Optimization of Rumen Bioprocess through the Addition of Phosphorus and Sulfur Minerals on Ammoniated Palm Leaves and Fronds (*Elaeis Guineensis* Jacq.)

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Article history
Received: 23-07-2021
Revised: 17-09-2021
Accepted: 29-09-2021

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the optimal dosage of Phosphorus (P) and Sulfur (S) minerals for rumen microbial fermentative activity. The research method used an experimental method with a factorial randomized block design (3×3) with three repetitions for mineral P and S. P was the first factor with three dose levels, namely Po = 0.0%, P1 = 0.27% and P2 = 0.54. The second factor is mineral S with 3 levels: So = 0.0%, S1 = 0.2% and S2 = 0.4%. The parameters measured were rumen fluid profile and nutrient digestibility. The results showed the interaction of P and S minerals on the APLF had no significant effect (P>0.05) on pH, VFA and digestibility of hemicellulose but had a significant effect (P<0.05) on NH3, digestibility of dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, NDF, ADF and cellulose. In conclusion, the quality of ammoniated palm leaves and fronds can be improved by the addition of mineral dosage P 0.27 S 0.4%.

Keywords: Ammoniation, *In vitro*, Mineral P and S, Palm Leaves and Fronds, Rumen Fluid

Introduction

Dhamasraya is one of the districts of West Sumatra with an area of 2,961.13 km² (BPS, 2015). The area of oil palm plantations in Dhamasraya is around 32,309.60 hectares. Meanwhile, the area of rubber plantations reached 40,918.90 hectares (BPS, 2019). It can be said that 43% of the expanded area of Sijunjung Regency are rubber and oil palm plantations. In general, oil palm cultivation aims to obtain production in Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB). By 2020, Indonesia has the vision to produce FFB 35/ha and a yield of 26%. This vision certainly has a positive impact on the Indonesian economy, but it also leaves environmental problems in plantation waste (Rupani *et al.*, 2010). One of the solid wastes that are very much produced from oil palm plantations is Palm Leaves and Fronds (PLF). Each oil palm tree produces 22 fronds per year or the equivalent of 20 thousand kg of fresh fronds per hectare per year (Diwyanto *et al.*, 2008). The total available Dry Matter (DM) for fronds is 5,214 kg per hectare per year, with a DM content of 26.06%. Each frond produces oil palm leaves weighing 0.5 kg, so there is 658 kg of leaves per hectare per year (Mathius *et al.*, 2017).

Various ideas emerged, all of which were aimed at reducing the impact of these wastes. Several studies have been carried out to utilize palm frond waste, namely as a base material for bioethanol (Ofori-Boateng and Lee, 2014, paper pulp Husain *et al.*, 2014), combustible gas with a gasification process (Guangul *et al.*, 2014, composite panels Khalid *et al.*, 2015 and compost Bulan, 2016).

Palm leaves and fronds can also be used as a source of forage for ruminants. In the Dhamasraya area, there are still few who use this garden waste as animal feed. Generally, farmers are more familiar with palm kernel cake as concentrate feed (Jamarun *et al.*, 2020; Arief *et al.*, 2020). Ruminants such as cows, buffaloes, goats and deer have advantages in their digestive organs that can digest low-quality forages such as PLF. The nutritional content of the PLF is 69.6% water content, 5.9% ash,
3.64% Crude Protein (CP), 49.80% Crude Fiber (CF), 4.3% cellulose, 89.9% Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF). Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF) 73.2% and lignin 30.6% (Pazla, 2018).

The main obstacle to the leaves and fronds is the presence of sticks on the leaves and woody substances on the fronds. Sticks and fronds are parts of oil palm, which contain high lignin. lignin is a wood substance that cannot be broken down by rumen microbes, causing low digestibility (Jamarun et al., 2018) maximum inclusion is carried out in the form of processing through feed technology to optimize PLF as animal feed, one of which is ammoniation. Ammoniation can loosen the lignocellulose and lignohemical cellulose bonds that exist in plants and increase the CP content sourced from Urea (Suryani et al., 2016). Ammoniation techniques will be maximized when combined with the addition of minerals needed by rumen microbes such as P and S. P and S minerals are macro minerals that are essential for rumen microbial growth and are often deficient in fibrous feeds that contain low nutritional value and bioavailability (Febrina et al., 2016a). The addition of P and S minerals to high fiber feed can optimize rumen bioprocessing so that the digestibility of the feed material which was initially low can increase (Suyitman et al., 2020). This increase in digestibility value is through optimal growth of rumen microbes so that the population increases and of course, will produce enough fiber digesting enzymes to break down complex substances into simple ones. The purpose of this study was to utilize the potential waste from oil palm plantations from Dhamasraya, West Sumatra as an alternative feed for ruminants, increase the nutrient value and digestibility of PLF waste and determine the optimal dosage of P and S minerals through in vitro tests in the laboratory. The results of this study can be useful as a reference, information and recommendations for the creation of palm oil waste-based feed formulas and technological innovations for the community and breeders in providing quality, easy to obtain, economical and sustainable feed every year to support the productivity of ruminants, especially beef cattle.

Materials and Methods

Study Area

Ammoniation of PLF is carried out at the Cerdas Farmers Group's oil palm plantations: Tiumang, Dharmasraya District, West Sumatra, Indonesia. Chemical composition analysis, in vitro test, pH, VFA and NH₃ measurements were carried out at the ruminant nutrition laboratory, Animal Husbandry Faculty and alas University, Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia.

Preparation of Tools and Materials

The materials needed in this research are PLF, Urea fertilizer, mineral P from SP-36 fertilizer, mineral S from sulfur, rumen fluid, McDougall solution, saturated HgCl₂ solution, CO₂ gas, BHI media (Brain Heart Infusion). Materials for the volatile fatty acids (VFA) test include 0.5N NaOH solution, 0.5N HCl solution, 15% H₂SO₄, 1% NaCl, 1% HCl, 10% HCl and minerals (Ca, P, Mg and S). The materials used for the NH₃ test include boric acid (H₃BO₃), vaseline, Phenolphthalein indicator (PP), saturated Na₂CO₃, H₂SO₄ 0.005 N and Na₂SO₄. The equipment used for rumen pH measurement is a pH meter measuring device, chemical equipment for proximate and van Soest analysis and in vitro testing equipment.

Ammoniation and in vitro Procedure

The method used in this study's ammoniation process is wet ammoniation using urea as a source of NH₃. Urea is weighed by an amount of 5% of the weight of the PLF (Zain, 2009; Suyitman et al., 2020). The amount of water needed to dissolve urea has a 1:1 with the dry matter of PLF. Then it is dissolved into water. The PLF that have been in the chopper are put in a plastic bag that has been lined with two plastic sheets so that they do not leak little until evenly distributed throughout. Then the PLF in the plastic is compacted. Then closed and tied at the top so that the condition becomes anaerobic. After 21 days of ammoniation, the PLF was opened. Then it was aerated and then milled (size 40 mash) for chemical composition analysis and samples in the in vitro test.

The in vitro test followed Tilley and Terry's (1963) procedure. Nutrient analysis followed the procedure of the AOAC (2005). Fiber fraction analysis followed Van Soest et al. (1991). The pH value is measured using a pH meter. The concentration of NH₃ and total VFA analysis as described in Putri et al. (2021). Chemical composition of PLF before and after ammonization can be seen in Table 1.

| Table 1: Chemical composition of PLF before and after ammoniation |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Parameters            | Treatments     |
|                       | A              | B               |
|                       | (%)            |                 |
| Dry matter            | 54.12±0.02     | 40.51±0.22      |
| Organic matter        | 89.86±0.11     | 84.25±0.24      |
| Ash                   | 10.14±0.11     | 15.75±0.24      |
| Crude protein         | 8.51±0.06      | 13.76±0.13      |
| Crude Fiber           | 28.48±0.05     | 25.03±0.09      |
| NDF                   | 59.1±0.03      | 54.76±0.15      |
| ADF                   | 45.64±0.06     | 42.54±0.13      |
| Cellulose             | 24.69±0.09     | 20.77±0.04      |
| Hemicellulose         | 13.47±0.05     | 12.22±0.19      |
| Lignin                | 14.21±0.02     | 10.74±0.20      |

Note: A (Chemical composition of PLF before ammoniation), B (Chemical composition of PLF after ammoniation)
Data Analysis

The method used in this research is experimental method using a factorial Randomized Block Design (3x3) with three replications for dose P and S. As the first factor is the treatment of mineral S with three levels: S0 = 0%, S1 = 0.2% and S2 = 0.4% of DM. The second factor is the mineral P in 3 levels, i.e., P0 = 0%, P1 = 0.27% and P2 = 0.54% of DM. The data is processed with analyses of variance based on the formula Steel and Torrie (1960). Duncan's Multiple range tests were used if there were significant differences between treatments. Statistical significance was declared at p < 0.05.

The parameters measured in this study were the chemical composition (DM, OM, ash, CP, CF, NDF, ADF, Cellulose, Hemicellulose and lignin), PLF before and after ammoniation, rumen fluid characteristics (pH, NH3 and total VFA) and digestibility of DM, OM, CP, NDF, ADF, cellulose and hemicellulose.

Results and Discussion

Rumen Fluid Characteristics

Based on Table 2 below, it can be seen that the fermentation process that occurs in the rumen with the addition of P and S minerals with different doses of ammoniated PLF has been going well with indications of pH values in all treatments in the range of 6.58 to 6.87. This value is still within the normal range (6-7) for microbial growth, development and microbial activity (Church, 1988; Erdman, 1988; Jamarun et al., 2020; Riestanti et al., 2021; Jamarun et al., 2017a) reported that the optimal pH value for the digestibility of the fiber fraction from fermented PLF is 6.74-6.76. The pH value of fermented PLF supplemented with minerals P, Mg and S is 6.80-6.88 (Febrina et al., 2016a). Palm fronds supplemented with Ca and Mn minerals have a pH value of 6.67-6.87 (Febrina et al., 2016b).

The analysis results showed that S and P's mineral addition with various levels of different doses and their interactions had no significant effect (P>0.05) on rumen fluid of pH. This condition is caused by the use of artificial saliva as a buffer, which can still maintain the rumen condition's stability from the influence of fermentation activity. This statement follows Nurhaisa et al. (2008) opinion stated that saliva acts as a buffer to maintain rumen stability. The resulting balance of NH3 and VFA concentrations was also a factor causing the treatment's pH value not significantly different. Pazla et al. (2018a) stated that the rumen's pH value is a balanced interaction between the buffer capacity with the alkalinity and acidity of fermentation products.

The energy source of ruminants comes from VFA, which is produced in the rumen fermentation process. The statistical analysis results showed that the addition of P and s minerals at different doses and their interaction did not significantly (P>0.05) affect the production of VFA concentrations. The concentration of VFA produced in the rumen fermentation process depends on the variety of carbohydrate sources in a feed ingredient (Nurhaisa et al., 2008). The source of carbohydrates in this research was only one type, namely the PLF so that the total VFA produced did not show a significant difference (P>0.05). The range of VFA production obtained in this study was 97.17 to 118.59 mM. This value is sufficient to support the optimal growth of rumen microbial. Waldron et al. (2002) stated that VFA concentrations ranged from 60-120 mM.

NH3 is the primary nitrogen source and vital for the activity and growth of rumen microbes. The statistical analysis results for the effect of treatment on rumen fluid NH3 levels showed that the addition of p and s minerals and their interaction had a significant effect (P <0.05) on NH3 levels in rumen fluid. The addition of P and S minerals to fermented palm fronds also had a significantly different effect on the NH3 (Febrina, 2016a). The highest NH3 value was obtained in treatment P0S2 and the lowest was in treatment P1S0. These results indicate that the concentration of NH3 in the rumen fluid is more dominantly influenced by S than P. According to the research results of Nurhaisa et al., (2008), S minerals show a more prominent effect compared to mineral P in producing NH3 in rumen fluid. The range of NH3 levels in rumen fluid obtained in this study was 52.57- 62.56 mg/100 mL. This value has met the needs of NH3 for microbes to be able to digest feed optimally, which is 50-200 mg/100 mL (Paengkoum et al., 2006). NH3 concentrations at the minimum limit can interfere with the fermentation process (Rutemor et al., 2008). The minimum limit of NH3 concentration in the rumen fluid is 3.6 mM or the equivalent of 50 mg/100 mL.

Nutrient Digestibility

The effect of adding mineral P and S doses on APLF is presented in Table 3. There is a significant interaction effect (P>0.05) between mineral P and S dose levels on nutrient digestibility (DM, OM and CP) of APLF. The digestibility of DM, OM and CP from APLF added with several levels of mineral P and S doses were significantly increased compared to control P0S0. This increase proves that the addition of P and S minerals in feed can increase the growth and population of rumen microbes to maximize digestive enzymes to degrade high fiber feedstuffs, increasing the digestibility value of feed ingredients. Digestibility in S2P1 treatment showed the highest value, namely the addition of mineral doses of 0.27% P and 0.4% S from DM, namely 46.43, 55.78 and 54.81%, respectively for digestibility of DM, OM and CP. There was an increase in DM, OM and CP's digestibility values in this treatment, respectively, 37.82, 23.97 and 19.23% compared to the control P0S0. The dosage combination in S2P1 treatment showed the
optimal combination of P and S minerals because it increased the digestibility value. This dosage is due to the ability of minerals to stimulate the growth and activity of rumen microbes. The control SOP0 treatment showed the lowest digestibility values of food substances of 33.69, 42.41 and 45.97%, respectively, for the digestibility of DM, OM and CP. This treatment's low digestibility value was due to the absence of additional mineral P and S supplementation. Mineral P and S are essential minerals to stimulate rumen microbial growth. Genther and Hansen (2014) stated that rumen microbes need mineral supplementation to fulfill their normal function to stimulate proliferation and fermentation activity. Mineral P is a mineral needed for ATP synthesis and microbial protein synthesis (Karsi and Russell, 2001; Febrina et al., 2020; Pazla et al., 2018a).

The addition of mineral P to fermented PLF can improve nutritional quality, thereby increasing digestibility (Febrina et al., 2016a; Pazla et al., 2020). The addition of P 0.4 and S 0.3% minerals can improve the digestibility of DM, OM and CP from ammonia treated cocoa leaves and pods (Pazla et al., 2018b). Bal and Ozturk (2006) stated that rumen microbes need mineral S as a material for forming sulfur-containing amino acids. The concentration of VFA increases in rice straw fermentation with S minerals compared without ammonia (Zain et al., 2010a). The addition of the mineral S as sulfur and thiosulfate in sheep was also able to increase the rumen fluid's VFA levels (Grace et al., 1997). Increased VFA concentrations positively correlate with the digestibility of OM (Dias et al., 2006; and Karcher et al., 2007; Sartono et al., 2007).

Increasing the Dose of Mineral S from 0% (POS0) to 0.4% (POS2) was significant (P>0.05). Increasing the digestibility value of the DM, OM and CP. The optimum combination of mineral S and P doses to increase nutrient digestibility was obtained in the P1S2 treatment; namely, 0.27 P and 0.4% S. Pazla et al., (2018a) said that if the needs of rumen microbes are met and develop and create a conducive rumen condition, the microbial population will be optimal. It was thus accelerating the rate of degradation of feed components, which in turn increases nutrient digestibility. An increase in the P dose from 0.27 to 0.54% decreased the digestibility value of DM, OM and CP. The decreased value of nutrient digestibility at a dose of P 0.54% was due to the optimum rumen microbes using a 0.27% dose of mineral P for growth and activity so that the 0.54% P mineral dose had begun to interfere with the performance of rumen microbes in degrading feed, even though it had not caused any harmful toxic effects. This condition is indicated by the standard pH, VFA and NH3 values of all treatments.

Fiber Fraction Digestibility

Table 4 shows that the POS0 treatment (without minerals) produced the lowest digestibility values for NDF, ADF, Cellulose and Hemicellulose compared to other treatments. The low digestibility is due to the inadequate role of rumen microbes in degrading feed. The addition of mineral P and S doses significantly (P> 0.05) increased the digestibility value of NDF, ADF and Cellulose. The increase in digestibility in this treatment compared to the control (POS0) shows that P mineral plays a role in the metabolic processes and cell wall digestibility carried out by rumen microbes. Karsi and Russell (2001) stated that mineral P is needed by all microbial cells to maintain cell membranes and the integrity of cell walls. Pazla et al. (2018b) stated that mineral P is needed to degrade the cell wall fraction of feed ingredients by cellulolytic bacteria. P supplementation in fermented palm fronds in vitro can increase the digestibility of NDF, ADF and cellulose (Jamarun et al., 2017b). Zain et al. (2010b) added that mineral P supplementation increased the digestibility of NDF, ADF and cellulose from ammonia treated rice straw. Mineral S is indispensable for the degradation of crude fiber in the rumen to stimulate cellulolytic bacteria (Bal and Ozturk, 2006). The addition of Mineral S to ammonia treated rice straw can improve cellulose digestibility (Zain et al., 2010a).

There is an interaction of P and S minerals on NDF, ADF and cellulose's digestibility. Table 4 shows the highest dose combination of P and S minerals in increasing the digestibility of NDF and ADF found in the P1S2 treatment, namely the addition of the mineral dosage P 0.27 and S 0.4%. The highest cellulose digestibility was achieved in the P1S1 combination, namely the addition of a dose of P 0.27 and S 0.2%, but it was not significantly different (P> 0.05) with P1S2. In contrast, the hemicellulose digestibility did not show a significant difference (P> 0.05) in all treatments. The high digestibility of fiber fractions in the P1S2 treatment was due to the optimum dose combination of P and S minerals for rumen microbes' growth and activity, especially cellulolytic bacteria in degrading feed. Suyitman et al. (2015) stated that the increase in population and cellulolytic microbial activity would increase the digestibility of NDF, ADF and cellulose. Mineral P is an essential mineral to support microbial growth, especially fiber digesting microbes (Soetan et al., 2010). Mineral P at normal levels in the rumen can increase rumen microbial activity in digesting fiber (Febrina et al., 2016a). Rumen microbes need mineral S to form amino acids (Bal and Ozturk, 2006). P and S minerals' addition causes PLF to be more fermentable in the rumen and rumen microbes can grow and do activities optimally to degrade the fraction of feed fiber and improve digestibility. Nurhaita et al. (2008) reported that P and S minerals' addition to ammonia treated palm leaves in sheep rations increased the fiber fraction. Suyitman et al. (2020) and Zain et al. (2010c) reported an increase in the fiber fraction's digestibility in beef cattle rations supplemented with P and S minerals.
# Table 2: Effect of supplementation of mineral S and P on ammoniated palm leaves and fronds on the characteristic of rumen fluid.

| Treatments | Chara. of Rumen Fluid | P | P0 | P1 | P2 | Av. | S.E. |
|------------|------------------------|---|----|----|----|-----|------|
|            |                        | S | S0 | S1 | S2 | Av. | S.E. |
| pH         |                        |   | 6.63±0.05 | 6.58±0.02 | 6.64±0.11 | 6.62 | 0.62 |
|            |                        |   | 6.87±0.72 | 6.83±0.03 | 6.83±0.10 | 6.84 | 0.08 |
|            |                        | S | 6.67±1.07 | 6.85±0.09 | 6.65±0.03 | 6.72 | 0.72 |
|            |                        | Av. | 6.72 | 6.75 | 6.71 | 6.71 | 6.71 |
| VFA (mM)   |                        |   | 118.59±2.22 | 112.97±2.98 | 108.91±1.95 | 113.49 | 5.37 |
|            |                        | S | 97.17±1.52 | 103.16±1.77 | 105.37±2.87 | 101.90 | 5.37 |
|            |                        | S | 105.59±3.73 | 107.85±2.86 | 106.51±0.33 | 106.65 | 5.37 |
|            |                        | Av. | 107.12 | 107.99 | 106.93 | 106.93 | 5.37 |
| NH₃ (mg/100mL) |                    |   | 55.83±0.81 | 52.57±0.22 | 61.81±2.32 | 56.71 | 2.69 |
|            |                        | S | 57.94±0.98 | 57.90±0.82 | 56.84±1.45 | 57.56 | 2.69 |
|            |                        | S | 62.56±0.83 | 58.71±0.92 | 51.57±1.66 | 57.61 | 2.69 |
|            |                        | Av. | 58.78 | 56.39 | 56.74 | 56.74 | 2.69 |

Values with different superscripts in the row (capital letters) and columns (lower case) are significantly (p<0.05).
Av: Average, Chara: Characteristic

# Table 3: Effect of mineral S and P supplementation on nutrient digestibility of ammoniated palm leaf and fronds (%).

| Treatments | Digest. | P | P0 | P1 | P2 | Av. | S.E. |
|------------|---------|---|----|----|----|-----|------|
|            | DM      |   | 33.69±0.12 | 37.81±0.45 | 39.10±0.42 | 36.87 | 1.17 |
|            |         | S | 38.57±0.55 | 41.92±0.67 | 40.81±0.52 | 40.43 | 1.17 |
|            |         | S | 42.76±0.78 | 46.43±0.81 | 37.01±0.43 | 42.06 | 1.17 |
|            |         | Av. | 38.34 | 42.05 | 38.97 | 38.97 | 1.17 |
|            | OM      |   | 42.41±0.55 | 46.29±0.33 | 49.37±0.62 | 46.02 | 1.46 |
|            |         | S | 46.71±0.67 | 50.17±0.76 | 49.23±0.74 | 48.70 | 1.46 |
|            |         | S | 52.23±0.78 | 55.78±0.89 | 45.76±0.89 | 51.26 | 1.46 |
|            |         | Av. | 47.11 | 50.74 | 48.12 | 48.12 | 1.46 |
|            | CP      |   | 45.97±0.99 | 46.30±0.92 | 48.57±0.92 | 46.95 | 1.67 |
|            |         | S | 46.23±0.87 | 48.10±0.83 | 46.23±0.82 | 46.85 | 1.67 |
|            |         | S | 51.19±0.89 | 54.81±0.87 | 45.74±0.71 | 50.58 | 1.67 |
|            | Av.      |   | 47.8±49.74 | 46.85 | 46.85 | 46.85 | 1.67 |

Values with different superscripts in the row (capital letters) and columns (lower case) are significantly (p<0.05).
Av: Average, Digest: Digestibility

# Table 4: Effect of S and P mineral supplementation on digestibility of fiber fractions of ammoniated palm leaves and fronds.

| Treatments | Digest. | P | P0 | P1 | P2 | Av. | S.E. |
|------------|---------|---|----|----|----|-----|------|
|            | NDF     |   | 33.17±0.98 | 38.75±1.32 | 40.49±0.97 | 37.47 | 1.37 |
|            |         | S | 38.35±0.88 | 43.54±0.92 | 41.87±1.92 | 41.25 | 1.37 |
|            |         | S | 43.25±0.97 | 46.45±2.01 | 27.95±0.89 | 39.22 | 1.37 |
|            |         | Av. | 38.26 | 42.91 | 36.77 | 36.77 | 1.37 |
|            | ADF     |   | 28.32±0.77 | 33.87±1.37 | 35.49±2.09 | 32.56 | 1.56 |
|            |         | S | 32.57±0.69 | 38.95±0.92 | 37.18±1.92 | 36.23 | 1.56 |
|            |         | S | 38.38±1.52 | 44.71±0.99 | 33.23±1.77 | 38.77 | 1.56 |
|            |         | Av. | 33.09 | 39.18 | 35.30 | 35.30 | 1.56 |
|            | Cellulose |   | 41.82±0.92 | 48.56±0.99 | 50.04±1.72 | 46.81 | 1.73 |
|            |         | S | 47.29±9.92 | 57.91±1.12 | 51.51±0.2 | 52.22 | 1.73 |
|            |         | S | 51.51±0.89 | 54.01±2.04 | 47.85±0.72 | 51.12 | 1.73 |
|            |         | Av. | 46.86 | 53.49 | 49.80 | 49.80 | 1.73 |
|            | Hemi    |   | 50.61±2.07 | 53.93±1.05 | 56.91±2.67 | 53.82 | 2.13 |
|            |         | S | 58.82±1.09 | 57.76±1.09 | 57.54±1.83 | 58.04 | 2.13 |
|            |         | S | 59.71±0.98 | 56.88±1.88 | 56.04±2.89 | 57.54 | 2.13 |
|            |         | Av. | 56.38 | 56.19 | 56.83 | 56.83 | 2.13 |

Values with different superscripts in the row (capital letters) and columns (lower case) are significantly (p<0.05).
Av: Average, Digest: Digestibility
Conclusion

This research concludes that APLF can improve nutritional quality. The addition of P 0.27% and S 0.4% mineral dosages in APLF can improve nutrient digestibility and fiber fraction without disturbing fermentative activity, which is reflected in standard pH value, NH3 and VFA.

Acknowledgment

Thanks to Andalas University and the Research Directorate and Service Community, the Directorate-General for Research and Development and the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, who funded this research. This research-based contract No. 163/SP2H/AMD/LT/ DRPM/2020, the fiscal year 2020.

Author’s Contributions

Suyitman: Participated in all experiments, analyzed, interpreted data and wrote the manuscript.

Lili Warly: Designed, supervised the laboratory and interpreted the data.

James Hellyward: Designed, supervised the experiment work and proofread the manuscript.

Roni Pazla: In vitro test and wrote the manuscript.

Ethics

This research and article are original and contains unpublished material before. The corresponding author confirms that all of the authors have read and approved the article and no ethical issues are involved.

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