animals

Supplementary Files: A Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Slow-Release Urea Supplementation on the Performance of Beef Cattle

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Table S1. Reference list of studies excluded from the meta-analysis.

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Bourg, B. M., Tedeschi, L. O., Wickersham, T. A., & Tricarico, J. M. (2012). Effects of a slow-release urea product on performance, carcass characteristics, and nitrogen balance of steers fed steam-flaked corn. *Journal of Animal Science*, *90*(11), 3914-3923.

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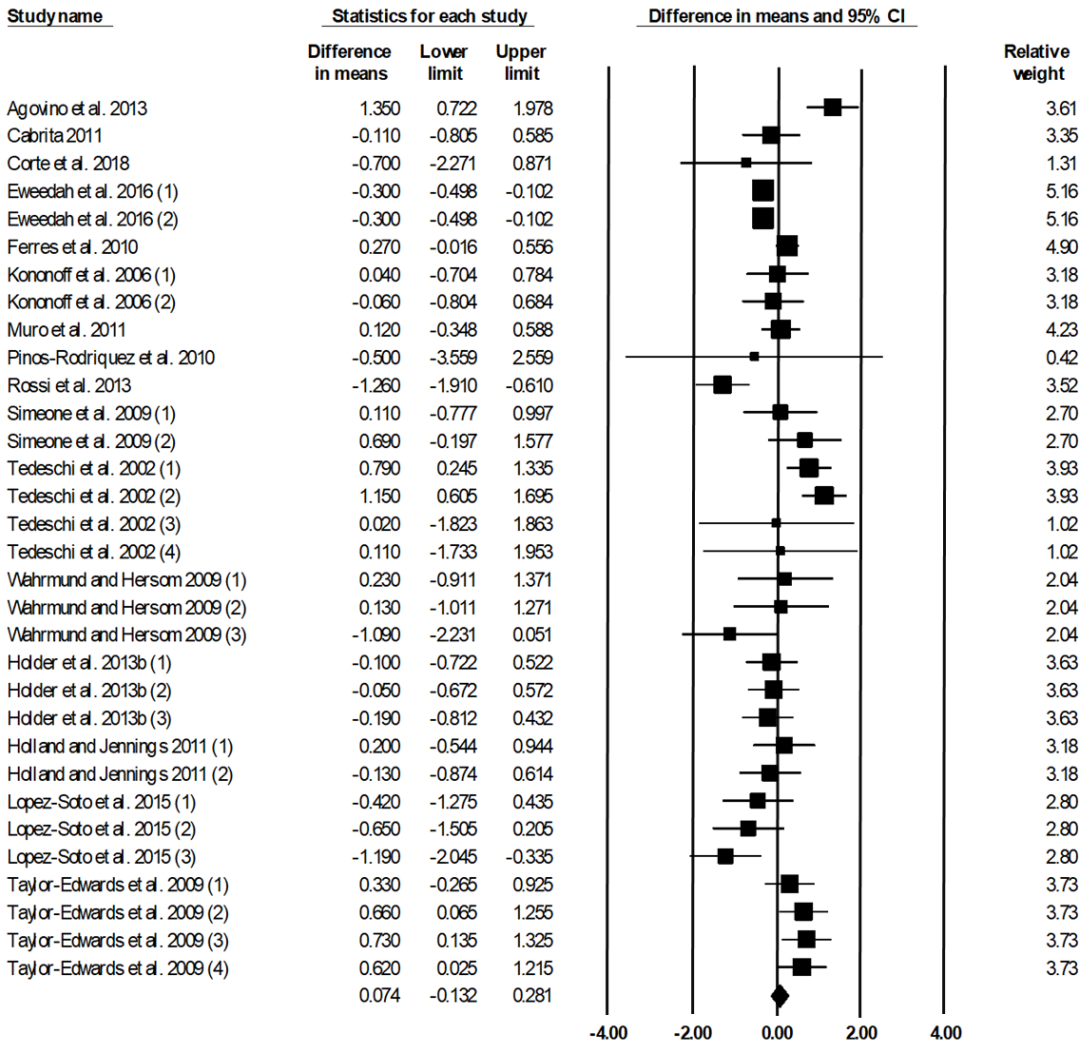

Figure S1. Forest plot of the effect of slow-release urea supplementation on dry matter intake (DMI, kg/d) of growing and finishing beef cattle. Study name refers to the reference of that study. Raw mean differences (difference in means) represent the effect size estimate. Each square represents the mean effect size for that study. Thus, the squares to the right of the zero mid-line represent an increase in DMI, squares to the left of the 0 mid-line indicate a decrease in DMI and squares at the 0 mid-line indicate no effect on DMI. The upper and lower limit of the line connected to the square represents the upper and lower 95% confidence interval (CI) for the effect size. The size of the square reflects the relative weighting of the study to the overall effect size estimate, with larger squares representing greater weight. The diamond at the bottom represents the overall effect size estimate.

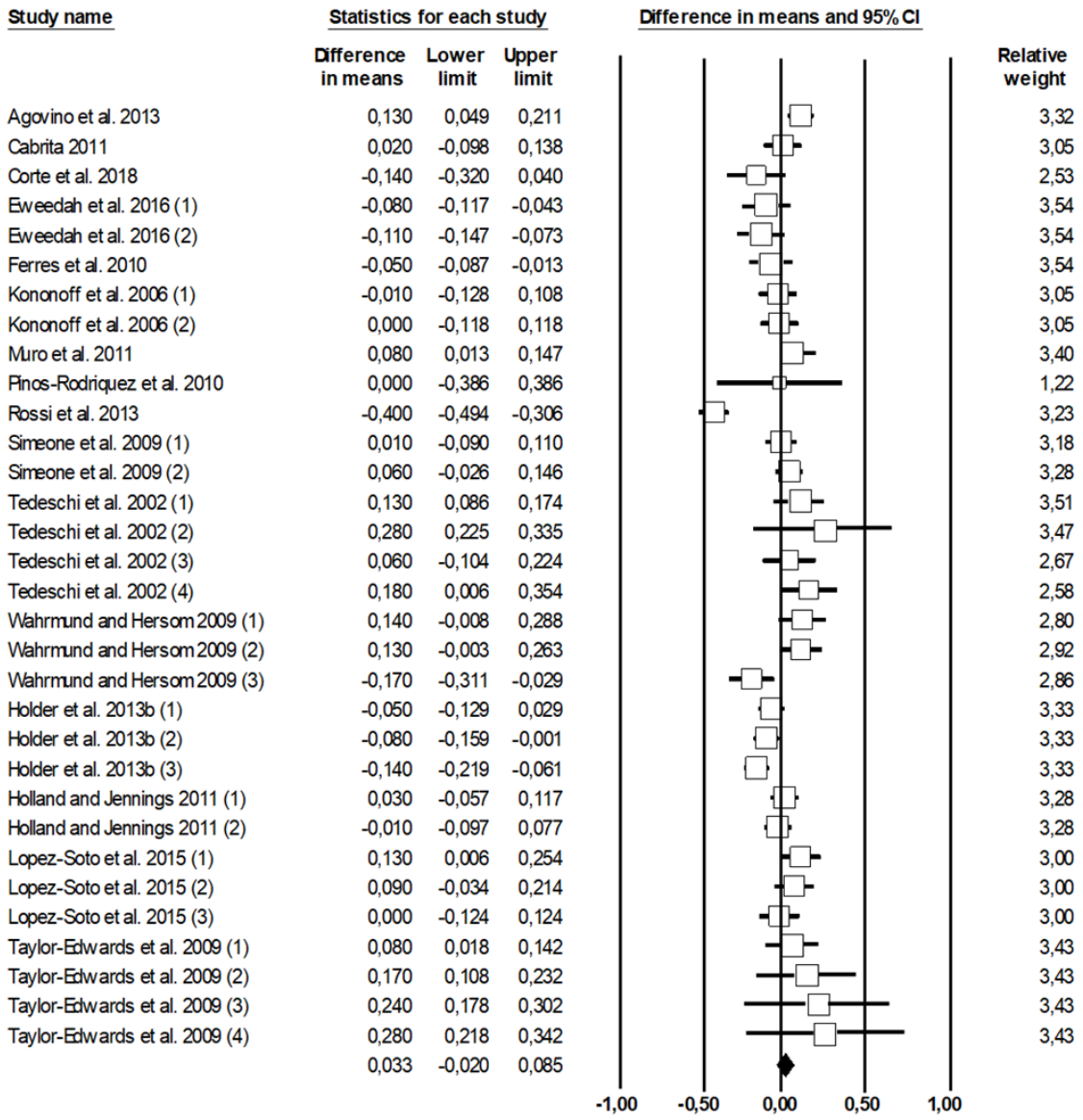

Figure S2. Forest plot of the effect of slow-release urea supplementation on dietary protein intake (DPI, kg/d) of growing and finishing beef cattle. Study name refers to the reference of that study. Raw mean differences (difference in means) represent the effect size estimate. Each square represents the mean effect size for that study. Thus, the squares to the right of the zero mid-line represent an increase in DPI, squares to the left of the 0 mid-line indicate a decrease in DPI and squares at the 0 mid-line indicate no effect on DPI. The upper and lower limit of the line connected to the square represents the upper and lower 95% confidence interval (CI) for the effect size. The size of the square reflects the relative weighting of the study to the overall effect size estimate, with larger squares representing greater weight. The diamond at the bottom represents the overall effect size estimate.

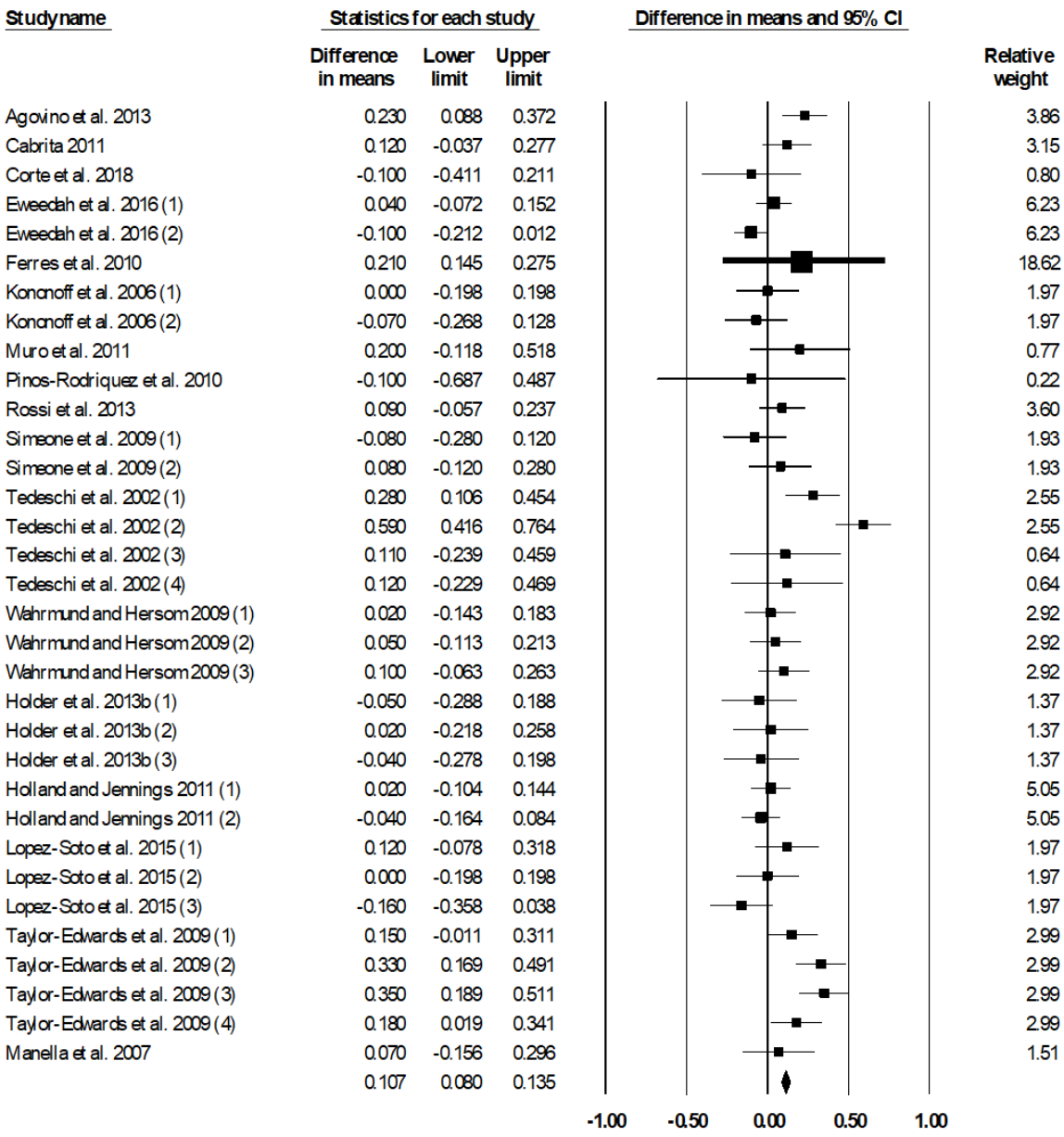

Figure S3. Forest plot of the effect of slow-release urea supplementation on liveweight gain (LWG, kg/d) of growing and finishing beef cattle. Study name refers to the reference of that study. Raw mean differences (difference in means) represent the effect size estimate. Each square represents the mean effect size for that study. Thus, the squares to the right of the zero mid-line represent an increase in LWG, squares to the left of the 0 mid-line indicate a decrease in LWG and squares at the 0 mid-line indicate no effect on LWG. The upper and lower limit of the line connected to the square represents the upper and lower 95% confidence interval (CI) for the effect size. The size of the square reflects the relative weighting of the study to the overall effect size estimate, with larger squares representing greater weight. The diamond at the bottom represents the overall effect size estimate.

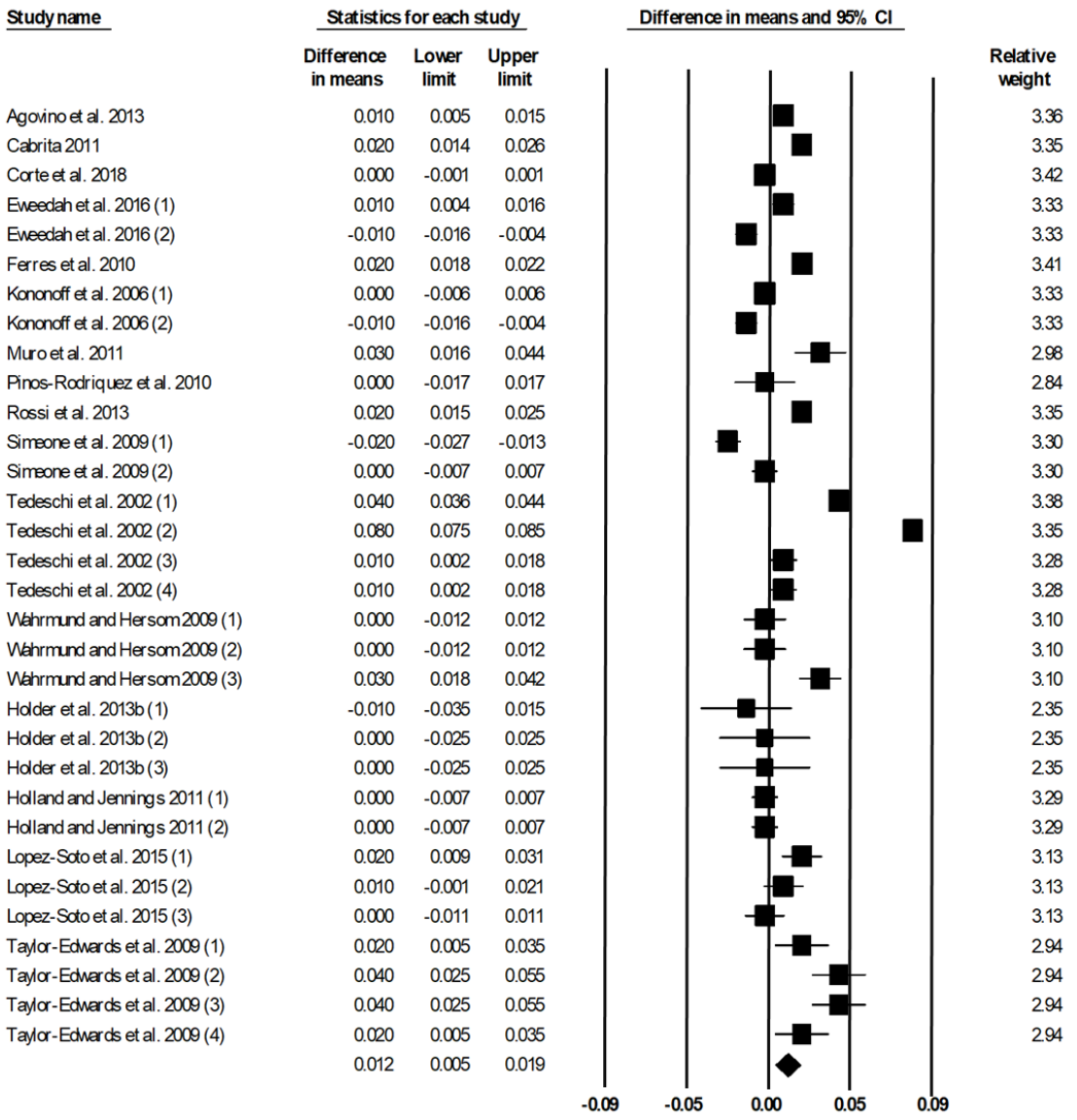

Figure S4. Forest plot of the effect of slow-release urea supplementation on feed efficiency (FE, kg LWG/kg DMI) of growing and finishing beef cattle. Study name refers to the reference of that study. Raw mean differences (difference in means) represent the effect size estimate. Each square represents the mean effect size for that study. Thus, the squares to the right of the zero mid-line represent an increase in FE, squares to the left of the 0 mid-line indicate a decrease in FE and squares at the 0 mid-line indicate no effect on FE. The upper and lower limit of the line connected to the square represents the upper and lower 95% confidence interval (CI) for the effect size. The size of the square reflects the relative weighting of the study to the overall effect size estimate, with larger squares representing greater weight. The diamond at the bottom represents the overall effect size estimate.

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