

NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION OF TREATED JOJOBA MEAL BY *ASPERGILLUS ORYZAE* AS SHEEP FEED

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SUMMARY

The present study was to investigate the effect of feeding biologically treated jojoba meal (TJM) by *Asperigullis oryzae* (Fk-923) on digestibility coefficient, nutritive value, blood metabolic, and rumen characteristic of sheep. Twenty Barki male sheep were used in a randomized complete blocks designed (four groups of five sheep each) average body weight 36.42 ±2.05 kg and aged 4-5 years old. The experiment aimed to study the feed evaluation of sheep feed on treated jojoba meal. The experimental concentrate rations were as follow: R1: Control treatment (yellow corn (40%), wheat bran (20%), cotton seed meal (30%), molasses (6%), salt (1.5%), limestone (2%), and (0.5%) mineral premix, R2: Yellow corn (40%), wheat bran (20%), cotton seed meal (20%), jojoba meal (10%), molasses (6%), salt (1.5%), limestone (2%) and (0.5%) mineral premix, R3: Yellow corn (40%), wheat bran (20%), cotton seed meal (10%), jojoba meal (20%), molasses (6%), salt (1.5%), limestone (2%) and (0.5%) mineral premix and R4: Yellow corn (40%), wheat bran (20%), jojoba meal (30%), molasses (6%), salt (1.5%), limestone (2%) and (0.5%) mineral premix. The results indicated that the high crude protein content in jojoba meal with fungus was associated with lower crud fiber content. It is noted that the treated jojoba recorded an improvement in CP, CF. higher than the untreated jojoba meal. Jojoba meal with fungus decreased the simmondsin contents from 5% in untreated jojoba meal to 0.17% JM treated. Chemical analyses of CP and EE in the R4 were found to be higher than those of R3, R2 and R1, while crude fiber, NDF, ADF contents recorded lower values in R4 than other rations. Results of digestibility trail showed that animals fed R1 and R3 recorded higher ($P<0.05$) DM, CP, OM, EE, NDF and ADF digestibility compared to other diets. The TDN g/kg BW and TDN % were higher in R3 compared to the ether diets. The DCP as g/h/d and DCP% of R1, R3 and R4 were significantly ($P<0.05$) higher than R2. The higher NI, FN and total excretion were recorded by R4 compared to other diets. Ruminal PH higher value was recorded in zero time and tended to decrease at 3hrs and 6hrs after feeding. Rumen ammonia-N concentration was increased at 3hrs and decrease at 6hrs after feeding. the Jojoba ration showed higher ($P<0.01$) TVFA's production 3hrs after feeding, but lower ($P<0.01$) at 6hrs after feeding in R2 and R3 verses R1 and R4. Starting from 2hrs to 24hrs of incubation the R3 and R4 combinations showed higher gas produced volume than R2 and control. The highest potential gas production soluble (a) and insoluble (b) for treated Jojoba meal with fungi. Total protein, albumin and globulin were non-significantly increased ($P>0.05$) in lambs fed R4 ration than in those fed R3, R1 and R2. The activity of ALT and AST enzyme was significantly. Serum T3 and T4 levels showed numerical significant ($P<0.05$) increase for T4 in group fed R1 as compared with the other group. feeding sheep on R₃ and R₄ reduced the cost of one Kg DCP compared with lambs fed on R₂ and control ration. This 20%, 30% level recorded the best economical efficiency under Egyptian conditions.

Keywords: *jojoba meal, biological treatments, sheep, feed intake, digestibility, nutritive values, bloodparameters, rumen parameters.*

INTRODUCTION

The lack of sufficient feeds to meet the nutritional requirements of existing animal population is one of the most critical problems of animal production in Egypt. Furthermore, increasing cost of conventional feeds have stimulated interest in easily available and less costly feed substitutes. Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*) is dioeciously desert shrub that grows on arid or semi arid regions are being cultivated to provide a renewable source of unique high quality oil (Sabien *et al.*, 1997). Several advantages are favoring Jojoba seed to be grown in Egypt such as limited water requirements, high seed yield in new reclaimed soils and relatively high oil content, 50% (Wisniak, 1987). In Egypt, the cultivation areas were concentrated in Ismailea region, new valley, El-Sharkia and Asyut governorates for increasing land reclamation (El-Rayes.,2010).It is difficult to use as animal feed because of presence of several anti-nutritional factors, such as simmondsin and simmondsin-2-Ferulate and other anti-nutrition compounds, poly phenolic, phytic acid and trypsin inhibitors, which reduce feed intake, body weight gain, and biochemical parameters, (Van Boven *et al.*, 2000; Sobhy *et al.*, 2003; Khalel *et al.*,2008 and Khayyal *et al.*, 2009). Jojoba meal, a by- product of the oil extraction, contains 25 to 30% protein (Verbiscar and Banigan,1978) and Motawe, 2005), but its toxic or anti nutritive compounds or both make it unsuitable for lives lock feeding .In deed, feeding it to lambs (Manos *et al.*, 1986). The meal resulting after oil removal, comprises 50%of the seed which represent a potential amendment for animals/or humans. The factor that hinders the use of jojoba meal for human food is the presence of simmondsin and its derivatives (Holser and Abbott, 1999; Kolodziejczyk *et al.*, 2000). Teague *et al.* (2005) reported that Jojoba meal extract has been found to be useful as a dietary supplement for use in weight control regiment in humans. Many studies have reported that these compounds can be eliminated by several processes, including solvent extraction, heat, chemical methods, and microbial fermentation (Bellirou *et al.*, 2005 and Khalel *et al.*, 2008). Moreover, Fungal treatment of jojoba meal decreased simmondsin as the major toxicant compound by 98% and poly phenolic by about 71% and improved feed intake, body weight gain and feed efficiency of rabbit fed diet containing 10% jojoba meal (Khayyal *et al.*, 2009).Therefore, the objective of the present study was to investigate the effect of feeding biologically fungus treated jojoba meal by (*Asperigullis oryzae Fk-923*) on digestibility coefficient, nutritive values, blood metabolic, and rumen characteristic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Present study was carried out Maryot Research Station belonging to Desert Research Center (DRC), Egypt. Jojoba meal (JM) *Simmondsia chinensis* samples were graciously supplied by the Egyptian Natural Oil Company (private sector).

Fungal treatment

Pure strain of *Asperigullis oryzae Fk-923* was obtained from Microbial Chemistry Department, National Research Centre, Dokki, Giza, Egypt, The cultures were maintained on-potato-dextrose medium Czabexs Dox Agar according to Oxoid (1982). This was activated in sterilized conical flasks kept in shaker water bath at 28 to 32⁰C for 96 hours. Fresh liquid culture of *Aspergillus oryzae* was obtained by growing on nutrient broth (1x10)² cfu. The active liquid Fungal medium was used to inoculate an amount of ground moist ended JM at 10% (v/w) of the jojoba weight and the whole treated amount was kept under aerobic condition for seven days to obtain a sufficient amount of a solid state fermented JM. The scaling up of the fungal biomass under the farm condition was carried out as described by El-Badawi *et al.* (2007).

Experimental animals and feed ingredients

Twenty Barki male sheep were used in a randomized complete blocks designed trial (four groups of five sheep each) average body weight 36.42 ±2.05 kg and aged 4-5 years old. The study was consisted of feeding trial (45 days) followed by a digestibility trials (15 days). The four experimental treatments had different concentrate were offered to the animals *ad-libitum* in pelleted form 4mm screen. Berseem hay was the source of roughage. All the experimental rations treated jojoba meal with fungal (*Asperigullis oryzae*). The tested diets (R1, R2, R3 and R4) represent four dietary diets that contain treated jojoba meal (TJM) at levels of 0, 33, 66 and 100% replaced with cotton seed meal, respectively, as presented in Table (2). The animals received their requirements according to Kearn (1982). Chemical analysis of feed ingredients is presented in Table (1). Fresh water available at all times. The four groups in order to determine voluntary intake of the pelleted ration *ad-libitum* feed intake was recorded for 45 days for animal fed the R1, R2, R3 and R4 in fig.(1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).

Table (1): Proximate chemical analysis of feed ingredients (DM basis %).

Item	Component									
	DM	OM	CP	CF	EE	NFE	Ash	NDF	ADF	Simmondsin %
Cotton seed meal	92.00	93.30	24.00	23.00	6.00	40.30	6.70	36.00	27.10	--
Yellow corn	88.00	98.60	7.70	2.3	3.80	84.80	1.40	32.63	22.45	--
Wheat bran	88.00	94.00	15.00	11.00	4.00	64.00	6.00	44.21	32.16	--
Molasses	75.00	90.20	4.40	0.00	0.10	85.70	9.80	-	-	--
Untreated jojoba	93.86	96.91	27.78	9.56	10.19	49.38	3.09	35.91	33.54	5.00
Jojoba meal treated with fungi	90.72	95.54	29.81	8.81	13.75	43.17	4.46	35.17	31.76	0.17

DM: dry matter, OM: organic matter, CP: crude protein, CF: crude fiber, EE: ether extract, NFE: nitrogen free extract, NDF: neutral detergent fiber, ADF: acid detergent fiber.

Table (2): Chemical analysis of the concentrate feed mixtures and Berseem hay (% on DM basis).

Item	DM	OM	CP	EE	CF	NFE	Ash	NDF	ADF	C. T
CFM ¹	90.64	90.74	14.31	2.48	8.51	65.44	9.26	31.65	17.40	N. D
CFM ²	90.50	92.05	14.00	2.52	7.34	68.19	7.95	30.53	15.08	N. D
CFM ³	90.53	91.48	14.22	3.41	6.14	67.71	8.52	24.08	13.56	N. D
CFM ⁴	90.09	92.97	16.78	4.61	4.65	66.93	7.03	23.47	10.53	N. D
Berseem Hay	83.01	86.67	16.73	29.18	1.53	39.32	13.24	55.33	49.34	1.58

C.T; condensed tannins. DM: dry matter, OM: organic matter, CP: crude protein, CF: crude fiber, EE: ether extract, NFE: nitrogen free extract, NDF: neutral detergent fiber, ADF: acid detergent fiber. CFM¹: Control concentrate feed mixture. CFM²: CFM containing 10% treated Jojoba meal with Fungi. CFM³: CFM containing 20% treated Jojoba meal with fungi. CFM⁴: CFM containing 30% treated Jojoba meal with fungi.

Digestibility trial

At the end of experimental period a digestibility trial was conducted using four rams for each ration consequently. Each animal was confined in an individual metabolic crate for 14 days as an adaptation period followed by five days as a collection period. The CFM for each animal was offered individually one daily at 9.00 a.m., while roughage was offered at 12 p.m., were weighed and recorded every day

before offering next morning feed. Feed and feces collection was practiced for 5 days. Water was available to animals at 1.00 p.m. the composite samples of feed offered, refusals and feces were dried, ground and kept for chemical analysis. Urine was also individually collected, sampled and stored for nitrogen analyses. Chemical composition of feeds, feces and urine were determined according to AOAC (1995). Neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and acid detergent fiber (ADF) were determined by the method of Van Soest. (1994).

Anti- nutritional factors (ANF) analysis

Qualitative and quantitative estimation of condensed tannins (CT) and simmondsin as the main ANF in all feed ingredients was carried out by Porter *et al.* (1986) and Verbiscar *et al.* (1980).

Experiment rations:

The experimental concentrate rations were as follow:

- R1: Control diet (Yellow corn (40%), Wheat bran (20%), Cotton seed meal (30%), Molasses (6%), Salt (1.5%), Limestone (2%), and (0.5%) Mineral premix.
- R2: Yellow corn (40%), Wheat bran (20%), Cotton seed meal (20%), jojoba meal (10%), Molasses (6%), Salt (1.5%), Limestone (2%) and (0.5%) Mineral premix.
- R3: Yellow corn (40%), Wheat bran (20%), Cotton seed meal (10%), jojoba meal (20%), Molasses (6%), Salt (1.5%), Limestone (2%) and (0.5%) Mineral premix.
- R4: Yellow corn (40%), Wheat bran (20%), jojoba meal (30%), Molasses (6%), Salt (1.5%), Limestone (2%) and (0.5%) Mineral premix.

Rumen fermentation:

At the end of each period, rumen fluid samples were collected from each animal at zero time (before morning feeding) and at 3, 6 hours after feeding by a stomach tube. The samples were strained through two layers of cheese cloth and then stored in glass bottles (10ml) with 3 drops of toluene and a thin layer of paraffin oil just to cover the surface to stop microbial activity and to prevent volatilization and stored at -18°C till analysis. Ruminal PH was determined using a digital PH meter, NH₃-N were determined according to AOAC (1995). Total Volatile fatty acids (TVFA's) were determined by steam distillation as described by Abou-Akkada and El-Shazly (1964).

In vitro gas production:

In vitro gas production was carried out using the method described by Menke and Steingass (1988). Buffer and mineral solution were prepared and placed in a water bath at 39°C under continuous flushing with CO₂. Both solid and liquid rumen fractions were collected before the morning feeding from three fistulated Barki sheep fed twice daily with diet containing berseem hay (60%) and concentrate mixture (40%) ration divided into two equal meals at 8:00 and 16:00 hrs. daily. The sheep were supplemented with minerals and had free access to water throughout the experiment. Rumen contents were collected into pre- warmed insulated bottles, pooled among sheep, homogenized in a laboratory blender, filtered through two layers of cheesecloth and flushed with CO₂. The well mixed and CO₂ flushed rumen fluid was added to the buffered rumen fluid solution (1:2 v/v), which was maintained in a water bath at 39°C and mixed.

Approximately 200 mg DM of finely ground samples were accurately weighed into calibrated glass syringes (100ml). Buffered rumen fluid (30ml) was pipetted into each syringe, containing the feed samples, and the syringes were immediately placed into the water bath at 39°C (Blummel and Qrskov, 1993). Three Syringes with only buffered rumen fluid were incubated and considered as the blanks. The gas production was recorded after, 2,4,6,8,12,16,24 and 48 h of incubation. Total gas values were corrected for the blank incubation, and reported gas values are expressed in ml per 200 mg of dry matter and corrected for blanks. Cumulative gas production gas (Y) at time (t) was fitted to the exponential model of Qrskov and McDonald (1979) as follows: Gas production (Gp) = a+ b (1-e^{-ct}), where, a = the gas

production from the immediately soluble fraction, b =the gas production from the insoluble fraction, c= the gas production rate constant for the insoluble fraction (b), t = incubation time.

Blood sampling:

Blood samples were collected via the jugular vein from each dietary treatment just before morning feeding once at the end of digestibility trials. Samples were centrifuged for 15 minutes at 4000 r.p.m to obtain the serum then stored at -20°C till the time of assay. Aspartate amino transferase (AST) and alanine amino transferase (ALT) were assayed in the serum as described by Wilkison *et al.* (1972). Total protein was measured using biuret method as described by Weichselbaum (1946) and albumin according to Doumas *et al.* (1971).The concentration of plasma globulin was obtained by subtracting the albumin value from the total protein concentration value. Creatinine was determined spectrophotometrically using special kits according to the method described by Folin (1994). Urea was determined by enzymatic colorimetric, urease salicylate method according to Patton and Crouch (1979). Sera were also analyzed for triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxin (T4) using enzyme immunoassay test kit, according to Braveman, (1996).

Statistical analysis

The results were statistically analyzed using the general linear model SAS (2004) for complete randomized design. Significant differences among treatments means were analyzed using Duncan (1955).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemical analysis of ingredients:

The proximate analysis of feed ingredients defatted, jojoba meal and treated jojoba meal are shown in Table (1). It shows that JM contained 27.78% crude protein (CP), 10.19% Ether extract (EE), 9.56% crude fiber (CF) and 3.09% Ash, while, It was noticed that the high 29.81% CP, lower 8.81% CF, 13.75 % EE ,4.46% Ash, 35.17% NDF and 31.76 % ADF of treated JM. It is noted that the treated Jojoba recorded an improvement in CP, CF. higher than the untreated jojoba meal. The present results are in general agreement with those reported by El-Kady *et al* (2008), Shrestha *et al.* (2002), Motawe (2005), Khalel *et al.* (2008), Manos *et al.* (1986) and Abd El-maksoud (2011). It is well know that the solvent extraction method is more efficient in terms of oil removal and less than 2% of oil could remain in the meal. So press extraction meals on the other hand, usually contain higher residual oil. The variation in EE among JM could be attributed to the differences among the steps of methods of extraction however, the wide variation in the chemical composition of JM among the reported values in the literature and those of the tested sample could be mainly attributed to be the different varieties of cultivars used moreover, the values my widely depending on the degree of processing method oil extraction procedure and even the size of seed (El-Sherbiny, 1994).

Results of detoxification of treated jojoba meal showed that treating raw jojoba meal with fungus decreased the simmondsin contents from 5% in untreated jojoba meal to 0.17% JM treated this results agreements with Swingle *et al.* (1985), Ahmed and Satti (2002) and Khayyal *et al.* (2009) Who reported that simmondsin levels in raw JM decreased from 4.25 to 0.12% after treated the raw meal with the *Trichoderma reesei*. Also, El-Damrawy *et al.* (2015) reported that simmondsin level in raw jojoba meal with *Trichoderma ressei* and lactobacillus acidophilus decreased the simmondsin contents from 3.6% in raw meal to 0.037, respectively.

Chemical composition and voluntary feed intake of the experimental rations:

The composition of different experimental concentrate feed mixtures are shown in Table (2) chemical analyses of CP and EE in the R4 were found to be higher than those of R3, R2 and R1, while crude fiber, NDF, ADF contents recorded lower values in R4 than other rations .This due to the difference between the experimental mixtures in CF, NDF and ADF contents attribute to replacement cotton seed meal with

treated jojoba meal. These results were in agreement with results of El-Kady (2008) and Abd El-Maksoud, (2011). Voluntary feed intake values expressed as CFM or in terms of dry matter (g/d) in Fig. (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) Concentrate feed mixture, whole ration, were almost similar among all experimental feed rations after five weeks.

Data of DM, CP, CF, NDF, and ADF disappearances (Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) dry matter intake (DMI) and crude protein intake were higher for sheep fed R4 at week 5 followed by weeks 4, 3, 2, and 1. The best results for feed intake recorded for R4. On the other hand average voluntary intake in CF, NDF and ADF were decreased on the R4 content of 30% treated jojoba meal ration compared with R1, R2, and R3, respectively due to decreased of crude fiber, NDF and ADF in R4.

Mean intake of this ration during these last five weeks was similar to that attained during the first weeks by lambs fed R1, R2, R3 and R4. Similar observations were reported by other investigators, Khayyal *et al.* (2009). The mechanism by which simmondsin decreased the feed intake is unknown. Some authors considered simmondsin as a toxic compound (Khalel *et al.*, 2008).

Feed intake and digestion coefficients:

Table (3): Feed intake and digestion coefficients of the experimental rations for sheep.

Item	R1	R2	R3	R4	± SE
Body weight (Kg)	36.32	35.77	35.26	38.32	2.05
feed intake					
DMg/kg BW	18.77	18.83	18.94	18.89	0.265
CPg/kg BW	2.88 ^b	2.86 ^b	2.90 ^b	3.18 ^a	0.042
CFg/kg BW	3.29 ^a	3.18 ^{ab}	3.06 ^{bc}	3.01 ^c	0.043
EEg/kg BW	0.388 ^c	0.394 ^c	0.490 ^b	0.608 ^a	0.007
NFEg/kg BW	10.16	10.49	10.48	10.36	0.1461
Digestibility, %					
DM	67.02 ^a	66.34 ^{ab}	66.76 ^{ab}	63.46 ^b	1.045
CP	67.20 ^a	62.62 ^{bc}	65.57 ^{ba}	60.42 ^c	1.006
OM	68.22	67.54	68.10	65.97	1.037
CF	49.88	48.97	51.11	52.92	1.236
EE	76.75 ^{ab}	71.79 ^c	78.19 ^a	73.28 ^{bc}	1.360
NFE	74.12	74.35	73.93	70.32	1.269
NDF	51.85	52.09	53.16	50.20	1.440
ADF	47.64	42.78	44.62	440.34	1.590

a, b and c: values with different letters in the same row means statistically significant at (P<0.05).

DM: dry matter, OM: organic matter, CP: crude protein, CF: crude fiber, EE: ether extract, NFE: nitrogen free extract, NDF: neutral detergent fiber, ADF: acid detergent fiber.

R1: control group fed (Berseem hay + CFM), R2: group fed on CFM containing 10% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay, R3: group fed on CFM containing 20% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay and R4: group fed on CFM containing 30% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay

Feed intake and digestion coefficients of the experimental diets are summarized in Table (3). Showed that the CP, EE, intake decreased significantly ($P<0.01$) with animals fed R1, R2 and R3 than that of R4 might due to decreasing feed intake. However, feed intake of the experimental diets expressed as CF was remarkably the highest with animal fed diet R1 and R2 followed by R3 while animals fed R4 were the lowest feed intake. The results are in agreement with those obtained by Khayyal *et al.* (2009), and Khalel *et al.* (2008) who reported that feed intake increased significantly in fed diet contained 10% treated jojoba meal by *Trichoderma reesei*.

Data of digestibility trial showed that treatments fed R1 and R3 recorded higher ($P<0.05$) of DM, CP, OM, EE, NDF and ADF digestibility compared to other diets, also were significant between control treatment and the other tested diets, similar results were found by Nelson *et al.* (1979) reported that

fermentation of jojoba meal clearly improved its palatability, acceptability and digestibility coefficients to ruminants, also recorded in digestibility of CF higher values of R4, R3 compared to other diets.

Nutritive values:

Results in Table (4) Showed that no significant differences were found among rations for the TDN and ME. The TDN g/kg BW and TDN % were higher in R3 compared to the other diets due to high value digestibility in R3. The DCP as g/h/d and DCP of R1, R3 and R4 were significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than R2 due to the higher chemical composition of crude protein. Also, shows that tested diets had no significant effects on feeding values. The higher (TDNI and DCPI as g/h/d) in R4 than that of R3, R2 and control diet due to the increase dry matter intake in R4. The improvement in nutrient digestibility by fungus treatments resulted in improvement in nutritive value (Khayyal *et al.*, 2009). The increase in feed intake and the improvement in digestibility coefficients of nutrients were supported by Nelson *et al.* (1979) who reported that fermentation of jojoba meal clearly improved its palatability, acceptability and digestibility coefficients to ruminants. These results are in agreement with those obtained by Khalel *et al.* (2008), Who reported that the highest ($p < 0.05$) digestibility coefficients of nutrients and nutritive values were recorded for the diet contained fungus treated jojoba meal.

Table (4): TDN and DCP intake (g/day/head), nutritive values of the experimental rations fed to sheep.

Item	R1	R2	R3	R4	± SE
TDN g/Kg BW	11.78	11.79	12.08	11.80	0.186
TDN % of DMI	62.69	62.48	63.77	62.00	0.627
ME, Mcal Kg DM	15.41	15.16	15.34	16.28	0.803
DCP g/Kg BW	1.93 ^a	1.79 ^b	1.90 ^a	1.92 ^a	0.024
DCP % of DMI	10.32 ^a	9.51 ^b	10.04 ^a	10.12 ^a	0.019
DMI g/head/day	681.71	673.51	667.98	727.87	0.477
TDNI g/head/day	428.13	421.50	426.20	452.53	0.804
DCPI g/head/day	67.33	64.15	67.14	73.79	0.256

a, b and c : values with different letters in the same row means statistically significant at ($P < 0.05$).

ME, Mcal Kg DM: (TDN/head x 3.6) / 100 (Church and Pond 1982)

R1: control group fed (Berseem hay + CFM), R2: group fed on CFM containing 10% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay, R3: group fed on CFM containing 20% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay, R4: group fed on CFM containing 30% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay

Nitrogen utilization:

Data of nitrogen utilization as affected by changing the experimental diets are shown in Table (5). Nitrogen intake (NI), fecal nitrogen (FN) and total excretion as g/h/day were significantly increased ($P < 0.01$) by increasing TJM levels in R4, R3, R2 and R1. The higher NI, FN and total excretion were recorded by R4 compared to other diets, this could be related to its initial high CP content. This was led to an increase in nitrogen balance as g/day and nitrogen utilization expressed as (NB) as percentage of either nitrogen intake or nitrogen utilization of digested with R3 compared to R1, R2 and R4. These results are in agreement with Khalel *et al.* (2008).

Rumen metabolites:

Results of ruminal PH, volatile fatty acids (VFA's) and ammonia nitrogen (NH₃-N) are presented in Table (6). Results indicated no significant differences in PH values among different groups at zero time except for R3, but were significant among treatment at 3hrs. and 6hrs. Regarding the effect of sampling time the results indicated the higher value was recorded in zero time and tended to decrease at 3hrs and increased at 6 hrs after feeding.

Table (5) Nitrogen utilization of the experimental rations fed to sheep.

Item	R1	R2	R3	R4	± SE
Nitrogen intake g/head/day	16.75 ^b	16.36 ^b	16.36 ^b	19.51 ^a	0.742
Fecal nitrogen	5.48 ^b	6.10 ^b	5.60 ^b	7.70 ^a	0.231
Total excretion g/head/day	10.54 ^b	10.92 ^b	10.22 ^b	15.36 ^a	0.758
Nitrogen balance (NB) g/day	6.21 ^a	5.44 ^{ab}	6.14 ^a	4.67 ^b	0.425
Nitrogen balance % of intake	36.87 ^a	33.40 ^a	37.48 ^a	24.05 ^b	2.375
N-utilization % of digested	55.10	53.02	57.06	39.54	-

a, b and c : values with different letters in the same row means statistically significant at ($P < 0.05$).

R1: control group fed (Berseem hay + CFM), R2: group fed on CFM containing 10% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay, R3: group fed on CFM containing 20% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay, R4: group fed on CFM containing 30% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay

Table (6): Rumen parameters of sheep fed the experimental rations.

Item	R1	R2	R3	R4	± SE
PH					
Zero time	6.00 ^a	6.19 ^a	5.18 ^b	5.88 ^a	0.124
3hr	5.12 ^{bc}	5.35 ^b	5.08 ^c	5.81 ^a	0.077
6hr	5.37 ^{bc}	5.66 ^{ab}	5.18 ^c	5.91 ^a	0.133
NH ₃ -N(mg/100ml)					
Zero time	14.81 ^b	16.50 ^a	16.65 ^a	16.49 ^a	0.471
3hr	22.34	20.99	22.21	22.10	1.329
6hr	19.86 ^a	18.14 ^{ab}	15.97 ^b	18.01 ^{ab}	1.024
VFA's (meq/100ml)					
Zero time	5.84	6.26	5.35	6.31	0.395
3hr	7.18 ^b	7.28 ^b	7.89 ^b	9.40 ^a	0.406
6hr	6.34 ^b	6.46 ^b	6.91 ^b	8.28 ^a	0.434

a, b and c : values with different letters in the same row means statistically significant at ($P < 0.05$).

TVFA's: total volatile fatty acids, NH₃-N : Ammonia nitrogen.

R1: control group fed (Berseem hay + CFM), R2: group fed on CFM containing 10% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay, R3: group fed on CFM containing 20% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay and R4: group fed on CFM containing 30% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay

There was no significant ($P < 0.05$) difference in rumen ammonia concentration between R2, R3 and R4 due to the higher CP digestibility. While the lowest significant value of rumen NH₃-N was observed in R1 at zero time. Lower ruminal NH₃-N concentration may give best utilization of ammonia-N by rumen microbes. Rumen ammonia-N concentration was increased at 3hrs and decreased at 6hrs after feeding.

As for TVFA's production (meq/100ml), it was observed, that the supplemented ration showed higher ($P < 0.01$) TVFA's production at 3hrs after feeding, but lower ($P < 0.01$) values at 6hrs after feeding in R1, R2 and R3 versus R4.

However, it is well recognized that the ammonia-nitrogen found in the rumen at any given time presented the net concentration value its production, utilization by rumen microbes, absorption across the rumen wall, the dilution by other factors and pass-age to the lower gut, differences in chemical composition of the ration, the differences in the source of nutrient components in the ration, consequently the availability of different components, and recycled N via saliva which might have affected rumen microflora. It might be concluded an increase in rumen liquor protein digestion with biologically treated sugar beet pulp based rations due to rumen liquor ammonia – nitrogen increased compared to the control ration (Khorshed, 2000). Bargo *et al.* (2001) reported that ruminal PH was not affected by level or source of protein, ruminal NH₃-N concentration values revealed that it was sufficient for microbial growth as described by Lu *et al.* (1990). The overall mean of NH₃-N concentration in the rumen of sheep fed heated JM was lower than other rations. The effect could be generally caused by Millard reaction as an irreversible binding between aldehyde groups of the sugar and free amino acid groups. As a result, protection of protein by heat is often accompanied by corresponding reduction in digestibility. Volatile

fatty acids concentrations, in the present study were lies in range suggested by Bruggeman and Giescke (1976). This means that the energy and ammonia releases are nearly synchronized and enhance microbial production. High VFA's concentration for biological treatment may be related to the more utilization of the dietary energy and positive fermentation in the rumen.

Gas production:

The mean gas produced as a result of fermentation during the whole experimental period shown in Table (7). The results showed that gas production of control (R₁) and R₂ during the first 24hrs of incubation on the very low compared to the ether rations, then the gas production rate of that ration increased (P<0.05) after 24hrs may be higher fermentation rate and gas production in R₃ and R₄ containing feeds VS. R₂ and control treatment that suction higher gas production before 24hrs point however, fiber components could be the most degraded component after 24hrs of incubation. Makker (2000) reviewed that, when a feedstuff is incubated with buffered rumen fluid in vitro, the carbohydrates are fermented to produce short chain fatty acids, gases and microbial cells.

Table (7): In vitro gas production at different incubation time and gas production kinetics of the experimental rations.

Item	R1	R2	R3	R4	± SE
Gas production, ml/200 mg DM					
GP ₂	1.98 ^d	3.19 ^c	4.59 ^b	7.90 ^a	0.29
GP ₄	3.92 ^d	8.09 ^c	10.50 ^b	13.79 ^a	0.56
GP ₆	6.26 ^c	11.30 ^b	16.45 ^a	18.87 ^a	0.78
GP ₈	11.20 ^b	13.27 ^b	18.62 ^a	21.39 ^a	0.87
GP ₁₂	16.46 ^c	16.92 ^c	21.77 ^b	27.86 ^a	1.41
GP ₁₆	23.69 ^b	24.14 ^b	26.84 ^b	32.64 ^a	1.63
GP ₂₄	29.60 ^b	29.54 ^b	35.66 ^{ab}	39.71 ^a	2.57
GP ₄₈	43.09	44.37	50.52	52.83	3.11
Total gas	136.20 ^b	150.83 ^b	184.97 ^a	215.98 ^a	9.93
Gas production kinetics					
A	3.21	3.72	3.22	4.42	0.37
B	55.45	51.90	54.13	55.70	4.24
C	0.038	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.002

a, b, c and d : values with different letters in the same row means statistically significant at(P<0.05).

A; soluble fraction (ml/g OM), B; insoluble fraction (ml/g OM) and C; production rate (h⁻¹).

R1: control group fed (Berseem hay + CFM), R2: group fed on CFM containing 10% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay, R3: group fed on CFM containing 20% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay and R4: group fed on CFM containing 30% treated Jojoba meal with fungi+ Berseem hay

Gas production is basically the result of fermentation of carbohydrates to acetate, propionate and butyrate. Gas production from protein fermentation is relatively small as compared to carbohydrate fermentation. The contribution of fat to gas production is negligible. At later incubation time of the present study, continuously more gas was produced reflecting less microbial mass production, much microbial lyses and probably increasing microbial energy spilling as reported by Khattab *et al.* (2012) and Khattab *et al.* (2014). Starting from 2hrs to 24hrs of incubation the R3 and R4 showed higher gas produced volume than R2 and control (R1). However, after 24hrs and up to 48hrs followed R3 showed higher GP than other rations. The present finding might be due to the high sugar or starch content that fermented within the first 24h, then the crude fiber content is the limit factor for gas production after 24h of incubation. These findings were close to that reported by Khattab *et al.* (2012) and (2014), Getachew *et al.* (2002), Umacalilar *et al.* (2002) and Ismail *et al.* (2005) where the range of gas production were (50.0 -59.2), (63.6 -71.0), (68.0-73.0) and (60.0-82.0) mL/200 mg DM for oat, barley, wheat and corn, respectively.

Kinetics of gas production obtained from the exponential model was not significantly among all substrates (Table, 7). The higher gas volume from the insoluble, but fermentation (b) fraction was recorded for R4 (55.68 mL/g DM) while the lowest for R2 (51.90 mL/g DM) and their combinations were in between. In contrast the intercept (a) fraction and the rate (C) of gas production were lower for R1 control (3.21 and 0.038 h⁻¹) and higher for R₄ (4.42 and 0.045h⁻¹) and their combinations were in between the highest potential of gas production (a+c) for R4 could be due to a lower NDF and ADF content comparing with other rations. Gas is production mainly when carbohydrates of the feedstuffs are fermented to short chain fatty acids (Khattab *et al.*, 2012). The rate of gas production is associated with the rapid growth phase of microorganism and in a mixed culture system the rate of fermentation will be a result of the interaction between the microorganism present and the manner in which they digest the particular feed within the system (Mauricio *et al.*, 2001). The differences in the net gas production are related to the proportion of fermentable substrate of feeds.

The gas production of Jojoba meal was treated with *Asperigulls oryzae* FK-923 and Jojoba untreated presented in Table (8). Starting from 2hrs to 48hrs of incubation the JM treated showed higher gas production than untreated JM. The highest potential of gas production soluble (a) and insoluble (b) for treated Jojoba meal with fungi. The GP is the result of the fermentation of carbohydrates and the amount of gas produced is affected by the rate of carbohydrate fermentation, the molar proportions of the VFA and amount of VFA produced (Dijkstra *et al.*, 2005).

Table (8): *In vitro* gas production at different time incubation and gas production kinetics of treated and untreated jojoba meal.

Item	Treated jojoba	untreated jojoba	±SE
Gas production, ml/200 mg DM			
GP/2hrs	8.26 ^a	5.49 ^b	0.41
GP/4hrs	15.07 ^a	9.80 ^b	0.43
GP/6hrs	20.48 ^a	14.41 ^b	0.42
GP/8hrs	22.46 ^a	17.89 ^b	0.64
GP/12hrs	26.45 ^a	19.91 ^b	0.76
GP/16hrs	29.32 ^a	21.06 ^b	0.97
GP/24hrs	32.41 ^a	24.25 ^b	0.98
GP/48hrs	40.36 ^a	29.74 ^b	1.34
Total gas	194.80 ^a	142.55 ^b	4.92
Gas production, Kinetics			
A	5.04 ^a	1.90 ^b	0.41
B	34.68 ^a	26.86 ^b	1.18
C	0.081 ^a	0.094 ^b	0.01

a; soluble fraction (ml/g OM) ; b insoluble fraction (ml/g OM) ; C; production rate (hI)

a, b, c and d : values with different letters in the same row means statistically significant at(P<0.05)

Biochemical parameters:

Serum biochemical analysis as shown in Table (9) included total protein, albumin, globulin, urea and creatinine. Enzymes (ALT and AST) and hormone (T3 and T4). There were noticeable but non-significant increase in values of urea in lambs fed the TJM rations as compared with the corresponding control. There are contradictory findings regarding the effect of TJM on blood urea nitrogen Manos *et al.* (1986) and EL-Kady *et al.* (2008) recorded a significant decrease (P<0.05) in blood urea nitrogen in lambs fed R2 diet, while, Sobhy *et al.* (2003) reported a significant increase in the same parameter in rats fed 3 and 6% JM diets.

The increase in urea could be explained by a relative protein shortage due to fed on JM rations. Moreover, kholif *et al.* (2011) who reported that serum globulin was not significantly different between

buffalo's feed high energy and protein compared to those fed low of energy and protein levels. However creatinine as indicators for Kidney function was not significantly affected by treatments. Total protein, albumin and globulin were non significantly increase ($P>0.05$) in lambs fed R4 ration than those fed R3, R1 and R2, this may induce reduction in feed intake and loss of essential amino acids and thus, decrease in the protein. Synthesis and these results coincide with the results reported previously by Verbiscar *et al.* (1980), Cokelaere *et al.* (1992), Cokelaere *et al.* (1993), and Sobhy *et al.* (2003).

Table (9): Blood serum parameters of sheep fed the experimental rations

Item	R1	R2	R3	R4	± SE
Urea mg/dL	40.54	35.98	37.67	39.67	2.29
Cretenin mg/dL	1.80	1.08	0.886	0.936	0.14
Total protein mg/dL	5.67	5.57	6.04	6.55	0.29
Albumin mg/dL	3.50	3.51	3.45	3.69	0.24
Glbulin mg/dL	2.17	2.06	2.59	2.85	0.37
ALT (U/L)	89.95 ^a	82.6 ^b	87.6 ^{ab}	97.2 ^{ab}	12.23
AST (U/L)	39.7 ^a	30.9 ^b	32.8 ^{ab}	36.3 ^{ab}	4.50
T3 (ng/ml)	1.20 ^b	1.23 ^a	1.20 ^b	1.23 ^{ab}	0.01
T4 (ug/ml)	2.32 ^a	2.31 ^b	2.31 ^b	2.30 ^c	0.003

a, b, c and d : values with different letters in the same row means statistically significant at($P<0.05$)

AST: Partite amino transferase ; ALT: Alanine amino transferase, triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxin (T4)

In the present study, the activity of ALT enzyme was significantly higher ($P<0.05$) in lambs fed R4 than those fed R1, R3 and R2. However, AST was significantly higher ($P<0.05$) in lambs fed the R1 and R4 than the other groups. While, Sobhy *et al.*, (2003) observed significant elevation in AST and ALT levels in rats fed 3 and 6% JM.

The endocrine function tests included of thyroid hormones (T3 and T4) in attempt to elucidate the underlying casual mechanisms of the observed emaciation in lambs fed the high concentration of TJM. As shown in Table (9) serum T3 and T4 levels showed numerical significant ($P<0.05$) increase for T4 in group fed R1 as compared with the other group. These results coincide with those reported previously by Amouts *et al.* (1993) in poultry and by Cokelaere *et al.* (1993) and Flo *et al.* (1998 and 1999) in rats. The same authors recorded that simmondsin reduces the body weight due to its effect on thyroid hormones and insulin. The T3 and T4 increases could be explained by a relative protein shortage induced by Simmondsin (Tulp *et al.*, 1979). The higher T3 and T4 concentrations are indicative of higher heat production (Decuypere and Kuhm (1988) and Buyse *et al.* (1992). Collier *et al.* (1984) reported that the pituitary thyroid axis is an important physiologic factor controlling metabolic processes and milk secretion. EL-Hafeez (2015) who reported that thyroid hormones (T3 and T4) synergize with other hormones to promote growth and development of the mammary gland and maintenance of lactation.

Economic Evaluation

Data regarding the feed cost /h/d, price of cost/kg TDN and kg DCP are presented in Table (10). Results indicated that cost of kg feed decreased gradually with increasing the levels of JM. The results indicated that rations R₂, R₃ and R₄ decreased feed cost /h day by 8.51, 19.14 and 16.59 % compared with control ration (R₁). The average feed cost of one kg TDN during the digestibility trials were 3.75, 3.44, 2.98 and 3.16 L.E. for rations R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄, respectively. The lowest cost was recorded for R₃, followed by R₄. The results revealed that treatments R₃ and R₄ decreased feed cost of Kg TDN by 20.53 and 15.73 %, respectively. When compared with control ration (R₁) feeding sheep on R₃ and R₄ reduced the cost of one Kg DCP by 16.91 and 14.98 % respectively as compared with lambs fed R₂ and control ration. This finding was in agreement with that obtained by Khalel *et al.* (2008) Khayyal *et al.* (2009) reported that the Jojoba meal treated with fungus gave that best economical efficiency compared and relative economical efficiency compared with control ration and all rations.

Table (10): Economic evaluation of experimental rations fed to sheep

Item	R1	R2	R3	R4
Av.feed cost (L.E/head/day)	2.35	2.15	1.90	1.96
Cost of one kg DMI (L.E)	3.00	2.93	2.65	2.43
Cost of one kg TDN (L.E)	3.75	3.44	2.98	3.16
Cost of one DCP (L.E)	22.77	22.61	18.92	19.36

Based on prices of Egyptian market during the experimental period (2016).

Berseem hay = 2000 L.E/ton, Cotton seed=5500 L.E/ton, yellow corn=3500 L.E/ton, wheat bran=3100L.E/ton.

Jojoba meal=1000 L.E / ton, Molasses=3 L.E Kg

CONCLUSION

The major problem with utilizing JM as a feed source has been stated for its toxicity. This is attributed by to the presence of the anti-nutritive compounds. The elimination of simmondsin compounds by either treatment with fungus improved the utilization of JM as a new protein source and improves the effect on nutrients digestibility. This 20% level recorded the best on digestion coefficients, TDN, NB and conception rate%. This 20%, 30% level recorded the best economical efficiency under Egyptian conditions. However, further studies needed for long run trials in order to define the metabolic compounds could be found in the end products (meat and milk) of animals fed such JM.

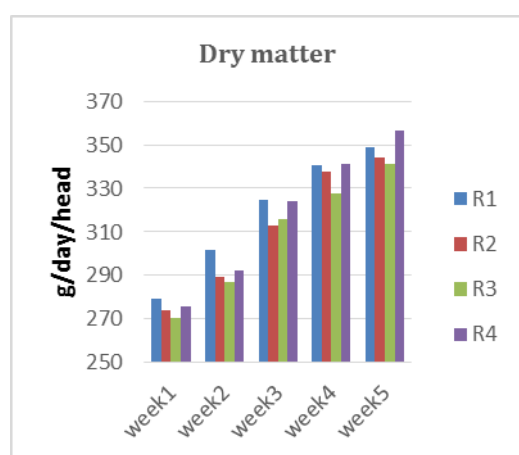


Fig. (1): Average voluntary intake dry matter disappearance for tested experimental ration

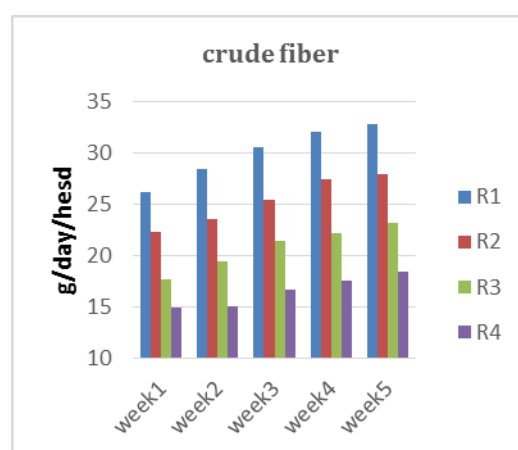


Fig.(2): Average voluntary intake crude fiber disappearance for tested experimental ration

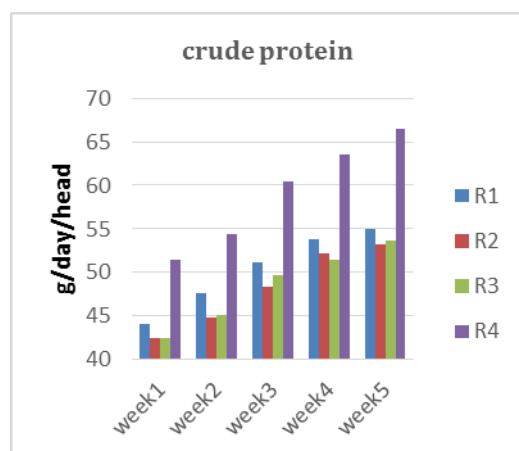


Fig. (3): Average voluntary intake crude protein disappearance for tested experimental ration

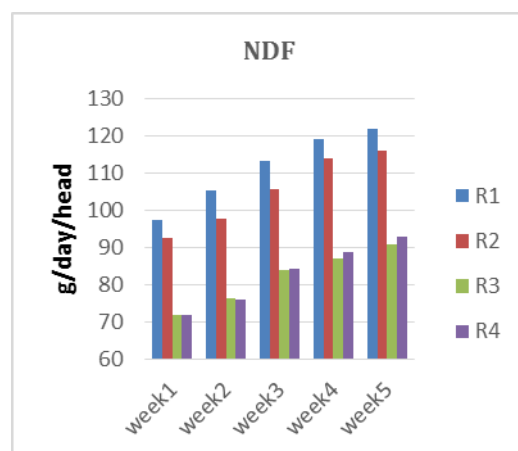


Fig. (4): Average voluntary intake neutral detergent fiber disappearance for tested experimental ration

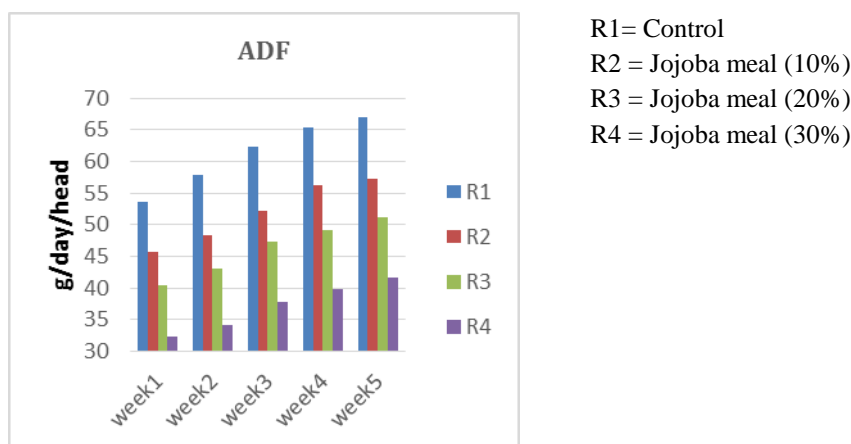


Fig. (5): Average voluntary intake acid detergent fiber disappearance for tested experimental ration

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التقييم الغذائي لكسب الجوجوبا المعامل بفطر الاسبرجلس اوريزا كلف للاغنام.

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الهدف من البحث هو دراسة التأثير البيولوجي لمعاملة كسب الجوجوبا بفطر الاسبرجلس اوريزا على الاداء و معاملات الهضم و القيمة الغذائية و تمثيل الدم و قياسات الكرش فى الاغنام. استخدام فى هذه الدراسة عدد 20 ذكر اغنام برقى. وزعت هذه الحيوانات عشوائيا الى اربع معاملات تجريبية فى كل معاملة 5 حيوانات فى عمر 4 الى 5 سنوات و بمتوسط وزن 36.42 كجم.

وكانت العلائق كالاتى :

المعاملة 1 عليقة الكنترول (40% ذرة صفراء + 20 % ردة + 30% كسب قطن + 6% مolas + 1.5% ملح + 2% حجر جبرى + 0.5% بيرمكس)،

المعاملة 2 عليقة الكنترول تحتوى على 10 % كسب جوجوبا + 20% كسب قطن ،

المعاملة 3 عليقة الكنترول تحتوى على 20 % كسب جوجوبا + 10% كسب قطن ،

المعاملة 4 عليقة الكنترول تحتوى على 30% كسب جوجوبا بدلا من كسب القطن

كانت اهم النتائج المتحصل عليها كما يلى :

- البروتين الخام كان مرتفعا فى كسب الجوجوبا المعامل بالفطر و انخفاض الالياف الخام
- سجلت الجوجوبا المعاملة تحسن على فى البروتين الخام و الالياف الخام بالمقارنة بالجوجوبا الغير معاملة
- الجوجوبا المعاملة بالفطر خفضت نسبة السيموندين من 5 % الى 0.17%
- البروتين الخام و الدهن الخام كان على فى معاملة 4 ولكن مكونات الالياف كانت منخفضة بالمقارنة بباقي المجاميع
- معاملات هضم المادة الجافة و البروتين الخام و المادة العضوية و الدهن و NDF و ADF كان مرتفع فى العليقة الاولى و الثالثة بالمقارنة بباقي العلائق
- المركبات الكلية المهضومة كانت مرتفعة فى معاملة 3 بالمقارنة بباقي المعاملات
- النيتروجين المأكول و النيتروجين الروث كان على فى المجموعة 4 بالمقارنة بباقي المجاميع
- درجة الحموضة انخفضت بعد الاكل و تركيز الامونيا و الاحماض الدهنية ارتفع بعد الاكل بثلاث ساعات و انخفض بعد 6 ساعات
- بدء من 2-24 ساعة من التحضين كان حجم انتاج الغاز على فى المجموعة الثالثة و الرابعة بالمقارنة بالمجموعة الثانية و مجموعة الكنترول
- انتاج الغاز كان مرتفع فى المجموع الرابعة بالمقارنة بالكنترول
- البروتين الكلى و الالبومين و الجلوبيولين فى الدم كانت الاختلافات غير معنوية و كانت المجموعة الرابعة مرتفعة بالمقارنة بباقي المجاميع
- انزيمات الكبد و الهرمونات T3 كانت معنوية مع المعاملة الثانية و T4 كانت معنوية فى المعاملة الاولى.
- سجلت المجموعة 3 و 4 اقل تكلفة فى واحد كيلو جرام بروتين مهضوم بالمقارنة بالمجموعة الثانية و الكنترول

و بصفة عامة يمكن القول ان المعاملة البيولوجية تعتبر من الطرق المناسبة للتخلص من التركيزات الضارة للمواد المثبطة للتغذية الموجودة فى كسب الجوجوبا و تحسين قيمتها الغذائية و الاستفادة منه كمصدر غير تقليدى للبروتين و الذى يمكن احلاله حتى 30% من مكونات مخاليط الاعلاف المركزة دون حدوث اضرار على انتاجية و صحة الحيوانات وبصفة عامة مع التوصية بمزيد من الدراسات على المدى الطويل عند التغذية على هذه العلائق لتتبع المركبات الناتجة من النشاط التمثيلى فى الدم واللبن واللحوم فى الحيوانات المغذاه عليها .