

COMBINATION OF SOYBEAN MEAL AND *Hibiscus tiliaceus* LEAF IN THE GOAT DIET: EFFECT ON SOME PARAMETERS OF CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji efek kombinasi dari daun waru dengan protein bungkil kedelai dalam pakan pada beberapa parameter metabolisme karbohidrat. Materi yang digunakan adalah 16 ekor kambing Peranakan Ettawah berumur 7 bulan dengan bobot badan 16 kg. Perlakuan terdiri dari T0 = Pakan komplit (saponin dan waru 0,90%, PK 8,69%, TDN 62,11%), T1 = T0 + 3% protein bungkil kedelai, T2 = T0 + 6% protein bungkil kedelai, dan T3 = T0 + 9% protein bungkil kedelai. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap dengan 4 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan ransum tidak menunjukkan pengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi bahan kering, karbohidrat, energi, konsentrasi butirrat dan valerat rumen. Konsumsi protein, pencernaan pakan, konsentrasi asetat dan propionat rumen, estimasi CH₄, rasio non-glukogenik meningkat ($P < 0,05$) akibat perlakuan. Suplementasi protein dalam daun waru yang terkandung dalam pakan disarankan harus diseimbangkan dengan tingkat energi.

Kata Kunci : defaunasi, suplementasi protein, pemanfaatan karbohidrat, kambing

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to clarify effect of the combination of waru leaf (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) saponin with soybean meal protein in the goat diet on some parameters of carbohydrate metabolism. The study used 16 Ettawah cross bred male goats with body weight average of 16 kg and aged at 7 months. The dietary treatments were: T0 = total mixed ration (0.09% of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf saponin, 8.69 % of CP, 62.11% of TDN), T1 = T0 + 3% soybean meal protein, T2 = T0 + 6% soybean meal protein, and T3 = T0 + 9% soybean meal protein. The treatments were allotted in a completely randomized design, with 4 treatments and 4 replicates of each. The results showed that dietary treatments did not effect significantly ($P > 0.05$) on intakes of dry matter, carbohydrate, energy, ruminal butirrat and valerat concentrations. Crude protein intake, feed digestibility, ruminal acetate and propionate concentrations, ratio of non-glucogenic to glucogenic VFAs, and estimated methane production were increased ($P < 0.05$) by dietary experiments. The protein supplementation in a *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf contained diet should be balanced with the energy level.

Keywords: *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, protein supplementation, carbohydrate utilization, goat

INTRODUCTION

A role of rumen protozoa on the utilization of feed carbohydrate has been studied to some extents in ruminants. The rumen microbes play an

important role in feed digestion but defaunation generally has negative effect on ruminal fiber degradation, although removing protozoa from rumen reduces methanogenesis positively (Mosoni *et al.*, 2011). In sheep fed on fiber rich

diet, partial defaunation increases positive effect of rumen protozoa and decreases negative effect of protozoa (Han *et al.*, 1999). Protozoa rumen reduces starch digestion in sheep (Mendoza *et al.*, 1993). Defaunation combined with no nitrogen supplementation decreased ruminal fiber digestion (Ushida and Kojima, 1991). Ruminal volatile fatty acids concentration tended to be higher in defaunated than in faunated steers (Grummer *et al.*, 1983).

The defaunation may affect on the growth of rumen bacteria negatively, because ruminal ammonia concentration was decreased (Kiran and Mutsvangwa, 2010) and ruminal volatile fatty acids concentration was increased (Han *et al.*, 1999) in defaunated ruminants. These facts in turn may decrease capability in the ruminal fermentability for dietary fiber. Thus, a protein supplementation is postulated to ameliorate the negative effect of defaunation in ruminal digestion for dietary carbohydrate.

Soybean meal is used commonly as a protein source in ruminant. The saponin of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf was proved to be a potent defaunating agent (Istiqomah *et al.*, 2011). The objective of this research was to study the combination effect of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf saponin and soybean meal protein on some parameters of carbohydrate metabolism in young goat.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animal dan diet

Sixteen male of Ettawah grade goats with body weight average of 16 kg and aged at 7 months were used in the experiment. Each goat was housed individually in a metabolic cage. Table 1 shows the ingredient and composition of experimental diets. The experimental diets were: T0 = total mixed ration (0.90% saponin of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf, 8.69% of CP, 62.11% of TDN), T1 = T0 + 3% of soybean meal protein, T2 = T0 + 6% of soybean meal protein, and T3 = T0 + 9% of soybean meal protein. The treatments were allotted in a completely randomized design. The drinking water was available at all time.

Methods

The research was conducted in two phases. The first phase was the preparation and formulation of total mixed rations as the experimental diets (Table 1). The second phase was a feeding trial for 10 weeks. After five weeks

of adaptation to experimental diet and environment, each animal was performed on the test of feed digestibility for ten days. During the test of feed digestibility, amount of diet consumption was recorded and excreted feces was collected daily. The content of protein, carbohydrate and energy in feed and feces were analyzed according to the method of A.O.A.C (1990).

One week after the test of feed digestibility, blood sample was collected in each goat using a spoit via jugular vein. The blood sampling was conducted after one night of fasting (before feeding) and three hours after feeding. The blood sample was then analyzed for serum blood glucose concentration. Serum blood glucose concentration was assayed according to Coomer (1993). One week after blood sampling, rumen fluid sample was collected using the aspirated stomach tube in each goat. The rumen fluid sampling was performed after one night fasting (before feeding) and three hours after feeding. The sample of rumen fluid was then for determination of partial VFA concentration, namely acetate, propionate, butyrate, and valerate using the gas chromatography (Jouany, 1982). The ratio non-glucogenic to glucogenic VFAs was then calculated according to Ørskov and Ryle (1990). Based on data of VFAs, productions of methane were estimated using formula of Ørskov and Ryle (1990). Data parameters were tested using analysis of variance and followed by Duncan's multiple range test.

RESULTS

The level of protein supplementation did not affect significantly on daily intakes of dietary dry matter, carbohydrate, and energy (Table 2). Daily intakes of crude protein were increased ($P < 0.05$) as increasing the level of protein supplementation. Dietary dry matter, crude protein, carbohydrate, and energy digestibilities were affected ($P < 0.05$) by the level supplementation. The highest digestibilities of dietary dry matter, carbohydrate, and energy were achieved by the concentration of crude protein in diets at a level of 14% (Table 2).

Concentrations of ruminal acetate and propionate acids before and after feeding were increased ($P < 0.05$) as result of the protein supplementation in diet (Table 2). Before and after feed consumption, treatment of protein supplementation did not effect significantly on concentrations of ruminal butyrate and valerate

Table 1. Ingredients and Nutrient Compositions of the Experimental Diets

Ingredients and composition	Crude Protein Level of Experimental Diets, %			
	8.69	11.28	14.01	17.00
Ingredients, % DM				
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> leaf	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	18.35	18.35	18.35	18.35
Rice bran	23.50	19.50	19.50	21.00
Ground corn	23.00	21.00	16.50	10.00
Copral meal	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00
Ground peanut shell	16.50	16.50	16.00	14.00
Molasses	8.00	7.00	5.00	3.00
Mineral vitamin mixtures	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soybean meal	0.00	7.00	14.00	21.00
¹ Nutrients composition, %				
Crude protein	8.69	11.28	14.01	17.00
Extract ether	3.34	4.09	4.19	4.66
Crude fiber	22.63	25.82	27.84	29.22
Nitrogen free extract	52.62	47.78	43.85	36.03
Ash	12.22	11.02	10.11	13.08
Sapponin	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
² Total digestible nutrients	62.11	62.76	62.72	62.78

¹ Results of chemical analysis.

² Values were calculated based on Hartadi *et al.* (2005).

acids. The estimation of ruminal methane productions were increased ($P<0.05$) by the treatment of supplementation protein. The estimation of ruminal methane productions were higher ($P<0.05$) at after feeding than that of before feeding. The ratio of non-glucogenic to glucogenic VFAs during pre feeding period was not affected by treatments, but the values of ratio of non-glucogenic to glucogenic VFAs during post feeding period increased ($P<0.01$). The blood glucose concentrations were increased ($P<0.05$) by the protein supplementation.

DISCUSSION

Nutrient Intake

The sapponin of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf at a dose of 0.9% (DM/DM) in diet could be a potent

defaunation (Istiqomah *et al.*, 2011). In this study, experimental goats were designed to consume same sapponin amount of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf with different protein amount of soybean meal. Amount of crude protein intakes were increased according to the portions of soybean meal in diets, while amount of dry matter, carbohydrate, and energy intakes were similar among treatment groups (Table 2). This fact indicated that goats consumed same sapponin level of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf with different level of protein intake from soybean meal.

Ruminal Fermentation of Feed Carbohydrate

Before and after feeding ruminal propionate concentration was increased by the protein supplementation (Table 2), and this may agree with other studies. Kiran and Mutsvangwa (2010)

Table 2. Experimental Results¹⁾

Parameters	Crude Protein level of Experimental Diets, %			
	8.69	11.28	14.01	17.00
Daily nutrient intake, g·kgBW ^{-0.75}				
Dry matter	42.54±10.41	47.60±4.81	39.42±5.21	47.22±4.11
Carbohydrate	32.01±7.83	35.04±3.54	28.26±3.73	30.82±2.68
Crude protein	3.70±1.02 ^c	5.37±0.54 ^b	6.70±0.89 ^b	8.03±0.70 ^a
Daily energy intake, MJ·kgBW ^{-0.75}	0.72±0.18	0.78±0.08	0.74±0.10	0.88±0.08
Nutrient digestibility, %				
Dry matter	44.97±6.37 ^b	41.10±5.04 ^b	53.05±2.89 ^a	45.84±4.09 ^{ab}
Carbohydrate	50.07±4.61 ^a	44.06±6.43 ^{ab}	50.62±3.39 ^a	39.88±4.93 ^b
Crude protein	47.92±6.26 ^b	54.20±10.21 ^b	74.72±2.45 ^a	68.35±4.67 ^a
Energy	41.89±7.97 ^{bc}	34.46±5.40 ^c	56.46±8.48 ^a	50.70±11.48 ^{ab}
Ruminal VFAs concentration, mM				
Before feeding				
Acetate	34.34±1.43 ^c	40.16±2.11 ^a	38.97±3.42 ^{ab}	35.50±1.71 ^{bc}
Propionate	14.57±0.97 ^c	20.52±1.76 ^a	17.41±1.76 ^b	19.23±1.93 ^{ab}
Butyrate	7.89±1.93	8.79±1.33	8.18±2.41	8.52±2.43
Valerate	0.65±0.20	0.87±0.18	0.79±0.10	1.04±0.22
After feeding				
Acetate	39.78±1.83 ^{bc}	43.56±3.48 ^{ab}	47.01±0.90 ^a	39.29±3.39 ^c
Propionate	17.21±0.71 ^b	20.63±0.98 ^a	19.32±2.47 ^{ab}	20.29±1.80 ^a
Butyrate	8.55±2.72	6.71±4.02	8.61±2.60	9.06±6.53
Valerate	0.62±0.15	0.77±0.08	0.96±0.22	1.03±0.32
Ratio of non-gluconeogenic to glucogenic VFAs				
Before feeding	3.46±0.50	3.60±0.25	3.77±0.30	3.57±0.53
After feeding	3.02±0.28 ^b	2.91±0.28 ^b	3.86±0.34 ^a	3.08±0.32 ^b
Estimated CH ₄ production, mM				
Before feeding	13.92±0.56 ^b	15.60±1.00 ^a	15.63±1.51 ^a	13.48±0.52 ^b
After feeding	15.91±0.97 ^b	17.03±1.82 ^b	19.15±0.46 ^a	14.99±1.49 ^b
Serum blood glucose, mg·dl ⁻¹				
Before feeding	62.50±3.69 ^b	71.50±4.20 ^a	63.25±4.99 ^b	69.00±3.16 ^{ab}
After feeding	64.25±2.98 ^b	73.00±6.78 ^a	65.5±3.96 ^b	71.00±2.16 ^{ab}

¹ Values are means from 4 goats (±SD).
a,b,c,d^p<0.05

reported that the defaunation decreases ruminal acetate concentration and increases propionate concentration, and this effect is more pronounced when sheep are fed on a high protein diet. Defaunation tended to increase ruminal VFAs concentration in steers fed on diet high in dried whole whey (Grummer *et al.*, 1983). Ruminal acetate and butyrate concentrations were decreased but propionate concentration was increased in defaunated sheep fed on high fiber diet (Han *et al.*, 1999). The dietary starch degradation in rumen was increased in defaunated sheep (Mendoza *et al.*, 1993).

There is a contrary between this experimental result and others (Kiran and Mutsvangwa, 2010; Grummer *et al.*, 1983; Han *et al.*, 1999; Mendoza *et al.*, 1993), because before and after feeding ruminal acetate concentration was also increased by the protein supplementation (Table 2). As the part of this study, the rumen digestible organic matter was unaffected by protein supplementation (Akhsan *et al.*, 2015). In other words, there was more portion of organic matter those may not be degraded into propionate acid which in turn increases proportion of ruminal acetate concentration. In addition, the experimental diets of this study were designed to be isoenergy. In other words, the levels of protein supplementations were not balanced with dietary energy (Table 1). Cantalapiedra-Hijar *et al.* (2009) reported that balancing high dietary energy and protein causes increased amount of the rumen digestible organic matter which in turn increases higher ruminal propionate concentration and lower acetate concentration compared with low quality diet in goats.

The dietary carbohydrate digestibility was decreased slightly by the protein supplementation (Table 2). The unchanged rumen digestible organic matter may also contribute to this result. Furthermore, the growth of rumen bacteria were not increased by the dietary protein supplementation combined with *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf, because the amount of estimated microbial nitrogen synthesis was unaffected by the treatments (Akhsan *et al.*, 2015). On other hand, ruminal degradability of dietary neutral detergent fiber, acid detergent fiber and hemicellulose were increased by the defaunation in sheep (Han *et al.*, 1999). Likewise, Mendoza *et al.*, (1993) reported that amylolytic activity of rumen bacteria was higher in defaunated than that of faunated conditions. The defaunation with nitrogen supplementation increases cellulolytic

activity *in vitro* (Ushida and Kojima, 1991).

Mosoni *et al.* (2011) claimed that long term defaunation decreases ruminal methanogenesis, because protozoa are large producers of hydrogen, which is used as substrate by their methanogen symbionts to reduce carbon dioxide to methane. In contrary, the amount of estimated methane productions were increased by supplementation of protein in diets (Table 2). Values of methane production in this study were estimated using ruminal VFAs concentrations. The concentration of ruminal acetate caused the different in the methane production with that of Mosoni *et al.* (2011), in which methane production was measured directly.

Utilization of Feed Carbohydrate

The value of ratio of non-glucogenic to glucogenic VFAs may be used as a measure of carbohydrate feed utilization (Orskov, 2002). The defaunation and partial defaunation increase feed utilization which are showed by decreasing the values of ratio of non-glucogenic to glucogenic VFAs (Han *et al.*, 1999). On the other hand, the protein supplementation slightly increased the ratio of non-glucogenic to glucogenic VFAs (Table 2). As mentioned above, the unchanged rumen digestible organic matter may increase the proportion of ruminal acetate concentration in VFAs. It is plausible because the ruminal acetate concentration takes a larger proportion in VFAs.

The glucose supply mainly from gluconeogenesis in ruminant, and ruminal propionate as a major source of the hepatic gluconeogenesis. Sheep may not rely mostly on hepatic gluconeogenesis, when they were fed on a high readily available carbohydrate based diet (Achmadi *et al.*, 2007; Fujita *et al.*, 2007). The treatment of soybean meal supplementation slightly increased before and after feeding blood glucose level (Table 2). It seems the supplementation of soybean meal and other ingredients in experimental diets may supply additional amount of readily available carbohydrate which in turn increases blood glucose of goats.

CONCLUSION

The *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf combined with soybean meal in a diet did not change the carbohydrate digestibility and ratio of non-glucogenic to glucogenic VFAs, but ruminal acetate and propionate concentrations and blood

glucose level were increased by treatment of the *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf combined with soybean meal in young Ettawah cross bred goat. It is suggested that the protein supplementation in a *Hibiscus tiliaceus* leaf contained diet should be balanced with the energy level.

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