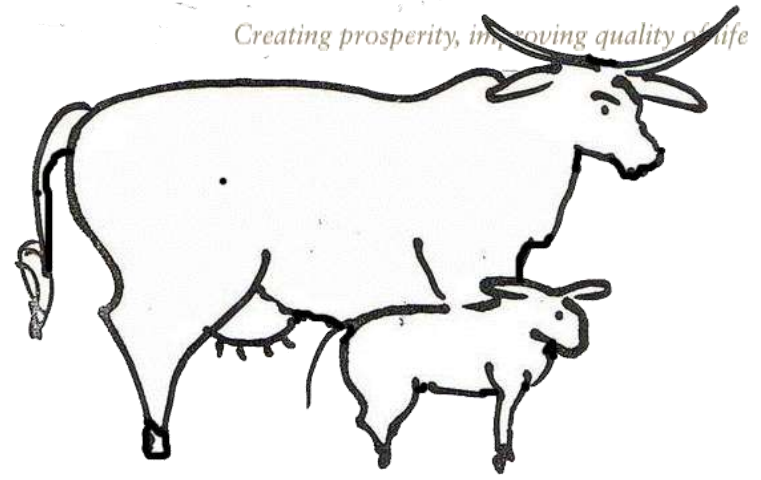
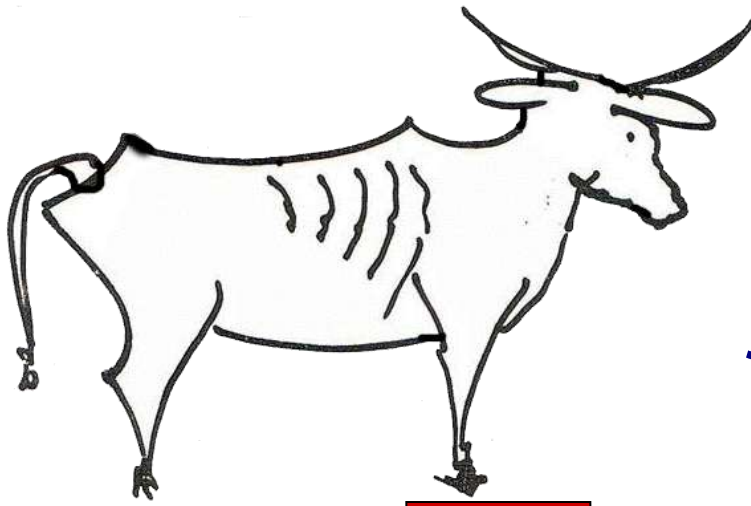


Cattle in northern Namibia experience a negative energy balance in the cold dry season

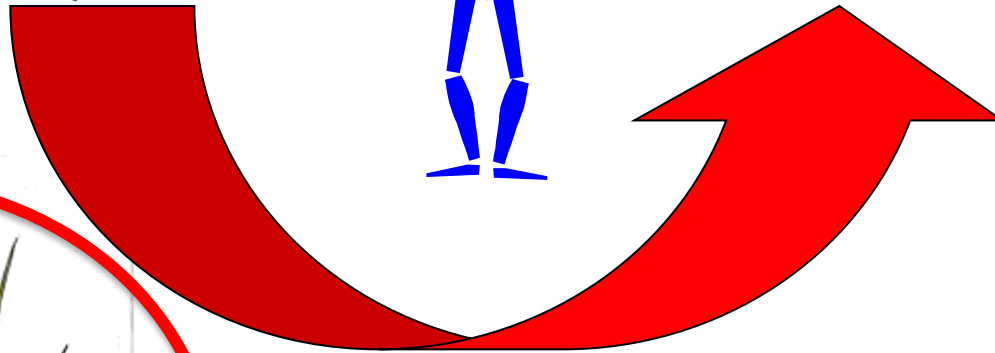
Comments on a poster
Angelina Kanduvarisa
July 2013



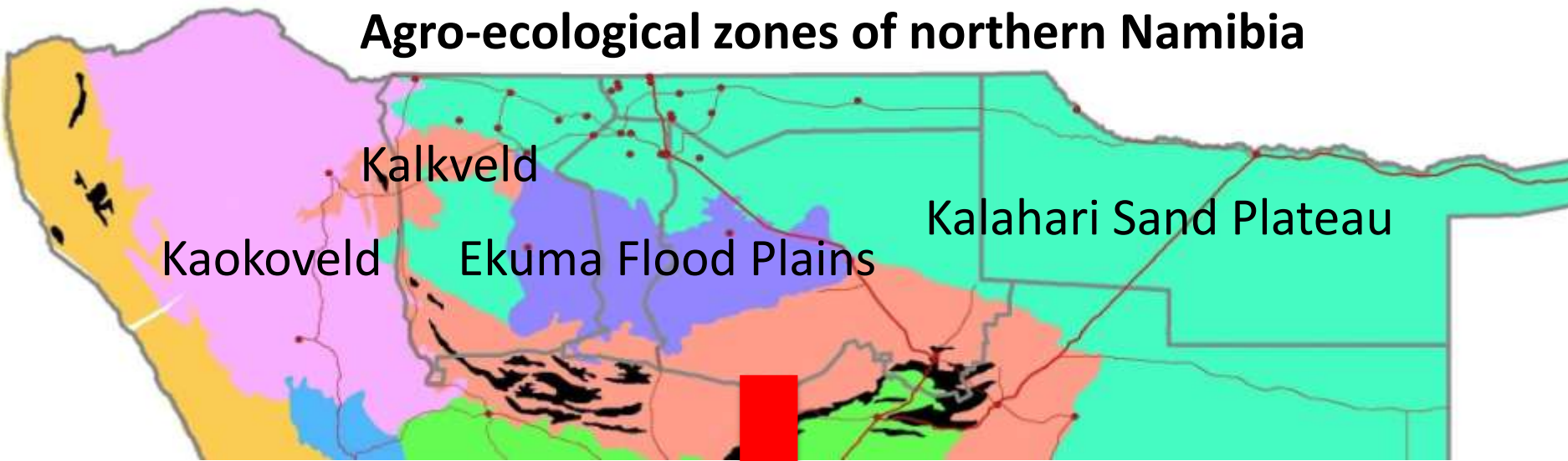
Creating prosperity, improving quality of life

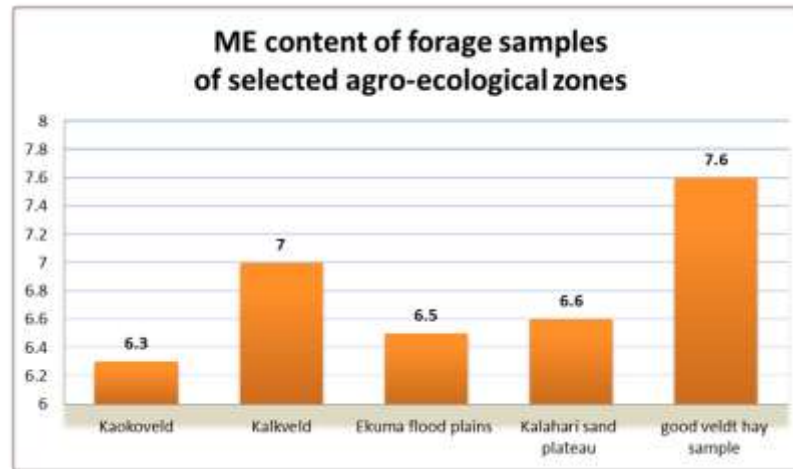


ME



Agro-ecological zones of northern Namibia

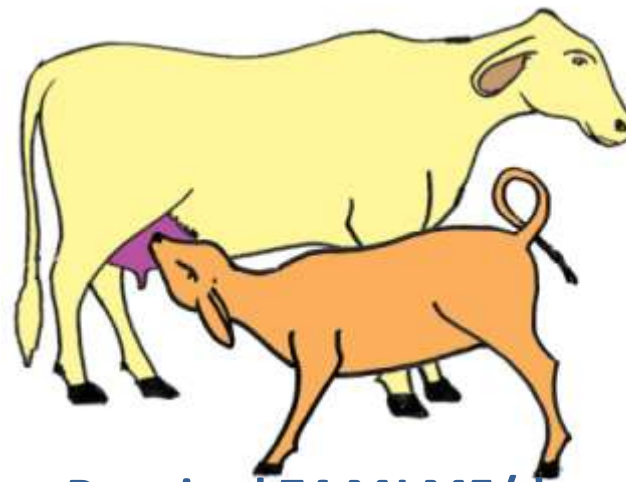




<i>energy supplement requirement to meet cattle's energy needs</i>	Kaokoveld	Kalkveld	Ekuma flood plains	Kalahari sand plataeu	Zim. veldt hay sample
MJ/kg of forage (sample)	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.6
kg forage intake (DM) in kg at 2.4% of LW	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
ME from range	52.92	58.8	54.6	55.44	63.84
Required daily energy supplement (kg)	1.92	1.38	1.76	1.69	0.92
ME from supplement	21.08	15.2	19.4	18.56	10.16
Total ME available	74	74	74	74	74
MJ/kg of forage (sample)	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.6
kg forage intake (DM) in kg at 1.6% of LW	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
ME from range	35.28	39.2	36.4	36.96	42.56
Required daily energy supplement (kg)	3.52	3.16	3.42	3.37	2.86
ME from supplement	38.72	34.8	37.6	37.04	31.44
Total ME available	74	74	74	74	74



Sufficient forage:
8.4kg/day (2.4% of BM)



Required 74 MJ ME/day

High quality forage:
7.6MJ ME/kg*



Supplement requirement:
0.9kg per day

➤ ME from forage: 63.84 MJ ME/day

Provides 10.16 MJ ME/day

Conclusion:

To increase energy supply from rangeland
and reduce energy supplementation:

- Provide sufficient forage (correct stocking rate)
- Improve quality of forage (rangeland management)



Thank you !

