





CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

## AMMONIZED SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASSOCIATED WITH FORAGE PALM IN DIETS FOR CONFINED LAMBS: NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY

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In The objective of this study was to evaluate the ammonia sugarcane bagasse associated with forage palm in confined lamb diets. Twenty eight lambs, Santa Inês, male, uncastrated, with an initial average body weight of 20.02 kg, were distributed in a completely randomized design in a 2x2 factorial scheme, with cane bagasse ammoniated with 3 and 6% urea in DM, and 18 and 36% of forage palm in MS cv. Muda (Nopalea cocholenifera Salm Dyck) of the total diet with seven replicates. Experimental diets contained 40% ammonia cane bagasse with 60% concentrate and were formulated to contain nutrients for weight gain of 200 g / day for lambs with crude dietary protein content by 14% according to National recommendations Research Council - NRC (2007). The experimental period was 98 days, with 14 days of adaptation and three periods of 28 days for data collection. The obtained data were submitted to analysis of variance (Proc GLM) using the Statistical Analysis System program, adopting 0.05 as the critical probability level for the type I error. The digestibility of dry matter, crude protein, ethereal extract, neutral detergent fiber, non-fibrous carbohydrate interaction was not significant (P> 0.05). Ammonized sugarcane bagasse and forage palm do not interfere in the digestibility of nutrients dry matter, crude protein, ethereal extract, neutral detergent fiber, non-fibrous carbohydrate with averages 64.8; 71.7; 71.5; 66.4; 51.3, respectively. It is recommended to feed confined lambs, 3% urea in sugarcane bagasse, associated with 36% of forage palm in the diet instead of corn, as it does not alter the apparent digestibility of nutrients.

**Keywords:** ammoniation, conservation, cell wall, feeding



Promoção e Realização:















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