

Sheep Research: Production

INTRODUCTION

Salbutamate[®] 10% has been used successfully for the last 3 years in feedlot cattle, with performance improvement in ADG, FCR and carcass dressing percentage.

Beta-agonists has been known to improve performance in feedlot sheep, however none of the products were registered for use and some of the actives has a negative effect on meat quality parameters.

Salbutamate[®] 10% is the first registered product in South Africa for use in feedlot sheep and as reported in Tech Update 1, has no negative effect on meat quality parameters.

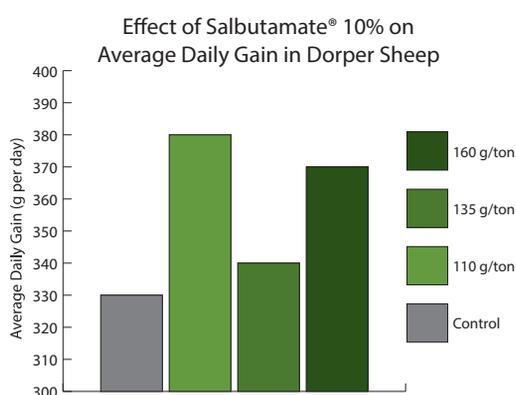
A trial was performed at the University of Stellenbosch to evaluate the performance improvement in feedlot sheep.

TRIAL INFORMATION

An individual fed pen trial was conducted with Dorper rams and Dorper wethers fed 4 different trial diets. The control group were fed no Salbutamate[®] 10%. The other 3 groups were fed a diet with Salbutamate[®] 10% at either 110g/ton, 135g/ton and 160g/ton of feed. The trial diet were fed for a period of 28 days from day 22 to day 50.

RESULTS

When the combined data were summarised for the trial it was evident that the 110g/ton group outperformed all the other groups with regards to ADG, FCR and dressing percentage improvement.



Average Daily Gain (ADG)

An improvement of 50g in ADG was observed between the control and the 110g/ton treatment group.

As expected the rams had a higher ADG than the wethers, however improvement in ADG with the use of Salbutamate[®] 10% were higher in wethers (60g) than in rams (40g).

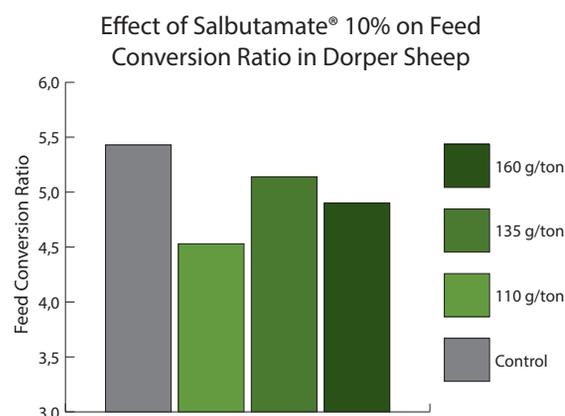
Feed Intake

Salbutamate[®] 10% had no effect on feed intake between the different treatment groups. This effect was noticed from the start of the trial right through the duration of the feeding period.

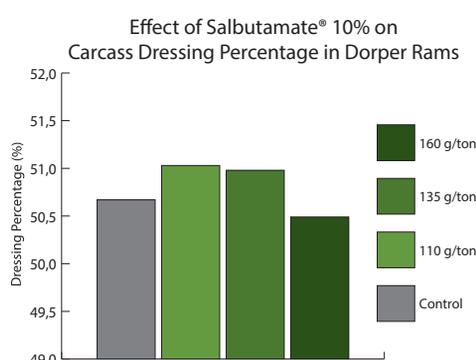
**50 g improvement in ADG on average with a 40g improvement in ADG in rams and 60g improvement in ADG in wethers.
No effect on feed intake**

Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)

A significant improvement was observed in the improvement of FCR in wethers with the control group at 6,22 and the 110g/ton group at 4,74 (23,85% improvement). An improvement was observed in the rams but not as pronounced as in the wethers with the control group at 4,64 and the 110g/ton group at 4,32 (6,9% improvement). On average the FCR of the 110g/ton treatment group improved by 16,5% and once again outperformed the other treatment groups.



16,5% improvement in average FCR
6,9% improvement in FCR in rams
23,8% improvement in FCR in wethers



Carcass Dressing Percentage

As can be expected with the use of beta-agonists in animal production an increased dressing percentage was observed in this trial. The average improvement in dressing percentage were 0,4%. The largest improvement in dressing percentage was however seen in the ram group with an increase of 1,4%.

* Reference available on request

1.4% improvement in carcass dressing percentage in rams

REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

INDICATION

CATTLE AND SHEEP: For increased mass gain, increased feed efficiency, improved carcass dressing percentage and improved carcass leanness (lower fat percentage) in cattle and sheep.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Cattle - Meat: Two (2) Days

Sheep – Meat: One (1) Day

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use only as directed.

This supplement must be completely dispersed throughout the total feed available to the animal at the recommended rate. The required amount should be mixed with 10 to 30 kg of feed, and the resultant 10 to 30kg be thoroughly blended with the balance of the final batch.

DOSAGE

Cattle: Include Salbutamate® 10% at 75 to 150 mg R-Salbutamol sulphate per animal per day in the final feed for the last 30 to 40 days of the finishing phase.

Sheep: Include Salbutamate® 10% at 100 to 150g/ton of feed in the final feed for the last 28 days of the finishing phase.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION
GO TO:
WWW.SALBUTAMATE.COM**

