



Forage intake of the collared peccary (*Pecari tajacu*) [

2012

text (article)

Analítica

Objective: to evaluate voluntary intake of four forage species by collared peccary (*Pecari tajacu*) under confinement. **Methods:** four peccaries underwent a consumption test to assess their preference among four forages (*Leucaena leucocephala*, *Guazuma ulmifolia*, *Brosimum alicastrum* and *Pennisetum purpureum*). The experiment was divided into two phases. The first consisted of an adaptation period of 4 days during which they were offered 1 kg of each forage in different feeders for 4 hours, then removing and weighing the remaining forage to determine consumption. The voluntary intake test was assessed in the second phase using a Latin square design (4x4). Forage intake was analyzed using the Statgraphics 5.1 software. **Results:** highly significant differences ($p < 0.01$) between consumption of each forage were observed, being *G. ulmifolia* the most consumed (170.18 g dry matter), followed by *L. leucocephala*, and *B. alicastrum* (132.19 and 98.37 g dry matter, respectively). The least consumed was *P. purpureum* (21.65 g dry matter). **Conclusions:** considering its high consumption and moisture content, *G. ulmifolia* could be successfully used as cut fodder for peccaries under confinement

Objective: to evaluate voluntary intake of four forage species by collared peccary (*Pecari tajacu*) under confinement. **Methods:** four peccaries underwent a consumption test to assess their preference among four forages (*Leucaena leucocephala*, *Guazuma ulmifolia*, *Brosimum alicastrum* and *Pennisetum purpureum*). The experiment was divided into two phases. The first consisted of an adaptation period of 4 days during which they were offered 1 kg of each forage in different feeders for 4 hours, then removing and weighing the remaining forage to determine consumption. The voluntary intake test was assessed in the second phase using a Latin square design (4x4). Forage intake was analyzed using the Statgraphics 5.1 software. **Results:** highly significant differences ($p < 0.01$) between consumption of each forage were observed, being *G. ulmifolia* the most consumed (170.18 g dry matter), followed by *L. leucocephala*, and *B. alicastrum* (132.19 and 98.37 g dry matter, respectively). The least consumed was *P. purpureum* (21.65 g dry matter). **Conclusions:** considering its high consumption and moisture content, *G. ulmifolia* could be successfully used as cut fodder for peccaries under confinement

Objective: to evaluate voluntary intake of four forage species by collared peccary (*Pecari tajacu*) under confinement. **Methods:** four peccaries underwent a consumption test to assess their preference among four forages (*Leucaena leucocephala*, *Guazuma ulmifolia*, *Brosimum alicastrum* and *Pennisetum purpureum*). The experiment was divided into two phases. The first consisted of an adaptation period of 4 days during which they were offered 1 kg of each forage in different feeders for 4 hours, then removing and weighing the remaining forage to determine consumption. The voluntary intake test was assessed in the second phase using a Latin square design (4x4). Forage intake was analyzed using the Statgraphics 5.1 software. **Results:** highly significant differences ($p < 0.01$) between consumption of each forage were observed, being *G. ulmifolia* the most consumed (170.18 g dry matter), followed by *L. leucocephala*, and *B. alicastrum* (132.19 and 98.37 g dry matter, respectively). The least consumed was *P. purpureum* (21.65 g dry matter). **Conclusions:** considering its

high consumption and moisture content, *G. ulmifolia* could be successfully used as cut fodder for peccaries under confinement

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:38443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhemF0ei5yZW4vMzE1MTA3NDM>

Título: Forage intake of the collared peccary (Pecari tajacu) electronic resource]

Editorial: 2012

Tipo Audiovisual: confinement native fodder peccaries voluntary intake consumo voluntario forraje nativo pecaríes zoocriadero catetos consumo voluntário forragem nativa zoo-criadouro

Documento fuente: Revista Colombiana de Ciencias Pecuarias, ISSN 0120-0690, Vol. 25, N°. 4, 2012, pags. 586-591

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: English

Enlace a fuente de información: Revista Colombiana de Ciencias Pecuarias, ISSN 0120-0690, Vol. 25, N°. 4, 2012, pags. 586-591

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es