



Starch Digestibility 青贮玉米的淀粉消化率

杜邦中国集团有限公司先锋种子事业部
奶牛营养经理 史枢卿 (Sam SHI)

Sam.shi@pioneer.com

13331023838, 010-85571642

<https://www.pioneer.com> www.xflz.com.cn

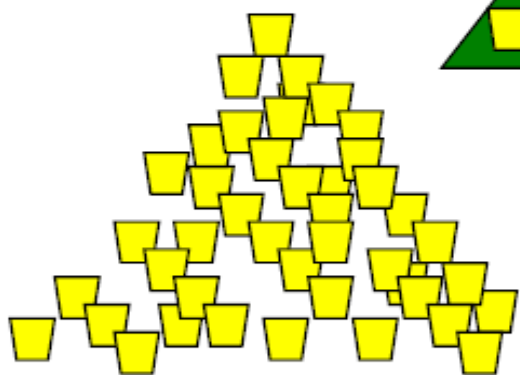
Taian, 第五届奶牛粗饲料大会 2015年6月25日

青贮玉米的干物质和消化率DM and Digestibility of Corn

Corn Silage Energy Pools

Grain = ~40-45% DM

玉米粒=40-45% 干物质



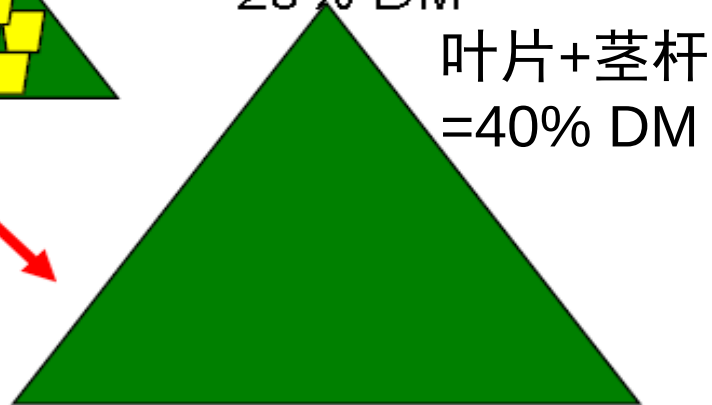
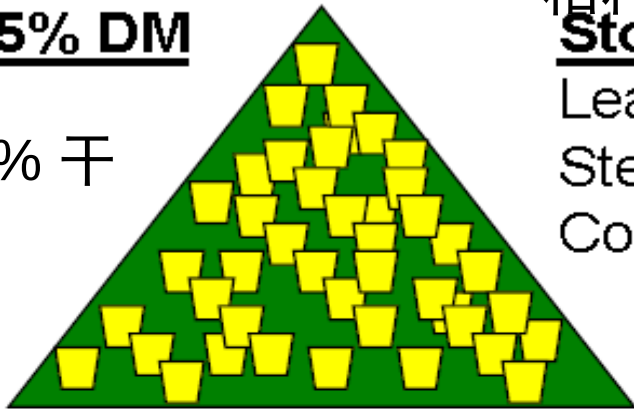
80 to 100% digestible

- Kernel maturity
- Starch digestibility

淀粉消化率 (7小时) 83.19%
+-15.24% (52.72-98%)

秸秆 = 55-60% 干物质
Stover = ~55-60% DM

Leaves = 15% DM
Stem = 20-25% DM
Cob+Shank+Husk = 20% DM

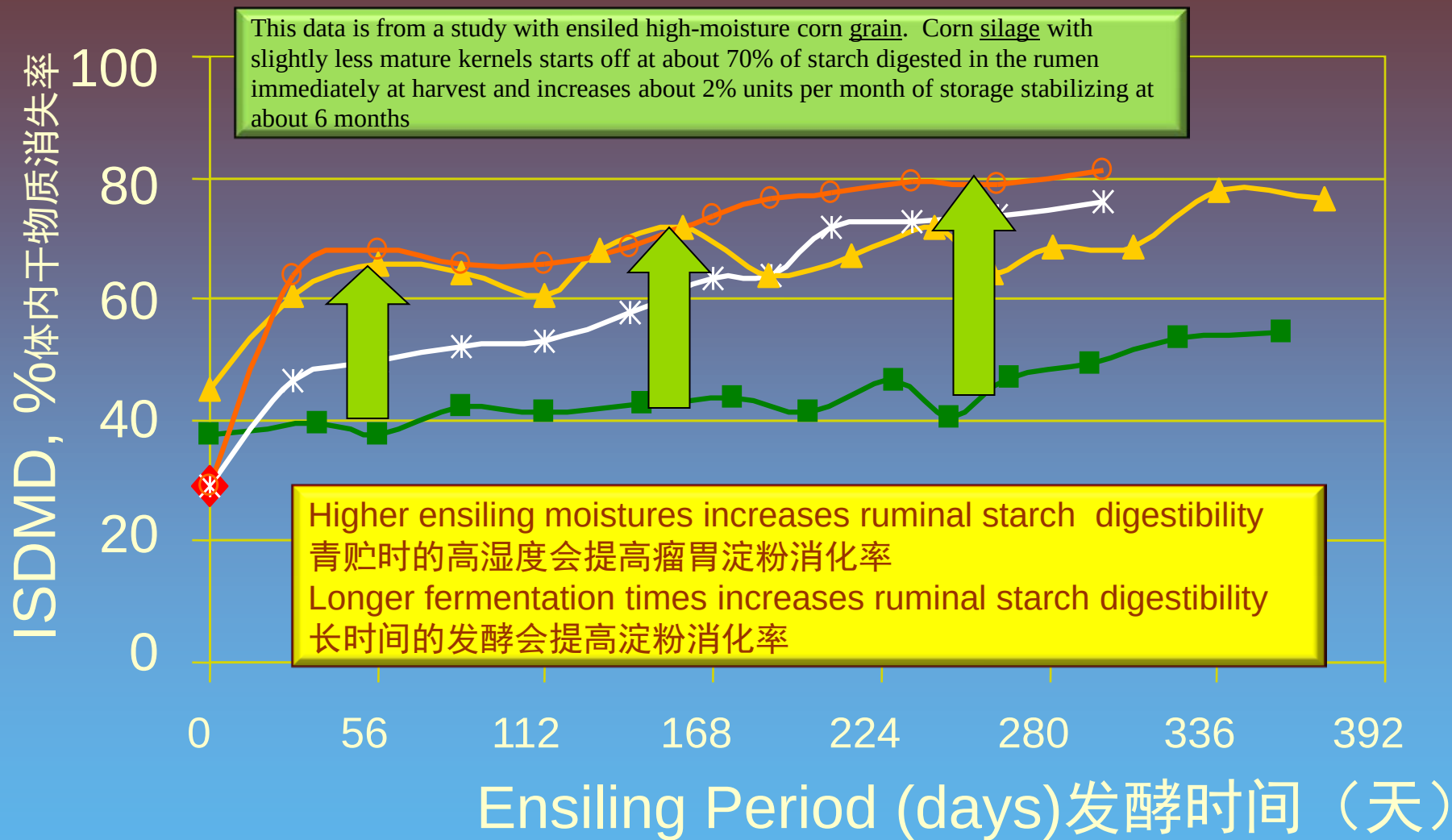


40 to 55% digestible

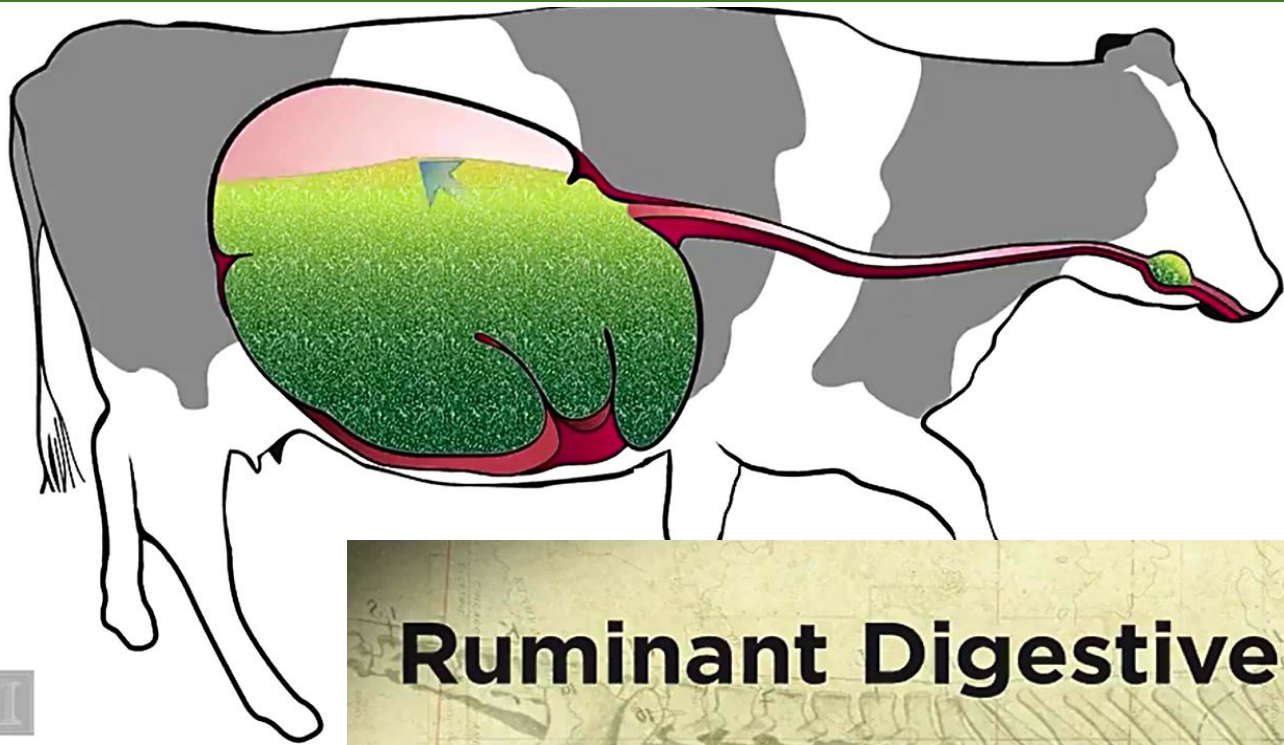
- Cell wall digestibility

中洗纤维消化率47.68%
+-5.24% (37.21-58.15)

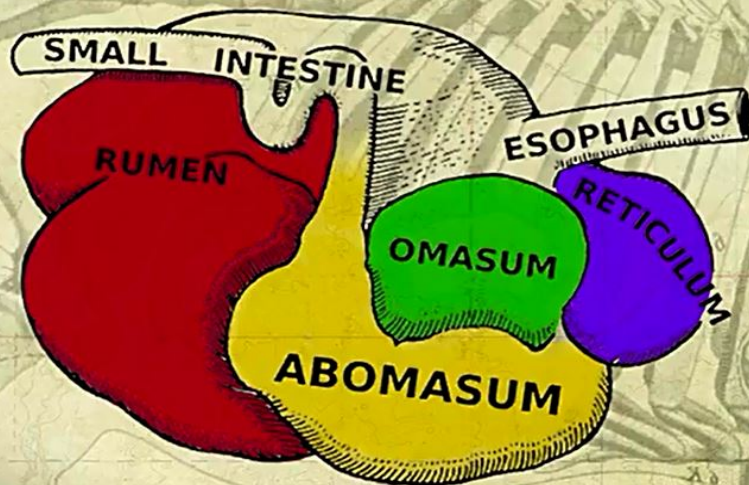
Unlike Fermented Wheat or Barley, Fermented Corn (as silage or fermented maize grain) Drifts Upwards in Ruminal Starch Digestibility Over Time in Storage
与青贮小麦和燕麦不同，青贮玉米的瘤胃淀粉消化率随贮藏时间的延长而上升



◇ DRC —□— 24% HMC —*— 28% RECON —△— 30% HMC —○— 35% RECON



Ruminant Digestive System



RETICULUM
RUMEN
OMASUM
ABOMASUM

2011 康奈尔大学推荐的奶牛饲养配方标准 (2011.5)

	单位	远干奶牛	近干奶牛	新产奶牛	高产奶牛
干物质采食量DMI	kg	13-14	12-13	19+	23+
泌乳净能NE _L	兆卡/Kg	1.30-1.39	1.40-1.45	1.72-1.76	1.69-1.76
代谢能平衡	% 需求量	110%-120%	110-120%	80-90%	100-110%
碳水化合物					
有效纤维peNDF	% DM干物质	30-40	28-35	24-26	23-25
淀粉, 最大值	% DM干物质	16	19	27	30
糖	% DM干物质	<3	<3	5	5
蛋白Protein					
粗蛋白	% DM	<16	<15	<18	<18
源于瘤胃细菌的代谢氮白	% of MP		>50	>40	>40
脂肪Fat					
总脂肪, 最优	% DM	3.5	3.5	4	5
微量元素					
钙Ca	% DM	0.5-0.7	0.9-1.1	0.8-1.0	0.8-1.0
磷P	% DM	0.3-0.36	0.3-0.36	0.35-0.4	0.35-0.4

<http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/>

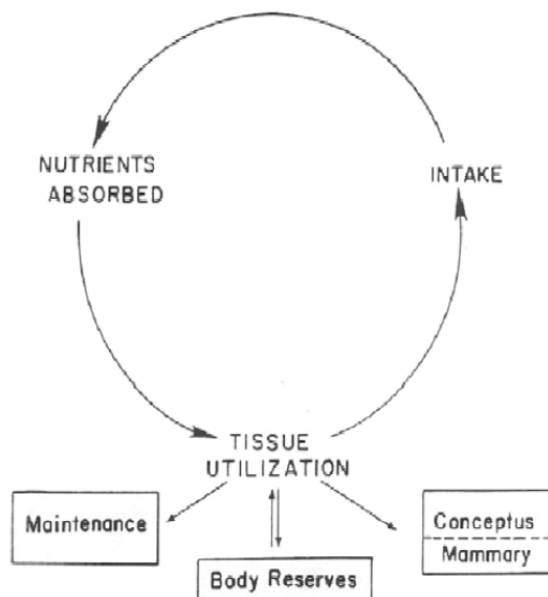


Tom Overton, Ph.D.



Larry Chase, Ph.D.

Cycle of Life



Starch Concentration

Legumes 2-5%

Grasses 1-3%

Corn Silage 25-35%

Corn 70-75%

Oats 40-45%

Barley 55-65%

Wheat 60-70%

Beet Pulp 0%

Brewers Grains 4-10%

Corn Gluten Feed 20-30%

Corn Gluten Meal 15%

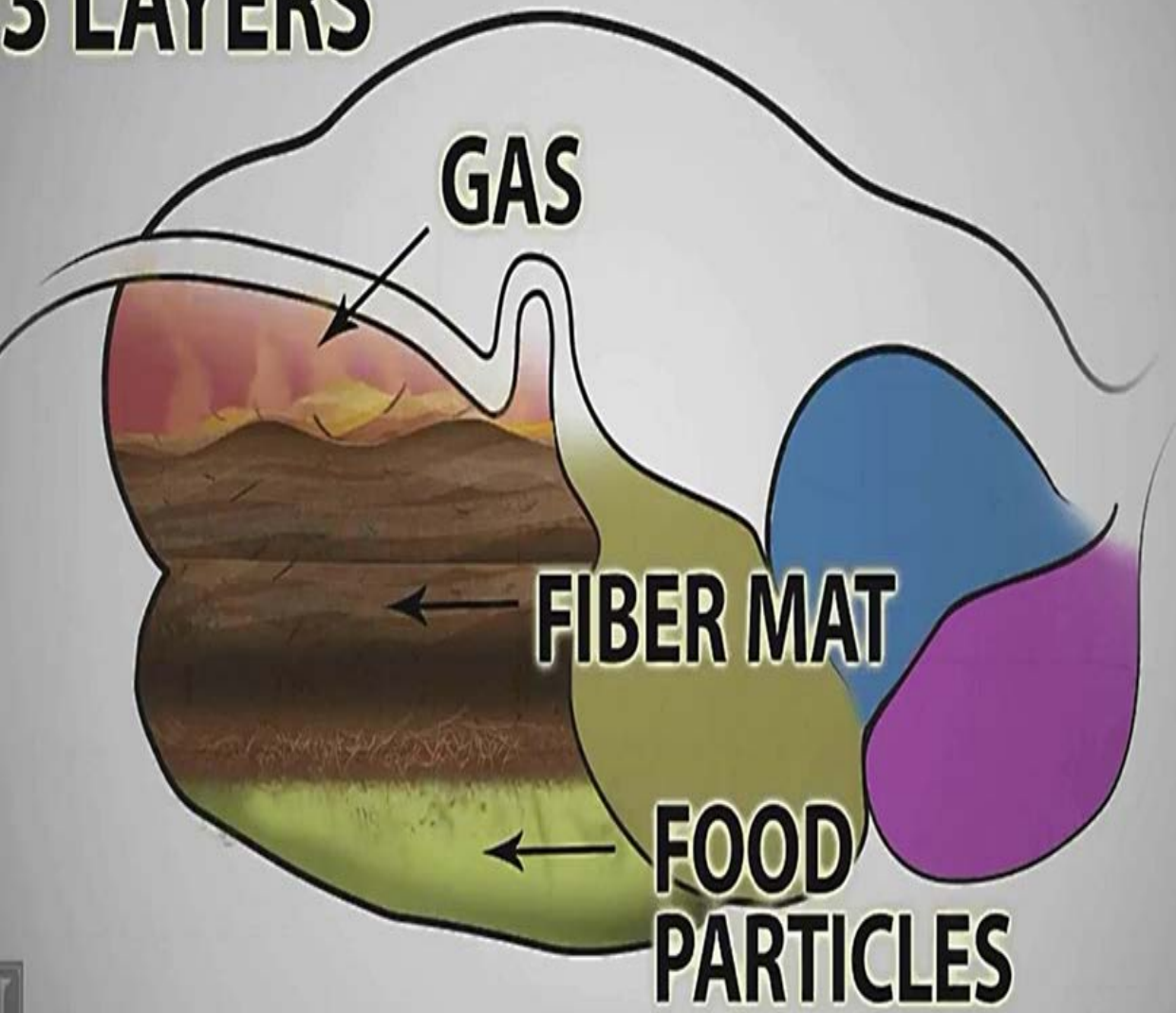
Cottonseed 1%

Distillers Grains 3-5%

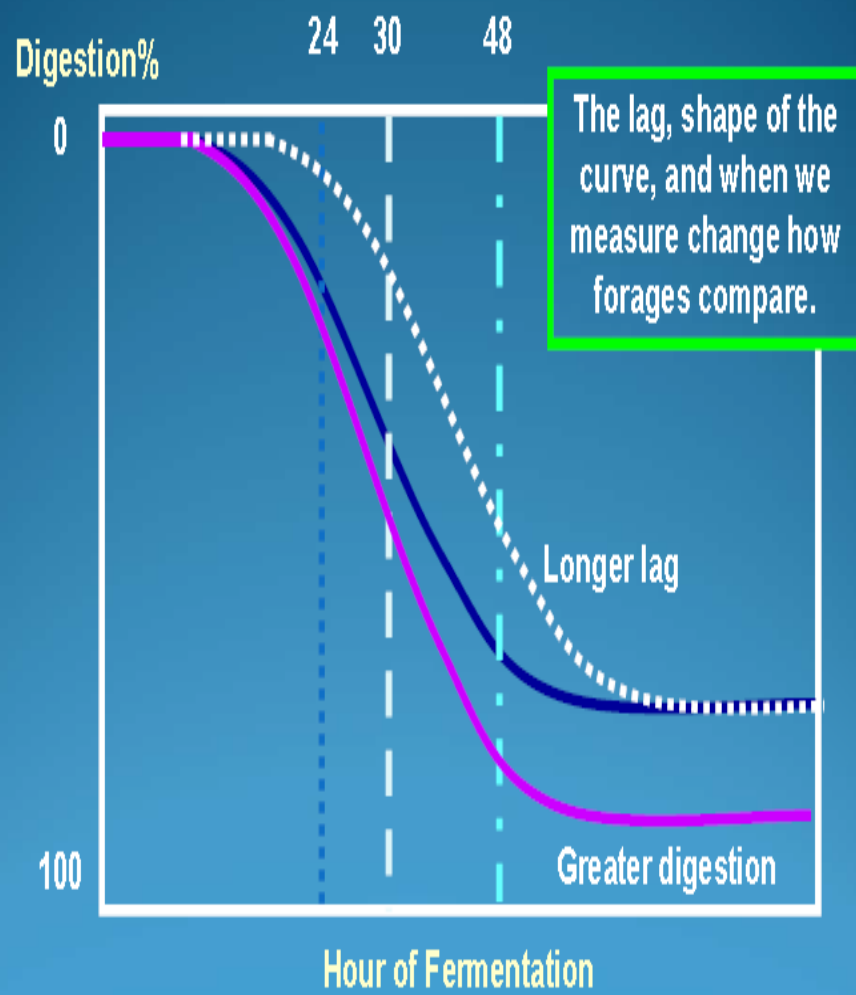
Soyhulls 5%



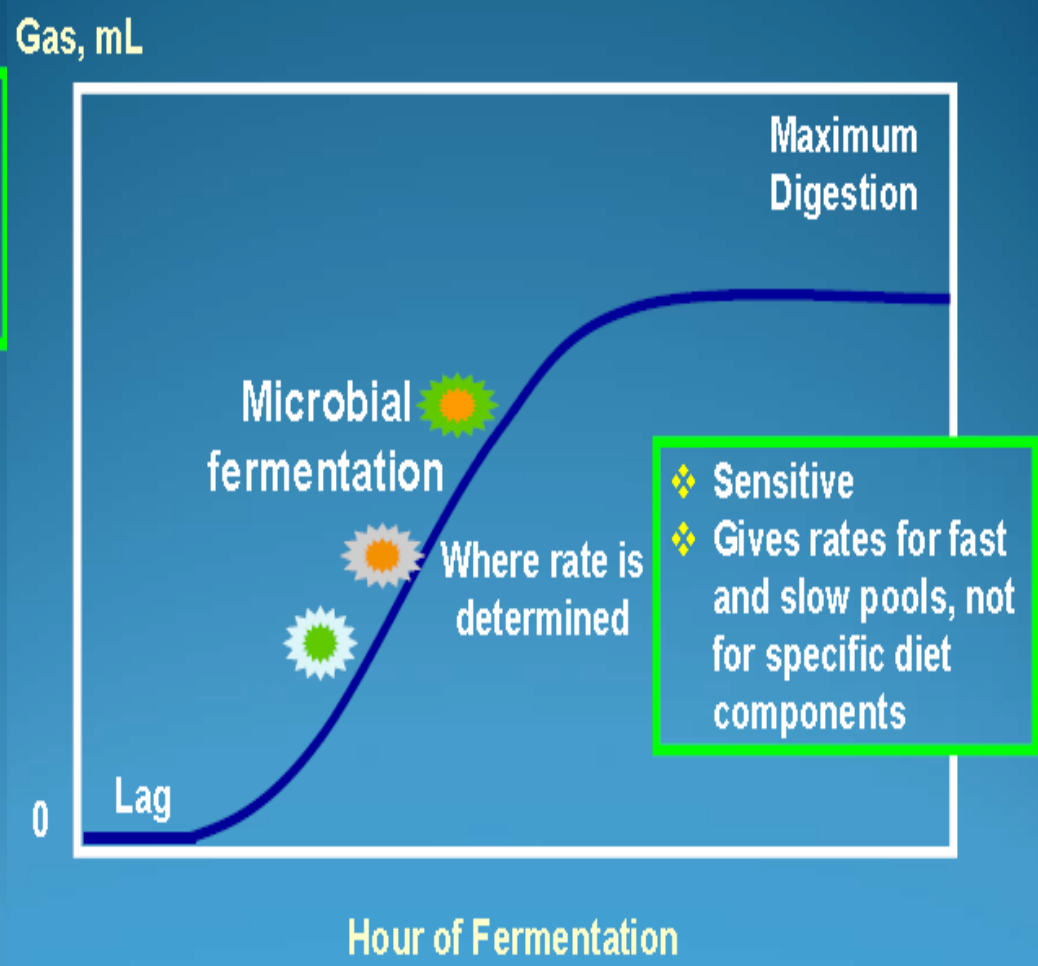
3 LAYERS



Pattern & Sampling Hour



Gas Production Measurement





CNCPS V6.1
Cornell Net Carbohydrate & Protein System v.6.1

B₁ and B₃ Digestion Rates (K_d) are critical to estimating intake, production and tendency for acidosis B₁和B₃消化率(K_d) 对于估量采食，生产和酸中毒都非常重要

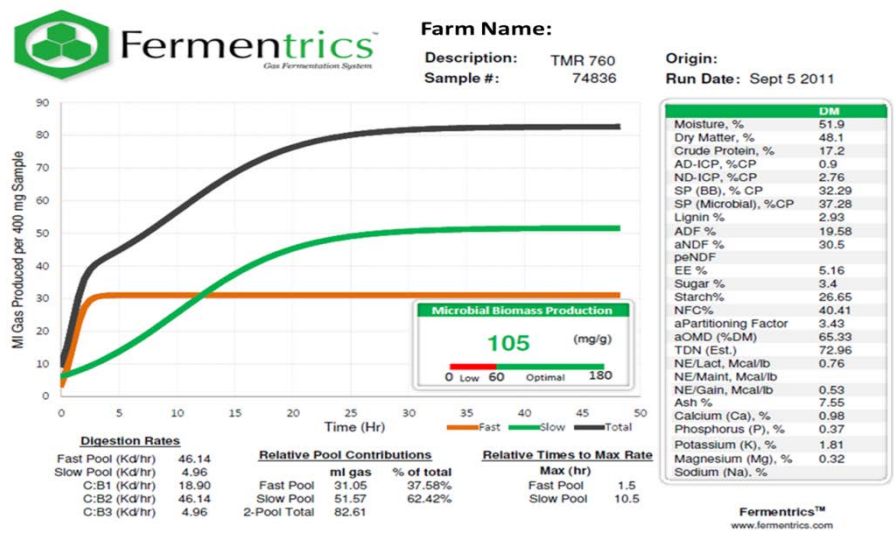


Table 1 Composition and digestion of carbohydrate fractions in CPM-Dairy

CPM Dairy v2 Composition		Digestion	
		Rumen (%/h)	Intestine (%) ¹
Fast pool	A ₁ Silage Acids	1-2	100
	A ₂ Sugars	100-300	100
	B ₁ Starch	10-40	75
	B ₂ Soluble Available Fiber	40-60	75
	Pectins		
Slow pool	B Glucans		
	B ₃ Insoluble Available Fiber	2-15	20
	Cellulose		
	Hemicellulose		
C	Unavailable Fiber	0	0
	Lignin		
	Fiber associated with lignin		

Forage Sampling

- Collect a representative sample
 - Hay
 - 20 to 25 cores per lot of hay
 - Silage
 - Avoid spoiled material
 - 10 to 12 locations
 - TMR
 - Sample within 20 minutes of feeding
 - Fill 5 gallon bucket with grab samples from entire length of feed area
 - Sub-sample from bucket
 - Pasture
 - 25 to 30 locations
 - Grab sample of what cows are eating



这种质量的玉米青贮看上去会产更多奶吗？

Does this analysis look like this corn silage should produce milk?

RESULTS:	Moisture	65.53%
	Dry Matter	34.47%
	pH	3.96
	Crude Protein	7.51%
	A D F	22.62%
	aN D F	35.86% (w/ Na2S03)
	Lignin (Sulfuric Acid)	3.05%
	Lignin % of NDF	8.51%
	NDFD 48 (1mm)	60.15%
	IVTDMD 48	85.71%
	AD-ICP % of CP	5.86%
	AD-ICP % of DM	0.44%
	ND-ICP % of CP	6.00% (w/o Na2S03)
	ND-ICP % of DM	0.45% (w/o Na2S03)
	Protein Sol. % of CP	44.34%
	Starch	37.95%
	Fat	3.22%
	Ash	3.62%
	Calcium	0.22% 1.00 g/lb
	Phosphorus	0.21% 0.95 g/lb

是的，它会
但是营养学家会说因
为这种玉米青贮奶牛
产奶量下降

Yes, it does
But the nutritionist
claimed cows were
down in milk because
of this corn silage

MILK 2006 SPECIAL REPORT

CALCS:	T.D.N.1X - MLK06 NonProc	73.80%	25.47%
	N.E.L.3X - MLK06 Proc	0.75 Mcal/lb	0.26 Mcal/lb
	N.E.L.3X - MLK06 NonProc	0.73 Mcal/lb	0.25 Mcal/lb
	N.E.- G. - MLK06	0.49 Mcal/lb	0.17 Mcal/lb
	N.E.- M. - MLK06	0.77 Mcal/lb	0.27 Mcal/lb
	Milk per ton - MLK06	3508 lbs/ton CS DM	

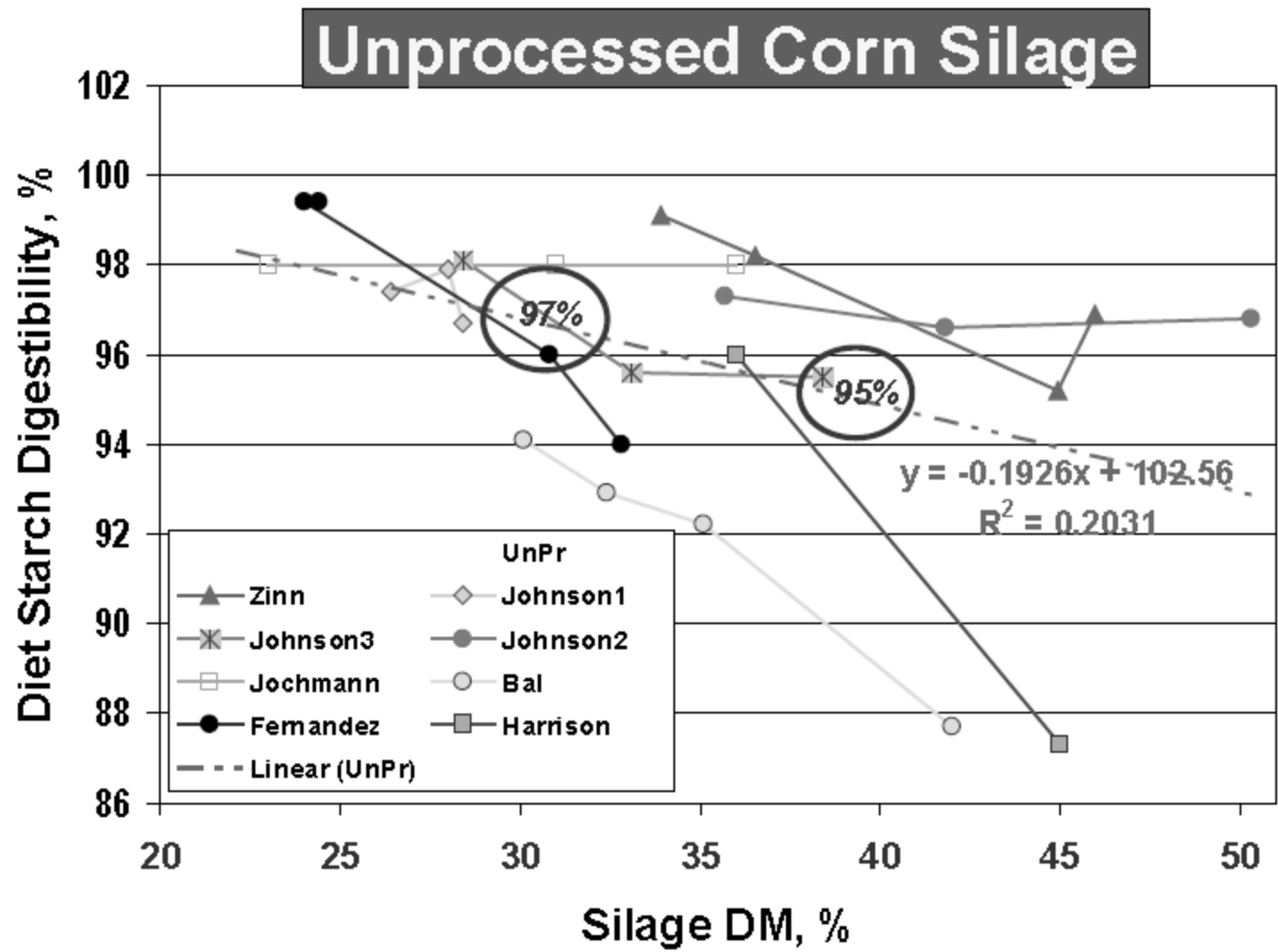


Figure 6. Diet starch digestibility from trials where cattle were fed unprocessed corn silage.

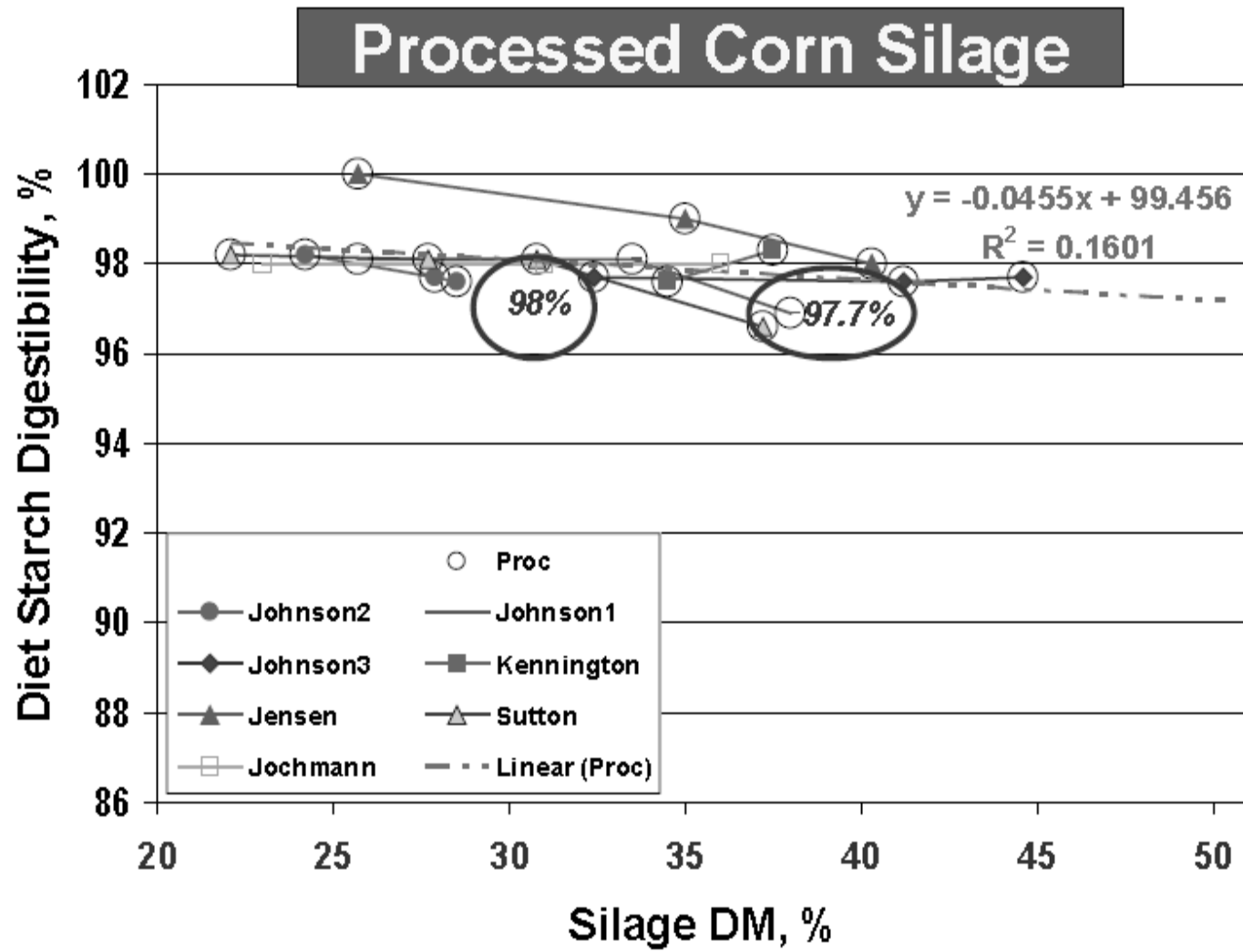
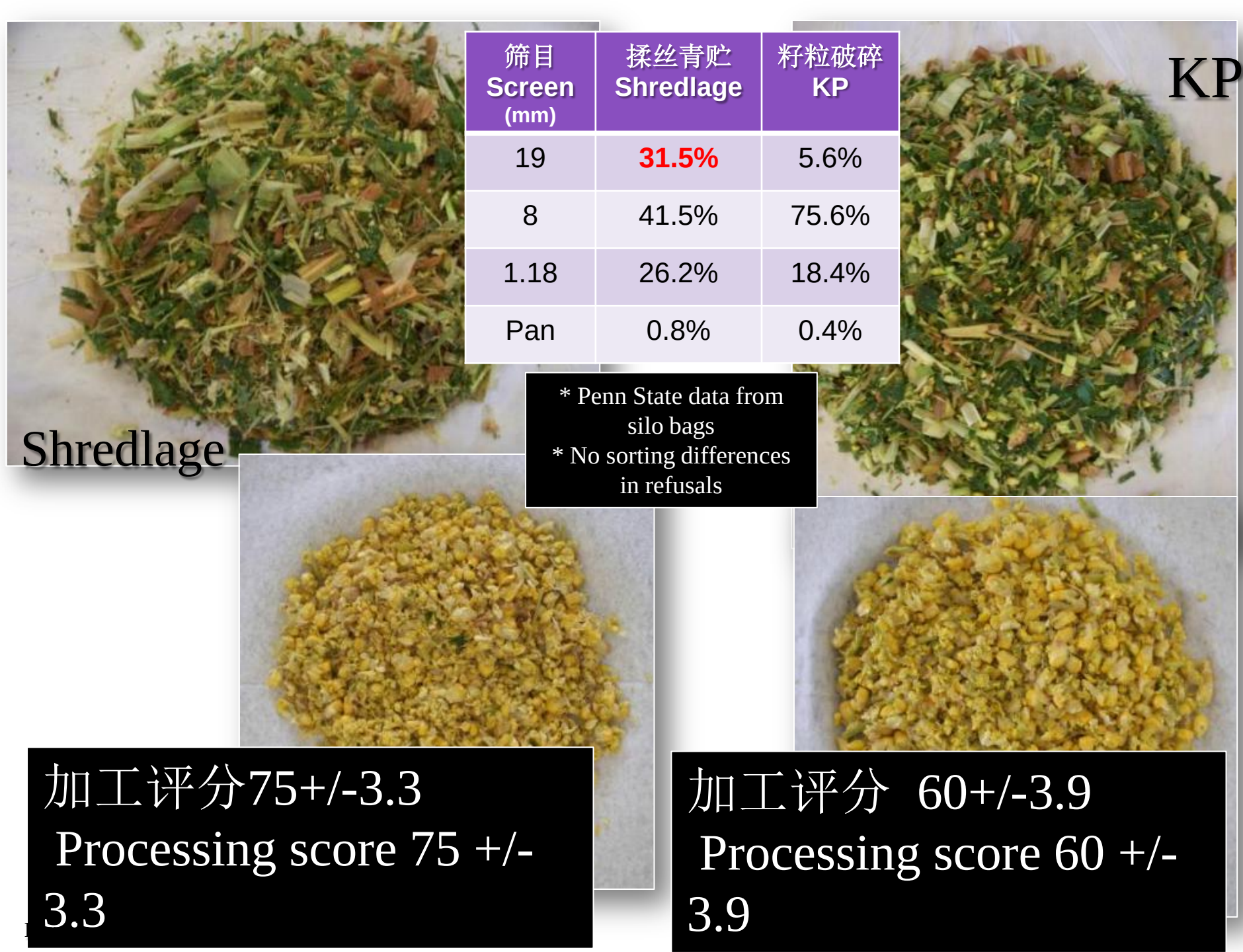


Figure 7. Dietary starch digestion from trials where cattle were fed processed corn silage.



Corn Silage Processing (CVAS Data, 2006 to 2013)

Crop Year	Number	Average	Percent Optimum	Percent Poor
2006	97	52.8	8.2	43.3
2007	272	52.3	9.2	37.9
2008	250	54.6	5.2	34.8
2009	244	51.1	6.1	48.0
2010	373	51.4	5.9	43.4
2011	726	55.5	12.3	33.1
2012	871	60.8	14.8	19.9
2013	2658	64.6	36.0	12.9



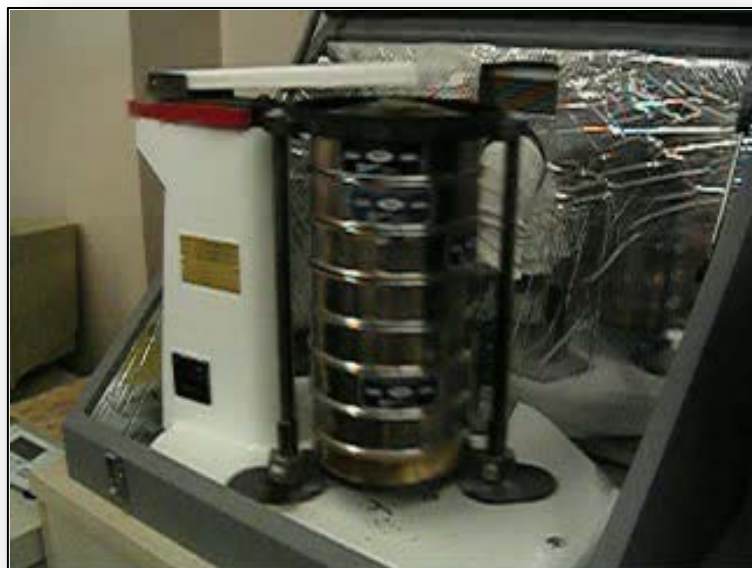
籽粒破碎指南 Kernel Damage Guidelines

(per Dr. Dave Mertens USDA/ARS)

- 超过 70% = 最佳 Over 70% = optimal
- 50-70 = 平均 50-70 = Average
- 未破碎部分应 **低于50%** **Less than 50% under processed**

数量化玉米籽粒压碎度的实验室方法 (Ro-Tap Lab)

该方法是由杜邦先锋，美国农业部奶牛牧草研究中心和Dairyland 实验室联合研发的



Starch is less ruminally available in kernels on or above the 4.75mm sieve (retains ¼ kernel pieces and greater) 当压碎的籽粒 ≥ 4.75mm 筛上部分 (≥ 1/4 颗粒籽粒)，籽粒中的淀粉不易通过 4.75mm screen

Starch more ruminally available in kernels below the 4.75mm sieve

当压碎后的籽粒 < 4.75mm 时，籽粒中的淀粉更易于在瘤胃中被利用

Sieve (mm)	
19	coarse
13	coarse
9.5	coarse
6.7	coarse
4.75	coarse
3.35	medium
2.36	medium
1.18	medium
0.6	fine
pan	fine

Quantifies % of starch in damaged vs. undamaged kernels

精确测量破碎和未破碎籽粒的淀粉含量 (%)

Available commercially from many forage testing labs

许多牧草检测实验室提供商业化

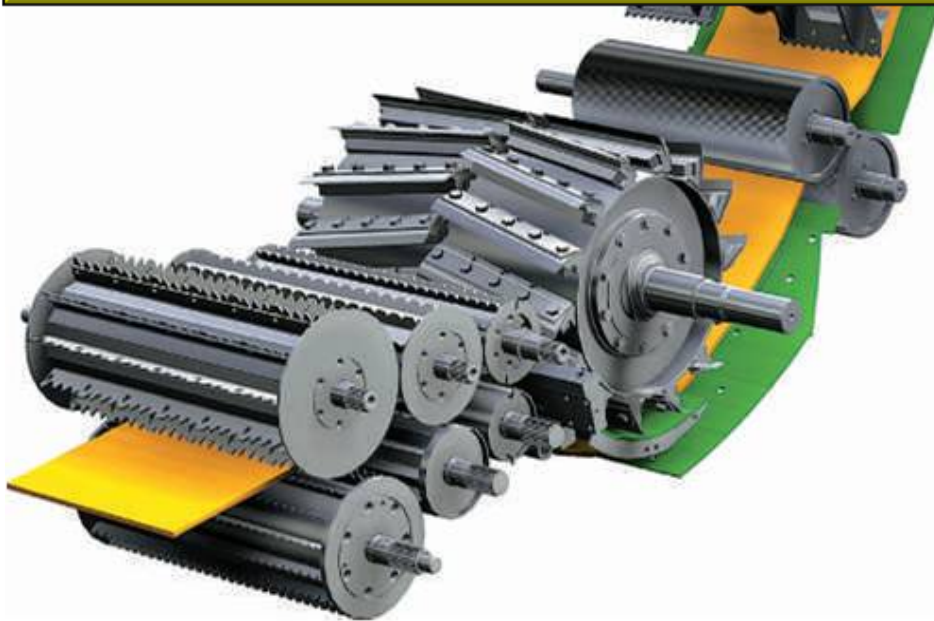
Guidelines for Interpreting Lab Processing Scores:
实验室报告评分指南解读

- **Less than 50% = Under processed** <50% = 破碎做得不够
- **50%-70% = Average (but prefer >65%)** 一般 (最好 >65%)
- **Greater than 70% = Optimum (but difficult to obtain)** >70% = 最佳 (但很难达到)

谷粒加工 *Kernel Processing*

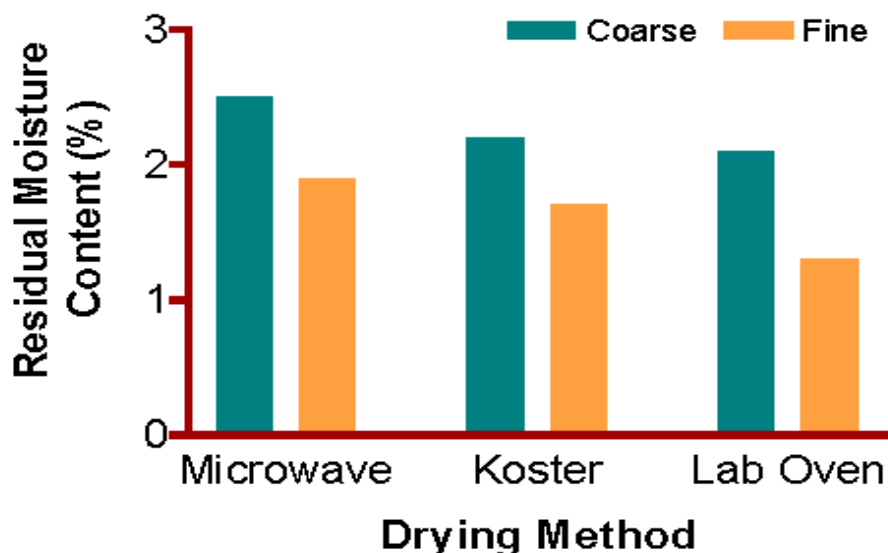
先锋感到有义务帮助做好籽粒破碎，惟有如此，先锋的良种才能实现其最大化价值

We feel an obligation to help customers get this accomplished successfully so Pioneer hybrids deliver their maximum value



全株玉米植株水分的测定

- 微波炉测定法
- 100g新鲜粉碎样品放入纸托盘(蛋糕店有)
- 最高档烘4分钟, 测量重量
- 再放入用最高档烘1分钟, 取出称重
- 重复进行(即1分钟烘、测)
- 直至重量不变
- 最后重量/100g即为干物质含量
- 用磁盘需减去盘的重量



■ 现场快速测水分仪器Wile 26 (3200元)

■ Wile 253盘形探头 (1000元)

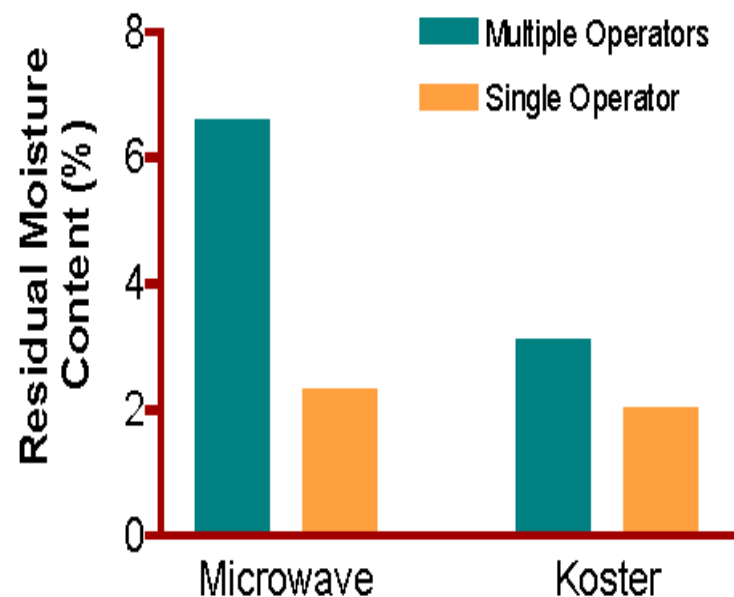
■ 统一购买可优惠30-40%, 另满50台每台再-50元; 满100台, 每台-100元



芬兰芬牧公司中国总代理: 特雷首邦
(北京) 贸易有限公司 6334 5789
☐+13910063332

全株玉米水分的测定

- Koster 干燥器 Drier, 100克粉碎样品 30分钟
- 注意仪器所测得的样品水分与绝干样品之间还有2-4%的滞留水分含量差异。
- 实验室烘箱 55度隔夜,



Rapid Drying Method

Figure 1. Effect of rapid drying method and number of operators on residual moisture content of corn silage samples.



产后产前奶牛日粮配方营养成分典型关键值

Postfresh Ration Summary

Item	Mean	Min	Max
DMI	37.8	28.7	44.3
ME, Mcal/d	46.6	33.8	56.4
ME Bal, Mcal	-13.5	-21.3	0.8
MP, g/d	1,890	1,355	2,356
MP Bal, g	-488	-818	-47
g MP/kg DM	110	102	128
CP, %	17.6	16.7	19.3
NDF, %	33.2	28.7	38.0
Starch, %	23.5	19.5	29.5
Met, g/d	41.6	32.3	56.2
Lys, g/d	128.4	91.0	159.9

Prefresh Ration Summary

Item	Mean	Min	Max
DMI, lbs (SD)	28.5 (4.7)	21.4	35.2
ME, Mcal/d	30.0	18.2	42.8
ME Bal, Mcal	5.4	-5.2	17.8
MP, g/d	1,187	657	1,687
MP Bal, g	64	-287	455
g MP/kg DM	93	73	118
CP, %	14.6	12.6	17.5
NDF, %	41.7	32.7	52.6
Starch, %	19.0	8.7	25.3
Met, g/d	27.1	15.9	39.4
Lys, g/d	84.1	48.7	116.4



2014年威斯康辛大学实验配方 UW Trial

	揉丝青 贮	籽粒破 碎	籽粒破碎加 干草
主要成分 % DM			
BMR揉丝青贮玉米	45		
BMR KP 青贮玉米		45	35
干草			10
苜蓿青贮	10	10	10
玉米粉	14.2	14.2	17.7
干玉米麸皮	11.1	11.1	9.6
豆粕，压榨	5	5	4.2
豆粕，油浸	8.8	8.8	7.7
配方养分 % DM			
NDF	32	32	32
粗饲料NDF	24	24	24
蛋白	17	17	17
淀粉	25	25	25
脂肪	5	5	5



Item	SHRD	KP	KPH
Major Ingredients, % of DM			
BMR KP Corn Silage	---	45.0	35.0
BMR Shredlage®	45.0	---	---
Alfalfa Silage	10.0	10.0	10.0
Chopped Dry Hay	---	---	10.0
Dry Ground Shelled Corn	14.2	14.2	17.7
Soybean Meal, expeller	5.0	5.0	4.2
Soybean Meal, solvent	8.8	8.8	7.7
Corn Gluten Feed, dried	11.1	11.1	9.6
Key Nutrient Targets, % of DM			
CP	17	17	17
EE	5	5	5
NDF	32	32	32
Forage NDF	24	24	24
Starch	25	25	25

NRC (2001) protein recommendations for Holsteins

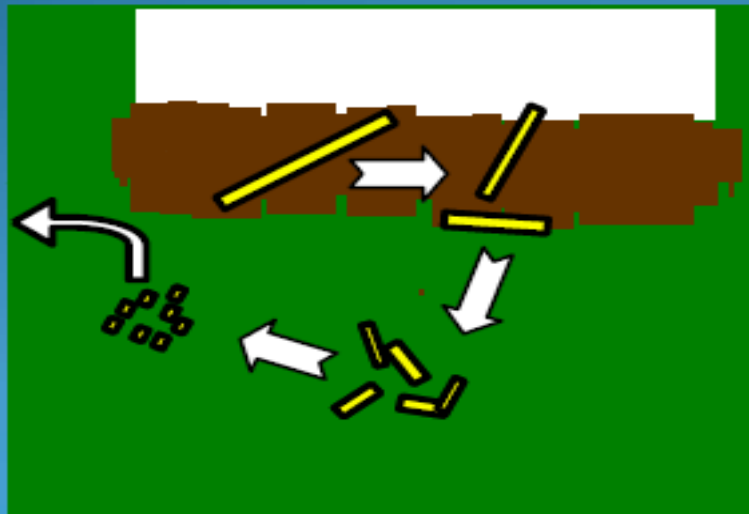
Category	Production	MP, g/d	CP, %	RDP, %	RUP, %
Lactating cows	90 DIM, 45 kg/d MY, 3% TP, 27 kg/d DMI	2,950 (about 11% of DMI)	16.0	9.8 (61%)	6.2 (39%)
Fresh cows	11 DIM, 35 kg/d MY, 3% TP, 15.6 kg/d DMI	2,160	19.5	10.5	9.0
1 st lactation heifers	270 d pregnant, 10.6 kg/d DMI, 960 g/d ADG	1,030	15.0 (13.5-15.0)	10.2	4.9
Dry cows: far-off	240 d pregnant, 14.4 kg/d DMI	870	9.9	7.7	2.2
Dry cows: close-up	270-279 d pregnant, 13.7-10.1 kg/d DMI	900-810	10.8-12.4	8.7-9.6	2.1-2.8

纽约州7个牧场高产奶牛的日粮配方

Item	D	A	B	F	L	J	H
Cows奶牛头数	920	1550	108	100	45	45	60
Milk, 产奶量 kg	53	40	40	39	39	36	27
MUN, mg/dl 尿素氮	8	11	12	9	8-9	8-9	9
日粮蛋白CP, %	15.9	15.9	15.5	16	15.6	15.6	16.5
微生物蛋白MP g/cow	3306	2625	2720	3016	2419	2305	1991
赖蛋比 Lys:Meth	2.5:1	3.4:1	3.18:1	3.5:1	3.3:1	3.3:1	3.16:1
中洗纤维NDF, %	30.9	28.9	30.8	31.5	29.3	29.3	30.5
非纤维糖水化合物NFC, %	41.5	43.4	41.9	38.1	44.4	41.3	40
淀粉Starch, %	28.7	28.5	27.1	24	29.5	28.6	26.3
糖Sugar, %	5.4	3.5	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.7	7
脂肪Fat, %	5.1	4.3	3.8	5.2	4	5.1	5.4
日粮粗饲料比例 Forage % of ration DM	60	57	60.4	57	59	59	50
粗饲料中青贮玉米比例	68	80	72	47	38	56	0

Forage: What We Need It To Do

- ☀ Composition
- ☀ Physical form
- ☀ Digestibility



Min. Forage <u>NDF</u>	Min. Dietary <u>NDF</u>	Max. Dietary <u>NFC</u>
19	25	44
18	27	42
17	29	40
16	31	38
15	33	36

- ☀ NDF from Forage as 0.9 to 1% of body weight (Mertens)
- ☀ 75% NDF from forage

Dairy NRC, 2001

高饲料摄入提高牛奶产量...

采食量主要受以下影响:

**Feed intake drives milk production....
and intake is primarily influenced by:**

1) 饲料纤维浓度 (中性洗涤纤维 – **量**)

Forage fiber concentrations (NDF-**quantity**)

2) 饲料中性洗涤纤维消化特性

Forage NDF digestion characteristics

- 易破碎性 fragility
- 填饱效果filling-effect
- 消化率 (中性洗涤纤维消化率)
digestibility (NDFD)

3) 日粮发酵程度 (特别是淀粉)

Diet fermentability (particularly starch)

4) 脂肪数量/类型 Type/amount of fat

Source: Mike Allen, March, 2011. Western Dairy Management
Conference presentation



全混合日粮配方中的关键值（一般状况和理想状况）

Assuming a normal, conservative baseline TMR has the following nutrient specs:

- ❑ 30 to 32 % 中洗NDF
- ❑ 25% 淀粉starch
- ❑ 17.3 to 17.5 % 蛋白CP

At *maximum* topdress, where should the nutrient specs of the total ration be?

- ✓ 不低于Minimum 30% NDF
- ✓ 淀粉最高Starch maximum of 27%
- ✓ 蛋白最高Crude protein at maximum 18.5%
- ✓ 粗饲料比例超过53%
Forage percent over 53%

国内某牧场的青贮样品营养值与美国的差距

干物质 DM	酸性洗 涤纤维 ADF	中性洗 涤纤维N DF	淀粉St arch	糖分s ugar	粗脂肪 Crude fat	全株消化率 Digestibility	pH	乳酸lactic acid (% 挥发性脂肪 酸FM)	乙酸acetic acid (% FM)	丁酸butyric acid (% FM)	氨态氮(% 总可消化 养分)
TM	ADF	NDF	Stärke	Sugar	XL	Elos	pH	MS FM	ES FM	BS FM	NH3N %TN
29.9	23.6	48.8	21.4	2.8	2.7	68.9	3.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	9.7
32.0	22.3	47.8	21.2	2.4	2.5	68.8	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	12.3
30.5	23.4	49.1	20.2	3.3	2.5	68.1	3.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	11.7
27.7	24.1	47.8	17.6	3.5	2.5	68.4	3.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	14.6
28.0	24.1	47.8	17.2	3.3	2.5	68.1	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	14.7

	平均值	标准差
干物质	35.4	8.3
NDF	41.1	7.0
NDFd (30H)	54	4.6
NDFd (24H)	47.7	5.2
ADF	24	5.0
淀粉	31.1	10.2
糖分	4	2.6

2012 Corn Silage Summary Statistics, 31412 样品
from Dairyland Lab – Arcadia, Wisconsin



Table 3. Correlation estimates of several feed datasets

	n ¹	CP/NDF	Lignin/NDF	Starch/NDF
Corn silage	103,1191	0.20	0.76	-0.88
Alfalfa silage	12,597	-0.72	0.53	0.02
Grass hay	15,146	-0.64	0.71	-0.02
Dried distillers grains	2,740	0.05	0.27	0.23
Corn gluten feed dry	347	0.13	-0.08	-0.35
Wet brewers grains		-0.40	0.22	-0.26

¹Number of samples in dataset.

	干物质 (%)	粗蛋白 (%)	粗脂肪 (%)	粗纤维 (%)	消化能 (MJ/kg)	综合净能 (MJ/kg)
全株玉米	22.7%	7.0%	2.6%	30.4%	9.90	4.40
秸秆青贮	25.0%	5.6%	1.2%	35.6%	6.78	2.44
玉米粒	88.4%	9.7%	4.4%	2.3%	16.36	9.12



中国的奶牛饲料原料营养标准



北美人怎么利用玉米青贮饲养奶牛

How North Americans Manage Corn Silage in Dairy Diets



Bill Mahanna, Ph.D., Dipl ACAN

杜邦先锋全球营养科学经理

Global Nutritional Sciences Manager

DuPont Pioneer

bill.mahanna@pioneer.com

515.229.3409



2014 Farm Survey Results

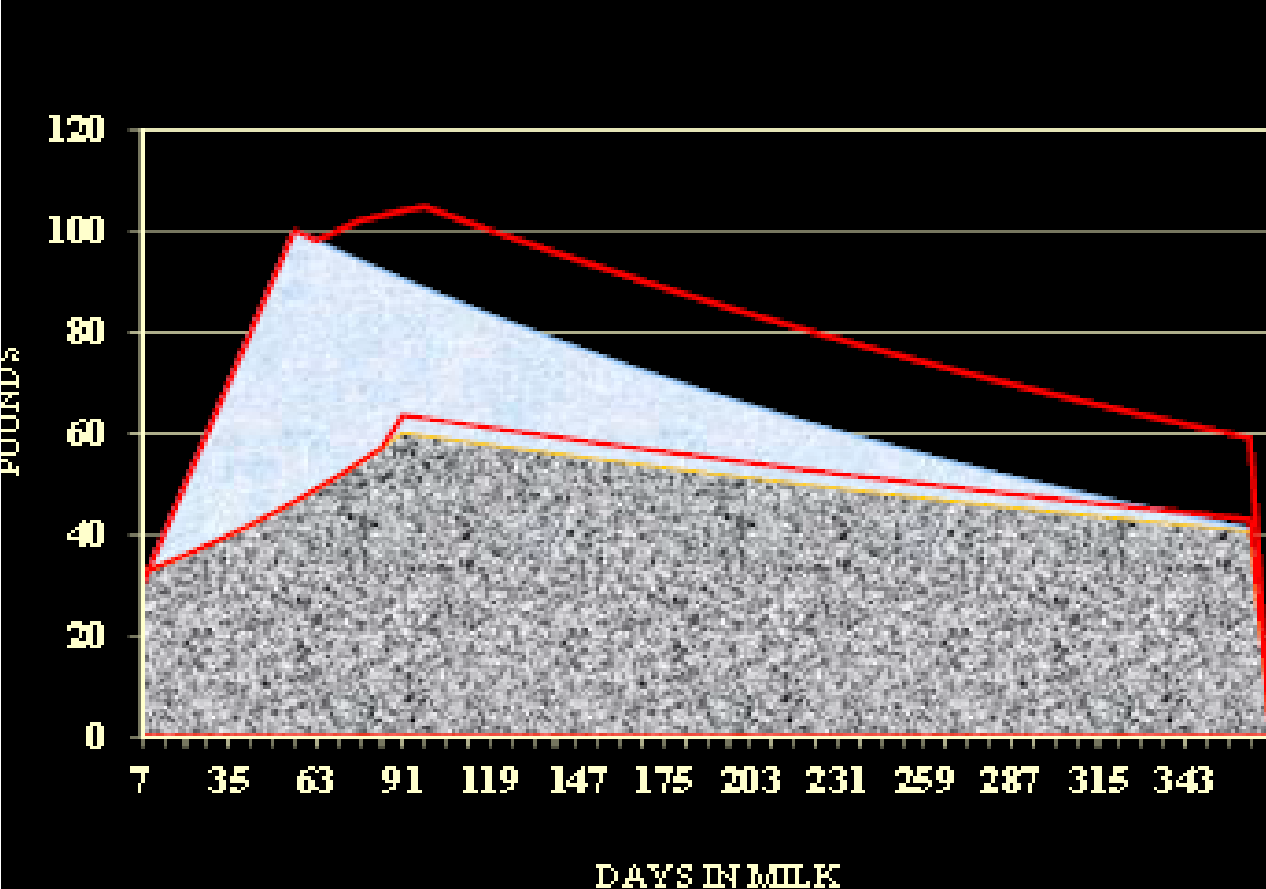
XFarm Sampling April & June 2014

- 76 Samples from 69 Farms (WI, MN, IL)
 - 46 of 76 Claas SPFH with Shredlage® processor & 5 of 76 with Loren Cut® rolls
 - 72 of 76 bunkers/piles & 4 of 76 silo bags
 - Hybrids
 - 31 of 76 Dual-Purpose
 - 19 of 76 Silage-Specific
 - 11 of 76 BMR
 - 11 of 76 Combination
 - Silage inoculant used on 63 of 69 farms

三个州69个牧场76个样品

- 46/76 使用了籽粒揉碎, 5/76使用籽粒破碎压辊
- 72/76 使用青贮窖/青贮堆, 4/76使用袋装青贮
- 品种:
 - 31/76使用粮饲通用
 - 19/76使用青贮专用
 - 11/76使用BMR褐色叶中脉品种
 - 11/76使用混合品种
- 63/69使用了青贮接种剂

Production Enhancers



- MILK = 65.5
- MILK = 79.8
36.2 Kg
- DMI = 48.3^{21.9} KG
- DMI = 50.5
22.9 KG
- EC-DME = 1.36
- EC-DME = 1.58

Hutjens Priority

1. Rumen impact
 - 1a Rumensin
 - 1b Yeast and yeast culture
 - 1c Sodium bicarb/S-carb
- 2 Silage inoculants
- 3 Organic trace minerals (Zn, Se, & Cu)
- 4 Biotin

U.S. Feed Additive Use

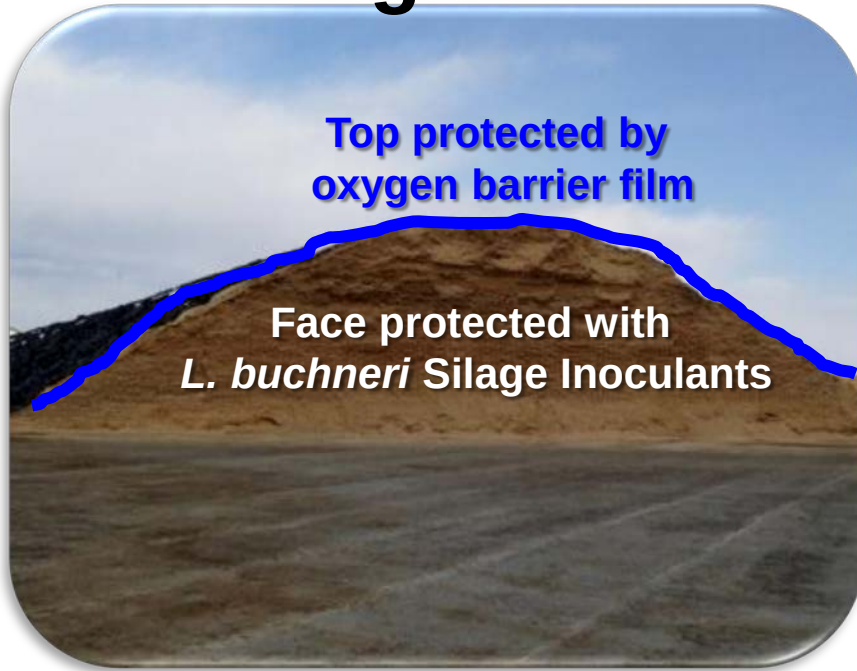
(2013 Hoard's Market Survey)

	2006	2014
Buffers	41	40
Yeast/yeast culture	28	27
Rumensin	15	21
Niacin	9	11
Probiotics	11	13
Mycotoxin binders	11	22
Anionic products	3	6
Feed bunk stabilizer	na	3
Don't use	11	10



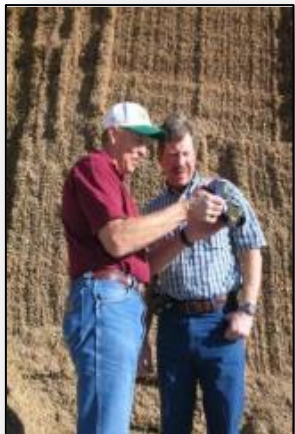
What Else is New with Corn Silage? XM1166, 阻氧膜和青贮堆

- A strong trend towards more drive-over piles

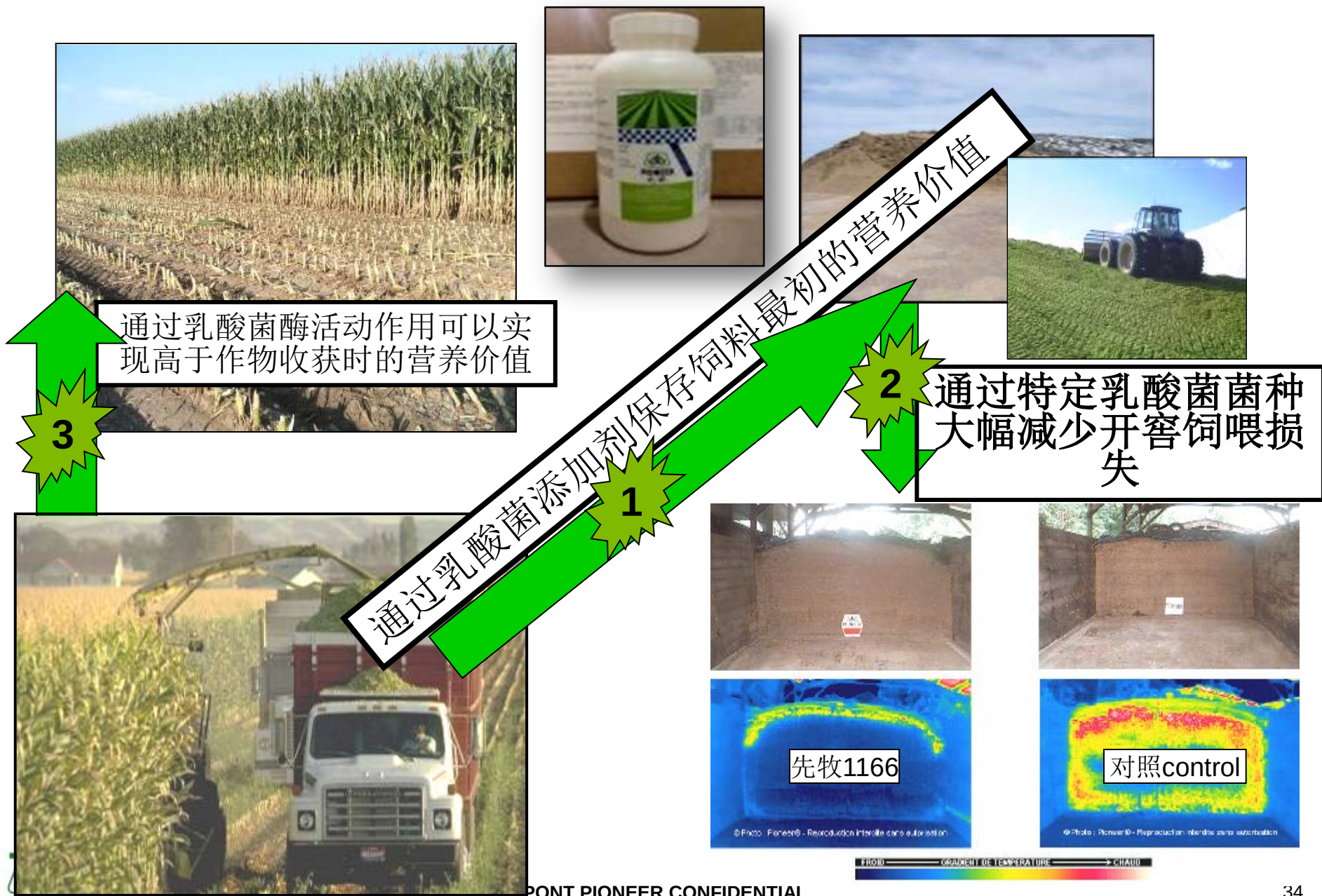


New technologies like *L. buchneri* inoculants, oxygen-barrier film and facers make piles a viable, flexible method of preserving silage.

IR camera technology proves the benefits of these management practices.



先锋先牧1166乳酸发酵添加剂投入1元，回报7元



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美国39%的农户首选先锋玉米种子
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(以上数据来自先锋良种)

优质玉米种及苜蓿种 源自先锋良种

玉米种子

河南省: 先玉808
河北省: 先玉688
山东省: 先玉688、先玉045
安徽省: 先玉688
山西省: 先玉987、先玉508
陕西省: 先玉987
天津市: 先玉1411

黑龙江: 38P05(早熟)
吉林省: 先玉335
辽宁省: 先玉027
内蒙古: 先玉335、先玉696、先玉698

宁夏: 先玉335
新疆: 先玉335
甘肃: 先玉335

苜蓿种子

先牧54V09 (抗冻星)
先牧55V48 (高产王)
先牧55V12 (不倒翁)
先牧56S82 (多一亩)
先牧59N59 (速生王)

青贮乳酸菌

先牧1166 (XM1166)

- 先锋良种, 源自美国, 始于1926年
- 享誉全球的玉米种业公司
- 精选全球60%玉米种质资源
- 全球奶农1亿吨青贮添加先锋乳酸菌

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(以上数据来自先锋良种)

谢谢聆听，合作创新
用先锋世界经验服务中国奶农！
Thank you.....

|史枢卿

杜邦中国集团有限公司先锋种子事业部
中国区

北京市朝阳区建国路91号金地中心A座18层

电话010-8557 1642 手机 13331023838

传真010-8557 1999 电邮 sam.shi@pioneer.com

www.pioneer.com/china