Long-term measurement of rumen pH in dairy cows by an indwelling and wireless data transmitting unit



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Introduction

Rumen Acidosis (SARA-20 %) and clincal cases

pH 6.2 – 7.2 normal pH 5.8 – 6.2 critical pH 5.5 – 5.8 subclinical RA pH < 5.5 clinical RA</p>

Exact definition of RA/SARA

- ➢ how long under a critical pH-limit?
- how often under a critical pH-limit?
- ➢ how fast under a critical pH-limit?
- Different rumen fluid sampling techniques (oral stomach tubes, rumenocentesis, rumen fistula)
- Different locations (reticulum, fibre matt, Sacc. ventr.,..) with variing pH



Objectives

Continuous measuring of ruminal pH

- under practical conditions
- in high yielding dairy cows

Control the feasability of the system

Correlation pH

- Feeding conditions (rations composition)
- Feeding management

Interpretation of data





Examinations on 16 high yielding dairy cows (NL)

- 4 cows from 4 farms (n=16)
- > Ø 10.229 kg milk yield, 3. lact.
- Continuous pH-measuring 1 week a.p. up to 80 d p.p.
- > > 200.000 raw data for ruminal pH
- Serviced by,,Agroscoope[®]": provided us with high amount and quality of production and feeding data
- Statistics "STATGRAPHICS Centurion XVI"
- Factors for statistics: ruminal pH, rations composition, milk yield, milk quality, day of lactation,
- Interpretation of data





Rations composition (NL)

- TMR60 % 30 %
40 % 60 %
0.8 kgGras silage
Corn silage
Wheat straw- 7.0 kg
4.0 kgSastapro (protein subsitute)
4.0 kg
Soy bean meal1.5 5.0 kg
1.0 kgPotato by-products
Wheat shredded
3.5 kg
Spent grain
0.35 kg0.13 kg
0.07 kgMineral supplement
Sodium Bicarbonate
 - 166 171 g Raw protein
 - 145 180 g Fibre

DMI: 24 kg





Introducing Indwelling pH Probe with Data Transmitting Unit (Gasteiner et al. 2009)

- Developed an indwelling sensor
- Continuous measuring of pH and temperature
- Measurement times are user selectable (10 min.)
- Stored data are transmitted (ISM-Band 433 mHz) to an external receiver
- Receiver is connected via web with a server
- A software analyses and displays the results
- pH probes can be given to cows orally
- Period of continuous measurement is up to 100 days (50 days guaranteed valid data)





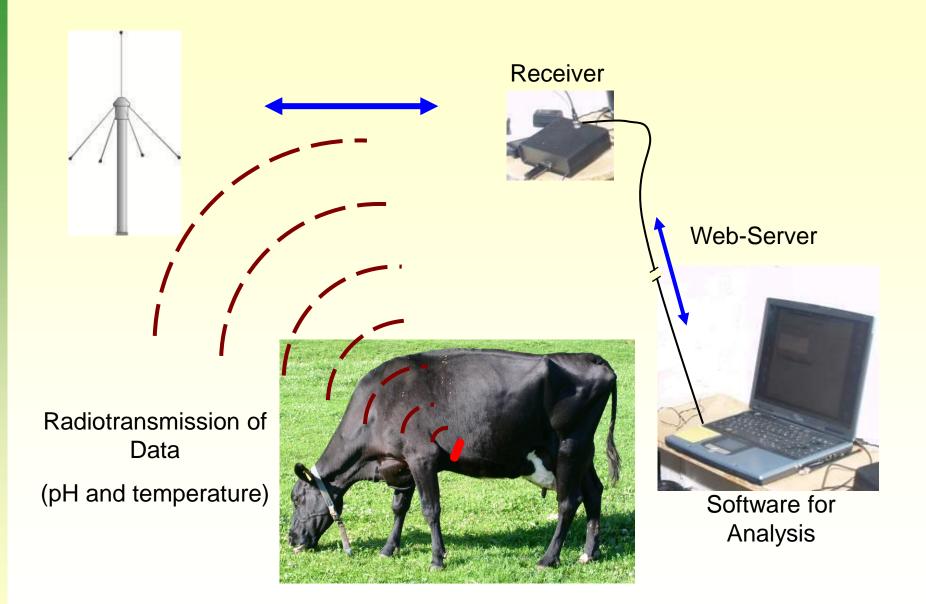
pH-Probe: Dimensions

(Length 120 mm, Diameter 36 mm, Weight 208 g)





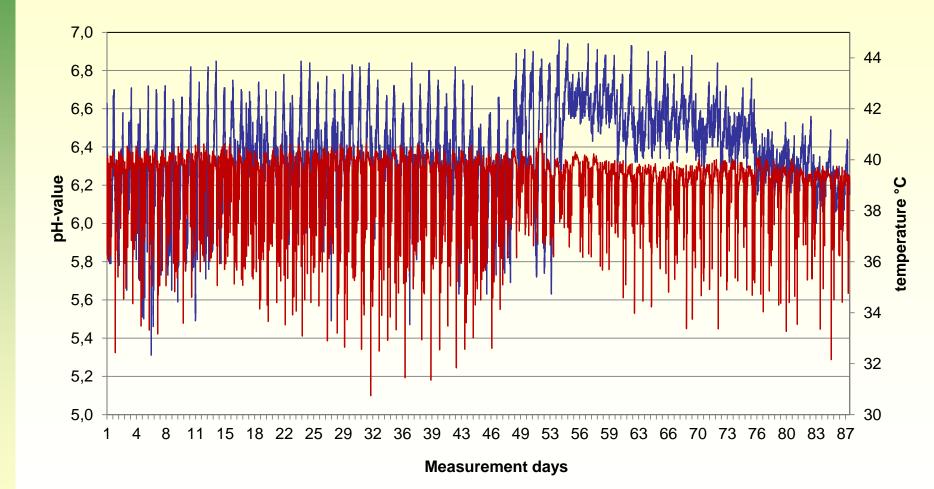








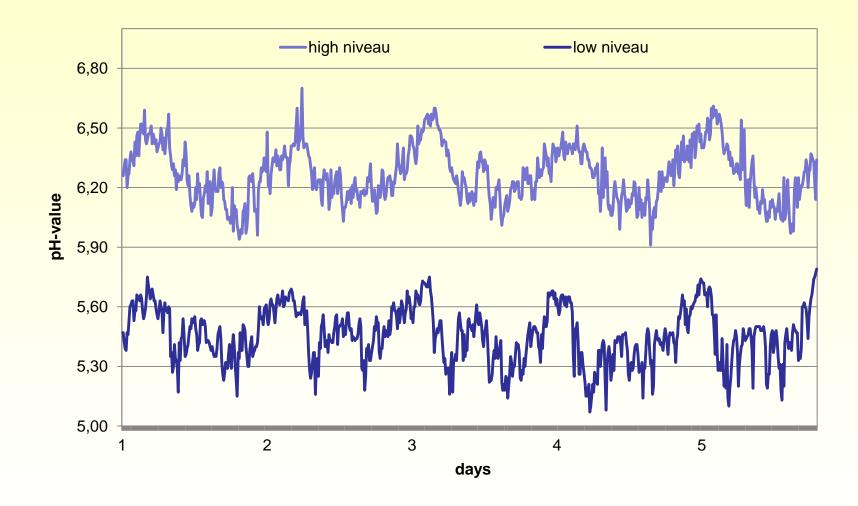
Example for long term measurement with pH-sensor







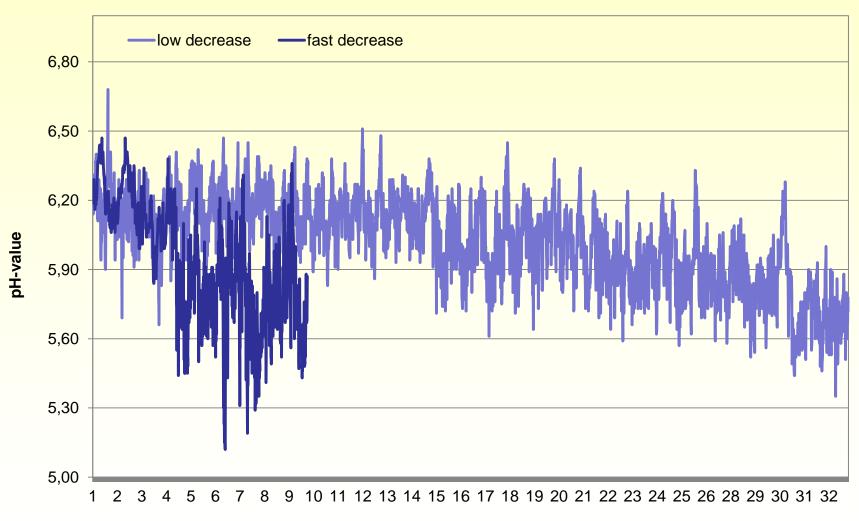
Results: Interpretation pH-Niveau







Results: Interpretation pH-decrease

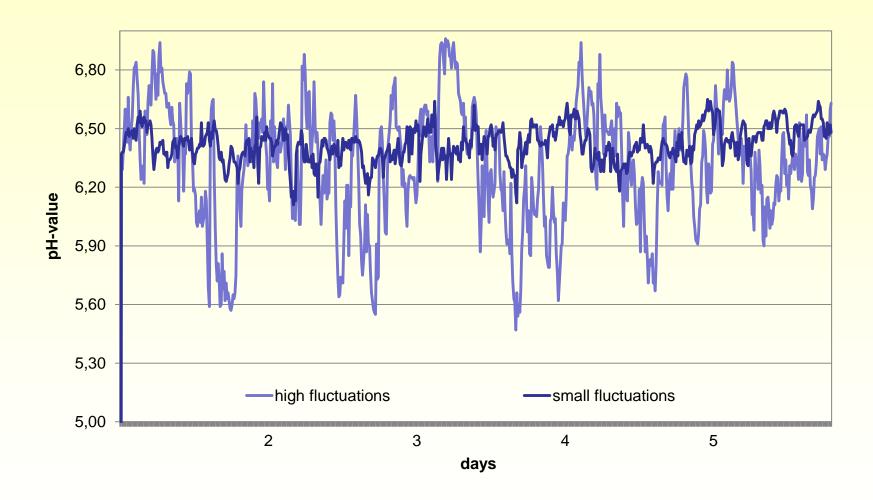


days





Results: Interpretation pH-fluctuations

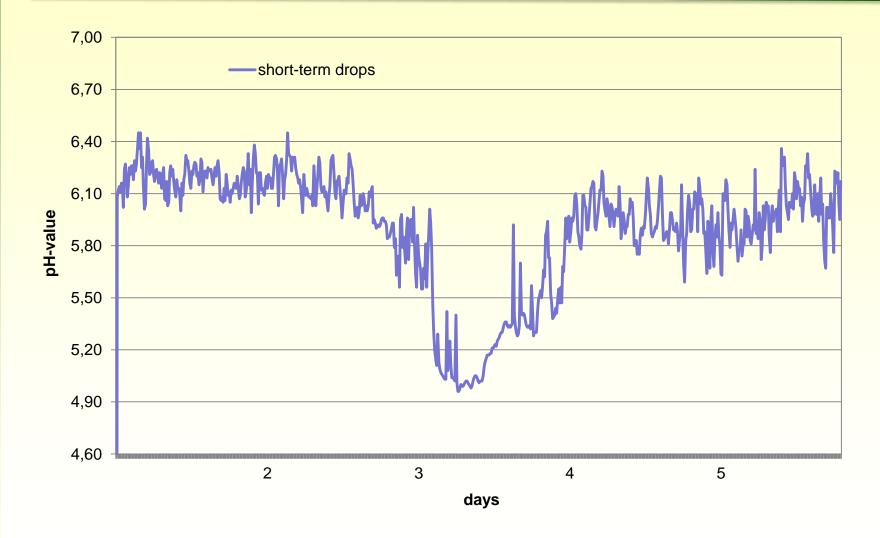




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Results: Interpretation pH – short-term drops

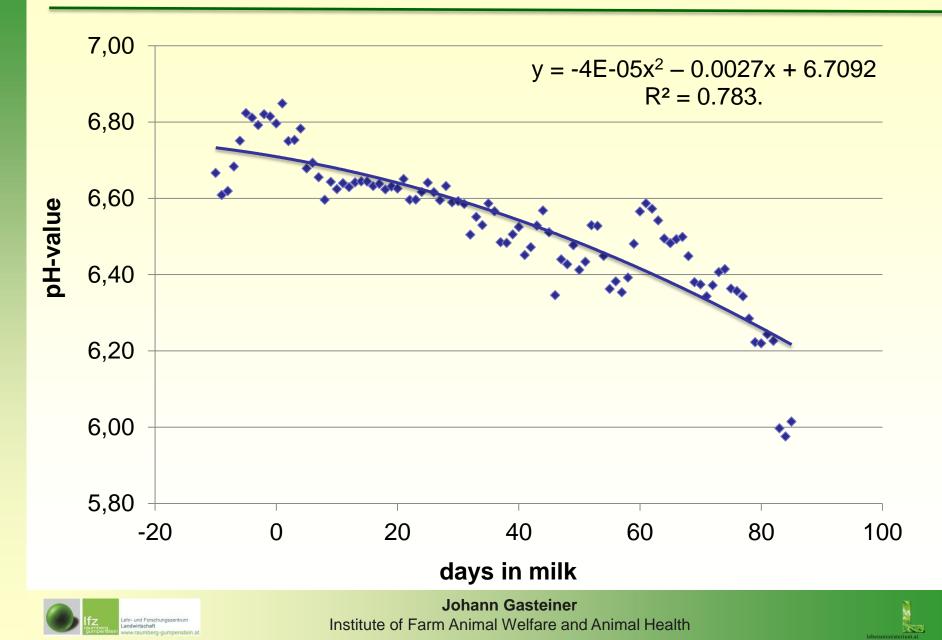




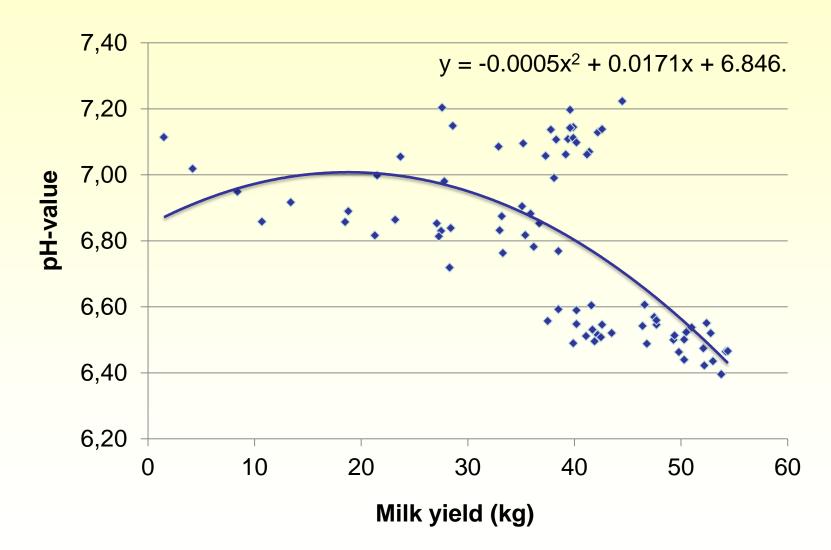
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Results: Correlation pH-value with days in milk (DIM)



Results: Correlation pH-value with milk yield

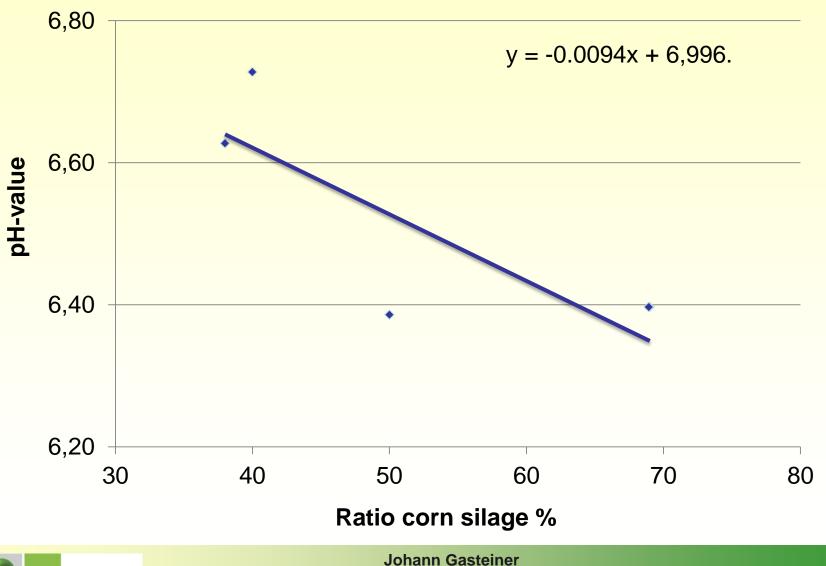




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Results: correlation pH-value with percentage corn silage





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Results

- Ruminal pH was influenced by
 - Fed ration (DMI, starch and fibre content)
 - Day of lactation (DIM)
 - Milk yield
- Interpretation of data:
 - pH Niveau
 - pH Fluctuations
 - pH Decrease (time)
 - pH short-term drops





Summary

- Ruminal pH is a reflection of the fed ration and of the feeding management-visible by continuous measurement
- Determination of changes of ruminal pH in time allows an accurate definition of ruminal acidotic load and to evaluate fed rations

Introduced pH probe is a helpful tool for scientific questions dealing with rumen acidosis, as..

- Feeding different levels concentrates
- Pasture and rations with low fibre
- Use of drugs to neutralize rumen acidosis

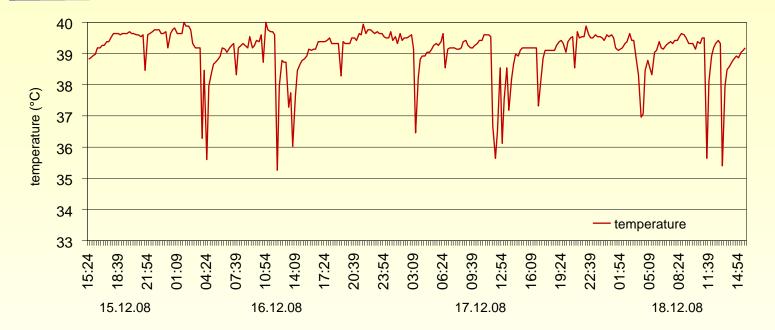
Practical use on farms

- Is in process (Europe)
- Future Management Tool in high yielding dairy herds





Interpretation ruminal temperature



Ruminal Temperature is depending on:

- Temperature of feed stuff
- Temperature of water
- Ambient temperature summer winter direct insulation
- Rations energy content fiber content
- Correlation with body temperature, but complex software necessary



