THE USE OF LECITHIN IN CALVES FEEDING

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Abstract. In this trial was studied the influence of supplementing the ration by adding lecithin into the concentrates 100g/cal/day. The experimental study showed an increase of the daily gain by 18% for calves in the experimental groups. The specific consumption decreased for the experimental groups. Lecithin had a balancing effect for the metabolism of hydrocarbonates, proteins and mineral salts and some hypolipides and hypocolesterolic effects.

Keywords: calves feeding, lecithin supplementing, daily gain, specific consumption

INTRODUCTION

Lecithins are complex fats, gliycerophospholypids with nitrogen or colinphosphalypids, spread in all animals and vegetable tissues. In animal body, the lecithin there are in brain 30%, hart 7%, liver 1%, egg yolk 20% from dry matter.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

In biological material taken into study was that 40 male calves of Roumanian Spatted breed and their crossbreeds with Red Holstein, randomized in two groups of 20 each (control and experimental) with initial weight of 112 kg in “E” group and 114 kg in “C” group. The location for this trial was The Cattle Breeding Station from Targu Mures.

Maintenance system was identical for both Catches: housing in common boxes, outside of the shelter and free access to the paddock and ad libitum watering.

In feeding of animals was discriminating: experimental group were fed a daily supplement of 100 g/head/day lecithin.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The mean daily gain per duration of the trial, were higher by 17.9% for “E” (904 grams) in comparison with “C” where the mean daily gain were 766 grams over the trial. Specific consumption was lower in “E” (5.00 Nutritive Units/kg). There were no cases of disease with any of the Catches involved in the trial. The feeding behavior of calves did not revealed any alterations in “E” and the concentrates containing lecithin in the mixture were readily accepted, no animal refused the diet. There were no digestive disturbances either.

CONCLUSIONS

• By addition of lecithin to the structure of concentrated feed, production with the calves in the experimental batches were superior to those obtain with controls
• The average daily gain were higher with 18% for Experimental group
• The parameters of the metabolic profile were situated within the physiological limits.

REFERENCES

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