

# What's in a Feed Report? (Example 2020 Bay City, WI Report for Latham Hybrid 5245 VT2 PRO RIB)

| HYBRID                        | LH 5245 VT2 PRO | GOAL                           | DESCRIPTION  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Milk/Ton                      | 3667            | Higher                         | An index combining CP, NDF, NDFD30, Starch, Ash and Fat. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 3415, with the 90% range falling between 2757-3988.   |
| Milk/Acre                     | 36520           | Higher                         | An index combining CP, NDF, NDFD30, Starch, Ash, Fat and Dry Matter Tons.  |
| Beef/Ton                      | 269             | Higher                         | An Index combining NDFD30, Starch, CP, NDF, Fat and Ash.   |
| Harvest Day Yield             | 29.3            | Higher                         | Also known as "as is yield". Goal is highest yield with most correct moisture for the type of storage system. (See harvest moisture as well.)  |
| Yield Corrected to 70% WPM    | 31.1            | Higher                         | This helps compare hybrids equally in a test plot system with varying moisture.  |
| Harvest Moisture              | 66.0            | Bunk/Bag 65-70%<br>Silo 62-65% | This is critical for best quality and fermentation. The goal is to maximize whole-plant moisture for the type of storage system. In a typical season, milklane can be a guide: 1/4 milklane = 70% WPM; 1/2 milklane = 65% WPM; and 3/4 milklane = 62% WPM. Dairyland Lab's average is 64.59.   |
| Harvest Pop                   | 34000           | Varies by Hybrid               |  |
| Ear:Stover Ratio              | 0.60            | 50%                            |  |
| Dry Matter                    | 33.96           | Bunk/Bag 35-30%<br>Silo 38-35% | This is the dry matter (DM) percent of the corn silage; it's opposite of whole-plant moisture.   |
| Crude Protein (CP)            | 7.3             | Higher                         | The goal of crude protein is higher numbers and good solubility. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 7.21, with the 90% range falling between 5.8 and 9.0.   |
| Neutral-Detergent Fiber (NDF) | 37.5            | Lower                          | This relates to how much the animal can consume. The lower the number, the more animals consume and the more output they produce. Hybrid selection is important to optimize digestibility. Ways to influence this metric include selecting flex ear hybrids, increasing chopping height and planting at the lower population range suggested for the hybrid. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 39.68, with the 90% range falling between 33.43 and 49.2. |
| NDFD30                        | 60.5            | Higher                         | NDFD30 is the Neutral-Detergent Fiber reading in the 30-hour test. Researchers believe this shorter testing approach is more accurate to the digestibility experienced in the cows rumen daily. There will be about 1/2 pound of milk gain for every 1 point increase. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 53.74, with the 90% range falling between 44.7 and 62.75.   |
| Starch                        | 36.8            | Higher                         | High value is desirable. Low prolamin zein aids starch digestibility, so the animal absorbs more and tends to have less in fecal starch. Research suggests a loss of .72 lbs of milk / head/ day for every 1% of fecal starch. To optimize digestibility choose the best hybrids, harvest at the correct time, and ensile with good inoculant. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 32.61, with the 90% range falling between 19.15 and 41.93.              |
| Ash                           | 5.7             | Lower                          | Lower levels are optimal for best quality. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 4.1, with the 90% range falling between 2.81 and 6.19.  |
| Fat                           | 3.2             | Higher                         | Higher is better. Some studies indicate a link between improved essential amino acids and better animal performance. Fat provides about 2.25 times more energy than starch. Encourage a balanced ruminant diet to optimize this. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 3.01, with the 90% range falling between 2.23 and 3.86.   |
| DM Tons                       | 10.0            | Higher                         | Dry Matter Tons are key. You can have large harvest yields, but if it's higher moisture you have a lot of water. This calculation removes the moisture and gives us actual concentrated tonnage.   |
| Lignin                        | 2.85            | Lower                          | Lower lignin correlates to higher palatability and digestibility. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 2.98, with the 90% range falling between 1.84 to 4.23.   |
| Sugar                         | 3.63            | Lower                          | I tend to like a high starch level as it's a better energy source for rumen microbes. High sugar content sometimes is a signal that the plant didn't convert the sugar to starch. Sugars provide quick energy where starch is a longer-acting energy source. Dairyland Lab reports averages of 3.49, with the 90% range falling between .01 and 8.95.  |
| KD Rate                       | 4.12            | Higher                         | This stands for Kinetic Digestion Calculated Rate of Digestion. Higher numbers suggest better fiber digestion.   |
| TDN Milk 2006                 | 75.33           | Higher                         | Total digestible nutrients. To optimize the most energy and value, higher numbers are better.  |
| NFC                           | 48.5            | Higher                         | Non-fiber carbohydrates correlate with the starch levels. I like to see numbers close to 50%.  |