

Effects of substitution of tricaproin for tallow and of protein concentration in milk substitutes on nitrogen and energy balance in the preruminant lamb

By BERNARD AUROUSSEAU

I.N.R.A., C.R.Z.V. de THEIX, Laboratoire d'Etude du Métabolisme Energétique, 63122 Ceyrat, France

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1. Results of 138 nitrogen balance studies from experiments with forty male Limousin and nineteen male Ile de France preruminant lambs were used to estimate total N requirements and to assess the effects of dietary tricaproin inclusion, protein concentration, lysine and methionine supplementation and the age of lambs on protein retention. In addition, energy balances were obtained in twenty-four of the Limousin lambs from birth up to 3 weeks of age by means of a slaughter technique.

2. For milk substitute unsupplemented with amino acids, tricaproin inclusion increased N balance slightly ($P < 0.001$) when a medium-protein concentration (260 g/kg dry matter (DM)) was used, in 2-week-old lambs (+4.3%) and in 5-week-old Limousin lambs (+5.3%), or very markedly when a high-protein concentration (320 g/kg DM) was used, in 2-week-old lambs (+14.5%) and in 5-week-old lambs (+18.6%). Protein requirements decreased from 300 g/kg DM in 3-week-old lambs to 270 g/kg DM in 5-week-old lambs for the control milk containing tallow-coconut oil mixture (0.67:0.33 by wt) and was increased above 300 g/kg DM at all ages in the case of experimental milk containing tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin mixture (0.33:0.33:0.33, by wt).

3. For milk containing either a medium- or a high-protein concentration and supplemented with lysine and methionine, inclusion of tricaproin increased N balance ($P < 0.01$) to a similar extent (+8.5 up to +14.3%) in 1 to 2- and 3-week-old Limousin lambs. An increase in N concentration in the milk had no effect in 1- and 2-week-old lambs, but led to a decreased N balance in 3-week-old lambs. Protein requirements decreased from 310 g/kg DM in 1-week-old lambs to 190 g/kg DM in 3-week-old lambs for the milk containing tallow-coconut oil or from 300 g/kg DM in 2-week-old lambs to 210 g/kg DM in 3-week-old lambs for the milk containing tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin.

4. For the Ile de France lambs given milk supplemented with lysine and methionine, tricaproin inclusion did not alter N balance. Protein requirements decreased from 370 g/kg DM in 2-week-old lambs to 270 g/kg DM in 4-week-old lambs for milk containing both kinds of fat mixtures.

5. Between birth and 3 weeks of age, efficiency of metabolizable energy (ME) utilization in the Limousin lambs was not dependent on the nature of the milk fat or the protein concentration of the diet (ME efficiency for tissue deposition varying from 0.672 to 0.698) whilst ME efficiency for protein deposition was 0.52 and ME efficiency for lipid deposition was close to 1; daily maintenance expenditure was 553 kJ/kg body-weight^{0.75}.

Despite much research, the efficiency of medium-chain fatty acids in the utilization of energy for growth has still not been accurately determined. Substitution of tricaproin (C_6) or tricaproin (C_6) for equal amounts of energy from starch in the diet of young growing rats leads, in most instances, to reduced tissue energy deposition (Vermorel & Arousseau, 1970; Arousseau, 1971; Arousseau *et al.* 1978). Reduced tissue energy deposition after tricaproin intake has also been observed in the piglet (Newport *et al.* 1979) and in the rat (Lavau & Hashim, 1978). Nevertheless, some authors have observed a similar energy efficiency of caprylic acid and lauric acid utilization in rats of 35–340 g body-weight (Demarne *et al.* 1978), and an increased tissue energy deposition after substitution of tricaproin for starch in the diet offered to growing rats of 80–200 g body-weight (Chenat *et al.* 1976).

In the lamb digestibilities of dry matter (DM) (0.984 *v.* 0.961), energy (0.983 *v.* 0.956) and nitrogen (0.970 *v.* 0.955) were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) for the milk containing tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin mixtures at 1 and 2 weeks of age (Arousseau *et al.* 1983*b*).

Feed conversion efficiency (Arousseau, 1984) was also greater ($P < 0.05$) after tricaproin inclusion (48.8 v. 40.6 g gain/MJ gross energy).

In the preruminant calf, neither tricaprylin (Arousseau *et al.* 1984) nor tricaproin (Arousseau *et al.* 1983*a*) inclusion in the diet significantly altered tissue energy deposition despite a significant increase in tissue protein deposition (about +10%). We report here the results obtained from three trials which combine studies of the effects of tricaproin inclusion in a milk substitute at two protein concentrations, with or without supplementation of the milk with lysine and methionine, and in two breeds of lamb.

EXPERIMENTAL

The detailed compositions of the milk substitutes are given in Table 1. According to the experimental design (Table 2) the main characteristics of the milk substitutes were as follows.

Trial 1. Four different spray-dried milks (CM1, CH1, TM1, TH1) combining two levels of protein concentration and two different types of lipids were prepared. Fish concentrate (90 g/kg DM) was introduced together with skim-milk powder (570 g/kg DM) in the milk substitutes to obtain a high-protein concentration (H), i.e. 315 g protein/kg DM. Whey powder (225 g/kg DM) was then substituted for part of the skim-milk powder to obtain a medium-protein level (M), i.e. 250 g protein/kg DM. Tallow (160 g/kg DM) and coconut oil (90 g/kg DM) were introduced in the control diet (C) whilst 90 g tricaproin/kg DM was substituted for part of the tallow to obtain the C₆ diets (T), the lower energy concentration of tricaproin (i.e. 31.6 v. 38.5 kJ/g) being taken into account. However, part of the tricaproin floated in the reconstituted milk and was left in the refusals so that the true intake of C₆ acid by the lambs was only 45 g/kg DM and the lipid concentration of the corresponding milks decreased to 210 g/kg DM and their protein content increased to 269 and 329 g/kg DM.

Trials 2 and 3. Four different milks (CM2, CH2, TM2, TH2) supplemented with lysine and methionine were prepared, combining two concentrations of protein and two types of lipids. High-protein milk (H) contained 145 g whey protein/kg DM and 570 g skim-milk powder/kg DM; medium-protein milk (M) was obtained by substituting lactose (137 g/kg DM) for the whey protein. Supplements of lysine (6.1 g/kg DM) and methionine (2.2 g/kg DM) were added to CH2 and TH2 milks, to meet the requirements of the lambs as described by Patureau-Mirand & Theriez (1977); higher supplements of lysine (16.8 g/kg DM) and methionine (4.8 g/kg DM) in CM2 and TM2 milks resulted in similar levels of total intake of lysine and methionine for the four milks. Tallow (181 g/kg DM) and coconut oil (90 g/kg DM) were introduced in the control milks, CM2 and CH2, whilst tricaproin (113 g/kg DM), substituted for an isoenergetic amount of tallow, was interesterified with tallow before spray-drying milks TM2 and TH2.

Lambs and their management

All lambs were removed from the ewes within a few hours after sucking colostrum.

Trial 1 (one replication) involved sixteen preruminant male lambs of the Limousin breed born in spring (April) and separated at the age of 5 or 6 d into four homologous groups on the basis of birth weight, and used for N balance studies at the ages of 2 weeks (four lambs per group) and 5 weeks (three lambs per group).

Trial 2 (two replications) involved twenty-four preruminant male lambs of the Limousin breed. Half of the lambs were born in autumn (November) and half in spring (April). They were separated into four homologous groups and housed in metabolism crates immediately after being removed from the ewes. They were used for three consecutive 1-week N balance

Table 1. Composition (g/kg dry matter) of milk substitutes

Trial...	1				2 and 3			
	CM1	CH1	TM1	TH1	CM2	CH2	TM2	TH2
Skim-milk powder	400	615	400	604	565.3	570.9	565.3	514.6
Methionine	—	—	—	—	4.8	2.2	4.8	2.2
Lysine	—	—	—	—	16.8	6.1	16.8	6.1
Fish protein	90	100	90	102	—	—	—	—
Whey protein	—	—	—	—	—	144.8	—	173.6
Whey powder	225	—	216	—	—	—	—	—
Lactose	—	—	—	—	137.1	—	109.6	—
Tallow	160	160	96	96	161.0	161.0	87.5	87.5
Coconut oil	90	90	72	72	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4
Tricaproin	—	—	90	90	—	—	101.0	101.0
Emulsifier*	10	10	11	11	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Lactic ferment and mineral and vitamin supplements†	25	25	25	25	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

* Lecithin was used in trial 1 and sucroglycerides were used in trials 2 and 3.

† 4 g MgCl₂ · 6H₂O; 50 mg FeSO₄ · 7H₂O; 50 mg ZnO; 50 mg MnSO₄ · 4H₂O; 20 mg CuSO₄ · 5H₂O; 8 mg KI; 0.6 mg CoCl₂; 3.6 mg vitamin A; 240 mg vitamin D; 50 mg vitamin E; 2 mg vitamin K; 2 mg vitamin B₁; 4 mg vitamin B₂; 2 mg vitamin B₆; 0.05 mg vitamin B₁₂; 0.75 mg biotin; 2 mg calcium pantothenate; 1.8 g choline; 50 mg furazolidone.

Table 2. Main features of milk constituents (g/kg dry matter (DM)) and experimental design

Trial... Breed...	1				2				3			
	Limousin				Limousin				Ile de France			
Lysine and methionine supplementation...	0				+				+			
Nitrogen balance...	2nd and 5th weeks				1st, 2nd, 3rd weeks				2nd and 4th weeks			
Energy and N retention according to the slaughter technique	—				0-22 d old				—			
Diet*	CM1	CH1	TM1	TH1	CM2	CH2	TM2	TH2	CM2	CH2	TM2	TH2
No. of lambs	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	7
Lipid concentration	248	248	211	210	240	245	271	272	240	245	271	272
Tricaproin concentration	—	—	45	46	—	—	112	115	—	—	112	115
Protein concentration	252	315	269	329	233	300	231	300	233	301	231	301
Lysine concentration	20.5	25.8	20.5	25.8	34.1	35.3	34.2	35.9	34.1	35.3	34.2	35.9
Methionine concentration	6.3	8.2	6.3	8.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0
Energy (MJ/kg DM)	22.4	22.8	22.1	21.8	23.0	23.5	21.7	22.6	22.0	23.5	21.7	22.6

* For details see p. 526.

determinations, and to study energy and protein retention during the first 3 weeks after birth by the comparative slaughter technique.

Trial 3 involved nineteen prerinulant male lambs of the Ile de France breed separated into three groups of four lambs and one group of seven lambs (four + three) which were used for N-balance studies at the ages of 2 and 4 weeks. Because of low prolificacy there

were not enough lambs for the second replication, in spring, and only the first replication, in autumn, was fully completed.

Experimental features and analysis

The milk substitutes, reconstituted at a rate of 160 g/l, were offered *ad lib.*, fresh milk being prepared twice daily. Amounts offered and refused were weighed individually and portions were taken for analysis. Faeces were collected in beakers attached to the lambs by harnesses (Tissier *et al.* 1975). Urine was collected in flasks (containing 100 ml 6 M-hydrochloric acid to prevent any ammonia loss) in trial 1 with the help of gutter-shaped plastic sheets under the wire-floor of the crates, or in trials 2 and 3 with the help of rigid plastic funnels. Crate floors and plastic sheets or funnels were washed daily and representative samples of urine and water used for washing were taken for analysis.

The lambs were slaughtered at a mean age of 22 d. At slaughter, the body of the lamb was separated into skin, wool, blood, viscera, head, feet and carcass. The carcasses were further dissected into muscles, bones and adipose tissues. Each compartment was immediately weighed, frozen and kept at -15° . The different compartments were ground in the frozen state in liquid N_2 using a Stephan screw homogenizer and the analysis of moisture, energy and N performed on the powder obtained. Body composition of the lambs at the start of the trial was assessed from the analysis of the bodies of fourteen new-born lambs of the same breed (Villette & Arousseau, 1981).

The detailed description of the handling and analysis of the samples have been given in Vermorel *et al.* (1973). Energy and N concentrations in the samples were determined on the DM using a Gallenkamp adiabatic calorimeter and by the Kjeldahl method, respectively.

The relations between metabolizable energy (ME) intake, age of the lambs (A) and protein concentration in the milk (P) were investigated using the AMANCE 81 statistical programs (Bachacou *et al.* 1981). Different combinations of the three variables were tested by stepwise forward regression. On the basis of the best regression obtained, the different values of N balance were adjusted to the same mean ME; A and P were compared according to the Student's *t* test (Snedecor & Cochran, 1956).

RESULTS

Effects of tricaproin inclusion and milk protein concentration on N balance

The most striking feature of the trials was the wide individual variation in live weight and level of ME intake, and consequently in growth rate (Tables 3–5). Moreover, energy and N digestibilities showed similarly wide individual variations as well as age-related changes (Arousseau *et al.* 1983*a*). Thus it was not possible to obtain a reliable relation between ME intake and tissue N deposition for a given diet offered to a group of lambs of a particular age. A multiple regression was therefore used for the whole set of data, relating daily tissue N deposition (NF; g/kg body-weight^{0.75}) to daily ME intake (MJ/kg body-weight^{0.75}), age of the lambs (A, d) and protein concentration in the milk (P, g/g DM). There were no significant differences in the N balances of lambs born in autumn and those born in spring (trial 2). Quadratic and cubic effects of ME or age were first tested, but a quadratic effect of P was introduced to improve the fit of the relation to the data.

A single equation could thus be calculated for each milk (C or T) prepared with a similar type of fat (i.e. tallow-coconut oil or tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin) taking into account values obtained from the 1st to the 5th week for the two concentrations of crude protein ($N \times 6.25$), M or H.

Table 3. Trial 1. Effects of inclusion of tricaproin and protein concentration in milk on nitrogen balance in Limousin preruminant male lambs

(Mean values and standard deviations)

Diet...	CM1		CH1		TM1		TH1	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age (d)	10.8	0.2	10.5	1.3	10.8	1.7	10.8	1.3
Live-wt (kg)	5.6	0.5	6.2	1.0	5.9	0.6	5.8	0.9
Daily wt gain (g/d)	224	39	269	56	242	47	272	78
ME (MJ/d)	4.32	0.60	4.58	0.61	4.83	0.24	4.37	0.65
Lysine (g/d)	4.25	0.57	5.66	0.76	4.69	0.25	5.57	1.13
Methionine (g/d)	1.31	0.17	1.79	0.24	1.44	0.07	1.77	0.36
Digestible N (g/d)	8.04	1.07	10.63	1.43	9.66	0.51	11.14	2.65
N balance (g/d)	5.68	0.77	6.17	1.19	6.76	0.79	7.01	1.69
Adjusted N balance (g/d)*	6.01 ^a	0.11	6.21 ^b	0.11	6.27 ^b	0.10	7.11 ^c	0.10
Age (d)	31.3	0.6	32.0	1.0	31.7	2.1	32.3	1.4
Live-wt (kg)	10.4	0.5	11.1	0.8	10.4	1.2	11.9	1.1
Daily wt gain (g/d)	239	90	241	49	279	63	283	21
ME (MJ/d)	6.90	0.65	6.91	1.23	6.27	4.09	7.47	0.19
Lysine (g/d)	6.72	0.63	8.40	1.51	6.11	3.35	9.54	0.26
Methionine (g/d)	2.12	0.20	2.56	0.46	1.88	1.03	3.03	0.08
Digestible N (g/d)	12.77	1.19	16.05	2.89	12.65	8.2	19.20	0.53
N balance (g/d)	7.78	1.41	7.81	0.95	7.91	6.12	9.46	0.38
Adjusted N balance (g/d)†	7.88 ^a	0.17	7.48 ^b	0.19	8.30 ^c	0.17	8.87 ^d	0.16

ME, metabolizable energy; CM1, tallow-coconut oil, 240 g protein/kg dry matter (DM); CH1, tallow-coconut oil, 320 g protein/kg DM; TM1, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 240 g protein/kg DM; TH1, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 320 g protein/kg DM.

^{a, b, c, d} Values with different superscript letters differed significantly ($P < 0.05$)

* Values adjusted for a mean body-weight of 5.9 kg, a mean age of 17.0 d, a mean ME intake of 4.53 MJ/d and a mean digestible N intake of 8.72 g/d for diets M or 11.01 g/d for diets H.

† Values adjusted for a mean body-weight of 11.0 kg, a mean age of 31.8 d, a mean ME intake of 6.88 MJ/d and a mean digestible N intake of 13.31 g/d for diets M or 16.83 g/d for diets H.

Trial 1. Unsupplemented milks offered to Limousin lambs. The following relations were obtained for milks CM1 and CH1:

$$NF = 11.0 \times ME \times P - 16.2 \times ME \times P^2 - 0.114 \times ME \times A \times P^2 - 0.443 \quad (1)$$

(SD 2.0) (SD 4.2) (SD 0.028) (SD 0.345)

Residual SD 0.107; r^2 0.87,

or for milks TM1 and TH1:

$$NF = 8.7 \times ME \times P - 8.31 \times ME \times P^2 - 0.126 \times ME \times A \times P^2 - 0.264 \quad (2)$$

(SD 0.9) (SD 2.67) (SD 0.023) (SD 0.156)

Residual SD 0.101; r^2 0.97.

The partial regression coefficients of both equations were significant ($P < 0.05$) but the y intercepts were not. Means adjusted for similar weights, A, ME and digestible protein intakes, were calculated for each of the four groups of lambs and for the two periods when N balances were determined (Table 3). In 2-week-old lambs, tissue N deposition (NF) was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) for the milk containing tricaproin (+4.3% in group TM1 compared with group CM1, or +14.5% in group TH1 compared with group CH1) and

Table 4. Trial 2. Effects of inclusion of tricaproin and protein concentration in milk on nitrogen balance in Limousin preruminant male lambs given milks supplemented with lysine and methionine

(Mean values and standard deviations)

Diet...	CM2		CH2		TM2		TH2	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age (d)	5.0	1.1	5.0	1.1	5.0	0.9	5.7	1.2
Live wt (kg)	4.1	0.5	4.3	0.4	3.8	0.6	4.0	0.6
Daily wt gain (g/d)	209	32	233	42	180	113	272	50
ME (MJ/d)	3.59	0.98	3.41	0.63	2.87	1.13	3.74	0.65
Lysine (g/d)	6.37	1.63	5.76	1.01	4.91	1.78	6.42	1.14
Methionine (g/d)	1.89	0.48	1.65	0.29	1.44	0.52	1.79	0.32
Digestible N (g/d)	6.58	1.68	7.48	1.31	5.21	1.89	8.43	1.50
N balance (g/d)	5.48	1.41	5.01	1.24	4.21	2.06	6.57	1.53
Adjusted N balance (g/d)*	4.82 ^a	0.06	4.93 ^a	0.06	5.23 ^c	0.08	5.55 ^{d†}	0.09
Age (d)	12.3	1.4	11.2	1.0	12.2	0.8	12.0	1.1
Live wt (g/d)	5.5	0.5	5.6	0.4	5.1	0.8	5.6	0.8
Daily wt gain (g/d)	199	38	212	25	221	25	265	51
ME (MJ/d)	4.81	0.38	4.98	0.62	4.44	0.77	5.14	0.68
Lysine (g/d)	7.93	0.69	7.97	0.95	7.31	1.21	8.66	1.05
Methionine (g/d)	2.35	0.20	2.28	0.27	2.14	0.35	2.41	0.29
Digestible N (g/d)	8.45	0.73	10.64	1.27	7.76	1.28	11.37	1.38
N balance (g/d)	6.21	0.83	6.39	1.03	6.42	1.19	7.38	1.19
Adjusted N balance (g/d)†	6.34 ^a	0.07	6.32 ^a	0.08	6.89 ^b	0.10	7.17 ^b	0.11
Age (d)	19.8	1.2	19.0	1.3	19.5	2.3	19.7	1.5
Live wt (g/d)	6.9	0.8	7.7	1.2	6.9	0.9	7.5	1.1
Daily wt gain (g/d)	199	43	227	60	221	61	217	64
ME (MJ/d)	5.43	0.72	6.23	0.67	5.72	0.81	6.04	1.02
Lysine (g/d)	8.54	0.84	9.90	1.03	9.28	1.09	10.18	1.71
Methionine (g/d)	2.53	0.25	2.83	0.30	2.71	0.32	2.84	0.48
Digestible N (g/d)	9.17	0.90	13.22	1.38	9.85	1.16	13.37	2.24
N balance (g/d)	5.89	0.87	7.23	1.29	7.10	0.78	7.17	1.10
Adjusted N balance (g/d)‡	6.71 ^b	0.09	6.21 ^a	0.09	7.29 ^c	0.13	7.10 ^c	0.13

ME, metabolizable energy; CM2, tallow-coconut oil, 230 g protein/kg dry matter (DM); CH2, tallow-coconut oil, 300 g protein/kg DM; TM2, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 230 g protein/kg DM; TH2, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 300 g protein/kg DM.

^{a,b,c,d} Values with different superscript letters differed significantly ($P < 0.05$)

* Values adjusted for a mean body-weight of 4.0 kg, a mean age of 6.3 d, a mean ME intake of 3.40 MJ/d and a mean digestible N intake of 6.26 g/d for diets M or 7.56 g/d for diets H.

† Values adjusted for a mean body-weight of 5.5 kg, a mean age of 11.5 d, a mean intake of 4.84 MJ/d and a mean digestible N intake of 8.51 g/d for diets M or 10.53 g/d for diets H.

‡ Values adjusted for a mean body-weight of 7.2 kg, a mean age of 19.1 d, a mean ME intake of 5.84 MJ/d and a mean digestible N intake of 10.32 g/d for diets M or 12.68 g/d for diets H.

also higher after a 26% increase in protein concentration in the milks (+3.3% in group CH1 compared with group CM1, or +13.4% in group TH1 compared with group TM1). In 5-week-old lambs, NF was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) for the milk containing tricaproin (+5.3% in group TM1 compared with group CM1, or +18.6% in group TH1 compared with group CH1) but the increase in protein concentration led to adverse results: there was a significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease in NF for the control milks (-5.1% in group CH1 compared with group CM1) but a significant ($P < 0.05$) increase for the milks containing tricaproin (+6.9% in group TH1 compared with group TM1).

Table 5. Trial 3. Effects of inclusion of tricaproin and protein concentration in milk on nitrogen balance in Ile de France preruminant male lambs given milks supplemented with lysine and methionine

(Mean values and standard deviations)

Diet...	CM2		CH2		TM2		TH2	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age (d)	9.3	0.5	9.0		10.0		10.7	2.2
Live wt (kg)	5.2	0.8	6.2	0.8	5.2	0.4	6.2	1.0
Daily wt gain (g/d)	237	34	332	23	241	30	264	63
ME (MJ/d)	4.6	0.9	6.0	0.7	4.6	0.4	5.4	1.3
Lysine (g/d)	8.15	1.46	10.90	1.21	8.04	0.63	9.24	2.40
Methionine (g/d)	2.41	0.43	3.12	0.35	2.35	0.18	2.57	0.67
Digestible N (g/d)	8.42	1.51	14.44	1.60	8.33	0.65	11.84	3.08
N balance (g/d)	6.96	1.51	9.93	1.35	6.58	0.98	8.46	2.72
Adjusted N balance (g/d)*	7.72 ^a	0.12	8.41 ^b	0.12	7.63 ^a	0.13	8.38 ^b	0.13
Age (d)	19.7	0.5	18.5	1.0	19.0	—	18.9	1.5
Live wt (kg)	7.7	0.8	8.9	1.0	8.3	0.7	8.5	0.9
Daily wt gain (g/d)	248	39	267	28	280	61	250	63
ME (MJ/d)	6.4	0.4	6.8	0.4	6.9	0.5	6.4	1.3
Lysine (g/d)	10.86	0.72	11.93	0.75	11.27	0.76	10.57	2.34
Methionine (g/d)	3.22	0.21	3.41	0.21	3.30	0.22	2.94	0.65
Digestible N (g/d)	11.42	0.76	15.72	0.99	11.83	0.80	13.67	3.02
N balance (g/d)	7.78	0.85	8.76	0.83	8.64	0.59	7.99	1.81
Adjusted N balance (g/d)†	8.18	0.15	8.33	0.14	8.03	0.13	8.30	0.16

ME, metabolizable energy; CM2, tallow-coconut oil, 230 g protein/kg dry matter (DM); CH2, tallow-coconut oil, 300 g protein/kg DM; TM2, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 230 g protein/kg DM; TH2, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 300 g protein/kg DM.

^{a, b} Values with different superscript letters differed significantly ($P < 0.001$).

* Values adjusted for a mean body-weight of 5.8 kg, a mean age of 9.6 d, a mean ME intake of 5.19 MJ/d and a mean digestible N intake of 9.44 g/d for diets M or 11.81 g/d for diets H.

† Values adjusted for a mean body-weight of 8.4 kg, a mean age of 19.0 d, a mean ME intake of 6.58 MJ/d and a mean digestible N intake of 11.53 g/d for diets M or 14.49 g/d for diets H.

Trial 2. Lysine- and methionine-supplemented diets offered to Limousin lambs. The following relations were obtained for milks CM2 and CH2:

$$\text{NF} = 11.4 \times \text{ME} \times \text{P} - 17.3 \times \text{ME} \times \text{P}^2 - 0.354 \times \text{ME} \times \text{A} \times \text{P}^2 - 0.231 \quad (3)$$

(SD 1.1) (SD 2.5) (SD 0.0394) (SD 0.203)

Residual SD 0.126; r^2 0.85

or for milks TM2 and TH2:

$$\text{NF} = 12.4 \times \text{ME} \times \text{P} - 17.0 \times \text{ME} \times \text{P}^2 - 0.410 \times \text{ME} \times \text{A} \times \text{P}^2 - 0.352 \quad (4)$$

(SD 1.3) (SD 3.3) (SD 0.049) (SD 0.238)

Residual SD 0.164; r^2 0.88.

In 1-week-old lambs, adjusted mean N balances (Table 4) were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) when tricaproin was introduced in the milk (+8.5% in group TM2 compared with group CM2, or +12.6% in group TH2 compared with group CH2) and also after an increase in protein concentration (+2.3%, not significant, in group CH2 compared with group CM2, or +6.1%, $P < 0.05$, in group TH2 compared with group TM2).

At 2 and 3 weeks of age, N balances were still significantly higher with tricaproin

Table 6. *Trial 2. Effects of inclusion of tricaproin and of protein concentration in milk on protein and lipid deposition in preruminant male Limousin lambs between birth and 3 weeks of age*

(Mean values and standard deviations)

Diet...	CM2		TM2		CH2		TH2	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
No. of lambs	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Initial wt (kg)	3.3	0.3	3.3	0.5	3.5	0.4	3.3	0.6
Balance period (d)	21.1	1.1	21.3	1.1	21.8	1.7	21.2	2.9
Final wt (kg)	7.6	0.8	7.7	0.7	8.3	0.8	8.4	1.2
Mean live wt gain (g/d)	186	18	185	14	204	24	221	31
ME (MJ/d)	4.762	0.526	4.467	0.677	5.103	0.328	4.941	0.831
Digestible nitrogen (g/d)	8.268	0.721	7.963	1.180	10.694	1.555	11.218	1.641
Energy deposited (MJ/d)	1.883	0.378	1.818	0.332	2.087	0.365	2.084	0.388
Adjusted energy deposited (MJ/d)*	1.881	0.383	2.031	0.362	1.936	0.380	2.021	0.398
Protein (g/d)	39.1	6.8	41.0	4.4	41.7	3.3	46.7	4.3
Protein (% energy deposited)	49.5	8.5	53.7	5.8	47.6	3.8	53.4	4.9
Lipid (g/d)	24.7	3.9	21.9	2.8	28.4	2.3	25.3	2.9
Lipid (% energy deposited)	50.5	7.9	46.3	6.0	52.4	4.2	46.6	5.4

ME, metabolizable energy; CM2, tallow-coconut oil, 230 g protein/kg dry matter (DM); CH2, tallow-coconut oil, 300 g protein/kg DM; TM2, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 230 g protein/kg DM; TH2 tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 300 g protein/kg DM.

* Energy deposited, adjusted for similar ME intake (4.82 MJ/d) and live weight (5.65 kg).

inclusion (+8.7% at both ages in group TM2 compared with group CM2, or +13.4% at 2 weeks and +14.3% at 3 weeks in group TH2 compared with group CH2). However, an increase of 24% in digestible N intake only slightly altered N balances with both milks in 2- and 3-week-old lambs. It led to a significant decrease (−7.5% in group CH2 compared with group CM2) for the control milk, and to a similar tendency for the tricaproin milk (−2.2% in group TH2 compared with group TM2).

Trial 3. Lysine- and methionine-supplemented milks offered to Ile de France lambs. The following relations were obtained for milks CM2 and CH2:

$$NF = 9.7 \times ME \times P - 9.32 \times ME \times P^2 - 0.468 \times ME \times A \times P^2 - 0.012 \quad (5)$$

(SD 2.4) (SD 5.54) (SD 0.066) (SD 0.415)

Residual SD 0.121; r^2 0.93,

or for TM2 and TH2 milks:

$$NF = 12.3 \times ME \times P - 15.6 \times ME \times P^2 - 0.383 \times ME \times A \times P^2 - 0.488 \quad (6)$$

(SD 16) (SD 4.1) (SD 0.073) (SD 0.296)

Residual SD 0.159; r^2 0.89.

In 2-week-old Ile de France pre-ruminant male lambs, N balances were not affected by tricaproin inclusion (Table 5), but an increase of 25% in digestible N intake led to a significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) NF (+8.9% in group CH2 compared with group CM2, or +9.8% in group TH2 compared with group TM2). In 3- and 4-week-old Ile de France lambs, N balances were not altered either by inclusion of tricaproin intake or by increase in protein concentration.

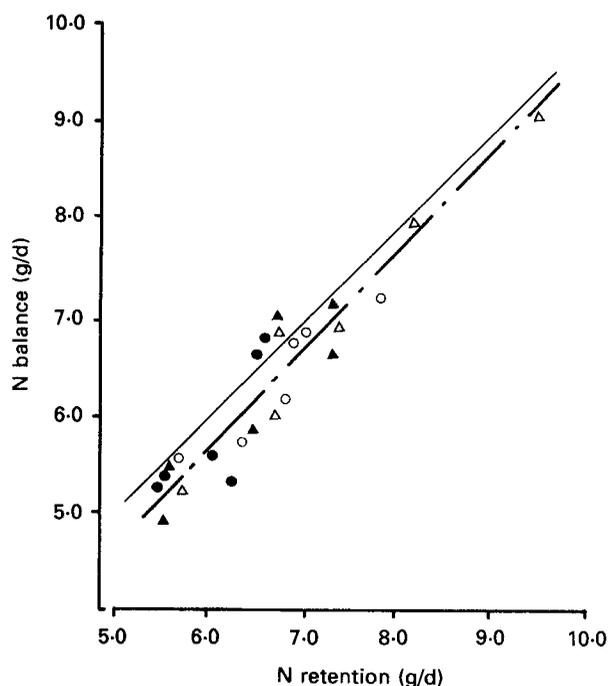


Fig. 1. Relation between 3 week nitrogen balance (obtained in metabolic crates) and N retention (according to the slaughter technique) obtained in twenty-four pre-ruminant male lambs given milks supplemented with lysine and methionine. (●), CM2, tallow-coconut oil, 233 g protein/kg dry matter (DM); (○), TM2, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 231 g protein/kg DM; (▲), CH2, tallow-coconut oil, 300 g protein/kg DM; (△), TH2, tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin, 301 g protein/kg DM. Solid line illustrates the equality between N balance and N retention and interrupted line is the actual relation between the two sets of data.

enabled us to assess the effects of age on protein concentration where there is a maximum protein deposition, i.e. P_{\max} which is the protein value where the slope of the derivative of the quadratic equation is nil. From eqn (1), one obtains:

$$P_{\max} = \frac{(114 + 11) \times 10^2}{(34.6 \text{ (SD } 5.0)) + (0.79 \text{ (SD } 0.08)) \times A} \quad (8)$$

P_{\max} is thus determined with an uncertainty of about 25%, which is in fact related to individual variations at a given age and individual variations of rate of variation in degree of maturity. The protein requirements (P_{\max}) of the lambs would thus, according to eqn (1), decrease from 320 to 300 and 285 g protein/kg DM respectively in 2-, 3- and 4-week-old lambs.

The values calculated from these relations were in good agreement with previous findings on the effects of protein intake on N retention (Walker & Faichney, 1964; Walker & Cook, 1967; Walker & Norton, 1971; Chiou & Jordan, 1973; Black & Griffiths, 1975). When higher protein contents are used, protein deposition decreases, as observed in 3- (Table 3) to 5- (Table 2) week-old Limousin lambs and as described by Dove *et al.* (1977*b*). Arousseau (1986) obtained identical results in another experiment on Romanov \times Limousin crossbred lambs where three levels of protein concentration in the milk were compared. The protein value for which there was maximum N retention was not affected by

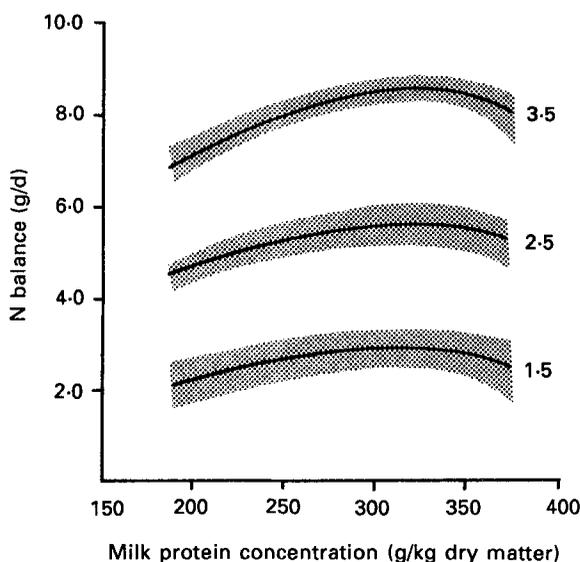


Fig. 2. Effect of interaction between metabolizable energy intake (1.5, 2.5 and 3.5 times maintenance energy requirement) and milk protein concentration on nitrogen balance (■ standard deviation of mean) in preruminant male Limousin lambs of 4 kg body-weight given tallow-coconut-oil-containing milk without lysine and methionine supplementation.

the level of feeding of the lambs (Fig. 2), which is at variance with the findings of Chiou & Jordan (1973). Both features can be explained by the fact that energy supplements lead to an increase in protein synthesis similar to the increase in protein deposition, whilst protein supplements lead to an increase in protein synthesis up to four times the increase in protein deposition, and thus result in higher energy expenditures (Reeds *et al.* 1982). Some energy may also be dissipated by urea synthesis and excretion (Martin & Blaxter, 1964).

Lysine and methionine supplementation. The previous findings were limited to a range of protein concentrations from 230 to 330 g/kg DM, and separate trials were used to study N balance in non-supplemented or supplemented milks. Nevertheless, bearing in mind that further studies are necessary to obtain a more precise value from a wider range of protein concentrations than that used here, it is clear that lysine and methionine supplementation decreased the protein value (P_{max}) that was required for maximum N retention. The value of P_{max} thus decreased according to eqn (3) from 310 to 250 g protein/kg DM in 1- and 2-week-old lambs respectively. The value obtained in 3-week-old lambs (190 g protein/kg DM), being out of the range of protein concentrations used in the experiment, needs to be reassessed. Although energy efficiency is not altered in lambs of 10 kg live weight (Colebrook & Black, 1981), lysine and methionine supplements, in the rat, do lower tissue lipid content (Kurup *et al.* 1983), as lysine does by itself (Thapar & Singh, 1983), and so may favour lipid energy utilization for the synthesis of ATP, leading to either a greater N balance or to a greater N turnover and an increased energy expenditure. These results could explain why protein deposition and growth (Theriez *et al.* 1977) did not increase when apparent methionine needs were met (Patureau-Mirand & Theriez, 1977). With the usual protein value of 250 g/kg DM, methionine supplementation increased N retention in younger lambs, but from the 3rd week excess N intake counteracted the previous positive effect. Thus a positive effect of methionine supplementation has been observed only with

low protein concentrations (Walker, 1975; Walker & Kirk, 1975), whilst a positive effect of essential amino acid (EAA) supplementation is observed for a concentration in the milk of 414 mg EAA/g crude protein when protein is 259 g/kg DM or for a concentration in the milk of 512 mg EAA/g crude protein when protein is 209 g/kg DM (Dove *et al.* 1977a, b).

Tricaproin intake. In both trials 1 and 2, tricaproin inclusion in the fat (192–373 g caproic acid/kg fat), in addition to the medium-chain fatty acids already afforded by coconut oil (about 0.2 g caproic acid, 50–64 g caprylic and capric acids, 199–256 g lauric and myristic acids/kg fat) led to a significant increase in protein deposition (Tables 2 and 3).

Caproic acid absorption in sheep is followed by an increase in plasma insulin (Ambo *et al.* 1973; Said *et al.* 1986b). If such an increase in insulin secretion occurs in the young preruminant lamb, it is followed by a greater thyroxin secretion (Koppel *et al.* 1982). The former favours muscle protein synthesis through an effect on ribosomal activity, and the latter through an effect on protein elongating activity (Millward *et al.* 1983).

Caproic acid absorption from the ruminant digestive tract increases plasma glucose (Ash *et al.* 1959; Yamdagni *et al.* 1968; Said *et al.* 1986a; Ambo *et al.* 1973). However, glucose uptake by the muscle is relatively low, even in the presence of insulin (Prior & Smith, 1982). However, a higher concentration of caproic acid in milk is also followed by a higher concentration of ketone bodies and free fatty acids in plasma which can provide energy to the muscle efficiently (Ash *et al.* 1959; Yamdagni *et al.* 1968; Ambo *et al.* 1973). Finally, in addition to a better efficiency of NF in the lambs given supplements of caproic acid, the protein concentration which gave maximum N balance was higher than that for control milk, i.e. about 440 and 320 g protein/kg DM in 3- and 5-week-old Limousin lambs respectively in the case of unsupplemented milks, and 350, 300 and 210 g protein/kg DM, in 1-, 2- and 3-week-old Limousin lambs respectively in the case of milks supplemented with lysine and methionine. However, the values obtained with tallow-coconut oil-tricaproin milk not supplemented with methionine and lysine are out of the range of protein concentrations used and should be reassessed.

It was noteworthy that NF in the tissues of Ile de France lambs given lysine and methionine-supplemented milk, which was higher than that in Limousin lambs, was not affected by inclusion of tricaproin supplements in the milk. In fact, much higher protein concentrations in the milk were required in the Ile de France lambs to achieve maximum protein retention, i.e. about 370 and 270 g protein/kg DM in 2- and 4-week-old Ile de France lambs respectively. Apparently the energy needs were entirely met by the lysine- and methionine-supplemented milks. As caproic acid is related to a high rate of lipid catabolism in the liver (Berry *et al.* 1983), we can assume that the rate of catabolism of long- and medium-chain fatty acids is already high in Ile de France lambs given milks supplemented with lysine and methionine.

ME efficiency

The energy costs of protein and lipid synthesis were in the range of previous determinations in growing animals (Buttery & Boorman, 1976; Kielanowski, 1976), but maintenance energy expenditures were 10% higher than those reported previously (Walker & Norton, 1971; Chiou & Jordan, 1973). This is not unexpected since high levels of energy expenditure as heat are observed after birth (Alexander *et al.* 1970; Vermorel *et al.* 1984). However, previous workers have observed an even higher level of ME_m in 1-week-old lambs, whilst others have observed a lower level in 3-week-old lambs (Walker & Norton, 1971; Chiou & Jordan, 1973). A decrease in ME_m with increasing age of lambs has been confirmed (Degen & Young, 1982): energy balance at 1, 2 and 3 weeks would have been useful to take this into account. The increased N retention in the young preruminant lamb, increased at the

expense of lipid deposition without altered efficiency of ME utilization, has already been reported (Arousseau *et al.* 1983*a*, 1984). This can be explained by the fact that protein synthesis *per se* accounts for only 25% of energy expenditure above maintenance in the growing animal (Reeds *et al.* 1982), ion transport being another major source (Milligan & Summers, 1986).

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