

# Effect of colostrum alternative and milk replacer on lamb performance, health and rumen development

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# Background

- Sustainable sheep intensification (+prolificacy)
  - Genetic selection
  - Cross-breeding
  - PMSG hormones
- Consequences
  - Insufficient nutrient intake
  - Lamb's deaths (hypothermia, weak immune status, pathologies, low performances)



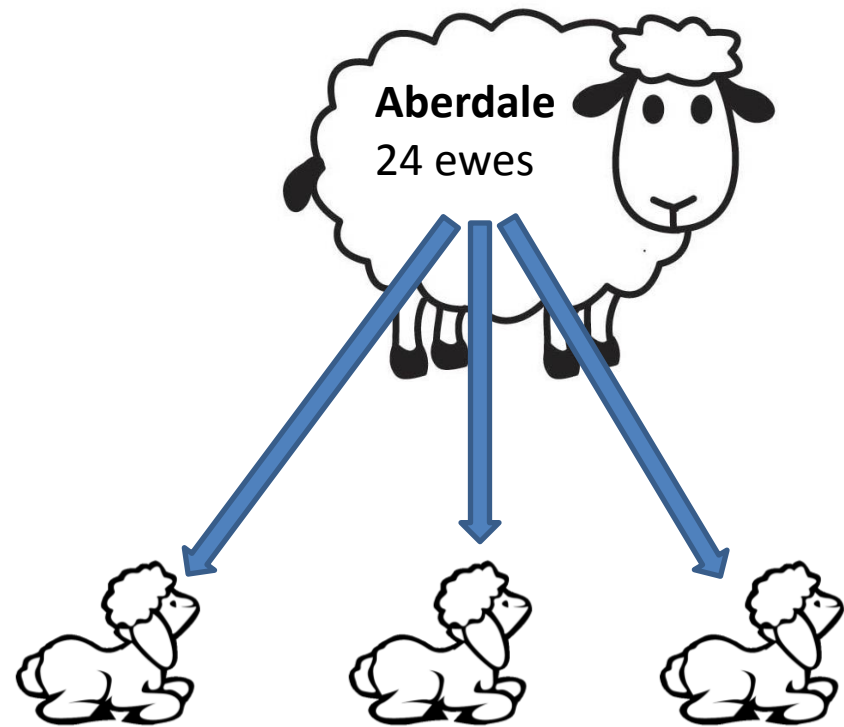
# General alternative

- Artificial colostrum
  - To boost the immune system
- Milk replacer
  - To provide sufficient nutrient intake
- Drawbacks
  - Expensive
  - Negative effects on the rumen development

## Objetives

- Asses the effectiveness
- Effects on the rumen development later in life

# Experimental design



Treatments	EE	EA	AA
Colostrum	Ewe	Ewe	Ewe+Artificial
Milk	Ewe	Artificial	Artificial

# Lamb management

April

**At birth**

Group AA, Artificial colostrum (50g <6h)

**At 24h after birth**

Blood sampling for Ig  
Distribution in 3 groups

**Abrupt weaning (45d)**

Sampling: rumen and blood

**Ewes join lambs**

**Sampling**

Rumen, blood & faeces

**Slaughter**

Carcass perf.

October

Month 1

Month 2

Month 3

Month 4

Month 5

Month 6

## **Lactation feeding**

Ad-lib milk replacer (except EE)  
Ad-lib cheep feed and ryegrass hay  
Monitor: health, growth and intake

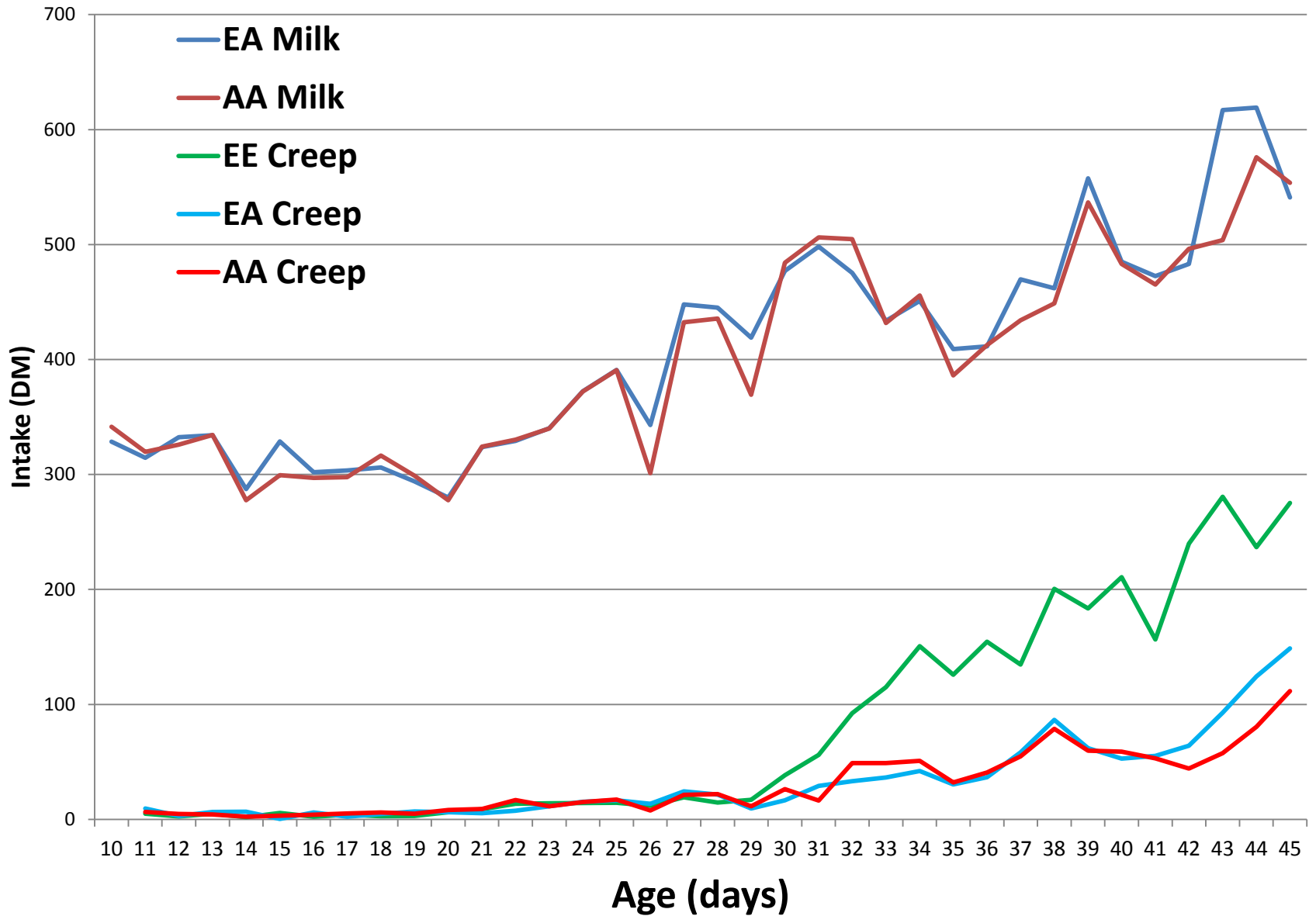
## **Fattening feeding**

All lambs reunited  
Ryegrass pasture (creep feed for the first 3 wks)  
Monitor: Health and growth

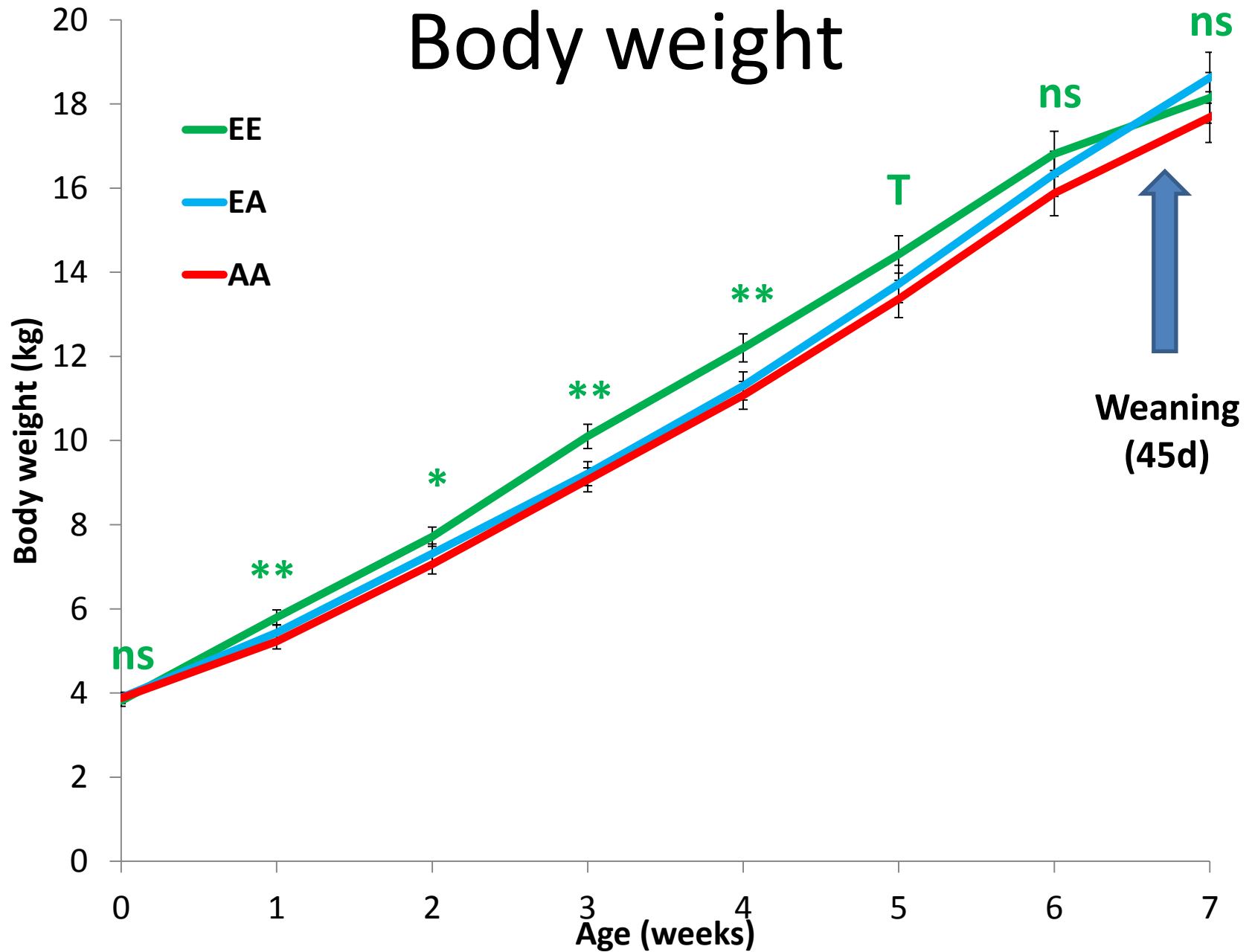
# Immune status at 24h after birth

	<b>EE</b>	<b>EA</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>SED</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>Serum Ig G (g/L)</b>					
ELISA	40.9	45.6	37.1	4.19	ns
Reflectometry	38.3	37.0	32.5	0.42	ns

# Intakes



# Body weight





# Health during lactation

	<b>EE</b>	<b>EA</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>SED</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>Orf (% of lambs)</b>	0	83	83		
<b>Diarrhoea (1-5)</b>					
<b>Week 2</b>	1.13 <sup>b</sup>	<b>1.83<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2.04<sup>a</sup></b>	0.229	***
<b>Week 3</b>	1.29 <sup>b</sup>	<b>1.96<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2.33<sup>a</sup></b>	0.269	***
<b>Week 4</b>	1.08 <sup>b</sup>	<b>1.96<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.92<sup>a</sup></b>	0.252	***
<b>Week 5</b>	1.04 <sup>b</sup>	<b>1.58<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.96<sup>a</sup></b>	0.227	***
<b>Week 6</b>	1.04	1.08	1.25	0.121	ns
<b>Week 7</b>	1.04	1.04	1.17	0.108	ns
<b>Deaths</b>	0	0	1		

# Plasmatic metabolites at weaning

	EE	EA	AA	SED	P-value
<b>Calcium (mM)</b>	2.37 <sup>b</sup>	<b>2.52<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2.48<sup>a</sup></b>	0.03	***
<b>Lipids (mM)</b>					
Cholesterol	2.82	2.91	2.80	0.20	ns
Triglycerides	0.78	0.72	0.75	0.07	ns
HDL	<b>1.91<sup>a</sup></b>	1.65 <sup>b</sup>	1.67 <sup>b</sup>	0.12	T
LDL	0.76 <sup>b</sup>	<b>1.11<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>0.98<sup>a</sup></b>	0.11	**
<b>Proteins (g/L)</b>					
Total proteins	45.4	46.7	46.3	0.79	ns
Albumin	32.9	33.5	33.3	0.42	ns
Globulin	12.5	13.3	13.0	0.75	ns
Creatinine (μM)	83.0	85.8	87.9	4.38	ns
Urea (mM)	3.85	3.95	3.82	0.24	ns
Ammonia (μM)	83.6	81.9	85.2	7.08	ns
<b>Energy</b>					
Glucose (mM)	5.47	5.89	5.75	0.33	ns
Amylase (U/L)	<b>25.7<sup>a</sup></b>	20.3 <sup>b</sup>	18.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.92	**
β-hydroxybutyrate	<b>0.27<sup>a</sup></b>	0.10 <sup>b</sup>	0.10 <sup>b</sup>	0.02	***
<b>Enzymes</b>					
L-lactate DH (U/L)	1171	1238	1112	55.5	T
Alk. Phosphatase (U/L)	637 <sup>b</sup>	<b>841<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>819<sup>a</sup></b>	56.7	**

# Rumen fermentation at weaning

	EE	EA	AA	SED	P-value
pH	6.32 <sup>b</sup>	6.29 <sup>b</sup>	<b>6.49<sup>a</sup></b>	0.07	*
mg NH <sub>3</sub> -N/dL	4.88 <sup>b</sup>	<b>6.84<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>5.96<sup>ab</sup></b>	0.70	*
Total VFA, mM	<b>94.8<sup>a</sup></b>	76.2 <sup>b</sup>	57.7 <sup>c</sup>	8.24	***
Molar proportion					
Acetate	61.0 <sup>b</sup>	<b>64.9<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>66.2<sup>a</sup></b>	1.77	*
Propionate	20.3	19.8	18.5	1.66	ns
Butyrate	<b>13.06<sup>a</sup></b>	8.78 <sup>b</sup>	8.40 <sup>b</sup>	0.87	***
Lactate, mM					
Total	16.6	13.3	15.1	2.02	ns
D-lactate	13.5	10.5	12.3	1.87	ns
L-lactate	3.19	2.83	2.84	0.28	ns

# Rumen microbes at weaning

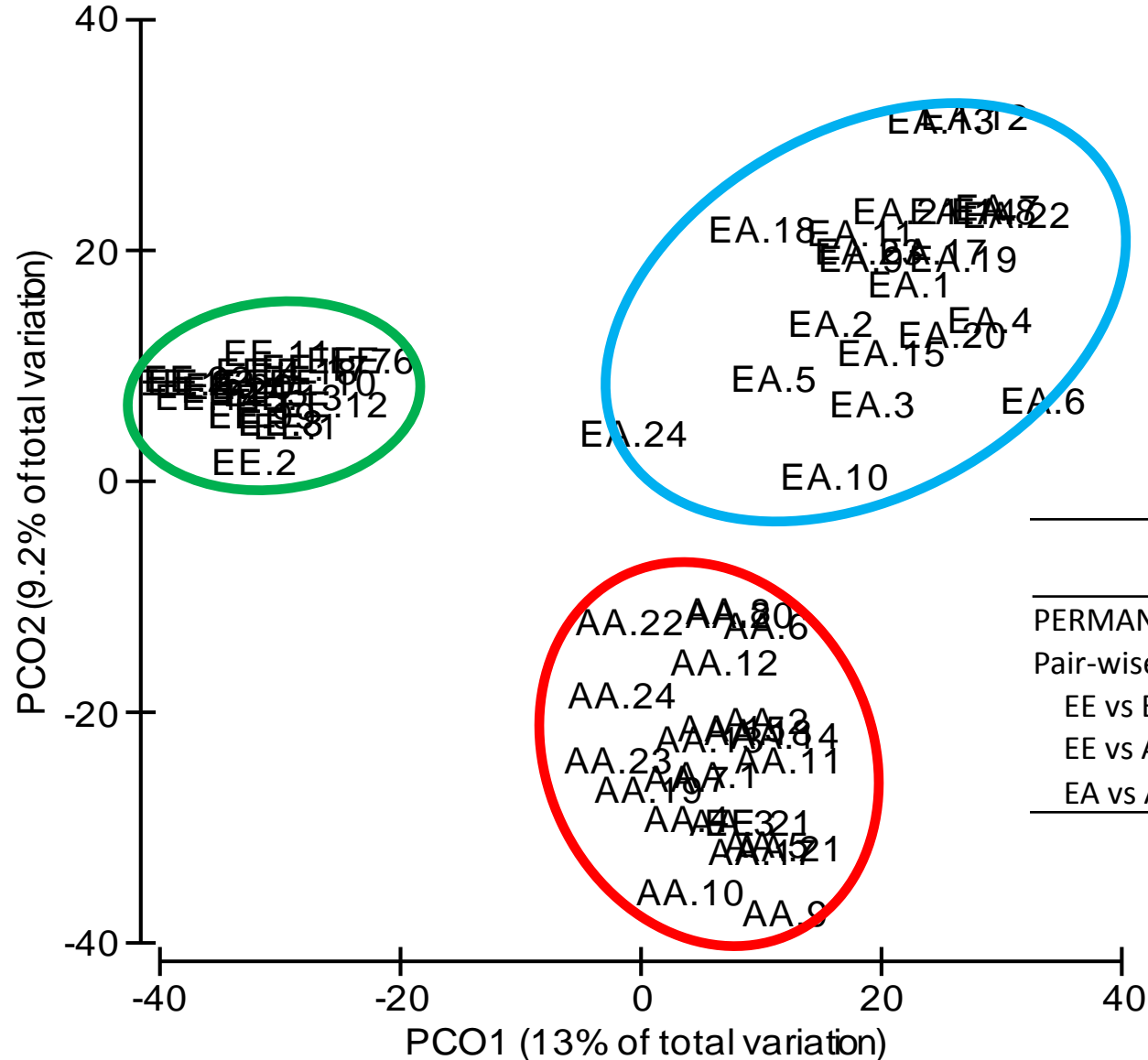
	<b>EE</b>	<b>EA</b>	<b>AA</b>	SED	P-value
<b>Optical quantification</b>					
Total protozoa (10 <sup>6</sup> cells/ml)	<b>1.28</b>	ND	ND		
% Entodiniinae	<b>94.2</b>	ND	ND		
% Diplodiniinae	<b>3.5</b>	ND	ND		
% Epidinium	<b>1.7</b>	ND	ND		
% Holotrich	<b>0.6</b>	ND	ND		
<b>qPCR (log copies/mg DM)</b>					
Protozoa	<b>8.72</b>	ND	ND	0.555	***
Bacteria	8.93	<b>8.97</b>	<b>9.05</b>	0.052	T
Methanogens	6.31	6.34	6.66	0.232	ns
<i>mcrA</i>	3.33	3.31	3.47	0.227	ns
Anaerobic Fungi	5.26	5.36	5.38	0.249	ns

# Bacterial biodiversity at weaning

	<b>EE</b>	<b>EA</b>	<b>AA</b>	SED	P-value
<b>Richness (OTUs)</b>	<b>201<sup>a</sup></b>	114 <sup>b</sup>	120 <sup>b</sup>	10.93	***
<b>Chao index</b>	<b>334<sup>a</sup></b>	170 <sup>b</sup>	193 <sup>b</sup>	21.54	***
<b>Shannon</b>	<b>3.86<sup>a</sup></b>	3.28 <sup>b</sup>	3.30 <sup>b</sup>	0.13	***
<b>Evenness</b>	<b>0.73<sup>a</sup></b>	0.70 <sup>ab</sup>	0.69 <sup>b</sup>	0.02	*
<b>Simpson</b>	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.01	ns

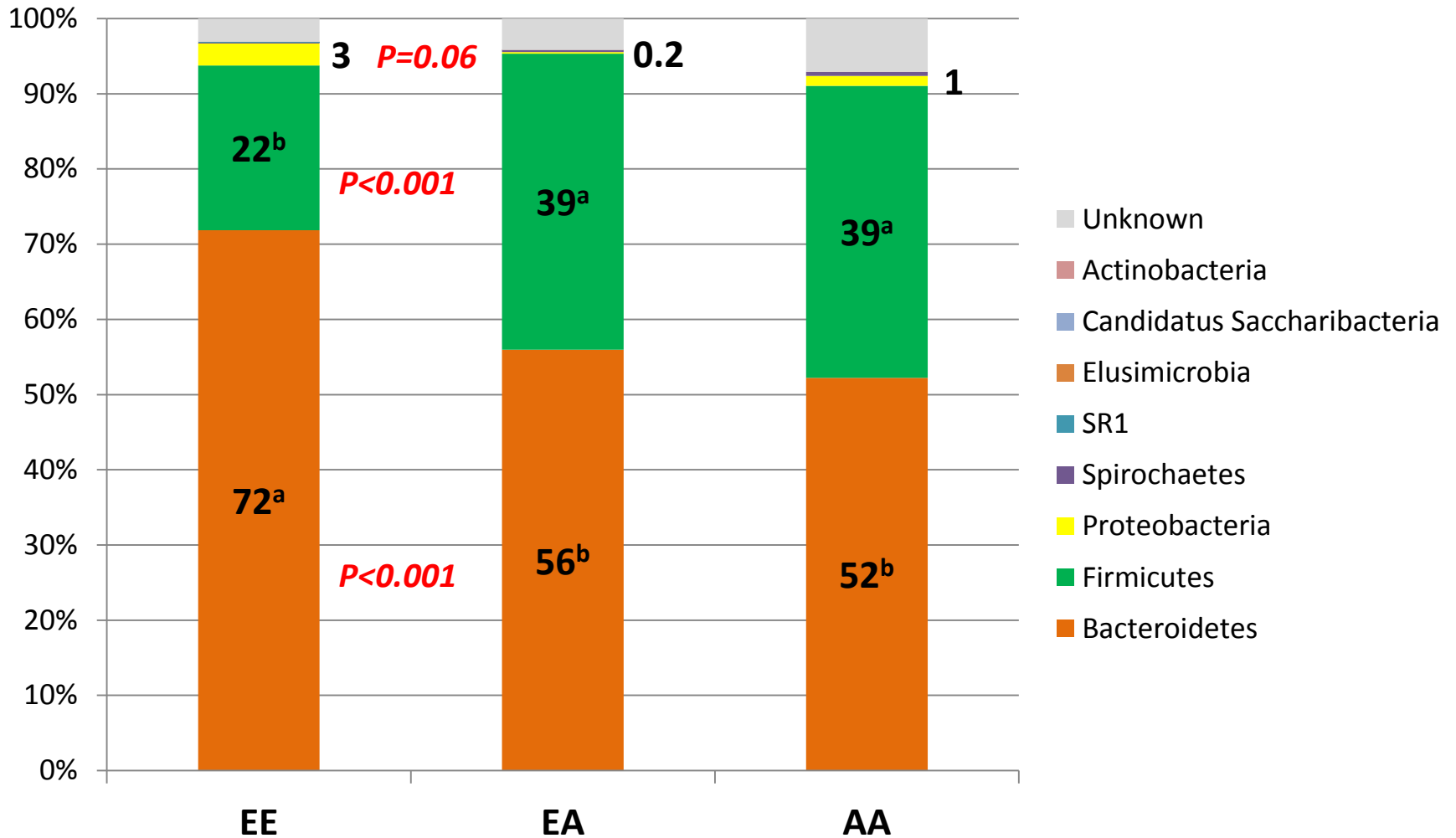
# Bacterial community at weaning

Transform: Log(X+1)  
Resemblance: S17 Bray Curtis similarity



	Similarity	Pseudo-F	P-value
PERMANOVA		8.46	***
Pair-wise			
EE vs EA	4.82	3.10	***
EE vs AA	5.56	2.76	***
EA vs AA	12.71	2.85	***

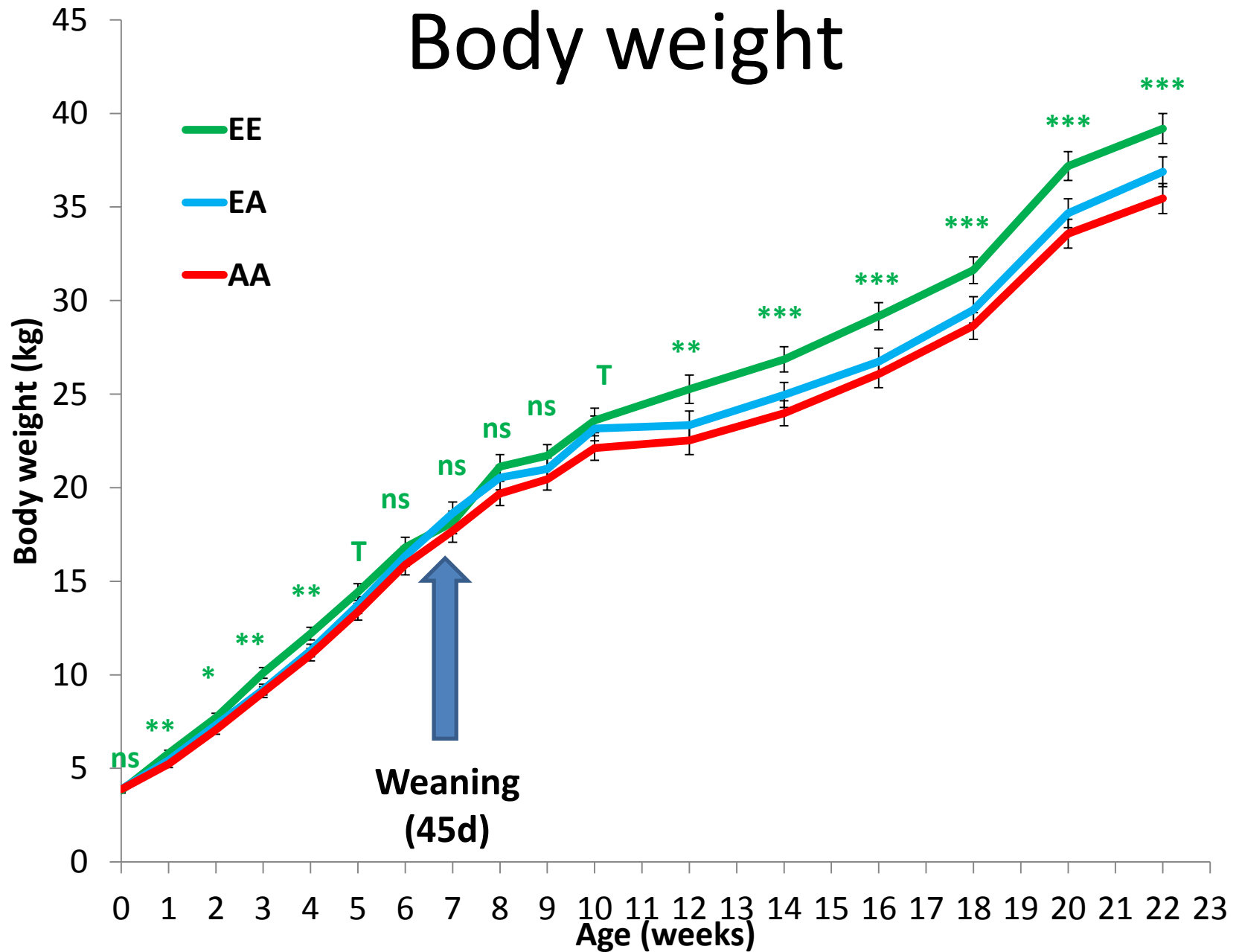
# Bacterial phyla at weaning



**4 months later**



# Body weight



# Plasmatic metabolites at fattening

	EE	EA	AA	SED	P-value
Calcium (mM)	1.80	1.83	2.00	0.13	ns
<b>Lipids (mM)</b>					
Cholesterol	1.29	1.30	1.23	0.08	ns
Triglycerides	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.01	ns
HDL	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.04	ns
LDL	0.61	0.63	0.57	0.05	ns
<b>Proteins (g/L)</b>					
Total proteins	66.1	66.7	66.6	3.55	ns
Albumin	30.6	31.5	30.9	1.39	ns
Globulin	35.6	35.1	35.7	2.40	ns
Creatinine ( $\mu$ M)	79.2	79.5	79.0	2.66	ns
Urea (mM)	10.1	9.91	10.2	0.43	ns
Ammonia ( $\mu$ M)	85.2 <sup>b</sup>	85.3 <sup>b</sup>	<b>90.9<sup>a</sup></b>	2.25	*
<b>Energy</b>					
Glucose (mM)	3.52	3.63	3.53	0.12	ns
Amylase (U/L)	12.7	10.3	12.8	1.29	T
$\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate	0.34	0.36	0.40	0.04	ns
<b>Enzymes</b>					
L-lactate DH (U/L)	1172	1105	1097	68.80	ns
Alk. Phosphatase (U/L)	177	191	179	17.03	ns

# Rumen fermentation at fattening

	EE	EA	AA	SED	P-value
pH	7.03	7.06	7.02	0.052	ns
mg NH <sub>3</sub> -N/dL	7.86	7.48	7.52	0.485	ns
Total VFA, mM	43.5	39.8	39.9	2.268	ns
Molar proportion					
Acetate	59.2	59.8	60.1	0.617	ns
Propionate	20.8	20.4	20.2	0.460	ns
Butyrate	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.615	ns
Lactate, mM					
Total	<b>5.02<sup>a</sup></b>	4.23 <sup>b</sup>	<b>5.15<sup>a</sup></b>	0.363	*
D-lactate	<b>3.40<sup>a</sup></b>	2.85 <sup>b</sup>	<b>3.49<sup>a</sup></b>	0.261	*
L-lactate	<b>1.62<sup>a</sup></b>	1.38 <sup>b</sup>	<b>1.66<sup>a</sup></b>	0.105	*

# Gas and methane production

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	EE	EA	AA	SED	P-value
<b>Incubation 24h</b>					
Total gas (mL)	23.7	23.5	24.2	0.968	ns
Methane (%)	12.3	12.2	12.9	0.511	ns
Methane emmissions (mL)	2.84	2.92	3.01	0.173	ns

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# Rumen microbes at fattening

	EE	EA	AA	SED	P-value
<b>Optical quantification</b>					
Total protozoa (10 <sup>6</sup> cells/ml)	5.86 <sup>a</sup>	<b>5.71<sup>b</sup></b>	5.87 <sup>a</sup>	0.059	*
% Entodiniinae	96.4	96.7	93.7	2.077	ns
% Diplodiniinae	2.36	1.58	2.06	1.036	ns
% Epidinium	0.51	0.96	3.27	1.501	ns
% Holotrich	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.125	ns
<b>qPCR (log copies/mg DM)</b>					
Bacteria	8.90 <sup>b</sup>	<b>8.99<sup>a</sup></b>	8.91 <sup>b</sup>	0.035	*
Methanogens	6.62	6.78	6.65	0.093	ns
mcrA	3.80	3.81	3.80	0.067	ns
Anaerobic Fungi	5.93	6.17	6.01	0.129	ns

# Bacterial diversity at fattening

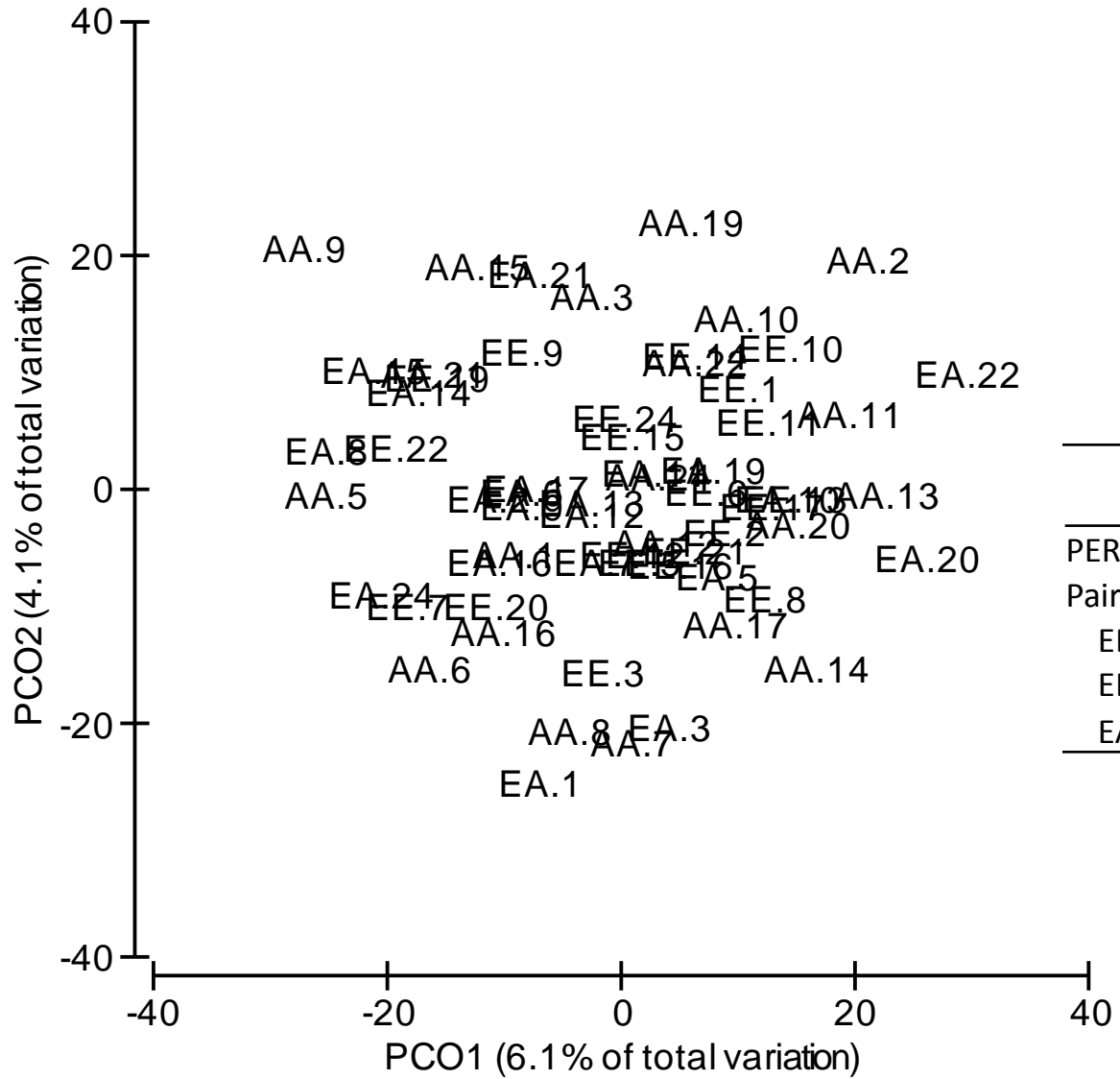
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	EE	EA	AA	SED	P-value
Richness (OTU's)	329	328	330	16.1	ns
Chao index	626	648	631	45.0	ns
Shannon	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.01	ns
Evenness	4.61	4.62	4.64	0.13	ns
Simpson	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.02	ns

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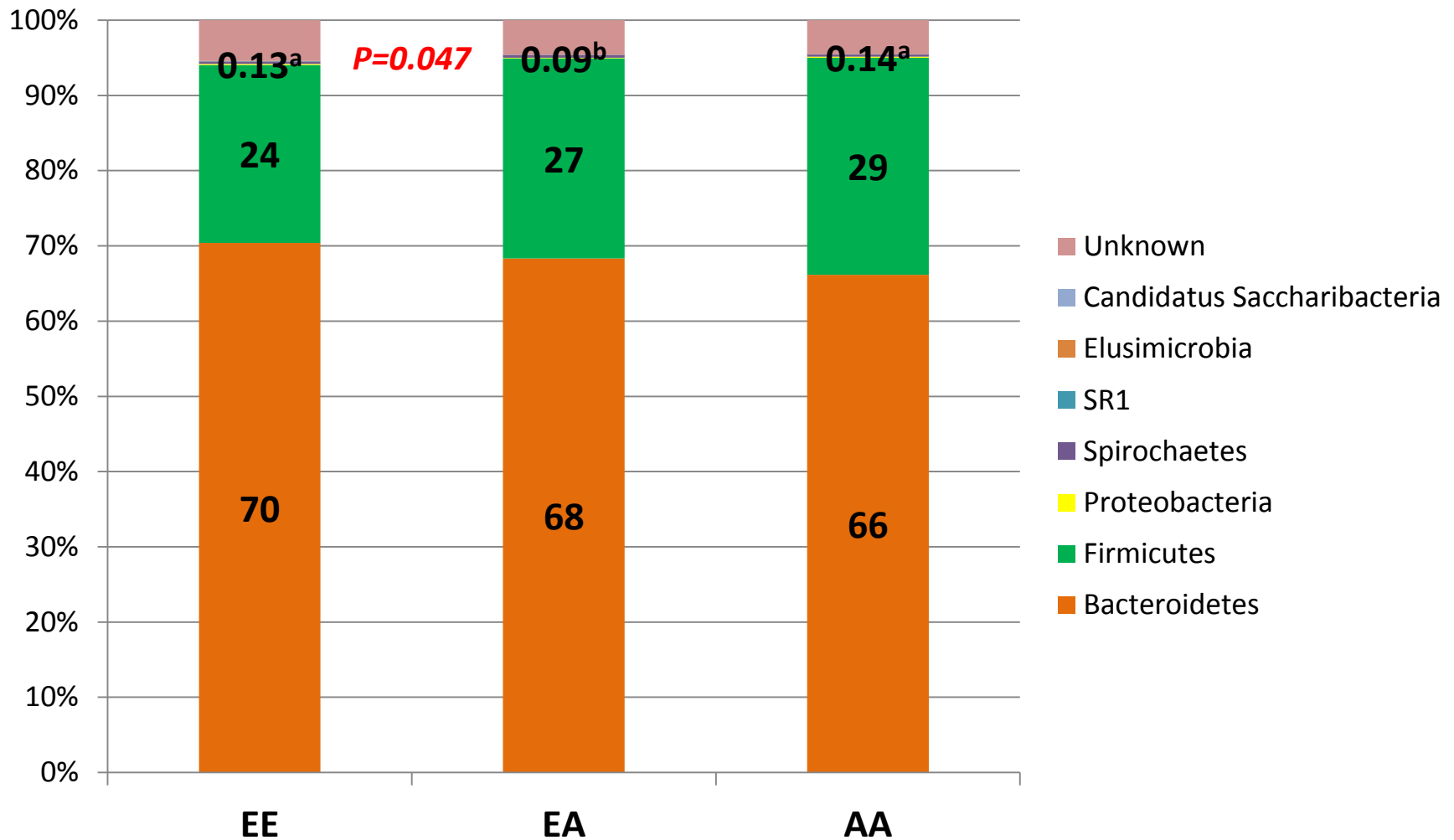
# Bacterial community at fattening

Transform: Log(X+1)  
Resemblance: S17 Bray Curtis similarity



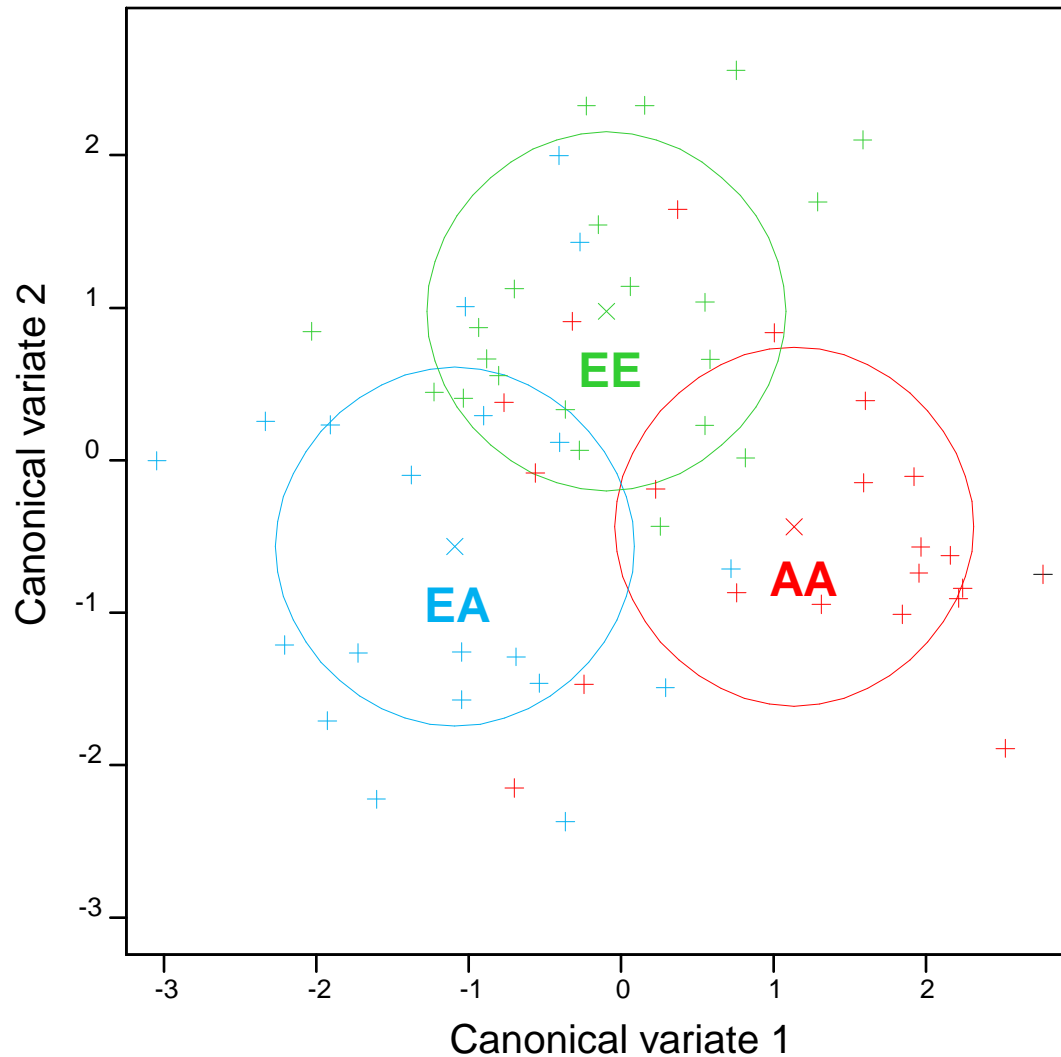
	Similarity	Pseudo-F	P-value
PERMANOVA		1.06	ns
Pair-wise			
EE vs EA	23.9	1.01	ns
EE vs AA	24.2	1.09	ns
EA vs AA	23.5	0.98	ns

# Bacteria phyla at fattening





# Faecal analysis (FTIR spectroscopy)



# Methane and digestibility at fattening

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	EE	EA	AA	SED	P-value
<b>Faecal analysis</b>					
Ash / OM	<b>0.16<sup>a</sup></b>	0.14 <sup>b</sup>	0.15 <sup>ab</sup>	0.004	**
Ash / C	<b>0.27<sup>a</sup></b>	0.24 <sup>b</sup>	0.26 <sup>a</sup>	0.007	**
Ash / N	<b>3.93<sup>a</sup></b>	3.54 <sup>b</sup>	3.77 <sup>a</sup>	0.145	*
Ash / NDF	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.007	ns
Ash / ADF	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.016	ns

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# Carcass performance

	<b>EE</b>	<b>EA</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>SED</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>Carcass weight (kg)</b>	18.3	18.2	17.6	0.51	ns
<b>Conformation (EUROP)</b>	3.81	3.62	3.52	0.17	ns
<b>Fatness</b>	2.74	2.76	2.69	0.17	ns

# Conclusions

- Artificial lactation
  - Maximized the number of lambs weaned per ewe
  - Similar weaning weights
  - Similar carcass performance
- But,
  - Tended to suffer more health issues
  - Lower rumen development at weaning (physiological & microbiological)
- Differences in rumen function observed at weaning
  - Tended to disappear during the fattening period
  - But some residual effects could persist and affect animal performance

# Acknowledgements

**This work has been supported by:**

