Contribution of Different Feeding Method and Protein Source on Blood Urea as well as Urinal Nitrogen Excretion of Ettawah Crossbreed Goats

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Abstract	Ettawah crossbreed goats are great potential to meet the need of milk in Indonesia. The potency could be optimized by administering good feeding management and high quality feedstuffs, that could be evaluated by urea metabolism and nitrogen balance of animal body. This research is aimed to evaluate effects of feeding method along with protein source. Sixteen ettawah crossbreed goats were administered with iso crude protein (17%) and total digestible nutrients (68%). Factorial design was applied which the factors were feeding method (Total Mixed Rations/TMR vs. Separated/SEP) and protein source (soybean meal/SBM vs. Fish meal/FSM), therefore four treatments were administered (T1:SEP+SBM; T2:TMR+SBM; T3:SEP+FSM; T4:TMR+FSM) for 3 weeks and data collecting on 4th week. Concentrates (50%) were given at the beginning then Napier grass hay (50%) on separated feeding method. Feed, orts, urine, feces and milk were collected for nitrogen quantification, Bloods from jungular vein drawn on 0, 3, 6 hours after feeding and milk were collected for urea quatification. The result shown that TMR (T2&T4) significantly ($p<.05$) gave higher 3 hous after feeding blood urea concentration then SEP (T1&T3) (43.84vs40.19mg/dl). There were no significant ($p>0.05$) effect of tretments to milk urea concentration, but all treatments have excess milk urea concentration. Both feeding methodes and protein source significantly ($p<0.01$) affecting urinal nitrogen exctretion, which T2 has the most high nitrogen excretion (3.56g/d). Concluded that TMR as feeding method and FSM as protein source affecting greater nitrogen excretion which implicates inefficiency.
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