Comparison of aerobic and anaerobic methods to assess quality of tropical multipurpose shrub legumes



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Research Questions

To what extent could *in vitro* digestion by rumen microbes be used as a guide to assess decomposition of three tropical legumes with contrasting quality (*Calliandra* sp., *Cratylia argentea, Indigofera constricta*)?

How do different pre-treatments (fresh, frozen, freeze-dried, oven-dried, sun-dried) of this legume material influence quality characteristics and long-term degradation processes (in the rumen and on the soil)?

Methods

- Litterbag experiment (soil science)
- Gas production experiment (animal nutrition)
- *In-vitro* dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) (animal nutrition)
- Indigestible fiber (INDF) (animal nutrition)
- Condensed tannin (CT) and lignin analysis



Results - Decomposition

Decomposition rates (k) of leaf tissue applied to the soil surface differed significantly and were

- fastest for Indigofera (no CT, low lignin content): k = 1.35 / day
- medium for Cratylia (low CT, high lignin content): k = 0.33 / day
- slowest for Calliandra (high CT, high lignin content): k = 0.19 / day

Results – in-vitro Rumen Digestion

Gas production rates (k) differed significantly among species being

- fastest for Indigofera (no CT, low lignin content): k = 8.57% / h
- medium for Cratylia (low CT, high lignin content): k = 6.16% / h
- slowest for Calliandra (high CT, high lignin content): k = 2.51% / h

 $\label{eq:Pre-treatments} \ \ \, \Rightarrow \text{ no effect for } \textit{Cratylia}$

⇒ significant difference for Indigofera and Calliandra between treatments

Correlations between quality factors (INDF, IVDMD, lignin, CT) and degradation in soil and rumen

	<u>Soil</u> (aerobic)		<u>Rumen</u> (anaerobic)	
<u>Quality</u> parameters	Rate of decomposition	Extent of decomposition	Rate of gas production	Extent of gas production
INDF	-0.746 (P<0.0004)	-0.920 (P<0.0001)	-0.873 (P< 0.0001)	-0.912 (P< 0.0001)
IVDMD	0.749 (P<0.0001)	0.868 (P<0.0001)	0.641 (P< 0.0001)	0.980 (P< 0.0001)
lignin + CT	-0.680 (P<0.0001)	-0.906 (P<0.0001)	-0.922 (P< 0.0001)	-0.950 (P< 0.0001)

Conclusions

Aerobic (decomposition) and anaerobic (rumen digestion)

degradation of these legumes are a function of indigestible fractions

of the cell wall, such as lignin alone or lignin corrected by the presence of condensed tannins.

Differences in decomposition and digestibility were more related to intrinsic plant quality parameters than to changes in quality induced by pre-treatments.

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