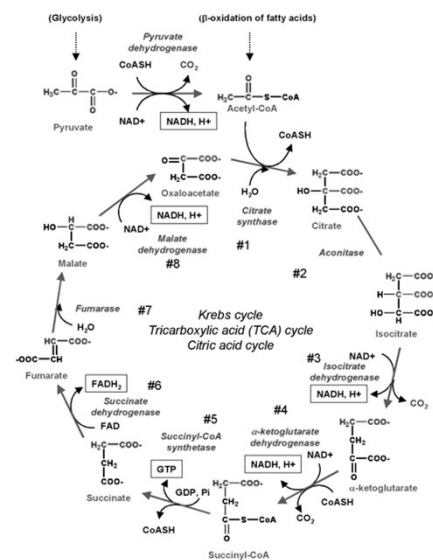
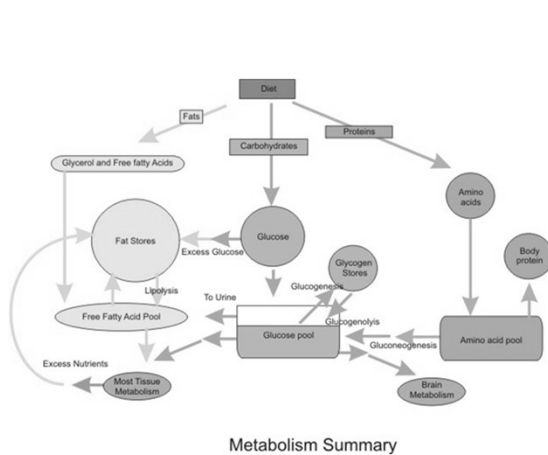


## BEEF NUTRITION MADE SIMPLE

Alfredo DiCostanzo  
Livestock Systems Extension Educator  
University of Nebraska

1

### Simplest way to drive someone away from nutrition



**N** EXTENSION

2

## Nutritionists are good



- At complicating nutrition
- An interesting thing about nutrition:
  - It is intriguing because
    - Human nutrition represents a personal interest
      - Caring for self and family
- Like many other things in life
  - Logic makes nutrition simple

**N** EXTENSION

3

## The alternative—visuals and logic



**N** EXTENSION

4

## What to focus on?

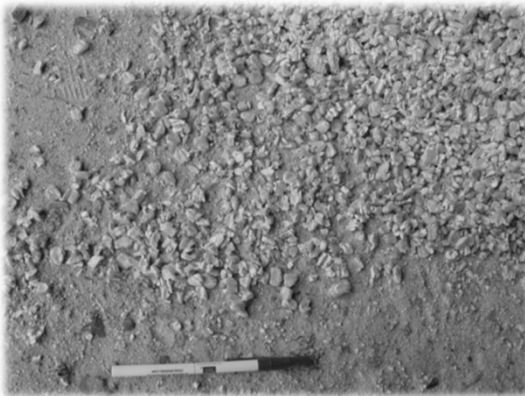
- **Energy**
  - What is energy?
- **Protein**
- **Vitamins**
- **Minerals**
- **We will not cover minerals and vitamins**
  - Please plan on working with your nutritionist to have a year around vitamin and mineral supplementation program



**N** EXTENSION

5

## Which of these two feeds has more energy?



**N** EXTENSION

6

## Why? A look at stover and corn grain



50%

Digestibility

90%

**N** EXTENSION

7

## Digestibility of corn silage?

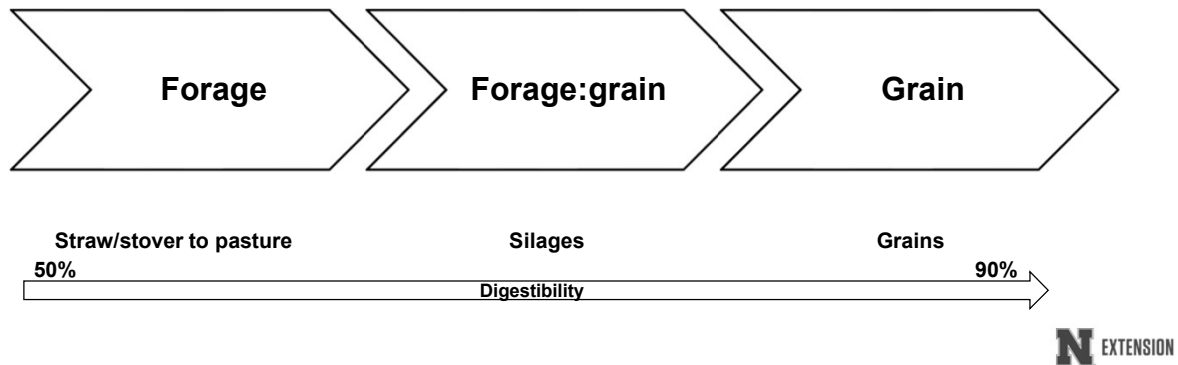


- Stover is 50% digestible
- Corn grain is 90% digestible
  - *Most feeds fit within this range*
- What about corn silage?
  - Proportion of stover
  - Proportion of corn grain

**N** EXTENSION

8

## Applying this to other feeds



9

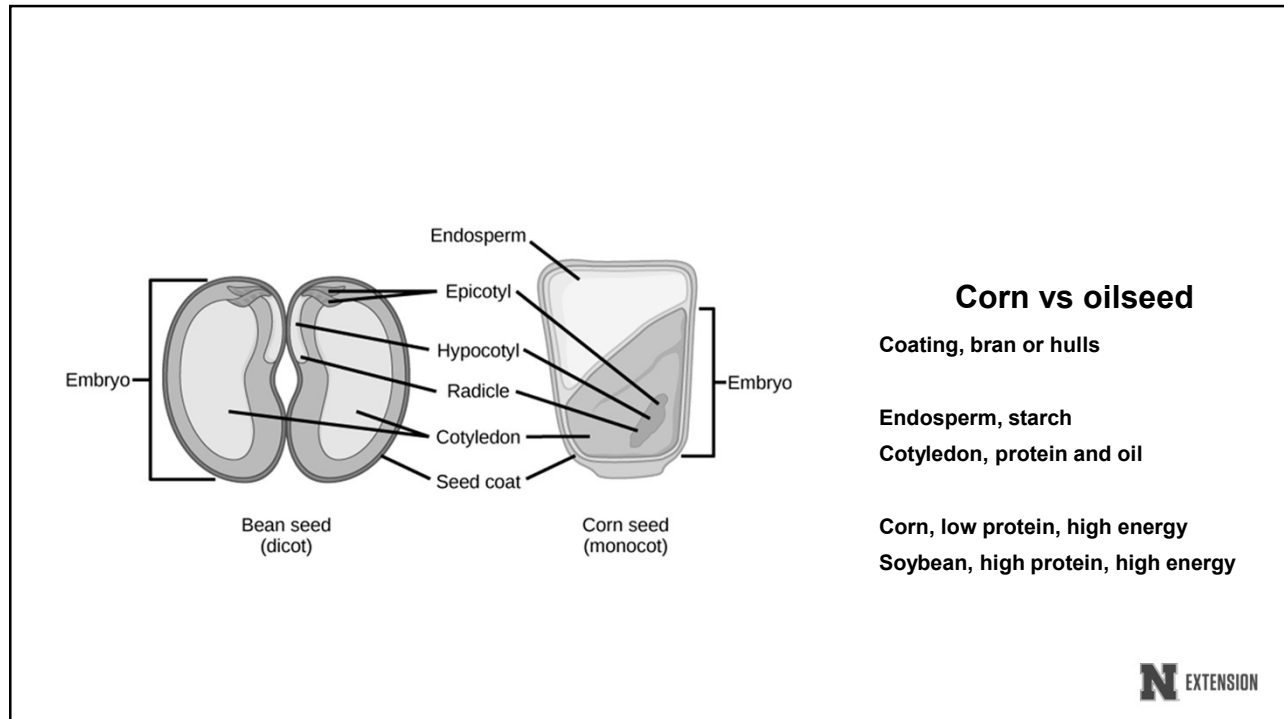
## What about oilseeds?

- Not a grain but close, right?
- Digestibility similar to grains
- What's the main difference?
  - Oil
  - Protein

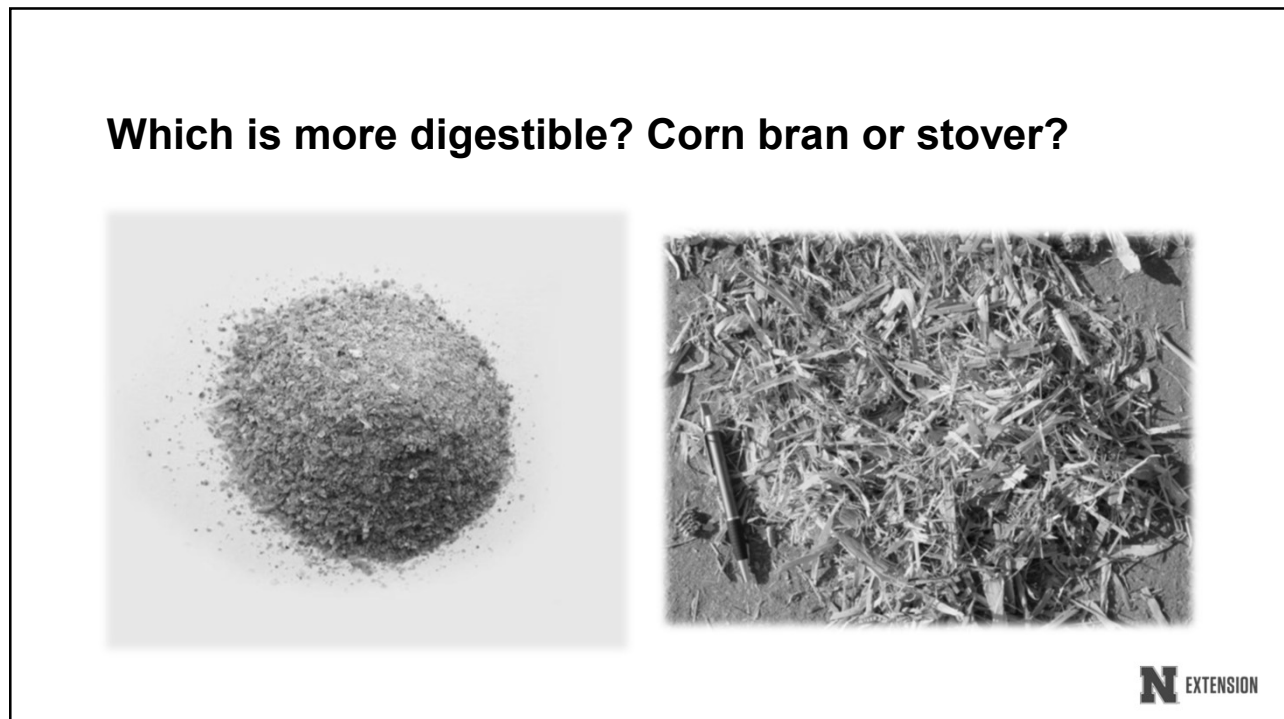


**N** EXTENSION

10

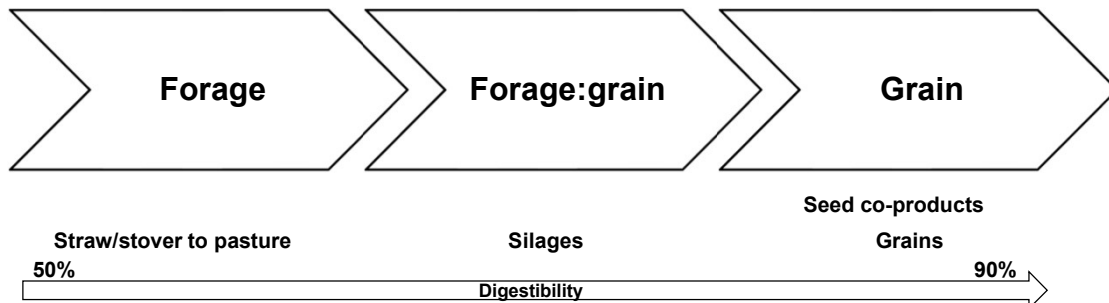


11



12

## Applying this to other feeds



**N** EXTENSION

13

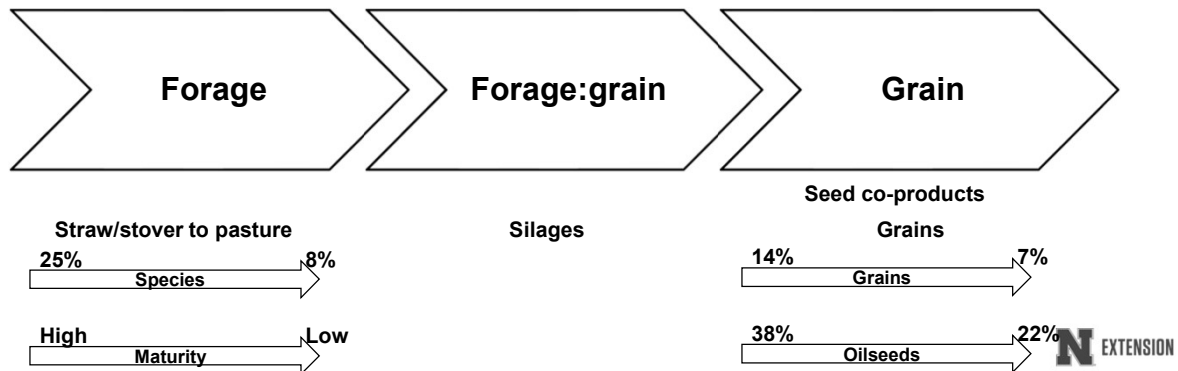
## Small grains vs corn grain



**N** EXTENSION

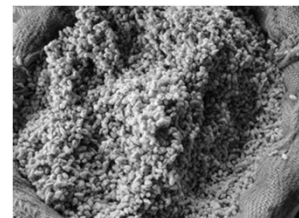
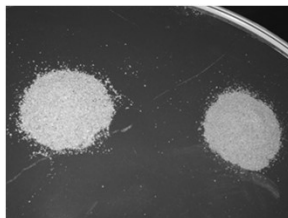
14

## What about protein?



15

## Other examples



N EXTENSION

16



## Which cow has the greatest energy and protein requirement?



Protein requirements of beef cattle are low: weaned cow, 8%; lactating cow, 12%; growing calf, 12% **N** EXTENSION

17

## Activity

- There are several feeds on the table representing feeds that might be available to you locally
- Based on what you have learned so far, enter feed name on worksheet according to your appraisal of its energy and protein content:
  - High protein, moderate to high energy
  - High energy, low protein
  - High energy, high protein
  - Low energy, moderate to low protein
- For each production stage listed below, enter name of feed(s) you might use to formulate a diet
  - Growing calves pre-weaning (suckling on grass)
  - Growing calves in a drylot
  - Growing calves in the feedlot
  - Cows at and after weaning
  - Cows at and after calving

**N** EXTENSION

18

# Chicken breast and tenderloin roast



**N** EXTENSION

19

# Chicken breast and tenderloin roast

Air-chilled boneless chicken  
breasts, Omaha steaks

Nutrition Facts	
4 servings per container	
Serving size	5 oz (142g)
Amount per serving	
Calories	150
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 4g	5%
Saturated Fat 0g	0%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 70mg	23%
Sodium 230mg	10%
Total Carbohydrate 0g	0%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Total Sugars 0g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	0%
Protein 28g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 0mg	0%
Iron 0mg	0%
Potassium 0mg	0%
*The % Daily Value tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.	

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 4 oz (112g)	
Servings Per Container 7	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 160	Calories from Fat 60
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 7g	11%
Saturated Fat 2.5g	13%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 70mg	23%
Sodium 280mg	12%
Total Carbohydrate 0g	0%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Sugars 0g	
Protein 24g	
Vitamin A 0%	Vitamin C 0%
Calcium 2%	Iron 15%
*Percent Daily Values are based on a diet of other people's misdeeds.	
Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.	
Calories: 2,000 2,500	
Total Fat	Less than 65g
Saturated Fat	Less than 20g
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg
Sodium	Less than 2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate	Less than 300g
Dietary Fiber	25g

Fully cooked beef tenderloin,  
Omaha steaks

**N** EXTENSION

20

## Energy determination

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 4 oz (112g)	
Servings Per Container 7	
Amount Per Serving	
<b>Calories 160</b>	<b>Calories from Fat 60</b>
% Daily Value*	
<b>Total Fat 7g</b>	<b>11%</b>
Saturated Fat 2.5g	<b>13%</b>
Trans Fat 0g	
<b>Cholesterol 70mg</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Sodium 280mg</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Total Carbohydrate 0g</b>	<b>0%</b>
Dietary Fiber 0g	<b>0%</b>
Sugars 0g	
<b>Protein 24g</b>	
Vitamin A 0%	Vitamin C 0%
Calcium 2%	Iron 15%
*Percent Daily Values are based on a diet of other people's secrets.	
Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.	
Calories: 2,000 2,500	
Total Fat	Less than 65g 80g
Saturated Fat	Less than 20g 25g
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg 300mg
Sodium	Less than 2,400mg 2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate	300g 375g
Dietary Fiber	25g 30g

- Fat contains 9 kcal/g
- Protein contains 4 kcal/g
  - Really, it is 5 kcal/g
  - But we use 4
  - Why?
- Carbohydrates contain 4 kcal/g
- Calculations,
  - Fat, 7 g x 9 kcal/g = 63 kcal
  - Protein, 24 g x 4 kcal/g = 96 kcal
  - Total energy = 159 kcal



**N** EXTENSION

21

## Activity

- Choose a snack you would like to consume from the basket
  - You may eat it now, if you wish, or save for later
- Record grams of carbohydrate, protein and fat
  - Calculate energy supplied by each nutrient using Atwater factors
  - Tally energy supplied by each nutrient to determine energy content
  - Compare to the total calories listed on the nutrient content label
- You now know how to calculate gross energy of a food or feed
- You can apply this to human or cattle nutrition
  - Human nutrition, this is as far as you go
  - Cattle nutrition, you need to determine an additional step

**N** EXTENSION

22

## Once a feed is consumed by cattle



- **Digestibility of feeds varies**
  - Corn grain, 4 kcal/g \* ?
  - Corn silage, 4 kcal/g \* ?
  - Corn stover, 4 kcal/g \* ?
- **Remember our limits from 50% to 90%**
- **Digestibility = TDN**
  - Corn grain, 90%
  - Corn silage, 72%
  - Corn stover, 50%
- **We can formulate based on TDN**

**N** EXTENSION

23

## Or use the net energy system

- **Digestible energy**
  - Gross minus fecal
  - Corn,  $4.4 * 0.90 = 4.0$
  - Corn silage,  $4.4 * 0.72 = 3.2$
  - Corn stover,  $4.4 * 0.50 = 2.2$
- **Metabolizable energy**
  - $DE * 0.82$
  - Corn,  $4.0 * 0.82 = 3.28$
  - Corn silage,  $3.2 * 0.82 = 2.62$
  - Corn stover,  $2.2 * 0.82 = 1.80$



**N** EXTENSION

24

## Net energy



- **Maintenance**
  - ME \* 0.70
  - Corn grain,  $3.28 * 0.70 = 2.30$
  - Corn silage,  $2.62 * 0.65 = 1.70$
  - Corn stover,  $1.80 * 0.60 = 1.26$
- **Gain**
  - NEm \* 0.70
  - Corn grain,  $2.30 * 0.70 = 1.61$
  - Corn silage,  $1.83 * 0.65 = 1.11$
  - Corn stover,  $1.26 * 0.60 = 0.76$
- **NEm, Mcal/lb**
  - Corn grain,  $1.61/2.205 = 0.73$
  - Corn silage,  $1.11/2.205 = 0.50$
  - Corn stover,  $0.76/2.205 = 0.34$

**N** EXTENSION

25

### HOW TO LOSE WEIGHT

- 1 Go for a walk**  
Walking when the weather's nice is a super-easy way to keep fit.
- 2 Lighten the foods you love**  
One of the easiest ways to cut back is to switch to lower-calorie versions of the foods you crave.
- 3 Eat fruits**  
The carbohydrates in fruit do not have a huge impact on your blood sugar levels.
- 4 Eat breakfast**  
Studies show making breakfast a daily habit can help you lose weight.
- 5 Eat smaller portions**  
Smaller meals will stimulate your metabolism and help you to lose weight.
- 6 Stop drinking soda**  
Reduce your annual calorie intake by 113,150 by switching to water.
- 7 Do yoga**  
Yoga can help people shed pounds, or at least keep them from gaining weight.
- 8 Spend more time outdoors**  
Daylight can kick-start a fat burning mechanism in the body.
- 9 Build muscles**  
Going to the gym every day helps you burn calories and lose weight.
- 10 Measure yourself**  
It's best to measure your weight once a week.

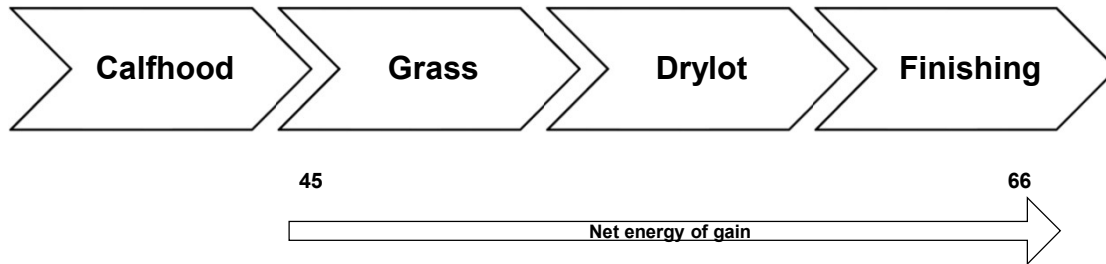
### A closer look at these!

- **Lighten the foods you love**
  - Lower calorie versions
- **Eat fruits**
  - No high impact on blood sugar
- **Stop drinking soda**

**N** EXTENSION

26

## Net energy of gain as cattle grow



**N** EXTENSION

27

## Lighten the foods you love



**N** EXTENSION

28



## Glycemic index—a measure of glucose response to food intake

High-carbohydrate foods		Breakfast cereals		Fruit and fruit products		Vegetables	
White wheat bread <sup>±</sup>	75 ± 2	Cornflakes	81 ± 6	Apple, raw <sup>±</sup>	36 ± 2	Potato, boiled	78 ± 4
Whole wheat/whole meal bread	74 ± 2	Wheat flake biscuits	69 ± 2	Orange, raw <sup>±</sup>	43 ± 3	Potato, instant mash	87 ± 3
Specialty grain bread	53 ± 2	Porridge, rolled oats	55 ± 2	Banana, raw <sup>±</sup>	51 ± 3	Potato, french fries	63 ± 5
Unleavened wheat bread	70 ± 5	Instant oat porridge	79 ± 3	Pineapple, raw	59 ± 8	Carrots, boiled	39 ± 4
Wheat roti	62 ± 3	Rice porridge/congee	78 ± 9	Mango, raw <sup>±</sup>	51 ± 5	Sweet potato, boiled	63 ± 6
Chapatti	52 ± 4	Millet porridge	67 ± 5	Watermelon, raw	76 ± 4	Pumpkin, boiled	64 ± 7
Corn tortilla	46 ± 4	Muesli	57 ± 2	Dates, raw	42 ± 4	Plantain/green banana	55 ± 6
White rice, boiled <sup>±</sup>	73 ± 4			Peaches, canned <sup>±</sup>	43 ± 5	Taro, boiled	53 ± 2
Brown rice, boiled	68 ± 4			Strawberry jam/jelly	49 ± 3	Vegetable soup	48 ± 5
Barley	28 ± 2			Apple juice	41 ± 2		
Sweet corn	52 ± 5			Orange juice	50 ± 2		

**N** EXTENSION

31

## Glycemic index

Dairy products and alternatives		Legumes		Snack products		Sugars	
Milk, full fat	39 ± 3	Chickpeas	28 ± 9	Chocolate	40 ± 3	Fructose	15 ± 4
Milk, skim	37 ± 4	Kidney beans	24 ± 4	Popcorn	65 ± 5	Sucrose	65 ± 4
Ice cream	51 ± 3	Lentils	32 ± 5	Potato crisps	56 ± 3	Glucose	103 ± 3
Yogurt, fruit	41 ± 2	Soya beans	16 ± 1	Soft drink/soda	59 ± 3	Honey	61 ± 3
Soy milk	34 ± 4			Rice crackers/crisps	87 ± 2		
Rice milk	86 ± 7						

**N** EXTENSION

32



**Caloric intake would be similar, glycemic index different? Why? They both contain fructose**



**N** EXTENSION

33

## What I see

- Labels are not consistent from product to product
  - Serving size varies
- Calories are calories
  - Differences in digesting or metabolizing one food over another are small
- There are three nutrients that contribute to caloric intake
  - Carbohydrates, protein, fat
  - At same total caloric intake, reducing one will increase the other
- Avoiding fat will increase hunger
- Carbohydrates and protein easily contribute to fat deposition



**N** EXTENSION

34

## Back to beef cattle nutrition!



- **Feeding beef cows**
  - At weaning, lowest needs
  - Late gestation, next lowest
  - Early lactation, highest need
  - Mid-lactation, next highest
- **Feeding growing calves after weaning**
  - Heifers
  - Backgrounding
  - Finishing

**N** EXTENSION

35

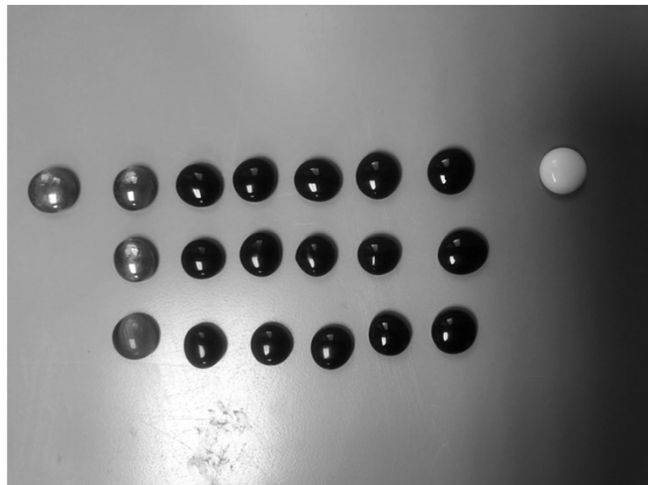
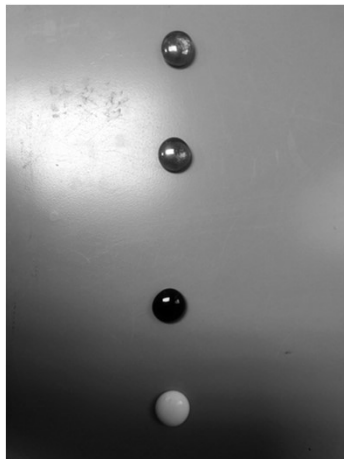
## Feed ingredient currency, each is worth 5 pct units

Hay, stover or grass

Silages

Grain

Supplement



**N** EXTENSION

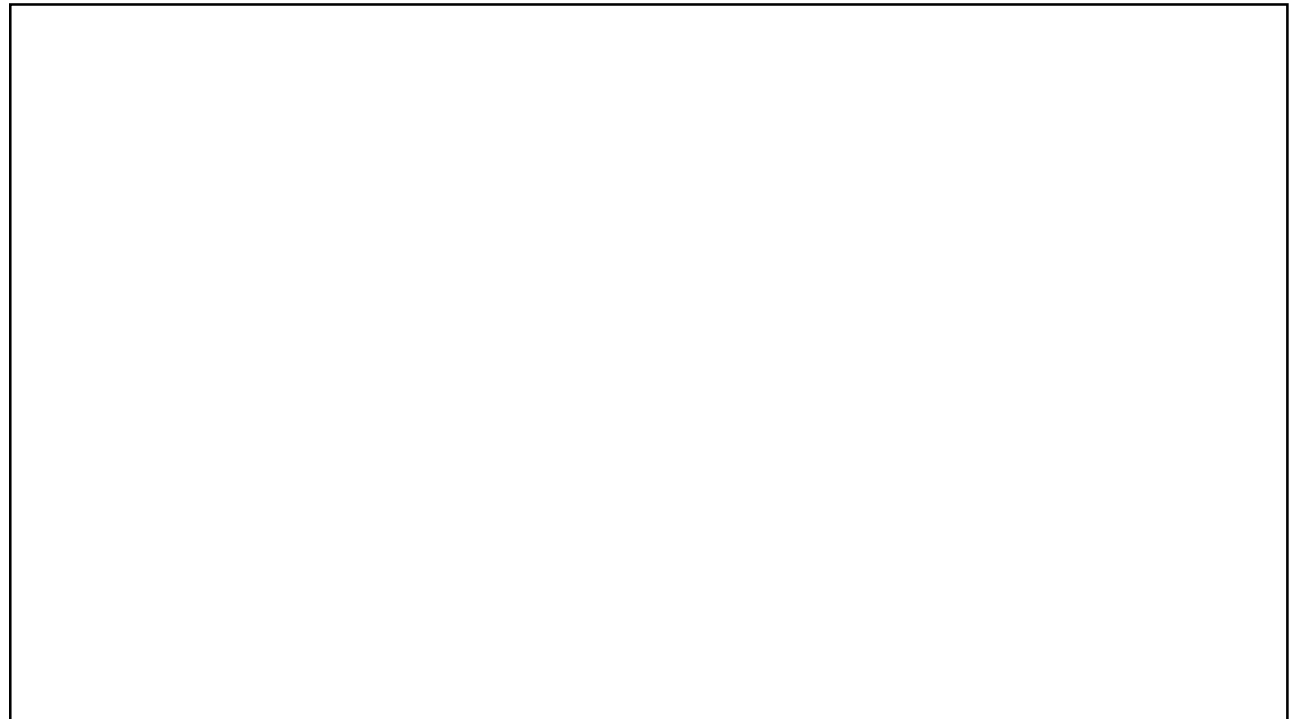
36

**Activity—formulate three diets: weaned calf,  
backgrounding calf and dry cow**



**N** EXTENSION

37



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