



HAL
open science

Incidence of the source of fibre on the caecal fermentation pattern of the growing rabbit

R Bellier, Thierry Gidenne

► **To cite this version:**

R Bellier, Thierry Gidenne. Incidence of the source of fibre on the caecal fermentation pattern of the growing rabbit. *Annales de zootechnie*, 1995, 44 (Suppl1), pp.187-187. hal-00889349

HAL Id: hal-00889349

<https://hal.science/hal-00889349>

Submitted on 11 May 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Incidence of the source of fibre on the caecal fermentation pattern of the growing rabbit

R Bellier, T Gidenne

INRA, Station de Recherches Cunicoles, BP 27, 31326 Castanet-Tolosan, France

The level of the dietary fibre (DF) intake as well as cell-wall components (cellulose, lignin...) cause changes in the caecal fermentation either in term of volatile fatty acids (VFA) concentrations or in VFA proportions (Gidenne *et al*, 1990, Ann Zootech, 40, 73-84). The aim of this study was to control if the origin of the fibre source, in diets containing similar content in the different cell-wall fractions, could influence the caecal fermentation and the fibre degradation in the growing rabbit.

Three experimental diets were given *ad libitum* in a pelleted form to three groups of nine rabbits cannulated at the caecum. The diets were similar in their NDF content (320 g/kg MS) and in the respective proportions of cell-wall fractions (hemicelluloses "NDF-ADF" = 54 %, cellulose "ADF-ADL" = 37 %, lignin "ADL" = 9 %), but they differed mainly by the fibre origin : Lucerne (diet L), sunflower meal (diet SM), wheat straw (diet WS). Digestibility measurement and caecal digesta sampling were performed at seven weeks of age, after a three week adaptation period to the diets.

As a consequence of the similar DF content,

the dietary intake was similar among the three groups. The organic matter (OM) digestibility was significantly higher for the diet SM, but this was not related to fibre digestibility that remained similar between the diets. Furthermore, the quantity of NDF degraded was significantly lower for SM (3.7 g NDF/d) compared to L and WS groups (5.0 g NDF/d). Compared to L group, a significantly lower VFA concentration was found for WS group. As in the WS diet wheat straw was the only source of fibre, we supposed that a lack of diversity in the fibre source could reduce caecal fermentations. The proportions of the different VFA were not affected by the diets and were close to those reported for the rabbit (meanly : acetate = 85.8 %, propionate = 5.5 %, butyrate = 8.3 %). Caecal pH and NH₃ concentrations were similar between the diets, and no correlation was found between caecal pH and ammonia and total VFA concentrations.

In conclusion, the botanical origin of cell wall could affect fibre degradation and the caecal fermentation pattern in the rabbit, even when the different cell-wall fractions were provided in similar quantity.

Diets	DM intake (g/d)	Digestibility (%)		Caecal pH	Total VFA (mmol/l)	NH ₃ (mmol/l)
		OM	NDF			
L	69.8	63.8 ^a	24.4	6.34	61.2 ^a	6.1
SM	70.9	67.0 ^b	19.7	6.58	56.6 ^{ab}	4.1
WS	75.2	64.7 ^a	22.3	6.59	51.1 ^b	5.4
P :	NS	0.01	0.11	NS	0.04	NS

NS : not significant P>0.2