

## Effects of cladode age on biomass yield and nutritional value of intensively produced spineless cactus for ruminants

J.M. Pinos-Rodríguez<sup>1#</sup>, J.C. Velázquez<sup>2</sup>, S.S. González<sup>2</sup>, J.R. Aguirre<sup>1</sup>, J.C. García<sup>1</sup>,  
G. Álvarez<sup>1</sup> and Y. Jasso<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Instituto de Investigación de Zonas Desérticas, Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, S.L.P.  
78377, México

<sup>2</sup> Ganadería, Colegio de Posgraduados, Montecillo, 56230, México

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### Abstract

A randomized complete block design with five replications was used to assess biomass yield, *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) and nutritional value of spineless cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) produced under drip irrigation and fertilization. Cladodes were harvested from an established plantation at 30, 37, 45, 60, 75 and 90 d of growth. Weight per cladode increased linearly and length increased quadratically with maturity. Biomass yield (t/ha), gross energy (GE), dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP), neutral detergent fibre and acid detergent fibre increased quadratically with maturity. Thus, the curve became asymptotic at 60 d of growth (28.9 ± 2.1 cm). As growth progressed, concentration of CP and nitrates decreased, and that of fibre increased. *In vitro* solubility, potential digestibility and digestibility rate of DM decreased linearly with increased maturity of the cladodes. However, there was a quadratic effect of maturity on total digestibility of DM. Thus, the curve became asymptote at 75 d. The optimal yield of nutrients, nutritional value and IVDMD of cladodes were recorded between 60 and 75 d of age when they were 29 to 31 cm in length.

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**Keywords:** Biomass yield, chemical composition, digestibility, maturity, spineless cactus

<sup>#</sup> Corresponding author. E-mail: jpinos@uaslp.mx

### Introduction

Spineless cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) plantations are a profitable investment of several arid and semi-arid areas of the world (Guevara *et al.*, 2009). The fruit and immature cladodes of spineless cactus are used as human food (Claassens & Wessels, 1997; Einkamerer *et al.*, 2009), and the mature stems or cladodes can be used for feeding ruminants (De Waal *et al.*, 2006). Nutritional quality depends partially on the species, but it decreases with ageing of the cladode (Tegegne, 2002). For years spineless cactus has been evaluated as a partial replacement for conventional feeds in ruminant diets (Abidi *et al.*, 2009). However, research relating maturity and nutritional value of intensively produced spineless cactus is limited (Pinos-Rodríguez *et al.*, 2007). There is evidence (Pinos-Rodríguez *et al.*, 2006) suggesting that maturity (expressed as years) of spineless cactus affects *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (IVDMD). Thus, it is hypothesized that increasing maturity (expressed as days or size) of spineless cactus cladodes under drip irrigation would decrease the nutrient content and IVDMD, hence affecting its nutritional value for ruminants. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of stage of maturity on biomass yield, nutrient composition and IVDMD of spineless cactus under drip irrigation and fertilization as feed for ruminants.

### Materials and Methods

Spineless cactus (*O. ficus-indica*) cladodes were collected from a commercial plantation in central Mexico (23°15'00''N, 100°45'20''E). The climate is arid, with an annual average temperature of 16.8 °C, 389 mm annual rainfall (mostly from September to November), with a marked dry season in spring. Altitude is 1887 m above sea level.

Spineless cactus was cultivated in strips under drip irrigation and fertilization (90 kg N/ha/year). Cladodes were planted in plastic tunnels in strips each containing three rows (0.50 m separation between rows) with 0.10 m inter-plant spacing. The length of each strip was 40 m. Each strip was separated by 1.80 m of alley space with a density of 125 000 plants/ha. Along six central strips of the plantation, six 5 m plots

were delimited where six treatments were randomly assigned. Treatments were six growth stages (cladode lengths of  $12 \pm 2.7$ ,  $17.5 \pm 2.4$ ,  $23.5 \pm 2.8$ ,  $28.9 \pm 2.1$ ,  $32.5 \pm 2.1$  and  $38.1 \pm 2.1$  cm) evaluated at 30, 37, 45, 60, 75 and 90 d of age, respectively.

When the cladodes of a plot reached the respective length size, they were harvested to determine yield. A 100 g subsample was randomly taken from each plot of harvested cladodes and stored for further analysis. Mass, length, basal and tip thickness were measured in the laboratory for all subsampled cladodes. Thereafter all cladodes for each sample were combined, cut and dried ( $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to a constant mass (0.1 kg) in a forced-draft oven to determine biomass production. Dry biomass accumulation was calculated from subsample dry matter (DM) content. Subsamples were ground using a Willey mill (model 4; Arthur H. Thomas Co. Philadelphia, PA, USA) using a 1 mm sieve screen, and were hand-mixed to homogenize the samples. Ash, organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), gross energy (GE) and neutral detergent fibre (NDF) (AOAC, 1997) and acid detergent fibre (ADF) (Van Soest *et al.*, 1991) were determined. The NDF and ADF included residual ash. Nitrate content was determined by a water extraction technique (Walinga *et al.*, 1995).

*In vitro* digestibility of dry matter of the spineless cactus samples was carried out according to the procedure of Tilley & Terry (1963). Ruminal fluid was collected from three ruminally cannulated lambs (60 kg body weight) which had free access to fresh spineless cactus (*O. ficus-indica*) and lucerne hay. Duplicate samples of spineless cactus were incubated for 0, 6, 12, 24, 48, 72 h. *In vitro* ruminal kinetics of DM was calculated using the Gompertz model according to Susmel *et al.* (1999) as:

$$\text{dig}_{(t)} = a + b * \exp[(-C) \exp(-Dt)]$$

where: dig is the digestibility of material (g/kg) in the tube at time  $t$ ;  $a$  is the ruminally soluble DM fraction (g/kg) at  $t =$  time (h);  $b$  is the insoluble, but potentially digestible fraction (g/kg);  $C$  is the fractional digestible rate of  $a + b$ ; and  $D$  is a parameter to measure the digestibility.

According to a Gompertz model, the fractional rate of digestibility varies as a function of time, and the average value (*i.e.*, a constant comparable to the exponential rate of disappearance) was derived as:  $c = D/C$ . The DM remaining after each incubation time was used to fit a nonlinear regression model using the NLIN option of SAS (1999).

Data on chemical composition and IVDMD were subjected to one-way analysis of variance using a mixed model (SAS, 1999). Five analyses were used as replicates, which were included as a random effect in the model. Orthogonal polynomials were used to test effects of cladode age on nutritional composition and IVDMD. As levels (days of growth) were not equally spaced, coefficients were calculated using the IML option of SAS (1999) to test linear, quadratic, and cubic effects of age. Correlations among variables, and prediction of IVDMD from nutritional composition, were calculated by Pearson correlation and linear regression. Significant differences were accepted when  $P \leq 0.05$ .

## Results

As was to be expected, average weight per cladode increased linearly ( $P < 0.01$ ) with age (Table 1). There was a quadratic ( $P < 0.01$ ) relation of the average length with age increment, which means that length of cladodes at 60, 75 and 90 days was similar, but higher than at 30, 37 and 45 d.

Production of fresh biomass (t/ha) and gross energy ( $\text{MJ} \times 10^3/\text{ha}$ ) of spineless cactus were quadratically related ( $P < 0.01$ ) with age; thus, both curves were asymptotic at 60 days. Also, there were quadratic ( $P < 0.01$ ) effects of days of age on DM, OM and CP concentrations. The curves for DM and OM became asymptotic at 60 days, but the curve for CP became asymptotic at 45 days. Similarly, NDF and ADF levels were quadratically related with age. The curve became asymptotic for NDF level at 60 days, and at 75 days for ADF level (Table 1).

Dry matter and ash content/kg in cladodes of spineless cactus were not affected ( $P > 0.05$ ) by age (Table 1). As age of cladodes increased there was a linear decrease in CP and nitrates concentrations, but a linear increase in NDF and ADF levels ( $P < 0.05$ ). As expected the soluble fraction, potentially digestible fraction of DM and its digestibility rate also decreased linearly as age increased. The exception was the total digestibility of DM which was affected quadratically by age; thus, the curve of this variable became asymptotic at 60 days.

**Table 1** Overall biomass, composition and dry matter *in vitro* digestibility of spineless cactus cladodes

	Age (days) <sup>1</sup>						s.e.m.
	30	37	45	60	75	90	
Cladode weight, g <sup>Q</sup>	35.1	69.4	139.1	234.9	307.5	363.6	19.0
Cladode length, cm <sup>L</sup>	12.0	17.5	23.5	28.9	31.5	32.1	2.1
Biomass							
As fed, t/ha <sup>Q</sup>	50.2	98.6	157.9	214.3	226.9	221.2	15.1
Gross energy, MJ x10 <sup>3</sup> /ha <sup>Q</sup>	38.5	76.1	116.9	161.1	179.3	180.5	15.0
Dry matter, t/ha	2.7	5.5	9.0	12.4	13.8	13.9	0.7
Organic matter, t/ha <sup>Q</sup>	2.2	4.7	7.6	10.9	12.4	12.5	0.6
Crude protein, t/ha <sup>Q</sup>	0.48	0.86	1.38	1.53	1.44	1.48	0.21
Neutral detergent fibre, t/ha <sup>Q</sup>	0.77	1.64	2.70	3.80	4.31	4.45	0.31
Acid detergent fibre, t/ha <sup>Q</sup>	0.41	0.90	1.50	2.40	2.87	3.02	0.20
Chemical composition							
Dry matter, g/kg	53	56	57	58	61	63	7.8
Crude protein, g/kg DM <sup>L</sup>	180	156	153	123	106	104	8.1
Neutral detergent fibre, g/kg DM <sup>L</sup>	288	296	300	306	311	319	9.8
Acid detergent fibre, g/kg DM <sup>L</sup>	154	163	166	193	207	217	16.3
Ash, g/kg DM	193	203	211	213	216	228	29.3
Gross energy, MJ/kg DM <sup>Q</sup>	14.3	13.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.15
Nitrates, g/kg DM <sup>L</sup>	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.02
Dry matter <i>in vitro</i> digestibility							
Solubility (a), g/kg DM <sup>L</sup>	357	347	345	340	293	289	13.3
Potential digestibility (b), g/kg DM <sup>L</sup>	483	460	408	396	389	378	16.9
Total digestibility (a+b), g/kg DM <sup>Q</sup>	840	807	753	736	682	667	18.4
Digestibility rate (k), g DM/h <sup>L</sup>	61	57	54	50	48	46	4.3

<sup>1</sup> Effect of day of growth: <sup>L</sup> Linear (P < 0.05), <sup>Q</sup> Quadratic (P > 0.01).

As expected, the comparison between nutritional composition and *in vitro* digestibility indicated that DM, NDF, ADF and ash were negatively correlated ( $P < 0.05$  to  $P < 0.001$ , respectively) with the soluble fraction, potentially digestible fraction, total digestibility of DM and digestibility rate (Table 2). Positive correlations ( $P < 0.05$  to  $P < 0.001$ ) were observed between CP, GE, and nitrate content with potentially digestible fraction, total digestibility and digestibility rate of DM of cladodes.

**Table 2** Correlation (r) between chemical composition (g/kg DM) and *in vitro* digestibility of dry matter (g/kg DM) of spineless cactus cladodes

	<i>In vitro</i> digestibility of dry matter <sup>1</sup>			
	Soluble fraction (a)	Potential digestibility (b)	Total digestibility (a+b)	Digestibility rate (k)
Dry matter	-0.94**	-0.90*	-0.97**	-0.94**
Crude protein	0.90*	0.91*	0.96**	0.99***
Neutral detergent fibre	-0.91*	-0.93**	-0.97***	-0.96**
Acid detergent fibre	-0.93**	-0.88*	-0.93**	-0.97***
Ash	-0.95*	-0.94**	-0.96***	-0.92**
Gross energy	0.62	0.97***	0.91**	0.85*
Nitrates	0.77	0.99***	0.95**	0.92**

<sup>1</sup> Significance: \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ .

Linear regressions indicated that CP and NDF alone are good predictors of IVDMD (Table 3). Prediction of IVDMD by the inclusion of ADF alone was lower as compared to CP and NDF. Prediction of IVDMD was greatly improved by inclusion of CP, NDF and ADF in the equation.

**Table 3** Linear regression analysis to predict *in vitro* total digestibility of dry matter (IVDMD, g/kg DM) from crude protein (CP, g/kg DM), neutral-detergent fibre (NDF, g/kg DM) and acid-detergent fibre (ADF, g/kg DM) of *O. ficus-indica*

	$r^2$	Significance (P)
IVDMD = $397.13 + 2.49 \times \text{CP}$	0.92	0.002
IVDMD = $2862.99 - 7.00 \times \text{NDF}$	0.94	0.001
IVDMD = $1260.77 - 2.85 \times \text{ADF}$	0.85	0.008
IVDMD = $2033.51 + 0.87 \times \text{CP} - 4.66 \times \text{NDF}$	0.95	0.01
IVDMD = $-43.95 + 3.72 \times \text{CP} + 1.48 \times \text{ADF}$	0.93	0.02
IVDMD = $1946.05 + 2.62 \times \text{CP} - 7.04 \times \text{NDF} + 3.11 \times \text{ADF}$	0.98	0.03

## Discussion

Weight increased rapidly during the 90 days of evaluation, whereas length increased rapidly in the first 60 days and slowly thereafter (61 - 90 d). A similar pattern was reported for this spineless cactus by Luo & Nobel (1993) who indicated that the surface area of new daughter cladodes started from basal cladodes, showing a low initial dry weight, a slow increase the first 10 days, then more rapidly the next 20 days, and finally a linear response with time. Our results showed that the highest annual production of biomass was

226 t/ha fresh and 13.9 t/ha DM. For spineless cactus (*O. ficus-indica*) under drip irrigation, Flores-Hernández *et al.* (2004) observed an annual production of 108 t/ha fresh biomass, which represented an annual production of 21 t DM/ha. A survey among large dairy farmers in Mexico indicated that the annual production of maize was 62 t/ha as fresh biomass and 20 t/ha as DM (Alpura, 2005). Under the cultivation conditions of this study, the optimum harvest age of cladodes of spineless cactus was 70 days. Therefore, under this condition 90 days of age did not have any additional benefits.

The CP level of spineless cactus increased rapidly during the first 45 days and slowly thereafter, and the curve was asymptotic at 60 days. Using the maize example (20 t DM/ha per year, 90 g CP/kg DM; Alpura, 2005), annual production of CP was 1.8 t, slightly higher than the 1.5 t CP produced by spineless cactus, which would produce a similar or a higher annual amount of biomass and nutrients than traditional forages fed to ruminants. The annual fibre production of spineless cactus (4.4 t NDF/ha at 90 d) was lower than that from maize (20 t DM/ha x 450 g NDF/kg DM = 9 t NDF/ha). However, fibre from cactus showed a high content of pectic substances which have been associated with health benefits in animals and humans (Ben Salem & Abidi, 2009). The highest DM content/kg for spineless cactus was 63 g at 90 days of age. For conventional forages to be acceptable alternative forages for ruminants they must show moderate to high harvestable yield of DM/ha, moderate to high energy values and a high intake potential (Hargreaves *et al.*, 2009). It is also important that conventional forages show an adequate DM content (greater than 300 g DM/kg) in order to be preserved as silage or hay (McDonald *et al.*, 1991). Spineless cactus possesses most of these characteristics described above; its low DM content should not be considered a negative trait since it should not be intended to be processed as silage or hay. Furthermore, the high moisture content of spineless cactus is a desirable trait for ruminants in arid or semi-arid regions where water availability is limited. The CP concentration of spineless cactus ranged from 104 to 180 g/kg DM which is similar to the 190 g CP/kg DM for lucerne (NRC, 2001). Nitrate concentration in spineless cactus ranged from 1.3 to 2.4 g/kg DM; values considered as harmless to ruminants (Church, 1988). Ben Salem & Abidi (2009) indicated that N quality of cactus could be considered low and supplementation of ruminants on cactus with protein sources should be considered to improve their performances. Gross energy values of spineless cactus ranged from 12.9 to 14.2 MJ/kg DM which is slightly lower than the 16.3 MJ/kg DM reported for maize grain by Adeola (2003).

As expected, our results showed that nutritional composition (i.e. NDF and ADF) and *in vitro* digestibility of spineless cactus are functions of maturation stage and are in agreement with Repetto *et al.* (2003). In this regard, Batista *et al.* (2003) stated that IVDMD of spineless cactus could be similar or higher than that of conventional forages such as lucerne. Therefore, the kinetic variables of its IVDMD suggest that spineless cactus could be good forage to ruminants. Linear regression analysis indicated that CP alone in the model gave a high prediction of IVDMD, results which are consistent with those reported by Khazaal *et al.* (1995). The improvement in the prediction of IVDMD was evident when CP, NDF and ADF were included in the model.

## Conclusions

Based on estimates of high DM digestibility and elevated energy and protein levels, this study provides evidence that the quality of fertilized, irrigated spineless cactus as a ruminant feedstuff is comparable to conventional forages such as lucerne and maize. Optimum DM and protein production per area were reached with a 70 d harvest age. Contrary to most studies, tender cladodes of spineless cactus cultivated under drip irrigation and fertilization contained high levels of CP. Further studies in ruminants are necessary to evaluate the protein quality of intensively produced spineless cactus.

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