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in Pe Goats That Receive Ransum with Various Levels of
Gamal (*Gliricidia sepium*) Balance Versus Concentrate**

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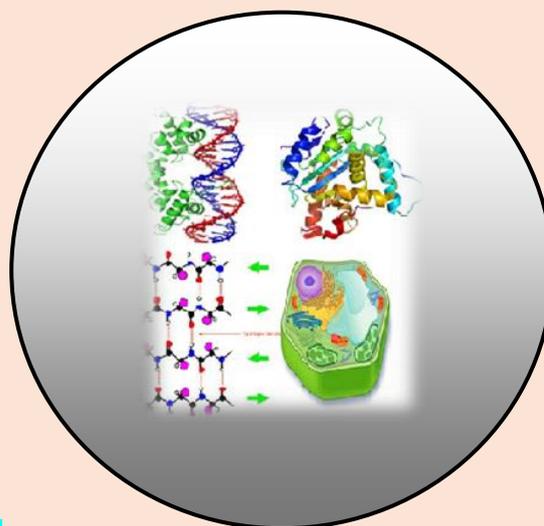
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RESEARCH PAPER

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to determine the consumption, nutrient digestibility and nitrogen retention in PE goats, has been carried out in Sidemen Village, Karangasem, Bali and in the Lab. Animal Nutrition and Feed Udayana University. The research design used was the Latin Square Design (BSL) with treatment consisting of (P1) 55% field grass with 45% concentrate; (P2) 55% field grass with 15% gamal and 30% concentrate; (P3) 55% field grass with 30% gamal and 15% concentrate; (P4) 55% field grass with 45% gamal. Research variables include consumption, nutrient digestibility and nitrogen retention. The results showed the consumption of dry matter and crude protein between treatments was not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). Crude fiber consumption of P4 treatment was significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher than P1, but P4 was not significant ($P > 0.05$) higher than P2 and P3. Dry matter digestibility coefficient and crude fiber digestibility coefficient between treatments were statistically significantly different ($P > 0.05$). The digestibility coefficient of organic matter, crude protein digestion coefficient and nitrogen retention in the P1 treatment were not significantly ($P > 0.05$) higher than P2, but P1 was significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher than P3 and P4. The conclusion of this study is that the feeding of P2 treatment with a balance of 30% concentrate and 15% gamal in the grass-based field feed is very efficient to increase consumption, nutrient digestibility and nitrogen retention in PE goats.

Keywords: Consumption, Nutrient Digestion, Nitrogen Retention and Ration.

INTRODUCTION

Quality food is the main indicator that determines the development of livestock business. Habits of people who only rely on field grass as animal feed are not optimal in increasing livestock productivity due to lack of nutrient content in field grass. Jalaludin (1994) states that the crude protein content in field grass is 8-9%, while TDN is 10-54%. This situation is not very supportive to increasing goat productivity if only relying on field grass, so it is necessary to have an alternative to combine with the provision of gamal (*Gliricidia sepium*) and concentrate. Sukanten *et al.* (1994) state that gamal (*Gliricidia sepium*) contains high protein of 23.5% so that it is quite good given to livestock. It was further explained that gamal (*Gliricidia sepium*) had crude protein content of 20-30% dry ingredients, crude fiber 15%, and *in vitro* digestibility of dry matter 60-65%.

According to Hartadi *et al.* (2005) concentrate plays a role in supplementing nutrient deficiencies from forages and containing less than 18% crude fiber, TDN more than 60%. The combination of gamal (*Gliricidiasepium*) and concentrate can cover the nutrient deficiencies of each feed material which ultimately can meet the needs for basic living, growth, production and reproduction. Based on this, a study was conducted to determine consumption, nutrient digestibility and nitrogen retention in PE goats that receive ransum with various levels of gamal (*Gliricidiasepium*) balance versus concentrates.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research design

The study design uses the Latin Square Design (BSL). The treatment consisted of P1 (55% field grass with 45% concentrate); P2 (55% field grass with 15% gamal and 30% concentrate); P3 (55% field grass with 30% gamal and 15% concentrate); P4 (55% field grass with 45% gamal).

Place and Time of Research

The research was conducted in Sidemen Village, Karangasem, Bali and in the Lab. Nutrition and Animal Feed Udayana University for 3 months.

Variable Observed

Consumption of nutrients

Calculation of consumption of dry ingredients per day (consumption of dry matter/day) (g BK) and nutrient consumption using the formula:

Consumption of dry matter (g/day) = \sum consumption of feed x% of feed dry matter

Nutrient consumption (g/day) = consumption of dry matter/day (g BK) x nutrient content of ransum (% BK)

Nutrient digestion

Determination of digestibility is done by the total collection method. Stool samples were taken as much as 200 g for drying, then weighed again and taken as much as 10% of the dry weight of air to be mashed and carried out proximate analysis.

$$\text{Nutrient digestibility coefficient} = \frac{\text{nutrients consumed} - \text{nutrients in the stool}}{\text{nutrients consumed}} \times 100\%$$

Table 1. Composition of concentrated ingredients and nutrient content of feed.

Material Composition (%)	Concentrated		
Corn meal	30		
Molases	5		
Rice Bran	20		
Soybeans	15		
CaCO ₃ (Chalk)	1.8		
Urea	1.8		
Salt	1.2		
Pignox	0.2		
Wheat Bran	25		
Total	100		
Nutrient Content (%)	Concentrated	Gliricidia	Field grass
Dry ingredients	86.5	82.6	21.7
Organic Ingredients	25.2	22.2	9.9
Coarse Fat	15.9	3.3	5.1
Coarse Fiber	4.5	18.9	25.1
TDN	84.7	63.4	27.4

Nitrogen Retention (RN)

Urine sample is taken as much as 100 ml and immediately drops 75% HCL solution as much as 2% (v/v) of the sample volume aims to bind N, then analyzed in a laboratory to determine levels of N.

Nitrogen retention = consumed nitrogen - (feces nitrogen + urine nitrogen).

Livestock and Research cages

The study used 4 goats with PE range of ± 2 years with an average initial body weight of 40 kg. Individual cages each measuring length, width, height (150 cm, 100 cm, 125 cm) and height 70 cm from the ground. Cage floor is made of small blocks with a distance of 2 cm and the roof of the cage uses asbestos. Rectangular feedlot is located in front of the goat. The drinking water container uses a 5 liter volume bucket.

Ransum and drinking water

The ransum was composed of concentrates, gamal (*Gliricidia sepium*) and field grass. Field grass and gamal (*Gliricidia sepium*) were obtained from the rice fields around the research site. The concentrates arranged according to the composition of food substances according to the recommendation of Kears (1982) are presented in table 1.

Table 2. Composition of ingredients in the ransum.

Composition (%)	Treatment			
	P1	P2	P3	P4
Concentrate	45	30	15	-
Gliricidia	-	15	30	45
Field Grass	55	55	55	55
Total	100	100	100	100

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed by analysis of variance and the differences between treatments were tested by Duncan's multiple area test (Gasparsz, 1991).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Consumption of nutrients

The results showed that the average dry matter consumption ranged from 1026.1-1120.4 g/head/day, statistically the different treatments were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). Rostini and Zakir (2017) get consumption of dry matter in PE goats ranging from 723.3-745.1 g/head/day. This difference occurs because the animals used have different body weights. This phenomenon indicates that the consumption of dry matter is influenced by the body weight of livestock. Supported by the statement of Mathius *et al.* (2002) that livestock body weight significantly influences the consumption of dry matter. Arora (1995) added that livestock body weight is one of the factors that influence the consumption of feed dry matter. The results showed that the average consumption of crude protein ranged from 183.58-207.9 g/head/day, statistically the different treatments were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). The highest consumption of crude protein in P2 treatment is probably caused by the high consumption of dry matter in P2 treatment. Nuraini *et al.* (2014) states that the increased consumption of crude protein is caused by the consumption of dry matter in the treatment also increases. Purbowati *et al.* (2007) added that consumption of dry matter and crude protein content in feed are factors that influence crude protein consumption. Crude fiber consumption of P4 treatment was significantly ($P < 0.05$) 33.79% higher than treatment P1, but not significantly ($P > 0.05$) 20.83% and 11.6% higher than treatment P2 and P3. The high consumption of crude fiber in the P4 treatment is probably due to the addition of a high proportion of gamal leaves by 45% in the ration where the content of gamal crude fiber is higher (18.9%) compared to the concentrate (4.5%) (Table 1). The higher the percentage of gamal leaves given in the ration, the higher the consumption of crude fiber. Nevertheless, high consumption of crude fiber in the form of lignin can reduce digestibility. Crude fat consumption of P1 treatment was not significantly ($P > 0.05$) higher 7.92% than P2 treatment, but significantly ($P < 0.05$) was 33.22% and 59% higher than treatments P3 and P4. If you look at the consumption of crude fat (Table 3) there is a decrease where the lower the percentage of concentrate in ration, the consumption of crude fat decreases. This is probably due to the higher concentrated crude fat content (15.9%) compared to gamal crude fat (3.3%) (Table 1) so that the P1 treatment ration with the highest proportion of concentrate shows that the consumption of crude fat has increased, but is not too different from the treatment P2 with the provision of 30% concentrate plus 15% gamal.

Nutrient digestion

Statistical results showed that the dry matter digestibility coefficient between treatments was not significantly different ($P > 0.05$) with the average ranging between 66.79-70.34%. Similar results were reported by Momotet *al.* (2014) obtained digestibility of dry matter in PE goats ranged from 57.96 to 73.76%. It was further explained that the higher the level of concentrate given to goats would also be accompanied by increased digestibility of dry ingredients. If it is seen from the dry matter digestibility coefficient (Table 3) that the treatment which is only given field grass and gamal is not too different from cattle that get field grass and concentrate. This proves both quantity and quality that the addition of gamal to the basic grass feed in the field is able to increase the digestibility coefficient caused by increased activity of rumen microbes. The digestibility coefficient of organic matter in this study ranged from 67.64 to 72.32% and statistically shows that P1 is not real ($P > 0.05$) higher than 4.42% than P2, but it is real ($P < 0.05$) more high respectively 5.67% and 6.47% of P3 and P4. The digestibility coefficient of organic matter in P1 treatment (field grass with 45% concentrate) was not too different from P2 treatment which added 15% gamal but the percentage of concentrate was reduced.

Table 3. Analysis Results Statistics consumption, nutrient digestibility and nitrogen retention.

Variable	Treatment ⁽¹⁾				SEM ⁽²⁾
	P1	P2	P3	P4	
Nutrition consumption					
- Dry ingredients(g/head/day)	1026.10 ^{a(3)}	1120.40 ^a	1087.80 ^a	1060.40 ^a	105.25
- Crude protein(g/head/day)	188.00 ^a	207.90 ^a	197.73 ^a	183.58 ^a	18.47
- Coarse Fiber(g/head/day)	152.65 ^b	182.53 ^{ab}	203.80 ^{ab}	230.55 ^a	13.23
- Coarse Fat(g/head/day)	107.33 ^a	98.83 ^a	71.68 ^b	44.00 ^c	10.28
Digestive Digestion Nutrients					
- Dry ingredients(%)	70.34 ^a	67.18 ^a	67.02 ^a	66.79 ^a	2.11
- Organic matter(%)	72.32 ^a	69.12 ^a	68.22 ^b	67.64 ^b	1.83
- Crude protein(%)	81.75 ^a	77.46 ^{ab}	74.41 ^b	73.66 ^b	1.49
- Coarse Fiber(%)	41.91 ^a	41.57 ^a	48.08 ^a	49.67 ^a	2.26
- Coarse Fat(%)	83.89 ^a	76.44 ^b	68.35 ^c	51.89 ^d	2.13
Retention					
- Consumption N (g/head/day)	30.08 ^a	33.27 ^a	31.64 ^a	29.37 ^a	2.96
- N Feces(g/head/day)	5.45 ^b	7.54 ^{ab}	8.35 ^a	7.64 ^{ab}	0.41
- N Urine(g/head/day)	6.63 ^b	10.25 ^{ab}	16.22 ^a	15.06 ^a	2.14
- Nitrogen retention(g/head/day)	18.01 ^a	15.47 ^a	7.07 ^b	6.67 ^b	1.39

Note:

1) P1 (55% field grass with 45% concentrate); P2 (55% field grass with 15% gamal and 30% concentrate); P3 (55% field grass with 30% gamal and 15% concentrate); P4 (55% field grass with 45% gamal).

2) SEM: Standard Error of Treatment Means

3) Values with different letters on the same line show significant differences ($P < 0.05$).

This indicates that the addition of 15% gamal can provide economic benefits for farmers. Cakra (2013) explains that organic matter is part of dry matter, so the digestibility of organic material will follow the digestive pattern of dry matter. The crude protein digestibility coefficient in the P1 treatment was not significant ($P > 0.05$) higher 5.25% than the P2 treatment, but it was significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher 8.98% and 9.9% respectively P3 and P4 treatments. This is probably due to the relatively high percentage of P1 treatment rations compared to other treatments. The concentrate in this study contained urea as a source of nitrogen for rumen microbes and the presence of molasis as a provider of soluble carbohydrates and energy. Urea is a food material that is easily hydrolyzed so it has high solubility in the rumen. Sitiet *al.* (2012) explain that the addition of urea molasis block (UMB) in the gamal forage can increase the digestibility coefficient of crude protein.

Therefore the concentrate containing urea in this study was able to increase the activity of rumen microbes in digesting feed. When seen in the crude protein digestibility coefficient P2 treatment given 15% gamal and 30% concentrate, not too different from the P1 treatment which was only given 45% concentrate. This shows that the digestibility of gamal crude protein is quite optimal because of the availability of NPN (Non protein nitrogen) as a source of nitrogen for microbes and easily degraded in the rumen. The digestibility coefficient of crude fiber between treatments was not significantly different ($P > 0.05$) and the highest mean was in treatment P4 of 49.67%. This is probably caused by high consumption of crude fiber and crude fiber content in gamal. Despal(2000) explains that low crude fiber content will increase digestibility of ration and vice versa. This indicates that crude fiber is negatively related to digestibility. Coefficient fat digest coefficient of treatment P2, P3 and P4 lower respectively 8.88%, 18.52% and 38.15% of the treatment P1 treatment, but statistically significantly different ($P < 0.05$). In the treatment of P1, the highest coefficient of crude fat digestibility is due to the high content of crude fat and the consumption of crude fat in P1 treatment.

Nitrogen retention

Consumption N between treatments was not significantly different ($P > 0.05$) with the highest average in treatment P2 was 33.27 g/head/day. The high consumption N of P2 treatment is caused by high consumption of crude protein which can be interpreted as increasing consumption of N. Tillman *et al.* (1998) explain that the increase in crude protein consumption is in line with the increase in consumption N, because one of the constituent elements of crude protein is the N element. N feces of P3 treatment was not significantly ($P > 0.05$) higher, respectively 9.7% and 8.5% than treatments P2 and P4, but significantly ($P < 0.05$) 34.73% higher than treatment P1. Van Soest (1994) explains that the efficient use of N in the rumen as well as digestible N will affect the levels of N in the stool. N stools that come out in small amounts, indicate the increase in N digested. According to Pond *et al.* (1995) that the process and type of digestive tract as well as the type of food consumed are things that affect N expenditure through feces. N Urine of P3 treatment was not significantly ($P > 0.05$) higher by 36.8% and 7.15% of treatments P2 and P4, however significant ($P < 0.05$) was 59.12% higher than treatment P1. There was no apparent difference in N urine of goat PE in treatments P2, P3 and P4, indicating the overall metabolic rate of goats. This is in accordance with the opinion of Putra (2006) that N urine can be expressed as a result of protein diets that are not metabolized. This is supported by Tillman *et al.* (1998) that largely untapped nitrogen is excreted in the form of urea filtered by the kidneys. The high N urine in the P4 and P3 treatments is due to the low consumption N in the P4 and P3 treatments, the lower the N consumed, the N levels in the urine increase. N retention is calculated based on the nitrogen consumed minus urine nitrogen and fecal nitrogen. The results showed that nitrogen retention (RN) in this study ranged from 6.67-18.01 g/head/day. The N retention of the P1 treatment was not significantly ($P > 0.05$) 14.1% higher than the P2 treatment, but it was significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher respectively 60.74% and 62.97% than the P3 treatment and Q4. N retention in P2 treatment decreased RN value (15.47 g/head/day) but not too different from P1 treatment. Sietet *et al.* (2013) reported the highest nitrogen retention value in PE goats of 5.02 g/head/day fed ad libitum field grass and supplementation of 225 g rice bran. This happens because of the increased digestibility of dry matter and crude protein caused by increased microbial activity and population in the presence of rice bran in concentrates as a provider of soluble carbohydrates. Concentrates contain high protein and high protein digestibility value. It was proven that the digestibility of crude protein in the highest P1 treatment was 81.75%, so the nitrogen retention value in the P1 treatment was also the highest, but not too different from the nitrogen retention in the P2 treatment. This indicates that the balance of 30% concentrate with 15% gamal get a fairly high nitrogen retention value. According to Soeharsono and Sudaryanto (2006) that the ability of rumen microbes to convert N feed into protein is something that influences the retention of N.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion of this research is the provision of P2 treatment feed with a balance of 30% concentrate and 15% gamal on the grass base feed can increase consumption, nutrient digestibility and nitrogen retention in PE goats and very efficiently provide economic benefits for farmers. It can be suggested that further research needs to be done with different levels of gamal versus concentrates or more varied forage compositions given to etawah crossbreed goats, so that more optimal information can be obtained.

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