شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الاصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

NUTRITIONAL STUDIES ON BEEF CATTLE

BY

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B.Sc. (Animal production) Moshtohor,

Zagazig University, Banha Branch., 1993

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of

The requirements for the Degree of

Master of Science (M.Sc.)

In

Animal Production (Nutrition)

Animal Production Department

Faculty of Agriculture

Cairo University

2003

APPROVAL SHEET

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Abstract

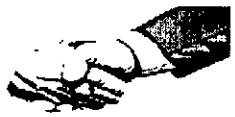
The present study was carried out to investigate the effect of different levels of feed intake and energy levels of the diets, using total mixed ration "TMR" feeding system of Freisian calves on their productive performance, rumen fluid, blood parameters and carcass characteristics. This work was conducted at Animal Nutrition Research Unit, Sakha Animal Production Research Station that belong to Animal Production Research Institutes, Ministry of Agriculture, Kafr El- Sheikh Governorate. The experiment was run during summer- autumn seasons of year 2001 and extended over 225 day duration period for growing- fattening Friesian calves.

A comparative feeding trial was carried out with twenty four Friesian calves divided into four nearly similar groups according to their live body weight with average of 265 kg and about 12 months of age. They were assigned randomly on four experimental treatments as follows: (T1) 70% TDN (High energy) fed at ad libitum. (T2) 70% TDN (High energy) fed at 85% of ad libitum. (T3) 60% TDN (low energy) fed at ad libitum. (T4) 60% TDN (low energy) fed at 85% of ad libitum.

Based on the results obtained in this study with respect to, in particular, daily gain, feed intake, rumen function, feed and economic efficiencies and meat and carcass quality, it could be recommended that mild feed restriction of 85% of ad libitum intake with relatively high energy content of the growing- fattening rations (70% TDN) seemed to be most suitable for fattening calves, nutritionally and economically. The use of restricted feeding strategy has the potential to improve carcass composition (reduced excess fat production) without increasing feed cost.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks to God



I heartly wishes to express my sincere appreciation to prof. Dr. A. S. Shalaby, Professor of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University for his direct supervision, his generous guidance, valuable orientation and his continous encouragement throughout this study.

I am exteremely grateful to prof. Dr. A. M. Abd El – Gawad, Professor of Animal Nutrition, Animal production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University for his closed supervision throughout this work, his constructive criticism ,suggestion the problem and valuable advice through the entire course of this study.

My deepest gratitude and sincere are due to Prof. Dr. M. R.M. Mostafa, Chief Research officer of Animal Nutrition, Animal Nutrition Department, Animal Production Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, for his direct supervision throughout this work, valuable discussion in writing the manuscript and great help through the accomplishment of this study.

Also, I would like to thank all the staff members of Animal Nutrition Department, Animal production Research Institute, Dokki, especially Dr. A. M. Abd El-Salam and Dr. R. T. Foaud for their cooperation, kind help and valuable assistance during the accomplishment of this study.

Finally, I wish to dedicate this thesis to my late Father, my beloved Mother and my Family, for their cordial encouragement, great support and sincere devotion all the time.

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