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PII: S0377-8401(18)30212-8
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2018.05.010
Reference: ANIFEE 14009

To appear in: *Animal Feed Science and Technology*

Received date: 15-2-2018
Revised date: 21-5-2018
Accepted date: 24-5-2018

Please cite this article as: Trotta RJ, Klotz JL, Harmon DL, Effects of source and level of dietary energy supplementation on in vitro digestibility and methane production from tall fescue-based diets, *Animal Feed Science and Technology* (2018), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2018.05.010

Effects of source and level of dietary energy supplementation on in vitro digestibility and methane production from tall fescue-based diets

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Highlights

- This paper provides data showing that corn grain supplementation at low levels (≤ 0.20 of diet) has the potential to improve performance in cattle grazing tall fescue. Corn grain supplementation increased digestibility and energetic efficiency of a fescue hay diet more than comparable fibrous and blended energy supplements. Therefore, corn supplementation should be incorporated into diets when economically feasible and at the appropriate supplementation levels to increase performance in cattle grazing tall fescue.