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CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

CECOTROFOS AND NUTRIENT CONTRIBUTION OF CASSAVA FERMENTED ASSOCIATED WITH AGRO-INDUSTRIAL WASTE SHALL BE FOR GROWING RABBITS

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The nutritional significance of cecotrofos in particular on the need for protein digestion. Silage of agro-industrial coproducts and alternative crops are gaining more and more space to replace traditional crops like corn and soybeans. A strategy to reuse by-products derived from agro-industry is the Association of this waste to cassava, by virtue of its nutritional characteristics, considered an alternative food maize in animal feed. The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact on the ceocotrofia and other parameters of rabbits fed with fermented cassava associated with wastes from the agro-industry in place of maize. The rabbits were the New Zealand breed white and 60 were used as balanced animal sex. The treatments consisted of diet control and two others from the inclusion of 15% of cassava fermented with vinasse (FMV15) and 15% of cassava fermented with whey (FMS15). Circular wooden necklaces were used to prevent the consumption of cecotrofos and the collections were made every 2 hours for a period of 24 hours. The laboratory tests conducted for the cecotrofos were, dry matter (DM) and crude protein (CP). The experimental design was completely randomized, with 12 animals per treatment. The answers were considered significantly different when P 0.05 when the averages were < submitted to Tukey test. All statistical analyses were performed using the Software r. Herrera (2003) found lower values of PB in the Hay-based diets of the upper third of cassava raw (23.30%) compared to the treatments found in this research, being control, FMV15 and MFS15 (30.9; 28.2 and 27.1%, respectively). The different fermented didn't cause negative influence on the production of cecotrofos and, consequently not reflected on the nutrient contribution of PB (P > 0.05). The live weight was not significant to the diets. There was no difference in average daily consumption (CMD), however, the evaluation of this difference must be carefully discussed once the experiment happens during 24 hours which may not reflect the actual consumption. However, when performing the nutritional contribution of cecotrofos both in dry matter as in the protein turns out that this difference is not. The cassava fermented with vinasse or whey provided satisfactory results, and can replace corn in growing rabbits rations, getting your use depending on supply and market price.

Keywords: caecotrophy, cassava, rabbits, stillage, whey

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