



Effect of Plants Containing Secondary Compounds with Palm Oil on Feed Intake, Digestibility, Microbial Protein Synthesis and Microbial Population in Dairy Cows

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this study was to determine the effect of rain tree pod meal with palm oil supplementation on feed intake, digestibility, microbial protein synthesis and microbial populations in dairy cows. Four, multiparous early-lactation Holstein-Friesian crossbred (75%) lactating dairy cows with an initial body weight (BW) of 405 ± 40 kg and 36 ± 8 DIM were randomly assigned to receive dietary treatments according to a 4×4 Latin square design. The four dietary treatments were un-supplementation (control), supplementation with rain tree pod meal (RPM) at 60 g/kg, supplementation with palm oil (PO) at 20 g/kg, and supplementation with RPM at 60 g/kg and PO at 20 g/kg (RPO), of total dry matter intake. The cows were offered concentrates, at a ratio of concentrate to milk production of 1:2, and chopped 30 g/kg of urea treated rice straw was fed *ad libitum*. The RPM contained condensed tannins and crude saponins at 88 and 141 g/kg of DM, respectively. It was found that supplementation with RPM and/or PO to dairy cows diets did not show negative effects on feed intake and ruminal pH and BUN at any times of sampling ($p > 0.05$). However, RPM supplementation resulted in lower crude protein digestibility, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentration and number of proteolytic bacteria. It resulted in greater allantoin absorption and microbial crude protein ($p < 0.05$). In addition, dairy cows showed a higher efficiency of microbial N supply (EMNS) in both RPM and RPO treatments. Moreover, NDF digestibility and cellulolytic bacteria numbers were highest in RPO supplementation ($p < 0.05$) while, supplementation with RPM and/or PO decreased the protozoa population in dairy cows. Based on this study, supplementation with RPM and/or PO in diets could improve fiber digestibility, microbial protein synthesis in terms of quantity and efficiency and microbial populations in dairy cows. (**Key Words:** Condensed Tannins, Crude Saponins, Rain Tree Pod Meal, Palm Oil, Rumen Microorganism, Ruminant)

INTRODUCTION

In the past few decades, feed additives such as antibiotics were used in ruminant production for optimization of the rumen fermentation pattern and to improve feed intake and efficiency (Abdl-Rahman, 2010; Patra, 2011). However, presently most of these supplements are not used routinely because of toxicity problems in the host animals and microbial adaptation. Most importantly, there is an increased awareness of the public health aspects of additives such as residues in milk and meat and the possibility of developing bacterial resistance to antibiotics. Consequently, the use of antibiotics as a feed additive has been banned in the European Union (European Union,

2003; Russell and Houlihan, 2003).

Accordingly, there is a greater interest in using plants and plant extracts such as those that contain secondary compounds such as tannins and saponins with antimicrobial properties which could be exploited in animal nutrition to manipulate rumen fermentation and improve feed efficiency (Cowan, 1999; Kamra et al., 2008; Sallam et al., 2009). Rain tree pod meal, which contains condensed tannins and saponins, has the potential to manipulate rumen fermentation by depressing protozoa and methanogens thereby reducing methane production in *in vitro* (Anantasook and Wanapat, 2012).

Moreover, dietary lipids are potent modifiers of ruminal fermentation and may offer a nutritional strategy to reduce protozoal predation and intraruminal recycling of bacterial protein, thus improving the efficiency of dietary protein utilization and mitigating N losses in ruminant animals (Hristov and Jouany, 2005). Moreover, feeding animals

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with vegetable oils such as soybean oil has the potential to reduce methanogenic bacteria (Mao et al., 2010). Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate the supplementation with rain tree pod meal and palm oil on feed intake, digestibility, microbial protein synthesis and microbial populations in dairy cows.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Animals, diets and experimental design

Four, multiparous mid-lactation Holstein-Friesian crossbred (75% Holstein-Friesian with 25% Thai native breed) lactating dairy cows with initial BW of 405±40 kg and 36±8 DIM were used in the experiment. Cows were randomly assigned to receive dietary treatments according to a 4×4 Latin square design to investigate the effect of condensed tannins (CT) and saponins (SP) from rain tree pod meal (RPM) with palm oil (PO) on feed intake, digestibility, microbial protein synthesis and microbial population in dairy cows.

The four dietary treatments were un-supplemented (control), supplementation with RPM at 60 g/kg, supplementation with PO at 20 g/kg, and supplementation with RPM at 60 g/kg and PO at 20 g/kg (RPO), of total dry matter intake. The RPM was prepared by the following, i) collect rain tree pods with black-brown coloration from ground; ii) chop rain tree pods with chopping machine; iii) sun dry rain tree pods for two-three days; iv) grind rain tree pods with grinding machine. The concentrate mixed diets were formulated to be at 181 g/kg CP and 806 g/kg TDN, dry matter basis. The cows were offered concentrate, at a ratio of concentrate to milk production of 1:2, and chopped 30 g/kg of urea treated rice straw was fed *ad libitum*. The ingredients and chemical composition of diets are shown in the Table 1.

Cows were housed in individual pens and received free choice of clean fresh water and mineral blocks that were available at all times. The experiment was run in four periods, each experimental period lasted for 21 d, the first 14 d for treatment adaptation and for feed intake measurements whilst the last 7 d were for sample collection of feeds, feces, and urine. Body weights were measured at the first and last days of sampling.

Data collection, analysis and sampling procedures

Feeds and refusals were sampled daily during the collection period and were composited by period prior to chemical analyses. Feeds, fecal and urine samples were collected during the last seven days of each period. Fecal samples were collected at 09.00 or 12.00 h by rectal sampling whilst urine samples were collected by spot sampling. Urination was induced by manual stimulation of the vulva; the sample was collected at 09.00 and/or 12.00 h.

Table 1. Ingredients and chemical composition of concentrate, urea treated rice straw and rain tree pod meal used in the experiment

Item	Concentrate	UTRS ¹	RPM ²
Ingredient (g/kg of dry matter)			
Cassava chip	459		
Rice bran	67		
Brewery grain	137		
Palm kernel meal	139		
Coconut meal	118		
Urea	30		
Molasses	30		
Mineral premix ³	10		
Salt ⁴	5		
Sulfur	5		
Chemical composition			
Dry matter (g/kg)	913	511	928
	----- g/kg of dry matter -----		
Organic matter	937	862	956
Crude protein	181	57	164
Condensed tannins	-	-	88
Crude saponins	-	-	141
Neutral detergent fiber	218	712	284
Acid detergent fiber	183	537	231
Total digestible nutrients ⁵	806	515	-

¹UTRS = 3% urea treated rice straw.

²RPM = Rain tree pod meal.

³Minerals and vitamins (each kg contains): Vitamin A: 10,000,000 IU; Vitamin E: 70,000 IU; Vitamin D: 1,600,000 IU; Fe: 50 g; Zn: 40 g; Mn: 40 g; Co: 0.1 g; Cu: 10 g; Se: 0.1 g; I: 0.5 g.

⁴NaCl. ⁵Calculated value.

When fecal or urine samples were taken at 3 h intervals, two successive samples were combined and used as one sample. Composited fecal samples were dried at 60°C, ground (1 mm screen using Cyclotech Mill, Tecator, Sweden) and then analysed for dry matter (DM), ash and crude protein (CP) content (AOAC, 1995), neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF) (Van Soest et al., 1991) and acid insoluble ash (AIA). AIA was used to estimate digestibility of nutrients (Van Keulen and Young, 1977).

At the end of each period, rumen fluid and jugular blood samples were collected at 0 and 4 h after feeding. Approximately 200 ml of rumen fluid was taken from the rumen by a stomach tube connected to a vacuum pump at each time at the end of each period. Rumen fluid was immediately measured for pH using a portable pH meter (Hanna Instrument HI 8424 microcomputer, Singapore). Rumen fluid samples were filtered through four layers of cheesecloth. Samples were divided into three portions; the first portion was used for ammonia-nitrogen (NH₃-N) analysis with 5 ml of H₂SO₄ added to 50 ml of rumen fluid. The mixture was centrifuged at 16,000×g for 15 min, and

the supernatant was stored at -20°C before $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ analysis using the Kjeltex Auto 1030 analyzer. A second portion was fixed with 10% formalin solution in sterilized 0.9% saline solution. The total direct count of protozoa was made by the methods of Galyean (1989) based on the use of a haemocytometer (Boeco, Hamburg, Germany). The third portion was used to culture bacteria using a roll-tube technique (Hungate, 1969) to identify bacterial groups (cellulolytic, proteolytic, amylolytic and total viable count bacteria).

Urine samples were analyzed for allantoin and creatinine in urine by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) as described by Chen and Gomes (1995). The amount of microbial purines absorbed was calculated from purine derivative excretion based on the relationship derived by Chen and Gomes (1995).

A blood sample (about 10 ml) was collected from a jugular vein (at the same time as rumen fluid sampling) into tubes containing 12 mg of EDTA, and plasma separated by centrifugation at $500\times g$ for 10 min (Table Top Centrifuge PLC-02, USA) and stored at -20°C until analysis of blood urea nitrogen (BUN) according to the method of Crocker (1967).

Statistical analysis

All data were statistically analyzed according to a 4×4 Latin square design using the ANOVA procedure of SAS (1996). Differences between treatment means were determined by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (Steel and Torrie, 1980). Differences between means with $p<0.05$ were accepted as representing statistically significant differences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect on feed intakes and nutrient digestibility

Feed intake and nutrient digestibility as influenced by RPM and/or PO supplementation are presented in Table 2. The results show that total feed intake, intake of urea treated rice straw and concentrate, digestibility of dry matter, organic matter, and ADF were not affected by feed supplementation ($p>0.05$). Pilajun and Wanapat (2011) also found that adding 30 g/kg mangosteen peel to the diet had no effect on feed intake. However, Otaru et al. (2011) proposed that voluntary feed intake will be decreased when goats receive diets with PO higher than 40 g/kg DM intake. Although feed intake was not affected by diet supplementation, protein digestibility was lower while NDF digestibility was higher with RPM and RPO supplementation, respectively. Ngamsaeng et al. (2006) found that feeding high levels of dietary SP and/or CT decreased ruminal apparent digestibility, especially of N which therefore increased the flow of material to the duodenum (Klita et al., 1996). Similar to Barry and Manley (1984) who reported that the CT from *Lotus pedunculatus* can increase post ruminal flow of nitrogen and essential amino acids by binding with protein to form tannin-protein complexes, thus increasing rumen by-pass protein. Moreover, Palmquist (1994) indicated that fiber digestion will be restricted when ruminants receive diets with a fat content higher than 70 g/kg DM intake, a level which is higher than in the present study (20 g/kg DM intake). However, Mapato et al. (2012) and Lunsin et al. (2012) found that supplementation of sunflower oil and rice bran oil at 60 g/kg DM intake, respectively decreased digestion coefficients of DM, OM and NDF in lactating dairy cows.

Table 2. Effect of rain tree pod meal and palm oil supplementation on feed intake and digestibility

Items	Control ¹	RPM	PO	RPO	SEM	p-value
UTRS DM intake						
kg/d	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.31	0.35
% BW	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.12	0.20
Concentrate DM intake						
kg/d	6.1	7.0	6.6	7.4	0.62	0.32
% BW	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.31	0.49
Total DM intake						
kg/d	12.2	13.2	12.6	13.6	0.35	0.41
% BW	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	0.42	0.21
Apparent digestibility (%)						
DM	63.2	65.4	65.6	66.4	0.52	0.25
OM	67.1	68.4	68.8	68.6	0.38	0.56
CP	66.6 ^a	60.4 ^b	65.9 ^a	62.8 ^{ab}	0.61	0.03
NDF	63.8 ^a	64.5 ^a	64.0 ^a	65.9 ^b	0.36	0.04
ADF	49.6	51.2	51.7	51.1	0.74	0.68

^{ab} Values on the same row with different superscripts differed ($p<0.05$).

¹ RPM = Rain tree pod meal 60 g/kg DMI, PO = Palm oil 20 g/kg DMI, RPO = Rain tree pod meal 60 g/kg DMI+palm oil 20 g/kg DMI.

The depression following oil supplementation can be explained when oil is supplemented at a high level as oil may coat feed particles which prevents microbial attachment and attack thus reducing the rate of digestibility (Devendra and Lewis, 1973).

Effects on ruminal pH, ammonia nitrogen and blood urea nitrogen

The effects of RPM and/or PO supplementation on ruminal pH and ammonia nitrogen (NH₃-N) are presented in Table 3. Ruminal pH values did not differ between treatments and ranged from 6.6 to 6.7. These values were optimal for normal rumen fermentation, microbial growth and microbial activity (Wanapat, 1999). Moreover, BUN concentration in the present study were closer to the normal range as reported by Roseler et al. (1993) who found that balanced diets for lactating dairy cows were associated with average BUN concentration of 15 mg/dl. The present study found that concentrations of BUN were 12.4 to 13.5 mg/dl and the ruminal NH₃-N concentration was reduced by RPM and RPO supplementation. These results are similar to those of Grobner et al. (1982) who found a 15% reduction in ammonia concentration when SP was included at 60 mg/kg in the incubation medium. Moreover, addition of an ethanol extract of soapnut (*Sapindus mukorossi*) in an *in vitro* study decreased NH₃-N concentration (Kamra et al., 2006). This could be due to CT producing a protein-tannin complexation, decreasing the availability of feed protein for ruminal degradation and ammonia nitrogen release (Makkar, 2003). Moreover, Wanapat et al. (2010) stated that supplementation of a 60 g/kg mixture of coconut oil (CO) and sunflower oil decreased NH₃-N concentration by depressing protein degradation. Furthermore, Mapato et al. (2010) indicated that NH₃-N concentration reduced when dairy cows received 60 g/kg of sunflower oil, which correlated with a lower CP digestibility. However, earlier

studies reported that NH₃-N concentration in the rumen of lamb and goat was not affected by PO supplementation, respectively (Dutta et al., 2008; Otaru et al., 2011).

Effect on microorganism population

The influence of RPM and/or PO supplementation on microorganism populations are shown in Table 4. Ruminal protozoa population was reduced through the addition of either RPM or PO in agreement with the previous work in an *in vitro* study (Kongmun et al., 2010) and an *in vivo* study (Mao et al., 2010; Pilajun and Wanapat, 2011). These could be due to PO being rich in C18-fatty acids which have the potential to depress protozoa numbers. On the other hand, Anantasook and Wanapat (2012) found that populations of protozoa decreased with supplementation with RPM containing CT and SP. Similarly, Guo et al. (2008) reported that tea SP have an inhibitory effect on protozoa populations. The sensitivity of protozoa towards plant secondary compounds may be explained by the presence of sterols in cell membranes (Newbold et al., 1997; Wina et al., 2005). Saponins might form complexes with sterol in the cell membrane of protozoa causing destruction of cell membrane (Francis et al., 2002). In contrast, cellulolytic bacteria increased with a combination of RPM and PO in the diet. The increased population of cellulolytic bacteria could be explained by plant secondary compounds and oils that have specific toxicity to protozoa. However, Pilajun and Wanapat (2011) reported that cellulolytic bacteria were not affected by either CO or MP supplementation in swamp buffalo. In addition, the population of proteolytic bacteria was decreased by RPM supplementation which may be related to a decreasing NH₃-N concentration in the rumen. Jones et al. (1994) reported that growth of proteolytic bacteria was reduced by CT of the legume sainfoin (*O. viciifolia*). Wang et al. (2000) also observed that the growth of *Ruminobacter amylophilus* was

Table 3. Effect of rain tree pod meal and palm oil supplementation on ruminal pH and ammonia nitrogen concentration

Items	Control ¹	RPM	PO	RPO	SEM	p-value
Ruminal pH						
0 h-post feeding	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	0.04	0.75
4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.02	0.79
Mean	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	0.02	0.72
NH₃-N (mg/dl)						
0 h-post feeding	13.2	10.7	11.8	11.0	0.28	0.38
4	25.4 ^a	18.8 ^b	22.9 ^{ab}	21.4 ^{ab}	0.18	0.04
Mean	19.6 ^a	17.4 ^b	19.5 ^a	17.6 ^b	0.19	0.04
BUN, mg/dl						
0 h-post feeding	10.1	8.9	9.2	8.6	0.33	0.53
4	13.5	13.9	14.2	13.7	0.41	0.14
Mean	12.9	12.6	13.5	12.4	0.35	0.22

^{ab} Values on the same row with different superscripts differed (p<0.05).

¹ RPM = rain tree pod meal 60 g/kg DMI, PO = palm oil 20 g/kg DMI, RPO = rain tree pod meal 60 g/kg DMI+palm oil 20 g/kg DMI.

Table 4. Effect of roughage to concentrate ratio and rain tree pod meal supplementation on microbial populations in the rumen

Items	Control	RPM	PO	RPO	SEM	p-value
Direct count, (cell/ml)						
Protozoa ($\times 10^6$)						
0 h-post feeding	19.3 ^a	13.2 ^{ab}	8.3 ^b	9.2 ^b	1.17	0.05
4	15.0 ^a	8.5 ^b	6.8 ^b	6.3 ^b	0.64	0.02
Mean	17.2 ^a	9.9 ^b	7.6 ^b	8.0 ^b	0.78	0.04
Total viable bacterial ($\times 10^9$ CFU ³ /ml)						
0 h-post feeding	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.16	0.61
4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.14	0.84
Mean	5.7	6.3	5.8	5.9	0.23	0.67
Cellulolytic bacteria ($\times 10^8$ CFU/ml)						
0 h-post feeding	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.5	0.24	0.76
4	7.4 ^a	7.3 ^a	7.4 ^a	7.9 ^b	0.15	0.04
Mean	5.3 ^a	5.5 ^a	5.5 ^a	6.6 ^b	0.23	0.04
Proteolytic bacteria ($\times 10^8$ CFU/ml)						
0 h-post feeding	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.12	0.83
4	7.8 ^a	6.4 ^b	7.9 ^a	7.1 ^{ab}	0.11	0.04
Mean	5.9 ^a	4.5 ^b	6.0 ^a	5.6 ^{ab}	0.10	0.14
Amylolytic bacterial ($\times 10^8$ CFU/ml)						
0 h-post feeding	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	0.23	0.88
4	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.3	0.20	0.40
Mean	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.12	0.29

^{ab} Values on the same row with different superscripts differed ($p < 0.05$).

¹ RPM = Rain tree pod meal 60 g/kg DMI, PO = Palm oil 20 g/kg DMI, RPO = Rain tree pod meal 60 g/kg DMI+palm oil 20 g/kg DMI.

reduced as a result of an alteration of the bacterial cell wall. The antimicrobial activities of tannins are ascribed to the interactions of tannins with the extracellular enzymes secreted by the cell wall of bacteria causing morphological changes of the cell wall. Tannins induce membrane disruption, have a direct action on microbial metabolism and cause a deprivation of substrates for microbial growth through the chelation of cations reducing their availability to microbes (Smith et al., 2005). In contrast, Chanthakhoun et al. (2011) reported that proteolytic bacteria were not affected by *Phaseolus calcaratus* supplementation. In the present study populations of total viable bacteria and amylolytic bacteria were not affected by either RPM or PO

supplementation ($p > 0.05$).

Effect on microbial protein synthesis

Microbial protein synthesis in the rumen provides the majority of protein supplied to the small intestine of ruminants, accounting for 50 to 80% of total absorbable protein (Firkins et al., 2007). In the present study, the excretion of creatinine and allantoin concentrations in urine were not affected in any of the treatments ($p > 0.05$) (Table 5). In contrast, allantoin absorption and microbial crude protein (MCP) were increased by RPM supplementation. The MCP flow from the rumen as a result of allantoin absorption ranged from 284.6 to 339.3 g/d, respectively.

Table 5. Effect of rain tree pod meal and palm oil supplementation on excretion of purine derivatives (PD) and microbial nitrogen supply in lactating dairy cows

Items	Control ¹	RPM	PO	RPO	SEM	p-value
Purine derivatives (mmol/d)						
Allantoin excretion	256.9	292.7	274.4	281.88	11.25	0.95
Allantoin absorption	284.6 ^a	339.3 ^b	303.1 ^a	307.7 ^a	9.50	0.04
Urine creatinine	26.1	27.6	26.5	27.3	0.47	0.34
MCP ¹ (g/d)	712.4 ^a	759.7 ^b	731.3 ^a	734.4 ^a	8.25	0.03
EMNS ² (g/kg OMDR)	26.9 ^a	31.9 ^b	27.1 ^a	30.4 ^b	1.01	0.04

^{ab} Means in the same row with different superscripts differ ($P < 0.05$).

¹ Microbial crude protein (MCP) (g/d) = $3.99 \times 0.856 \times$ mmol of purine derivatives excreted (Galo et al., 2003).

² Efficiency of microbial N supply (EMNS), g/kg of OM digested in the rumen (OMDR) = $((\text{MCP (g/d)} \times 1,000) / \text{DOMR (g)})$, assuming that rumen digestion = 65% of digestion in total tract.

Moreover, supplementation of RPM or RPO resulted in the greatest microbial protein synthesis in terms of quantity and efficiency. Similarly, Anantasook et al. (2013) reported that efficiency of microbial protein synthesis was increased in dairy steers supplemented with RPM. Chanthakhoun et al. (2011) also found that feeding *Phaseolus calcaratus* hay resulted in increasing efficiency of microbial protein synthesis in swamp buffalo. This could be due to effect of RPM reducing the protozoal population which contributed significantly to intra-ruminal cycling of microbial N and reducing the EMPS (Jouany, 1996). Therefore, reducing protozoa populations could improve dietary N utilization and increase MPS flow to the intestine (Wang et al., 2012).

CONCLUSIONS

No negative effect was observed on feed intake when RPM and/ or PO was added to the diet of dairy cows. Furthermore, fiber digestibility and cellulolytic bacteria were increased with supplementation with PO. Supplementation of RPM lowered CP digestibility, NH₃-N concentration, proteolytic bacteria and protozoa populations which resulted in greater microbial crude protein. In addition, efficiency of microbial N supply was increased in both RPM and RPO treatments.

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