Citrus Feeds for Calves of Different Breeding

Four lots of steer calves were fed the same ration containing from 51% to 52% TDN from citrus pulp and citrus molasses (*18*). Daily gains ranged from 1.71 pounds to 1.78 pounds. Steers which were most efficient in feed conversion for gains had the lowest carcass grade.

Pangolagrass Hay and Pangolagrass Silage in Ration

Yearling steers self-fed roughage and hand-fed equal amounts of citrus pulp and citrus molasses at O, half-feed, and full-feed made gains positively correlated with level of citrus products in the ration (*14*). Feed conversion was relatively low because of the high levels of roughage, but improved with increasing levels of citrus feeds.

Citrus feeds furnished from 65% to 74% of the TDN in rations containing either cottonseed meal or urea-protein supplement (*13*). Rate of gain and feed conversion were slightly lower when urea furnished part of the equivalent protein than when cottonseed meal furnished all the supplemental protein.

Ammoniated Citrus Pulp

Ammoniated citrus pulp was not as palatable in cattle finishing rations as plain citrus pulp, even when cornmeal was added to both rations (*9*). Weight gain and feed or TDN conversion were lowered when ammoniated pulp replaced part of the cottonseed meal and citrus pulp of rations.

Citrus Pulp and Ammoniated Bagasse

Citrus pulp furnished 49% to 54% and citrus molasses from 21% to 27% of the TDN when either plain or ammoniated bagasse replaced part of the roughage in finishing rations (*12*). Inclusion of plain bagasse in all but one series of trials reduced gain and feed conversion. The exception was when Camola (bagasse pith 4 parts and cane molasses 10 parts) replaced a part of the hay or all the cane molasses of rations without influencing gain or feed utilization.

Finishing Yearling Heifers Wintered at Four Gain Levels

Four lots of heifer calves wintered on pasture to obtain average daily gains of 0.09, 0.39, 0.77, and 1.21 pounds, respec-