

V CONGRESO AMERICANO DE CUNICULTURA, MÉXICO 2014

Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia, Asociación Científica Mundial de Cunicultura – Rama Americana Secretaría de Desarrollo Agropecuario del Gobierno del Estado de México, Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, Consejo Mexiquense de Ciencia y Tecnología

GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND CAECAL PARAMETERS OF RABBITS FED THREE DIFFERENT TROPICAL BROWSE PLANTS

SALMA H. ABU HAFSA¹, ABDELFATTAH Z. M. SALEM^{2*}, AYMAN A. HASSAN³

¹Livestock Research Department, Arid Lands Cultivation Research Institute, City of Scientific Research and Technological Applications, New Borg El-Arab, Alexandria, Egypt

ABSTRACT

A 60-day feeding trial was employed to investigate dried leaves and stems of Acacia saligna, Leucaena leucocephala and Moringa oleifera on the performance, digestibility, nitrogen utilization and caecum characteristics of weaned NZW rabbits. Fifty-four weaned male NZW rabbits (average weight ranged from 785–850 g) were used for study three experimental diets in a completely randomized design were divided into three groups. The dried A. saligna, L. leucocephala and M. oleifera leaves and stems were ground and incorporated separately at level of 15% in diets for each group (eighteen rabbits per each). The results of digestibility coefficients, nutritive value, nitrogen utilization, and dry matter intake of rabbits fed shrubs of M. oleifera and L. leucocephal were significantly (P<0.05) higher than those fed shrubs of A. saligna. Moringa diet resulted in an average weight gain of 22.7 g/animal/day, comparable (P<0.05) to the value of 13.2 and 20.1 g/animal/day for Acacia and Leucaena diets respectively. But Acacia diet had the lowest average weight gain (13.2 g/animal/day). Feed conversion and protein efficiency ratios were significantly (P<0.05) better for rabbits fed on the Moringa diet (4.5 and 1.4) than those fed on Acacia and Leucaena groups (6.68 and 0.92) and (4.9 and 1.2), respectively. Caecal ammonia-N concentration was significantly (P<0.05) higher for animals fed L. leucocephal than those fed M. oleifera and A. saligna diets. However, VFA's concentration was significantly (P<0.05) higher for rabbits fed M. oleifera than those fed A. saligna.

















276

²Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México Toluca México

³Animal Production Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Dokki, Giza, Egypt *Corresponding author: asalem70@yahoo.com



V CONGRESO AMERICANO DE CUNICULTURA, MÉXICO 2014

Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia, Asociación Científica Mundial de Cunicultura – Rama Americana Secretaría de Desarrollo Agropecuario del Gobierno del Estado de México, Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, Consejo Mexiquense de Ciencia y Tecnología

Total microbial count in caecum, E.coli and lactobacillus bacteria, were significantly (P<0.05) lower for rabbits fed M. oleifera followed by L. leucocephal. Based on the results, the high potentials of locally available fodders as Moringa and leucaena appeared promising as protein source for rabbits with a better prospect of utilization. This may be added an asset in developing countries where less protein sources are available for animal consumption.

Keywords: Acacia saligna, Leucaena leucocephala, Moringa oleifera, performance, caecal



277















