

Effect of using fermented straw with urea, molasses and malic acid in different proportions on the performance and carcass characteristics of male Arabi lambs

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Abstract: The study aimed to know the effect of adding urea, molasses, and malic acid to straw, fermenting it and replacing it with concentrated feed at rates of (10, 20, 30, and 40%) on some productive traits live weights, total and daily weight gain, feed intake and feed efficiency and carcass characteristics such as hot carcass, dressing percentage ratio, major joints (neck, shoulder, rib, loin, leg and fat-tail) as well as internal organs and inedible organs. The results were superior to the second treatment (10%) of fermented straw over the rest of the groups in characteristics live weights, total and daily weight gain, feed intake and feed efficiency and carcass characteristics live weights, total and daily weight increases, dressing percentage ratio, feed efficiency, hot carcass weight, clearance ratio and in some weights of joints.

I. INTRODUCTION

Straw is considered one of the agricultural wastes of small cereal crops such as wheat and barley, and it is characterized by being a coarse, low-quality fodder, with a high percentage of cellulose-butylene; In view of the importance of providing coarse fodder with concentrated fodder in the diets of ruminant animals to prevent the formation of a doughy mass and hard to digest as well as the physiological aspects of these animals, the importance of using straw that is available in very large quantities in diameter as rough fodder in the diets of ruminants despite its low nutritional value. In order to increase the intake many treatments must be done to improve its nutritional value and raise its digestion coefficient ([1], [2]).

To improve the use of agricultural crop residues for ruminants, the ruminant environment needs to be enhanced through microbial fermentation. Because the important factors that limit the bacterial decomposition

