

b. Feeds



Leaf meal



Pellets



Fresh leaves



Silage

Who are the potential buyers of forage and feeds?

- Goat raisers
- Other animal raisers
- Pellet feed producers
- Organic fertilizer producers



Why engage in forage production?

Animal feed resource is scarce during dry season which can affect the animal's productivity. To address the problem, local goat raisers can engage in forage production.

Forage production has the following advantages:

- Marginal areas can be utilized in production
- Improves existing pastures
- Increases feed resources for year-round supply
- Potential source of income



For more information, visit or contact:



Small Ruminant Center
CENTRAL LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
Tel: (044) 456-0968
E-mail: src1983clsu@yahoo.com

Prepared by:



Promotions, Training and Extension Service Unit
Small Ruminant Center
and
Science and Technology Centrum
Extension Office

May 2017

Forage Feed Production for Goats



Research, Extension and Training
CENTRAL LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
Philippines

What are the forage species commonly fed to goats?



Napier (*Pennisetum purpureum*)



Amarillo (*Arachis pinto*)



Paragrass (*Brachiaria muticam*)



Flemingia (*Flemingia macrophylla*)



Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*)



Centrosema (*Centrosema pubescens*)

Multi-purpose tree species (MPTS)



Ipil-ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*)



Kakawate (*Gliricidia sepium*)



Rensonii (*Desmodium rensonii*)



Katuray (*Sesbania grandiflora*)



Indigo (*Indigofera anil*)



Sesbania (*Sesbania Sesban*)

What are the things needed for forage production?



Land
At least 2500m² or smaller plots, fences, paddy fields of dikes



Water
Accessible source of water to irrigate the forage



Fertilizer
Both organic and inorganic fertilizer can be used



Planting materials
Seeds, seedlings and cuttings



Labor
Hired laborers or family members

What are the technologies for forage production?

a. Legume strata

Plant legume species in rows and columns alongside each other to maximize land use, while increasing herbage productivity.

Examples:
Strata 1: Rensonii, Flemingia, Ipil-ipil
Strata 2: Kakawate, Flemingia, Indigo



b. Grass-legume combination

Plant grasses side by side with legumes. Grasses, as basal diet, are sources of carbohydrates while legumes provide protein and other minerals.

Examples:
Combination 1: Napier, Centrosema
Combination 2: Guinea grass, Flemingia



c. Food-feed system

Crops both for human and animal consumption are integrated in one production field.

Examples:
FFS 1: Corn, Mungbean, Amarillo
FFS 2: Sorghum, Soybean, Centrosema



What can be produced from forage?

a. Planting materials



Seeds



Seedlings



Cuttings