

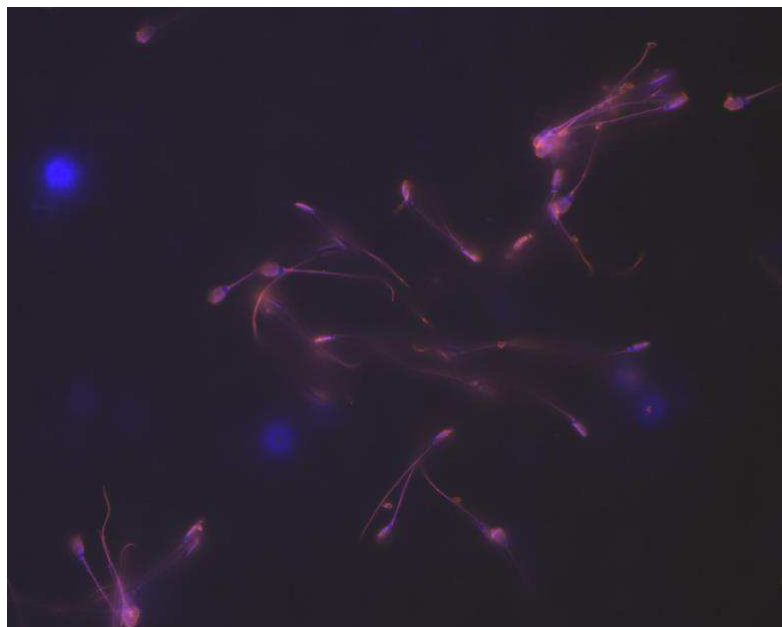
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One Health

L'Animal et l'Homme, une même santé



Posters

19. Feeding behavior of grazing goat kids in forest rangeland of Bouhachem Natural Park, Northern Morocco

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This work was conducted in a forest rangeland of Bouhachem Natural Park (northern Morocco) to understand the feeding behavior of local goat kids. The direct observation method was used to estimate, the diet composition and dry matter intake (DMI) of local goat kids during three grazing seasons (spring, summer, and autumn). In addition, the palatability of plant species was determined. The results showed that *Cistus* and *Quercus* species are considered among the most palatable plant species for goat kids during the two grazing seasons of summer and autumn. The DMI of goat kids was greater in the summer and autumn, while it was lower in spring. During spring, the diet of goat kids was composed of 63% herbaceous, 32% shrub, and 5% tree species. For the summer and autumn, their diet was composed of more than 80% of woody species. The results underline the high adaptability and ability of goat kids to select a woody species across seasons. Knowledge about the feeding behavior of goat kids could be used as the first guide for rangeland managers to ensure herd and forest sustainability.

20. Valorization of some red berries by-products in ruminants' diet

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Goat species, such all ruminants, is known by their capacity to valorize resources with low nutritive values to produce milk and meat. In harsh environment, the diet of this herd is based essentially on rangelands. Thus, goat diet should be diversified by incorporating unconventional resources. The red berries cultivations are practiced in Northern Morocco, and during their crop cycle, large quantities of leaves are generated as by-products. Their incorporation in ruminant diet requires the knowledge of their composition and metabolizable energy. This work aims to evaluate the chemical composition, digestibility, and the energy of three red berries cultivation by-products to be introduced in goat diet. Three samples of strawberry, raspberry and blackberry were collected during pruning or uninstallation from farms located in Larache in Northern Morocco. The studied parameters were dry matter, ash, ether extract, fibers (NDF, ADF and Lignin), condensed tannins, dry and organic matter digestibility and metabolizable energy. Results showed that all studied parameters were similar for all by-products, except dry matter, ash, and ether extract. Strawberry leaves contained the lowest dry matter, and ash, and the highest ether extract. In conclusion, the red berries by-products provide a similar nutritive value and could present an alternative feed to diversify ruminant's diet.