Neonatal Waterfowl Nutrition

Diets for Waterfowl Neonates

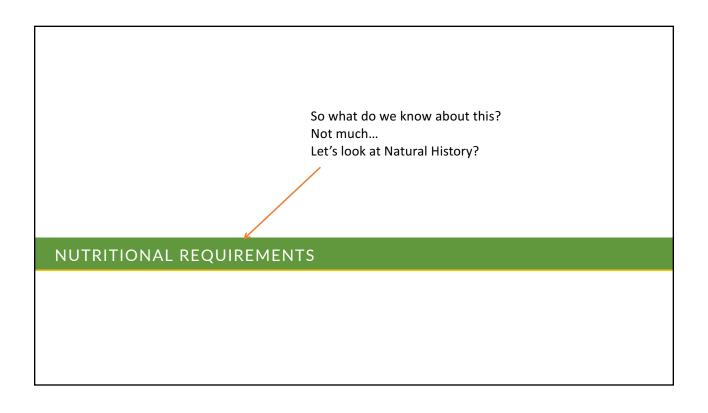
Michele Goodman, VMD





outline

- Nutritional Requirements
- Common Food Items
- Food Presentation by Age and Species
- When All Else Fails...







nutritional requirements

Diet and Foraging

Feeding

Main Foods Taken

Primarily aquatic insects, crustaceans, zooplankton, and other invertebrates. Typically consumes small amounts of aquatic vegetation and seeds. Mospetudies show midge larvae (Chironomidae) are main food source, but this result may be biased toward type and location of food studies conducted.



Ducklings. In sw. Manitoba (Siegfried 1973e), 88% of duckling (n = 18) diet consisted of animal matter, 12% plant; most animal matter was midge larvae and pupae (73%), amphipods (Gammarus lacustris) another 10%. Hemiptera nymphs (Sigara sp.), caddisfly larvae (Limnephilus sp. and Phryganea cinerea), beetle larvae (Rhantus sp.), and other Diptera larvae (Prionocera sp.) made up remainder of diet. Grit ranged from 0.06 to 2.0 mm in size, and quantity (volume) of grit increased with duckling age, from 0.25 ml for 5-d-old ducklings







why provide optimum nutrition?

Angel Wing

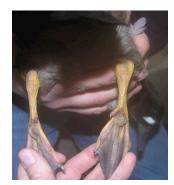
to 1.26 ml for 35-d-old ducklings (Siegfried 1973e).

- Perosis (slipped Achilles tendon)
- Bent feather shafts, stress bars and poor coloration
- Neurologic Defect



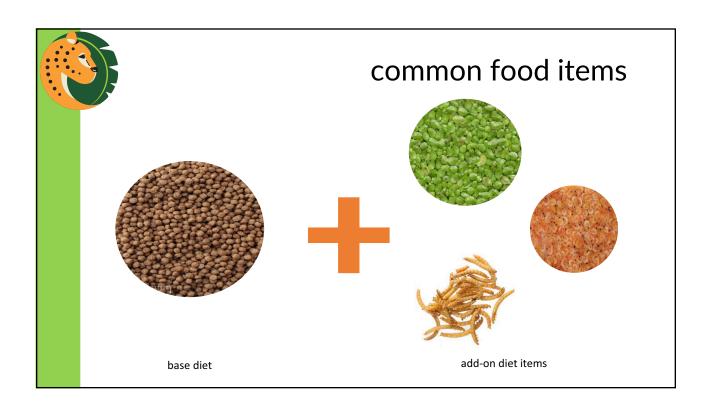






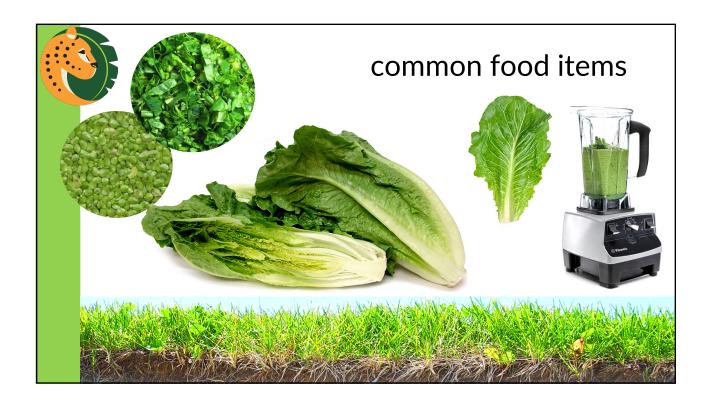
It's much easier to prevent these problems than it is to treat them

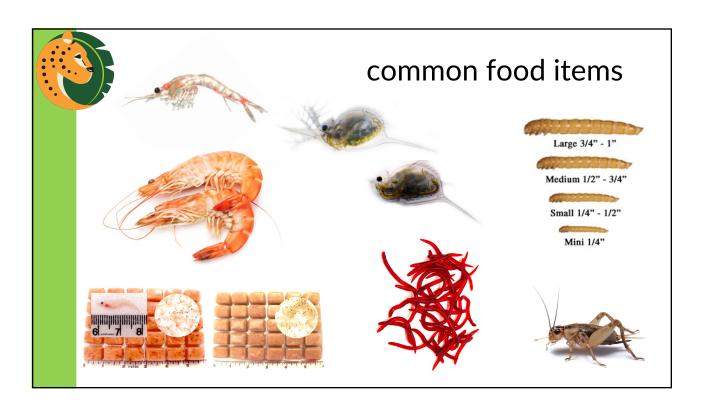














common food items



FOOD PRESENTATION BY AGE AND SPECIES







food presentation

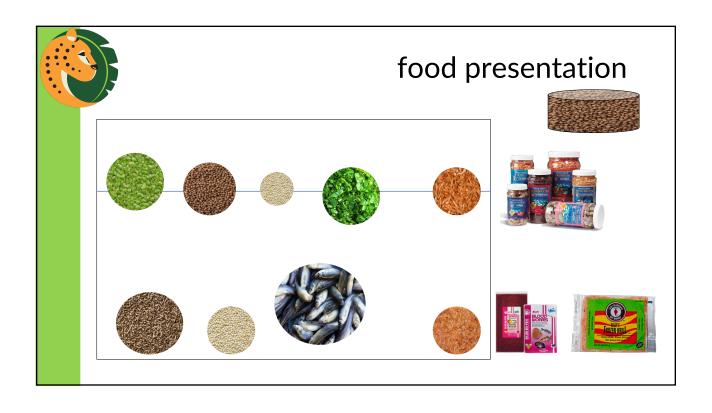






food presentation







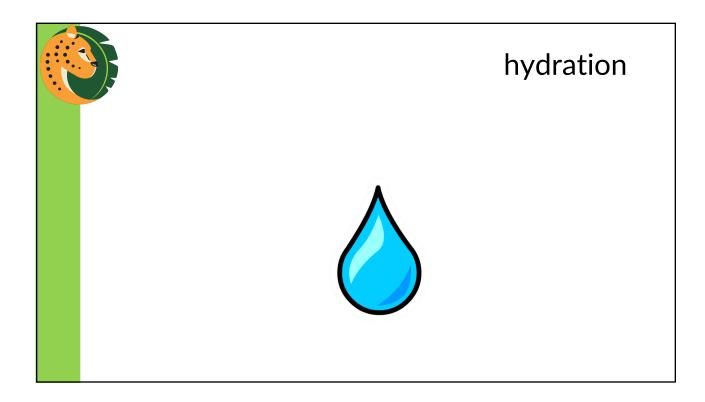
WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS





when all else fails

- Ongoing pain / illness
 - Untreated pain
 - Neuropathic pain
 - Parasites, etc.
- Loneliness
 - "Conspecifics"
 - Mirrors
 - Stuffed animals, etc.
- Inappropriate husbandry
 - Sea ducks, mergansers, pochards, wood ducks – all have different requirements
 - Change up food and water setup as well as food items
 - Too much space?
- Stress
 - Predators, people
 - Sound machine?





critical care

- Waterfowl require calories
 - If not self-feeding calories must be provided via gavage feeding
- Weigh regularly
 - Neonatal waterfowl should be weighed twice daily until self-feeding enough to maintain weight
 - Debilitated or injured adults should be weighed once daily
- Common Gavage Formulas
 - Ducklings: Mazuri® nestling hand-feeding formula or soaked blended Mazuri® Waterfowl Starter
 - Goslings and Cygnets: Lafeber's Emeraid® Omnivore Avian
 - Ducks: Soaked blended Mazuri® Waterfowl Maintenance or Lafeber's Emeraid® products (Omnivore, Carnivore, Piscivore)
 - Geese and Swans: Soaked blended Mazuri® Waterfowl Maintenance of Lafeber's Emeraid® Omnivore





critical care

- Rehydrate first
- Start slow
 - Feeding frequency determined by age
 - Often start at 2-4 hour intervals 4-6 times daily and then taper gradually as birds begin to self-feed
- Volume Suggestions
 - 0.1mL per 10 gram bird



critical care





critical care

- Techniques Pros and Cons
 - Tube Feeding
 - Appropriate for waterfowl and game birds
 - Very quick and easy to administer calories
 - Requires use of appropriate formulated diet for species at hand
 - Works best when started immediately as the bird gets used to procedure within the first day
 - Cannot hope to be successful if started after bird has been in care for several days and has been losing weight
 - Drip Feeding
 - Appropriate for some ducklings and some game birds
 - Can help to transition them into self feeding by providing invertebrates instead of formula or larger food items
- Attempt to keep the period of assisted feeding as short as possible by implementing additional strategies to establish selffeeding behavior



critical care







