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后生物生产层

微贮技术在日喀则地区的应用

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摘要:

在日喀则试验站,利用秸秆发酵活干菌对燕麦(Avena sativa)、青稞(Hordeum vulgare var. nudum)秸秆和燕麦+紫花苜蓿(Medicago sativa)混合材料分别进行微贮试验,测定3个原料微贮前后主要营养物质的变化。结果表明:3个材料均可制作优质微贮料,但燕麦+紫花苜蓿混贮优于燕麦单贮,青稞秸秆微贮后粗蛋白含量提高了41.74%,达到5.12%;燕麦+紫花苜蓿混合微贮后粗蛋白含量提高了39.73%,达到10.68%。微贮后3个材料的饲料总能(GE)和无氮浸出物(NFE)均有不同程度的下降,其中青稞秸秆的下降幅度最大,分别为2.46%和15.76%。微贮技术作为提高该地区草地畜牧业的科技含量和生产水平的措施之一,并可以解决冬春饲草缺乏问题,所以微贮在该地区推广应用具有广泛的必要性和适用性。

关键词: 微贮;紫花苜蓿;燕麦;秸秆

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Abstract:

The experiment was carried out to investigate the effect of microbial silage bacterium on the nutritional components of three materials, including oat (Avena sativa), barley straw (Hordeum vulgare var.nudum) and mixture of oat and alfalfa (Medicago sativa) in the Shigatse experiment station. The results of this study showed that the three materials could produce high quality silage, and the microbial silage of the mixture of oat and alfalfa was better than that of oat. The crude protein of barley straw and mixture of oat and alfalfa increased by 41.74% and 39.73% and was 5.12% and 10.68%, respectively. The general energy (GE) and nitrogen free extract (NFE) of three materials declined due to microbial silage bacterium treatment, in which GE and NFE of barley straw were the lowest and were 2.46% and 15.76%, respectively. This study suggested that the microbial technology solved the problem of forage lacking in spring and winter to improve animal production in the Shigatse regions as a useful scientific and technological.

Keywords: microbial silage, alfalfa, oat, straw

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