



***In vivo* nutritive value of rice feed for sheep and its application for cattle feed**

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to evaluate the nutritive value of polished rice (PR) vs unpolished rice (UPR) as a potential feedstuff for sheep in order to use as a replacer to corn in sheep diet, and as well as to present the application in the formulation of cattle diet. Six corriedale ewe were randomly assigned to each treatment. UPR and PR were provided as a dietary treatment together with timothy grass as a basal diet in a crossover design for two period with 15-d duration for each period. The ratio of experimental and basal feeds were 33.3% and 66.7%, respectively. The differences in the total digestible nutrient (TDN) contents between sheep and cattle was determined according to the references. The number of data collected sheep and cattle was 9 and 17, respectively. The PR showed higher nutrients digestibility than UPR. Similarly, higher TDN content was observed PR than UPR ($p < 0.05$). As a result, the replacement of corn in the formulate feed with UPR and PR feed rice could be possible with the ratio of 91.2% and 100.0%, respectively. The result of comparison the TDN contents of UPR and PR in sheep and cattle, the PR has no difference in the nutritive value which suggests the applicability of the results of sheep to cattle. On the other hand, UPR has known to have different nutritive value between sheep and cattle, so caution should be taken when preparing formula feeds for cattle.

Keywords: Rice feed, Unpolished rice, Polished rice, Sheep, Cattle, Total digestible nutrient

Background

The surplus production together with a decrease in public consumption led to increase the amount of stocked rice in the country. According to Korean Rural Economic Institute [1], the national stock reached about 1.89 million tons in 2017, which is twice as much as the recommended stock level [2]. In addition, the annual management cost per 10,000 tons of stock is 3,600 million won and the total management cost is estimated to be 670 billion won [3]. To reduce high stocks of rice, the government released rice to be used as a feed for the first time in 2015-2016, making 101,000 tons of brown rice available for feed use [4]. In 2016-17, 480,000 ton of brown rice was released for feed use and the government

recently announced a plan to release 750,000 tons in 2017-18 [5]. Therefore, considering a continued government policy encouraging the use of old rice for animal feed, it is necessary to evaluate the potential utilization of polished rice (PR) in the diet of livestock.

On the other hand, as Republic of Korea is mainly dependent on imported feed resources for livestock feed [6], replacing some of the feed resources like corn with rice in the ration has big economic significance. Whereas in recent years, human consumption of corn has been expanding rapidly, leading to inadequate supplies and high prices. This necessitates the search for alternative feed sources to grains such as corn in the diet of livestock.

In Japan, several researches on the utilization of rice as feed source together with the processing methods such as crushing and

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steam flaking, and also manuals on the inclusion rate in the rations of dairy cows has been reported [7]. The processing methods of unpolished rice (UPR) uses feed size of less than 2 mm, and up to 40% inclusion rate reported to be beneficial. On the other hand, since the additional cost is needed for processing of rice feed that to be used for livestock feed, the use of UPR believed to reduce the processing cost that has been used for rice feed. Meanwhile in Korea, even though there were studies on the utilization of rice feed for livestock [8,9], so far no research report has been indicated on the utilization of UPR as livestock feed. Despite similarity in the digestive system between sheep and cattle, nutrient digestibility of grain tends to be higher in sheep than in cattle, but forage digestibility is higher in cattle [10]. However, there are fewer diet evaluation systems for sheep and biologically more empirical than the cattle systems [11]. Thus, as total digestible nutrient (TDN) values represent utilizable energy contents of feedstuffs, and are important values in order to provide adequate energy supply for livestock [12]. In addition, since the TDN content would be a more reliable measure of the dry matter consumed, it is necessary to confirm whether the several results of the sheep's nutrient digestibility and TDN content (nutritive value) were applicable for cattle, as the calculation of their nutritive value is easier than that of cattle in terms of livestock management and cost. This study was aimed to evaluate the nutrients digestibility and TDN content of UPR and PR in sheep for a potential replacement of corn grain, and as well as to present the applicability in the formulation of cattle diet.

Materials and Methods

Nutritive value of the UPR and PR in the sheep

This experiment was carried out in accordance with the animal care and use policy of Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, Republic of Korea. It was conducted at Kangwon National University farm, Chuncheon, Kangwon Province.

Rice was used as a dietary treatment and classified in to two groups of UPR and PR along with timothy hay which was used as basal feed in the experiment and fed based on their maintenance requirement [13]. The experimental animals were six corriedale ewe (ave. BW = 47.2 ± 7.7 kg and 3-year-old), and were randomly assigned into two groups of three sheep and two treatments were applied in 2 × 2 crossover design over 30 day's period. The ratio of experimental feeds and basal feeds were 33.3% and 66.7%, respectively and water was provided free of choice. The experiment was started with 5 days of preliminary period followed by 5 days of adaptation period, and 5 days of sample collection period. The preliminary period was applied to test the ewe with lower amount of proposed diets before applying the actual amount during the adaptation period. This was to make sure that no drawbacks associated

with feeding of PR and UPR. The feed was provided in the morning at 08:00 and afternoon at 18:30. During the experimental period, sample feces were obtained by total collection method twice a day at 08:00 and 18:00. Then, sample feces were oven dried at 60°C for 72 hours and the dried samples were milled using 20 mm meshing, and stored in a place where there was no contact with sunshine. The experimental feeds were analyzed for crude ash (Ash), crude protein (CP), ether extracts (EE), crude fiber (CF) and nitrogen free extract (NFE) were analyzed by AOAC [14] method, and neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and acid detergent fiber (ADF) contents on dry matter (DM) basis according to Goering and Van Soest [15].

The feed intake was calculated by subtracting the residual from the feed offered, whereas the nutrient digestibility was calculated by subtracting the nutrient content in the feces from the feed offered. The undigested experimental feed grain in feces was calculated from the ratio of undigested UPR and PR grain in feces to the number of UPR and PR grain offered, respectively, multiplied by 100. To do so, the number of undigested grains in 10 g of sample feces was determined by soaking in the water followed by meshing. Then, the total undigested grain determined from the whole feces. The TDN content was calculated on the basis of nutrient digestibility between experimental and basal feeds. The TDN content was calculated by the following equation [16]:

$$\text{TDN} = \text{DCP} (\%) + \text{DCF} (\%) + \text{DNFE} (\%) + 2.25 \times \text{DEE} (\%)$$

Where, DCP, digestible crude protein; DCF, digestible crude fiber; DNFE, digestible nitrogen free extraction; DEE, digestible ether extraction.

Application of UPR and PR for cattle feed

The differences in the TDN contents between sheep and cattle was determined according to the references from Han [17], Korean Feed Information Center [18], NRC for Dairy [16,19,20], NRC for sheep [21–23], the Japanese specification standard (cow, [24]) and Macgregor [25] and confirmed through statistical analysis. The collected TDN contents data was used with clearly specified livestock that sheep and cattle in the reference. The number of data collected sheep and cattle was 3 and 7 in the UPR, as well as 6 and 10 in the PR, respectively.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 22.0 [26]. The significance test of experiment data and the difference on collected TDN contents data of UPR and PR in the examined sheep and cattle were examined by independent samples *t*-test.

Results and Discussion

Nutritive value of the UPR and PR in the sheep

The DM, OM, and EE contents in the two groups were comparable (Table 1). However, the CP, NFE, and CF contents in PR were higher than in UPR ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, the fiber fractions were lower in PR than in UPR ($p < 0.05$), which is in line with NRC [16] that rice hull constitutes 42.9%, 82.0%, and 72.0%, of CF, NDF, and ADF, respectively. This also indicates as the hull part constitutes most of the fiber fractions in rice. Similar tendencies were observed in unpolished and brown rice [7].

There were no significant differences between UPR and PR in terms of CP and EE digestibility ($p > 0.05$), despite a tendency for PR to be significant (Fig. 1). The digestibility of NFE and CF were

found to be higher in PR ($p < 0.05$). Similarly, higher TDN content was observed in PR than in UPR ($p < 0.05$). The difference in the nutrient digestibility of UPR and PR is thought to be due to the presence of hull in UPR. According to Charles [27] and McDonald et al. [10], NDF, ADF, lignin and silica contents of rice hulls were 82.0%, 72.0%, 16.0%, and 21.0%, respectively. These are important constituents that affect the digestibility of feed, especially in small ruminants like sheep. Because cows had better digestion compared with sheep due to the longer retention time of low-quality feeds in the rumen [28], that means fiber fraction including undigestible components sensitively was effected on digestibility of sheep. In Republic of Korea, the National Livestock Research Institute [29] reported that NDF, ADF, lignin and silica content of rice straw were 75.4%, 51.0%, 5.9%, and 8.0%, respectively. These results indicate the higher fiber fraction was presented in the hull than in the straw portion of rice that led to a decrease in the digestibility in sheep. Our study detected a significant difference in nutrient digestibility between UPR and PR ($p < 0.05$). The undigested rice in the feces of UPR was amount to 12.0%, whereas no undigested rice was observed in the PR group. This clearly indicates how the two groups are different in terms of their digestibility in sheep digestive tract (Fig. 2). Similarly, NARO [7] indicated that indigestible components in the feces of crushed and uncrushed rice feed were 1.0% and 39.0%, respectively. The ratio of undigested (brown rice) crushed and uncrushed rice in the feces were 1.0% and 17.0%, respectively. This implies that the unpolished or not mashed rice tend to increase the indigestible rice grains that comes out with feces. By analyzing the nutrient digestibility and TDN content of PR and UPR in

Table 1. Chemical composition of experimental feeds

Item	UPR	PR
DM (%)	89.6	89.0
OM (% of DM)	95.6 ± 0.3	98.4 ± 0.1
CP (% of DM)	8.5 ± 0.2	9.6 ± 0.3
EE (% of DM)	3.0 ± 0.2	2.9 ± 0.2
NFE (% of DM)	73.9 ± 1.3	85.9 ± 0.2
CF (% of DM)	10.2 ± 1.1	0.1 ± 0.0
NDF (% of DM)	27.6 ± 4.3	8.3 ± 0.1
ADF (% of DM)	16.6 ± 1.2	1.7 ± 0.2

UPR, unpolished rice; PR, polished rice; DM, dry matter; OM, organic matter (= 100 – ash); CP, crude protein; EE, ether extracts; NFE, nitrogen free extract; CF, crude fiber; NDF, neutral detergent fiber; ADF, acid detergent fiber.

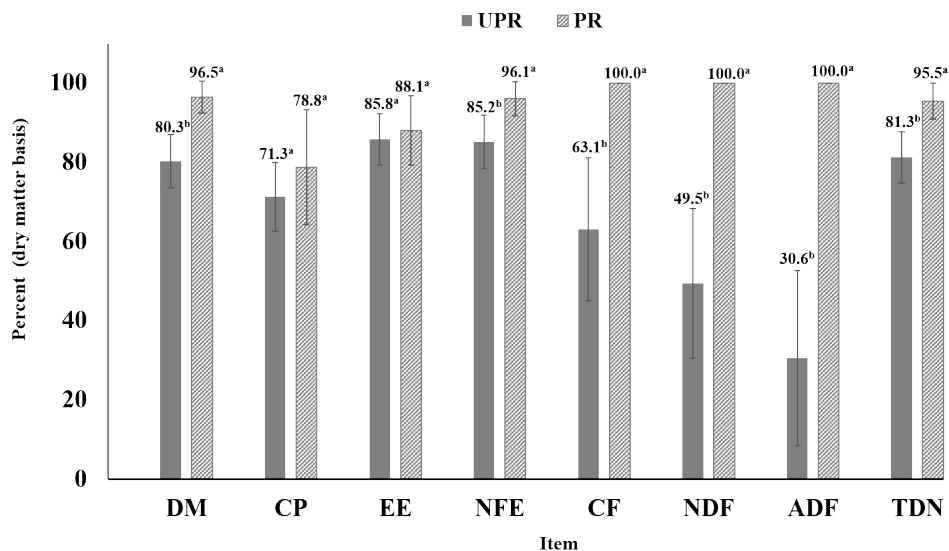


Fig. 1. Nutrients digestibility and TDN content of UPR and PR in sheep. ^{a,b}Means in the same column with different superscripts differ ($p < 0.05$). TDN, total digestible nutrients; UPR, unpolished rice; PR, polished rice; DM, dry matter; CP, crude protein; EE, ether extracts; NFE, nitrogen free extract; CF, crude fiber; NDF, neutral detergent fiber; ADF, acid detergent fiber.

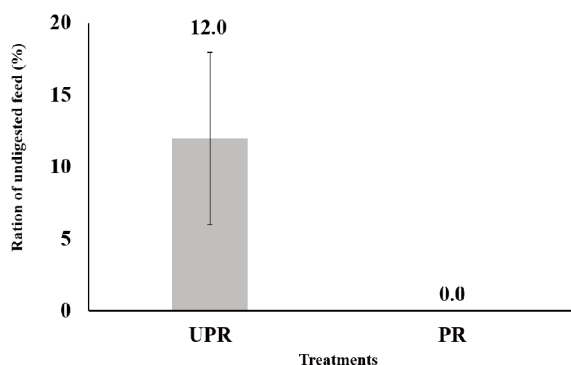


Fig. 2. Ratio of undigested experimental feed grains in feces. UPR, unpolished rice; PR, polished rice.

sheep, we have evaluated their potential to replace corn with PR in the sheep diet. According to National Livestock Research Institute [29], TDN content of corn grain were described to be 89.1%. The current study presented that TDN content of UPR and PR were 81.3% and 95.5%, respectively. As a result, the replacement of corn in the formulate feed with UPR and PR feed rice could be possible with the ratio of 91.2% and 100.0%, respectively. The higher TDN content observed in PR is evident that it could be used as an alternative to corn grain due to surplus production that the supply could not be a problem. In the current study, the potential of rice to replace corn was evaluated through feeding sheep.

Application of UPR and PR for cattle feed

However, most of the feed industry uses rice feed to supply for cattle, which could indicate the difference between sheep and cattle in the requirement of rice feed. Therefore, we did a statistics analysis to determine the difference in nutritive value of rice feed in sheep and cattle (Table 2). No significant difference ($p > 0.05$) was observed in TDN content between sheep and cattle in both UPR and PR rice diets, but UPR showed higher tendency to be significant between sheep and cattle. This is due to the fact that, the mean difference between TDN content of UPR was higher, but the size of the sample was small and the scattering was large. It is expected that a significant difference can be expected because the standard deviation is small when the N number of UPR in-

Table 2. Comparison of TDN content of UPR and PR in sheep and cattle

	UPR		PR	
	Sheep	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle
TDN (% of DM)	71.9 ± 6.7 ^a	80.0 ± 6.0 ^a	82.4 ± 7.4 ^a	85.3 ± 4.6 ^a
n	7	3	10	6

^{a,b}Means in the same row with different superscripts differ ($p < 0.05$). TDN, total digestible nutrients; UPR, unpolished rice; PR, polished rice; DM, dry matter.

creased. This also implies that the use of UPR in sheep to the diet of cattle is less likely. However, there is a similarity in the nutritive value of PR between sheep and cattle, which suggests the applicability of the results of sheep to cattle. Therefore, the higher nutritive value observed from PR in the current study give an insight to the potential utilization of rice grains in diet of livestock. Most of the feed industry uses rice feed to supply for cattle. However, there is a limited information on the application of PR in the diet of sheep. Grain of brown rice was reported to be an alternative energy feedstuff that can be used in dairy cow diets, totally replacing corn grain, without any negative effect on the animal health, feed intake, digestibility, milk yield and composition [30]. As the hull part comprised of small amounts of starch and mostly non-starch polysaccharides such as cellulose and hemicellulose, dehulling is the best option to supply the optimal nutritive value for cattle.

From this study we conclude that, PR has a potential to be used to formulate the diet of cattle because of no difference nutritive value of sheep. On the other hand, UPR has known to have different nutritive value between sheep and cattle, so caution should be taken when formulating feeds for cattle.

Competing interests

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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Availability of data and material

Upon reasonable request, the datasets of this study can be available from the corresponding author.

Authors' contributions

- Conceptualization: Kim JY, Sung KI.
- Data curation: Kim JY, Lee BH, Chemere B, Min DH, Kim BW, Sung KI.
- Formal analysis: Kim JY, Lee BH.
- Project administration: Sung KI.
- Resources: Sung KI.
- Supervision: Sung KI.
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Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

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