This perspective article provides a feasible ideology based on which modern ruminant enterprises will learn to vigilantly include mixtures of hard and soft cereal grains in optimizing rumen environment. Subacute Rumen Acidosis (SARA), variably defined as a common and economically important metabolic disease, occurs arguably when rumen pH declines below 5.8-6 for a long-lasting period of time of several hours [1-3]. Prolonged SARA reduces microbial protein synthesis efficiency drops and microbial population diversity adversely changes [2,4,5]. Meanwhile, endotoxins released from disturbed microbes enter circulation and mediate inflammation, and time are of utmost significance. This article yields a comprehensive framework to optimize starch and nitrogen use by modernized ruminants through optimal dietary adoption of differently degradable grains. Future research will need to enlighten the many angles of the perspective at animal, organ, tissue, cell and gene levels.

**References**


