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摘要:

本试验以老芒麦为原料,通过添加青宝Ⅱ号(FS)、纤维素酶(CE)、蔗糖(S)、玉米粉(CF)和甲酸(FA)等添加剂,研究了调制老芒麦青贮的方法。结果表明:老芒麦直接青贮可调制出优质的青贮饲料。纤维素酶(2.5 g·t⁻¹)和蔗糖(2%和4%)处理下,乳酸含量和总酸含量显著高于对照($P < 0.05$),且氨态氮占总氮比例显著低于对照($P < 0.05$),可以改善老芒麦青贮饲料的发酵品质;乳酸菌制剂(青宝Ⅱ号2.5 g·t⁻¹)处理、乳酸菌制剂和纤维素酶的混合(青宝Ⅱ号2.5 g·t⁻¹+纤维素酶2.5 g·t⁻¹)处理未能改善青贮饲料的发酵品质;玉米粉(5%和10%)处理青贮饲料的CP含量与对照差异不显著($P > 0.05$),NDF和ADF含量显著低于对照($P < 0.05$),可改善青贮饲料的营养价值;晾晒1h不能改善老芒麦青贮饲料的品质。

关键词: 老芒麦 青贮 添加剂 发酵品质 营养成分

Studies on Making Siberian Wildryegrass Silage

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Abstract:

This experiment takes Siberian wildryegrass (*Elymus sibiricus* L.) as raw material and studies the method for making Siberian wildryegrass (*Elymus sibiricus* L.) silage by adding FAST-SILE (FS), cellulose (CF), sucrose (S), corn flour (CF) and formic acid (FA), etc. as additives. The results indicate that high quality silage can directly make Siberian wildryegrass by adding S (2% and 4%) and CE, the content of lactic acid and total acid in the treatment are markedly higher than CK ($P < 0.05$), and the content of ammonia-N in total nitrogen is markedly lower than the CK. This result means these two additives can improve fermentation quality of the Siberian wildryegrass silage. The treatment of FS (2.5 g·t⁻¹) and FS + CE (2.5 g·t⁻¹) can not improve the fermentation quality of silage. The treatment of adding CF (5% and 10%) does not significantly differ ($P > 0.05$) from the CK. The contents of NDF and ADF are markedly lower than the CK, but it does improve the nutritional composition of the silage. Meanwhile, quality of the silage can not be improved by wilting for one hour.

Keywords: Siberian wildryegrass silage additives fermentation quality nutritional composition

收稿日期 2007-12-18 修回日期 2007-12-28 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

公益性行业科研专项“人工草地优质牧草生产技术研究与示范”(nyhyzx07-022),国家科技支撑计划项目“牧草丰产技术集成与产业化示范”(2006BAD16B08)和“奶牛优质饲草生产技术研究及开发”(2006BAD04-06-06)资助。

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