

SELENIUM IN THE OVINE DIET

Final Degree Project

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Se



INTRODUCTION

Selenium (Se):

- Essential micronutrient which mammals cannot produce.
- 1818: discovery and named after the Greek moon goddess Selene. 1957: first report of Se deficiency in livestock on white muscle disease (WMD).
- Carries out various vital physiological roles.

OBJECTIVES

- To review the **importance of Se** in livestock, especially **ruminants** and the causes, consequences and management of **inadequate Se levels** in sheep.
- To present the **options and benefits** of Se supplementation.
- To create a **triptych** directed towards **farmers and veterinarians** in **Spain.**

SELENIUM IN THE SOIL, IN PLANTS AND CROPS

- Soil: 0.1-2 mg Se/kg; levels > 0.5 mg Se/kg are sufficient for livestock.
- Plants and crops: **soil** Se supply and plant **species** determine their Se content. Most crops and pastures are **non-accumulators** of Se and contain around **0.005-0.15 mg Se/kg** in Europe.

SELENIUM IN THE OVINE ORGANISM

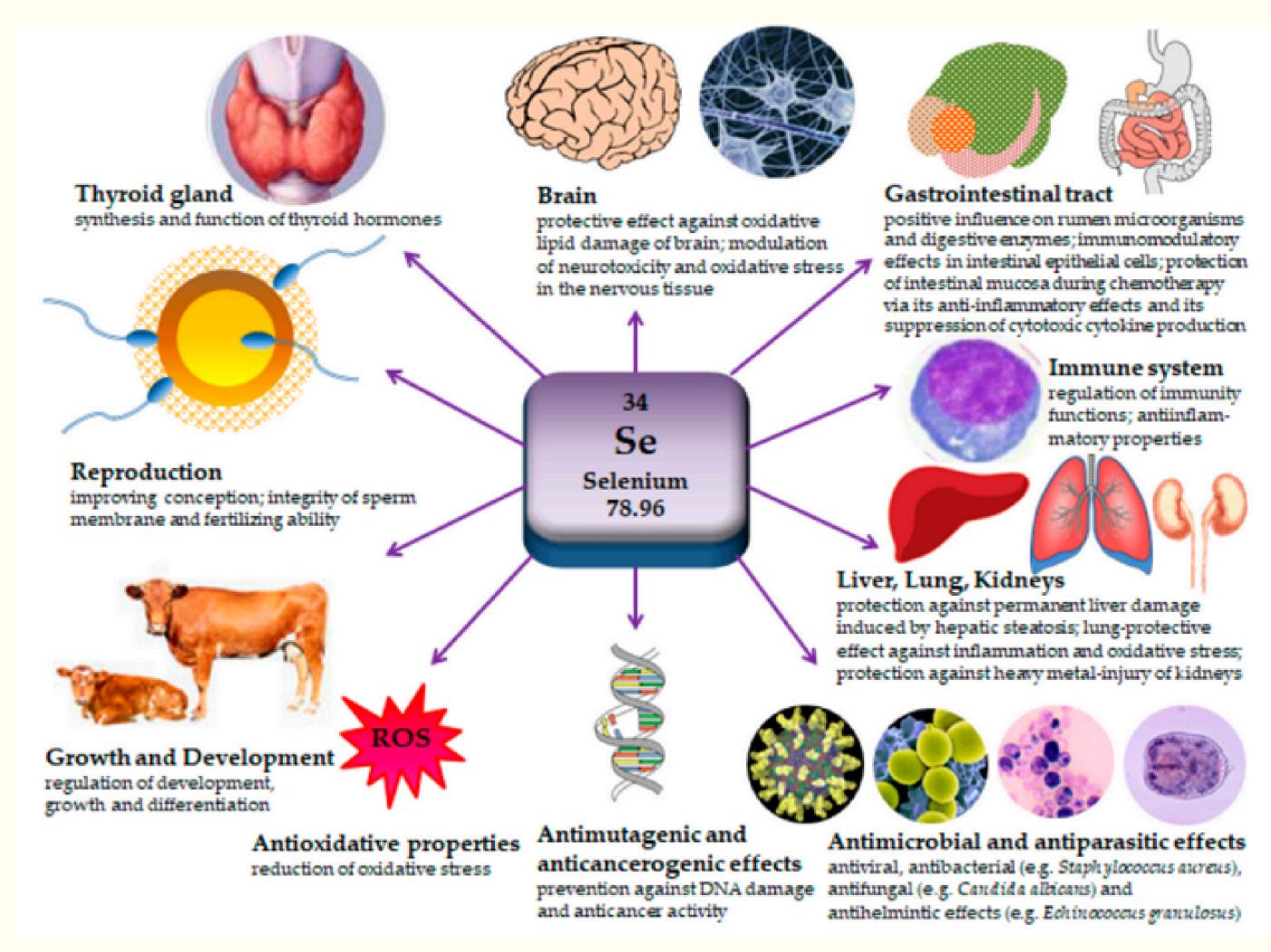


Figure 1: Some properties of Se (Hosneldova et al., 2017)

- Se enteral **absorption** in ruminants is **low** (11-40%).
- Component of the SePs involved in reproduction, immunity, growth and development, metabolism, antioxidant defence, the thyroid, cardiovascular and endocrine systems. They have anti-inflammatory, antimutagenic, anticarcinogenic, antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal and antiparasitic properties.

DIETARY SE LEVELS

Depend on age and physiological status.

Regulatory maximum content of Se in feedstuff: Food and Drug Administration: 0.3 mg/kg DM

European Commission: 0.5 mg/kg DM, including 0.2 g/kg from organic sources

Recommended dietary levels:

NRC (National Research Council: 0.05-0.15 mg/kg DM

INRA (National Institute for Agricultural Research): 0.1-0.2*DM intake according to milk production

Table 1: Dietary Se levels in sheep (Council et al., 2006; Nozière et al., 2018)

SELENIUM DEFICIENCY

White Muscle Disease



Se-responsive ill-thriftiness

- Se and/or vitamin E deficiency.
- Lambs who access pastures for the first time.
- Motor weakness and possible death.
- Treatment and prevention:
 Se and vitamin E.
- Impairment of:
- Productive efficiency: weight gain, milk and wool production.
- Reproductive parameters: fertility, semen quality, abortions and placental retentions.
- Immune system: mastitis.

SELENOSIS

- Se toxicity: Se-accumulating plants or excessive Se supplementation.
- Variable symptoms and possible death.
- Prevention is based on adequate diet management.

SELENIUM SUPPLEMENTATION

• Fertilizers and mineral supplements: nutritional blocks, boluses, pellets, injectable solutions... Either inorganic (selenite, selenate) or organic (selenomethionine, Se-yeast) with better bioavailability. New promising approaches like selenium nanoparticles (SeNps) have enhanced absorption and reduced toxicity.

Se supplementation is always recommended but there are critical moments:

- Gestation
- Lactation
- Before mating
- Postnatal
- Weaning

Because...

During gestation and lactation, the maternal Se status dictates that of the lamb. Se enrichment improves colostrum quality, milk yield and composition,

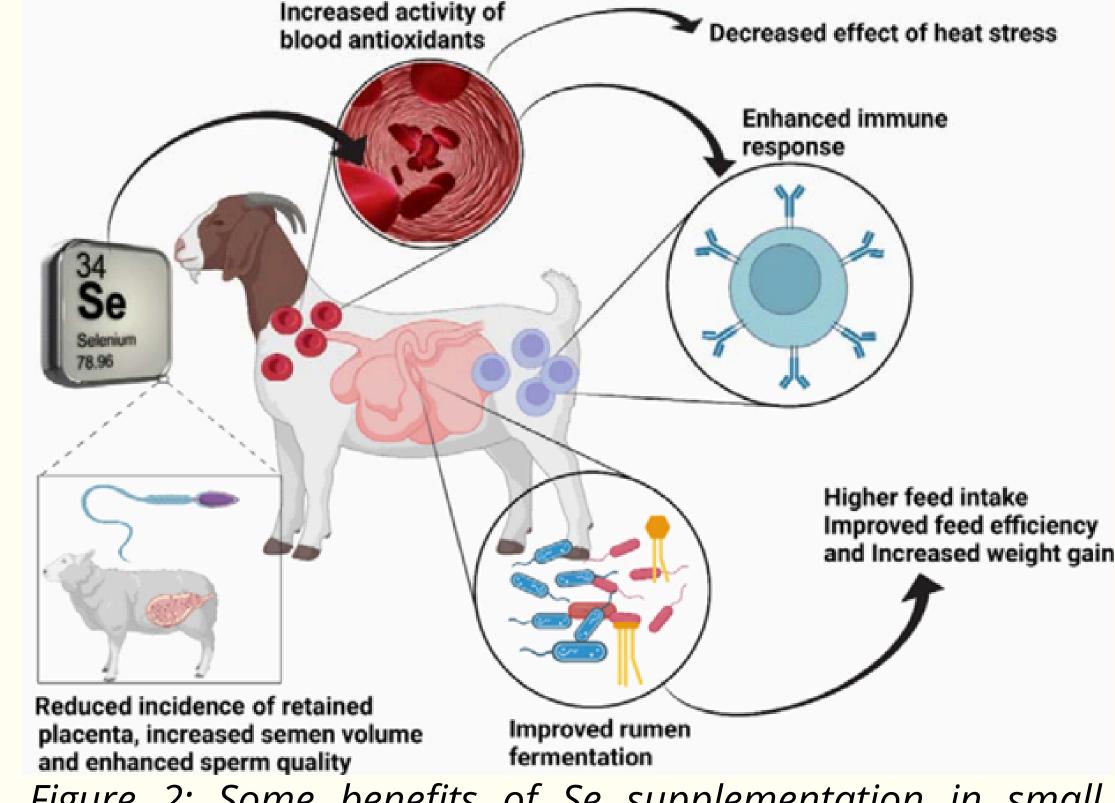


Figure 2: Some benefits of Se supplementation in small ruminants (Amin et al., 2022)

lamb birth weights and survival rates. Before mating it enhances fertility and prolificacy. In males, it ensures correct spermatogenesis and improves testes morphology and sperm quality. In lambs, it supports growth and development. Se supplementation also enhances immunity, feed intake and rumen microbiota activity and lessens the effects of heat stress.



CONCLUSION

Se is an **essential micronutrient** for livestock, with vital physiological roles.

- Intake depends on soil content and plant species.
- Dietary recommendations ensure optimal productivity and health.
- Supplementation: available products with distinct properties, including promising alternatives. It is always advised, especially at some steps of the production cycle and shows many benefits.