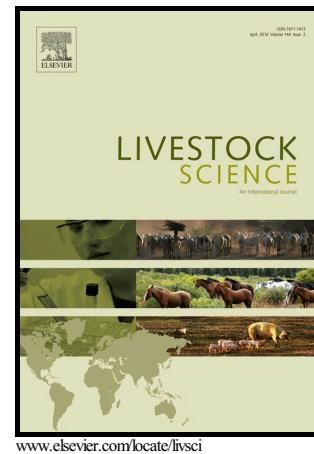


Apparent digestibility, rumen fermentation, digestive enzymes and urinary purine derivatives in yaks and Qaidam cattle offered forage-concentrate diets differing in nitrogen concentration

J.W. Zhou, H. Liu, C.L. Zhong, A.A. Degen, G. Yang, Y. Zhang, J.L. Qian, W.W. Wang, L.Z. Hao, Q. Qiu, Z.H. Shang, X.S. Guo, L.M. Ding, R.J. Long



PII: S1871-1413(17)30361-X  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.livsci.2017.11.020>  
Reference: LIVSCI3358

To appear in: *Livestock Science*

Received date: 19 April 2017  
Revised date: 21 September 2017  
Accepted date: 28 November 2017

Cite this article as: J.W. Zhou, H. Liu, C.L. Zhong, A.A. Degen, G. Yang, Y. Zhang, J.L. Qian, W.W. Wang, L.Z. Hao, Q. Qiu, Z.H. Shang, X.S. Guo, L.M. Ding and R.J. Long, Apparent digestibility, rumen fermentation, digestive enzymes and urinary purine derivatives in yaks and Qaidam cattle offered forage-concentrate diets differing in nitrogen concentration, *Livestock Science*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.livsci.2017.11.020>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

**Apparent digestibility, rumen fermentation, digestive enzymes and urinary purine derivatives in yaks and Qaidam cattle offered forage-concentrate diets differing in nitrogen concentration**

J.W. Zhou<sup>a,b</sup>, H. Liu<sup>c</sup>, C.L. Zhong<sup>c</sup>, A.A. Degen<sup>d</sup>, G. Yang<sup>a</sup>, Y. Zhang<sup>c</sup>, J.L. Qian<sup>b</sup>, W.W. Wang<sup>c</sup>, L.Z. Hao<sup>c,e</sup>, Q. Qiu<sup>b</sup>, Z.H. Shang<sup>b</sup>, X.S. Guo<sup>b</sup>, L.M. Ding<sup>b</sup>, R.J. Long<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Northwest Institute of Eco-Environment and Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, PR China

<sup>b</sup>State Key Laboratory of Grassland and Agro-Ecosystems, School of Life Sciences, International Centre for Tibetan Plateau Ecosystem Management, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, PR China

<sup>c</sup>College of Pastoral Agriculture Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, PR China

<sup>d</sup>Desert Animal Adaptations and Husbandry, Wyler Department of Dryland Agriculture, Blaustein Institutes for Desert Research, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva 8410500, Israel

<sup>e</sup>Qinghai Academy of Science and Veterinary Medicine of Qinghai University, Xining 810016, PR China

\*Corresponding author. Tel.: +86 931 8915650; fax: +86 931 8915650.

longrj@lzu.edu.cn

**Abstract**

Yaks (*Bos grunniens*) and Qaidam yellow cattle (*Bos taurus*) are indigenous to the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau and graze natural pasture all year. Yaks are raised at higher elevations than cattle and are not offered supplementary feed whereas cattle receive supplementary feed and are sheltered at night during winters. We hypothesized that

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8502043>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8502043>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)