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Effects of dietary soya waste on the feed intake and growth performance of goats fed a basal diet of Napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*)

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Soya waste (a by-product of tofu, soymilk and soy protein manufacturing) is considered an industrial waste, which needs to promote the utilisation of this by-product as ruminant feed. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of feeding soya waste on the intake, growth performance and feeding cost of growing goats. Ten goats weighing 22.6 ± 2.03 kg and approximately 1 year old were assigned at random to two isonitrogenous diet groups viz. (1) pellet group (control) and (2) soya waste group. A commercial pellet and soya waste were provided at 1.0 and 0.8% (on a dry matter basis) of body weight (BW)/d to the goats in pellet group and soya waste group, respectively. Goats were individually fed Napier grass *ad libitum* and performance was recorded over a 91-day period. Goats on the soya waste group had significantly (*P<0.05*) lower intakes of total dry matter (0.79 vs. 0.88 kg/d) and organic matter (665.71 vs. 790.44 g/d) than those fed pellet, respectively; however, the differences in grass (0.62 vs. 0.64 kg/d), crude protein (96.81 vs. 96.83 g/d) and neutral detergent fibre (483.70 vs. 499.86 g/d) intakes were not significant (*P>0.05*). There were no significant (*P>0.05*) differences between groups with respect to initial BW, final BW and BW change. However, feed conversion ratio (FCR) was lower for soya waste group than for the pellet group and the difference was significant (*P<0.05*). Goats that have low FCR are considered efficient users of feed, which indicated that supplementation of soya waste improved FCR of goats, and this is in line with the previous study of Rahman *et al.* (2013). Feed cost per kg BW gain in the soya waste group was significantly (*P<0.05*) lower (9.41 vs. 11.86 RM) than the cost of pellet group and this is in agreement with the previous study of Rahman *et al.* (2013) who reported that soya waste would be useful from the point of view of low cost animal feeding. Thus, soya waste feeding not only reduced the feed cost but also reduced the environmental problem that will help to make the livestock farms and other factories more sustainable.