumen pool sizes in dairy cows are found to decrease when silages contain more than 50% legumes in the silage DM (Dewhurst *et al.*, 2003b). In this experiment, all diets contained less than 50% legumes. This may have contributed to the similar quantities of rumen contents and the DM pool size found in all diets. A smaller rumen DM pool would have been expected with a pure clover forage, but there is likely a synergistic effect of grass-clover silages to maintain a greater DM pool (Moseley and Jones, 1984, Dewhurst *et al.*, 2003b, Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009). Differences in NDF quality in rumen may explain the tendencies seen in the OM digestibility, in other words an apparent positive synergistic effect of PG and RG mixes compared to pure diets on rumen digestibility of OM. Rumen accumulation of pdNDF with increasing proportions of PG was observed due to a proportional slower omasal canal flow compared to feed intake. Grasses dominated in the PG and the even distribution of lignin in the grass tissue makes the rate of cell wall digestion slower than in legumes (Wilson and Kennedy, 1996). The digestibility of pdNDF increased with increasing proportions of RG in both rumen and total tract. The mixed diets had slower pdNDF k_p compared to the two pure diets. However, the k_d of pdNDF increased linearly with increasing proportions of RG with more legumes, which was probably due to lower NDF concentrations in the forage (Weisbjerg and Søegaard, 2008). At the same time, iNDF seemed to accumulate in rumen with increasing proportions of RG due to the rigid lignification in the xylem stratum of legume stems. Other legume stem strata contained no or very little iNDF and were more easily digested. This may be more obvious when the leaf to stem ratio declines with advanced maturity (Wilson and Kennedy, 1996). Findings are in line with others (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009, Halmemies-Beauchet-Filleau *et al.*, 2013). White clover has a higher fermentation rate in rumen compared to other grasses and legumes, which gives a higher small particle fraction and higher outflow rate (Dewhurst *et al.*, 2003b). These characteristics can explain the higher digestion rates of RG in spite of higher indigestible concentrations compared to PG. Inferior digestibility in RG determined DMI more than the clover proportion in the silages (Huhtanen *et al.*, 2007).

The higher rumen NDF digestibility in the mixed than the pure diets suggests greater microbial activity in the mixed diets. The pure RG diet may have suffered of an increasing accumulation of iNDF in rumen whereas the accumulation diminished with a 0.33 inclusion of PG. Increasing proportions of RG gave increasing total tract digestibility of NDF and pdNDF, probably caused by the increasing clover proportion (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009). Bigger quantities of NDF was digested with increasing proportions of PG, but the proportion of digested NDF was greater with increasing proportions of RG. The decreased total tract digestibility of pdNDF with increasing proportions of PG suggested an unused potential for better NDF digestion. Increasing dietary proportions of PG gave a higher omasal pdNDF flow and the lowest rumen digestibility. Little pdNDF is digested in the intestine, which indicates a correlation between total digestibility and rumen digestibility (Kuoppala *et al.*, 2009). Despite this cows that consumed the diet based on pure RG silage produced the lowest amount of milk. That is explained by the greater intake and amount of digested pdNDF with increasing proportion of PG silage in the diet. Dietary effects on ECM were small with diets containing PG, but overall the mixed diets were preferable. In line with the hypothesis, increasing dietary proportions of organic RG increased digestion rate of pdNDF, assumingly due to its significant clover proportion. The PG offered a higher feed energy concentration and consumption compared with the RG, and resulted in higher daily production of milk solids. The hypothesis of increased k_p of pdNDF with increasing dietary RG proportion was not confirmed. The k_p of pdNDF was lowest for the mixed diets, and contributed to highest rumen NDF digestion, which further may have contributed to similar daily milk solid production with the mixed diets as with pure PG, in spite of slightly lower daily OM intake.

Conclusion

Although rumen DM pool sizes were similar among diets, its composition differed: Increasing dietary RG proportion decreased pool sizes of NDF and pdNDF while pool sizes of iNDF and CP increased. A greater digestion rate of NDF gave a more complete total tract fiber digestion, with lower excretion of pdNDF, with increasing RG proportion. The improved NDF digestion by cows offered 0.33 or 0.66 of RG was the most probable reason for similar or higher milk fat- and protein yields compared with pure PG diet, where the highest net energy intake was calculated.

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Table 1 The chemical composition of organic grass-clover silages (n = 16) and concentrate (n = 4). Silages were used in diets to dairy cows with regrowth replacing primary growth in the DM ratio 0, 0.33, 0.67 and 1 (treatments D1, D2, D3, and D4, respectively) in diets for dairy cows

	Primary growth		Regrowth		Concentrate	
Item	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Dry matter, g/kg	369	0.5	336	0.4	876	3.9
pH	4.43	0.012	4.31	0.010		
g/kg dry matter						
Organic matter	932	0.5	915	0.5	922	0.7
CP	116	1.0	138	0.9	165	0.3
Water soluble carbohydrates	39	2.0	26	0.6	64	0.9
NDF	501	3.4	473	2.0	154	2.8
iNDF [1]	63	1.2	97	2.6	56	1.4
pdNDF [2]	439	3.2	377	3.7	98	3.4
ADL [3]	39	2.6	38	0.5	33	3.4

[1] Indigestible NDF.

[2] Potentially degradable NDF.

[3] Acid detergent lignin.

Table 2 Effect of organic grass-clover silages on dairy cows with regrowth replacing primary growth in the DM ratio 0, 0.33, 0.67 and 1 (treatments D1, D2, D3, and D4, respectively) on daily basis feed intake, omasal flow and digestibility with orthogonal contrasts (n = 16)

	Diet					Orthogonal contrasts	
Item	D1	D2	D3	D4	SEM	Linear	Quadratic
Dry matter intake, kg/d							
Grass-clover silage	15.1	14.9	14.4	14.1	0.70	<0.01	0.55
Total	22.1	21.9	21.4	21.0	0.70	<0.01	0.56
Intake [1]							
OM [2]	20.5	20.3	19.7	19.3	0.64	<0.01	0.51
NDF	8.64	8.40	7.97	7.72	0.382	<0.01	1.00
iNDF [3]	1.33	1.46	1.58	1.73	0.060	<0.01	0.72
pdNDF [4]	7.31	6.94	6.39	5.99	0.328	<0.01	0.90
Water soluble carbohydrates	1.06	1.05	1.00	0.99	0.030	0.02	0.92
CP	2.90	2.97	3.00	3.08	0.097	<0.01	0.77
NEL MJ/d [5]	147	143	137	132	4.6	<0.01	0.15
Omasal canal flow, kg/d							
OM	11.4	11.1	10.2	10.7	0.52	0.09	0.29
NDF	3.61	3.07	3.13	3.20	0.161	0.05	0.03
iNDF	1.15	1.26	1.33	1.47	0.047	<0.01	0.63
pdNDF	2.46	1.81	1.80	1.72	0.140	<0.01	0.02
CP	3.14	3.18	2.97	3.29	0.183	0.73	0.34
Digestibility in rumen, %							
OM, true	62.4	64.5	66.7	63.2	1.25	0.40	0.04
NDF	57.8	64.2	60.8	58.9	2.09	0.99	0.02
pdNDF	65.9	74.3	71.7	71.4	2.25	0.07	0.02
CP, true	64.6	63.8	65.8	60.7	2.51	0.36	0.35
Digestibility in total tract, %							
OM	74.1	75.5	75.7	75.4	0.58	0.11	0.15
NDF	63.7	65.8	65.9	66.8	1.18	0.06	0.54
pdNDF	72.9	76.3	78.0	81.5	1.18	<0.01	0.99
CP	68.5	71.0	72.2	73.2	0.61	<0.01	0.22
NDF digestibility, rumen/total	0.905	0.980	0.923	0.888	0.0279	0.35	0.05

[1] kg/d unless else is stated.

[2] Organic matter

[3] Indigestible NDF.

[4] Potentially degradable NDF.

[5] NE_L, calculated according to Van Es (1978).

Table 3 Effect of organic grass-clover silages on dairy cows with regrowth replacing primary growth in the DM ratio 0, 0.33, 0.67 and 1 (treatments D1, D2, D3, and D4, respectively) on rumen pool size, passage and digestion kinetics with orthogonal contrasts (n=8)

	Diet					Orthogonal contrasts	
Item	D1	D2	D3	D4	SEM	Linear	Quadratic
Rumen content, kg	87.6	87.6	85.2	89.0	3.51	0.81	0.28
Rumen contents, kg							
OM [1]	10.02	10.07	9.74	10.01	0.434	0.73	0.64
CP	1.67	1.77	1.83	1.96	0.081	<0.01	0.64
NDF	6.53	6.44	6.00	6.07	0.285	0.05	0.69
pdNDF [2]	4.94	4.53	3.96	3.57	0.228	<0.01	0.98
iNDF [3]	1.60	1.91	2.04	2.50	0.116	<0.01	0.17
% / h							
OM, kp [4]	4.78	4.61	4.36	4.46	0.248	0.18	0.49
OM, kd [5]	3.84	3.96	4.14	3.73	0.225	0.87	0.19
NDF, kp	2.36	1.99	2.20	2.19	0.138	0.46	0.07
NDF, kd	3.24	3.59	3.38	3.32	0.235	0.97	0.31
pdNDF, kp	2.16	1.69	1.91	2.09	0.176	0.98	0.04
pdNDF, kd	4.19	4.89	4.86	5.23	0.348	0.04	0.61

[1] Organic matter
[2] Potentially degradable NDF.
[3] Indigestible NDF.
[4] Rate of passage.
[5] Rate of digestion.

Table 4 Effect of organic grass-clover silages on dairy cows with regrowth replacing primary growth in the DM ratio 0, 0.33, 0.67 and 1 (treatments D1, D2, D3, and D4, respectively) on rumen fermentation with orthogonal contrasts (n=8)

	Diet					*P*-value[1]
Item	D1	D2	D3	D4	SEM	Linear
pH	6.15	6.07	6.12	6.10	0.043	0.42
NH_3-N mmol/L	4.90	6.37	6.97	8.43	0.520	<0.01
Total VFA[2], mmol/L	117	122	123	126	4.3	0.01
In total VFA, mmol/mol						
Acetate	642	649	650	660	5.1	<0.01
Propionate	201	200	205	196	5.0	0.52
Butyrate	124	117	113	113	5.9	<0.01
Isobutyrate	5.86	5.92	5.85	6.01	0.371	0.71
Valerate	16.1	15.2	14.6	13.7	0.46	<0.01
Isovalerate	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.6	0.91	0.33
(Acetate + Butyrate)/Propionate	3.86	3.88	3.77	4.01	0.115	0.43

[1] Probability of significant effect of linear response to diet. The quadratic response to diet was not significant for any trait ($P \geq 0.25$).

[2] Volatile fatty acids.

Table 5 Effect of organic grass-clover silages on dairy cows with regrowth replacing primary growth in the DM ratio 0, 0.33, 0.67 and 1 (treatments D1, D2, D3, and D4, respectively) on milk production (n = 16) and blood metabolites from a coccygial blood vessel (n=8) with orthogonal contrasts

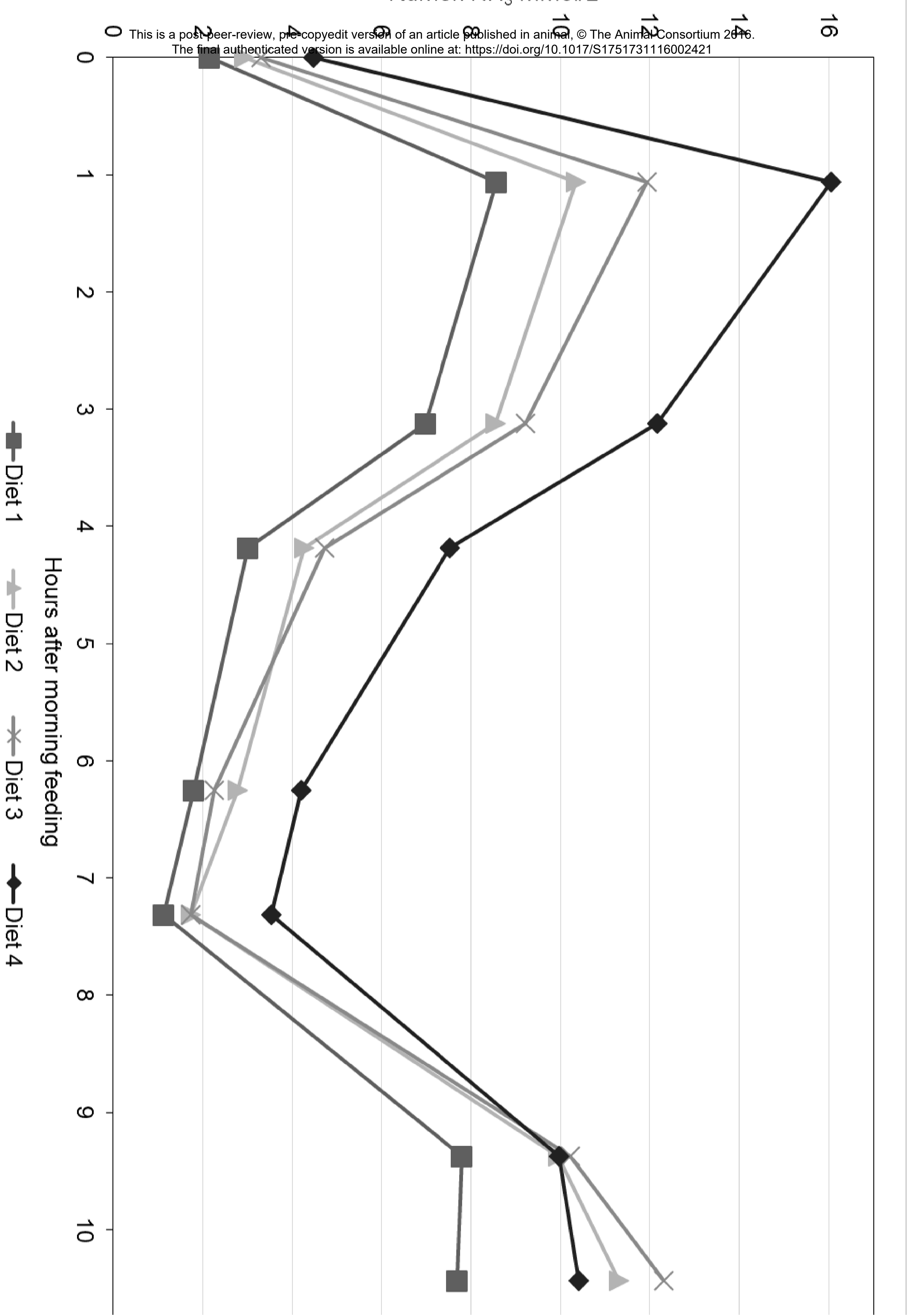
	Diet					Orthogonal contrasts	
Item	D1	D2	D3	D4	SEM	Linear	Quadratic
Milk kg/d	30.5	30.9	30.8	29.9	1.53	0.14	0.05
Energy corrected milk kg/d	30.6	31.0	30.4	29.3	1.97	<0.01	0.03
Yield of milk components, kg/d							
Fat	1.248	1.286	1.228	1.175	0.113	<0.01	0.04
Protein	0.959	0.978	0.964	0.940	0.039	0.10	0.02
Blood concentrations, mmol/L							
NEFA [1]	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.013	0.31	0.68
BHBA [2]	1.11	1.06	1.04	0.98	0.109	0.14	0.94
Glucose	3.18	3.19	3.23	3.18	0.093	0.88	0.62
Urea	1.85	2.47	2.81	3.65	0.224	<0.01	0.59

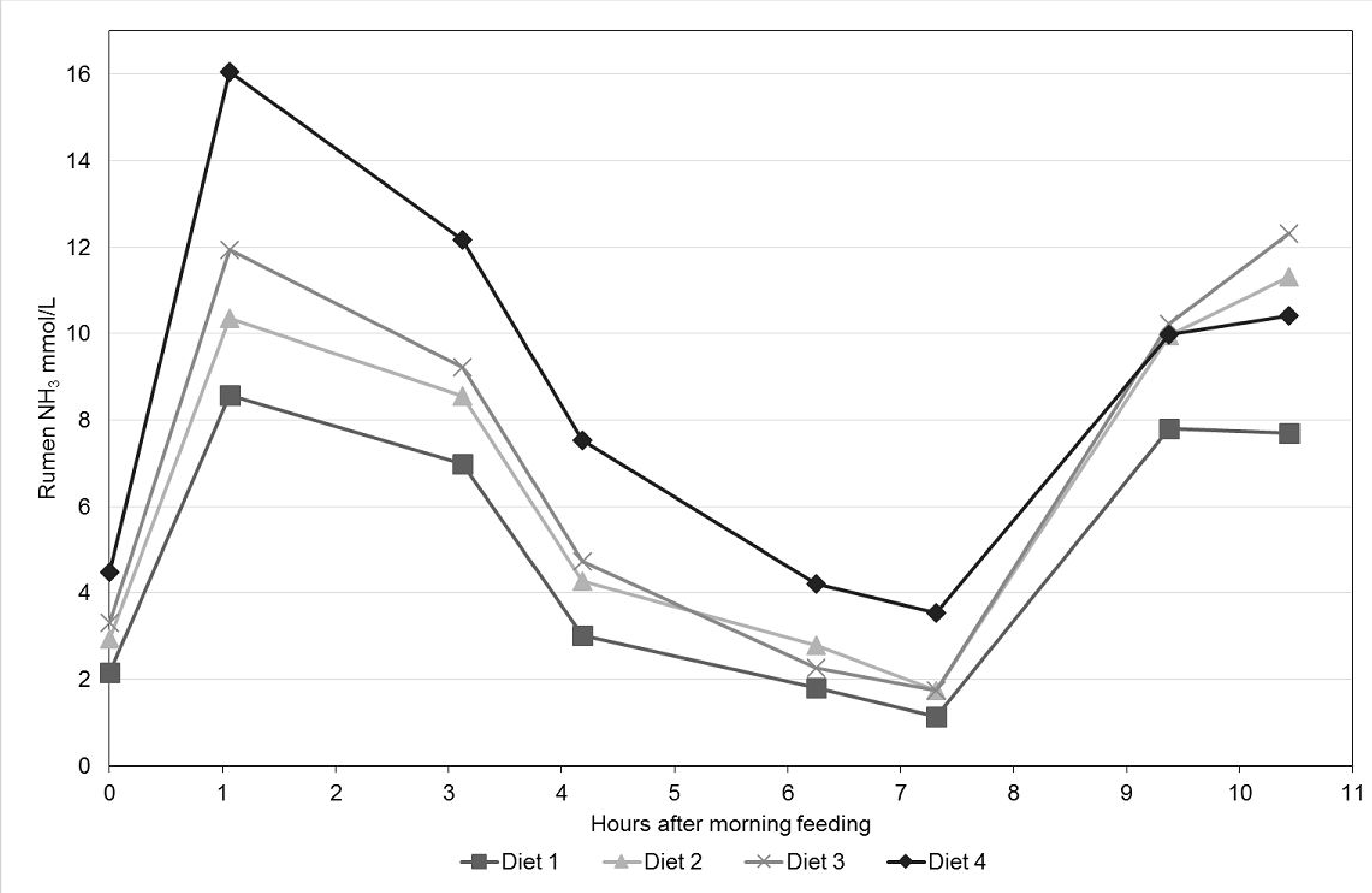
[1] Non esterified fatty acids.

[2] Betahydroxybutyric acid.

Figure captions

Figure 1 Effect of organic grass-clover silages in dairy cow diets where regrowth replaced primary growth in the DM ratio 0, 0.33, 0.67 and 1 (treatments D1, D2, D3, and D4, respectively) on the course of NH_3 concentrations after morning feeding (n=8).


0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Hours after morning feeding
Diet 1
Diet 2
Diet 3
Diet 4


16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Rumen NH3 mmol/L
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
Hours after morning feeding
Diet 1
Diet 2
Diet 3
Diet 4