

1ST EUROPEAN SORGHUM CONGRESS

WORKSHOP

FROM ENERGY PRODUCTION TO FOOD AND FEED

SORGHUM SILAGE AND ITS COMPLEMENTARITY WITH MAIZE AS FEED DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE

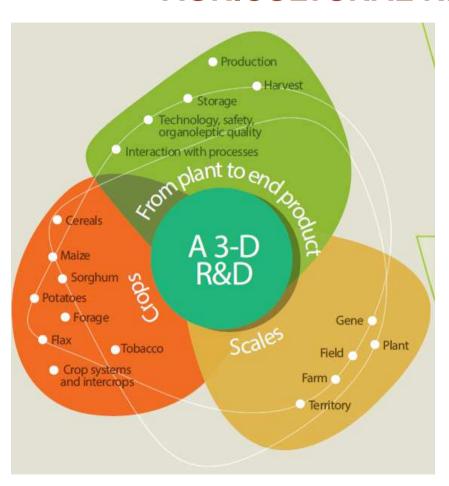






INSTITUTE DESCRIPTION

ARVALIS - INSTITUT DU VEGETAL: AN APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION



- Partnerships with
 - French and international basic research (INRA, IRSTEA, and Universities)
 - Development organisms
 - Economic operators (coops...)
- 410 collaborators
- 27 local sites in France
- 120 Research projects



STRUCTURE

- Nutritive value of sorghum silage
- Sorghum silage for dairy cows
- Sorghum silage for young bulls fattening
- Conclusion : main sorghum ID cards









HOW TO EVALUATE THE ENERGETIC VALUE?

Monocut sorghum: FR Post-registration evaluation for varieties (2010-2014)

Chemical composition Measured values

	Silage use (n=87)		Dual-purpose use (n=224)	
	min	max	min	max
CP (%)	6.0	8.2	6.1	7.9
NDF (%)	48.7	59.1	48.6	56.0
ADL (%)	1.8	3.2	2.7	3.9
OM digestibility (%)	56.8	67.0	55.8	62.6
Starch (%)	0.0	17.4	8.9	21.3
Water Soluble Carbohydrates (%)	12.2	24.0	7.7	17.1

Nutritive value Calculated values

ARVALIS-Institut du végétal, 2015

	Silage use		Silage use		Dual-pur	pose use
UFL « fresh » (/kgDM)	0.83	1.01	0.78	0.90		
PDIN (/kgDM)	39	53	39	51		
PDIE (/kgDM)	67	75	68	72		



HOW TO EVALUATE THE ENERGY VALUE?

Sorghum bicolor

- Energy value: maize equations are NOT reliable for sorghum with poor starch content
- Instead, specific equation needs to be used for all ensiled sorghum forage:

Aufrère et al., 2013:

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DM digestibility = 0.643 * silage DM dig.<sub>in vitro</sub> + 23.99 ; (R<sup>2</sup>=67%; RMSE=2,25)
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DM digestibility = 0.684 * silage DM dig._{in vitro} + 21.67 ; (R²=65%; RMSE=2,61)

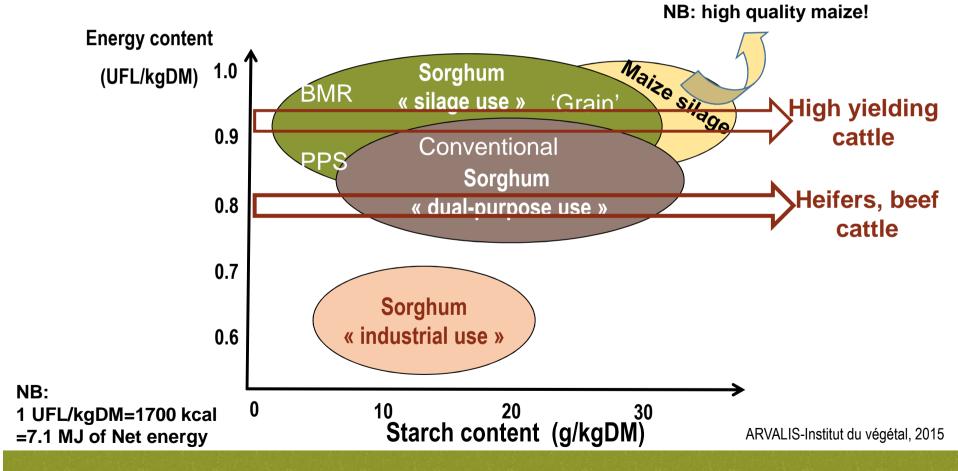
Sudan grass and Sudan grass*sorghum bicolor

- INRA references → nutritive value varies with maturity stage → ~ tall-fescue
- Grass equations can be used



HOW TO EVALUATE THE ENERGETIC VALUE?

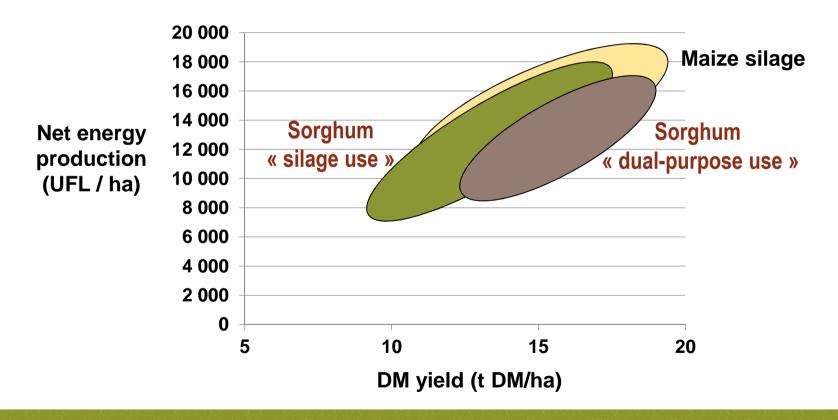
A very wide diversity of sorghum bicolor





HOW TO EVALUATE THE ENERGETIC VALUE?

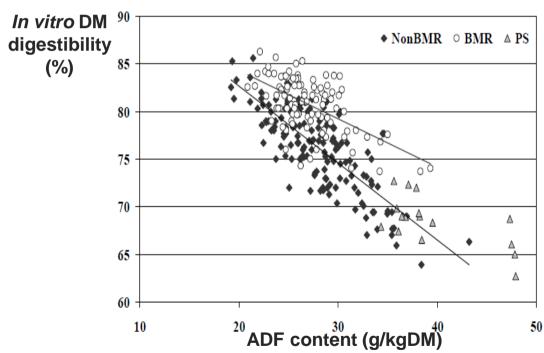
High production of net energy / ha





HOW TO EVALUATE THE ENERGETIC VALUE?

Sorghum 'silage use': focus on the 2 main types of sorghum without starch



Compared to conventionnal sorghum

	BMR	PS
Energy value	+	-
DM yield	-	+
Lodging risk	-	=
Energy/ha	= or +	= or +

Data summarized by TAWC in 2016 from Bean, B. and T. McCollum (2006). Summary of six years of forage sorghum variety trials



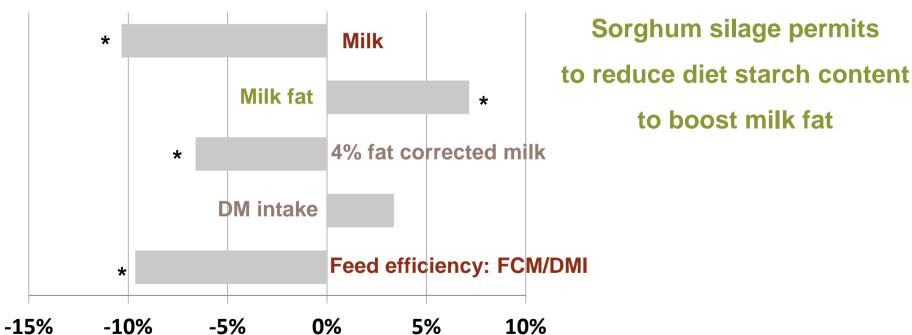




COMPLEMENTARITY SORGHUM – MAIZE SILAGE

Replacing 50% of maize silage by <u>sorghum silage 'dual-purpose use'</u> (0.81 UFL, 30% of DM, 13% of starch)

Comparison in % to control = maize silage only



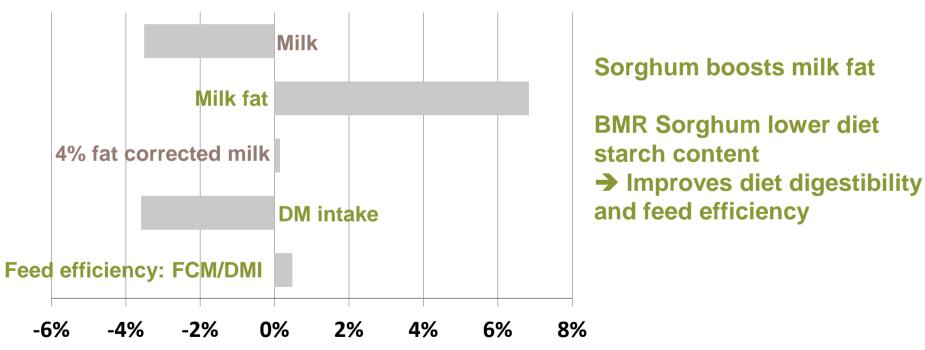
Brunschwig P. et Lamy J.M. 2008



COMPLEMENTARITY SORGHUM – MAIZE SILAGE

Replacing 50% of maize silage by <u>BMR sorghum silage 'silage use'</u> (0.92 UFL, 26% of DM, 6% of starch)

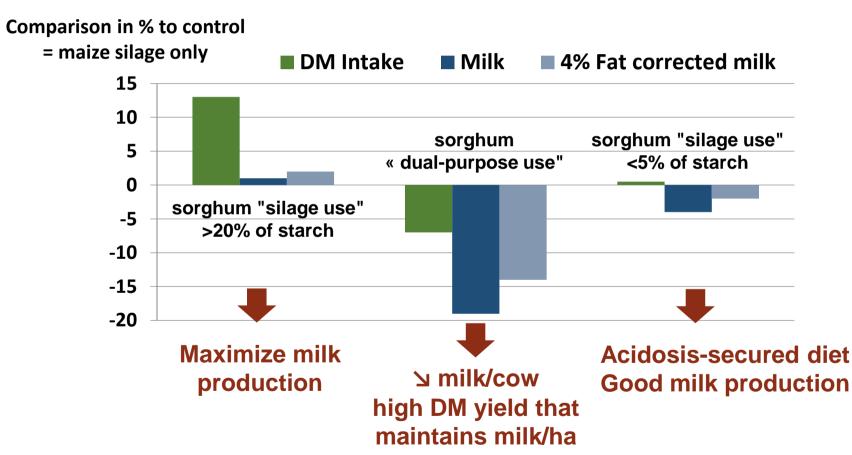
Comparison in % to control = maize silage only



ARVALIS synthesis of 5 trials in experimental farms.



SORGHUM SILAGE AS SOLE FORAGE



ARVALIS synthesis of trials in experimental farms.



SORGHUM 'SILAGE USE': FOCUS ON THE 'GRAIN' TYPE

- Chemical composition close to maize
- Ingestibility higher than maize
- Maintain milk production
- Needs to be harvested at milk-dough stage
 - \rightarrow 30-33% of DM (with 25% of starch)
 - →short length of cut and processing rolls tightened to crack the kernels



/!\ Caution:

harvest at DM>35% → decrease by 10% milk and feed efficiency



COMPLEMENTARITY SORGHUM – MAIZE SILAGE

● Introducing 50% of BMR sorghum in a maize-based diet

Feed cost variation/1000kg of milk

€ / 1000 kg milk		DM yield ¹ of BMR maize (tDM/ha)			
		8	10	12	14
	8	5	0	-4	-6
DM yield ¹ of BMR sorghum	10	10	5	1	-3
(tDM/ha)	12	14	8	5	1
	14	16	12	8	5

Rouillé et al., 2010

Where BMR sorghum can grow normally

→ 0 to 16€/1000L i.e. 0 to 15% of reduction of feed costs for milk production

¹ Non-irrigated crop



COMPLEMENTARITY SORGHUM - MAIZE SILAGE

Introducing 50% of grain or dual-purpose sorghum in a maize-based diet







inputs/ha of forage crop (seeds, irrigation, fertilisation)

Stabilise the DM yield/ha of forage especially in case of continental conditions

Milk Fat
 Wilk yield
 Wilk yield

 Wilk yield
 Wilk yield

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Reduce feed efficiency by 10%

→ Usually, feed cost/1000 kg of milk will be reduced if DM yield _{sorghum} > 1.1* DM yield _{maize}



SORGHUM SILAGE FOR BEEF CATTLE → INDOOR YOUNG BULLS FINISHING

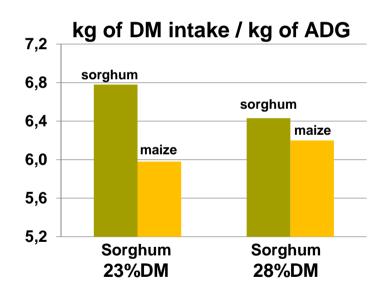


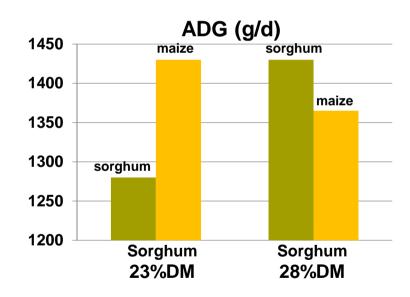


SORGHUM SILAGE INGESTIBILITY: THE KEY POINT

Fattening trial with Limousine young bulls until 420-430 kg carc. weight

<u>Diet:</u> [100% BMR sorghum silage vs 100% Maize silage] + concentrate





BMR sorghum has high ingestibility if DM>25%

If ingestibility is high →ADG similar to maize control

Guillaume et al., 2014



SORGHUM SILAGE INGESTIBILITY: THE KEY POINT

Fattening trial with Charolais young bulls until 435 kg carc. weight

	3 kg barley + 1,7 kg rapeseed meal			
3 Diets compared:	Control 100% maize silage	50% maize silage + 50% grain sorghum ensiled	Mixed silage (maize + BMR sorghum)	
DM intake (kgDM/d)	10,0	+ 0,30	- 0,15	
ADG (g/d)	1610	+ 10	+ 30	
Fattening duration (d)	220	- 3	- 3	
DM intake / kg of carcass gain	10,3	=	- 0,6	

ARVALIS-Institut du végétal, 2014

BMR sorghum: ~ very good wilted grass → very positive on growing perf.

Grain sorghum: very high ingestibility and growing perf. = maize



SORGHUM SILAGE ECONOMIC INTEREST

Introducing 50% of BMR sorghum in a maize-based diet

Feed cost variation / young bull carcass produced

€/YB	DM yield ¹ of maize (tDM/ha)			
C7 1B	8	10	12	14
6	-4	-13	-19	-24
DM yield ¹ of 8	11	-1	-9	-15
(tDM/ha) 10	27	11	1	-6
12	42	23	11	3

ARVALIS-Institut du végétal, 2014

Where BMR sorghum can grow normally

→ 0 to 15% of reduction of feed costs per YB compared to maize

¹ Non-irrigated crop



SORGHUM SILAGE ECONOMIC INTEREST

Other sorghum in a maize-based diet – comparison to 100%maize

	ADG	Feed costs with DM yield sorghum=maize	Feed costs with DM yield sorghum = 1.2 * maize
Grain sorghum UFV>0.85	=	~ 0%	-3 %
PPS sorghum UFV>0.80	-1 to -3 %	~ 0%	-1 to -3 %
Other sorghum UFV<0.80	-5 to -10%	+3 to +10%	-1 to +5 %

With 'silage use' sorghum

→ mostly positive on feed costs compared to maize control diets



DIFFERENT SORGHUM FOR DIFFERENT USES: A SUMMARY

GRAZED SORGHUM

"SILAGE USE": BMR SORGHUM

"SILAGE USE": PPS SORGHUM

"SILAGE USE": GRAIN SORGHUM

"DUAL-PURPOSE USE"



GRAZED SORGHUM



- Sudan grass or hybids Sudan grass*sorghum bicolor
- Avoid toxicity by grazing not before 40 cm (Sudan grass), 50-60 cm (hybrids)
 - → Usually 5-6 weeks after seeding
- ▶ BMR: +12% ADG (Trostle, 2004)



"SILAGE USE": BMR SORGHUM

Same energy value as maize

Target: mini 25%DM at harvest



- Improve whole diet digestibility
- Slight decrease of DMI
- Maintain milk production /ADG
- Positive effect on feed efficiency
- Profitable even if DM yield sorghum is 5% less than maize



"SILAGE USE": PPS SORGHUM

Energy value is ~90% of maize

Target: at least 25%DM at harvest

High DM yield/ha



- Improve whole diet digestibility
- Slight decrease of DMI, ADG and milk production if sole forage
- Recommanded associated with maize silage
- Profitable if DM yield sorghum ≥ maize



"SILAGE USE": GRAIN SORGHUM

Energy value is ~95% of maize

Target: 30%DM at harvest



- Increase by 5 to 10% the DM intake
- Maintain ADG and milk production if sole forage or associated
- Double use crop no lodging
- Profitable if DM yield sorghum ≥ 1.15 * maize



"DUAL-PURPOSE USE"

Energy value is 80-90% of maize

Target: at least 25%DM at harvest



- High DM yield of the crop
- Decrease by 5 to 10% DM intake, ADG and milk production
- Recommended as 2-4 kgDM/day/cow, heifers, beef cattle and young bulls with ADG potential<1500g/d</p>
- Profitable if costs of sorghum ≥ 0.8 * maize



CONCLUSION

DIFFERENT SORGHUM FOR DIFFERENT USES

High production of net energy/ha

Milk fat ↗

Milk production and ADG remain high

