

Beginsels vir lekaanvulling om goeie diereprestasie te verseker en minerale wanbalanse en tekorte te voorkom

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Minerale en Vitamiene aanvulling op weidings



Minerale

- Word in relatief kleiner hoeveelhede benodig
- Noodsaaklik vir alle fisiologiese stelsels en veral krities vir groei, ontwikkeling, immuniteit, ensiem funksies, sel regulering, ens.
- Subkliniese tekorte grootste probleem – sien nie simptome

Minerale word in twee groepe verdeel:

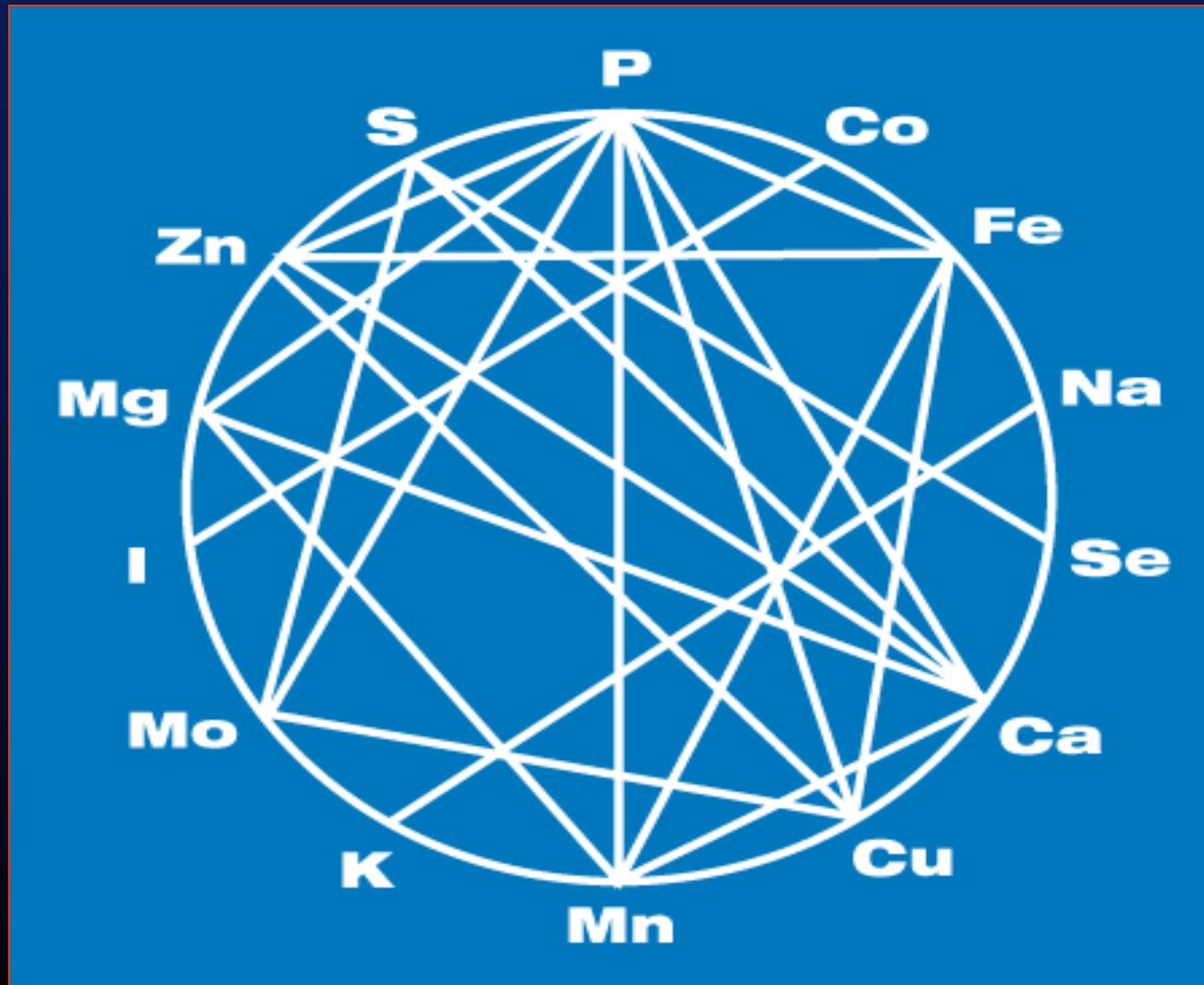
Makrominerale (>100 ppm)

- Groter hoeveelhede benodig veral vir groei (bene, tandé), senuweetransmissie, waterbalans in die selle, ens.
- **Kalsium, fosfor, magnesium, kalium, natrium, chloor en swael**

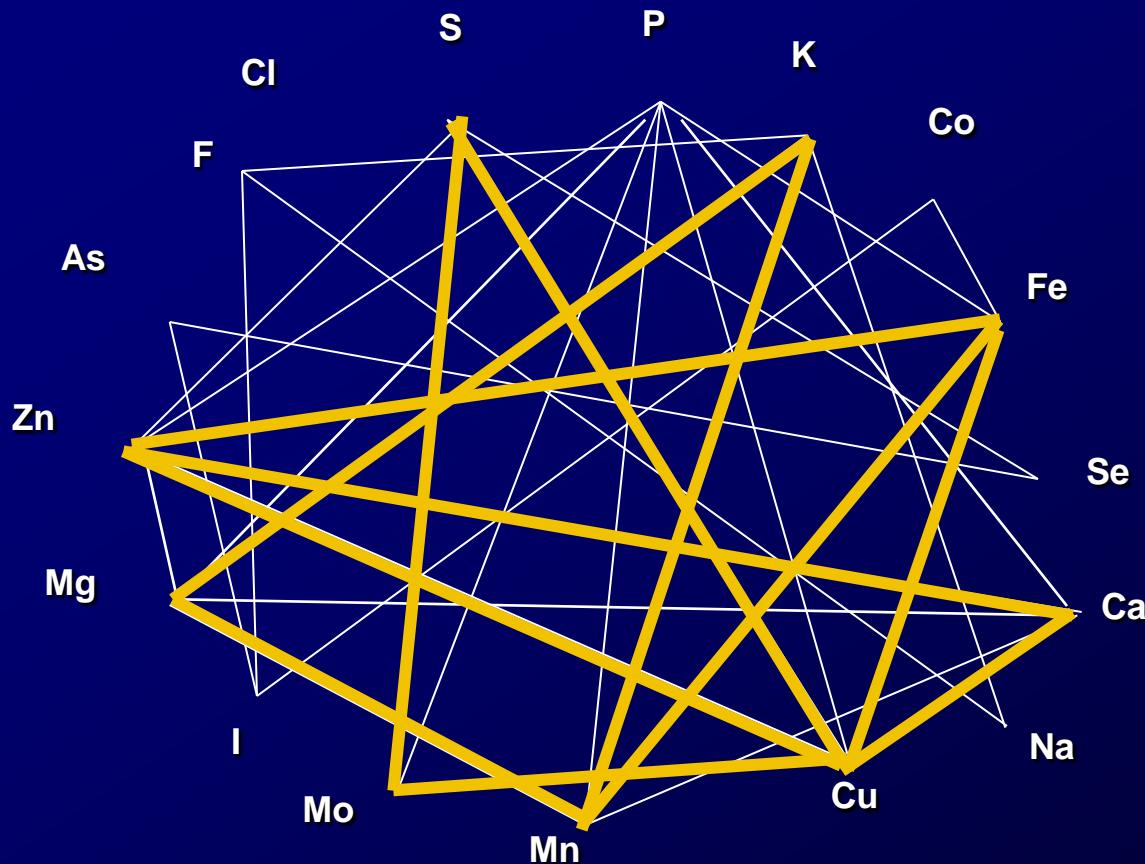
Mikrominerale of spoorelemente (<100 ppm)

- Baie kleiner hoeveelhede vereis en oral in liggaam benut
- Sluit in **yster, mangaan, koper, sink, selenium, kobalt en jodium**
- Ander mikrominerale wat benodig mag word, maar minder goed verstaan word, sluit in **chroom, nikkel en molibdeen**
- **Boor?**

Spoorminerale Interaksies



MINERAL & TRACE MINERAL INTERACTIONS



Key Interactions



TRACE MINERAL CONTENT OF SELECTED FEEDSTUFFS^a

Ingredient	Number of Samples	ppm, Dry Matter							
		Iron		Zinc		Copper		Manganese	
		Avg	Range	Avg	Range	Avg	Range	Avg	Range
Alfalfa hay	21	273	96 - 822	26	19 - 45	9	6 - 19	63	23 - 169
Alfalfa silage	18	321	116 - 866	46	20 - 368	9	5 - 20	54	34 - 81
Beet pulp, dry	10	290	204 - 447	29	21 - 43	2	0 - 6	52	43 - 66
Brewers grain, dry	11	123	103 - 154	94	78 - 161	17	15 - 21	49	43 - 71
Brewers grain, wet	10	138	108 - 163	88	75 - 105	11	7 - 18	49	46 - 56
Canola meal	10	230	203 - 295	61	56 - 65	4	3 - 5	58	56 - 60
Corn gluten feed	10	122	80 - 152	56	46 - 76	4	3 - 5	19	14 - 27
Corn silage	24	138	51 - 384	23	13 - 52	4	2 - 11	32	14 - 64
Cottonseed, whole	10	60	46 - 72	39	37 - 42	11	10 - 12	15	14 - 16
Distillers grain, dried	10	176	141 - 217	53	50 - 55	2	0 - 6	39	33 - 45
Hominy feed	10	111	75 - 182	45	33 - 53	3	1 - 4	15	11 - 22
Molasses	10	171	123 - 277	18	4 - 77	5	2 - 13	80	22 - 121
Oat, barley silage	10	-	-	25	17 - 31	25	5 - 49	52	32 - 64
Rice bran	10	116	74 - 266	57	51 - 61	4	1 - 9	194	172 - 219
Soy hulls	10	523	145 - 847	38	15 - 44	7	4 - 9	22	11 - 43
Wheat mill run	10	187	58 - 433	70	22 - 82	23	2 - 153	117	34 - 151

Atrose

Veroorsaak deur fosfaat tekorte aook minerale tekorte en wanbalanse tussen minerale



Atrose

A photograph showing the hindquarters of a light brown or tan horse. The horse's skin appears dry and lacks normal muscle tone, particularly in the gluteal area. A white arrow points to the right side of the horse's hindquarters, highlighting the area of atrophy. The horse is standing on a dirt ground with some sparse vegetation and a metal post visible in the background.

Phosphorus (P)

Most prevalent deficient mineral worldwide

- **Works in conjunction with Ca in the formation of bone**
 - Optimal Ca:P ratio of total diet = 1,5: 1
 - Wide range (1-4:1) satisfactory
- **Also involved in chemical reactions of energy metabolism**
- **80% of total body P stored in bones**

Phosphorus (P)

Interactions

- Mg deposition in bones increases with dietary P
- Excessive dietary Mo or Cu deficiency may disturb P metabolism with resultant serum inorganic P elevation
- Stress (transportation) and acidosis reduce P uptake and increase P excretion

Phosphorus (P)

Interactions

- **Metabolism and requirement of P is affected by Ca, Mg, Al, Mn, Fe and Zn**
- **P affects vitamin metabolism**

FOSFOR TEKORT

PRIMÊRE
PROBLEEM
(AKUUT)

MEES NADELIGE EFFEK VAN
P-TEKORT IS VERLAAGDE
INNAME VERAL MET:

- * LAATDRAGTIGHEID
- * VROEË LAKTASIE

Read *et al* (1985)

MARGINALE P-TEKORTE MEER BELANGRIK AS AKUTE TEKORTE

LEI TOT NIE-OPSIGTELIK WAARNEEMBARE PRODUKSIE
VERLIESE

- * VERLAAGDE REPRODUKSIE, MELKPRODUKSIE
- * VERLAAGDE GROEI

Effek van verskillende vlakke van fosfor aanvulling van koeie gedurende die droë seisoen op die Hoëveld (De Brouwer, Vermaak & Schutte, 1991)

	Groepe		
Getal Koeie	24	24	24
Winter P-Aanvulling (g P/dag)	10	5	0
Aanvangsmassa (kg)	540	545	532
Eindmassa (kg)	478	490	451
Aanvangskondisie	2.90	3.00	2.80
Eindkondisie	2.17	2.10	1.54
Aanvangs Been P-Inhoud (mg P/cm ³)	150.6	133.8	135.4
Finale Been P-Inhoud	147.7	130.6	74.5
P Onttrekking (%)	1.9	2.4	44.3
Mortaliteit (%)	0	0	16.7

FOSFORTEKORT – REPRODUKSIE (KALF %)

P-AANVULLING
75,6%

KONTROLE
52,9%

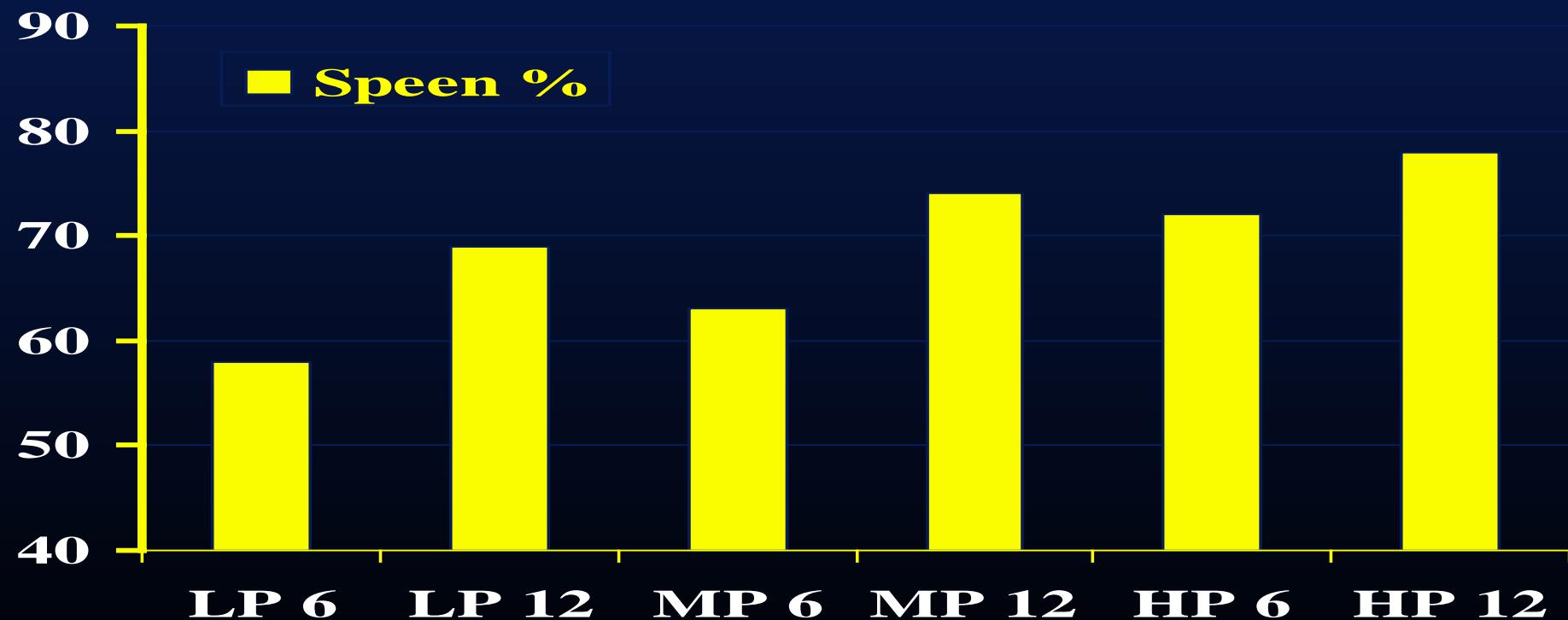
SESTIEN PROEWE

De BROUWER (1998)

Gemiddelde speenpersentasies van koeie in verskillende behandelings (De Waal et al., 1996)

LP 6, MP 6, HP 6: Laag medium en hoë vlakke van P vir 6 maande/jaar

LP 12, MP 12, HP 12: Laag, medium en hoë vlakke van P gedurende die hele jaar



P-AANVULLING – ‘OP GROENWEIDING’

DROË BEESTE	6g/BEES/DAG
JONG GROEIENDE BEESTE	9g/BEES/DAG
LAATDRAGTIGE KOEIE	9g/BEES/DAG
KOEIE MET KALWERS	12g/BEES/DAG

P-STATUS VAN GROND/WEIDING

GROND-P

2 - 4 dpm

> * 5 - 6

7 - 8

7 - 8
0.11%

WEIDING-P

0,08%

0.11

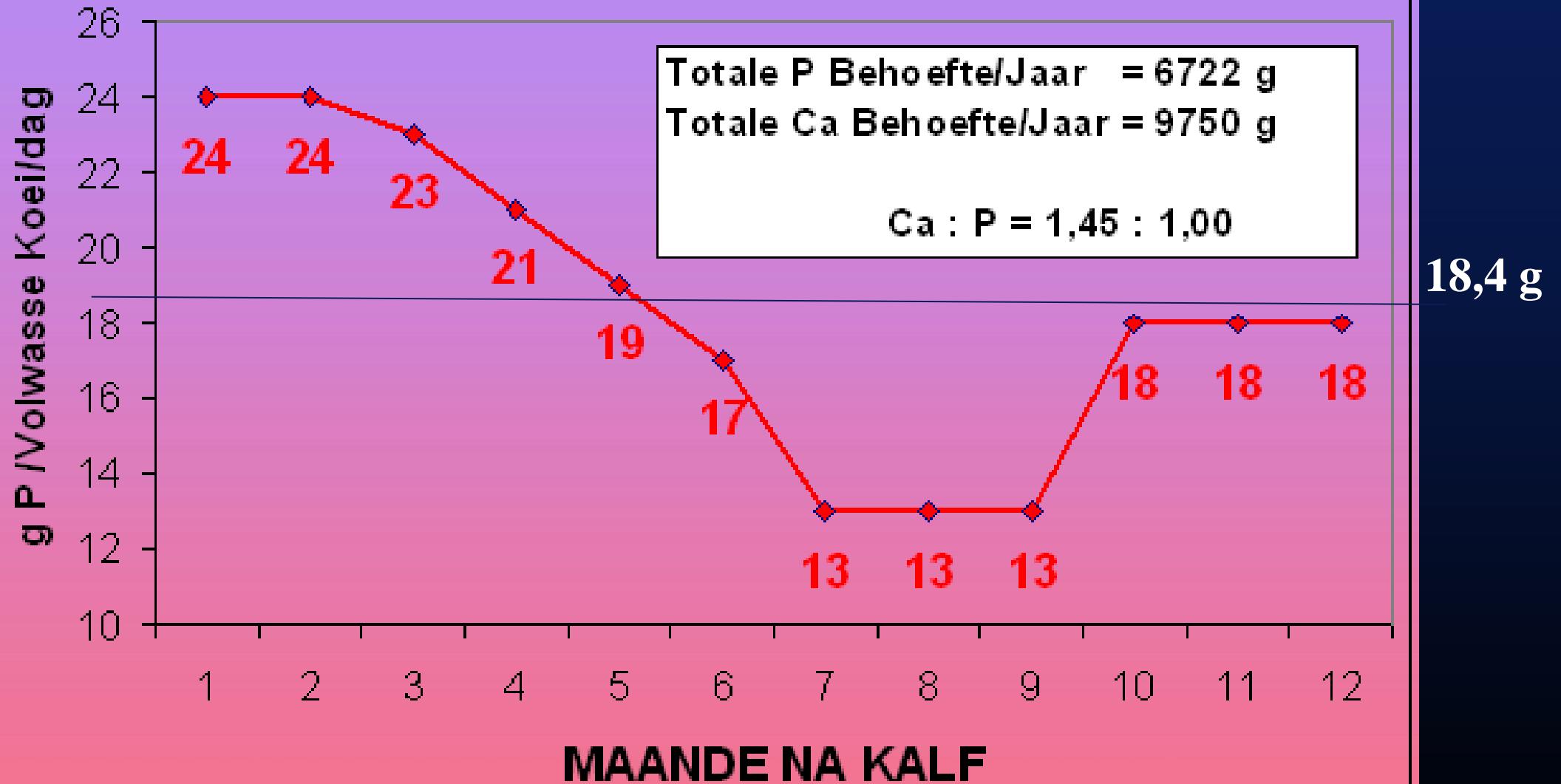
0,13

$$\rightarrow 0,11\% \quad \times \quad 10 \text{ kg DMI} \quad = \quad 11 \text{ g/d}$$

McCOSKER & WINKS (1994)

FOSFAATBEHOEFTES

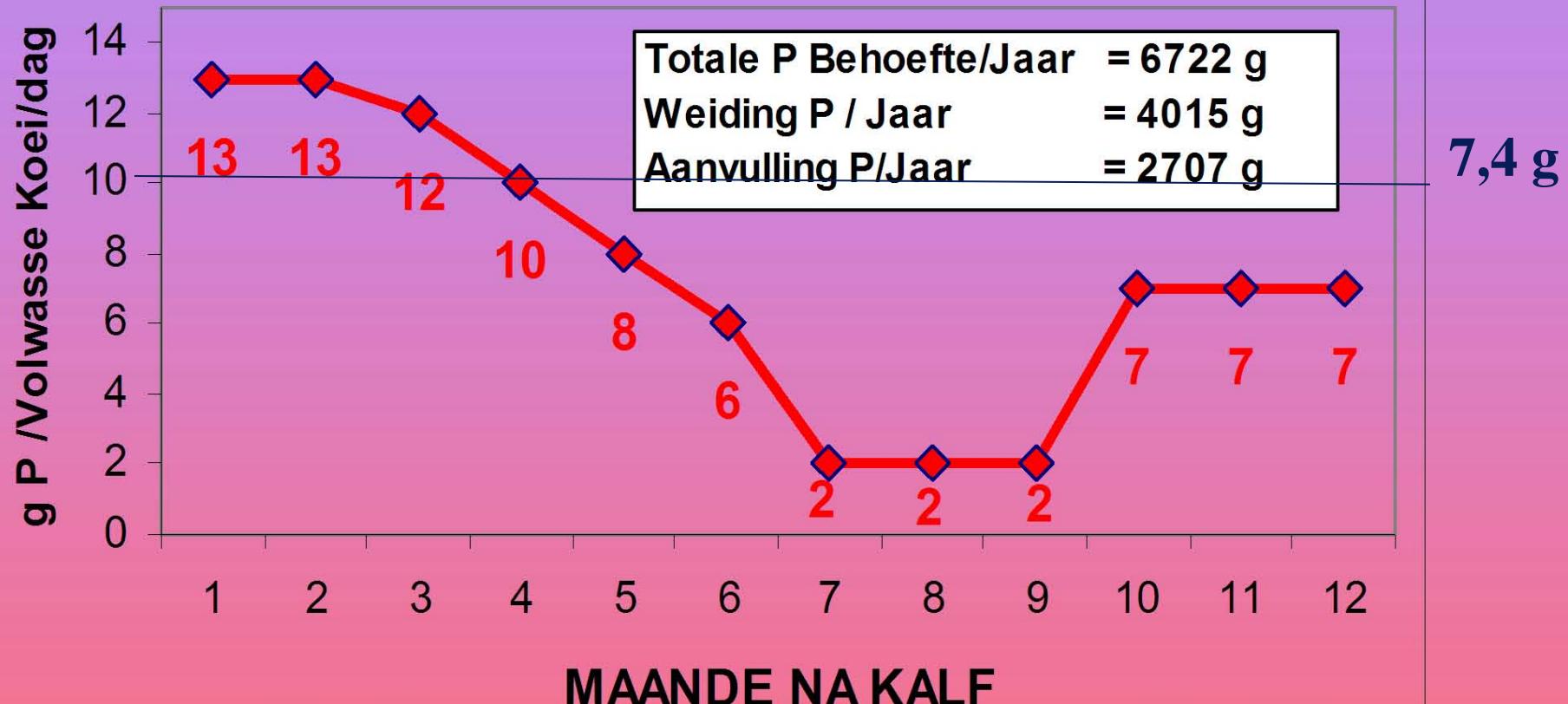
g/Volwasse Koei/dag



FOSFAATAANVULLING

g/Volwasse Koei/dag

OP VELD WAT 0,11% P BEVAT



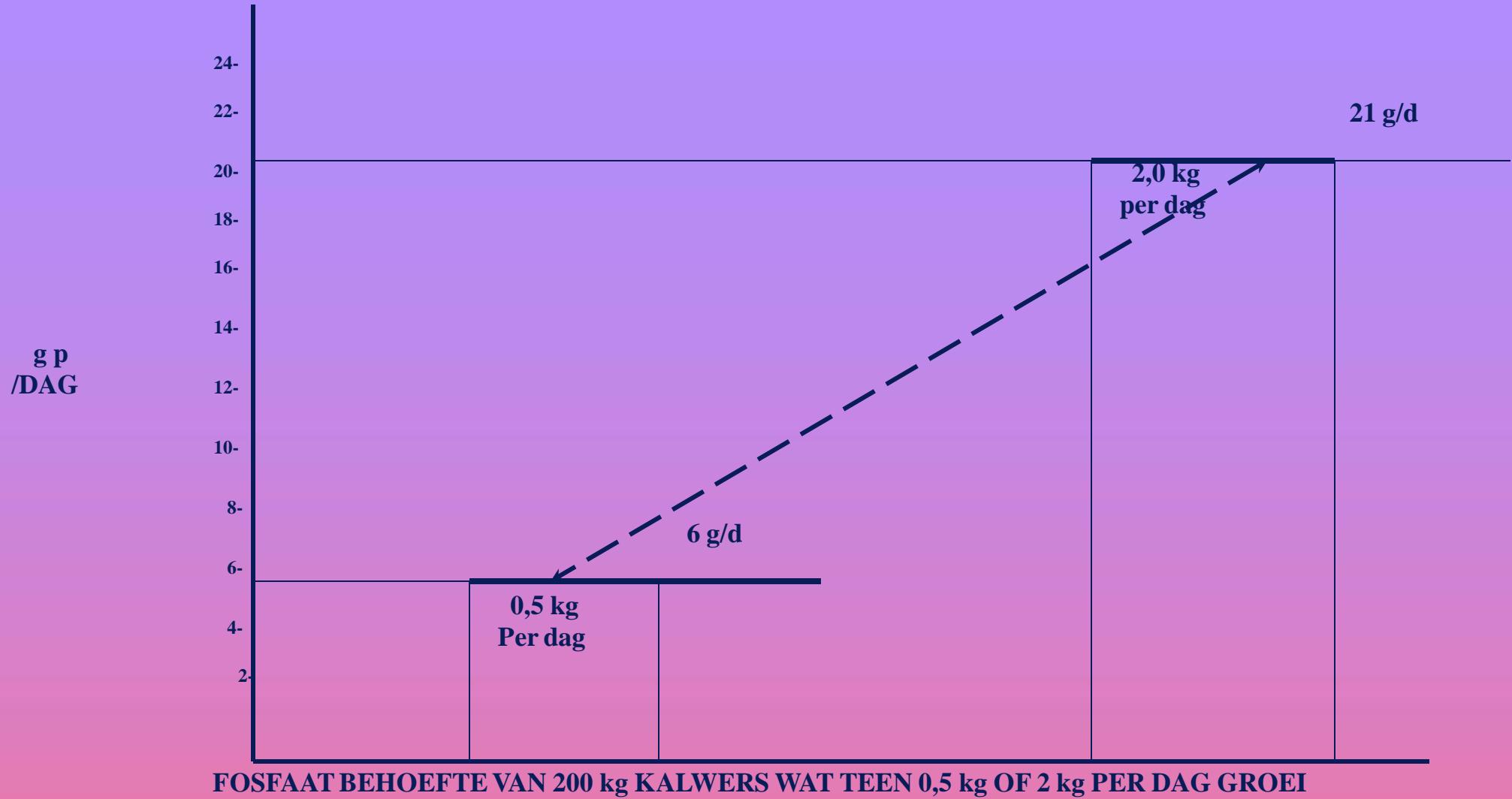
P VIR GROEI VAN JONG (200 kg LM) BEESTE

3,3 g P/250 g G.D.T. McCOSKER & WINKS (1994)

= 13,2 g P VIR 1 kg GROEI / BEES / DAG

VELD VERSKAF 5,5 g / BEES / DAG

AANVULLING BENODIG 8,2 g / BEES / DAG



FOSFAAT BEHOEFTEN VAN 200 kg KALWERS WAT TEEN 0,5 kg OF 2 kg PER DAG GROEI

NRC (1996)

Fosfaat (P)

- Krities om te verstaan dat Fosfatebrone verkil in die hoeveelheid opneembare fosfaat vlakke
 - Miskien nie noodwendig in totale P vlakke nie
- Daar is goeie laboratoriummetodes om verskille tussen goeie en swakker P bronre uit te wys

Calsium (Ca)

- Maximum intake via supplements = 12 g/cow/day
- Optimal Ca:P ratio in supplements 1-1.5:1
 - Depending on Ca from other dietary sources
 - Ca levels in forage diets usually higher
- 90% of total body Ca stored in bones

Calcium (Ca)

Interactions

- **Ca and P directly interrelate**
- **Vitamin D is involved in Ca and P metabolism**
- **Ca:P ratio of 1.2-2:1 is recommended**
- **Mg deficiency reduces Ca mobilization into the blood**
- **Excess Mg, P, S, Fe and Al reduce Ca absorption**
- **Excess Ca reduces the absorption of F, Mg, Mn, P, Zn, Pb, Cd, Fe, Cu, I and possibly all other elements**