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Studying the Effects of physical form of the diet on fattening performance of lori male lambs

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Abstract

This research was carried out with the aim of investigating the effect of using various levels of condensed distillate molasses soluble on daily weight gain, feed intake, conversion factor and some blood parameters of fattening male calves as a source of energy and protein. 24 Holstein male calves at age 5 months with mean weight (148 ± 2.5 kg) were selected for this purpose in a completely randomized design with 3 treatments and 8 replicates for 84 days. Before the start of the experiment, a 14-day period was conducted to adapt the calves to diets and environmental conditions. Condensed distillate molasses soluble replaced the energy and protein portion of daily in experimental treatments at 0, 10 and 20 percent of dry matter, respectively. The feed was provided to calves in the form of mixed feed (TMR). The experimental diets were adjusted using NRC tables (2001), with maintenance requirements and an average overweight of 1200 grams per day. The daily ration was prepared on two occasions in the morning and afternoon at 8 and 16 o'clock in equal numbers for livestock.

Data on calves' performance parameters were compared with randomized complete design with GLM method, SAS statistical program and averages with Duncan test. The data on blood parameters of calves were analyzed by repeated measurement using a mixed procedure model by SAS statistical software.

The results showed that at day 84, the highest mean daily weight gain was 20%, which was significantly different with control and 10% treatment ($P < 0.05$). The results of consumption of feed were 9.19, 9.49, 9.9 kg / day for control treatments, 10%, 20% condensed distillate molasses soluble in fattening calves, respectively. Therefore, there was no significant difference between experimental treatments in terms of dry matter use ($P > 0.05$). The results of the average feed conversion (6.6, 6.47, and 6.51) showed that there was no significant difference between experimental treatments (control, 10%, 20%) ($P > 0.05$). The results of blood parameters showed that there was a significant difference in the albumin parameter between treatments ($P < 0.05$) and in other parameters there was no significant difference between experimental treatments ($P > 0.05$).

Keywords: condensed distillate molasses soluble, calves, performance

