



International Journal of Science and Engineering (IJSE)

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The Effects of Different Energy and Protein Ratio to Goat's Nutrient Intake and Digestibility

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Abstract - The objective of this research was to study the effects of different energy and protein ratio towards goat's nutrient intake and digestibility. Twenty four male goats, 6 - 7 months old with initial average live weight 13 ± 1.56 kg, coefficient variant 11.78%) were used in this research. The complete feed ration which consisted of King Grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), soybean powder, rice bran, dried cassava and molasses was used in this research. Protein content on each component was 10, 12 and 14% and total digestible nutrients (TDN) 60 and 65%, respectively. Dry matter (DM) and organic matter (OM) intake, DM and OM digestibility were studied in this research. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was employed to analyze the data. Test of Small Difference ($P < 0.05$) was then carried out if significant different occurred. The research results showed that Dry matter and OM ration intake showed significant different among treatments ($P < 0.05$). The highest DM intake was obtained at crude protein (CP) 14% and TDN 65% i.e. 695.54 g while the lowest value was CP 14% and TDN 65% i.e. 462.11 g. Thus different DM and OM intake were caused by different ration ingredients composition. Dry matter and OM ration digestibility were not show different ($P > 0.05$), among crude protein and TDN treatments. Different energy and protein ration treatments caused different DM and OM intake but were not cause different in DM and OM digestibility. Based on the research results, a study on the effects of different ration's energy and protein ratio towards N efficiency should be conducted in order to increase cattle productivity.

Keywords — intake; digestibility; dry matter; organic matter; energy and protein ratio

Submission: December 12, 2012

Corrected : March 10, 2013

Accepted: March 13, 2013

Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.12777/ijse.4.2.2013.76-79>

[How to cite this article: Mawati, S., Soedarsono, S., Sunarso, S. & Purnomoadi, A. (2013). The Effects of Different Energy and Ratio to Goat's Nutrient Intake and Digestibility. *International Journal of Science and Engineering*, 4(2), 76-79. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.12777/ijse.4.2.2013.76-79>]

I. INTRODUCTION

Livestock situation in this present day hasn't reached its optimal development. This is reflected in the demands of accelerated development of livestock in order to fulfill fast growing needs of farm product. Therefore a comprehensive, systematic, integrated both vertically and horizontally, competitive, sustainable and decentralized strategy and policy is needed. This aims to provide adequate nutrition for people with increasing population and awareness of the importance of nutritional value, especially animal protein. Farm-based agribusiness is one of economic and social development's pillars; utilization and balance conservation of resources is the guidance of livestock development in the future.

Ministry of Agriculture has established the prospects and targets of 17 agribusiness commodities. Three of them are from livestock commodity i.e. cattle, poultry and sheep.

Goat and sheep are small ruminants in Central Java with population of goat is 2.226.709 (Animal Husbandry Office of Central Java, 2012). Goat is valued as a profitable livestock commodity in small farmer level due to: (1) the price is affordable by small farmers, (2) maturity is relatively fast, (3) a short reproductive cycle with two tails per birth (Iniguez et al., 1993). Those factors leads goat as primary commodity in order to fulfill cattle meat as source of animal protein. For those reasons, an effort to increase productivity is needed to be taken through improved input especially feed (quantity and quality).

Nutrition plays an essential and special role in the systems of goat farming for the following main reasons. First, it is the production factor that goat farmers or keepers can act on the most easily and rapidly (amounts of feeds, composition of diets, on-feed goat management). The management of feeding in goat flocks depends on

vegetal mass production and rangeland, pasture and crop by-product management (Fehr, 2005).

An increased of cattle productivity will increase excreta production. Thus situation was explicitly stated by Jarvis (1999) who stated that intensified cattle production system is the primary driven factor which increases more ammonia (NH₃) enters atmosphere (approximately 50% since 1950). Moreover, ammonia will undergo chemical change in the form of acid precipitation (due to *khuluk* alkali of NH₃) and eutrophication after salt ammonium deposition (NH₄⁺). Some efforts are needed to be taken in order to control the quality of the environment associated with the excreta. That effort is needed so it does not diminish the importance of cattle productivity improvements which aimed on improving quality of human life.

Polution control could be carried out in two ways, externally and internally. Internal handling is performed by increasing the efficiency of cattle production. This could be carried out through selecting and preparing proper feedstuffs and ration which could minimize N excreta but produces high cattle productivity. Jarvis (1999) provided an overview of the ration manipulation that allows efficient uses of N. Thus could be obtained through provision of rations that supply protein with appropriate qualifications and amount which meets cattle needs and farm activity purpose.

Feed formulation technology which has long been known and widely used among farmers is complete feed. Complete feed is a complete balanced ration and adequate nutrition to be fed for cattle in certain physiological level as the only feeding material which could provide ability for growth, tissue conservation and also production without addition of other material except water (Hartadi et al., 2005; Sunarso, 2012; Sunarso et al., 2011). Complete feed ration is produced to provide a complete and practical material with adequate nutrient value to fulfill cattle needs and also to improve feeding system. In addition, complete feed will increase feeding efficiency. Complete feed uses on goat, generally, will increase productivity resulting in more efficient uses of feed both economically and technically (Sunarso et al., 2011; Mayulu et al., 2012; Aswandi et al., 2012).

Good quality of feed is not only determined by its physical appearance (shape, particle size, color, smell and taste) and chemical (proximate analysis) but also its digestibility characteristic. The feed digestibility could be used as parameter to determine the quality (Basuki, 2000).

The feed digestibility refers to the amount that is not excreted in feses and assumed as the amount which is absorbed by animal metabolism. Feed intake amount is calculated based on the assumption of nutrient ration which is not contain in feses (Tillman et al., 1998; McDonald et al., 2002).

Feed digestibility is feed nutrient which not present in fesses. A study to determine feed digestibility could be determined by calculating the differences between nutrient intake amounts with nutrient amount present in fesses. Nutrient which not present in fesses is assumed as the digested or absorbed amount (Tillman et al., 1986). Digestibility refers to feed amount that is digested in

digestive system and expressed in dry matter (Ørskov, 1992). If this value expresses in percentage it is entitled with digestibility coefficient.

The objective of this research was to study the effect of different energy and protein ratio toward goat's nutrient intake and digestibility.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was performed in Laboratory of Meat and Draft Laboratory Faculty of Animal Science and Agriculture of Diponegoro University, Semarang for five months. Twenty four male goats, 6 – 7 months old with initial average live weight 13±1.56 kg, coefficient variance 11.78% were used in this research. The goats were lived in individual wooden stand board stable (stage enclosure) with length, width and height 150, 75 and 120 cm, respectively. Separated feeding and drinking water were taken place on that stable. A set of maintenance equipment and metabolic stable facilities were also used such as sanitation and weight meter with capacity 300 kg (0.01 kg error) for cattle and 6 kg (2 g error) for weighing feed. The goats were fed twice a day at 07.00 and 16.00 WIB amounted at 4% from live weight while drinking water was given *ad libitum*. Remain feed was weighted before feeding application in the morning. The goats were weighted once a week to determine the ration needs.

The research was conducted in completely randomized design with 2 factors i.e crude protein (CP) (10, 12 and 14%) and ration energy (60 and 65% TDN). Each treatment was conducted in 4 replicates. The complete feed ration which consisted of King Grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), soybean powder, rice bran, dried cassava (*gaplek*) and molasses was used in this research. Protein content on each component was 10, 12 and 14% and TDN 60 and 65%, respectively. Complete feed was produced from milled raw material. The end product of complete feed was in powder form not in pellet or granule. Feedstuffs material nutrient content used in this research is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Feedstuffs Nutrient Content

Feedstuffs	Dry Matter	Nutrient content in 100% dry matter			
		Organic Matter	Extract Ether	Crude Fiber	Crude Protein
Rice bran	90.08	92.39	12.77	15.01	13.05
Soybean powder	89.43	94.16	18.16	17.28	42.90
Molasses	63.47	85.38	0.93	0.08	3.33
King Grass	89.19	91.16	1.24	56.76	3.25
Dried Cassava	88.56	96.90	0.21	4.26	2.37

Research variable

Feed intake. Measured feed intake was dry matter (DM) and organic matter (OM) intake. Dry matter intake was calculated by deducting fed with remain amount and then multiply with the DM amount. Organic matter intake was calculated by multiplying the DM intake with OM amount.

Feed digestibility. Feed digestibility consisted of DM and OM digestibility. Dry matter and OM were calculated by deducting DM and OM present in fesses with DM and OM intake amount.

Feed conversion and efficiency. Feed conversion was calculated by dividing dry matter intake with average of

daily gain amount. Feed efficiency was calculated by dividing average of daily gain with dry matter intake.

Data analysis

Analysis of variance was employed to analyze the data. Test of Small Difference ($P < 0.05$) was then carried out if significant different occurred. Data was processed using Statistical Analysis System (SAS).

III.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Dry matter intake towards different energy protein ration is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Dry matter intake towards different energy protein ration

CP (%) \ TDN (%)	60	65	Means
10	548.59 ^{bc}	539.19 ^{bc}	543.89
12	595.83 ^{ab}	555.89 ^{bc}	575.86
14	695.54 ^a	462.11 ^c	578.82
Means	613.32 ^x	519.07 ^y	

^{abc} Different superscript in the same column and or row are significantly different at $P < 0.05$

^{xy} Different superscript in the same row are significantly different at $P < 0.05$

Dry matter intake in energy ratio with 65% TDN was lower than 60% TDN ($p < 0.05$). That result showed that higher TDN content decreased intake amount because the goat will stop consuming when the energy has been fulfilled. Different DM intake ration occurred because of different ration ingredients. Reksohadiprodjo et al. (1998) stated that carbohydrate type (structural and non-structural) and degradation rate (fast or slow) have significant effect on the feed intake. High amount of Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF) is an inhibitor for livestock's nutrient intake and uptake (Jung and Allen, 1995).

Organic matter ration intake treatment showed significant different among treatments ($P < 0.05$). Different N-energy ratio in each ration influenced the OM intake. The highest OM intake was obtained at CP 14% and TDN 60% i.e. 607.17g while the lowest value was CP 14% and TDN 65% i.e. 401.73 g. The different OM intake was influenced by DM intake due to different ration ingredients. DM ration has important role because the highest content in DM is OM (Tillman et al., 1986). Different CP and TDN content in ration will have different effect on OM intake (Table 3). Thus result agreed with Oldham and Smith (1982) who stated that protein level in ration influences feed intake. Different OM intake is particularly caused by different ration ingredients composition which creates on different carbohydrate type and degradation level. Ration with low NDF also influenced increased OM intake. Thus agrees with NRC (1988) who stated that high level of NDF has negative effect on feed intake.

Dry matter ration digestibility treatment showed different among treatments ($P < 0.05$). The highest value i.e. 67.29% which obtained by T₅ treatment (CP 14% and TDN 60%) while the lowest one i.e. 54.24% which obtained by T₆ treatment (CP 14% and TDN 65%). Increased DM

intake also caused increased nutrient and BETN intake (Table 4).

Table 3. Organic Matter Ration Intake With Different Energy and Protein Ratio

CP \ TDN	60	65	Means
	----- (g) -----		
10	478.38 ^{bc}	485.88 ^{bc}	482.13
12	518.79 ^{ab}	555.89 ^{bc}	537.34
14	607.17 ^a	401.73 ^c	504.45
Means	534.78 ^a	481.17 ^b	

^{abc} Different superscript in the same column and or row are significantly different at $P < 0.05$

Table 4. Dry Matter Digestibility With Different Energy and Protein Ratio

CP \ TDN	60	65	Means
	----- (%) -----		
10	62.41 ^{ab}	64.58 ^a	63.24
12	63.61 ^a	60.26 ^{ab}	61.94
14	67.29 ^a	54.24 ^b	60.77
Means	64.41	59.55	

^{ab} Different superscript in the same column and or row are significantly different at $P < 0.05$

The higher of feed digestibility amount will potentially increase absorbed nutrient content (Crowder and Chheda, 1982). In this research, factor that presumably affects good feed digestibility is high content of BETN in T₅ i.e. 54.08. Anggorodi (1979) stated that BETN is easier to be digested than crude fiber in most of feed nutrient. BETN performs as energy source for rumen microbe to grow well so that the population will increase and then improve feed digestibility. Increases time period of feed holds in rumen have advantage for rumen microbe to improve their propagation which will increase fibrous degradation capability (Christiyanto et al., 2006).

BETN content in T₅ considerably high i.e. 54.08 which caused feed could be digested well. It was assumed that BETN roles as the energy resource for rumen microbe so that they can grow well and increase population which lead to improved feed digestibility. BETN has better digestibility than rough fiber (Anggorodi, 1995). Produced DM digestibility value is enough to fulfill needs because ruminant only needs 50-55% dry matter digestibility (Djajanegara, 1983).

The effect of the dietary energy level on meat quality is not clear, as it is difficult to separate the level of fatness, type of diet, age or growth rate imposed. High energy diets produce more tender meat with less problematic pH than low energy diets due to the higher intramuscular fat content. On the other hand, food intake reduction causes increased amount and efficiency of lean production and decreased fat deposition. The raw material of the ration can affect the product quality obtained with respect to its chemical composition and energy density, digestibility, quality of taste and presence of specific substances with very specific actions. In general, the raw material as such has not been proved to be an important factor in the meat quality of ruminants, except with respect to the odour and

flavour. It is possible that sheep meat flavour and odour is exacerbated by pasture feeding and also with age, especially from 12 months of age onwards (Zervas and Tsiplakou, 2011).

Organic matter ration digestibility showed different result among treatments ($P < 0.05$). The highest value was obtained by CP 14% and TDN 60% i.e. 69,16% while the lowest one was obtained at CP 14% and TDN 65% i.e. 57.16% (Table 5).

Table 5. Organic Matter Ration Digestibility With Different Energy and Protein Ratio

CP \ TDN	60	65	Means
	-----(%)-----		
10	64,93 ^{ab}	67,87 ^a	66,14
12	65,58 ^a	62,97 ^{ab}	63,56
14	69,16 ^a	57,16 ^b	63,16
Means	66,03	62,54	

^{ab} Different superscript in the same column and or row are significantly different at $P < 0.05$

The easier of feed digestibility will improve the capability of BO intake (Ranjhan, 1980). Feed that is easily digested will cause least amount of material that is not digested and which remains in rumen. Organic matter digestibility was in line with DM digestibility which represented that increased DM digestibility will result increased OM digestibility, vice versa due to organic matter is fraction of dry matter (Tillman et al., 1986; Orskov and Ryle, 1990).

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Different energy and protein ration treatment caused different dry and organic matter intake and digestibility. Based on the research results, a study on the effects of different ration's energy and protein ratio towards N efficiency should be conducted in order to increase cattle productivity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Researcher would like to thank you to all management and staff of Laboratory of Animal Nutrition and Feed Science, Faculty of Animal Science and Agriculture, Diponegoro University.

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