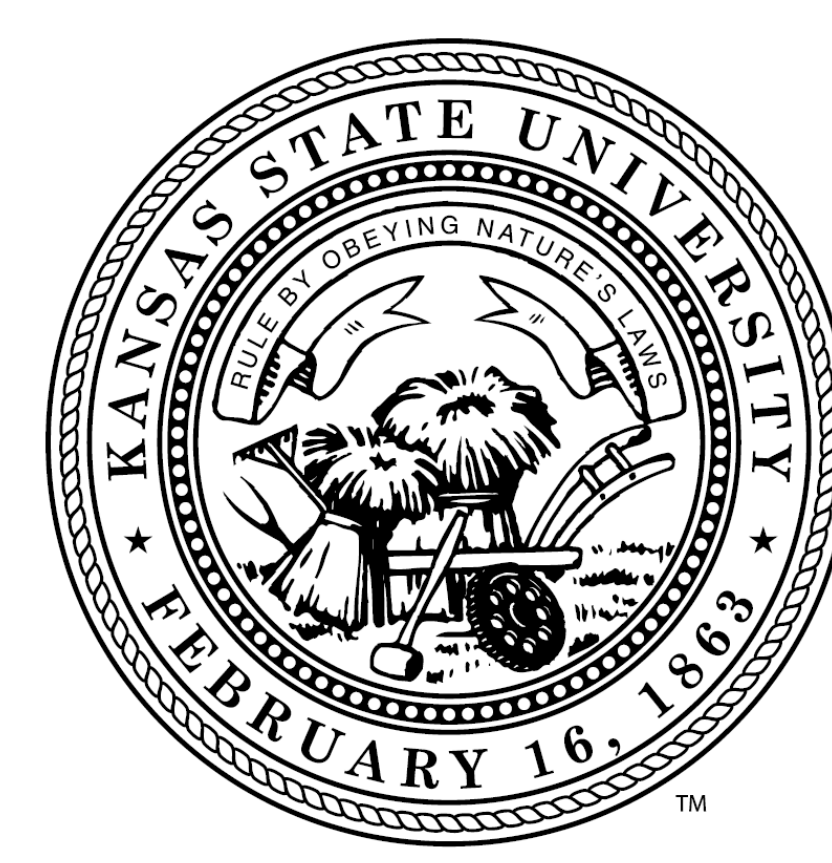


Use of Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles (DDGS) for incremental replacement of Soybean Meal (SBM) in a Boer goat diet.

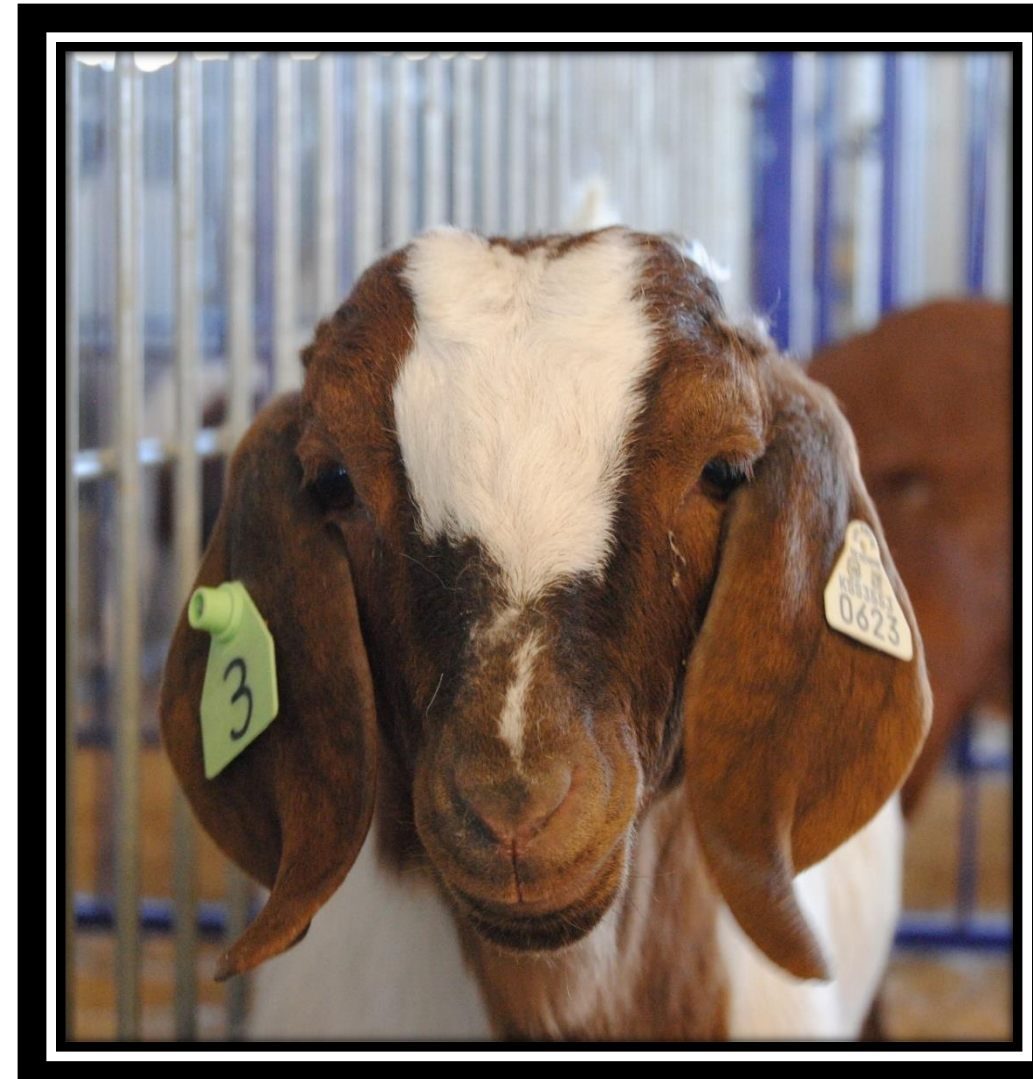
A.A. Behrens, A.R. Crane, J.M. Lattimer, and C.K. Jones



Department of Animal Sciences and Industry, Kansas State University, Manhattan

Introduction

- DDGS is a co-product of ethanol manufacturing and highly available in the Midwest.
- There is a 17% savings when purchasing DDGS instead of SBM, a \$27.27 per ton difference.
- When feeding DDGS you must increase calcium and reduce phosphorus.
- Goats must be monitored closely for common health concerns such as, urinary calculi, polioencephalomalacia and pneumonia.



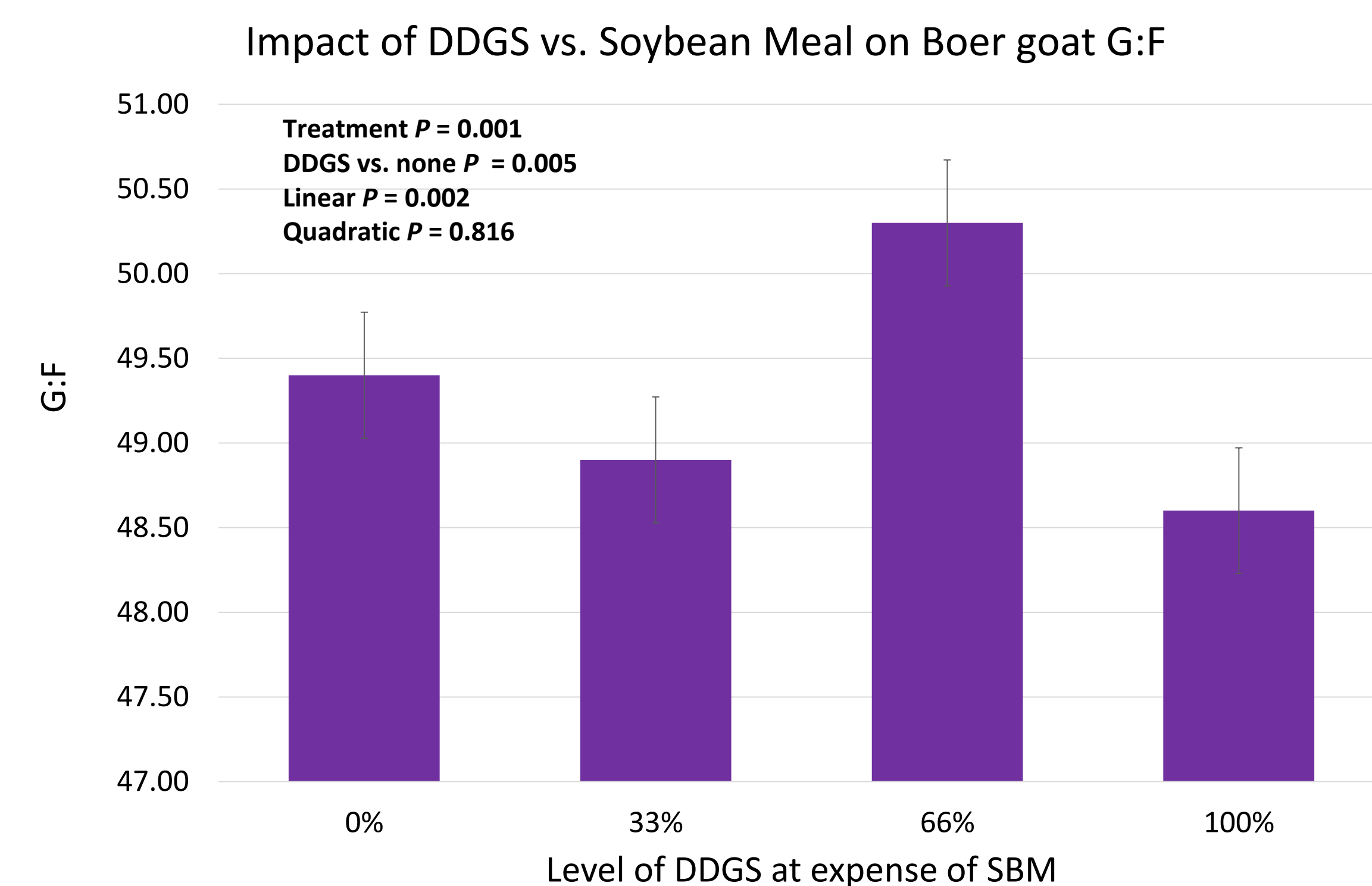
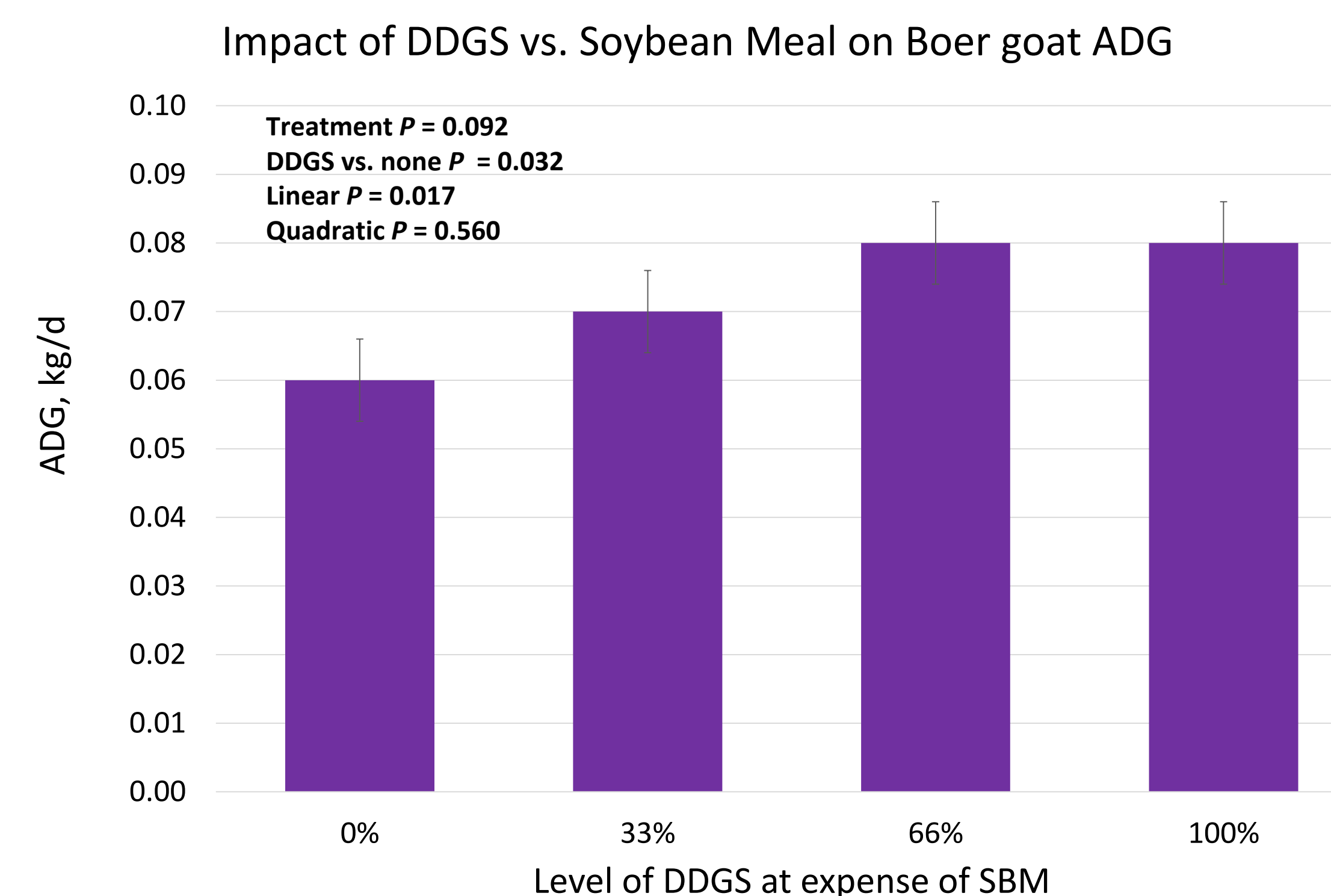
Objective

Evaluate the efficacy of DDGS as a replacement for SBM (SBM) in a Boer goat diet.

Methods

- 48 meat goat kids (approximately 70 d of age) were housed with 3 kids per pen (4 pens per treatment) at the Kansas State University Meat Goat Center.
- Kids were allotted into one of four experimental diets: 1) 0% SBM replaced by DDGS; 2) 33% SBM replaced by DDGS; 3) 66% SBM replaced by DDGS; and 4) 100% SBM replaced by DDGS.
- Corn or co-products resulted in 75-84.5% of complete ration.
- Diets were pelleted, containing roughage, so no supplemental forage would be needed.
- Diets were fed for 47 days, with a 14 day step-up period.
- Goats and feeders were weighed weekly, ADG, ADFI, and G:F were calculated.
- Two kids per pen were slaughtered with carcass data collected, including hot carcass weight, yield, loin eye area, and fat depth at the 13th rib.
- Growth and carcass results were analyzed and economics applied to determine overall cost of gain. Data was analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure of SAS (SAS Inst., Cary, NC) with pen serving as the experimental unit.

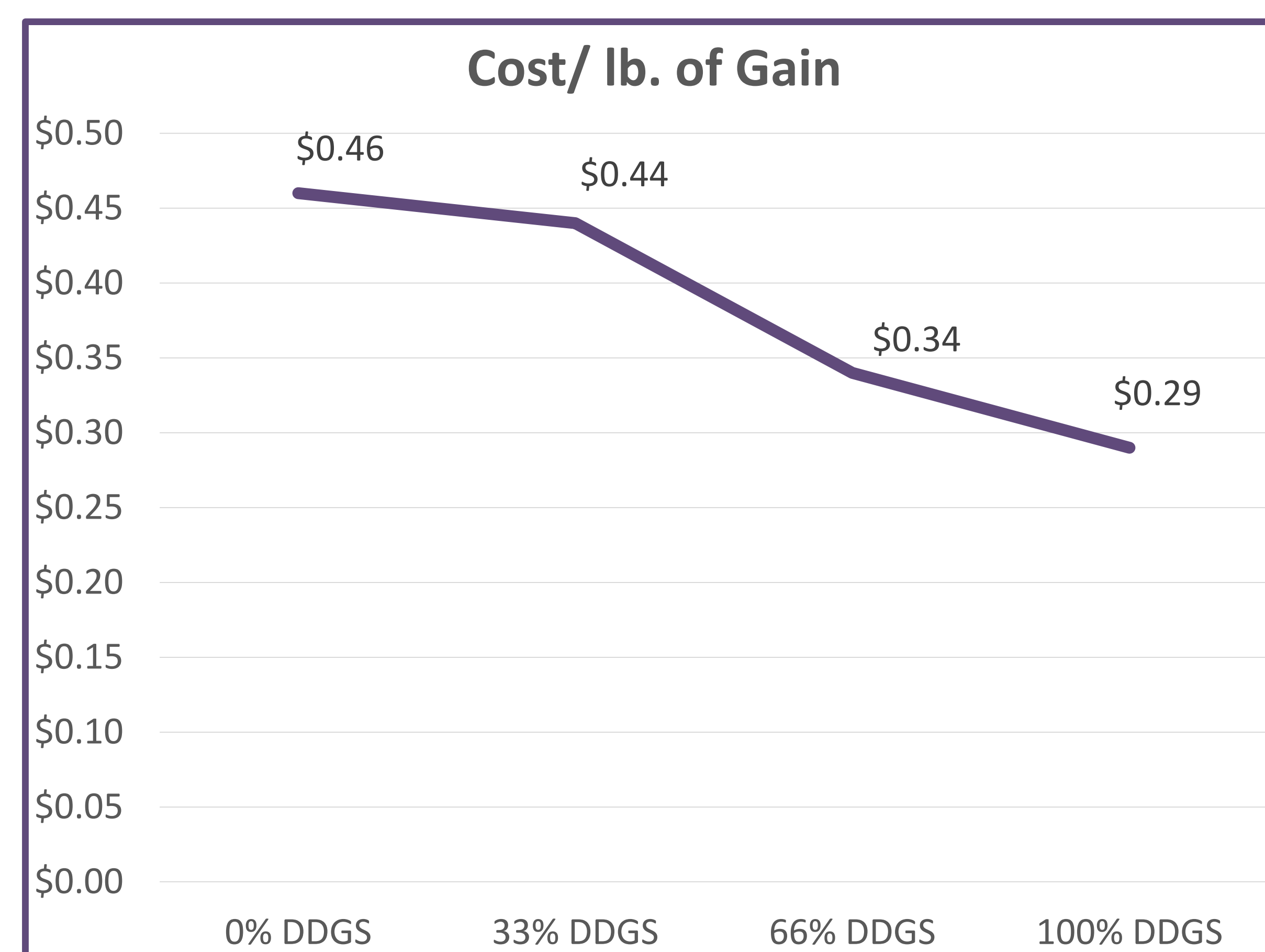
Results



AVG. BW, kg	DDGS inclusion in place of SBM, %				SEM	Treatment	DDGS vs		
	0%	33%	66%	100%			none	Linear	Quadratic
d 0	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.4	.96	.999	.994	.932	.908
d 7	29.4	29.7	29.2	29.9	1.13	.974	.915	.865	.837
d 14	29.8	30.6	30.8	31.4	1.0	.714	.339	.272	.942
d 21	32.5	32.7	33.2	33.8	1.1	.836	.569	.385	.850
d 28	34.0	34.6	35.2	36.1	1.2	.650	.355	.220	.935
d 35	35.5	36.1	36.8	37.7	1.2	.613	.343	.198	.909
d 42	35.5	37.0	38.0	38.7	1.4	.473	.182	.133	.793
d 47	37.1	38.4	38.8	40.4	1.4	.445	.210	.123	.937

Summary and Conclusion

- There were no statistical differences between the treatments for BW, ADG, ADFI, or carcass data. There was a linear increase of G:F in goats fed 66% and 100% DDGS compared to those with a lesser amount.
- In summary, there was no detrimental effects caused by replacing SBM with DDGS at any level of replacement. This conclusion shows that it may be cost effective to replace SBM with DDGS. To find additional effects, it would be necessary to use more Boer goats in the following studies.



Acknowledgements



This project received funding from the Kansas Corn Commission. We also gratefully acknowledge the employees at the KSU Meat Goat Teaching and Research Center for their assistance in this project.