1.사양표준

가축의발육상태와생산능력에따라필요한영양분의급여기준을사양표준이라고한다.우리나라는아직까지도염소의사양표준이없어외국의유용종이나육용용산양의사양표준을이용할수밖에없는실정이다. N.R.C사양표준에의한염소의체중별유지에필요한양분요구량은표1과같다.

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**표
1.체중별
유지에
필요한
양분요구량
(사사
,비육
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **체중** **(㎏ )** | **건물량** **(㎏ )** | **체중비** **(%)** | **조단백질** **(g)** | **가소화** **양분총량 (g)** | **소화에너지** **(Mcal)** | **칼슘 (Ca)** **(g)** | **인 (P)** **(g)** |
| 10 | 0.36 | 3.6 | 27 | 199 | 0.87 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 20 | 0.60 | 3.0 | 46 | 334 | 1.47 | 2 | 1.4 |
| 30 | 0.81 | 2.7 | 62 | 452 | 1.99 | 2 | 1.4 |
| 40 | 1.01 | 2.5 | 77 | 560 | 2.47 | 3 | 2.1 |
| 50 | 1.19 | 2.4 | 91 | 662 | 2.92 | 4 | 2.8 |

자료:NRC, 1981.

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**표
2.일일증체량
별
양분요구량**

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| **일일증체량** **(g)** | **건물량** **(㎏ )** | **조단백질** **(g)** | **가소화** **양분총량 (g)** | **소화에너지** **(Mcal)** | **칼슘 (Ca)** **(g)** | **인 (P)** **(g)** |
| 50 | 0.18 | 14 | 100 | 0.44 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 100 | 0.36 | 28 | 200 | 0.88 | 1 | 0.7 |

2.사료급여

염소를합리적으로사육하려면양분요구량과사료종류에대해서잘이해하고사양표준을적용하여필요한영양분이과부족없이급여하는동시에가장값싼사료를선택하여사용하는것이중요하다사양표준에의하여사료를급여할때는건물량,조단백질,가소화양분총량및칼슘,인을각각표준에맞추어계산하는데,그순서와방법을예를들어설명하면다음과같다.

**가.체중10㎏인육성염소가1일50g씩증체하며가두어기를경우사료급여량계산**

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**표
3.양분요구량**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **구 분** | **건물량** **(㎏ )** | **조단백질** **(g)** | **가소화** **양분총량 (g)** | **칼슘 (Ca)** **(g)** | **인 (P)** **(g)** |
| 유지양분요구량 | 0.36 | 27 | 199 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 50g증체당요구량 | 0.18 | 14 | 100 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 계 | 0.54 | 41 | 299 | 2 | 1.4 |

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**표
4.사료급여량**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **사료명** | **급여량 (kg)** | **건물량 (kg)** | **조단백질 (g)** | **가소화** **양분총량 (g)** | **칼슘 (Ca)** **(g)** | **인 (P)** **(g)** |
| 산야초 (건초 ) | 0.5 | 0.43 | 29.5 | 200 | 1.65 | 0.5 |
| 육성비육사료 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 21.0 | 106.5 | 1.05 | 0.8 |
| 계 | 0.65 | 0.56 | 50.5 | 306.5 | 2.70 | 1.3 |

**나.체중30kg인임신염소의1일100g씩증체하여가두어기를경우**

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**표
5.양분요구량**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **구 분** | **건물량** **(㎏ )** | **조단백질** **(g)** | **가소화** **양분총량 (g)** | **칼슘 (Ca)** **(g)** | **인 (P)** **(g)** |
| 유지양분요구량 | 0.81 | 62 | 452 | 2 | 1.4 |
| 100g증체당요구량 | 0.36 | 28 | 200 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 계 | 1.17 | 90 | 652 | 3 | 2.1 |

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**표
6.사료급여량**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **사료명** | **급여량 (kg)** | **건물량 (kg)** | **조단백질 (g)** | **가소화** **양분총량 (g)** | **칼슘 (Ca)** **(g)** | **인 (P)** **(g)** |
| 볏짚 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 22.5 | 187.5 | 1.65 | 0.60 |
| 맥 강 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 38.4 | 170.7 | 0.15 | 1.14 |
| 옥수수 | 0.38 | 0.33 | 35.7 | 301.1 | 0.15 | 1.90 |
| 계 | 1.18 | 1.04 | 96.6 | 659.2 | 1.95 | 3.64 |

단백질은근육을형성하는데필요한영양분으로어린염소가어미염소보다더많은양의단백질을요구한다. 1g의증체당평균0.28g의조단백질이필요로하며이를공급하기위해서는조단백질이건물함량의18%인사료를성장중인어린염소에급여하는것이매우중요하다.또한어미염소는조단백질함량이14%이상인사료를급여하는것이번식과발육에유리하다.

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