

CALVING EASE

March 2005

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Introducing Forage to Transition Calves

What are transition calves? The “transition” usually refers to at least one and often two changes. One very common change is in housing for calves that have been raised in individual housing (hutches, pens) for six to ten weeks. They “transition” into group housing. The other change is the addition of forage to their ration. They “transition” from a grain and water ration to a forage, grain and water ration.

Rumen Basics

The digestion of both the grain mix and forage takes place primarily in the rumen. Let us assume that the calf has been eating enough calf starter grain and water long enough so that she is “rumen competent.” That is, the lining of the rumen has developed papillae for nutrient absorption. And, the rumen wall muscles are strong enough to mix rumen contents.

Essential to digestion in the rumen is its microbial population. In bovine ruminants, some of the “bugs” digest rumen contents while others utilize the digested products. They digest and utilize starch, protein and fiber. In young calves consuming a milk/milk replacer, grain and water ration, this population is oriented primarily to starch and protein.

These starch and protein-digesting microbes release products that are either absorbed in the rumen or used by other bugs. Without the action of these microbes, the grain mix would pass through the rumen unchanged into the small intestine. There, the calf would digest the grain much like you and I would digest our breakfast cereal. This would be quite inefficient compared to ruminal digestion.

What happens when we add forage to the ration?

What happens in the rumen when we introduce forage to calves that have been on a grain ration? Grain fed calves have a very limited microbial population of fiber digesters and utilizers compared to those that break down starch and protein. When

there are so few fiber-digesting microbes, most of the fiber passes through the rumen undigested. The small intestine is not efficient at extracting nutrients from fiber. Thus, when we first start feeding forage, most of the forage nutrients are passed by the calf as manure.

Gradually, the necessary fiber oriented microbial population develops. This is a natural process. But, how long does this take before a calf is efficiently digesting and utilizing forages? A reasonable guess about the shortest length of this adaptation period is at least a week. Because the fiber-digesting microbes are some of the slowest growing of all the rumen bugs, two weeks is an even better adaptation period.

What happens if we feed too much forage too soon?

Let us assume that the calves have been on a milk/milk replacer, calf starter grain and water ration. Frequently, what do we observe when forage is added to the ration of these calves? Most calves are attracted to the hay or haylage or TMR. Often, they will consume the forage before eating the grain mix to which they are accustomed.

What, then, will happen to the nutrient balance in a grain-fed calf if we introduce free choice forage? The calf fills up on hay and eats half or less of her normal grain ration. The grain is digested and utilized as usual. For the first week, the hay pretty much just passes through the rumen undigested or only partially digested. What is the calf getting for nutrients? Only about half her normal level! And, if we are feeding a coccidiostat in the grain, we have cut that intake in half, also.

What happens to transition calves fed like this? They experience a big drop in energy and protein. Many of them, due to this nutritional stress, have weakened immunity. Then, they develop bacterial pneumonia.

A preferred forage introduction strategy

When introducing forages for the first time to calves, for the first week limit the intake to one pound per calf per day (dry matter). Allow the rumen microbial population that digests and uses fiber to build up. Then, after the calf's rumen is competent for fiber digestion, begin to feed free choice forage along with an adequate amount of grain. Many calf raisers have experienced significant decreases in respiratory illness treatment rates by carefully managing the rate at which they introduce forages to transition calves.

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