

Evaluation of ensiled fruit wastes with crop by-products as feeds for ruminants

Ratchaneewan Khiaosa-ard, Thomas Hartinger, Mubarik Mahmood, Qendrim Zebeli

Centre for Animal Nutrition and Welfare, Vetmeduni Vienna

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Kooperation Entwicklungsforschung
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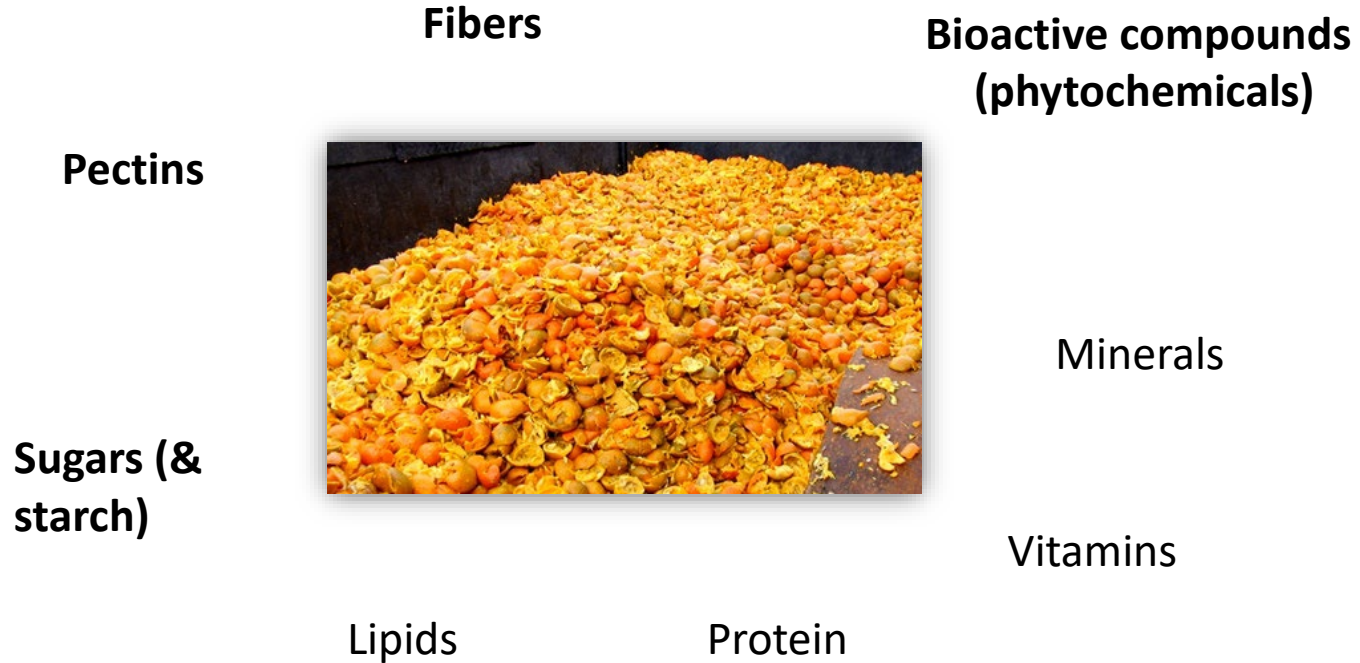
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Why Fruit Wastes?



Why Fruit Wastes?



Preserving fruit and crop watses

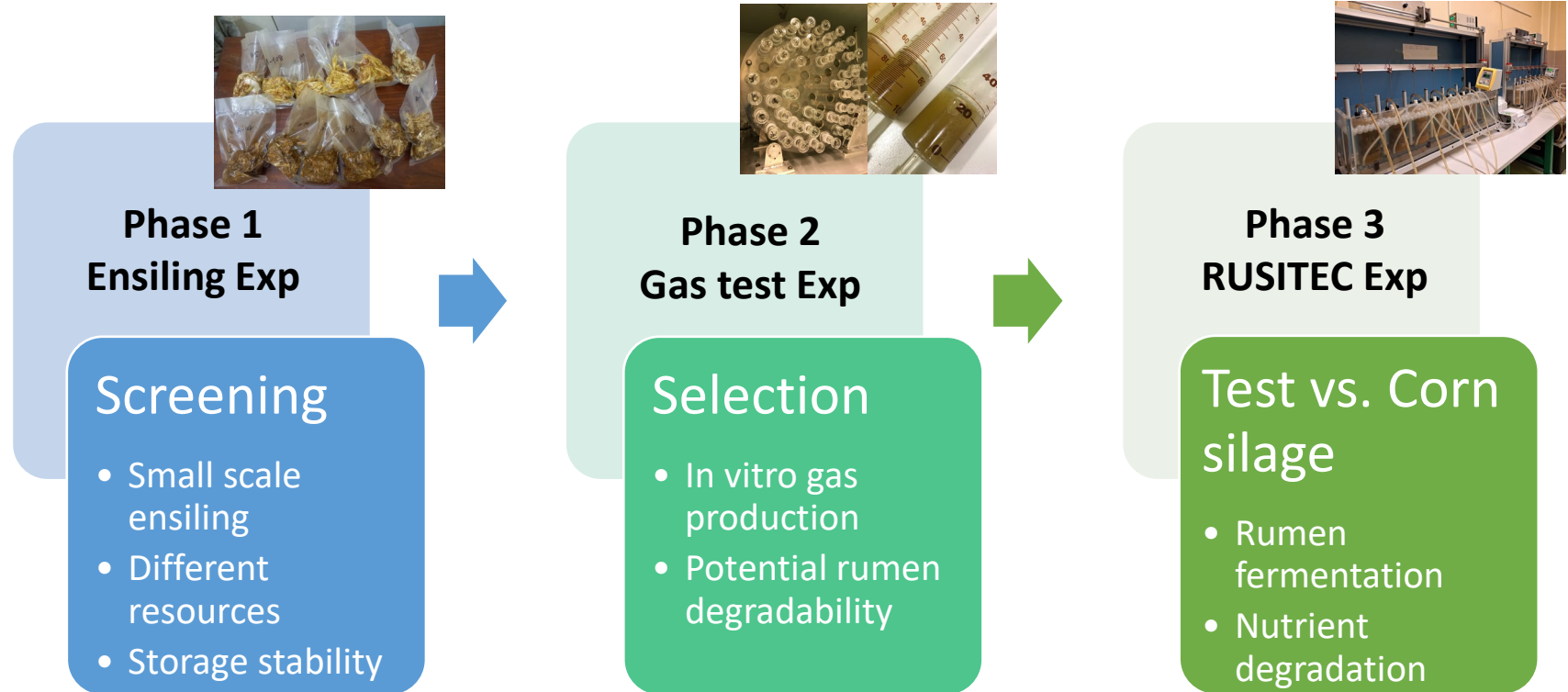


- Surge in amount but shortly available
- Low shelf-life
- Not homogenous
- Poor hygiene

- Weather dependent
- Costly (indoor drying)
- Space to dry and store
- Risk of contamination

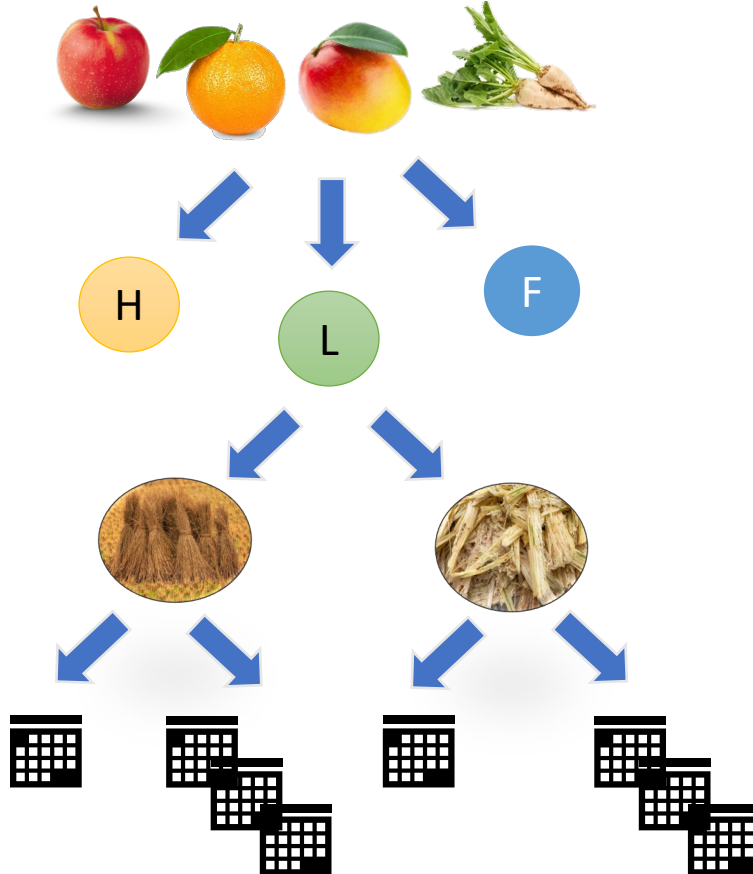
- **Ideal for wet and sugar-rich materials**
- Adaptable
- Need experience and know-how

THE PROJECT & EXPERIMENTS



ENSILING EXPERIMENTS

University of Veterinary Medicine, Vienna



48 ensiling combinations
144 silage samples



Ensiling and Gas Test Experiments

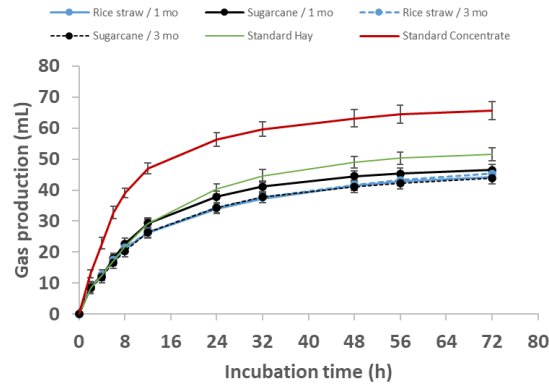
Parameters	Co-substrate (Co)	Rice	Rice	Sugarcane	Sugarcane	SEM	P ≤ 0.05
	Duration (D), month	1	3	1	3		
pH	Apple	3.97	3.58	3.67	3.30	0.21	By, Co, By x Co, Du, By x Du
	Citrus	4.23	3.84	4.07	2.99		
	Mango	3.77	3.90	3.19	2.99		
	Sugarbeet	4.61	3.74	4.92	3.56		
DM loss (%)	Apple	3.37	9.26	5.65	15.40	1.84	By, Co, Du, By x Du
	Citrus	5.28	17.20	9.37	22.27		
	Mango	7.17	13.39	8.89	14.16		
	Sugarbeet	3.32	10.31	4.68	12.59		

No location effect (H, L and F)

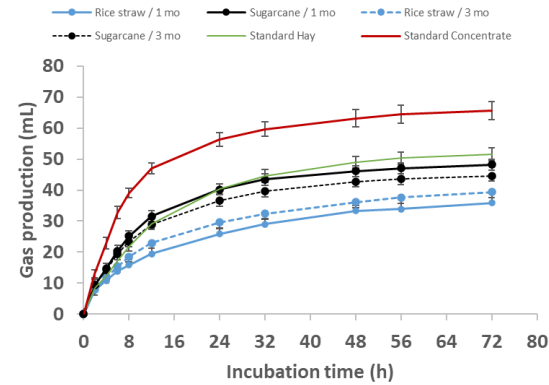
By = byproducts
Co = Co-substrate
Du = Duration



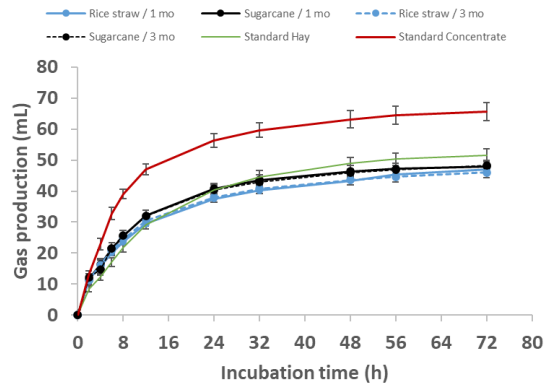
APPLE POMACE



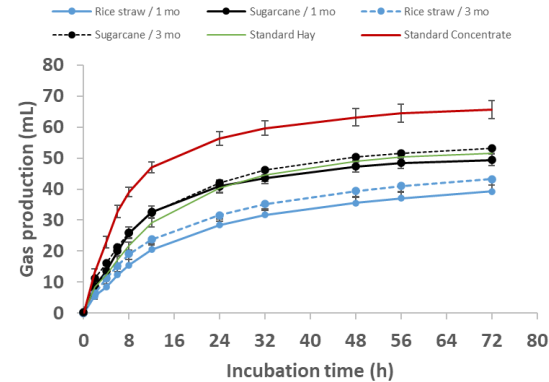
CITRUS PULP



MANGO PEEL



SUGARBEET PULP

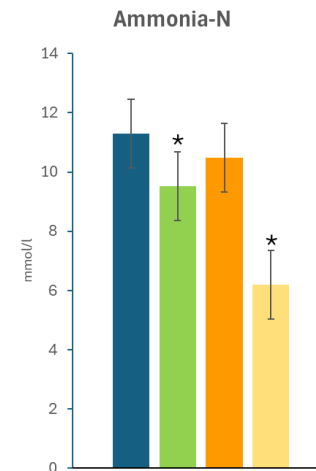
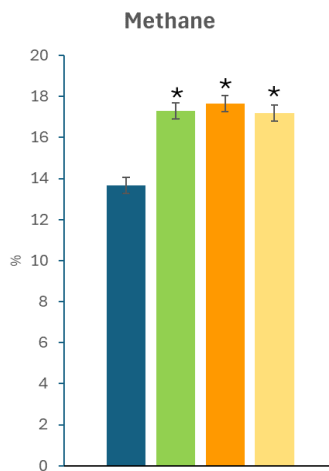
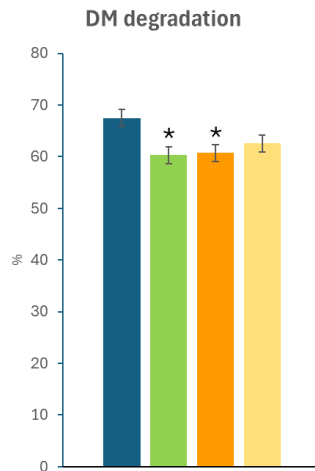
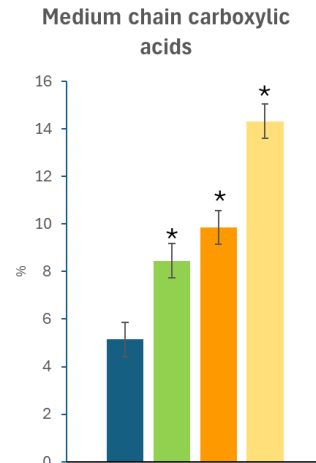
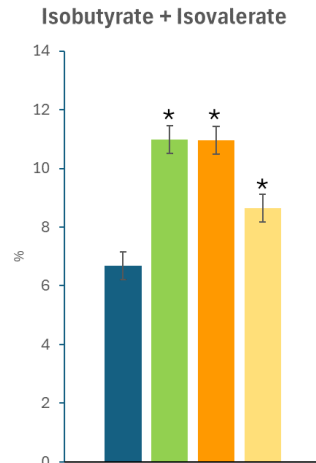
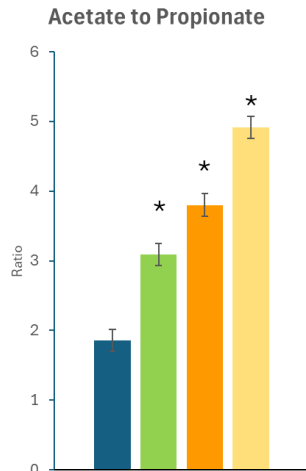
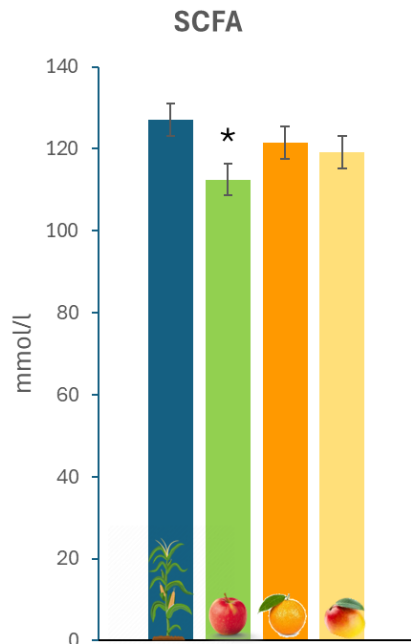


RUSITEC Experiments



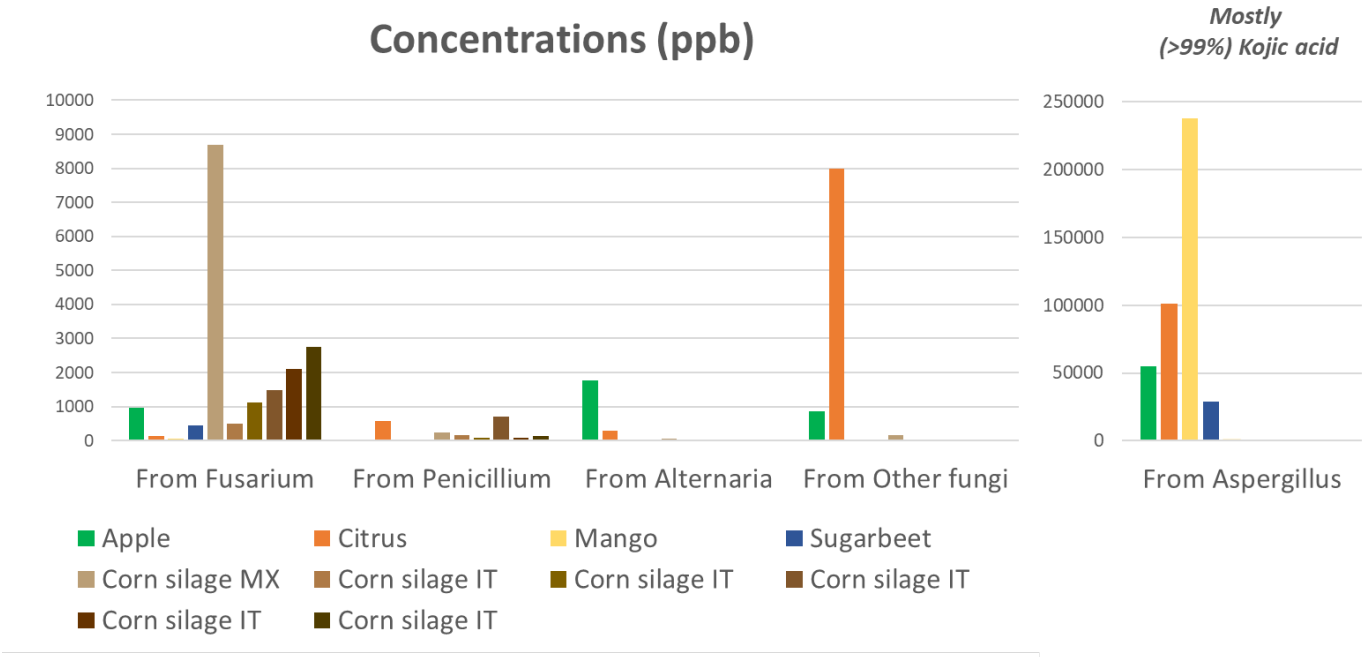
	Ensiled Product (<i>*fruit silages were ensiled with sugarcane bagasse for 3 mo</i>)			
Item (% dry matter unless mentioned)	Corn silage	Apple pomace silage	Citrus pulp silage	Mango peel silage
Dry matter (%)	29.6	23.3	22.4	22.5
Organic matter	95.6	96.9	95.3	94.6
Crude protein	9.0	5.8	8.8	6.8
Ether Extract	2.69	1.7	2.5	2.7
Neutral detergent fiber	40.7	63.4	55.0	37.3
Non-fiber carbohydrates	45.3	26.0	29.0	47.8
Lactic acid	5.7	3.9	2.57	4.66
Acetic acid	0.77	1.18	0.77	0.62
Ethanol	0.15	9.8	12.7	19.1
Ammonia-N (ppm)	1914	294	569	0
pH	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.9
DM loss (%)	1.6	1.3	3.2	4.8

Results

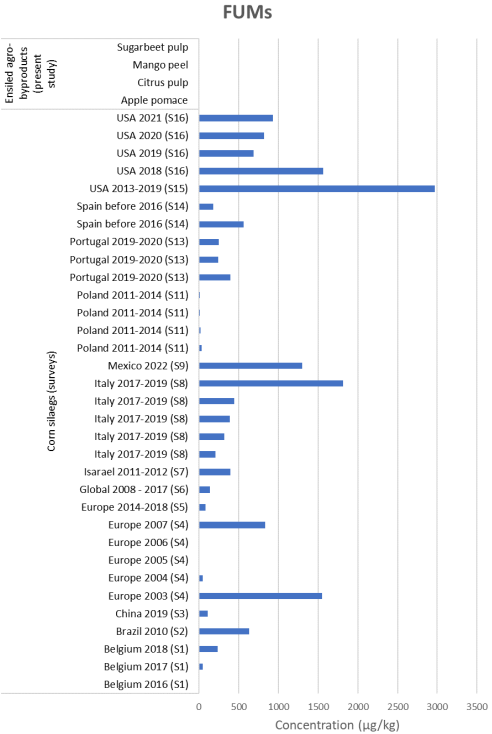
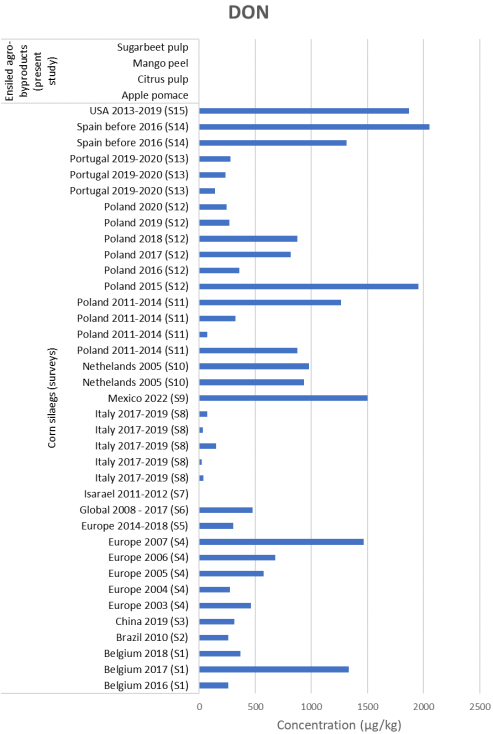
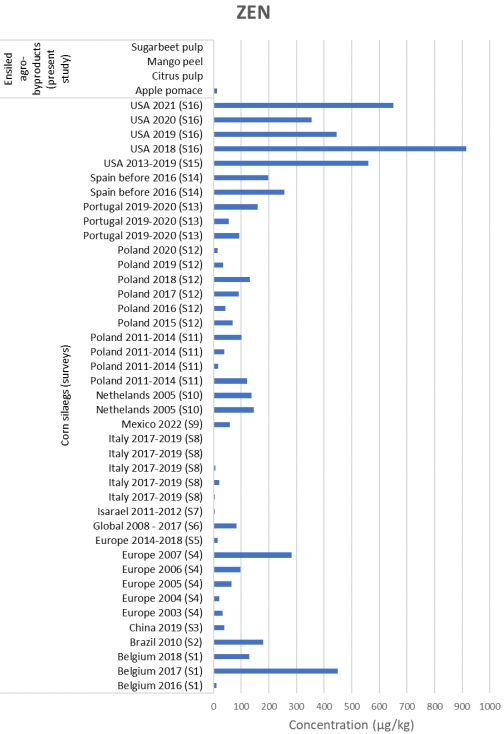


* P < 0.05 vs. Control

Fungal metabolites (including mycotoxins)



Regulated *Fusarium* mycotoxins



Pesticide residues

Pesticide residues in samples (µg/kg)	Buprofezin	Chlorantraniliprole	Chlorpyrifos	DEET (Diethyltoluamide)	Didecyldimethylammonium chloride (DDAC)	Difenoconazole	Dodine	Fipronil	Imazalil
Apple pomace silage	0.0	10.7	82.6	8.01	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Citrus pulp silage	0.0	0.0	17.1	8.76	17.0	66.1	0.0	0.0	28.9
Mango peel silage	2.2	0.0	18.3	4.85	15.4	0.0	2.5	34.2	0.0
Sugarbeet pulp silage	0.0	0.0	15.6	9.15	0.0	7.18	0.0	0.0	0.0

Applications	insecticide	insecticide	insecticide	insect repellents	antiseptic/disinfectant	seed applied fungicide	fungicide	insecticide	fungicide for citrus
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Pesticide residues in samples (µg/kg)	Imidacloprid	Lufenuron	Metalaxyl	Methoxyfenozide	Phorate-sulfoxide	Phoxim	Profenofos	Propargite	Pyridaben
Apple pomace silage	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.7	3.0	8.1	10.3	4937.3	27.0
Citrus pulp silage	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.7	62.7	0.0
Mango peel silage	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	108.3	0.0
Sugarbeet pulp silage	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0

Applications	insecticide	veterinary flea control	fungicide	insecticide	insecticide metabolite	Insecticide	insecticide/miticide	insecticide	insecticide
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Conclusions

- Suitable and versatile for ensiling
- The rumen fermentation resembles the forage characteristics
- The strong ruminal effect of mango peel silages might be partly attributed to its bioactive compounds
- Fruit and crop byproduct silages might be safer than corn silage in terms of mycotoxins, but pesticide residues can be a concern

Things need to be considered before making byproducts as common feed sources

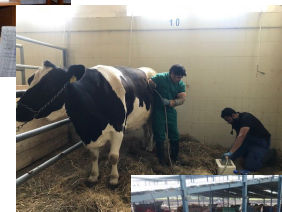
- Acceptance and palatability
- Animal production performance & product quality
- Price control and volatility
- Farm hygiene and environmental impact
- Safety (contaminants) – **ONE HEALTH**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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