



Improving Nutritional Quality of Cocoa Pod (*Theobroma cacao*) through Chemical and Biological Treatments for Ruminant Feeding: *In vitro* and *In vivo* Evaluation

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ABSTRACT: Cocoa pod is among the by-products of cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) plantations. The aim of this study was to apply a number of treatments in order to improve nutritional quality of cocoa pod for feeding of ruminants. Cocoa pod was subjected to different treatments, i.e. C (cocoa pod without any treatment or control), CAm (cocoa pod+1.5% urea), CMo (cocoa pod+3% molasses), CRu (cocoa pod+3% rumen content) and CPh (cocoa pod+3% molasses+*Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum). Analysis of proximate and Van Soest's fiber fraction were performed on the respective treatments. The pods were then subjected to an *in vitro* digestibility evaluation by incubation in rumen fluid-buffer medium, employing a randomized complete block design (n = 3 replicates). Further, an *in vivo* evaluation of the pods (35% inclusion level in total mixed ration) was conducted by feeding to young Holstein steers (average body weight of 145±3.6 kg) with a 5×5 latin square design arrangement (n = 5 replicates). Each experimental period lasted for 30 d; the first 20 d was for feed adaptation, the next 3 d was for sampling of rumen liquid, and the last 7 d was for measurements of digestibility and N balance. Results revealed that lignin content was reduced significantly when cocoa pod was treated with urea, molasses, rumen content or *P. chrysosporium* (p<0.01) with the following order of effectiveness: CPh>CAm>CRu>CMo. Among all treatments, CAm and CPh treatments significantly improved the *in vitro* dry matter and organic matter digestibility (p<0.05) of cocoa pod. Average daily gain of steers receiving CAm or CPh treatment was significantly higher than that of control (p<0.01) with an increase of 105% and 92%, respectively. Such higher daily gain was concomitant with higher N retention and proportion of N retention to N intake in CAm and CPh treatments than those of control (p<0.05). It can be concluded from this study that treatment with either urea or *P. chrysosporium* is effective in improving the nutritive value of cocoa pod. (**Key Words:** Cocoa Pod, Digestibility, Rumen, Steer, Treatment)

INTRODUCTION

Livestock production depends on the availability and quality of feed provided to the animal. For ruminant animals, forages such as grasses and legumes are the main source of feeds to satisfy their nutritional requirements, either for maintenance, production or reproduction. However, sufficient forage may not be available throughout the year due to low production during the dry season and thus providing an alternative feed resource is important in order to maintain animals. To avoid competition, ideally the

alternative feed resource should not be utilized for human consumption. Accordingly, a number of agricultural by-products have the potential as alternative feeds due to their abundant quantity as well as their availability throughout the year. Unfortunately, agricultural by-products are usually characterized by their low nutritional quality; they contain highly fibrous materials and low protein content. Such characteristics often lead the by-products to be treated, either physically, chemically and/or biologically prior to feeding to animals (Sarnklong et al., 2010; Kim et al., 2012).

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) is primarily grown for its bean to be further processed by the chocolate industry. The bean itself is located inside the cocoa fruit. When the bean is removed from its fruit, the leftover is called the pod and may constitute about 75% of the weight of the whole fruit

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(Owusu-Domfeh, 1972). Although other by-products from cocoa processing such as cocoa shell and cocoa dust exist and may also be used as animal feeds (Aregheore, 2002), the pod is the predominant cocoa by-product.

Indonesia is the second largest producer of cocoa in terms of total production after the Ivory Coast (FAOSTAT, 2013). Therefore, quite an amount of cocoa by-product is available in the country, especially in the areas of cocoa plantations or where cocoa processing plants are located. Unfortunately, despite its abundant quantity, so far cocoa pod has not been optimally utilized by farmers. Usually the pod is left to rot on the plantation area or is used as mulching material. If the cocoa pod could be fed to animals, its economic value would be improved.

A main obstacle of utilizing cocoa pod as an animal feed is its high fiber and low protein contents (Sutikno, 1997). Further, it contains a considerable amount of lignin, i.e. between 12% to 19% dry matter (DM), and such value is 2 to 3 times higher than that of rice straw (Sutikno, 1997). Studies using high inclusion levels of untreated cocoa pod in diets have resulted in lower digestibility and animal performance (Devendra, 1977; Smith and Adegbola, 1985), confirming its low nutritional quality. Two main nutritional strategies have been proposed to overcome such limitation of cocoa pod, i.e. either by mixing with a more fermentable or digestible feedstuff (Aregheore, 2002) or by treating the pod with certain chemical or biological agents to improve its digestibility (Alemawor et al., 2009; Zain, 2009). However, to date, there is still a lack of studies that attempt to compare and to determine which treatment is most appropriate to improve the nutritional quality of cocoa pod in the context of animal nutrition.

The aim of the present study was therefore to compare a number of treatments in order to improve nutritional quality of cocoa pod. Accordingly, ammoniation technique (urea treatment), fermentation with addition of molasses or rumen content, and inoculation with a white rot fungi species (*Phanerochaete chrysosporium*) were compared for their effectiveness to achieve the objective. Chemical composition and *in vitro* digestibility of cocoa pod were used as indicators of nutritional quality. Further, an *in vivo* evaluation was performed on young steers fed the treated cocoa pods, in which animal performance and rumen fermentation were observed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental materials and treatments

All procedures used in the present study had been approved by the Faculty of Animal Science, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia. Cocoa pod was obtained from PTP XII Rajamandala, Bandung Regency, West Java, Indonesia. Fresh cocoa pod was chopped manually as

homogenous as possible (around 1 cm thickness) and subjected to the following chemical and biological treatments:

C : Cocoa pod without any treatment (control)

C_{Am} : Cocoa pod+1.5% urea (w/w)

C_{Mo} : Cocoa pod+3% molasses (w/w)

C_{Ru} : Cocoa pod+3% rumen content (w/w)

C_{Ph} : Cocoa pod+3% molasses (w/w)+*Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum

Urea and molasses were purchased from a commercial supplier. Rumen content was collected from a fistulated dairy cow housed at the Faculty of Animal Science, Bogor Agricultural University. *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum was obtained from the Biotechnology Research Center, Indonesian Academy of Science, Cibinong. For each treatment, 300 g of chopped cocoa pod was used and with the exception of C_{Ph} were placed in polyethylene bags and kept under anaerobic conditions for 7 d. In the case of C_{Ph}, the treated cocoa pod was kept aerobically at room temperature for 7 d. Each treatment was conducted in three replicates (n = 3), and each replicate was repeated twice.

The treated cocoa pod was analyzed for proximate composition, i.e. organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), crude fiber (CF) and ether extract (EE) by following the procedure from AOAC (1995). Nitrogen free extract was obtained by subtracting CP, CF, and EE from OM. Determination of fiber fractions, i.e. neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF) and lignin was according to Van Soest et al. (1991). Hemicellulose was obtained by difference between NDF and ADF, and similarly, cellulose was obtained by difference between ADF and lignin.

In vitro procedures

Cocoa pod was incubated *in vitro* with rumen fluid and McDougall's buffer mixture by following the procedure of Tilley and Terry (1963). Allocation of treatments into *in vitro* experimental units was following a randomized complete block design. Different batches of rumen fluid were considered as block. A 1 g sample was weighed and placed into a tube. Subsequently, 12 mL of McDougall's buffer and 8 mL of rumen fluid were added. The tube was closed with a rubber cap and incubated anaerobically for 24 h in an automatic shaker water bath, maintained at 39°C during the process. After 24 h, the cap was opened, 0.2 mL of HgCl₂ was added, centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min, and the supernatant was removed. The residue was combined with 20 mL of 0.2% pepsin under acidic condition, and further incubated for 24 h. The remaining sample after the two-stage *in vitro* incubation procedure was filtered with a Whatman paper no. 41 for determination of *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) and *in vitro* organic matter digestibility (IVOMD). Values of IVDMD

and IVOMD were presented as percentage (%) of digested substance from their initial amounts prior to incubation. Blanks (rumen fluid and buffer only without sample substrate) were incubated as described above and served as a correction factor to the DM and OM contents of residuals. The incubation was done in three replicates according to the treatments ($n = 3$), and each replicate was represented by two tubes.

In vivo procedures

Five young Holstein steers (average body weight of 145 ± 3.6 kg) were used as the experimental animals. The steers received five different dietary treatments with a 5×5 latin square design ($n = 5$ replicates). All diets contained 35% of cocoa pod (in dry weight), but differed in processing treatments of the pod as described above. Other feedstuffs that made up the rest of the diets consisted of other by-products of cocoa processing, i.e., cocoa bean shell (4%) and cocoa meal (20%), palm kernel cake (38%), premix (1%), CaCO_3 (1%), urea (0.5%) and salt (0.5%). Total digestible nutrient and CP content of all diets were designed to be similar, i.e. 65% and 17% DM, respectively. Feeds and drinking water were given *ad libitum* over the experimental period; feeds were provided in equal portions at 8:00 and 16:00 h each day while water was available at all times. All the experimental steers were individually penned to prevent cross feeding of the animals fed different treatments. The experiment was conducted in five periods and each experimental period lasted for 30 d. The first 20 d was for feed adaptation, the next 3 d was for sampling of rumen liquid, and the last 7 d was for measurements of digestibility and N balance whereas the steers were on metabolism crates to facilitate total collection of urine and faeces.

Parameters measured in this *in vivo* study were feed intake, digestibility, body weight gain, nitrogen utilization and rumen parameters. With regard to rumen parameters, pH, ammonia (NH_3) concentration, volatile fatty acid (VFA) profiles, microbial protein production and allantoin urine were observed. Feed intake (as a difference between feed offered and refusal) was recorded daily throughout the experimental period. During the digestibility measurement (the last 7 d of each period), faeces were collected daily by total collection method and pooled by each steer at the end of each period. An amount of 5% from total faeces (fresh weight) was sampled for chemical composition determination. Prior to the chemical composition analysis, samples of feeds, feed refusals and faeces were oven-dried at 60°C for 48 h and ground to pass a 1 mm sieve. Body weight was measured before the morning feeding every 10 d throughout the experimental period. Nitrogen retention was calculated by subtracting faecal N and urinary N from N intake. Urinary N was obtained by collecting total urine

(on the same days when collecting faeces) with plastic container containing 10% of sulfuric acid to prevent N loss. Approximately 10% of the total urine collected was sampled, kept in a refrigerator, and pooled for each period for N determination.

Rumen samples were withdrawn from each steer through using a stomach tube at 4 h post feeding on the 21st to 23rd day of each period. Rumen pH was immediately measured by using a pH meter. Ammonia concentration was analyzed by the micro-diffusion technique (Conway and Byrne, 1933). Profiles of VFA were analyzed by gas chromatography method using metaphosphoric acid to precipitate protein during sample preparation prior to injection (Cottyn and Boucque, 1968). A VFA standard containing known amounts of acetate (C_2), propionate (C_3), butyrate (C_4), *isobutyrate* (*isoC*₄) and valerate (C_5) were injected as a basis of VFA quantification in the samples. Total VFA was the sum of individual VFA measured. Microbial protein synthesis in the rumen and allantoin urine were determined according to Bucholtz and Bergen (1973) and Zinn and Owens (1986), respectively.

Statistical analysis

Statistical model used for the *in vitro* experiment was as follows: $Y_{ij} = \mu + \tau_i + \beta_j + \varepsilon_{ij}$, where Y_{ij} is the dependent variable, μ is the overall mean, τ_i is the fixed effect of treatment ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$), β_j is the fixed effect of block ($j = 1, 2, 3$), and ε_{ij} is the random residual error. For the *in vivo* experiment, the statistical model used was as follows: $Y_{ijk} = \mu + \tau_i + \beta_j + \rho_k + \varepsilon_{ijk}$, where Y_{ijk} is the dependent variable, μ is the overall mean, τ_i is the fixed effect of treatment ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$), β_j is the fixed effect of animal or steer ($j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$), ρ_k is the fixed effect of period ($k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$), and ε_{ijk} is the random residual error. Data obtained were subjected to analysis of variance according to the corresponding statistical models above, tested at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$. When a parameter showed significantly different at $p < 0.05$ or $p < 0.01$, the means among various treatments were further tested with a post-hoc test, i.e. Duncan's test. Relationship between various parameters was assessed by using principal component analysis (PCA) as previously conducted by Jayanegara et al. (2011).

RESULTS

Chemical composition and in vitro evaluation

Treatment of CPh increased CP content of the pod compared to that of control ($p < 0.05$), while other treatments did not (Table 1). All treatments resulted in a significant ($p < 0.01$) decrease in CF content compared to the untreated cocoa pod. With regard to Van Soest's fiber fractions (Table 2), almost all treatments, with the exception of CAM resulted in a significant decrease ($p < 0.01$) in NDF content.

Table 1. Influence of various chemical and biological treatments on proximate composition of cocoa pod

Component	Treatment ¹					p-value
	C	CAM	CMo	CRu	CPh	
OM	87.1	87.7	87.2	87.4	87.9	ns
CP	8.4 ^a	9.6 ^{ab}	8.8 ^{ab}	8.3 ^a	10.0 ^b	<0.05
CF	55.7 ^d	50.9 ^c	49.1 ^c	40.4 ^a	45.6 ^b	<0.01
EE	2.5 ^c	2.2 ^c	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^a	1.6 ^b	<0.01
NFE	20.6 ^a	25.0 ^b	29.0 ^c	38.4 ^d	30.6 ^c	<0.01

OM, organic matter; CP, crude protein; CF, crude fiber; EE, ether extract; NFE, nitrogen free extract.

¹ C, cocoa pod without any treatment; CAM, ammoniated cocoa pod with 1.5% urea; CMo, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses; CRu, fermented cocoa pod with 3% rumen content; CPh, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum.

Various superscripts within the same row are significantly different at least at $p < 0.05$.

Content of ADF decreased by 11.8%, 11.1%, 6.2%, or 7.4% ($p < 0.01$) when cocoa pod was treated by urea, molasses, rumen content or *P. chrysosporium*, respectively. Whilst treatment with either urea or molasses increased the hemicellulose content of cocoa pod compared to the control ($p < 0.01$), it did not affect cellulose content. Lignin content was reduced significantly when cocoa pod was treated with urea, molasses, rumen content or *P. chrysosporium* ($p < 0.01$). The order of effectiveness of a treatment in reducing lignin was as follows: CPh > CAM > CRu > CMo.

The decline in ADF and lignin contents in CAM and CPh treatments was reflected in the digestibility parameter. Accordingly, among all treatments, CAM and CPh treatments improved IVDMD and IVOMD ($p < 0.05$), whereas CMo and CRu treatments did not differ from that

Table 2. Influence of various chemical and biological treatments on Van Soest's fiber fractions of cocoa pod

Component	Treatment ¹					p-value
	C	CAM	CMo	CRu	CPh	
NDF	80.7 ^c	79.0 ^c	78.4 ^b	75.1 ^a	75.0 ^a	<0.01
ADF	74.6 ^c	65.8 ^a	66.3 ^a	70.0 ^b	69.1 ^{ab}	<0.01
Hemicellulose	6.0 ^a	13.2 ^b	12.2 ^b	5.0 ^a	6.0 ^a	<0.01
Cellulose	35.3 ^{ab}	34.0 ^a	37.6 ^b	37.0 ^b	31.0 ^a	<0.01
Lignin	38.8 ^b	33.2 ^a	35.6 ^a	33.9 ^a	31.7 ^a	<0.01

NDF, neutral detergent fiber; ADF, acid detergent fiber.

¹ C, cocoa pod without any treatment; CAM, ammoniated cocoa pod with 1.5% urea; CMo, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses; CRu, fermented cocoa pod with 3% rumen content; CPh, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum.

Various superscripts within the same row are significantly different at $p < 0.01$.

of the control (Figure 1). In comparison to the untreated cocoa pod, urea treatment increased IVDMD and IVOMD of cocoa pod by 42.7% and 36.1%, respectively, while *P. chrysosporium* treatment increased IVDMD and IVOMD by 27.6% and 28.5%, respectively.

Loading plot of principal component 1 (PC1) and principal component 2 (PC2) may be used for describing the relationship between parameters. Total variation explained by both PCs was 80.6%, in which PC1 and PC2 contributed for 49.4% and 31.2% from the respective value, respectively (Figure 2). Crude protein and OM contents were within the same direction with IVDMD and IVOMD, indicating that these parameters were positively correlated. They were conversely or negatively correlated with cellulose, ADF and lignin contents of cocoa pod. Other parameters appeared to be only slightly related to IVDMD

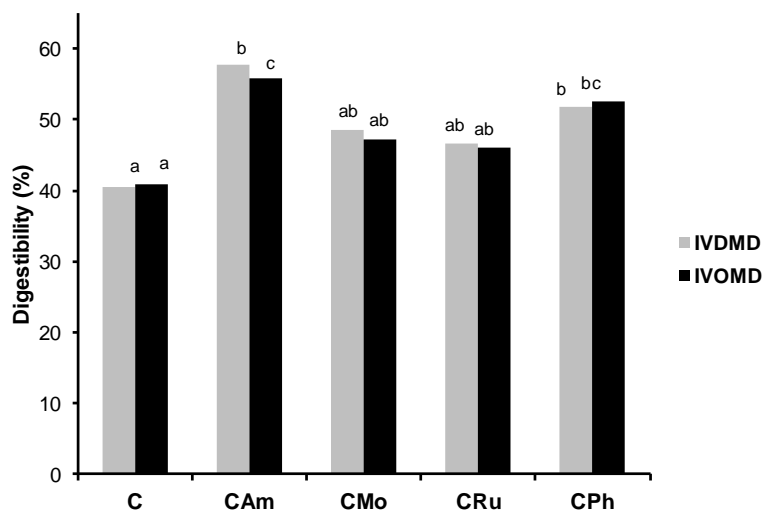


Figure 1. *In vitro* dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) and *in vitro* organic matter digestibility (IVOMD) of cocoa pod treated with chemical and biological treatments. Various superscripts above the bars within the same parameter are significantly different at $p < 0.01$. Treatment: C, cocoa pod without any treatment; CAM, ammoniated cocoa pod with 1.5% urea; CMo, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses; CRu, fermented cocoa pod with 3% rumen content; CPh, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum.

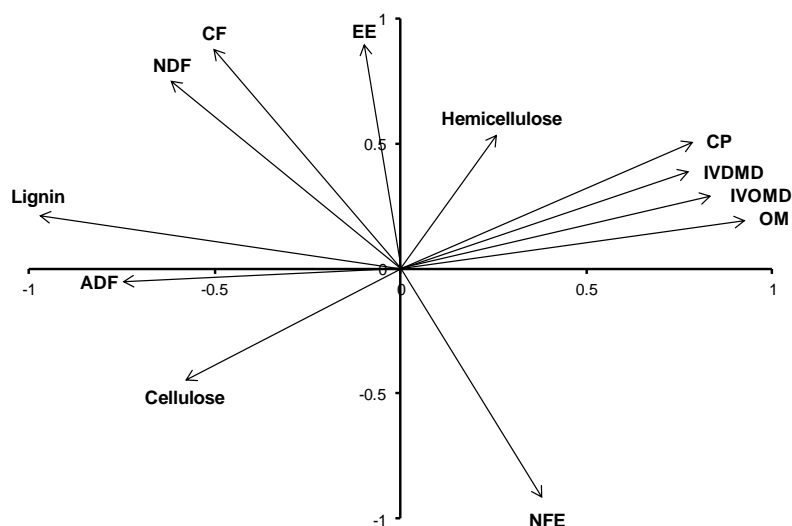


Figure 2. Loading plot of principal component 1 (PC1, x axis, 49.4% from total variation) and principal component 2 (PC2, y axis, 31.2% from total variation), describing the relationship among parameters of chemical composition and *in vitro* digestibility. ADF, acid detergent fiber; CF, crude fiber; CP, crude protein; EE, ether extract; IVDMD, *in vitro* dry matter digestibility; IVOMD, *in vitro* organic matter digestibility; NDF, neutral detergent fiber; NFE, nitrogen free extract; OM, organic matter.

and IVOMD.

***In vivo* evaluation**

Dry matter intake by steers fed the ration containing CAM or CPh was significantly ($p < 0.05$; Table 3) higher than that of the steers fed the control ration. However, N intake of the steers did not differ amongst the treatments. Fungal treatment of cocoa pod, i.e. CPh appeared to be superior as compared to other treatments in term of NDF and ADF intake. With regard to apparent digestibility, there were no differences in DM and OM digestibility amongst the treatment groups. However, N digestibility was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher for CPh compared to all other

treatments ($p < 0.05$) with the exception of CAM. Higher NDF and ADF digestibilities of CPh over other treatments were also observed ($p < 0.05$).

The average daily gain of steers receiving CAM or CPh treatment was significantly higher than that of control ($p < 0.01$) with an increase of 105% and 92%, respectively. These higher daily gains were concomitant with higher N retention and proportion of N retention to N intake in CAM and CPh treatments as compared to the control ($p < 0.05$). Feeding either CMo or CRu did not affect average daily gain compared to the feeding of the control ration (Table 4).

A higher ruminal ammonia concentration was observed in CAM and CPh than that of control ($p < 0.01$; Table 5).

Table 3. Influence of various chemical and biological treatments of cocoa pod on intake and digestibility of steers (n = 5)

Component	Treatment					p-value
	C	CAM	CMo	CRu	CPh	
Intake (g/kg BW^{0.75}/d)						
DM	104.0 ^a	116.2 ^b	109.8 ^{ab}	112.6 ^{ab}	117.1 ^b	<0.05
OM	52.6 ^a	91.2 ^b	85.6 ^b	90.9 ^b	92.6 ^b	<0.05
N	2.62	2.90	2.73	2.79	3.03	ns
NDF	72.1 ^{ab}	67.2 ^a	62.8 ^a	72.0 ^{ab}	76.7 ^b	<0.05
ADF	53.8 ^{ab}	56.1 ^b	49.7 ^a	53.9 ^{ab}	57.2 ^b	<0.05
Digestibility (%)						
DM	49.6	50.1	48.3	51.0	55.0	ns
OM	40.3	43.0	40.5	45.5	49.3	ns
N	41.8 ^a	51.9 ^{ab}	42.8 ^a	44.3 ^a	55.2 ^b	<0.05
NDF	31.6 ^{ab}	30.6 ^{ab}	26.8 ^a	40.5 ^{bc}	45.5 ^b	<0.05
ADF	31.2 ^b	26.7 ^{ab}	18.8 ^a	28.2 ^{ab}	36.1 ^c	<0.05

BW, body weight; DM, dry matter; OM, organic matter; N, nitrogen; ns, non-significant; NDF, neutral detergent fiber; ADF, acid detergent fiber.

¹ C, cocoa pod without any treatment; CAM, ammoniated cocoa pod with 1.5% urea; CMo, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses; CRu, fermented cocoa pod with 3% rumen content; CPh, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum.

Different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at $p < 0.05$.

Table 4. Influence of various chemical and biological treatments of cocoa pod on body weight gain and nitrogen utilization of steers (n = 5)

Component	Treatment					p-value
	C	CAm	CMo	CRu	CPh	
Body weight						
ADG (kg/d)	0.76 ^a	1.56 ^b	0.94 ^a	0.75 ^a	1.46 ^b	<0.01
N utilization						
N retention (g/kg BW ^{0.75} /d)	1.06 ^a	1.45 ^b	1.12 ^a	1.16 ^a	1.60 ^b	<0.01
N retention/N intake (%)	40.6 ^a	50.1 ^b	41.4 ^a	43.0 ^a	53.0 ^b	<0.05

ADG, average daily gain; BW, body weight; N, nitrogen.

¹ C, cocoa pod without any treatment; CAm, ammoniated cocoa pod with 1.5% urea; CMo, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses; CRu, fermented cocoa pod with 3% rumen content; CPh, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum.

Different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at p<0.05.

Similarly, both treatments produced higher total VFA concentrations compared to control (p<0.01), primarily as a result of an increase in both acetate and propionate. In the case of rumen microbial protein yield and allantoin urine, only CPh had the respective values higher than those of control (both at p<0.01) with an increase of 106% and 54%, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Crude protein content of untreated cocoa pod obtained in this study was within the common range reported by other authors (Owusu-Domfeh, 1972; Sutikno, 1997; Zain, 2009). The increased CP content of the pod in CPh treatment compared to that of control could be attributed to mycelia growth of the fungi which is high in protein (Ghorai et al., 2009). It is also possible that protein increase (per unit dry matter) is due to a dry matter loss as a consequence of fungal growth (Zadrazil et al., 1996; Misra et al., 2007); dry matter loss of cocoa pod due to *P. chrysosporium* treatment in this study was 9.4%, while the loss of other treatments was much lower (ranged between

2.6% to 6.3%). Although treatment with white rot fungi may increase digestibility of a feed quite significantly (Karunanandaa et al., 1995), a problem with such treatment is a loss of yield or biomass since fungi require and utilize part of feed nutrients for their metabolism and activity. This occurs with a higher magnitude typically when the substrate is rich in easily fermentable components such as sugar, starch and protein, but less biomass loss when the substrate is rich in fibrous materials. Therefore one has to consider the benefit as well as the limitation of using fungal treatment prior to applying the technology in practice.

Fungi *P. chrysosporium* has the capability to produce lignin-degrading enzymes, i.e. lignin peroxidases and manganese peroxidases (Gold and Alic, 1993; Singh and Chen, 2008) which enable the fungi to degrade the aromatic structure of lignin and release cellulose or hemicellulose attached to lignin to be further used by rumen microbes and their host animals. Apart from producing lignin-degrading enzymes, *P. chrysosporium* also produces cellulase and hemicellulase (xylanase) enzymes (Dashtban et al., 2009). It has been widely known that high ADF and/or lignin in a feed are related to its low digestibility, and *vice versa*

Table 5. Influence of various chemical and biological treatments of cocoa pod on rumen fermentation parameters of steers (n = 5)

Component	Treatment ¹					p-value
	C	CAm	CMo	CRu	CPh	
pH	6.06	6.26	6.21	6.15	6.38	ns
NH ₃ (mM)	4.69 ^a	6.30 ^b	4.18 ^a	4.84 ^a	5.90 ^b	<0.01
VFA (mM)						
Total	94.7 ^a	109.7 ^b	103.1 ^{ab}	99.3 ^{ab}	111.0 ^b	<0.01
C ₂	63.3 ^a	73.9 ^b	69.7 ^b	69.5 ^b	72.5 ^b	<0.05
C ₃	22.5 ^a	26.6 ^b	23.0 ^a	19.7 ^a	29.2 ^b	<0.01
C ₄	5.10	5.25	5.74	6.09	5.05	ns
<i>iso</i> C ₄	2.79	3.41	3.32	2.98	3.49	ns
C ₅	1.02	0.58	1.35	1.05	0.73	ns
Microbial protein (g/d)	253.2 ^a	298.9 ^a	317.5 ^a	330.5 ^a	520.4 ^b	<0.01
Allantoin urine (g/d)	3.32 ^{ab}	3.98 ^b	3.69 ^{ab}	2.85 ^a	5.10 ^c	<0.01

ns, non-significant; VFA, volatile fatty acid; C₂, acetate; C₃, propionate; C₄, butyrate; C₅, valerate.

¹ C, cocoa pod without any treatment; CAm, ammoniated cocoa pod with 1.5% urea; CMo, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses; CRu, fermented cocoa pod with 3% rumen content; CPh, fermented cocoa pod with 3% molasses and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* inoculum.

Different superscripts within the same row are significantly different at p<0.05.

(Vadiveloo et al., 2009; Sarnklong et al., 2010). Structural modification of cell wall components due to the respective urea or fungal treatment appears to facilitate fiber-degrading microbes in the rumen to degrade fibrous components more intensively and therefore increasing the digestibility of feed (Wanapat, 2000). Altogether, such conditions causes massive fiber degradation as confirmed by a decrease in NDF and ADF contents of cocoa pod as well as an increase in IVDMD and IVOMD.

Urea treatment appeared to be effective in improving nutritive value of cocoa pod like that of *P. chrysosporium*. Lower ADF content of cocoa pod due to urea treatment observed in this study was in agreement with Zain (2009); the author observed that treating cocoa pod with 6% urea and kept for 21 d decreased ADF by 8.2%. Urea is a source of ammonia after being hydrolyzed to produce stepwise ammonium carbamate and ammonium carbonate. Such treatment reduces physical strength of especially fibrous feed, disrupts the silicified cuticular barrier and cleavages of some lignin-carbohydrate bonds (Schiere and Nell, 1993; Van Soest, 2006). As a consequence of this, the digestibility of urea-treated cocoa pod increased as shown by higher IVDMD and IVOMD values compared to the control. It is further confirmed by the PCA loading plot that there was a positive correlation between digestibility and CP, and a negative correlation between digestibility and fiber fractions. Such relationships are in agreement with results obtained from other studies (Barahona et al., 2003; Karabulut et al., 2007), confirming the already established relationships among the respective parameters.

The effectiveness of *P. chrysosporium* or urea treatment in modifying chemical composition and digestibility of cocoa pod towards a favourable direction is reflected in the performance of steers *in vivo*. Higher dry matter intake of steers consuming CAM or CPh as compared to that of control is apparently due to faster fermentation rate as a result of higher fiber degradation in the treated cocoa pod rations, allowing the steers to eat more. Interestingly, there was lack of treatment effects on DM and OM digestibility of steers. Conway et al. (2012) reported similar response in which a higher intake was not accompanied with a change in digestibility. It seems that higher intake increases rate of passage and in turn makes no difference in the digestibility observed. Nutrient supply for the steers consuming CAM or CPh rations is higher due to the higher dry matter intake, which is then beneficial for the improvement of their productivity as shown by higher average daily gain and higher N retention. A greater nutrient supply also provides more substrate for rumen microbes to grow and to yield more microbial protein from their biomass (Clark et al., 1992; Bach et al., 2005), which is also observed in this study. When the microbes are abundant and active, an elevated VFA concentration is expected as the end product

of microbial fermentation in the rumen (Kamra, 2005). Increasing rumen ammonia concentrations of steers fed with CAM or CPh were probably due to the tendency of higher N intakes in the corresponding treatments. Further, treatment of cocoa pod with either ammoniation or *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* fungi apparently increases the proportion of rumen degradable protein over the undegradable protein, thus contributing to the increase of ammonia concentration.

Based on the results obtained, it is concluded that the limitation of nutritional quality of cocoa pod can be overcome, at least partially, through treatments. Treatment with urea (ammoniation technique) or *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* in particular shows a comparative advantage over other treatments. Apart from modifying structural carbohydrate of cocoa pod, urea treatment may provide an additional source of nitrogen which can be utilized by rumen microbes for their microbial protein synthesis and subsequent utilization of the protein by the host animals. Animals receiving diets containing the urea or fungal treated cocoa pods responded positively over the control group in terms of average daily gain, nitrogen utilization and a number of rumen fermentation parameters. This is in accordance with a compositional change occurs in cocoa pod after being treated. Treatment by using white rot fungi species like *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* nevertheless needs a special attention since, apart from its effectiveness in degrading lignin aromatic structure as well as cellulose or hemicellulose attached to the substance, it consumes part of the nutrients in feed and causes some biomass losses.

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