

飼糧添加血粉與保護甲硫胺酸對荷蘭牛產乳、瘤胃及血液性狀之影響⁽¹⁾

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摘要

本試驗旨在探討添加血粉以提高飼糧未降解蛋白質與瘤胃保護甲硫胺酸量，對泌乳牛之產乳性能、瘤胃及血液性狀之影響。試驗採拉丁方格設計，將20頭產期、乳量相近之泌乳牛分成四個處理，分別為：(A) 對照組，(B) 保護甲硫胺酸組，(C) 未降解蛋白質組，(D) 未降解蛋白質加保護甲硫胺酸組。調配成等蛋白、等能量但未降解蛋白質含量不等之飼糧，以完全混合飼糧方式給予。試驗每期21天，預備期14天最後7天測定產乳、瘤胃及血液性狀。結果顯示，飼糧處理不影響採食量、體增重、產乳量、乳脂率、乳糖率，也不影響血漿尿素氮及總膽固醇含量。添加保護甲硫胺酸與血粉顯著提高牛乳蛋白率、固形物率及3.5%脂肪校正乳量(FCM)、乳蛋白、乳脂肪、乳糖及乳固形物之產量。添加血粉顯著提高瘤胃液之pH值及降低氨態氮之濃度，而飼糧處理不影響瘤胃液總VFA及個別VFA之產量。因此添加保護甲硫胺酸，雖無法提高產乳量，但可以增加乳成分之總產量，而添加血粉以提高未降解蛋白質含量並未能改進產乳性能。

關鍵詞：保護甲硫胺酸、產乳性能、血粉。

緒言

NRC (1978) 以粗蛋白質系統評估乳牛蛋白質營養需求，NRC (1989) 修正粗蛋白質系統為可吸收蛋白質系統，明訂未降解蛋白質之比例，以符合高產泌乳牛之營養需求，此系統已行之多年。Santos *et al.* (1998) 綜合108篇研究報告指出，以未降解蛋白質系統應用於乳牛之研究，結果發現除了考慮未降解蛋白質(rumen undegradable protein, RUP)，仍需考慮過瘤胃胺基酸(rumen-protected amino acid, RPAA)之品質與微生物蛋白質(microbial crude protein)合成的量，才能達到提

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高生產效率之效果。Chiou *et al.* (1995) 指出，飼糧添加魚粉，因含有良好且均衡的過瘤胃胺基酸組成，故能改善牛乳蛋白率，但含有長鏈不飽和脂肪酸因而降低乳脂率。其他副產物如羽毛粉、血粉及玉米筋粉等均含有高量的 RUP，但因胺基酸不均衡，未能改善生產效能，因此宜謹慎應用 (Knaus *et al.*, 1998)。血粉含有粗蛋白質 (95.5%)、RUP (77.5%)、離胺酸 (15.9%) 及甲硫胺酸 (2.0%) (NRC, 2001)，可作為乳牛未降解蛋白質來源 (Johnson *et al.*, 1994; Piepenbrink and Schingoethe, 1998; Santos *et al.*, 1998)。蛋白質為乳牛主要營養分，可惜蛋白質經瘤胃醣酵重組，再經小腸吸收合成蛋白質的效率僅 25-35%，因此乳牛之飼養策略，宜考慮高微生物蛋白質產量外，亦需兼顧品質良好的過瘤胃蛋白能被小腸吸收利用 (Koenig and Rode, 2001)。一般而言，以玉米、大豆粕為主之飼糧，甲硫胺酸 (methionine, Met) 及離胺酸 (lysine, Lys) 通常為乳牛之限制胺基酸 (Schwab *et al.*, 1992)。商業上保護胺基酸之製品需考量經濟性、安全及成本之原則下被應用 (Wu and Papas, 1997)。飼糧中添加保護胺基酸可提昇產乳量 (Canale *et al.*, 1990; Roger *et al.*, 1987; Samuelson *et al.*, 2001)，且提高乳蛋白率、乳蛋白產量及酪蛋白之產量 (Bach *et al.*, 2000; Casper and Schingoethe, 1988; Chalupa and Sniffen, 1996)。此外亦能提昇 4% FCM 及總固形物之產量等，因此對產乳性狀有所助益 (Overton *et al.*, 1998)。添加未降解蛋白質 (如血粉) 可提高 RUP，不影響乾物質採食量、產乳、瘤胃及血液性狀等 (Johnson *et al.*, 1994; Tomlinson *et al.*, 1994)。而添加保護胺基酸，對瘤胃醣酵性狀無影響之報告甚多 (Casper and Schingoethe, 1988; Chalupa and Sniffen, 1996)。本試驗探討於飼糧中添加 3% 血粉，以提高 RUP 及離胺酸的量，同時添加 0.125% 保護甲硫胺酸 (rumen-protected methionine, RPMet)，探討對於產乳、血液及瘤胃性狀之影響，作為調配飼糧之參考。

材料與方法

I. 試驗設計、日糧配製及飼養管理

本試驗用血粉為 RUP 主要原料，保護甲硫胺酸係德國 Degussa 公司製造 (商品名 Mepron®)。以重複 4×4 拉丁方格設計並進行複因子安排，各組飼糧配方及組成分如表 1 所示。選取二十頭荷蘭泌乳牛及四頭裝有廄管之荷蘭乾乳牛，包括十二頭經產乳牛，平均泌乳天數 (days in milk, DIM) 66.7 日及八頭初產牛 DIM 為 65.3 日，隨機分配到四組日糧處理組中，試驗日糧依 NRC (1989) 乳牛飼養標準，以試驗牛群性能為基礎，試驗前牛群平均體重 575 kg，平均日產乳量 31.2 kg，按 NRC (1989) 飼養標準調配成等蛋白、未降解蛋白質不等之試驗飼糧。四個處理組分別為，(A) 對照組 (control; soybean meal)；(B) 保護甲硫胺酸組 (0.125% RPMet)；(C) RUP 組 (3% 血粉)；(D) RUP+RPMet 組 (3% 血粉 + 0.125% RPMet)。泌乳牛試驗每期 21 日，前 14 日為適應期，後 7 日為採樣期，試驗牛隻置於個別夾欄中舍飼，每日 16 : 00 調配完全混合日糧 (total mixed ration, TMR)，精粗料之乾物量比例為 50 : 50，粗料 35% 玉米青貯料及 15% 百慕達乾草，分別於每日 7 : 00、17 : 00 及 21 : 00 餵飼三次，餵料量以能保持 10% 之剩料為度，每日紀錄個別牛隻飼糧供應量及剩餘量，做為計算當日採食量的依據，飲水以碗狀飲水器任飲供應，每日在 4 : 00 及 16 : 00 擠乳，以電腦乳量自動紀錄器 (Gascoigne Melotte 2000, Holland) 紀錄每次乳量。每日 5 : 00-7 : 00 及 9 : 00-16 : 00 將牛隻釋放於草地休息，體重測定分別於試驗前、後之 15 : 00 連續二天之平均體重。

瘤胃性狀之測定以四頭平均體重 600 kg，裝置有瘤胃廄管之荷蘭乾乳牛進行，個別飼養於面積 25 m² 水泥地面之欄舍，各欄配有固定架，以牛隻體重 1.5% 乾物量之完全混合日糧在每日 9 : 00 及 21 : 00 分二次給予，飲水採任飲。

II. 採樣及分析

試驗飼糧及剩餘量每週各採取 2 kg 樣品，經 58°C 風乾後，經粉碎機以 1 mm 網目粉碎後，置於 -20°C 保存，再將每週之飼糧及剩餘料樣品分別等量混合供日後之分析。鈣、磷、粗蛋白質、粗脂肪及乾物質之測定皆依 AOAC (1984) 之方法測定。中洗纖維 (neutral detergent fiber, NDF) 及酸洗纖維 (acid detergent fiber, ADF) 之測定依 van Soest *et al.* (1991) 之方法行之。

每期的最後五日收集樣品，每隔二日分別於上午和下午各採乳樣 20 ml 混合均勻，並以防腐劑冷藏保存，再以乳成分分析儀 (Milk Scan 255 A/B Type, Foss Electric Co., Denmark) 測定乳脂肪率、乳蛋白率、乳糖率及總固形物之含量。血液之採集依照 Roseler *et al.* (1993) 之方法，在每期最後五日，隔日於餵飼 3 小時採樣三次，自尾根動脈以添加肝素 (heparin)，真空血液收集管 (vacutainer tube) 收集，立即以離心機 670 ×g 離心 20 分鐘，取上層液 (血漿) 賽存於 -20°C，以備分析。膽固醇及血漿尿素氮以血液生化自動分析儀測定之 (Ciba Corning Express Plus, USA)。

瘤胃液之採集係於每期的 19-21 日，連續三日在早上飼養前 (0 小時) 及飼養後第 1.5、3、6、9 小時各採樣一次，共計 5 次。以 250 ml 採集瓶，直接由廔管伸入瘤胃腹囊底部，稍加攪拌後，採取瘤胃液約 200 ml，隨即以酸鹼測定器 (WPA Linton Cambridge, Model CD720) 測定其 pH 值，然後以四層紗布過濾，取 50 ml 的瘤胃液以 50% H₂SO₄ 1 ml 充分混合後，使瘤胃液酸化至 pH 2 以下，再分裝保存於 -20°C，供日後分析用。瘤胃液氨態氮 (NH₃-N) 濃度之測定乃依據 AOAC (1984) 之測定方法，揮發性脂肪酸 (volatile fatty acid, VFA) 之測定則依據 Erwin *et al.* (1961) 方法，取解凍後之瘤胃液 6 ml 置於 10 ml 遠心分離管，以 670 ×g 遠心分離 20 分鐘，取上層液 6 μl 再以氣相色層分析儀 (Hitachi G-5000A Gas Chromatography, Japan) 分析之，填充劑為 15% SP-1200，1% H₃PO₄ 析出瘤胃液之脂肪酸尖峰面積，再與標準液 (Supelco WSFA-2) 比較，換算個別 VFA 之含量 (mmole/L) 及莫耳百分比 (molar%)。

III. 統計分析

試驗所收集資料以一般線性模式 (GLM) 程序進行變方分析，統計軟體採用 SAS 6.2 版 (1997) 套裝軟體，分析各處理之主效應，各處理之平均值以直交多項式比較平均值之差異顯著性。本試驗拉丁方格設計數學模式如下：

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + R_i + C_j + T_k (\alpha_1 + \beta_m + \alpha \beta_{im}) + \varepsilon_{ijk}$$

μ ：平均值

R_i (Row)：期別 (period) 之效應

C_j (Column)：牛隻 (cows) 之效應

T_k (Treatment)：處理效應

α_1 ：添加 RUP 之效應

β_m ：添加 RPMet 之效應

$\alpha \beta_{im}$ ：RUP 與 RPMet 之交互作用

ε_{ijk} (Error)：機差

表 1. 乳牛完全混合日糧之組成及營養成分

Table 1. Ingredients and nutrient composition of the total mixed rations

Ingredients	Dietary treatments			
	Control	RPMet	RUP	RPMet+RUP
% of DM				
Corn	33.6	33.77	36.3	36.4
Soybean meal, 44% CP	15.0	14.6	9.0	8.75
Mepron ¹	-	0.13	-	0.13
Blood meal	-	-	3.0	3.0
Dicalcium phosphate	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Limestone	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Salt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Premix ²	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Corn silage	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Bermudagrass hay	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Analyzed value,% DM				
DM	69.2	69.5	68.6	68.5
CP	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.7
EE	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
RUP ³	5.5	5.6	7.3	7.4
RDP ³	9.9	10.0	8.2	8.3
ADF	20.5	20.4	19.8	20.2
NDF	36.5	37.2	37.0	36.8
Ca	0.60	0.65	0.58	0.64
P	0.46	0.42	0.48	0.45
NE _L ⁴ , Mcal/kg	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57

¹Mepron®: (Degussa Corporation, Germany) contained 85% methionine.²Each kilogram of premix contained: Vit. A, 10,000,000 IU, Vit. E, 70,000 IU, Vit. D3, 1,600,000 IU, Fe, 50 g, Cu, 10 g, Zn, 40 g, I, 0.5 g, Se, 0.1 g, Co, 0.1 g.³The RUP and RDP values were according to NRC (1989) .⁴The NE_L value was according to NRC (1989) .

表 2. 飼糧添加血粉與保護甲硫胺酸對採食量、體增重、產乳及血液性狀之影響

Table 2. Effects of dietary supplementation of blood meal and protected methionine on dry matter intake(DMI), body weight change(BWC), performance and blood characteristics of lactating cows

RUP RPMet	Treatments				SEM	Main effect		
	without RUP		with RUP			RPMet	RUP	
	-	+	-	+				
DMI, kg/d	24.3	24.5	23.7	23.9	0.32	NS ¹		
BWchange, kg/d	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.20	0.08	NS	NS	
Percentage in milk %								
Fat	3.92	3.98	3.84	4.02	0.10	NS	NS	
Protein	3.32 ^b	3.33 ^{ab}	3.32 ^{ab}	3.43 ^a	0.04		NS	
Lactose	4.66	4.68	4.67	4.71	0.03	NS	NS	
Solid	12.4 ^b	12.5 ^b	12.3 ^b	12.9 ^a	0.13	*	NS	
Production, kg/d								
Milk	26.2	26.2	25.7	26.8	1.39	NS	NS	
3.5% FCM	29.3 ^{bc}	29.9 ^b	28.2 ^c	32.8 ^a	0.45		NS	
Fat	1.03 ^{ab}	1.05 ^a	0.98 ^b	1.07 ^a	0.02	*	NS	
Protein	0.87 ^b	0.87 ^b	0.84 ^b	0.92 ^a	0.01	*	NS	
Lactose	1.22 ^{ab}	1.23 ^{ab}	1.19 ^b	1.26 ^a	0.02		NS	
Solid	3.24 ^b	3.27 ^b	3.15 ^b	3.46 ^a	0.05	*	NS	
Blood Characteristics								
PUN ² , mg/dL	13.6	13.9	13.0	12.6	1.84	NS	NS	
Cholesterol, mg/dL	143	138	135	135	6.87	NS	NS	

¹ NS ($P > 0.1$), $P < 0.1$, * $P < 0.05$.² PUN: plasma urea nitrogen.a, b, c: Means within the same rows with no common superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

結果與討論

I. 對乾物質採食量及體增重之影響

飼糧添加 3% 血粉 (RUP) 與 0.125% 保護甲硫胺酸對泌乳牛乾物質採食量 (dry matter intake, DMI)、體增重、產乳及血液性狀之影響列於表 2。添加 RUP 組採食量有下降之趨勢 ($P < 0.10$)。此結果與 Grant and Haddad (1998) 於苜蓿青貯料飼料中添加 4% 的羽毛粉與血粉，顯著降低乾物質採食量之結果相同。但與 Tomlinson *et al.* (1994) 以玉米青貯料為飼料來源，添加血粉 2.2% 及 Johnson *et al.* (1994) 之試驗於日糧中添加 1.7% 血粉不影響乾物質採食量之結果相異。添加 RPMet 不影響 DMI 之試驗結果與多位學者 (Chalupa and Sniffen, 1996; Roger *et al.*, 1989; Overton *et al.*, 1998) 之試驗結論一致。Samuelson *et al.* (2001) 於泌乳中期之乳牛每日給予 15g RPMet，其 DMI 極顯著下降之結果與本試驗相異，而泌乳早期則無顯著影響採食量之結果相同。顯示不同泌乳期之影響其表現。本試驗添加血粉 (Grant and Haddad, 1998; Kleemesrud *et al.*, 1998) 或添加 RPMet (Casper and Schingoethe, 1988; Dinn *et al.*, 1998) 對體增重都沒有顯著差異一致。本試驗牛隻增重為 0.20~0.32 kg/d，各組皆處於能量正平衡。

II. 對乳產量及乳成分之影響

飼糧處理對產乳量及乳成分之結果如表 2。飼糧添加血粉以提高 RUP 對泌乳牛生產性狀皆沒有顯著影響，此結果與 Tomlinson *et al.* (1994) 及 Johnson *et al.* (1994) 分別於飼糧中添加羽毛粉與血粉以提高 RUP 之量對於產乳量及乳成分等無顯著差異之結果一致。和 Grant and Haddad (1998) 之報告於飼糧中添加 4% 血粉與羽毛粉混合物亦不影響乳脂率、3.5% 總乳固形物校正乳量 (3.5% SCM)、乳糖及乳蛋白率之結果相同。而 Palmquist and Weiss (1994) 添加羽毛粉與血粉提高 RUP 亦未能改善產乳性狀之結果均相同。本試驗提高 RUP，未能改善乳產量及乳成分，可能與各處理之日糧已提供到泌乳所需充足之 RUP，故未能提昇蛋白質之利用率有關，Piepenbrink and Schingoethe (1998) 報告指出血粉為良好 RUP 來源，但胺基酸組成仍有缺失，使用上宜注意其平衡性，否則無法提高生產性狀。

飼糧中添加 RPMet 不影響產乳量、乳糖率與乳脂肪率。Chow *et al.* (1990) 及 Guillaume *et al.* (1991) 於飼糧中添加保護甲硫胺酸 (0.08%) 及離胺酸 (0.21%) 並不影響乳脂率，添加 RPAA 亦不影響乳糖率，Chalupa and Sniffen (1996) 在精粗料比 50 : 50 之日糧下添加 15g RPMet 及 40g RPLys，結果不影響產乳量、乳脂率。Samuelson *et al.* (2001) 報告指出荷蘭牛給予 10、20、30g 的 RPMet，皆不影響產乳量，乳糖率及產量。添加 RPAA 有提高乳蛋白率及 3.5% FCM 之趨勢 ($P < 0.10$)，此結果與 Casper and Schingoethe (1988) 及 Roger *et al.* (1989) 皆相同。Overton *et al.* (1998) 之試驗指出飼糧中添加 20 g RPMet，有提高乳蛋白率之趨勢之結果與本試驗完全相同。本試驗飼糧添加 RPMet 顯著提昇乳固形物率及產量 ($P < 0.05$)，顯然與提昇乳蛋白率及乳糖率有關。Roger *et al.* (1987) 於玉米青貯日糧中添加 RPMet，提高乳蛋白率、乳固形物率，及乳固形物產量。但 Overton *et al.* (1998) 之試驗於日糧中添加 20 g RPMet 結果乳固形物率略有改善，但不影響總固形物之產量，乃因飼糧之成分影響乳蛋白率有關。總之，本試驗添加 RPMet 改善泌乳性狀與提供充足之甲硫胺酸供乳腺合成乳蛋白質有關 (Roger *et al.*, 1989)。本試驗與添加 RPMet 無法提昇乳脂率，此與添加 RPMet，雖然有促進極低密度脂蛋白 (very low density lipoprotein) 合成之效果，加速乳腺吸收三酸甘油酯 (triglycerides)。但本試驗飼糧中無添加脂肪故無法增加乳脂肪合成 (Davis and Collier, 1985)。

III. 對血中尿素氮及膽固醇之影響

添加 RUP 組降低 6% 的血漿尿素氮含量，但尚未達顯著差異。Guillaume *et al.* (1991) 於飼料中添加擠壓大豆 11.06% 以提高 RUP 之量，血漿尿素氮無顯著增加。而添加 RPMet (0.08%) 與 RPLys (0.21%) 亦無影響血漿尿素氮之結果完全相同。Casper and Schingoethe (1988) 於大麥為主的飼糧中添加 15 g RPMet，對血漿中尿素氮亦無顯著影響。本試驗膽固醇含量無顯著差異。顯示添加 3% 血粉或 RPMet 0.125% 對血漿中尿素氮及膽固醇含量無影響。

IV. 對瘤胃液之 pH 值、氨態氮及揮發性脂肪酸之影響

瘤胃液之測定值如表 3。添加血粉提高 RUP 組顯著提昇瘤胃之 pH 值 ($P < 0.05$)，但添加 RPMet 則無顯著差異。Chalupa and Sniffen (1996) 報告於日糧中添加 RPMet 15 g / 日及 RPLys 40 g / 日

表 3. 飼糧添加血粉與保護甲硫胺酸對廩管牛瘤胃性狀之影響

Table 3. Effects of dietary supplementation of blood meal and protected methionine on ruminal characteristics of cannulated cows

RUP	Treatments				SEM	Main effect	
	without RUP		with RUP			RPMet	RUP
RPMet	-	+	-	+			
pH	6.47 ^c	6.58 ^b	6.66 ^a	6.59 ^{ab}	0.03	NS ¹	*
NH ₃ -N, mg/dL	23.6 ^a	22.7 ^{ab}	22.1 ^{ab}	21.3 ^b	0.61	NS	*
TotalVFA, mm/L	92.6 ^{ab}	84.9 ^b	89.5 ^{ab}	97.8 ^a	3.37	NS	NS
VFA, molar %							
Acetate (A)	58.1	56.2	57.4	57.4	1.08	NS	NS
Propionate (P)	20.9	21.6	21.5	20.8	0.86	NS	NS
A:P	3.51	3.29	3.23	3.49	0.14	NS	NS
Butyrate	13.6	14.0	13.7	13.5	0.34	NS	NS
Isobutyrate	2.64	3.07	2.58	2.62	0.37	NS	NS
Valerate	2.03 ^b	2.28 ^{ab}	2.10 ^b	2.32 ^a	0.19	*	NS
Isovalerate	2.76	3.28	2.71	3.44	0.36	NS	NS

¹ NS ($P > 0.1$), * $P < 0.05$.

^{a,b,c}: Means within the same rows with no common superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

對瘤胃之 pH 值、氨態氮、總 VFA 及個別 VFA 皆無顯著影響。Casper and Schingoethe (1988) 在泌乳早期之乳牛給予大麥日糧添加 15 g RPMet，完全不影響瘤胃之性狀。Chan *et al.* (1997) 於日糧中添加血粉當作 RUP 來源，結果對 pH 值、氨態氮均無顯著影響，總 VFA 濃度以血粉組顯著高於大豆粕組，丙酸、丁酸、戊酸等皆有相似的結果。在本試驗 RUP 組顯著降低瘤胃液 NH₃-N 之濃度 ($P < 0.05$)。此與 Maiga and Schingoethe (1997) 於日糧中添加 RUP 降低瘤胃內氨態氮濃度之結果相同。由於本試驗飼糧為等蛋白質與不等降解率之設計，而影響瘤胃氨態氮最大之因素為蛋白質降解率，故 RUP 高者其氨態氮相對降低 ($P < 0.05$)。顯示添加血粉組雖然有降低瘤胃可降解蛋白質，導致氨態氮濃度降低，但仍在正常範圍內應足夠地供應微生物成長所需，因此對瘤胃微生物發酵未有負面影響。

結 論

飼糧中添加 3% 血粉以提高未降解蛋白質量，有降低乾物質採食量之趨勢，對於產乳量、乳成分及血漿之膽固醇、尿素氮等皆無顯著影響。但會影響瘤胃液之 pH 值及降低氨態氮含量。添加 RPMet 0.125% 雖然未能提高乳量、乳脂率、乳糖率等，但可以提高乳蛋白率及乳固形物率，亦顯著提高乳脂肪、乳蛋白質及總固形物之產量。因此添加 RPMet 有提高乳成分產量之效果、而添加血粉以提高 RUP，並無改善產乳之效率。

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The effects of supplementation of blood meal and protected methionine on milk production, ruminal and blood characteristics of Holstein cows⁽¹⁾

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Abstract

The purposes of this study were to investigate the effects of adding blood meal and rumen-protected methionine on the milk production and blood characteristics of dairy cows. A 4×4 Latin square design was employed. A total of 20 lactating cows were randomly allocated into four groups and fed the diets with isocalorie and isoprotein but varying in undegradable protein content. The dietary treatments included Control (A), Rumen-protected methionine (RPMet) (B), Undegradable intake protein (UIP) (C), and Undegradable intake protein and rumen-protected methionine (UIP+RPMet) (D). Each period lasted for 21 days with 14 days for adaptation and seven days for data collection. The results showed that there was no dietary effect on feed intake, milk yield, percentage of milk fat, milk lactose, weight gain, or the concentration of plasma urea nitrogen or cholesterol of cows among the treatments. The percentage of milk protein and milk solid, and yield of 3.5% FCM, milk protein, fat, lactose, and total milk solid were higher ($P < 0.05$) in the group fed diet added RPMet and blood meal than the other groups. In the rumen fluid, the concentration of ammonia nitrogen was lower ($P < 0.05$) and pH was higher ($P < 0.05$) in the blood meal supplement, but no difference was found in VFA compared with other supplements. Although feeding of rumen protected methionine could not increase the milk yield, it increased the milk components. The supplementation of blood meal did not improve the milk production.

Key words : Rumen-protected methionine, Milk performance, Blood meal.

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