

(5) (4) (3) (2) (1)

3.77± 18 84  
 90 18.65± 122  
 %40

%20 %1 %1 %20 ( )  
 %20 (%2.5) %2.5  
 ( )  
 / / 30±171 (0.05>P)

/ / 26±141 29±138 36±136 44±137  
 / / 30±171  
 / / 29±146

/ / 0.89± 5.12 1.44 ± 5.52 3.31±6 0.97±6.11)  
 %20 %1 ) ( /1  
 57.87 /1/ ( )  
 %20 %1 %40  
 68 /1  
 %20 %1 ( 57.87 )

:

(1)  
 (2)  
 (3)  
 (4)  
 (5)

## Treating and using Wheat Straw with Urea and Molasses for Feeding Shami Goats Kids

Ayiman K.;<sup>(1)</sup> Ziyad A.;<sup>(2)</sup> Mohammad D.;<sup>(3)</sup>  
Hassan A.<sup>(4)</sup> and Oqbah M.<sup>(5)</sup>

### ABSTRACT

The research was carried out in Karahta Research Station for Shami goats by using 84/head/Shami kids (122±18.65 days old and 18±3.77 kg body weight). This trial continued for a 90 day period. Its goal was to find out the possibility of reducing the offered concentrated feed in about 40% from the regular requirements for growing and replacing it by improving the nutritive value of the offered straw when they treated with urea, molasses or both of them.

The Animals divided randomly into six treatments according to the offered feed for each treatment as the follows:

Untreated wheat straw (control), wheat straw treated with 20% molasses, 1% urea, 1% urea and 20% molasses, 2.5% and with 2.5% urea and 20% molasses.

The results indicated that the traditional control ration (with or without treatments or supplement) in the average of daily weight gain (0.05>P), was (171 ± 33 g/day), it was superior on the daily weight gain in the second, third, fifth and sixth groups, where the average of the daily weight gain was (137 ± 44, 136 ± 36, 138 ± 29 and 141 ± 26 g/day/head, respectively). While there was no significant difference between the average of daily weight gain in the control group (171 ± 30 g/day/head) and the fourth group (146± 29 /g/day/head).

There was no significant difference in treatments average of consumption of dry matter converting into live weight in the six groups (6.11 ± 0.097, 6 ± 31.3, 5.52 ± 1.44 and 5.12 ± 0.89 kg dry matter intake for each 1/kg alive weight, respectively).

The results indicated that the fourth group (straw treated with 1% urea and 20% molasses) was the best group according to in the production cost of 1 kg of alive weight, it was 57.87 S.P.

The trial indicated that the straw treated with 1% urea and 20% molasses supplement could be acceptably replaced 40% of requirement concentrated ration to fatten Shami kids with reducing significantly the amount of dry matter intake, and reducing the production cost of 1 kg live weight in the control ration from (68) S.P. to (57.87) S.P. in the ration which was treated with 1% urea and 20% molasses supplement.

**Key words:** Urea, Molasses, Treated Straw, Shami Goat kids.

(1)Researcher in General Commission for Scientific Agricultural Research (GCSAR) Animal Wealth Research Administration (AWRA), Department

(2)Engineer, Karahta Research Station for Shami Goats.

(3)Assistant Researcher, Dir.Ani. Wealth Res.

(4)Researcher, Karahta Research Station for Shami Goats.

(5)Senior Assistant Researcher, Dir.Ani. Wealth Res.

(Sehgal and Punj, 1983)

Na OH

-2.5 (Flachowsky, *et al.*, 1996)

%46.5 %5

290-75 %53

(Hadjipanayiotou and Louca, /  
1980)

(Hadjipanayiotou, *et al.*, 1997)

/150 (Hadjipanayiotou, *et al.*, 1975)

(Khuc Thi Hue, 2003)

( )

(Etwistle and Baird,1979) (Pate and Kalmbacher, 2003)

%48

%2.5 (Tong Wah, *et al.*, 1981)

(Miller, 2005)

.(Sansoucy, *et al.*, 1988)

---

2004 ) 2004 / 6.5  
 57180 .(2004  
 (2005 )

%40

± 122 84 2005  
 90 3.77 ± 18 18.65  
 14

:

:( ) -  
 .%100

%20 :( ) -  
 %60

%1 :( ) -  
 %60

%20 %1 :( ) -  
 %60

88-77 : 2 (23) (2007)

%0.5+ %2.5) : ( ) -  
 %60 %0.5 +

%20 : ( ) -  
 %60

(1)

(1)

%	%	/ /	
19.5	1.6	445	
23.3	2.05	475	
19.4	2.96	448	
23.2	3.29	478	
19.92	4.94	449	
22.9	5.08	479	

:

%1 %15.4 %14 %68  
 %0.01 %1.5

%14.3 - %88 : (2 )

%0.61 - %3.1 - %6.6 - T.D.N %71.7-  
 %0.56 -

(2)

%%	T.D.N	%	%
	74	11.9	88
	67	38.6	92
	62	14.2	89
	39	3.2	89
	61	6.6	78
	0	275.6	99

NRC 1981 for goat

(N.R.C, 1981)

/150

%60

7-4

: (Hue, et al., 2003)

0.5

2.5

:

100

100

0.5

10

100

1

:

100

( )

8:30

:

(ad lib)

15:30

:

( / )

( / )

:

( )

( / )

=

:

:

$$X_{in} = \mu + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{in}$$

(.... )

:  $X_{in}$  :

$$n \binom{i}{i} \begin{matrix} : \mu \\ : \sigma_i \\ : \epsilon_{in} \end{matrix}$$

$$/ \quad \%40 \quad (3) \quad (3)$$

(T.D.N) ( )

%78 (0.05 > P) (4) %66

/ / 30±171 ( )

( )

/ / 26±141 29±138 36±136 44±137

%60

%1 / / 29±146

%20

(1979) Entwistle and Baird

%48

(1997)

...

NH3

.(1998)

(1997)

/ / /

(3)

0.403	0.403	0.403	0.403	0.403	0.665	
0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.137	
0.091	0.091	0.091	0.091	0.091	0.151	
0.171	0.211	0.178	0.217	0.174	0.2	
0.044	0	0.046	0	0.044	0	
0.0039	0.0048	0.00201	0.00195	0	0	
0.796	0.793	0.803	0.796	0.795	1.153	
112.37	113.22	107.32	105.34	101.55	138.47	/
504.77	493.23	508.55	495.37	505.99	755.67	/T.D.N/

(1982)

Saadullah

(2003) Hue

%20 +

( )

-1± 5.00 -1.44 ± 5.52-3.31± 6.00-0.97±6.11)

( /1

(0.89± 5.12 - 1.1± 5.31

%40



(1998)

(1992) Dufy

( )

( )  
(0.05 > P)

(4)

14	14	14	14	14	14	
20 ±127 <sup>a</sup>	14 ±127 <sup>a</sup>	20 ±123 <sup>a</sup>	19 ±122 <sup>a</sup>	20 ±114 <sup>a</sup>	20 ±120 <sup>a</sup>	/
3.0±17.8 <sup>a</sup>	4.0±17.7 <sup>a</sup>	3.5±18 <sup>a</sup>	4.1±18.5 <sup>a</sup>	4.5±17.6 <sup>a</sup>	4 ±18.9 <sup>a</sup>	/
3.9±30.5 <sup>ab</sup>	5.8±30.1 <sup>ab</sup>	5.3±31.1 <sup>ab</sup>	6.2±30.7 <sup>ab</sup>	7.1±30 <sup>b</sup>	5.0±34.3 <sup>a</sup>	/
2.4±12.7 <sup>b</sup>	2.6±12.4 <sup>b</sup>	2.6±13.1 <sup>ab</sup>	3.3±12.2 <sup>b</sup>	3.9±12.4 <sup>b</sup>	2.7±15.4 <sup>a</sup>	/ /
26±141 <sup>b</sup>	29±138 <sup>b</sup>	29±146 <sup>ab</sup>	36±136 <sup>b</sup>	44±137 <sup>b</sup>	30±171 <sup>a</sup>	/ / /
0.508	0.508	0.508	0.508	0.508	0.839	/ /
0.195	0.195	0.201	0.195	0.194	0.178	/ /
0.703	0.703	0.709	0.703	0.703	1.017	/ / /
1 ±5.1 <sup>a</sup>	1.1 ±5.3 <sup>a</sup>	1 ±5.0 <sup>a</sup>	1.4 ±5.5 <sup>a</sup>	3.3 ±6.0 <sup>a</sup>	1 ±6.1 <sup>a</sup>	/ / /

( 0.05 > P )

) 1  
(  
1  
( 1 . 57.87)  
(5 ) %1 %20

...

( . ) /1 (5)

59.43	58.98	57.87	59.78	60.78	68	/ . /
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-------

%1

:

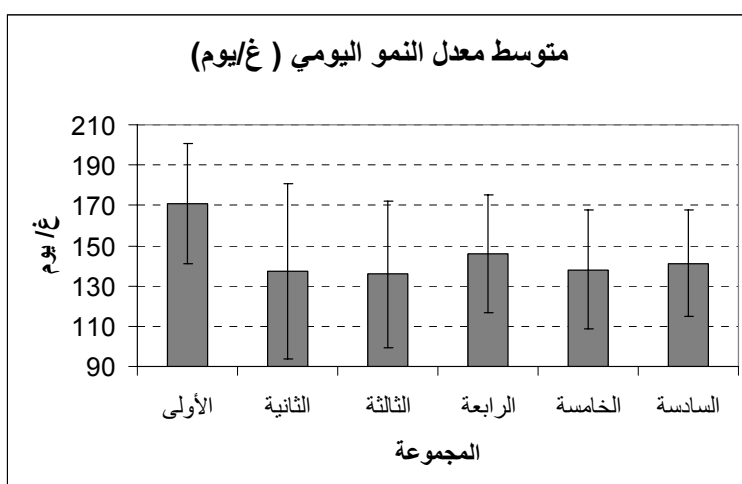
%40

%20

. 68

1

. 57.78



(1)

## REFERENCES

- .(2004) .
- . (2005) .
- .(1997) .
- .70-47
- .(1997) .
- .146-139
- .(1998) .
- .102-73: ( )
- Curtin, L. V. (1983). Molasses-General Considerations, National Feed Ingredients Association, West Des Moines, Iowa.
- Entwistle, K. W. and Baird, D. A. (1979). Studies on supplementary feeding of sheep consuming mulga (*Acacia aneuea*) Comparative levels of molasses and urea supplements fed under pen conditions. Australian journal of Experimental Agriculture and Husbandry 16 (79), 174-180.
- Flachowsky, G., Ochrimenko, W. I., Schneider, M. and Richter, G. H. (1996). Evaluation of straw treatment with ammonia sources on growing bulls, animal Feed Science and Technology. 60, 117-130.
- Hadjipanayiotou, M., Louca, A. and Lawlor, M. J. (1975). A note on straw intake of sheep given supplements of urea- molasses, soyabean meal, barley-urea or barley. Anim. Prod. 20:429-432 .
- Hadjipanayiotou, M., and Louca, A. (1980). Feeding urea to lactating Chios ewes. Technical Bulletin 31, 9p.
- Hue, K. T., Nguyen, T. M., Do, T., Thanh, V., Dinh, V. B. and Preston, T. R. (2003). Study on processing and utilizing rice straw as a feed resource for sheep in North Vietnam; In: Proceedings of Final National Seminar-Workshop on Sustainable Livestock Production on Local Feed Resources (Editors: Reg Preston and Brian Ogle). HUAFF-SAREC, Hue City, 25 – 28 March, 2003. Retrieved November 14, 2005.
- Miller, S. M. (2005). Forifying native Pasture hay with molasses-urea mixtures improves its digestibility and nutrient intake by Weaner sheep ,Animal Feed Science and Technology. 119(3-4), 259-270.
- NRC, (1981). National Research Council. Nutrient Requirements of Goats: Angora, Dairy and Meat Goats in Temperate and Tropical Countries. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.

**Pate, F. M. and Kalmbach, R. S. (2003). Molasses - Supplements for Mature, Lactating Beef Cows Grazing Range, BUL897, Animal Science Department, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida.**

**Photiou, A. (1997). Feeding urea treated barley straw to growing Friesian heifers. Livestock Research for Rural Development, 9 (4).**

**Saadullah, M., Haque, M. and Dolberg, F. (1982). Treated and untreated rice straw for growing cattle. Trop. Anim. Prod. (7) 20.**

**Sandstol, F. and Owen, E. (1984). Straw and other fibrous by-products as feed, Developments in Animal and Veterinary Sciences,14.Elsevier.**

**Sansoucy, R., Aarts, D. and Leng, R. A. (1988). Molasses-Urea blocks as a multinutrient supplement for ruminants, Fao Animal Health and Production Paper No. (72), 263-279.**

**Sehgal, J. P. and Punj, M. L. (1980). Utilization of alkali-treated and neutralized wheat straw-based rations for growing goat kids, animal feed science and technology, 9 (3), 155-168.**

**Yee Tong, R. L., Rulman, W. B. and Prestorr, T. R. (1981). Effect of urea level on the performance of cattle on a molasses/urea and restricted forage feeding system, Trop Anim Prod. (6) 1.**

Received	2006/02/15	
Accepted for Publ.	2006/07/13	