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

THE EFFECT OF USING SOME GROWTH PROMOTERS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF GROWING FEMALE CALVES

BY

AHMED MOHAMED KARAM AMMAR
B. Sc. Agric., (Animal Production), Ain Shams Univ. 1994

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

of

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in

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Faculty of Agriculture
Ain Shams University

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APPROVAL SHEET

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BY

AHMED MOHAMED KARAM AMMAR
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This thesis for M. Sc. Degree has been approved by:

Prof. Dr. F. Z. Swidan .....
Professor of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Suez Canal University.

Prof. Dr. H. M. Khattab .....
Professor of Animal Nutrition, Head of Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University.

Prof. Dr. M. A. El-Ashry .....
Professor of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University (Supervisor).

Dr. H.M. El-Sayed .....
Associate Professor of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University.

Date of examination 1 / 9 / 2001.

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AHMED MOHAMED KARAM AMMAR

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Under the supervision of:

Prof. Dr. M.A.El-Ashry

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

Prof. Dr. H.A. El-Koussy

Prof. of Meat Production, Animal Productin Research Institute.

Dr. H.M. El-Sayed

Associate Professor of Animal Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University.

ABSTRACT

Ahmed Mohamed Karam Mohamed Ammar. The effect of using growth promoters on the performance of growing female calves. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Animal Production Department, Fac. of Agric, Ain Shams Univ., 2001.

In Egypt, Buffalo is well adapted to the environment and considered the most important farm animal. A critical problem with it is late first calving age. Previous studies indicated that using non-hormonal growth promoters accelerated growth. The present study aims to assess whether this effect extends to reducing age at first calving, and to evaluate the economic benefit in farmer perspective. A non-hormonal promoter (Lacto-sacc) composed mainly of *Saccharomyces cervesiae* was added to the ration on the base of 10-g promoter/Treated Ration (TR). Three groups of animals (4/group) were used; the first was given the TR 3 consecutive days per week, the second was given the TR 3 consecutive days per 2 weeks, and the third was left untreated as a control group. Monthly body weights from 6 months age to maturity were recorded. Blood samples were weekly collected for blood parameters determination. Cost of feed per Kg gain and the ratio between the price and the cost of this gain were used as economic indicators. Repeated measurements design was applied using GLM procedure of SAS (1990). Results proved that as average the treated heifers, compared to the control animals achieved puberty and conception ($p<0.05$) age by 1.3 and 4.3 months earlier, respectively. Results proved higher ($P<0.05$) average daily gain, better feed efficiency, and better economic efficiency for T1 than T2 or C, respectively. Furthermore, Results proved higher ($P<0.05$) average daily gain, better feed efficiency, and better economic efficiency for T1 than T2 or C, respectively. In terms of blood parameters values of both

serum total protein and globulin were significantly ($p<0.05$) increased in treatment 1 and treatment 2 and that of albumin increased significantly ($p<0.05$) just in treatment 1. The present results show slightly insignificant ($P<0.05$) higher value in serum creatinine in T 1 than that of T 2 than that of C. The presented data indicated that treated animals had significant ($p<0.05$) lower value of cholesterol than control animals. Additionally, T 1 had significantly ($p<0.05$) higher value of GPT than that of T 2 than C. Results showed similar values of T1 and T 2 while C group had significantly ($p<0.05$) lower values.

Key words: Buffalo – Growth Promoters – Puberty – Maturity

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