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in vitro Fermentation Characteristics of Palm Oil Byproducts Which is Supplemented with Growth Factor Rumen Microbes

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Abstract: The aim of this experiment was to study the use of palm oil by products [oil palm fronds (OPF), palm oil sludge (POS) and palm kernel cake (PKC)], that supplemented with *Sapindus rarak* and *Sacharomyces cerevisiae* on digestibility and fermentation *in vitro*. Oil Palm Fronds was previously treated with 3% urea. The treatments consist of 50% OPF+30% POS+20% PKC as a control diet (A), B = A+4% *Sapindus rarak,* C = A+0.5% *Sacharomyces cerevisiae* and D = A+4% Sapindus rarak+0.5% *Sacharomyces cerevisiae*. Digestibility of DM, OM, ADF, NDF, cellulose and rumen parameters (NH3 and VFA) of all treatments were significantly different ($p<0.05$). Product of fermentation and digestibility treatment A were significantly lovver than treatments B, C and D. The result indicated that supplementation *Sapindus rarak Saccharomyces cerevisiae* were able to improve fermentability and digestibility of palm oil by product.

Keywords: Palm oil by product, Sapindus **ra** ⌈ak,Sacharomyces cerevisiae, fermentation, OPF ammoniated

INTRODUCTION

Oil palm byproduct can be used as ruminant feed to support the ruminant industry in Indonesia. There are several byproducts of oil-palm such as oil palm fronds (OPF), palm kernel cake (PKC), palm oil sludge (POS). Oshio *etal.* (1990) reported that OPF has the potential to be used as a source of fiber feed or as a component of a complete ration for ruminants but it is contain low protein and high fiber content. The strategy to maximize the utilization of available feed resources in the rumen is required to overcome these problem; i.e., by using a feed supplement as a defaunating agent (Zain *et al.,* 2008) and direct feed microbial to get an optimum condition for bacterial growth. *Sapindus rarak* fruit pericarp extract used to reduce the number of rumen protozoa (Benchaar *et a*l., 2008). Protozoa would predation and digestion of bacteria when fed low-quality. Supplementation direct feed microbial such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* have been used to improve fiber digestibility (Zain *et al.,* 2011) and animal production (Tang *et al.,* 2008; Herawati *et al.,* 2013) and increase in cellulolytic bacteria (Marghany *et al.,* 2005). Therefore, the objective of our experiment was to determine whether supplementation of defaunating agent *(Sapindus rarak)* and *Sacharomyces cerevisiae* could increase the nutrient digestibility dan NH3 and VFA production in rumen on palm oil by products diet.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The treatments vvere (A) 50% OPF+30% POS+20% PKC, (Zain *et al"* 2014), (B) the treatment A plus 4% *Sapindus rarak,* (C) the treatment of A plus 0.5% S. *cerevisiae* and (D) the treatment A plus 4% *Sapindus rarak+0.5% Sacharomyces cerevisiae*. The OPF was previously treated with 3% urea. The percentage based on dry matter. The chemical diet composition is showed in Table 1.

Sapindus rarak fruits were dried in an oven at 60°C until they consisted of 90% dry matter. After drying, the whole fruits (including seed) were ground immediately. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* was obtained in Collection of Biotechnology Laboratory of Gajah Mada University, Jokjakarta Indonesia, strain Meyen ex Hansen) and it is contained 4 x 10^3 live organisms/g, plus the carrier (medium) on which it was grown. Evaluation of fermentation and digestibility of nutrients were performed *in vitro* following the first stage of Tilley and Terry procedure (Tilley and Terry, 1963). Cannulated steer were use to obtained ruminal fluid. 500 mg samples in fermentation tubes contained of 10 ml of ruminal fluid and 40 ml of buffer solution were incubated in 100 ml tubes at 39°C in a shaker water bath for 48 h. Buffer solution containing (per liter) 292 mg of K2HPO4, 240 mg of KH2PO4, 480 mg of (NH4)2SO4, 480 mg of NaCl, 100 mg of MgSO47H_2O, 64 mg of $CaCl_2 2H_2O$, 4,000 mg of Na_2COs. Treatments were replicated four times within an experiment and the experiment was repeated twice. The two tubes that did not contain diets were also incubated as blanks. After 48 h incubation, the fermentation was terminated by injecting the tubes with 1 ml of HgCl. The fermentation tube were then centrifuged at 14000 x g for 15 min and the supernatant was removed and keep in refrigerator for VFA and NH3 analysis. The residue in tubes were dried at 60°C for

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48h and weighed and the data were used for degradability determination. These residues were also analyzed of their nutrient. The dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM) and Nitrogen (N) contents were determined using standard procedures (AOAC, 2007), the analysis of Neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF) and cellulose of sample by using (Goering and Van Soest, 1970) procedures. NH3 concentration was determined by micro diffusion Conway method and determined total VFA concentration by using Gas chromatography. Experimental design was used completely randomized design. Data were subjected by ANOVA using the GLM procedure (Steel and Torrie, 1980; Lynch and Martin, 2002).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Supplementation *Sapindus rarak* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* affect the rumen fermentation and nutrient digestibility of palm oil by products (Table 2 and 3). Effects of treatments were significant ($p<0.05$) for concentration NH3, total VFA concentration and digestibility nutrients (DM, OM, NDF, ADF and cellulose) but not significant for rumen pH.

Rumen fermentation: There was no significant difference ($p>0.05$) of treatments on ruminal fluid pH. Michalet-Doreau and Morand (1996) reported that supplementation *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to diets rich in only non-structural carbohydrates was reduction in ruminal pH. According to Mathieu *et al.* (1996) yeast culture supplementation of a diet with 50% barley resulted in decreasing the pH to below 6.0 but supplementation directly fed microbial products containing *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* are known to increase ruminal pH by reducing the lactic acid concentration in rumen fluid as reported by Martin and Nisbet (1992), Guedes *et al.* (2008) that YC enhanced the utilization of lactate by an increased presence of lactate-utilizing bacteria, thereby maintaining a constant pH.

The pH range observed in this study was within normal ranges, which have been reported by Grant and Mertens (1992) that the optimal pH for microbial digestion of fiber was between 6.5-6.8 while Kopecny and Wallace (1982) reported that the optimal pH for microbial digestion of fiber was between 6.87-6.94.

Ammonia concentration of rumen fluid that obtained in this study was significantly affected by treatment ($p<0.05$). Ammonia in diet A was higher than other diet, but this NH3 could not increase the digestibility of nutrient. Production of ammonia decreased due to *Sapindus rarak* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* supplementation. Its indicated that supplementation stimulate the ammonia uptake by rumen bacteria which allows better growth of rumen bacteria especially cellulolytic bacteria as reported by Chaucheyras-Durand

Table 2: Effect of Sapindus rarak and Saccharomyces cerevisiae supplementation on Fermentation (pH, VFA and NH3 production) in the rumen

	Treatments				
Variables	A	B	C	D	SE
pH	6.78	6.90	6.85	6.76	0.09
N-NH3 (mM)	15.44^{a}	12.48^{b}	11.99^{b}	10.78^{b}	0.46
Total VFA (mM)	88.52^{a}	111.25^{b}	116.10^{b}	118.75^{b}	3.23

Means within rows with the same superscript letter are'significantly different at $p<0.05$

Source: Zain ef *al.* (2014)

Table 3: Effect of Sapinds rarak and Sacharomyces cerevisiae supplementation on nutrition degradability in rumen

	Treatments				
Variables	A	B	C	D	SE
DM degradability (%)	56.73^{a}	64.77^{b}	66.16^{b}	67.66^{b}	1.38
OM degradability (%)	59.71^{a}	66.10^{b}	66.50^{b}	66.75^{b}	0.88
NDF degradability (%)	39.98^{a}	47.46^{b}	51.97^{t}	54.10^{c}	1.01
ADF degradability (%)	34.26^{a}	31,64^{b}	47.13^{a}	49.85^{a}	1.41
Cellulose degradability (%)	38.27^{a}	48.93^{b}	53.17^{a}	54.23^{a}	1.04
Hemicellulose					15.83
Lignin					14.04
TDN					59.23

DM: Dry matter, OM: Organic matter. Means within rows with the same superscript letter are'significantly different at $p<0.05$

and Fonty (2001), while ammonia is the main compound for the synthesis of microbes in the rumen. Decreased ammonia concentrations in the rumen caused by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* also indicate lower protein decomposition as well as faster flow of undegraded protein to the duodenum as reported by Abd El-Ghani (2004). According to Newbold *et al.* (1995) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* improved the conditions for synthesis of microbial protein, resulting from increased availability of energy for its synthesis. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* can produce essential metabolites that required by rumen microorganisms for growth such as B vitamins, amino acids and organic acids, particularly malate, This essential metabolites could stimulate growth of ruminal bacteria that digest cellulose as reported by Zain *et al.* (2008) and Callaway and Martin (1997). Supple-mentation of *Sapindus rarak* fruit pericarp extract could reduce the number of rumen protozoa because it contains high saponin that have a potency to suppress growth of the protozoa and increasing the rumen bacteria and change fermentation patterns in the rumen system (Benchaar *et al.*, 2008).

Total VFA production was very significantly affected of *Sapindus rarak* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

supplementation ($p<0.05$). Total VFA concentration increased with the supplementation. Increased VFA production is associated with high activities of bacteria in the rumen because addition of *Sapindus rarak* could decrease number of rumen ciliate and increased the rumen bacteria. Rumen bacteria is needed to digest low quality feed like oil palm frond. Supplementation of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* increase VFA production because *Saccharomyces erevisiae* increased the number of total bacteria in the rumen and the digestibility of nutrient could alter and in some case increased VFA production (Miller-Webster *et al.,* 2002).

Nutrient digestibility: Supplementation of *Sapindus rarak* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* significantly affected nutrient digestibility ($p<0.05$). The digestibility of dry matter and organic matter increased with the addition of *Sapindus rarak* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Increased dry matter digestibility and organic matter this may have indicated increased activity of rumen bacteria. This result was similar to Fadel (2007), Paryad and Rashidi (2009) who stated that the nutrient digestibility of goat and sheep rations supplemented with yeast was significantly increased compared to controls. Supplementation of *Sapindus rarak* would suppression or elimination of protozoa and may enhance the flow of microbial protein from the rumen, increase the efficiency of feed utilization and improve the nutrition of the animal, provided that the loss of protozoa does not impair the fiber breakdown as reported by Newbold *et al.* (1997).

In this study NDF, ADF and cellulose digestibility obtained was also significantly affected by *Sapindus rarak* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* supplementation. NDF, ADF and cellulose have potential as a source of energy for ruminants because they were fiber from the carbohydrate fraction. According to Fadel (2007) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* could decrease OM plus NDF digestibility compared good quality forages with control diet. Some researches Miller-Webster *et al.* (2002), Dowson (1990) and Newbold *et al.* (1990a) have reported that treatment with some yeast cultures increased the number of total and cellulolytic bacteria in the rumen and in some cases increased cellulose degradation. The result of Newbold *et al.* (1990b) showed that *Aspergillus oryzae* fermentation extract and *Saccharo-myces cerevisiae* culture stimulated fiber digestion by ruminal microorganisms. Increased digestibility of NDF, ADF and cellulose with supplementation *Saccharo-myces cerevisiae* indicated that supplementation could promote rumen cellulolytic bacteria as reported by Zain *et al.* (2011) and Callaway and Martin (1997). Increasing the number of rumen cellulolytic caused *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* provided essential metabolite for growth it and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* also has the capability to reduce oxygen so the rumen environment become conducive for growth rumen bacteria especially cellulolytic bacteria as reported by Wallace (1994). Increasing the rumen cellulolytic bacteria led to increase the digestibility NDF, ADF and cellulose as reported by several researchers such as (Miller-Webster *et al*., 2002; Fadel, 2007).

Conclusion: According to the results of this experiment, the addition of *Sapindus rarak* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* could improve nutrient digestibility and fermentation of low quality roughage such as palm oil by products in rumen.

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