

The use of some processing refuseses in rabbits feedings

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5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONSThis study was carried out at the Experimental Rabbit Farm of El-Gemmeza Research Station, Animal Production Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture DOKI, GIZA, EGYPT during 1996. Three breeds of rabbits (Balady Red, Bauscat and Giant Flander rabbits) were used in this study. Seventy young from each breed (35 males and 35 females) were randomly used in the feeding trial that lasted from 5 to 17 weeks of age. Rabbits were fed on 7 different isonitrogenous and isocaloric diets that were similar on their chemical components. The 1st was the control diet without using any by-product, the 2nd diet contained 10% citrus pulp, the 3rd diet contained 20% citrus pulp the 4th diet contained 10% pea pod hulls, the 5th diet contained 20% pea pod hulls the 6th diet contained 10% Vicia Faba (field bean) by-product and the 7th diet contained 20% Vicia Faba (field bean) by-product. At the end of the experiment a digestibility trial was conducted to study the effect of using the previous by products in rabbit diets as well as , coprophagy status on nutrients digestibility of the experimental rations. Slaughter test was performed for samples taken from animals of the experimental sub-groups. The most important results obtained could be summarized as follows:1-Flander rabbits recorded the heaviest body weight than the other breeds at the end of the experimental period.2-Males growing rabbits of three breeds recorded heavier body weight than females at different ages studied. The differences due to sex effect on body weight were non-significant at 7,8,9,10,11,12 and 13 weeks of experimental period but theSUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS liwiimminiiihonammornimrstoomosammono.reverse was observed from the 1st till the 61h weeks of fattening period.3- Results showed that rabbits received diets contained (10 or 20%) citrus pulp were heavier than those of other treatments except control diet. Followed by those rabbits fed (10 or 20%) pea pod hulls and vicia faba by products. The present study showed that the effect of diets was highly significant ($P < 0.01$) on body weight during all fattening period.Daily gain :1-Our results showed that Balady Red rabbits surpassed the other two breeds(Bauscat and Flandcr rabbits) for daily in the 1 st period (5-9 weeks) of age . On the other hand , Flander rabbits recorded the highest daily gain as compared to the other two breeds in each of the second and third periods (9-13 and 13-17 weeks). Also, Flander rabbits surpassed in daily gain the other two breeds in most age intervals.2-Female rabbits surpassed than male ones in daily gain significantly ($P < 0.001$) at the 2nd and whole period. But a reverse trend were observed for the 3rd period (13-17 weeks).3-The obtained results indicated that diet had a great influence on rabbits daily gain for the three breeds of rabbits during first and 2nd period (5-9 and 9-13 weeks) from fattening period hut, treatments had no significant effects on daily gain in the 3rd period (13-17 weeks) of fattening period.Feed intake :1-Flander rabbits consumed diets daily more than the other two breeds at the second and 3rd periods (9-13 and 13-17 weeks).SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONSEDIBut Balady Red rabbits consumed more daily feed intake than the two other breeds (Bauscat and Flander) its values were (137.66g) for Balady, (136.6g) for Bauscat and (127.81g) for Flander rabbits in the first period (5-9 weeks) only .2- Our results refer to that males of rabbits consumed more daily feed intake than females at 1st, 2nd , 3rdand whole periods forthe different breeds with non significant effect between sex.3-Results of the present study showed highly significant effect ($P < 0.001$) on average feed intake which due to treatment during the experimental period.Feed conversion :1-Flander rabbits gave the best (lowest) values of feed

conversion for 1st, 2nd 3rd and whole period while the other breeds gave the highest values at the same periods. In other words Flander rabbits converted their diet into live body more efficiently than the other two breeds.

2-Results of this study showed that, average of feed conversion values of females was lower than that of male rabbits with significant differences at 1st, 2nd and whole periods.

3-Feed conversion values were similar in all treatments and the differences between them were very proximate and not significant except values in the 2nd and whole periods are highly significant effect ($P < 0.001$).

Digestibility :

1-Our results showed that Balady Red rabbits had the highest values for EE and CF for their digestibility than as compared to the other two breeds. While Bauscat rabbits had the highest values for CP and OM digestibilities as compared to the other breeds. Moreover, the differences due to breed effects were highly significant ($P < 0.001$) for OM, CP, EE and NFE digestibilities and not significant for DM and CF ones.

2-Rabbits received diets containing T5 (diet contain 20% pea pod hulls), T6 (diet contain 10% Vicia Faba) and T7 (diet contain 20% Vicia Faba) recorded almost higher digestibility for most nutrients than those consumed diets of treatments T1 (control), T2 (diet contain 10% citrus pulp), T3 (diet contain 20% citrus pulp). The differences in digestibility values due to treatment effect were not significant except for OM only.

Coprophagy status :

1-The present results showed that values of all nutrients digestibility (DM, OM, CP, EE, CF and NFE) in uncollared rabbits were higher than those for collared rabbits.

2-The prevention of coprophagy in rabbits decreased the digestibility of all nutrients.

Carcass traits :

1-The results showed that fasted wt, dressed wt and dressing % for Flander rabbits surpassed those of the other two breeds without significant differences.

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2-Carcass components varied slightly with breed effects without any consistent trend.

3-Rabbits received diets containing 10% citrus pulp realized the highest weight, and dressed weight at slaughter age.

4-Treatment had significant ($P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.001$) effect on weight after slaughter liver weight, kidneys weight, lungs weight and heart weight.

Meat composition :

1. Our results showed that CP, EE and Ash contents for the three breeds of rabbits meat differed slightly with breed effect. The differences due to breed effects were significant.

2-The differences due to treatment effects of the experimental diets on components of meat were not significant for all traits except for P2 (protein percent of hind quarters).

Blood components :

1-Means of albumin, total protein, Globulin, albumin/globulin ratio, cholesterol, GOT, GPT and creatinine of rabbit blood plasma varied with breed without any consistent trend and the differences were not significant except total lipids effect were significant ($P < 0.05$) due to breed.

2-Blood plasma components of rabbits showed that the differences due to treatments of experimental diets on total protein, albumin, globulin and A/G ratio were not significant.

Caecum activity :

1- Means of total count of caecum contents of Balady Red rabbits surpassed that of Bauscat rabbits. This may be due to that Balady Red rabbits were more adapted than foreign rabbits. The differences were not significant which related to breed effect.

2-The difference between means of total count, of caecum contents of rabbits fed experimental diets were not significant except for T5 (diet contain 20% pea pod hulls).

3-The effect on PH of rabbits caecum content due to both breed and treatments were not significant.

Economic efficiency :

1-The present results showed that the lowest feed cost was in diets T3 and T5 (diet contain 20% citrus pulp diet contain 20% dried pea pod hulls), respectively. This trend of feed cost was observed at all age intervals of this study.

2- The best average of economic efficiency (net revenue . pt/ feed cost, pt) value was shown by rabbits of T5 (ration contain 20% dried pea pod hulls).

3.The lowest value of feed cost (pt) was achieved by T5 for males and females. So the best economic efficiency was observed with the diet which contained T5 (diet contain 20% dried pea pod hulls) and T3 (diet contain 20% citrus pulp) at all ages intervals.

from the results of this study and economical point we can recommend :

1-The best and economic diet was T5 (diet contain 20% dried pea pod hulls).

2-By-products in this study can be used up to 20% in rabbit diets without any adverse effects on the performance of growing rabbits.

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