EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF CRUDE FIBER AND FRACTIONS IN BUFFALO RATION ON MILK YIELD AND COMPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

Soliman Weld Abd El-Kader Ibrahiem. Effect of different levels of crude fiber and fractions in buffalo ration on milk yield and composition. Unpublished Ph.D thesis, Departement of animal nutrition, Animal Production Research Institute, Agric. Rec. center, Dokki, Giza, Egypt, 2005.

Thirty lactating buffaloes in their last month before expected parturition were used in the feeding trial to study the effect of different levels of crude fiber and their fractions in buffalo rations on milk yield and composition. Animals were grouped into 5 feeding treatments, according to their weight and milk yield. The control animals were fed rations containing 60% concentrate feed mixture (CFM) 40% roughage, the experimental rations were similar in the roughage portion; (rice straw +silage + berseem hay) and five levels of dried sugar beet pulp (DSBP) were used to replace 0, 10, 15, 20 and 25% of pelted (CFM); The treatments were (R1) control, 0% SBP, the ration contains (CF, 22.3%; NDF, 45.61% and ADF, 26.77%), (R2) 10% SBP was included in pelleted (CFM), the ration contains (CF, 25.24%; NDF, 49.72% and ADF, 28.65%), (R3) 15% SBP was included in pelted (CFM), the ration contains (CF, 28.75%; NDF, 54.38% and ADF, 32.64%), (R4) 20% SBP was included in pelted (CFM), the ration contains (CF, 31.25%; NDF, 59.63% and ADF, 34.93%) and (R5) 25% SBP was included in pelted (CFM), the ration contains (CF, 33.76%; NDF, 64.89% and ADF, 36.82%). The treatments extended for 180 days after parturition. Inclusion of dried sugar beet pulp increased NDF content from 45.61 in R1 to 49.72, 54.38, 59.63 and 64.89 for R2, R3, R4 and R5 respectively. Replacing the (CFM) with SBP, resulted an increase in ration NDF content significantly, increased DMI, concentrate DMI, roughage DMI and DMI/W^{0.75} compared to the control group (R1). Similar results were obtained for TDN, SV and DCP intakes. Milk yield increased significantly with substituting gradual levels of SBP that was reflected on CF, NDF and ADF content (P>0.05). Also, the same results were recorded with 4% FCM yield. No significant differences were observed in body weight changes. Milk fat, lactose, TS and SNF content were higher for groups received SBP particularly R4 than the control group, but milk CP and ash contents were not significantly affected by replacing the (CFM) with DSBP. On the other hand milk nutrients yields were higher for groups R2, R3, R4 and R5 (P<0.01) than R1, R2 and R4 showed higher DM, SV and DCP consumed per 1 kg 4% FCM than the control group (R1), while concentrate DM, SV and DCP consumed per 1 kg 4% FCM were gradually decreased with increase DSBP inclusion in animal ration. On the other hand roughage DM, SV and DCP consumed per 1 kg 4% FCM were gradually increased with increase DSBP inclusion in animal ration. Replacement CFM by 20% by DSBP in ration of lactating buffaloes led to decrease cost of kg milk production by about 10.9 % of the total cost of kg milk cost. Blood serum TP concentration was higher for groups R2, R3, R4 and R5 than R1. Significant differences were observed in albumin, globulin, A:G ratio, urea, GPT and GOT of collected blood samples.

Key words: NDF, dried sugar beet pulp, Lactating buffaloes.

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LIST OF CONTENTS

		page
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
	2.1. The composition and characteristics of plant cell	
	wall in roughages	3
	22 The effect of cell wall components on animal	
	performance:	5
	2.2.1 Dry matter intake (DMI):	5
	2.2.2. Nutrients digestibility:	8
	2.2.3. Pattern of rumen fermentation as affected by	
	fiber content	10
	2.2.4. Effect of dietary fiber level on milk yield	12
	2.2.5 Effect of dietary fiber level on milk composition.	14
	2.2.6. Effect of dietary NDF and ADF levels on	
	milk yield	16
	2.2.7. Effect of dietary NDF and ADF levels on milk	
	composition	19
Ш	MATERIALS AND METHODS	23
	3.1. The experimental animals	23
	3.2. The experimental rations:	23
	3.3. Experimental allowances:	24
	3.4. Management	24
	35. Sampling of milk	26
	3.6. Blood sampling	26
	3.7. Digestibility trial	26
	3.8. Analytical methods	27
	3.8.1. Feedstuffs and fecal analysis	27
	3.8.2. Milk analysis	27
	3.8.3. Biochemical analysis of blood serum:	28
	3.9. Calculation of feed conversion:	28
	3.10. Statistical analysis	29

IV	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION4.1. Effect of experimental treatments on feed intake	31
	during the first 180 days of lactation season	31
	4.1.1. Dry matter intake	31
	4.1.2. TDN intake	33
	4.1.3. Starch value intake	36
	4.1.4. Digestible protein intake	39
	4.2. Effect of experimental treatments on Nutrient digestibility during the first 180 days of lactation season	41
	4.3. Effect of experimental treatments on milk yield during the first 180 days of lactation season	43
	 4.3.1. Milk yield	43 47 40
	4.4.1. Milk fat content and yield:	50
	4.4.2. Milk protein content and yield:	55
	4.4.3. Milk lactose content and yield:	62
	4.4.4. Milk ash content and yields. %:	65
	4.4.5. Milk Total solids content and yield:	70
	4.4.6. Milk Solid not fat content and yield:	75
	4.4.7. Milk energy content and yield:4.5. Effect of experimental treatments on BodyWeight changes during the first 180 days of	79
	lactation season	84
	4.6 Effect of experimental treatments on feed	

	conversion during the first 180 days of lactation	
	season in lactating	87
	buffaloes	
	4.6.1. Gross DM conversion	87
	4.6.2. TDN conversion	91
	4.6.3. Gross SV conversion	93
	4.6.4. SV including gain conversion	96
	4.6.5. DCP conversion	98
	4.6.6. Energy efficiency	103
	4.7. Effect of experimental treatments on Economic	
	efficiency during the first 180 days of lactation	
	season in lactating	103
	buffaloes	
	4.8. Effect of the experimental treatments on some	
	blood metabolites	106
	4.8.1 Total serum protein concentration	106
	4.8.2. Albumin concentration	108
	4.8.3. Globulin concentration	110
	4.8.4. A:G ratio	110
	4.8.5. Urea concentration	113
	4.8.6. Serum GPT and GOT	113
VI	ENGLISH SUMMARY	118
VII	REFERENCES	124
VIII	APPENDICES	137
IX	ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

	page
The chemical compositions of the CFM, DPS, silage	
and berseem hay as well as the whole rations (%DM	
basis)	25
Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily DMI	
from Concentrate, DMI from Roughage and total	
ration DM intake (kg /h/ day) and gm DMI / $W^{0.75}$ in	
lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days of	
lactation season	32
Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily	
TDNI from Concentrate, TDNI from Roughage and	
total ration TDN intake (kg /h/ day) and gm TDN /	
W ^{0.75} in lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days	
of lactation season	34
Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily SVI	
from Concentrate, SVI from Roughage and total	
ration SV intakes (kg /h/ day) and gm SVI / $W^{0.75}$ in	
lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days of	
lactation season	37
Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily	
intake DCPI from Concentrate, DCPI from	
Roughage and total ration DCP intake (kg /h/ day)	
and gm DCPI / W ^{0.75} in lactating buffaloes during the	
first 180 days of lactation season	40
Effect of different experimental treatments on	
Nutrient digestibility in buffaloes during the first 180	
days of lactation season	42
Effect of experimental treatments on daily milk yield	
(kg /h/ day) in lactating buffaloes during the first 180	
days of lactation season	44
	and berseem hay as well as the whole rations (%DM basis). Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily DMI from Concentrate, DMI from Roughage and total ration DM intake (kg /h/ day) and gm DMI / W ^{0.75} in lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days of lactation season Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily TDNI from Concentrate, TDNI from Roughage and total ration TDN intake (kg /h/ day) and gm TDN / W ^{0.75} in lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days of lactation season Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily SVI from Concentrate, SVI from Roughage and total ration SV intakes (kg /h/ day) and gm SVI / W ^{0.75} in lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days of lactation season Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily intake DCPI from Concentrate, DCPI from Roughage and total ration DCP intake (kg /h/ day) and gm DCPI / W ^{0.75} in lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days of lactation season Effect of different experimental treatments on Nutrient digestibility in buffaloes during the first 180 days of lactation season Effect of experimental treatments on daily milk yield (kg /h/ day) in lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days of lactation season

8	Effect of experimental treatments on mean daily 4%	
	FCM yield (kg /h/ day) production in lactating	
	buffaloes during the first 180 days of lactation	48
	season	
9	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	fat content during the first 180 days of lactation	51
	season.	
10	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	fat yield (kg /h/ day) during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	54
11	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	protein content during the first 180 days of lactation	
	season	56
12	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	protein yield (kg /h/ day) during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	60
13	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	lactose content during the first 180 days of lactation	
	season	63
14	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	lactose yield (kg /h/ day) during the first 180 days of	00
4.5	lactation season	66
15	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	67
	ash content during the first 180 days of lactation	67
16	season. Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
10	·	
	Ash yield (gm /h/ day) during the first 180 days of lactation season	68
17	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	00
17	TS content during the first 180 days of lactation	71
	season.	, ,
18	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
10	Endot of experimental freatments of bullates fills	

	TS yield (kg /h/ day) during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	74
19	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	SNF content during the first 180 days of lactation	
	season	76
20	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	SNF yield (kg /h/ day) during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	78
21	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	energy content (kcal/ kg milk) during the first 180	
	days of lactation season	80
22	Effect of experimental treatments on buffaloes milk	
	energy yield (kcal /h / day) during the first 180 days	
	of lactation season	83
23	Effect of experimental treatments on mean body	
	weight changes (kg /h/ day) in lactating buffaloes	
	during the first 180 days of lactation season	85
24	Effect of experimental treatments on mean dry	
	matter conversion (Kg/ kg FCM) in lactating	
	buffaloes during the first 180 days of lactation	
	season	88
25	Effect of experimental treatments on mean TDN	
	conversion (Kg/ kg FCM) in lactating buffaloes	
	during the first 180 days of lactation season	92
26	Effect of experimental treatments on mean starch	
	value conversion(Kg/ kg FCM) in lactating buffaloes	
	during the first 180 days of lactation season	94
27	Effect of experimental treatments on mean starch	
	value conversion including gain(Kg/ kg FCM) in	
	lactating buffaloes during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	97
28	Effect of experimental treatments on mean DCP	

	conversion (Kg/ kg FCM) in lactating buffaloes	
	during the first 180 days of lactation season	100
29	Effect of experimental treatments on mean energy	
	efficiency in lactating buffaloes during the first 180	
	days of lactation season	104
30	Effect of experimental treatments on mean kg milk	
	cost (LE/ kg milk production) in lactating buffaloes	
	during the first 180 days of lactation season	105
31	Effect of experimental treatments on blood serum	
	total protein concentrations in lactating buffaloes	
	during the first 180 days of lactation season	107
32	Effect of experimental treatments on blood serum	
	albumin concentration in lactating buffaloes during	
	the first 180 days of lactation season	109
33	Effect of experimental treatments on blood serum	
	globulin concentration in lactating buffaloes during	
	the first 180 days of lactation season	111
34	Effect of experimental treatments on blood serum	
	A:G ratio in lactating buffaloes during the first 180	
	days of lactation season	112
35	Effect of experimental treatments on blood serum	
	urea concentration in lactating buffaloes during the	
	first 180 days of lactation season	114
36	Effect of experimental treatments on blood serum	
	GPT concentration in lactating buffaloes during the	
	first 180 days of lactation season	115
37	Effect of experimental treatments on blood serum	
	GOT concentration in lactating buffaloes during the	
	first 180 days of lactation season	116

LIST OF FIGURES

No		page
1	Sequences of analytical treatment of feed samples	
	subjected to the detergent system	4
2	Effect of different experimental treatments	
	on milk yield during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	45
3	Effect of different experimental treatments	
	on 4% FCM yield during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	45
4	Effect of different experimental treatments on	
	buffaloes milk fat content during the first 180 days	
	of lactation season	52
5	Effect of different experimental treatments on	
	daily buffaloes fat yield during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	52
6	Effect of different experimental treatments on	
	buffaloes milk CP content during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	57
7	Effect of different experimental treatments on	
	daily buffaloes CP yield during the first 180 days of	
	lactation season	61
8	Effect of different experimental treatments on	
	buffaloes milk lactose content during the first 180	
	days of lactation season	64
9	Effect of different experimental treatments on daily	
	buffaloes milk lactose yield during the first 180 days	
	of lactation	64
	season	
10	Effect of different experimental treatments on	
	buffaloes milk ash content during the first 180 days	