

Nutritional values of swamp grasses as feed for Pampangan Buffaloes in South Sumatra, Indonesia

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Abstract. Muhakka, Suwignyo RA, Budianta D, Yakup. 2020. Nutritional values of swamp grasses as feed for Pampangan Buffaloes in South Sumatra, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 21: 953-961. This study was aimed at determining the types and quality of vegetation in the swamp area, which could be used as sources of roughage for Pampangan buffaloes in South Sumatra. In this descriptive study, Results showed that the highest crude protein and ether extract contents, 20.56 and 2.92%, respectively, were found in (*Neptunia oleracea*). The highest ash content of 25.19% was found in *Cyperus digitatus*. The lowest fiber content (11.01%) was found in *Ludwigia hyssopifolia*, which also had the lowest content of Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF) (40.64%). Hemicellulose content was found to be highest (37.14%) in *Leersia hexandra*. The lowest ADF (23.66%) and lignin (14.84%) contents were found in *Nymphaea lotus*. *N. oleracea* was found to have the lowest content (27.08%) of cellulose. It was concluded that the swamp vegetation found in this study consisted of 17 species of grasses and herbs (89.47%) and two species of legumes (10.53%). *C. digitatus* and *L. hyssopifolia* were found to have the best nutritional values. Dominant and palatable vegetation with good nutritional values, which were potential to be used as sources of roughage for Pampangan buffaloes, were *Hymenachne acutigluma*, *Oryza rufipogon*, *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*, *Polygonum barbatum*, and *Eleocharis dulcis*.

Keywords: Feed, nutritional value, Pampangan buffalo, swamp grass

INTRODUCTION

The availability of roughage as the main feed for ruminants depends considerably on seasons. During the rainy season, it is abundant, but during the dry season, the availability of grasses/herbs and legumes is lacking. The limited supply of roughage may hamper productivity including the reproductive performance of ruminants including buffaloes.

In South Sumatra, Pampangan buffalo is potential germplasm that needs to be preserved and developed. There were 37,405 Pampangan buffaloes in 2016, and this population increased by 3.97% to 38,952 in 2017. In 2017, of this population, 11,150 (28.63%) and 2,227 (5.72%) were found in Ogan Komering Ilir District and Banyuasin District, respectively (Dinas Peternakan Sumatera Selatan 2014). The population and productivity of Pampangan buffaloes need to be improved, and for this purpose, feed is an important factor to consider. Pampangan buffaloes feed mostly on roughage from the swamp, grassland to meet their upkeep and reproductive needs.

In Indonesia, there are 13.27 million hectares of lowland swamp areas. Only 4 million hectares of these areas have been developed and cultivated by the

community and private sectors (2.6 million hectares) and the government assistance (1.3 million hectares) (BPS 2010; Mulyani and Sarwani 2013). In Sumatra, the largest lowland swamp area of 2.98 million hectares is found in South Sumatra, but only 298,189 hectares of it have been utilized (BPS 2014). In order to utilize the potential swamp area as a feed source for Pampangan buffaloes, a study on vegetation as sources of roughage in lowland swamp areas that include vegetation identification and nutritional quality determination needs to be conducted.

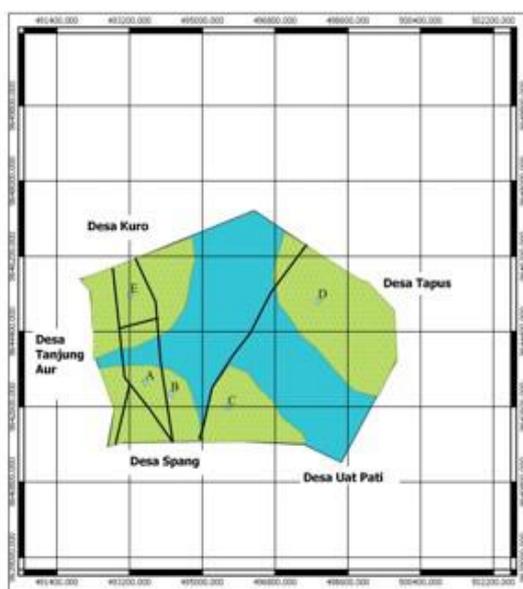
In the previous study, some swamp grasses, including *H. amplexicaulis* (Rostini et al. 2014; Muhakka et al. 2015), *I. rugosum* and *L. hexandra* (Ali et al. 2012) were identified. However, more swamp vegetation has not been identified. For example, *P. barbatum*, *C. digitatus*, *R. corymbosa* This study was conducted to identify the types and nutritional values of vegetation that could be used as sources of roughage feed for Pampangan buffaloes in South Sumatra. This information was important to support the productivity improvement of Pampangan buffaloes as germplasm in South Sumatra, Indonesia. In this study, some new swamp forages were found, and they were not stated in the previous study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

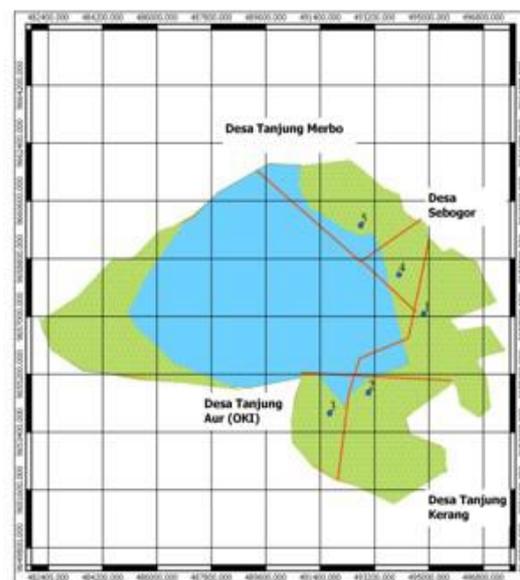
Area study

This study was a descriptive study to assess the types and nutritional values of vegetation, which were dominant and palatable as sources of roughage feed for Pampangan buffaloes. Vegetation samples were taken from grazing areas of Pampangan buffaloes in Rambutan Village and Pulau Layang Village, South Sumatra, Indonesia (Figure 1) from April to Juni 2017. Vegetation samples for nutrient analysis were obtained by following procedures: (i) vegetation collection was done based on estimated growth age (young age, middle age, and old age based on physical appearance), (ii) collected samples of each vegetation was composited, and (iii) samples were chopped into small sizes, and then homogenized.

For each vegetation, 1 kg sample was taken randomly and sent to the laboratory for oven drying at 105°C, until a constant weight was obtained and dry matter content was determined. Samples were then ground for nutrient content determination by using proximate and Van Soest analyses (Syarifuddin and Wahdi 2010). Sample analyses of crude protein, fiber, ether extract, and ash contents were conducted in Laboratory of Dairy Nutrition, Department of Nutrition and Feed Technology, Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), Bogor, Indonesia, while analyses of NDF, ADF, hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin were conducted in Biotechnology Assessment Laboratory, Research Center for Biotechnology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Cibinong, Bogor, Indonesia; and analysis of soil was conducted in Laboratory of Soil Chemistry, Biology, and Fertility, Department of Soil, Faculty of Agriculture, Sriwijaya University, Ogan Ilir, Indonesia.



A



B

Figure 1. Research location in South Sumatra, Indonesia. A. Pulau Layang Village, Pampangan Sub-district, Ogan Komering Ilir District, South Sumatra. B. Rambutan Village, Rambutan Sub-district, Banyuasin District, South Sumatra, Indonesia (Muhakka et al. 2019)

Measured parameters

Soil analysis

Soil sampling is done in a composite manner at a depth of 0-20 cm. Taking the soil sample points is done by making a diagonal line in each zone and determining 5 soil sampling points to analyze chemical fertility (N, P, K) and physical fertility (texture, structure, and pH).

Plant materials

The sampling area is divided into five zones (A, B, C, D and E) and each zone consists of 10 observation points. Samples of each type of dominant and palatable forage vegetation are collected based on the estimated age of growth, namely young age, middle age, and old age by looking at their physical appearance. Samples of each type of vegetation that have been collected, are put together until homogeneous. Samples are finely chopped, mixed until homogeneous then randomly taken as much as 1 kg.

There are some species that are analyzed twice, in Pulau Layang and Rambutan because they appear in both areas, while the others are only analyzed once because they only appear in one area. For *Sesbania exasperata*, it is enough to know only its nutrient content from analysis of proximate, and the production of this grass is measly so that its potential to be buffalo's feed is measly as well, but it can be made as feed supplement. So, it is not analyzed for composition of fiber fractions (Table 3).

Proximate analysis

Crude protein, fiber, ether extract, and ash contents were determined based on the procedures of AOAC (1990). **Crude protein.** Nitrogen (N) content was determined by using a Kjeldahl method. In this analysis, sulphuric acid was treated with a catalyst and a heating process. The organic matter of samples was then oxidized by sulfuric acid, and nitrogen was changed into an ammonium sulfate form. The remaining sulfuric acid was neutralized by NaOH until the solution became basic. Ammonium sulfate was then distilled in an acid medium to obtain the quantitative amount of N. As the average protein contains 16% nitrogen, a factor 100%: 16% = 6.25 was used to obtain the value of crude protein (crude protein = N% x 6.25). **Fiber.** The filtered fat-free sample was used in fiber content determination. 1.25% sulfuric acid solution was added into the sample, and the mixture was heated for about 30 minutes before the residue was filtered. 1.25% NaOH solution was added into the precipitate, and the mixture was heated for about 30 minutes. The mixture was then filtered, and the precipitate was washed, dried, and weighed. This precipitate was burnt, and the ash was weighed. The difference between the weight of precipitate before it was burnt and the weight of the ash was referred to as fiber content. **Ether extract.** The dry matter sample was extracted with diethyl ether for 5 hours. At the end of the extraction process, ether evaporated and the remaining material was referred to as fat. **Ash.** The third part of the dry matter sample was weighed and burnt in a crucible at 550°C for 8 hours.

Van Soest analysis

Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF), Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF), hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin contents were determined by using a Van Soest method (1982).

Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF). One gram of sample was put in a beaker glass. 50 ml NDS solution was added into the beaker before the mixture was heated for an hour. The mixture was then filtered by using a vacuum pump and a filter glass which was previously weighed (b gram). The mixture was then washed with hot water and acetone before it was dried in an oven and let cool in a desiccator. Finally, it was weighed as c gram. NDF content was calculated by using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ NDF} = \frac{c-b}{a} \times 100\%$$

Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF). One gram of sample was put in a beaker glass. 50 ml ADS solution was added into the beaker before the mixture was heated for an hour. The mixture was then filtered by using a vacuum pump and a sintered glass filter which was previously weighed (b gram). The mixture was then washed with hot water and acetone before it was dried in an oven and let cool in a desiccator. Finally, it was weighed as c gram. Cellulose content was calculated by using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ cellulose} = \frac{c-d}{a} \times 100\%$$

Hemicellulose. Hemicellulose content was calculated as a difference between NDF and ADF contents as follows.

$$\% \text{ Hemicellulose} = \% \text{ NDF} - \% \text{ ADF}$$

Lignin. Cellulose residue (d gram) was burnt in a furnace at 500-600°C for 3 hours. After that, it was left to cool and weighed (e gram). Lignin content was calculated by using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Lignin} = \frac{d-e}{a} \times 100\%$$

Data analysis

The data obtained were used directly to describe the nutritional value of the swamp vegetation that could be used as a roughage source. These data were then combined with those of in vitro digestibility as the basis for concluding (Syarifuddin and Wahdi 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil analysis

Results of soil analysis showed that soil at the study site had a low fertility level and was highly acidic. It also had very high organic C and total N contents, medium level of exchangeable-K and N contents, very low Ca and Mg contents, medium P content, and very high CEC level (Table 1).

Table 1. Properties of soil at the study site

| Parameter | Pulau Layang | | Rambutan | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | Value | Remark | Value | Remark |
| pH H ₂ O (1 : 1) | 5.10 | Low | 4.41 | Very low |
| pH KCl (1 : 1) | 4.39 | Very acidic | 3.99 | Very acidic |
| Organic C (g/kg) | 57.66 | Very high | 36.14 | Very high |
| Total N (g/kg) | 3.64 | Very high | 2.19 | Very high |
| Available P/Bray I (mg/kg) | 11.70 | Medium | 2.25 | Very low |
| Exchangeable K (cmol/kg) | 0.63 | Medium | 0.45 | Medium |
| Na (cmol/kg) | 0.65 | Medium | 0.65 | Medium |
| Ca (cmol/kg) | 1.95 | Very low | 0.73 | Very low |
| Mg (cmol/kg) | 0.45 | Very low | 0.32 | Very low |
| CEC (cmol/kg) | 65.25 | Very high | 43.50 | Very high |
| Exchangeable Al (cmol/kg) | 1.84 | | 2.37 | |
| Exchangeable H (cmol/kg) | 0.74 | | 0.88 | |
| Texture: | | | | |
| Sand (%) | 47.08 | | 46.64 | |
| Ash (%) | 31.11 | | 27.18 | |
| Clay (%) | 21.81 | | 26.18 | |

Nutrient contents of lowland swamp

Crude protein, fiber, ether extract, and ash nutrient contents of lowland swamp vegetation found in this study are listed in (Table 2). The NDF and ADF contents of vegetation found in this study were about 40.65-79.47% and 23.66-60.33%, respectively. Lowland swamp vegetation was found to have hemicellulose and cellulose contents ranging from 7.73 to 37.14% and 5.24 to 27.08%, respectively. Lignin contents of lowland swamp vegetation ranged from 14.84 to 43.09% (Table 3).

There are 19 species of forage found in Pampangan buffalo pasture that have potential to be used as food for Pampangan buffalo, consisting of 17 species of grasses and herbs and 2 species of legumes (Muhakka et al. 2019). There are dominant and palatable species of swamp lowland forage vegetation having potential as buffalo feed, namely *O. rupifogon*, *H. acutigluma*, and *H. amplexicaulis*, not dominant but palatable species such as *Hymenachne* sp. and *N. oleracea*; dominant but non-palatable grass species (buffalo does not like it) namely *P. barbatum*. This grass species would be eaten by the buffaloes if there were no other species to be eaten (Muhakka et al. 2019).

Discussion

Crude protein content

Results showed that the crude protein contents of swamp green vegetation ranged from 5.26% to 20.56% with the lowest value (5.26%) was found in *R. corymbosa* grass and the highest (20.56%) was found in *N. oleracea* legume. *C. digitatus* grass had the highest crude protein content (15.31%) (Table 2). This high nutritional value of *C. digitatus* was suspected as caused by the fact that most of this grass was found to grow in the area of buffalo pens where the soil was rich in organic matter. However, the growth of this grass was not dominant as it mostly occurred in rainy seasons.

Hymenachne amplexicaulis, *O. rupifogon*, *H. acutigluma*, and *E. dulcis* were found as the dominant palatable grasses containing 12.00, 10.41, 10.96, and 8.22% crude protein, respectively. Results of this study were not too different from those obtained by Rostini et al. (2014), who reported that *H. amplexicaulis* and *L. hyssopifolia* had protein contents of 10.88 and 15.92%, respectively. Crude protein (CP) contents of these swamp grasses in Pulau Layang and Rambutan Villages were closed to those of prime grasses including 9.11-12.8% CP of *P. purpureum* (Santos et al. 2013; Dahlan and Iskandar 2013; Rahman et al. 2014), 12.4% CP of *P. purpureum* grass hay, 11.1% CP of *P. purpureum* grass silage, 11.4% CP of *P. purpureophoides* grass hay, and 10.2% CP of *P. purpureophoides* grass silage (Santoso and Hariadi 2008). Other vegetation even had higher CP contents including *H. acutigluma* with 10.96% CP, *C. roseus* 15.20%, *N. lotus* 13.22%, *L. hyssopifolia* 12.07%, *C. digitatus* 15.31%, and *H. amplexicaulis* ^R 12.0% (Table 2). CP contents of vegetation in this study were also higher than those of natural grasses found in coffee plantation areas (6.95%) and pastoral areas (6.65%) in Wulanggintang Subdistrict, East Flores District, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia as reported by Kleden et al. (2015). Meanwhile, CP content of grasses in lowlands was 8.41% (Maswada and Elzaawely 2013; Rochana et al. 2016).

This high protein content was suspected to be caused by the fact that soil organic C and total N contents in the study site were also high, namely 36.14-57.66 and 2.19-3.64 g.kg⁻¹, respectively (Table 1). Soil organic C and total N contents affected protein content in plants. Four swamp grasses/herbs including *C. digitatus*, *C. roseus*, *N. lotus*, and *L. hyssopifolia* and a legume, *N. oleracea* were found to be the lowland swamp vegetation having the highest N contents of 15.31, 15.20, 13.22, 12.07, and 20.56%, respectively.

Table 2. Crude protein, fiber, ether extract, and ash contents (%) of lowland swamp vegetation

| Latin name | Family | Origin (village) | Local name | Crude protein | Fiber | Ether extract | Ash |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | Apocynaceae | Pulau Layang | Tapak dara | 15.20 | 11.18 | 1.29 | 12.53 |
| <i>Cyperus digitatus</i> | Cyperaceae | Rambutan | Kasuran | 15.31 | 14.76 | 1.42 | 25.19 |
| <i>Digitaria fuscescens</i> | Poaceae | Rambutan | Kerak maling/pasiran | 12.00 | 15.64 | 1.24 | 16.26 |
| <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> | Pontederiaceae | Pulau Layang | Eceng gondok | 8.61 | 20.66 | 0.84 | 14.22 |
| <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> -P | Cyperaceae | Pulau Layang | Purun tikus | 8.22 | 25.72 | 0.48 | 15.13 |
| <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> -R | Cyperaceae | Rambutan | Purun tikus | 6.63 | 24.52 | 1.69 | 10.24 |
| <i>Hymenachne acutigluma</i> -P | Poaceae | Rambutan | Kumpai tembaga | 10.96 | 23.73 | 1.77 | 10.30 |
| <i>Hymenachne acutigluma</i> -R | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | Kumpai tembaga | 6.86 | 30.26 | 2.22 | 7.88 |
| <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> -P | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | Kumpai minyak | 9.21 | 21.91 | 2.82 | 13.96 |
| <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> -R | Poaceae | Rambutan | Kumpai minyak | 12.00 | 15.64 | 1.24 | 16.26 |
| <i>Hymenachne</i> sp. | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | Kumpai merah | 8.52 | 21.20 | 1.30 | 12.88 |
| <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> | Convolvulaceae | Pulau Layang | Kangkung merah | 8.95 | 14.34 | 2.24 | 10.39 |
| <i>Leersia hexandra</i> | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | Bento rayap | 5.35 | 27.57 | 2.06 | 5.63 |
| <i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i> | Onagraceae | Pulau Layang | Cecengkehan | 12.07 | 11.01 | 1.66 | 9.09 |
| <i>Neptunia olerancia</i> | Fabaceae | Pulau Layang | Kemon air | 20.56 | 15.03 | 2.92 | 7.31 |
| <i>Nymphaea lotus</i> | Nymphaeaceae | Pulau Layang | Telepuk gajah | 13.22 | 11.45 | 2.84 | 10.30 |
| <i>Oryza rupifogon</i> -P | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | Kumpai padi | 7.93 | 23.30 | 1.60 | 16.25 |
| <i>Oryza rupifogon</i> -R | Poaceae | Rambutan | Kumpai padi | 10.41 | 21.59 | 2.49 | 11.92 |
| <i>Polygonum barbatum</i> | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | Are bolong | 7.53 | 16.60 | 1.57 | 8.40 |
| <i>Rhynchospora corymbosa</i> | Cyperaceae | Pulau Layang | Berondong | 5.26 | 22.27 | 1.48 | 14.84 |
| <i>Sesbania exasperata</i> | Fabaceae | Rambutan | Mutiara | 18.27 | 11.22 | 1.86 | 19.47 |

Note: P: Pulau Layang Village; R: Rambutan Village

Table 3. Composition of fiber fractions of green vegetation in lowland swamp: NDF, ADF, hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin (%).

| Latin name | Family | Origin (village) | NDF | ADF | Hemi-cellulose | Cellulose | Lignin |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|--------|
| <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | Apocynaceae | Pulau Layang | 47.79 | 39.67 | 8.12 | 16.96 | 22.71 |
| <i>Cyperus digitatus</i> | Cyperaceae | Rambutan | 58.90 | 36.93 | 21.97 | 5.24 | 31.68 |
| <i>Digitaria fuscescens</i> | Poaceae | Rambutan | 65.43 | 33.56 | 31.87 | 12.11 | 21.45 |
| <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> | Pontederiaceae | Pulau Layang | 62.77 | 41.83 | 20.94 | 10.22 | 31.60 |
| <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> -P | Cyperaceae | Pulau Layang | 69.57 | 49.83 | 19.74 | 21.80 | 28.04 |
| <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> -R | Cyperaceae | Rambutan | 75.73 | 54.91 | 20.82 | 19.71 | 35.20 |
| <i>Hymenachne acutigluma</i> -P | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | 75.89 | 50.60 | 25.29 | 12.25 | 38.34 |
| <i>Hymenachne acutigluma</i> -R | Poaceae | Rambutan | 64.72 | 46.38 | 18.34 | 16.01 | 30.37 |
| <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> -P | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | 65.31 | 38.92 | 26.39 | 8.29 | 30.63 |
| <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> -R | Poaceae | Rambutan | 65.32 | 39.45 | 25.87 | 9.75 | 28.67 |
| <i>Hymenachne</i> sp. | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | 60.14 | 28.40 | 31.74 | 8.64 | 19.76 |
| <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> | Convolvulaceae | Pulau Layang | 41.40 | 26.17 | 15.23 | 6.32 | 19.85 |
| <i>Leersia hexandra</i> | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | 79.47 | 42.33 | 37.14 | 25.88 | 33.92 |
| <i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i> | Onagraceae | Pulau Layang | 40.64 | 32.91 | 7.73 | 8.39 | 24.52 |
| <i>Neptunia olerancia</i> | Fabaceae | Pulau Layang | 62.31 | 45.44 | 16.87 | 27.08 | 18.36 |
| <i>Nymphaea lotus</i> | Nymphaeaceae | Pulau Layang | 46.05 | 23.66 | 22.39 | 8.82 | 14.84 |
| <i>Oryza rupifogon</i> -P | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | 71.13 | 60.33 | 10.80 | 17.23 | 43.09 |
| <i>Oryza rupifogon</i> -R | Poaceae | Rambutan | 65.49 | 46.19 | 19.30 | 14.96 | 31.24 |
| <i>Polygonum barbatum</i> | Poaceae | Pulau Layang | 61.27 | 48.46 | 12.81 | 20.28 | 28.18 |
| <i>Rhynchospora corymbosa</i> | Cyperaceae | Pulau Layang | 65.29 | 44.64 | 20.65 | 16.08 | 28.56 |

Note: P: Pulau Layang Village; R: Rambutan Village

Fiber contents

Fiber contents of lowland swamp green vegetation ranged from 11.01 to 30.26%, with the lowest content found in *L. hyssopifolia* and the highest in *H. acutigluma*^P. Four vegetation including *L. hyssopifolia*, *C. roseus*, *S. exasperata*, and *N. lotus* were found to have the lowest fiber contents of 11.01, 11.18, 11.22, and 11.45%, respectively (Table 2). These results were almost similar to those found by Ali et al. (2012) who reported that the fiber

contents of roughage in a pasture ranged from 7.20 to 34.98%. These researchers found that the fiber content of *Leersia hexandra* was 27.40% which was very close to that (27.57%) of the same vegetation in this study. Meanwhile, Rostini et al. (2014) reported that the fiber contents of swamp vegetation in South Kalimantan ranged from 14.84 to 29.35% with the lowest content found in *Paspalum* sp. and the highest in *L. adscendens*. These figures were lower than those found by Kleden et al. (2015) who revealed that

nature grasses in a coffee plantation area and pasture in Wulanggitang, East Flores contained 34.57 and 35.59% of fiber. They also found that the lowest fiber content was found in *L. peploides* and the highest in *I. rugosum*. Fiber contents reported by Kleden et al. (2015) were higher than the results reported by Ahmed et al. (2013) with a fiber content of 29.32% in *D. aegyptium* plants. A previous study showed that fermented *I. rugosum*, *H. amplexicaulis*, and *O. rufipogon* had fiber contents of 29.27, 29.57, and 33.07%, respectively (Muhakka et al. 2015).

The fiber content of *E. crassipes* in this study (20.66%) was lower than those found by Hossain et al. (2015), Tham and Uder (2015), and Make et al. (2016). In addition, the fiber content of *E. crassipes* in this study was lower than those of *Azolla*, another water plant, ranging from 13.19 to 16.54% (Kathirvelan et al. 2015; Anitha et al. 2016) and 9.25 to 13.25% (Ahmed et al. 2016). These fiber contents of *Azolla* equaled to those of *L. hyssopifolia* (11.01%), *C. roseus* (11.18%), *S. exasperata* (11.22%), *N. lotus* 11.45%, and *I. aquatica* (14.34%) found in this study. Fiber contents of swamp green vegetation found in this study indicated that they were potential to be used as feed for Pampangan buffaloes.

Ether extract contents

Lowland swamp vegetation in this study was found to have ether extract (EE) contents of about 0.48-2.92%. The lowest EE content was found in *E. dulcis*, while the highest was found in *N. oleracea*. Four vegetation of lowland swamp including *N. lotus* (2.84% EE), *H. amplexicaulis* (2.82% EE), *O. rufipogon* (2.49% EE), and *I. aquatica* (2.24% EE) were revealed to have the highest ether extract contents (Table 2). Results of this study were lower than those found by Rostini et al. (2014), reporting about 0.61-3.67% of EE contents in swamp vegetation in South Kalimantan with the lowest found in *L. hyssopifolia* and the highest in *O. rufipogon*. EE contents of lowland swamp vegetation were 1.40-1.91% for grasses and 1.36-2.95% for legumes (Asep et al. 2012) and those of grasses in a pasture for buffaloes in Pulau Moa were 1.95-2.41% (Eoh 2014). In other studies, grasses in a natural pasture in North Lore, Poso District had EE contents of 2.12-2.34% (Damry 2009) and those in Sabana Timur Barat pasture in the rainy season to the end of dry season had an average EE content of 1.91% (Manu 2013). A study by Se'u et al. (2015) revealed an EE content of 1.07% in grasses in a pasture in Timor Tengah Selatan District, Indonesia. Another work by Kleden et al. (2015) showed that vegetation in a natural pasture and a coffee plantation area had EE contents of 1.23 and 1.35%, respectively.

Vegetation found in this study had EE contents equaled to those of prime grasses including *P. purpureum* grass and *P. purpureophoides* grass preserved in the form of hay and silage. *P. purpureum* grass hay and silage had EE contents of 1.9 and 2.6%, respectively, while those of *P. purpureophoides* grass had EE contents of 1.6 and 2.4%, respectively (Santoso and Hariadi 2008; Ukpabi et al. 2015). EE contents of some species of ruminant roughages were found to be about 1.2-4.1% (Ahmed et al. 2013). Dominant swamp roughages including *H. amplexicaulis*

and *O. rufipogon* had EE contents of 2.82 and 2.49%, respectively and they were palatable and potential to be used as feed for Pampangan buffaloes.

Ash contents

Ash contents of green vegetation in lowland swamp ranged from 5.63 to 25.19%. Four types of vegetation with the highest ash contents included *C. digitatus* (25.19%), *S. exasperata* (19.47%), *H. amplexicaulis* (16.26%), and *O. rufipogon* (16.25%). Meanwhile, *L. hexandra* was found to have the lowest ash content of 5.63% (Table 2). Ash contents of vegetation found in this study were higher than those of swamp vegetation in South Kalimantan of 2.18-3.28% during the high tidal season and 3.23-9.83% during the low tidal season (Rostini et al. 2014). *P. purpureum* grass was indicated to have varied ash contents of 4.4% (Dahlan and Iskandar 2013), 0.95-1.1% (Ukpabi et al. 2015), 9.59% (Nuhuyanan 2010), and 18% (Araica et al. 2009). Meanwhile, the ash content of grasses in lowland areas ranged from 6.32 to 8.91% (Richmond et al. 2015; Mako et al. 2016; Norman et al. 2013; Maswada et al. 2013). Alam et al. (2015) found that *B. mutica* had an ash content of 4.20-4.89% and rice straw had 6.63%.

Roughages were found to have average ash contents of 7.28% in a pasture for buffaloes in Pulau Moa (Eoh 2014), 9.82-10.14% in Lore Utara, Poso District (Damry 2009), 11.51% in a pasture during the rainy season until the end of dry season in Sabana Timur Barat (Manu 2013), and 8.11 and 8.22% in a natural pasture and a coffee plantation area, respectively (Kleden et al. 2015). Differences in these ash contents were suspected to be caused by differences in plant species (internal factor) and environmental differences, particularly seasonal differences (external factor). In a dry season, pH levels in lowland swamp areas were found to be 3.9-4.8, causing a decreased supply of nutrients, especially total N and K, to the soil. This decreased supply of nutrients led to lowered nutrients contained in plants (Rostini et al. 2014). This was in line with what was stated by Gutteridge and Shelton (1994) that nutrient content in plants was affected by soil nutrient content. In addition, in acidic soil conditions, activities of Fe, Al, and Mn increased which might cause toxicity in plants (Tjondronegoro and Gunawan 2000).

NDF and ADF contents

Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF) depicts plant cell walls consisting of hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin. NDF is part of fiber that is not dissolved in neutral detergent representing the component of fiber not dissolving in plant cell wall materials. NDF content of a feed affects the ability of ruminants to consume the feed. Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF) represents parts of the plant cell wall bond to cellulose and lignin. ADF content is related to energy content and higher ADF content results in lowered digestible energy content (Van Soest 1982).

The NDF and ADF contents of vegetation found in this study were about 40.65-79.47% and 23.66-60.33%, respectively. Lowest NDF contents were found in *L. hyssopifolia* (40.65%), *I. aquatica* (41.40%), *N. lotus* (46.05%), and *C. roseus* (47.79%). In contrast, highest

NDF content of 79.47% was found in *L. hexandra*. Lowest ADF contents were found in *N. lotus* (46.05%), *I. aquatica* (26.17%), *Hymenachne* sp. (28.40%), *L. hyssopifolia* (32.91%). Meanwhile, the highest ADF content of 60.33% was found in (*O. rufipogon*^P (Table 3). NDF and ADF contents of vegetation found in this study were lower than those of Asep et al. (2012) who reported that the NDF contents of swamp green vegetation in a pasture for buffaloes were about 91.73-93.45% in grasses and 68.11-90.93% in legumes and the ADF content of grasses was 51.6-86.8%. It was shown in other studies that NDF and ADF contents of roughages in a pasture during the rainy season to the end of the dry season in Sabana Timur Barat were on average 65.9 and 43.29%, respectively (Manu 2013). Vegetation in a natural pasture and a coffee plantation area had NDF contents of 74.89 and 72.37% and ADF contents of 57.22 and 55.15%, respectively (Kleden et al. 2015). Meanwhile, swamp vegetation in South Kalimantan had average NDF and ADF contents of 55.97 and 37.87%, respectively, during the high tidal season and 81.44 and 60.86% respectively, during the low tidal season (Rostini et al. 2014).

NDF and ADF contents of roughages in the BPTU-HPT Padang Mengatas area were found to be 75.62 and 45.96%, respectively in the rain season and 69.35 and 38.66%, respectively in the dry season (Muhajirin et al. 2017). NDF and ADF contents of *E. crassipes* in this study were 62.77 and 41.83%, respectively. These figures were close to those of *E. crassipes* plants studied by Tham (2015) with NDF and ADF contents of 63.9 and 34.68% and by Tham and Uden (2015) with NDF and ADF contents of 52.1 and 30.7%, respectively. Other studies conducted by Ahmed et al. (2016), Anitha et al. (2016), and Nampoothiri (2017) showed that *Azolla* sp. had NDF and ADF contents of 53.8-54.85% and 36.57-37.0%, respectively. Meanwhile, NDF and ADF contents of *P. purpureum* were found to be 55.8 and 46.5% (Dahlan and Iskandar 2013) and 84.25 and 64.07% (Nuhayanan 2010), respectively. These figures equaled to the NDF and ADF contents of *H. acutigluma* (64.72 and 46.38%), *H. amplexicaulis* (65.31 and 38.92%), and *P. barbatum* (61.27 and 48.46%). This indicated that lowland swamp vegetation had fiber fraction nutritional quality which was not less than that of prime grasses including *P. purpureum* and *P. purpureophoides*.

In this study, NDF and ADF contents of lowland swamp vegetation were 40.65-79.47% and 23.66%-60.33%, respectively. These figures were still within the ranges of NDF and ADF contents of prime grasses such as *P. purpureum* which had NDF and ADF contents of 55.8 and 46.5% (Dahlan and Iskandar 2013) and 84.25 and 64.07% (Nuhayanan 2010), respectively. In the rumen, NDF degradation is higher than that of ADF as NDF contains hemicellulose fraction which is more soluble (Church and Pond 1986). NDF content has a negative correlation with its degradation rate (Varga et al. 1983) and higher NDF content decreases dry matter digestibility of feed (NRC 1988). Cellulose is an ADF component that is easy to digest while lignin is hard to digest as it contains double bonds. Higher lignin content decreases feed digestibility (Sutardi et al. 1980).

Hemicellulose and cellulose contents

Lowland swamp vegetation was found to have hemicellulose and cellulose contents ranging from 7.73 to 37.14% and 5.24 to 27.08%, respectively. Four green vegetation with the highest hemicellulose contents were *L. hexandra* (37.14%), *D. fuscescens* (31.87%), *Hymenachne* sp. (31.74%), and *H. amplexicaulis* (26.39%). In contrast, the lowest hemicellulose content was found in *L. hyssopifolia* (7.73%). Highest cellulose contents were found in (*N. oleracea* (27.08%), *L. hexandra* (25.88%), *E. dulcis* (21.80%), and *P. barbatum* (20.28%). Meanwhile, *C. digitatus* had the lowest cellulose content of 5.24% (Table 3). Results of this study were in line with those of a study conducted by Asep et al. (2012) who reported the hemicellulose and cellulose contents of lowland swamp green vegetation ranging from 7.89 to 31.55% and 30.85 to 63.35%, respectively. They also found that *O. rufipogon* had 31.55% hemicellulose content which was higher than those of 10.80-19.30% in this study (Table 4). Swamp vegetation in South Kalimantan had hemicellulose contents of 0.65-25.85% in high tidal season and 5.37-40.09% in low tidal season. Cellulose contents in high and low tidal seasons were about 20.07-34.03% and 7.90-38.31%, respectively (Rostini et al. 2014). Various water plants including *Azolla*, which was used as animal feed, had hemicellulose and cellulose contents of 10.20 and 12.76% (Nampoothiri 2017), 1.15-10.20% and 12.76% (Nampoothiri 2017), respectively. Roughages in BPTU-HPT Padang Mengatas, Indonesia had hemicellulose and cellulose contents of 29.79 and 33.62% in the rain season and 30.69 and 31.64% in the dry season, respectively (Muhajirin et al. 2017). *P. purpureum* was found to contain 21.18% hemicellulose and 43.32% cellulose (Nuhayanan 2010) and 35.3% cellulose (Dahlan and Iskandar 2013). In a study conducted by Archimede et al. (2010), hay was found to have 37.7% hemicellulose and 35.7% cellulose. Based on the above findings, it was suggested that hemicellulose (7.73-37.14%) and cellulose (5.24-27.08%) contents of lowland swamp vegetation in this study were within normal ranges and this vegetation was potential to be used as feed for Pampangan buffaloes.

Lignin contents

Lignin contents of lowland swamp vegetation ranged from 14.84 to 43.09%. Four vegetation including *N. lotus*, *N. oleracea*, *Hymenachne* sp., and *I. aquatica* were found to have the lowest lignin contents of 14.84, 18.36, 19.76, and 19.85%, respectively, while the highest lignin content of 43.09% was found in *O. rufipogon*^P (Table 3). Lignin contents in this study were higher than that obtained by Rostini et al. (2014) who reported the lignin contents of swamp vegetation in South Kalimantan were about 2.8-17.59% in high tidal season with that of *H. amplexicaulis* as the lowest and that of *O. rufipogon* as the highest and 10.06-61.12% in low tidal season with that of *O. rufipogon* as the lowest and that of *H. amplexicaulis* as the highest. Lignin contents of *O. rufipogon*^R (31.24%) and *O. rufipogon*^P (43.09%), *L. hexandra* (33.92%), and *E. crassipes* (31.60%) (Table 3) found in this study were higher those of (18.27%) and *L. hexandra* (17.96%) found

by Asep et al. (2012) and *E. crassipes* (8.17%) found by Tham (2015). In other studies, *Azolla* was found to have lignin contents of 5.7% (Ahmed et al. 2016) and 28.24% (Nampoothiri 2017). Meanwhile, lignin contents of *P. purpureum* grass were found to be 15.37% (Nuhuyanan 2010) and 11.2% (Dahlan and Iskandar 2013).

Differences in lignin contents in green vegetation are suspected to be caused by differences in plant species, plant ages, and environmental factors including seasons (rain or dry season), tidal seasons, and fertility levels of the soil where the vegetation grow. In cell walls, cellulose is a bond with hemicellulose and lignin. The animals cannot digest lignin and its molecular structure is different from other carbohydrates as it contains carbon and nitrogen of only 1-5%. Hemicellulose consists of pentose, hexose, uronic acid, and pectin substance. Pectin is a carbohydrate that is composed of uronic acid, galactose, arabinose, xylose, and methanol. Cellulose is degradable by microorganisms and functions as the source of volatile fatty acids. Young grasses (roughages) contain less than 5% lignin and 80% of their cellulose is degradable. On the contrary, in old roughages, lignin content may reach up to 10% causing a decrease in cellulose digestibility by up to 50% (Prawirokusumo 1994).

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that: (i) the highest protein (20.56%) and crude fat (2.92%) contents were found in *N. oleracea*. The highest ash content (25.19%) was found in *C. digitatus*, while the lowest (11.01%) was found in *L. hyssopifolia*. The lowest NDF content (40.64%) was found in *L. hyssopifolia* and the highest hemicellulose content (37.14%) was found in *L. hexandra*. *N. lotus* had the lowest ADF (23.66%) and lignin (14.84%) contents. *N. oleracea* contained the highest cellulose level of 27.08%. (ii) The best nutritional values were found in *C. digitatus* and *L. hyssopifolia*. (iii) Dominant and palatable swamp roughages with good nutrient contents included *H. acutigluma*, *H. amplexicaulis*, *O. rufipogon*, *P. barbatum*, and *E. dulcis*.

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