FEEDS

Anon Konsentrate vir volstruise Concentrates for ostriches.

GROWING CONCENTRATE, HATCHING CONCENTRATE, NUTRITION, DIET.
Discussion of the growing concentrate and the hatching concentrate of Voermol Feeds for ostriches.
Afrikaans.

CANOLA OILCAKE MEAL, NUTRITIVE VALUES, RAPESEED, PROTEIN, ENERGY.
The ME content and fibre digestibility of rapeseed oilcake meal and full fat seed were determined.
The total ME values are presented.

Cilliers F Benut ekstensiewe gewasse as ruvoer Utilise extensive vegetation as rough forage.
HAY, PROTEIN, WEIGHT.
Hay from extensive vegetation can be used as alternative feed for ostriches.
Afrikaans.

Cilliers F Kies energiebron op ekonomiese grondslag Choose energy source on economic basis.
Landbouweekblad,  5 April, 1996, 34-35.
DIET, MAIZE.
Alternative energy sources can replace maize in the ostrich diet.
Afrikaans.

Cilliers F Lupiene puik proteien- en energiebron Lupin for protein and energy.
Landbouweekblad,  31 May, 1996, 44-46.
LUPIN, DIET, AMINO ACIDS, FIBRE.
Lupin provides an excellent source for energy and amino acids
Afrikaans.

Cilliers F Moenie foute van verlede maak nie. Don't repeat the mistakes of the past.
Landbouweekblad,  8 March, 1996, 34-36.
RESEARCH, INCENTIVE FEEDING, HATCHING.
The ostrich feeding needs are unique and this article provides research information that is economically viable.
Afrikaans.

Cilliers S C, Sales J A note on metabolisable energy value of molasses for ostriches.
MOLASSES, ENERGY, METABOLISM.
ME value of sugar cane molasses (75.5 g/kg CP) was determined in a balance study with 24 African Black ostriches, 7 months old, 70-75 kg liveweight. A true ME value, corrected for zero N retention (TMEN), of 7.77 MJ/kg on an air dry basis was calculated. Values of 8.3 and 9.8 MJ/kg on a 75% DM basis for poultry and pigs, respectively, have been reported previously. It seems that inclusion level, as found with ruminants, might have an influence on energy value of molasses for ostriches.

Holle D Monensin in feed.
Ostrich@ostfeed.com,  17 March, 1997, 1.
MONENSIN, LISTSERVs, TOXICITY.
The writer of this email warns ostrich farmers about using livestock feeds indiscriminately for ostriches. Monensin can be toxic to ratites, he finds. He advises that cattle premixes, hog premixes and other livestock premixes will give ostrich farmers problems regarding performance or even leading to mortality in their birds.

Holle D Understanding ingredients used in ostrich feed.
Advice on which grains to use in feeds and best protein ingredients is given.


**ALFALFA.**

It seems generally accepted that the forage of choice in the ostrich industry is alfalfa. In Florida and in other areas of the Southeast, alfalfa is not a viable option, and is certainly not cost effective.


**NUTRITION.**

Optimal nutrition for ostriches is vital to the future of this industry.


**FODDER, COSTS, DROUGHT, SALTBUSH, ATRIPLEX.**

The use of Jewish saltbush (Atriplex) as a drought resistant and alternative feed source for ostriches (n=25) led to a 59% decrease in feed costs during the finishing period and an overall decrease of 23% in feed costs during the study. It is concluded that drought resistant crops should be considered in ostrich farming areas which are characterised by limited availability of


**SALT BUSH, AGAVE, GRAZING, FODDER.**

Focusses on drought-resistant fodder crops for ostriches, comparing their nutritive value to that of lucerne, maize and other feeds. Looks at cultivation and processing of agave and salt bush to utilize as fodder and illustrates with photographs an a table.

**Afrikaans.**

**Nizza A, Di Meo C** Determination of apparent digestibility coefficients in 6-, 12- and 18-week-old ostriches.


**DIGESTION, ALFALFA, DIGESTIBILITY, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.**

1. The apparent digestibility coefficients (ADC) of a diet consisting of a concentrate and of alfalfa grass in a 4:1 ratio were measured in 6, 12-and 18-week-old ostriches. 2. These coefficients were measured in 4 animals eating ad libitum using both a total collection method, and internal marker methods with acid detergent lignin (ADL) and with acid insoluble ash (AIA). 3. The ADC of dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, ether extract and energy were not influenced by the age of the ostriches. The ADC of structural carbohydrates, however, were significantly higher (P<0.01) in the 12-and 18-week-old animals. 4. The results obtained by the total collection and ADL methods were similar. The AIA method, however, overestimated the values due to the very high marker recovery rate (128.0%).

**Verwoerd D J, Coetzee A** Enteric conditions in ostrich chicks in relation to the use of Mannanoligosaccharides.


**ENTERIC CONDITIONS, BACTERIAL INFECTIONS, MYCOTOXINS, MANNANOLIGOSACCHARIDES, CHICKS.**

Modern ostrich farming throughout the world is characterized by very high mortalities in chicks rearing units, especially below the age of 3 months. Ostrich chicks are notorious for their susceptibility to various stressors. These include nutritional deficiencies/imbalances, environmental fluctuations and social aspects.

**Verwoerd D J** Mannanoligosaccharides, the new feed ingredient for poultry. 1998?, 6pp.
Remarkable results have been achieved with a diverse selection of animals including chickens, turkeys, ostriches, pigs, lambs and calves, through the use of complex carbohydrates such as mannanoligosaccharides (Bio-Mos) in feed.

**Verwoerd J, Coetze A** A Pilot evaluation of Bio-Mos during the first 90 days of life in an ostrich chick rearing unit.  

**CHICKS, MORTALITY, GROWTH CURVES, BIO-MOS.**  
This pilot evaluation of the use of Bio-Mos in ostrich chicks strongly suggests that there is a significant economical advantage in its use. With addition of Bio-Mos there was a reduction in average mortality over the twelve month period of 5.5%.