

Assessing accuracy and validity of assays from commercial feed analysis laboratories

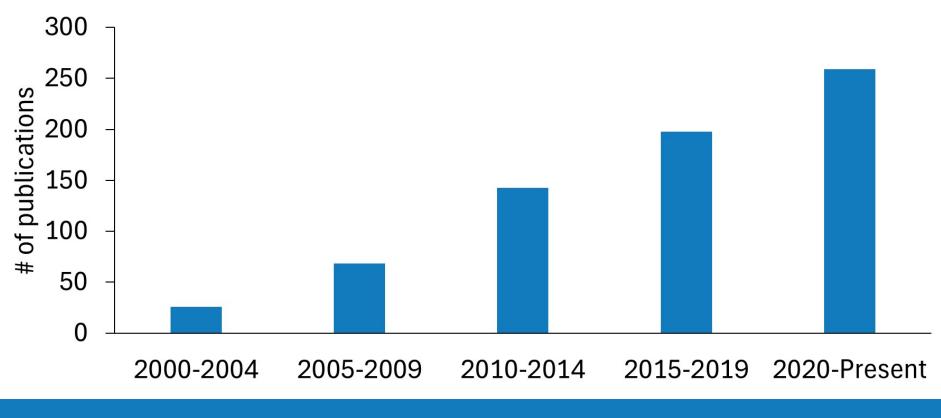
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Trends in Commercial Laboratory Use by JDS Studies



Objectives

Understand how a commercial laboratory:

- Monitors and corrects systemic error
- Identifies error in individual samples
- Understand how factors outside the lab affect interpretation of results
- Discuss contribution of NIR data to feed composition databases for atypical feeds
- Review examples to interpret outliers and distinguish error from true variation

Method matters!

Empirical vs. rational methods (Ferreira and Thiex, 2022)

- Results determined by a specific method (empirical)
- Quantification of a specific analyte (rational)

Most feed analyses are empirical

- DM
- Fiber: ADF, NDF
- Fat: EE
- Ash or organic matter
- WSC, ESC

Monitoring systemic error

Participation in proficiency testing programs

- National Forage Testing Association (NFTA)
- Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO)

Participation in ring test studies (Hristov et al., 2010, Hall and Mertens, 2012; many others)

Internal quality control samples

Where does analytical error begin?

Improper sampling technique

Improper handling



Sample identification, classification and preparation

Role of NIR in Feed Analysis

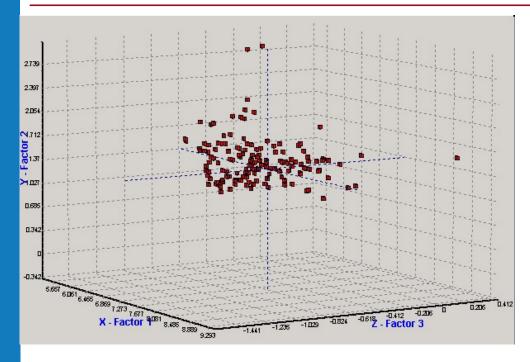
Near-infrared reflectance spectroscopy

Secondary analytical measurement

- Calibrated from chemistry
- ~90% of Dairyland Laboratories' database (2021-present) contains NIR data
 - Either alone or alongside chemistry packages (ex. minerals, digestibility)

ACCOUNT NAME NEAL WININGER				
Sampled For DAVENLAND FARMS		_Address_ALCAC	NA W1 54	612
Addtl Email Copies:		Account Contact Ph#		
NIR Calibrations are available on the following pri- Hey Com Stage 73.61 Com Gluten Feed Wit	oduots:	Sample Description	Sample Description	Sample Description
		BME Corn Silage West Silo		
NIR Packages				
Complete-NASEM (N9) Select Pig + 4 NDFD Itre points NSD, VFA, UCP CNCPS 6.5+ (N3) Select Pig + 4 NDFD time points, NSD, VFA, UCP	\$33.00			
Select (N8) Issie Pap + ADFCOD. IFO (hey/hey/apatenal grain stg. Mik 05/13 anergy relates	\$30.00	Sick One 24 hr. 30 hr. 43 hr.	(Since One) 24 hr. 30 hr. 48 hr.	glice One 24 hz. 30 hz. 48 hz.
Basic (N7) Promotes + RPV heyfeyteytertel gran dy, 0APDC+doorn wind later	\$23.00			
Equine Choice DE (N7H) Corn Sitage Processing Score (Q1) Starth by MR				
UW Grain 2.0 (M Com. Dry Com. Shoplage)	\$29.00 \$59.00			
Chemistry Minoral Baskan				
Basic Minerals (M2) Ca, P, K, Mg, S				
DCAD Mineralą (M3) Ca. P. K. Mg. S. O. NJ	\$17.00			
Complete Minerals (M4) Co. F. K. Mg. S. Zh. Co. Mr. Rs. No. AC B	\$29.00			
Complete Mineral w/DCAD (M7) DLPK Mb 3 24 GLM1 Fe ML ALB O Molds & Mycotoxins		-	-	
Fill Jane: Non-forage	eri	C Jr. htt	Carporate Office: (608)3 And dairylandiate.com (p:Vivwix dairylandiate.c Sense 2	
		0.71		- F





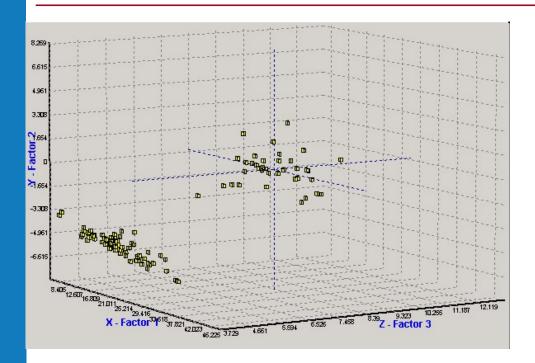
How many different sample types are shown?

Principal component analysis

Summarizes variation in NIR spectra

Global H value

- Closer to 0 = close to center of cloud
- > 3 may be outlier samples



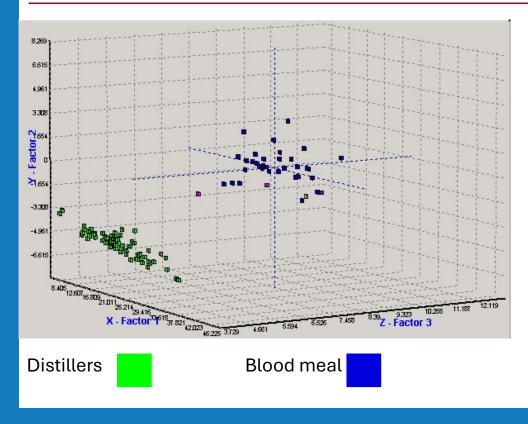
How many different sample types are shown?

Principal component analysis

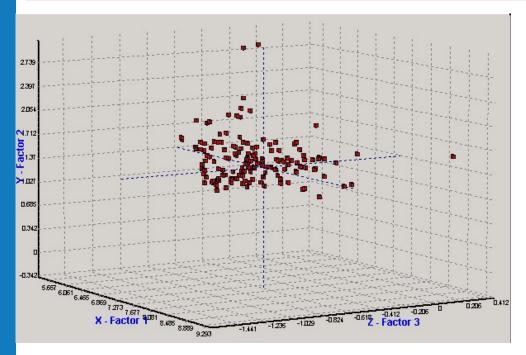
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- Principal component analysis
- Summarizes variation in NIR spectra
- Global H value
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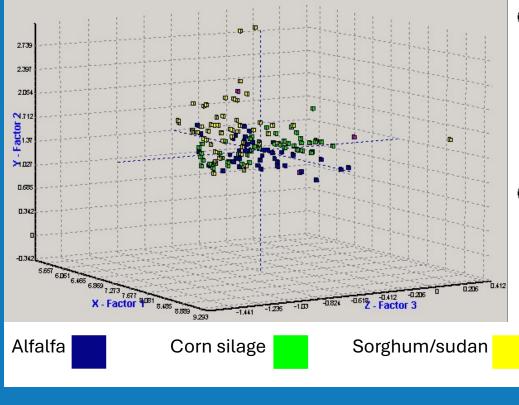
How many different sample types are shown?

Principal component analysis

Summarizes variation in NIR spectra

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- Spectral analysis may not be reliable for the diverse sample population in a commercial laboratory
- Advanced classification algorithms are only as good as the training data

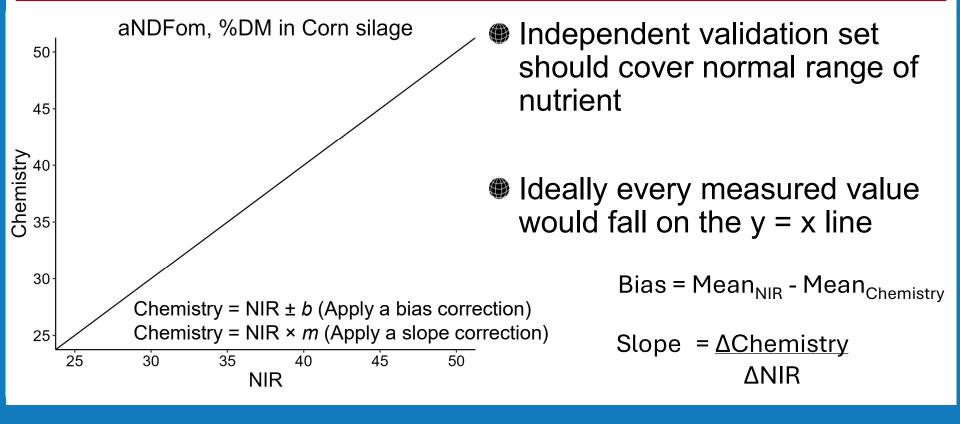
Standard error of prediction for mixed vs. crop specific calibrations

	Mixed small grain silages	Sorghum- Sudan	Mixed grass/legume	Alfalfa
СР	1.15	0.98	0.93	0.80*
ADF	1.92	1.63	1.45	1.47
aNDFom	2.54	1.40*	1.41	1.29 +

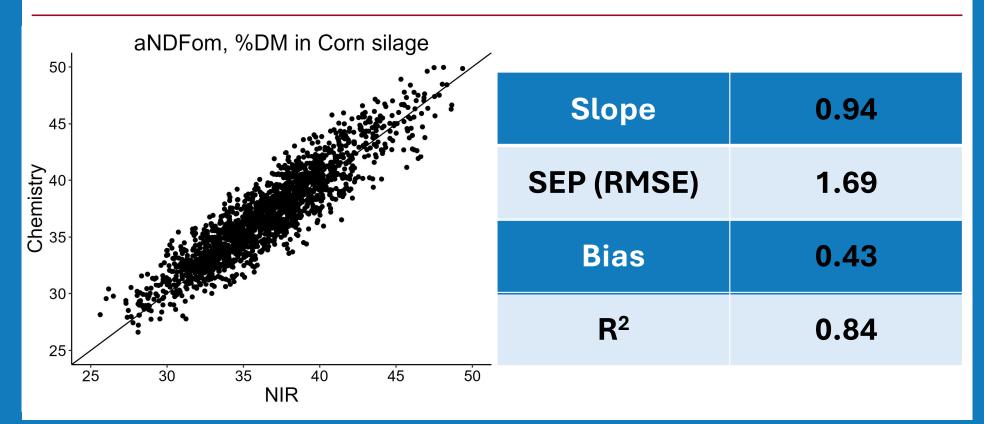
*Values differ significantly (P < 0.05), Values tended to differ P < 0.10

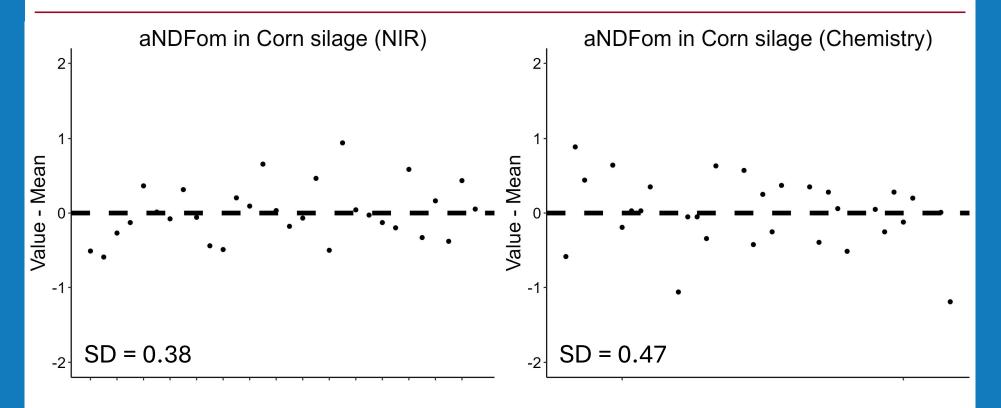
Schlau et al. 2025

NIR Validation



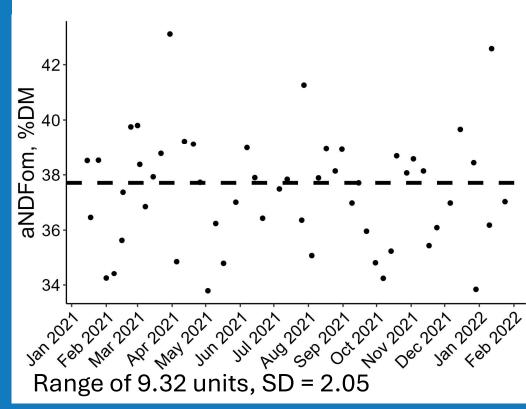
NIR Validation





● SEP \approx 1.5 – 2x the variation of the chemistry method

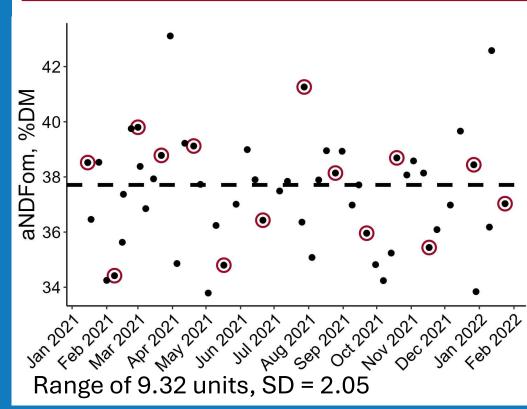
Corn silage check sample Dairyland	Corn silage Mertens (2002)
Mean: 33.27	Mean: 36.29
SD: 0.47	s _r : 0.60
n = 30	n = 12



- Sampling error accounts for ~35% of variation for corn silage NDF St-Pierre and Weiss, 2015
 - Frequent sampling helps separate true variability from sampling error

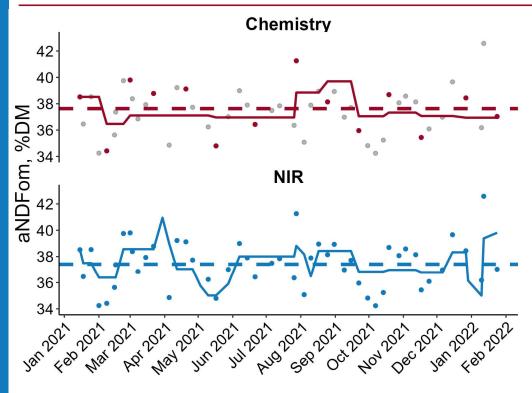
Weiss and Tebbe, 2020

NIR is precise, economical and rapid



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- Sampling error accounts for ~35% of variation for corn silage NDF St-Pierre and Weiss, 2015
- Frequent sampling helps separate true variability from sampling error Weiss and Tebbe, 2020
- NIR is precise, economical and rapid

Predicting atypical feed by NIR

NIR is not appropriate for every situation

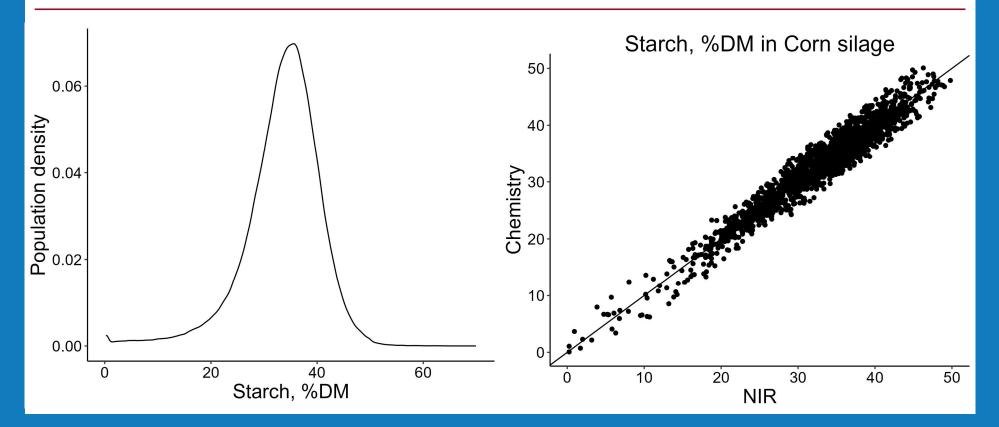
Significant soil contamination, some research trials

IR calibrations cover the expected range of a feed type

SEP is similar for typical and atypical samples, provided the samples are correctly identified

Using NIR data in feed databases requires more samples to account for prediction error

Predicting feed anomalies by NIR



#ADSA2025

Behind the Report: NIR & Chemistry





Subsample



Oven dry

1-mm abrasion mill



Behind the Report: NIR & Chemistry

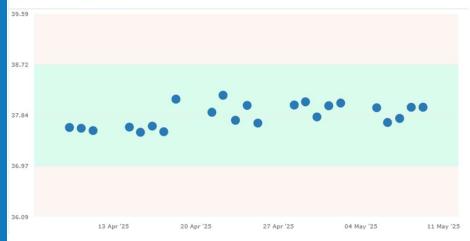
Collect NIR

Spectra

aNDFom (CC-Arcadia1)

Sample

Check-in



Sample

Preparation





Behind the Report: NIR



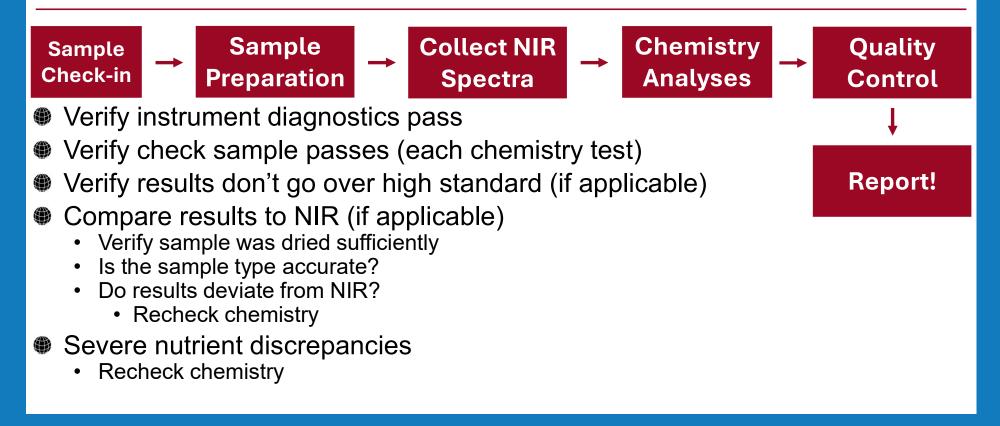
- Verify sample was dried sufficiently
- Is the sample type accurate?
- Are there reasons to recommend chemistry?
 - High ash
 - Severe nutrient discrepancies (ex. negative predictions or predictions > 100)

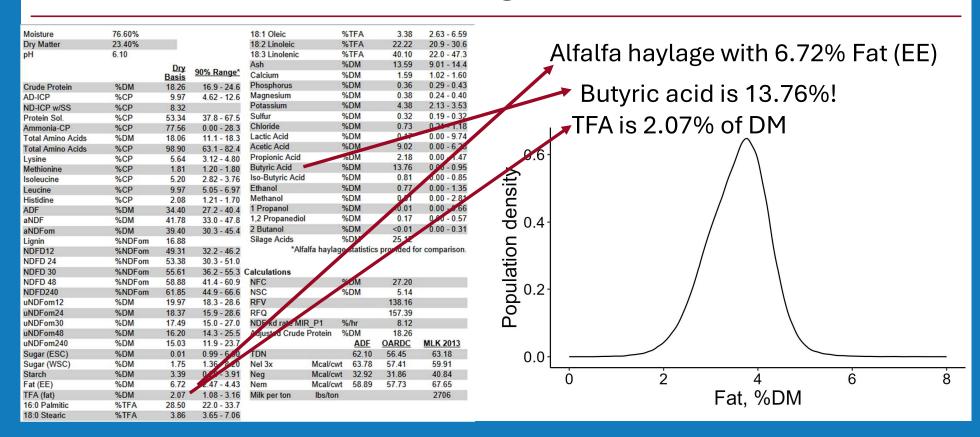
Behind the Report: NIR

Sample Check-in

Samp Prepara		→	Colle Spe	ct NIR ctra	•		lity trol	→	Report!
DAIRYLAN Laboratories, Inc	213 Main Arcadia, V		ccount			Date: 2024- No.: 008-2	12-10 412-1759502		
Account No.: 693 (0) Gampled By: Your Fe Gampled For: DOUG Product: Bu	eed Dealership			Test Mode: Feed Type: Sub Type:	N3 Whole p Conven	plant corn tional			
Sampled By: Your Fo Sampled For: DOUG Product: Bu	eed Dealership HARLAND ink 2			Feed Type: Sub Type:	Whole p Conven	tional			
ampled By: Your Fo ampled For: DOUG roduct: Bu Moisture	eed Dealership	_		Feed Type:	Whole p		_		
Sampled By: Your Fo Sampled For: DOUG Product: Bu	eed Dealership 6 HARLAND Ink 2 64.54%			Feed Type: Sub Type: 18:2 Linoleic	Whole p Conven	tional 52.22	2.81 - 6.19		
ampled By: Your Fo ampled For: DOUG roduct: Bu Moisture Dry Matter	eed Dealership 3 HARLAND ink 2 64.54% 35.46%	Dry		Feed Type: Sub Type: 18:2 Linoleic 18:3 Linolenic	Whole p Conven %TFA %TFA	52.22 5.42	2.81 - 6.19 0.16 - 0.31		
ampled By: Your Fo ampled For: DOUG roduct: Bu Moisture Dry Matter	eed Dealership 3 HARLAND ink 2 64.54% 35.46%	Dry Basis	<u>90% Range*</u>	Feed Type: Sub Type: 18:2 Linoleic 18:3 Linolenic Ash	Whole p Conven %TFA %TFA %DM	52.22 5.42 4.24	0.16 - 0.31 0.19 - 0.28		
ampled By: Your Fo ampled For: DOUG roduct: Bu Moisture Dry Matter	eed Dealership 3 HARLAND ink 2 64.54% 35.46%		<u>90% Range*</u> 5.80 - 9.00	Feed Type: Sub Type: 18:2 Linoleic 18:3 Linolenic Ash Calcium	Whole p Conven %TFA %TFA %DM %DM %DM %DM	52.22 5.42 4.24 0.18	0.16 - 0.31		
ampled By: Your Fo ampled For: DOUG roduct: Bu Moisture Dry Matter pH	eed Dealership 3 HARLAND ink 2 64.54% 35.46% 3.54	Basis		Feed Type: Sub Type: 18:2 Linoleic 18:3 Linolenic Ash Calcium Phosphorus	Whole p Conven %TFA %TFA %DM %DM %DM	52.22 5.42 4.24 0.18 0.23	0.16 - 0.31 0.19 - 0.28		

Behind the Report: Chemistry

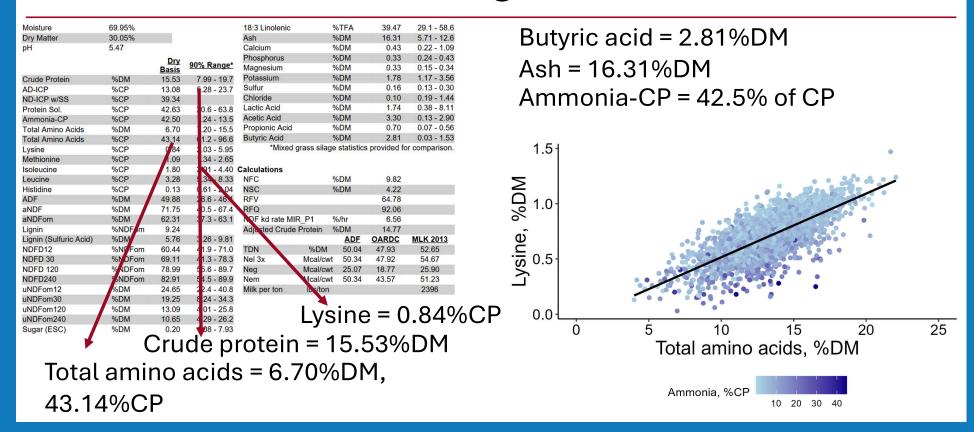


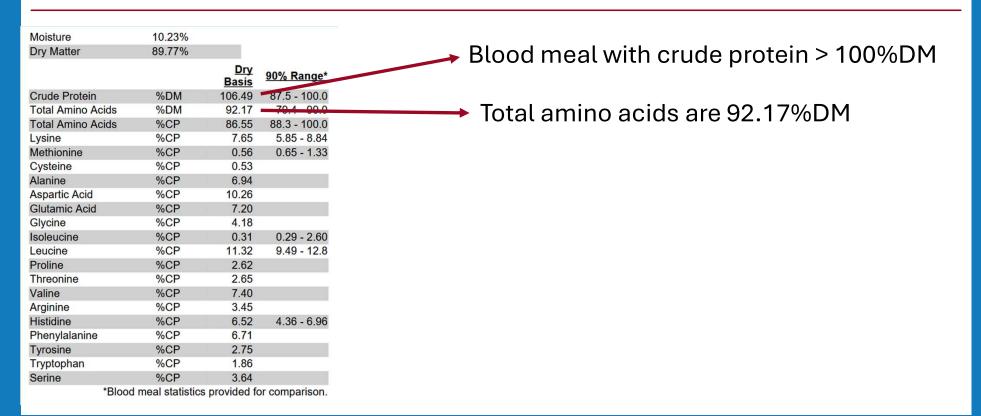


Moisture	69.95%			18:3 Linolenic	%TFA	39.47	29.1 - 58.6	
Dry Matter	30.05%			Ash	%DM	16.31	5.71 - 12.6	
pH	5.47			Calcium	%DM	0.43	0.22 - 1.09	
		Dry		Phosphorus	%DM	0.33	0.24 - 0.43	
		Basis	90% Range*	Magnesium	%DM	0.33	0.15 - 0.34	
Crude Protein	%DM	15.53	7.99 - 19.7	Potassium	%DM	1.78	1.17 - 3.56	
AD-ICP	%CP	13.08	5 .28 - 23.7	Sulfur	%DM	0.16	0.13 - 0.30	
ND-ICP w/SS	%CP	39.34		Chloride	%DM	0.10	0.19 - 1.44	
Protein Sol.	%CP	42.63	0.6 - 63.8	Lactic Acid	%DM	1.74	0.38 - 8.11	
Ammonia-CP	%CP	42.50	.24 - 13.5	Acetic Acid	%DM	3.30	0.13 - 2.90	
Total Amino Acids	%DM	6.70	.20 - 15.5	Propionic Acid	%DM	0.70	0.07 - 0.56	
Total Amino Acids	%CP	43,14	1.2 - 96.6	Butyric Acid	%DM	2.81	0.03 - 1.53	
Lysine	%CP	0.84	2.03 - 5.95	*Mixed grass	silage statistic	cs provided for	or comparison.	
Methionine	%CP	1.09	.34 - 2.65					
Isoleucine	%CP	1.80	291 - 4.40	Calculations				
Leucine	%CP	3.28	1.34 8.33	NFC	%DM	9.82		
Histidine	%CP	0.13	61 - 2 04	NSC	%DM	4.22		
ADF	%DM	49.88	26.6 - 46.1	RFV		64.78		
aNDF	%DM	71.75	40.5 - 67.4	RFQ		92.06		
aNDFom	%DM	62.31	37.3 - 63.1	NOF kd rate MIR P1	%/hr	6.56		
Lignin	%NDF m	9.24		Adjusted Crude Prote	in %DM	14.77		
Lignin (Sulfuric Acid)	%DM	5.76	3 26 - 9.81		ADF	OARDC	MLK 2013	
NDFD12	%NFFom	60.44	41.9 - 71.0	TDN %	DM 50.04	47.93	52.65	
NDFD 30	%NOFom	69.11	41.3 - 78.3	Nel 3x Mca	al/cwt 50.34	47.92	54.67	
NDFD 120	% NDFom	78.99	5.6 - 89.7	Neg Mca	al/cwt 25.07	18.77	25.90	
NDFD240	NDFom	82.91	54.5 - 89.9	Nem Mca	al/cwt 50.34	43.57	51.23	
uNDFom12	%DM	24.65	22.4 - 40.8	Milk per ton Ib	/ton		2396	
uNDFom30	%DM	19.25	8 24 - 34.3					
uNDFom120	%DM	13.09	4 01 - 25.8	I.,	in in	$\sim - c$	0 1 0	
uNDFom240	%DM	10.65	4 29 - 26.2	Ľ	vsine	3 = L).84%	/0UP
Sugar (ESC)	%DM	0.20	08 - 7.93		,			
	(Cru	de p	rotein =	: 15.	53%	DM	
Tatal			-					
Iotal	ami	10	acids	s = 6.70	י%D	™I ,		

Butyric acid = 2.81%DM Ash = 16.31%DM Ammonia-CP = 42.5% of CP

43.14%CP





Moisture	6.61%					
Dry Matter	93.39%					
		<u>Dry</u> Basis	90% Range*	-		
Crude Protein	%DM	14.13	7.06 - 16.9			
aNDF	%DM	2.61	0.93 - 20.4			
aNDFom	%DM	2.29	0.63 - 19.5			- 1
Sugar (WSC)	%DM	21.98	11.9 - 46.3		Mass balanc	e = 1
Starch	%DM	55.82	29.7 - 66.2			
Fat (EE)	%DM	7.63	2.26 - 15.1			
Ash	%DM	4.32	1.89 - 7.17	J		
	aste statistics	provided for	or comparison.			
WATER SOLUBLE STARCH	%DM	22.93				F
Sugar (ESC)	%DM	10.78	8.71 - 37.7			La
	0/ DM					Suc
Total sugars (HPIC)	%DM	6.51				Ra
						Sta
						Malto

Conclusions

Anomalies in feed analysis challenge database development

- Statistical filtering often removes outlier samples (Yoder et al., 2014; Tran et al., 2020)
- True biological variation may be mistaken for analytical error
- Opportunity: Rethink database curation strategies
 - Distinguish between analytical error and true anomalies caused by real variation



Thank you!



Acknowledgements

Dairyland Laboratories:

Phillip Goldblatt Nikolaus Lettner Mikaela Lisowski Beth Pronschinske Brian Steinlicht Dave Taysom Kyle Taysom



Dr. Dave Mertens



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