CAPITULO VIII

8. SUMARY

The present study was carried out in the Olmedo Parish that it´s located at the northwest of Cayambe, in the San Pablo Urco community, at 3200 meters above sea level.

In this investigation the general objective was: To evaluate the effect of two nutritious diets in front of to the whole milk whit the application of two frequencies of "desparasitacion" in the "levante" of veals, while the specifics objectives were:

- To evaluate de two nutritious diets whit the traditional diet in gain of weight, height and longitude until the 90 days.

- To determine the adequate frequency of "desparasitacion" of veals, each 21 and 28 days whit the application of Albedazol to the 25% more cobalt until the 90 days

The outlined hypotheses were:

Ha: The substitute of milk + balanced and the substitute of Milk + Yea-sacc whit "desparasitacion" at 21 and 28 days is different to the traditional treatment whit the same frequency of " desparasitacion".

Ho : All of the treatment have the same result in the "levanter" of veals.

For the present study was used a Distribution of Blocks Completely at Random whit 6 treatments and three repetitions whit a factorial arrangement A * B, where ther A factor corresponded to the diets, and the B factor corresponded to the "desparasitaciones".

The veals were bought whit an age of 1 to 10 days of birth, whit an average weight of 42kg +/- 5kg for this reason was carried out a veals selection, observing the best features of each one of them.

At the arrival of the veals to the stable, they were placed three veals in each cage carrying out an aleatory distribution.

The feeding of the veals during the three firsts weeks was carried out whit a bay bottle, the substitute´s preparation of milk was made according to the recommendation of the commercial house, where was indicated thet in 9 liters of water, it should placed 1kg of the milk substitute, then it was made an homogeneous mixture, the milk temperature kept between 35ºC +/2ºC.

The veals that were whit the milk substitute + Yea-sacc diet, the incorporation of the yeast (Year-sacc) was made a few minutes before the feefing, which a milk yeast quantity of 10 gr was placed, providing them only in the morning, to the treatments that corresponded starting from the 21 days were provided green forage at willingness, the balanced administration was made 15 minutes after giving the milk to the two corresponding treatments.

A gathering of samples was carried out in order to realize coproparasites exams; the ones were taken to the Parasitological Laboratory of the Central University of Ecuador for its respective analysis, and in this way to see the parasitic charges of each treatment.

At the 21 and 28 days of the arrival of the veals was carried out the firsts “desparasitasiones” whit albendazol at 25% + cobalt then the “desparasitaciones” were carried out according to each frequency.

Whit the data fields of the different variables we preceded to their tabulation and respective statiscal analysis for the obtaining of results.

- In the result of the hypotheses formulation we can conclude that through this investigation we check the alternative hypotheses, resulting that the milk substitute diet + balanced and the Yea-sacc milk substitute at the 21 and 28 days were different to the traditional treatment, whit a same “desparasitacion” frecuency.

- The use of “probiotico”, balanced and solid aliments in a veal nutririon influence dicisively to de develop of the “papillas ruminales” for in this way obtain a bigger growth of weight, height, and longitude in the weaning phase.

- The milk substitute diet + Yea-sacc had a significant difference in relation whit the other two diets, because yeast inclusion in the feeding favors to the celulosis and increase de digestion of the fibes, helping to an increment of a weight of 0.521kg/day in veals of 1 to 90 days of age.

- The yeast Saccharomices cerevisiae is a natural growth promoter that works stimulating the beneficent ruminal activity and stimulating the ruminal medium taking place a better ingest in the dry stuff giving as a result a productive benefit in efficiency terms, in the weinght gain average of 47.17 kg that correspond to the treatment 4 giving as a result been better during all of the weaning phase.

- At the 90 days the veal whit the milk substitute treatment + Yea-sacc whit the “desparasitacion frequency” at the 21 days, obtained a better height increment that the other treatments, having an height average of 22, 23 cm being the treatment more appropriate in the investigation.

- The most adequate treatment in all yhe investigation whit respect to the longitude gain during the nursing period, were the veals of the 4 treatment that corresponds to the milk substitute + Yea-sacc whit th

“desparasitacion frequency” at the 28 days obtaining an height average of 31,33cm.

In the breeding of veals it´s necessary the feeding whit a milk substitute to decrease the production costs whit a veal reinstatement and in this way to destine bigger quantity of milk for the human consu