EFFECT OF DIETARY CONCENTRATE TO ROUGHAGE RATIO ON NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY, RUMEN FERMENTATION, GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND SERUM ACUTE PHASE PROTEIN IN GROWING BUFFALO CALVES

S.M. Abdel Raheem¹, E.H. Hassan², M.M. Farghaly³

¹Department of Animal Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt, 71526.
²Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Al-Azhar University, Assiut, Egypt.
³Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University, Assiut, 71516, Egypt.

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SUMMARY

This study was accomplished to design a method to assess the appropriate concentrate: roughage (C:R) ratio for better nutrient digestibility, rumen fermentation patterns, healthy and economic beef production in Egyptian buffalo calves. Sixteen buffalo calves aged about 18-20 months had 292.5±4.7 kg average body weight randomly assigned into four groups of 4 animal each. The treatment diets were composed of four concentrate: roughage (C: R) ratios (80:20, A; 75:25, B; 60:40, C; 55:45, D). The results revealed that increasing the proportion of concentrate in the diet significantly (p <0.05) increased the digestibility of dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), crude fiber (CF), ether extract (EE), nitrogen free extract (NFE) and the total digestible nutrients. Rumenal concentration of both volatile fatty acids (VFA) and ammonia nitrogen were increased linearly with increasing the dietary concentrate portion (60, 75, 80), however the rumen pH were decreased (P<0.01) with increasing the concentrate level in the diet. In addition, increasing the concentrate proportion increased the dry matter intake, average daily gain, final body weight; feed cost per kg body weight. Serum glucose, and acute phase protein were increased by increasing the dietary concentrate portion. Feeding diet containing 60% concentrate showed better performance and economic per kg body weight gain when comparing diet containing (75 and 80 %) concentrates levels. This study suggested that the diet consisting of 60: 40 concentrate: roughage ratio could be considered as the optimum diet for growing buffalo calves for better performance, efficient feed utilization, economic feed efficiency and low risk of sub-acute ruminal acidosis.

Key words: Concentrate, roughage, ratio, performance, sub acute, ruminal acidosis and buffalos calves.

INTRODUCTION

Feedlot ration should be designed to give maximum weight gain and fattening rate at the lowest cost with minimum digestive upset. Modern beef feeding requires the manipulation of concentrate to roughage ratio (C: R) which affects gain and efficiency of gain. Since long time ago, there has been a tendency to fed high grain level in feedlot rations. Feeding high concentrate level improved rumen fermentation and decreased methane production which represent daily feed energy losses and reduce profitability of beef production. High concentrate diet shift rumen fermentation to propionogenesis and reduce acetate, butyrate and methane production in comparison with high forage diet (Martin et al. 2010).

Many studies reported that feeding high concentrate diet to young calves with limited or no forage source (low NDF) or no optimum level of physically effective fiber could disturb rumen fermentation pattern, animal metabolism and health (Suárez et al., 2007). A concentrate diets improves animal performance, but increase the risk of rumen disorders and hepatic abcess when compared with diets with a fibre forage source, due to the decrease in rumen pH caused by extreme consumption of fermentable carbohydrates (Nagaraja and Titgemeyer, 2007).

The dietary inclusion of concentrates for ruminant is planned to raise the energy, proteins, minerals, and vitamins content in animal diet and to improve feed utilization efficiency and productive efficiency (Morand-Fehr and Sauvant, 1987). On the other hand, long time feeding on high-concentrate diet
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predispose the animal to subacute ruminal acidosis (SARA) which described as decreased rumen pH under 5.6 or 5.8 as a result of excessive production of lactic acid and volatile fatty acids (VFA) (Zebli et al., 2008, Chen et al., 2012). The symptoms of SARA are decreasing feed intake, decreasing rumination, and metabolic disorders and animals might live in a certain stress status (Jia et al., 2014). Subacute ruminal acidosis stimulates the release of ruminal lipopolysaccharide endotoxin and triggers an inflammatory response in steers (Gozho et al., 2005 and Gonzlez a et al., 2012). SARA produced by high grains diet lead to increasing the acute phase protein (APPs) in peripheral blood (Gozho et al., 2005; Khafipour et al., 2009, Jia et al., 2014). The increased acute phase proteins (APPs) concentration is not specific for a particular disease, but reflects the overall health of the animals. The information about the optimum levels of roughage in rations of fattening buffalo calves is lacking. Therefore, verifying the proper concentrate: roughage ratio is one of the most essential factors to guarantee the growth and health of buffalo calves. Consequently, the present study was designed to assess the appropriate C:R ratio for better nutrient digestibility, rumen fermentation patterns, healthy and economic beef production.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals, diets and management

This study was conducted following the procedures officially approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Experimentation of Assiut University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. This study was performed at the research farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Al-Azhar University Assiut, Egypt. Sixteen buffalo calves aged about 18-20 months of 292.5±4.7 kg average body weight were randomly assigned into 4 groups of 4 animal each for six month fattening period. The treatment diets were composed of basal diet with four concentrate to roughage ratios (80:20, A; 75:25, B; 60:40, C; 55:45, D), respectively. The experimental diet consists of concentrate mixture, wheat straw and berseem hay. The concentrates level was 2% of body weight, while roughage level was 1% of body weight. The ingredients composition and chemical analysis of experimental diets are displayed in Table (1 and 2).

Table (1): Ingredients composition of the experimental diets.

| Item                  | A     | B     | C     | D     |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Concentrate mixture (%) | 80    | 75    | 60    | 55    |
| Roughage (%)          | 20    | 25    | 40    | 45    |
| Total                 | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| Concentrate mixture   |       |       |       |       |
| Ground corn           | 17    | 10.50 | 3.50  | 3     |
| Ground sorghum        | 51.5  | 62.00 | 78.00 | 75.5  |
| Wheat bran            | 16    | 12.00 | 2.00  | 2.00  |
| Soybean meal          | 12    | 12.00 | 14    | 17    |
| Vitamin and mineral Premix* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Limestone             | 2     | 2     | 1     | 1     |
| Salt                  | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   |
| Total                 | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |

*Vitamin and mineral premix each 3 kg contains: 1,250,000 IU, Vit. A; 2,500,000 IU, Vit. D3; 1000 mg, Vit. E; 80,000 mg, Mn; 60,000 mg; Zn; 50,000 iron, 20,000 copper, 5000 iodine, 250 Se, 1000 Co mg tell 3 kg CaCO3.

Preparing and mixing of diet performed daily and diets offered twice a day. Daily feed intake was noted and representative samples from feed were taken for chemical analysis. Separate pens with concrete floor equipped with locally manufactured feed manger were used for keeping each calf. Body weight of the calves were recorded initially and every month thereafter. Clean and fresh water was available ad libitum. Deworming of calves was carried out before the beginning of the experiment.
Digestibility trials

Digestibility of feed nutrients was performed by the use of chromic oxide as indicator. The digestion trial lasted for 14 days, 7-days as preliminary period and 7-day as collection period. Exactly 10 grams of Cr2O3 were hand mixed into the concentrate portion of each calf for 14 days. Orts were weighed daily, and collected before feedings of days 7-14.

Sampling and Measurements

Feed was dried at 60°C in a forced-air oven for 72 hours. By the end of the collection period, an equal quantity of sample was taken from each daily collection, and composited per calf to create a single sample representative of that calf’s feed. About 200 g of fresh feces was collected by fecal grab from 7-14 days twice / 24-hr and stored in refrigerator. At the end of each period, fecal samples were thawed, composited in equal amounts by calves, and dried at 60°C. Samples were milled to pass through a 1 mm screen and sealed in plastic bags. Samples were assayed for dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), crude fiber (CF), ether extract (EE) and ash according to methods defined by AOAC (1999). Chromium content of feed and feces was determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer by the methods described by Williams et al. (1962). Digestibilities of nutrients were estimated according to (Maynard and Loosli, 1969) by the following equation:

\[\text{Digestibility of nutrient (\%)} = 100 - (100 \times \text{(% marker in feed)} / \text{(% marker in feces)} \times \text{(% nutrient in feces)} / \text{(% nutrient in feed)}).\]

Blood sampling

Blood samples were collected by jugular vein-puncture into two tubes containing either 0.1% EDTA for plasma collection or in a tube with no anticoagulant for obtaining the serum at the end of the experiment 6 hrs. after the a.m. feeding. After that blood samples were centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 20 min. for harvesting serum and plasma and then stored at −20°C till analyzed for blood metabolites and plasma acute phase protein. Blood metabolites (glucose, total protein, albumen, AST, ALT, blood urea nitrogen was analyzed by spectrophotometer (Unico, USA) using commercial test kits according to manufacturer company.

Determination of acute phase proteins

Serum haptoglobin (Hp) concentration was determined using a commercial sandwich ELISA (GenWay Biotech Inc. San Diego, CA). Samples were diluted (50-time dilution). Intra and inter-assay CV was 3.3% and 11%, respectively. Serum amyloid A was determined by the use of commercial multispecies ELISA (Tridelta Development Ltd, Kildare, Ireland) explained by McDonald et al. (1991).

Rumen liquor parameters

In the last day of collection period at 3 hrs. post morning feeding rumen liquor was taken from each calf by stomach tube. A double layer of cheesecloth was used for filtration of rumen liquor into plastic tubes (50 ml). A portable pH meter (Beckman, model 45, USA) was used for determination of pH immediately after sampling. Rumen liquor was used to determine total volatile fatty acids (VFA)
concentration according to method described by Cannon et al. (2010). Rumen fluid samples was mixed with oxalic acid (0.1 mol/l), sodium azide (40 mmol/l) and caprionic acid (0.1 mmol/l) as internal standard, centrifuged and the supernatant was analyzed for short chain fatty acids (SCFAs) by gas chromatography (Agilent 6890 N GC) equipped with a 30 m x 530μm x 0.1 μm capillary column with flame ionization detector according to the method. While rumen ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N) concentration mg /100 ml was analyzed according to (method 973.49, AOAC, 2000).

**Statistical analysis**

SPSS program version 16.0 software (SPSS, 2008) was used for analysis of raw data. Differences between groups in nutrient digestibility, rumen fermentation, blood metabolites; serum acute phase protein and performance were estimated by one way ANOVA. Duncan's multiple range (Duncan, 1955) tests was used to detect the differences between means. The data were tabulated in mean ± S.E.M. Level of significance was set at P<0.05.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Nutrients digestibility**

The data in Table (3) indicated that increasing the proportion of concentrate in the diet significantly (p <0.05) increased the digestibility of DM, OM, CP, CF, EE, and NFE. Similarly, the percentage of digestible crude protein (DCP), and total digestible nutrients (TDN) were significantly increased in high concentrate diets (A, B and C) in comparison with diet D. This result was coincided with the findings observed by previous investigation carried out by Cantalapiedra-Hijar et al. (2009), Saini et al. (2012), Kumari et al., 2012, Ma et al. 2014 and Malisetty et al., 2014). The decrease in nutrient digestion at 80 % concentrate level may be produced by the inhibition of cellulolytic bacteria growth caused by decreasing the rumen pH under 6.2 (Grant and Mertens, 1992).

| Item      | A          | B          | C          | D          | P       |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| DM        | 69.86b± 0.35 | 73.2± 0.43  | 73.47±0.31 | 68.54b±0.68 | <0.001  |
| OM        | 71.42±0.14  | 75.44±0.21  | 76.03±0.14 | 70.62±0.12 | <0.001  |
| CP        | 71.31±0.34  | 76.34±0.7   | 76.11±0.31 | 69.86±0.44 | <0.001  |
| CF        | 65.66±0.21  | 68.28±0.25  | 68.42±0.27 | 64.02±0.6  | <0.001  |
| EE        | 68.59±0.1   | 71.43±0.29  | 71.64±0.22 | 66.68±0.27 | <0.001  |
| NFE       | 74.19±0.15  | 76.87±0.24  | 77.26±0.08 | 73.32±0.17 | <0.001  |
| DCP       | 12.04±0.06  | 12.84±0.05  | 12.81±0.05 | 11.77±0.07 | <0.001  |
| TDN       | 67.99±0.1   | 74.02±1.9   | 72.73±0.08 | 67.77±0.13 | <0.001  |

Means within row bearing different superscripts differ significantly (p< 0.001).
Diet A with C: R=80:20; diet B with C: R= 75:25; diet C with C: R= 60:40; diet D with C: R= 55:45.
DM dry matter, OM organic matter, CP crude protein, EE ether extract, NFE, nitrogen free extract, DCP digestible crude protein, TDN total digestible nutrients.

**Rumen Properties**

The rumen fermentation parameters were exhibited in Table (4). The C:R ratio affected (P < 0.001) ruminal pH, VFA and ammonia-N concentration. There was a significant (p<0.009) decrease in the rumen pH in the buffalo calves by increasing the level of concentrate from 55 to 80 %. In the current study increasing concentrate in diets was increased (p<0.001) rumen total volatile fatty acids and ammonia nitrogen concentration. This result support the finding of previous studies performed by Cantalapiedra-Hijar et al. (2009), Agle et al. (2010) and Van Dung et al. (2014). The higher rumen volatile fatty acid produced from feeding high concentrate diet decreased (P<0.001) rumen pH as compared with high roughage diet. This observation supports the finding of Cantalapiedra-Hijar et al.
The greater lactic acid produced from the greater amount of starch present in high concentrate diet was the main reason for the reduction in rumen pH (Slyter, 1976). The higher rumen ammonia N in high concentrate diet may be caused by the higher digestibility of crude protein in high concentrate diet because the rumen ammonia nitrogen depend up on the protein content in the diet and the digestibility of protein (Cantalapiedra-Hijar et al. 2009).

Table (4): Effect of concentrate to roughage ratio on rumen fermentation parameters.

| Item            | Diets |
|-----------------|-------|
|                 | A     | B     | C     | D     | P      |
| pH              | 6.08±0.07 | 6.31±0.1 | 6.44±0.03 | 6.49±0.03 | 0.009  |
| NH3-N, mg/dl   | 14.72±0.14 | 13.08±0.22 | 11.17±0.04 | 11.46±0.05 | <0.001 |
| Acetate, mM     | 52.23±0.32 | 50.01±0.62 | 47.74±0.32 | 45.91±0.07 | <0.001 |
| Propionate, mM  | 6.04±0.05 | 6.13±0.01 | 6.05±0.01 | 5.85±0.02 | <0.001 |
| Iso butyrate, mM | 5.00±0.11 | 5.84±0.07 | 5.74±0.13 | 5.68±0.02 | <0.001 |
| Butyrate, mM    | 4.8±0.03 | 5.83±0.53 | 7.53±0.31 | 6.01±0.02 | <0.001 |
| Isovalerate, mM | 4.76±0.01 | 4.58±0.07 | 4.06±0.01 | 4.37±0.02 | <0.001 |
| Valerate, mM    | 3.09±0.02 | 2.87±0.05 | 2.55±0.01 | 2.78±0.01 | <0.001 |
| Total VFAs, mM  | 75.94±0.29 | 75.29±0.22 | 73.68±0.51 | 70.32±0.97 | <0.001 |
| A:P             | 8.65±0.08 | 8.23±0.11 | 7.79±0.04 | 7.84±0.02 | <0.001 |

Means within row bearing different superscripts differ significantly (p< 0.001).

Diet A with C: R=80:20; diet B with C: R= 75:25; diet C with C: R= 60:40; diet D with C: R= 55:45.

*nM*: Millimolar or mmol/L

Blood metabolites

The blood metabolites were displayed in Table (5). Blood metabolites are crucial tools for general health state and vitality. In this study, we noticed that increasing the proportion of concentrate from 55 % to 80 % in diets increased blood glucose, total protein and globulin concentration in buffalo calves. The increase in plasma glucose concentration reflects higher hepatic glucogenesis (Bobé et al., 2004), associated with the higher propionate proportion observed in our study. This result support the previous report of Serment et al. (2011), Abonyi et al. (2013), Chen et al. (2015) and dong et al. (2015) who revealed that the high concentrate diet probably improved energy balance, protein synthesis and humoral immunity of the animal. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) concentration was used as indicator of nitrogen utilization efficiency by ruminants (Lewis, 1957). Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) was not affected (P > 0.05) by different concentrate to roughage ratio in this study. The urea N produced from protein and amino acid catabolism in the body. That implies decreasing protein utilization, increasing blood urea N content (Ponnampalam et al., 2005). Experimental diets with different C: R ratios failed to induce any impact on liver enzymes (ALT and AST).

Table (5): Effect of concentrate to roughage ratio on blood metabolites for buffalo calves.

| Item             | Diets |
|------------------|-------|
|                  | A     | B     | C     | D     | P      |
| Glucose (mg/dl)  | 64.10±0.41 | 62.26±0.28 | 59.95±0.14 | 58.04±0.21 | <0.001 |
| Total protein (g/dl) | 7.52±0.09 | 7.44±0.04 | 7.01±0.01 | 6.99±0.09 | <0.001 |
| Albumin (g/dl)   | 4.44±0.04 | 4.52±0.02 | 4.51±0.02 | 4.42±0.01 | 0.04   |
| Globulin (g/ dl) | 3.08±0.07 | 2.92±0.05 | 2.49±0.11 | 2.57±0.09 | <0.001 |
| A:G ratio        | 1.44±0.03 | 1.54±0.02 | 1.83±0.09 | 1.74±0.07 | <0.001 |
| ALT (U/l)        | 30.1±1.9 | 25.21±0.94 | 30.77±1.38 | 28.11±2.44 | 0.11   |
| AST (U/l)        | 78.16±0.17 | 78.2±0.18 | 78.32±0.05 | 78.36±0.04 | 0.69   |
| Cholesterol (mg/dl) | 89.32±0.29 | 88.48±0.42 | 94.18±0.91 | 99.19±0.99 | <0.001 |
| BUN (mg/dl)      | 25.82±0.09 | 25.78±0.04 | 25.76±0.08 | 25.56±0.14 | 0.291  |

Means within row bearing different superscripts differ significantly (p< 0.05).

Diet A with C: R=80:20; diet B with C: R= 75:25; diet C with C: R= 60:40; diet D with C:R= 55:45.
**Serum acute phase proteins**

Variation in the ratio between concentrate to roughage induced significant (P<0.01) effects on serum acute phase proteins as clear in Table (6). There were significant increase (P <0.001) in serum haptoglobin, serum amyloid A and serum C-reactive protein by increasing the dietary concentrate portion. These results in line with the results of (Gozho et al., 2005, Khafipour et al., 2009 and Plaizier et al., 2009). Although serum acute phase protein increased with high concentrate diet and the risk of subclinical or subacute ruminal, acidosis was increased, but the greater risk of acidosis did not impair growth performance in buffalo calves under the present experimental station.

**Table (6): Effect of concentrate to roughage ratio on levels of serum acute phase proteins for buffalo calves.**

| Item                      | Diets       |       |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                           | A           | B     | C     | D     |
| Haptoglobin, μg/ml         | 41.66±0.87  | 41.07±0.25 | 39.52±0.18 | 36.61±0.27 | <0.0001 |
| Serum amyloid A, μg/ml     | 35.66±0.87  | 35.07±0.25 | 33.52±0.18 | 30.61±0.28 | <0.0001 |
| C-reactive protein, mg/L   | 38.65±0.87  | 38.07±0.25 | 32.52±0.17 | 29.61±0.28 | <0.0001 |

Means within row bearing different superscripts differ significantly (p< 0.0001).

**Growth performance**

Performance of buffalo calves was presented in Table (7). Feeding high concentrate significantly increased final body weight, total and daily body weight gain and dry matter intake. In addition, feeding high concentrate diet to buffalo calves induced higher feed conversion (Diet A and B) when compared with low concentrate diet (C and D). Furthermore, low concentrate diets (60 and 55 %) are cheaper in cost in comparison with high concentrate diet (80 and 75 %). The improvement of growth performance with high concentrate diet was in agreement with previous work of Haddad, (2005), Papi et al. (2011), Chen et al. (2015) and Rashid et al. (2015). The increase in dry matter intake in high concentrate diet (A and B) could be ascribed to the higher palatability of high concentrate diet (Ma et al., 2014). Higher roughage diets reduced production costs in comparison with higher concentrate diets as well in our trail. In this respect Norris et al. (2002) mentioned that crossbred males fed with high concentrate diet had better (P <0.05) feed conversion rate than that of those fed with medium and low concentrate diets. From economical point of view, calves fed with diet C were economically efficient than that of those on diet A and B. The feed cost required for 1 kg LWG increased with the increase of concentrate level in diet. This is in line with results of Helal et al. (2011) who demonstrated that feed cost for one kg weight gain increased with the increase in concentrate level (15% to 100%) in buffalo and steers diets, respectively.

**Table (7): Performance of buffalo calves fed the experimental diets.**

| Item                      | Diets       |
|---------------------------|-------------|
|                           | A           | B     | C     | D     |
| Initial weight, kg        | 292.75±3.35 | 292.5±4.69 | 296.0±3.49 | 295.00±2.16 | 0.87 |
| Final weight, kg          | 432.5±1.04  | 430.25±2.28 | 428.5±0.64 | 419.75±0.85 | <0.001 |
| BWG gain, kg              | 139.75±3.71 | 137.75±3.79 | 132.5±3.59 | 124.75±2.78 | 0.04 |
| Daily gain, kg            | 0.93±0.03   | 0.918±0.03 | 0.883±0.02 | 0.831±0.01 | 0.04 |
| DMI⁰ of concentrate       | 6.11±0.01   | 5.28±0.01 | 4.46±0.03 | 4.00±0.02 | <0.001 |
| DMI⁰ of roughage          | 1.53±0.02   | 2.26±0.004 | 2.97±0.02 | 3.28±0.02 | <0.001 |
| Total DM intake kg/day    | 7.64±0.01   | 7.54±0.01 | 7.44±0.05 | 7.28±0.04 | <0.001 |
| *FC kg DM /kg gain        | 8.22±0.22   | 8.24±0.23 | 8.44±0.27 | 8.77±0.24 | 0.38 |
| Feed cost/day E.P. **     | 31.85±0.03  | 29.09±0.05 | 26.32±0.17 | 24.62±0.14 | <0.01 |
| Feed cost/kg BWG***       | 34.25±0.95  | 31.75±0.90 | 29.88±0.96 | 29.66±0.81 | 0.01 |

Means within row bearing different superscripts differ significantly (p< 0.05).

Diet A with C: R=80:20; diet B with C: R= 75:25; diet C with C:R= 60:40; diet D with C:R= 55:45.

*FC = Feed conversion ratio, ¥ DMI = Dry matter intake, ** E.P. =Egyptian pound, *** BWG=Body weight gain.
CONCLUSION

The optimum levels of concentrate to roughage ratio in rations of fattening buffalo calves is very important factor affecting feed utilization and the whole ruminant production capacity. This study suggested that the diet consisting of 60: 40 concentrate: roughage ratio could be considered as the optimum diet for growing buffalo calves for better performance, efficient feed utilization, economic feed efficiency and low risk of subacute ruminal acidosis.

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تأثر نسبة العلف المركزي في العلف الخشبي في العلبة على الهدس وتفسر الكش وأداء النمو وبروتينات المرحلة الحادة في الدم في عوائل التسمين الجامعي

شرف محمد عبد الرحيم 1، إكرامي حامد حسن: 2، محسن محمد فرغل 3

1 قسم تشغيلة الحيوان والتنمية الإكلينيكية، كلية الطب البيطرية، جامعة أسيوط، مصر.
2 قسم الإنتاج الحيواني، كلية الزراعة، جامعة الإزهر، مصر.
3 قسم الإنتاج الحيواني، كلية الزراعة، جامعة أسيوط، مصر.

استخدمت هذه الدراسة لمعرفة تأثير نسبة العلف المركزي في العلف الخشبي في العلبة على الهدس وتفسر الكش وبروتينات المرحلة الحادة في الدم وداء الحيوانات بالتمام. أجرت الدراسة على سنة علامة من عوائل البناء بعمر 18-20 شهرا بلغ متوسط وزنها 4.7±0.2 كجم وزعت عشوائيًا على أربع مجموعات تحتوي كل منها على أربعة حيوانات. أُحضيت الحيوانات على أربعة معاملات بجرعات مخفضة للعلم المركزي في العلبة الخشبي (20:80، 40:60، 60:40، 80:20٪) على الترتيب. أثناء تغيير النتائج، أظهرت النتائج أن زيادة العلف المركزي يؤدي زيادة معدل الهدس للبروتينات والدهون الداخل والخارج وكذلك الماء الضميسي والدم الحاد بالإضافة إلى زيادة معدل الاستهلاك من كل من البروتينات والدهون ومجموع البروتينات والدهون البديل. أيضاً أنشأت زيادة نسبة العلف المركزي زيادة في كمية الماء بعوجة الدم المركزي، وفي متوسط زيادة الوزن الوعيبي، وفي وزن الجسم النهائي، وكذلك نسبة العلف للعلم المركزي زيادة في وزن الجسم. أن زيادة متوسط العلبة المركزي إلى زيادة متوسط العلبة الجلوكروز، وبروتين المرحلة الحادة في معدل الدم من خلال النتائج بين 60–80٪ من العلبة المركزي حقق أفضل النتائج من حيث أداء النمو والكفاءة الإنتاجية لكل كيلوجرام زيادة في الوزن عند المقارنة بمستوى 75٪. 80٪ من العلبة المركزي يمكن استخدامه لتمييز العلبة الخشبي بالكفاءة وتحقيق أداء تسمين وآلي زيادة في الوزن النهائي وأفضل من الناحية الصحية وأقل عرضة لمتطلبات الهدس تحت الحاد الذي يسبب عوامل التسمين.