

Nutritional Studies to Evaluate the Productivity and Quality of Preserved New Variety of Hybride Maize Silage on :

1- Milk Production and Its Composition, Some Rumen and Blood Parameters, Feed Utilization and Economical Efficiency in Lactating Zaribi Goats .

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ABSTRACT

This experiment was carried out to study the effect of a new variety of hybrid El-Ryanah maize x El-Shamia maize as silage alone or mixture with berseem (1:1) on milk production, milk constituents, rumen microorganisms, hematological parameters and economic efficiency by lactating zaribi goats. Twenty four lactating zaribi goats 30 month old and weighed 40.93 ± 0.36 kg were divided into three similar groups and randomly assigned to three experimental diets. Animals in all groups were fed a concentrate feed mixtures (CFM) to cover 50 % of protein diet according to (NRC,1989) requirement. Addition to *ad libitum* supplement of hybrid maize silage alone or mixtures with berseem, where 100 % berseem silage was offered to group₁ (T₁), 100 % hybrid maize silage for group₂ (T₂) and 50 % berseem silage+50% hybrid maize silage for group₃ (T₃). The experiment lasted for 120 days (Lactating period). The results obtained indicated that (T₂) characterized by high OM, CP and NFE % and low of DM, EE, CF and Ash % than those of T₁ and T₃ rations. While, mixture of hybrid maize and berseem silage (T₃) generally had higher values of DM and Ash. At the same time, T₁ ration recorded higher values of EE and CF and lower values of NFE % than those of T₂ ration. However, data of fiber fractions clearly showed that T₁ ration had higher values of NDF, ADF, celluloses and ADL (31.5, 23.7, 8.20 and 15.50 % respectively). Moreover, the concentration of fiber and fiber fractions were negatively related to quality because forages had higher fiber and less available energy and are consumed with a few amounts by goats than that with low fiber content. Meanwhile, the average DM as g/kg BW or $w^{0.75}$ decreased with T₂ (38.2 and 97.1) compared with T₁ (39.9 and 101.5) and T₃ (4.16 and 105.3 respectively). Feed conversion as DM and CP (intake / kg milk yield) were better with T₂ (1.14 and 237) and T₁ (1.43 and 245) compared with T₃ (1.34 and 239 respectively). Whereas, digestion coefficients of T₂ ration recorded significantly ($p < 0.05$) the highest digestibility coefficients of CP, CF, EE, NFE and GE (76.94, 64.91, 74.82, 74.13 and 66.25 respectively) while, T₃ had higher values of DM, OM and lower of CP, EE, CF and GE (70.62, 74.32, 74.91, 61.88, 72.94, 72.24 and 64.17 respectively) and the lowest values had detected with T₁ ration (68.97, 71.37, 75.28, 63.17, 72.56, 71.61 and 63.31 respectively). As milk yield, the results showed that the higher actual daily milk yield (ADMY) and 4% fat corrected milk yield (FCMY) were obtained with of dairy zaribi goats fed tested rations T₂ (1.390, 1.350 kg /d respectively) than of those fed T₁ (1.168, 1.119 kg/d, respectively) and the lowest values were recorded with T₃ ration (1.274 and 1.206 respectively). Moreover, T₂ ration were significantly ($p < 0.05$) increase of fat, total solid, total nitrogen, lactose and Net Energy (3.81, 13.40, 7.30, 5.31 and 1.60 respectively), but it recorded the lowest values with % protein and solid nonfat (3.38 and 9.59 respectively) than those of other experimental treatments. Blood hematology explain that T₃ ration had the lowest values of RBC, hemoglobin, MCV, MCH, MCHC, total protein, globulin, serum glucose and urea-N comparison of T₁ and T₂ rations. In addition, the results of economic efficiency were clearly that goats fed T₂ ration had the highest value (12.03 %) and T₃ ration (6.65), whereas T₁ ration had the lowest value.

Keywords : dairy zaribi goats, hybrid maize silage, milk yield and milk constituents. some hematological parameters, rumen activity.

INTRODUCTION

In Egypt Animals are suffering from shortage of feeds especially during summer season. Animal feeding this period depend on grains, concentrate feed mixtures and agriculture residues. The rising costs of feed in particularly, grains and protein supplemented have led to significant increase in animal feed cost during recent years. Forages are usually the cheapest ingredients in animal ration. Small ruminants as well as sheep and goats are important domestic animals all over the world, because of their adaptability to different environmental conditions and utilizing poor quality forages and feed stuffs. Maize in Egypt is considered the main summer forage in the sheep and goats diets so that occupies large area of available cultivated lands. Maize plant silage is a well digestible and palatable high quality forage crop and mainly used as silage high contain of energy for dairy animals particularly with small dairy animals. Different starch sources, optimizes the growth of rumen microbial and influences the rate population of microbial protein synthesis, nitrogen utilization and production of volatile fatty acids (Jalce *et al.*, 2009).

Preserving green forages on the form of silage for minimal loss of nutritive value due to anaerobic fermentation of soluble carbohydrates to organic acids. (Adogla and Aganga, 2000) found that supplying the right amount of corn silage had the higher improved production of herds. Corn silage can be an economic source of nutrients for dairy animals, particularly on large farms where feeding can be mechanized (Olker *et al.*, 2009) and (Wrobel, 2009) explained that microorganisms gas play important roll in silage to improve fermentation which evident by a rapid decline in pH, increase of lactic acid and decreased ammonia nitrogen content. Also they reported that, silage fermentation has a major effect on feed intake, nutrients utilization and milk production of ruminants. (Huhtanen *et al.*, 2003), registration that changes in milk composition will be reflected on the nutritional and economic values of sheep and goat's milk of other dairy products. Constructively, (Nkosia *et al.*, 2011) observed that intake and digestibility of organic matter, crude protein, dry matter and fiber in addition to nitrogen retention were improved when small ruminant fed bacterial inoculated corn silage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Twenty four lactating Zaribi goats averaging 40.93 ± 0.36 kg LBW with nearly 30 months as age were randomly chosen and divided into three similar groups (8 in each) according to their body weight. The aim of the trial was to assess the effect of feeding a new hybrid variety of hybrid El-Raianah x El-Shamia maize on the form of silage on feed consumption, milk production and milk constituents, and some blood parameters, rumen microorganisms, and economic efficiency by lactating zaribi goats. All does were of good productive and performance, the animals were housed in separated pens under nearly similar environmental condition.

Animals feeding

All animals groups were fed a concentrate feed mixtures (CFM) to cover fifty % of protein requirement. Addition to *ad libitum* supplement of hybrid maize silage alone or with berseem mixture where, 100 % berseem silage offered to group₁(T₁), 100% hybrid maize silage group 2 (T₂) and 50 % berseem silage+50% hybrid maize silage for group₃ (T₃). Rations were offered twice daily at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. while water was offered freely. The CFM and feedstuffs were analyzed according to (AOAC, 2005). Contents of neutral detergent fiber (ADF) and acid detergent fiber were analyzed using Goering and (Van Soest, 1991) method. The chemical compositions of experimental diets are recorded in Table (1). The quantity of offered feed and the residual diet was measured to determine feed intake during lactation periods. Milk production was assessed individually by-weekly. Concentrate feed mixture (CFM) consisted of 25% undecortecated cottonseed meal, 38.5% yellow corn, 10 % soybean meal, 20 % wheat bran, 3% molasses, 2.5% limestone and 1.0% common salt. Gross energy (GE) was calculated according to (Blaxter, 1966).

Digestion trials

Animals of digestion trials were feeding individual. three digestion trials were conducted (3 animals in each). The digestion stages were two weeks considered as preliminary period followed by seven days collection period. Urine and feces samples were collected daily. Solution of 20% H₂SO₄ was added to representative urine samples. Samples of tested feedstuffs were taken at the beginning, middle and collection end period. The samples were analyzed according to (AOAC, 2005). Body weights of all animals were recorded fortnightly during experimental period.

Milk yield

New-born lambs were kept with their mothers till weaning, except during time of milk yield recording. During suckling period, milk yield was recorded by weekly for all does while separating kids from mothers. Samples were taken when udder was milked and yield was corrected for 4% fat correction milk (FCM) using the next formula = $0.265 \times \text{milk yield (kg)} + 10.5 \times \text{fat yield} \times \text{milk yield (kg)}$ as stated by (Rafat and Saleh, 1962). Milk samples from consecutive evening and morning milking were taken and mixed in proportion to yield.

Milk samples and composition

Does in all tested groups and during suckling their kids the milk samples were composed and analyzed for chemical composition according to Bradley *et al.* (1992). Yield of 4% FCM were computed. Fat, protein, lactose and total solid of milk were determined.

Rumen fermentation study

Three trials of digestion (3 animal in each) were used to determine of change in the pH and total volatile fatty acid (TVFAs) and nitrogenous constituents of rumen liquor at 0, 3 and 6 hr. samples were studied by collecting 250 ml of rumen liquor from each animal, using a stomach tube (Gastric tube) employing suction (Lane *et al.*, 1968). The rumen liquor was immediately brought to the laboratory and strained through three layers of cheese cloth. The pH was determined immediately using a digital pH analyzer (ELICO LI 614). Sample of rumen liquor were analyzed for total nitrogen (TN), NH₃-N concentration according to (AOAC, 2000), while the VFAS concentration was determined according to (Eadie *et al.*, 1967).

Blood biochemical and hematology profile

At the end of experiment 10 ml blood was collected before feeding in heparinized test tubes through the jugular vein of lactating goats in each group. Whole blood was immediately used for hematological estimation. Plasma was separated from an others blood samples by centrifugation at 3500 rpm for 20 minutes whereas a part was used for enzyme determination, the other part was kept frozen at -20°C until other biochemical analysis as well as red blood cells (RBC), hemoglobin, hematocrit, mean cell volume (MCV), mean cell hemoglobin concentration (MCHC), platelets (PLT) and white blood cells (WBC), total protein, albumin, globulin, glucose and creatinine were determined according to (Weichselbaum, 1989) and (Drupt, 1974).

Feed conversion

Feed intake were recorded biweekly, the experiment lasted for 120 days. The feed conversion was calculated as the amounts of dry matter (DM), total digestible nutrients (TDN) or digestible crude protein (DCP) required to produce 1 kg 4% fat correction milk (FCM).

Minerals contained

The aching and minerals of rations as well as, calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), magnesium (Mg), sodium (Na), potassium (K), Zinc (Zn), ferrous (Fe), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu) were determined according to work (Hoek *et al.*, 1988).

Economic efficiency

Economic efficiency for gain production expressed as the daily price of kg milk, feed cost of kg milk and cost of feed consumed, Whereas, price of ton concentrate feed mixture = 3000 LE/ ton, kg milk = 4 LE, hybrid maize (HSRS) = 180 LE/ ton, berseem silage = 240 LE/ton, mixture of hybrid maize x berseem silage = 210 LE/ ton and rice straw = 100 LE/ ton (according to price of 2015).

Statistical analysis

All numerical data obtained were statistical analyzed by SAS (2009) procedures for personal computer. When F-test was positive, least significant differences Duncan (1955) within program SPSS was done to determine the degree of significance between means.

Results and Discussion

Chemical compositions of concentrate mixture and silages

Chemical compositions of berseem silage (BS), hybrid Ryanah x Shamia (HRS) and Ryanah x Shamia + berseem silage (HRSXBS) were calculated for composition of different rations and the data are presented in Table (1). Data clearly showed that, HRS (T2) characterized by higher values of OM CP and NFE % and lower of DM, EE, CF and ash% than T1 and T3 rations. These agreement with those reported by (Mahmoud *et al.*, 1992), (Khinizy *et al.*, 1997), and (El-Sayes *et al.*, 1997). Moreover, T3 ration had higher values of DM and ash but, it lower of OM and CP than other tested groups. This data were within the normal ranges

reported by (Mostafa *et al.*, 1999). (Mohammad *et al.*, 1999) and (Moawad *et al.*, 2001). On the other hand, T1 ration had the higher values of NDF, ADF, Hemicelluloses, Celluloses, and ADL and the values were (31.5, 23.7, 7.8, 8.2 and 15.50 respectively) compared to T2 and T3 rations. Meanwhile, T2 ration had lower values (30.8, 20.2, 10.6, 7.7 and 12.5 for NDF, ADF, Hemicelluloses, Celluloses and ADL respectively). (Wheeler, 2003) recommended the concentrations of non-fiber carbohydrate (NFC) in lactation rations (% of diet DM) should not be lower than 20-25% and not more 40-45% (NRC, 2001). Rations should never exceed 44% NFC or contained less than 15% for age NDF. In addition to, the concentration of fiber and fiber fractions were negatively related to quality because forages higher fiber had less available energy and are consumed with a few amounts by goats than the forages with low contain of fiber (Weiss *et al.*, 1982). Moreover, T2 ration had higher values with NDS and ANDF (69.20 and 21.56) and lower of UNDF (9.24) in comparison to T1 and T3 ration.

Table 1. Chemical analysis and cell wall constituents content of the Feedstuffs (on % DM bases).

| Items | ingredients | | | | | Experimental Rations | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | CFM | BS | RS | HRSS | HRSXBS | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| DM | 91.53 | 87.17 | 89.13 | 88.63 | 86.72 | 88.32 | 87.79 | 90.46 |
| OM | 90.27 | 87.41 | 87.35 | 88.91 | 88.62 | 90.69 | 90.87 | 89.83 |
| CP | 14.39 | 14.12 | 1.36 | 14.25 | 14.17 | 14.67 | 14.89 | 14.03 |
| EE | 3.27 | 2.31 | 1.45 | 2.76 | 2.27 | 2.94 | 2.54 | 2.79 |
| CF | 12.63 | 22.93 | 28.31 | 22.73 | 22.77 | 21.45 | 17.02 | 20.78 |
| NFE | 59.98 | 49.05 | 56.23 | 49.17 | 49.41 | 51.63 | 56.42 | 52.23 |
| Ash | 9.73 | 12.59 | 12.65 | 11.09 | 11.38 | 9.31 | 9.13 | 10.17 |
| NDF | 38.57 | 38.73 | 40.88 | 40.75 | 39.53 | 31.50 ^A | 30.80 ^B | 31.40 ^A |
| ADF | 20.76 | 21.55 | 22.16 | 19.79 | 18.92 | 23.70 ^A | 20.20 ^B | 19.70 ^B |
| Hemic. | 17.81 | 17.18 | 18.72 | 20.96 | 20.61 | 7.80 ^A | 10.60 ^B | 11.70 ^B |
| Cellulo. | 12.42 | 13.16 | 14.33 | 12.17 | 10.07 | 8.20 | 7.70 ^B | 5.10 ^B |
| ADL | 8.34 | 8.39 | 7.83 | 7.62 | 8.85 | 15.50 | 12.50 | 14.60 |
| NFC * | 34.04 | 32.25 | 43.66 | 31.15 | 32.65 | 41.58 | 42.64 | 41.61 |
| NDS** | 61.43 | 61.27 | 59.12 | 59.25 | 60.47 | 68.50 | 69.2 | 68.60 |
| UNDF*** | 7.72 | 7.80 | 7.68 | 7.45 | 8.40 | 11.72 | 9.24 | 11.00 |
| ANDF**** | 30.85 | 30.93 | 33.20 | 33.30 | 31.13 | 19.78 | 21.56 | 20.40 |

A and B Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly at P< 0.05.

* Non fibrous carbohydrate % (NFC) = 100 - (CP%+EE%+Ash%+NDF%), (Calsamiglia *et al.*, 1995).

** NDS : Neutral detergent soluble =100 - NDF. ***UNDF: Unavailable NDF= NDF X 0.01X ADLX 2.4 (Fox *et al.*, 2000).

**** ANDF Available NDF = NDF - UNDF.

CFM = concentrate feed mixture, BS= berseem silage, HRSS = hybrid El-Raianah x El-Shamia maize silage, HRSXBS= hybrid El-Raianah x El-Shamia maize silage x berseem silage).

Minerals as macro and trace elements

Data of minerals are presented in Table(2). Obtained results showed macro elements of T1 ration were recorded the lowest values of calcium, phosphorus, magnesium and sodium (0.46, 0.41, 0.16 and 0.21 respectively) except of potassium (K) was higher than T3 ration. At same time, T2 ration had recorded the highest values of calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium and potassium (0.84, 0.71, 0.25, 0.33 and 1.47 respectively). As a general rule if maize silage makes up 25% or more of a lactating goats diet it must be supplementing with trace minerals. This result is consistent agreement with (Tovar *et al.*, 2010). On the other hand, trace elements as well as (Fe, Zn and Cu) recorded the highest values with T3 (78.52, 27.38, 21.63 and 9.32 respectively) than other tested rations

.The minerals may play an important role on milk production, This is corresponding to (Bawala *et al.*, 2006) who reported that milk yield increased with increasing level of minerals as calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Sodium and Potassium in diets. In addition to Iron, (78.52, 27.38, 21.63 and 9.32 respectively) than T1 ration (69.81, 22.44, 15.94 and 8.87 respectively) and T1 ration (60.05, 27.38, 21.63 and 6.15 respectively). On the other side, Zinc and Copper were significantly higher with T3 ration at same time manganese had lower value.

Average feed intake

The daily DM intake of dairy goats are presented in Table (3). The total DM intake as g / kg BW or g / kg w^{0.75} were significantly (p<0.05) decreased with T2 ration (38.2 and 97.1) in comparison

with T₁ (39.9 and 101.5) and T₃ (41.7 and 105.3 respectively). This increase in DMI with rations T₁ and T₃ was observed also by (Ibrahim *et al.*, 2012), using mixture of silages in dairy Zaraibi goats and Rahmany sheep.

Table 2. Mineral of experimental rations fed by dairy zaribi goats .

| Items | Experimental groups | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| Minerals for experimental rations (CFM + silages) | | | |
| Macro elements | | | |
| Calcium , (Ca) | 0.46 | 0.84 | 0.67 |
| Phosphorus , (P) | 0.41 | 0.71 ^A | 0.55 |
| Magnesium , (Mg) | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.19 |
| Sodium , (Na) | 0.21 | 0.33 | 0.23 |
| Potassium ,(K) | 1.34 | 1.47 | 1.18 |
| Trace elements | | | |
| Iron (Fe) | 69.81 ^A | 60.05 | 78.52 |
| Zinc (Zn) | 22.44 ^B | 23.97 | 27.38 |
| Manganese (Mn) | 15.94 ^B | 34.62 | 21.63 |
| Copper (Cu) | 8.87 ^A | 6.15 | 9.32 |

A and B Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly at P < 0.05 .

Table 3. Average feed intake feed efficiency of dairy Zaraibi goats fed the Experimental rations.

| Items | Experimental groups | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| Duration of trial (day) | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Average body weight, kg | 41.80 | 41.58 | 40.91 |
| Metabolic body size, w ^{0.75} | 16.44 | 16.37 | 16.18 |
| Dry matter intake (DMI g / h / d) | | | |
| Concentrate feed mixture(CFM) | 665 | 636 | 688 |
| Silages | 1004 | 953 | 1015 |
| Total DMI g / h / d | 1669 ^A | 1589 ^B | 1703 ^A |
| Total DMI g kg BW | 39.9 | 38.2 | 41.6 |
| kg DMI / kg milk | 1.43 | 1.14 | 1.34 |
| kg DMI / kg FCM | 1.49 ^A | 1.18 ^B | 1.41 ^A |
| g CP / kg milk | 245 | 237 | 239 |
| TDN (kg /day) | 1.11 ^A | 1.09 ^B | 1.12 ^A |
| TDN g/kg milk | 988 | 807 | 949 |
| DCP g / day | 184.26 ^A | 182.01 ^A | 178.99 ^B |
| CP g / kg milk | 158 | 131 | 141 |
| NFC g / day | 41.58 | 41.84 | 40.60 |
| Daily water consumption | | | |
| L / h /day | 4.06 ^A | 3.41 ^B | 3.78 ^A |
| MI / kg BW | 97.13 | 82.00 | 92.40 |
| MI / kg W ^{0.82} | 247.0 | 208.0 | 233.6 |
| MI/ g DM intake | 2.43 | 2.15 | 2.22 |
| Feed efficiency | | | |
| NE (MJ / kg) ** | 0.359 | 0.373 | 0.356 |
| NED(Mcal /kg)*** | 1.50 | 1.56 | 1.49 |
| NEL (M cal / kg) **** | 0.659 | 0.756 | 0.736 |
| NEL / NED(%) | 43.93 ^A | 48.46 ^B | 49.40 ^B |

A and B Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly at P < 0.05 .

* DDM :Digestion dry matter % of DM = 88.9- 0.779 X(ADF % OF DM) Schroeder , 1996)

** NE : Net energy (M J /kg) = TDN % X 0.0245) - 0.12/ 4.184 (NRC, 2001)

***NED (Mcal /kg) = (TDN%) X (0.0245) - 0.12 (NRC 2001) .

****NEL (Mcal /kg) = (0.0929X fat %)+(0.0547x protein %)+(0.0395 x lactose %).(NRC. 2001).

In addition , water consumption recorded the lowest values with T₂ ration (3.41 L/h/d) whereas the higher value with T₁ ration (4.06 L/h/d) and T₃ ration had moderate value. Generally , the quantity of daily water consumption in present study is nearly similar to

those obtained by (Soliman *et al.* ,2010) on growing Zaraibi goats .In addition to , the feed efficiency as well as (NE,NED and NEL) were higher with T₂ ration (0.373,1.56 and 0.756 respectively) in comparison of T₁ (0.359,1.50 and 0.669 respectively) and T₃ ration (0.356 ,1.49 and 0.736 respectively) .While (NEL / NED %) was higher with T₃ (49.40%) than those of T₂ (48.46%) and T₃ (43.93 %) .

Digestion coefficients and nutritive values

Results in Table (4) showed that T₂ was significantly (p<0.05) highest digestibility coefficients of CP, CF, EE , NFE and GE(76.94,64.91,74.82 , 74.13 and 66.25 % respectively) while DM had lower value (69.39) than of those T₁(71.37, 75.28, 63.17, 72.56 ,71.61 and 63.31 respectively) and T₃ (74.32,74.91,61.88 , 72.94, 72.24 and 64.17 % respectively).

Table 4. igestion coefficients and nutritive values of experimental fed by zaribi goats .

| Items | Experimental groups | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| Nutritive digestibility , % | | | |
| DM | 68.97 | 69.37 | 70.62 |
| OM | 71.37 ^B | 73.69 ^A | 74.32 ^A |
| CP | 75.28 ^B | 76.94 ^A | 74.91 ^B |
| CF | 63.17 ^A | 64.91 ^A | 61.88 ^B |
| EE | 72.56 ^B | 74.82 ^A | 72.94 ^B |
| NFE | 71.61 ^A | 74.13 ^A | 72.24 ^B |
| GE | 63.31 ^B | 66.25 ^A | 64.17 ^B |
| TDN % | 66.34 ^A | 68.61 ^A | 65.68 ^B |
| TDN g / kg milk | 949 | 807 | 988 |
| DCP % | 11.04 ^A | 11.46 ^A | 10.51 ^B |
| DCP g / kg milk | 141 | 131 | 158 |
| Fiber fractions , % | | | |
| NDF | 68.40 ^A | 61.90 ^B | 66.28 ^A |
| ADF | 64.30 | 63.80 | 63.93 |
| ADL | 35.90 ^A | 32.69 ^B | 34.81 ^A |
| Hemicelluloses | 64.80 ^A | 64.02 ^A | 60.13 ^B |
| Celluloses | 70.90 ^A | 65.32 ^B | 64.77 ^B |
| Metabolizability % | | | |
| ME(kcal. / kg) | 36.27 ^B | 38.15 ^A | 37.78 ^A |
| ME/ GE | 59.67 | 57.58 | 56.52 |

A and B Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly at P < 0.05 .

Moreover, the feed conversion as TDN and DCP for milk yield were significantly (p<0.05) higher with milk yield of T₃ ration (988 and 158 respectively) followed by T₂ (949 and 141 respectively) and , while the lowest values were showed with T₂ (807 and 131 respectively) and fat corrected milk at same trend . At the same time , the ratio of roughage to concentrate were similar for all treatments (60:40).Generally, the increased silage intake gave positive evidence that silage was good quality as reported by Ahmed *et al.* (2001) with lactating goats . DMI for kg milk and FCM had recorded reflected values of DMI % of BW and W^{0.75} for all experimental treatments. Subsequent, improvement in digestion coefficients could be due to the high energy value of maize silage. In this respect , (Zeid and Shakweer ,2011) reported that high inclusion of maize silage in ration improved digestibility coefficients .However, the results of fiber fractions as well as(NDF, ADF, ADL , hemicelluloses

and celluloses %) showed that T1 ration had the highest values (68.40, 64.30, 35.90 , 64.80 and 70.90 respectively) whereas, the lowest values were detected with T2 ration except of cellulose and hemicellulose digestibility were higher. On the other hand metabolisable energy (kcal / kg) was higher with T2 ration (38.15) followed by T3 (37.78) and the lowest value had detected with T1(36.27) . In addition ME/ GE was recorded the highest value with T1 (59.67) and T3 ration had lowest value(56.52) .T2 ration was moderately (57.58).

Nitrogen utilization and minerals utilization

Data in Table (5) showed that nitrogen intake(NI),feces nitrogen (FN), urine nitrogen (UN) and nitrogen excretion (NE) of T1 ration were higher values(39.18 , 12.04,15.48 and 27.42 g / h / d respectively) followed by T3 ration (38.23,11.76,13.58 and 25.34 respectively) while T2 was moderate valued (37.86 ,11.49,14.81 and 26.30 g/h/d respectively) and T3 (38.23 ,11.76,13.58 and 25.34 g /h/d respectively). Moreover, nitrogen balance (NB) and (NB/NI%) had recorded the highest values with T1 (11.66 and 29.76 respectively) than those of T2 ration (11.56,30.53 respectively) and T3 (12.89 and 33.72 g / h/d respectively).This may be a related to the higher CP digestibility in ration T1 and T2 thanT3 ration . Nitrogen balance obtained in this study were closed to that reported by (Yacout and El- Badawi , 2001) and (Mohsen *et al.*,2006) who found that N balance of goats fed rations contained 12%CP was 41.4 g/h / d) .

Table 5. Nitrogen retention of tested rations fed by dairy zaribi goats .

| Items | Experimental groups | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| Nitrogen balance % | | | |
| Nitrogen intake(NI)g/h/ d | 39.18 ^A | 37.86 ^B | 38.23 ^A |
| Fecal nitrogen(FN)g /h/ d | 12.04 ^A | 11.49 ^B | 11.76 ^B |
| Urinary nitrogen(UN) g / h / d | 15.48 ^A | 14.81 ^A | 13.58 ^B |
| Nitrogen excretion (FU + UN) | 27.42 ^A | 26.30 ^A | 25.34 ^B |
| Nitrogen balance (NB) g / h / d | 11.66 ^B | 11.56 ^B | 12.89 ^A |
| NB / NI , % | 29.76 ^B | 30.53 ^B | 33.72 ^A |

A and B Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly at P < 0.05 .

Average daily milk yield

New-born kids were kept with mothers till weaning , except during time of milk yield recording. During suckling period , milk yield was recorded by weekly for all does while separating kids from mothers. Results in Table (6) revealed that actual milk yield (AMY) and 4% FCM yield of dairy zaribi goats fed tested rations T2 were the highest being (1.390 and 1.350 kg/d) than those fed T3 (1.274 and1.206) ,T1 (1.168 and 1.119) respectively. The higher milk yield recorded by goats fed T2 ration .This results indicated that using hybrid of El-Ryanah x El-Shamia maize and berseem silage as source of roughage made of the increasing milk yield and agreed with those obtained by (Mahmoud *et al.* ,1992) who reported that milk yield of lactation animals increased with corn silage in the ration .

As milk composition of goats as affected by feeding rations containing hybrid El-Ryanah x El-Shamia maize silage and berseem silage and obtained data illustrated that there significant differences (p <0.05) in milk composition among the different groups .The percentage of fat, total solid, total nitrogen , lactose and net energy of T2 ration were significantly (p<0.05) higher (3.81,13.40 , 7.30 , 5.31 and 1.60 respectively), while percentage of protein , solid nonfat and Ash had detected lower values(3.38, 9.59 and 0.88) than those of T1 and T3 rations , these results may be due to the higher fermentation of fibers into volatile fatty acid (17.91, 20.55 and 18.62) for T1,T2 and T3 respectively these results agreement with those obtained by (Ahmed *et al.*, 2013).The present results were related to rumen fermentation , blood metabolism and microorganisms convert much of the dietary carbohydrate to VFAs which are absorbed into the blood steam and became the primary source of energy for the goats .The VFAs also serve as important building blocks for milk fat as well as lactose .On the other hand, (Vatandoost *et al.*,2011) found that lactating dairy goats increased in milk production when using hybrid maize which affect through changes in feed intake .

Table 6. Effect of feeding experimental rations on milk production ,milk constituents of dairy zaribi goats .

| Items | Experimental groups | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| Total Milk yield (kg / h / period) | 140.16^B | 166.80^A | 149.64^A |
| Daily Milk yield(kg/h/ d) | 1.168 ^B | 1.390 ^A | 1.274 ^A |
| FCM (kg / h / d) | 1.119 ^B | 1.350 ^A | 1.205 ^B |
| Fat % | 3.72 | 3.81 | 3.64 |
| Fat Yield (g / h / d) | 41.62 | 51.44 | 43.86 |
| Protein % | 3.65 | 3.38 | 3.47 |
| Protein Yield (g / h / d) | 40.84 ^B | 45.63 ^A | 41.85 ^B |
| Protein : Fat (kg / h / d) | 1:1.05 | 1:1.13 | 1:1.05 |
| Total solid % | 13.38 | 13.40 | 13.14 |
| Total Nitrogen (TN) | 6.53 ^B | 7.30 ^A | 6.70 ^B |
| Solid Non Fat (SNF) | 9.66 | 9.59 | 9.50 |
| Lactose % | 4.89 ^B | 5.31 ^A | 5.27 ^A |
| Ash % | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.76 |
| Net Energy(Mcal/Kg milk) | 1.54 | 1.60 | 1.52 |

A and B Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly at P < 0.05 .

Rumen microorganisms

Results in Table (7) showed that pH values T3 ration at 3 and 6 hr. were significantly (p<0.05) higher (6.24and 6.35 respectively) than those of T1 ration (6.22and 6.33 respectively) and higher values recorded with T2 ration(6.19 and 6.31 respectively) . Meanwhile , TVFAS of T1 ration was significantly(p<0.05) lower at 0 , 3 and 6 hr. (21.45, 23.91 and 20.47 respectively) than T3 ration (23.18, 24.62 and 21.89 respectively) but the highest values were recorded with T2 ration (24.72 , 26.55 and 23.18 respectively)

On the other hand NH3-N of T3 ration was significantly(p<0.05) lower at 0 , 3 and 6 hr. (21.83, 27.14 and 24.78 respectively) than T1 ration (24.38, 28.47 and 26.89 respectively) , on the other side the

highest values were recorded with T2 ration (27.15, 31.29 and 29.61 respectively). As rumen microbial count and classification as well as(Total bacterial count , Cellulolytic bacterial and Cellulolytic bacterial) . As Total bacterial count showed T2 ration recorded the highest values (42.45, 43.547 and 44.39) at 0, 3 and 6 hr. respectively post feeding followed by T1 (40.69, 36.18 and 38.77) whereas T3 ration had detected the lowest values (38.45 , 35.76 and 33.27) at 0 , 3 and 6 hr. respectively. The results are in harmony with those of (Kurihara *et al.*,1998) they observed that the peak of bacterial counts was between 3 and 6 hrs after feeding. Moreover , Cellulolytic bacterial of T1 ration was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher (3.84, 4.16 and 3.96) at 0 , 3 and 6 hr. respectively , and the lowest values detected with T3 ration (3.37 , 3.64 and 3.24) at 0 , 3 and 6 hr. respectively , but T2 ration was moderate values .On the other side, Protozoa was higher with T3 ration (4.06, 4.27 and 4.38) than those of T1 ration , but T2 ration had the lowest values .These results agreement with (Khampa and Wanapat ,2007) and (Behraka *et al.*,1991) reported that rumen have a large and more active bacterial population, it may help to increase the rate of digestion. In the other studies, (Nour *et al.*, 1989) found that feeding animals on concentrate with high roughages increased the total protozoa count in the rumen . Also the results were in Harmony with those obtained

Table 7. Effect of experimental rations fed by lactating Zaribi goats on rumen microorganisms.

| Items | Time | Experimental groups | | |
|---|------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| pH value | 0 | 6.44 | 6.37 | 6.43 |
| | 3 | 6.22 ^B | 6.19 ^B | 6.24 ^A |
| | 6 | 6.33 ^B | 6.31 ^B | 6.35 ^A |
| TVFAS (MEQ/ 100 ml) | 0 | 21.45 ^B | 24.72 ^A | 23.18 ^A |
| | 3 | 23.91 ^B | 26.55 ^A | 24.62 ^B |
| | 6 | 20.47 ^B | 23.18 ^A | 21.89 ^B |
| NH ₃ -N(mg / 100 ml) | 0 | 24.38 ^B | 27.15 ^A | 21.83 ^B |
| | 3 | 28.47 ^B | 31.29 ^A | 27.14 ^B |
| | 6 | 26.89 ^B | 29.61 ^A | 24.78 ^B |
| Total bacterial count (10 ⁴ / ml) after 3 hrs. | 0 | 34.69 ^B | 42.17 ^A | 38.45 ^A |
| | 3 | 3818 ^B | 43.46 ^A | 35.76 ^C |
| | 6 | 36.77 ^B | 44.39 ^A | 33.27 ^B |
| Cellulolytic bacterial(10 ⁴ / ml) af | 0 | 3.84 | 3.45 | 3.37 |
| | 3 | 4.15 ^A | 3.72 ^B | 3.64 ^B |
| | 6 | 3.96 ^A | 3.66 ^A | 3.24 ^B |
| Total protozoa count(10 ⁴ / /m after 3 hrs. | 0 | 3.47 ^A | 2.88 ^B | 4.06 ^A |
| | 3 | 2.97 ^B | 3.11 ^B | 4.27 ^A |
| | 6 | 2.91 ^B | 3.24 ^B | 4.38 ^{BA} |

A ,B and C Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly at $P < 0.05$.

Blood profile

Data in Table (8) explain that T3 had significantly decrease of RBC and hemoglobin (11.31 and 9.22) than T1 (11.92 and 9.67) and T3 rations (12.24 and 10.45) , At same time , MCV , MCH MCHC were higher with T1 comparison of T2 and T3 rations. HCT % was recorded the the higher value with T3(28.73) and the lower value had detected with T2 (16.14%) Meanwhile, the quantitative and qualitative

parameters of milk production of dairy goats depend on nutritional supply and blood constituents. (Cupta *et al.* ,2007) found that cells of lactating mammary glands utilize as much as 80 % of available nutrients for synthesis of milk from blood .In addition to serum biochemical data are presented in Table (7).Showed that total protein, albumen, globulin, glucose ,Urea-N and Cholesterol of T2 ration had increased 7.52, .81,4.1,72.45 and 62.18 respectively) but creatinine, AST and ALT concentrations were decreased (0.49,13.87 and123.17 respectively) than other tested rations. The obtained values are within normal range reported by (Jain,1986) for hematological parameters and (Kaneko,1986)

Table 8. Effect of feeding experimental rations e on hematology parameters .

| Items | Experimental groups | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| RBC x ¹⁰ /μL | 11.92 ^A | 12.24 ^A | 11.31 ^B |
| HB g/dl | 9.67 ^B | 10.45 ^A | 9.22 ^B |
| HCT % | 24.18 ^A | 16.14 ^B | 28.73 ^A |
| MCV , FL | 32.81 ^A | 32.61 ^A | 24.66 ^B |
| MCH , Pg | 11.54 ^A | 10.67 ^A | 8.02 ^B |
| MCHC % | 33.49 ^A | 30.11 ^A | 26.55 ^B |
| Serum Biochemical | | | |
| Total protein g /dL | 7.23 ^B | 7.52 ^A | 7.16 ^B |
| Albumin g/dL | 2.71 | 2.81 | 2.78 |
| Globulin | 4.52 ^B | 4.71 ^A | 4.38 ^B |
| Creatinine | 0.68 ^A | 0.49 ^B | 0.74 ^A |
| Glucose mg/dl | 66.48 ^B | 72.45 ^A | 64.24 ^B |
| Urea-N mg/ dL | 55.20 ^A | 62.18 ^A | 49.91 ^B |
| AST μ/L | 18.11 ^A | 13.87 ^B | 16.53 ^A |
| ALT μ/L | 142.09 ^A | 123.17 ^B | 136.23 ^A |
| ALT / AST | 9.44 | 8.59 | 8.85 |
| Cholesterol, mg/dl | 113.35 ^A | 115.11 ^A | 104.36 ^B |

A and B Means having different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at ($P < 0.05$) .

Feed utilization

Data of average feed intake and milk yield during experimental period as well as feed conversion efficiency of the dairy Zaraibi goats are summarized in Table (9).The data indicated that the average milk yield recorded significantly the highest value with T₂ ration (1.390 kg/h/d) followed by T₃ ration (1.274 kg / h / d) and lastly, T₁ ration had detected the lowest value (1.168 kg/h/d).Thus ,the feed conversion calculated as DM and CP (intake / milk yield) was better with T₂ ration (1.14 and 236.60) and T₁ ration(1.43 and 244.70) compared with T₃ ration (1.34 and 238.93) respectively. Similar results were observed by (Ahmed *et al.*,2013) using mixture of silages for dairy Zaraibi goats. In recent study, Ibrahim *et al.* (2012) observed that feed conversion efficiency based on DM and TDN was better with Rahmany sheep fed mixed silage (legume x grass silage) than those fed cowpea or millet x napier grass hybrid alone. Generally, the obtained values of feed conversion are within the normal range given by(Ibrahim *et al.*, 2008) .

Table 9 . Feed conversion of lactating Zaraibi does fed experimental rations.

| Item | Groups | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | T ₁ | T ₂ | T ₃ |
| No . of Zaraibi goats | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Average body weight, kg | 41.80 | 41.58 | 40.91 |
| Metabolic body size, w ^{0.75} | 16.44 | 16.37 | 16.18 |
| Total DM intake, g/h/d | 1669 ^A | 1589 ^B | 1703 ^A |
| CP intake, g / h / d | 244.70 | 236.60 | 238.93 |
| Daily Milk yield (kg / h / d) | 1.168 ^B | 1.390 ^A | 1.274 ^A |
| FCM (kg / h / d) | 1.119 ^B | 1.350 ^A | 1.206 ^B |
| Feed conversion : | | | |
| Kg DM / kg milk | 1.43 | 1.14 | 1.34 |
| Kg DM / kg fat correction milk (FCM) | 1.49 | 1.24 | 1.41 |
| g TDN / kg milk | 950 | 784 | 879 |
| g TDN / kg fat correction milk (FCM) | 990 ^A | 807 ^B | 929 ^A |
| g CP / kg milk | 210 | 170 | 188 |
| g CP / kg FCM | 219 | 175 | 140 |

A and B Means having different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at (P<0.05) .

Economic efficiency

Data of economic milk efficiency Table (10) showed that differences among treatment rations. Dairy zaribi goats fed T3 ration showed the highest average daily feed cost (2.27 LE) and the lowest with T2 (2.08 LE), whereas T1 had moderately (2.24 LE). Meanwhile , price of milk yield of T1 ration was the lowest (4.67 LE) and T2 ration the highest value (5.56 LE) .These results may be due saving higher amount of high expensive feed concentrate mixture(CFM) and also replacing low expensive silage was increasing milk yield with feeding ration containing 100% hybrid Ryanah x Shamia maize silage(T2).

Table 10. Economical efficiency (LE) of tested rations on productivity of dairy zaribi goats .

| Items | Experimental groups | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | *T ₁ | **T ₂ | ***T ₃ |
| Feed efficiency : | | | |
| Av. feed intake g/h/d | | | |
| CFM intake , g /h/d | 665 | 636 | 688 |
| Silage intake , g /h/d | 1004 | 953 | 1015 |
| Total DM intake , g /h/d | 1669 ^A | 1589 ^B | 1703 ^A |
| Cost of total daily feed intake (LE) | 2.24 | 2.08 | 2.27 |
| Average milk production (kg/h/ d) | 1.168 ^B | 1.390 ^A | 1.274 ^A |
| Price of milk (LE) | 4.67 ^B | 5.56 ^A | 5.10 ^B |
| Return , LE | 2.43 ^B | 3.48 ^A | 2.83 ^B |
| Net revenue % | 52.03 ^B | 62.59 ^A | 55.49 ^B |
| Economic efficiency (%) | - | 12.03 ^A | 6.65 ^B |

A and B Means having different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at (P<0.05) .

These results are in accordance with those obtained by (Saleh *et al.* ,2007) who found that goats feed maize silage along with concentrate was the most economic milk production . Feeding of lactating goats on ration containing corn silage reduced daily feed cost and improved milk yield , milk composition and feed conversion (Mahmoud *et al.*,1992).Also economic efficiency expressed as the ratio between the price of daily milk and daily feed cost ,the results indicated that

the highest economic efficiency for goats fed T2 ration (12.03), while the lowest economic was in T1 ration .

- Market price of CFM = 3000 LE / ton , kg milk = 4 LE.

- Price of HSRS = 180 LE / ton ,

- Price of Egyptian berseem silage = 240 LE / ton -

Price of Egyptian berseem silage x HSRS = 210 LE / ton - Net revenue = {(Selling income of milk - coast of feed intake (LE))} 100 LE for rice straw

* Egyptian berseem silage (100%) ** Hybrid Shamia x raianah maize silage (HSRS 100%) silage .

*** Hybrid Shamia x raianah maize (HSRS)+Egyptian berseem silage (1:1).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, replacement berseem as(100% or 50%)by hybrid El-Ryanah x El-Shamia maize created changes of small magnitude in the concentrations of milk fat and milk protein in the present work. According to the literature, maize silage often had similar effects on yield and composition of milk, in spite of the large differences in their carbohydrate fraction. These effects include a lesser quantity but more concentrated milk when hybrid El- Ryanah x El--Shamia maize is replaced, but a constant milk yield and higher concentrations of fat and protein .

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دراسات غذائية لتقييم الانتاجية وجودة صنف جديد من هجن الأذرة المحفوظة على ١- انتاج اللبن وتركيبه وبعض مقاييس الكرش والدم والكفاءة الاقتصادية في الماعز الزرايبي الحلابة.

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استهدفت الدراسة تقييم صنف جديد من هجن الأذرة الريانة بالشامية سواء بمفرده أو مختلطا مع البرسيم في صورة سيلاج على انتاج اللبن وتركيبه وحركة الكرش وبعض مقاييس الدم والكفاءة الغذائية الاقتصادية في الماعز الزرايبي الحلابة. استخدم فيها عدد ٢٤ رأس من الماعز الزرايبي الحلابة بمتوسط وزن ٩٣ و ٤٠ كجم وعمر ٣٠ شهرا تقريبا. قسمت الحيوانات الى ثلاث مجاميع متماثلة بكل مجموعة ٨ حيوانات واستمرت التجربة ١٢٠ يوما. و غذيت جميع الحيوانات على علف مركز يغطي ٥٠% من الاحتياجات البروتينية بينما اعطى السيلاج حتى الشبع وكانت المجاميع التجريبية تتغذى كالاتي: أ- المجموعة الأولى تناولت (١٠٠%) سيلاج البرسيم (كنترول) للشعب. ب- المجموعة الثانية تناولت (١٠٠%) سيلاج هجن الأذرة الريانة بالشامية للشعب. ج- المجموعة الثالثة تناولت (٥٠%) سيلاج هجن الأذرة الريانة بالشامية + (٥٠%) سيلاج برسيم) للشعب. أظهرت النتائج المتحصل عليها مايلي: ١- ارتفاع محتوى المجموعة الثانية (مج ٢) من المادة العضوية، البروتين الخام، المستخلص الخالي من الأزوت. بينما انخفضت المادة الجافة، المستخلص الاثيري والألياف الخام لهذه المجموعة مقارنة بالمجموعتين الأولى والثالثة (مج ١ & مج ٣). بينما أظهرت المجموعة الثالثة (مج ٣) ارتفاعا في المادة الجافة والرماد. في نفس الوقت سجلت المجموعة الأولى (مج ١) أعلى قيم لكل من المستخلص الاثيري والألياف الخام وانخفاض المستخلص خالي ازوت والرماد. ٢- اوضحت النتائج أن (مج ١) كانت الأعلى في الـان دي اف، الـايه دي اف، السيلولوز، الـايه دي، ٣١.٥، ٢٣.٧، ٨.٢، ١٥.٥، ٤١.٥٨% على التوالي، بينما انخفض السيلولوز الـالكربوهيدرات الخالية من الألياف ليسجل اقل القيم بالنسبة للمجاميع الأخرى (٧.٨ و ٤١.٥٨%)، انخفضت نفس القيم مع الـمج ٢ (٣٠.٨، ٢٠.٢٠، ١٠.٦٠، ٧.٧٠، ١٢.٥٠، ٤٢.٦٤% على التوالي) وبفارق معنوي (٠.٥ و ٠) كما سجلت المج ٣ (٣١.٤٠، ١١.٧٠، ١٩.٧٠، ٥.١٠، ٤١.٦١، ١٤.٦٠% على التوالي). ٣- سجلت (مج ٣) أعلى قيمة للمادة الجافة المأكولة بوميا كنسبة مئوية (%) من وزن الجسم أو حيز الجسم التمثيلي (٤١.٦٣، ١٥.٢٥% على التوالي) مقارنة بالمج ١ (٣٩.٩٠، ٤٦.١٠% على التوالي) والمج ٢ (٣٨.٢، ٩٧.٠٧% على التوالي). ٤- الكفاءة الغذائية بالنسبة الى كجم من المادة الجافة المأكولة والبروتين المهضوم لكل كيلو جرام لبن اوضحت النتائج ان حيوانات الـمج ٢ كانت الأفضل (١.١٤ و ٢.٣٧ على التوالي) ثم تبعتها الـمج ٣ (١.٣٤ و ٢.٣٩ على التوالي) مقارنة بالـمج ١ (١.٤٣ و ٢.٤٥ على التوالي). ٥- أما معاملات الهضم فقد سجلت الـمج ٣ أعلى معاملات للهضم (المادة الجافة، المادة العضوية (٧٠.٦٢، ٧٤.٣٢ على التوالي) مقارنة بالمجموعات التجريبية الأخرى، أما باقي المكونات (البروتين الخام، الألياف الخام، المستخلص الاثيري، المستخلص خالي الأزوت والطاقة الصافية فقد سجلت هذه المجموعة قيم أقل من تلك التي جاءت مع المجاميع الأخرى (٧٤.٩١، ٦١.٨٨، ٧٢.٩٤، ٧٢.٢٤، ٦٤.١٧ على التوالي). بينما سجلت الـمج ١ القيم الآتية لنفس المكونات الغذائية (٦٣.١٧، ٧٢.٥٦، ٦٣.٣١، ٧١.٦١، ٧٢.٥٦ على التوالي) في حين اعطت المجموعة الثانية قيم متوسطة بين المج ١ و المج ٣ (٧٦.٩٤، ٦٤.٩١، ٧٤.٨٢، ٧٤.١٣، ٦٦.٢٥ على التوالي). ٦- اوضحت النتائج المتحصل عليها ان مج ٢ حققت أعلى انتاجية لمصول اللبن و اللبن المعدل الدهن (١.٣٩٠، ١.٣٥٠ كجم/ اليوم على التوالي) مقارنة بتلك المتحصل عليها من المج ١ (١.١٦٨، ١.١١٩ كجم/ اليوم على التوالي) والـمج ٣ (١.٢٧٤، ١.٢٠٦ كجم/ اليوم على التوالي). ٧- سجل الدهن والمواد الصلبة الدهنية و النيتروجين الكلي والاكثوز والطاقة الصافية للـمج ٢ أعلى قيم (٣.٨١، ١٠.٤٥، ٧.٥٢، ٢.٨١، ٤.٧١، ٧٢.٤٥ على التوالي) بفرق معنوي (٠.٥) عن باقي المجاميع التجريبية بينما انخفض كلا من المواد الصلبة اللادهنية مع زيادة هجن الأذرة الريانة بالشامية في العليقة مج ٢ (٣.٣٨، ٩.٥٩) ومقارنة بالمجموعات التجريبيتين الأخرى (مج ١ و مج ٣). ٨- اوضحت نتائج تحاليل الدم ان هناك انخفاض في كرات الدم الحمراء، الهيموجلوبين، البروتين الكلي والألبومين، الجلوبيولين وجلوكلوز الدم للـمج ٣ (١٢.٢٤، ١٠.٤٥، ٧.٥٢، ٢.٨١، ٤.٧١، ٧٢.٤٥ على التوالي) مقارنة بالـمج ١ (١١.٩٢، ١١.٦٧، ٩.٦٧، ٧.٢٣، ٢.٧١، ٤.٥٢، ٦٦.٤٨ على التوالي). ٩- الكفاءة الاقتصادية سجلت الـمج ٣ اقل اقتصادية (٦.٦٥%) بينما اعطت الـمج ٢ أعلى قيمة (١٢.٠٣%) مقارنة بمجموعة الكنترول.