

Lapin ammattikorkeakoulu Aki Ranta, asiantuntija



Arktinen nokkonen – rikasta rahaksi

- Rahoitus
 - Pohjois-Pohjanmaan ELY-keskus on myöntänyt rahoituksen Euroopan aluekehitysrahastosta (EAKR)
 - Hankkeen kokonaisrahoitus 513 518 €, josta EAKR:n ja valtion osuus on 80% (410 813 €)
- Toteutusaika
 - 01.03.2020 30.09.2023
- Toteuttajat
 - Luonnonvarakeskus ja Lapin ammattikorkeakoulu
- Yhteistyössä
 - Ammattiopisto Lappia ja Paliskuntain yhdistys







- Reindeer winter feeding is more and more required
 - Change of pasturing areas (lichen)
 - Different land users
- Winter feeding in fences at reindeer farms are common
- The risk of disease is increasing
- Quality of winter and spring feeding is critical for calving

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- New, domestic and cleaner alternatives are needed alongside basic feeds to improve the animal welfare
- Nettle has been traditionally used as ruminant feed supplement (rich in minerals, vitamins, bioactive compounds, protein) but so far there is no scientific evidence for its use in reindeer feeding



- Cafeteriatest 1
 - Nettle (whole plant)
 - Nettle leaves
 - Nettle powder (whole plant)
 - Birch leaves
 - Lichen
 - Nettle pellets (5% nettle)



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- Cafeteriatest 2
 - Nettle pellet (5% nettle)
 - Nettle pellet (10% nettle)
 - Nettle pellet (15% nettle)
 - Industrial feed pellet 1
 - Industrial feed pellet 2
 - Industrial feed pellet 3



- Feeding experiment 01.12.2021 29.03.2022
- Feed analysis
- Animal welfare monitoring
- Blood analysis



- Three groups of reindeers (9 females each)
 - Research group
 - Control group
 - Forest feeding group
- Reindeers in different groups chosen so they are equal (weight, age, condition)
- Reindeer ages between 2,5–9,5 years
- No calfs anymore when expirement started







- Before expirement reindeers have pastured at forest (Sinioivi area)
- Supplementary feeding started at november when pasturing conditions weakened
 - industrial feed pellet and silage
- Anyhow chosen reindeers were in normal condition according to the season





- Feeding
- Research and control groups
 - 1.12.2021 7.12.2021 20 kg feed pellet (each group per day)
 - 8.12.2021 12.1.2022 25 kg feed pellet
 - 13.1.2022 28.3.2022 18 kg feed pellet
- Forest feeding group
 - 0,7 kg industrial feed pellet and 1,7 kg silage (each reindeer per day)
- Feeding pellets and leftovers scaled every day



- Expirements done in <u>Reindeer</u> <u>Herders' Association Kutuharju</u> <u>field research station</u>.
- Most of the types of vegetation found in reindeer husbandry area can be found in the Kutuharju area.
- The total area of the station is 43 km2 and it has been divided into four different areas: Lauluvaara, Sinioivi, Piskivaara and Maantielohko.







- Research station have also 13 seperated small feeding areas.
- Feeding expirements for research and control groups have done in these areas (6 and 7)
- Forest feeding group pastured at Lauluvaara and Piskivaara areas.







- Reindeers weight measured at start of expirement 1.12.2021, at middle 17.1.2022 and at the end 29.3.2022.
- Blood samples taken from vein in neck at the beginning and at the end of expirement.





 Research group feeding pellets were same industrial feeding pellets than the other groups, but there was 5 % of nettle powder in it. In the research feed, oat bran had been replaced with nettle. Feed have been produced by Lantmännen agro in Kouvola.





 At the beginning of the expirement there was troubles with reindeers hierarchy. We have to react and give more feed for research and control groups than the original plan. Before reindeers that were low in hierarchy didn't get enough feed becouse dominating individuals. After dominating decreased and every reindeer could eat in peace.





• In research and control group reindeers condition and weight increased, becouse they get more energy from feeding than recommended.

	Kuntoluokka					
	1.12.2021	Keskihajonta	29.3.2022	Keskihajonta	Erotus	P arvo
Maastoryhmä	2,94	0,10	2,69	0,37	-0,25	0,090
Kontrolliryhmä	2,83	0,31	3,72	0,18	0,89	0,000
Tutkimusryhmä	2,96	0,19	3,69	0,23	0,74	0,000
T-testi Tutkimus- iz						

	1.12.2021	Keskihajonta	29.3.2022	Keskihajonta	Erotus	P arvo
Maastoryhmä	79,8	4,61	76,3	7,60	-3,44	0,090
Kontrolliryhmä	74,4	6,85	80,2	7,97	5,78	0,000
Tutkimusryhmä	77,9	8,31	82,3	7,80	4,44	0,140
T-testi Tutkimus- ja ko						



- Reindeer condition measuring is in four levels (1-4). In level 1 reindeer is very thin and dry, in level 2 reindeer is thin, in level 3 reindeer is in normal condition, in level 4 reindeer is overweighted.
- Typically reindeer weight can decrease 10-20 % from autumn to spring, without causing any harm to reindeer welfare.





- In research and control groups birth weigth of the calfs were above normal. In forest feeding group the calfs birth weight was normal.
- In research and control groups reindeers had to much energy from feeding and that increased the birth weight of the calfs. Too high birth weights can increase risks of calfing.

- Blood values was mainly getting better by the end of expirement in research and contol groups. In forest feeding group there was not as clear changes.
- Effect of nettle in feed was clarified by blood values at the end of the feeding trial. If the values was statistically significantly different between research and control groups.

 Research and control groups didn't have clear difference in feed palatability. They eat both feeds almost same amount.

Syöntimäärä kg vuorokaudessa poron elopainokiloa kohden

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- Feed digestibility was good.
- There was no significant harmful effects from including 5% nettle to feed.

	Analyysi_ka	si_ka In vitro org-ainee sulavuus, D-an		In vitro org-aineen sulavuus		In vitro org.aineen liukoisuus		NDF_Ankor	n JOK20 k-N	02,Ko N,	Tuhka Tuhka	
	Ka (DM)	D	D-arvo		In vitro OMD		Sellulaasiliukoisuu		Raaka	alkua		
	%	g/	kg ka	g/kę	g OM	g/kg	OM	g/kg ka	g/kg	ka	g/kg ka	
Tutkimusrehu	94,0		806	8	60	92	21	278	12	5	62,9	
Kontrollirehu	94,0		813	8	70	93	33	247	12	8 🧧	65,1 🧹	
Kuivattu nokkonen	92,5		706		829		887		14	4	148,9	
	Са	Cu	Fe	К	Mg	Mn	Na	Р	S	Zn	Nitraatti_N	
	g/kg ka	mg/kg	mg/kg	g/kg ka	g/kg ka	mg/kg	g/kg ka	g/kg ka	g/kg ka	mg/kg ka	NO3-N	
Tutkimuarahu	7.0	07.0	r.d	0.7	2.6	00.5	27	4.0	2.4	110.0	120.4	
Tutkimusrenu	7,8	27,0	53,0	8,7	3,0	89,0	Ζ,Ι	4,0	Z, 1	110,0	130,4	
Kontrollirehu	9,1	27,5	37,5	7,9	3,6	86,5	3,7	4,2	2,0	105,0	40,3	
Kuivattu nokkonen	32,4	6,3	62,0	23,4	8,2	39,0	0,06	4,8	5,0	18,0	200,2	

- By results of this expirement including nettle in reindeer feed have positive effects to reindeer hide, blood values and general welfare.
- In research group reindeers hides was better condition and shiny. Hides were in good condition in other groups also. It looks that nettle have positive effect to hide. Estimation was made by visually judgement without accesories, so results are no exact.

- By results of this expirement it is not profitable to feed reindeers with industrial feed pellets including nettle with current nettle prices.
- In case reindeers are used mainly for meat production.

- When reindeers are used for racing is it possible that you can have advantage from nettle in reindeer feed.
 Nettle increase hemoglobin and then improves oxygen uptake. When racing, reindeer oxygen need is high.
- When reindeers are used for tourism is important that reindeers are in good condition and look good. Nettle in reindeer feed have positive effect on reindeer hides in this expirement.

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- General Brochures
- Porojen talviruokinnan hyvien toimintatapojen opas
- Säiliörehut porojen ruokinnassa
- Porojen hätäruokinta ja hoito

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POHJOISTA TEKOA

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