

Review invitation for revised manuscript ANINU_2018_62_R1

XS

Xuezhao Sun (Animal Nutrition) <EvisSupport@elsevier.com>

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Ref: ANINU_2018_62_R1

Title: Effect of fresh cassava root proportion and feed block containing high sulfur on gas production kinetics and fermentation characteristic

Journal: Animal Nutrition

Corresponding Author: Anusorn Cherdthong

Dear Dr. Foiklang,

The above-referenced manuscript is under consideration for publication. As you kindly reviewed the original version, I would be grateful if you could evaluate whether the authors have adequately addressed your concerns in this revision, and provide a recommendation on its suitability for publication. Our goal is to provide as rapid a response as possible to our authors, so please reply to this invitation as soon as possible.

If you have any concerns about potential conflicts of interest, please consult the Editor.

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I look forward to receiving your response.

Kind regards,

Xuezhao Sun
Editor in Chief
Animal Nutrition

ABSTRACT:

The aim of current study was to determine the influence of fresh cassava root (CR) to rice straw (RS) ratio and feed block containing high sulfur (FBS) on gas production kinetics, fermentation characteristics and digestibility of nutrients using in vitro technique. The experimental design was a 4 × 2 factorial arrangement in a completely randomized design, with 3 replications per treatment.

inclusion at 4% in FBS increased cumulative gas when compared with 2%. The gas production from degradable fraction (b) and rate of gas production (c) were significantly different among CR to RS ratio treatments, whereas the level of sulfur in feed block were not altered based on these parameters. Ammonia-nitrogen concentration was significantly different CR to RS ratio being reduced when the levels of CR decreased ($P < 0.05$). In vitro dry matter digestibility, as well as NDF and ADF digestibility were significantly increased with increasing CR to RS ratio. The inclusion of 4% sulfur in feed block increased significantly in vitro dry matter digestibility compared with 2% sulfur. Increasing of CR to RS ratio with 4% of sulfur in FBS could increase concentration of propionic acid ($P < 0.05$). Hydrocyanic acid (HCN) concentration in fermentation liquor was increased when increasing ratio of CR. However, inclusion of 4% sulfur in the feed block reduced HCN concentration with 2% sulfur ($P < 0.05$). In conclusion, using of CR with 4% sulfur in feed block could enhance kinetics of gas production, propionic acid concentration, nutrient digestibility and HCN detoxification by rumen microbe in in vitro trial.

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