

Feeding pea to dairy cows

Using pea to replace soya in dairy rations

Lorna L. MacPherson



More UK dairy farmers are moving away from soya as a protein source for a range of reasons including consumer concerns about the environmental and social consequences of soya production in some exporting countries. This practice note discusses the suitability of pea for the replacement of soya in dairy rations. Pea can be used for the protein enrichment of cereal-based concentrate feed. The nutritional value of pea and whether it can maintain milk output and composition when replacing soya in milking cow rations is examined to support decisions around if and how to use pea for feeding dairy cows.

Outcome

Soya can be successfully substituted with peas in dairy cows without affecting milk output or compositional quality. However, this is highly dependent on stage of lactation and yield. Pea can be used as the sole protein source for herds with moderate milk production (averaging 7,000 to 8,000 litres/cow/year). For higher yielding cows, pea can be used to partially substitute soya, but additional bypass protein sources will

Applicability

Theme: Dairy cow nutrition

For: Dairy farmers, nutritionists, the feed manufacturing industry and crop growers

Where: Wherever peas are grown

Timing: Most relevant for winter feeding period or all year round for fully housed herds

Impact: Reduced reliance on soya which reduces the farm's carbon footprint and conforms to some milk buyers' requests. The response to including pea depends on the inclusion rate, cow factors and the ration being suitably balanced for protein supply

be required for optimum performance in many situations. The greater the substitution, the greater is the need for additional bypass protein if output is to be maintained. Supplementation with the amino acid methionine may also be required as pea is low in methionine compared to soya, and this essential amino acid is one of the first to limit milk production. Being able to



Pea field. Photograph: Robin Walker (SRUC)

Table 1. Key nutritional data for pea and soybean meal

Parameter		Pea	Hipro soybean meal
Dry matter (DM)	%	86	90
ME	MJ/kg DM	13.6	13.6
Crude protein	% DM	26	55
DUP at 8% outflow	% DM	3.8	24.5
Lysine	% DM	1.8	3.1
Methionine	% DM	0.25	0.7
Starch	% DM	43.5	5

Source: Ewing, 1997

produce more home-grown protein in the form of pea can reduce the reliance on soya and feed costs.

Nutritional value of pea

On an energy basis, pea can compete with soya, being of similar energy content of around 13.6 MJ/kg dry matter. However, the protein content is just below half that of soya. More needs to be fed to achieve a similar protein level in the diet. There are also differences in the degradability of the protein present, as well as in the amino acid composition (see Table 1 for comparison), which can impact on milk yield and composition.

Lysine and methionine are the two most limiting amino acids for dairy cows. Dairy rations are not usually deficient in lysine but are often deficient in methionine. As the methionine content of pea is about a third of that in soya, use of pea may require supplementary methionine in order to maintain yield and milk protein percentage.

About 86% of the protein in pea is rumen degradable, compared to only 55% in hipro soya. Ensuring the correct balance of rumen degradable protein (RDP) and un-degraded protein (DUP or bypass protein) is important for maintaining milk production in high yielding cows which have a higher requirement for bypass protein.

One of the benefits of pea is its moderately high starch content. Around 20% of this is resistant to degradation in the rumen compared to 15% in barley and wheat. The starch in pea is degraded at a slower rate compared to cereal starch making pea more "rumen friendly". This is one of

the reasons that some studies show higher milk fat yields when pea is fed. This contribution of starch in pea is significant because the inclusion rate of pea is higher than for soya for a given protein level. The pea substitutes soya and cereals. Overall, this reduces the risk of acidosis.

Soya substitution effects

There have been many studies investigating the use of pea as an alternative to soya in dairy cows, with a range of outcomes depending on the stage of lactation, milk yield and level of pea inclusion in the diet. Research from the University of South Dakota (Diaz, 2017) looked at replacing maize and soyabean meal with pea at 0, 12, 24 and 36% of the diet on a dry matter basis. As the inclusion of pea increased, dry matter intake, milk yield and milk solids decreased linearly. A pea inclusion of more than 24% in the concentrate negatively affects milk protein percentage and yield.

Vander Pol et al. (2008) also looked at partially substituting maize and soyabean meal with pea, where about 45% of maize and 78% of soya in the control diet were replaced with 15% pea (in the diet dry matter). There was no effect on intake, milk yield, milk fat and protein content or yield in cows averaging 34 kg of 4% fat corrected milk per day.

The effect of pea has also been looked at in late lactation cows (more than 200 days in milk), with pea replacing 0, 33, 67 and 100% of the soya portion of the concentrate at different intensities of concentrate use (0, 10, 20 and 30% of dietary dry matter). Barley inclusion

was adjusted to ensure diets had a similar starch content. There were no significant differences between pea and soya on intake, milk yield (average yield 21.5 kg/day) and milk composition, leading the researchers to conclude that protein quality is not important in late lactation cows where daily milk output is low (Khorasani et al., 2001).

Teagasc (Agriculture and Food Development Authority, Ireland) recommends that the inclusion of pea should not exceed 20% of the overall dry matter intake. The results of the first two studies reported here would support that view.

Barriers to uptake

While it makes sense to reduce soya imports and rely on more home-grown protein sources, there are several limitations:

- Soya can be sourced from certified environmentally sustainable sources (from areas not affected by deforestation).
- Soya has been the main “go-to” protein source of choice for dairy farmers. It is frequently the most cost-effective high-protein feed ingredient compared to rapeseed meal and distillers dark grains in terms of cost per unit

protein. It is also higher in energy than some protein sources, being of superior nutritional value in its DUP content.

- Dairy farmers may not have access to land for home-grown pea production. Even for those with arable enterprises, producing pea must compete with other arable crops, including those grown for feeding the herd.
- For farmers who cannot grow pea, availability depends on local and regional production, processing and marketing.
- Pea yields vary due to weather, pests and diseases. However, growing the crop to provide home-produced protein reduces the cost of protein supplementation. Pea is a low input crop and so home-grown production reduces total farm input costs.

Key practice points

The response to substituting soya using pea depends on the level of milk production. Soya can successfully be replaced using pea without affecting milk output with later lactation cows or low- to medium-yielding cows which have a lower requirement for DUP. However, for higher yielding cows (over 8,000 litres/year) in early to mid-lactation, including more than



Flowering pea. Photograph: Matthias Rauch

20% pea or more in the total dry matter intake is likely to depress milk yield and milk protein content due to less DUP in the diet and possibly less methionine. In this situation, an additional source of DUP will be required, with protected rapemeal being the most obvious choice.

Cost and the potential effect on income of any impact on milk volume and composition changes must be taken into consideration. Although pea (whether home-grown or purchased) will be cheaper on a cost per tonne basis, the financial impact of the change will depend on the relative costs of soya and cereals. Other costs to factor in are the possible requirements to supply DUP from another source and the need for supplementary methionine.

Further information

Corbett, R. R., Okine, E. K., Goonewardene, L. A., 1995. Effects of feeding peas to high-producing dairy cows. *Can. J. Anim. Sci.*, 75, 625–629.

Sources

Feeding peas to lactating cows. Alberta Dairy Management. www.agromedia.ca/ADM_Articles/content/peas.pdf

Diaz, F., 2017. Field peas as a protein source for dairy cows. *All About Feed*, 25 (1), 12–13.

Ewing, W.N., 1997. *The Feeds Directory: Commodity Products*. Context Products Ltd.

Khorasani, G. R., Okine, E. K., Corbett, R. R., Kennelly, J. J., 2001. Nutritive value of peas for lactating dairy cattle. *Can. J. Anim. Sci.*, 81, 541–551.

The Agricultural Budgeting and Costing Book, 90th Edition, 2020. Agro Business Consultants.

Vander Pol, M., Hristov, A. N., Zaman, S., Delano, N., 2008. Peas can replace soybean meal and corn grain in dairy cow diets. *J. Dairy Sci.*, 91 (2), 698–703.

About this practice note and Legumes Translated

Author: Lorna L. MacPherson

Publisher: Scotland's Rural College (SRUC)

Production: Donau Soja

Permalink: www.zenodo.org/record/4298513

Copyright: © 2021 The Authors. Reproduction and dissemination is permitted for non-commercial purposes provided the authors and source are fully acknowledged.

This practice note was prepared within the Legumes Translated project funded by the European Union through Horizon 2020, Project Grant Number 817634.

Citation: MacPherson, L. L., 2021. Feeding pea to dairy cows. Legumes Translated Practice Note 7. Scotland's Rural College (SRUC). www.legumestranslated.eu

The content is solely the responsibility of the authors. No warranties, expressed or implied, are made with respect to the information provided. Information relating to the use of plant protection products (pesticides) must be checked against the product label or other sources of product registration information.



This project is funded
by the European Union

