



Growth of Hereford-Kedah Kelantan calves fed oil palm fronds and palm kernel cake based diet

I Sukri, Mw Zahari, O Roslan

► To cite this version:

I Sukri, Mw Zahari, O Roslan. Growth of Hereford-Kedah Kelantan calves fed oil palm fronds and palm kernel cake based diet. *Annales de zootechnie*, 1995, 44 (Suppl1), pp.363-363. <hal-00889517>

HAL Id: hal-00889517

<https://hal.science/hal-00889517v1>

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.



HAL Authorization

Growth of Hereford-Kedah Kelantan calves fed oil palm fronds and palm kernel cake based diet

I Sukri ¹, MW Zahari ², O Roslan ¹

¹MARDI, PO Box 525, 86009 Kluang, Johor ; ²MARDI, PO Box 12301, 50774 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Being one of the world's leading producers of palm oil, Malaysia has a total of two million hectares of land under oil palm cultivation. The palm oil mills yield a number of by-products that are suitable for livestock feed such as palm kernel cake (PKC) and palm oil mill effluent (POME). In the farm, the important by-product is the oil palm frond (OPF) which can be utilised fresh or ensiled. Hereford-Kedah Kelantan (HK) cows bred in a semi-intensive system were fed a palm kernel cake based diet supplemented with freshly chopped OPF at about 30 % of dry matter (DM) intake. The diet was composed of PKC (55 %), POME (35 %), soya bean meal (8 %) and vitamin-mineral premix (2 %), all on a DM basis. All calves were weaned at the age of 3 months. Post-weaning calves were grouped by sex (eight animals per sex type) and offered a growing diet supplemented with about 15 % of DM intake of freshly chopped OPF. The growing diet was composed of PKC (63 %), POME (30 %), soya bean meal (5 %) and vitamin-mineral premix (2 %), on a DM basis.

The results showed that the male calves had higher birth weight, weaning weight and pre-weaning daily gain (ADG) than the female calves, however, the differences were non significant. Average birth weight of the calves was 20.2 kg for the males and 18.3 kg for the females. Pre-weaning ADG were 0.49 kg and 0.41 kg for males and females, respectively and they were better than that obtained in the open pasture system as reported by Ariff *et al* (1986, Tek Ternakan 2, 2, 61-68). These authors reported an ADG of 0.37 kg (average of male and female). The average weaning weight was significantly heavier ($P<0.05$) for male calves (65.4 kg) than for female calves (55.8 kg). Males had also higher post-weaning ADG, 1-year body weight and feed efficiency than females. The post-weaning ADG was 0.78 kg for male calves and 0.62 kg for female calves. This experiment has demonstrated that HK calves fed diet composed of oil palm fronds and palm oil mill by-products produced good growth rate comparable to or even better than that obtained under open pasture system.

Item		Male	Female
Pre-weaning :	Number of animals	8	8
	Av. birth weight (kg)	20.2 ^a	18.3 ^a
	Av. weaning weight (kg)	65.4 ^a	55.8 ^b
	Av. daily gain (kg)	0.49 ^a	0.41 ^a
Post-weaning :	Av. yearling weight (kg)	211.3 ^a	193.4 ^a
	Av. daily gain (kg)	0.78 ^a	0.62 ^a
	Av. DM intake (kg/d)	0.53	4.4
	DM intake/gain (kg)	7.13 ^a	8.25 ^a
	Diet NE (Mcal/kg)	1.78	1.78

^{a, b} Different letters within a row denote significance ($P<0.05$)