



Studies on the development of foreign non-conventional feeds

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1998. 12. 29.

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가 가

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가

가 , 가
가 . 3 가
가
.
1 2 가 가
(Hg, Cd, F, Cr),
, Urease, Trypsin inhibitor, HCN, .
atomic absorption , AOAC
. , 가 가 가
palm kernel meal, copra meal chinese wild hay corn cob
가 가
Bio-v-pro 가 . 2 ,
가 가 가 1 ,
가 가 가 ,
가 가
nylon bag 가 *in situ* 10가
.
3 1, 2 가
가 6가 가
.
palm kernel meal, copra meal kapok seed meal , ,
, sugarcane leaf hay oil palm frond
(OPF) pellet 가 , .

•

1.

1) 1, 2 :

(1)

India (Pune) rice bran, soyabean, sunflower
 (GE) 5000 kcal/ kg , (CP)
 50% bio-v-pro (india), fish meal (vietnam), peanut
 oil cake (vietnam), ground nut cake (india), soyabean meal (india), maize gluten
 (india), fish meal (india) soya flake (india) , maize
 gluten(india) 70.38% 가 .
 palm oil meal (thailand), sunflower (india), cotton seed (india) ,
 sunflower 41.49%
 가 .
 chinese wild hay rye가
 가 가 .

(2)

Methionine bio-v-pro, maize gluten, fish meal,
 leucaena leaf fish meal , fish
 meal NRC (1991) 1.7 2.0 40%
 maize gluten NRC .
 maize gluten soybean meal isoleucine ,
 가 NRC . Leucine
 bio-v-pro, soy-v-pro, maize gluten, soya flake, soyabean meal fish
 meal, peanut oil cake, soyaoil cake , NRC
 lecine .

(3)

bone powder (vietnam), fish meal (vietnam), leucaena leaf meal (vietnam), alfalfa
 hay (china) soybean meal (china) ,

bone powder (vietnam), fish meal (vietnam), cattle feed (india), rice bran (india)

(4)

가 , , (Hg) 가 (Pb)
0.05ppm
가 가

(5)

slice tapioca chip cassava waste
hydrogen cyanide , cassava waste가 5
tannic acid
tannic acid
mustard cake

(6)

in situ
24 coconut
soy-v-pro corn
chinese wild hay
corn cob
corn cob 가
가 palm kernel meal (PKM)
0 5% 가 5
PKM
5
가 Copra meal(CM) 가
1 CM 가 1 CM 10%
가 가

CM 10 20% 가 18% 34%

bio-v-pro 0, 1, 3 5% 가

, bio-v-pro 5%

가 , bio-v-pro

가 가

2) 3 :

(1)

PKM (palm kernel meal), CM (copra meal) KM (kapok meal)

5, 10 15% 가 , KM 2, 4 6% PKM CM

가 가 (PKM, CM KM) ,

가 KM 가

PKM CM , KM

methionine histidine . PKM, CM KM

가

(0-3) PKM 5% 가

(4-6) PKM 가 10% 가 (0-6

) CM 5% . KM 2%

, KM 4%

PKM 10% 15% PKM 5%

(P<0.05), CM

KM 6% 가

PKM 10%

(P<0.05). KM , KM 6% 가 lysine arginine
가 (P<0.05).
PKM, CM KM 가
가 PKM, CM KM
가 가 .

(2)

Rape seed meal (CSR), palm kernel meal (CSP), coconut meal (CSC)
kapok seed meal (CSK) 4% .
4 30 .
(P<0.05). CSK 가
(P<0.05). 15
gas chromatograph ,
가 가 ,
CSC CSK
가 가 CSR CSP 가
(P<0.05). 가 가 ,
CSC CSK 가 가 CSR CSP 가 , CSK 가 가
CSP, CSC CSK 가 CSR
palm kernel meal, coconut meal kapok seed
meal
가
CSC CSK 가 (P<0.05). CSC
CSP 가 가 ,
(P<0.05).
(P<0.05).

(3)

oil palm frond (OPF) sugarcane leaf hay 3
oil palm frond (OPF)
sugarcane leaf hay (SLH) CMCCase xylanase

sugarcane leaf hay , oil palm frond (OPF)

VFA acetate VFA acetate

/ propionate OPF 가 , VFA ,

sugarcane leaf hay , OPF pellet 가 .

가

sugarcane leaf hay 가 가 ,

가 , In vivo

가 가 , SLH가 가 , OPF

가 in vivo 가 SLH

OPF , NDF ADF OPF가

SLH가

가 ,

OPF가

가

(4)

24 26.2% OPF, SLH

39.5%, 36.6% 36.8% , 72 SLH 가

56.2% 57.9% OPF 47.8% 51.0% in

vitro 24 14.7% OPF, SLH 가

22.6%, 24.7% 28.8% (p<.05), 48 SLH

가 41.0% 43.3% (p<.05) 72 SLH 가

OPF (p<.05).

SLH 가 7.33Kg , OPF 8.57Kg,

9.64Kg 9.21Kg (p<.05), 가

OPF 가 SLH (p<.05)

가 OPF 가

가 4%

가 OPF, SLH

SLH 가 OPF

가 .

(5)

, , SLH, OPF 1, OPF 2 가
155.7, 157.2, 164, 155.5, 172.5kg OPF 2 가 가 ,
가 가 OPF 2 가 0.95kg 가 , SLH
()
() 가 , , SLH, OPF 1,
OPF 2 가 10.89, 10.65, 10.63, 10.86, 10.27 가 가 , OPF 2
가 가 .
, , 가 56 - 58%
가 가 (P<0.05). 가 5.33 가 OPF 2 가
9.75 가 . OPF 1 가 86.5 가 가
68.67 가 (P<0.05). OPF 1 가 70 가 ,
OPF 가 가 가
A OPF 1 3 가 B OPF 2 3 가
. 18 A, B 50%
가 C
가 . 18 1+, 1, 2 61%, 17%, 22%
1 78% . 1+
OPF 1 가 4 가 , OPF 2 3 .
OPF 가 , SLH 가 .
가 3 .
, (가, ,
) , , SLH, OPF 1, OPF 2 가 311, 285, 310, 323,
341 가 가 , OPF 2 가 가 .
, , SLH, OPF 1, OPF 2 가 297, 270, 296, 308,
311 가 가 , OPF 2 가 가 . (-)
, , SLH, OPF 1, OPF 2 가 251, 221, 247, 262, 263
가 가 , OPF 2 가 가 .

2.

1) 가 가 가 ()

2) 가 , ,
 가 ,
 ,

SUMMARY

1. Background and Objectives

There are many alternative feed sources that may have potential for use in animal production in Korea. However, the successful incorporation of these non-conventional nutrients sources into animal diets is limited because of insufficient information on nutritional quality of these resources.

In relation to GATT and APEC which will be effective in 2010, free trading is enacted. This includes animal production systems throughout the world. And feeds consist of 50 to 80% of production cost therefore more profits can be obtained if sources of cheap feeds are identified.

For these objective, in first and second year, about 100 non-conventional feed resources were collected from 7 countries (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine, Thailand, Vietnam, and China), and proximate nutrients, amino acids, minerals, heavy metals, toxicants and anti-nutritional factors were analyzed for screening good quality non-conventional feed resources as potent feeds for animal. And in the third year, using monogastric animals (broiler and growing pig), and ruminant animals (Korean native goat, dairy cattle and Korean native cattle), feeding trials were carried out to evaluate the feed value of selected copra meal, palm kernel meal, and kapokseed meal for monogastric animals, and Chinese wildrye hay, sugarcane leaf hay, and oil palm frond pellet for ruminants.

2. Summarized Results

1) First and Second Year : Chemical Analysis

(1) Proximate Nutrients and Amino Acids

This study was conducted to evaluate nutritive values of non-conventional feed resources from South-Asian countries and China. Proximate and amino acid composition of feed samples were determined.

Gross energy of some oil seeds and oil seed meals were high because of their high oil contents. Crude protein content was very high in rapeseed meal and cottonseed meal from China compared to other feedstuffs. Chinese wild hay, oil palm fronds and leucaena leaf can be potential fiber sources. Most of samples showed big variations in nutrient content by their origins. Most of samples showed low amino acids composition compared with regularly used feedstuffs.

(2) Minerals, Heavy metals, Toxicants and Anti-nutritional Factors

This study was conducted to evaluate nutritional value of non-conventional feeds of foreign-origin. Samples collected from South-Asian countries and China were analyzed for minerals, heavy metals and anti-nutritional factors. Most non-conventional feed resources obtained from 6 countries had mineral content of similar or higher in some cases than conventional feeds which used in Korea. Particularly, calcium and phosphorus were high in bone meal and fish meal from Vietnam. Heavy metal content of most non-conventional feed resources of this study was below safety level. But exceptions were bio-v-pro (India) which contained high chrome and soybean meal (China) whose Pb content was high.

HCN was high in cassava waste (Thailand), and tannic acid was high in mustard cake (India). But in most non-conventional feed resources, the level of anti-nutritional factors was low enough to be used as feed resources.

2) Third Year : Feeding Trials

(1) Broiler Chickens

This study was conducted to evaluate the nutritive values of copra meal (CM), palm kernel meal (PKM), and kapokseed meal (KM) as a alternative protein source in broiler diets. A total of 168 and 12 chicks were used in a feeding trial and a metabolic trial, respectively. Corn-SBM based diet was used as control. Treatment included the level of 0, 5, 10 and 15% CM, 0, 5, 10 and 15% PKM, and 0, 2, 4 and 6% KM in corn-SBM based diet, respectively. Experimental diets were formulated to be iso-caloric and iso-nitrogenous.

Chicks fed diet containing 5% CM showed better weight gain during the starter period than any other treatment ($p < 0.05$). Although there is no significant difference,

feed conversion rate (FCR) was also improved in treatment containing 5% CM. During the finisher period, the same results were shown like those during the starter period. During the starter period, chicks fed over 10% CM showed significantly lower weight gain than those fed the control diet ($p < 0.05$). Chicks fed the control diet showed higher nutrients utilizability except crude protein and phosphorous than CM treatments during the starter periods. During the finisher period, chicks fed 5% CM showed similar utilizability in the proximate nutrients when compared with control group.

During the starter period, chicks fed diet containing 15% CM showed lower amino acids utilizability except methionine than any other treatment. Especially, lysine and arginine utilizability were significantly lower in treatment containing 15% CM ($p < 0.05$). During the finisher period, leucine and histidine utilizability of chicks fed 10% CM significantly increased ($p < 0.05$). Chicks fed diets containing CM increased the level of C14 when compared with control group without any significant difference. The decrease in contents of C18:0 in carcass was associated with increased level of CM. These results reflected changes in the fatty acids composition of the diet as the level of CM in the diet was increased.

While, during the starter period, 5% PKM treatment revealed the highest weight gain and feed intake, but there were no significant differences among treatments. During the finisher period, the weight gain of chicks increased until PKM was used by 10%. Feed intake also increased as the level of PKM increased. Chicks fed 10% PKM showed higher utilizability of nutrients than other treatments during the overall periods. During the starter period, groups fed control diet showed the highest essential amino acids utilizability compared with groups fed diet containing PKM. However, there were no significant differences among treatments except histidine and arginine. During the finisher period, chicks fed 10% PKM were higher in essential amino acids utilizability than other treatments. There were significant differences among methionine, phenylalanine and lysine utilizability ($p < 0.05$). Chicks fed PKM 15% diets significantly increased C16 among other treatment groups. The group fed diets containing 10% PKM was higher than any other treatment in C18:1, but there was no significant difference.

During the starter period, chicks fed diet containing 2% KM showed higher weight gain without any significant difference ($p > 0.05$). However, this group significantly improved feed intake ($p < 0.05$). During the finisher period, broiler fed

containing KM showed the decreased weight gain and feed intake as the level of KM increased. The groups fed diets containing more than 4% KM showed lower weight gain than did control group during the overall period. However, there was no significant difference. During the finisher period, the highest utilizability of crude fat was shown in treatment containing 2% KM and chicks fed 6% KM showed the highest utilizability of all other nutrients except crude fat, but the difference were not significant ($p>0.05$). During the starter period, chicks fed diets containing 6% KM showed the highest utilizability in methionine, isoleucine and leucine. However, lysine and arginine utilizability were significantly lower than control group. During the finisher period, the utilizability of all essential amino acids except leucine were higher in control than treatments containing KM unlike the results of the starter period. Chicks fed diets containing 2% KM were significantly higher content of saturated fatty acids (C14 and C16) than other KM treatments ($p<0.05$). Also, KM treatments decreased the content of polyunsaturated fatty acids as the level of KM increasing, but the difference were not significant.

It is evident from this study that CM, PKM, and KM can be a valuable source of protein in the diet for broilers.

(2) Finishing Pig

Soybean meal was partially replaced with rapeseed meal (CSR), palm kernel meal (CSP), coconut meal (CSC) and kapokseed meal (CSK) at 4.0% levels into four different corn-soybean finishing pig diets. Each of four diets was fed to four replicates (pens) of finishing pigs for 30 days. Partial replacement of soybean meal with non-conventional oilseed meal did not affect ($P>0.05$) growth performance and carcass traits. Digestibility of crude fiber decreased ($P<0.05$) in CSK diet. After slaughtering the pigs, samples of inner backfat were collected from 15 pigs per treatment. The fat samples were analyzed for their fatty acid composition using gas chromatography and the melting point was recorded. The results showed that the supplementation of different oilseed meal caused significant changes in the fatty acid patterns for inner backfat, although the differences were more pronounced with the saturated and mono-unsaturated fatty acid. Overall, the inner backfat from CSC and CSK contained more saturated and less mono-unsaturated fatty acids than fat from CSR and CSP ($P<0.05$). The melting point of the inner backfat was significantly altered ($P<0.05$) by the use of different dietary oil seed meal: CSC and CSK gave a

higher melting point than CSR and CSP; the highest values were recorded for CSK. In essential amino acids and non-essential amino acids digestibility, pigs fed diet supplemented palm kernel meal (CSP), coconut meal (CSC) and kapok seed meal (CSK) showed lower digestibility than pigs fed rapeseed meal (CSR). It may be predicted that the reason for decreasing amino acids digestibility in palm kernel meal, coconut meal and kapokseed meal is their higher content of crude fibre than rapeseed meal. The data presented here indicate that the selection of certain dietary oilseed meal sources has a impact on the fatty acid composition of inner backfat. Supplemental coconut meal (CSC) and kapokseed meal (CSK) significantly elevated the melting point, C16 and C18 of porcine fats and decreased C16:1 and C18:1 ($P<0.05$). The supplementation of coconut meal (CSC) and kapokseed meal (CSP) increased in the content of saturated fatty acids with a concomitant decrease in the amount of the corresponding monounsaturated fatty acids in inner backfat ($P<0.05$). Total amino acid availability showed significant difference according to the protein sources ($P<0.05$).

(3) Korean Native Goat

This study was conducted to investigate the effects of foreign non-conventional roughage sources (Chinese wildrye hay, sugarcane leaf hay, and oil palm frond pellet) on ruminal fermentation characteristics and the changes of microbial population in Korean native goat. Rice straw was used as control roughage. Four ruminally cannulated Korean native goats (Average weight, 30kg) were allocated in 4×4 latin square design. Goats were fed the diet of 1.8% of body weight (as dry basis) and the ratio of forage to concentrate was 50 : 50. At 0, 3, 6 and 9 hour after feeding, rumen fluid was collected for estimating the fermentation products and microbial number.

At 3 hours after feeding, all foreign non-conventional roughages produced more ammonia than rice straw did. The pH values were lower in OPF pellet and Chinese wildrye hay (CWH) than in other roughages. CMCase and xylanase activity were the lowest in sugarcane leaf hay (SLH), and CWH and OPF pellet showed higher activity of these two cellulolytic enzymes than rice straw did. When VFA concentration was estimated, acetate, total VFA concentration and the ratio of acetate and propionate were the highest in OPF pellet. In total VFA concentration, sugarcane leaf hay was lower than other roughages, and there was no significant

difference between rice straw and CWH. Total bacterial and fungal number were the highest in rice straw, and not different among other foreign non-conventional roughages. But cellulolytic bacterial number was higher in sugarcane leaf hay than in other roughages, and CWH showed the highest total protozoal number. And CWH and OPF showed higher nutrient digestibility than SLH did.

Conclusively, foreign non-conventional roughages, particularly Chinese wildrye hay and OPF pellet were estimated as good quality roughage for replacing rice straw being used in Korea.

(4) Dairy Cattle

The crude fiber contents of oil palm frond(OPF) was significantly higher compared with rice straw(RS), sugar cane leaf hay(SLH) and Chinese wild hay(CWH) ($p < .05$) and, RS and SLH showed higher value of crude ash contents than that of OPF and CWH ($p < .05$). The ether extract contents of RS was significantly higher compared with OPF, SLH and CWH ($p < .05$) and, CWH showed lower value of NDF contents than that of RS, OPF and SLH ($p < .05$). *In situ* dry matter disappearance (%) and *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (%) of OPF, SLH and CWH at 24hr after incubation were significantly higher compared with RS and, SLH and CWH showed higher value of *in situ* and *in vitro* dry matter disappearance(%) at 72hr than that of RS and OPF ($p < .05$), but no significant difference was observed between SLH and CWH.

The daily forage intake (kg) of SLH was significantly lower compared with RS, OPF and CWH ($p < .05$) and, OPF showed higher value of dry matter intake (kg) than that of SLH ($p < .05$).

The daily milk production of RS, OPF, SLH and CWH fed different forage sources were not significantly different among treatments and, RS showed lower value of 4% FCM than that of OPF, SLH and CWH, but no significant difference was observed between treatments. The fat, protein and lactose contents (%) of milk of lactating cows fed different forage sources (RS, OPF, SLH and CWH) were not significantly difference between treatments. The somatic cell and total bacteria counts($\times 10^3$) of milk of lactating cows fed different forage sources (RS, OPF, SLH and CWH) were not significantly difference between treatments.

(5) Korean Native Cattle

In growing performance, total weight gain of cattle on rice straw (RS), Chinese wildrye hay (CWH), sugarcane leaf hay (SLH), oilpalm frond pellet (OPF) 1 and 2 were 155.7, 157.2, 164.0, 155.5 and 172.5, respectively. Daily weight gain and feed conversion rate were the highest in OPF 2 group.

In carcass grade, carcass yield was the lowest in RS ($P < 0.05$). Backfat was the lowest in CWH, and the highest in OPF 2. Loin area and meat quantity index were 86.5 and 70 in OPF 1, respectively, with the highest value. RS and OPF showed the highest marbling score. In economic evaluation, profit (selling price - feed cost) was 2,510, 2,210, 2,470, 2,620 and 2,630 thousand Won for RS, CWH, SLH, OPF 1 and OPF 2 group, respectively.

Conclusively, in this trial, OPF was evaluated as the most potent non-conventional feed resource for Korean native cattle.

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4	48
1	48
2	48
3	52
4	58
5	가	60
1	60
2	61
3	66
4	74
6	가	75
1	75
2	75
3	78
4	82
7	가	83
1	83
2	83
3	88
4	93
8	가	95
1	.....	95
2	.....	96
3	.....	101
4	.....	109
9	가	110
1	.....	110
2	.....	110
3	.....	112
4	.....	116
10	.....	118

1

가 . 가

가 20 30% 가

가 가

가

. 1996

1995 7.3% 가 , 가 2

, 1,577

가

가

. 1996 4 200 가 7, 8

250

. 96 8

, 96

가

, 가

가

가

가

IMF

가

9

2

(USDA Crop Report)

11.2%, 가 , 18.4% 가 , 11.7%, 가 가

17% 가 , 가

가 , ,

가 , ,

가 , ,

가 가 , ,

가 가 가 가

가 가 가

가 가 가

가 가 가

1 가 가

가 가 가

, 2 가 1 가

가 , 가 가

가 , 3 가 가

가 가 가

2

1

1996 1,396 1,578 ,
(, 1997), 88%
가 5%
IMF 가 가 , 가
가
(non-conventional) 가 가 가 ,
(Devendra, 1993). 가
가 가 가 가

2

1.

1996 2 18 6 29
4 6 (, , ,)
가 100

2.

55 48 ,
, NDF, ADF AOAC(1990)

Asparagine, threonine, serine, glutamine, proline, glycine, alanine, valine, methionine, isoleucine, leucine, tyrosin, phenylalanine, histidine, lysine, arginine 16
 (L. K. B, Alphaplus Pharmacia, UK)

3

1.

Table 1 (EE) (GE)

(Bath, 1995;

Thacker Kirkwood, 1990; Zaworski. 1995),

가 (CP) 50%

40%

5 10%

가 가

(1996)

가

35.62 44.66%, 29.85 48.71%

Chinese wild hay,

OPF(Oil Palm Fronds),

Leucaena

. Chinese

wild hay

羊草(, 1996)

,

. OPF

가

, buffaloes

(Shamsudin, 1995). Leucaena

26 28%,

가

가 가

(Thacker Kirkwood, 1990).

가 ,

2

가

Table 1. Nutrient composition of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origin	GE1 kcal/ kg	MO2 %	% , as-fed basis ³				
				CP	EE	CA	NDF	ADF
Alfalfa hay(<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	China	4,049	7.16	16.93	1.37	7.81	41.45	28.49
Chinese wild hay	China	4,043	7.48	6.55	1.74	6.78	76.14	47.03
Corn	China	-	9.17	8.44	5.75	1.50	-	-
Cottonseed meal	China	4,033	6.93	45.88	1.30	15.13	-	-
Soybean meal	China	3,295	5.93	21.86	2.29	26.44	-	-
Wheat bran	China	3,921	8.06	18.39	3.08	9.48	56.19	12.87
Cottonseed meal(1)	China(Hunan)	4,543	7.68	45.35	9.33	7.86	-	-
Cottonseed meal(2)	China(Hunan)	4,222	8.70	44.34	0.71	7.42	-	-
Rapeseed meal(1)	China(Hunan)	4,607	7.81	38.58	8.70	7.59	-	-
Rapeseed meal(2)	China(Hunan)	4,197	7.88	40.74	4.31	8.50	-	-
Rapeseed meal(3)	China(Hunan)	4,542	6.55	41.68	6.76	7.28	-	-
Sunflowerseed meal	China(Hunan)	4,234	7.81	50.73	2.56	8.83	-	-
Acacia tortalis pods	India	3,904	9.25	19.31	2.25	6.48	43.62	37.64
Barley	India	4,015	9.78	8.98	2.86	3.06	-	-
Bio-v-pro	India	3,971	5.98	58.50	4.55	24.72	-	-
Coconut cake	India	4,468	6.64	21.66	12.09	4.97	-	-
Coconut pitti	India	4,080	8.83	0.59	2.49	11.81	-	-
Finger millet straw	India	3,740	7.39	11.41	1.39	12.61	78.90	38.71
Fish meal	India	3,201	5.69	58.18	1.97	37.96	-	-
Gram damaged	India	3,973	8.43	34.97	5.10	6.50	-	-
Jawar stover(chaffered)	India	4,026	6.78	3.93	1.15	10.16	68.99	43.03
Maize gluten	India	5,350	6.24	70.38	4.02	1.74	-	-
Maize straw	India	3,904	6.94	3.55	3.31	7.83	79.91	49.55
Mango seed	India	4,237	10.91	8.81	7.39	6.05	-	-
Mooth	India	3,982	9.59	21.88	2.47	3.36	-	-
Mustard cake	India	4,615	7.29	37.26	9.13	7.78	-	-
Neem seed kernel cake(sol)	India	4,125	6.53	40.72	3.02	16.52	-	-
Para grass	India	3,885	6.22	1.47	2.74	8.78	77.60	50.92
Para grass ilay	India	3,778	7.87	3.33	0.74	8.98	40.57	40.57
Rice straw	India	3,361	6.82	2.79	1.52	19.56	53.63	53.63

- : Not Analyzed.

1 GE : Gross energy.

2 MO : Moisture.

3 CP : Crude protein, EE : Ether extract, CA : Crude ash, NDF : Neutral detergent fiber, ADF : Acid detergent fiber.

Table 1. Nutrient composition of foreign non-conventional feed resources (continued)

Ingredients	Origin	GE1 kcal/ kg	MO2 %	%, as-fed basis ³				
				CP	EE	CA	NDF	ADF
Sorghum straw	India	3,319	5.12	1.62	2.22	22.76	80.44	58.84
Soy-v-pro	India	4,884	5.93	38.78	15.74	7.28	-	-
Soya flakes (1)	India	4,116	13.81	48.80	2.24	10.65	-	-
Soya flakes (2)	India	4,280	16.43	53.26	1.97	9.75	-	-
Sugar cane tops (chaffered)	India	3,715	7.22	3.82	1.01	8.26	79.83	46.05
Wheat damaged	India	3,927	10.03	15.49	1.02	3.75	-	-
Anil trader	India (Bangalore)	4,047	9.73	25.34	1.93	3.83	-	-
Wheat straw	India (Bangalore)	3,862	8.19	5.75	2.30	11.06	85.22	58.82
Apple pomace	India (Karnal)	-	9.36	7.63	4.90	3.77	-	-
Cattle feed (pellet)	India (Karnal)	2,696	11.06	16.72	3.87	15.19	77.63	32.07
Cotton seed	India (Karnal)	-	7.01	32.61	27.17	5.31	-	-
Cotton seed cake (undecoric)	India (Karnal)	4,495	8.22	35.04	9.51	5.97	-	-
Gram husk	India (Karnal)	-	9.17	6.43	-	4.61	84.51	66.40
Groundnut cake	India (Karnal)	4,644	7.21	48.55	8.67	8.34	-	-
Maize	India (Karnal)	-	10.06	15.62	5.71	3.39	-	-
Millet	India (Karnal)	-	12.10	13.03	6.97	5.66	-	-
Mustard cake (expeller)	India (Karnal)	4,593	4.84	40.14	9.92	8.33	-	-
Purle ground for cattle	India (Karnal)	4,083	10.92	18.71	4.80	2.59	30.62	8.11
Rice bran (deoiled)	India (Karnal)	3,454	10.91	18.03	2.27	13.71	64.47	51.95
Rice straw	India (Karnal)	3,345	14.36	8.89	2.46	22.82	78.26	58.09
Soybean meal	India (Karnal)	5,326	9.07	51.74	2.24	8.24	-	-
Wheat bran	India (Karnal)	4,128	10.98	17.75	5.21	4.81	52.19	12.26
Cotton cake	India (Pune)	4,613	6.94	34.60	8.98	6.24	-	-
Groundnut cake	India (Pune)	4,619	6.64	53.55	5.79	5.57	-	-
Gram bran	India (Pune)	3,676	10.31	9.63	2.73	7.24	73.31	50.57
Jowar (non-seed)	India (Pune)	4,151	10.37	2.58	6.05	4.64	24.62	4.93
Maize bran	India (Pune)	4,099	11.93	2.11	4.01	2.00	21.15	3.65
Maize grain	India (Pune)	4,119	10.34	2.02	8.54	2.24	-	-
Rice bran	India (Pune)	-	6.66	1.64	4.46	26.22	63.20	48.81
Soybean (non-seed)	India (Pune)	5,087	6.97	1.34	16.18	6.01	-	-

- : Not Analyzed.

1 GE : Gross energy.

2 MO : Moisture.

3 CP : Crude protein, EE : Ether extract, CA : Crude ash, NDF : Neutral detergent fiber, ADF : Acid detergent fiber.

Table 1. Nutrient composition of foreign non-conventional feed resources (continued)

Ingredients	Origin	GE1 kcal/ kg	MO2 %	%, as-fed basis ³				
				CP	EE	CA	NDF	ADF
Sunflower (non-seed)	India (Pune)	6,254	4.36	23.25	41.49	4.43	-	-
Tur bran	India (Pune)	4,164	9.96	2.80	1.64	3.91	61.65	50.39
Wheat bran	India (Pune)	4,124	10.41	2.00	3.27	4.25	45.07	8.27
Wheat grain	India (Pune)	3,949	9.62	12.75	3.31	2.09	-	-
Cassava starch	Indonesia	3,647	10.35	0.84	1.28	0.17	-	-
Gliricidia (pellet)	Malaysia	4,454	8.38	22.52	5.84	8.31	34.16	29.31
Leucaena leaf (meal)	Malaysia	-	4.68	25.81	6.02	6.34	43.88	21.38
Leucaena leaf (wafer)	Malaysia	4,529	8.93	27.71	5.91	8.87	35.47	18.29
Oil palm frond (OPF)	Malaysia	-	7.64	7.14	2.86	8.26	65.63	51.91
Copra meal	Philippine	4,624	4.85	20.99	18.57	6.66	-	-
Brewer-malt	Thailand	-	7.70	28.03	9.83	4.84	58.62	25.17
Cassava chip	Thailand	3,689	11.14	1.94	1.38	1.73	-	-
Cassava waste	Thailand	3,571	11.90	2.10	0.50	5.03	-	-
Cocoa seed hull	Thailand	-	11.66	17.04	3.40	9.58	40.34	36.02
Copra cake	Thailand	4,626	6.20	13.19	17.55	4.74	-	-
Groundnut meal	Thailand	-	5.48	16.93	10.35	20.22	-	-
Iponeae vines	Thailand	-	9.27	3.46	2.92	10.10	61.68	40.78
Palm kernel meal	Thailand	-	7.22	11.75	13.36	5.07	-	-
Palm oil meal	Thailand	-	4.55	8.54	22.00	6.23	-	-
Soybean vine	Thailand	-	12.34	7.31	1.92	6.56	-	-
Bone powder	Vietnam	2,588	10.44	28.45	3.47	52.10	-	-
Fish meal	Vietnam	3,491	12.96	50.61	5.66	33.59	-	-
Groundnut cake	Vietnam	4,657	9.33	58.38	8.17	5.21	-	-
Leucaena leaf meal	Vietnam	-	9.33	28.15	7.26	10.31	35.21	14.69
Red maize	Vietnam	4,135	13.56	11.08	7.88	2.50	-	-
Rice bran	Vietnam	3,439	8.01	11.26	13.73	9.44	55.93	44.58
Slice tapiocca chip (Large)	Vietnam	3,689	14.43	2.39	-	2.02	-	-
Slice tapiocca chip (Small)	Vietnam	3,682	15.23	2.12	-	1.59	-	-
Soya oil cake	Vietnam	4,560	7.49	43.54	7.07	6.56	-	-

- : Not Analyzed.

1 GE : Gross energy.

2 MO : Moisture.

3 CP : Crude protein, EE : Ether extract, CA : Crude ash, NDF : Neutral detergent fiber, ADF : Acid detergent fiber.

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(Table 2),
 asparagine threonine serine
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 1.9 2.0% (as-fed basis)
 (Bath ,
 1995; NRC, 1998; Zaworski. 1995). Methionine
 bio-v-pro, leucaena leaf
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 , leucine bio-v-pro, soy-v-pro, , soya flake(1, 2),
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Table 2. Amino acid composition of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredient	Origin	%, as-fed basis ¹																Total
		ASP	THR	SER	GLU	PRO	GLY	ALA	VAL	MET	ILE	LEU	TYR	PHE	HIS	LYS	ARG	
Alfalfa hay	China	9.07	2.32	3.43	6.26	0.87	0.46	0.73	0.57	0.19	0.45	0.81	0.36	0.67	0.72	0.32	0.62	27.84
Chinese wild hay	China	0.48	0.23	0.23	0.67	0.33	0.25	0.28	0.23	0.6	0.23	0.42	0.24	0.48	0.24	0.11	0.32	4.79
Corn	China	3.86	1.70	2.75	9.26	0.95	0.32	0.68	0.41	0.24	0.35	0.99	0.54	0.76	0.38	0.30	0.52	24.00
Cottonseed meal	China	18.33	7.09	7.47	38.37	1.23	1.18	1.68	1.36	0.68	0.95	2.13	1.16	2.29	1.44	1.03	3.94	90.32
Soybean meal	China	9.74	2.79	5.38	19.08	1.28	0.76	1.03	0.77	0.31	0.69	1.42	0.67	1.09	1.03	0.54	1.35	47.93
Wheat bran	China	5.48	2.14	3.64	15.61	1.13	0.65	0.78	0.59	0.29	0.42	0.92	0.59	0.84	0.57	0.40	1.04	35.08
Cottonseed meal (1)	China (Hunan)	16.79	4.72	8.35	34.77	1.43	1.24	1.59	1.32	0.55	0.94	2.01	1.08	2.24	1.47	1.00	3.84	83.33
Cottonseed meal (2)	China (Hunan)	3.44	1.06	1.52	7.49	1.21	1.26	1.47	1.36	0.55	1.01	1.98	1.05	1.81	1.62	1.06	4.01	31.90
Rapeseed meal (1)	China (Hunan)	2.41	1.35	1.40	6.62	1.89	1.39	1.35	1.34	0.30	1.04	2.06	0.86	1.20	0.78	0.88	1.36	26.53
Rapeseed meal (2)	China (Hunan)	2.58	1.18	1.38	6.29	1.81	1.53	1.43	1.38	0.68	1.09	2.06	1.00	1.34	1.52	0.85	1.78	27.90
Rapeseed meal (3)	China (Hunan)	15.62	8.73	7.29	31.78	1.20	1.14	1.38	1.15	0.51	0.87	1.78	1.01	2.00	1.39	0.91	3.50	80.27
Sunflower meal	China (Hunan)	3.50	1.24	1.56	9.13	1.27	1.58	1.54	1.50	0.74	1.19	2.17	0.94	1.64	1.43	0.96	3.04	32.44
Acacia tortalis pods	India	1.21	0.40	0.49	1.02	0.49	0.53	0.46	0.51	0.63	0.44	0.65	0.72	0.80	0.45	0.27	0.41	9.48
Barley	India	0.60	0.31	0.35	1.80	0.71	0.31	0.37	0.39	0.20	0.32	0.57	0.41	0.59	0.34	0.21	0.54	8.02
Bio-V-pro	India	5.08	1.90	2.38	7.24	3.96	7.65	4.73	2.46	1.12	1.71	3.03	2.56	2.20	1.67	3.17	3.30	50.91
Coconut cake	India	1.52	0.63	0.84	3.79	0.59	0.90	0.97	1.06	0.51	0.69	1.12	0.72	0.98	0.82	0.44	3.55	19.14
Coconut pitii	India	0.31	0.25	0.18	0.38	0.43	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.21	0.27	0.23	0.39	0.19	0.12	0.22	3.89
Finger millet straw	India	1.28	0.53	0.51	1.32	0.59	0.60	0.63	0.76	0.47	0.60	0.91	0.83	1.14	0.56	0.36	0.72	11.79
Fish meal	India	2.74	1.52	1.25	4.52	1.34	2.26	2.62	2.04	1.10	1.67	2.43	1.23	1.30	2.44	0.91	2.65	32.00
Jawar stover	India	0.36	0.21	0.19	0.45	0.46	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.06	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.07	0.21	3.58
Maize gluten	India	3.36	2.40	3.25	10.69	5.68	1.54	4.31	2.69	1.30	2.00	6.91	2.95	3.09	0.91	0.94	2.35	54.38
Maize straw	India	0.39	0.14	0.18	0.53	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.19	0.08	0.13	0.20	0.11	0.26	0.17	0.11	0.16	3.26
Mooth	India	2.35	0.62	1.00	3.56	0.68	0.69	0.91	0.90	0.36	0.80	1.44	0.78	1.20	1.44	0.70	1.49	18.92
Mustard cake	India	2.26	1.20	1.27	5.86	1.79	1.32	1.29	1.21	0.56	0.98	1.85	0.80	1.10	1.76	0.93	2.10	26.28
Neem seed kernel cake	India	2.92	2.11	2.11	6.56	0.76	1.26	1.49	1.89	0.62	1.30	2.09	1.01	1.35	0.71	0.52	2.88	29.59
Para grass	India	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.19	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.12	0.04	0.07	1.78
PARA grass ilay	India	0.30	0.20	0.18	0.39	0.50	0.20	0.19	0.28	0.19	0.26	0.31	0.26	0.31	0.18	0.09	0.24	4.08
Rice straw	India	0.31	0.24	0.17	0.36	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.18	0.25	0.29	0.33	0.39	0.12	0.07	0.18	3.59
Sorghum straw	India	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.21	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.06	0.04	0.05	1.94
Soy-v-pro	India	4.24	1.52	2.00	6.55	1.73	1.55	1.61	1.54	0.61	1.76	3.35	4.50	3.43	1.49	2.30	2.52	38.29

¹ ASP: Asparagine, THR; threonine, SER; serine, GLU; glutamine, PRO; proline, GLY; glycine, ALA; alanine, VAL; valine, MET; methionine, ILE; isoleucine, LEU; leucine, TYR; tyrosin,PHE; phenylalanine, HIS; histidine, LYS; lysine, ARG; arginine.

Table 2. Amino acid composition of foreign non-conventional feed resources (Continued)

Ingredient	Origin	%, as-fed basis ¹																	
		ASP	THR	SER	GLU	PRO	GLY	ALA	VAL	MET	ILE	LEU	TYR	PHE	HIS	LYS	ARG	Total	
Soya flake(1)	India	5.15	1.51	2.11	8.17	2.71	1.37	2.01	1.66	0.66	1.48	3.04	1.52	1.92	2.71	1.22	3.26	40.51	
Sugar cane tops	India	0.35	0.20	0.19	0.49	0.68	0.30	0.26	0.30	0.12	0.31	0.33	0.25	0.30	0.15	0.07	0.26	4.56	
Soya flake(2)	India	5.45	1.75	2.55	9.44	2.02	1.70	2.13	1.81	0.63	1.68	3.38	1.62	2.24	3.11	1.45	3.67	44.63	
Anil trader	India (Bangalore)	2.53	0.82	1.40	4.07	0.93	1.15	0.96	1.04	0.35	0.91	1.46	0.52	0.84	0.53	1.56	1.34	20.41	
Wheat straw	India (Bangalore)	0.35	0.12	0.17	0.48	0.63	0.32	0.48	0.52	0.77	0.70	0.91	2.20	0.84	0.28	0.16	0.32	9.23	
Apple pomace	India (Karnal)	0.52	0.24	0.29	0.61	0.18	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.08	0.19	0.34	0.09	0.46	0.25	0.21	0.62	4.91	
Cattle feed(pellet)	India (Karnal)	1.51	0.61	0.73	2.32	0.99	0.86	1.07	0.78	0.19	0.57	1.33	1.29	1.62	1.10	0.68	0.94	16.58	
Cotton seed	India (Karnal)	2.60	0.97	1.36	5.61	0.89	1.21	1.25	1.10	0.40	0.86	1.57	1.03	1.20	0.94	1.33	2.48	24.78	
Cottonseed cake	India (Karnal)	3.26	1.11	1.55	6.72	1.26	1.43	1.49	1.42	0.81	1.04	1.85	1.14	1.31	1.07	1.50	3.21	30.19	
Gram husk	India (Karnal)	0.49	0.16	0.25	0.58	0.32	0.38	0.30	0.27	0.05	0.19	0.34	0.17	0.47	0.22	0.30	0.35	4.84	
Groundnut cake	India (Karnal)	4.97	1.10	2.33	8.83	1.66	2.28	1.58	1.55	0.36	1.29	2.46	1.38	1.59	1.16	1.48	4.50	38.52	
Maize	India (Karnal)	0.95	0.46	0.66	2.35	1.11	0.68	1.00	0.55	0.18	0.41	1.49	1.23	1.25	0.64	0.50	0.76	14.25	
Millet	India (Karnal)	1.02	0.49	0.63	2.08	0.96	0.66	1.08	0.63	0.30	0.43	0.99	0.36	0.79	0.91	0.51	0.81	12.65	
Mustard cake(expeller)	India (Karnal)	2.42	1.60	1.65	7.02	2.41	1.94	1.81	1.71	0.66	1.25	2.61	0.99	1.42	1.52	2.22	1.82	33.07	
Purple ground	India (Karnal)	1.83	0.64	0.94	3.94	1.00	0.79	0.35	0.72	0.19	0.67	1.24	0.79	1.09	0.90	1.05	1.45	17.56	
Rice bran(deoiled)	India (Karnal)	1.70	0.67	0.80	2.23	0.85	0.96	0.50	0.88	0.22	0.51	1.08	0.77	1.04	0.67	0.76	1.44	15.08	
Soybean meal	India (Karnal)	5.56	1.89	2.58	9.40	2.60	2.29	2.42	2.18	0.53	2.12	4.01	2.48	2.82	1.92	3.04	3.65	49.48	
Wheat bran	India (Karnal)	1.18	0.57	0.77	3.35	1.05	0.92	0.89	0.81	0.28	0.52	1.12	0.52	0.42	0.46	0.76	1.17	14.78	
Cotton cake	India(Pune)	2.34	0.86	1.21	5.26	0.79	1.10	1.00	1.00	0.36	0.72	1.39	0.98	1.17	0.92	1.23	2.75	23.09	
Groundnut cake	India(Pune)	4.65	1.11	2.17	8.25	1.83	2.38	1.56	1.55	0.37	1.12	2.12	1.01	1.12	1.17	1.50	4.43	36.34	
Gram bran	India(Pune)	0.88	0.34	0.47	1.27	0.34	0.47	0.41	0.38	0.20	0.46	0.72	1.01	0.66	0.37	0.59	0.79	9.38	
Jowar(non-seed)	India(Pune)	0.72	0.33	0.47	1.60	0.60	0.45	0.65	0.40	0.15	0.30	0.87	0.82	0.65	0.40	0.35	0.65	9.42	
Maize bran	India(Pune)	0.58	0.27	0.38	1.30	0.58	0.34	0.50	0.36	0.18	0.37	0.82	0.85	0.64	0.40	0.31	0.61	8.50	
Maize grain	India(Pune)	0.58	0.31	0.42	1.40	0.62	0.36	0.51	0.39	0.16	0.25	0.81	0.73	0.68	0.42	0.34	0.62	8.58	
Rice bran	India(Pune)	0.42	0.19	0.27	0.68	0.39	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.12	0.16	0.29	0.09	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.46	4.72	
Soybean(non-seed)	India(Pune)	3.21	1.11	1.49	5.38	1.41	1.31	1.34	1.18	0.38	1.34	2.34	1.90	1.60	1.00	1.79	1.67	28.45	
Sunflower(non-seed)	India(Pune)	1.41	0.60	0.72	3.30	0.62	0.97	0.76	0.74	0.28	0.64	1.21	1.21	1.31	0.58	0.65	1.11	16.10	
Tur bran	India(Pune)	0.75	0.31	0.41	1.39	0.34	0.36	0.43	0.34	0.08	0.34	0.77	1.01	1.30	0.43	0.54	0.50	9.31	
Wheat grain	India(Pune)	0.66	0.34	0.55	2.88	0.66	0.52	0.48	0.41	0.17	0.39	0.78	0.84	0.70	0.42	0.39	0.60	10.80	
Cassava starch	Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

¹ ASP: Asparagine, THR; threonine, SER; serine, GLU; glutamine, PRO; proline, GLY; glycine, ALA; alanine, VAL; valine, MET; methionine, ILE; isoleucine, LEU; leucine, TYR; tyrosin,PHE; phenylalanine, HIS; histidine, LYS; lysine, ARG; arginine.

Table 2. Amino acid composition of foreign non-conventional feed resources (Continued)

Ingredient	Origin	%, as-fed basis ¹																
		ASP	THR	SER	GLU	PRO	GLY	ALA	VAL	MET	ILE	LEU	TYR	PHE	HIS	LYS	ARG	Total
Gliricidia(pellet)	Malaysia	2.75	0.70	0.79	1.56	0.88	0.84	1.02	1.03	0.43	0.97	1.74	1.63	1.72	0.90	0.88	1.11	18.94
Leucaena leaf(meal)	Malaysia	2.96	0.80	0.89	1.82	0.85	0.82	0.87	0.87	1.53	0.69	1.25	0.83	0.90	0.75	0.96	1.03	17.80
Leucaena leaf(wafer)	Malaysia	2.13	0.93	1.06	2.35	0.87	1.12	1.13	1.05	0.93	0.83	1.48	0.58	0.48	0.38	1.14	1.07	17.52
Oil palm frond(OPF)	Malaysia	0.55	0.27	0.29	0.58	0.29	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.14	0.27	0.51	0.30	0.22	0.12	0.26	0.62	5.52
Coconut meal	Philippine	0.84	0.36	0.44	1.40	0.36	0.47	0.43	0.55	0.30	0.56	0.82	0.75	0.71	0.55	0.41	0.82	9.78
Copra meal	Philippine	1.73	0.73	0.96	3.85	1.38	0.90	0.87	0.92	0.39	0.59	1.04	0.39	0.34	0.52	0.57	1.99	17.17
Cassava chip	Thailand	0.14	0.09	0.10	0.51	0.20	0.09	0.17	0.43	0.43	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.26	0.37	0.14	0.11	3.26
Cocoa seed hull	Thailand	1.24	0.53	0.61	1.79	0.74	0.67	0.99	0.74	0.26	0.73	0.99	0.88	0.78	0.80	0.86	0.78	13.37
Copra cake	Thailand	1.05	0.39	0.58	2.47	0.27	0.53	0.58	0.63	0.25	0.43	0.95	0.80	0.90	0.72	0.42	1.47	12.42
Groundnut meal	Thailand	2.17	0.80	0.96	2.62	0.39	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.24	0.73	1.18	1.15	0.96	0.82	0.90	1.70	16.80
Iponeae vines	Thailand	0.41	0.17	0.22	0.44	0.04	0.20	0.10	0.33	0.03	0.15	0.19	0.03	0.21	0.68	0.20	0.24	3.64
Palm oil meal	Thailand	0.79	0.34	0.48	0.99	0.34	0.44	0.22	0.37	0.12	0.31	0.59	0.49	0.85	0.76	0.25	0.57	7.90
Palm kernel meal	Thailand	1.06	0.33	0.50	1.90	0.26	0.57	0.74	0.58	0.31	0.34	0.88	0.73	0.62	0.61	0.30	0.95	10.69
Soybean vine	Thailand	0.54	0.27	0.38	0.82	0.41	0.40	0.65	0.65	0.43	0.61	1.01	1.39	0.48	0.50	0.29	0.59	9.44
Bone powder	Vietnam	2.08	0.65	1.00	3.07	2.63	5.17	2.23	0.85	0.29	0.68	1.57	1.85	1.70	0.70	1.11	2.51	28.09
Fish meal	Vietnam	4.30	1.78	1.91	6.50	2.24	3.01	2.72	1.93	1.05	1.62	3.31	4.08	2.74	1.52	2.78	2.74	44.24
Groundnut cake	Vietnam	6.51	1.38	2.85	1.13	2.47	3.17	2.07	2.07	0.57	1.78	3.83	3.23	3.45	1.88	1.80	6.06	44.26
Leucaena leaf meal	Vietnam	2.55	1.15	1.21	2.99	1.34	1.36	1.49	1.38	0.29	1.00	2.29	1.48	1.99	1.04	1.53	1.76	24.85
Red maize	Vietnam	0.97	0.50	0.60	1.96	1.15	0.71	1.11	0.92	0.76	0.73	1.82	1.76	1.55	0.69	0.47	1.06	16.75
Rice bran	Vietnam	1.23	0.50	0.62	1.88	0.82	0.75	0.82	0.66	0.28	0.50	1.15	1.22	1.32	0.81	0.57	1.46	14.58
Slice tapioca chip(large)	Vietnam	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.36	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.21	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.12	0.39	3.16
Soya oil cake	Vietnam	4.98	1.60	2.20	7.91	1.95	1.87	1.79	1.78	0.54	1.62	3.14	1.48	2.06	1.55	2.27	3.04	39.77

¹ ASP: Asparagine, THR; threonine, SER; serine, GLU; glutamine, PRO; proline, GLY; glycine, ALA; alanine, VAL; valine, MET; methionine, ILE; isoleucine, LEU; leucine, TYR; tyrosin,PHE; phenylalanine, HIS; histidine, LYS; lysine, ARG; arginine.

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Table 3

(Vietnam), alfalfa hay (China) (Vietnam), leucaena leaf meal (China) , (vietnam), (Vietnam), rice bran (India) . rice bran (India, Karnal), (India, Karnal), (India, Karnal), (China), neem seed kernel cake (India), (China, Hunan), maize straw (India) soya flake (India) , bio-v-pro (India), 1 (Vietnam), (Thailand)

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(Church, 1988).

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(Church, 1988).

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Table 3. Mineral contents of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origin	%, dry matter basis ¹					
		Ca	P	K	Mg	Na	Cu ²
Alfalfa hay(<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	China	1.017	0.415	0.919	0.462	0.116	46.874
Chinese wild hay	China	0.132	0.120	0.705	0.195	0.072	23.583
Corn	China	0.004	0.467	0.331	0.087	0.060	24.022
Cottonseed meal	China	0.058	1.400	2.510	0.340	0.049	36.486
Soybean meal	China	1.274	0.700	0.864	0.085	0.080	34.614
Wheat bran	China	0.051	1.162	0.759	0.271	0.224	41.684
Cottonseed meal(1)	China(Hunan)	0.045	1.327	1.752	0.404	0.051	32.263
Cottonseed meal(2)	China(Hunan)	0.041	1.449	1.992	0.375	0.074	68.339
Rapeseed meal(1)	China(Hunan)	0.100	1.032	2.149	0.269	0.050	20.877
Rapeseed meal(2)	China(Hunan)	0.107	1.097	1.174	0.288	0.066	17.215
Rapeseed meal(3)	China(Hunan)	0.041	1.449	1.992	0.378	0.066	68.339
Sunflower seed meal	China(Hunan)	0.047	1.138	0.817	0.352	0.060	57.965
Acacia tortalis pods	India	0.405	0.273	1.001	0.286	0.059	42.029
Barley	India	0.015	0.275	0.408	0.083	0.148	25.292
Bio-v-pro	India	0.481	1.426	0.827	0.338	1.429	24.727
Coconut cake	India	0.007	0.580	0.999	0.169	0.074	39.136
Coconut pitti	India	0.029	0.142	1.853	0.041	0.436	27.418
Finger millet straw	India	0.117	0.247	1.679	0.401	0.880	16.686
Fish meal	India	0.375	2.687	1.333	0.122	0.893	26.512
Gram damaged	India	0.044	0.761	1.373	0.201	0.346	-
Jawar stover(chaffered)	India	0.125	0.119	0.717	0.350	0.059	13.381
Maize gluten	India	0.016	0.139	0.027	0.011	0.049	43.645
Maize straw	India	0.044	0.204	2.486	0.160	0.062	15.121
Mango seed	India	0.091	0.256	0.846	0.201	0.073	36.764
Mooth	India	0.042	0.296	0.851	0.153	0.077	25.221
Mustard cake	India	0.130	1.110	0.831	0.242	0.053	26.110
Neem seed kernel cake(sol)	India	0.090	0.788	2.004	0.251	0.119	46.337
Para grass	India	0.177	0.014	0.506	0.203	0.044	14.582
Para grass ilay	India	0.413	0.333	0.938	0.540	0.135	44.169
Rice straw	India	0.114	0.077	1.343	0.197	0.089	16.796

¹ Ca; Calcium, P; Phosphorus, K; Potassium, Mg; Magnesium, Na; Sodium, Cu; Copper.

² mg/ kg.

Table 3. Mineral contents of foreign non-conventional feed resources (continued)

Ingredients	Origin	%, dry matter basis ¹					
		Ca	P	K	Mg	Na	Cu ²
Sorghum straw	India	0.090	0.055	1.480	0.418	0.084	19.445
Soy-v-pro	India	0.054	0.742	1.787	0.167	0.085	23.812
Soya flakes (1)	India	0.111	0.673	1.203	0.192	0.073	55.341
Soya flakes (2)	India	0.097	0.718	2.425	0.188	0.071	43.490
Sugar cane tops (chaffered)	India	0.070	0.099	0.779	0.191	0.051	12.809
Wheat damaged	India	0.042	0.384	0.361	0.109	0.057	17.628
Anil trader	India (Bangalore)	0.078	0.296	0.885	0.117	0.049	18.432
Wheat straw	India (Bangalore)	0.049	0.121	1.308	0.149	0.146	5.786
Apple pomace	India (Karnal)	0.063	0.079	0.593	0.088	0.120	11.764
Cattle feed (pellet)	India (Karnal)	0.044	2.058	1.379	0.616	1.328	29.775
Cotton seed	India (Karnal)	0.019	0.982	1.037	0.269	0.082	17.276
Cotton seed cake (undecoric)	India (Karnal)	0.022	1.057	2.418	0.281	0.148	21.583
Gram husk	India (Karnal)	0.619	0.101	1.729	0.402	0.114	7.808
Groundnut cake	India (Karnal)	0.045	0.709	1.057	0.196	0.062	31.526
Maize	India (Karnal)	0.006	0.881	0.906	0.159	0.116	18.914
Millet	India (Karnal)	0.005	0.814	0.808	0.178	0.107	17.478
Mustard cake (expeller)	India (Karnal)	0.139	1.901	1.251	0.493	0.080	37.445
Purle ground for cattle	India (Karnal)	0.037	0.541	0.843	0.140	0.077	30.070
Rice bran (deoiled)	India (Karnal)	0.017	3.323	3.143	0.732	0.105	38.064
Rice straw	India (Karnal)	0.087	0.221	2.227	0.397	0.164	4.809
Soybean meal	India (Karnal)	0.068	0.874	2.720	0.204	0.082	24.855
Wheat bran	India (Karnal)	0.013	0.893	0.959	0.215	0.069	18.472
Cotton cake	India (Pune)	0.039	0.791	1.150	0.243	0.087	13.619
Groundnut cake	India (Pune)	0.019	0.684	0.818	0.212	0.109	15.281
Gram bran	India (Pune)	0.444	0.168	0.886	0.470	0.128	11.472
Jowar (non-seed)	India (Pune)	0.005	0.885	0.827	0.198	0.135	5.252
Maize bran	India (Pune)	0.000	0.371	0.425	0.069	0.066	2.422
Maize grain	India (Pune)	0.000	0.451	0.462	0.095	0.083	6.816
Rice bran	India (Pune)	0.027	0.599	0.284	0.154	0.884	6.532
Soybean (non-seed)	India (Pune)	0.090	0.769	1.149	0.158	0.074	61.185

- Not analyzed.

¹ Ca; Calcium, P; Phosphorus, K; Potassium, Mg; Magnesium, Na; Sodium, Cu; Copper.

² mg/ kg.

Table 3. Mineral contents of foreign non-conventional feed resources (continued)

Ingredients	Origin	%, dry matter basis ¹					
		Ca	P	K	Mg	Na	Cu ²
Sunflower (non-seed)	India (Pune)	0.030	0.768	0.744	0.199	0.083	23.185
Tur bran	India (Pune)	0.174	0.145	0.729	0.283	0.116	23.767
Wheat bran	India (Pune)	0.006	0.865	0.750	0.175	0.135	16.575
Wheat grain	India (Pune)	0.005	0.404	0.460	0.076	0.071	7.195
Cassava starch	Indonesia	0.000	0.000	0.036	0.000	0.059	3.702
Gliricidia (pellet)	Malaysia	0.571	0.185	1.710	0.627	0.089	16.873
Leucaena leaf (meal)	Malaysia	0.512	0.198	1.746	0.620	0.074	24.540
Leucaena leaf (wafer)	Malaysia	0.699	0.208	1.224	0.694	0.130	20.220
Oil palm frond (OPF)	Malaysia	0.193	0.184	0.545	0.176	0.071	22.944
Copra meal	Philippine	0.014	0.651	2.912	0.202	0.162	39.642
Brewer-malt	Thailand	0.042	0.606	0.105	0.158	0.055	48.163
Cassava chip	Thailand	0.033	0.037	0.383	0.062	0.087	20.246
Cassava waste	Thailand	0.402	0.038	0.399	0.170	0.065	33.450
Cocoa seed hull	Thailand	0.063	0.546	1.393	0.418	0.201	45.430
Copra cake	Thailand	0.015	0.389	1.827	0.160	0.193	33.265
Iponeae vines	Thailand	0.608	0.165	1.016	0.233	1.014	19.747
Palm kernel meal	Thailand	0.060	0.436	0.601	0.159	0.090	29.868
Palm oil meal	Thailand	0.080	0.239	1.175	0.305	0.106	31.804
Peanut meal	Thailand	0.026	1.107	1.054	0.386	2.409	14.276
Soybean vine	Thailand	0.535	0.127	1.012	0.799	0.051	11.377
Bone powder	Vietnam	1.429	8.699	0.243	0.304	0.628	28.955
Fish meal	Vietnam	1.214	2.390	1.173	0.480	1.517	30.748
Leucaena leaf meal	Vietnam	1.178	0.381	1.826	0.782	0.090	28.551
Peanut oil cake	Vietnam	0.044	0.768	1.190	0.208	0.103	41.258
Red maize	Vietnam	0.008	0.558	0.607	0.106	0.069	3.342
Rice bran	Vietnam	0.006	1.352	0.925	0.315	0.085	8.917
Slice tapiocca chip (Large)	Vietnam	0.015	0.107	0.660	0.062	0.084	0.000
Slice tapiocca chip (Small)	Vietnam	0.006	0.108	0.685	0.037	0.075	0.275
Soya oil cake	Vietnam	0.038	0.711	2.093	0.194	0.087	33.746

¹ Ca; Calcium, P; Phosphorus, K; Potassium, Mg; Magnesium, Na; Sodium, Cu; Copper.

² mg/ kg.

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 , bio-v-pro (India) 4768.9 ppm 가
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Table 4. Heavy metal contents of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origin	ppm, dry matter basis			
		Cr	Hg	Pb	Cd
Alfalfa hay(<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	China	0.00	-	-	-
Chinese wild hay	China	0.00	16.4	-	-
Corn	China	0.00	1.3	0.22	0.04
Cottonseed meal	China	0.00	9.1	1.28	0.41
Soybean meal	China	0.00	6.4	47.3	0.10
Wheat bran	China	0.00	6.3	1.12	0.27
Cottonseed meal(1)	China(Hunan)	0.00	3.2	2.85	0.07
Cottonseed meal(2)	China(Hunan)	0.00	2.7	0.20	0.05
Rapeseed meal(1)	China(Hunan)	0.00	4.6	1.22	0.41
Rapeseed meal(2)	China(Hunan)	0.00	5.5	0.43	0.15
Rapeseed meal(3)	China(Hunan)	0.00	2.7	2.41	0.09
Sunflower seed meal	China(Hunan)	0.00	3.0	1.08	0.20
Acacia tortalis pods	India	0.00	-	-	-
Barley	India	0.00	3.7	0.08	0.03
Bio-v-pro	India	4768.86	63.2	2.59	0.33
Coconut cake	India	0.00	6.9	0.31	0.06
Coconut pitti	India	0.00	33.8	2.42	0.50
Finger millet straw	India	0.00	-	-	-
Fish meal	India	0.00	13.3	1.08	0.95
Gram damaged	India	0.00	2.4	0.41	0.26
Jawar stover(chaffered)	India	0.00	-	-	-
Maize gluten	India	0.00	6.6	0.93	0.28
Maize straw	India	0.00	-	-	-
Mango seed	India	0.00	9.4	0.58	0.37
Mooth	India	0.00	2.1	0.09	0.06
Mustard cake	India	0.00	2.6	0.16	0.25
Neem seed kernel cake(sol)	India	0.00	60.6	2.71	0.35
Para grass	India	0.00	4.6	0.11	0.21
Para grass ilay	India	530.30	-	-	-
Rice straw	India	0.00	-	-	-

- Not analyzed.

Table 4. Heavy metal contents of foreign non-conventional feed resources (continued)

Ingredients	Origin	ppm, dry matter basis			
		Cr	Hg	Pb	Cd
Sorghum straw	India	0.00	4.0	0.19	0.23
Soy-v-pro	India	3.21	-	-	-
Soya flakes (1)	India	0.00	2.4	0.11	0.12
Soya flakes (2)	India	0.00	2.7	0.02	0.10
Sugar cane tops (chaffered)	India	0.00	-	-	-
Wheat damaged	India	0.00	1.4	0.51	0.33
Anil trader	India (Bangalore)	0.00	2.0	0.16	0.08
Wheat straw	India (Bangalore)	0.00	-	-	-
Apple pomace	India (Karnal)	41.02	-	-	-
Cattle feed (pellet)	India (Karnal)	0.00	-	-	-
Cotton seed	India (Karnal)	42.10	-	-	-
Cotton seed cake (undecoric)	India (Karnal)	54.08	-	0.31	0.21
Gram husk	India (Karnal)	45.04	-	-	-
Groundnut cake	India (Karnal)	55.20	3.9	0.17	0.07
Maize	India (Karnal)	29.11	-	-	-
Millet	India (Karnal)	0.00	-	-	-
Mustard cake (expeller)	India (Karnal)	0.00	4.3	0.51	0.15
Purle ground for cattle	India (Karnal)	0.00	-	-	-
Rice bran (deooled)	India (Karnal)	0.00	8.8	0.39	0.07
Rice straw	India (Karnal)	0.00	-	-	-
Soybean meal	India (Karnal)	0.00	0.9	0.12	0.10
Wheat bran	India (Karnal)	0.00	-	-	-
Cotton cake	India (Pune)	50.73	14.0	0.20	0.14
Groundnut cake	India (Pune)	29.24	3.4	0.24	0.13
Gram bran	India (Pune)	32.52	4.3	0.01	0.11
Jowar (non-seed)	India (Pune)	29.00	23.3	2.44	0.08
Maize bran	India (Pune)	30.30	2.0	0.10	0.12
Maize grain	India (Pune)	45.03	2.2	0.18	0.17
Rice bran	India (Pune)	24.52	-	-	-
Soybean (non-seed)	India (Pune)	475.99	13.8	0.59	0.02

- Not analyzed.

Table 4. Heavy metal contents of foreign non-conventional feed resources (continued)

Ingredients	Origin	%, dry matter basis ¹			
		Cr	Hg	Pb	Cu
Sunflower (non-seed)	India (Pune)	28.48	4.0	0.31	0.20
Tur bran	India (Pune)	32.35	9.5	0.08	0.06
Wheat bran	India (Pune)	32.53	3.0	0.12	0.10
Wheat grain	India (Pune)	39.12	4.4	0.60	0.13
Cassava starch	Indonesia	0.00	-	-	-
Gliricidia (pellet)	Malaysia	0.00	47.8	1.23	0.20
Leucaena leaf (meal)	Malaysia	0.00	-	-	-
Leucaena leaf (wafer)	Malaysia	0.00	65.0	2.53	0.21
Oil palm frond (OPF)	Malaysia	1232.42	-	-	-
Copra meal	Philippine	0.00	11.8	0.71	0.33
Brewer-malt	Thailand	20.77	-	-	-
Cassava chip	Thailand	16.04	-	0.39	0.04
Cassava waste	Thailand	18.97	7.9	0.91	0.06
Cocoa seed hull	Thailand	20.34	-	-	-
Copra cake	Thailand	13.16	104.0	0.78	0.13
Iponeae vines	Thailand	17.02	-	-	-
Palm kernel meal	Thailand	13.33	25.1	0.20	0.07
Palm oil meal	Thailand	10.34	-	-	-
Peanut meal	Thailand	11.73	27.8	-	-
Soybean vine	Thailand	19.06	-	-	-
Bone powder	Vietnam	6.16	24.6	1.50	0.16
Fish meal	Vietnam	0.00	1223.0	1.10	0.37
Leucaena leaf meal	Vietnam	14.98	-	-	-
Peanut oil cake	Vietnam	10.87	19.8	0.31	0.29
Red maize	Vietnam	9.97	-	0.15	0.12
Rice bran	Vietnam	16.13	-	-	-
Slice tapiocca chip (Large)	Vietnam	0.00	19.7	0.31	0.03
Slice tapiocca chip (Small)	Vietnam	7.24	17.0	0.63	0.06
Soya oil cake	Vietnam	9.98	32.5	0.18	0.10

- Not analyzed.

(Pb)

soybean meal

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 10 ppm 100 ppm
 90%
 0.05ppm (NRC, 1984)
 가 가 . 30
 ppm ,
 가

3.

Table 5. Hydrogen cyanide content of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origin	HCN (ppm, DM basis)
Cassava waste	Thailand	41.6
Slice tapiocca chip	Vietnam	5.5

Table 5 slice tapioca chip cassava
 waste hydrogen cyanide 가 , cassava waste가 5
 hydrogen cyanide(HCN)
 , cyanogenetic glucosides (Liener, 1980), ,
 , 가 , ,
 cyanide 가 HCN kg
 0.5 3.5mg , 500kg 250 1,750 mg .

cassava waste

4kg

가

(Table 6),

50 ppb

20 ppb,

(, 1992; , 1997).

Table 6. Aflatoxin content of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origins	Aflatoxin (ppb, DM basis)
Cotton seed meal	China(Human)	N
Corn	China	N
Cotton seed cake (undecoric)	India(Karnal)	N
Ground nut cake	India(Karnal)	N
Mustard cake (expeller)	India(Karnal)	N
Cotton cake	India(Pune)	N
Maize grain	India(Pune)	N
Barley	India	N
Coconut cake	India	N
Neem seed kernel cake (sol)	India	N
Cassava chip	Thailand	N
Copra cake	Thailand	N
Palm kernel meal	Thailand	N
Peanut meal	Thailand	N
Bio-v-pro	Vietnam	N
Peanut oil cake	Vietnam	N
Slice tapiocca chip	Vietnam	N

* N : negligible.

tannic acid

(Table 7),

tannic acid

mustard cake

urease

activity

(Table 8),

soybean oil meal

가

gossypol

가 (Table 9). Gossypol 가 ,

, 가 , ,

, 가

Table 7. Tannic acid content of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origin	Tannic acid(ppb)
Rape seed meal	China(Human)	0.39
Mustard cake	India	0.91
Neem seed kernel cake (sol)	India	0.33
Mustard cake (expeller)	India(Karnal)	0.94

Table 8. Urease activity index of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origin	Urease activity index
Soybean oil meal	China	0.09
Soybean (non-seed)	India(Pune)	2.09
Soybean oil meal	India(Karnal)	2.04
Soya oil cake	Vietnam	0.06

Table 9. Gossypol content of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origin	Gossypol (ppb, DM basis)
Cotton seed meal	China(Human)	0.08
Cottonseed cake (undercoric)	India(Karnal)	0.13
Cotton seed cake	India(Pune)	0.16

Table 10. Nitrate content of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Ingredients	Origin	Nitrate (ug/ g, DM basis)	SEM.
Alfalfa hay (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	China	608.863	3.251
Chinese wild hay	China	342.119	16.891
Corn	China	0.000	0.000
Jowar (non – seed)	India (Pune)	0.000	0.000
Maize grain	India (Pune)	0.000	0.000
Tur bran	India (Pune)	883.569	27.774
Wheat grain	India (Pune)	190.831	13.003
Apple pomace	India (Karnal)	166.944	6.501
Gram husk	India (Karnal)	43.525	0.000
Ground nut cake	India (Karnal)	377.950	9.752
Rice straw	India (Karnal)	182.869	11.720
Wheat straw	India (Bangalore)	270.456	16.891
Acacia tortalis pods	India	1233.919	6.501
Barley	India	0.000	0.000
Finger millet straw (RAGI)	India	744.225	21.316
Jawar stover (chaffered)	India	298.325	18.099
Maize straw	India	202.755	19.773
Para grass	India	425.725	19.504
PARA grass ilay	India	453.594	8.600
Rice straw	India	151.019	11.261
Sugar cane tops (chaffered)	India	216.709	4.223
Sorghum straw	India	230.644	6.501
Cassava chip	Thailand	0.000	0.000
Cassava waste	Thailand	0.000	0.000
Iponeae vines	Thailand	493.406	6.501
Leucaena leaf meal	Vietnam	342.119	28.152
Red maize	Vietnam	0.000	0.000
Slice tapioca chip	Vietnam	43.525	0.000

nitrate
가 가 ,

가 NO3 NO2
(Church, 1988).

nitrate
가 (Page , 1990).

nitrate ,
progesterone

0.5%

, nitrate

acacia tortalis pods

0.12%

(Table 10).

4

5

가

1.

2. Bio-v-pro (India)

, (China)

3. Cassava waste (Thailand) HCN

, mustard cake (India)

tannic acid

, , gossypol,

nitrate

4

1

가

가 가
가 가

가

가
in situ
가

2

1. *In situ*

가.

, , neem seed kernel, , bio-V-Pro, soy-V-Pro,
corn cob

5g 2g pore size가 45 μm
lylon bag(9 × 15cm) 가 Holstein 0, 6, 12,
24 0, 12, 24, 48, 72 nylon bag

2.

가. corn cob

corn cob pellet 50 (350kg)

. Palm kernel meal (expelled)

34 (400kg) 1 palm kernel meal(PKM) 0% 5% 가 17 가 10 PKM 0, 10, 20% 가 3 1 0% PKM 1 10% PKM 1 20% PKM 가

. Copra meal

Copra meal 2 meal(CM) 0%, 10% 가 1 8 (550kg) 0% CM 1 10% CM 450kg) latin square design CM 0, 10, 20% 가 1

. Bio-V -pro

216 Table 11 Table 12 6 1

3.

SAS

Duncan (1955) multiple range test

Table 11. Composition of the experimental diets for starter period (1 3 weeks)

	Control	Bio-V-pro(1%)	Bio-V-pro(3%)	Bio-V-pro(5%)
Ingredients:				
Corn	59.22	58.75	58.16	57.34
SBM	27.84	28.10	27.99	28.28
CGM	4.51	4.51	4.97	5.20
Fish meal	5.00	4.00	2.00	0.00
Tallow	1.02	1.08	0.91	0.85
Limestone	0.09	0.23	0.57	0.88
TCP	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Vit-min mixture ¹	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Salt	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Methionine	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09
Antibiotics	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Bio-V-pro	0.00	1.00	3.00	5.00
Lysine	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition				
ME (kcal/ kg)	3200.78	3204.74	3200.07	3200.37
CP (%)	23.03	23.01	23.00	23.00
Lysine (%)	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Methionine (%)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Ca (%)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Avail. P (%)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45

¹ Vit-min mixture contains following in 1kg of diet: vitamine A, 10,000IU; vitamin D₃ 1,500 IU; vitamin K₃ 5mg; vitamin E, 15mg; vitamin B₂ 8mg; vitamin B₁₂ 0.008mg; Ca-d-pantothenate, 8mg; niacin, 25mg; folic acid, 0.4mg; biotin, 0.2mg; choline, 500mg; pyridoxine, 1mg; BHT, 125mg; Co, 0.85mg; I, 1.29mg; Zn, 100mg; Mg, 110mg; Cu, 8.75mg; Se, 0.15mg; Fe, 35mg.

Table 12. Composition of the experimental diets for finisher period (4 - 6 weeks)

	Control	Bio-V-pro(1%)	Bio-V-pro(3%)	Bio-V-pro(5%)
Ingredients:				
Corn	67.84	67.86	67.40	66.75
SBM	20.40	20.40	20.19	20.15
CGM	3.94	3.94	4.47	4.91
Fish meal	5.00	4.00	2.00	0.00
Tallow	0.52	0.50	0.30	0.17
Limestone	0.42	0.42	0.75	1.07
TCP	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Vit-min mixture ¹	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Salt	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.20
Methionine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Antibiotics	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Bio-V-pro	0.00	1.00	3.00	5.00
Lysine	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition				
ME (kcal/ kg)	3200.06	3206.54	3202.72	3200.30
CP (%)	20.10	20.00	20.00	20.00
Lysine (%)	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00
Methionine (%)	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38
Ca (%)	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.90
Avail. P (%)	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36

¹ Vit-min mixture contains following in 1kg of diet: vitamine A, 10,000IU; vitamin D₃ 1,500 IU; vitamin K₃ 5mg; vitamin E, 15mg; vitamin B₂ 8mg; vitamin B₁₂ 0.008mg; Ca-d-pantothenate, 8mg; niacin, 25mg; folic acid, 0.4mg; biotin, 0.2mg; choline, 500mg; pyridoxine, 1mg; BHT, 125mg; Co, 0.85mg; I, 1.29mg; Zn, 100mg; Mg, 110mg; Cu, 8.75mg; Se, 0.15mg; Fe, 35mg.

3

1. *in situ*

가 *in situ* 가 Table 11 가
 Table 13 Table 13 , 24
 coconut soy-v-pro corn
 , maize gluten
 가 가 .
 chinese wild hay
 corn cob

(Table 14).

Table 13. *In situ* dry matter disappearance rate of foreign non-conventional feed resources (concentrate sources)

Ingredients	Incubation time (h)			
	0	6	12	24
Corn (China)	10.69de	30.79c	31.12d	67.02a
Cotton seed meal (China)	15.18cd	27.64c	30.78d	53.96b
Bio-V-Pro (India)	16.30cd	28.32c	37.36c	51.83b
Coconut (India)	27.03ab	51.13a	54.88a	69.36a
Fish meal (India)	23.17b	39.15b	45.77b	52.55b
Maize gluten (India)	5.19e	16.22d	19.25e	26.01c
Neem seed kernel cake (India)	21.29bc	37.10b	31.93d	51.05b
Soy-V-Pro (India)	32.31a	41.83b	47.79b	65.97a
<i>Statistical analysis</i>				
SEM	3.53	3.12	2.23	5.61
Probability	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Table 14. *In situ* dry matter disappearance rate of foreign non-conventional feed resources (forage sources)

Feed	Incubation time(h)				
	0	12	24	48	72
Rice straw (control)	4.68	8.54	19.50	41.52	63.89
Chinese wild hay (China)	6.21	9.01	18.45	45.85	71.54
Corn cob (China)	3.05	6.74	11.52	36.85	59.87
<i>Statistical analysis</i>					
SEM	0.50	1.01	2.10	6.95	5.88
Probability	0.020	0.035	0.008	0.005	0.014

2.

corn cob 가
corn cob
,
가
0.5kg corn cob
(Table 15).
palm kernel meal(PKM) 0 5% 가
5 ,
PKM
5 가 (Table 16).
PKM 가
가 . 1 PKM 10%
가 (Table 17), 10%
. PKM 5%

Table 15. Feed intake of Chinese wild hay and corn cob in Korean native cattle

Group	Feed	Day after experiment (wks)					Mean
		0	1	2	3	4	
A	Concentrate	9.27	8.93	8.65	8.36	9.17	8.86
	Rice straw	1.90	1.84	1.81	1.83	1.96	1.86
	<i>Total</i>	11.17	10.77	10.46	10.19	11.13	10.72
B	Concentrate	8.53	8.93	8.45	8.37	8.50	8.56
	Chinese wild hay	1.79	1.92	2.05	2.04	2.05	1.97
	<i>Total</i>	10.32	10.85	10.50	10.41	10.55	10.56
C	Concentrate	7.66	7.64	6.95	6.94	7.43	7.31
	Forage total	2.32	2.19	2.23	2.48	2.35	2.31
	Chinese wild hay	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Corn cob	1.82	1.69	1.73	1.98	1.85	1.81
	<i>Total</i>	9.98	9.83	9.18	9.42	9.78	9.62
Probability	Concentrate	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
	Forage	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04
	<i>Total</i>	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.05

Table 16. Feed intake of expelled palm kernel meal in Korean native cattle

Feeding strategy ¹	Feed intake (kg/ day)	
	control feed	experimental feed
Switching control and experimental feed by a day	6.08	1.93
Switching control and experimental feed by 5 days	8.66	8.11

¹ control feed : 0% palm kernel meal of commercial concentrate. experimental feed : 5% palm kernel meal of commercial concentrate.

Table 17. Effect of increasing palm kernel meal(PKM) supplementation¹ on the changes of feed intake in Korean native cattle

Measurements	Period 1(1 week)	Period 2(1 week)	Period 3(1 week)
	0% PKM ²	10% PKM	20% PKM
Feed intake (kg/ day)	6.31	5.70	4.93
Reduction rate of feed intake(%)	100.0	90.4	78.1

¹ Korean native cattle were fed 0% PKM for initial 1 week, switched 10% PKM for next 1 week, and switched 20% PKM for final 1 week.

² 0, 10 or 20% PKM of commercial concentrate.

Copra meal(CM) 가 1 CM 가
 가 10% 가 CM
 가 (Table 18). CM 10 20%
 가 18% 34% (Table 19).

가 . 5 6
 copra meal
 (Thorne ,
 1990). copra meal 가 가 9 20%
 가 (Thorne, 1986).

Table 18. Effect of increasing copra meal(CM) supplementation¹ on feed intake of Korean native cattle

Measurements	Initial 1 week	Final 1 week
	0% CM ²	10% CM
Concentrate intake (kg/ day)	9.8	9.9
Rice straw intake (kg/ day)	1.6	1.5
Total feed intake (kg/ day)	11.4	11.4

¹ Korean native cattle were fed 0% CM for initial 1 week and switched to 10% PKM for final week.

² 0 or 10% CM of commercial concentrate.

Table 19. Effect of copra meal(CM) supplementation on the feed intake of Korean native cattle

Measurements	CM content (%) ¹		
	0	10	20
Feed intake (kg/ day)	9.72	7.98	6.40
Reduction rate of feed intake(%)	100.0	82	66

¹ 0, 10 or 20% CM of commercial concentrate.

bio-v-pro 가가
(SBM) (FM) bio-v-pro
(Table 20), bio-v-pro
20% 가
bio-v-pro 13%
. Bio-v-pro , glutamine
가

Table 20. Nutrient composition of SBM, FM and Bio-V-Pro

	SBM (44%)	FM (60%)	Bio-V-pro
Proximate composition			
Moisture (%)	9.11	6.35	5.98
C. Fat (%)	3.14	4.50	4.28
C. Ash (%)	6.03	16.40	23.24
C. Protein (%)	42.03	56.79	55.00
Gross energy (kcal/ kg)	3843.14	4132.80	3651.00
Amino acids			
ASP	4.02	4.36	4.76
THR	1.38	1.91	1.81
SER	1.81	2.20	2.16
GLU	8.19	7.40	6.59
PRO	1.60	3.04	3.91
GLY	1.40	5.26	6.92
ALA	1.88	4.29	4.14
VAL	1.66	2.50	2.20
MET	0.51	1.19	1.04
ILE	1.79	1.88	1.67
LEU	2.83	4.25	3.13
TYR	1.29	1.96	3.37
PHE	2.13	2.02	2.55
HIS	1.10	1.62	1.53
LYS	2.21	3.13	2.94
ARG	3.15	3.24	3.21
Total	37.00	50.26	51.95

bio-v-pro 0, 1, 3 5% 가
 (Table 21), bio-v-pro
 . , bio-v-pro 5%
 가 bio-v-pro 가
 가 가 .
 , bio-v-pro 4769 ppm , (0 3)
 300 ppm () 3,000 ppm .
 bio-v-pro .

Table 21. Effects of Bio-V-pro on the feed intake of broiler chicks

	Bio-V-pro content (%)				PSE1
	0	1	3	5	
ADFI2 (g)	81.93b	91.71a	91.05a	93.37a	0.98

1 Pooled standard error.

2 Average daily feed intake.

ab Values with different superscripts within the same column significantly differ (P<0.05).

4

in situ
 coconut soy-v-pro
 corn chinese wild
 hay
 corn cob .
 corn cob 가
 가 . palm kernel meal(PKM) 0 5%
 가 5
 , PKM

Copra meal(CM)	5	가	가	1	CM	10%	가	1	가	CM	가
					가					CM	
						CM	10			20%	가
			18%	34%							
가											

1

가 60% ,

, 가 가
, 가
.

PKM (palm kernel meal) CM (copra meal)

. Temerton Dundley (1940) 9 PKM
. PKM 21.3%

가 (44% of

SBM), methionine

. palm kernel meal (, , 가)
oil 가

(Onwudike, 1986a,b,c).

Copra meal copra

, , 60%
. copra copra meal

가 . Mithchell Villegas (1923) Loosli (1954)
copra meal

가 가

Kapok seed meal

가 가 . Kapok seed meal

(Irie, 1990). Kapok seed meal

cyclopropenoid fatty acid

32.5% 22%
 kapok seed meal
 가
 가 (palm kernel meal, copra meal, kapok seed meal)
 가 가

2

1.

palm kernel meal copra meal kapok seed meal
 가 가
 4 - PKM CM
 5%, 10%, 15% 가 KM 2%, 4%, 6% 가 7 ,
 6

2.

1 () 504
 5 6

3.

NRC (1994) ME 3,200kcal/ kg, CP 23.00%, lysine 1.14%, methionine 0.5% , ME 3,200kcal/ kg, CP 20.00%, lysine 1.0%, methionine 0.38% PKM CM 0, 5, 10, 15% KM 0, 2, 4, 6% 가
 (Table 22, 23, 24). PKM, CM KM Table 4 .

Table 22. Formula and chemical composition of the experimental diets for PKM (palm kernel meal)

Ingredients	Starter Period (0-3weeks) (%)				Finisher Period (4-6weeks) (%)			
	0	5	10	15	0	5	10	15
Corn	56.38	52.12	47.89	43.63	65.18	60.21	55.58	51.25
Soybean meal	27.00	25.00	23.00	21.00	22.00	21.26	19.89	18.00
Palm kernel meal	0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00
Corn gluten meal	4.37	4.79	5.20	5.63	3.39	3.41	3.64	4.12
Fish meal	4.35	4.76	5.19	5.60	2.81	2.80	3.00	3.28
Tallow	5.11	5.54	5.95	6.37	3.85	4.53	5.08	5.52
Limestone	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.82	1.31	1.39	1.46	1.58
TCP	1.32	1.25	1.18	1.10	0.66	0.58	0.51	0.38
Vit.-min. mix.1	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Salt	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Lysine	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.17
Methionine	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Antibiotics	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition ²								
ME (Mcal/ kg)	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
CP	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Lysine	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Methionine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Ca	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Avail. P	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35

1 Supplied per kg mixture : vitamin A, 1,600,000 IU; vitamin D₃ 300,000 IU; vitamin E, 800 IU; vitamin K₃ 132 mg; vitamin B₂ 1,000 mg; calcium pantothenate, 800 mg; niacin, 2,000 mg; vitamin B₁₂ 1,200 mg; biotin, 32 mg; ethoxyquin, 6,000 mg; Mn, 12,000 mg; Zn, 9,000 mg; Co, 100 mg; Cu, 500 mg; Fe 4,000 mg; B.H.T, 6,000 mg; I, 250 mg; folic acid, 60 mg; choline, 35,000 mg.

2 Calculated value.

Table 23. Formula and chemical composition of the experimental diets for CM (copra meal)

Ingredients	Starter Period (0-3weeks) (%)				Finisher Period (4-6weeks) (%)			
	0	5	10	15	0	5	10	15
Corn	56.38	51.15	45.88	40.62	65.18	59.98	55.21	50.30
Soybean meal	27.00	25.00	23.00	21.00	22.00	20.00	17.00	14.50
Copra meal	0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00
Corn gluten meal	4.37	4.88	5.38	5.87	3.39	3.88	4.81	5.48
Fish meal	4.35	4.83	5.35	5.86	2.81	3.32	4.02	4.67
Tallow	5.11	6.39	7.67	8.96	3.85	5.12	6.22	7.38
Limestone	0.69	0.65	0.65	0.64	1.31	0.96	1.49	1.37
TCP	1.32	1.30	1.27	1.23	0.66	0.93	0.40	0.43
Vit.-min. mix.1	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Salt	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Lysine	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.17
Methionine	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Antibiotics	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition ²								
ME (Mcal/ kg)	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
CP	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Lysine	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Methionine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.41
Ca	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Avail. P	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35

1 Supplied per kg mixture : vitamin A, 1,600,000 IU; vitamin D₃, 300,000 IU; vitamin E, 800 IU; vitamin K₃, 132 mg; vitamin B₂, 1,000 mg; calcium pantothenate, 800 mg; niacin, 2,000 mg; vitamin B₁₂, 1,200 mg; biotin, 32 mg; ethoxyquin, 6,000 mg; Mn, 12,000 mg; Zn, 9,000 mg; Co, 100 mg; Cu, 500 mg; Fe 4,000 mg; B.H.T, 6,000 mg; I, 250 mg; folic acid, 60 mg; choline, 35,000 mg.

2 Calculated value.

Table 24. Formula and chemical composition of the experimental diets for KM (kapok seed meal)

Ingredients	Starter Period (0-3weeks) (%)				Finisher Period (4-6weeks) (%)			
	0	2	4	6	0	2	4	6
Corn	56.38	54.92	52.91	50.81	65.18	63.76	62.31	60.92
Soybean meal	27.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Kapok seed meal	0.00	2.00	4.00	6.000	0.00	2.00	4.000	6.000
Corn gluten meal	4.37	4.60	4.50	4.40	3.39	2.79	2.29	1.96
Fish meal	4.35	4.57	4.47	4.39	2.81	2.55	2.14	1.58
Tallow	5.11	5.15	5.38	5.64	3.85	4.12	4.41	4.65
Limestone	0.69	0.67	0.69	1.18	1.31	1.29	1.33	1.33
TCP	1.32	1.30	1.26	0.80	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.71
Vit.-min. mix.1	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Salt	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Lysine	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Methionine	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06
Antibiotics	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition ²								
ME (Mcal/ kg)	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
CP	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Lysine	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Methionine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Ca	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Avail. P	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35

1 Supplied per kg mixture : vitamin A, 1,600,000 IU; vitamin D₃ 300,000 IU; vitamin E, 800 IU; vitamin K₃ 132 mg; vitamin B₂ 1,000 mg; calcium pantothenate, 800 mg; niacin, 2,000 mg; vitamin B₁₂ 1,200 mg; biotin, 32 mg; ethoxyquin, 6,000 mg; Mn, 12,000 mg; Zn, 9,000 mg; Co, 100 mg; Cu, 500 mg; Fe 4,000 mg; B.H.T, 6,000 mg; I, 250 mg; folic acid, 60 mg; choline, 35,000 mg.

2 Calculated value.

4.

가. Feeding trial

08:00, 12:00, 19:00 1 3
 1 34 1 2
 24
 20-25 lux
 6

. Metabolic trial

19-21 , 40-42 3 , 72
 4
 3 . 2
 pooling 60
 72 Wiley mill (1 mm)

. Chemical analysis

AOAC (1990)
 (Pharmacia Biotech, Biochrom 20, England)
 UV-visible spectrophotometer (Hitachi, U-1000, Japan) Ca Atomic
 absorption spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, Japan) . gas
 chromatograph (HP 5890 series II) .

. Statistical analysis

SAS package (1985) general linear model (GLM) least
 significant difference .

3

1.

Table 25. Nutrients composition of SBM (soybean meal), PKM (palm kernel meal), CM (copra meal), and KM (kapk seed meal)

	SBM	PKM	CM	KM
Proximate nutrients :				
Gross energy (kcal/ kg)	3820.00	2500.00	1600.00	2700.00
Moisture (%)	11.84	9.42	9.69	9.93
Crude ash (%)	6.12	3.98	6.66	7.61
Crude protein (%)	45.63	15.53	20.60	33.89
Ether extract (%)	2.06	8.09	2.54	8.59
Crude fibre (%)	-	17.37	11.99	22.00
Amino acid (%) :				
Asparagine	4.02	1.19	1.13	2.66
Threonine	1.38	0.30	0.38	0.94
Serine	1.81	0.37	0.58	1.37
Glutamic acid	8.19	2.82	2.97	3.86
Proline	1.60	0.45	0.40	0.36
Glycine	1.40	0.56	1.04	1.35
Alanine	1.88	0.47	0.57	1.40
Valine	1.66	0.41	0.69	1.37
Methionine	0.51	0.11	0.37	0.28
Isoleucine	1.79	0.43	0.41	0.82
Leucine	2.83	0.37	0.86	1.78
Tyrosine	1.29	0.28	0.34	0.65
Phenylalanine	2.13	0.48	0.49	1.28
Histidine	1.10	0.20	1.00	0.60
Lysine	2.21	0.07	0.34	1.24
Arginine	3.15	0.52	0.90	2.30
Total	36.96	9.03	12.05	22.26
Fatty acids (%) :				
Saturated fatty acids				
C14:0	40.94	48.04	73.59	3.62
C16:0	12.18	17.47	16.73	21.26
C18:0	5.64	2.03	-	2.32
Monounsaturated fatty acids				
C18:1	7.65	29.09	9.68	20.05
Polyunsaturated fatty acids				
C18:2	30.04	3.37	-	52.75
C18:3	3.55	-	-	-
Minerals (%) :				
Ca	0.320	0.122	0.014	0.126
P	0.700	0.554	0.500	1.000
Na	0.080	0.042	0.185	0.034
Mg	0.085	0.186	0.229	0.254
K	0.864	0.060	0.211	0.150
Cu	0.005	0.002	0.005	0.004

Palm kernel meal (PKM), copra meal (CM) kapok seed meal (KSM)

Table 25 . PKM

가 (1977) Babatunde (1975) PKM 7.8%, 6.7% ,
 Yeong (1981) 0.8% . PKM 1,611 kcal/ kg
 (McDornal , 1973) 2,796 kcal/ kg (Nwokolo , 1976, 1977) 1,482 kcal/ kg (Yeong
 , 1981) . CM (PKM, CM,
 KM)
 (expeller) 가 . CM 가
 가 가 . KM
 가 (Irie, 1990).

Table 21 PKM CM PKM

CM 가
 . KM methionine histidine

PKM CM KM NRC (1994) Creswell
 Brooks (1971a,b) (, , 가),
 oil 가

2.

palm kernel meal 5, 10, 15% 가 , 0 3
 5% ,
 (Table 26). 4 6 10%
 . 0 3 PKM 5% 가
 PKM 4 6
 PKM 가 가 가 .
 가 5% 10%
 (p<0.05). Yeong (1981) PKM 0 30% 가
 15% ,
 가
 copra meal 5, 10, 15% 가 0 3
 5% 가 (p<0.05),

가 (Table 27). 5%
. 4 6 5% 가 ,
가 CM 가
가 CM 가
5% 가
Kapok seed meal 2, 4, 6% 가 0 3 2%
가 가
(Table 28). 2% (p<0.05). kapok seed meal
KM 가
. 4 6 2%
. 2%
가

Table 26. Effects of PKM (palm kernel meal) on the growth performance of broiler chicks

Treatment	Initial BW (g)	Final BW (g)	Weight gain (g)	Feed intake(g)	FCR
0-3 week					
Control	84.95	945.24	860.29	1346.19	1.57
PKM (5%)	85.43	956.67	871.24	1373.00	1.58
PKM (10%)	85.14	924.76	839.62	1345.71	1.60
PKM (15%)	85.09	925.71	840.62	1356.19	1.61
PSE1	0.10	7.83	8.10	12.03	0.09
4-6 week					
Control	945.24	2303.05	1357.81	2890.48b	2.13
PKM (5%)	956.67	2316.10	1359.43	3009.44ab	2.22
PKM (10%)	924.76	2370.09	1445.33	3065.63ab	2.12
PKM (15%)	925.71	2356.86	1431.14	3146.95a	2.21
PSE1	7.83	17.86	17.79	37.85	0.03
0-6 week					
Control	84.95	2303.05	2218.10	4236.67b	1.91
PKM (5%)	85.43	2316.10	2230.67	4382.44ab	1.97
PKM (10%)	85.14	2370.09	2284.95	4441.35ab	1.94
PKM (15%)	85.09	2356.86	2271.76	4503.14a	1.98
PSE1	0.10	17.86	17.86	42.13	0.02

1 Pooled standard error.

ab Means with different superscripts within the same column are significantly different (p<0.05).

Table 27. Effects of CM (copra meal) on the growth performance of broiler chicks

Treatment	Initial BW (g)	Final BW (g)	Weight gain (g)	Feed intake (g)	FCR
0-3 week					
Control	85.19	932.86	847.67 ^{ab}	1330.95	1.57
CM (5%)	84.76	822.29	880.38 ^a	1358.37	1.54
CM (10%)	84.71	918.57	833.86 ^b	1308.53	1.57
CM (15%)	85.24	899.05	813.81 ^b	1295.24	1.59
PSE1	0.10	33.08	8.28	11.37	0.01
4-6 week					
Control	932.86	2259.71	2259.71	2840.87	2.15
CM (5%)	822.29	2271.14	2271.14	3096.23	2.37
CM (10%)	918.57	2258.48	2258.48	2900.54	2.17
CM (15%)	899.05	2170.38	2170.38	2919.52	2.32
PSE1	33.08	25.01	25.01	54.68	0.04
0-6 week					
Control	85.19	2259.71	2174.52	4171.82	1.92
CM (5%)	84.76	2271.14	2186.38	4454.63	2.04
CM (10%)	84.71	2258.48	2173.76	4209.04	1.93
CM (15%)	85.24	2170.38	2085.14	4214.72	2.03
PSE1	0.10	25.01	25.01	58.69	0.02

1 Pooled standard error.

ab Means with different superscripts within the same column are significantly different (p<0.05).

Table 28. Effects of KM (kapok seed meal) on the growth performance of broiler chicks

Treatment	Initial BW (g)	Final BW (g)	Weight gain (g)	Feed intake (g)	FCR
0-3 week					
Control	85.09	936.67	851.57	1359.52 ^{ab}	1.60
KM (2%)	85.52	945.24	859.71	1419.52 ^a	1.65
KM (4%)	84.81	915.05	830.24	1355.59 ^{ab}	1.63
KM (6%)	85.24	890.95	805.71	1282.70 ^b	1.60
PSE1	0.09	10.06	10.07	18.36	0.02
4-6 week					
Control	936.67	2319.05	1382.38	3108.73	2.25
KM (2%)	945.24	2341.62	1396.38	3060.94	2.20
KM (4%)	915.05	2299.05	1384.00	2944.01	2.15
KM (6%)	890.95	2192.14	1301.19	2917.73	2.26
PSE1	10.06	29.53	27.48	42.86	0.04
0-6 week					
Control	85.09	2319.05	2233.95	4468.22	2.00
KM (2%)	85.52	2341.62	2233.95	4480.44	1.99
KM (4%)	84.81	2299.05	2214.24	4299.61	1.95
KM (6%)	85.24	2192.14	2106.91	4200.43	2.00
PSE1	0.09	29.53	29.62	49.24	0.02

1 Pooled standard error.

ab Values with different superscripts within the same column are significantly different (p<0.05).

3.

palm kernel meal (PKM), copra meal (CM) kapok seed meal (KSM) Table 29 .
 palm kernel meal 10% 가
 가 . 4 6 PKM 10% 15% 가
 (p<0.05).
 Copra meal 가
 4 6 Ca CM
 . Mitchell (1938) Loosli (1954)
 CM 가가 .
 Kapok seed meal 가 0 3
 (p<0.05)
 . 4 6 KM 2% 가 KM 6%
 가 .

4.

Palm kernel meal (PKM), copra meal (CM) kapok seed meal (KSM)
 가 Table 30 . Palm kernel meal
 (PKM) 0, 5, 10, 15% 가 0 3
 histidine .
 4 6 PKM 10% 가
 threonine, valine, leucine, histidine
 (p<0.05). Obwundike (1986a) PKM
 0 3
 가 . Copra meal (CM)
 가 . Kapok seed
 meal (KSM) 0 3 KM 6% 4 6
 leucine valine
 histidine .
 Table 25 PKM, CM, KM
 (Dammers, 1965 Flipot, 1971).
 PKM CM KM 가 amino acid methionine lysine

Table 29. Effects of PKM (palm kernel meal), CM (copra meal) and KM (kapok seed meal) on proximate nutrients utilizability of broiler chicks

Treatment	DM	CP	EE	Crude ash	Ca	P
0-3 week						
Control	81.46a	75.40	91.60b	46.57a	64.50a	67.83ab
PKM 5%	76.08c	72.51	92.86b	35.40b	53.24b	62.24c
PKM 10%	79.46ab	75.68	95.42a	45.23a	65.82a	64.48bc
PKM 15%	77.00bc	73.43	95.01a	42.81a	63.55b	69.45a
PSE1	0.76	0.74	0.54	1.55	1.66	1.07
4-6 week						
Control	85.37ab	82.94a	94.02b	54.57ab	41.34b	63.24ab
PKM 5%	82.32b	77.34b	92.71b	46.77b	63.77a	52.24b
PKM 10%	88.33a	83.14a	97.32a	61.34a	69.91a	74.10a
PKM 15%	88.49a	83.06a	96.73a	64.74a	68.91a	71.67a
PSE1	0.91	1.03	0.64	2.61	4.28	3.05
0-3 week						
Control	80.75a	71.93	94.33a	40.88b	76.89a	66.89
CM 5%	76.30b	69.04	92.17b	55.35a	58.48b	69.47
CM 10%	78.33ab	72.87	92.59ab	37.85b	53.37b	72.58
CM 15%	76.17b	71.37	92.79ab	37.46b	53.35b	64.27
PSE1	0.79	0.95	0.35	2.91	3.17	1.79
4-6 week						
Control	87.61	79.54	93.72	49.57	67.92	77.07a
CM 5%	86.50	79.70	94.28	59.51	51.50	66.25ab
CM 10%	80.80	73.75	94.64	38.52	49.95	52.76b
CM 15%	80.02	73.26	94.27	40.60	52.12	59.66ab
PSE1	1.67	2.34	0.74	5.39	3.92	3.89
0-3 week						
Control	79.76	74.35	92.79	47.21	72.43a	74.05a
KM 2%	77.73	70.87	93.64	35.54	56.92ab	60.69c
KM 4%	78.45	72.15	92.87	39.48	53.61b	67.53b
KM 6%	78.37	73.19	94.14	39.83	54.52	74.38a
PSE1	0.78	1.24	0.34	3.02	3.13	1.86
4-6 week						
Control	84.82	76.42	96.41	52.26	59.52	62.30
KM 2%	82.56	72.61	97.54	42.97	65.28	50.27
KM 4%	83.27	77.70	94.31	49.83	59.17	55.48
KM 6%	86.07	80.54	94.48	60.24	70.95	66.60
PSE1	1.03	1.89	0.77	3.50	2.46	3.28

1 Pooled standard error.

abc Means with different superscripts within the same column are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

Table 30. Effects of PKM (palm kernel meal), CM (copra meal) and KM (kapok seed meal) on essential amino acids utilizability of broiler chicks

Treatment	THR	VAL	MET	ILE	LEU	PHE	LYS	HIS	ARG	Mean
0-3 week										
Control	87.09	87.15	90.14	89.31	91.62	90.01	89.15	91.14ab	93.52a	89.90
PKM 5%	83.47	84.75	89.79	87.54	90.43	88.80	85.53	93.09a	89.82b	88.14
PKM 10%	84.93	84.69	86.93	86.42	90.16	88.50	86.54	88.90ab	91.44ab	87.62
PKM 15%	81.91	84.14	84.85	86.27	89.43	89.18	85.33	86.97b	90.46ab	86.50
PSE1	1.09	0.86	1.43	1.71	1.29	1.69	1.19	0.78	0.66	0.82
4-6 week										
Control	88.98a	90.40a	91.02b	90.56ab	93.79a	93.67ab	90.40ab	93.85a	92.99ab	91.74a
PKM 5%	83.92b	86.24b	89.64b	88.34b	91.10b	91.98ab	87.30c	90.97b	90.59b	88.90b
PKM 10%	88.96a	90.87a	95.51a	92.72a	94.60a	95.54a	92.17a	93.91a	93.63a	93.10a
PKM 15%	89.25a	90.23a	88.19b	90.33ab	92.87ab	90.89b	89.28bc	92.74ab	93.67a	90.82ab
PSE1	0.88	0.70	0.95	0.61	0.47	0.72	0.64	0.43	0.54	0.50
0-3 week										
Control	75.72	89.79a	87.42b	81.67	88.71	88.99	92.53ab	83.64	94.44a	86.88
CM 5%	81.55	81.62b	85.39b	84.68	91.29	86.68	81.20b	83.67	86.82b	84.77
CM 10%	79.81	79.73b	80.50b	81.83	86.06	84.16	80.98b	85.33	88.90b	83.04
CM 15%	76.07	75.71b	97.87a	79.39	83.63	87.67	74.52c	80.38	83.73c	82.11
PSE1	1.12	1.79	2.16	0.98	1.37	1.14	2.11	1.13	1.23	0.90
4-6 week										
Control	88.87	90.83	92.27	93.08	94.15b	95.30	91.64	92.72b	94.31	92.57
CM 5%	89.50	91.67	90.84	94.12	94.06b	94.87	92.23	94.54b	93.86	92.86
CM 10%	81.59	85.14	88.20	88.22	97.66a	92.36	88.12	98.77a	90.70	90.08
CM 15%	81.44	88.60	87.90	90.03	92.98b	93.82	88.52	91.20b	92.90	90.26
PSE1	1.61	1.34	1.16	1.23	0.70	0.67	1.03	0.98	0.75	0.84
0-3 week										
Control	84.62a	84.59a	86.93ab	83.58ab	89.02ab	88.82	84.90a	88.75	92.64a	87.01a
KM 2%	75.91b	75.07b	77.14c	78.70b	84.47b	86.34	76.97b	86.14	84.97c	80.63b
KM 4%	74.58b	77.02b	79.67bc	78.18b	84.10b	83.86	80.16ab	85.27	88.28bc	81.23b
KM 6%	85.20a	85.58a	90.88a	87.77a	90.14a	91.74	83.98ab	88.92	90.66ab	88.33a
PSE1	1.71	1.61	2.07	1.45	1.05	1.59	1.34	0.79	1.01	1.26
4-6 week										
Control	92.50	93.61a	95.05	93.86	95.10	95.35	94.22	95.52a	96.34	94.62
KM 2%	85.61	86.05b	88.93	88.52	91.60	91.83	87.45	91.28ab	92.52	89.31
KM 4%	87.40	88.97ab	90.20	91.09	92.44	95.23	90.78	92.61ab	93.91	91.40
KM 6%	84.69	88.61ab	80.84	91.57	95.46	94.48	88.25	87.81b	93.72	89.49
PSE1	1.50	1.28	3.57	1.19	0.97	0.68	1.55	1.16	0.97	0.71

1 Pooled standard error.

abc Means with different superscripts within the same column are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

5.

Table 31 . Palm kernel meal (PKM)

가
 PKM 10% myristic acid (C14:0)
 (p<0.05). Fetuga (1977) PKM 가
 PKM . Copra meal (CM)
 CM 가 가 가
 . Kapok seed meal (KSM)
 (C14:0, C16:0, C18:0) (C18:2, C18:3)
 Irie (1990)

Table 31. Effects of PKM (palm kernel meal), CM (copra meal) and KM (kapok seed meal) on carcass fatty acids composition of broiler chicks

Treatment	SFA*				MUFA*		PUFA*	
	C14:0	C16:0	C18:0	C20:0	C18:1	C20:1	C18:2	C18:3
Control	0.91b	27.60ab	6.79	-	48.14	-	15.89	0.68
PKM 5%	1.00b	26.55b	6.25	0.05	49.22	0.32	16.40	0.21
PKM 10%	1.28a	29.24ab	6.87	0.05	51.21	0.34	10.53	0.49
PKM 15%	1.26a	31.51a	6.60	0.06	49.02	0.42	10.67	0.44
PSE1	0.06	0.81	0.26	0.01	1.15	0.69	1.83	1.00
Control	0.74	28.03	7.00a	0.17a	47.45a	0.13b	16.42	0.19
CM 5%	1.10	27.78	6.47ab	0.05b	47.87a	0.41a	15.60	0.70
CM 10%	0.92	29.23	6.12b	0.06b	45.75b	0.36a	17.03	0.46
CM 15%	1.15	28.19	6.16b	0.07b	47.57a	0.46a	16.10	0.31
PSE1	1.00	0.31	0.15	0.01	0.32	0.05	0.48	0.09
Control	1.73a	42.99a	10.04	0.02	23.25a	0.20	20.97	0.81
KM 2%	1.07ab	30.23ab	7.24	0.05	44.84ab	0.36	15.77	0.45
KM 4%	0.90b	28.48ab	8.01	0.03	46.73a	0.25	15.44	0.17
KM 6%	0.77b	26.50b	8.90	0.07	49.45a	0.41	13.39	0.51
PSE1	0.15	2.73	0.73	0.01	4.32	0.05	1.76	0.11

* SFA : Saturated Fatty Acids, MUFA : Monounsaturated Fatty Acids, PUFA : Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids.

1 Pooled standard error.

ab Means with different superscripts within the same column are significantly different (p<0.05).

4

PKM (palm kernel meal), CM (copra meal) KM (kapok meal)

15% 가 , KM 2, 4 6% 가 . PKM CM 5, 10

PKM 가 가 (PKM, CM KM) , CM

가 KM 가 .

PKM CM , KM

methionine histidine . PKM, CM KM

가 .

(0-3) PKM 5% 가 .

(4-6) PKM 가 10% 가 . (0-6) CM

5% . KM 2%

KM 4%

PKM 10% 15% PKM 5%

(P<0.05), CM

KM 6% 가 .

PKM 10% (P<0.05). KM , KM 6% 가 lysine arginine

가 (P<0.05).

PKM, CM KM 가

가 PKM, CM KM

가 .

1

가

가

가

palm kernel meal, coconut meal kepokseed meal

가

(PNI, 1990). , kepokseed meal cyclopropenoid fatty acid

(Devendra, 1992), cyclopropenoid

가

(Irie , 1984),

fatty acid가

kepokseed meal (Irie, 1990)

palm kernel meal, coconut meal kepokseed meal

3가

2

1. 가

80kg (Landrace × Large White × Duroc, n=128) 128

가 4

4 8

(CSR), (CSP),

(CSC) (CSK) (Table 32).

4%

가

14.0 MJ/ kg

14%

2.

AOAC (1990)

2

0.5% Cr₂O₃

, 4

3

55

72

1

Willy mill

Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer

(Smith-Hieftje 4000. USA)

Adiabatic Oxygen Bomb

Calorimeter (Model 1261, Parr Instrument Co., Molin, IL, USA)

3.

15

Folch (1957)

, 0.5 N sodium

methylate 20% boron trifluoride-methanol complex in methanolic solution (Guardiola et al., 1994)

Shimadzu gas chromatograph (SupelcowaxTM10

capillary column, 30m long and 0.25mm I.D., : 160 - 210 at 5 / min

and 30 min at 210 , The injector temperature was 230 , Split flow was 23.0 ml/ min.)

Injection 0.7 µL

AOAC (1990)

Table 32. Formular and chemical composition of the experimental diets

Ingredient	CSR	CSP	CSC	CSK
Corn grains	72.37	71.39	71.80	71.76
Wheat bran	3.00	-	-	2.20
Soybean meal	13.20	17.10	16.50	14.70
Rape seed meal	4.00	-	-	-
Palm kernel meal	-	4.00	-	-
Copra meal	-	-	4.00	-
Kapok seed meal	-	-	-	4.00
Animal fat	1.50	1.16	1.40	1.22
Molasses	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Limestone, fine	1.33	1.50	1.30	1.22
MDCP	0.36	0.65	0.78	0.65
Salt	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Premix	0.94	0.90	0.92	0.95
Chemical composition				
DE (MJ/ kg)	14.05	14.01	14.05	14.00
Crude protein (%)	14.09	14.04	14.06	14.07
Crude fibre (%)	3.03	2.85	2.85	3.05
Crude ash (%)	4.47	4.62	4.63	4.44
Ehter extract (%)	4.51	4.44	4.48	4.51

4.

15

NPPC (1991)

ribbed carcasses 5%

5.

STATISTICS (1996)

randomized complete block General AOV

P<.05 STATISTICS LSD

3

1.

Table 33 (ADG), (ADFI) (FCR) (P>0.05). 2.40kg 690g 2.55kg 765g 3.27 3.68 Fetuga (1974) 가

Table 33. Effects of partial replacement of soybean meal with rapeseed meal (CSR), palm kernel meal (CSP), coconut meal (CSC) and kapok seed meal (CSK) on the growth performance of finishing pigs (mean ± S.D.)

Items	CSR	CSP	CSC	CSK
Initial live weight (kg)	82.63 ± 1.03	80.75 ± 0.68	81.05 ± 0.84	80.03 ± 1.08
Final live weight (kg)	102.40 ± 4.26	101.75 ± 2.50	102.00 ± 3.16	103.00 ± 0.82
Average Daily Gain (g)	737.50 ± 173.66	697.50 ± 113.25	690.00 ± 110.45	765.00 ± 93.27
Daily Feed Intake (kg)	2.40 ± 0.51	2.55 ± 0.33	2.45 ± 0.26	2.53 ± 0.19
FCR	3.27 ± 0.15	3.68 ± 0.25	3.58 ± 0.26	3.33 ± 0.36

abc Means with different superscripts in a row are significantly different (P<0.05)

2.

Table 34 (P>.05) (P<.05). Woehlbier Jager (1983) 가 36% (PNI, 1990) (14%)

가 (Bell, 1960; Laplace and Lebas, 1981) (Forbes and Hamilton, 1952)
 가 (Just, 1979).

Table 34. Effects of partial replacement of soybean meal with rapeseed meal (CSR), palm kernel meal (CSP), coconut meal (CSC) and kapok seed meal (CSK) on the proximate nutrients digestibility of finishing pigs (% , mean \pm S.D.)

Items	CSR	CSP	CSC	CSK
Crude protein	82.04 \pm 1.80	82.61 \pm 1.82	82.63 \pm 1.84	81.60 \pm 1.78
Crude fibre	62.15a \pm 2.91	61.92a \pm 2.96	61.90a \pm 2.94	41.94b \pm 3.04
Crude ash	76.35 \pm 1.65	75.99 \pm 1.67	75.82 \pm 1.72	76.34 \pm 1.67
Ehter extract	79.13 \pm 1.14	78.83 \pm 1.03	79.58 \pm 1.03	78.79 \pm 1.03
Energy	90.18 \pm 1.03	81.80 \pm 1.09	81.50 \pm 1.07	79.47 \pm 1.07

abc Means with different superscripts in a row are significantly different (P<0.05)

3.

Table 35 (CSR), (CSP), (CSC)
 (CSK) (P<0.05).

(p<0.05),

, Onwundike (1986a)

. Dammers (1965) Flipot

(1971) 가

Table 35. Effects of partial replacement of soybean meal with rapeseed meal (CSR), palm kernel meal (CSP), coconut meal (CSC) and kapok seed meal (CSK) on the amino acids digestibility of finishing pigs (mean \pm S.D.)

Items	CSR	CSP	CSC	CSK
EAA				
ARG	88.43a \pm 0.62	86.87a \pm 0.56	83.48b \pm 0.76	87.35a \pm 0.56
HIS	88.59a \pm 0.27	87.65a \pm 0.50	82.61b \pm 0.87	86.95a \pm 0.35
ILE	81.82a \pm 0.56	75.17b \pm 0.73	70.14c \pm 0.80	76.14b \pm 1.09
LEU	82.03a \pm 0.33	79.54b \pm 0.41	72.70c \pm 0.71	79.99b \pm 0.53
LYS	82.60a \pm 0.43	80.32b \pm 0.66	73.31c \pm 1.07	81.17ab \pm 0.54
MET	78.81a \pm 0.51	68.63b \pm 1.17	68.52b \pm 0.87	76.99a \pm 1.63
PHE	86.91a \pm 0.60	82.98b \pm 0.94	74.78c \pm 1.55	82.16b \pm 0.92
THR	78.74a \pm 0.47	72.56b \pm 0.89	61.96c \pm 0.76	73.22b \pm 1.19
VAL	77.25a \pm 0.72	74.87a \pm 0.80	69.46b \pm 1.62	76.01a \pm 0.76
Sub-mean	82.80a \pm 0.30	78.73b \pm 0.38	72.99c \pm 0.41	80.00b \pm 0.67
NEAA				
ALA	78.83ab \pm 0.39	37.82d \pm 0.91	70.52c \pm 0.79	74.69b \pm 1.22
ASP	84.32ab \pm 0.30	80.08b \pm 0.57	71.30d \pm 0.25	75.52c \pm 1.29
CYS	91.21 \pm 1.84	81.17 \pm 6.03	82.78 \pm 1.20	87.25 \pm 2.22
GLU	87.69a \pm 0.14	85.08b \pm 0.33	79.48c \pm 0.60	88.32a \pm 0.36
GLY	79.27a \pm 0.39	75.25b \pm 0.37	72.88c \pm 0.78	75.56b \pm 0.70
PRO	87.05a \pm 0.44	84.56ab \pm 0.71	73.27b \pm 1.49	85.91ab \pm 0.78
SER	84.27a \pm 0.18	79.64b \pm 0.72	74.44c \pm 0.28	80.69b \pm 1.48
TYR	86.84a \pm 0.44	83.86ab \pm 0.86	69.68c \pm 2.86	80.41b \pm 1.45
Sub-mean	84.93a \pm 0.18	75.93c \pm 0.68	75.54c \pm 0.15	75.54b \pm 1.13
Mean	84.24a \pm 0.16	80.25c \pm 0.16	74.98d \pm 0.37	81.85ab \pm 0.68

abcd Means with different superscripts in a row are significantly different (P<0.05)

4.

(CSR), (CSP), (CSC) (CSK)

Table 36

(P>.05),

C16 C18 가 , C16:1 C18:1

(P<.05).

가 monounsaturated fatty acids (P<.05).

Irie(1990)

desaturase
Pande Mead (1970)
가
St. John (1987) Miller (1990)
100kg monounsaturated fatty acid
가
lipogenesis 가 (Hausberger and Milstein, 1955; Di
Gioglio et al., 1962; Leveille, 1967).
(Prabucki, 1977),
hydrogenation 가

Table 36. Effects of partial replacement of soybean meal with rapeseed meal (CSR), palm kernel meal (CSP), coconut meal (CSC) and kapok seed meal (CSK) on the carcass characteristics and fatty acids composition of finishing pigs (mean \pm S.D.)

Items	CSR	CSP	CSC	CSK
Hot carcass, %	73.85 \pm 2.06	75.35 \pm 0.30	76.00 \pm 0.42	75.38 \pm 2.17
Meat, %	57.20 \pm 2.22	55.98 \pm 1.78	57.00 \pm 2.09	57.58 \pm 0.61
Melting point,	32.08b \pm 4.64	32.05b \pm 3.03	38.73a \pm 3.98	39.32a \pm 3.69
Back fat, mm	13.40 \pm 2.03	14.73 \pm 1.73	13.72 \pm 2.10	13.45 \pm 0.62
Fatty acids (Mol-%)				
C14	1.34b \pm 0.08	1.47a \pm 0.13	1.57a \pm 0.16	1.54a \pm 0.17
C16	24.20b \pm 0.89	24.71b \pm 1.46	26.50a \pm 1.58	25.91a \pm 1.08
C17	0.48b \pm 0.07	0.49b \pm 0.07	0.51b \pm 0.06	0.57a \pm 0.09
C18	12.05b \pm 1.25	11.98b \pm 1.24	17.42a \pm 1.88	17.32a \pm 2.00
Saturated fatty acids	38.07b \pm 1.92	38.66b \pm 2.40	46.01a \pm 3.50	44.25a \pm 5.28
C16:1	1.86b \pm 0.16	2.11a \pm 0.49	1.45c \pm 0.12	1.44c \pm 0.18
C18:1	40.26a \pm 1.52	40.32a \pm 0.92	34.38b \pm 2.29	33.92b \pm 2.00
C20:1	0.95a \pm 0.10	0.84b \pm 0.09	0.91a \pm 0.09	0.80b \pm 0.06
Monounaturated fatty acids	43.06a \pm 1.67	43.27a \pm 0.94	36.74b \pm 2.41	36.17b \pm 2.16
C18:2	15.58 \pm 1.26	15.13 \pm 1.86	14.85 \pm 1.86	16.01 \pm 1.53
C18:3	1.09a \pm 0.07	0.95b \pm 0.15	1.01ab \pm 0.11	1.02ab \pm 0.11
C20:3	0.68a \pm 0.06	0.59b \pm 0.08	0.68a \pm 0.07	0.66 \pm 0.06
Polyunsaturated fatty acids	17.34 \pm 1.32	16.67 \pm 2.07	16.54 \pm 2.02	17.70 \pm 1.64

abc Means with different superscripts in a row are significantly different (P<0.05).

4

Rape seed meal (CSR), palm kernel meal (CSP), coconut meal (CSC) kapok seed meal (CSK) 4% .
4 30 .
(P<0.05). CSK 가
(P<0.05). 15 .
gas chromatograph , .
가 가 ,
CSC CSK 가 가 CSR CSP
가 (P<0.05).
가 가 . , CSC CSK 가 가 CSR CSP
가 , CSK 가 가 .
CSP, CSC CSK 가 CSR . palm kernel meal, coconut meal kapok seed meal .
가
. CSC CSK 가 (P<0.05). CSC CSP
가 가 ,
(P<0.05).
(P<0.05).

7

가

1

가

가

가

가

가 20 30%

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

(Chinese wildrye hay),
sugarcane leaf hay

oilpalm frond (OPF) pellet,
4가

2

1.

30kg

가

4

2.

oil palm frond (OPF) pellet 4
 1.8 % (540g) , 50 :
 50 1 2 (8:30 6:00)
 Table 37 .

Table 37. Nutrients content (%) of foreign non-conventional feed resources

Nutrients	Concentrate	Foreign non-conventional feed resources			
		Rice straw	Chinese wild hay	Sugarcane leaf hay	OPF pellet ¹
Moisture	14.41	12.42	11.70	11.00	5.80
Crude protein	16.02	5.01	7.99	5.46	10.75
Crude fat	1.72	2.18	2.70	2.00	2.80
Crude fiber	4.75	29.94	31.73	32.48	35.62
NDF	45.12	71.58	72.75	76.49	72.49
ADF	9.08	49.24	42.55	52.48	51.71
Crude ash	-	-	5.10	6.10	8.50
Calcium	-	-	0.51	0.09	0.40
Phosphorus	-	-	0.14	0.06	0.10

1 Oil palm frond pellet.

3.

4 1 4 × 4 latin square design
 , 10

4.

가.

(0
) 3, 6 9 . 2 cheese cloth
 pH (NH3-N)
 pH pH meter (Metler 230) NH3-N
 (6,000xg, 15) , Chaney Marbach (1962)
 VFA (volatile fatty acid,) cheese cloth
 5ml Erwin (1961) gas chromatography (HP 6890)

CMCase
 xylanase . CMCase xylanase
 (6,000xg, 15 , 4) ,
 0.5ml 0.05M citrate buffer(pH 5.5) 1% suspension
 CMC xylan 0.5ml 55 1
 microcentrifuge (Eppendorf, 5415C) 7,000 rpm 5
 0.2ml DNS 0.6ml 100 5
 가 가 5ml가 550nm absorbance
 CMC xylan $\mu\text{mol/ min/ ml}$

Dehority (1965) Lowe (1985)
 38.5 incubator
 Hungate (1966) Holdman (1977) roll tube
 , Abe (1972) plankton counter desk glass

1)

1.9% agar 가 Dehority (Table 38) 9ml roll tube
 10-7 10-9 1ml anaerobic gassing system
 , Hungate (1966) roll tube spinning
 . 39 incubator 48 72 ,
 roll tube colony .

Table 38. Dehority medium for incubation of rumen bacteria

Components	Amount/ 100ml
Mineral soln. 1	7.5 ml
Mineral soln. 2	7.5 ml
Cystein-HCl · H ₂ O	0.05 g
Na ₂ CO ₃	0.3 g
0.1% resazurin	0.1 ml
Clarified rumen fluid ³	40 ml
Vitamin mixture	1.0 ml
VFA solution	6.7 ml
Casein (acid hydrolyzed)	0.2 g
Hemin solution	0.1 ml
Glucose	0.5 g
Cellobiose	0.5 g
Soluble starch	0.7 g

1 Mineral soln. : K₂HPO₄ 0.45 (/ 100 ml distilled water).

2 Mineral soln. : KH₂PO₄ 0.6g, (NH₄)₂SO₄ 1.2g, NaCl 1.2g, MgSO₄·7H₂O 0.25g, CaCl₂ 0.12g (/ 100ml distilled water).

3 Centrifuged at 16,000 rpm, autoclaved, freezed in deep freezer and centrifuged again at 16,000 rpm before use.

2) MPN (most probable number)

MPN

Minato (1989)

Whatman filter paper No 1 0.5 1.0cm

10-6 10-8 .

6 8 .

filter paper

3)
 1.9% agar가 가 Lowe's medium (Table 39) 9ml roll
 tube 10-3 10-5 1ml
 (benzylpenicillin G, 2×10^4 IU/ ml streptomycine sulfate, 2mg/ ml
) 1ml 가 .
 7 colony

Table 39. Lowe's medium for incubation of rumen fungi

Components	Amount contained
Trypticase peptone	0.1 g
Yeast extract	0.05 g
Glucose	0.25 g
Cellobiose	0.25 g
Mineral soln. 1	7.5 ml
Macro mineral soln.2	5.4 ml
Trace mineral soln.3	1.0 ml
VFA soln.	1.0 ml
0.1% Hemin soln	1.0 ml
Cystein-HCl · H ₂ O	0.05 g
Na ₂ CO ₃	0.3 g
0.1% resazurin	0.1 ml
Distilled water	100.0 ml

1 Mineral soln. : K₂HPO₄ 0.45 (/ 100 ml distilled water).

2 Macro mineral soln. : KCl, 0.9g; NaCl, 0.9g; MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.75g; CaCl₂ 0.3g and NH₄Cl, 0.81g (/ 100ml distilled water).

3 Trace mineral soln. : MnCl₂ · H₂O, 0.25g; NiCl₂ · 6H₂O, 0.25g; NaMoO₄ · 2H₂O, 0.25g; H₃BO₃ 0.25g; FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.2g; CoCl₂ · 6H₂O, 0.05g; NaSeO₃ 0.07g; ZnSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.05g; CuCl₂ · 2H₂O, 0.025g; NaNO₃ · 4H₂O, 0.05g (/ 1,000ml 0.2N HCl soln.).

4)

MFS (methylgreen-formaline-saline, Table 40)
 , counting . 1ml MFS 4ml

hematocrit

MFS

Table 40. The composition of MFS solution for staining protozoa

Components	Amount contained
35% formaldehyde solution	100 ml
Distilled water	900 ml
Methylgreen	0.6 g
NaCl	8.0 g

In vivo

in vivo

Cr2O3

Cr2O3

가 0.2%가

10

3

Cr2O3

AOAC (1990)

5.

SAS

Duncan (1955) multiple range test

3

, oil palm frond (OPF)

sugarcane leaf hay

3

9.47, 14.35, 12.44

11.86 mg/ 100ml

(Figure 1).

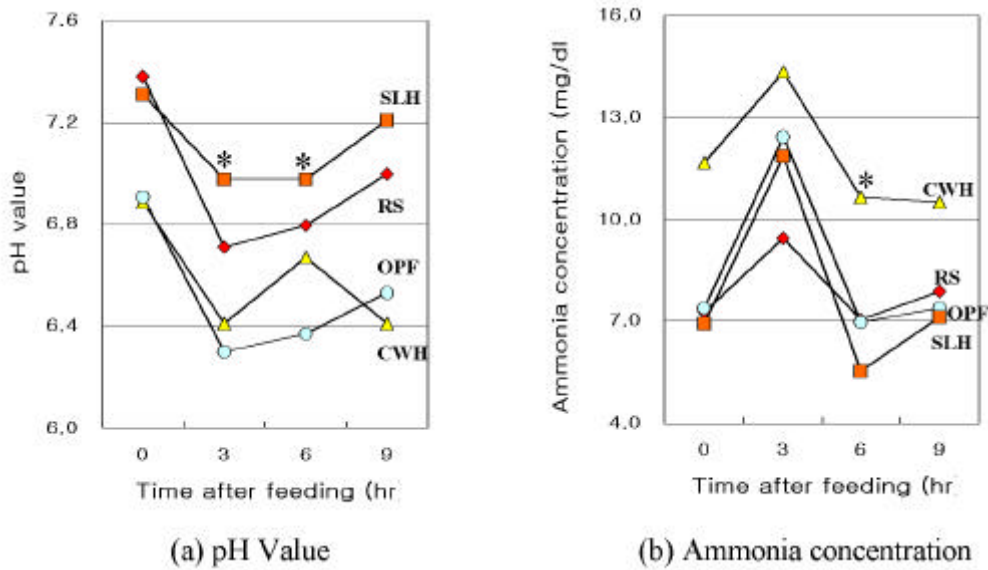


Figure 1. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on the change of (a) pH value and (b) ammonia concentration (mg/dl) in the rumen of Korean native goat. CWH : Chinese wildrye hay, OPF : oil palm frond pellet, RS : rice straw, SLH : sugarcane leaf hay. * : $P > 0.05$.

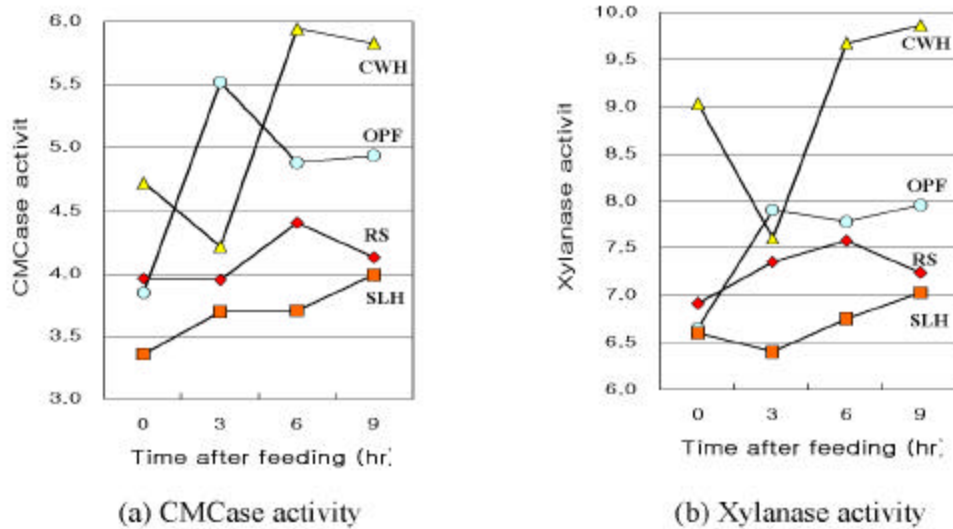


Figure 2. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on the change of CMCase and xylanase activity (μmol reducing sugar/ml/min) in the rumen of Korean native goat. CWH : Chinese wildrye hay, OPF : oil palm frond pellet, RS : rice straw, SLH : sugarcane leaf hay.

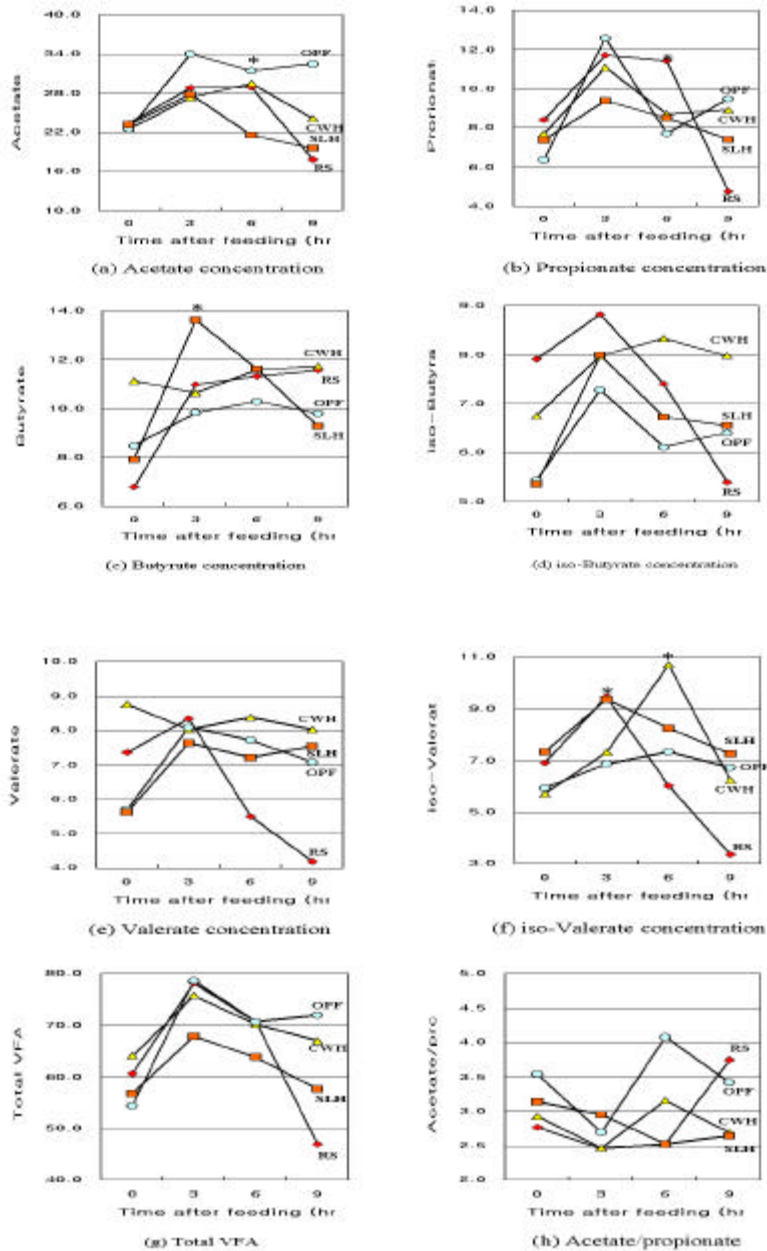


Figure 3. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on the change of volatile fatty acids concentration (mM) in the rumen of Korean native goat. CWH : Chinese wildrye hay, OPF : oil palm frond pellet, RS : rice straw, SLH : sugarcane leaf hay. * : P<0.05.

, oil palm frond (OPF) sugarcane leaf hay 3
 CMCCase 3.95, 4.21, 5.52 3.70 U/ ml ,
 xylanase 7.36, 7.61, 7.90 6.40 U/ ml ,
 sugarcane leaf hay , oil palm frond (OPF)
 (Figure 2). , oil palm frond (OPF)
 sugarcane leaf hay 3 acetate
 23.3, 22.5, 34.0 27.7 mM , propionate 8.4, 7.7, 12.6 9.4 mM
 , acetate propionate OPF 가 ,
 가 (Figure 3).
 , oil palm frond (OPF) sugarcane leaf hay 3
 82.6, 42.7, 32.3 7.3 ($\times 10^5$ cfu/ ml)
 가 (Figure 4, a). 5.3,
 2.2, 3.0 3.7 ($\times 10^4$ cfu/ ml) 가 (Figure 4,
 b).
 , oil palm frond (OPF) sugarcane leaf hay 3
 2.3, 2.7, 1.8 7.5 ($\times 10^5$ cfu/ ml)
 oil palm frond (OPF) 가 (Figure 4, c), sugarcane
 leaf hay 3 , oil palm frond (OPF) sugarcane leaf hay
 3 22.3, 31.2, 19.4
 8.5 ($\times 10^3$ cfu/ ml) , OPF 가 ,
 sugarcane leaf hay (Figure 4, d).
 가 ,
 가

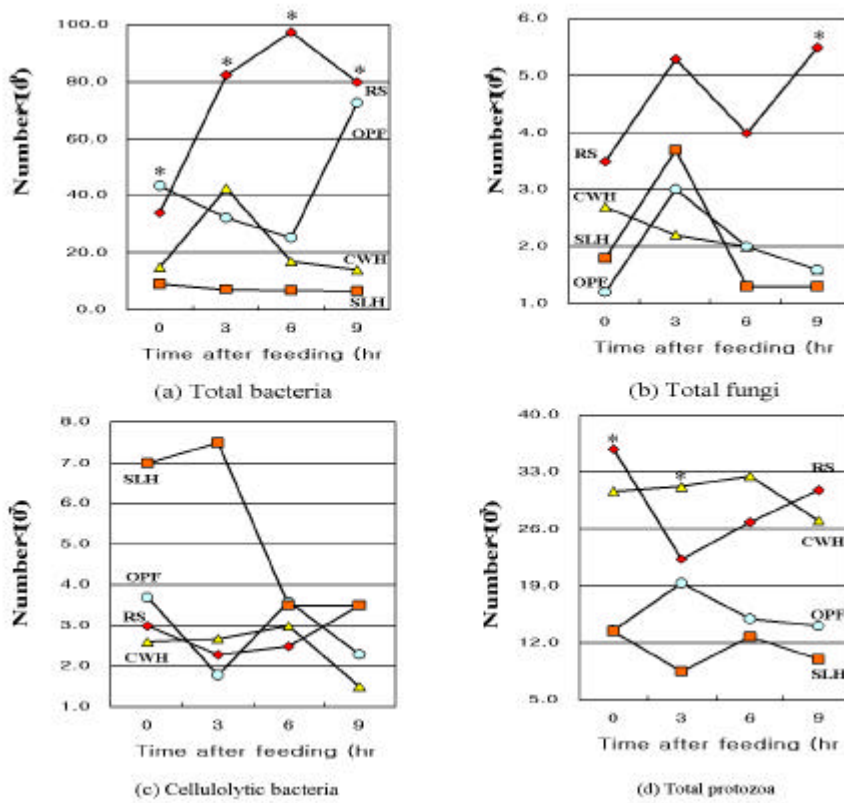


Figure 4. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on the change of microbial number in the rumen of Korean native goat. CWH : Chinese wildrye hay, OPF : oil palm frond pellet, RS : rice straw, SLH : sugarcane leaf hay. * : P<0.05.

, Table 41, *in vivo* , SLH OPF가 70.40, 82.56, 62.47 69.90% 가 가 , SLH가 가 , OPF 가 . *in vivo* 75.02, 75.42, 69.90 68.50% 가 SLH OPF . , 57.80, 68.10, 52.85 65.20 OPF가 SLH가 . NDF ADF .

Table 41. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on the nutrients digestibility in Korean native goat.

Roughage sources	Nutrients digestibility (%)					
	Dry matter	Crude protein	Crude fat	Crude fiber	NDF	ADF
Rice straw	70.40 ± 15.68	75.02 ± 14.56	70.54 ± 13.25	57.80 ± 13.90	56.40 ± 12.50	52.65 ± 17.50
Chinese wildrye hay	82.56 ± 13.54	75.42 ± 10.50	70.40 ± 9.85	68.10 ± 16.00	65.28 ± 14.62	64.35 ± 13.54
Sugarcane leaf hay	62.47 ± 16.00	69.90 ± 16.74	67.50 ± 12.01	52.85 ± 14.50	51.10 ± 7.00	50.15 ± 12.89
OPF pellet ¹	69.90 ± 17.56	68.50 ± 15.01	68.42 ± 16.54	65.20 ± 10.25	62.35 ± 12.40	60.30 ± 6.10
<i>p</i> -value	0.865	0.745	0.650	0.763	0.601	0.715

¹ oilpalm frond pellet.

4

30kg 가 , 가 , 가 , sugarcane leaf hay oil palm frond (OPF) pellet 4 , 0, 3, 6 9

1. , , oil palm frond (OPF) sugarcane leaf hay 3 9.47, 14.35, 12.44 11.86 mg/ 100ml

2. , , oil palm frond (OPF) sugarcane leaf hay CMCase xylanase sugarcane leaf hay , oil palm frond (OPF)

3. VFA , acetate VFA acetate/ propionate OPF 가 , VFA , sugarcane leaf hay , OPF pellet 가

4. , 가
 ,
 sugarcane leaf hay 가 가 ,
 , 가 .

5. *In vivo* 가 가 , SLH가 가 , OPF
 가 . *in vivo* 가
 SLH OPF . , , NDF ADF OPF가
 SLH가 .

가 ,

가

1

2 , 4 가
40-60%
가 가

가

'97 6,240 1,610
81% 16%
, 가 (, 1997).

가

가

가 1980 alfalfa 가
가 가 가 가

가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가

cane leaf hay(SLH) Chinese wild hay(CWH) 가 oil palm frond (OPF), sugar
in situ in vitro 가

2

1. (I)

가.

In situ *in vitro* cannula가
550Kg Holstein 4 (Figure 5), 2% 1 2 (07:00, 19:00)
7 : 3
, mineral salt block
AOAC(1990)

Table 42



Figure 5. Experimental Holstein cows for *in situ* and *in vitro* trials.

Table 42. Chemical composition of concentrate and rice straw for Holstein dairy cows(%)a

Item	Concentrate	Rice straw
Dry matter	88.3	93.3
Organic matter	94.1	95.9
Crude protein	16.9	4.4
Ether extract	3.1	3.9
Crude fiber	5.7	37.8
Crude ash	5.9	4.1

a All values are expressed on dry matter basis except dry matter

. (, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay,)

rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay Chinese wild hay
 AOAC (1990) Van soest (1991) NDF
 ADF .

.

rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay Chinese wild hay
in situ cannula가 Holstein
 4 4 × 4 latin Square design
 (24, 48 72) 3 .
in vitro Tilley Terry (1963)
 (24, 48 72) 3 .

. *In situ*

pore size가 40µm (Uden , 1974), internal
 dimensions가 130x80mm, surface area가 208 cm² (Weakley , 1983; Nocek

Grant, 1987; Olubobokun Craig, 1990) nylon bag 4g
 nylon bag
 60 drying oven 72

. In vitro

Tilley Terry(1963) ,
 1%(wt/ vol)가 in vitro fermentation tube (50ml) strained rumen
 fluid McDougall's artificial saliva (Table 43) 2 : 8 in vitro
 fermentation tube 30ml CO2 gas(O2 free) one way valve가
 rubber stopper 3 8
 cheese cloth CO2 gas , 39
 30 vaccum pump
 (Beharka Nagaraja, 1993).
 Shaking incubator(39) 24 , 48 72 (%)

Table 43. Chemical composition of McDougall's artificial saliva

Item	Contents(g)
NaHCO ₃	9.80
Na ₂ HPO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	7.00
KCl	0.57
NaCl	0.47
MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.12
CaCl ₂ ^a	0.04
Deionized water(ml)	1,000
Final pH	6.8-6.9

a These chemicals were dissolved just prior to use and the buffer solution was maintained at 39 .

b CaCl₂ was added just prior to use.

SAS package program(1988)
 Duncan's multiple range test(Duncan, 1955)

2. (II)

가.

50
 32 8 1998
 7 9 3 84
 oil palm
 fronds(OPF), sugar-cane leaf hay(SLH), Chinese wild hay(CWH)
 1 2 (06:00, 16:00)
 06:00 17:00

14 7 7 9
 84 oil palm fronds(OPF), sugar cane leaf
 hay(SLH), Chinese wild hay(CWH) rice straw(RS) 4 × 4 latin square
 (Table 44). OPF pellet 3cm
 mineral salt block
 TDN 45% 50%
 5Kg 2.5 : 1
 100Kg 1.5Kg - 2.0Kg (, 1992).

Table 44. Experimental design and the conditions of experimental cows

Item	Treatment			
	RS	OPF	SLH	CWH
No. of cows(head)	8	8	8	8
Body weight(kg)	555	548	562	561
No. of calving	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Days after calving	165	160	150	155

Table 45. Chemical composition of concentratea
 oil palm fronds(OPF),
 sugar cane leaf hay(SLH), Chinese wild hay(CWH) rice straw(RS)
 Table 41 .

Table 45. Chemical composition of concentratea

Item	Contents(%)
Dry matter	89.7
Crude protein	18.9
Crude fiber	6.0
Ether extract	5.6
Crude ash	6.6
NDF	15.3
ADF	5.8

a All values are expressed on dry matter basis except dry matter

1)

2)

1 2 1
, 4% (4% Fat Corrected Milk)

3)

10 가 Milko-Scan (Foss Electric , Denmark) 40 cC Water bath

4)

Fossmatic 300(Foss Electric , Denmark)
Bcto-scan

SAS package program(1985)
Duncan's multiple range test(Duncan, 1955)

3

1.

가.

Table 46 rice straw, oil palm frond, Chinese wild hay 가

sugar cane leaf hay	4.1%, 4.0%, 4.6%	CWH 37.8%, 35.6%	OPF 4.1%	CWH 5.6%	(p<.05) NDF	CWH가
Chinese wild hay	4.5%	34.4%				
가	9.9%	11.7%				

(p<.05) ADF rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay

Table 46. Chemical composition of rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay(%)a

Item	Dry matter	Crude protein	Crude fiber	Crude ash	Ether extract	NDF	ADF
Rice straw	93.3	4.4	37.8c	9.9b	3.9b	68.9b	49.8
Oil palm frond	91.1	4.0	41.6b	4.1c	2.0c	67.4b	42.6
Sugar cane leaf hay	93.7	4.6	35.6c	11.7b	1.6c	71.9b	45.8
Chinese wild hay	91.1	4.5	34.4c	5.6c	2.3c	63.3c	39.8

a All values are expressed on the dry matter basis except dry matter.

t, c Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly(p<.05).

	OPF		4.0%	Asada (1991)	4.86%, Wang
Zahari(1992)	4.7%	Sajem (1996)	5.13%		
4.1%	Asada(1991), Islam(1997)	Sajem (1996)	5.84%, 5.64%	5.82%	
Wang Zahari(1992)	3.2%			41.6%	Wang
Zahari(1992)	38.5%	Sajem (1996)	41.75%	Asada(1991)	27.2%
	, NDF	67.4%	Wang Zahari(1992)	78.7%	
Dahlan(1992a,b, 1996)	OPF가		8,200,000		4.7%
	OPF	(MJ/ Kg, DM),		TDN(%)	17.2, 6.5 46.0
가					

in situ

	(rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay	Chinese wild hay)
	Table 47	Figure 6
nylon bag	26.2%	OPF, SLH
36.6%	36.8%	CWH 39.5%,
	(p<.05)	48
49.7%	OPF	SLH CWH가 47.9%
		72
	SLH CWH가	56.2% 57.9%
51.0%		OPF 47.8%
	(p<.05).	

Table 47. *In situ* dry matter disappearance of rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay in the rumen of Holstein cows(%)

Item	Rumen exposure time(hr)		
	24	48	72
Rice straw	26.2b	39.5	47.8b
Oil palm frond	39.5a	43.2	51.0b
Sugar cane leaf hay	36.6a	47.9	56.2a
Chinese wild hay	36.8a	49.7	57.9a

ab Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly(p<.05).

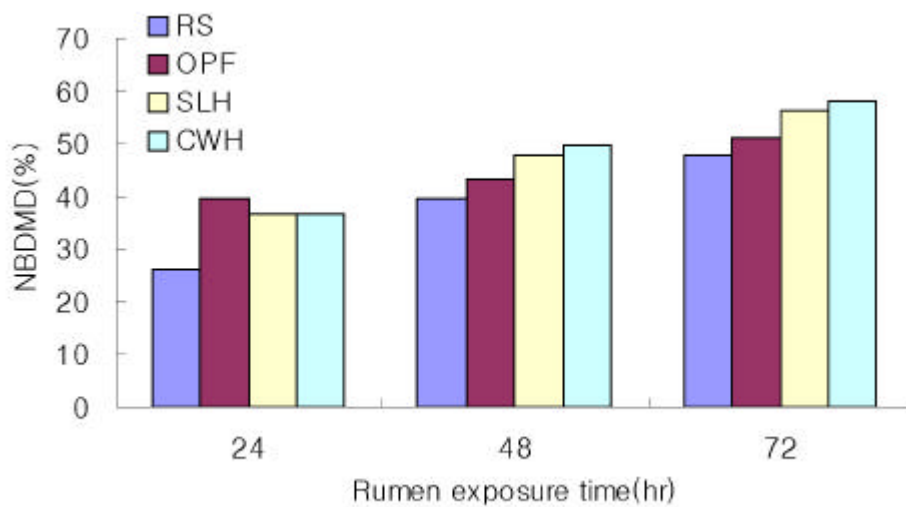


Figure 6. *In situ* dry matter disappearance of rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay in the rumen of Holstein cows(%).

in vitro

		(rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay	Chinese wild hay)
Tilley	Terry	(1963)	<i>in vitro</i> Table 48 Figure 7
.	24	14.7%	OPF, SLH CWH 22.6%, 24.7%
28.8%		(p<.05)	48 SLH CWH가 41.0% 43.3%
		(p<.05)	72 SLH CWH가 49.8% 53.4%

OPF 40.8% 44.2% (p<.05).
 Asada (1991) OPF 33.23% , Dahlan(1992a)
in vitro 43.52% 44.57% Wong Zahari(1992)
 Abe (1990) 48 37.27% 72 40.38%

Table 48. *In vitro* dry matter digestibility of rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay(%)

Item	Incubation time(hr)		
	24	48	72
Rice straw	14.7b	26.9b	40.8b
Oil palm frond	22.6a	34.0a,b	44.2b
Sugar cane leaf hay	24.7a	41.0a	49.8a
Chinese wild hay	28.8a	43.3a	53.4a

ab Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly(p<.05).

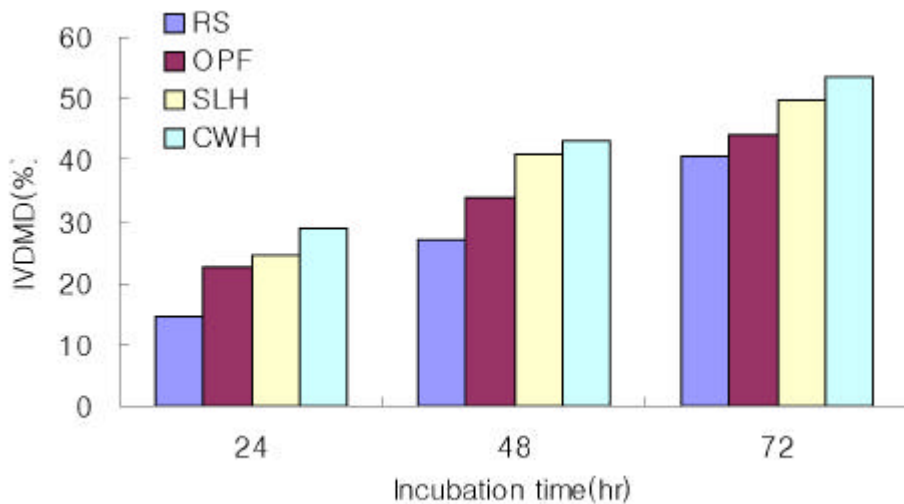


Figure 7. *In vitro* dry matter digestibility of rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay(%).

2.

가.

rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay Chinese wild hay
 Table 49 6.28Kg,
 6.45Kg, 6.32Kg 6.28Kg 가
 SLH 가 7.33Kg RS, OPF CWH 8.57Kg, 9.64Kg
 9.21Kg (p<.05). Figure 4
 가 8.0Kg, 8.78Kg, 6.87Kg 8.39Kg
 SLH 가

Table 49. Feed intake of lactating dairy cows fed rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay (Kg/ head/ day)

Item	Treatment			
	RS	OPF	SLH	CWH
Feed intake1				
Concentrate	6.28	6.45	6.32	6.28
Forages	8.57a	9.64a	7.33b	9.21a
Nutrient intake2				
Dry matter	13.63ab	14.57a	12.54b	14.02ab
Crude protein	1.42	1.44	1.39	1.44

1 All values are expressed as fed basis.

2 All values are expressed on the dry matter basis.

a, b Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly(p<.05).

rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay
 Chinese wild hay 가 13.63Kg, 14.57Kg, 12.54Kg 14.02Kg OPF
 가 SLH (p<.05) 가
 1.42Kg, 1.44Kg, 1.39Kg 1.44Kg OPF CWH 가

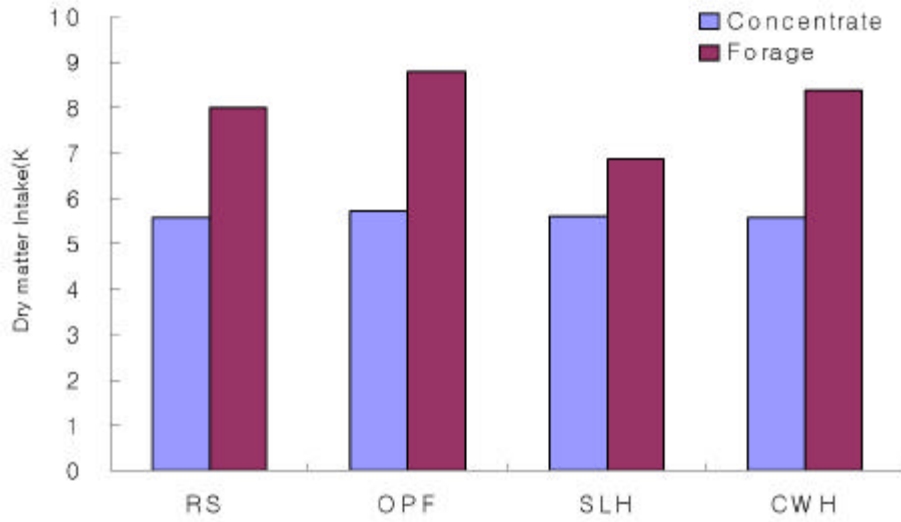


Figure 8. Dry matter intake (concentrate and forage) of lactating dairy cows fed rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay (Kg/ head/ day).

rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay Chinese wild
 hay Table 50 Figure 9
 14.58Kg, 14.97Kg, 14.69Kg 14.58Kg 가
 , 가 가
 4% RS 가 13.63Kg OPF, SLH CWH
 13.9Kg, 14.08Kg 14.10Kg

Table 50. The average milk production(Kg) and milk composition(%) of lactating dairy cows fed rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay

Item	Treatment			
	RS	OPF	SLH	CWH
Milk production				
Row milk	14.58	14.97	14.69	14.58
4% fat collected milk	13.63	13.90	14.08	14.10
Milk composition				
Fat	3.57	3.53	3.73	3.78
Protein	3.84	3.76	3.80	3.79
Carbohydrate	4.10	4.14	4.03	4.19

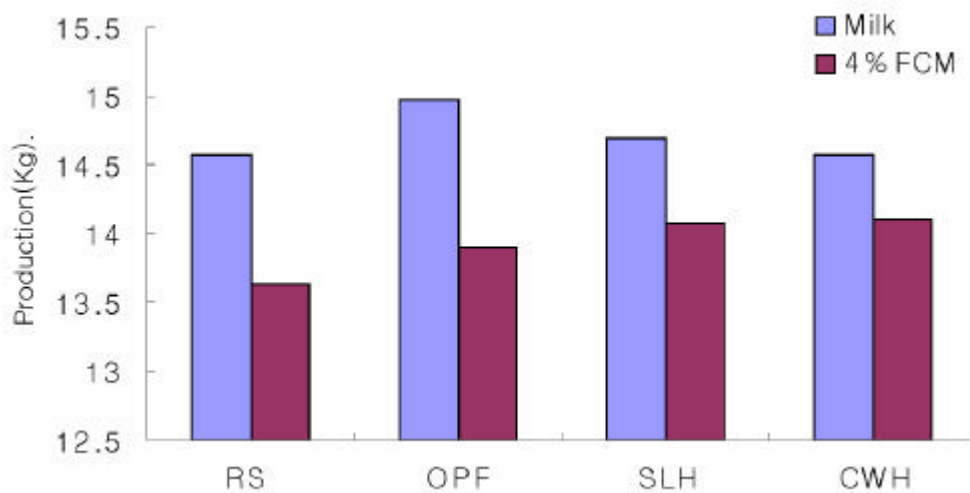


Figure 9. The milk production of lactating dairy cows fed rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay(Kg).

Figure 10

rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar
cane leaf hay Chinese wild hay
3.57%, 3.53%, 3.73%

3.78% SLH CWH 가 RS OPF
3.84%, 3.76%, 3.8% 3.79% 가
4.10%, 4.14%, 4.03% 4.19% 가

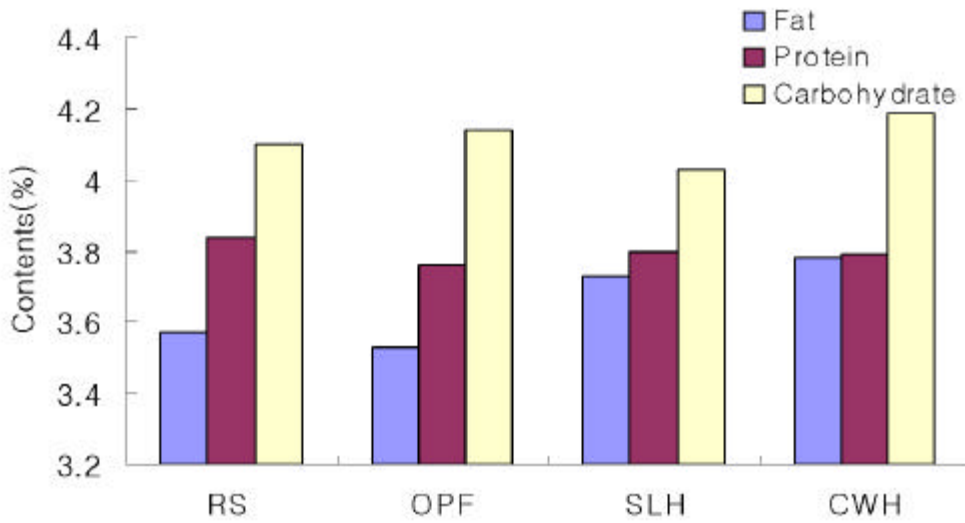


Figure 10. The milk composition of lactating dairy cows fed rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay and Chinese wild hay(%).

Table 51 Figure 11

(× 10³) rice straw, oil palm frond, sugar cane leaf hay Chinese
wild hay 가 836, 714, 847 674 가 (× 10³)
192, 126, 268 168 가

9

가

1

가 , 가
 가 , 가
 , 가 가
 40 60% 가
 가 ,
 가 ,

sugar cane leaf hay 가 oil palm frond,
 가

2

1.

1998 5 1998 11 6

2. 가

450kg 25 가
 10kg 1.6kg
 , (), cantop

(), OPF () .

3.

Table 52. Experimental design for evaluation of foreign non-conventional feed resources as forage in fattening cattle

Items	Treatments				
	Control	Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3	Treatment 4
Concentrate		Commercial flake for late fattening ¹			
Forage	Rice straw	Chinese wild hay	Canetop ²	OPF pellet ³	OPF pellet ³
Heads	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Dry matter 88%, crude protein 10.5%, ether extract 3%, crude fiber 6%, calcium 0.7%, phosphorus 0.35%, TDN 70.5%.

² Sugarcane leaf hay.

³ Oil palm frond pellet.

4.

가.

2

, 2

가

가

5.

SAS package program ANOVA procedure
Duncan (1955) multiple range test

3

1.

Table 53. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on the weigh gain (kg), feed intake (kg), and feed conversion rate in Korean native cattle

	()	()	()	(OPF-1)	(OPF-2)
(kg)	447.8	448.0	448.1	447.9	447.4
	603.5	605.2	612.1	603.4	619.9
	155.7	157.2	164.0	155.5	172.5
	0.85	0.86	0.90	0.85	0.94
(kg/)	9.26	9.31	9.55	9.19	9.46
	1.25	-	-	0.72	0.55
	-	1.22	-	-	-
	-	-	1.22	-	-
OPF	-	-	-	0.55	0.71
	10.51	10.53	10.53	10.46	10.75
	10.89	10.83	10.61	10.81	9.96
	12.36	12.24	11.97	12.31	11.28

155.5kg, 172.5kg OPF 2 가 가 . OPF 가 0.85kg
 가 OPF 2 가 0.95kg 가 ,
 , 가 9.2-9.6kg 가 ,
 가 , OPF 1 가 .
 1.2kg OPF 0.5-0.8kg OPF
 . 10.61kg - 10.93kg 가 OPF 1
 가 , 1, 2, 3, 4 가 10.89,
 10.65, 10.63, 10.86, 10.27 가 가 , OPF 2 가 가 .

2.

Table 54 .

가 56 - 58% 가 가 (P<0.05),
 가 5.33 가 OPF 2 가 9.75 가 .
 OPF 1 가 86.5 가 가 68.67 가 (P<0.05).
 OPF 1 가 70 가 , OPF 가
 가 가 . A OPF 1 3
 가 B OPF 2 3 가 . 18 A, B
 50% 가 C ,
 가 .
 '98 (1-6) A, B, C
 29.0%, 57.5%, 13.5% .
 18 1+, 1, 2 61%, 17%, 22% 1
 78% . 1+ OPF 1 가 4 가
 , OPF 2 3 . OPF 가
 , 가 가 3
 . '98 (1-6)
 1+, 1, 2, 3 16.1%, 36.4%, 34.0%, 13.5% 1 52.5%
 787% .

Table 54. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on carcass degree in Korean native cattle

	()	()	()	(OPF-1)	(OPF-2)
(%)	56b	56ab	58a	57ab	57ab
(mm)	7.50	5.33	7.33	7.00	9.75
(cm ³)	80.75a	68.67c	71.33bc	86.50a	77.75ab
	69.34	69.27	68.53	70.02	68.14
	5.25	4.00	3.67	6.25	5.00
	4.00	4.00	3.67	4.00	4.50
	3.00	3.00	2.33	3.00	3.00
A	2	2	1	3	1
B	2	1	2	1	3
1+	3	1	-	4	3
1	1	0	2	-	-
2	-	2	1	-	1
A 1+	1	1	-	3	1
A 1	-	-	1	-	-
B 1+	2	-	-	1	2
B 1	-	-	1	-	-
A 2	1	1	-	-	-
B 2	-	1	1	-	1

ab,cd : P<0.05.

*

3.

Table 55. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on economical profit of Korean native cattle

	()	()	()	(OPF-1)	(OPF-2)
(/)					
가	2,924,009	2,683,189	2,966,947	3,009,581	3,073,846
	140,795	134,533	139,370	139,370	140,795
	50,000	33,333	0	87,500	50,000
(A)	3,114,804	2,851,055	3,106,317	3,236,451	3,410,483
	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	44,510	44,510	45,881	47,540	47,054
	590	590	590	590	590
	20,350	20,350	20,350	20,350	20,350
	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000
(B)					
(C=A-B)	2,971,354	2,707,605	2,961,495	3,089,971	3,118,648
()					
	413,062	414,853	425,187	409,404	421,036
	2,269	2,279	2,336	2,249	2,313
()					
	45,680	74,504	62,496	57,798	60,132
	250	409	343	317	330
()					
	458,742	489,357	487,683	467,202	481,168
	2,519	2,688	2,679	2,566	2,643
(E=C-D)	2,512,612	2,218,228	2,473,812	2,622,769	2,637,480

* () 가 : '98. 5. 20 - 10. 18 : 218 / kg, '98. 10. 19 - 11. 17 : 220 / kg.

* 가 (kg) : (200), (335), (280), OPF(310).

* = + .

* = (kg) x 가 + 가 + - - .

* = - .

(가, ,) ,
 1, 2, 3, 4 가 311 , 285 , 310 , 323 , 341 가 가
 , OPF 2 가 가 . ,
 1, 2, 3, 4 가 297 , 270 , 296 , 308 , 311 가 가
 , OPF 2 가 가 . 가 409,404
 - 425,187 SLH 가 . , 가
 2,249 - 2,336 . 가 가 가
 , 가 가 (Table 55).
 가 2,519 가 , 2,688 가
 . (-) , 1, 2, 3, 4 가 251 , 221
 , 247 , 262 , 263 가 가 , OPF 2 가 가
 (Table 55).

Table 56 .

4

, OPF 2 가 가 .
 가 가 OPF 2 가 0.95kg 가 , SLH
 . () ()
 가 . 가 가 , OPF 2 가 가
 .
 , , 1+ OPF 1 가 4 가 ,
 OPF 2 3 . OPF 가
 , SLH 가 . 가 3
 .
 , (-) , , SLH, OPF 1, OPF
 2 가 251, 221, 247, 262, 263 가 가 , OPF 2 가 가
 .

Table 56. Effect of foreign non-conventional forage sources on growth performance, carcass grade and economical profit of Korean native cattle

	()	()	()	(OPF-1)	(OPF-2)
(kg)	447.8	448.0	448.1	447.9	447.4
	603.5	605.2	612.1	603.4	619.9
	155.7	157.2	164.0	155.5	172.5
	0.85	0.86	0.90	0.85	0.94
(kg/)	9.26	9.31	9.55	9.19	9.46
	1.25	-	-	0.72	0.55
	-	1.22	-	-	-
	-	-	1.22	-	-
OPF	-	-	-	0.55	0.71
	10.51	10.53	10.53	10.46	10.75
	10.89	10.83	10.61	10.81	9.96
	12.36	12.24	11.97	12.31	11.28
(%)	56	56	58	57	57
(cm)	7.5	5.33	7.33	7.00	9.75
	5.25	4.00	3.67	6.25	5.00
A	2	2	1	3	1
B	2	1	2	1	3
1+	3	1	0	4	3
1	1	0	2	0	0
2	0	2	1	0	1
	2,971,354	2,707,605	2,961,495	3,089,971	3,299,940
(/)	413,062	414,853	425,187	409,404	421,036
	45,680	74,504	62,496	57,798	60,132
	458,742	489,357	487,683	467,202	481,168
	2,512,612	2,218,228	2,473,812	2,622,769	2,818,772

* = 가 + 가 + - - .
 * = + ().
 * = - .

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