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Analysis of feeding nutria in modern agricultural enterprises of Ukraine

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The article presents the results of the analysis of production and feeding nutria age groups in the contemporary economy. Important role in study of nutria given to the organization and to ensure rational feeding animals with essential nutrients to achieve high productivity and product quality. Compliance with feeding systems and modes of feeding forages depending on the physiological state throughout the entire production period helps to improve performance and quality of fur. The ability to provide timely harvested forages all levels of nutrition nutria is to maintain all vital functions of the animal organism, promotes economic expenditure on fodder production.

Nutria, food, metabolism, feeding system, the mode of feeding, physiological state.

Nutria – herbivorous animals, grow well and reproduce using concentrated feed with a small addition of forage or grass meal. Nutria belong to herbivores and use the same feed as the rabbits. They are well concentrated and eat high-protein foods that the diet is nutritionally 80 %, roots, vegetables, food and garden waste, grass, hay, mixed fodder. At any time, the nutria prefer young plants that contain a lot of starch and sugar and little fiber. Nutria especially eager use of basal shoots and wetland plants that are digested at 86–88%.

The intensity of basal metabolism and heat production in nutria varies depending on age. In day-puppies 3 times higher than in adult animals; females in the first half of pregnancy increases by 5–11 % in the second – by 15–30 %; in the first half of lactation – by 25–29 %, and at the end of lactation – 1–2 %. In males during mating metabolism is increased by 10–12 %.

Due to the low content of microorganisms in the digestive canal nutria in the summer fed green mass, which makes it possible to cover 15–30 % of all needs metabolizable energy intake. In autumn and winter beast fed beets, carrots, cabbage and melons. Succulent fodder administered to 40 % by nutritional diet. Silage,

including vegetables, nutria eat poorly, while the digestibility of 1.5 times smaller roots. Carrots and other succulent food before feeding cleaned of dirt, washed and cut into pieces. They are usually lace concentrates.

Nutria well eat raw potatoes, but the feeding of more than 200 grams per head may be indigestion. So give boiled potatoes as a substitute concentrates.

Concentrated feed – the main food for nutria as a source of protein. They are fed grain cereals, and its pre grind, resulting in significantly increased its eating. Grain legumes in the diet is 30 % of the feed grain, because the use of large quantities observed flatulence and constipation, which is especially dangerous for pregnant females, because they can cause abortions. However, legumes are better absorbed if they give in boiled.

Concentrated feed in the diet nutria occupy the largest share (70–80 % of metabolizable energy). In the diet of adult animals injected at the rate of 150–280 g/head, young – about half. Nutria fed barley, oats, maize, millet, peas and other legumes – 10–25 g/head; meal – 20–30 g.

As a source of complete protein, nutria fed animal feed – flesh and bone and fish meal. Nutria fed these foods in mix, that 10–15 % of the total exchange energy, sometimes they get a little minced offal cooked, boiled porridge with milk.

Since plant foods are poor in sodium, rodents give table salt. Usually put a piece of rock salt and they gradually eat. Feeding rodents summer green cover almost daily vitamins, but especially in winter and spring to ration nutria injected drugs fat-soluble vitamins: vitamin A nutria adult – in 1500–2500 IU, young – by 500–1000 IU. For lack in the diet of pregnant nutria puppies are born blind or blind within 1–2 weeks.

Nutria special vitamin supplements do not give, but fed fish oil. Include the following vitamins (1 kg of feed): Vitamin B_1 – 2 mg, B_2 and B_6 – 3.4 mg B_{12} – 16–18 mg, E – 3–9 mg.

Full-mix consisting of powdered concentrates, shredded green and roughage, usually given twice a day (60 % of the mixture in the morning and 40 % in the evening). Thus, for 10 females morning feed is 3.4 kg, evening – 2.2 kg of feed.

Analysis of the research at the farm level is sufficient evidence of nutria feeding, but this increases the cost of feeding cost and reduces productivity skins of animals.

Despite the high energy nutrient concentrates in feeding diets low in calcium, amino acids (lysine, tryptophan, methionine) and vitamin A (carotene). Therefore, the prospect for further research is to study the vitamin supply.

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