



- 2. Data in all species (*humans* and livestock)
- 3. Center for the Study of Fetal Programming, University of Wyoming

 Children developed lifetime health problems that were:
 Unique to their genetics
 Passed on to their children

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Epigenetics

Is a term used to describe the idea that environmental factors can cause an organism's genes to behave (or "express themselves") differently, even though the genes themselves don't change.

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Effects of the Holocaust on the Physical Health of the Offspring of Survivors

The epigenetic changes brought about by fetal programming are not limited to the fetal period. There is ample proof that they are permanent, last throughout life, and can be <u>passed on</u> to future generations.

Hazani and ShaSha, Perspective, April 2008

12 PURINA

Fetal Programming

- Refers to maternal events during development of the fetus...that have life-time effects on the calf after birth.
- Each trimester appears to be critical

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Fetal Programming in cows

- The brood cow is the only "managed livestock species" where the industry plans on her to lose weight during gestation.
- Do cows receive <u>consistent nutrition</u> in early, mid and late gestation?
 Green-up...condition loss
 Drought...condition loss
 Winter...condition loss
- "Maternal Hunger" is the norm.



Examples of Stress

- Nutritional deficiency
 - □ Protein, energy, vitamins and minerals

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Encol.

Multiple pregnancies

Environmental

- Temperature extremes
 - 1. Heat
 - 2. Cold 3. Wind chill
- Prenatal steroid exposure
- Health

When is the critical stage? Last trimester Over 75% of fetal growth This has always been the focus Birth weight can be effected First 2/3 of pregnancy Overlooked because of supposed less demand for nutrients Placenta develops Organs differentiate (lung, liver, Gl tract) Organs grow

Fetal Programming Data

- Highlights from University of Nebraska □ Google, Dr. Rick Funston on the internet
- Effects of supplementation during last 1/3 of gestation in beef cows
- Three year studies
- Looks at performance of the calf crop

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Fetal Programming Data

- Following slides
 - □ Supplementation last trimester
 - □ Cow herd 5.0 to 5.5 body condition score
 - □ Only share the highlights

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Effect of dam nutrition on weight of offspring

| Item | Dam Nutrition No Supplement | Dam Nutrition + Supplement |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Birth weight, Ibs | 79 | 81 |
| Weaning weight, Ibs | 462 ^a | 476 ^b |

 $^{\rm a,b}\mbox{Means}$ with different superscripts differ (P<.05)

Stalker et al., 2006

| Item | Dam Nutrition | Dam Nutrition |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | No Supplement | + Supplement |
| Avg. daily gain | 3.48 | 3.43 |
| Feed intake, dm | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Feed conversion | 5.4 | 5.5 |

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Effect of dam nutrition on carcass traits of offspring

| ltem | Dam Nutrition | Dam Nutrition |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | No Supplement | + Supplement |
| Carcass wt. | 799 | 812 |
| Dressing % | 64.9 | 64.6 |
| Yield Grade | 2.99 | 2.96 |

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| em | Dam Nutrition | Dam Nutrition |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | No Supplement | + Supplement |
| larbling Score | 467 | 479 |
| hoice, % | 85 | 96 |

| em | Dam Nutrition | Dam Nutrition |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| CIII | No Supplement | + Supplement |
| ow condition- | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| ow condition- ebruary 28 | 4.5 | 5.1 |

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How do we characterize the nutritional program?

Did supplementing the cowherd increase marbling & fertility of the next generation?

Or

Was cowherd nutrition inadequate and therefore marbling & fertility was reduced?

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Fertility of replacements

■ A different set of data follows

| 14 | Down Nutrition | Dem Nutrition |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| item | No Supplement | + Supplement |
| Body condition, initial | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Body condition, final | 4.6 | 5.2 |

2 Purina

Effect of dam nutrition on replacement heifer fertility

| Item | Dam Nutrition | Dam Nutrition | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| | No Supplement | + Supplement | | | | |
| Body wt lbs, weaning | 455 | 466 | | | | |
| Conception rate, % | 80 | 93 | | | | |
| Calved in the first 21 days, % | 49 ª | 77 ^b | | | | |
| ^{a.b} Means with different superscripts differ (P<.05) | | | | | | |
| Martin et al., 2007 | | | | | | |

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| Cow Nutri Winter Ra | tional Statu ngeland | S – |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ltem | Dam Nutrition No Supplement | Dam Nutrition + Supplement |
| Cow condition Pre-calving | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Cow condition- @ Weaning | 5.1 | 5.2 |

Larson et al., 2009

| PURINA | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Cow Nutritional Status – Crop Residue | | | | |
| Item | Dam Nutrition No Supplement | Dam Nutrition + Supplement | | |
| Cow condition | 5.4 | 5.2 | | |

| | No Supplement | + Supplement |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Cow condition | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| @ Pre-calving | | |
| Cow condition- | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| @ Weaning | | |

Larson et al., 2009

■Purina Support Effect of "Winter Range" dam nutrition on weight of offspring

| Item | Dam Nutrition No Supplement | Dam Nutrition + Supplement |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Birth weight, lbs | 81° | 84 ^d |
| Weaning weight, Ibs | 495 ª | 543 ^b |

^{a,b}Means with different superscripts differ (P<.05)

 $^{\rm c,d} \rm Means$ with different superscripts differ (P<.10)

Larson et al., 2009

| PURINA | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Effe nutr | ct of ition | "Winter on carc | ' Range'' asses o | ˈ dam f offspring |
| | | | | |

| Item | Dam Nutrition | Dam Nutrition |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|
| | No Supplement | + Supplement |
| Carcass Wt | 785ª | 827 ^b |
| Choice, % | 77 ª | 85 ^b |
| Premium Choice, % | 27 ª | 43 ^b |
| ^{a,b} Means with different su | perscripts differ (P<.0 | 05) |

Larson et al., 2009

22 PURINA

Effect of "Crop Residue" dam nutrition on weight of offspring

E LAND O LA Feed

| ltem | Dam Nutrition No Supplement | Dam Nutrition + Supplement |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Birth weight, Ibs | 82° | 86 ^d |
| Weaning weight, Ibs | 539 | 517 |

^{c,d}Means with different superscripts differ (P<.10)

Larson et al., 2009

| nutrition on ca | arcasses of | offspring | Health |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Item | Dam Nutrition No Supplement | Dam Nutrition + Supplement | ■ The numbe and morbid |
| Carcass Wt. | 816 | 810 | |
| Choice, % | 65ª | 88 ^b | |
| | 15a | 35 ^b | |

The number 1 cause of feedlot mortality and morbidity is respiratory disease

Effect of "Winter Range" dam nutrition on health of offspring

| Item | Dam Nutrition No Supplement | Dam Nutrition + Supplement |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Treated, % | 17 | 17 |
| Birth to weaning | | |
| Treated, % | 12ª | 0 ^b |
| Weaning to Finish | | |

^{a,b}Means with different superscripts differ (P<.05)

Larson et al., 2009

■Purna Support of "Crop Residue" dam nutrition on health of offspring

| Item | Dam Nutrition | Dam Nutrition |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | No Supplement | + Supplement |
| Treated, % | 19 | 20 |
| Birth to weaning | | |
| Treated, % | 11ª | 3 ^b |
| Weaning to Finish | | |

 $^{\rm a,b}{\rm Means}$ with different superscripts differ (P<.05)

Larson et al., 2009

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It appears to be more than just maintaining body condition

- Winter Rangeland...Results of fetal programming were more dramatic when cows were in poorer condition before calving
- However, on Corn Residue...Even though cows were in similar body condition, providing supplement programmed the fetus for better health in the feedyard

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How are cows in the U.S. fed? A beef cow is the most nutritionally challenged of livestock species

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- We plan on gestating cows to lose weight during the winter
- What if we cared for the cowherd like we do pregnant women?

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How Well Do We Care For Young Females?

- First calf heifer (pre-calving)
- Wet 2 year old
- Second calf cow
- Third calf cow

PURINA Encol. Priority for Nutrients-Wet 2 yr Old In alphabetical order Activity 1. Basal metabolism 2. 3. Cycling & initiation of pregnancy Energy reserves, Basic 4. Energy reserves, Additional 5. Energy reserves, Excess 6. Growth 7. 8. Lactation Maintenance of pregnancy 9.

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Priority for Nutrients-Wet 2 yr Old

- Ranked based on demand in the cow
 - 1. Basal metabolism
 - 2. Activity
 - 3. Growth
 - Energy reserves, Basic
 Maintenance of pregnancy
 - 6. Lactation
 - 7. Energy reserves, Additional
 - 8. Cycling & initiation of pregnancy
 - 9. Energy reserves, Excess

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Focus on Young Females

- How old are cows when they stop growing?
- Aren't 3-4 year old cows always thinner than mature cows?
 - □ Recall the "priority of nutrients"
 - □ They often wean lighter calves than mature cows do.
 - □ If you feed them, their calves can outweigh the calves from mature cows!

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Year-round supplementation

- What is it?
- What have ranchers seen?



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- 2. Growth traits:
 - · Weaning weights
 - Carcass weights
 - Marbling
- 3. Health

PURINA PURINA Fetal Programming Conclusions Implications of Fetal Programming ■ If you buy and/or feed cattle...you need to know The gestational nutrition of your herd this more than the pay weight year, imprints the lifetime genetic potential Replacement heifers and young cows: and performance of subsequent generations. □ Know their history Don't let them lose condition, it's an investment in the future The cow herd The performance of a calf is influenced not This spring's calf crop was influenced by last year's climate and your nutritional decisions relative to forage resources. only by its nutrition before and after birth, but also by the prior fetal nutrition of both its dam □ You can positively influence the next calf crop(s) by focusing on consistent daily nutrition of your herd and grand dam. You cannot change the past, but you can positively influence future generations.