((الذي جعل لكم الأرض فراشاً والسماء بناءً وأنزل من السماء ماء فأخرج به من الثمرات رزقاً لكم فلا تجعلوا لله أنداهاً وأنتم تعلمون)) البقرة (22)

صرق الله العظيم

Dedication

To my dear family,

To my memory of my Father and my Mother,

And sisters, with endless love

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Abstract

The present experiment was carried out in August 2015 at the Animal production Research center - Kuku to determine the rumen dry matter (DM) and crude protein (C.P) degradability of sesame seed cake (SSc), groundnut cake (GNC) and soybean meal (SBM). In situ nylon bags technique was adopted using a castrated Kenana bull fitted with a rumen cannula. Five grams of each cake were weighed into the nylon bags then bags were incubated in the rumen (three bags / incubation period / cake) for 3, 6, 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours.

Significant (P<0.05) differences were obtained among the oil seeds cakes for both the DM and C.P. degradability. Dry matter and crude protein disappearance (%) of soybean (SBM) was higher than those of SSC and GNC at the different incubation periods.

Significant variations were found among the cakes with regard to DM rumen degradation kinetics. The lowest water soluble fraction (a)(15.4±0.77%) for DM was found in SSC followed by GNC (24.47±0.90%) and the highest value (29.03±2.16%) was observed in SBM.SSC showed significantly higher insoluble fraction (b) than GNC and SBM.GNC and SBM showed the same value for the degradation rate (c) of (b) fraction which is significantly lower than that of SSC.

Significant variations were found among the three cakes for DM effective degradability at different ruminant out flow rate.

The lowest water soluble fraction (a) (19.95±1.73%) for CP was found in GNC followed by SSC (20.28±1.03%) and the highest value (28.92±0.27%) was observed in SBM. GNC showed significantly higher in soluble fraction (b) than SSC and SBM. No significant variation was observed among the three cakes at for the degradation rate (c) of fraction (b). The results of the In situ technique in

sesame cake, Groundnut cake and soybean cake were compared with other researchers work in the same field.

الملخص

أجريت التجربة الحالية في أغسطس 2015 في مركز كوكو للأبحاث الغذائية لتحديد المادة الجافة للكرش (DM) والبروتين الخام (C.P) القابلة للتحلل لكل من أمباز بذور السمسم، الفول السوداني و فول الصويا. أعتمدت تقنية أكياس النايلون باستخدام ثور كنانه (مخصي) مزود بناسورالكرش. وزنت خمسة جرام من كل أمباز في أكياس النايلون ثم حضنت الأكياس في الكرش (ثلاث أكياس لكل أمباز فترة حضانة) لمدة 3,6,12,48,72 ساعة.

وجدت فروق معنوية (P<0.05) بين إمبازات البذور الزيتية لكل من تكسير الماده الجافه و البروتين الخام. أظهر فول الصويا أعلى نسبة في إختفاء المادة الجافة والبروتين الخام مقارنة بإمبازي السمسم والفول السوداني في فترات الحضانة المختلفة.

وجدت إختلافات كبيرة وسط الإمبازات فيما يتعلق بحركة تكسير الماده الجافة بالكرش. وجد أن أقل جزء أمباز قابل للذوبان في الماء (أ) $(15.4 \pm 0.77 \pm 0.70 \times 0.00 \pm 0.00$

وجدت إختلافات كبيرة بين الإمبازات الثلاثة لدقة فعالية تكسير البروتين الخام في ماء الكرش. وجد أقل جزيئ بروتين خام قابل للذوبان في الماء (أ) ($1.73 \pm 19.95 \pm 1.73 \%$) في أمباز الفول السوداني تلاه أمباز السمسم ($1.02 \pm 1.03 \%$) وأعلى قيمة ($1.02 \pm 28.92 \%$) لوحظت في أمباز فول الصويا. أظهر أمباز الفول السوداني إرتفاعًا ملحوظًا في الجزء القابل للذوبان (ب) مقارنة به إمبازي السمسم والصويا. لم تلاحظ أي فروق معنوية لمعدل تكسير الجزي (س) دالة تكسير الجزييان الإمبازات الثلاثة. وتمت مقارنة نتائج الدراسة الحالية بأبحاث أخرى في نفس المجال.