***Animal* Journal**

**Short Communication:** [**Administering an appeasing substance to *Bos indicus*-influenced beef cattle at weaning and feedlot entry**](https://www.abstractscorecard.com/cfp/submit/submissions/router.asp?EventKey=OKZTFVOR&SubmissionID=662011)

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**Supplementary Material S1**

**Materials and Methods**

*Animals and treatments*

In experiment 1, supplement provided to calves contained (DM basis) 65% ground corn, 30% soybean meal, and 5% mineral mix. Nutritional profile of each pasture (A or B) and supplement were, respectively (DM basis); total digestible nutrients = 50, 51, and 78%, NDF = 64, 60, and 18%, ADF = 40, 23, and 12%, and CP = 7.3, 7.2, and 20.8%.

In experiment 2, the total-mixed ration offered from day 0 to 18 (diet A) contained (DM basis) 26.7% wet citrus pulp, 23.1% corn silage, 20.5% cottonseed meal, 17.6% ground corn, 7.3% rice meal, 2.3% cane bagasse, 1.8% mineral mix, and 0.7% urea. The total-mixed ration offered from day 19 to 45 (diet B) contained (DM basis) 33.0% wet citrus pulp, 18.4% ground corn, 18.0% cottonseed meal, 16.2% corn silage, 9.3% rice meal, 2.5% cane bagasse, 1.8% mineral mix, and 0.8% urea. Nutritional profile of each diet (A or B) were, respectively (DM basis); total digestible nutrients = 73 and 74%, NDF = 36 and 32%, ADF = 24 and 23%, and CP = 15.3 and 14.5%.

*Sampling and laboratorial analyses*

The intra- and inter-assay CV for experiment 1 were, respectively, 2.3 and 8.7% for haptoglobin, 5.8 and 7.3% for plasma cortisol, and 8.3 and 9.1% for hair cortisol. The intra- and inter-assay CV for experiment 2 were, respectively, 3.4 and 6.7% for haptoglobin, 4.8 and 6.1% for plasma cortisol, and 4.7 and 8.8% for hair cortisol.

*Statistical analysis*

The model statement used for performance data contained the effects of treatment, in addition (experiment 1 only) to calf sex and the resultant interaction. The model statement used for physiological data contained the effects of treatment, calf sex (experiment 1 only), day, and all resultant interactions. Random variable included were calf(sex × treatment) for experiment 1, and bull(origin × treatment) and origin for experiment 2. The covariance structure utilized for repeated statements was compound symmetry, which yielded the lowest Akaike information criterion value. Results are reported as covariately-adjusted least square means.