



动物营养学报

CHINESE JOURNAL OF ANIMAL NUTRITION

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动物营养学报 2010, Vol. 22 Issue (06) :1614-1624 DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-267x.2010.06.022

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低蛋白质饲料中添加DL-蛋氨酸和赖氨酸对冬毛期蓝狐生产性能、氮平衡及毛皮质量的影响（英文）

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Effects of Low-protein, DL-methionine and Lysine-supplemented Diets on Growth Performance, N-balance and Fur Characteristics of Blue Foxes (*Alopex lagopus*) during the Growing-furring Period

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摘要 本文旨在探讨低蛋白质饲料中添加DL-蛋氨酸和赖氨酸对冬毛生长期蓝狐生长性能、氮平衡和毛皮质量的影响, 并研究低蛋白质饲料中蛋氨酸和赖氨酸的最适添加量。对照组饲料蛋白质水平为27% (P27), 低蛋白质饲料蛋白质水平为19% (P19), 选择健康的生长后期雄性蓝狐120只 (17周龄左右), 随机分成10组, 每组12只。本试验采用3×3双因子交叉试验设计, 有3个赖氨酸水平 (0.3%、0.5%、0.7%) 和3个含硫氨基酸水平 (0.4%、0.6%、0.8%), 试验组编号分别为P27、L1M1、L1M2、L1M3、L2M1、L2M2、L2M3、L3M1、L3M2和L3M3, 饲养试验期为61 d (2007-10-12~2007-12-12)。结果表明, 如果考虑蓝狐平均日增重、日氮沉积、氮沉积率, 0.6%的蛋氨酸水平最佳; 如果考虑日氮沉积和毛皮质量, 0.3%和0.5%的赖氨酸水平最佳; 如果考虑氮的表现消化率、日粪氮排出量, 0.3%的赖氨酸水平最佳; 各处理蓝狐的毛皮质量与对照组差异不显著 (P>0.05)。综合各项指标, L1M2 (0.3% Lys×0.6% Met) 组蓝狐生产性能最佳; 低蛋白质饲料中添加蛋氨酸和赖氨酸不影响冬毛期蓝狐的生产性能; 应用低蛋白质饲料降低了排泄物中氮的含量, 减轻了环境污染, 节约了蛋白质资源。

关键词:

Abstract: An experiment was carried out to examine the effects of low-protein diets supplemented with different levels of DL-methionine (Met) and Lysine (Lys) on growth performance and fur characteristics of growing-furring blue foxes in order to find the optimal dietary supplementation levels of Met and Lys. For two protein levels, conventional 27% (P27) and low 19% (P19), the measured protein contents of the diets were 271.2 and 189.4 g/kg on dry matter basis, respectively, and the low-protein diets were supplemented with Met (0.3%, 0.5%, 0.7%) and Lys (0.4%, 0.6%, 0.8%). An entirely random experimental design was adopted with two factors (3×3) and totally 10 groups (P27, L1M1, L1M2, L1M3, L2M1, L2M2, L2M3, L3M1, L3M2 and L3M3). From mid-September to pelting, based on the average daily gain, daily N retention, N retention ratio and the performance of blue foxes in different groups, 0.6% Met supplementation in low-protein diet was optimum; based on the daily N retention, N biological value and the quality of the fur, 0.3% and 0.5% Lys supplementation were optimum; based on the N apparent digestibility and daily N output, 0.3% Lys supplementation was optimum. No significant differences were observed in fur characteristics of blue foxes in all groups (P>0.05). In this experiment, the performance of blue foxes in L1M2 (0.3% Lys×0.6% Met) group was better than that in the other groups, which indicates that low-protein diets supplemented with DL-methionine and lysine for blue foxes can be beneficial to reduce feed expenses and nitrogen emission to the environment.

Keywords:

引用本文:

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