

图书基本信息

书名：<<第七届草食动物营养国际学术研讨会论文集>>

13位ISBN编号：9787811172577

10位ISBN编号：7811172577

出版时间：2007-9

出版时间：中国农业大学出版社

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页数：603

字数：798000

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内容概要

《第七届草食动物营养国际学术研讨会文集》 is my pleasure to welcome you to The Seventh International Symposium on the Nutrition of Herbivores (ISNH-7) . The objectives of the International Advisory Committee (IAC) are "to provide a forum for development , exchange and promotion of knowledge on the nutrition of terrestrial herbivores in captive and free-living environments". Managing herbivores in commercial and wildlife systems is about more than simply meeting nutrient requirements or manipulating production through nutrition , important as that is. The meeting traverses a spectrum of research which advances the nutritional sciences through novel molecular approaches to problems while promoting their application in the management of the productivity and health of herbivores and the mitigation their impact on the environment. Increasingly , the human health benefits and otherwise of animal food products are a consumer concern and special recognition of the opportunities to enhance food quality through animal nutrition is a new feature of the scope of the plenary programme.

In the current global environment herbivores, because of their unique digestive systems, come under intense scrutiny for their "contribution to greenhouse" gases. What often goes unstated is their ability to harvest biomass otherwise unavailable as a human food source without inputs of fossil fuel an attribute which surely secures their importance for the future well-being of mankind.

The breadth of scientific expertise at this conference is a unique feature of the Symposium Series. Make the most of it, and enjoy the kindness and culture of our hosts.

In this volume, you can find the plenary papers and poster abstracts presented at ISNH-7. The 6-page short papers have been published in the Journal of Animal Feed and Sciences, as special issue (Volume 16, Supplement 2, 2007) .

On behalf of the International Advisory Committee, we wish to thank The Chinese Association of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine (CAAV) for organizing this symposium in Beijing. The committee members also express their special appreciation to Dr Qingxiang Meng and his colleagues at the China Agricultural University to whom we are indebted for their magnificent work during the last 4 years in bringing this scientific programme and conference together. Finally, we wish to thank all the participants at the symposium for their comments, questions and criticisms. Their input has resulted in significant improvements in the papers presented in this symposium.

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yaks. B. Xue, S.J. Liu, X.Q. Zhao, L.H. Hu, X.T. Han

3. Forage, crop and tree residues integrated with herbivore production in some Asian regions. Q.X. Meng, D.X. Lu, J.X. Liu, X.X. Wang, L.P. Ren

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18. Nutritional control to reduce environmental impacts of intensive dairy cattle systems. J. Dijkstra, A. Bannink, J. France, E. Kebreab

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章节摘录

插图：The growth rate of yaks generally is not constant from birth to slaughter, especially on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau where the annual nutrient supply of grassland varies greatly with the season. In the first year of the spring-born yaks in Su-Nan County, the BW increased steadily until the first cold season (Figure 3 and Table 17). From January through May (winter through spring) , BW decreased due to the severe cold of the winter/spring season, which produces temperatures that fall below yak thermo-neutrality, and a shortage of forage supply in spring. From May through October (summer through autumn) , BW again increased. The ADG of grazing yak during this warm season was 0.42 kg/d, compared with the 0.25 kg/d reported by Xue et al. (1994) for feedlot yak (weighed in morning before feeding) fed a high-concentrate diet. Grazing yak thus showed highly efficient compensatory growth relative to feedlot yak. Compensatory growth is the term coined by Bohman (1955) to describe the accelerated or more efficient growth that commonly follows a period of growth restriction. The effects of a previous plane of nutrition on subsequent growth of domestic livestock have been documented extensively (Wilson and Osbourn, 1960; Alden, 1970; Moran and Holmes, 1978) . The phenomenon of compensatory growth is of considerable practical significance to grassland livestock production. The efficacy of compensatory growth in a segmented production system is based on the differences in market value and growth efficiency between compensating and non-compensating animals. In an integrated yak production system such as that on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, actual input costs for each phase of production should be considered. Our data documenting the BW loss in grazing yak in the cold season demonstrated that the decline in BW during the first weight loss season consumed 25.7% of the total BW accumulation of the first (preceding) growing season, and that BW decline during the second weight loss season consumed 29.9% of total BW accumulation during the second growing season. Although daily BW loss did not differ between the first (0.101 kg/d) and second cold seasons (0.104 kg/d) , total BW loss was greater in the second cold season (18.8 kg) than in the first (12.1 kg) . However, this difference was primarily due to a longer second cold/weight loss season of 7 mo (November to May) , compared with 5 mo (January to May) for the cold season following birth. Therefore, a prolonged period of growth suppression appears to have no benefit for either the economic income of herders or the efficient utilization of the natural resource. Herders could instead exploit the compensatory growth of one-year-old yaks following the first weight loss season, and rear yaks to 18 months for market or harvest. In most countries, cattle typically are slaughtered at weights substantially less than mature weight (Owens et al., 1995) . Yaks in Qinghai-Tibet plateau are typically slaughtered at 5 yr old. Our results indicate that, in the grassland yak production system in Qinghai-Tibet plateau, there is no reason for a marketing/harvesting standard of 3 to 5 yr of age.

编辑推荐

《第七届草食动物营养国际学术研讨会文集》：Proceedings of the,7th International Symposium on the,Nutrition of Herbivores,Herbivore Nutrition for the,Development of Efficient, Safe,and Sustainable Livestock Production.

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