

Nutrient Digestibility and Performance of Male Pelung Chicken Fed Rice Bran-Based Ration Supplemented with Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia*) Juice

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ABSTRACT

Rearing Pelung chicken in Indonesia, in general, uses a ration with a high proportion of rice bran, even up to 60%. Considering the high contents of fiber, lignin, and phytic acid, feeding a high portion of rice bran will decrease nutrient digestibility. This study was aimed to evaluate the effect of lime juice supplementation of a rice bran-based ration on the utilization of nutrients in male Pelung chicken. Sixty four of 12 weeks old male Pelung chickens were used in the present experiment and assigned into a completely randomized block design. The treatments were supplementation of the ration with lime juice at the levels of 0, 1, 2, and 3 mL/100 g. Parameters measured were feed and nutrients consumption, protein, fat, and fiber digestibilities, apparent metabolizable energy (AME), rate of passage, feed conversion ratio (FCR), and daily body weight gain. The results showed that the supplementation of lime juice in the ration did not affect feed and nutrient consumption, but significantly ($P<0.05$) increased the digestibilities of protein, fat and fiber, AME, rate of passage, FCR and daily body weight gain. However, supplementation of 2 or 3 mL lime juice in the ration resulted in similar values of AME, and protein, fat and fiber digestibilities, and both levels of supplementation produced better protein and fat digestibilities, and AME when compared to the other treatments. It could be concluded that supplementation of 3 mL lime juice in the ration increased the digestion processes in the gastrointestinal and increased daily weight gain of male Pelung chicken.

Key words: male Pelung chicken, lime juice, nutrient digestibility, daily body weight gain

ABSTRAK

Pemeliharaan ayam pelung di Indonesia pada umumnya menggunakan ransum dengan proporsi dedak padi yang tinggi. Porsi dedak padi mencapai 60%, namun berhubung dedak padi mengandung serat kasar, lignin, dan asam fitat yang tinggi menyebabkan pencernaan nutrisi rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pengaruh penambahan sari jeruk nipis dalam ransum berbasis dedak padi terhadap pencernaan nutrisi pada ayam pelung jantan. Ayam pelung jantan umur 12 minggu sebanyak 64 ekor, dialokasikan ke dalam rancangan acak kelompok. Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah suplementasi jus jeruk nipis pada ransum dengan level 0, 1, 2, dan 3 mL/100 g. Parameter yang diukur adalah konsumsi ransum dan nutrisi, pencernaan protein, lemak, serat, energi metabolis semu, laju digesta, konversi ransum, dan penambahan bobot badan harian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan jeruk nipis tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap konsumsi ransum dan nutrisi, tetapi nyata ($P<0,05$) meningkatkan pencernaan protein, lemak, dan serat, energi metabolis semu, laju digesta, konversi ransum, dan penambahan bobot badan harian. Penambahan 2 atau 3 mL jus jeruk nipis dalam ransum tidak menyebabkan adanya perbedaan energi metabolis semu, pencernaan protein, lemak dan serat, tetapi pencernaan protein dan lemak lebih baik dibandingkan perlakuan lainnya. Sebagai kesimpulan dapat dinyatakan bahwa penambahan 3 mL jus jeruk nipis memperbaiki proses pencernaan nutrisi dan meningkatkan penambahan bobot badan harian pada ayam pelung jantan.

Kata kunci: ayam pelung jantan, jeruk nipis, pencernaan nutrisi, penambahan bobot badan harian

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INTRODUCTION

Pelung chicken is an indigenous chicken originating from Cianjur, West Java, Indonesia, which is usually reared as a fancy chicken with a very good sound of crow. Although Pelung chickens at first were kept and bred for fancy due to their sound of crows, by looking at their exterior performance it is considered that those chickens are very potential to be developed as a more economically valuable commodity. However, the problems of feed supply either quality or quantity as well as feed cost are often to be an obstacle for small holder of Pelung chicken farming. Farmers are mostly fed the chickens by mixing commercial concentrate with rice bran in order to achieve a low feed cost. A portion of rice bran used in the ration is sometime extremely high, up to 50% (Hidayat *et al.*, 2014). There are numerous weaknesses of feeding high portion of rice bran to the poultry, including Pelung chicken. It is well known that rice bran contains high crude fiber, lignin, and phytic acid which can detrimental to the productive performance via its negative effects on nutrients digestibility. Ridwan *et al.* (2005) stated that rice bran contain 73.85% neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and 35.04% acid detergent fiber (ADF). The high level of dietary crude fiber affects the rate of passage of the digesta, hence providing impact on either nutrients digestibility or absorption. The faster the rate of passage of the digesta the fewer the nutrients to be absorbed and utilized by the body, and vice versa. There are several factors that have been known to overcome the problems of low digestibility. Acidifier such as citric acid, is one of substances that is possible to be implemented to improve nutrients digestibility.

Citric acid has beneficial effects, such as lowering the pH value of digestive tract of poultry. Low intestinal pH is greatly possible to suppress the growth of pathogenic microorganisms, stimulate digestive enzymes, and improve the health condition of the digestive tract. This phenomenon leads to the increase in nutrient utilization and ultimately improves productive performance. Previous study indicated that feeding 3% of citric acid would increase nutrient digestibility and apparent metabolizable energy (Martinez-Ameaqua *et al.*, 2006). According to Rafacz-Livingston *et al.* (2005), dietary supplementation of citric acid at a range of 2% to 6% and fed to cross-bred chicken of Colombia hen and Hampshire rooster, increased body weight gain and feed efficiency, but decreased feed conversion ratio. Van Antwerpen *et al.* (2007) reported that the addition of 2% organic citric acid in the ration significantly increased protein and fiber digestibilities in broiler chickens. It is clear that dietary inclusion of acidifier has a positive effect on the growth of chickens through the lowering pH of the digestive tract. Acidic condition of the digestive tract reduced pathogenic bacteria since they were susceptible to low pH atmosphere (Ghazalah *et al.*, 2011). Therefore, acidifier at the same time would function as an antimicrobial agent. On the other hand, Ghazalah *et al.* (2011) also stated that the reduction of buffering capacity has a positive relation to the digestibility coefficient of protein, fat, and fiber, as well as the energy metabolism.

The natural material containing high citric acid is lime fruit. Maghfiroh *et al.* (2012) showed that 100 g of lime fruit contains 7% citric acid, 27 mg vitamin C, and 0.04 mg vitamin B1. Citric acid content of lime fruit is an useful organic acid acidifier which contributes to the acidifying the digesta in the gastrointestinal tract and affects intestinal pH, and the rate of passage because of the decreased pathogenic bacterial population. All of these positive phenomena occurred in the digestive tract would bring about the increase in dietary protein digestibility and nitrogen retention.

Optimization of the digestive tract and process of digestion conditions would be an entrance of the nutrient utilization that should be highly accommodated. Ecosystem of the digestive tract of the poultry is a very important determinant for the improvement of the nutrient digestibility, animal health, and eventually the bird's performances. The study was conducted to evaluate the effect of lime juice supplementation in the ration on protein utilization and performance of 12 weeks old of male Pelung chicken.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experimental animals used in the present study were 64 male Pelung chickens at the age of 12 weeks, with an average body weight of $1,084.44 \pm 210.89$ g. The basal ration was composed of 14.57% protein and 2,353.91 kcal/kg metabolizable energy (Table 1).

The research was assigned in a completely randomized block design (CRBD) with 4 treatments and 4 groups as replication. Each group consisted of 4 birds of male Pelung chickens. The grouping was based on the body weight as follows:

G1 = 740-910 g with an average of 835.51 ± 49.48 g

G2 = 910-1,080 g with an average of 985.69 ± 42.04 g

Table 1. Basal rations and nutrient content (as fed weight basis)

Feedstuff	Composition (%)
Rice bran	60
Concentrate CP 521 Merck ^a	35
Mineral mix ^b	5
Total	100
Nutritional content (%):	
Metabolizable energy (kcal/kg)	2,353.91
Crude protein (%)	14.57
Crude fat (%)	6.57
Crude fiber (%)	21.37
Calcium (%)	0.45
Phosphorus (%)	0.34

Note:

^aNutritional content of concentrate CP 521 Merck: ash= 32%; crude protein= 30%-32%; crude fat= 3%; crude fiber= 8%; Ca= 10%; P= 1.1%.

^bMineral mix composition, each 10 kg contains: Vitamin A= 12,000,000 IU; Vitamin D3= 2,000,000 IU; Vitamin E= 8,000 IU; Vitamin K= 2,000 mg; Vitamin B1= 2,000 mg; Vitamin B2= 5,000 mg; Vitamin B6= 500 mg; Vitamin B12= 12,000 µg; Vitamin C= 25,000 mg; Calcium-D-panthothenate= 6,000 mg; Niacin= 40,000 mg; Choline chloride= 10,000 mg; Methionine= 30,000 mg; Lysine= 30,000 mg; Manganese= 120,000 mg; Iron= 20,000 mg; Iodine= 200 mg; Zinc= 100,000 mg; Cobalt= 200 mg; Copper= 4,000 mg; Zinc Bacitracin= 21,000 mg; Excipient q.s= 10,000 mg.

G3 = 1,080-1,250 with an average of 1,160.63±55.69 g
 G4 = 1,250-1,420 with an average of 1,369.06±65.97 g

The treatments were based on the level of lime juice supplementation to the basal diet were given for 4 weeks as follows:

T0 = no supplementation of lime juice

T1 = supplementation of 1 mL lime juice/100 g ration

T2 = supplementation of 2 mL lime juice/100 g ration

T3 = supplementation of 3 mL lime juice/100 g ration

Parameters observed were daily feed intake, protein, fat, fiber consumptions, and metabolizable energy, rate of passage, feed conversion ratio, and body weight gain. Digestibility coefficient of nutrient was measured at the end of the experiment using total collection method, and computed according to Sibbald & Wolynetz (1984), as follows:

Digestibility coefficient of protein (DCP, %)= [(Crude protein consumption - Excreta's protein)/Crude protein consumption] × 100%

Digestibility coefficient of fiber (%)= [(Crude fiber consumption - Excreta's fiber)/Crude fiber consumption] × 100%

Digestibility coefficient of fat (%)= [(Crude fat consumption - Excreta's fat)/Crude fat consumption] × 100%

Apparent metabolizable energy (AME, kkal/kg)= [(Gross energy consumption - Excreta's gross energy)/Feed consumption] × 1000

Feed conversion ratio= Feed consumption/Body weight gain

Rate of passage measurement was recorded based on the total collection method combined with indicator according to Indreswari *et al.* (2009).

RESULTS

Nutrient Utilization

Protein, fat, and crude fiber consumptions were not affected by the levels of lime juice supplementation in the ration (Table 2) since feed consumptions were same among treatments (Table 3). However, supplementation of lime juice significantly ($P<0.05$) increased the digestibilities of nutrients (crude protein, crude fat, and crude fiber). When the level of lime juice supplementation in the rice bran-based ration increased to 2 mL (T2) and 3 mL (T3) the digestibility coefficients of protein and fat, and apparent metabolizable energy were significantly higher than control (T0). Digestibility coefficient of protein improved to be higher by 4% to 5% when the level of lime juice supplementation in the ration increased (T2 and T3) as compared to control i.e., the ration without lime juice supplementation (T0). The significantly ($P<0.05$) slower rate of passage and the significant increase in digestibility coefficient of fiber were only found in the treatment of the highest level of lime

Table 2. Average of nutrient consumption, digestibility coefficient of protein, fat, fiber and apparent metabolizable energy of rice bran-based ration supplemented with lime juice fed to 12 weeks old male pelung chicken

Parameter	Treatments			
	T0	T1	T2	T3
Protein consumption (g)	14.28±1.08	15.16±2.15	14.42±3.28	14.76±3.34
Fat consumption (g)	6.44±1.56	6.84±1.72	6.51±1.58	6.65±1.14
Fiber consumption (g)	20.94±1.26	22.24±1.37	21.16±0.98	21.64±1.15
Rate of passage (min)	183.60±5.74 ^b	205.58±10.04 ^{ab}	203.28±5.75 ^{ab}	221.23±10.36 ^a
Digestibility coefficient of protein (%)	72.79±1.18 ^b	73.65±1.24 ^b	76.90±1.05 ^a	77.43±1.74 ^a
Digestibility coefficient of fat (%)	71.85±2.66 ^b	74.40±2.00 ^b	83.87±2.66 ^a	82.06±2.70 ^a
Digestibility coefficient of fiber (%)	19.18±2.35 ^b	22.59±2.14 ^{ab}	23.16±2.37 ^{ab}	25.18±2.15 ^a
Apparent metabolizable energy (kkal/kg)	2401.99±5.30 ^b	2420.90±4.56 ^b	2532.67±5.08 ^a	2553.60±5.86 ^a

Note: Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly ($P<0.05$). T0 = no supplementation of lime juice; T1 = supplementation of 1 mL lime juice/100 g ration; T2 = supplementation of 2 mL lime juice/100 g ration; T3 = supplementation of 3 mL lime juice/100 g ration

Table 3. Average of feed consumption, daily weight gain, and feed conversion ratio of 12 weeks old male pelung chicken rice fed bran-based ration supplemented with lime juice

Parameter	Treatments			
	T0	T1	T2	T3
Feed consumption (g/bird/d)	98.00± 5.90	104.08± 6.41	99.03± 4.59	101.27± 5.39
Initial body weight (g/bird)	998.50±12.44	1058.66±13.09	1095.54±13.52	1085.45±11.64
Final body weight (g/bird)	1331.10±10.05 ^c	1400.46±12.44 ^b	1446.38±11.88 ^{ab}	1481.65± 9.05 ^a
Cummulative body weight gain (g/bird)	332.60± 7.12 ^c	341.80± 8.80 ^b	350.84± 9.10 ^{ab}	396.20± 7.27 ^a
Daily body weight gain (g/bird/d)	10.85± 0.71 ^b	12.95± 1.16 ^{ab}	12.53± 0.89 ^{ab}	14.15± 1.69 ^a
Feed conversion ratio	9.02± 4.08 ^b	8.04± 4.70 ^{ab}	7.90± 5.04 ^{ab}	7.16± 4.82 ^a

Note: Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly ($P<0.05$). T0 = no supplementation of lime juice; T1 = supplementation of 1 mL lime juice/100 g ration; T2 = supplementation of 2 mL lime juice/100 g ration; T3 = supplementation of 3 mL lime juice/100 g ration

juice supplementation (T3). However, both parameters (rate of passage and fiber digestibility) among other three treatments (T0, T1, and T2) were not significantly different.

Growth Performance

Feed consumption was not affected by the supplementation of lime juice in the ration, but the other parameters such as final body weight, body weight gain either cumulative or daily measurement, and feed conversion ratio were significantly ($P < 0.05$) affected by the lime juice supplementation (Table 3). Final body weight and cumulative body weight gain were significantly ($P < 0.05$) improved by the lime juice supplementation with the highest value was found at the level of 3 mL lime juice supplementation (T3). The different phenomena were found for daily body weight gain and feed conversion ratio. Body weight gain significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) but feed conversion ratio was lower with supplementation of 3 mL lime juice (T3) as compared to control group without lime juice supplementation (T0).

DISCUSSION

Nutrient Utilization

Supplementation of lime juice in the ration did not interfere with feed consumption since this parameter indicated the same value among treatments (Table 3). However, the effect of lime juice supplementation was more profound on nutrient digestibilities. The digestibilities of nutrients in the experimental Pelung chickens supplemented with lime juice at the levels of 2 mL/100 g ration (T2) and 3 mL/100 g ration (T3) were significantly higher as compared to those supplemented with lime juice at the level of 1 mL/100 g ration (T1). It is known that lime juice supplementation decreases the pH of the digestive track, especially the proventriculus and the upper intestine, thus stimulating the digestive enzyme activity. The increases in the metabolizable energies in T2 and T3 were attributable to the improved digestive process due to the supplementation of lime juice. Acidification of the stomach with favourable effects on 'pepsinogen-pepsin' conversion and deloading the chymus from microorganisms (depending on pH-range and type of microorganism). Organic acids with higher pKa values are more effective preservatives and their antimicrobial efficacy is generally improved with the increasing of chain length and degree of unsaturation. The blends of acids represents an array of pKa with a broader spectrum of activity (Huyghebaert, 2005).

Supplementation of lime juice in the ration was also reported to improve the balance of bacterial population in the digestive tract. According to Huyghebaert (2005), the effect of acids might induce a more balanced intestinal flora by reducing the proliferation of some pathogenic bacteria. The improved balance of bacterial population is suggested to be correlated with the change in the hydrogen ions. The decreased pH of the digestive tract will support the growth and development of

beneficial bacteria more than pathogenic bacteria. This condition can ensure the better digestive tract health and thus provided a positive impact on the utilization of substrate (especially protein) by the body. The higher protein availability was closely indicated by the increased protein digestibility and supported by the improved fiber digestibility and also the slower rate of passage (Table 2).

The citric acid content of the lime juice is able to change the atmosphere of the digestive tract into acidic condition, hence lowering the pH in the proventriculus, ventriculus, and upper intestine, so that the enzymes in these digestive tracts actively work to digest the dietary protein. As it was briefly discussed in the previous paragraph that the acidic condition also simultaneously suppressed the growth of pathogenic bacteria that could ultimately improve the health of digestive tract which in turn would also affect nutrient digestibility. Based on the research of Kurniagung *et al.* (2012), dietary of 1.5-4.5 mL lime juice in ration Magelang ducks male significantly lowered population of coliform bacteria. Supplementation of 3% citric acid increased nutrient digestibility and apparent metabolizable energy. Ghazalah *et al.* (2011) reported that the supplementation of acidifier had a positive influence on the growth of chickens due to the lowering pH of the digestive tract so that pathogenic bacteria that were not resistant to the low pH could be reduced. This suggested that acidifier could function as an antimicrobial lowering the population of pathogenic bacteria related to the improvement of digestibility values of crude protein, fat, and crude fiber, and metabolizable energy as found in the present study. Gastrointestinal acidification brings about the impact on both changing the activation of the enzyme that converts pepsinogen into pepsin and absorb nutrients that have been flattened by microorganisms (depend on pH range and types of microorganisms). Dietary addition of 3% citric acids increased nutrient digestibility and apparent metabolizable energy (Martinez-Ameaqua *et al.*, 2006). Van Antwerpen *et al.* (2007) stated that the feeding effect of organic citric acid at the level of 2% significantly increased protein and crude fiber digestibilities.

Growth Performance

Supplementation of lime juice can increase the efficiency of nutrients utilization as indicated by the same nutrients consumption but higher nutrients digestibility (Table 2). The beneficial effect of lime juice as an acidifier was further supported by the data of increased body weight gain with lower feed conversion ratio (Table 3). Feed conversion ratio in T2 and T3 treatments were higher when compared to those in T0 and T1. This suggested that the beneficial effect of lime juice as an acidifier was correlated with the improved efficiency of nutrients utilization. This result was consistent with the finding of Deepa *et al.* (2011) that supplementation of citric acid could improve body weight gain and feed conversion ratio.

The decreased pH of the digestive tract due to the supplementation of lime juice ultimately increased the digestibility of crude protein because lower pH of

digestive tract is a favourable condition to support the activity of digestive enzymes. Digestive enzymes, especially pepsin has an important role in protein digestion. The increased protein digestibility (Table 2) contributes a higher amino acid availability for the synthesis of body tissue. The higher the synthesis of body tissue the higher the increase in body weight gain and improved performance in general. The higher nutrient digestibility, the higher nutrient absorption and utilization for the growth of body tissue. Body weight gain is closely related to the increased nutrient digestibility, and the case in the present study was indicated by the increased protein digestibility in the experimental Pelung chickens supplemented with 2 mL and 3 mL of lime juice, respectively. The increased protein digestibility improved body weight gain. The present result was consistent with the report of Rafacz-Livingston *et al.* (2005) that the supplementation of citric acid by 2% to 6% in the rations increased body weight gain, feed efficiency, and feed conversion ratio in chickens.

The improved performance of male Pelung chicken supplemented with lime juice could be due to the presence of flavonoid in lime juice. Lime juice contains flavonoid which has a positive effect on growth (Onyeagba *et al.*, 2004). Chemical property of flavonoid could inhibit the growth of virus, bacteria, and fungi. The more specific effect is that active compound of flavonoid has the direct role as an antibacterial to reduce bacterial activity. Therefore, supplementation of lime juice containing flavonoid increased animal health and finally resulted in the higher body weight gain as compared to control. Barrett *et al.* (1999) supported the present result that supplementation of citric acid increased the percentage weight of lymphoid organs (bursa fabricius and thymus) as an indicator of body health. Feeding citric acid in broiler chicken even with low dietary protein level (19%) could increase the body health indicated by antibody titer (Malkoski *et al.*, 2001).

Organic acids are among alternative growth promoters that are being used to stimulate growth performance in poultry (Biswas *et al.*, 2013; Mohamed *et al.*, 2013). Previous study demonstrated that supplementation of organic acids in the ration increased growth performance, improved gut morphology, reduced diseases, and overcame some management problems of broiler chickens (Gunal *et al.*, 2006). Abd El-Hakim *et al.* (2009) found that supplementation of organic acids in the ration of broiler improved FCR and growth performance. Abdel-Fattah *et al.* (2008) stated that broiler chicks fed dietary organic acids had superior improvement in live body weight, body weight gain, and FCR compared to those of unsupplemented diet. Feed conversion ratio of birds supplemented with lime juice at the level of 0.3 mL (T3) was lower than that of without lime juice supplementation (T0). The present result can be compromised with the study of Iqbal *et al.* (2008) who reported that the birds fed diet supplemented with organic acids showed a significant improvement in FCR as compared to the chicks fed the control diet. The addition of citric acid to a broiler diet improved feed efficiency, and the results implied that the beneficial effects of citric acid was on feed conversion (Nezhad *et al.*, 2007).

Feeding high level of rice bran (60%) contributed to the high content of phytate in the feed by 4.14%, because rice bran contained 6.9% of phytate. Phytate has affinity as a chelating agent on divalent ions of some minerals (Ca, Fe, Cu, Mn, and Zn) and on protein, that will decrease the availability of such nutrients for growth in poultry. This condition could interfere with the body metabolism and resulted in low body weight gain. Phytate affected the digestibility of dietary protein and amino acids in poultry (Kurniawati & Yuanita, 2014). The negative effects of phytate in rice bran could be eliminated by supplementation of lime juice, and the evidence of the process could be proved by the increased protein digestibility (Table 2). The increase in digested protein would then correlate with the increase in absorbed protein, which in turn increased body weight gain. Generally, ration composed of 20% rice bran or more could inhibit growth due to the presence of phytic acid, which formed complexes with protein, pectin, and starch or fiber polysaccharides. This would become an obstacle on protein and phosphorus digestion that finally affected nutrient utilization for growth. Supplementation of citric acid (30 g/kg) in corn-soybean based diet for chicken with low native phytase activity and supplementation of microbial phytase increased protein and phosphorus depositions, and growth performance (Sukria & Liebert, 2004).

CONCLUSION

It could be concluded that the best nutrient utilization was achieved by T3 treatment, namely rice bran-based diet supplemented with 3 mL lime juice. Supplementation of lime juice with a higher level in male Pelung chicken could enhance the nutrient digestibility and finally resulted in the increased of body weight gain and improved feed conversion ratio.

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