УДК 636.92:637.045:577.261.7

PERFORMANCE REPAIR YOUNG RABBITS FEEDING OF COMPLETE FEED WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS

DP Umanets, RM Umanets, the candidate of agricultural Sciences, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev.

The effect of feeding fodder with different levels of Calcium and Phosphorus on productive qualities and cost of feed in young rabbits. It is found that the optimal settings to ensure their Calcium and Phosphorus in the age period of 120–165 days is respectively 0.4% and 0.4%, 100 g of complete feed.

Rabbits, productivity, Calcium, Phosphorus

Minerals are part of the animal's body cells and, therefore, necessary for normal functioning of the body, especially the young. The younger the animal, the more intense in his body is deposited calcium and phosphorus.

In this connection there was a need to clarify the optimal levels of calcium and phosphorus, and the rationale for its effect on the productive qualities of young rabbits.

The purpose of research - to find the optimal levels. Calcium and Fosforuu Fodder for repair young rabbits in the growing period from 120 to 162 days. Experiments were carried out in the conditions of the experimental base of the Kiev zoo. Material for the experiment was rearing rabbits silver. For the experiment, in accordance with its circuit aged 113 days heads 120 will be selected in rabbits, of which the principle of analogues was formed 6 groups of 20 animals each (10 males and 10 females. The experiment was conducted according to the method groups. During the experiment the such indicators: body weight, absolute and average daily gain, feed costs. test animals were fed twice a day with full-granulated feed, which differed only in content of calcium and phosphorus.

During the main period of the experiment (120-162 days) young guinea received granulated complete feed with levels of 0,4-0,6% calcium, phosphorus – 0,3-0,4. The level of calcium and phosphorus in the diet of animal research groups were adjusted by the addition of chalk and dicalcium phosphate. it was found that at the age of 127 days had a higher body weight young third group that was fed with feed containing 0,6% calcium and 0,30% phosphorus in the feed 100 g, which exceeded this indicator analogues 1, 2, 4 and 5 (P <0,01) and 6- d (P <0,05) groups at 133,5; 100,0; 52,5; 180,5 and 132,0 grams or 4,77; 3,54; 1,82; 6,54 and 4,70%, respectively. In the 155-day-old supreme body weight observed in animals of group 4, fed with feed containing 0,4% calcium and 0,40% phosphorus were respectively 254,3; 223,0; 273,5 and 272,5 grams or 7,78; 6,76; 8,42 and 8,39% higher (P <0,01 and P <0,001) compared to the levels in analogues 1, 2, 5 and 6 of groups. However, the young group 5 behind (P <0.05) at 174,5 g of analogues third groups.

The dominant tendency of growth of rabbits Group 4 increased for reaching the 162-day-old, when they live weight, respectively 267,3; 280,3 and 242,8; 280,8 g, or 8,00; 8,43 and 7,22; 8,44% predominated (P <0,01 and P <0,001) analogs of 1, 6 and 2, 5 th groups.

A similar pattern was observed in absolute and average daily gain.

Varies the intensity of growth of young rabbits for different content of calcium and phosphorus in diets affected the cost of feed per unit of live weight gain them.

On average, experience low rates of feed cost per 1 kg of live weight gain was observed in rabbits 4th group in which they were 2,6; 3,0; 1,9; 3,0 and 2,9 kg or 23,85; 26,55; 18,63; 26,55 and 25,89% (p <0.001) than in the animals 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 groups.

So, optimal for repair young rabbits at the age of 120-162 days is the content of 0.4% calcium and 0.4% phosphorus in the feed, as compared with those of other research groups ensures growth of its live weight at 4,16-8,44 % increase in daily

average and relative increases respectively 18,3-109,0% and 0,4-6,0% and reduced costs of feed per 1 kg of live weight gain on 18,63-26,55%.

References

1. Вишняков С. И. Обмен макроэлементов у с.-х. животных / С. И. Вишняков. – М. : Колос, 1967. – 256 с.
2. Калугин Ю. А. Физиология питания кроликов / Ю. А. Калугин. – М. : Колос, 1980. – 174 с.
3. Мінеральне живлення тварин [Кліценко Г. Т., Кулик М. Ф., Косенко М. В., Лісовенко В. Т. та ін.]. – К. : Світ, 2001. – 576 с.
4. Одынец Р. Н. Обмен минеральных веществ у животных / Р. Н. Одынец. – Фрунзе : Илим, 1979. – 159 с.
5. Скоблева А. П. Микроэлементы в костной ткани / А. П. Скоблева, А. М. Белоус. – М. : Медицина, 1968. – 232 с.