

Effect of addition of malic acid salts on growth performance and ruminal functionality of beef cattle

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Objectives

Study the efficacy of malic acid salts (MAS^ψ) as a dietary additive in beef cattle in three different production systems.

Materials & methods

Experimental animals



Feeding regime

Trial 1

72 Charolaise or Limousine x Spanish crossbreeds
 $214 \pm 15 \Rightarrow 337 \pm 17$ kg BW
 114 days of trial

Concentrate (0.88UFC; 23%NDF) and straw *ad libitum*.

Trial 2

38 Charolaise
 $451 \pm 51 \Rightarrow 680 \pm 54$ kg BW
 133 days of trial

Four TMR diets based on: concentrate, corn, beet pulp, straw, molasses and hydrogenated fat (0.91-1.04 UFC; 40.72-27.70% NDF).

Trial 3

40 Charolaise
 $400 \pm 20 \Rightarrow 680 \pm 44$ kg BW
 180 days of trial

Five TMR diets based on: concentrate, corn, beet pulp, straw, molasses, hydrogenated fat and corn silage (0.93-1.05 UFC; 40.96-31.23% NDF).

Experimental design

C: control

M: C + 4kg MAS/t

6 replicates of 6 animals per treatment

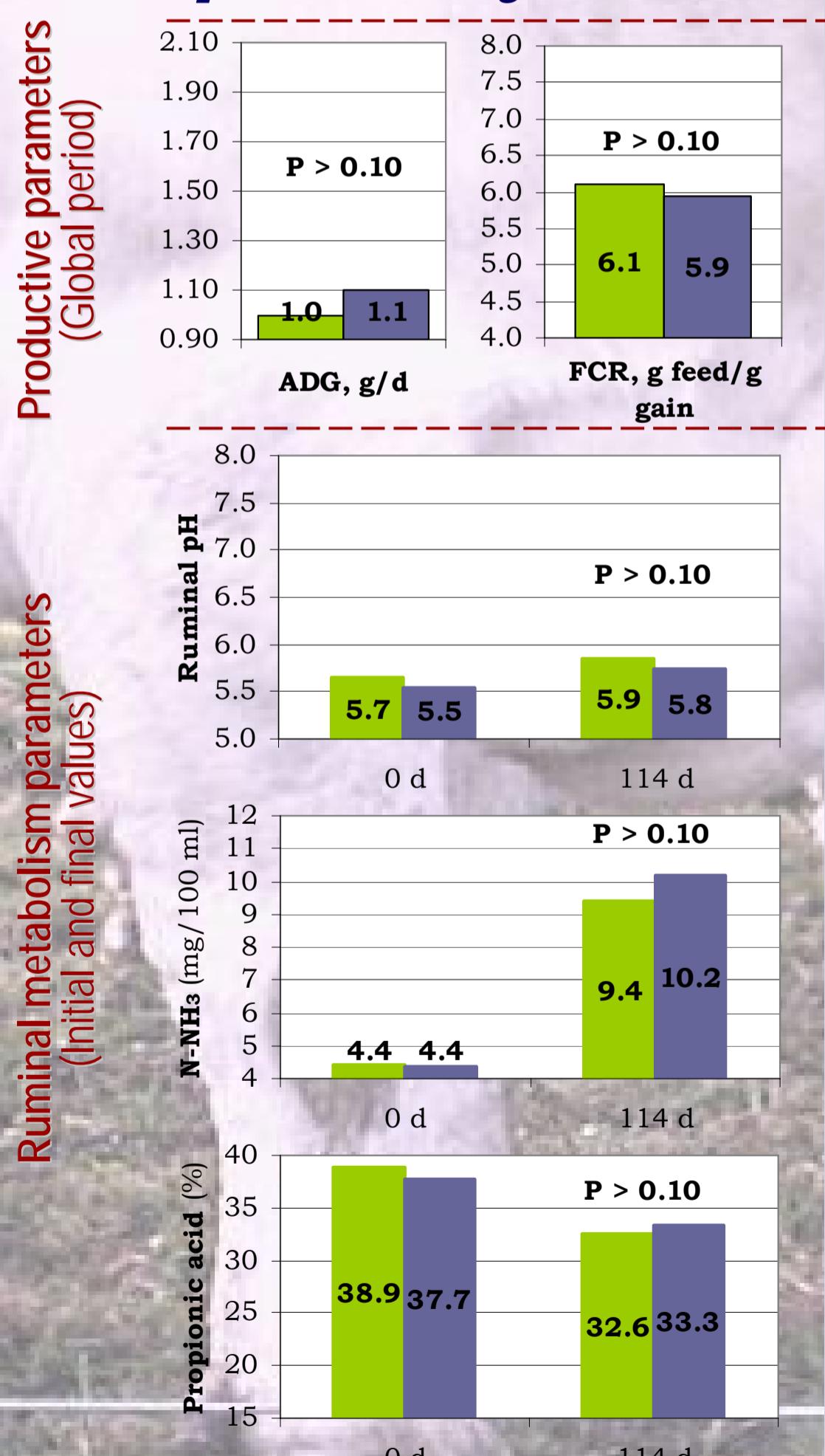
TMR: control

TMR-M: TMR + 20 g MAS/head/day

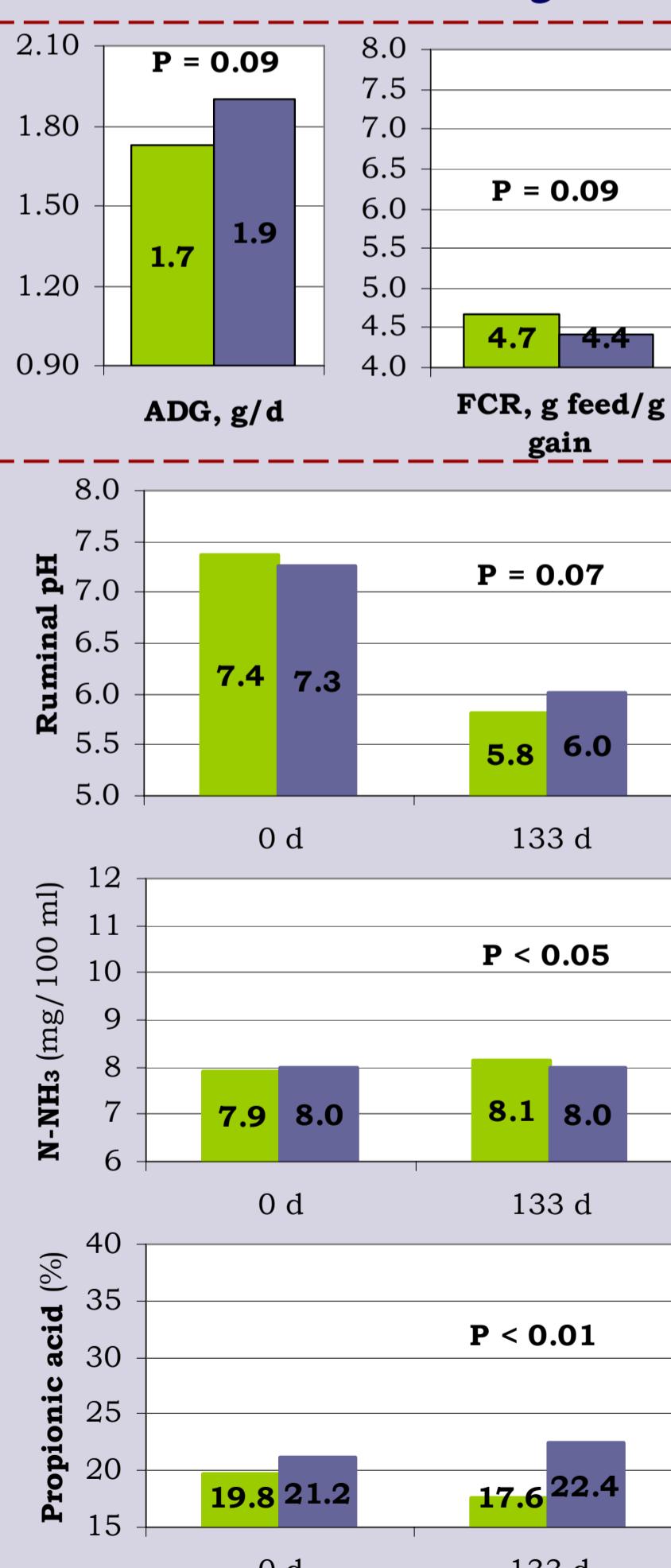
20 replicates of one animal per treatment

Results

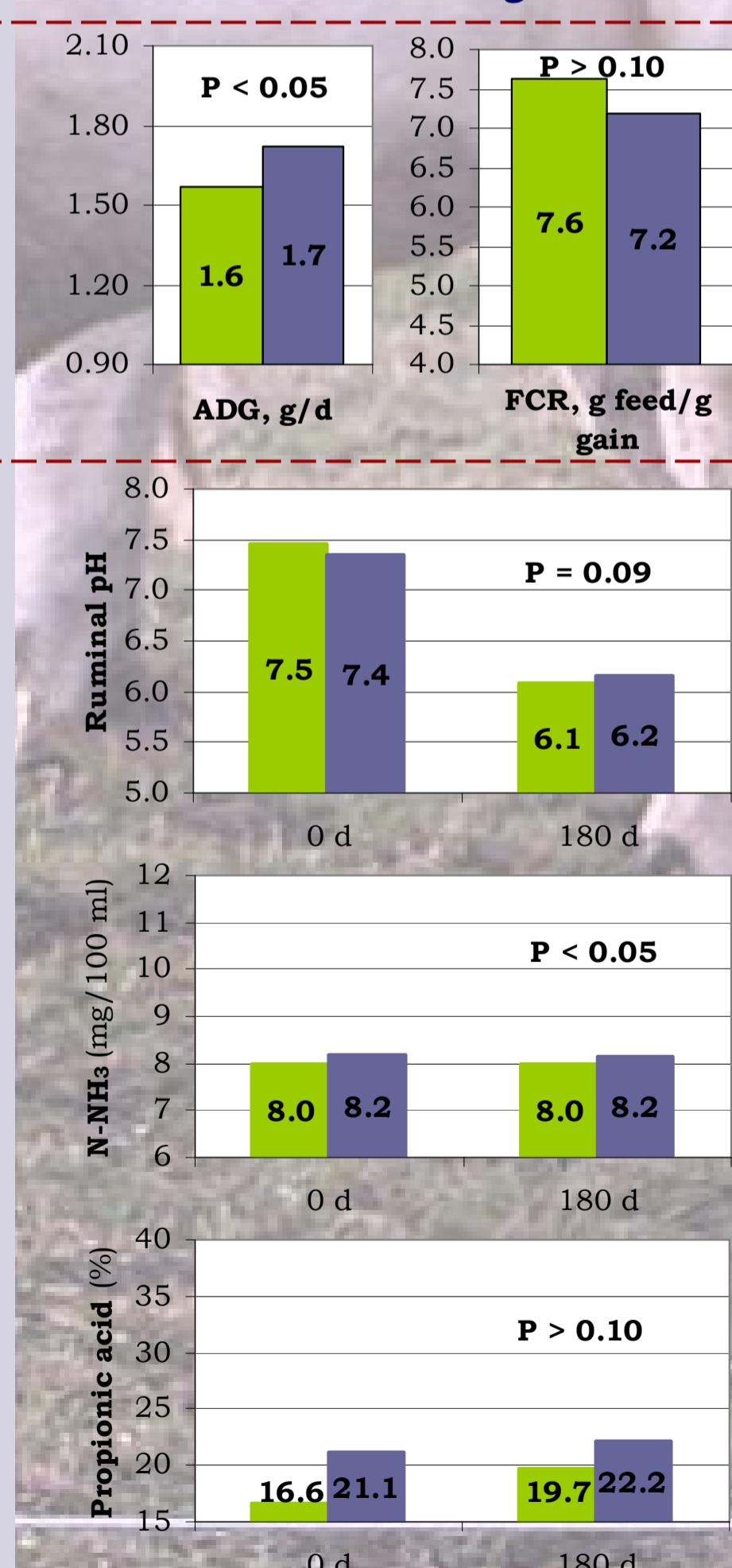
Trial 1: Spanish rearing conditions



Trial 2: TMR without corn silage



Trial 3: TMR with corn silage



Conclusions

Malic acid salts could act as ruminal pH stabiliser and growth promoter when beef cattle is fed TMR high energy diets. However, no differences in pH or growth were observed due to the addition of malic acid salts to low energy diets.