

The Effect of Urea Levels on In-vitro Digestibility and Rumen Fermentation Characteristic of Ammoniated Oil Palm Trunk

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Abstract— The purpose of this research to evaluate the effect of urea levels for ammoniated of oil palm trunk on *in vitro* digestibility and rumen fermentation characteristics. The treatment was A0 = Oil palm trunk without treated (control), A1: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 2% urea; A2: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 4% urea; A3: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 6% urea; A4: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 8% urea; A5: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 10% urea. The variables measured were *in vitro* digestibility such as dry matter, organic matter, crude protein and fiber fractions (NDF, ADF, cellulose and hemicellulose), concentration of NH₃ and total of volatile fatty acid (VFA) and pH value. Data was analyzed using SAS program with analysis of variance test (ANOVA) and Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT). The results obtained showed that the using of urea with various levels of oil palm trunk *ammoniation* was significant ($P<0.01$) increased *in vitro* digestibility of dry matter (IVDM), organic matter (IVOM), crude protein (IVCP) and fiber fraction digestibility, pH value, NH₃ and total of VFA concentration compared to control (A0). It can be concluded that the using of level 6% urea gave the best result for *ammoniation* of oil palm trunk such as IVDM: 45.91%, IVOM: 46.33%, IVCP: 61.51% and *in vitro* digestibility of NDF: 43.34%, ADF: 38.20%, cellulose: 44.28%, hemicellulose: 63.25% whereas pH: 7.02, NH₃: 9.02 mg/100 ml and total VFA: 99.57 mM respectively.

Keywords— ammoniated oil palm trunk; digestibility; rumen characteristic; *in vitro*.

I. INTRODUCTION

The potential of oil palm growth in Indonesia is very high with a plantation area of 12.4 million Ha in 2017 and it is expected to increase every year. The largest distribution of plantation in Indonesia such as Riau, North Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, South Sumatra and West Kalimantan provinces [1]. As the area under oil palm plantations continues to increase in Indonesia over years, replantation of oil palm plantations will increase too. The consequences of this replanting will lead to the production of oil palm wastes too much especially oil palm trunk that can be used as animal feed.

Oil palm replantation is an activity to replace the old oil palm plants that are no longer economical compared to new oil palm plants or 25-30 years old of being planted. The oil palm trunk from replantation that can be used as animal feed is the pith or the inside of the trunk which has been separated

from the outer layer. Guritno and Darnoko [2] stated that the average area of replantation during the period of 2001 - 2005 was 32,155 ha/year. Oil palm trunk was generated at 2.26 million tons per year, while in the period of 2006 - 2010 there was an increase in the area of replanting oil palm plantations, which averaged 89,965 hectares annually. During this period of replanting oil palm plantations solid waste production reached 6.3 million tons per year.

In terms of the quantity of oil palm waste which reaches 6.3 million tons per year, it has potential to become beef cattle feed, where the part that can be utilized is the pith from the stem of the oil palm. The percentage of pith in the stem of oil palm reaches 75% of the total stem so that from the total palm oil waste per year reaching 6.3 million tons, it can be used as animal feed at 4.72 million tons of oil palm pith. While in terms of quality, oil palm trunk contains high crude fiber ranging from 44% where crude fiber is the main energy source for ruminants. Oil palm trunk as ruminant feed have limitations because the high lignin content in them.

Therefore, to further increase digestibility and nutritional value of oil palm trunk *cellulars*, first processing is done with ammonia technology.

Ammoniation is one method of processing feed chemically by adding alkalis and acids which are fermented aerobically or anaerobically [3]. The three sources of ammonia that can be used in the *ammoniation* process are NH_3 in the form of liquid gas, NH_4OH in the form of solution, and urea or $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$ in solid form. The recommended source of ammonia for use is urea because it is cheaper, easier to use, and less toxic. Urea can loosen *lignosellulosa* and *lignohemisellulosa* bonds so that *lignosellulose* swells and the cellulose part of the crystal decreases and consequently facilitates the penetration of enzymes produced by rumen microbes [4]. *Ammoniation* also increases the nitrogen content through fixation of nitrogen into the tissues of feed ingredients which are then counted as protein ingredients and function as preservatives in feed ingredients.

Ammoniation technology has been usually applied in the processing of ruminant feed and has been shown the positive effect on digestibility, consumption and performance of cattle. Several studies on the application of ammonia technology for ruminant feed ingredients include *rice straw ammonia* [5, 6, 7], *bagasse ammonia* [8], *oil palm leaf waste ammonia* [4] and *oil palm frond ammonia* [9, 10]. Whereas for oil palm trunk waste itself has been used as ruminant animal feed by processing fermentation with commercial microbial *Starbio* and white rot fungus (*Phanerochaete chrysosporium*) [11, 12]. However, the application with

ammoniation technology has never been applied to oil palm trunk where ammonization technology is easier to implement, relatively inexpensive, easy to handle, non-toxic and has a high nitrogen content. The purpose of this research was to evaluate the using effect of urea levels for ammoniated of oil palm trunk on *in vitro* digestibility and fermentation characteristics in the rumen.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

A. Experimental Design

The material used was oil palm trunk taken from oil palm plantations of Andalas University. The oil palm trunk is processed into smaller sizes by *shredding machine* and then treated with *ammoniation* technology using urea with various level from 0% until 10%. The urea used is obtained from the poultry shop in the city of Padang. The rumen liquid used came from the slaughterhouse of the city of Padang, a chemical for McDougal buffer and for proximate, van soest, NH_3 and VFA analysis. The nutritional content of oil palm trunk for fresh and *ammoniation* can be seen in (Table 1). It used a randomized block design (RBD) with six treatments and three replications of rumen fluid taken. The treatments were A0: oil palm trunk without treatment (control); A1: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 2% urea; A2: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 4% urea; A3: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 6% urea; A4: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 8% urea; A5: ammoniated oil palm trunk using 10% urea.

TABLE I
THE NUTRITIONAL CONTENT OF OIL PALM TRUNK (OPT) FOR FRESH AND AMMONIATION

Parameters (%)	Level of urea (% in DM)					
	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
Dry Matter	44.00	43.20	41.06	40.64	40.08	39.95
Organic Matter	95.07	94.87	94.32	93.71	92.45	92.08
Crude Protein	3.22	4.40	6.56	8.60	10.52	12.76
Crude Fat	3.34	3.09	2.89	2.49	2.03	1.96
Crude Fiber	44.91	44.36	43.78	43.53	42.32	41.62
ADF	62.12	62.30	62.68	63.25	64.36	65.19
NDF	81.64	80.75	80.54	79.55	79.33	76.47
Cellulose	46.22	46.83	49.70	51.17	53.17	54.93
Hemicellulose	19.52	18.45	17.86	16.30	14.97	11.28
Lignin	15.03	14.69	12.24	11.50	10.72	10.01

Source: (Data unpublished)

Note: A0 = OPT without treatment, A1 = A0 + 2% urea, A2 = A0 + 4% urea, A3 = A0 + 6% urea, A4: A0 + 8% urea and A5 = A0 + 10% urea.

B. Ammoniation of oil Palm Trunk Process

Oil palm trunk collected in pith form and it used as substrate. It was be cut off 1 m from the base of the stem to 7 m of height. After that, the palm oil trunk was peeled from the outer skin 10 cm from *the* outer skin surface so that the palm oil pith is obtained. It was shredded and sieved to 18 - 20 mesh by *shredding machine* and is ready to be *amoniated* using urea. *Ammoniation* was carried out by weighing 100 grams of oil palm pith which was then mixed with urea according to the treatment dose and after that it added the

water until they reached 60% of dry matter content. Furthermore, it was incubated into a glass bottle for 21 days in an anaerobic condition. After 21 days, the ammoniated oil palm trunk was dried at 60 °C in an oven for 12 h and then analyzed proximate [13] and van soest [14] analysis.

C. In vitro Digestibility Examination

In vitro digestibility examination was according to Tilley and Terry method's [15]. The cow rumen fluid was diluted using McDougal buffer with ratio (1: 4) as much as 250 ml

and mixed with 1-gram sample (ammoniated oil palm trunk) into *erlenmeyer*. After that it flowed with CO₂ gas to maintained an aerobic condition and it incubated in a shaker water bath at 39⁰C for 48 hours. After 48 hours, the *erlenmeyer* was inserted into ice water to stop the fermentation process and then it centrifuged at 1.200 rpm for 15 min to separate between supernatant and sample. The supernatant used to analyze of pH, NH₃ and total of volatile fatty acid (VFA). The NH₃ concentration was analyzed using the micro-diffusion Conway method's [16] and the total of VFA concentration was analyzed using the steam distillation method's [17]. The sample was filtered with Whatman no. 41 and dried at 60⁰C in an oven for 2 days. It used to analyze digestibility of nutrient content such as dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, NDF, ADF, cellulose and hemicellulose.

D. Statistical Analysis

Variance analysis was performed to find out the effect of treatment on the observed parameters. If there are differences, a test will be conducted with Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT) using SAS program [18].

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The effect of Ammoniation on In-vitro Digestibility of Nutrient Contents

Based on analysis of variance showed that the treatments had a highly significant effect ($P < 0.01$) on digestibility of dry matter, organic matter, crude protein and fiber fraction. It can be seen in Table 2.

TABLE II
DIGESTIBILITY OF DRY MATTER, ORGANIC MATTER, CRUDE PROTEIN, ADF, NDF, CELLULOSE AND HEMICELLULOSE

Parameters (%)	Level of urea (% in DM)					
	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
Dry matter	41.43 ^D	42.34 ^D	42.65 ^{CD}	45.91 ^A	44.13 ^B	43.85 ^{BC}
Organic matter	41.54 ^D	42.61 ^C	43.86 ^B	46.33 ^A	45.44 ^A	45.26 ^A
Crude protein	54.19 ^C	54.48 ^C	57.56 ^B	61.52 ^A	58.98 ^B	58.91 ^B
NDF	39.83 ^E	40.38 ^{DE}	41.39 ^C	43.34 ^A	42.23 ^B	40.83 ^{CD}
ADF	33.31 ^E	34.22 ^D	35.72 ^C	38.20 ^A	37.55 ^{AB}	37.13 ^B
Cellulose	40.45 ^C	41.32 ^{BC}	41.84 ^{BC}	44.28 ^A	43.21 ^{AB}	42.93 ^{AB}
Hemicellulose	60.55 ^D	61.18 ^C	61.32 ^C	63.25 ^A	62.34 ^B	62.22 ^B

^{ABC} Means in the same row with common letter are very different ($P < 0.01$)

This is because the influence of urea in the *ammoniation* of oil palm trunk stretches the bond between lignin and the fiber fraction making it easier to digest by the rumen microbes as indicated by the increasing digestibility. The presence of cellulose, hemicellulose in plant cell walls generally binds to lignin. The function of lignin is to help erect the plants but at high concentrations it will protect plant cell wall material from rumen microbial degradation [19]. Cellulose and hemicellulose can be digested as potential energy for ruminants, while lignin cannot be digested by rumen microbes [20].

Lignin reduction cause by the effect of urea treatment can be seen in (Table 1) which show a decrease in the lignin content of oil palm trunk which is 15.03% to up to 10.01% based on urea level from 0-10%. This is according with the opinion of Isroi [21] which stated that the ammonia treatment using ammonia source material in the form of urea has been shown to increase the digestibility of feed organic matter. This is because the treatment of urea is the result of two processes carried out simultaneously, namely urea hydrolysis (*ureolysis*) and the work of ammonia on the cell wall of the material. Hydrolysis of urea is an enzymatic reaction that requires the enzyme urease in the treatment medium. Urea which has decomposed into NH₃ will bind with water or H₂O and undergo hydrolysis to NH⁴⁺ and OH. NH₃ which is in a neutral atmosphere or pH 7 will be more present as NH⁺ so that *ammoniation* will be similar to alkaline treatment. The OH group can break the hydrogen bonds between carbons in glucose molecules found in cellulose, lignocellulose, and *lignohemelumulose* bonds. The

two bonds are alkaline labile (can be cut off by alkali treatment) so that the feed will be easier to expand and digest by rumen microbes. According to Hanafi [22] stated that expansion of feed will dissolve lignin deposits in the walls and spaces between cells so that the *ammoniation* treatment can also reduce food phosphate levels that are difficult and not even digested by livestock and have an impact on increasing feed digestibility.

Nutritional digestibility of all parameters showed an increase both from treatment A0 to A3. However, in treatment A4 and A5 it has decreased. The results of further tests using Duncan's test showed that dry matter digestibility, organic matter and crude protein and fiber fraction in treatment A3 (*ammoniation* with 6% urea) gave the highest value namely IVDM: 45.91%, IVOM: 46.33%, IVCP: 61.51% and *in vitro* digestibility of NDF: 43.34%, ADF: 38.20%, cellulose: 44.28%, hemicellulose: 63.25% and then followed by other treatments namely A4, A5, A2, A1, and A0. This is due to the use of urea has been maximized at the level of 6% and for levels 8% and 10% has decreased rumen microbial activity in digesting feed ingredients caused by pH conditions or acid base balance in the rumen which has increased thereby reducing digestibility.

This is consistent with the opinion of Crampton and Harris [23] which stated that food digestibility depends on rumen microbial activity because rumen microbes play a role in the fermentation process, while microbial activity itself is influenced by food substances contained in feed ingredients. The pH value is one of important factors that controlled the activity of microorganisms in the anaerobic process which is

the normal pH between 6.0 to 7.0 [24]. According to Gallert and Winter [25], changes in environmental conditions will affect the growth and early life of bacteria, so bacteria that are unable to adapt to these conditions will experience death due to environmental conditions that do not support the bacterial metabolic process

Along with the increased use of urea, the availability of food substances such as crude protein has increased from 3.22% to 12.76%. This increasing in crude protein comes from urea which is a source of NPN (non-protein nitrogen) for the formation of rumen microbial proteins and fiber fractions which are the main energy sources for rumen

microbes. Where NPN in the rumen will be used for microbial protein synthesis, while proteins will be degraded by proteolytic enzymes produced by rumen microbes into peptides and amino acids [26].

B. The effect of Ammoniation on Rumen Fermentation Characteristic

Based on analysis of variance showed that the treatment had a highly significant effect ($P < 0.01$) on rumen fermentation characteristics such as pH, NH_3 and VFA concentrations. It can be seen in Table 3.

TABLE III
THE VALUE OF pH, NH_3 , AND TOTAL VFA

Parameters (%)	Level of urea (% in DM)					
	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
pH	6.96 ^C	7.00 ^B	7.01 ^B	7.02 ^B	7.04 ^A	7.05 ^A
NH_3 (mM)	6.11 ^D	7.63 ^{CD}	8.33 ^C	9.02 ^B	9.61 ^A	10.00 ^A
VFA (mM)	85.25 ^D	86.25 ^D	91.91 ^C	99.57 ^A	97.23 ^B	96.90 ^B

^{ABC} Means in the same row with common letter are very different ($P < 0.01$)

This is caused by the use of urea with various levels during the *ammoniation* process increasing the pH conditions in the rumen so that it increases pH, the total gas concentration of NH_3 and VFA. The results of further tests using Duncan's test showed that pH, NH_3 in treatment A3 were significantly different ($P < 0.01$) with other treatments and between treatments were also different. This is because the treatment of urea increase the content of *acrude* protein from 3.22% until 12.76% (Table 1) where it is a source of NPN (non- protein nitrogen) is quickly digested directly in the rumen into ammonia, thus affecting the condition of the rumen pH to be higher and the NH_3 produced also increases with increasing levels of urea given. This is consistent with the statement that urea feed consumed by livestock enters the rumen, dissolves quickly and is hydrolyzed to ammonia by bacteria in the rumen [27]. The degradation of proteins in the rumen produces ammonia, Volatile Fatty Acid (VFA) and CO_2 . However, the total VFA produced tends to increase with increasing levels of urea use but there is a decrease in treatment A4 and A5. This is because the urea that is too high will affect the condition of the rumen pH too high which affects the work of microbes in digesting and producing gases such as VFA and NH_3 .

The average pH value produced in this study ranges from 6.96 - 7.05 and this is higher than the normal pH of the rumen. while the pH range is ideal for microbial activities which are between 6.0 and 7.0 [24]. This is because the addition of urea increases the pH in the rumen so that the pH becomes higher. The process of microbial growth and metabolism is not disturbed in normal rumen pH conditions, so that microbial activity runs normally and the digestion process for feed ingredients will be optimal.

The average concentration of NH_3 produced in this research was A0 (6.11 mg/100 ml), A1 (7.63 mg/100 ml), A2 (8.33 mg/100 ml), A3 (9.02 mg/100 ml), A4 (9.61 mg/100 ml) and A5 (10.00 mg/100 ml). These results are still within the normal range. Purbowati et al., [28] stated

that NH_3 concentrations required for the maximum rate of microbial protein synthesis range between 3 - 8 mg/100 ml and according to McDonald et al., [29], the range of NH_3 optimum in the rumen range between 85 - 300 mg/l or 6 - 21 mM. The increase in the percentage of NH_3 value is cause by the oil palm trunk *ammoniation* containing a high amount of NPN and directly being easily degraded into energy to form NH_3 . Orskov [30] stated that in ruminants, some of the protein entering the rumen will undergo degradation to ammonia by proteolytic enzymes produced by rumen microbes. Ammonia production depend on the solubility of the protein ration, the amount of protein ration, the length of food in the rumen and rumen pH. The high level of NH_3 produced in treatment A5 is caused by the high level of urea used in the ammonia of oil palm trunk so that the resulting NPN is high and causes high production of ammonia (NH_3) but not significantly different ($P > 0.05$) with A3 and A4.

The average VFA concentration produced in the research was A0 (85.25 mM), A1 (86.25 mM), A2 (91.91 mM), A3 (99.57 mM), A4 (97.23 mM) and A5 (96.90 mM). The results are far higher than Astuti [31] which researched of the characteristics of oil palm waste from fermentation with local microorganisms of livestock waste as ruminant feed ingredients resulting in a VFA concentration of 54.46 - 72.26 mM. While the VFA value needed to support optimal rumen, microbial growth is 70 - 150 mM [29]. This increasing caused by the high content of crude fiber and the NPN source of urea in the oil palm trunk *ammoniation* which is easily degraded by microbes in the rumen resulting in higher energy. In addition, VFA levels are determined by crude fiber digestibility where the higher the digestibility, the higher the level of VFA produced. In this research, A3 treatment using the level of 6% urea for *ammoniation* of oil palm trunk gave the highest digestion of fiber fraction (Table 2) so as to produce high VFA levels as well which was equal to 99.57 mM. This is supported by the statement by Liu et al., [32] stated that there is a strong correlation between the

digestibility of organic matter and dry matter in total VFA production and the highly *in vitro* digestibility of organic matter and crude fiber will increase the total production of rumen VFA.

IV. CONCLUSION

Ammoniation of oil palm trunk using 6% urea was gave the best result with IVDM: 45.91%, IVOM: 46.33%, IVCP: 61.52% and *in vitro* digestibility of NDF: 43.34%, ADF: 38.20%, cellulose: 44.28%, hemicellulose: 63.25% whereas rumen fermentation characteristics such as pH: 7.02, NH₃: 9.02 mg/100 ml and total of VFA: 99.57 mM respectively.

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