

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF MALE AND FEMALE BOER + SAANEN GOATS KIDS USING INULIN IN DIET

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Prebiotics such as inulin are food components that have bioactive compounds capable of acting in the body, associated with the modulation of their microbiota and conferring health benefits, stimulating various protective functions in the digestive system and preventing diseases. Thus, due to the higher mortality rate in young goats due to their immune system not yet fully developed, inulin can bring benefits in their production. The objective of this study was to evaluate the performance of male and female Boer + Saanen goats using inulin in the diet. Thirty Boer + Saanen animals (15 males and 15 females) were used, with initial mean weight of 17 ± 1.63 kg, distributed in a completely randomized design in a 3 x 2 factorial scheme with five replicates, being inulin levels: Control - without inclusion of inulin, 3 g of inulin kg^{-1} DM, or 6 g of inulin kg^{-1} DM and sex (male and female). In the feed formulated with 15% CP and 70% TDN, were used alfalfa hay (30% DM), soybean meal, ground corn, mineral salt, ammonium chloride. The whole ration was pelleted and the diets were adjusted to gain 0.150 kg^{-1} day. Daily, before the ration supply, leftovers were weighed for the control of dry matter intake (DMI). The animals were weighed at the beginning of the experiment and every 14 days, and when they reached 30.6 ± 1.09 kg the animals were slaughtered. Inulin levels (0, 3 or 6 g) in the diets did not influence ($P > 0.05$) in DMI ($0.853 \pm 0.020 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ day), mean daily gain (ADG) ($0.159 \pm 0.013 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ day), final body weight (FBW) (30.62 ± 0.29 kg), total weight gain (TWG) (13.61 ± 0.29 kg), feed conversion ratio (FCR) ($4.05 \pm 0.20 \text{ kg DM}^{-1} \text{ kg gain}$), feed efficiency (FE) ($0.18 \pm 0.013 \text{ kg DM}^{-1} \text{ kg DM ingested}$), and days in confinement (DC) (87.96 ± 5.24 days), respectively. There were also no differences ($P > 0.05$) between male or female for any of the parameters, DMI ($0.853 \pm 0.039 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ day) ADG ($0.159 \pm 0.006 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ day) FBW (30.62 ± 0.25 kg) TWG (13.62 ± 0.29 kg) FCR ($4.05 \pm 0.26 \text{ kg MS}^{-1} \text{ kg gain}$) FE ($0.188 \pm 0.016 \text{ kg MS}^{-1} \text{ kg MS ingested}$) DC (87.96 ± 6.08 days), respectively. In conclusion, the use of inulin in feeding Boer + Saanen kids does not influence performance.

Keywords: feedlot, intake, ruminants, performance, prebiotics

Promoção e Realização:



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