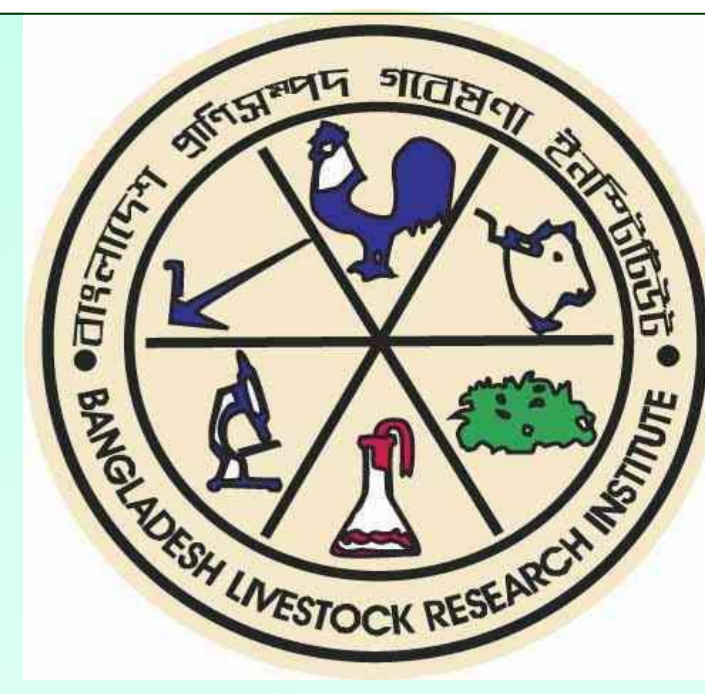




Effect of Feeding Graded Levels of Moringa Feed on Intake, Digestibility, Enteric CH₄ Emission, Rumen Fermentation, Milk Yield and its Quality of BLRI Cattle Breed-1 Dairy Cows



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Introduction

SCIENCE & RESEARCH agree that

- Moringa feed quantitatively increase milk & meat production by 30 to 40% (Matloup et al., 2017, Kholif et al., 2015 and Mohamed S. Khalel et al., 2014)
- Quality of milk, meat & eggs increases (Sarwatt et al., 2004, Mendieta-Aracia 2011, Basitan and Emma 2013)
- Support animal health (Iqbal and Bhangar 2006; Pourmorad et al., 2006, Khalafalla et al., 2010 and Satish et al., 2013)
- Research objective:** What is the moringa feed quality and feeding impact on nutrient utilization, fermentation, methane (CH₄) emission and milk yield



Fig.1: Moringa feed production procedure

Highlights

- Feeding moringa feed increased 31% of total milk production and at the same time reduced 50% cholesterol level in milk from control
- Replacing the whole concentrate diet

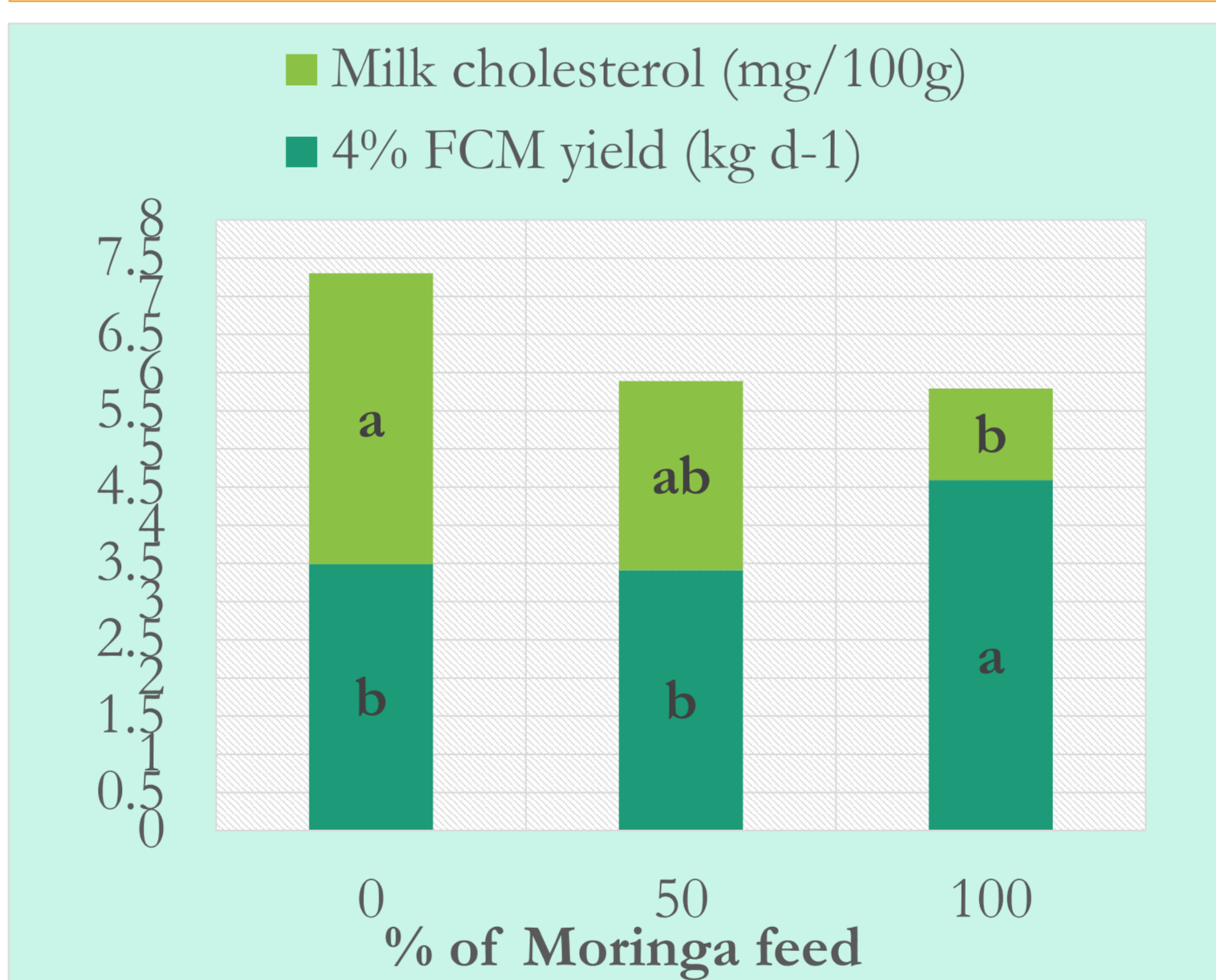


Fig 2. Moringa feed feeding impact on fat corrected milk (FCM) yield and milk cholesterol



Fig 4. Moringa foliage in the research field

Materials and Methods

- Time and place; April 2017, Cattle research station of BLRI, Bangladesh

Chemical composition of feedstuffs

Items	Chemical composition (g/kg)		
	Napier silage	Concentrate mix.	Moringa feed
Fresh basis (g/kg)			
DM	182	884	888
DM basis (g/kg)			
OM	915	898	901
CP	83	165	166
NDF	671	510	407
ADF	455	208	328
Energy (MJ/kg DM)			
GE	-	10.03	10.01

DM, dry matter; OM, organic matter; CP, crude protein; NDF, neutral detergent fiber; ADF, acid detergent fiber; GE, gross energy.

Results

- Only moringa feeding group reduced 14.8% DM intake per 100 kg body weight and also increased 25.3% feed efficiency with control.
- In addition, CP consumption was also lowest (12.6 g/kg W^{0.75}) associated with T₀ group (14.1 g/kg W^{0.75})
- Supplementing moringa feed to the control diet, only moringa group produced the highest amount of milk (4.59 kg/day) whereas the lowest production of milk was observed at only concentrate group (3.49 kg/day) (Fig.1)
- With the increased of moringa feed into the concentrate diet, the milk cholesterol decreased gradually from 3.18 to 1.2 mg/100gm milk (Fig.1).
- Compared with control the concentration of NH₃-N and concentration of volatile fatty acid (VFA) was negatively correlated that indicated to increase the utilization of dietary N (Fig.3)

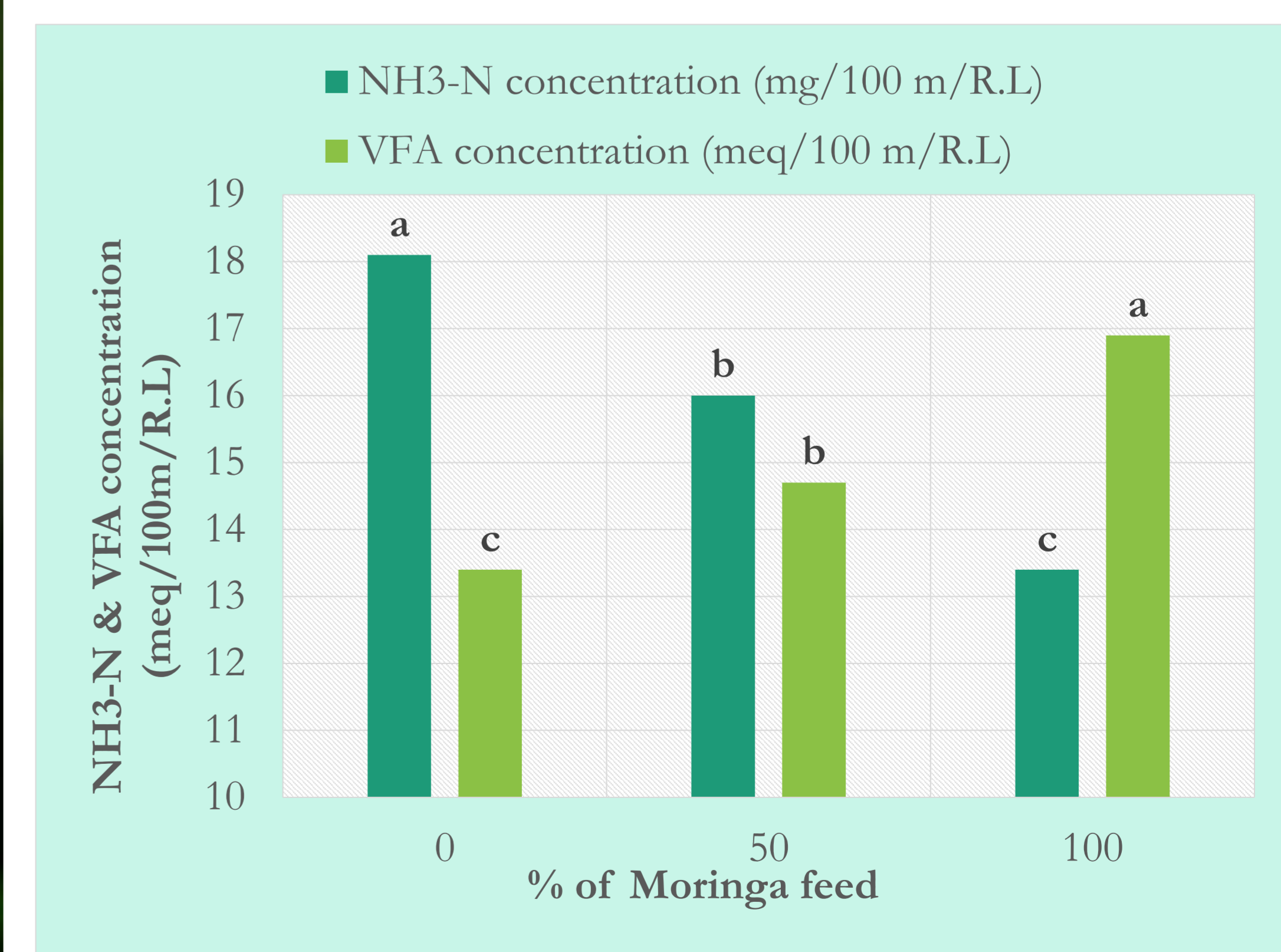


Fig 3. Moringa feed feeding impact on NH₃-N and VFA concentration

Experimental design

Parameters	Experimental diet		
	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂
No. of cows	5	5	5
Exp. period	60 days		
Parity	3 rd or 4 th		
Napier silage (%)	50	50	50
C:M	100:0	50:50	0:100
Housing	Individual	Individual	Individual
Water	ad libitum	ad libitum	ad libitum

C; concentrate mixture, M; moringa feed

T₀, Control (only concentrate); T₁, 50% concentrate+ 50% moringa feed; T₂, only moringa feed

Feed ingredients of different treatments (% fresh)

Ingredients	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂
Wheat bran	40	20	0
Rice bran	25	12.5	0
Soybean meal	15	7.5	0
Moringa feed	0	40	80
Crusted wheat	16	16	16
Vitamin mineral premix	3	3	3
Salt	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100

Results

- Supplementation of moringa feed to the concentrate mixture did not have any adverse effect on CH₄ production
- Partial or complete exchange of balance concentrate mixture by the moringa feed enhanced the % of dietary N- utilization by nearly 60.0 in only moringa group in comparison to control
- No effect was observed for blood sugar (BS), total protein (TP), albumin, globulin, aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and creatinine of dairy cows among different treatments group

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