



Optimum Dietary Crude Protein Level for Fattening Yearling Arsi-Bale Lambs

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To cite this article:

Getahun Kebede Yadete. Optimum Dietary Crude Protein Level for Fattening Yearling Arsi-Bale Lambs. *Animal and Veterinary Sciences*. Vol. 3, No. 5, 2015, pp. 144-148. doi: 10.11648/j.avs.20150305.15

Abstract: This study was aimed to determine the optimum dietary crude protein for fattening yearling Arsi-Bale sheep. Thirty-two intact male lambs (live weight=17.53±1.57 kg) were randomly assigned to five iso-caloric (2.12 Mcal/kg DM) dietary treatments (T), varying in crude protein: 9.4% CP (T1), 10.2% CP (T2), 11% CP (T3), 12% CP (T4) and 13.1% CP (T5). Intake and growth trial lasted for 87 days, followed by digestibility trial and carcass analysis. Treatments did not differ ($P>0.05$) in DM intake, ranging from 918.29 (T1) to 928.09 g DM/day (T3). Crude protein intake increased ($P<0.001$) with increase in dietary CP (T1, 86.71 g/day; 120g/day - T5). Intake of fiber fractions was highest ($P<0.001$) with 12% CP diet. Treatments varied in apparent digestibility of DM ($P<0.05$), CP ($P<0.05$), NDF ($P<0.001$) and ADF ($P<0.001$). Average final live weight, total gain and daily gain of lambs were increased non-significantly ($P>0.05$) from 22.71 to 23.96 kg; 5.37 to 6.35kg; 61.78-73.00 g/day, respectively. Feed conversion ratios were higher ($P<0.001$) in lambs fed 12%CP diet (12.61) and 13% CP diet (12.76). Urinary nitrogen and total nitrogen excretion were highest for 13% CP diet (5.02 and 9.19 g/day; $P<0.001$). Nitrogen balance was peaked (12.70 g/day, $P<0.001$) with 12% CP diet. There was no significant differences ($P>0.05$) among treatments in slaughter weight, hot carcass weight, DP, fat and bone proportions. However, hot carcass weight increased from 8.8 to 9.8kg and DP from 39.4 to 42.15, with feed CP increase to 12%. The results of this study indicated that optimum dietary CP for improved growth and feed utilization of yearling Arsi-Bale lambs, growing from 17 to 25 kg is 12% at the specified dietary energy. Suggested, detail study, applying "comparative slaughter technique" is warranted to support the present findings.

Keywords: Yearling Lambs, Weight Gain, Dietary Protein

1. Introduction

Sheep production plays a crucial role in Ethiopia, majorly serving as a family food (meat) and income source from sale of live sheep. There exist 29.33 million sheep population in Ethiopia [5] that entirely raised under traditional production system- characterized by low input-output. The productivity of sheep is very low as explained by annual off-take rate of 33% and average carcass weight of 10 kg/head [7]. The productivity is hindered by feed deficit (inadequate amount and quality), low genetic potential of sheep and prevalence of disease and parasites. Sheep are raised entirely on grazing pasture and rarely supplemented with concentrates. Feed deficit is aggravated with dry season and drought occurrence, when dry roughages remain major available feed and protein is the most limiting macronutrient. Most sheep are sold to local markets at around yearling age (live weight below 20 kg) often without

supplementation (body conditioning) before marketing. However, some farmers traditionally fatten their sheep before marketing, with little concentrate supplementation on top of grazing. However, there is uncertainty that the supplementation could support the nutrient requirement for maximum growth of sheep. Moreover, this system of feeding would sometimes lead to over or under utilization of available feed nutrient that may lead to its wastage and uneconomic feeding.

Feeding sheep based on their nutrient requirement at different production phases is not common practice in Ethiopia. On the other hand, most of the developed feeding standards initially based temperate wool breed sheep [17] and some tropical sheep breeds [12, 19] have been used in improved sheep production systems. According to Andrew and Orskov [3], the maximum live weight gain and nitrogen retention of temperate breed lambs on high plane of nutrition, growing from 15 to 40 kg were achieved at 17% dietary CP. In addition, National Research Council (NRC) [17]

recommended a diet containing 14.5% CP for maximum growth of early weaned lambs. Unlike that for temperate breeds, Kearn [12] and Paul et al [19] recommended a lower levels of dietary CP and energy for growing tropical sheep at different growth rates and live weights.

Although nutrient requirement tables developed for tropical sheep are believed to meet the requirements of indigenous sheep breeds of Ethiopia, it has been rarely accepted and applied, as the recommendations based estimates obtained from a specific breed, which may not necessarily represent local sheep. Also, differences in the quality of feed and utilization efficiency by animal may contribute to this uncertainty. The differences in nutrient requirement of animals lie on breed, age, physiological status, growth potential, feed quality and environmental factors, such as temperature, air humidity, solar radiation and wind speed [17]. However, there is no/little information on nutrient requirements specific to indigenous sheep breeds of Ethiopia. Therefore, this study was aimed to determine the optimum dietary crude protein for maximum growth and feed utilization of yearling Arsi-Bale lambs in feedlot.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

The experiment was conducted at sheep research station of Debre Zeit Agricultural Research Centre, located at 45 km South East of Addis Ababa (08°44'N 38°58'E; average altitude of 1900 m a.s.l), Ethiopia. The area is known for bimodal rainfall pattern with average annual rainfall of 845 mm and annual minimum and maximum temperature of 10 and 22 °C, respectively. The area is characterized by mixed-crop-livestock production system, with major crops grown include tef (*Eragrostis tef*), wheat, chick pea and lentil.

2.2. Treatments and Feed Composition

Table 1. Feed ingredients and chemical composition (%DM).

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
% Diet composition					
Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw	Straw
*Noug cake	-	6.0	19.9	35.0	47.2
*Wheat bran	82.3	80.8	62.9	49.9	6.0
*Maize grain	15.6	3.0	7.0	12.9	16.1
*Wheat middling	-	8.1	8.1	-	28.6
*Limestone	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
salt	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Chemical composition:(% DM)					
DM	91.46	91.55	91.53	91.84	92.30
CP	9.43	10.26	11.06	12.06	13.10
Ash	12.25	12.69	12.91	10.67	9.71
NDF	48.66	52.86	55.79	56.77	54.80
ADF	26.71	26.43	28.15	31.65	29.18
ADL	5.65	5.75	6.33	7.61	7.20
ME (Mcal kg ⁻¹)	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.11	2.11

ME =Metabolizable energy; calculated according to Kearn [11]. * % DM of concentrate mix. Ratio of straw to concentrate offered was 65: 35, on as fed basis.

The diets were similar in composition, with the exception of noug seed cake and wheat middling (diet1) and wheat middling (diet4) exclusion for the purpose of balancing (Table 1). Maize grain, wheat bran, noug seed cake, wheat middling, salt and limestone constituted concentrate part that contained 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22% CP in the respective treatments, leading to differences in dietary CP (9.43% CP in T1, 10.26% CP in T2, 11.06% CP in T3; 12.06 % CP in T4 and 13.1% CP in T5). The diets were formulated to be nearly iso-caloric (2.12 Mcal ME/Kg DM) and meet the energy requirement for growing tropical sheep [12]. The diet containing 9.4% CP was used as negative control, while 13% CP diet was positive control. All diets were similar in DM content, but differed in NDF, ADF and ADL.

2.3. Animals and Feeding Management

Thirty-two yearling male Arsi-Bale sheep with mean initial live weight of 17.53 ±1.57 kg were purchased from local markets and treated against endo-and ecto-parasites and vaccinated for common viral diseases. All animals were individually penned in a house with concrete floor and adapted to indoor feeding management for two weeks, before commencing the experiment. Then, they were randomly assigned to five dietary treatments in completely randomised design.

Feed was provided twice daily at 8:30 a.m and 2:00 p.m ensuring 15% refusal for each animal. The amount of straw and concentrate offered were adjusted daily based on previous day intake, where straw to concentrate ratio was 65:35, on as fed basis. Water was provided in a bucket free of choice. Feed offered and refusals were measured daily and feed intake was calculated as the difference between the two measurements. Representative feed samples were taken daily and sub-sampled every 15 days. All animals were weighed biweekly after overnight (~16 hours) deprivation of feeds and water.

At the end of the feeding period (87 days), three lambs were selected per treatment and transferred to metabolic crate with slotted floor, individually. The animals were adapted to the attached fecal bags and urine funnels for three days followed by collection of fecal and urine for seven days. All animals were with unlimited access to water. Urine was directly poured into a glass bottle containing drops of sulfuric acid to prevent ammonia loss. The amount of feces and urine produced per animal/day was measured and recorded. About 10% of the daily fecal and urine outputs were sampled per animal and stored in a deep freezer (-20°C) until sub-sampled for laboratory analysis. Moreover, three animals were randomly selected per treatment and slaughtered for carcass analysis. The animals were slaughtered after 24 hour of feed deprivation. Measurements were taken for slaughter weight, hot carcass weight (HCW) and carcass components (bone, fat and lean, trimmings). Dressing percentage (DP) was calculated as: (HCW/SW)*100.

2.4. Sample Chemical Analysis

Feed and fecal dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP) and Ash were determined according to the procedures of AOAC [4], while neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF) and acid detergent lignin (ADL) were determined according to Van Soest et al [22].

2.5. Statistical Analysis

Data was analyzed using the General Linear Model (GLM) procedure of SAS [20]. Treatment means of the parameters were separated using Duncan Multiple Range Test. The statistical model used for feed intake, live weight change, digestibility, feed conversion ratio, carcass parameters and nitrogen utilization was: $Y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ij}$, Where, μ = Grand mean; α_i = Effect of treatment feeds; and ϵ_{ij} = Experimental error. Data on average daily gain (ADG) for each lamb was computed by regressing the live weight incurred in two weeks interval over the number of days elapsed.

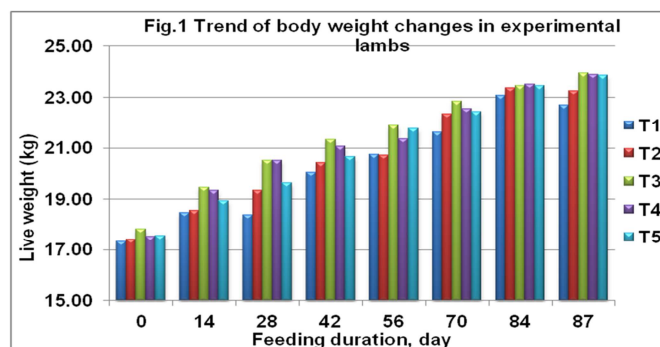
3. Results and Discussion

Table 2. Effect of dietary crude protein level on intake and apparent digestibility of nutrients.

		Treatments					SEM	P value
Parameter		T1 (n=6)	T2 (n=6)	T3 (n=6)	T4 (n=7)	T5 (n=7)		
Intake (g/day)	DM	920.26ba	918.29b	928.09ab	920.33ab	922.23ab	3.17	0.2262
	CP	86.71e	94.13d	102.61c	110.87b	120.63a	0.37	<.001
	ME	1.97a	1.95ab	1.96ab	1.94b	1.95ab	0.01	<.001
	Ash	112.71c	116.61b	119.81a	98.22d	89.51e	0.39	<.001
	NDF	447.81e	485.39d	517.68b	522.41a	505.52c	1.74	<.001
	ADF	245.86d	242.83d	261.25c	290.93a	269.31b	0.94	<.001
	ADL	52.05e	52.85d	58.72c	70.05a	66.41b	0.22	<.001
Digestibility (%)	DM	55.59b	61.56a	54.66b	64.30a	60.92ab	2.18	0.0393
	CP	59.91ab	59.55ab	58.55b	65.49ab	66.54a	2.32	0.0477
	NDF	64.88bc	74.79a	63.0bc	67.11b	60.41c	2.07	<.001
	ADF	62.24b	71.75a	49.58c	66.60ab	53.4c	2.65	<.001

a,b,c,d,e Values with different superscripts within same row are significantly different; DM=dry matter intake; CPI=crude protein intake; AshI= ash intake; NDFI= neutral detergent fiber intake; ADFI= acid detergent fiber intake; ADLI= acid detergent intake; SEM= standard error of mean; n= number of lambs

3.2. Live Weight Change and Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)



Although non-significant ($P>0.05$), an improve in the average final live weight (22.71 vs. 23.96 kg), total gain (5.37 vs 6.35kg) and average daily gain (61.78 vs 73.00 g/day) were observed with increase in dietary CP. The observed changes in growth performance with higher CP diet probably resulted from increase in feed intake. In agreement

3.1. Nutrient Intake and Digestibility

The effect of treatments was not significant on dry matter intake ($P>0.05$), ranging from 918.3 (T1) to 928.1 g/day per lamb (T3). The magnitude of DM intake observed in the present study is comparable with previous studies for Arsi-Bale lambs maintained on roughage and concentrate [6, 8], but higher than that reported for Afar and Black head Ogaden lambs [9]. Studies have shown that a non-significant feed intake with sheep fed diets containing 9% to 13% CP [2], in Saanen kids fed 14% to 16% CP diets [15] and Korean black goats consumed 14-20% CP diet [11]. In the present study, intake of crude protein linearly increased ($P<0.001$) with increase in dietary CP, where lambs on 13% CP diet consumed 120g CP/day. Also, intake of fiber fractions increased with increase in dietary CP, the highest value obtained with 12% CP diet. Although change in the apparent digestibility of nutrients was non-linear with change in dietary CP, there was variation in digestibility of DM ($P<0.05$), CP ($P<0.05$), NDF ($P<0.001$) and ADF ($P<0.001$). The apparent digestibility of nutrients was greater with T2 and T4 diets, and lowest with T3 diet.

with the present results, Paul et al [19] recommended 9.7%CP to 12.1% CP) diet for tropical sheep, growing from 15 kg to 25 kg. However, improved growth performances were reported at higher (16 to 18%) than lower (10-14%) dietary crude protein for Awassi lambs [10, 21] and Kivircik lambs [13]. Similarly, Hwangbo et al [11] reported the highest gain for growing Korean black goats at higher (18%CP) than lower level of dietary CP. The present study has also shown that changes in live weights of lambs were incremental throughout feeding period (Fig 1). There were differences in FCR ($P<0.001$): the highest FCR were observed in lambs fed 12% CP diet (12.61 DMI/g gain) and 13% CP diet (12.76 g DMI/g gain), while the lowest value (14.9) was in lambs fed 9.4% CP diet, suggesting a higher nutrient availability at given feed protein and energy contents. Previous studies by Abebe et al [1] and Ermias [6] have indicated an improve in feed utilization and growth performances of Arsi-Bale lambs at higher than lower level of protein source concentrates.

Table 3. Effect of dietary crude protein on live weight change and feed conversion ratio (FCR).

	T1 (n=6)	T2 (n=6)	T3 (n=6)	T4 (n=7)	T5 (n=7)	SEM	P value
Initial wt, kg	17.33	17.41	17.83	17.53	17.57	0.68	0.9886
Final wt, kg	22.71	23.25	23.96	23.88	23.86	0.81	0.7814
Total gain, kg	5.37	5.83	6.12	6.35	6.28	0.70	0.8673
ADG, g	61.78	67.05	70.40	73.00	72.25	8.12	0.8673
FCR	14.90c	13.70b	13.18b	12.61a	12.76a	0.24	<0.001

a,b,c Values with different superscripts within same rows are significantly different; FCR= feed conversion ratio(g DMI/g gain); ADG=average daily gain; SEM= standard error of mean; n=number of animals.

3.3. Nitrogen Utilization

Table 4. Nitrogen utilization (g/day) in lambs fed the experimental diets.

Treatments	NI	UN	FN	TN	NB
1	15.03e	1.52c	3.76	5.29d	9.74d
2	16.21d	4.12ab	4.20	8.32c	7.89e
3	17.72c	2.43c	4.68	7.11c	10.61cd
4	19.57b	3.06bc	3.81	6.87dc	12.70ab
5	21.08a	5.02a	4.18	9.19a	11.89cb
SEM	0.103	0.431	0.417	0.623	0.646
P- value	<0.001	<0.001	0.5358	0.0005	<0.001

a,b,c,d,e values with different superscripts within same column are significantly different; UN=urine nitrogen, g/d; FN=fecal N; NI= N intake; TN= total N excreted; NB= nitrogen balance; SEM= standard error of mean

Nitrogen intake (NI), urinary nitrogen(UN) and total nitrogen excretion (TN) increased ($P<0.001$) with increase in dietary CP (Table 4). The highest NI(21.08), UN(5.02), and TN excretion (9.19 g/day) were observed in 13% CP diet. Treatments did not vary ($P>0.05$) in the level of fecal nitrogen excretion. An increase ($P<0.001$) in nitrogen balance (NB) was seen with increased dietary CP, being the highest (12.70 g/day) in 12% CP diet. Osuagwuh and Akinsoyinu [18] reported an increase in NI, UN, FN and N

retention for West African dwarf goats, as the level of crude protein in the supplement increased from 5% to 25% DM. However, there was no significant difference ($P>0.05$) in nitrogen balance between lambs fed 12% and 13% CP diets. The result shows that the higher nitrogen balance, the better the growth performances of lambs.

3.4. Carcass Analysis

There was no real difference ($P>0.05$) among treatments in SW, HCW, DP, fat and bone yields (Table 5). However, the magnitude of HCW increased by about 10% (8.88 vs. 9.8kg) and that of DP increased by 6.5% (39.38 vs. 42.15kg), as feed CP increased from 9.4% to 12%. Studies have shown that DP increases as SW increases [14, 16]. However, the fact that no remarkable change in DP in the present study might have resulted from the lower SW of sample animals. In this study, lean meat yield increased ($P<0.05$) with increase in feed CP%, where the highest value (6.52kg) was observed with 13% CP diet. Similarly, lean to bone and lean to fat ratios were highest for 13% CP diet compared to 9.4% CP diet. There was no significant change in the proportion of fat, bone and meat for Korean Black goat kept on 14% to 20% CP diet [11].

Table 5. Effect of dietary crude protein level on carcass parameters of experimental lambs.

Parameter	T1 (n=3)	T2 (n=3)	T3 (n=3)	T4 (n=3)	T5 (n=3)	SEM	P-value
SW (kg)	22.50	23.75	23.83	23.33	23.83	1.46	0.9580
HCW(kg)	8.87	9.07	9.73	9.80	9.83	0.63	0.7177
DP (%)	39.39	38.21	40.77	42.15	41.34	1.60	0.4684
Lean(kg)	4.95b	5.18b	5.58ab	5.96ab	6.52a	0.45	0.0148
Fat(kg)	1.26	0.90	1.35	1.14	1.01	0.19	0.4987
Bone(kg)	2.26	2.65	2.43	2.24	2.10	0.18	0.2980
Trimming, g	393.3a	339.1ab	365.0ab	460.3a	201.5b	56.18	0.0794
LBR	2.19b	1.98b	2.35b	2.68ab	3.12a	0.24	0.0524
LFR	3.96b	6.05ab	4.41ab	5.47ab	6.89a	0.87	0.1868

a,b,c,d,e Values with different superscripts within same row are significantly different; SW = slaughter weight; HCW= hot carcass weight; DP= dressing percent (HCW/SW*100); LBR= lean to bone ratio; LFR=lean to fat ratio; SEM= standard error of mean; n= no. of slaughtered animals

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of this experiment, the optimum dietary CP for improved performance and feed utilization of yearling Arsi-Bale lambs, growing from 17 to 25 kg, is about 12%, which synchronizes with 2.11 MJ/kg DM feed energy. However, detail studies using "comparative slaughter techniques", is suggested to support the present findings. Moreover, applying the same work for other indigenous

sheep breeds is equally important.

Acknowledgement

The author acknowledged Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research for funding this research and availing research inputs. The efforts of technical assistance- Mr Solomon Abiy and animal attendants: Mrs Workiye Shibru; Mrs Asrat Endale and Mrs Topiya Muhiye is well appreciated. Also, a useful help given by veterinary

technician - Mrs Kasech Melese is acknowledged.

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