

PRODUCTIVITY AND BLOOD BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN RABBITS FED *MORINGA OLEIFERA* LEAVES MEAL AS AN UNTRADITIONAL SOURCE OF PROTEIN UNDER NORTH SINAI CONDITIONS

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SUMMARY

The study aimed to evaluate the effect of feeding *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal (MOLM) on productivity of growing rabbits and some related blood changes. Forty five weaned New Zealand White rabbits of both sexes aged 6 weeks and weighted 800 ± 39 g were randomly divided into three groups (15 each). Rabbits were fed diets containing 0%, 3% and 6% MOLM as substitute of alfalfa hay and soybean meal at (2:1) as T0, T3 and T6, respectively. The experimental diets were iso-nitrogenous (16.2 % CP) and iso-caloric (2530 kcal DE/kg diet). All the experimental diets were formulated to cover the nutrient requirements of rabbits. The experimental diets and fresh water were supplied *ad-libitum* throughout the experimental period (8 wk).-Results revealed that inclusion of MOLM in rabbit diets did not significantly affected either feed intake, feed conversion or carcass traits. Albumin and ALT significantly affected due to MOLM feeding. Similarly, Mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH), platelets counts, white blood cells (WBC), neutrophils and segmented cells were significantly affected by dietary treatment. MCV and MCH were decreased, however, platelet counts, WBC, neutrophils and segmented cells were increased ($P < 0.05$) in rabbits fed MOLM diet compared to control. There were no significant differences among dietary treatments in blood hemoglobin (Hb), packed cell volume (PCV), red blood cell (RBCs) mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentrations (MCHC) and basophils. All blood biochemical and hematological parameters were within the normal range for healthy rabbits.-Therefore, it can be concluded that inclusion of *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal in the diets of weaned New Zealand White rabbits up to 6% under North Sinai conditions had no adverse effects on its productivity and their blood profile. Moreover, these substitutions had not any bad effects on peripheral signs of health or internal signs, kidney, liver or blood characteristics of NZW rabbits.

Keywords: Rabbits, *Moringa oleifera* leave meal, growth performances, carcass traits and some blood constituents.

INTRODUCTION

Rabbits farming plays an essential role in involving the gap between the needs and the production of animal protein in developing countries. Rabbits are characterized by early sexual maturity, high prolificacy, rapid growth rates, high feed efficiency and simple housing requirements. In addition, rabbits have a high ability to feed on a diet containing forages and fibrous by-products (Cheeke, 1986 and Aboul-Ela *et al.*, 2011).

In Egypt, animal feeds are limited on the basis of the competition on limited cultivable land between human foods and animal feeds. Hence, many efforts have been made to find new sources of animal feeds. *Moringa oleifera* is considered one of the new green forages in Egypt that can be used to help us feeding our animals with less costs without physiological detrimental effects. *Moringa oleifera* is the most widely cultivated species of the monogeneric family Moringaceae which includes 14 known species of trees and shrubs. It is originated in India but it is currently found in most tropical countries (Emongor, 2009 and Kelly, 2009). It is a fast-growing tree that can reach up to 7-12 m. *Moringa oleifera* is a multi-function plant that can be used for human food, fodder and medicine and water purification. It grows well at altitudes from 0 to 1800 m above sea level, rainfall between 500 and 1500 mm per year and tolerate drought up to 6 months of dry season (Makkar and Becker, 1997). It can grow in all types of soil, from acid to alkaline (Duke, 1983). Ahmed (2017) found that yielding of the freshly harvested *Moringa* plants,

dried forage and dried leaves were 6.81 to 8.3, 1.6 to 1.8 and 0.14 to 0.16 tons/feddan, respectively at spacing 30*60 cm and harvesting every 45 days.

Moreover, leaves of *M. oleifera* have a high protein content which ranges between 20 and 33% on dry weight basis and contain all the essential, non-essential and sulphur-amino acids (Foidl and Paull, 2008 and Abdel-Azeem 2017). Moringa leaves have a negligible content of tannins (21-23 gm/kg) in all fraction of the plant, a saponin content similar to that of soybean meal and no trypsin and amylase inhibitors or cyanogenic glucosides (Makker and Becker, 1997). Abdel-Azeem *et al.*, (2017) stated that *Moringa oleifera* leaves has considerable content of macro and micro-elements, especially iron and selenium and considered excellent source of many vitamins (A, B, C, and E).

Therefore, this study aimed to revision the effects of incorporating *Moringa oleifera* leave meal as a protein source in the diets of growing rabbits on its growth performances and some blood changes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experimental work was carried out at the rabbitry farm of the Department of Animal and Poultry Production, Faculty of Environmental Agricultural Sciences, Arish University, North Sinai, Egypt. The experiment continued for 8 wk period starting April 1st till the end of May 2017.

Moringa oleifera leaves (MOL) were harvested at 2 mo of age in a private farm at Kafr Sakr Region, Sharkia governorate, Egypt. Leaves were air dried under shade (about 72 hour) until their moisture content almost reached 10%. The dry leaves were milled, sieved (1 mm mesh) and stored in a well tight polyethylene bags at room temperature until they were used. Sample of dry *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal (MOLM) were taken for chemical analysis. MOLM was analyzed for crude protein (CP), crude fiber (CF), ether extract (EE), ash, calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) according to A. O. A. C (2012).

Feeding and management: Forty five weaned New Zealand white (NZW) rabbits of both sexes (6 wk old and 800g body weight) were used. Rabbits were randomly allocated into 3 dietary treatment groups. The experimental period lasted for 56 days (From 6 to 14 wk of age). The 1st treatment group (control, T0) was fed a pelleted control diet, the 2nd treatment group (T3) was fed a diet containing 3% MOLM substituting 2% alfalfa hay and 1% soybean meal. The 3rd treatment group (T6) was fed a diet containing 6% MOLM substituting 4% alfalfa hay and 2% soybean meal, respectively (Table 1). MOLM was handly mixed with feed ingredients and the experimental diets were pelleted under a temperature of 70 °C at 0.3 cm diameter and 2 cm length. The experimental diets were formulated to be iso-nitrogenous (≈16.2 CP), iso-caloric (2530 kcal DE/kg diet) and meet the recommended nutrient requirements of growing rabbits according to Agriculture Ministry Decree (1996).

The composition and calculated analysis of the experimental diets are presented in Table (1). Each three rabbits were housed in a galvanized wire cage measured (40*40*30 cm) in a well-ventilated building (natural through the window) and natural light. Cages were provided with feeders and automatic nipple drinkers. The experimental diets and fresh water were supplied *ad-libitum* twice daily at 8.00 AM and 6.00 PM. All rabbits were kept under the same managerial, hygienic and environmental conditions. Individual BW and feed intake (FI) were determined weekly. Body weight gain and feed conversion ratio (feed/ gain) were calculated.

Carcass traits: At the end of the experimental period (14 wk of age), three rabbits were randomly chosen from each treatment to study carcass traits. Rabbits were kept off feed overnight and body weights were recorded next morning prior to slaughter. After bleeding and skinning were completed, the carcass was opened down and all entrails were removed. The empty carcass with head, head, liver, kidneys and heart were weighed separately (Cheeke, 1987 and Shetaewi, M.M, 1998).

Blood sampling: When rabbits were slaughtered, paired blood samples were collected from each rabbit (3 in each group). The first sample was collected into heparinized tube for hematological studies which determined on the day of collection. The second blood sample was collected into clean non-heparinized tube and allowed to clot at room temperature and then centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 minutes and the serum was separated and stored at -20 °C until analyzing. Serum total protein and glucose were colorimetrically determined using Kits supplied by Bio Merieux, France. Urea and creatinine colorimetrically determined using Kits supplied by Diamond, Egypt. Albumin, ALT and AST were colorimetrically determined using Kits supplied by Randox, England. Serum globulin was obtained by difference (Total protein minus albumin) Cholesterol was colorimetrically determined using Kits supplied by Spectrum, Egypt.

Table (1): Composition and calculated analysis of the experimental diets.

Item	Dietary Treatment ¹		
	T0	T3	T6
Ingredients:			
Alfalfa hay (15% CP)	29	27	25
Yellow corn	27.5	27.5	27.5
Soybean meal (44% CP)	14	13	12
Wheat bran	25	25	25
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> leaves meal (MOLM)	-	3	6
Molasses	2	2	2
Salt	0.3	0.3	0.3
Limestone	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vitamins and mineral mixture ²	0.3	0.3	0.3
Di-calcium phosphate	1.2	1.2	1.2
Anti-fungi	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100
Calculated analysis³:			
Digestible energy (DE) ⁴ kcal/kg	2530	2540	2560
Crude protein (CP),%	16.15	16.22	16.30
Crude fiber (CF),%	12.74	12.41	12.07
NDF,%	37.22	37.00	36.77
Ether extract (EE), %	2.92	3.04	3.17
Calcium (Ca),%	0.99	1	1.02
Available phosphorus	0.46	0.46	0.47
Lysine	0.88	0.88	0.88
Methionine	0.3	0.3	0.3
DE:CP	157.44	157.27	157.93

¹Dietary Treatment; T0= Control, containing no MOLM; T3= containing 3% MOLM; T6= containing 6% MOLM;

²Vitamins and Min. mixture per kg contains: 12000 IU Vit. A; 2200 IU D3; 10mg Vit. E; 2.0 mg Vit. K₃; 1.0 mg Vit. B1; 4.0 mg Vit. B2; 1.5 mg Vit. B6; 0.0010 mg Vit. B12; 6.7 mg Vit. Pantothenic acid; 6.67 mg Vit. B5; 1.07 mg Biotin; 1.67 mg folic acid; 400 mg Choline chloride; 22.3 mg Zn; 10 mg Mn; 25 mg Fe; 1.67 mg Cu; 0.25 mg I; 0.033 mg Se and 133.4 mg Mg.

³According to MOA 2001

⁴Calculated according to Cheeke (1987): $DE (kcal/g) = 4.36 - 0.0491 (\%NDF)$.

$\%NDF = 28.924 + 0.657(\%CF)$.

Blood hemoglobin (Hb) was determined colorimetrically using kits provided by Randox, England. Packed cell volume (PCV %) was determined according to Wintrobe (1967). Red blood cell (RBCs) count, platelets and total count of white blood cells (WBCs) were determined according to (Dacie and Lewis, 1995). Mean corpuscular values (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) were calculated from values obtained from RBC count as the following:

$$MCV = (PCV \% * 10) / RBC; MCH = (Hb * 10) / RBC \text{ and } MCHC = (Hb * 100) / PCV \%$$

Economic efficiency: Was calculated as the ratio between incomes price of weight gain and the cost of feed consumed over 6-14 weeks of age.

Statistical analyses: Data were subjected to statistical analysis by the SAS (2004) computer program using the general linear models (GLM). Differences among treatment means were tested using the least-significant difference test (Steel and Torrie, 1980).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemical composition of *Moringa oleifera* leaves: Table (2). showed that MOLM is rich in macro nutrients, where the values of dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, crude fiber, ether extract, nitrogen free extract, ash, Ca, P and DE (kcal/kg) were found to be 89, 90.34, 29.49, 10.01, 7.24, 43.60, 9.66, 1.65, 0.34% and 2620 kcal/kg, respectively. Values of CP %, CF% and EE% of MOLM in this study were higher than those reported by (Abo EL-Azab, 2015 and Abdel-Azeem *et al.*, 2017). While ash content of MOLM of the present study (9.66%) is lower than the values 10.53 and 11.97% which reported by the same authors.

Table (2): Chemical composition of *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal (MOLM, as DM %).

Item	MOLM*
Dry matter (DM), %	89
Organic matter (OM), %	90.34
Crude protein (CP), %	29.49
Crude fiber (CF), %	10.01
Ether extract (EE), %	7.24
Nitrogen free extract (NFE), %	43.60
Ash	9.66
Neutral detergent fiber (NDF), %	35.50
Ca, %	1.65
P, %	0.34
DE** (kcal/kg)	2620

* MOLM, *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal

**DE calculated according to Cheeke (1987), $DE \text{ (kcal/g)} = 4.36 - 0.0491 (\% \text{ NDF})$,

$\% \text{ NDF} = 28.924 + 0.657 (\% \text{ CF})$.

The variations in the values of chemical analysis of MOLM may be attributed to variations in agro-climatic conditions, different stage of maturity (harvesting), type of soil, methods of processing and the analytical techniques used (Fuglie, 1999).

Growth performance: Tables (3 and 4) showed that live body weight, daily body gain, total feed intake and feed conversion at different ages (6-10, 10-14 and 6-14 weeks of age) did not change significantly as a function of dietary treatments. The mean values of live body weight were improved slightly with increasing MOLM level in rabbit's diets.

Table (3): Live body weight and daily gain of growing rabbits as influenced by dietary treatments.

Item	Treatment ^{1,2}			S.E. ³
	T ₀	T ₃	T ₆	
live body weight (g)				
6 wk.	793.0	805.0	794.7	39
10 wk.	1584.8	1658.8	1610.1	53
14 wk.	2090.1	2127.5	2162.4	56
Daily weight gain (g)				
6-10 wk.	29.2	30.3	28.9	1.2
10-14 wk.	17.8	16.9	19.6	1.9
6-14 wk.	23.6	23.6	24.3	1.06
No. of dead rabbits	4	2	1	
Mortality rate	26.67	13.33	6.67	

¹Values are least-squares means. ²Treatments, T₀ = Control, containing no MOLM;

T₃ = Containing 3% MOLM; T₆ = Containing 6% MOLM.

S.E.³ = Largest standard error of the means.

Least-squares means did not differ significantly ($P > 0.1$).

The slightly improvement of growth performance which resulted from inclusion of MOLM in rabbit diets could be attributed to the high content and quality of protein (especially the essential amino acids), vitamins A, B, C and E, and minerals especially Ca, K, Fe and Se besides the bio-active components such as glycosides, tannins, flavonoids, saponins and alkaloids (Odeyinka et al., 2008 and Abdel-Azeem et al., 2017).

Mortality rate decreased gradually with increasing the MOLM level in rabbit's diet (Table 3). This may be due to the presence of antioxidants in *Moringa* leaves which enhances the immune system of animals (Yang et al., 2006). In the same trend, DU et al., (2007) found that dietary supplementation of *M. oleifera* improved immune ability of broilers. These results agree with these obtained by Bouatene et al., (2011) who found that supplementation of *M. oleifera* leaf meal at 3 % improved survival rate in growing rabbit.

Table (4): Total feed intake and feed conversion ratio as influenced by dietary treatments.

Item	Treatment ^{1,2}			S.E. ³
	T ₀	T ₃	T ₆	
Total fed intake kg/head				
6-10 wk.	2.41	2.38	2.43	.04
10-14 wk.	2.67	2.68	2.78	.07
6-14 wk.	5.08	5.07	5.21	.096
Fed conversion ratio				
6-10 wk.	2.96	2.83	2.99	.11
10-14 wk.	5.38	5.65	5.02	.41
6-14 wk.	3.84	3.84	3.83	.15

¹Values are least-squares means. ² Treatments T₀ = Control, containing no MOLM;

T₃ = Containing 3% MOLM; T₆ = Containing 6% MOLM.

S.E.³ = Largest standard error of the means.

Least-squares means did not differ significantly (P>0.1).

Carcass traits: As shown in Table (5), empty carcass and total edible parts weights of rabbits fed the diet containing 6% MOLM (T₆) were significantly (P< 0.05) higher than those fed control diet (0% MOLM, T₀) but did not differ significantly (P> 0.05) from those fed the diet containing 3% MOLM (T₃). This may be due to the high live body weight of rabbits fed 6% MOLM than those fed the control or the 3% MOLM diets. Also, the present results showed no significant difference in liver, Kidney, heart, head weight and dressing percentage among dietary treatments. The present findings agree with those obtained by (Nuhu, 2010 and Abubakar *et al.*, 2015). Internal organs (liver, kidney and heart) appeared normal in size and did not show any signs of toxicity (Table 5). Based on the results of this study, it was concluded that *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal can be incorporated in the diets of rabbits without any deleterious effects on carcass and organ weights of growing rabbits.

In contrast, Yakubu *et al.* (2013) found that all carcass traits of growing rabbits fed diets containing MOLM at level 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10 % were significantly (P<0.05) influenced compared with those fed the control diet. However, rabbits fed 7.5% MOLM diet had the highest carcass weight and dressing percentage than those fed the other diets.

Table (5): Effect of dietary treatments on carcass characteristics of rabbits>

Item	Treatment ^{1,2}			S.E. ³
	T ₀	T ₃	T ₆	
Pre-slaughter wt. (kg)	2.226 ^a	2.269 ^{ab}	2.345 ^b	.03
Empty carcass wt. (kg)	1.315 ^a	1.378 ^{ab}	1.430 ^b	.03
Total edible parts ⁴ (kg)	1.402 ^a	1.460 ^{ab}	1.524 ^b	.03
Goblets wt. ⁵ (g)	87.0	81.7	94.67	6.9
Head (g)	126.3	116.0	133.7	6.4
Liver (g)	68.0	63.7	73.7	6.4
Kidneys (g)	13.0	12.0	14.0	.75
Heart (g)	6.0	6.0	7.0	.47
Dressing %	62.99	64.30	65.00	1.08

¹Values are least-squares means. ² Treatments, T₀ = Control, containing no MOLM;

T₃ = Containing 3% MOLM; T₆ = Containing 6% MOLM.

³S.E. = Largest standard error of the means.

⁴Total edible parts wt. = empty carcass wt. (with head) + edible giblets wt.

⁵Edible giblets wt. = Liver + Kidneys wt. + Heart wt.

^{a,b}Means in the same row with different superscripts differ (P<0.05).

Least-squares means did not differ significantly (P<0.1).

Blood constituents: Blood biochemical parameters reflect the physiological responsiveness of the animal to its internal and external environments which include feed and feeding. However, they are influenced by quantity and quality of ingested feed and the level of anti-nutritional factors of the feed (Esonu *et al.*, 2001; Iheukwumere and Okoli; 2002 and Akinmutimi, 2004). Data in Table 6 revealed that all blood biochemical parameters (except for albumin and ALT, P < 0.05) did not significantly (P>0.05) differ due to dietary treatments. Cholesterol tended to decrease (P>0.05) due to inclusion of MOLM in rabbits' diet.

This may be attributed to the hypolipidemic effect of bioactive phyto-constituents such as alkaloids and sapanins (Dong *et al.*, 2007). Our findings are in agreement with of Nuhu (2010), Odetola *et al.*, (2012) and Ahmed (2017).

Glucose, total protein and AST showed insignificant increases in T₃ and T₆ treatment groups. Albumin and ALT were significantly (P<0.05) increased with increasing MOLM in the diet. T₆ having the highest values (45 mg/dl and 72.7 u/l) and T₀ had the lowest values (3.97 mg/dl and 44.0 u/l) for albumin and ALT, respectively.

The improvement in glucose, total protein and albumin may be attributed to MOLM having various phytochemical and bioactive components such as the trace metals ions, vitamins, alkaloids, carotenoids and polyphenols which enhance rabbit's health in the long-term (Sravanrthi and Rao, 2014).

Increasing serum levels of ALT and AST enzymes may reflect damage of liver cells. These results are in line with those obtained by Adedapo *et al.* (2009) who found that AST and ALT of rats were significantly (P< 0.05) increased when rats were treated with (400 mg/kg and 1600 mg/kg) MOLM extract compared with untreated rates. This may be linked to the presence of phenolic compounds and saponins in MOLM. Abo-Zaid *et al.* (1993) reported that rats injected with phenolic compounds showed significantly higher values in liver enzymes (AST and ALT) compared with untreated ones.

In contrast, Omara *et al.*, (2017) found that total protein, albumin, globulin and cholesterol were significantly affected by inclusion of MDL in rabbit's diet while ALT and AST were not significantly affected by MDL supplement.

Table (6): Serum biochemical parameters of rabbits as influenced by dietary treatments.

Constituent	Treatment ^{1,2}			S.E. ³
	T ₀	T ₃	T ₆	
Glucose (mg/dl)	108	125	123	11
Total protein (g/dl)	6.50	6.60	6.97	.34
Albumin (g/dl)	3.97 ^a	4.33 ^{ab}	4.50 ^b	.16
Globulin (g/dl)	2.53	2.27	2.47	.24
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	40.0	35.0	38.0	7.1
Urea nitrogen (mg/dl)	40.7	39.3	43.0	1.69
Creatinine (mg/dl)	1.73	1.61	1.56	.13
ALT (u/l)	44.0 ^a	57.0 ^{ab}	72.7 ^b	7.7
AST (u/l)	48.7	51.7	53.0	6.7

¹Values are least-squares means. ²Treatments, T₀= Control, containing no MOLM;

T₃= Containing 3% MOLM; T₆= Containing 6% MOLM.

³S.E. = Largest standard error of the means.

^{a,b}Means in the same row with different superscripts differ (P<0.05).

Hematological parameters are valuable in monitoring feed toxicity especially with feed components that affect the formation of blood (Oyawoye and Ogukunle, 1998 and Akinmutimi, 2004). Data in Table 7 showed no significant differences in hemoglobin (Hb), packed cell volume (PCV), red blood cells (RBCs) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) among dietary treatments. Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) were significantly (P<0.05) decreased by incorporating MOLM in rabbits' diets compared with 0% MOLM diet. There were insignificant increases in Hb, PCV, RBCs and MCHC of rabbits fed diets containing MOLM compared with those fed MOLM free diet. This indicates that *M. oleifera* proteins are of higher quality (Ahemen *et al.*, 2013). Lymphocytes, Monocytes, eosinophil's and basophils were not significantly (P>0.05) affected by dietary treatments. While, platelets count, white blood cells (WBCs), neutrophils and segment cells were significantly (P<0.05) affected by dietary treatments. High WBC count is usually associated with microbial infection due to the presence of foreign bodies or antigens in the circulating system (Oyawoye and Ogunkunle, 1998). Similarly, Ozovehe and Nzeh (2013), reported that WBCs count were significantly (P<0.05) increased as *M. oleifera* increased in fish diet and could be attributed to toxicity. The WBC counts and its differentials were in normal range of healthy rabbits (Hewitt *et al* 1989 and Thrall *et al.*, 2012). It implies that the immune system of rabbits fed MOLM diets was in normal condition.

Table (7): Blood picture of rabbits as influenced by dietary treatments.

Item	Treatment ^{1,2}			S.E. ³
	T ₀	T ₃	T ₆	
Hb (g/dl)	12.8	12.3	13.2	.38
PCV (%)	41.7	39.9	41.9	1.35
RBC'S (×10 ⁶ /μL)	6.06	6.24	6.48	.19
MCV (fl)	69.1 ^a	64.0 ^b	64.8 ^b	1.4
MCH (pg)	21.1 ^a	19.8 ^b	20.4 ^{ab}	.35
MCHC (%)	30.5	30.9	31.6	.48
RDW-CV (%)	15.7	15.2	16.2	1.02
Platelets count (×103/μL)	255 ^a	328 ^a	483 ^b	45
WBCs (×103/μL)	5.97 ^a	9.83 ^b	8.60 ^b	.69
NEUTRO %	29.0 ^a	38.9 ^b	32.8 ^b	4.4
STAFF %	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
SEGM %	25.1 ^a	35.1 ^b	29.0 ^b	4.5
LYMPHO %	63.1	52.4	57.7	5.1
MONO %	6.4	6.2	7.6	.93
EOSINO %	0.40	1.5	1.4	.83
BASO %	1.0	1.0	.5	.36

¹Values are least-squares means. ²Treatments, T₀= Control, containing no MOLM;

T₃= Containing 3% MOLM; T₆= Containing 6% MOLM.

S.E.³ = Largest standard error of the means.

^{a,b}Means in the same row with different superscripts differ (P<0.05).

Values of blood biochemical and hematological parameters in these studies were within the normal range of healthy rabbits (Manning *et al.*, 1994; Hewitt *et al.*, 1989 and Thrall *et al.*, 2012). This implies that nutrients and dietary protein of MOLM were adequate and well utilized by the rabbits.

Economic efficiency: Table (8) shows the economic evaluation of feeding growing rabbits on varying levels of MOLM supplement. The present results revealed that total feed cost / rabbit, total revenue/ weight gain, net revenue/ rabbit (L.E), economic efficiency (EE, %) and relative economic efficiency (R.EE, %) were almost similar in the different dietary treatments. This was attributed to the fact that the price of one kg of MOLM equal the price of one kg of a mixture of alfalfa hay and soybean meal at 2:1 ratio. Total feed intake and total weight gain were similar in the different dietary treatments. Economic efficiency followed the same trend.

Table (8):Economic efficiency as affected by *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal (MOLM) in rabbits' diet.

Item	Dietary Treatment [*]		
	T0	T3	T6
Price/kg diet**	4.60	4.59	4.58
Total feed intake/rabbit (g)	5080	5070	5210
Total feed cost/rabbit (L.E)	23.37	23.27	23.86
Total weight gain/rabbit (g)	1312.91	1321	1360.64
Feed cost/kg gain	17.69	17.61	17.54
Price/kg weight gain (L.E)	30	30	30
Total revenue/weight gain (L.E)	39.63	39.63	40.8
Net revenue/rabbit (L.E)	16. in 26	16.36	16.94
Economic efficiency (E.E)	69.58	70.30	71.00
Relative E. E (%)	100	101.03	102.04

^{*}Treatments, T₀= Control, containing no MOLM;

T₃= Containing 3% MOLM; T₆= Containing 6% MOLM.

^{**}According to price of feed ingredients during the experimental period (2017).

And price of *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal = 4200 L.E/ ton.

CONCLUSION

It could be concluded from the present results that *Moringa oleifera* leaves meal (MOLM) can be used up to 6% the rabbit's diets as an untraditional source of protein without any adverse effects on growth performance, carcass traits and physiological status.

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الأداء الإنتاجي والتغيرات البيوكيميائية للأرانب المغذاة على مسحوق أوراق المورينجا كمصدر غير تقليدي للبروتين في علائق الأرانب تحت ظروف شمال سيناء

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تهدف الدراسة الي تقييم تأثير التغذية على مسحوق أوراق المورينجا على الأداء الإنتاجي وبعض مكونات الدم وصورة الدم في الأرانب النيوزيلاندى المفطومة . خمسة وأربعون أرنباً نيوزيلاندى مفطومة عمر ستة أسابيع بمتوسط وزن 800 جراماً قسمت الى ثلاث مجموعات بكل منها 15 أرنباً. المجموعة الأولى (الكنترول) غُذيت على عليقة مقارنة (0% مسحوق اوراق المورينجا)، بينما المجموعتان الثانية والثالثة غُذيت على عليقة تحتوى على 3 % , 6 % من مسحوق أوراق المورينجا استبدالاً من دريس البرسيم الحجازى وكسب فول الصويا بنسبة (1:2) على التوالي وكانت العلائق الثلاثة متساوية فى محتواها من الطاقة (2530 كيلو كالورى / كيلو جرام عليقة) والبروتين (16.2 %) بحيث تغطى الاحتياجات الغذائية للأرانب النامية , وفى نهاية التجربة عند عمر 14 أسبوعاً تم ذبح ثلاثة أرانب من كل مجموعة لدراسة صفات الذبيحة وبعض مكونات الدم وصورة الدم.. وقد أوضحت النتائج المتحصل عليها ما يلى :

- عدم وجود فروق معنوية فى الوزن الحى النهائى , الزيادة اليومية , معدل المأكل اليومى , معدل التحول الغذائى و صفات الذبيحة بين المجاميع الثلاثة.
 - كل من الألبومين والألانين أمينوترانسفيريز (ALT) ازداد معنوياً , بينما لم تتأثر باقى مكونات الدم الأخرى نتيجة تغذية الأرانب على مسحوق أوراق المورينجا .
 - حجم كرات الدم الحمراء (MCV) تركيز هيموجلوبين كرات الدم الحمراء (MCH) قلت معنوياً , بينما عدد الصفائح الدموية وكرات الدم البيضاء الكلية ونسبة كرات الدم البيضاء المتعادلة ازدادت معنوياً نتيجة التغذية على مسحوق أوراق المورينجا.
 - جميع مكونات الدم وصورة الدم التى تم تقديرها كانت فى المستوى الطبيعى للأرانب النامية.
 - إدخال مسحوق أوراق المورينجا فى عليقة الأرانب حتى 6 % لم يحقق عائد اقتصادى ملحوظ مقارنة بالكنترول.
- و بذلك يمكن إدخال مسحوق أوراق المورينجا فى علائق الأرانب النامية حتى 6 % كمصدر بروتين غير تقليدى فى المناطق الجافة وشبة الجافة مثل سيناء دون أن يؤثر ذلك تأثيراً ضاراً على الصفات الإنتاجية للأرانب.