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## INTRODUCTION

- Indigestible NDF (iNDF) is defined as plant cell wall carbohydrate which cannot be broken down by the ruminal microbes even after an infinite period (Mertens, 1993)
- iNDF describes the innate properties of the cell wall and serves as an ideal nutritional entity because its digestibility is zero (Mertens, 1993)
- iNDF has been used as an internal marker when measuring total-tract digestibility (Huhtanen et al., 1994)
- The accuracy and precision of iNDF estimates are dependent on the incubation technique utilized with, bag type and incubation length (Nocek, 1988)
- The recommended methodology is to use 288 h incubation and bags of 6 to 12 μm porosity (Krizsan and Huhtanen, 2013)
- Commercially available ANKOM F57 filter bags (25 μm pores size) and in situ bags (50 μm) were used for the determination of iNDF concentration. However, particle loss due to bag porosity is a potential source of error when incubating heterogeneous particle sizes for a long period (Huhtanen et al., 1994)

## OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate effects of bag porosity [nylon bags (15 μm); F57 bag (25 μm) and in situ bag (50 μm)] and sample particle size (1 mm and 2 mm) on the precision of iNDF concentration estimate of feed and feces of dairy cows.

## MATERIALS & METHODS

- Two cannulated lactating cows were fed diets containing alfalfa silage, corn, distillers grain, canola meal and soyhulls
- Feeds evaluated included:
  - Forage:
    - Alfalfa silage (AS)
    - Corn silage (CS)
    - Grass hay (GH)
    - Wheat straw (WS)
  - Byproducts:
    - Canola meal (CM)
    - Soybean meal (SBM)
    - Soy plus (SP)
    - Soyhulls (SH)
- Four TMRs: 20%, 40%, 60% and 80% concentrate
- Fecal samples (1 mm sample particle size): the same cows fed high-starch diet (FSHS) and fed low-starch diets (FSLs)
- Bag dimensions: 5 cm x 5 cm
- Samples were incubated 288 h in the rumen
- 3 x 2 factorial arrangements:
  - There bag pore size: 15 μm (BS15), 25 μm (BS25) and 50 μm (BS50).
  - Two samples particle size: 1 mm (PS1) and 2 mm (PS2)

## RESULTS

**Table 1** Chemical compositions of tested feed and fecal samples

Items / % DM	DM	OM	CP	NDF
<b>Forage</b>				
Alfalfa silage	41.9	89.1	21.2	38.3
Corn silage	30.1	94.5	8.20	42.0
Grass hay	92.3	92.1	11.0	62.0
Wheat straw	85.0	91.7	3.93	78.5
<b>Byproducts</b>				
Canola meal	91.0	92.6	40.9	22.6
Soybean meal	90.3	93.2	50.5	7.39
Soy hulls	90.5	95.5	11.6	69.2
Soy Plus	88.6	92.8	46.6	17.6
<b>Fecal samples</b>				
FSLs	92.1	84.8	15.9	49.4
FSHS	91.6	87.2	17.9	49.2

**Table 2** Dietary ingredients and chemical compositions of TMRs

Items	20%	40%	60%	80%
<b>Ingredients (% of diet DM)</b>				
Alfalfa silage	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0
Corn silage	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0
Concentrate mix	18.0	38.0	58.0	78.0
Minerals	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
<b>Chemical composition</b>				
DM (%)	43.5	52.7	61.8	71.0
OM (% DM)	92.7	93.6	94.5	95.4
CP (% of DM)	15.1	15.9	16.7	17.5
NDF (% of DM)	35.7	31.8	27.8	23.8
ADF (% of DM)	26.8	23.7	20.6	17.6
Ether Extract (% of DM)	3.51	3.59	3.67	3.75

**Table 3** Effects of bag size and particle size on the indigestible NDF concentration (% of DM) of feed and fecal samples

Items	Bag size = S		Bag size = M		Bag size = L		SEM
	Particle size = S	Particle size = L	Particle size = S	Particle size = L	Particle size = S	Particle size = L	
<b>Forages</b>							
Alfalfa Silage	35.4 <sup>b</sup>	41.7 <sup>a</sup>	36.9 <sup>b</sup>	42.8 <sup>a</sup>	27.3 <sup>c</sup>	34.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.83
Corn Silage	22.4 <sup>c</sup>	27.8 <sup>b</sup>	29.8 <sup>b</sup>	32.6 <sup>a</sup>	17.2 <sup>d</sup>	22.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.83
Grass Hay	23.4 <sup>a</sup>	24.1 <sup>a</sup>	23.9 <sup>a</sup>	25.7 <sup>a</sup>	14.1 <sup>b</sup>	17.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.83
Wheat Straw	37.5 <sup>b</sup>	40.4 <sup>a</sup>	42.1 <sup>a</sup>	44.0 <sup>a</sup>	30.8 <sup>c</sup>	37.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.83
<b>Byproducts</b>							
Canola Meal	13.2 <sup>ab</sup>	12.5 <sup>b</sup>	15.3 <sup>a</sup>	14.8 <sup>a</sup>	12.0 <sup>b</sup>	12.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.43
Soybean Meal	0.28	0.85	2.33	2.27	0.51	1.17	0.43
Soy Hull	0.17 <sup>c</sup>	2.30 <sup>b</sup>	4.38 <sup>a</sup>	4.54 <sup>a</sup>	2.43 <sup>b</sup>	2.64 <sup>b</sup>	0.43
Soy Plus	1.52	1.29	2.55	2.23	0.48	0.40	0.43
<b>TMRs</b>							
20% Concentrate	22.4 <sup>bc</sup>	27.1 <sup>a</sup>	24.0 <sup>b</sup>	28.2 <sup>a</sup>	17.4 <sup>d</sup>	20.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.54
40% Concentrate	18.0 <sup>c</sup>	20.8 <sup>b</sup>	18.8 <sup>c</sup>	22.0 <sup>ab</sup>	12.6 <sup>d</sup>	15.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.54
60% Concentrate	13.8 <sup>b</sup>	15.9 <sup>a</sup>	16.1 <sup>a</sup>	16.8 <sup>a</sup>	9.51 <sup>e</sup>	11.8 <sup>bc</sup>	0.54
80% Concentrate	9.45 <sup>b</sup>	8.60 <sup>b</sup>	11.6 <sup>a</sup>	10.3 <sup>a</sup>	6.77 <sup>bc</sup>	8.16 <sup>b</sup>	0.54
<b>Fecal sample</b>							
High starch	23.0 <sup>ab</sup>	-	25.1 <sup>a</sup>	-	17.4 <sup>c</sup>	-	0.53
Low starch	26.8 <sup>a</sup>	-	25.8 <sup>a</sup>	-	18.5 <sup>b</sup>	-	0.53

<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup> Least squares means within the same row with different superscripts  
 Bag size: S = 15 μm; M = 25 μm; L = 50 μm;  
 Particle size: S = 1 mm; L = 2 mm

## Summaries

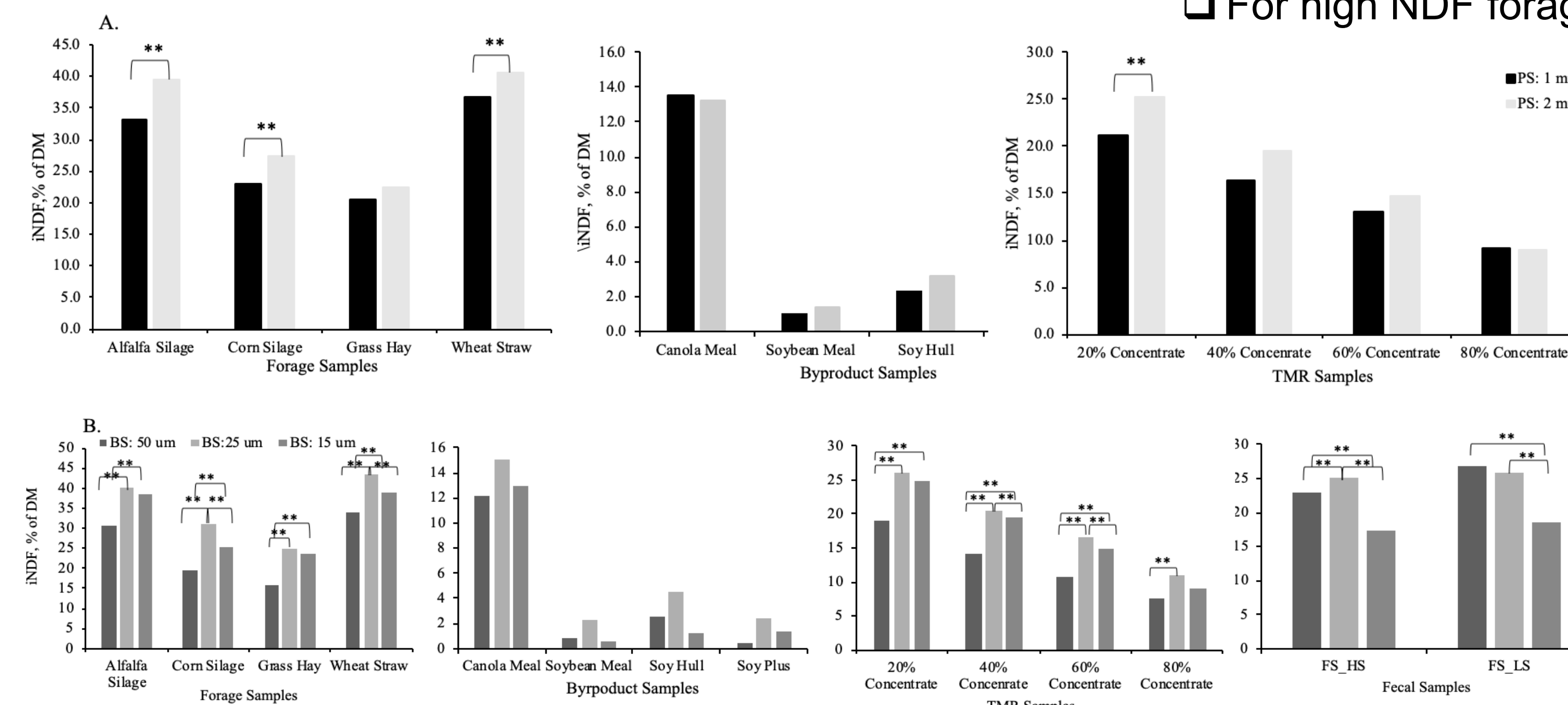
- BS15PS2 is the recommended methodology to determine iNDF concentration based on other studies
- Bag pore size affected iNDF concentration of all the tested samples, while sample particle size only affected iNDF of forage and TMR samples
- BS50 with either PS1 or PS2 resulted in the lowest iNDF concentration for all tested samples
- Concentration of iNDF for CS with BS25PS1 was not different from BS15PS2
- Concentration of iNDF for AS and TMRs with 20%, 40% and 60% concentrate was not different between BS25PS2 and BS15PS2
- For high NDF forage, e.g. GH and WS, BS25 with either PS1 or PS2 can replace BS15PS2

## CONCLUSIONS

- BS50 (in situ bags) is not recommended for iNDF determination
- BS25PS2 (F57 bags with 2 mm sample particle size) could be used to determine iNDF for corn silage, alfalfa silage, high fiber forage, and TMRs with low to medium concentrate
- Fecal sample (1 mm) could be determined by BS25 (F57 bag)

## References

- Mertens, D. R. 1993. Kinetics of cell wall digestion and passage in ruminants. In: H. G. Jung, D. R. Buxton, R. D. Hatfield, and J. Ralph, Eds. Pages 535-570 in Forage Cell Wall Structure and Digestibility. American Society of Agronomy, Madison, WI.
- Nocek, J. E. 1988. In situ and other methods to estimate ruminal protein and energy digestibility: A review. J. Dairy Sci. 71:2051-2069.
- Huhtanen, P., K. Kaustell, and S. Jaakkola. 1994. The use of internal markers to predict total digestibility and duodenal flow of nutrients in cattle given six different diets. Anim. Feed Sci. Technol. 48:211-227.
- Krizsan S. J. and Huhtanen P. 2013. Effect of diet composition and incubation time on feed indigestible neutral detergent fiber concentration in dairy cows. J. Dairy Sci. 96:1715-1726



**Figure 1** Effects of particle size (A.) and bag size (B.) on the indigestible NDF concentration (%DM) of feed and fecal samples. \*\*: P < 0.01.