

## EFFECT OF FENUGREEK (METHI) SEED SUPPLEMENTATION ON PERFORMANCE OF LACTATING MURRAH BUFFALOES

Milan Kirar<sup>1</sup>, Sudipta Ghosh<sup>2,\*</sup>, Ramesh Pratap Baghel<sup>3</sup>, Aklank Jain<sup>1</sup>,  
Gandhi Prasad Lakhani<sup>1</sup> and Biswajit Roy<sup>1</sup>

### ABSTRACT

Twelve lactating Murrah buffaloes were randomly distributed into 2 groups consisting of six animals in each group i.e. control group without any fenugreek supplementation and treatment group supplemented with soaked fenugreek seeds 50 g per animal per day. All animals were maintained under same managemental conditions. The observations were recorded 3 months (90 days) postpartum. Parameters observed during the study period were milk production, milk composition (fat, protein, lactose, total solid and Solid Not Fat) and blood biochemical parameters (blood glucose, serum calcium, serum cholesterol, serum total protein, serum globulin and serum albumin). The fenugreek supplemented group had higher daily milk yield compared to control group, but there was no significant difference in daily milk yield between the two groups. The average total milk yield (litres) of lactating Murrah buffaloes upto 12<sup>th</sup> week 28.52% higher in treatment group than the control group, but the difference was not significant. There was no significant difference in milk components like fat, protein, lactose, SNF

and Total Solid in lactating Murrah buffaloes. There was also no significant difference in average serum calcium, serum cholesterol, serum total protein, serum albumin and serum globulin concentrations between the groups. The blood glucose concentration was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) lower in the fenugreek supplemented group compared to the control group.

**Keywords:** *Bubalus bubalis*, buffaloes, Murrah buffaloes, fenugreek, milk production, milk composition, blood biochemical

### INTRODUCTION

Several natural feed additives have been used as feed additives to increase productivity of animals, promote animal health which led to healthier products in turn and also have positive effects on products, such as reducing cholesterol in milk. Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. *Leguminosae*) is such a feed additive and is derived from a plant that belongs to the leguminous family. It is commonly known as methi and is found in

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<sup>1</sup>Department of Livestock Production Management, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Madhya Pradesh, India

<sup>2</sup>Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Madhya Pradesh, India, \*E-mail:sudivet@rediffmail.com, sudivet@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup>College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Madhya Pradesh, India

India, Middle East, North Africa and South Europe. The seeds are highly valued as food for man, cattle and sheep and to promote lactation and lactation performance in woman and ruminant (Trian, 2003). Fenugreek has been shown to have a positive effect on lactation performance in ruminants such as dairy cows, buffaloes and dairy goats (Nasser *et al.*, 2013; EL-Basheir, 2015; Degirmencioglu *et al.*, 2016). Leguminous plants, such as fenugreek, are rich in saponins (Mir *et al.*, 1997) and they are found in both leaves and seeds (Wina *et al.*, 2005). Saponins are secondary plant metabolites (glycosides) and they are known to have antimicrobial properties within the rumen as well as alter rumen fermentation in a positive way which improves nutrient utilization (Wang *et al.*, 2000) ultimately leading to quality milk production. The seeds of fenugreek are known to have hypoglycaemic, hypocholesterolemic, gestero and hepatoprotective, and anti-oxidant properties. Fenugreek seeds also lowered serum triglycerides, total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol. These effects may be due to saponins (substance in fenugreek) which increase biliary cholesterol extraction in turn leading to lower serum cholesterol level (Sauvaire *et al.*, 1991). Fenugreek seeds are used for the treatment of diabetes mellitus in many parts of the world including India (Kumar *et al.*, 2015).

As regards, the use of fenugreek in buffalo in Indian condition is not well documented by the researcher or there is paucity of literature. Therefore, the research work was undertaken to investigate the effect of fenugreek supplementation on buffaloes that are adapted to the Indian environment. Considering the above facts, the present study was designed to evaluate the influence of fenugreek on the production performance and blood biochemical parameters of lactating Murrah

buffaloes under Indian conditions.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The proposed work was conducted at Livestock Farm, Adhartal, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India. Twelve lactating Murrah buffaloes of 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> parity were randomly selected and distributed into two different groups with six animals in each group. The experimental animals were fed according to their body weight and production (ICAR, 2013). Animals in Group I were control without any supplementation and in Group II were supplemented with soaked fenugreek seeds 50 g per animal per day.

### Data recorded

The milk yield was recorded individually daily throughout the experimental period and then milk yield was calculated up to three months of lactation.

The milk components including fat, protein, lactose, total solids and Solid Not Fat (SNF) were analyzed from calving to 12 weeks postpartum at weekly interval for all the animals. The representative milk samples of individual animals were collected from the milking bucket in plastic sample bottles after completion of complete milking of the individual animal. The milk samples were analysed by auto analyzer (Ultrasonic auto milk analyzer, Netco Pvt. Ltd.).

For, blood biochemical analyses, blood samples (6 to 8 ml each) were collected aseptically in a vial containing anticoagulant by jugular vein-puncture from the animals in each group at fortnightly interval. Blood samples were also

collected without anticoagulant for separation of serum. One ml of blood sample was treated with sodium flouride (5 mg/ml) for glucose estimation. The blood samples were kept in ice bucket and transported quickly to the laboratory for further processing. In the laboratory, collected blood samples were centrifuged for further analysis. Plasma and serum were analysed for calcium, glucose, cholesterol, total protein, albumin and globulin by blood biochemical analyser using appropriate commercial kit.

Data were analyzed, using ANOVA described by Snedcor and Cochran (1994) to study the impact of fenugreek feeding on performance of lactating Murrah buffaloes.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the experimental period, the average daily milk yield (litres) was higher in fenugreek supplemented group compared to the control group (Table 1). The average total milk yield (litres) of lactating Murrah buffaloes in first 3 months was 28.52% higher in the fenugreek supplemented group than control group (Table 1), but the difference was not significant. The increase in milk yield in fenugreek supplemented group compared to control group, although not significant, may be due to the effect of diosgenin, which is a chemical compound in fenugreek seeds similar to the hormone oestrogen stimulating an increase in milk flow (Triani, 2003). Similarly, Tomar *et al.* (1996) reported that feeding of linseed oil 200 ml and methi seeds 200 g in Murrah buffaloes even at every fourth day lead to an increase in milk yield. Abo El-Nor *et al.* (2007) reported that supplementation of 200 g fenugreek seeds resulted in significant ( $P<0.05$ ) increase

in milk yield in lactating buffaloes. Maher and Nadya (2012) reported that feeding of 2 or 4% of fenugreek seeds in Friesian cows and Nasser *et al.* (2013) reported that supplementation of 50 g and 100 g of fenugreek seed powder per cow per day in Sharabi cows significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) increased milk yield. Degirmencioglu *et al.* (2016) also reported that supplementation of 50 g ground fenugreek seeds significantly ( $P<0.01$ ) increased mean daily milk production in Anatolian water buffaloes. Other workers, like Alamer and Basiouni (2005); Ahmed and Al-Janabi (2012); Balgees *et al.* (2013); Jordaan (2014); EL-Basheir (2015) reported that fenugreek supplementation significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) increased milk production in various breeds of goats. Further, Samia *et al.* (2012); Al-Sherwany (2015) also reported fenugreek supplementation significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) increased milk production in various breeds of sheep.

In the present study, there was no significant effect of 50 g supplementation of fenugreek seeds on fat, protein, lactose, solid not fat and total solids in the milk of Murrah buffaloes (Table 1). Similar to these findings, Shah and Mir (2004) reported that effect of feeding fenugreek seed at 20% of diet dry matter resulted in no significant difference in milk composition between the treatment and control groups. The result of this study is also in agreement with El-Alamy *et al.* (2001) who found that feeding fenugreek seeds to buffaloes had no effects on milk composition. Kholif and Abdel-Gawad (2001) also reported that there was no significant difference on milk lactose content in fenugreek supplemented group compared to control group. Balgees *et al.* (2013) similarly reported that milk components (protein, lactose and SNF) showed inconsistent pattern by fenugreek seeds supplementation but there was significant ( $P<0.05$ ) decrease in milk fat percentage. EL-Basheir (2015) also reported

that supplementation of fenugreek seeds 0, 2.5 and 5% of the diet did not affect milk composition. Degirmencioglu *et al.* (2016) also reported that supplementation of 50 g of ground fenugreek seeds in Anatolian water buffaloes had no significant effect on SNF and protein percentages in milk. In contrast to the findings of the present study, Ahmed and Al-Janabi (2012) reported that supplementation of 4% and 6% fenugreek seed powder in lactating Damascus crossbred goats resulted in significant decrease ( $P<0.05$ ) in milk fat percentage in the treated groups compared to control group. Nasser *et al.* (2013) reported that supplemented fenugreek seed powder at a level 50 or 100 g/cow /day in Sharabi dairy cows resulted in significantly ( $P\leq 0.05$ ) increased milk fat percentage. Al-Sherwany (2015) reported that supplementation of fenugreek seeds to the basal ration at level of 0.6 and 1.2 g/kg live body weight in Hamdani ewes resulted in significant ( $P<0.05$ ) increase in milk protein and solid not fat percentage, while percentage of milk fat and milk lactose decreased significantly.

In the present study, 50 g fenugreek seeds supplementation resulted in significant ( $P<0.05$ ) decrease in blood glucose concentration but, there was no significant effect on concentration of serum calcium, serum cholesterol, serum total protein, serum albumin and serum globulin (Table 2).

The findings of the present study with respect to blood glucose is in agreement with the findings of Alamer and Basiouni (2005) who reported that supplementation of 60 g per day fenugreek seeds in goats exhibited significantly lower plasma levels of glucose ( $P<0.05$ ) compared to control group. Similarly, Ahmed and Al-Janabi (2012) reported that supplementation of 4% and 6% fenugreek seeds powder in lactating Damascus crossbred goats resulted in significant ( $P<0.05$ )

lowered blood glucose but increased serum total protein level as compared to control group. Babekir (2015) also reported that increasing fenugreek level to 15% in Nubian goats lead to a decrease in blood glucose level but was not statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). They also reported that fenugreek seeds supplementation at the rate of 5%, 10% and 15% resulted in significant ( $P<0.05$ ) decrease in serum cholesterol and total protein concentration compared to control. Al-Sherwany (2015) also reported that addition of fenugreek seeds to basal ration at the level 0.6 and 1.2 g/kg live body weight in Hamdani ewes resulted in no significant change in cholesterol and globulin concentrations compared to the control group.

The decrease in blood glucose concentration in the fenugreek supplemented groups may be due to the fact that fenugreek seeds contain 50% pectin that forms a colloid suspension when hydrated which decreases the rate of gastric emptying and inhibition of glucose transporter leading to slow carbohydrate absorption (Al-Habori and Raman, 1998). However, Bordia *et al.* (1997) reported that fenugreek seeds contain chemicals that slow down the time that food takes to go through the intestinal tract leading to slow absorption of sugars and blood sugar levels may not rise as high or fluctuate as much as usual. The low blood glucose concentration due to fenugreek supplementation may also be due to the presence of an amino acid called 4 hydroxy iso leucine in fenugreek seeds which appears to act on pancreatic beta cells to increase the body's production of insulin. Higher amounts of insulin production may decrease the sugar that stays in the blood (Broca *et al.*, 2000; Schryver, 2002). The findings of Raju *et al.* (2001); Devi *et al.* (2003) that the ability of fenugreek seeds to modulate key glucose metabolizing enzymes such as hexokinase (glycolysis), glucose-6-phosphatase or fructose-

Table 1. Effect of Fenugreek on milk traits (Mean±SE) in lactating Murrah buffaloes.

Parameters	Control diet	Test diet
Average daily milk yield (litres)	5.40±0.13	6.80±0.08
3 months total milk yeild (litres)	2706.60±24.45	3478.75±23.56
Milk fat (%)	6.47±0.11	6.45±0.11
Milk SNF (%)	9.63±0.10	9.95±0.15
Milk protein (%)	3.57±0.05	3.55±0.06
Milk lactose (%)	4.95±0.08	5.08±0.06
Milk total solid (%)	15.59±0.18	15.94±0.29

Table 2. Effect of fenugreek on blood biochemical parameters (Mean±SE) in lactating Murrah buffaloes.

Parameters	Control diet	Test diet
Serum calcium (mg/dl)	10.29±0.36	10.42±0.25
Serum cholesterol (mg/dl)	44.96±4.28	43.86±4.45
Serum total protein (g/dl)	6.67±0.19	6.78±0.13
Serum albumin (g/dl)	3.19±0.16	3.45±0.14
Serum globulin (g/dl)	3.47±0.25	3.33±0.16
Blood glucose (mg/dl)	68.72 <sup>a</sup> ±1.25	63.82 <sup>b</sup> ±1.25

Means with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05).

1,6-bisphosphatase (gluconeogenesis) also might be considered as a possible mechanism.

The present findings are in contrast with the findings of Shah and Mir (2004), who reported that the supplementation of fenugreek seed at 20% of diet dry matter resulted in reduction in blood cholesterol concentration (by 4% units more than the control diet) in a 3-week study without altering milk flavour or taste. Similarly, Abo El-Nor *et al.* (2007) reported that supplementation of 200 g fenugreek seeds resulted in significant ( $P<0.05$ ) increase in blood glucose, total protein and albumin but non significant lower values of cholesterol. Abbas *et al.* (2012) reported that supplementation of dietary fenugreek seeds at the rate of 3% of body weight had insignificant elevation of serum total protein and blood glucose concentrations but cholesterol concentration had a significant ( $P<0.01$ ) reduction as compared with control. Ishtiyak *et al.* (2013) reported that supplementation of raw fenugreek seeds at 3% of dry matter intake resulted in significant ( $P<0.05$ ) increase in total serum protein and serum albumin but there was no significant difference in serum globulin and serum cholesterol levels.

In conclusion, the results of the present study showed that supplementation of fenugreek seeds on lactating Murrah buffaloes resulted in a increase in milk production although non significant, no change in milk composition and significantly decrease in blood glucose concentration. Fenugreek can be used as feed supplementation but further study is required with more number of animals and for longer duration.

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