



Effects of Supplementation of Mulberry (*Morus alba*) Foliage and Urea-rice Bran as Fermentable Energy and Protein Sources in Sheep Fed Urea-treated Rice Straw Based Diet

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ABSTRACT: A digestibility study was conducted to evaluate the effects of supplementing mulberry foliage and urea rice-bran as a source of fermentable energy and protein to 12 sheep fed diets based on urea-treated rice straw (TRS). The three dietary treatments were: T1, TRS with mulberry; T2, TRS with 50% mulberry replaced with rice bran and urea; and T3, TRS with rice bran and urea. The study was arranged in a completely randomized design with four replications for each treatment. The sheep were fed one of the three diets and the supplements were offered at 1.2% of the body weight (BW) and the TRS was provided *ad libitum*. There were no differences ($p > 0.05$) among the three treatment groups with respect to dry matter (DM) intake (76.8 ± 4.2 g/kg BW^{0.75}) and DM, organic matter (OM), and crude protein (CP) digestibility (55.3 ± 1.22 ; 69.9 ± 0.85 ; $46.3 \pm 1.65\%$ respectively for DM, OM, and CP). The digestibility of fiber (neutral detergent fiber [NDF] and acid detergent fiber) was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) for T3 (46.2 and 46.6 respectively) compared to T1 (55.8 and 53.7 respectively) and T2 (54.1 and 52.8 respectively). Nitrogen (N) intake by sheep on diet T3 was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than sheep fed diet T1. However, N balance did not differ among the three diets (3.0 ± 0.32 g/d). In contrast, the rumen ammonia (NH₃-N) concentrations in sheep fed T2 and T3 were significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than in sheep fed T1. The NH₃-N concentrations for all three diets were above the critical value required for optimum rumen microbial growth and synthesis. Total volatile fatty acid concentrations were highest ($p < 0.05$) in T1 (120.3 mM), whilst the molar proportion of propionic acid was highest in T3 (36.9%). However, the microbial N supply in sheep fed T1 and T3 was similar but was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than for sheep fed T2. It was concluded that mulberry foliage is a potential supplement of fermentable energy and protein for sheep fed TRS based diet. The suggested level of supplementation is 1.2% of BW or 32% of the total diet since it resulted in similar effects on the intake of DM, OM, and NDF, digestibility of DM, OM, and CP, N utilization and microbial supply when compared to rice bran and urea supplementation. (**Key Words:** Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Fermentable Energy, Fermentable Protein, Feed Supplementation, Sheep)

INTRODUCTION

Crop residues and agricultural by-products are important feeds for ruminants in developing countries as the priority of land is used for food crops instead of fodder production. Rice straw (RS) is still abundantly available in rice production areas and is commonly used as feed for all

classes of ruminants. Inherent low nutritive values of RS limit its utilization by rumen microorganisms and consequently by the host animal. Treating RS with urea can be a routine practice, safe to use, provides a source of inorganic nitrogen (N) that is deficient in RS (Van Soest, 2006) and increases the fiber degradation in the rumen (Yulistiani et al., 2011). Although the digestibility of urea-treated rice straw (TRS) has been shown to be improved when fed as a sole diet to sheep, the animals showed negative N balance and lost body weight (BW) due to low voluntary feed intake (Elseed, 2004). An adequate and sustained provision of N to the rumen microbes are crucial for optimum plant cell digestion and a high microbial protein synthesis (MPS). Supplementation with concentrate

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feed to improve the utilization of low quality roughages is a normal practice, but is often not economically feasible to smallholder farmers. Utilizing tree foliages with high crude protein (CP) content is a cheaper alternative.

Mulberry foliage has high CP content and degradability and is considered as a high value supplement of fermentable energy for ruminants consuming low quality roughages (Saddul et al., 2005; Yulistiani et al., 2008). Therefore, feeding mulberry foliage can promote a favorable condition for plant cell wall degrading microorganisms in the rumen. Previous studies have emphasized the feeding of mulberry foliage as a source of protein to animals on low quality roughage such as RS (Huyen et al., 2012) or ammoniated RS (Liu et al., 2001). However, the utilization of mulberry foliage as a source of both fermentable energy and protein for ruminant is generally limited. Results from a study utilising *in vitro* gas production technique of various diets indicated that the optimum combination of TRS and mulberry diet was in the ratio of 60:40 with an addition of 5% molasses to increase digestibility of the basal diet and production of propionic acid (Yulistiani et al., 2007).

This study was conducted to evaluate the potential of mulberry foliage as sources of fermentable energy and protein in sheep fed TRS based diets through the measurements of nutrient utilization, volatile fatty acids (VFAs) production and microbial protein yield.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of feeds

Preparation of urea-treated rice straw : Approximately 1 metric ton of dry RS was obtained from rice fields and chopped into size of approximately 5 cm. The RS was treated by spraying 5% urea solution (1 L/kg dry matter [DM] straw), then thoroughly mixed and placed in black plastic bag. The air was removed by careful trampling of the bag (5 kg treated straw/bag). The bags were tightly sealed and stored for three weeks. After the treatment duration, the treated straw was evenly spread on a concrete floor for a day to allow the excess ammonia to evaporate before feeding to the sheep.

Preparation of mulberry foliage : After allowing 6 weeks of re-growth, leaves were harvested from an approximately 0.5 ha plot of established mulberry trees at the experimental farm of the Department of Animal Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia. The harvested foliage was chopped to approximately 5 cm size and dried under the sun for 3 days. At this stage the DM content of the mulberry was approximately 90%. Sufficient chopped and dried foliage was made, thoroughly mixed and stored for use in the study.

Animals, dietary treatments and experimental design

A digestibility study was conducted using 12 mature (2

years of age) indigenous *Malin* rams with an average BW of 19.8±1.4 kg. The animals were divided into three groups in a completely randomized design and were placed in individual metabolic crate during the experimental period.

All sheep were fed a basal diet of TRS with supplements. The three treatment groups were as follows: T1 = TRS+mulberry; T2 = TRS+50% mulberry replacement with urea-rice bran mixture and T3 = TRS+urea-rice bran mixture. Molasses at 5% of DM TRS was supplemented to all diets and mixed to TRS to improve straw palatability.

The diets were formulated to be iso-nitrogenous and iso-energetic (containing a calculated CP content of 11.4% and 8.3 MJ ME/kg DM). The sheep were initially fed with the supplements until completely consumed and then followed with TRS that was offered *ad libitum*. Drinking water and commercial mineral licks were freely available to the animals.

The chemical composition of feed ingredients used in the diet is presented in Table 1 and the ingredients and chemical compositions of the three dietary treatments are shown in Table 2.

Digestibility trial

The digestibility trial consisted of 14 days of adaptation period, 7 days for sample collection and 1 day for sampling of ruminal fluid. During the collection period, daily feed intake and refusal, and fecal and urine output of the individual sheep were measured. Urine and fecal samples were separated by the separator attached below each metabolic crate. Daily fecal output was collected from individual sheep before their morning feeding. Each representative portion (10% from total fecal production) of fecal sample was oven-dried at 60°C for 48 h. At the end of the collection period, the feces were pooled for individual sheep and a 10% sub-sample, ground through 1 mm sieve and stored in the freezer pending analyses.

Total daily urine excretion of each sheep was collected in a bucket containing 100 mL of 10% sulfuric acid (to maintain pH below 3 for inhibiting microbial activity and N losses). The samples were collected every morning and after recording the volume, the urine was mixed thoroughly.

Table 1. Ingredients and chemical composition of feed used in the formulation of the experimental diets

Feed ingredients	Chemical composition (% DM)				
	DM	OM	CP	NDF	ADF
TRS	93.2	88.4	6.5	71.8	57.3
Mulberry foliage	89.0	92.0	19.6	49.5	29.5
Molasses	66.8	94.3	5.8	-	-
Urea (N×6.25)	-	-	287	-	-
Rice bran	87.5	92.0	11.1	27.7	8.9

DM, dry matter; OM, organic matter; CP, crude protein; NDF, neutral detergent fiber; ADF, acid detergent fiber; TRS, urea treated rice straw.

Table 2. Composition of supplements and calculated chemical composition of the supplements

Items	Diets ¹		
	T1	T2	T3
Feed ingredients			
Mulberry foliage (%)	38.1	19.1	0
Urea (%)	0	0.7	1.3
Rice bran (%)	0	18.3	36.8
Calculated chemical composition			
Energy (ME MJ/kg)	10.3	10.0	10.1
CP (%)	19.6	20.4	20.5
DM (%)	89	88.8	87.5
OM (%)	92.0	90.3	92.0
NDF (%)	49.5	38.1	27.7
ADF (%)	29.5	19.0	8.9

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

¹ T1 = mulberry foliage; T2 = 50% of mulberry foliage was replaced with urea-rice bran mixture; T3 = mulberry foliage was totally replaced with urea-rice bran mixture.

Treated rice straw was offered *ad libitum* and mixed with molasses

A representative sample 10% of total urine was collected and kept in a freezer and pooled for each sheep at the end of collection period for analyses of urine-N and purine derivatives excretion.

On the final day of digestibility trial, ruminal fluid was collected from each sheep 4 h after their morning feeding using a stomach tube. Ruminal fluid pH was measured immediately after sampling using a portable pH meter. One drop of concentrated sulfuric acid was then added (to halt microbial activity) and the ruminal fluid was later centrifuged at 3,000 g for 10 min. Approximately 10 mL of the supernatant was kept in air tight container and stored at -20°C pending analyses for ammonia (NH₃-N) concentration and VFA concentration and proportions.

Chemical analyses

Feeds, residues and feces were analyzed for DM, organic matter (OM), and CP contents according to the procedures of AOAC (1990). The fiber component (neutral detergent fiber [NDF] and acid detergent fiber [ADF]) were determined according to the procedures of Van Soest et al. (1991). Rumen NH₃-N concentrations were determined by steam distillation and titration method. The concentration of total and individual VFA was determined according to the procedure of Cottyn and Bouque (1968). Purine derivatives (PD); allantoin, uric acid, xanthine, and hypoxanthine contents in the urine were determined using HPLC according to the method of Balcells et al. (1992). The PD was quantified in single run using allopurinol as an internal standard. Microbial-N production was estimated based on PD excretion using the equation of Chen and Gomez (1992) as follows:

$$\text{Microbial-N production (g N/d)} = 0.727x$$

Where, x = microbial PD absorbed (Mm/d) after duodenal and intestinal digestion.

$$\text{Urinary PD output} = 0.84x + (0.15w^{0.75} e^{-0.25x})$$

Where w is the weight of sheep.

Statistical analyses

Data were analyzed using general linear model for completely randomized design (SAS, 1989) and the significant differences among means of the different treatments were compared using Duncan's multiple range tests. Significance was taken at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Nutrient intake and digestion

Total intake and apparent digestibility of nutrients in sheep fed the different diets are given in Table 3. There were no significant ($p > 0.05$) differences among treatments except for the intake of CP. Intake of CP by T3 sheep was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than for T1 and T2. The intake of TRS was unaffected ($p > 0.05$) by the dietary treatments, with TRS intake accounting for 69% of the total DM intake. The digestibility of DM, OM, and CP was similar across the

Table 3. Mean nutrient intake and digestibility in sheep on the experimental diets

Parameters	Diets ¹			SEM
	T1	T2	T3	
Intake				
Total DM (g/d)	727.8	768.3	773.2	38.8
OM (g/d)	650.5	685.7	690.3	34.0
CP (g/d)	63.0 ^b	69.7 ^b	81.9 ^a	2.65
NDF (g/d)	486.8	482.2	426.5	24.9
ADF (g/d)	365.1	371.0	335.7	19.6
TRS (% of total DMI)	66.4	71.0	68.6	2.22
DMI as % BW	3.5	3.9	3.5	0.2
DMI g/BW ^{0.75}	74.1	81.6	74.7	4.15
Digestibility (%)				
DM	54.0	56.4	55.6	0.82
OM	69.0	70.3	70.6	1.04
CP	44.8	48.1	46.2	1.75
NDF	55.8 ^a	54.1 ^a	46.2 ^b	1.16
ADF	53.7 ^a	52.8 ^a	46.6 ^b	1.36

SEM, Standard error of mean; DMI, dry matter intake; OM, organic matter; CP, crude protein; NDF, neutral detergent fiber; ADF, acid detergent fiber; TRS, urea treated rice straw; BW, body weight; DM, dry matter.

¹ T1 = mulberry foliage; T2 = 50% of mulberry foliage was replaced with urea-rice bran mixture; T3 = urea-rice bran mixture.

Means with different superscript in the same row are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

Table 4. Mean values of N utilization in sheep fed the different experimental diets

Parameters	Diets ¹			SEM
	T1	T2	T3	
Intake (g/d)	11.1 ^b	11.7 ^{ab}	13.0 ^a	0.46
N excretion				
Fecal N (g/d)	5.7 ^b	5.6 ^b	7.2 ^a	0.41
Fecal N (% of intake)	51.3	48.5	55.7	2.55
Urinary N (g/d)	2.0	3.2	2.8	0.43
Urinary N (% of intake)	18.5	28.1	22.1	4.17
N absorption (g/d)	5.4	6.0	5.7	0.36
N balance (g/d)	3.3	2.8	2.8	0.61
N balance (% of intake)	28.8	21.0	20.0	4.80

SEM, standard error of mean; N, nitrogen.

¹ T1 = mulberry foliage; T2 = 50% of mulberry foliage was replaced with urea-rice bran mixture; T3 = urea-rice bran mixture.

Means with different superscript in the same row are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

three treatments. Fiber (NDF and ADF) digestibility was significantly ($p < 0.05$) lower for T3 compared to T1 and T2.

Nitrogen utilization

The utilization of N in sheep fed the different diets is shown in Table 4. Daily N intake was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher for sheep fed T3 compared to those fed T1. Fecal N from animals fed diet T3 was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than those fed either T1 or T2. However, urinary N and N balance were similar across all three treatments, with sheep in all treatment groups having a positive N balance, indicating an adequate level of N in the diets.

Rumen fermentation

Mean values of rumen pH, rumen $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentrations

Table 5. Mean rumen pH, $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentration, total and proportion of VFA in sheep fed the different experimental diets

Parameters	Diets ¹			SEM
	T1	T2	T3	
Rumen pH	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.04
Rumen $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ (mg/dL)	17.8 ^b	21.8 ^a	23.0 ^a	1.48
Total VFA (Mm)	120.3 ^a	106.6 ^b	105.9 ^b	3.47
Molar proportion (%)				
Acetic	58.6 ^a	56.1 ^a	49.0 ^b	1.27
Propionic	28.2 ^b	28.0 ^b	36.9 ^a	1.54
Iso-butyric	1.03	0.95	1.13	1.44
Butyric	10.1 ^b	13.1 ^a	11.0 ^b	0.80
Iso-valeric	0.94	0.74	0.64	0.13
Valeric	1.15	1.09	1.30	0.21
Acetic/propionic	2.2	2.06	1.40	0.15

VFA, volatile fatty acid; SEM, standard error of mean; $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$, ammonia nitrogen.

¹ T1 = mulberry foliage; T2 = 50% of mulberry foliage was replaced with urea-rice bran mixture; T3 = urea-rice bran mixture.

Means with different superscript in the same row are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

and total VFA concentrations and proportions are presented in Table 5. The average rumen pH was 6.8 and was unaffected ($p > 0.05$) by the different dietary supplements. On the other hand, rumen $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentrations differed among treatments where sheep fed T2 and T3 had significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher rumen $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentrations than those fed T1. Total VFA concentrations were significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher in sheep fed T1 compared to those fed either T2 or T3. The proportion of acetic acid was significantly ($p < 0.05$) lower and the proportion of propionic acid significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) in sheep fed T3 compared to those fed either T1 or T2. The molar proportions of other VFA (butyric, iso-butyric, valeric, iso-valeric) and the ratio of acetic:propionic were similar across the dietary treatments.

Urinary purine derivatives and estimation of microbial nitrogen supply

Urinary PD excretion (allantoin and uric acid) did not differ ($p > 0.05$) between the dietary treatments (Table 6). Similarly, the proportions of each purine derivative were also unaffected ($p > 0.05$) by the different dietary supplementations. Microbial N supply (MNS) was lower ($p < 0.05$) for T2 compared to T1 and T3.

DISCUSSION

Nutrient intake and digestion

In the feeding trial, TRS was offered *ad libitum*, but the supplements were offered at 1.2% BW. This was carried out to study the effect of different dietary supplementations on TRS intake. Previously, Yulistiani et al. (2008) reported that CP, DM, and OM of mulberry were highly degradable in the rumen and therefore could be used as sources of rumen degradable protein (RDP) and fermentable carbohydrate in the diet of ruminants. The non-significant of TRS intake among diet treatments indicating that TRS based diet supplemented with RDP either from mulberry or urea, and fermentable carbohydrate either from mulberry, molasses or rice bran did not result in reduction of TRS intake. According to Melaku et al. (2004), feeding a supplement to overcome protein and mineral deficiency could increase intake of low quality forage. However, in this study, supplementation of either mulberry foliage (T1) or mulberry foliage replaced partially (T2) or totally (T3) with urea rice bran mixture did not increase the intake of TRS. Similarly, Kozloski et al. (2007) reported supplementation with both cassava meal and casein or cassava meal and urea as source of fermentable carbohydrate and fermentable N resulted in similar dry matter intake (DMI). On the other hand, Melaku et al. (2004) reported that supplementation of *Sesbania* and *Leucaena* mixture increased the intake of straw by sheep. The variations in straw intake are due to the

Table 6. Excretion of urinary purine derivative (PD) and estimated daily microbial nitrogen supply (MNS) in sheep fed the different experimental diets

Parameters	Diets ¹			SEM
	T1	T2	T3	
Purine derivative excretion (Mm/d)				
Allantoin	10.2	8.6	10.4	0.388
Uric acid	1.29	1.19	0.94	0.073
Hypoxanthine and Xantine	0.61 ^{ab}	0.72 ^a	0.37 ^b	0.036
Total	12.1	9.5	11.7	0.325
Purine derivative excretion (Mm/W ^{0.75} /d)	1.17	1.09	1.04	0.038
Proportion of purine derivative excretion				
Allantoin	0.83	0.82	0.88	0.82
Uric acid	0.11	0.11	0.87	0.67
Hypoxanthine and xantine	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.38
DOMI (kg/d)	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.07
DOMR (kg/d)	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.02
MNS (g N/d)	14.4 ^a	8.8 ^b	13.2 ^a	1.32

SEM, standard error of mean; DOMI, digestible organic matter intake; DOMR, digestible organic matter fermented in the rumen.

T1 = mulberry foliage; T2 = 50% of mulberry foliage was replaced with urea-rice bran mixture; T3 = urea-rice bran mixture.

Means with different superscript in the same row are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

nature of both protein and energy supplements. Similar to total TRS intake, the digestibility of DM, OM, and CP was not affected by the different dietary supplementations.

The digestibility of fiber (NDF and ADF) was significantly lower for T3 compared to T1 and T2 (Table 3). The negative effect of supplementing large amounts of readily fermentable carbohydrate on fiber digestibility has been previously reported (Kosloski et al., 2007). This study indicated that the digestibility of NDF and ADF decreased when mulberry was totally replaced by urea-rice bran mixture at a proportion of about 30% from the total intake (Table 3). According to Mlay et al. (2003), there was no effect of different sources of fermentable protein [non protein nitrogen, NPN] or true protein) on fiber digestibility of hay. In the present study, the N source in T3 was from urea. Since the fermentable protein content in the three supplements was similar and sufficient, the decreased fibre digestibility of T3 seemed to be associated with the source of fermentable energy from rice bran which has a greater effect on fiber digestibility than urea. The higher fermentable energy from rice bran in the dietary treatment T3 probably caused the competition of N utilization among the fibrolytic bacteria and amylolytic bacteria. According to Heldt et al. (1999a), the higher fermentable energy in the starch allows amylolytic bacteria to rapidly ferment more starch. As a result, N utilization by amylolytic bacteria is increased and consequently, N availability for fibrolytic bacteria is decreased, which in turn reduces the fibrolytic activity (Martin et al., 2001), leading to low fiber digestibility.

The higher fiber digestibility of T2 and T1 than T3 indicated that the fermentable energy from mulberry in the form of fiber with sufficient rumen degradable N or protein

from either urea or mulberry in T2 and T1, respectively were able to produce higher fiber digestibility. According to Heldt et al. (1999b), when RDP is sufficient, the supplementation of fermentable energy in the form of fiber results in higher fiber digestibility.

Nitrogen utilization

The fecal N excretion was higher in sheep fed T3, although NPN (urea) was simultaneously supplemented with fermentable energy (rice bran) in the diet. The higher fecal N was most probably due to the higher hindgut fermentation which resulted in higher microbial N production. Mlay et al. (2003) reported that cattle fed low quality hay supplemented with fermentable energy and urea had lower fiber digestibility in the rumen, but higher hindgut fermentation which increased fecal N from microbial production. In the present study the urinary N excretion was comparable among the three dietary treatments. This indicated that ammonia production from the hydrolysis of urea (T2 and T3) was utilized for microbial synthesis as efficiently as N from mulberry supplementation (in T1). Neither urinary N or N balance differed among dietary treatments. Retention of N is considered as the most common index of the protein status of the ruminants (Owen and Zinn, 1988). Hence, the positive N balance observed in the present study indicated that all diets supplied sufficient N to the sheep.

Rumen fermentation

The rumen pH of sheep fed on different supplements was similar with an average value of 6.8 (Table 5). Similar result was also reported in beef cattle fed RS-based diet supplemented with mulberry leaf pellet (Huyen et al., 2012).

Steward (1977) suggested that an optimum pH range of 6.7 to 7.0 for cellulolysis; a pH below 6.1 could inhibit cellulolysis (Mould et al., 1983). Duran and Kawashima (1980) reported a pH of greater than 5.7 for optimum MPS. Therefore, the pH of the rumen of sheep fed with any of the given supplements would not have inhibited either fermentation of fiber or MPS.

Similarly, rumen $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ (17.8 to 23.0 mg/dL) was also optimal. For optimum rumen microbial growth, Satter and Slyter (1974) recommended minimum concentration of 7 to 8 mg/dL while Preston and Leng (1987) and Perdok and Leng (1990) suggested higher concentration (10 to 20 mg/dL) for optimum degradation of fibrous feed. The higher rumen $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentration in T2 and T3 was due to urea being the supplemental source of N in the diet. Studies by Mlay et al. (2003) have shown that rumen $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ concentration was higher when true protein (soy bean cake or casein) was replaced by urea.

Total VFA concentrations were significantly higher for T1 compared to T2 and T3 (Table 5). However, the proportion of acetic acid between T1 and T2 was not significantly different. This indicated that acetic acid was predominantly contributed by mulberry and RS fermentation. The degradation of fiber yielded higher amounts of acetic acid due to cellulolytic microbes that fermented fiber (Orskov and Ryle, 1990) from mulberry and RS. Therefore, sheep fed on mulberry (T1) or mulberry partially replaced with urea-rice bran (T2) produce high proportions of acetic acid.

This study showed that the replacement of mulberry with urea-rice bran in T3 decreased the proportions of acetic acid, but increased the proportions of propionic acid. The decrease in acetic acid proportion could be due to a decrease in structural carbohydrate digestion as indicated by the decreased of NDF digestion of T3 (Table 3). Similarly, the decrease in acetic acid proportion was due to addition of corn starch supplementation (Heldt et al., 1999b) or decreased fibrolytic activity attributed by cereal supplementation (Martin et al., 2001).

Starch fermenting microorganisms normally generate relatively higher concentrations of propionic acid (Orskov and Ryle, 1990). Therefore, supplementation of rice bran which contained lower fiber (Table 1) in the T3 diet resulted in a significantly higher proportion of propionic acid. However, the proportion of propionic acid was not affected by the different sources of the rumen degradable N either from mulberry or urea. The results of acetic acid proportion in rumen was varied. In this study, the proportion of acetic acid of the diet was low (varying from 49.0% to 58.6%), while the value was high (72%) as reported by Mlay et al. (2003). The low proportion of acetic acid in the present study was associated with the diets that contained 5% molasses. The effect of soluble sugar (molasses) on the

fermentation pattern was unpredictable than that induced by fiber or starch based diet. This may be related to many types of organisms that utilize glucose directly. Soluble sugars generally give rise to high overall concentrations of VFA in the rumen due to the rapid fermentation rate (Orskov and Ryle, 1990). Based on VFA production, diet T3 was better than diets T1 and T2 due to the higher proportion of propionic acid in T3.

Excretion of purine derivatives and estimation of microbial nitrogen supply

Excretion of purine derivatives from urine did not differ among treatments. However, MNS was only comparable for T1 and T3 (Table 6). This was probably due to the fermentation ability of N from mulberry and urea in T1 and T3 being similar, as revealed by the similarity of these diets in terms of MNS, efficiency of microbial N and protein synthesis. It has been previously shown that the source of N from either urea or true protein had a similar effect on MPS (Herera-Saldana et al., 1990; Oh et al., 1999). On the other hand, Maeng and Baldwin (1976) reported that supplying a mixture of amino acid and peptide further stimulated microbial growth. Results from this study indicated that the different sources of fermentable N could produce similar microbial protein supply. According to Oh et al. (1999), sheep fed grass silage basal diet had a greater response in terms of MPS when additional dietary starch was supplemented with urea compared to casein. At high starch supplementation, the higher urea supplementation resulted in the higher MPS, while the low starch supplementation produces the high MPS at lower level of casein. Further increases in the level of casein and starch did not increase MPS. This shows that the source of N was not as crucial as the balancing of energy and protein, as suggested by Owen and Zin (1988) and Hoover and Stokes (1991). Microbial yield has been shown to increase when degradable starch and protein sources were synchronized. In addition, synchronized diets between fast energy and N release stimulated greater microbial efficiency than that of asynchronous supply (Herera-Saldana et al., 1990).

Energy supplementation in the form of NDF has been shown to yield lower MPS compared to starch, glucose, or starch, glucose and NDF mixed (Hristov et al., 2005). Mulberry has high fermentable OM and CP, therefore, the comparable microbial protein yield between T1 and T3 diets indicated that synchronizing of protein and energy released from mulberry or urea when mixed with rice bran could stimulate MPS. The high N content of the tree fodder and its slow N release could better match the energy release in fiber fermentation (Van Soest, 1994), thus ensuring synchronization among N and energy supply for microbial cell synthesis (Hoover and Stokes, 1991).

CONCLUSION

Supplementation of mulberry to TRS-based diet at 1.2% BW or at 32% of total diet had similar effect to urea rice bran supplementation on the DMI, nutrient digestibility and N utilization that create efficient of rumen ecosystem and microbial protein supply. Therefore, mulberry supplementation provides fermentable energy and fermentable protein. Mulberry or urea with rice bran offers an alternative source of N and energy in the diet of sheep fed TRS based diet.

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