Plan for proper minerals in dairy goat rations

mineral ration figures heavily in the care and feeding of a productive dairy goat, says Tony Cunha, Dean Emeritus at California State Polytechnic University

A goat definitely needs calcium and phosphorus and the University of Florida recommends a level of 0 7 percent calcium and 0 4 percent phosphorus in the total ration of high producing dairy goats, Cunha says.

Goats fed a ration low in salt developed deficiency symptoms in four to six weeks The symptoms included persistent licking, restlessness, dull shaggy hair, poor growth and low intake of feed and marked emaciation during lactation

After 224 days, the salt deficient goats weighed 80 percent as much as those fed sait. They ate six percent less feed daily and required 18.5 percent more feed per pound of gain.

It is usually recommended that sheep be fed 0.5 percent salt in their total ration or one percent

POMONA, Calif. - An adequate levels for the goat until research information is obtained on their needs Salt needs can vary considerably, depending on many factors

> Because of this, it is recommended that goats also be self-fed salt so they can consume more than is in the ratio if needed

> When possible, it is best to supply the salt in the form of loose salt Salt blocks also can be used, but the degree of hardness needs to be controlled. An extremely hard block can cause sore tongues and too much time spent licking it A block that is too soft can leach excessively when it rains So, salt or mineral blocks need to meet the rainfall, humidity and environment conditions that exist in the area where they are used

Goats also need the trace minerals iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, zinc, iodine and selenium Unfortunately, says Cunha, very little reseach has been conducted on trace mineral needs of the goat. Therefore, it is recommended that the trace mineral levels recommended for

mineral levels suggested are shown in Table 1

It is estimated that goats consume from 4 5 to 18 pounds of salt yearly Since all goats need salt, it can serve as a natural carrier for the trace minerals. Moreover, most of their feed supply comes from forages Therefore, the practical method of providing the trace minerals for goats is through the use of trace mineralized salt

Cunha estimates that all the trace minerals can be added to salt at a cost of one to two cents per pound of salt, depending on the levels of trace minerals used

If goats consume 4 5 to 18 pounds of salt per year, the cost of providing all the trace minerals per goat for a year would be from 4.5 to 36 cents, depending on the stage of their life cycle. This is very low cost insurance against a lack of trace minerals for a whole vear.

Mineral mixtures should be developed for the areas in which they are used. Calcium and phosphorus can be supplied in the ration or by self-feeding. Many times the calcium and/or phosphorus source is mixed with salt or trace mineralized salt to give it more palatability. Animals will do a fairly good job of balancing their own mineral needs

This is their only alternative under extensive grazing conditions where no other feeds are used. But, very important for those making mineral mixtures is to have them palatable to the extent the animal will consume about what it needs If the mineral mixture is too palatable the animal will overconsume minerals If it's too unpalatable, the animal will not consume enough

Many mineral elements are unpalatable, depending on their source and processing method and temperature used. Therefore, making complete mineral mixtures which the animal will consume at the proper level is a very challenging area that needs more attention in the future.

The minerals should be self-fed in mineral boxes covered with a roof to keep out the rain and prevent leaching Also, it is very important to locate them in areas where they can be filled periodically Goats need minerals daily, so the mineral boxes should not be allowed to stay empty for any period of time, Cunha concludes





