



P-ISSN: 2349-8528
 E-ISSN: 2321-4902
 IJCS 2018; 6(6): 2855-2857
 © 2018 IJCS
 Received: 09-09-2018
 Accepted: 11-10-2018

PV Patil
 Instructional livestock farm
 complex, COVAS, Udgir Latur,
 Maharashtra, India

PP Devkate
 Instructional livestock farm
 complex, COVAS, Udgir Latur,
 Maharashtra, India

VM Salunke
 Instructional livestock farm
 complex, COVAS, Udgir Latur,
 Maharashtra, India

GB Shinde
 Instructional livestock farm
 complex, COVAS, Udgir Latur,
 Maharashtra, India

Correspondence
PV Patil
 Instructional livestock farm
 complex, COVAS, Udgir Latur,
 Maharashtra, India

Assessing the chemical composition of Azolla during different stages of growth & effect of feeding Azolla+DDGS on body weight gain of Deoni calves

PV Patil, PP Devkate, VM Salunke and GB Shinde

Abstract

The present study was conducted to assess the chemical composition of Azolla at different stages of growth and effect on body weight gain in deoni calves. Six ponds were prepared for cultivation of azolla. The azolla samples were collected from each pond on day zero and from day 7 to 17th day of cultivation. Twelve deoni calves divided into two groups with 6 calves each. One group has given half kg of farm made calf ration and calves in second group were supplied with ration with 30% replacement of farm made calf ration with 15% DDGS+15% azolla powder. Dry matter in azolla samples ranges from 93.66 to 94.22 %. Maximum crude protein was found on day 11th which was 23.20% and ranges from 22.4 to 23.20 %. Crude fiber level in azolla ranges from 12.63 to 12.99 %. NFE range found was 47.35 to 47.82 %. No significant difference found in ether extract and acid insoluble values. No-significant change was found in weight gain of deoni calves in both of the groups.

Keywords: Azolla, chemical composition, body weight gain, DDGS

Introduction

There is always an ever ending search for the availability of nutritionally rich and cheap food resources in the developing countries. Aquatic plants are gaining much interest in food and biomedical research, owing to its broad range of uses such as human food, animal feed and bio-fertilizers [4]. Azolla is blue green algae and Azolla pinnata is widely used as a part of concentrate or as a part of green fodder because of their higher protein content. The cultivation practise for azolla is easy and the cost of production is also low. Hence with consideration of higher protein content, it is used as a part of ration for dairy animals, calves, kids to improve growth rate and in poultry ration to reduce the cost of feed and improve weight gain of the birds. Different scientists studied the chemical composition and the feeding value of Azolla meal for egg type-chicks [3], Haryana heifers [1]. Many workers evaluated the chemical composition of azolla by different ways and at any stage of growth. Therefore this study was carried out to assess the chemical composition of azolla pinnata at different stages of growth and effect of feeding azolla with DDGS on the body weight gain of deoni calves.

Materials and Methods

To study the chemical composition of azolla pinnata at different stages of growth, six ponds were prepared for cultivation of azolla. The azolla samples were collected from each pond on day zero and from day 7 to 17th day of cultivation. The collected samples were analysed to assess the chemical composition of azolla in terms of dry matter, Crude protein, Crude fiber, Ether extract, Total ash, acid insoluble ash, NFE as per [5]. The data was analysed by test and results were depicted as per [6].

Further to study the effect of feeding azolla + DDGS, twelve deoni calves were divided into two groups with 6 calves each. One group has given half kg of farm made calf ration and calves in second group were supplied with concentrate with 30% replacement of farm made calf ration with 15% DDGS+15% azolla powder. Weekly live body weights were recorded for 10 weeks. The data of live body weight was analysed by paired T test (dependent analysis) [6].

Results and Discussions

Table 1: Chemical composition of *Azolla pinnata* at different stages of growth

Proximate Principles (%)	Day					
	0	7	8	9	10	
Moisture	94.22±0.14 ^{NS}	94.18±0.10 ^{NS}	94.07±0.07 ^{NS}	93.70±0.15 ^{NS}	93.66±0.13 ^{NS}	
DM	5.78±0.14 ^{NS}	5.82±0.10 ^{NS}	5.93±0.07 ^{NS}	6.30±0.15 ^{NS}	6.34±0.13 ^{NS}	
CP	22.46±0.31 ^{NS}	22.41±0.27 ^{NS}	22.78±0.10 ^{NS}	23.11±0.12 ^{**}	23±0.05 ^{**}	
CF	12.97±0.06 ^{NS}	12.88±0.07 ^{NS}	12.88±0.07 ^{NS}	12.88±0.07 ^{NS}	12.99±0.10 ^{NS}	
EE	3.13±0.03 ^{NS}	3.17±0.05 ^{NS}	3.22±0.08 ^{NS}	3.05±0.04 ^{NS}	3.11±0.03 ^{NS}	
NFE	47.35±0.11	47.67±0.22 ^{NS}	47.57±0.16 ^{NS}	47.60±0.13 ^{NS}	47.80±0.08 ^{NS}	
Acid insoluble Ash	4.28±0.07 ^{NS}	4.17±0.03 ^{NS}	4.10±0.06 ^{NS}	4.10±0.05 ^{NS}	4.28±0.04 ^{NS}	
TA	14.15±0.34	14.14±0.17 ^{NS}	13.63±0.18 [*]	13.81±0.13 ^{NS}	13.92±0.06 ^{NS}	
Proximate Principles (%)	Day					
	11	12	13	14	15	16
Moisture	93.96±0.12 ^{NS}	93.81±0.09 ^{NS}	93.83±0.09 ^{NS}	94.11±0.12 ^{NS}	94.05±0.22 ^{NS}	93.98±0.18 ^{NS}
DM	6.04±0.12 [*]	6.19±0.09 [*]	6.17±0.09 [*]	5.89±0.12 ^{NS}	5.95±0.22 ^{NS}	6.03±0.18 ^{NS}
CP	23.20±0.09 ^{**}	22.83±0.15 ^{NS}	22.74±0.15 ^{NS}	22.98±0.04 ^{NS}	22.93±0.07 ^{NS}	22.41±0.06 ^{NS}
CF	12.69±0.04 ^{NS}	12.80±0.03 ^{NS}	12.63±0.07 ^{NS}	12.73±0.08 ^{NS}	12.70±0.06 ^{NS}	12.65±0.06 ^{NS}
EE	3.10±0.04 ^{NS}	3.08±0.03 ^{NS}	3.07±0.02 ^{NS}	3.07±0.04 ^{NS}	3.02±0.03 ^{NS}	3.03±0.03 ^{NS}
NFE	47.67±0.06 ^{NS}	47.67±0.14 ^{NS}	47.82±0.07 ^{NS}	47.62±0.14 ^{NS}	47.52±0.08 ^{NS}	47.75±0.07 ^{NS}
Acid insoluble Ash	4.28±0.08 ^{NS}	4.28±0.04 ^{NS}	4.27±0.05 ^{NS}	4.17±0.04 ^{NS}	4.23±0.06 ^{NS}	4.10±0.05 ^{NS}
TA	13.61±0.16 [*]	13.74±0.06 [*]	13.43±0.08 ^{**}	13.40±0.06	14.27±0.21 ^{NS}	14.11±0.16 ^{NS}

Chemical composition of *Azolla*

The table no. 1 depicted the values of moisture, dry matter, crude protein, crude fiber, NFE, Total ash and acid insoluble ash in *Azolla pinnata* at different stages of growth. Moisture level found in *Azolla* was ranges from 93.66 to 94.22 percent. Dry matter level was found in *Azolla* ranges from 5.78 to 6.34 percent. Maximum crude protein was found on day 11th which was 23.20 percent and lowest Crude protein level found was 22.41 percent. Similar to our findings, the CP content of *Azolla pinnata* was reported in the range of 21.4-25.57 percent [2, 7, 11]. In the contrary to this, [10] obtained lower CP content of 16.5-17.67 percent in *Azolla pinnata*. However, higher CP content (25.69 percent) observed by [9] as compared to present study. Maximum Crude fibre level found was 12.99% on the 10th day of cultivation and lowest crude fibre level was found on day13th (12.63%). The 12.63-12.97 percent crude fiber obtained in the present study is lower than the findings of [1, 9] who reported the CF content of *Azolla* in the range of 13.19-16.54 percent. However similar CF obtained by [3] i.e 12.7 percent. No significant variations were found in Ether extract values at different stages of growth. The ether extract (EE) content of *Azolla* in the present study (3.02-3.22 percent) was slightly lower than the findings of [8, 9]. Both scientists reported EE content of 3.39 percent in *Azolla*. Whereas, lower EE value (2.7 percent) than the EE value found in this study reported by [3]. Nitrogen free extract was maximum on 13th day (47.82%) and minimum NFE found on zero day which was 47.35%. The Nitrogen free extract (NFE) content of (47.35-47.82 percent) recorded in the present study was higher than the value reported by [1, 9] as 38.85-39.13 percent NFE in *Azolla*. However similar NFE value was found by [3] i.e 47 percent. The total ash content of *Azolla* obtained in this experiment were ranges from 13.43-14.27 percent. Whereas, [13, 9, 10] reported the total ash was 16.33 percent, 15.88 percent and 36.12 percent respectively. These values were higher than the values found in this experiment. No significant difference was found in acid insoluble ash in *Azolla* collected on different days of study.

The variations in the chemical composition of *Azolla pinnata* in different studies could be due to differences in the reponse of *Azolla pinnata* to environmental conditions such as temperature, light intensity and soil composition.

Furthermore, contamination with epiphytic algae could also be affecting the chemical composition of *Azolla* [12].

Effect of feeding *Azolla* + DDGS on live body weight of Deoni calves**Table 2:** Weekly live body weights of deoni calves in control and treatment group.

Sr. No.	Week	Body weights in control group	Mean body weights in treatment group
1	Initial	62.53±7.36	63.65±7.22 ^{NS}
2	I st	64.33±7.44	66.37±7.25 ^{NS}
3	II nd	66.20±7.64	69.20±7.40 ^{NS}
4	III rd	68.05±7.75	71.77±7.50 ^{NS}
5	IV th	70.38±8.03	74.87±7.58 ^{NS}
6	V th	72.03±8.30	77.55±7.73 ^{NS}
7	VI th	73.88±8.37	79.97±7.76 ^{NS}
8	VII th	75.62±8.53	82.65±7.81 ^{NS}
9	VIII th	77.53±8.64	85.38±7.73 ^{NS}
10	IX th	79.40±8.69	88.15±7.90 ^{NS}
11	X th	91.38±7.88	81.55±8.52 ^{NS}

The results from table.2 indicated that non significant difference was found in weekly live body weights of Deoni calves in control group and treatment group. This depicts that farm made concentrate may replace upto 30 percent by the DDGS+*Azolla* powder without affecting body weight gain.

Conclusion

The crude protein content of *Azolla* varies from 22.41 to 23.20 percent. It is concluded that there is approximately same content of crude protein and other nutrients in *Azolla* during the different stages of growth with regular harvesting. It is also concluded that farm made concentrate may replace upto 30 percent by the DDGS+*Azolla* powder without affecting body weight gain.

References

1. Parthasarathy R, Kadirvel R, Kathaperumal V. Chemical evaluation of *Azolla* as poultry feed ingredient. *Cheiron*. 2001; 30:35-37.

2. Van Hove C, Lejeune A. Does *Azolla* have any future in agriculture? In: Rahman, M., Poddar, A.K., Van Hove, C., Znt, B., Heulin, T. and Hartmann, A., editors. Biological Nitrogen Fixation Associated with Rice Production. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 1996, 83-94.
3. Alalade OA, Lyayi EA. Chemical composition and the feeding value of *Azolla* (*Azolla pinnata*) meal for egg-type chicks. Int. J of Poult. Sci. 2006; 5(2):137-141.
4. Balaji K, Jalaludeen A, Churchil RR, Peethambaran PA, Senthil KS. Effect of dietary inclusion of *Azolla* (*Azolla pinnata*) on production performance of broiler chicken. Indian J Poult. Sci. 2009; 44(2):195-198.
5. AOAC. Official Methods of Analysis. 18th ed. Association of official Analytical Chemists. Washington, D.C, 1995.
6. Snedecor GW, Cochran WG. Statistical Methods. 9th ed. Oxford and IBH publishing Co., Calcutta, 1994.
7. Bolka PC. Nutritional evaluation of *Azolla* (*Azolla pinnata*) in broilers and layers. Ph.D., Thesis. Karnataka Veterinary Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar, 2011.
8. Sujatha T, Kundu K, Jeyakumar S, Kundu MS. *Azolla* supplementation: feed cost benefit in duck ration in Andman Islands. Tamil Nadu J. Vet. Anim. Sci. 2013; 9(2):130-136.
9. Saikia N, Sapkota D, Hazarika R. Effect of feeding *Azolla* (*Azolla pinnata*) meal to broilers: A field study in Assam. Indian J Poult. Sci. 2014; 49(1):113-114.
10. Ali MA, Lesson S. The nutritive value of some indigenous Asian poultry feed ingredients. Anim. feed Sci. and Tech. 1995; 55:227-237.
11. Kumarsinghe KS, Eskew DL. Isotopic Studies of *Azolla* and Nitrogen Fertilization of Rice. Springer Science and Business Media, Berlin, Germany, 2012, 24-31.
12. Mishra DB, Roy D, Kumar V, Bhattacharya A, Kumar M, Kushwaha R, *et al.* Effect of feeding different levels of *Azolla pinnata* on blood biochemicals, hematology and Immunocompetence traits of Chabro chicken, Vet. World. 2016; 9(2):192-198.
13. Shinde PN, Prasade NN, Shalu kumar, Desai BG, Dhekale JS, Dandekar VS, *et al.* Chemical composition of *Azolla* (*Azolla pinnata*) and their exploring effects on the production performance of Broiles, International Journal of Chemical Studies. 2017; 5(4):858-862.