

Goats' browse preference in relation to chemical composition and tannin content of Ethiopian browse

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Introduction

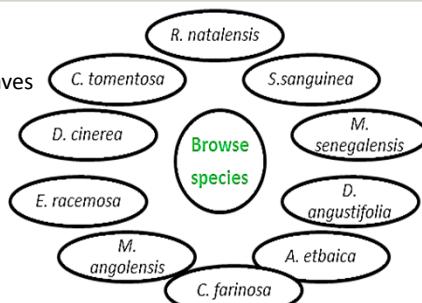
- Browse refers to trees and shrubs used as forage
- Native browse in arid & semi-arid regions contribute significantly to diets of ruminants e.g. goats
- Browse are rich in condensed tannins (CT)
- Beneficial or adverse effects of tannins exist depending on e.g. source
- Goats employ criteria to discriminate among browse species
- Association of goats' criteria with tannin and chemical composition may give better understanding of browse forage value

Objectives

- Determine browse preference as a measure of dry matter intake (DMI)
- Compare preference when polyethylene glycol (PEG, a tannin binding agent) was included to neutralize tannin effect
- Evaluate association between browse chemical composition and tannin content with intake/preference

Methods

- Air dried browse leaves



- Cafeteria trial where the 10 browse offered at a time



- Browse sequence changed daily

| Dietary treatment | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Goats | Period | Grass hay | Wheat bran | Browse (30min/d) | Polyethylene glycol (PEG) |
| 4 | 1 | 3%BW | 200g | 25g each | - |
| 4 | 2 | | | | + |

Measurements

- Browse DMI as a measure of preference
- CT & chemical composition analysis with NIRS

Conclusion

- Goats exhibit variable degree of browse preference
- PEG resulted in increased browse intake, though browse order remain similar
- Goats with browsing experience have a preference for lower fiber browse, apparently associated with lower crude protein and high tannins

Results

Table 1 Chemical composition and condensed tannin concentration of browse

| Browse spp. | DM | OM | CP | NDF | ADF | ADL | CT (ABS_{550} /g fiber) |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| | g/kg | | | | | | |
| <i>A.etbaica</i> | 919 | 931 | 117 | 344 | 264 | 129 | 30 |
| <i>C.farinosa</i> | 909 | 877 | 242 | 281 | 144 | 69 | - |
| <i>C.tomentosa</i> | 923 | 891 | 238 | 293 | 205 | 112 | 18 |
| <i>D.angustifolia</i> | 922 | 947 | 117 | 323 | 235 | 89 | 11 |
| <i>D.cinerea</i> | 908 | 928 | 160 | 471 | 334 | 159 | 15 |
| <i>E.racemosa</i> | 909 | 947 | 76 | 551 | 617 | 269 | 26 |
| <i>M.angolensis</i> | 910 | 860 | 270 | 176 | 117 | 34 | 2 |
| <i>M.senegalensis</i> | 892 | 929 | 92 | 478 | 524 | 240 | 32 |
| <i>R.natalensis</i> | 913 | 924 | 124 | 493 | 332 | 147 | 23 |
| <i>S.sanguinea</i> | 923 | 928 | 152 | 320 | 251 | 76 | 22 |

Figure. Goats' browse intake (DMI) in the presence and absence of PEG

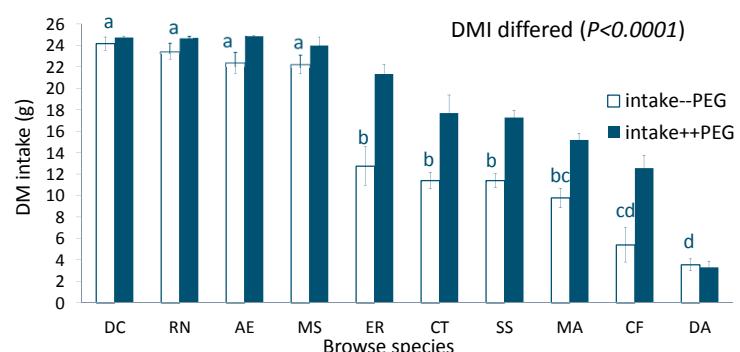


Table 2 Pearson correlation coefficients between browse composition and DMI with/without PEG

| Browse composition | Intake-PEG | Intake+PEG | P-value |
|--------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| | r^2 | r^2 | |
| CP | -0.39 | -0.36 | <0.0001 |
| NDF | -0.30 | -0.16 | <0.0001 |
| ADF | -0.36 | -0.28 | <0.0001 |
| CT | 0.45 | 0.44 | <0.0001 |