

**UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL**  
**SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL, EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**  
**DISCIPLINE OF ANIMAL AND POULTRY SCIENCE**  
**EXAMINATION: 05 NOVEMBER 2013**  
**SUBJECT, COURSE & CODE: INTRODUCTION TO RUMINANT**  
**NUTRITION ANSI312**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS: 100**

**External Examiner: DR. MARION YOUNG**

**Internal Examiner: PROF IV NS AHLAI**

**NOTE: THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES, PLEASE SEE THAT YOU HAVE THEM ALL.**

Answer **ALL** questions. *You are reminded of the necessity for good English, legibility and orderly presentation of material in your answers.*

**QUESTION ONE [25]**

- i. There is scarcity of milk for household consumption in low resource production systems in rural Africa where milk replacers are not affordable. Suggest and justify fully a calf feeding strategy for this type of production system from calving to weaning [16].
- ii. Write short notes on two named glands prior to the pylorus [9].

**QUESTION TWO [25]**

Table 1: Energy values are in MJ/kg DM of feed.

| Animal       | Food                    | Gross energy | Energy loss in |       |         |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|---------|
|              |                         |              | Faeces         | Urine | Methane |
| <b>Fowl</b>  | Barley grain            | 18.5         | 4.9            | -     | -       |
| <b>Sheep</b> | Barley grain            | 18.5         | 3.0            | 0.6   | 2.0     |
| <b>Sheep</b> | Dried ryegrass (young)  | 19.5         | 3.4            | 1.5   | 1.6     |
| <b>Sheep</b> | Dried ryegrass (mature) | 19.0         | 7.1            | 0.6   | 1.4     |

Use the table above to:

- i. Calculate the digestibility of energy in feeds [2];
- ii. Calculate the metabolisable energy value of feeds [2];
- iii. Identify and discuss two factors that affect the metabolisable energy value of a feed [4];
- iv. With reference to sheep, suggest and substantiate one strategy that could be used to increase the metabolisability of barley [2];
- v. Name an anti-nutritional factor in barley [1].
- vi. What further information is required in order to estimate the net energy value of a feed? [1].
- vii. What further information is required in order to estimate the effective energy value of a feed? [5]
- viii. Explain why the efficiency of use of ME is higher for maintenance than for production [4]
- ix. Explain why sheep can use ME in barley grain more efficiently than ME in mature grass [4].

**UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL**  
**SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL, EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**  
**DISCIPLINE OF ANIMAL AND POULTRY SCIENCE**  
**EXAMINATION: 05 NOVEMBER 2013**  
**SUBJECT, COURSE & CODE: INTRODUCTION TO RUMINANT**  
**NUTRITION ANSI312**

---

**QUESTION THREE [25]**

Ruminants are known to feed on grass rich in structural carbohydrate because of the presence of the rumen.

- a) State four important factors involved in the digestion of structural carbohydrates [8].
- b) With the aid of a flow diagram, give a detailed description of the digestion of fibre in ruminants. [17].

**QUESTION FOUR [25]**

- i. Explain why some amino acids are said to be essential [1].
- ii. List 6 essential amino acids [3].
- iii. Identify various components (molecules) of feed carbohydrate [3].
- iv. Name four fat soluble vitamins and state one function of each [8].
- v. At what point is it necessary to do feed microscopy? [2].
- vi. Give at least one recipe of a urea-molasses block for feeding ruminants during winter [3].
- vii. What is nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism? (5).

\*\*\*\*\* **Good luck!**\*\*\*\*\*