

Ostrich Nutrition and Health

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Introduction

Successful and cost effective production of Ostriches starts with the Breeders. Most problems relating to fertility, hatching, chick survivability, growth rates and deformities in the early weeks can be connected to the Breeder rations. When Tables 1 – 5 are studied, many of the problems that are being experienced are easily recognisable. Many of you will be hoping that I will be telling you exactly which nutrient will fix particular problems that are being experienced. The answer is never that simple as all nutrients in a ration need to work together so it usually is a combination of “fixes” that need to be implemented to solve a problem.

It has been our experience that most rations for Ostriches have been extrapolated from other species with some significant miscalculations in understanding the unique requirements of Ostrich. To provide a ‘single’ fix for a particular problem is not the answer as in most cases the problems are as a result of a combination of severe deficiencies and/or imbalances.

Daryl Holle has reported that of all species none demonstrate the nutritional deficiencies as clearly as Ostrich and conversely none respond to good nutrition so dramatically. Daryl Holle also reported some years ago the improvements farmers were experiencing in the performance of their breeders and quality of chicks on the ground. The report referenced the following specifics:

- 2% calcium and 1% phosphorus in the Breeder Rations.
- Other supplemented minerals were potassium, magnesium, and zinc, etc
- High levels of many trace minerals including copper, manganese, and selenium were used along with low levels of iron
- Total vitamin A consumption per bird per day was a minimum of 55,000 IU
- Total vitamin D consumption was a minimum of 15,000 IU per bird per day
- Total vitamin E consumption was a minimum of 400 IU per bird per day
- Water soluble vitamins included thiamine, niacin, biotin, choline, riboflavin, folic acid, d-pantothenic acid, vitamin B6, and vitamin B12

If these levels are compared to many rations on offer today it will be found that the levels reported above are significantly higher. Breeding birds need high levels of these vitamins at correct ratios to one another to ensure a good nutrient transfer from hen to egg, and egg to chick. Daryl Holle reported that the actual amounts consumed were much more than indicated and that his research shows that feeding any less than these amounts will cause chick survival problems to appear. The severity of which is directly related to lessening amounts. Simply increasing the levels of vitamins and minerals alone is not sufficient. The other nutrient levels must match and be from a source that Ostrich can utilise, as discussed in ‘The Basics of Nutrition’.

The amino acid profile must also be correct. The **TRUE** protein determining factor is not whether a feed formula is 20% protein or 18% protein; it is the amino acid profile

of the formulas as amino acids are the "building blocks" and foundation of protein. That is why on occasion an 18% protein feed can work as well or better than a 20% protein feed---because the amino acid profile is different between the two formulas. Amino Acid profiles CHANGE or VARY according to the feedstuff ingredients used in a formula and another reason why it is so important to never substitute ingredients specified in a ration formula with other ingredients that are not specified in the ration formula.

Daryl Holle has done considerable work on Amino Acid profiles in the past years and discovered some most interesting facts. For proprietary reasons it is only possible to share generalities that he knows to be crucial to ostrich and a few tips on things that has proven not to work well on ostrich.

It is Daryl Holle's opinion that the most crucial amino acids for ostrich are the levels of Lysine (essential amino acid), Methionine (essential amino acid), Cystine (non-essential amino acid), and Threonine (essential amino acid). It is also important to achieve an adequate level of Arginine (non-essential amino acid) if at all possible. Excellent productive performance can also be realized by achieving a certain total level number of Methionine + Cystine when added together, which is not uncommon for several other species but ostrich is a very different total.

Level requirements of each of the above vary according to the age group of birds being fed--also by the productivity goals desired from the feed formula--especially in Breeder bird formulas and Slaughter bird formulas.

Proven not to work well for amino acid profiles in ostrich are POULTRY amino acid profiles. Not even close, but then neither are swine or cattle profiles. Ostrich is rather unique but when understood, it is most obvious as ostrich are not cattle, swine, or poultry!!

The Healthy Bird

Much published data at this time demonstrates many of the 'problems' seen in Ostrich, but there is little published on the Characteristics of a 'healthy' bird as these are seen all too rarely. For this reason I will provide some clear indicators on how to identify a healthy bird with comparisons where appropriate.



Figure 1 - Hen in Prime Condition 3 Yrs Old

This hen laid in excess of 80 eggs in her first laying season and commenced laying at the beginning of February in her 2nd Season (Northern Hemisphere).

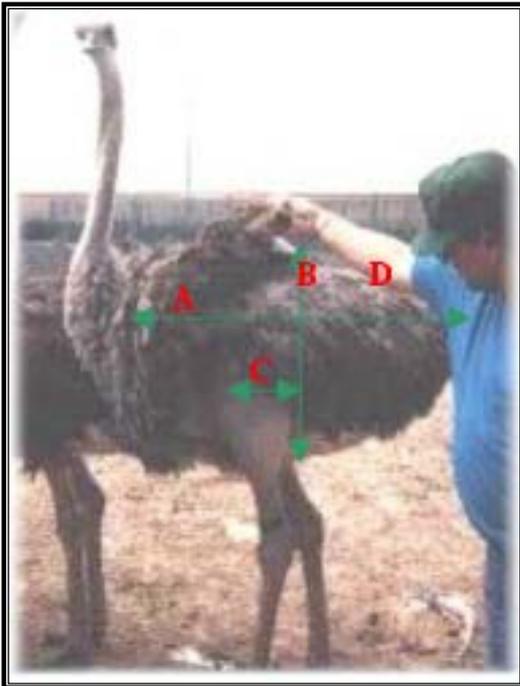


Figure 2 - Prime Slaughter Bird 12mths old

Figure 2 is an example of a Prime Yearling. Note the good length 'A', Depth 'B' and size of the Drum Muscle 'C'. 'D' indicates the area of good muscling ...the wider the bird the greater the area to develop good muscle. The farmer alongside the bird is 6ft 3in (1.9m), this provides an excellent indication of the size and depth of this bird.

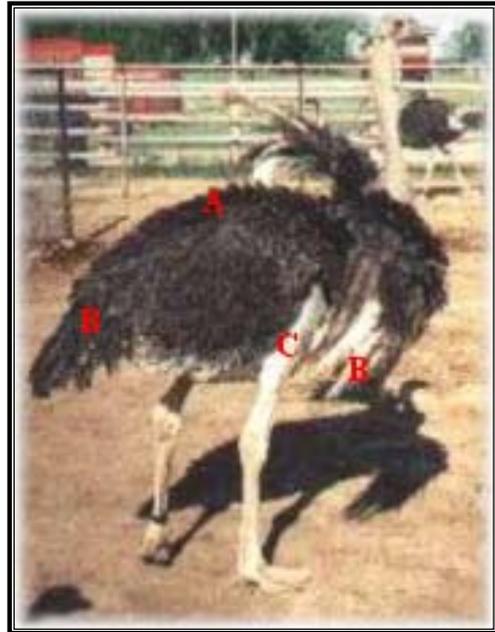


Figure 3 - Fat No Meat Bird 12 mths old

Figure 3, by comparison is a bird of a similar age and very typical of a Fat, No Meat Bird. 'A' indicates the fat across the back and it is important to be able to recognise the difference between 'fat' on a bird and 'muscle' on a bird. The poor feathering 'B' is one clue to the poor health status of this bird and 'C' - the minimal muscle on the Drum, where it is possible to see the leg bone through the drum is another clue that this bird is in poor condition.

FAT PAN

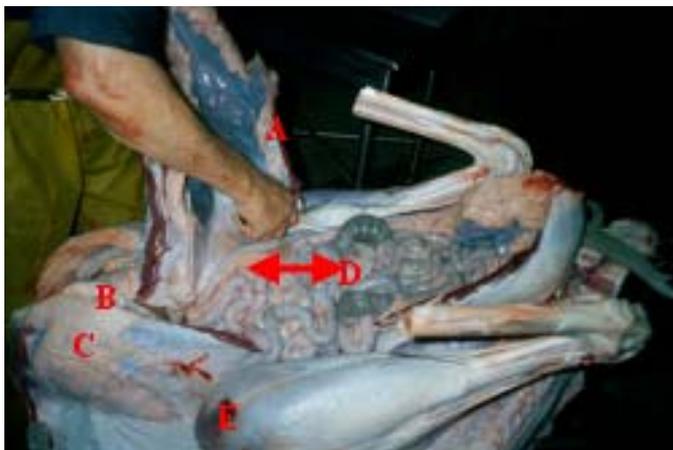


Figure 4 - Healthy Carcass

Figure 4 is a slaughter bird on the cradle having the 'fat pan' 'A' removed. 'B' is indicating the location of the Heart and Liver situated below the Breast Plate and 'C' is indicating the minimal fat cover over the breastplate. 'D' is the Pancreas. This should be a Beige colour as in this picture. If it is brown, yellow or any other colour this is one clue to the inadequacy of the diet. The function of the pancreas is to produce digestive enzymes--if it is malfunctioning the digestive processes are decreased.

The fat pan of the birds is a key indicator to bird health. Figure 5 is the fat pan after removal from the bird in Figure 4. It is near perfect...snowy white in colour and approx. 1 inch (25mm) to 1.5 inches (38mm) thick. The fat pan in this picture has been cut in half to demonstrate the thickness and evenness throughout. The fat pan is the 'energy reserve' for the Ostrich.



Figure 5 - Perfect Fat Pan

We see many birds with NO fat pan or very thin as in Figure 6. Notice also the colour in this picture. The fat can sometimes be even deeper yellow. The yellow fat is an indication of an imbalanced and/or nutrient deficient diet. The Fat Pan is required at times of stress, high production, illness and severe weather. It provides the birds with energy and nutrients quickly. The yellow fat is less easily mobilised. The darker yellow the fat the greater the problem. We have seen birds with excessive Dark Yellow fat die from starvation, as these birds were unable to mobilise the fat fast enough when the additional energy was required. A bird with a fat pan as in Figure 6 is unlikely to survive a harsh winter and may not tolerate well a stress situation especially if it encounters two stress situations following each other...even if fed a proper diet.



Figure 6 - Fat Pan too thin and incorrect colour

This problem (or syndrome) is MOST COMMON in the industry today. When adult and adolescent birds are dying for no obvious reason during times of stress, the problem can usually be found in the fat pan with it showing no reserves of fat left as in Figure 6.

This problem also shows up in Breeder birds on poor feeding programs. Without the fat pan reserve that should be built up during the "off season", breeder birds cannot be high production birds. Males will not have the energy needed for high breeding activity; females cannot "call up" the extra energy needed for high egg production. The fat pan reserve amount is most crucial to productive breeding ostrich.

The "fat soluble" vitamins A, D, E, and K are also stored in the Fat Pan reserve. These vitamins are most important to growth, fertility, and chick survivability by yolk nutrient transfer from the hen. If there is NO fat pan reserve, there also is NO vitamin reserve for the bird to use when it needs it most--like during high egg production. This syndrome occurs most commonly during the last half of the egg-laying year on hens fed an improper diet causing the "tail end" chicks to be stunted and very hard to raise.



Figure 7 – Fat Pan, too thick

The Fat Pan in Figure 7 shows a fat pan cut in half with a knife. The fat colour is an excellent white, but the thickness is nearly 2 1/4 inches (57 mm) thick. While this thickness is not a serious situation, it indicates that the bird is

slightly over fat, meaning the feeding management probably needs some attention (bird was over-fed).

However, this condition is still far better than starving the bird to a NO FAT condition. This thickness could also be an indication that the feed formula is too high in protein or energy for this bird. In some manner, the bird is getting slightly too much of something.

Since this fat pan came from a bird that was 12 months of age, it indicates an over-fed condition and some dollars could have been saved on feed costs. Otherwise, the fat pan is excellent and the meat from this bird will be PRIME GRADE ostrich meat.

On Breeder birds, sometimes the fat pan can be as thick as 4 or 5 inches (10-13 centimetres). This much fat reserve in the fat pan would classify this breeder bird as "obese". Obese breeder birds also have extra fat in and around organs also causing production problems and fertility difficulties in males. An overly fat breeder bird causes poor breeding and egg laying--but they do need an adequate amount of fat in the fat pan to be PRODUCTIVE.

Re-evaluating the feed formulas and the feeding management practices and then implementing the changes can usually solve obese breeder bird problems that cause "non-productive" birds. However, once the feed formulas and feeding management is correct, it may take as long as two years to get the breeder bird productive again.



Figure 8 - Incorrect Fat Pan Colour and Thickness

Figure 8 was taken off a non-producing Ostrich hen that was about 6 years of age. The yellow fat and no reserves in the Fat pan is a clear indication that she was severely deficient of nutrients and there was absolutely no fat reserve for the bird to draw from to produce eggs--it was starving and just trying to remain alive. It most likely would have died in the coming winter months as this bird was from a very cold climate in the wintertime.

It requires extra energy for the bird to survive through stressful times. The "extra" energy source the bird uses frequently is the fat pan. If the fat reserve in the fat pan is non-existent, the bird immediately is faced with another stress during an already stressful period--malnutrition.

LIVER – The Body’s Refinery

“The liver filters the blood, metabolises foreign exogenous and endogenous substances, and synthesizes bile, many enzymes and proteins for bodily functions, as well as for the formation of the yolk. It also has a role in many metabolic processes such as carbohydrate utilization and storage.” Source: Ratite Encyclopaedia



Figure 9 - Livers from Slaughter Birds

We currently see livers demonstrating a number of different indicators of ration inadequacy.

Figure 9 is a selection of livers at a slaughter plant and very typical of the range of conditions that are currently experienced with many slaughter birds throughout the industry. Figure 10 is an example of healthy livers and hearts.



Figure 10 - Health Livers and Hearts

Clearly if a liver is not 100% healthy it is not able to perform its tasks adequately. Poor nutrient transfer from Breeder to egg and chick. Baby chicks will be discussed as a separate section.

HEART

At this time we are also witnessing small hearts, hearts with oedemas (jell like substance), very fat and odd colourations. These are all signs of nutritional deficiencies of one degree or another.



Figure 11 - Healthy Heart

The heart should have a little fat and that fat should be white in colour. The hearts in Figure 9 have Oedemas ...to touch the white coloured area would feel jell like. The hearts in Figure 10 and Figure 11 are healthy hearts. The line across the heart in Figure 11 is from sticking the heart

after stunning to provide a better bleed out.



**Figure 12 –
Cross Section
of Heart**

Figure 12 indicates the thickness of the fat surrounding the heart. This heart is as it should be.

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

The age birds commence breeding is influenced also by the quality of the rations they are raised on from Day 1. Dr. Mike Jarvis has reported the noticeable decrease in the size of the reproductive organs of many current domesticated birds compared to those birds he dissected in the wild. It can be expected that birds destined as future breeders will be on no better a ration than most birds presented for slaughter and



Figure 14 - Egg Follicles of a Productive 4 Year Old Hen

therefore it can be expected that their livers are demonstrating similar symptoms that are seen in the slaughter birds. This will affect egg nutrient transfer.

It is also essential that birds are fed rations that maintain the growth and development between the ages of 12mths and the commencement of their first breeder season.

Figure 14 shows the eggs from a cull breeder hen. She was culled at the end of the season and had laid well. The reason for culling was that she was a small hen. Note the hundreds of eggs from baseball size yolks to yolks the size of a grain of sand. This hen had been on a good nutritional diet for much of her breeding life, but not from Day 1.



Figure 15 - Male Testicles, Small

Figure 15 has the Testicles and Fat Pan from a cull Male Breeder. The farmer reported this male as a poor breeder. The testicles are small and underdeveloped. The Fat Pan is thicker than one

would expect from an active male towards the end of a long season. This male had been fed a good nutritional diet as a Breeder but not raised on a good diet.



Figure 16 - Female Reproductive Organs – 3 yrs

Figure 16 is a photo of the female reproductive organs. Dr. Pier Bertoni, from Italy, has carried out research work on the reproductive organs with the

use of



Figure 17 - Egg Follicles from Nutrient Deficient 3 Year old Hen



Figure 18 - Egg Follicles Productive 3 year old Hen

ultra sound scanning. He has reported that the sizes of ovaries vary considerably. He has also referenced his observations of the birds drawing nutrients from the egg follicles when the rations are nutrient deficient. They do this to maintain their body nutrient requirements, which is a priority over egg production when their rations are nutrient deficient. The egg follicles in Figure 17 were taken from a bird that had been drawing on her body reserves for survival. Note the contrast from the eggs in Figure 14 and

Figure 18. Note that the Egg cluster in Figure 17 and 18 are placed on the same surface. This provides a clear indication of the severe drain of nutrients that has taken place. Infections and certain problems with these organs are found more frequently with birds on a nutrient deficient diet. Problems with these organs can lead to egg laying difficulties and various problems with the eggshell.

CHICKS

When autopsying chicks at this time there are many different things that one sees. The reason for this is the many, many 'variables' such as:

1. The varied nutritional history of the Breeder Birds, even within one flock. It is most unlikely, at this time, to come across a flock of breeder birds that have all been raised in exactly the same manner and all at the correct nutrient levels.
2. The Eggs will have undergone different management and incubation systems. At this time there is insufficient data to be able to clearly identify the effects egg collection, storage and incubation systems on the quality of the chick at hatch. Nutrition affects the quality of the eggshell and porosity of the eggshells. This is clearly evident from the differing humidity levels that a contract incubation unit may find is required between eggs from different farms.
3. The management of the chicks from hatch will have an influence on the metabolic rate of development of the chicks. Nutrition, Environmental Temperature and Exercise all have an influence on the development of the metabolism. Withholding water and/or feed for several days will have an effect.
4. The diet of the chicks from hatch and the manner in which it is fed. (i.e. meal, crumble, pellet)

These few examples indicate that it is impossible to have clearly defined answers for some time yet. The first step is to get the Breeder birds onto the correct levels of Nutrition. It has been the experience of Blue Mountain and others that once breeder birds are put onto the correct levels of nutrients improvements in chick quality are seen progressively over a two-year period. This is easy to understand when one recognises how long the eggs are from first forming to resulting in a mature egg laid. In some cases, if the Breeders have been severely nutrient deficient in the past...and particularly during the development stage of their lives, it is not possible to bring them back to productive breeding. A severe shortage of Vitamin E and/or Vitamin B1 over an extended period of time will result in sterility.

A strong and healthy chick at hatch should weigh around 1kg. Any chick below 800grams is generally weak and in the future will most certainly be deemed unviable and uneconomic. Even as late as the beginning of the '90s the old South African farmers believed that a healthy chick was a yellow chick. They would choose yellow chicks over 'blue' chicks. A yellow tinge can indicate nutritional malfunctions and metabolic disorders taking place inside the body with jaundice type symptoms. It is usually possible to identify a chick with a Bright yellow liver by turning the chick upside down, parting the feathers, and viewing the skin towards the front of the body.

If the yellow liver is severe enough, it can be witnessed through the skin as a yellowish color. Blue, or Bluish tones on the rear of the chick indicate good metabolism of heart, and other important organs. A chick may have a slight tan to the liver when first hatched, but as the metabolism gets moving the liver very quickly develops a normal coppery colour.



Figure 19 - Healthy 8 Day Old Chick

Figure 19 is an example of a healthy chick. Note the copper coloured liver and army green coloured yolk sac. The green colour is the bile required to break down the fats in the yolk sac.

Figure 20 is a severely nutrient deficient chick. The liver is Bright Yellow in colour, indicating lack of nutrient transfer from the hens. In this condition it is unable to perform the functions of the liver and synthesise the bile required for breaking down the fats in the yolk sac...also Bright Yellow in colour.



Figure 20 - Severely Nutrient Deficient 16 Day Old Chick

Gastric Stasis is when no digestive functions are taking place whatsoever...and is currently seen all too often in young chicks. Bile production is the key to breaking down the fats of the egg yolk. The chick needs these yolk sac fats to sustain life in the early days of life...if that bile production by the liver is non-existent or inadequate in the chick, the chick will



Figure 21 - Leg Problems



Figure 22 - Twisted Beak



Figure 23 - Prolapsed Chick



Figure 24 - Poor chicks

quickly become nutrient deficient and this can result in Gastric Stasis.

Most are familiar with the deformities and conditions in Figures 21 to 24 and of course there are many other similar conditions seen. These are all symptoms of severe nutritional deficiencies. Certainly there can be a genetic influence...but most cases today are nutritional in origin. Figure 25 is a 9week old African Black chick and the size chicks need to be if cost effective

production of ostrich is to be achieved. With the learning curve that has been witnessed over the past decade, there have been far too many chicks as seen in Figure 24. Many of these types of chicks have gone onto to be sold as Breeders.

The age of the chicks in Figure 24 is not known, but would estimate that they are older than those in Figure 25. I have visited some chicks that were the same size at 9mths of age as the chick in Figure 25. That is the severest case I have personally witnessed of poor chick development. Whilst it is possible to eliminate certain problems, such as leg deformities through correcting certain nutrients...if the overall balance of the rations is not corrected, it is clearly evident that cost effective production will not be achievable.



Figure 25 - Well Developed Chick 9 Wks Old wks.

SLAUGHTER BIRDS

The ultimate aim, of course, is to produce a quality slaughter bird. This is where the success or failure of your nutritional program can be seen. The belief that a slaughter birds should be 95kgs at 12-14mths has led to most producers believing that they were doing well if they either achieve this target at 9mths or exceed it at 12mths.

Figure 26 is the carcass of a 12 month bird that produced in excess of 45kgs of saleable meat. Notice the width across the back and the significant muscle development. Note also the well developed and bulging Leg muscles. Meat from this type of bird will be excellent as the muscles were fast grown and demonstrate no



Figure 26 - Quality Carcass

muscle degeneration. In comparison Figure 27 is narrow across the back, the leg muscles are demonstrating signs of muscle degeneration. Note how little back muscling there is by comparison to Figure 26. The carcass in Figure 27 is very typical of most carcasses today. Why is this?



Figure 27 - Poor Carcass

Many rations are low in Phosphorus, which is not only important in bone growth, but also very necessary for muscle growth (meat production). When phosphorus levels are low in the total diet, very little EXTRA meat production is going to take place other than what the bird needs to survive. The low phosphorus level also contributes to a poor utilization of the high energy and again causes excess FAT production.

Calcium, Phosphorus, Zinc, Manganese, Copper, Selenium, Magnesium, Potassium, and Salt are also important minerals/trace minerals that assist with the total digestion process and are key to FAT production and MEAT production. Vitamins A, D, and E also help with the digestion/conversion process. In addition, the B-vitamins such as Choline, Niacin, Biotin, etc, help convert body fat to mobilized energy in the bird. If the bird has some body fat but cannot mobilize it for use, it just gets fatter.

Minerals, Trace Minerals, and Vitamins must be BALANCED to the rest of the ingredients in the diet so everything will work together.

The carcass in Figure 26 will produce meat of the colour of Figure 28. Note the even



Figure 28 - Fillet Muscles after Portioning

colour throughout muscles that are typically demonstrating variations in colour. Note also that this meat has been exposed to the air for some time and demonstrating no signs of discolouration. Figure 29 is a typical example of this.

Multi-coloured muscle meat can be caused by inadequate levels of Calcium, Phosphorus and the major Vitamins A, and D. White to Pink

coloured muscles are sometimes referred to as "white muscle disease" in other livestock species. However, it is actually a nutritional deficiency and not a disease. Inadequate levels of Vitamin E and Selenium is the most usual cause white muscle disease.



Figure 29 - Multicoloured Muscle

The correct levels of Vitamins A and E helps maintain the good red colour and prevent the blackening of the meat on exposure to the air. These vitamins act as antioxidants, which will keep the meat in the package a bright red and extend the shelf life of the meat.

SUMMARY

From a nutritional point of view Daryl Holle will look at the symptoms...be it leg deformities, poor egg quality, low fertility or whatever...he then will identify the cause/deficiency of those symptoms and the effect. From there he determines what is required to correct that problem. It is then important to understand how the remedy affects everything else to avoid new problems arising. That is the correct method for establishing proper Ostrich diets that will result in healthy birds with 'productive' abilities.