

Structure Determines Experience, Experience Determines Structure



Why do animals eat certain foods and live in certain locations? Your first thought might be, they're born that way or it's in their genes. While it's true that every animal is born with a set of genes that helps determine how they look and what they need, genetics is only part of the story. As an individual grows its body and physiology are shaped by experiences early in life. A calf reared on shrub-dominated deserts of southern Utah is physically different from a calf reared in the marshes of Louisiana. Bison raised on shrub-dominated ranges in Alaska are physically different from bison raised on grasslands in Montana. Changes within the body enable animals to adapt to different environments.

Changes in the rumen. While the body can change and adapt throughout life, experiences early in life are most important. They can change rumen structure and size. For example, six-week-old lambs were fed a barley-protein diet for two weeks with their mothers. When the lambs were five months old, they had larger rumen papillae with 38% more surface area compared with lambs that were not exposed to barley. Lambs experienced with barley also ate more barley during a feedlot study and reached slaughter weight more quickly than lambs not exposed to barley. Their ability to reach slaughter weight more quickly was due in part to increased barley intake but the increased surface area of rumen papillae probably enabled lambs to absorb nutrients more efficiently and helped them adjust to their high grain ration more quickly. In another study, goats raised on blackbrush, a shrub low in nutrients, had rumens 39% larger than goats reared on alfalfa pellets. This larger rumen

size enabled goats to eat more blackbrush and be more productive on blackbrush rangelands than goats reared on alfalfa pellets.

Recycling nitrogen. Experience early in life can improve an animal's ability to use poor-quality roughages that are high in fiber and low in protein. Young lambs raised on mature weeping lovegrass, a poor-quality roughage, ate more sorghum hay, another poor-quality roughage, and digested sorghum hay and recycled urea (nitrogen) more efficiently than lambs reared on fresh oats, a high-quality roughage. The differences between these two groups of lambs lasted for at least nine months. Thus, experiences early in life can cause lasting physiological changes that enable animals to perform better in harsh environments.

Liver function. The ability of the liver to detoxify plant toxins in the blood can be increased or decreased by exposure to toxins early in life. Goats kids exposed to blackbrush produced more glucuronic acid, a sign of increased activity of liver detoxification, than kids not exposed to blackbrush. Blackbrush contains condensed tannins, toxins that bind to protein and make animals sick. However, goat kids exposed to excessive amounts of terpenes from juniper showed reduced liver function and evidence of liver disease. Thus, managers need to take care when exposing young animals to toxic plants because not all experiences early in life with toxins improve an animal's ability to cope with toxins later in life.

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Changes in Fatty Acid Composition.

The composition of beef fat depends on an animal's diet. Steers raised and finished on forage and pasture have higher levels of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) compared with steers reared and finished on grain or steers reared on grain and finished on pasture. Likewise, dairy cows grazing pasture produce milk fat with higher levels of CLA than cows fed high grain diets. CLA may have human health benefits including anti-carcinogenic and anti-diabetic effects and may increase the amount of lean to fat tissue ratios in growing animals.

Changes in behavior and the brain.

Experiences early in life change connections within the brain and how animals respond to their environments. For example, rats exposed to the odor of peppermint at birth showed greater brain activity when exposed to the odor later in life than rats that were never exposed to the odor of peppermint. Another study found that rats reared in an enriched environment had thicker cerebral cortexes and denser networks of nerve cells than rats reared in a deprived environment with few sources of stimulation. Finally, scientists found that rat pups that were licked and groomed often by their mothers were calmer and handled stressful situations better than pups neglected by their mothers.

Implications. Not surprisingly, changes in the body and physiology likely mean increases in productivity. For example, researchers trying to reduce winter feed costs fed ammoniated straw to cattle. During the study, cows from 5 to 8 years of age were fed ammoniated straw from December to May. Some of the cows performed poorly while others remained in good body condition. When researchers examined the early life experiences of these animals, they discovered that half of the cows were exposed to ammoniated straw with their mothers for 60 days during their first three months of life. The other half had never seen ammoniated straw. The cows with experience maintained a higher body condition, produced more milk, lost less weight, and bred back sooner than cows with no exposure to straw as calves, even though the experienced cows had not seen straw for five years.

In another study, goats from northern Arizona that had always been herded were moved to blackbrush rangeland in southern Utah. They were familiar

with grass but had never seen blackbrush. During the 90-day study, they hardly moved from the roadside and lost 16% of their initial body weight. The next year, researchers used goats from brush-dominated rangelands in south Texas. The goats were so wild they were rarely seen during the study. They foraged throughout the blackbrush pasture and lost only 5% of their initial body weight.

So, the body determines the structure of experience, and experience determines the structure of the body. What does that mean? Animals are born with physiological and nutritional needs and those needs must be met if animals are to survive and thrive. But it is just as true that experiences, especially those early in life, actually shape the structure and physiology of the body. Experiences early in life can shape individuals of the same species into very different creatures. Young animals cope with change more readily than adults because their food and habitat preferences are more flexible. Exposing young animals to foods and surroundings they will experience later in life can alleviate problems especially when they will be moved to a different environment from where they were raised.

References

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