

304. Growth rate of young kids fed diets with various nutritional levels

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The objectives of this study were to compare the growth rates of young kids (4 different breeds or types) applying to 80% level and 90% level NRC of feeding standard for goats(1981). A total of 207 kids were divided into 4 groups in the experiment. Eighty seven (A1) of these kids were Tianfu goats at Sichuan Agricultural University; 40 (A2) Black goats at the Suining Breeding Farm; 40(A3) crossbreds (Tianfu X Local goat) at Yanting Breeding Farm; and 40 (A4) crossbreds (Boer X Local goat) at Luding Breeding Farm. The results showed that: the total gain (TG) and average daily gain (ADG) of the kids were higher in 90% NRC level than that in 80%; and the TG, ADG and body sizes of the kids were higher in A1, A3 and A4 group than those in A2 at similar nutritional level. The results indicated that the growth rates of the kids were influenced by factors such as breeds, sex and nutritional level. At the same nutritional level, it seems that the rate of the crossbred goats and male kids is higher than that of local goats and females; and the high-level of the nutrition level can bring into full play their productive performance for cross bred goats with Tianfu and Boer goats.

305. Goats fed with wet brewer's grain

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The aim of this work was to evaluate intake and apparent digestibility of nutrients in goats fed with diets containing different levels of wet brewers grains (WBG) for replacing the concentrate (0, 25, 50, 75 and 100%). The diet concentrated was 60% and roughage used was tifton hay. Five Boer x Saanen and five Saanen goats were randomly assigned in two 5 x 5 Latin squares. The intake of dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), ether extract (EE), total carbohydrate (TC), total digestible nutrient (TDN) and neutral detergent fiber (NDF) had quadratic effect. The higher values of intake were observed to the levels 0 and 25% of replacing. The apparent digestibility of the dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM) and total carbohydrate (TC) had linear effect decreasing with increment of levels of WBG in the diet. The digestibility of CP had quadratic effect, with higher digestibility observed for level of replacing of 25%. The digestibility of DM, OM and TC was linear decreasing. The digestibility CP was quadratic effect, higher digestibility was for level of replacing of 25% of WBG. It was concluded that WBG can be used replacing 50% of concentrate in diets for lactating goats.

306. Soy, sunflower and palm kernel oils in dairy goat diets: performance and milk composition

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The production and composition of milk can be influenced by the use of vegetable oil sources in the diet, because it supplies 2.25 times more energy than the carbohydrate, beside it is used as substratum for the fat milk synthesis. On the other hand, they can also affect the efficiency of the ruminal fermentation. These effects can be influenced by the oil source. This experiment was assigned to evaluate the effect of the oil sources inclusion of different profiles and its blends