Nutrients For Beef Cattle Are Outline

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The need of vitamin K in the diet of beef cattle is not well understood. A significant number of cases of vitamin K deficiency have been reported in cattle, but the exact cause and effect relationship is not clear. Although there is evidence of symptoms associated with vitamin K deficiency, widespread use of vitamin K in cattle diets has not been substantiated.

Minerals Other Than Calcium and Phosphorus

Beef cattle require magnesium, iron, manganese, copper, nickel, and cobalt. Deficiencies in these minerals have been reported in cattle, but the specific effects of deficiency are not fully understood.

Sproul Discusses Work of College

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Nutrient levels for beef cattle are outlined in this section. The National Research Council recently published a report entitled "Nutrient Requirements for Beef Cattle." This report provides detailed information on the nutrient needs of beef cattle, including recommendations for protein, fat, carbohydrates, minerals, and vitamins.

The report states that beef cattle require adequate amounts of energy, protein, and essential amino acids for optimal performance. Protein requirements are based on body weight, age, and sex. Beef cattle require 0.9% of their body weight as protein per day, with the requirement increasing with age.

Energy requirements are also based on body weight, with a lower requirement for older, lighter cattle. Beef cattle require 0.6% of their body weight as energy per day, with a requirement of 0.7% for older or larger cattle.

Essential amino acids are required for protein synthesis and are provided through the diet. Beef cattle require a balanced diet of amino acids, with a particular emphasis on the sulfur-containing amino acids cysteine and methionine.

Minerals other than calcium and phosphorus are also discussed in the report. Beef cattle require adequate amounts of magnesium, iron, manganese, copper, nickel, and cobalt. Deficiencies in these minerals can result in a variety of health problems, including anemia, growth retardation, and reproductive disorders.

Sproul discusses the importance of providing adequate nutrient levels for beef cattle. He notes that beef cattle require a balanced diet of nutrients to achieve optimal performance. The report provides detailed recommendations for nutrient levels, which are based on the latest scientific research and are designed to meet the needs of beef cattle.

The report is a valuable resource for anyone involved in the beef industry, including producers, veterinarians, and agricultural educators. By understanding the nutrient requirements of beef cattle, producers can ensure that their animals receive the necessary nutrients to achieve optimal performance.

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