

# A program to improve dairy herd nutrition using milk urea nitrogen



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# Overview

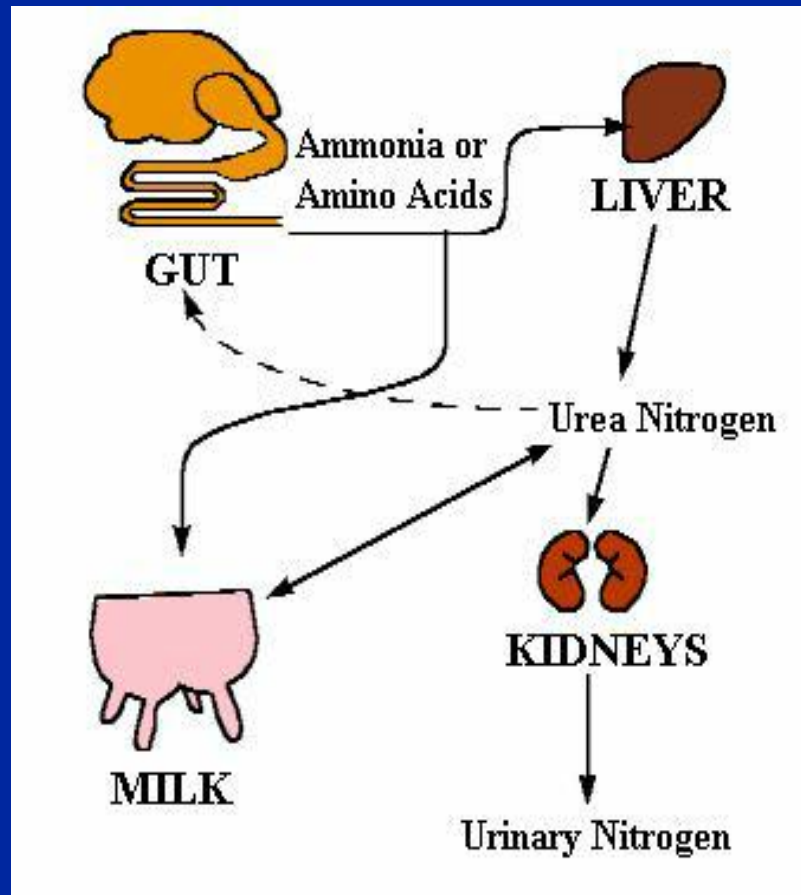
An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. In the center, there is a large, irregularly shaped green field, possibly a golf course or a large farm. To the left, a road or path curves through the landscape. The foreground is dominated by a dense forest with trees in various shades of green and brown. In the background, there are more green fields and some buildings, likely farm structures. The overall scene is a mix of natural and agricultural elements.

- **Background**
- **What We Did**
- **What Happened**

# Milk Urea Nitrogen



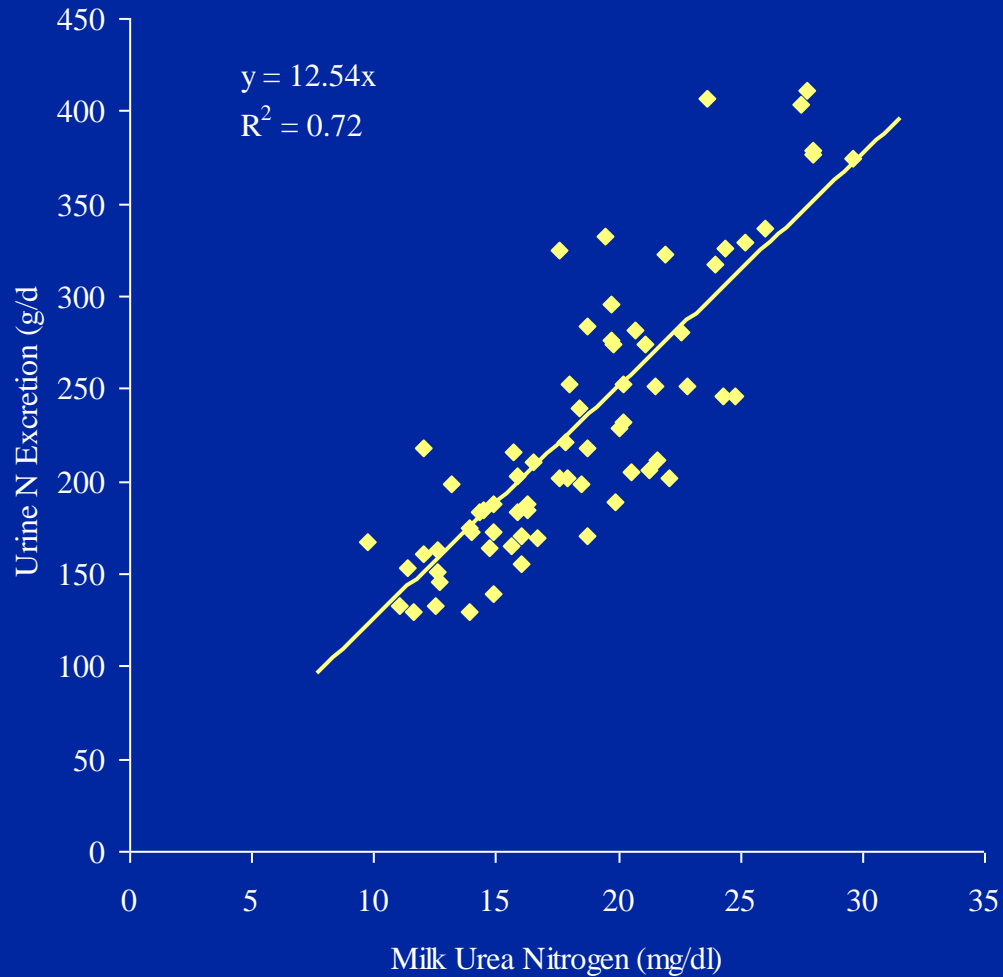
# Nitrogen Metabolism



# Implications

- Milk urea is proportional to blood urea.
- Milk urea is proportional to amount of excess amino acids and ammonia absorbed.
- High milk urea indicates that more than enough N was absorbed into the body.
- Low milk urea indicates that too little N was absorbed.

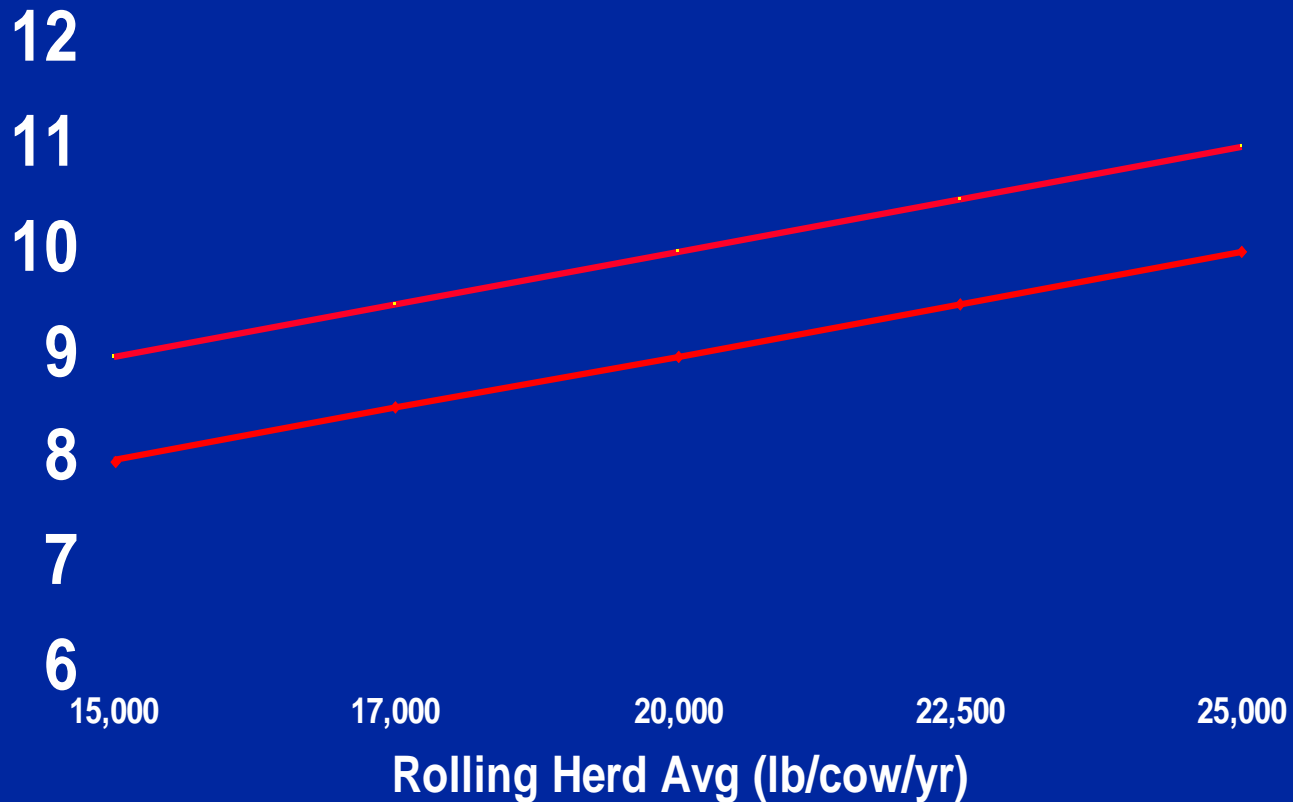
# Urine N vs. MUN



Jonker, et al., 1998. J. Dairy Science

# Target MUN

## MUN Target Concentrations for Holstein Herds



# Lab Differences

- **Foss 4000 NIRS is not as repeatable as wet chemistry or Foss 6000.**
- **After Sep. 17, 1998 MUN analyses were reduced about 4 units.**

# Project Goal

- Institutionalize MUN analysis in Maryland and Virginia (and the country).

# Barriers to Use of MUN

- **Inconvenience of sampling and analysis**
- **Inconsistent analysis of results**
- **Lack of understanding of MUN results**
- **Lack of incentive to decrease MUN**

# Participants

- **University of Maryland**
  - Coordination, Quality Control, Teaching, Trouble Shooting, Evaluation
- **Maryland Department of Agriculture**
  - Coordination
- **Virginia Tech**
  - Teaching, Trouble Shooting
- **Milk Cooperatives**
  - Information dissemination
- **Milk Analysis Laboratories**
  - Analysis

# Methods

- **Presentations and Interviews**
  - Agents, Farmers, Nutritionists, NRCS, Coops
- **Contracts with co-ops and labs**
  - Routine measurements, routine reporting to farmers and coordinators
- **Laboratory upgrades and quality control**
- **Incentive Program**

# Incentives

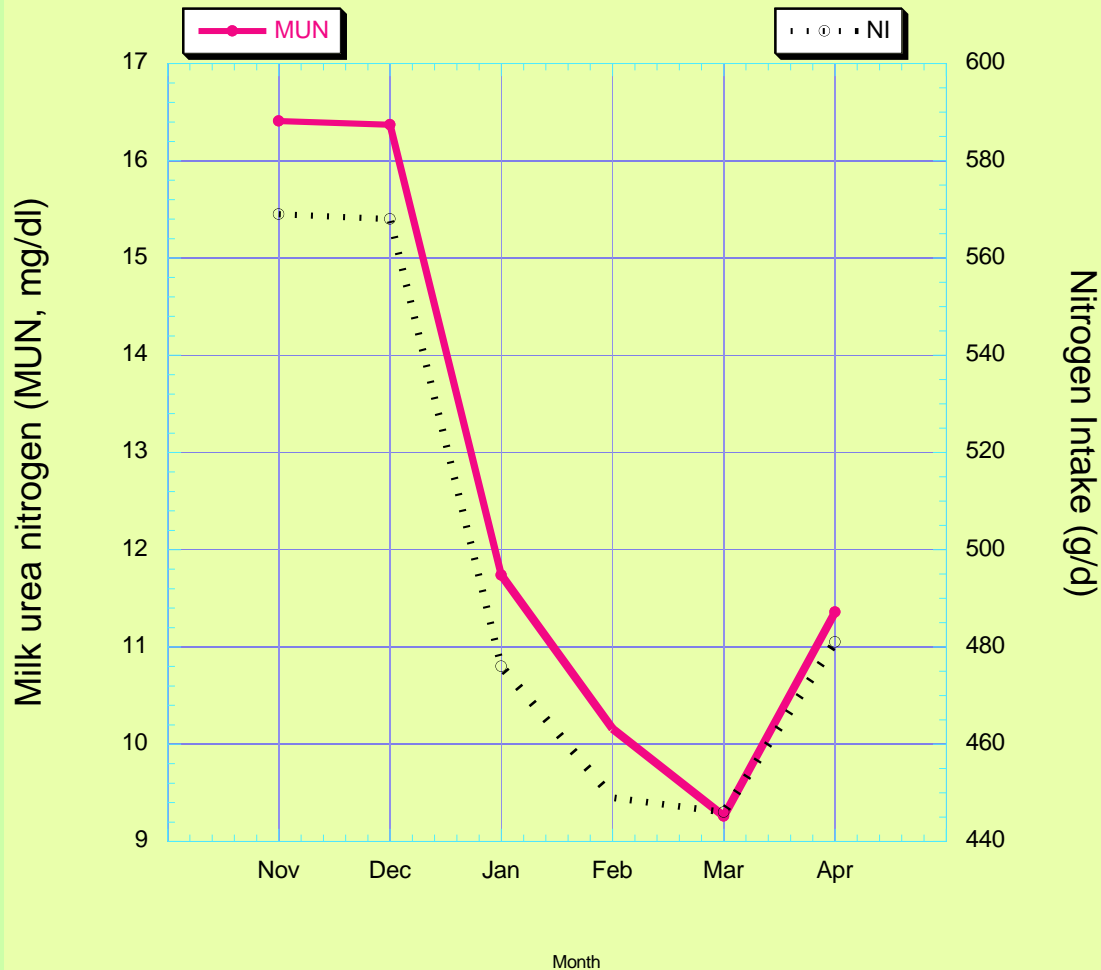
- **Nominal payment (\$100-150) for MUN below target (11 mg/dl) for 3 months**
- **Publication (with permission) of the names of the 10 top producers per county for high milk yield with low MUN.**

# Check List

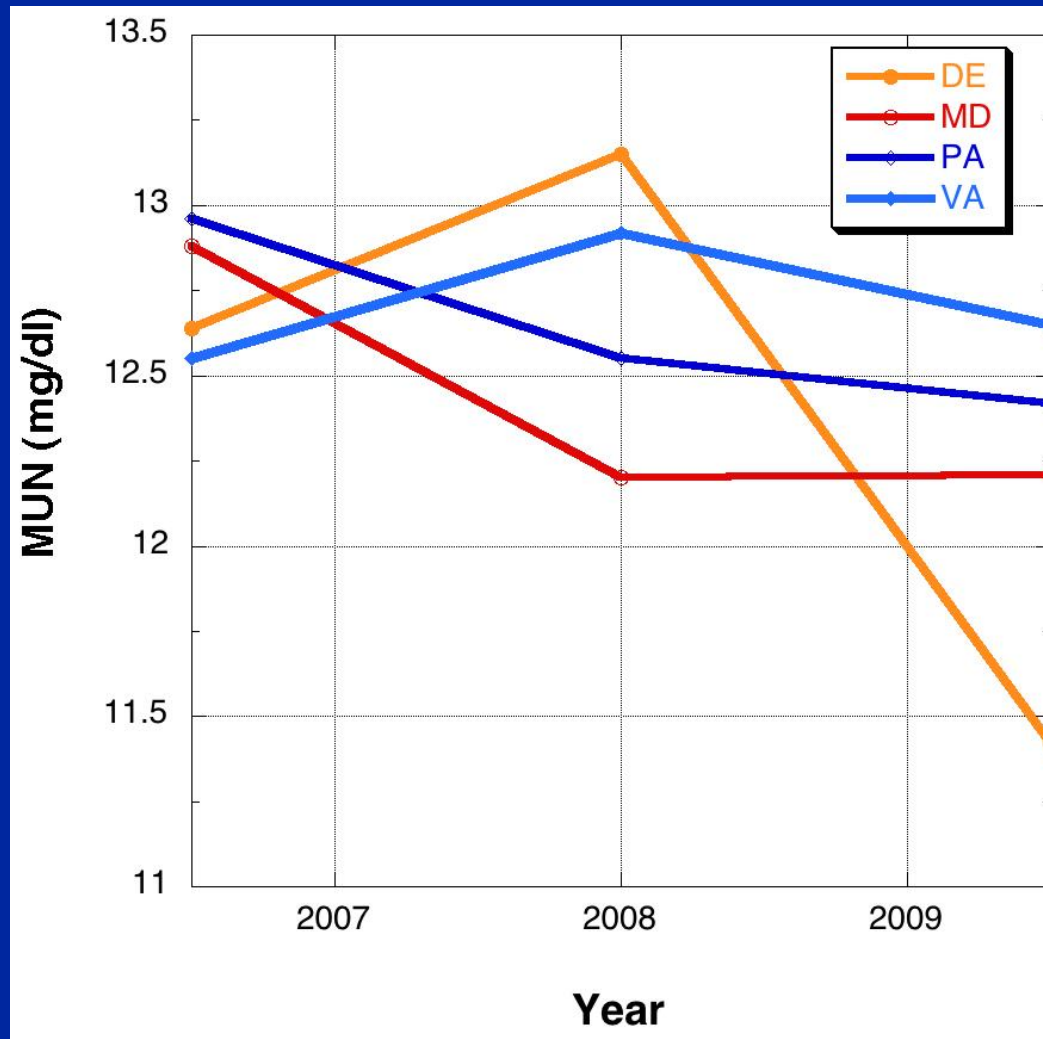
- ✓ **Milk Production**
- ✓ **Feed intake**
- ✓ **Diet Formulation**
- ✓ **Feed Analysis**
- ✓ **Feed Digestibility**
- ✓ **Feeding Management**
- ✓ **Feeding Behavior**

# Best ~~Typical~~ Results

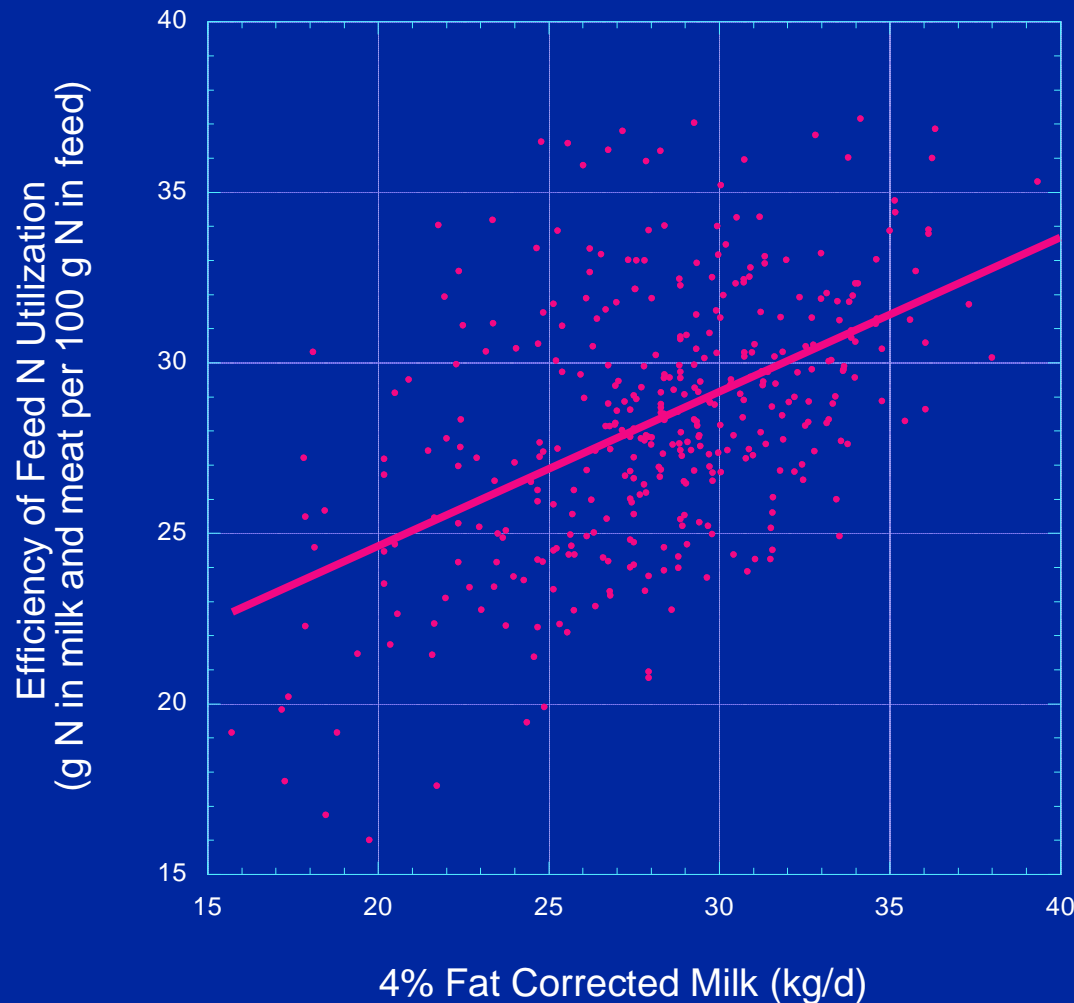
Change in MUN (mg/dl) and nitrogen intake (g/d) reported on a farm.



# Changes in MUN

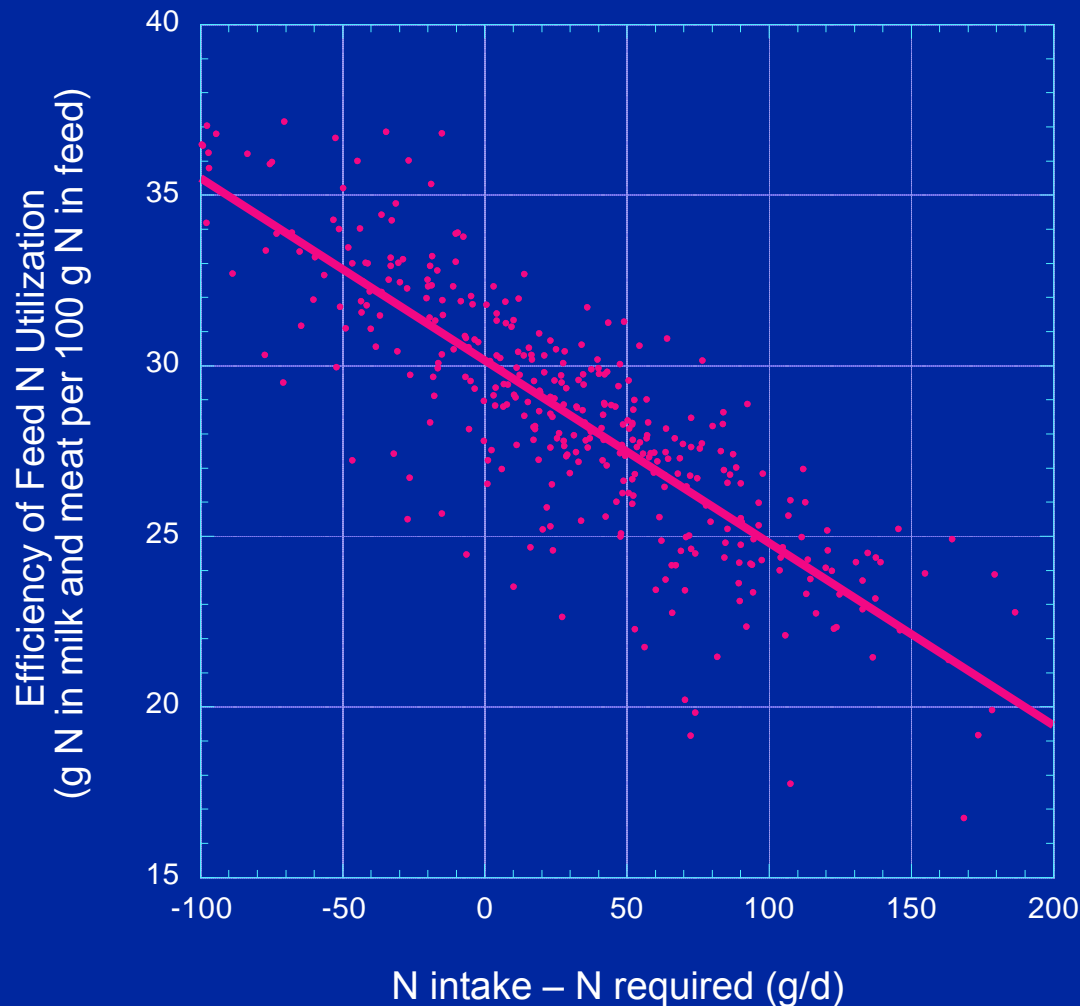


# Effect of milk per cow on N utilization efficiency



Jonker, et al., 2002, J.  
Dairy Science

# Effect of intake N on N utilization efficiency



Jonker, et al., 2002,  
J. Dairy Science

# Future

- Coops are continuing to conduct analyses and report results.
- Nutritionists have revised their CP feeding levels.
- MUN allows continued monitoring of the industry.
- MUN on some farms is still too high but it is difficult to identify who they are.