

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Microbial populations and ruminal fermentation of sheep and llamas fed low quality forages

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PII: S0921-4488(18)30628-X
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2018.09.007>
Reference: RUMIN 5753

To appear in: *Small Ruminant Research*

Received date: 18-7-2018
Revised date: 21-8-2018
Accepted date: 6-9-2018

Please cite this article as: Ortiz-Chura A, Pepi MGF, Wawrzekiewicz M, Cerón Cucchi ME, Cravero S, Jaurena G, Microbial populations and ruminal fermentation of sheep and llamas fed low quality forages, *Small Ruminant Research* (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2018.09.007>

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Microbial populations and ruminal fermentation of sheep and llamas fed low quality forages

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Highlights

- The forestomach contents of llamas presented higher microbial activity than sheep, which was reflected in a higher NH₄-N and VFA concentrations.
- The llamas had a higher density of total protozoa and of genus *Eudiplodinium*, whereas holotrich protozoa were not detectable.
- No differences were detected between llamas and sheep for total bacterial populations, total methanogens, and fibrolytic bacteria.

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