QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY BULLETIN No. 114

HEPATIC VITAMIN A RESERVES IN DROUGHT-STRICKEN CATTLE

By R. J. W. GARTNER, B.Sc., and G. I. ALEXANDER, B.V.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.*

SUMMARY

High vitamin A reserves (179-879 $\mu g/g$) were recorded in liver samples from beef cows in a terminal stage of under-nutrition brought on by drought conditions.

In simulated drought-feeding experiments with heifers (Ryley, Gartner, and Morris 1960), mean initial liver vitamin A reserves of 157 μ g/g decreased to a mean of 84 μ g/g after 6 months on rations containing virtually no carotene. In experiments with pregnant and lactating cattle (Ryley and Gartner 1962), mean initial liver vitamin A levels of 300 μ g/g decreased to a mean of 150 μ g/g under similar conditions. In these experiments there was a positive correlation between initial and final hepatic vitamin A reserves.

As no data were available on the vitamin A reserves of cattle under drought conditions in the field, this information was obtained during 1965 on grazing beef cows from drought-affected areas. No supplementary feeding was practised with the animals selected for sampling. Liver samples were only taken from animals in a terminal stage of under-nutrition. Results are given in Table 1.

All adult animals lost approximately 30-50% of their highest previously recorded body-weight and were too weak to move at time of slaughter. Their liver vitamin A reserves were normal and were higher than the values of 110-80 μ g/g found by North American workers in range Hereford cows in an average season (Wheeler *et al.* 1957). The high vitamin A reserves of drought-affected cattle in Queensland might be explained by high reserves of vitamin A in cattle prior to entering a drought. In this regard, Morris and Gartner (1966) have found that in Queensland the vitamin A reserves of steers off pasture prior to intensive finishing in yards are often seven times as high as levels reported from North America for similar cattle.

* Division of Animal Industry, Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

"Queensland Journal of Agricultural and Animal Sciences", Vol. 23, 1966

Locality			Sampling Date	Body-weight (lb)	Highest Previously Recorded Body-weight (lb)	Age of Cow	Liver Vitamin A (µg/g)	Remarks*
Mackay			18.x.65	650†	1000†	Aged	253	Spayed .
Millaroo			15.xi.65	600	1000 on 21.vi.65	4 years	262	Non-pregnant, 3-months-old calf
Millaroo			16.xi.65	660	1060 on 18.ii.65	4 years	253	6 months pregnant
Millaroo			16.xi.65	582	1052 on 5.iv.65	4 years	139	Non-pregnant, non-lactating
Millaroo			17.xi.65	430	930 on 11.v.65	4 years	107	Non-pregnant, 2-months-old calf
Millaroo		••	18.xi.65	520	905 on 22.vi.65	4 years	664	Non-pregnant, calved 6 weeks ago, calf dead
Millaroo			24.xi.65	576	800 on 18.ii.65	4 years	879	9 months pregnant
Millaroo			24.xi.65	256	282 on 12.viii.65	1 year	175	
Mackay			2.xii.65	600†	900†		438	Non-lactating
Mackay		••	2.xii.65	700†	1100†		242	Non-pregnant

TABLE 1 DESCRIPTION OF DROUGHT-STRICKEN COWS AND THEIR HEPATIC VITAMIN A RESERVES

*Animals sampled 2.xii.65 grazing little grass and some edible trees; all other animals grazing spear grass (Heteropogon contortus). † Estimated,

14

SHORTER COMMUNICATIONS

REFERENCES

- MORRIS, J. G., and GARTNER, R. J. W. (1966).—Finishing steers on high-grain rations. Effects of type of silage, level of urea, vitamin A and cobalt supplementation on body-weight, feed efficiency and carcass composition. J. Agric. Sci. (in press).
- RYLEY, J. W., GARTNER, R. J. W., and MORRIS, J. G. (1960).—Drought feeding studies with cattle. 5. The use of sorghum grain as a drought fodder for non-pregnant heifers. *Qd J. Agric. Sci.* 17:339-59.
- RYLEY, J. W., and GARTNER, R. J. W. (1962).—Drought feeding studies with cattle. 7. The use of sorghum grain as a drought fodder for cattle in late pregnancy and early lactation. *Qd J. Agric. Sci.* 19: 309-30.
- WHEELER, R. R., WESWIG, P. H., BRANNON, W. F., HUBBERT, F. E., and SAWYER, W. A. (1957).—The carotene and vitamin A content of plasma and liver of range Hereford cows and their calves in the Northern Great Basin. J. Anim. Sci. 16:525-36.

(Received for publication February 14, 1966)