

Original Research Article

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Effect of Prilled Fat and Yeast Supplementation on Milk Production, Fatty Acid Profile and Economics of Feeding in Murrah Buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*)

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ABSTRACT

The combined effects of prilled fat and yeast culture (YC) mixture supplementation were investigated on the production performance and economics in 18 early lactating Murrah buffaloes. Buffaloes were divided into two groups as control group (CON group) and supplemented group (SG). CON group was fed wheat straw, maize fodder and concentrate mixture, while SG was supplemented additionally with 100g prilled fat and 25g *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (SC)/day from -21day prepartum to 90 days postpartum. The effect of feeding on persistence of milk production was monitored up to day 120 of lactation. Milk yield was increased ($p<0.01$) by 18.94% in SG than the control group (11.93 vs. 10.86 kg/d). However protein, solid-not fat (SNF) and lactose contents were not influenced. Milk fat yield increased ($p<0.01$) by 6.16% in SG than the CON. Body weights, body condition score and DMI were improved ($p<0.01$) and Somatic cell count (SCC) was decreased ($p<0.05$) in SG as compared to CON group. The feeding supplement produced noticeable changes in the fatty acid profile in milk fat. Saturated fatty acids (SFA) decreased by 12.18% and unsaturated fatty acids (USFA) increased ($p<0.01$) by 30.14% in the SG buffaloes. However withdrawal of feeding declined milk production ($p<0.01$). The lowered ratio of SFA: USFA indicated beneficial effects of feeding on fatty acid profile of milk for human consumption. It was concluded that prilled fat and *S. cerevisiae* feeding effect was galactopoietics in nature by increasing milk yield and fat. The feeding generated an additional income of 117 INR/animal/day.

Keywords

Prilled fat.
Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
Fatty acid profile.
Murrah buffaloes.
Economics of feeding.

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Introduction

Yeast and yeast products have been widely used to manipulate rumen fermentation and improve production performance of animals. Similarly prilled fat which is inert to rumen environment also improves the milk productivity of animals. However response on milk production depends upon diet composition, forage to concentrate ratio, type of forage, yeast or prilled fat dose, feeding strategy and stage of lactation (Dann *et al.*,

2000). During early lactation, the energy requirements for maintenance and milk production exceed the amount of energy obtained from dietary sources (Tyagi *et al.*, 2010). Thus, high energy requirement at the onset of lactation results in a negative energy balance (NEB) that begins a few days prepartum and extends few weeks postpartum (Tyagi *et al.*, 2010; Remppis *et al.*, 2011). The NEB adversely affects postpartum health

and overall loss in milk yield of animals (Reist *et al.*, 2002). Bypass fat supplementation enhanced the energy intake in early lactation animals and reduces the deleterious effect of acute NEB (Tyagi *et al.*, 2010; Ganjkhanelou *et al.*, 2009). In some studies, yeast cultures feeding have improved dry matter intake, milk yield, and milk composition (Robinson *et al.*, 1999 Williams *et al.*, 1991) whilst few studies have found no significant impact (Harrison *et al.*, 1998; Henics *et al.*, 1992; Schingoethe *et al.*, 2004).

Yeast culture used as a dietary supplement for dairy cattle improve rumen function, which in turn improve milk production and feed efficiency, by stimulating selective growth of rumen bacteria species (Harrison *et al.*, 1998). Feeding of rumen protected fat and protein to lactating cows and buffaloes increased milk yield and milk composition (Tyagi *et al.*, 2010; Chen *et al.*, 2002; Garg *et al.*, 2003; White *et al.*, 2004). In recent years consumers have become increasingly aware of the potential health benefits from consuming dairy products rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), particularly those in the n-3 (omega-3) fatty acid (FA) group and the conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) isomer *cis*-9 *trans*-11 C18:2 (Ruminic acid, RA) (Jensen *et al.*, 1995).

Therefore, when devising nutritional management strategies for the early lactation elite dairy cows it is important to measure the FA profile of the milk produced. Several factors are known to influence the FA composition of bovine milk including diet (Kelly *et al.*, 1998), rumen function (Dewhurst *et al.*, 2006), stage of lactation and body tissue mobilization (Garnsworthy *et al.*, 2006). The effect of prilled fat and *S. cerevisiae* feeding on milk production has been reported in isolation and the combined effect of supplementation has not been investigated. Therefore, present study was

conducted to investigate the effect of *S. cerevisiae* and prilled fat feeding concurrently on milk production, milk composition fatty acid profile and economics of feeding in Murrah buffaloes.

Materials and Methods

Selection of animals and treatment

The experiment was conducted on Murrah buffaloes in field condition of Karnal district located at 29°42' 20N and 76°58' 52.5 E at an altitude of 228 m amsl. In summer (September–December) the daily minimum and maximum temperature averaged 15 °C and 39.5 °C, respectively. Murrah buffaloes (18), in 2nd parity were divided into two groups of 9 each based on expected date of parturition (21days). CON group buffaloes were offered green fodder (maize), wheat straw and concentrate mixture (45:35:10) at 10:00 and 19:00 hr. daily. The SG buffaloes were fed diet as in CON plus 100 and 25g/d of prilled fat and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (SC) from -21 days of parturition to 90 days postpartum. The effect of withdrawal of feeding on persistency of milk production was recorded for 30 days. DM content of fodder and left over residue was recorded to calculate daily DMI. Concentrate mixture contained % maize, 33; wheat bran, 20; rice polish, 10; mustard cake, 12; barley grain, 22; mineral mixture, 02; and common salt, 01.

Fresh and clean water was provided free choice to each buffalo four times a day. Buffaloes were hand milked twice a day and the yield was recorded. Milk samples were collected at weekly interval from each buffalo and pooled in proportion to the milk yield. Body condition score was recorded at the fortnightly intervals (Ferguson *et al.*, 1994). The per kg cost of green fodder, wheat straw and concentrate was 2.5, 4 and 17 INR respectively.

Analysis of feed and milk sample

The chemical composition of feeds and fodder offered during the trial period was carried as per AOAC (2005). Neutral detergent fibre (NDF), acid detergent fibre (ADF) and cellulose was determined as per Van Soest (1991) (Table 1). The fatty acid analysis of feed samples viz., green maize forage, wheat straw, concentrate was done by saponification method (Gulati *et al.*, 2003) (Table 2). Milk samples analyzed for fat, protein, lactose and solid-not fat (SNF), using pre calibrated Milk Analyzer (lactoscan). Milk yield was converted in energy corrected milk (ECM) applying the equation proposed by Sjaunja *et al.*, (1990). Fatty acids in isolated fat samples were re-esterified to their methyl esters by a methanolic solution of potassium hydroxide. The analysis of milk and feed was carried out on gas liquid chromatography (GLC) fitted with Flame ionization detector and 50m capillary column. Identification of peaks was recorded through retention time of the reference standards (Supelco, Bellefonte PA, and USA).

Results and Discussion

Body weight, DMI and milk composition

Metabolic body weight of buffaloes was similar in both the groups at the beginning of experiment (Table 3) however, metabolic weight increased ($P<0.05$) after the experiment in SG buffaloes (134.33 kg). Initial BCS was non-significant between the groups however, BCS was more ($p<0.01$) in SG over the CON (3.92 vs. 3.28) after the experiment. DMI was higher ($p<0.05$) in SG group in comparison to CON. Milk yields increased @ 18.94% in the SG buffaloes over the CON. The fat corrected milk yield (FCM) and total solid were also higher ($p<0.01$; $p<0.05$) in SG buffaloes. Milk yield though declined after withdrawal of feeding but was still high ($p<0.05$) in SG (14.44%) in

comparison to CON buffaloes. Milk fat was more by 6.16% ($p<0.01$) in SG buffaloes, however solid not fat, protein, lactose and ECM were not influenced by supplementation (Table 4). There was significant reduction in somatic cell count ($p<0.05$) of milk in SG than the control group; the respective values were 240.30 vs. 293.60 ($\times 10^3$) cells/ml (Figure 1).

Fatty acid profile

Milk fat of SG buffaloes exhibited higher myristoleic acid, palmitoleic acid, elaidic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid and arachidic acid content as compared to CON buffaloes (Table 5). Total USFA contents were lower 30.95g/100 g total FA in CON group as compared to 40.62 g/100 g total FA in SG buffaloes, showing an increase of 31.24%. SFA contents was higher (65.35g/100 g total FA) in milk of CON in comparison to SG buffalo milk (56.97g/100 g total FA). SFA contents were decreased by 12.18% in milk of SG over that of CON. However, total LCFA content was higher in SG buffaloes ($p<0.01$) as compared to CON. Supplementation increased monounsaturated fatty acid and polyunsaturated fatty acids content ($p<0.01$) by 26 and 39.30% respectively in SG than the CON buffaloes (Table 5). The SFA: USFA ratio in CON and SG was 2.11:1 and 1.41:1 respectively. Prilled fat and *S. cerevisiae* feeding incurred extra cost of av. INR 17.8/day/animal during the experimental period. The increased milk yield and fat of milk generated additional income of INR 10,320 and INR. 117/day/animal ($P<0.05$) and was highly economical (Table 6).

Yeast culture provides soluble growth factors that stimulate growth of cellulolytic bacteria and cellulose digestion (Callaway *et al.*, 1997). The significant increases in milk production associated with yeast supplementation or prilled fat have previously

been reported in dairy cows (Bruno *et al.*, 2009; Rajesh *et al.*, 2014). Milk yield increased by 6.03% in prilled fat supplemented cows (Rajesh *et al.*, 2014), while Increase in milk yield due to yeast culture feeding usually range between 1 and 2 kg/d (Robinson *et al.*, 1999). Microbial additives such as yeast cultures had the greatest positive effect on cows in early lactation, increasing milk yield over that of control cows (Kellems *et al.*, 1990). *S. cerevisiae* supplementation increased organic matter digestibility thus allowing higher energy availability for milk yield and reduced fat mobilization in buffalo (Campanile *et al.*, 2008). Prilled fat feeding during periparturient period and early lactation increased milk yield and milk fat contents in cows (Yadav *et al.*, 2015) and Murrah buffaloes (Shikha *et al.*, 2016) However, some researchers (Arambel *et al.*, 1990) Robinson *et al.*, 1999; Bagheri *et al.*, 2009) reported no beneficial effects of yeast feeding on milk production performance. The increase in fat percentage in the SG group was due to more availability of FAs in blood and their incorporation into milk fat in mammary gland (Shelke *et al.*, 2012). The increased milk yield in SG buffaloes after withdrawal of feeding in accordance with earlier findings that protected fat not only increase milk yield but its effects

persist even after the supplement is withdrawn in goats and cows (Tyagi *et al.*, 2010). The higher ($p < 0.05$) milk production and peak yields in SG was attributed to more energy content of diet (Tyagi *et al.*, 2010; Shikha *et al.*, 2016). The non-significant effect on SNF, protein and lactose is an evident of this fact. Similarly the enhancement in fat yield was also observed by researches (Moallem *et al.*, 2012 Putnam *et al.*, 1997). Arambel and Kent, (1990) attributed ADF in the ration while maintained milk fat synthesis. Similarly some studies have shown that yeast culture had no beneficial effect on milk composition of dairy cows (Arambel and Kent, 1990; Bagheri *et al.*, 2009; Soder *et al.*, 1999; Swartz *et al.*, 1994), but in lactating goats fed live yeast, a reduction in milk fat (Stella *et al.*, 2007) or increase (Giger-Reverdin *et al.*, 1996) have observed. However combined effect of both prilled fat and *S. cerevisiae* may augment the milk yield and fat than those of individual supplementation (Robinson *et al.*, 1999; Rajesh *et al.*, 2014). The decline of milk SCC indicated improved health status of udder (Sretenovic *et al.*, 2008; Stein *et al.*, 2006) and immune status of the yeast-supplemented cows due to increase in IgA and secretory components of immunoglobulin's (Bakr *et al.*, 2015).

Fig.1 Average milk SCC in control and supplemental group buffaloes

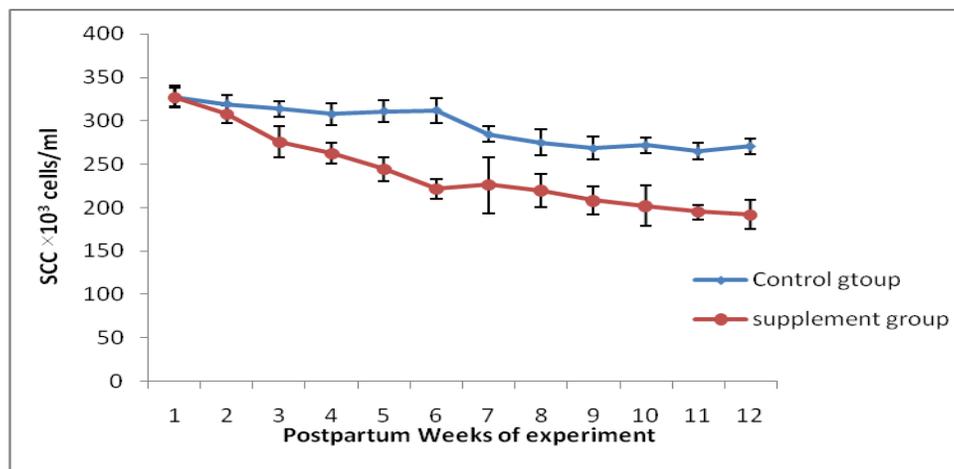


Table.1 Chemical composition of feed offered during experiment (% DM basis)

parameters	Maize fodder	Wheat straw	concentrate mixture
Dry matter	18.72	91.2	93.67
Organic matter	90.93	92.58	92.25
Crude protein	9.68	4.11	23.25
Ether extract	3.02	2.11	4.67
Neutral detergent fiber	54.48	75.9	36.22
Acid detergent fiber	34.05	52.35	14.16
Ash	12.31	9.42	7.75
Hemicellulose	19.21	32.11	18.78
Calcium	1.34	0.17	1.39
Phosphorus	0.61	0.02	0.63

Table.2 Fatty acid profile (g/100 g total fatty acids) of feeding ingredients

	Maize fodder	Wheat straw	Concentrate mixture
Caprylic acid (C8:0)	0.72	ND	0.66
Capric acid (C10:0)	0.86	0.66	ND
Lauric acid (C12:0)	3.21	0.86	2.26
Myristic acid (C14:0)	2.21	3.24	1.26
Myristoleic acid (C14:1)	0.97	ND	ND
Palmitic acid (C16:0)	23.26	21.34	15.68
Palmitoleic acid (C16:1)	2.14	0.32	0.53
Margaric acid (C17:0)	ND	4.5	1.33
Stearic acid (C18:0)	2.91	45.32	33.65
Elaidic acid (C18:1t9)	4.88	ND	3.42
Oleic acid (C18:1c9)	3.38	17.32	21.34
Linoleic acid (C18:2)	19.39	ND	2.83
Linolenic acid (C18:3)	31.36	ND	14.54
Arachidic acid (C20:0)	0.62	2.53	0.46
Total fatty acid	95.91	96.09	97.96

ND: not detected

Table.3 Body weight, BCS and DMI in control and supplemented Murrah buffaloes

stage	Body weight (kg)		Body condition score		Dry matter intake (kg)	
	CON	SG	CON	SG	CON	SG
Prepartum	646±16.97	645±19.65	3.35±0.14	3.42±0.17	16.53±0.04	16.53±0.07
At parturition	596 ^a ±18.14	608 ^b ±18.31	2.87 ^a ±0.15	2.92 ^b ±0.18	15.89 ^a ±0.16	16.25 ^b ±0.1
Postpartum	606 ^a ±20.97	652 ^b ±20.35	3.28 ^a ±0.1	3.92 ^b ±0.01	16.3 ^a ±0.15	17.38 ^b ±0.1

Values bearing different superscript a, b differ in a row (P<0.05)

Table.4 Average milk yield and composition changes in control and supplemented group Murrah buffaloes

PARAMETER	Control group	supplement group	P value
Milk yield (kg) during experiment (90 days)	10.03 ^a ±0.17	11.93 ^b ±0.18	0.012
Milk yield after withdrawal of feed (30 days)	7.27 ^a ±0.64	8.32 ^b ±0.32	0.013
Milk composition			
Fat, %	7.79 ^a ±0.05	8.27 ^b ±0.06	0.013
Solid not- fat, %	9.29±0.01	9.28±0.01	0.362
Protein, %	3.45±0.01	3.44±0.01	0.567
Lactose, %	5.51±0.01	5.49±0.01	0.723
Total solids, %	17.08 ^a ±0.5	17.55 ^b ±0.06	0.023
6% FCM/kg	12.1 ^a ±0.21	15.09 ^b ±0.27	0.013
ECM/kg	12.63 ^a ±0.15	14.96 ^b ±0.23	0.016
DMI kg/milk yield kg	1.67 ^a ±0.03	1.44 ^b ±0.02	0.01
DMI/FCM	1.39 ^a ±0.02	1.47 ^b ±0.02	0.011
Feed efficiency (milk yield/DMI)	0.61 ^a ±0.01	0.71 ^b ±0.01	0.016

Values bearing different superscript a, b differ in a row (P<0.05)

Table.5 Average total Fatty acid profile of milk in control and supplemented group buffaloes

Fatty acids(g/100g Total fatty acids)	Control group	Supplement group	P value
Caprylic acid (C:8)	0.88±0.005	0.83±0.003	0.017
Capric acid(C:10)	3.55 ^a ±0.02	2.43 ^b ±0.03	0.035
Lauric acid(C:12)	3.82±0.01	3.22±0.02	0.765
Myristic acid(C:14)	11.28 ^a ±0.03	8.15 ^b ±0.18	0.014
Myristoleic acid ((C:14:1)	0.91 ^a ±0.01	2.50 ^b ±0.05	0.034
Palmitic acid(C16)	25.09 ^a ±0.13	23.09 ^b ±0.01	0.042
Palmitoleic acid(C:16:1)	1.65 ^a ±0.07	2.51 ^b ±0.01	0.051
Margaric acid(C:17)	0.63±0.01	0.37±0.005	0.543
Stearic acid(C:18)	20.13±0.16	18.88±0.22	0.0982
Elaidic acid(C:18:1t9)	2.34 ^a ±0.001	3.29 ^b ±0.01	0.014
Oleic acid(C-18:1c9)	23.87 ^a ±0.11	28.89 ^b ±0.24	0.039
Linoleic acid(C-18:2)	1.93 ^a ±0.02	2.87 ^b ±0.02	0.014
Linolenic acid(C-18:3)	0.73±0.001	0.87±0.01	0.675
Arachidic acid(C-20:0)	0.47 ^a ±0.01	0.69 ^b ±0.004	<0.001
Total saturated fatty acids	65.35 ^a ± 2.54	56.97 ^b ±2.01	<0.001
Total unsaturated fatty acids	30.95 ^a ±1.36	40.62 ^b ±1.13	<0.001
Monounsaturated fatty acids	27.77 ^a ±1.54	35.19 ^b ±1.21	<0.001
Polyunsaturated fatty acids	3.181 ^a ±0.43	4.43 ^b ±0.32	<0.001

Values bearing different superscript a, b differ in a row (P<0.05)

Table.6 Economics of prilled fat and *S. cerevisiae* feeding in the diet of lactating Murrah buffaloes

Particulars	Control group	Supplement group
1 Total feed cost (INR/animal/day)	189	191
2 Cost of prilled fat and SC (INR/animal/day)	--	17.875
3 Total expenses (INR/animal/day)	189	208.875
4 Total Expenses for nine animals (INR)	1701	1879.875
5 Total expense for 90days experiment	153090	169188.75
6 Average daily FCM (kg/animal)	12.1	15.09
7 Daily income on milk sale (INR/animal)	544.5 ^a	679.05 ^b
8 Total income during experiment (INR/animal)	4900.5	6111.45
9 Total income (INR) during experiment	441045 ^a	550030.5 ^b
10 Net profit during experiment (9-5) (INR)	287955 ^a	380841.75 ^b

Values bearing different superscript a, b differ in a row (P<0.05)

The increased dry matter intake led to more feed efficiency per kg of milk produced (Schingoethe *et al.*, 2004) contrary to this some studies have found no effect on dry matter intake (Schingoethe *et al.*, 2004; Arambel and Kent, 1990 Solomon *et al.*, 2000) or on feed efficiency (Schingoethe *et al.*, 2004). Yeast cultures in diets of lactating cows increased total concentrations of cellulolytic bacteria in the rumen (Harrison *et al.*, 1998). It was been found that is DMI not influenced by bypass fat supplementation in cows and buffaloes (Tyagi *et al.*, 2010 Rajesh *et al.*, 2014). The increased BCS and body weight probably suggest decreased body fat mobilization due to improved energy balance in prilled fat fed buffaloes Shikha (*et al.*, 2016). However, such effect is not evident with yeast culture supplementation (Schingoethe *et al.*, 2004; Bruno *et al.*, 2009; Bagheri *et al.*, 2009; Swartz *et al.*, 1994) (Table 5).

The effects of fat supplementation on milk fat and fatty acids composition are influenced by the type and amount of dietary fat and its degree of inertness in the rumen (Ashes *et al.*, 1999). Thus increase in milk fat content in SG could be distributed to availability of more FA (SFA and USFA) for absorption in intestine and their incorporation in milk fat by mammary gland³². The high proportions of C18:2 and cis9 in milk of SG ($p < 0.05$) corroborate the previous work reports⁴³⁻⁴⁴. Thus feeding of prilled fat reduced C14 to C16 fatty acids in milk Dhiman *et al.*, 1999; Chichlowski *et al.*, 2005; Delbecchi *et al.*, 2001). The change of milk fatty acid profile would improve the quality of milk and could be beneficial to human health (Kennelly, 1997). Though use of supplemental fats increase milk fat content and yields but often decrease milk protein percentage (Lohrenz *et al.*, 2010). The decline in SFA concentration (12.18%) and increase in USFA (31.24%) suggest advantages of its feeding. USFA play a vital role in prevention and treatment of

cardiovascular diseases (Nordoy *et al.*, 2001 Williams, 2001). Protected USFA escape the rumen, an absorbed from the small intestine, and incorporated into the milk fat (Staples and Cullens, 2005). However, withdrawal of prilled fat and *S. cerevisiae* feeding changed the proportional and incorporation of SFA and USFA into the milk fat (Sampelayo *et al.*, 2004).

The feeding of prilled fat and yeast culture increased daily income by 117 INR/day/buffalo in this study and was highly profitable for dairy farmers. The result of the study corroborate the income generation of 114.45 INR/day/animal in buffaloes fed with prilled fat with sweetner and toxin binder (Shabab Khan *et al.*, 2016). Feeding of the indigenously prepared bypass fat generated lower additional profit of Rs. 34.50/cow/day (Naik *et al.*, 2009) and Rs. 39.66/buffalo/day (Parnerkar *et al.*, 2011). However, feeding of yeast culture alone induces only INR 12.96/buffaloes/day (Srinivas *et al.*, 2011). The present study suggests that there was no beneficial effect of supplementing the yeast culture with prilled fat as increases in the milk yield was due to prilled fat.

It was concluded that feeding of prilled fat results in higher milk yield and fat content and did not affect protein, lactose, SNF contents of milk. However increased unsaturated fatty acid contents and lowered saturated content of milk suggest that this milk was good enough for human consumption. The increase in BCS, body weight, lower SCC and more profitability by INR 117/day/animal indicate its important role in sustaining the rural livelihood in the near future.

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