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Evaluation of Solumul HE 100TM hydrophilic emulsifier on health and growth of dairy calves.

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Introduction

Typical HLB	value	emulsifie	rs		
2 4 C	3	HLB-value	~ ~ ~	hy 16 5	drophilic 18 6 7
1 Mono-glycerides 2 Native lecithin (phospholipids) 3 Hydrolized lecithin (lyso phospholipic)		5 Polyso 6 Bile sa	rbate 80	s types, dep	oending appl)

Hydrophilic emulsifiers have been widely used in special milk fed veal feeds for decades both to stabilize free fat applications and to improve G:F.

Objective

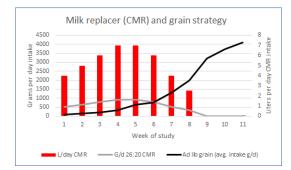
The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of administering Solumul HE 100 hydrophilic emulsifier in calf milk replacer and starter grain.

 $\begin{array}{c} Material \ and \ Methods\\ Male \ calves \ (n=160) \ sourced \ from \ farms \ and \ auctions\\ (BW=47.4 \pm 5.27 \ kg) \ were \ randomly \ assigned \ to\\ receive \ one \ of \ 3 \ treatments, \ either: \end{array}$

1.) Solumul HE 100 administered at 500 ppm in calf milk replacer (CMR) (SMR n=54), or 2.) Solumul HE100 administered at 500 ppm in both CMR and grain (SMG n=53) or 3.) no Solumul HE100 (CON n=49).

Three calves died at arrival, and another died from improper tubing and were excluded. Calves were fed 2x/d 26:20 WPC-based, non-medicated, no additives

CMR (39 kg over 56 d) and ad lib texturized starter (20% CP, 4% straw) to week 8 then transitioned to corn and pellet ration (18.1% CP, 4% straw). Grain intake was measured weekly with measures taken on weighback and newly added grain. Calves were housed individually until weaned and then combined in groups of 5 in a mechanically ventilated grain-fed veal facility in Ontario.



Measures:

- \Rightarrow Serum total protein at arrival (refractometer)
- \Rightarrow Medical treatments, mortality, milk refusals
- \Rightarrow Individual body weight weekly
- \Rightarrow Individual fecal score 2x/d (Renaud, 2020)
- \Rightarrow Individual respiratory score 2x/d (Love, 2014)

Statistical analysis:

- \Rightarrow Conducted in Stata 17 (StataCorp, TX)
- \Rightarrow Cox proportion hazard model used to measure mortality and morbidity
- \Rightarrow Linear regression model to evaluate ADG
- \Rightarrow Generalized linear model to evaluate health scores

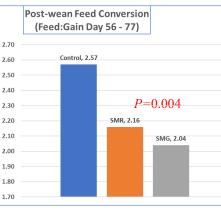
	SMR	SMG	CON	
Number (n) of calves	54	53	49	
Mortality (n)	7	9	5	
Arrival Serum Total Protein (g/dL)	5.32	5.5	5.46	
Days fecal score ≥2	2.5	3.5	3	
Days fecal score 3	2.0	2.5	2.5	
Days with respiratory score ≥ 5	1.0	1.0	0.5	
% treated for resporatory disease	72.2%	67.9%	55.1%	
Initial body weight (BW) (kg)	47.4	47.4	47.4	
Weaning BW (kg)	87.7	89.7	86.7	
D 77 BW (kg)	122.7 ^x	123.3 ^x	.3 ^x 119.7 ^y	
Prewean (d 1 - 56) ADG (kg)	0.72 ± 0.19	$0.76\pm\!\!0.23$	0.71 ± 0.19	
Postwean (d 56 - 77) ADG (kg)	1.67 ± 0.56	1.61 ± 0.48	1.56 ± 0.42	
ADG d 1 - 77 (kg)	0.98 ± 0.24	0.98 ± 0.24	0.94 ± 0.18	
Grain intake prewean (kg)	36.4 ^b	42.2 ^a	36.6 ^b	
Grain intake postwean (kg)	78.7 ^b	71.2 ^b	81.8 ^a	
Grain intake d 1 - 77 (kg)	115.1	113.4	118.5	
Prewean (d 1 - 56) Feed:Gain ratio	1.86	1.94	1.79	
Postwean (d 56 - 77) Feed:Gain	2.16 ^a	2.04 ^a	2.57 ^b	
Day 1 - 77 Feed:Gain ratio	2.05	1.99	2.13	
^{a,b} Means within a row different supe	erscripts differ	(<i>P</i> ≤0.05)		
^{x,y} Means within a row different supe				
SMR: Solumul HE100 used at 5				
SMG: Solumul HE100 used at 5			grain	
CON: No Solumul used in either			-	

Results & Conclusion

- No differences noted in health between groups
- Calves in SMR & SMG tended heavier d 77
- SMR & SMG noted differences in grain intake
 - SMR and SMG noted \uparrow G/F during post wean







References:

Love WJ, Lehenbauer TW, Kass PH, Van Eenennaam AL, and Aly SS. 2014. Development of a novel clinical scoring system for on-farm diagnosis of bovine respiratory disease in pre-weaned dairy calves. PeerJ 2:e238. https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.238.

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Smink W. Efficacy of supplemental Solumul HE 100 on performance and digestibility in piglets. Unpublished research. Feed Innovation Services, Wageningen, The Netherlands. (unpublished wean pig data showing improved feed conversion (P=0.029) and improved diet digestibility (P=0.032)

Figure 7. Predicted means of grain intake as determined using a mixed repeated measures linear regression model

