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Influence of feeding strategy and diet for reproductive rabbit does on intake, performances, and health of young and females before and after weaning¹

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to determine the influences of feeding strategy and diet for reproductive females on feed intake, BW, reproductive performances, and milk composition and their effects on kit performances from birth (d 0) to 70 d of age (d 70). A total of 133 does followed for 3 reproductive cycles and their offspring, 2,322 kits from 236 litters, were divided into 3 experimental groups that differed only by the diet offered to the doe. Three experimental diets were used: a reproduction (Repro) diet (11.01 MJ DE/kg, 24.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 343 g/kg NDF), a lactation (Lact) diet (11.88 MJ DE/kg, 49.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 302 g/kg NDF), and a fattening (Fatt) diet (9.73 MJ DE/kg, 23.0 g lipids/kg, 70 g starch/kg, and 415 g/kg NDF). In group RR, does received feed Repro throughout the study (d 0 to 42 of each cycle). In group RF, does received diet Repro from d 0 to 25 and d 35 to 42 and diet Fatt from d 25 to 35. In group LR, does received diet Lact from d 0 to 25 and diet Repro from d 25 to 42. Kits in all groups received diet F from d 18 to 70, where intake was restricted from d 35 to 63. Doe BW was similar throughout the study (4,495 g; $P > 0.05$). Doe feed intake differed only from weaning to the subsequent kindling (+7.8% in group

RF; $P = 0.042$). Reproductive performances were similar, except for litter weight at birth (+3.6% in group LR; $P = 0.029$). From d 0 to 25, a negative energy balance was observed in does yet most markedly in group LR (−8.61 MJ vs. −3.15 and −2.39 for groups RF and RR, respectively; $P < 0.01$). Milk intake per kit was greater in group LR than in the other 2 groups at 17 d (+14.5%; $P < 0.001$) and 23 d (+14.9%; $P < 0.05$). Kit BW was highest in group LR at 18 and 25 d (+10.1% and +8.2%, respectively; $P < 0.01$), but no difference was observed at 35 or 70 d ($P > 0.05$). Feed intake per kit from d 18 to 25 was greater in groups RR and RF than in group LR (+26%; $P < 0.001$) and greater in group RF than in group LR from d 25 to 35 (+8%; $P < 0.05$). Feed intake, when fed ad libitum (63 to 70 d), was similar in all groups ($P = 0.292$). Kit mortality before weaning was similar in all groups (8.1%; $P > 0.05$) but was lowest in group RF after weaning compared to groups RR and LR (1.7 vs. 4.8 and 5.8%, respectively; $P < 0.001$). Our results suggest that stimulating milk production through the incorporation of fat at the beginning of lactation offers few benefits for females and had a negative effect on early solid feed intake, which could explain animal health after weaning.

Key words: feed intake, health, milk intake, rabbit, weaning

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INTRODUCTION

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The increase in rabbit doe productivity, notably prolificacy and reproductive rates, has drastically changed their nutritional demands in recent years. The competing demands of gestation and lactation have a negative effect on body condition, reproductive parameters, and milk yield (Saviotto et al., 2016). While feed composition and feeding systems have evolved with time, there is only 1 feeder per cage for both does and

suckling kits. However, their nutritional needs are antagonistic, as they require, respectively, a high level of energy to support lactation and a high level of fiber for digestive health (Gidenne and Fortun-Lamothe, 2002). In this context, the most popular feeding strategy in France is to distribute a diet rich in DE and protein a few days before kindling until 25 d postpartum (Fortun-Lamothe et al., 2005) to meet the high nutritional needs of females during this period, followed by a diet rich in fiber until weaning to safeguard kits from digestive problems after weaning (Gidenne, 2003). While effective in terms of litter health, this strategy does not satisfy the requirements of concurrently gestating and lactating does (Xiccato and Trocino, 2010) and causes the does to lose body condition. The introduction of different feeding strategies that are adapted to the physiological state of each category of animal could thereby improve both doe and kit performances.

This study aimed to determine 1) the influences of separate feeding strategies and diets for reproductive does on their BW, feed intake, reproductive performance, and milk composition and 2) the influence of the doe feeding strategy on milk and solid feed intake, growth performance, and the health of rabbit kits from birth to 70 d of age. The experimental diets aimed to cover the nutritional needs of the does (De Blas and Mateos, 2010), increase milk production through the addition of lipids (Maertens et al., 2006), or optimize the digestive health of rabbit kits (Gidenne, 2015).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals, Diet, and Experimental Design

This study was performed in strict accordance with the European Union (2010) recommendations on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes at the PECTOUL Experimental Unit (INRA, Toulouse, France). The protocol was approved by the ethics committee of the Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche branch of the French government (permit number 2015100817517471).

Three experimental diets were used during the experiment (Table 1). The DE and protein content of the diets were determined through a digestibility trial performed on 54 growing rabbits (18 animals per diet reared in collective cages of 3 animals/cage) for 42 d using the European standardized method (Perez et al., 1995). The reproduction (**Repro**) diet was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of reproductive females and was rich in DE (11.01 MJ DE/kg), in digestible protein (**DP**; 128 g DP/kg), and in starch (161 g/kg) but poor in ADF, NDF, and ADL (198, 343, and 89 g/kg, respectively). The lactation (**Lact**) diet was also formulated to meet

Table 1. Ingredients and chemical composition of experimental diets

Item	Fatt ¹	Repro ¹	Lact ¹
Ingredients, g·100 g ⁻¹			
Wheat	0	5	15
Barley	3	13	5
Wheat middling	23	25	17
Rapeseed meal "00"	3	9	15
Sunflower meal	23	23	23
Molasses	2	2	2
Fruit pulp	11	6	8
Beet pulp	26	10	9
Alfalfa	3	2	2
Rapeseed oil	0	0	2
Sunflower hull	5	3	0
Minerals ²	1.4	1.7	1.6
AA ³	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vitamin premix ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemical composition ⁵ , g·kg ⁻¹			
Crude fat	23	24	49
Starch ⁶	70	161	161
ADF	247	198	169
NDF	415	343	302
ADL	123	89	63
Digestible fiber ⁷	269	212	190
DE ⁸ , MJ·kg ⁻¹	9.73	11.01	11.88
Digestible proteins ⁸	94	128	134

¹Diets: Fatt (fattening diet), diet formulated to meet the needs of growing rabbits; Repro (reproductive diet), diet formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females; Lact (lactation diet), diet formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production.

²Calcium carbonate, dicalcium phosphate, salt, clay.

³Lysine (0.1, 0.18, and 0.2 in feed R, L, and F, respectively); Threonine, 0.02 in feed L.

⁴Vitamins: A, D3, B1, E; Oligo elements: Cu²⁺, Fe²⁺, Zn²⁺, Mn²⁺.

⁵Analyzed chemical composition, unless otherwise specified.

⁶Calculated according to the table of ingredients (Ponter et al., 2004).

⁷Calculated as the sum of (NDF – ADF) and water insoluble pectins according to the table of ingredients (Maertens et al., 2002).

⁸Measured on growing rabbits ($n = 54$) according to Perez et al. (1995).

the needs of reproductive females, but it was richer in energy (11.88 MJ DE/kg) than the R diet due to the addition of lipids (49 g crude fat/kg). The fattening (**Fatt**) diet was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of fattening rabbits and was therefore lower in DE (9.73 MJ DE/kg), starch (70 g/kg), and protein content (95 g DP/kg) than the other 2 diets but had a greater ADF, NDF, and ADL content (247, 415, and 123 g/kg, respectively).

The fatty acid (**FA**) profiles of the experimental diets are shown in Table 2. Due to rapeseed meal and oil inclusion in the L diet, it contained more MUFA and less SFA and PUFA than the R and F diets. The L diet contained more C18:1 n-9c, C18:1 n-7, and C18:3 n-3 and less C16:0 and C18:2 n-6c than the other 2 diets. The F and R diets contained more n-6 and less n-3 FA,

Table 2. Fatty acid composition (percentage of total fatty acids on an as fed basis) of experimental diets

	Diets ¹		
	Fatt	Repro	Lact
Total lipids, g·100g ⁻¹	2.38	2.35	4.42
Fatty acid profile (% total fatty acids)			
C6:0	0.05	0.00	0.00
C8:0	0.05	0.05	0.01
C10:0	0.04	0.03	0.01
C12:0	0.10	0.05	0.03
C14:0	0.22	0.18	0.10
C15:0	0.17	0.14	0.08
C16:0	15.94	15.67	9.18
C18:0	2.77	2.22	2.00
C20:0	0.47	0.45	0.52
C22:0	0.68	0.57	0.38
C24:0	0.84	0.51	0.22
Total SFA	21.33	19.88	12.53
C14:1	0.05	0.00	0.00
C16:1 n-9	0.10	0.09	0.06
C16:1 n-7	0.37	0.39	0.30
C18:1 n-9c	25.70	21.93	40.69
C18:1 n-7	1.45	2.61	3.24
C20:1 n-9	0.56	0.54	0.94
C22:1 n-11	0.05	0.10	0.28
C24:1	0.08	0.17	0.09
Total MUFA	28.36	25.82	45.60
C18:2 n-6c	45.18	48.29	31.14
C18:3 n-3	3.94	4.79	10.4
C20:2	0.13	0.19	0.06
C20:4 n-6	0	0.05	0.03
C20:3 n-3	0.20	0.22	0.03
C20:4 n-3	0.21	0.14	0.04
C20:5 n-3	0.47	0.38	0.11
C22:4 n-6	0.18	0.13	0.07
C22:6 n-3	0	0.10	0
PUFA	50.31	54.30	41.88
n-6	45.36	48.48	31.24
n-3	4.82	5.64	10.58
n-6/n-3	9.42	8.60	2.95

¹Diets: Fatt (fattening diet), diet formulated to meet the needs of growing rabbits; Repro (reproductive diet), diet formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females; Lact (lactation diet), diet formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production. Analyzed according to Folch et al. (1957).

which explains the greater n-6/n-3 ratio in these 2 diets compared to the L diet.

A total of 2,322 kits, from 236 litters, issued from 133 females (INRA 1,777 × 2,266) during 3 successive reproductive cycles were used in this study. The experiment started the day of kindling (d 0) with 60 primiparous and 60 secondiparous does. A total of 13 nulliparous females were introduced for the second reproductive cycle to replace females lost due to mortality or culling. Animals were culled due to health reasons but not in function of their reproductive performance. Does,

and their litter when appropriate, were housed individually in wire cages (61 by 68 by 35 cm [width by length by height]) containing a nest box for kits (39 by 27 by 35 cm [width by length by height]) and maintained in a ventilated breeding unit with a 16-h light schedule (0600 to 2200 h). Cages were equipped to feed the kits independently from their mother (Fortun-Lamothe et al., 2000). Kits had access to the mothers' area to suckle. The separated feeding system was put in place at 18 d of age. After weaning (35 d), the litters were split into cages of 5 kits/cage from the same litter ($n = 119, 126,$ and 122 cages for the RF, RR and LR groups, respectively).

Animals were distributed at parturition into 1 of 3 experimental groups, taking into account the does BW ($4,170 \pm 30$ g) and parity (1.4 ± 0.1) at parturition as well as the litter size (12 ± 1 kits) and weight (731 ± 20 g) to obtain homogenous groups. The litters were equalized by cross-fostering or culling intra group at 9 and 10 kits, for primiparous and multiparous does, at 3 d after birth (0 d). Artificial insemination of does took place 11 d after giving birth; therefore, the reproductive cycle lasted 42 d (interval between 2 kindlings). Females were prepared for AI by an injection of 40 IU of PMSG 48 h before insemination was performed and 0.2 mL of GnRH following insemination. Experimental groups differed only by the feeding strategy used for females. All females were fed ad libitum throughout the study. In the RF group, the does received diet Repro from d 0 to 25 and from weaning (d 35) to 42 and diet Fatt from d 25 to 35. This feeding strategy mimics the current practice in French rabbit commercial farms. In the RR group, the does received feed Repro throughout the study (d 0 to 42 of each cycle). This feeding strategy aimed to be straightforward and was based on a single diet for females while optimizing their performances and preserving their BCS due to the starch-based high dietary energy level in the diet offered all along the reproductive life. This strategy also should limit the adverse effects of dietary changes on intake and health. In the LR group, the does received diet Lact from d 0 to 25 and diet Repro from d 25 to 42. This feeding strategy aimed to stimulate milk production at the beginning of lactation to increase the growth of suckling rabbits, due to the addition of fat in the diet, and to help the females to restore their body reserves before the next kindling, due to the starch-based high-energy diet. The possible reduction of milk production at the end of lactation due to the introduction of a diet less rich in fat should stimulate the kits' feed intake and, in turn, cecal microbiota maturation. In the 3 groups, does that were not pregnant received feed R ad libitum until the next kindling to avoid excessive fattening (LR group) or body reserve depletion (RF group). Kits in the 3 groups were fed feed F from 18 to 70 d. The feed intake of young rabbits was restricted to 70% of ad

libitum cages (measured in 26 cages with 129 rabbits) from 35 to 63 d and distributed ad libitum outside of this period. During the restriction period, young rabbits received 70 g/rabbit daily from d 35 to 42, 90 g/rabbit daily from d 42 to 49, 110 g/rabbit daily from d 49 to 56, and 130 g/rabbit daily from d 56 to 63. During this period of restricted feeding, the feed was distributed daily. When feed was distributed ad libitum, the feeder was refilled at each assessment of feed intake and between measurements when necessary. No antibiotics, in either feed or water, were used throughout this study.

Measurements

The fertility rate was estimated as the percentage of the number of kindlings per number of AI. The results of the 3 AI performed during the experiment were considered, as they are influenced by the experimental feeding strategies; however, the AI that resulted in the first experimental kindling was excluded, as it occurred before the start of the experiment. Rabbit does were weighed and feed intake was measured at each kindling, at AI (d 11), at d 25, and at weaning (d 35). A milk sample (5 mL/doe) was collected using a milking machine (Lebas, 1970) on d 16 after kindling from 15 does per treatment during the first and third experimental cycle of reproduction. At the time of milk sample collection, an injection of oxytocin (3 IU) was injected intravenously in the marginal vein of the ear. The mortality of female rabbits was recorded daily.

Total litter size was recorded at birth, including the number of dead born kits. Litter size at weaning was also recorded. Litter weight was recorded at kindling (d 0), during the equalization of litters (d 3), and then weekly until d 18. The individual BW of the rabbits were recorded weekly from 18 to 70 d of age. Milk intake was measured once per week from d 3 until weaning by weighing the litter immediately before and after nursing (Lebas, 1968). Access to the mother was inhibited 24 h before milk intake measurements. Feed intake per litter or cage, before or after weaning respectively, was measured on d 25 and 35 and then weekly until d 70. The health status of the rabbits was monitored at each weighing. Mortality of kits was recorded daily from d 3 to 70.

Chemical Analysis

Chemical analyses were performed on diets according to ISO methods and the recommendations of the European Group on Rabbit Nutrition (EGRAN, 2001): DM (24 h at 103°C; method 6496.1999), OM, CP ($N \times 6.25$; Dumas method; method 16634.2004), and crude energy (C5000; IKA, Staufen, Germany). Measurements of fibrous fractions (NDF, ADF, and

ADL) in the diets were performed according to the sequential method of Van Soest et al. (1991) with an amylolytic pretreatment (AFNOR, 1997; method 16472.2007 and method 13906.2008). Nitrogen levels were determined in the diets according to the Dumas combustion method using the Elementar autoanalyzer (model Vario El cube; Elementar, Hanau, Germany) and converted to CP ($N \times 6.25$).

The extraction of lipids from fresh milk was performed according to the Folch method (Folch et al., 1957). After filtration and evaporation, lipid extracts were methylated according to the Morrison method (Morrison and Smith, 1964) in the presence of boron fluoride-methanol. Fatty acids were identified by gas phase chromatography (model 7890 with a flame ionization detector; Agilent, Santa Clara, CA). The gas vector used was hydrogen. The capillary column was a DB 225 (30 mm in length by 0.25 mm in diameter with a film thickness of 0.25 mm) made of 50% cyanopropylphenyl-dimethylpolysiloxane. The duration of the run was 28 min, with a starting temperature of 150°C, which increased by 4°C per minute with a maximum temperature of 220°C. Maximum temperature was maintained for 10.5 min. The temperature of the flame ionization detector was 280°C. The standards used for the identification of FA were PUFA 1, PUFA 2, PUFA 3 (Sigma-Aldrich, Saint-Quentin Fallavier, France), Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME) 1, FAME 2, FAME 6, FAME 7, FAME 14, FAME 15, American Oil Chemists' Society 6 (Restek, Bellefonte, PA), K 103, and K 107 (Alltech, Deerfield, IL). The internal marker for the quantification of FA was C17.

Calculations and Statistical Analysis

Milk production of the does between 3 and 18 d of lactation was calculated according to Fortun-Lamothe and Sabater (2003). The energy balance of lactating females between initial kindling and 25d and between weaning and the following kindling were estimated according to Parigi-Bini and Xiccato (1998). The energy balance was calculated as the sum of the intake minus requirements, where the requirements for maintenance, lactation, and gestation were taken into consideration. The theoretical values for the energy content of milk and rabbit kits were used (8.4 MJ/kg for milk and 5.32 MJ/kg for the litter, respectively; Parigi-Bini and Xiccato, 1998; Fortun-Lamothe et al., 1999).

All statistical analyses were performed using R version 3.0.3 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). Female or litter, depending on measurement, was the experimental unit. Feed intake, BW, and reproductive performances of females and growth, feed, and milk intake of rabbits were evaluated using

Table 3. Effect of feeding strategy on live weight and feed intake of rabbit does

	Group ¹			SEM	Group	Cycle	P-value		
	RF	RR	LR				Parity	Reproductive success n-1	Group × cycle
No. of animals per group	40	40	38						
BW, g									
Kindling	4,226	4,199	4,190	18	0.89	<0.001	0.37	0.16	0.75
AI	4,518	4,503	4,533	17	0.94	0.69	<0.001	<0.001	0.35
d 25	4,625	4,654	4,706	18	0.63	0.13	0.11	0.89	0.46
d 35	4,586	4,588	4,612	19	0.94	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.26
Feed intake ² , g·d ⁻¹									
Kindling to AI	304	302	304	5	0.77	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.29
AI to d 25	369	368	372	6	0.81	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.28
d 25 to 35	342	338	332	6	0.62	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.55
d 35 to kindling	244 ^a	220 ^b	230 ^{ab}	4	0.042	0.055	<0.001	<0.001	0.98
DE intake, MJ·d ⁻¹									
Kindling to AI	3.34	3.32	3.35	0.05	0.78	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.31
AI to d 25	4.06	4.04	4.10	0.07	0.84	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.31
d 25 to 35	3.76	3.72	3.65	0.07	0.61	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.54
d 35 to kindling	2.69 ^a	2.42 ^b	2.52 ^{ab}	0.04	0.042	0.057	<0.001	<0.001	0.98

^{a,b}Means within a row with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$).

¹Group: reproduction-fattening (RF) = reproduction (Repro) diet from 0 to 25 d and 35 to 42 d, followed by the fattening (Fatt) diet from 25 to 35 d; reproduction-reproduction (RR) = diet Repro from 0 to 42 d; lactation-reproduction (LR) = lactation (Lact) diet from 0 to 25 d, followed by diet Repro from 25 to 42 d. Diet Repro (11.01 MJ DE/kg, 24.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 343 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of reproductive females. Diet Fatt (9.73 MJ DE/kg, 23.0 g lipids/kg, 70 g starch/kg, and 415 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of fattening rabbits. Diet Lact (11.88 MJ DE/kg, 49.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 302 g/kg NDF) was also formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production.

²The feed intake presented is strictly that of the doe, as rabbit kits were inhibited from eating out of the doe feeder.

a linear mixed effects model, considering the effect of the experimental group (3 levels: RR, LR, and RF), the experimental reproductive cycle (3 levels: cycle 1 [C1], cycle 2 [C2], and cycle 3 [C3]), the parity (5 levels: parity 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5), and the reproductive success for the previous cycle (2 levels: 0 or 1), as well as the interaction group × cycle as fixed effects and the doe as a random effect. Fertility was considered to be a Bernoulli variable. The energy balance was analyzed using a linear mixed model, where the experimental group, cycle, parity, reproductive success for the following cycle, and interaction group × cycle were considered as fixed effects. The milk composition was analyzed using a linear mixed model, where the experimental group, the reproductive cycle, the parity, and the reproductive success for the previous cycle were fixed effects. The percentage of mortality was compared by a χ^2 test.

The reproductive cycle, the parity of the doe, and the reproductive success of the previous cycle had a strong impact on several parameters as reported in Tables 3, 4, and 5. Such effects have been previously described in the literature (Poujardieu and Theau-Clément, 1995) and are not discussed here, especially as the interaction between group and cycle was not significant most of the time. When results were ($P < 0.05$) or tended to be ($P < 0.10$) significant, it was mentioned in the Results section.

RESULTS

Total doe mortality throughout the study for the 3 groups was on average 24.6 ± 3.9%, and did not differ between the groups ($n = 10, 9,$ and 10 does for the groups RF, RR, and LR, respectively; $P = 0.85$; data not shown).

Female Performance

Doe BW was found to fluctuate according to the stage of the reproductive cycle (Table 3). Directly after kindling, doe BW was 4,205 ± 18 g on average for the 3 groups, and no difference was observed ($P = 0.89$). The BW was found to increase until 25 d after kindling (4,661 ± 18 g; $P = 0.63$) and then decrease at the time of weaning (4,595 ± 19 g; $P = 0.94$). From kindling to 25 d of lactation, the females who received the fat-enriched diet gained more weight than the females in the other 2 groups (516 ± 28 g vs. 427 ± 30 g; $P = 0.037$; data not shown). Feed intake of does was similar between the groups for the periods of kindling to AI, AI to d 25, and d 25 to 35 (Table 3). During the period between weaning and the subsequent kindling, does in the RF group had a greater intake than the does in the RR group, with the LR group as the intermediary ($P = 0.042$; Table 3).

The fertility rate observed during the study was on average 63.3 ± 2.7% and did not differ between the groups ($P = 0.48$). The total number of kits born per litter

Table 4. Effect of feeding strategy on reproductive performances of rabbit does

	Group ¹			SEM	P-value				
	RF	RR	LR		Group	Cycle	Parity	Reproductive success n-1	Group × cycle
No. of litters ²	47	48	52						
Total born, <i>n</i>	14.1	13.3	14.4	0.3	0.29	0.057	<0.001	0.007	0.95
Dead born, <i>n</i>	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.083	0.038	0.43	0.28	0.26
Litter weight at birth, g	777 ^{ab}	711 ^b	803 ^a	14	0.029	0.002	0.002	0.14	0.60
Kit weight at birth, g	59.8	59.7	59.5	0.8	0.99	0.090	0.004	0.002	0.71
Litter size at weaning, <i>n</i>	8.2	8.5	8.5	0.3	0.83	0.953	0.78	0.65	0.37

^{a,b}Means within a row with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$).

¹Group: reproduction-fattening (RF) = reproduction (Repro) diet from 0 to 25 d and 35 to 42 d, followed by the fattening (Fatt) diet from 25 to 35 d; reproduction-reproduction RR = reproduction (Repro) diet from 0 to 42 d; lactation-reproduction (LR) = lactation (Lact) diet from 0 to 25 d, followed by diet Repro from 25 to 42 d. Diet R (10.01 MJ DE/kg, 24.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 343 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of reproductive females. Diet Fatt (9.70 MJ DE/kg, 23.0 g lipids/kg, 70 g starch/kg, and 415 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of fattening rabbits. Diet L (11.88 MJ DE/kg, 49.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 302 g/kg NDF) was also formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production.

²Only the reproductive performances from cycles 2 and 3 were taken into consideration, as the feeding strategy was put in place after the first kindling; therefore, the reproductive performance of the first cycle was not affected by feeding strategy.

was similar between the groups ($P = 0.29$; Table 4), yet there was a tendency for the does in group LR to have fewer dead born kits ($P = 0.083$). Thus, litter weight in the LR group was +12.9% and +3.2% heavier compared to groups RR and RF, respectively ($P = 0.029$), although kit BW at birth was similar between groups (59 ± 1 g; $P = 0.99$). No effect of feeding strategy was observed for litter size at weaning ($P = 0.83$).

Milk Production and Composition

Milk production from 3 to 18 d was greater in the LR group than in the other 2 groups ($3,911 \pm 86$ g vs. $3,442 \pm 83$ g and $3,388 \pm 80$ g for the groups RR and RF, respectively; $P < 0.001$). Milk composition was strongly influenced by the feeding strategy (Table 5). The feeding strategy did not influence the total percentage of lipids found in the milk ($9.5 \pm 0.3\%$ on average; $P = 0.113$), but the percentage of 24 of the 28 FA quantified in the diets were found to differ between groups. The 4 FA that did not differ between groups included 2 SFA (C6:0 and C18:0) and 2 PUFA (C18:2 n-6t and C20:2). A total of 6 FA were observed in the milk that were not present in the diets (C18:1 n-9t, C22:1 n-9, C18:2 n-6t, C18:3 n-6, C20:3 n-6, and C22:5 n-3). The milk produced by does in the LR group had a greater percentage of MUFA and PUFA than the other 2 groups (+8.1 points and +2.9 points MUFA and PUFA, respectively; $P < 0.001$), while the percentage of SFA was lower (-11.3 points and -10.7 points compared to groups RR and RF, respectively; $P < 0.001$). The ratio n-6/n-3 was lower in the LR group by 6.9 points on average than the other groups ($P < 0.001$).

Energy Balance

The energy balance of lactating rabbit does during the first 25 d of the reproductive cycle was negative in

all groups but was less pronounced in the RF and RR groups compared to the LR group (-2.08 ± 1.16 MJ and -2.01 ± 1.05 MJ vs. -4.94 ± 1.25 MJ; Table 6; $P = 0.023$). During the period from 35 to 42 d, the energy balance of does in all groups was positive, although higher in the RF group than the RR and LR groups ($+7.14 \pm 0.82$ MJ vs. $+3.70 \pm 0.68$ MJ and $+3.63 \pm 0.76$ MJ; $P = 0.003$). Energy intake during the reproductive cycles was also found to vary according to the group from d 25 to 35 and from d 35 to 42 ($P < 0.05$). From d 25 to 35, energy intake was lowest in the RF group (-10.8 and -4.1% compared to groups RR and LR, respectively; $P = 0.003$). From 35 to 42 d, the energy intake of group RF was higher than the RR group (+9.9%; $P = 0.006$), with group LR as the intermediary. The BW of lactating does did not differ between groups at kindling, AI, or at weaning, while at 25 d the LR group was heavier than the other 2 groups ($P = 0.011$).

Milk and Feed Intake and Growth Performance of Young Before and After Weaning

The treatment × day interaction for the milk intake of kits was not significant ($P > 0.10$). The milk intake of kits on d 3 and 10 was on average 11.8 ± 0.3 and 24.2 ± 0.5 g/kit, respectively, and was similar between the 3 groups (Fig. 1; $P > 0.05$). However, at d 17 and 23, milk intake was highest in the LR group, ranging from 14 to 21% greater than the other 2 groups (Fig. 1; $P < 0.05$). Toward the end of lactation, d 29, average milk intake per kit was 13.8 ± 0.6 g and did not differ between groups ($P = 0.85$). The feed intake of kits at the onset of solid feed intake (d 18 to 25) was lowest in the LR group compared to groups RR and RF (7 ± 0 vs. 9 ± 1 and 10 ± 1 g/d, respectively; Table 7; $P < 0.001$). From d 25 to 35, the feed intake of kits in group LR was 8% lower than that in the RF group,

Table 5. Effect of feeding strategy on the milk composition of rabbit does at 16 d of lactation ($n = 30, 31,$ and 31 for the reproduction-fattening [RF], reproduction-reproduction [RR], and lactation-reproduction [LR] groups, respectively) during the first and third reproductive cycle at 16 d of lactation

	Group ¹			SEM	P-value		
	RF	RR	LR		Group	Cycle	Reproductive success n-1
Total lipids, g/100 g	8.8	9.9	9.8	0.3	0.113	<0.001	0.525
Fatty acid profile (% total fatty acids)							
C6:0	0.33	0.35	0.31	0.01	0.060	0.408	0.152
C8:0	26.11 ^a	27.10 ^a	22.11 ^b	0.34	<0.001	0.892	<0.001
C10:0	22.27 ^a	22.11 ^a	18.65 ^b	0.27	<0.001	0.127	<0.001
C12:0	2.81 ^a	2.71 ^a	2.29 ^b	0.05	<0.001	0.069	0.018
C14:0	1.35 ^a	1.32 ^{ab}	1.00 ^b	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	0.002
C15:0	0.35 ^a	0.34 ^a	0.30 ^b	0.00	<0.001	0.004	<0.001
C16:0	12.39 ^a	12.25 ^a	10.22 ^b	0.16	<0.001	0.003	<0.001
C18:0	2.77	2.78	2.69	0.04	0.652	0.017	<0.001
C20:0	0.09 ^b	0.09 ^b	0.13 ^a	0.00	<0.001	0.293	0.678
C22:0	0.02 ^{ab}	0.02 ^b	0.03 ^a	0.00	0.040	0.1577	0.415
Total SFA	68.50 ^a	69.06 ^a	57.72 ^b	0.63	<0.001	0.002	<0.001
C16:1 n-9	0.25 ^b	0.25 ^b	0.29 ^a	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
C16:1 n-7	1.20 ^a	1.01 ^{ab}	0.84 ^b	0.06	0.021	0.053	<0.001
C18:1 n-9 ^{t2}	0.02 ^a	0.02 ^a	0.01 ^b	0.00	<0.001	0.541	0.003
C18:1 n-9 ^c	12.40 ^b	12.32 ^b	20.01 ^a	0.41	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
C18:1 n-7	0.92 ^b	0.90 ^b	1.40 ^a	0.03	<0.001	0.223	<0.001
C20:1 n-9	0.15 ^b	0.15 ^b	0.29 ^a	0.01	<0.001	0.048	0.580
C22:1 n-9 ²	0 ^b	0 ^b	0.05 ^a	0.01	<0.001	0.029	0.190
MUFA ^a	14.94 ^b	14.65 ^b	22.91 ^a	0.47	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
C18:2 n-6 ^{t2}	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.952	0.326	<0.001
C18:2 n-6 ^c	14.61 ^{ab}	14.41 ^b	14.90 ^a	0.08	0.009	0.185	<0.001
C18:3 n-6 ²	0.13 ^a	0.11 ^a	0.06 ^b	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
C18:3 n-3	1.40 ^b	1.36 ^b	4.03 ^a	0.13	<0.001	0.862	0.769
C20:2	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.528	0.223	0.381
C20:3 n-6 ²	0.03 ^a	0.03 ^a	0.02 ^b	0.00	0.043	0.002	0.664
C20:4 n-6	0.22 ^a	0.21 ^a	0.16 ^b	0.01	<0.001	0.952	<0.001
C20:3 n-3	0 ^b	0 ^b	0.02 ^a	0.001	<0.001	0.539	0.409
C20:5 n-3	0.01 ^{ab}	0 ^b	0.02 ^a	0.00	0.012	0.236	0.735
C22:4 n-6	0.05 ^a	0.03 ^a	0.01 ^b	0.00	<0.001	0.085	0.055
C22:5 n-3 ²	0.02 ^b	0.02 ^b	0.05 ^a	0.01	0.003	0.001	0.067
PUFA ^b	16.56 ^b	16.29 ^b	19.37 ^a	0.17	<0.001	0.121	<0.001
n-6	15.05	14.80	15.17	0.09	0.072	0.135	<0.001
n-3	1.43 ^b	1.39 ^b	4.11 ^a	0.14	<0.001	0.356	0.872
n-6/n-3	10.58 ^a	10.68 ^a	3.70 ^b	0.35	<0.001	0.029	0.549

^{a,b}Means within a row with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$).

¹Group: RF = reproduction (Repro) diet from 0 to 25 d and 35 to 42 d, followed by the fattening (Fatt) diet from 25 to 35 d; RR = diet Repro from 0 to 42 d; LR = lactation (Lact) diet from 0 to 25 d, followed by diet Repro from 25 to 42 d. Diet R (11.01 MJ DE/kg, 24.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 343 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of reproductive females. Diet F (9.73 MJ DE/kg, 23.0 g lipids/kg, 70 g starch/kg, and 415 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of fattening rabbits. Diet L (11.88 MJ DE/kg, 49.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 302 g/kg NDF) was also formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production.

²Fatty acids not found in diets.

with the RR group as the intermediary ($P < 0.05$). During the period of feed restriction, from 35 to 63 d, no remaining feed was found in the feeder; therefore, feed intake corresponded to feed offered, and the feed conversion ratio (FCR) did not differ between groups (0.367 ± 0.001 ; $P = 0.53$). From 63 to 70 d, feed intake (215 ± 0 g/rabbit daily; $P = 0.29$) and FCR (0.305 ± 0.001 ; $P = 0.66$) were similar for all groups.

While kit BW at birth was similar (59 ± 1 g; Fig. 2; $P = 0.97$), a tendency was observed as early as d 3, where the kits in group LR were 4.7% heavier than those in the other 2 groups ($P = 0.095$). Kits in the LR group were heavier than RR kits at d 7 and 14 ($P = 0.032$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively). A difference in BW was observed at 18 d, where the kits in the LR group were +10.2% heavier than those in the other 2 groups

Table 6. Effect of feeding strategy on energy balance, energy intake, and BW of lactating rabbit does

	Group ¹			SEM	P-value				
	RF	RR	LR		Group	Cycle	Parity	Reproductive success n+1	Group × cycle
No. of lactations	64	72	67						
BW, g									
Kindling	4,200	4,146	4,197	18	0.296	<0.001	0.177	0.129	0.983
AI	4,550	4,551	4,607	19	0.229	<0.001	0.301	0.632	0.851
25 d	4,616 ^b	4,644 ^b	4,772 ^a	22	0.011	0.563	0.025	<0.001	0.883
35 d	4,471	4,488	4,556	20	0.273	0.123	0.232	0.068	0.961
Feed intake ² , g·d ⁻¹									
0 to 11 d	341	350	340	5	0.317	<0.001	<0.001	0.083	0.913
11 to 25 d	432	434	424	5	0.226	<0.001	<0.001	0.035	0.554
25 to 35 d	398 ^{ab}	395 ^b	367 ^{bc}	5	0.044	0.117	<0.001	0.017	0.661
35 to 42 d	273 ^a	244 ^b	251 ^{ab}	4	0.006	0.295	0.115	0.027	0.522
DE intake, MJ									
0 to 11 d	41.31	42.46	44.43	0.58	0.107	<0.001	<0.001	0.072	0.918
11 to 25 d	66.54	66.91	70.55	0.59	0.060	<0.001	<0.001	0.030	0.576
25 to 35 d	38.79 ^b	43.51 ^a	40.45 ^{ab}	0.59	0.003	0.123	<0.001	0.019	0.670
35 to 42 d	20.71 ^a	18.84 ^b	19.12 ^{ab}	0.38	0.006	0.295	0.115	0.027	0.522
0 to 42 d	167.35	171.72	174.56	1.83	0.441	<0.001	<0.001	0.253	0.610
Energy balance, MJ									
0 to 25 d	-2.08 ^a	-2.01 ^a	-4.94 ^b	0.67	0.023	<0.001	<0.001	0.056	0.134
35 to 42 d	7.14 ^a	3.70 ^b	3.63 ^b	0.45	0.003	0.230	0.077	<0.001	0.499

^{a-c}Means within a row with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$).

¹Group: reproduction-fattening (RF) = reproduction (Repro) diet from 0 to 25 d and 35 to 42 d, followed by the fattening (Fatt) diet from 25 to 35 d; reproduction-reproduction (RR) = diet Repro from 0 to 42 d; lactation-reproduction (LR) = lactation (Lact) diet from 0 to 25 d, followed by diet Repro from 25 to 42 d. Diet R (11.01 MJ DE/kg, 24.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 343 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of reproductive females. Diet F (9.73 MJ DE/kg, 23.0 g lipids/kg, 70 g starch/kg, and 415 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of fattening rabbits. Diet L (11.88 MJ DE/kg, 49.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 302 g/kg NDF) was also formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production.

²The feed intake presented is strictly that of the doe, as rabbit kits were inhibited from eating out of the doe feeder.

($P < 0.001$). However, a group × cycle interaction was observed concerning the BW of kits at 18 and 25 d ($P < 0.05$). At 18 d, animals in group RR were heavier ($P < 0.05$) in C2 and lighter in C1 and C3 compared to those in group RF, with a maximum difference of 9 g (3%) between the 2 groups in C2. At 25 d, animals in group RR were heavier ($P < 0.05$) than those in group RF in C2 and C3 but lighter in C1. At weaning, the BW of young rabbits was similar between the groups ($P = 0.37$). This may be explained by the greater feed intake between d 25 and 35 in the RF group compared to the LR group (+8%; $P < 0.05$), with group RR as the intermediate. At d 70, BW was similar between groups ($2,322 \pm 4$ g; $P = 0.17$).

Mortality of Young Rabbits

Kit mortality from equalization (d 3) to weaning (d 35) was similar between groups ($7.8 \pm 0.01\%$ on average for each group; $P = 0.75$; data not shown). Between weaning and d 70, the mortality in group RF was lower than that in the other 2 groups ($1.7 \pm 0.1\%$ compared to $4.8 \pm 0.1\%$ and $5.8 \pm 0.1\%$ for the groups RR and LR, respectively; $P = 0.001$). Overall mortality between d 3 and 70 was similar between the RR and LR

groups ($12.6 \pm 0.01\%$ and $13.9 \pm 0.01\%$, respectively) but lower in the RF group ($9.2 \pm 0.01\%$; $P = 0.046$).

DISCUSSION

The energy requirements for overlapping lactation and gestation of rabbit does are very high, and this requirement is not fully covered by voluntary feed intake, especially in primiparous does. Numerous propositions to improve the performances and longevity of does have been suggested, including changes in reproductive rhythm (Castellini et al., 2010; Alfonso-Carrillo et al., 2014), genetic selection (Garreau et al., 2004; Ragab and Baselga, 2011), and feeding strategies (Pascual et al., 2003; Menchetti et al., 2015).

Feed Intake and Body Weight of Females

The regulation of appetite in reproductive female rabbits is primarily controlled by a chemostatic mechanism, which regulates the voluntary feed intake as a function of the energy content of the feed to ensure an adequate energy supply (Pascual, 2004). Thus, we expect feed intake to be greater in the RF group between 25 and 35 d. Surprisingly, no differences were

Table 7. Effect of the feeding strategy on feed intake, ADG, and feed conversion ratio of young rabbits

	Group ¹			SEM	P-value				
	RF	RR	LR		Group	Cycle	Parity	Reproductive success n-1	Group × cycle
No. of animals	629	663	654						
Feed intake, g-rabbit ⁻¹ ·d ⁻¹									
18 to 25 d	9 ^a	10 ^a	7 ^b	0.1	<0.001	<0.001	0.438	0.554	0.518
25 to 35 d	50 ^a	48 ^{ab}	46 ^b	0.1	0.013	<0.001	0.381	0.039	0.911
35 to 63 d	103	103	103	NC ²	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
63 to 70 d	213	214	219	0.8	0.439	<0.001	0.031	<0.001	0.674
35 to 70 d	125	125	125	0.1	0.897	<0.001	<0.001	0.763	0.130
ADG, g·d ⁻¹									
Birth to 18 d	12.7 ^b	12.8 ^b	14.6 ^a	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.148
18 to 25 d	15.8	15.6	16.1	0.1	0.926	0.014	0.106	<0.001	0.055
25 to 35 d	39.6	39.8	38.6	0.1	0.144	<0.001	0.017	<0.001	0.085
35 to 63 d	37.9	37.9	38.3	0.1	0.641	<0.001	0.271	0.647	0.957
63 to 70 d	65.1	66.1	66.3	0.3	0.574	<0.001	0.187	0.508	0.724
35 to 70 d	43.4	43.6	43.9	0.1	0.358	0.075	0.006	0.147	0.893
Feed conversion ratio									
35 to 63 d	0.366	0.366	0.369	0.001	0.534	0.029	<0.001	0.761	0.994
63 to 70 d	0.304	0.308	0.303	0.001	0.663	0.041	<0.001	0.837	0.826
35 to 70 d	0.346	0.349	0.350	0.001	0.359	0.046	0.003	0.067	0.802

^{a,b}Means within a row with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$).

¹Group: reproduction-fattening (RF) = reproduction (Repro) diet from 0 to 25 d and 35 to 42 d, followed by the fattening (Fatt) diet from 25 to 35 d; reproduction-reproduction (RR) = diet Repro from 0 to 42 d; lactation-reproduction (LR) = lactation (Lact) diet from 0 to 25 d, followed by diet Repro from 25 to 42 d. Diet Repro (11.01 MJ DE/kg, 24.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 343 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of reproductive females. Diet Fatt (9.73 MJ DE/kg, 23.0 g lipids/kg, 70 g starch/kg, and 415 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of fattening rabbits. Diet Lact (11.88 MJ DE/kg, 49.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 302 g/kg NDF) was also formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production.

²NC = noncalculable, as the variance of the feed intake for restricted groups is null.

observed between feeding strategies during this period, while we observed a greater feed intake in this group in the subsequent period. We hypothesize that females reached their maximum ingestion capacity when they were fed the F diet and compensate their intake in the subsequent period. Generally, fat inclusion in the diet leads to a decrease in feed intake: -2.6% for each 1% increase in ether extract (Castellini and Batteglini, 1991; Cervera et al., 1993; Xiccato et al., 1995), but effects are not always significant (Fernández-Carmona et al., 1996; Pascual et al., 2000a) depending on studies. On the other hand, all of the studies reported that fat inclusion in the diet permits an increase in DE intake.

Reproductive Performances

While this study shows that the feeding strategy had no effect on the fertility rate of females, previous studies concerning the effects of feed composition before AI on fertility have led to controversial results. In breeding systems with mating 10 to 14 d postpartum, energy source did not have an effect on the fertility rate of rabbit does (Castellini and Batteglini, 1991). In a more recent study, Fortun-Lamothe et al. (2005) observed that the fertility rate of rabbit does was maintained at around 82% when the diet was rich in fat compared to a decrease in the fertility of rabbits receiving a diet rich in fiber and poor

in fat. Despite the use of PMSG and GnRH, the fertility rate in this study was low, which may be due to the high frequency of manipulation of does for collection of data. However, AI 11 d postpartum was reported to have a negative effect on body condition, which led to a low fertility rate (50.9%; Cardinali et al., 2008). The introduction of light stimulation may help improve the fertility rate in future studies (Theau-Clément, 2007).

Numerous studies have observed that increasing the dietary fat or starch content has no effect on litter size at birth (Pascual et al., 2003). In this study, the number of live born tended to be greater when does received diets enriched in fat. The litter weight at birth was greater in does fed fat-enriched diets, although this may be explained by the values for litter size. In this study, the diet of the doe did not affect kit viability from birth until weaning. Contrary to a number of studies that observed an increase in litter survival with the addition of dietary fat in the doe diet (Fernández-Carmona et al., 2000; Pascual et al., 2000b; Pascual et al., 2002), no differences were observed in this study.

Milk Production and Composition

As in the literature, the milk production of the females in this study was greater with the addition of fat in the diet (Maertens et al., 2006). Due to the increase in

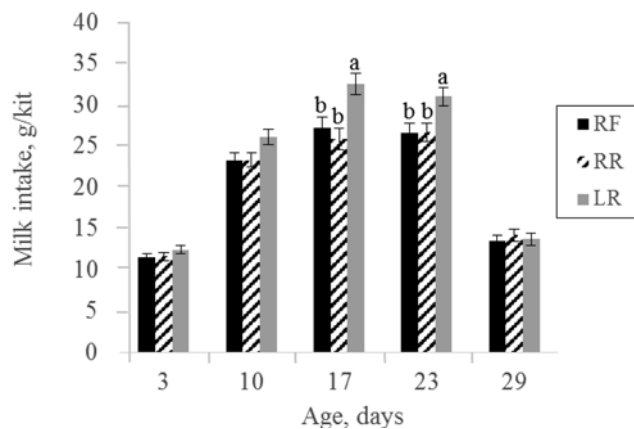


Figure 1. Effect of feeding strategy on milk intake in kits ($n = 15$ litters per treatment). Group: reproduction-fattening (RF) = reproduction (Repro) diet from 0 to 25 d and 35 to 42 d, followed by the fattening (Fatt) diet from 25 to 35 d; reproduction-reproduction (RR) = diet Repro from 0 to 42 d; lactation-reproduction (LR) = lactation (Lact) diet from 0 to 25 d, followed by diet Repro from 25 to 42 d. Diet R (11.01 MJ DE/kg, 24.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 343 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of reproductive females. Diet Fatt (9.73 MJ DE/kg, 23.0 g lipids/kg, 70 g starch/kg, and 415 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of fattening rabbits. Diet Lact (11.88 MJ DE/kg, 49.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 302 g/kg NDF) was also formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production. Bars within a row with different lowercase letters (a,b) differ ($P < 0.05$).

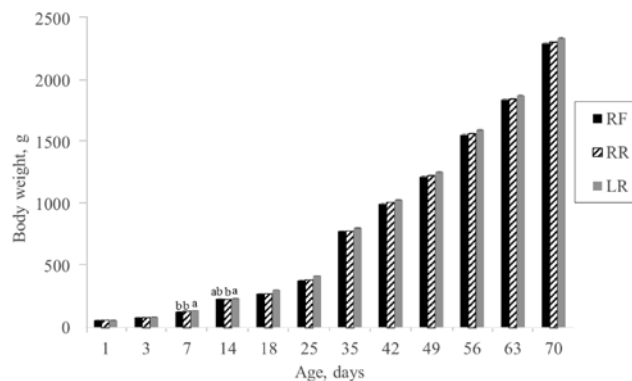


Figure 2. Effect of feeding strategy on BW of rabbit kits ($n = 748$, 770, and 804 for the reproduction-fattening [RF], reproduction-reproduction [RR], and lactation-reproduction [LR] groups, respectively, at 0 d). Group: RF = reproduction (Repro) diet from 0 to 25 and 35 to 42 d, followed by the fattening (Fatt) diet from 25 to 35 d; RR = diet Repro from 0 to 42 d; LR = lactation (Lact) diet from 0 to 25 d, followed by diet Repro from 25 to 42 d. Diet Repro (11.01 MJ DE/kg, 24.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 343 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of reproductive females. Diet Fatt (9.73 MJ DE/kg, 23.0 g lipids/kg, 70 g starch/kg, and 415 g/kg NDF) was formulated to meet the nutrient needs of fattening rabbits. Diet Lact (11.88 MJ DE/kg, 49.0 g lipids/kg, 161 g starch/kg, and 302 g/kg NDF) was also formulated to meet the needs of reproductive females and to increase milk production. Bars within a row with different superscripts (a,b) differ ($P < 0.05$).

milk yield, the milk intake of kits was greater, which had a positive effect on BW. In this study, milk fat content at 16 d postpartum was similar between groups, with an average of 9.5%. This is lower than the numbers previously cited in the literature (12% during the third week of lactation; Maertens et al., 2006). The effect of the fat content of the diet on milk lipid content is controversial. Pascual et al. (1999) observed that a high content of fat in the diet increased the lipid content of milk. On the contrary, Xiccato et al. (1995) observed no difference in milk composition at 22 d after parturition with the inclusion of animal fat in the diet. Maertens et al. (2006) explained discrepancies found in the literature by the type of FA added to the diet, that is, when does were fed diets with similar crude fat levels, an increase of lipid content in milk was observed in does fed a diet 3 times more rich in n-3 FA. In our study, does were fed a diet that was around 2 times richer in n-3 FA, and no differences in total fat content was observed.

The percentages of SFA, MUFA, and PUFA were correlated to the content observed in the diets, which is similar to the results obtained by Castellini et al. (2004). In the present study, C:8 to C:12 represented around 49% of the total FA for all groups, which is similar to the FA profile previously observed (Kowalska and Bielanski, 2005; Maertens et al., 2006). This is an intermediate value compared to the 35% for the basal diet and 70% for the basal diet enriched with 4% rapeseed oil reported by Kowalska and Bielanski (2005). In a more recent study, Volek et al. (2014) observed a range of 48

to 53% of short-chain FA for diets containing soybean and sunflower meal or white lupin seeds, respectively. The quantities of FA reported by Volek et al. (2014), notably C18:1 and C18:2, ranged from 12 to 18% and 11 to 12%, respectively. Our study showed similar results for the former when all forms were taken into consideration and a greater percentage for the latter, which may be due to FA levels in the diets. A total of 6 FA were observed in the milk produced by the females, which were not present in the experimental diets. Their presence is due to FA synthesis by the mammary gland and the uptake of FA from the blood (Carey and Dils, 1972).

Energy Balance

The voluntary feed intake of reproducing does is insufficient to cover the competing demands of gestation and lactation, leading to the mobilization of body reserves, which in turn has negative effects on performance (Fortun-Lamothe, 2006; Castellini et al., 2010). Similar to previous studies, a negative energy balance was observed during lactation; however, the values calculated in this study were more moderate (Parigi-Bini et al., 1990). During the last week before kindling, the voluntary feed intake of the does was sufficient to cover the needs of the growing fetuses. Previous studies found that energy requirements during late pregnancy become relevant due to the development of the gravid uterus and fetal growth (Castellini et al., 2010), yet contrary to our results, the energy requirements were not covered

due to a sharp decrease in energy intake observed after weaning (Xiccato and Trocino, 2010). Body weight was not affected by the difference in energy balance, which supports the observation that BW is not the most adapted indicator for determining the energy resources of reproductive rabbit does. In previous studies, important changes to the proportion of fat, protein, and ash in rabbit does throughout the reproductive cycle have been observed (Fortun-Lamothe et al., 2002).

Kit Performances

The solid feed intake was lower in rabbits whose mothers were fed a fat-enriched diet, which may be explained by the regulatory effect of milk availability on solid feed intake as previously observed in numerous studies (Gidenne and Fortun-Lamothe, 2002). Studies have demonstrated that litters of females offered fat-rich diets consumed up to 21% less feed than litters of females offered control diets (Pascual et al., 2003). Inclusion of fat in the doe's diet has been linked to an increase of 12% of milk production (Fortun-Lamothe, 1997).

While the BW of kits at birth were similar in all groups, kits were significantly heavier at 18 d of age when their mother received the fat-enriched diet. As rabbit kits did not have access to solid feed before d 18, this difference is strictly due to milk intake. An increase in kit weight gain from +3 to +16 g/d with the incorporation of fat in the doe's diet has been observed in a large number of previous studies (Pascual et al., 2003). Similar to previous observations, at the time of weaning, litter weight was similar in all groups because lower milk availability was compensated by a greater ingestion of solid feed (Xiccato et al., 1995; Gidenne and Fortun-Lamothe, 2002) leading to compensatory growth.

In this study, kit mortality from equalization to weaning was similar between groups. Contrary to this, Fraga et al. (1989) showed that kit survival before weaning was improved when doe diets were enriched in fat. Kit mortality between weaning and d 70 was found to be lower in animals whose mothers underwent a feed change 1 wk before weaning, from an energy-rich feed to a feed less dense in energy and with a greater fiber content. In the present study, the lower milk intake led to a greater solid feed intake before weaning, which may allow for a faster maturation of the cecal microbiota (Read et al., unpublished data).

Conclusion

This experiment explored 2 feeding strategies for reproductive females based on a separate feeding system between mother and suckling rabbits. The results showed weak effects concerning measurements of females, ex-

cept a stimulation of milk production. A lower mortality in fattening rabbits when their mother was offered a low-energy diet at the end of lactation was also observed. Therefore, strategies based on the stimulation of milk production during the beginning of lactation offer few benefits for females, and interest in kit growth in early life has been shown to be detrimental on their early solid feed intake and thus on their health after weaning. The use of a single diet, rich in energy, for females throughout their reproductive life may be a simpler feeding strategy, but its interest compared to actual practice remains to be demonstrated over a longer period, mainly concerning consequences on rabbit health after weaning.

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