بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومـــــات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

﴿ قـــسـم ﴾

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصـــل

USE OF GROWTH PROMOTERS [NON-HORMONAL] IN RATIONS OF GROWING LAMBS

By

Hosny Nagah Mohamed

B.Sc. Agric., (Animal production), Al- Azhar Univ., 1984

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

of

the requirement for the degree of

Master of Science

in

Agricultural Science
(Animal Nutrition)

Department of Animal Production
Faculty of Agriculture
Ain Shams University

2002

APPROVAL SHEET

USE OF CROWTH PROMOTERS [NON – HORMONAL] IN RATIONS CROWING LAMBS

BY

HOSNY NAGAH MOHAMED

B.Sc. Agric., (Animal production), Al-Azhar Univ. 1984

This thesis for M. Sc. Degree has been approved by :

Prof. Dr. Mohamed A.Hanafy .....

Prof. of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Faculty, of Agriculture., Cairo University.

Prof. Dr. A. A. Basiony .....

Prof. of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University.

Prof, Dr. H. M. Khattab .....

Prof. of Animal Nutrition, Head of Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University. (Supervisor)

Dr, F. A. Salem

Assistant Prof, of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University.

Date of examination / / 2001

USE OF GROWTH PROMOTERS [NON-HORMONAL] IN RATIONS OF GROWING LAMBS

By

Hosny Nagah Mohamed

B.Sc. Agric., (Animal production), Al- Azhar Univ. 1984

Under the supervision of:

Prof. Dr. H. M. Khattab

Prof. of Animal nutrition, Head of Animal Production Department, Fac. of Agric. Ain Shams Univ.

Dr. F. A. Salem

Assistant Prof. of Animal Nutrition Animal Production Department, Fac. of Agric. Ain Shams Univ.

Dr. Sayeda Mahmoud Mahmoud Ahmed

Assistant Prof. of Animal Nutrition. Animal Production Research Institute

ABSTRACT

Hosny Nagah Mohamed. Use of growth promoters (non-hormonal) in rations of growing lambs. Unpublished Master of Science, Thesis, Ain Shams University, Faculty of Agriculture, Animal Production Department, 2002.

Thirty (cross breed lambs) of about 5-7 months age and 19.9 kg initial average body weight were divided equally into 6 experimental groups (five animal of each) according to their live body weight. The experimental treatments were fed as follows:

Treatment 1 Control (100% energy) , berseem hay + concentrate feed mixtur + corn grains (T1)

Treatment 2 T1 + 3 gm yea-sacc / head/day (T2)

Treatment 3 T1 + 3 gm lacto-sacc / head/day (T3)

Treatment 4 Control (120% energy) , berseem hay + concentrate feed mixtur + corn grains (T4)

Treatment 5 T4 + 3 gm yea-sacc / head/day (T5)

Treatment 6 T4 + 3 gm lacto-sacc / head/day (T6)

Average daily gain, feed conversion, some rumen and blood parameters and economical efficiency for fattening lambs were determined.

The results showed that feeding ,Yea-sacc and Lacto-sacc significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased nutrient digestibity (DM, OM, and CP) and nutritive value (TDN and DCP)

Ruminal pH values and ammonia nitrogen concentrations were significantly ($P < 0.05$) decreased in treated animals than those of control. Values of blood serum for Tp, urea and creatinine content were not significantly affected by added of growth promoters. However, feeding yea-sacc and lacto-sacc showed higher values of GOT and GPT, but values were within the normal range. The highest values of total gain were recorded for the lower energy level with yea-sacc (T2). Yea-sacc was more efficient in DM and TDN conversion than control.

Key Words: Yea-sacc, Lacto-sacc, Growing cross breed lambs performances.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank Allah, the most gracious, the most beneficent and merciful for the help and guidance to achieve goals and make them possible.

I wish to express my great independence to Dr. H. M. Khattab Prof. of Animal Nutrition and Head of Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University for suggestion the problem his close supervision throughout this work . I am very grateful to his kind help, use full guidance and valuable criticisms.

Special thanks are also to Dr. F.A. Salem, Assistant Prof. of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University for his kind help, continuous encouragement, constructive suggestion, advice, valuable discussion supervisions throughout this work.

I'm greatly in debit and express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Sayda M.A. Assistant Prof. of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture for her continuous help throughout this work.

Grateful acknowledgement should be also extended to the staff members of the department of Arimal Production, faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University and Animal production Department, Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, for the facilities they offered to make this work possible.

Finally, I wish to dedicate this thesis to my parents, my wife and my son and my brothers their kind understanding and love.