

## **EFFECT OF NATURAL TOTAL GLYCOALKALOIDS IN DISCARDED POTATO TUBERS AND VINES ON MILK YIELD AND RUMEN ENVIRONMENTAL IN DAIRY ZARIBI GOATS .**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This work aimed to study the residual of total glycoalkaloids (TGA) in discarded, trophy and greenish spots of tubers and vines as a natural toxic components and their effects on milk yield, milk composition and rumen activities of lactating Zaribi goats fed potato tuber and vine on the form of silage or hay. Twenty four lactating Zaribi goats with an average body weight of 41.76 kg and aged 30-36 months. Animals were divided into three similar groups (8 animals in each) were assigned randomly to receive one of 3 experimental rations. Animals were fed concentrate feed mixture (CFM) to cover 50% of requirements according to NRC (1990). The experimental diets were 50% concentrate feed mixture (CFM) + 50% experimental materials as well as berseem hay as control ( $G_1$ ), potato tuber and vine silage (PTVS) or potato vine hay (PVH) in second and third rations ( $G_2$  &  $G_3$ ), respectively. The experiment lasted for 120 days. Nutrient digestibility's and nutritive value were determined. Data obtained for TGA values were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher for potato vines hay (PVH) in (diets, milk, feces and urines) than potato tubers and vines silage (PTVS). Moreover minerals in experimental rations as well as macro-elements (Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium) and micro-elements (Copper, Zinc, Manganese and Iron) of  $G_3$  was significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower among all tested treatments, whereas the excretion of same elements in feces and urine of  $G_3$  ration were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher than the  $G_2$  values. On the other hand PTVS ( $G_2$ ) had higher quality of all tested parameters as well as pH, ammonia, lactic acid and total volatile fatty acid (TVFA's). Subsequent daily DM intake of dairy goats as % BW or g/kg  $w^{0.75}$  decreased with  $G_1$  (3.58 and 90.99) and  $G_2$  (3.62 and 91.91) respectively, compared with  $G_3$  (3.69 and 93.73). At same time, the feed intake tended to increase with  $G_1$  and  $G_3$  groups and the values were (61.3:38.7 & 61.7:38.3) respectively compared with  $G_2$  ration (60.9:38.1). Data of hematology clearly that values of white blood cells count (haematocrit, AST, ALT, urea, creatinine and bilirubin) were significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher of  $G_3$  group compared to  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  groups. Moreover, Milk yield of dairy goats was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) lower with  $G_3$  (1.376 kg/h/d) than  $G_1$  (1.451 kg/h/d) and  $G_2$  (1.417 kg / h / d) respectively. The CP of digestibility was significantly increased with ration containing PTVS and control. While the difference of CP digestibility between  $G_1$  and  $G_3$  rations were about 10%. Addition to NDF, ADF, Hemicellulose, cellulose and ADL digestibility coefficients of  $G_3$  ration were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower compared to the other tested rations. This may be due to the high concentration of ADL in  $G_3$  and  $G_1$  rations. Cell wall constituent (CWC) as NDF, ADF, ADL, celluloses and hemicelluloses recorded higher significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) for  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  rations than  $G_3$ . The higher values of acetate, Butyrate, Iso-Butyrate were recorded with  $G_3$ . Ammonia-N and TVFA's in rumen liquor were higher with  $G_2$  followed by  $G_3$  and  $G_1$  through different sampling times. The total bacterial count, cellulolytic bacteria and protozoa were recorded significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) with  $G_2$  at 0, 3 and 6 hrs post-feeding.

**Keywords:** Total glycoalkaloids (TGA) residue, Milk yield and constituents, mineral, goats rumen,

## INTRODUCTION

The population of ruminant animals in Egypt was predicated to be as 9.3 million animal units in year 2008. This animals required about 15.6 million tons of TDN and 2.345 million tons of DCP (Abdelhamid *et al.*, 2001). The available conventional feed resources could cover only 84% and 89% of the required TDN and DCP, respectively (Abou Akkada, 1984). This shortage of the concentrate feed in Egypt is a well-known problem. Therefore, several studies were carried out to improve the nutritive values of the poor quality roughages to overcome the feed shortage problem and the dramatic increase in prices of animal feed ingredients. Low fecal excretions of minerals as calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and sulfur resulted in positive balances for these minerals. Abdelhamid *et al.*, (1999 a& b) reported that blood minerals of dairy Zaribi goats contained 8.13-8.29 mg Ca/dl, 3.45-4.31 mg P/dl, 2.69 - 3.63 mg/dl and 60.8-96.2 µg Fe/dl. On the other side the National Toxicology Program suggests that the average American consumers must be not receive more than 12.5 mg /person/day of total glycoalkaloids (TGA) of greenish spots and trophy potatoes. So up to date there are a few literature on using discarded and trophy potatoes residues in animal feeding. Therefore, there is a need for more studies on using these fields by-products in animal feeding. However, feeding common greenish potato led to TGA toxicity and affected performance of starter, growing and finishing ruminants (Patil *et al.*, 1972) and (Jadhav *et al.*, 1981) found natural occurring toxic alkaloids in potatoes by-products. (Morris and Lee, 1984) and (Renwick *et al.* 1984) reported TGA causing embryotoxicity and teratogenicity, also it was inhibition of rat cholinesterase isoenzymes *in vitro* and *in vivo* by the potato alkaloid. (Alozie *et al.*, 1978) found that toxic dose of TGA from 0.01-0.1% of potato on DM bases.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out at El-Serw Animal Production Research Station, Animal Production Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Cairo, Egypt.

### Experimental animals

Twenty four dairy Zaribi goats were used in this study having average live body weight of 41.76 kg and about 30 months of age. All goats were healthy. The goats were divided randomly into three similar groups (eight animals each) according to body weight. Each group was housed in separate closed pen and kept under shade and all groups received the same management under the same conditions. Animals were weighed at the beginning and at biweekly intervals thereafter. The experimental lasted for 120 days.

### Feeding and management

All animals were fed concentrate feed mixture (CFM) to cover 50% of requirements recommended by NRC (1990). In addition to 50% of one of the following berseem hay as control (G<sub>1</sub>), potato tuber and vine silage (PTVS) or potato vine hay (PVH) in second (G<sub>2</sub> & G<sub>3</sub>) and third rations

respectively. Rats were offered twice daily at 8 am and 4 pm, water was available all times and measured daily as average for each group. Sample of feeds were analyzed according to the procedures of A.O.A.C.(2000). Nutrient digestibility.

#### **Silage preparation**

Greenish spots, discarded, trophy and greenish spots tubers in addition to some smaller infirmity and fresh aerial parts were chopped manually using knives, then wilted by spreading under direct sun for a day then mixed with wheat straw : fresh potato tubers and vine at ratio of (4:1 ratio on DM bases) then supplemented with 5% molasses and 3% urea and ensiled in white plastic bags for 2 months before feeding. After ensilage, the color and odor of the silage were examined and samples were taken for chemical analysis, total glycoalkaloids (TGA) was determined and silage quality test was performed then the silage was stored in closed room.

#### **Milk yield and milk samples**

Individual morning and evening milk yield of lactating dairy Zaribi goats were recorded daily. Milk samples (about 0.5% of total milk produced) were taken once biweekly from each goat. Then the samples were mixed and analyzed for total solid (T.S), fat, solid nonfat (SNF) and ash. Milk fat, lactose and protein, while milk was calculated by difference. And TGA was qualitative determination.

#### **Blood samples**

Blood samples were collected from the jugular vein once before feeding (3 animals from each group). It collected into tubes with anticoagulant for determination of the total Neutrophil, Lymphocyte, Monocyte and Eosinophil on blood film stained with Wright's stain (Coles, 1986). The red and white blood cells were determined (Miller and Weller 1971) in whole blood. Blood samples were centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 20 minutes. Part of the separated serum was used to enzymes activity determination, while the other part was stored frozen at -20°C till the biochemical analysis. Commercial kits were used for colorimetric biochemical determinations.

#### **Rumen liquor and microorganisms**

Rumen fluid samples were taken from 3 animals of each experimental group using stomach tube before feeding (0 time) and 3 and 6 hrs post-feeding. The samples were filtered through 3 layers of gauze and immediately subjected to the determination of pH value using pH meter. Ammonia nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub>-N) concentration was determined according to Conway (1957), total volatile fatty acids (TVFA) was determined according to Warner (1964) and Erwin *et al.*, (1961). Direct microscopic counts of bacteria was determined according to Warner (1964), while microbial protein was determined according to Schultz and Schultz (1970). Enumeration of cellulolytic bacteria was determined according to Mann (1968). Total protozoa count were determined according to Abou-Akkada *et al.*, (1969).

#### **Feces and urine collection**

At end of the experiment three animals from each group were chosen and put in metabolic cages for, feces and urine collection daily for seven successive days after two weeks preliminary period. Urine was measured daily and collected after diluted with 20 ml of conc. sulfuric acid to

preserve ammonia until nitrogen determination. Whereas TGA was determination quantitatively in PTVS, PVH, feces and urine. On the other hand feed intake was recorded daily.

#### **Analytical methods**

Analysis of feed ingredients and feces were carried out according to A.O.A.C.(2000) for DM, OM, CP and EE. Plasma biochemical analysis was done using reagent kits. TGA was determined according to Carman *et al.* (1984) and Bushway and Ponnampalam (1985). Milk fat (MF), total protein (TP), total solid (TS), solid nonfat (SNF) and ash according to Ling (1963). Total protein was determined according to Weichselbaum (1989), albumin was determined according to Dumas *et al.*, (1971), urea according to Patton and Crouch (1977), liver enzymes were determined according to Reitman and Frankle (1957), total cholesterol was determined according to Monnet (1963), creatinine according to Bartiles (1971), bilirubin was determined according to Elveback (1970). Whereas hemoglobin and haematocrit was determined according to Linne and Ringsrud (1992), red and white blood cells were determined according to Miller and Weller (1971).

#### **Statistical analysis**

Data was statistically analyzed using SAS (2003). When F-test was positive, least significant differences were determined according to Duncan (1955).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Composition of ingredients and experimental rations**

Data in Table (1) showed the analysis of feed ingredients and experimental diets. CP was significantly higher ( $p > 0.05$ ) with  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  rations. These results are consistent with those obtained by Abdelhamid *et al.*, (1992) reported that there were variations in the chemical composition of different agriculture wastes. CF, EE and NFE of  $G_2$  ration was significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher than the other experimental rations. The increasing of TGA level in PVH is very dangerous indication because its accumulation in body and act as over load on kidney and liver and finally lead to ecumenical loss or death of animals. These results agree with (Gull *et al.* 1970 and Dalvi and Bowie 1983), reported that TGA is a toxic in greenish spots of *Solanum sp.*, it defects the protein digestibility and growth performance.

### **Total glycoalkaloids (TGA)**

TGA residues were determined for  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$  and  $G_3$  rations as well as feces, urine and milk Table (2), and data obtained showed clearly that  $G_1$  ration free of TGA, whereas  $G_3$  was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher for both ration, milk, urine and feces than those of  $G_2$ . These data are in agreement with those of Alozie *et al.*, (1978) who reported that there is inhibition of cholinesterase isoenzymes *in vitro* and *in vivo* of TGA, whereas Anon (1988) reported that TGA is a poison associated with a school lunch program while Dalvi and Bowie (1983) reported that TGA is toxic and it inhibits protein digestibility and growth performance. Additionally Hansen (1985) found two fatal cases of greenish spots potato are poisoning. On the other hand Chabue and

Swinyard(1976) found that TGA is teratogenicity and toxicological phenolic compound with *solunum tuber0sum* (ST).

**Table (1) : Chemical composition of ingredients and experimental rations fed by dairy Zaribi goats (% on dry matter basis).**

Items	OM	CP	CF	EE	ASH	NFE
<b>Ingredients</b>						
CFM*	89.70	14.88	13.40	3.10	10.30	58.92
B H**	88.58	14.16	25.14	2.59	11.42	46.69
PTVS***	86.23	13.08	14.20	3.48	13.77	56.47
PVH****	88.49	11.89	17.55	2.86	11.51	56.19
<b>Experimental rations</b>						
G <sub>1</sub>	89.22	13.94 <sup>A</sup>	14.09 <sup>B</sup>	2.85 <sup>B</sup>	10.78 <sup>A</sup>	58.34 <sup>B</sup>
G <sub>2</sub>	90.24	13.30 <sup>A</sup>	11.48 <sup>C</sup>	3.96 <sup>A</sup>	9.76 <sup>B</sup>	61.50 <sup>A</sup>
G <sub>3</sub>	89.57	11.59 <sup>A</sup>	17.55 <sup>A</sup>	2.76 <sup>B</sup>	10.43 <sup>A</sup>	57.67 <sup>B</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same column are significantly different at ( P<0.05) .

\*Concentrate feed mixture (CFM) is consists of cotton seed 16.5%, yellow corn 41.50%wheat bran 25%, soy been meal (44% CP)7.0%,molasses 5.00%,3% Urea, common salt 0.5% % and limestone 1.50%.

\*\* ( BH) =Berseem hay \*\*\* ( PTVS) = Potato tubers and vines silage \*\*\*\* ( PVH)=Potato vines hay

**Table (2): TGA contents of diets, feces , urine and milk of dairy Zaribi goats fed experimental rations .**

Items	TGA consumed , mg / h / d		
	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>
Rations	-	133.88 <sup>B</sup>	382.51 <sup>A</sup>
Feces	-	39.80 <sup>B</sup>	71.93 <sup>A</sup>
Urine	-	28.47 <sup>B</sup>	58.21 <sup>A</sup>
Milk	-	29.37 <sup>B</sup>	72.63 <sup>A</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at ( P<0.05) .

**Silage quality**

Data in Table(3) indicated that G<sub>2</sub> silage had higher quality of all tested parameters including pH, ammonia ,lactic acid and TVFA's.These results were in agreement with those reported by Abou-Akkada and Nour (1986),since ensilage can preserve feed and improve its feeding value.

**Table (3): Mean values of different quality parameters of potato silage.**

Items	G <sub>2</sub>
pH value	4.69
Ammonia- N ( mg/100g )	24.75
Lactic acid(mg/100g )	2.31
TVFA's ( ME q/100g )	22.10
Ammonia % of DM	7.12
Lactic acid % of DM	0.76

**Feed and water consumption**

Daily DM intake of dairy goats are presented in Table (4).The total

**Table(4) : Body weight gain, DM Intake and Daily Feed intake of Zaribi goats Fed on tested Experimental Rations.**

Items	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>
Average BWG ( KG )	41.76		
DM intake (gm/d/h)			
CFM	585	585	590
BH	925	-	-
PTVS	-	910	-
PVH	-	-	950
Total DM intake (gm/d/h)	1510 <sup>A</sup>	1495 <sup>B</sup>	1540 <sup>A</sup>
DM intake, % BW	3.62	3.58	3.69
DM intake, g/kgw <sup>0.75</sup>	91.91 <sup>A</sup>	90.99 <sup>B</sup>	93.73 <sup>A</sup>
Roughage:concentrate(R/C) ratio	61.3:38.7	60.9:38.1	61.7:38.3
Daily water consumption			
L/h/d	3.67	3.32	3.96
MI/kg BW	88 <sup>A</sup>	80 <sup>B</sup>	95 <sup>A</sup>
MI/ kg W <sup>0.82</sup>	234 <sup>A</sup>	202 <sup>B</sup>	241 <sup>A</sup>
MI/g DM intake	2.43 <sup>A</sup>	2.23 <sup>B</sup>	2.57 <sup>A</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at (  $P < 0.05$  ) .

DM intake as % BW or g/kg w<sup>0.75</sup> was decreased with G<sub>2</sub> (3.62 and 91.91) and G<sub>1</sub> ( 3.62 and 90.99),compared with G<sub>3</sub> (3.69 and 93.73) respectively. In the same time,the ratio of roughage to concentrate tended to increase with both G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>3</sub> (61.3 : 38.7 and 61.7:38.3)respectively, than G<sub>2</sub> ration(60.9: 38.1).Generally, the increased roughages intake as well as berseem hay(BH),PTVS and PTVH gave positive evidence for silage of good quality and Ensiling improved feeding value with lactating goats,that as reported by Abou Akkada and Nour(1986).Whereas the data of average daily water consumption showed that there higher significantly differences( $p < 0.05$ )with G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>3</sub> than G<sub>2</sub> ,whereas no significant differences were noticed between G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>3</sub> .

### Blood picture

Data in Table (5) indicated that blood of animals fed G<sub>2</sub> ration showed significantly higher (P<0.05) total protein, albumin and glucose concentrations than does given G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>3</sub> rations. The high concentration of total blood proteins in group 2 (G<sub>2</sub>) may be due to increase synthesis of protein from urea supplement during silage making, Harinder *et al.*, (2008). Also they recorded that chemical composition proved that tubers and vines silage are good source of protein (13.8%) and carbohydrates (60.0%) when supplemented to ration instead of berseem hay. On the other side data obtained showed that there higher significant differences (p>0.05) of blood ketones, APT, AST, GGT, LDH, WBC, RBC, Hb, hematocrite and percentage of PCV between all tested treatments. Blood biochemical determination revealed that reductions of G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> in total protein, albumin and glucose concentrations compared to G<sub>3</sub> ration. Rich blood biochemical may be due to the utilization proteins as a result of urea supplement. Also, great level of glucose in blood was related to altitude carbohydrates. TGA have an enhancement effect on red and white blood cells Azim *et al.*, (1984). They reported that high glycoalkaloid feeding caused negative effects on red blood cell counts and hemoglobin concentration. Pollman and Danielson (1980) reported that PVH was high of TGA and it caused increased in haematocrite, AST, ALT, urea, creatinine and bilirubin. Moreover the other blood constituents (RBC, Hemoglobin, Total protein and Total cholesterol) significantly (p<0.05) higher for both G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> than G<sub>3</sub>. In addition to data of white blood fractions showed significant (p<0.05) decrease in erythrocyte and leucocytes for G<sub>3</sub> compared with G<sub>2</sub> and G<sub>1</sub>. On the other side the fractions of white blood cells (neutrophil and lymphocyte%) and eosinophile were significantly higher (p<0.05) and the monocyte was significantly lower for G<sub>3</sub>. This increases of lymphocyte and neutrophil for G<sub>3</sub> may be due to the increases of TGA level and the decreases of protein compared to other tested group. Beside that the TGA have an enhancement effect to the humeral immune response and increase white blood cells as reported by Saleh *et al.*, (2009).

**Table (5): Blood parameters and hematological picture of lactating Zaribi Goats affected by experimental rations.**

Blood parameters	G1	G2	G3
WBC (x103/L)	9.43 <sup>A</sup>	9.26 <sup>B</sup>	10.07 <sup>A</sup>
RBC (x106/L)	11.29 <sup>A</sup>	10.98 <sup>A</sup>	9.57 <sup>B</sup>
PCV (%)	31.37 <sup>B</sup>	30.61 <sup>B</sup>	34.26 <sup>A</sup>
Hb (g/dl)	10.30	10.70	9.83
Hematocrit (%)	21.50 <sup>B</sup>	25.50 <sup>B</sup>	33.20 <sup>A</sup>
Total protein (g/100g)	8.60 <sup>A</sup>	8.30 <sup>A</sup>	6.77 <sup>B</sup>
Albumen (g/100 g)	3.86 <sup>A</sup>	3.92 <sup>A</sup>	3.03 <sup>B</sup>
Globulin (g/100 g)	4.74 <sup>A</sup>	4.38 <sup>A</sup>	3.74 <sup>B</sup>
BTKB / mmol/l	9.63	9.88	9.46
Creatinine mmol/l	75.25 <sup>A</sup>	61.39 <sup>B</sup>	88.39 <sup>A</sup>
AP (U/L)	54.81	58.39 <sup>B</sup>	57.51
AST(μ/ml)	44.0B <sup>C</sup>	38.00 <sup>C</sup>	76.00 <sup>A</sup>
ALT(μ/ml)	27.0B <sup>B</sup>	20.00 <sup>B</sup>	40.00 <sup>A</sup>
GGT (U/L)	62.48 <sup>A</sup>	54.48 <sup>A</sup>	48.83 <sup>A</sup>
LDH (U/L)	248.22 <sup>A</sup>	218.96 <sup>B</sup>	202.37 <sup>B</sup>
Glucose(mg/dl)	47.73 <sup>A</sup>	55.82 <sup>A</sup>	48.62 <sup>B</sup>
Totalcholesterol (mg/100ml)	144.4 <sup>A</sup>	128.0 <sup>A</sup>	109.0 <sup>B</sup>
Urea (mg/100ml)	18.30 <sup>B</sup>	21.90 <sup>B</sup>	33.60 <sup>A</sup>
Creatinine (mg/100ml)	0.80 <sup>B</sup>	0.74 <sup>B</sup>	1.30 <sup>A</sup>
Bilirubin (mg /100ml)	0.40 <sup>B</sup>	0.39 <sup>B</sup>	0.60 <sup>A</sup>
Lymphocyte (%)	55.8 <sup>B</sup>	57.3 <sup>B</sup>	63.7 <sup>A</sup>
Neutrophile ( %)	42.5 <sup>B</sup>	41.8 <sup>B</sup>	57.9 <sup>A</sup>
RBCs (10 <sup>6</sup> ul )	10.04 <sup>A</sup>	10.77 <sup>A</sup>	8.58 <sup>B</sup>
Eiosinophile ( %)	5.20 <sup>A</sup>	4.70 <sup>B</sup>	6.90 <sup>A</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at (  $P<0.05$  ) .

**Milk production and composition**

Table(6) : Showed average milk yield and its constituents of Zaribi goats given the different experimental diets. The differences in milk yield were significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) among the tested experimental rations. The daily milk yield had the highest values with  $G_2$  (174 kg over the experimental period) followed by  $G_1$  (170 kg /over the experimental period ) and the lowest value was recorded with  $G_3$  ration (164 kg over the experimental period). This results in agreement with those obtained by (Polman and Danielson, 1980 , Saleh et al ., 2007& 2008) reported that TGA have an enhancement effect on the humoral immune response. Milk yield, fat, total protein (TP), total solid (TS), and solid not fat (SNF) of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  were significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher than  $G_3$  group. These improvements of milk yield and composition in  $G_2$  was correlated with the high OM, CP and NFE and lower CF and ash than  $G_1$  and  $G_3$  .(Table1). These improvements were correlated with low level of TGA in  $G_2$  (Table 2).

**Table ( 6 ) : Effect of tested rations on milk yield and its constituents of Zaribi goats.**

Item	G1	G2	G3
Total milk yield , kg/h	170 <sup>A</sup>	174 <sup>A</sup>	164 <sup>B</sup>
Average milk yield ,kg/h/d	1.417 <sup>A</sup>	1.451 <sup>A</sup>	1.367 <sup>B</sup>
Milk composition:			
Fat,%	3.71	3.89	3.37
Protein,%	3.06	3.24	2.87
Lactose,%	4.73	4.96	4.47
Total solids,%	12.18	12.53	11.82
Solids non fat (SNF),%	8.47 <sup>A</sup>	8.64 <sup>A</sup>	7.95 <sup>B</sup>
Ash,%	0.84 <sup>A</sup>	0.89 <sup>A</sup>	0.77 <sup>B</sup>
Average fat yield, g/h/d	526 <sup>A</sup>	564 <sup>A</sup>	461 <sup>B</sup>
Average protein yield, g/h/d	434 <sup>A</sup>	470 <sup>A</sup>	392 <sup>B</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at ( $P < 0.05$ ) .

### Minerals utilization

Data of minerals obtained are presented in Table(7). Minerals intake of G<sub>3</sub> had recorded higher differences among treatments, than those in G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub>. These results back to decrease of TGA level in G<sub>2</sub> ration. While minerals excretion of G<sub>3</sub> (feces and urine) were recorded higher variation differences for calcium and phosphorus excretion than those obtained from G<sub>2</sub> and G<sub>1</sub>. These results agreed with (Hoek *et al.*, 1988) they reported that TGA affecting on magnesium, calcium and phosphorus excretion and relationship between Calcium: phosphorus ratio.

**Table(7): Minerals metabolism by dairy Zaribi goats fed experimental rations.**

Element	Rations	Intake	Feces	Urine	Retention
<b>Macro – minerals ( mg / h / d )</b>					
Calcium	G <sub>1</sub>	4833 <sup>B</sup>	978 <sup>B</sup>	228 <sup>B</sup>	3627 <sup>B</sup>
	G <sub>2</sub>	5672 <sup>A</sup>	1173 <sup>A</sup>	295 <sup>A</sup>	4204 <sup>A</sup>
	G <sub>3</sub>	4511 <sup>B</sup>	953 <sup>B</sup>	247 <sup>B</sup>	3311 <sup>C</sup>
Phosphorus	G <sub>1</sub>	3158 <sup>B</sup>	896 <sup>A</sup>	215 <sup>B</sup>	2047 <sup>B</sup>
	G <sub>2</sub>	3814 <sup>A</sup>	763 <sup>B</sup>	198	2853 <sup>A</sup>
	G <sub>3</sub>	2958 <sup>B</sup>	714 <sup>B</sup>	194	2050 <sup>B</sup>
Magnesium	G <sub>1</sub>	3412 <sup>B</sup>	717 <sup>B</sup>	197	2498 <sup>B</sup>
	G <sub>2</sub>	4026 <sup>A</sup>	845 <sup>A</sup>	206	2975 <sup>B</sup>
	G <sub>3</sub>	3659 <sup>C</sup>	826 <sup>A</sup>	235	2579 <sup>B</sup>
Sodium	G <sub>1</sub>	5487 <sup>B</sup>	1183 <sup>B</sup>	308 <sup>A</sup>	3996 <sup>B</sup>
	G <sub>2</sub>	6618 <sup>A</sup>	1341 <sup>A</sup>	347 <sup>A</sup>	4930 <sup>A</sup>
	G <sub>3</sub>	4394 <sup>C</sup>	922 <sup>C</sup>	233 <sup>B</sup>	3239 <sup>C</sup>
Potassium	G <sub>1</sub>	328 <sup>C</sup>	68 <sup>B</sup>	22	238 <sup>C</sup>
	G <sub>2</sub>	498 <sup>B</sup>	105 <sup>A</sup>	29	364 <sup>B</sup>
	G <sub>3</sub>	548 <sup>A</sup>	112 <sup>A</sup>	33	403 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Micro - minerals( mg / h / d)</b>					
Copper	G <sub>1</sub>	23.76 <sup>C</sup>	4.98	1.75	17.03
	G <sub>2</sub>	58.32 <sup>A</sup>	11.75	3.92	42.65
	G <sub>3</sub>	46.93 <sup>B</sup>	9.64	2.46	34.83
Zinc	G <sub>1</sub>	158.44 <sup>B</sup>	37.13	12.75	108.56
	G <sub>2</sub>	242.67 <sup>A</sup>	49.31	17.70	175.66
	G <sub>3</sub>	184.26 <sup>C</sup>	37.20	21.60	125.46
Manganese	G <sub>1</sub>	640.32 <sup>B</sup>	132.15	34.47	473.70
	G <sub>2</sub>	911.20 <sup>A</sup>	316.80	38.40	556.00
	G <sub>3</sub>	531.60 <sup>C</sup>	134.10	19.30	378.20
Iron	G <sub>1</sub>	238.40 <sup>C</sup>	604.20	150.00	1626.4
	G <sub>2</sub>	3015.2 <sup>A</sup>	605.40	150.80	2259.00
	G <sub>3</sub>	2869.7 <sup>B</sup>	562.80	141.30	2306.90

Means with different superscripts within the same column are significantly different at ( P<0.05) .

### Digestion coefficients and nutritive values

Nutrient digestibility coefficients and nutritive values of the experimental rations are presented in Table (8). Dry matter (DM) and organic matter(OM) digestibility of G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>3</sub> rations were significantly (p<0.05) lowerer than those of G<sub>2</sub> ration. On the other side G<sub>2</sub> ration data showed the highest digestibility

coefficient of DM ,OM ,CF and EE and significantly( $p<0.05$ )lower of EE and NFE than those of  $G_1$  and  $G_3$  .The apparent digestibility of CP significantly increased with ration containing PVS and control groups.The different between the control group( $G_1$ )and PVH( $G_3$ )in CP digestibility was about 10%.Subsequen EE digestibility was similar for  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  rations being significantly ( $p<0.05$ ) lower with  $G_3$  ration.The present results are in agreement with those reported by Robb *et al.*,(1994) they found almost similar results to that obtained here . NDF, ADF, hemicellulose ,cellulose and ADL digestibility coefficients significantly decreased with ration containing high level of TGA ( $G_3$ ) compared to the other tested rations.This depression in digestibility coefficient could be due to the decrease in ruminal fiber digestion that may occur with increasing level of ADF contents in  $G_3$  and  $G_1$  compared to the  $G_2$  ration which resulted in an increase in rate of passage of digest from the rumen Bull *et al.*,(1979).Also TDN and DCP of  $G_3$  was significantly( $p<0.05$ )lower is affected by the high level of total glycoalkaloids compared with  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  groups. No differences were notice of TDN and DCP between  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  groups,the values of TDN were( 67.3 and 10.3),(69.4 and 10.8)and (61.2 and 9.49)for  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$  and  $G_3$ ,respectively.These results are in agreement with Schmeider and Flatt (1975);Abd El-Baki *et al.*,(1997).Metabolizable energy values was higher in PTVS compared with  $G_1$  and PVH, and the values were 3179, 3044 and 2985 kcal/kg for,  $G_2$ ,  $G_1$  and  $G_3$ , respectively.This agree with Fekete,(1987).Who reported that potato silage was high in metabolisable energy.

**Table (8) : Nutrient digestibility coefficients and feeding values of Experimental rations fed by dairy Zaribi goats fed.**

Items	G1	G2	G3
DM	72.3 <sup>A</sup>	73.4 <sup>A</sup>	70.6 <sup>B</sup>
OM	70.5 <sup>B</sup>	74.2 <sup>A</sup>	68.7 <sup>B</sup>
CP	67.2 <sup>B</sup>	71.6 <sup>A</sup>	64.6 <sup>C</sup>
CF	69.3 <sup>A</sup>	70.6 <sup>B</sup>	65.1 <sup>C</sup>
EE	66.4 <sup>B</sup>	63.2 <sup>C</sup>	69.5 <sup>A</sup>
NFE	70.2 <sup>A</sup>	68.5 <sup>A</sup>	62.8 <sup>B</sup>
Fiber fraction digestability , %			
NDF	62.18 <sup>A</sup>	57.55 <sup>B</sup>	65.92 <sup>A</sup>
ADF	59.53 <sup>A</sup>	53.55 <sup>B</sup>	61.88 <sup>A</sup>
Hemcellulose	69.18 <sup>A</sup>	60.75 <sup>B</sup>	67.73 <sup>A</sup>
cellulose	70.59 <sup>A</sup>	62.18 <sup>B</sup>	67.18 <sup>A</sup>
ADL	<sup>A</sup>	28.14 <sup>B</sup>	32.90 <sup>A</sup>
Nutritive value , %			
TDN	67.3 <sup>A</sup>	69.4 <sup>A</sup>	61.2 <sup>B</sup>
DCP	9.37 <sup>A</sup>	9.52 <sup>A</sup>	7.49 <sup>B</sup>
ME kcal / kg diet*	3081 <sup>A</sup>	3242 <sup>A</sup>	2986 <sup>B</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at ( $P<0.05$ ) .

**Cell wall constituents (CWC) of the experimental diets**

The means of cell wall constituents of experimental diets are presented in Table (9). G<sub>2</sub> had the lowest contents of neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF), acid detergent lignin (ADL), hemicelluloses and cellulose than other experimental rations. These results agree with those of Azim *et al.*, (1983) who found that greenish spots of potato contained 60.6% cell wall constituents (CWC), ADF 54.9 %, hemicelluloses 5.7% , ADL 37.7 % and cellulose 10.6 %. These results are more than those obtained here .

**Rumen liquor parameters**

Data of liquor as well as pH values, ammonia-N levels ,and total volatile fatty acids (TVFA's) concentration of rumen liquor of the experimental animals are presented in Table(10) there were significant differences among sampling time (p<0.05) among dietary treatments for all tested parameters. Although NH<sub>3</sub>-N concentration gradually decreased by sampling time till the 6 hrs, the pH values decreased only till the 3 hrs, but on the opposite, TVFA's level gradually increased till 3 hrs post-feeding. The normal relation of rumen parameters were realized, since there were positive relation between pH value and NH<sub>3</sub>-N concentration and negative relations with TVFA's levels. Since consuming NH<sub>3</sub>-N by ruminal micro-flora producing TVFA's leading to lowering pH values. G<sub>2</sub> group produced the lowest pH in compared to others. These results of overall pH were in harmony with those obtained by Khalifa (1972) who noticed that pH of rumen liquor with sheep was high (7.1) before feeding then declined to (6.8) at 3 hrs .

**Table ( 9 ) : Cell wall constituents (CWC) of the experimental diets ( on DM basis ).**

Items	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>
NDF	44.77 <sup>A</sup>	31.21 <sup>C</sup>	38.07 <sup>B</sup>
ADF	32.94 <sup>A</sup>	24.94 <sup>C</sup>	29.21 <sup>B</sup>
ADL	10.26 <sup>A</sup>	7.10 <sup>B</sup>	9.34 <sup>B</sup>
Hemicellulose	11.83 <sup>A</sup>	6.27 <sup>B</sup>	8.86 <sup>C</sup>
cellulose	22.68 <sup>A</sup>	17.84 <sup>B</sup>	19.87 <sup>A</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at ( P<0.05) .

**Table(10): Rumen liquor parameters of lactating Zaribi goats fed on experimental rations.**

Item	Time	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>
pH	0	6.87 <sup>A</sup>	6.15 <sup>B</sup>	6.92 <sup>A</sup>
	3	6.64 <sup>A</sup>	6.02 <sup>B</sup>	6.51 <sup>A</sup>
	6	6.56 <sup>A</sup>	6.07 <sup>B</sup>	6.43 <sup>A</sup>
Ammonia –N mg / 100 ml	0	14.58 <sup>B</sup>	22.21 <sup>A</sup>	16.46 <sup>B</sup>
	3	16.94 <sup>B</sup>	25.04 <sup>A</sup>	19.33 <sup>B</sup>
	6	13.67 <sup>B</sup>	21.18 <sup>A</sup>	14.85 <sup>A</sup>
TVFA's meq / 100 ml	0	8.24 <sup>B</sup>	12.56 <sup>A</sup>	7.85 <sup>B</sup>
	3	13.87 <sup>B</sup>	17.67 <sup>A</sup>	13.53 <sup>B</sup>
	6	10.51 <sup>B</sup>	14.24 <sup>A</sup>	9.15 <sup>B</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at ( P<0.05) .

### Molar proportion of ruminal volatile fatty acid (TVFA's)

Differences between acetic, propionate, butyrate and Iso-butyrate values of rumen liquor of lactating Zaribi goats fed Potato silage or hay shown in Table (11). Data clear that there significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) decrease in acetic, butyrate and iso-biotrate and increase of propionate and valerate of G3, compared to control and G2. Acetic :propionate(A/P) ratio indicated an improvement of propionic production in G2, while it recorded highest value with G3. The results obtained were confirmed those represented by Mohammed *et al.*, (2003).

**Table(11). Molar proportion of ruminal volatile fatty acid (TVFA's) of lactating Zaribi goats fed on experimental rations .**

Item	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>
Acetate , %	39.86 <sup>A</sup>	35.55 <sup>C</sup>	37.33 <sup>B</sup>
Propionate , %	27.84 <sup>B</sup>	34.51 <sup>A</sup>	22.85 <sup>C</sup>
Acetate:Propionate %	1.43:1	1.03:1	1.63:1
Butyrate, %	19.57 <sup>B</sup>	17.21 <sup>C</sup>	21.84 <sup>A</sup>
Iso - butyrate %	2.68 <sup>A</sup>	1.67 <sup>B</sup>	2.91 <sup>A</sup>
Valerate, %	1.76 <sup>B</sup>	2.49 <sup>A</sup>	1.37 <sup>B</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at ( $P < 0.05$ ) .

### Rumen microorgani

Ration containing tuber and vine silage has a great effect in terms of increased the total viable bacterial count in rumen ( $P < 0.05$ ) compared with G1 and G3 (Table 12). Bacterial counts were significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) for G2 group before feeding, 3 and 6 hrs post-feeding and the values being 1860, 2617 and 4346 x 10<sup>7</sup>/ml. These values were higher than other tested treatments. The results obtained are in harmony with those of Kurihara *et al.*, (1998) they observed that the peak of bacterial counts was between 3 and 6 hrs after feeding .

Moreover, the results of total cellulolytic bacterial count showed that the highest values of total cellulolytic bacterial obtained at 3 hrs after feeding for G2, but the lowest value was recorded with G3 and G<sub>1</sub>. In this respect, Behraka *et al.*, (1991) reported that rumen have a large and more active bacterial population, it may help to increase the rate of digestion. In the other studies, Nour *et al.*, (1989) found that feeding animals on concentrate with roughages increased the total protozoal count in the rumen .

The results of total protozoal count recorded the highest values at 3 hrs post-feeding with G2 ration compared with other experimental treatments.

While the lowest values were recorded with G<sub>3</sub> ration .This may be back to the high level of TGA in G<sub>3</sub> ration.These results were in Harmony with those obtained by Sony and Sharma(1982)who found an increased in ciliate protozoa count(p<0.05)with increasing concentrate and silage level in diets. This possibly may be related to its ability to ingest starch,the maximum protozoal counts were observed at 3 hrs post-feeding than immediately before feeding.

**Table (12) . Effect of experimental rations fed by lactating Zaribi goats on Rumen microorganisms**

Items	Time	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>
	0	1519 <sup>B</sup>	1860 <sup>A</sup>	1347 <sup>C</sup>
Total bacterial count (10 <sup>7</sup> / ml )	3	2175 <sup>B</sup>	2617 <sup>A</sup>	2080 <sup>C</sup>
	6	3818 <sup>B</sup>	4346 <sup>A</sup>	3576 <sup>C</sup>
	0	2.91 <sup>B</sup>	3.16 <sup>A</sup>	2.46 <sup>B</sup>
Cellulolytic bacterial(10 <sup>4</sup> / ml)	3	4.68 <sup>A</sup>	5.57 <sup>A</sup>	3.91 <sup>B</sup>
	6	3.72 <sup>B</sup>	4.65 <sup>A</sup>	2.64 <sup>C</sup>
	0	3.97 <sup>B</sup>	4.61 <sup>A</sup>	3.88 <sup>B</sup>
Total protozoal count(10 <sup>4</sup> / /ml	3	3.41 <sup>B</sup>	4.79 <sup>A</sup>	3.52 <sup>B</sup>
	6	2.97 <sup>B</sup>	4.27 <sup>A</sup>	3.11 <sup>B</sup>

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at P<0.05).

#### **Feed conversion and economical efficiency**

Data of average feed intake and average milk yield during experimental period as well as feed conversion efficiency of the dairy Zaraibi goats are summarized in Table (13).The data indicated that average milk yield recorded the highest value with G<sub>2</sub> (1.451kg/h/d) followed by G<sub>1</sub> (1.417 kg/h/d) and lastly,the lowest value (1.376 kg/h/d) with G<sub>3</sub> .Thus, the feed conversion calculated as DM and CP intake/kg milk yield ,and the data obtained show that silage have a better values(1.03 and 0.324,of DM and CP respectively) and G<sub>1</sub> was (1.07and 0.306 respectively)compared with G<sub>3</sub> (1.13 and 0.317,respectively).Whereas water consumption showed significantly (P<0.05)higher values with G<sub>2</sub> than the G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>3</sub> groups the values were (3760, 3320 and 3960 ml/h/d)for G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub> and G<sub>3</sub>,respectively.Water consumption positively correlated with DM intake, CF and ash content (Table1) and TGA content (Table 2).These results were in agreement with the results obtained in other study Sultan (1995).Moreover , the study shown that use of 50% tubers and vines in the form of silage or

hay in small ruminant nutrition recorded increase of economic efficiency(E.E) with significant(P<0.05) higher for control group compared to PTVS and PVH rations, the values were 1.86 ,2.88 and 2.62 LE for control , PTVS and PVH respectively. Subsequent the economic revenue % were 0, 55 and 40 % of total coast .These decreases in feed cost of G<sub>2</sub> and G<sub>3</sub> is related to that tuber and vine as silage or hay are cheaper by products.These data are in agree with Murdoch(1992),who reported that cost of animal feed decreased when potato by-products used in lactating animals rations .

**Table (13) : Feed conversion and economical efficiency of lactating Zaribi does fed experimental rations.**

Item	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>
Average body weight, kg	42.14	41.48	41.66
Metabolic body size, w <sup>0.75</sup>	16.54	16.34	16.40
CFM, g/h/d	585	585	590
Rpughages, g/h/d	925	910	950
Total DM intake, g/h/d	1510	1495	1540
CP intake, g/h/d	210.5	183.9	178.5
TDN intake, kg/h/d	2.16	2.03	2.34
TDN kg /kg milk	1.52	1.40	1.71
DCP intake, kg/h/d	0. 61	0.60	0.58
DCP/ kg milk	13.49	14.92	12.53
Daily water consumption L/h/d	3.67	3.32	3.96
Average milk yield, g/h/d	1417	1451	1367
Feed conversion			
Kg DM / kg milk	1.07	1.03	1.13
Kg CP / kg milk	0.149	0.127	0.130
Daily feed cost (LE)			
Price of daily MILK (LE)	4.25	4.35	4.10
Feed cost (LE) kg milk	2.39 <sup>A</sup>	1. 47 <sup>B</sup>	1.48 <sup>B</sup>
Economic efficiency ( E.E.)	1.86	2.88	2.62
Improved of E.E.%	-	55	41

Means with different superscripts within the same row are significantly different aP<0.05)  
 .CFM = 250 LE | KG BH= 1 LE | KG PTVS =.06 LE | KG PVH = .04 LE | KG

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, greenish, discarded and trophy potatoes tubers and vines in the form of silage could be used safety,successfully and economically in ration of lactating Zaribi goats .It is recommended therefor to fed tubers and vines as silage and not in the form of hay, because the feeding tubers and vines on the form of silage( PTVS) could decrease feeding cost and increase feed efficiently.

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### تأثير القلويدات القاعدية الطبيعية في درنات البطاطس المستبعدة والعروش على انتاج اللبن وبيئة الكرش في الماعز الزرايبي الحلابية .

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أجريت هذه الدراسة بمحطة بحوث الإنتاج الحيواني بالسرو - مركز البحوث الزراعية - يوليو ٢٠١٢ م. استهدفت الدراسة معرفة تأثير القلويدات الكلية القاعدية الضارة ذات التأثير السام الموجودة طبيعياً في الدرنات المستبعدة والضامرة وذات اليقع الخضراء غير الصالحة للغذاء الأدمى على إنتاج اللبن وتركيبه في الماعز الزرايبي الحلابية. استخدم في هذه الدراسة عدد ٢٤ من الماعز الزرايبي الحلابية عمر ٣٠-٣٦ شهراً وتوزن في المتوسط ٧٦ و٤١ كجم قسمت عشوائياً إلى ثلاثة مجاميع متساوية (٨ حيوانات بكل معاملة). غذيت وفقاً لمقررات NRC (١٩٩٠) كالتالي : المجموعة الأولى غذيت على عليقة تحتوى على ٥٠% علف مركز + ٥٠% دريس برسيم (مقارنة) , المجموعة الثانية ٥٠% علف مركز + ٥٠% سيلاج الدرنات المستبعدة والعروش , المجموعة الثالثة غذيت على ٥٠% علف مركز + ٥٠% دريس العروش وبعض الدرنات المستبعدة والضامرة. أوضحت النتائج أن مستوى القلويدات الكلية القاعدية (تجى جى إيه) فى العلائق واللبن والروث والبول سجلت انخفاضا واضحا مع معاملة السيلاج مقارنة بمعاملة دريس البطاطس. كما أوضحت النتائج أن السيلاج أعطى جودة عالية حيث إنخفضت قيم pH والأمونيا، بينما ارتفع كلا من حامض اللاكتيك والأحماض الدهنية الطيارة. كما أدت عملية السيلجة إلى رفع محتوى السيلاج من البروتين والكربوهيدرات مع انخفاض الألياف الخام والرماد مقارنة بدريس البطاطس. وقد وجد أن إنخفاض ال -تجى جى إيه فى السيلاج أدى إلى زيادة الاستفادة من الأملاح المعدنية بالجسم. أما المركبات الكلية المهضومة (التى دى إن) سجلت أعلى القيم مع مجموعة المقارنة يليها مجموعة السيلاج ثم مجموعة الدريس على التوالي. كانت (٣,٦٣, ٢,٦١, ٤,٦٩%) لكل من الكنترول, وسيلاج البطاطس, ودريس البطاطس على التوالي. بينما كانت قيم (DCP) (٣٠,١٠, ٨٠,١٠, ١٠,٨٠) ٩,٤٩% لكل من المجاميع المذكورة وبفرق معنوى على مستوى (٥%) مما يوضح تفوق مجموعة السيلاج على مجموعة دريس البطاطس. بالنسبة للغذاء المأكول وجد إختلافا معنويا على مستوى (٥%) بين مجموعة السيلاج ومجموعة دريس البطاطس. وكانت القيم ١٥١,٤٩٥, ١٥٤٠ جم / الرأس / اليوم لكل من الكنترول, وسيلاج البطاطس, ودريس البطاطس على التوالي. وأكدت النتائج زيادة كمية الماء المشروب لمجموعة دريس البطاطس عن المجموعات التجريبية الأخرى. أما بالنسبة لمحصول اللبن بينت النتائج تفوق مجموعة السيلاج على مجموعة الدريس بفرق معنوي على مستوى (٥%) لإرتفاع محصول اللبن بها, وكانت القيم كالتالي ١٤١٧, ١٤٥١, ١٣٧٦ جم/رأس/اليوم وكذا المواد الكلية الصلبة, الدهن, المواد الصلبة اللادهنية, البروتين الكلى

أما اللاكتوز فقد إنخفض بمستوى معنوي (5%) . من الـ آيه دي اف , ان دي اف , ايه دي ال , الهيميسيلولوز والسيلولوز إنخفاضا معنويا على مستوى (5%) فى سيلاج البطاطس , بينما إرتفعت كل هذه القيم مع دريس البطاطس ودريس البرسيم .وأوضحت النتائج أن دريس البطاطس كان منخفض معنويا بمستوى (5%) فى الأسيئات , والبيوترات والايزو بيوترات بينما سجل السيلاج أعلى قيمة فى محتواها من البريونيك وأقل قيمة للنسبه بين الأستيك والبيوتريك و الفاليرات مقارنة بمجموعتى دريس البطاطس والمقارنة , كما إرتفعت الأمونيا والأحماض الكليه الطياره إرتفاعا معنويا فى مجموعة السيلاج متبوعه بمعاملة الدريس ثم مجموعة المقارنه خلال المراحل المختلفه .أما العد الكلى للبكتريا والبكتريا المحلله للسيلولوز و البروتوزوا كانت مرتفعه معنويا فى سيلاج مخلفات البطاطس خلال المراحل الزمنيه الثلاثه للتحليل مقارنة بمجموعة الدريس ومجموعة المقارنه , ومن ناحية أخرى وجد أن مجموعة دريس مخلفات البطاطس كانت أقل المجاميع المختبره فى محتواها من كرات الدم الحمراء RBCs , Monocyte , بينما إرتفع محتواها من كرات الدم البيضاء Eiosinophile , Lymphocyte , Neutrophile , WBCs فى حين إنخفضت هذه القيم مع مجموعة السيلاج و المقارنه . من ذلك يتبين أن تأثير التغذية على مخلفات البطاطس على صورة سيلاج أفضل منه كدريس , وقد يكون إنخفاض مستوى الـ تي جى ايه فى السيلاج راجعا إلى اليوريا المضافة والى تحولت الى أمونيا وتفاعلها مع الالفويدات الكليه القاعدية ( TGA ) .