

Feeding behavior in lambs fed diets containing crambe cake

Comportamento ingestivo de cordeiros alimentados com rações contendo torta de crambe

Mirna Adriane Syperreck^{1*}; Ivone Yurika Mizubuti²; Elzânia Sales Pereira³;
Edson Luis de Azambuja Ribeiro²; Eduardo Lucas Terra Peixoto⁴;
Patrícia Guimarães Pimentel³; André Luiz Custódio Franco⁵;
Fernando Luiz Massaro Junior⁵; Rafael Mizubuti Brito⁶;
Angela Rocio Poveda Parra⁷

Abstract

It was evaluated the feeding behavior of lambs fed diets containing 30% sorghum silage and 70% crambe cake (30:70 diet), and 70% sorghum silage and 30% crambe cake (70:30 diet) under voluntary and controlled consumption. The experimental design used was a 4 × 4 Latin square, with four animals, four periods, and four treatments; feeding behavior was determined by observation. The results indicated that animals fed the 30:70 diet showed higher DM and NDF (g day⁻¹) than those fed the 70:30 diet. Animals fed the 70:30 diet showed longer feeding times (h kg⁻¹ DM), mastication (min kg⁻¹ DM and min kg⁻¹ NDF), rumination (min day⁻¹ and min kg⁻¹ DM), and the largest number of mericics chewing per bolus; however, a higher feed efficiency (g DM h⁻¹) was observed in the 30:70 diet group. Furthermore, animals feeding voluntarily had higher DM intake and chewed for longer. Therefore, the combined results indicated that crambe cake could be used in the diet of sheep without affecting feeding behavior.
Key words: Feeding efficiency. Mastication. Rumination. Byproduct.

Resumo

Foi avaliado o comportamento ingestivo de cordeiros alimentados com rações contendo 30% de silagem de sorgo e 70% de torta de crambe (30:70) e 70% de silagem de sorgo e 30% de torta de crambe (70:30) sob consumo voluntário e controlado. O delineamento experimental utilizado foi o quadrado latino 4x4, com quatro animais, quatro períodos e quatro tratamentos. O comportamento ingestivo foi determinado mediante observação visual. Animais recebendo dietas com relação 30:70, apresentaram maior consumo de MS e FDN (g dia⁻¹). Animais alimentados com a relação 70:30, apresentaram maior

¹ Zootecnista, Dr^a em Ciência Animal, Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná, Unioeste, Marechal Cândido Rondon, PR, Brasil. E-mail: syperreck@gmail.com

² Profs. Drs., Departamento de Zootecnia, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, UEL, Londrina, PR, Brasil. E-mail: mizubuti@uel.br; elar@uel.br

³ Prof^{as} Dr^{as}, Universidade Federal do Ceará, UFC, Fortaleza, CE, Brasil. E-mail: elzania@hotmail.com; pgpimentel@hotmail.com

⁴ Prof. Dr., Universidade Federal do Sul e Sudeste do Pará, UNIFESSPA, Campus Marabá, Nova Marabá, Marabá, PA, Brasil. E-mail: eduzootec@hotmail.com

⁵ Zootecnista, Dr. em Ciência Animal, UEL, Londrina, PR, Brasil. E-mail: massaro@uel.br

⁶ Eng^o Agr^o, Discente do Curso de Doutorado do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciência de Alimentos, UEL, Londrina, PR, Brasil. E-mail: rafaelmizubuti@gmail.com

⁷ Médica Veterinária e Zootecnista, Pós-Doutoranda em Ciência Animal, Departamento de Zootecnia, UEL, Londrina, PR, Brasil. E-mail: angelapovedaparra@hotmail.com

* Author for correspondence

tempo de alimentação (horas kg^{-1}MS), de mastigação (min kg^{-1}MS e min kg^{-1}FDN), de ruminação (min dia^{-1} e min kg^{-1}MS), maior número de mastigações meréricas por bolo. A melhor eficiência de alimentação (g MS h^{-1}) foi apresentado para a relação 30:70. Animais submetidos ao regime de consumo voluntário apresentam maior consumo de MS e maior tempo de mastigação. A torta de crambe pode ser utilizada na dieta de ovinos sem alterar os parâmetros de comportamento ingestivo.

Palavras-chave: Eficiência de alimentação. Mastigação ruminação. Subproduto.

Introduction

Sheep farming in Brazil presents high growth potential, because it provides the possibility of small- medium-, and large-scale farm development, which is stimulated by the current, rapid increase in demand for products with a high final quality, yield, and production efficiency. Therefore, to increase sustainable production, alternative and economically viable animal feed that can be digested and converted efficiently is fundamental. Given this background and increased prices of conventional animal feeds (e.g., corn and soybean), it is necessary to develop and use agribusiness co-products such as crambe cake (*Crambe abyssinica* Hoechst) as alternative animal feeds. Crambe cake is obtained through the mechanical extraction of crambe seed oil, which is rich in protein (20–30%) and energy (~29%), and it is therefore considered a good alternative for ruminant feeding (CANOVA et al., 2015).

Scientific, economic, and environmental factors are important in daily livestock activity for the management of diets in animal production systems. Furthermore, feeding behavior is an important tool for dietary assessments, which allows for adjustments in feeding management to enhance the production performance (CARDOSO et al., 2006; MENDOÇA et al., 2004). Feeding behavior involves aspects of nutrition and ethology, and describes the size, frequency, and duration of the meal, and the time spent feeding.

Ruminants adapt to different feeding, management, and environmental conditions, and thus, modify their feeding behavior to reach consumption levels compatible with their

nutritional demands (HODGSON, 1990). For example, the main daily activities of sheep are feeding, rumination, and resting (FIGUEIREDO et al., 2013). Moreover, the most studied parameters are feeding, rumination and rest time, number of meals, periods of rumination, feeding efficiency (MACEDO et al., 2007), number of ruminating chews per bolus, time spent with chews per ruminal bolus, and number of ruminating chews per day (BÜRGER et al., 2000).

To monitor the feeding behavior of ruminants, different techniques and equipment are used. However, visual observation remains the most frequently used strategy because it is cost effective and allows detailed descriptions of the feeding behavior of animals (MEZZALIRA et al., 2011). In addition, voluntary and controlled consumption is important for housed animals that are fed in troughs (MAGGIONI et al., 2009); thus, feeding conditions may also influence feeding behavior parameters (CARDOSO et al., 2006).

Therefore, the aim of the present study was to evaluate the feeding behavior of lambs receiving sorghum silage and crambe cake diets, in different roughage:concentrate ratios and feeding regimens.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted in the Laboratory of Animal Metabolism, Department of Zootechnics, State University of Londrina (UEL), (23°20'23.45" S and 51°12'32.28" W), with an average temperature of 20°C and altitude of 532 m. The work was approved by the Ethics Committee of Londrina State University (CEEA 60/2010).

Four male, mongrel, castrated sheep with a mean weight of 26 kg were used. They were dewormed with a closantel-based commercial product. The animals were identified and housed in 0.75×1.25 m individual cages provided with a feeder, water dispenser, and troughs for mineral supplementation.

The experimental design used a 4×4 Latin square, with four animals and four periods. Two roughage (sorghum silage, SS):concentrate (crambe cake, CC) ratios were used in the following proportions: 70% SS and 30% CC (70:30); and 30% SS and 70% CC (30:70); and two feeding regimens (voluntary and controlled) were followed.

The adaptation period of animals to the feeding and management routines was 10 days. The experiment was performed for 48 days, divided into four experimental periods of 12 days, with 7 days for adaptation to the experimental diets and 5 days for sample collection. The animals were individually weighed at the beginning and end of each experimental period.

The diets were given twice per day, at 0730 and 1600, with the leftovers collected and weighed daily to determine consumption. In the voluntary consumption regimen, the feed supply was adjusted daily by the difference between the feed supplied and leftovers, per animal, to maintain leftovers of 10% of the total dry matter supplied to ensure voluntary consumption. In the controlled consumption regimen, the mean consumption was calculated for all animals in the three last days of the adaptation, and the feed provided was 90% of this mean. Water and mineral salt were continually available to the animals.

During the collection period, samples of the ingredients were collected from the leftovers and feed for subsequent chemical analyses. The analyses of ingredients and experimental diets (Table 1) were performed in the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition at the Animal Science Department of the State University of Londrina, according to the methods of Weende and Van Soest described by Mizubuti et al. (2009). The total carbohydrate content was calculated according to Sniffen et al. (1992).

Table 1 Chemical composition of ingredients and diets used in the experimental feeds (% DM).

Components	Sorghum silage	Crambe Cake	Feeds	
			70:30	30:70
Dry mass	31.2	93.1	49.8	74.6
Crude protein	6.8	28.3	13.3	21.1
Ether extract	1.8	24.3	8.6	17.6
NDF	64.2	68.0	66.9	65.4
ADF	45.2	44.5	42.2	40.0
Total carbohydrate	85.9	42.6	72.9	55.5
Organic matter	94.6	95.2	94.8	95.1
Mineral matter	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.9

NDF = Neutral detergent fiber, ADF = Acid detergent fiber.

To assess feeding behavior, the animals were observed visually on the last day of the sample collection period. For 24 h, the mean of the number of ruminating chews per ruminal

bolus and the mean time spent in the ruminating chews per ruminal bolus were estimated using a digital chronometer. The time spent in feeding, rumination, and rest were observed for 24 h, at a

visual interval of 10 min (JOHNSON; COMBS, 1991). Throughout the experimental period, artificial light was maintained in the environment for 24 h.

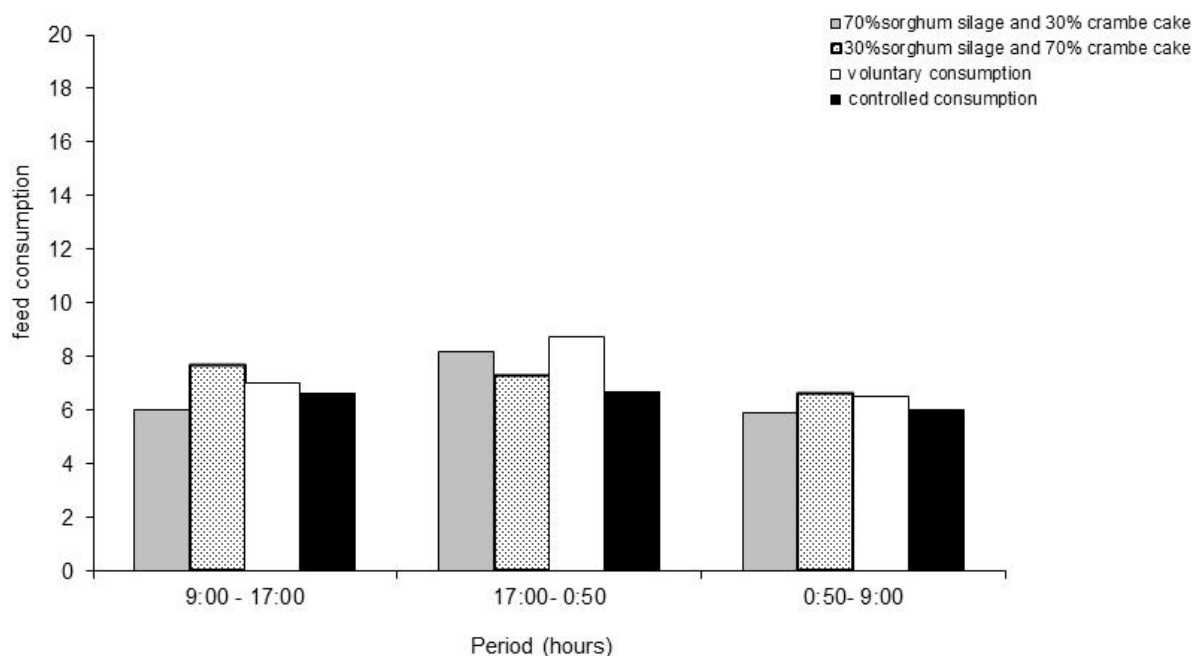
The data on feed consumption frequency and percentage distribution of rumination activities were not analyzed statistically, but described using mean frequency of consumption and rumination. The remaining data were analyzed using an analysis of variance (ANOVA), and the means obtained were compared by the Tukey test at 5% probability, using the statistical package SAS (2001). In addition, contrasting studies were performed to test the differences between the feeding regimens

(voluntary vs. controlled) and SS:CC ratio in the feed (70:30 and 30:70).

Results and Discussion

Ruminants are diurnal, and when housed, feed for longer, particularly at the end of the afternoon and beginning of the morning; however, this behavior may vary when the temperature is high during the day (FORBES, 1995). The results indicated that the highest ingestion occurred from 05h00 to 00h50 (Figure 1). Therefore, consumption in this period may have been affected by temperature, which was very low during the night.

Figure 1 Frequency of feed ingestion (%) in sheep receiving feeds containing different ratios of sorghum silage and crambe cake (70:30 and 30:70), under voluntary and controlled regimens, for 24 h, subdivided into three periods.



The time spent ingesting feed is usually intercalated with one or more rumination or rest periods (DESWYSEN et al., 1993), and the time spent during rumination is normally greater during the night, when air temperature is moderate (POLLI et al., 1996). The results indicated higher rumination

activity occurred during the night, regardless of the silage to crambe cake ratios and feeding regimens (Figure 2). According to Lima et al. (2014), rumination frequency in sheep occurs in irregular intervals throughout the day and night, and a greater rumination frequency may occur in the morning and

afternoon; nevertheless, these tendencies cannot be considered as characteristics of all sheep breeds.

It was determined that animals fed the 30:70 diet and animals under the voluntary regimen showed greater DM and NDF consumption (Table 2). This

consumption may have been influenced by the size of crambe cake particles, which could affect the mean time of feeding retention, and consequently influence the NDF consumption (PEREIRA et al., 2008).

Figure 2 Distribution of percentage of rumination activities in sheep receiving feeds containing different ratios of sorghum silage and crambe cake (70:30 and 30:70), under voluntary and controlled regimens for 24 h, subdivided into three periods.

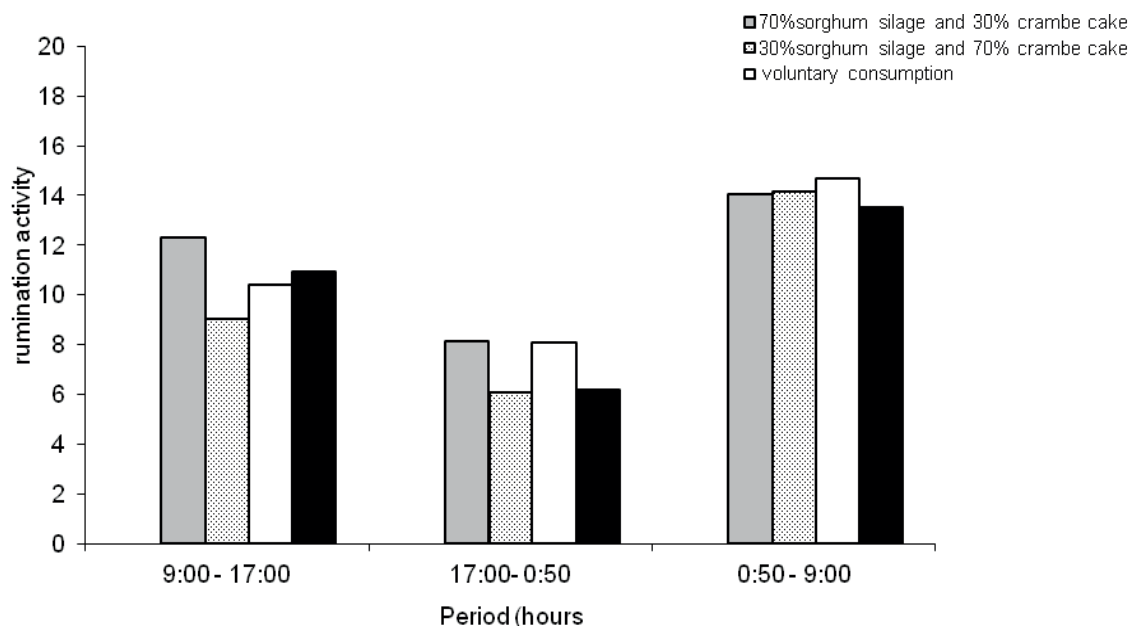


Table 2 Mean of dry matter consumption (DMC), neutral detergent fiber consumption (NDFC), and time periods spent in feeding and rumination.

Variables	Ratios			Pvalue	Feed regimens			Pvalue
	70:30	30:70	CV		C	V	CV	
DMC (g day ⁻¹)	0.7 b	1.01 a	7.12	0.001	0.74 b	0.94 a	7.12	0.000
NDFC(g day ⁻¹)	0.72 b	0.84 a	1.68	0.007	0.71	0.83	1.68	0.271
Feeding								
min day ⁻¹	288.70	310.0	12.70	0.192	277.50 b	321.20 a	12.70	0.002
h kg ⁻¹ DM	7.21 a	5.10 b	16.80	0.000	6.41	5.89	16.81	0.124
h kg ⁻¹ NDF	7.02	6.09	20.30	0.199	6.48	6.63	12.80	0.225
Rumination								
min day ⁻¹	497.51 a	421.50 b	12.60	0.001	445.30	477.50	12.50	0.121
min kg ⁻¹ DM	762.02a	414.53 b	13.61	0.003	649.01	526.10	13.61	0.134
min kg ⁻¹ NDF	735.20	501.11	24.82	0.103	639.50	596.93	12.81	0.127

DMC = dry matter consumption; NDFC = neutral detergent fiber consumption; CV = coefficient of variation (%); a, b – different letters in a row, differ by Tukey's test (P<0.05); C = Controlled; V = Voluntary.

In the present study, time destined for feeding (min day^{-1}) was affected by the feeding regimens (Table 2), with lambs under the voluntary regimen taking more time to ingest the feed, thus affecting the consumption of dry matter (g day^{-1}), especially since they were offered more feed than the controlled consumption group.

Carvalho et al. (2004) studied the effects of different levels of cocoa meal and palm kernel to replace corn and soybean meal in the concentrate, and showed that the time spent feeding was $7.70 \text{ h kg}^{-1} \text{ DM}$. The present study showed similar results where the silage to crambe cake ratio affected feeding time, with the most time taken to consume the 70:30 diet. These results concurred with those of Van Soest (1994), where housed animals spent approximately 6 h consuming feed with low energy and high fiber contents.

In the present study, rumination time (min day^{-1} and $\text{min kg}^{-1} \text{ MS}$), cud chewing, and time of ruminant chewing were influenced by the roughage:concentrate ratio, which were higher for lambs feeding on the 70:30 diet (Tables 2 and

3). Considering that the diets had similar NDF quantities and the time spent in rumination, NDF was not affected by the roughage: concentrate ratios and feeding regimens. These results may be related to the particle size of sorghum silage, which stimulates animals to spend more time chewing and ruminating to process fiber in the feeding tract. These results are in agreement with those of Van Soest (1994), where the time spent ruminating was proportional to the fiber content in the consumed feed. In addition, Mertens (1987) found that feed comprising particles smaller than 1.18 mm passed through the rumen without requiring rumination; therefore, this should be the minimum size to stimulate chewing.

The total chewing time (TCT) in the lambs was affected by the feeding regimens (Table 3), and was higher for voluntary consumption due mainly to feed availability. The TCT values were similar to those reported by Azevedo et al. (2013), who evaluated different levels of macauba meal in lambs, and Carvalho et al. (2004) when studying the inclusion of 15 and 30% cocoa meal and palm kernel, respectively, in the concentrate feed.

Table 3 Feeding behavior in lambs fed with sorghum silage and crambe cake at 70:30 and 30:70 ratios, respectively, and subjected to controlled and voluntary feeding regimens.

Variables	Ratios			Pvalue	Feeding regimens			Pvalue
	70:30	30:70	CV		C	V	CV	
NRP day^{-1}	28.80	31.00	12.70	0.114	27.70	32.10	12.71	0.121
TCT	786.25	731.25	7.65	0.132	718.75b	798.75a	7.65	0.002
NRB day^{-1}	386.75	350.05	12.90	0.120	346.50	390.35	12.90	0.213
NRC bolus^{-1}	56.15a	49.85b	6.10	0.002	52.45	53.55	6.10	0.120
TRC bolus^{-1}	78.15a	73.30b	5.20	0.001	76.80	74.65	5.20	0.141
DEM (min day^{-1})	9.00	9.90	8.90	0.121	8.10	10.70	8.90	0.201
DRU (min day^{-1})	38.50	34.60	12.10	0.135	34.90	38.20	12.10	0.141
CT (min kg MS^{-1})	1194.90a	721.50b	11.70	0.002	881.60	10310.10	11.70	0.111
CT(min kg FDN^{-1})	1156.80a	856.50b	10.80	0.000	994.70	1028.90	12.20	0.122
FE (g MS h^{-1})	0.146b	202.00a	13.10	0.001	0.16	0.185	13.10	0.132
FE (g FDN h^{-1})	154.40	168.10	17.10	0.121	161.10	162.30	13.10	0.127

NRP = Number of rumination periods; TCT = Total chewing time; NRB = Number of ruminal boluses; NRC = Number of ruminating chews; ⁵TRC = Time of ruminating chews; DEM = Duration of each meal; DRU = Duration of the rumination; CT = Chewing time; FE = Feeding efficiency; CV = coefficient of variation (%); a, b – different letters in a row, differ by Tukey's test ($P < 0.05$); C = Controlled; V = Voluntary.

In the present study, the 30:70 diet presented a higher feeding efficiency than the 70:30 diet, which may have been influenced by the feed particle size (Table 3). The results obtained were lower than those found by Azevedo et al. (2013) and Figueiredo et al. (2013) who assessed different fiber sources, and Mousquer et al. (2013) who assessed sheep fed with silage. The feeding efficiency values were similar to those found in the previous studies. The remaining variables were not significantly different for the variable roughage:concentrate and feeding regimens.

Conclusion

The inclusion of crambe cake in animal feed at a 30:70 ratio under a voluntary regimen improved consumption, decreased feeding and rumination time, and enhanced feeding behavior; therefore, it could lead to sustainable, cost-effective lamb production.

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