

finishing diets. To further evaluate the microbial community involved in methane emission and performance, correlation analysis was performed using microbial community composition and performance parameters. This analysis identified many OTUs correlated with methane emission, performance, and intake. This study demonstrates that certain members of the rumen microbial community have a profound effect on animal performance and methane emission.

Key Words: Interactions, methane, microbial community

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115 Effects of stocking density on finishing pig growth

performance. L. L. Thomas*, R. D. Goodband, M. D. Tokach, J. M. DeRouchey, J. C. Woodworth, S. S. Dritz, *Kansas State University, Manhattan.*

A total of 405 pigs (PIC 327 × 1050) from 2 consecutive finishing groups (group 1 initially 66 ± 1.8 kg BW, group 2 initially 61 ± 2.5 kg BW) were used to examine the effects of stocking density on finishing pig growth performance. Pens of pigs were balanced by initial BW and randomly allotted to 1 of 3 treatments with either 7 or 8 replications per treatment (group 1 and 2, respectively). Pens were stocked with 9 pigs, and adjustable gates provided treatments that allowed for 0.84, 0.74, or 0.65 m² per pig. All pigs were fed the same diets fed in 3 phases. Pigs were provided with 7.91 cm of feeder space per pig. In both studies, as stocking density decreased, ADG and ADFI increased (linear, $P < 0.019$), but there was no difference in G:F. As a result, final weight was 3.9 and 5.3 kg greater (linear, $P \leq 0.005$) in groups 1 and 2, respectively, when comparing the lowest to the highest stocking density treatments. When comparing growth performance to a suggested required k -value of 0.0336, performance should have been affected above 122, 102, and 83 kg at 0.84, 0.74, and 0.65 m² per pig. In group 1, performance should not have been affected until after 109.0 kg, 94.0 kg, and 80.3 kg for the 0.84, 0.74, and 0.65 m² per pig treatments, respectively. However, in group 1 even after d 14 (less than 74.5 kg), negative effects of increased stocking density were observed on ADFI (linear, $P < 0.08$). In group 2, performance should not have been affected until after 118 kg, 87 kg, and 74 kg for the 0.84, 0.74, and 0.65 m² per pig treatments. Similar to group 1, feed consumption and consequently ADG decreased linearly ($P \leq 0.033$) as stocking density increased, before pigs reached the k -value that should have influenced performance. Overall, this study indicates that increasing stocking density resulted in poorer ADG driven by a reduction in ADFI and the accepted k -value of 0.0336 might underestimate the impact of increased stocking density.

Key Words: finishing pig, space allowance, stocking density

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Table 115.

Group 2 Item	Space allocation per pig, m ²			SEM	Probability, $P <$	
	0.84	0.74	0.65		Linear	Quadratic
Pens, no.	8	8	8	—	—	—
d 0 to 77						
ADG, kg	0.995	0.964	0.931	0.0134	0.005	0.949
ADFI, kg	2.917	2.804	2.702	0.0323	<0.001	0.899
G:F	0.341	0.344	0.345	0.0032	0.416	0.814
Final BW, kg						
d 77	138.24	135.76	132.93	1.1626	0.004	0.902

116 Improving the feeding value of corn stover to enhance cattle performance in a backgrounding phase.

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The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of alkali-treatment (CaOH₂) or water addition to corn stover on in situ DM and NDF digestibility (DMD and NDFD) and growth performance of cattle during a backgrounding phase. Fifty-one lightweight Angus steers (average BW 197 kg), fed individually in a Calan-Broadbent feeding system, were randomly allotted to 1 of 3 corn stover (30% of diet DM) feeding treatments: 1) dry, untreated corn stover (85% DM), 2) corn stover treated with CaOH₂ at 6% inclusion (as-fed basis) and water hydrated to 50% DM, or 3) corn stover water hydrated to 50% DM. Legume-grass silage (15%), dry rolled corn (25%), dry distillers grains and solubles (25%), and a vitamin and mineral supplement (5%) constituted the balance of the diet DM. Steers were fed once daily at 0600 h, and orts were weighed and sampled during this time. Body weight was measured on d 1 and 49 after withdrawing feed and water for 16 h. In situ DMD and NDFD were measured at 12, 24, 36, and 48 h in 2 ruminally cannulated steers. Averaged over time, DMD and NDFD differed ($P < 0.05$). Digestibility of DM and NDF of calcium hydroxide-treated corn stover were greater (38.1% and 45.7%), that of untreated corn stover was intermediate (28.1% and 32.8%), and that of water-treated corn stover was lowest (16.9% and 15.5%). Similar results were observed using an in vitro gas production batch culture. Cattle fed water-treated corn stover consumed more ($P < 0.05$) feed DM and had faster rates of gain ($P < 0.05$) than those fed untreated corn stover. Cattle fed calcium hydroxide-treated corn stover had intermediate rates of gain that were similar ($P > 0.05$) to those of cattle fed water-treated or untreated corn stover. Feed conversion was not affected ($P > 0.05$) by corn stover treatment. An alternative to alkali-treatments, albeit when forage supply is not limiting, may be simple water addition as cattle fed water-treated corn stover gained weight more rapidly while consuming more DM.

Key Words: alkali-treatment, corn stover, gains

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