

## Introduction

- The use of Distillers Dried Grains with solubles (DDGS) represents an alternative to decreased the cost of feeding in animal production systems.
- Previous studies reported that replacing corn and soybean meal with DDGS did not impact animal performance and carcass yield in lambs and goats.
- There is limited data on the effects of DDGS on microbiome and bacterial communities of ruminants

## General Objective

- To evaluate the effect of replacement of corn and soybean meal with distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) in Lespedeza and Alfalfa-based diets on performance and microbial diversity in the rumen of growing meat goats.

## Materials and Methods

- A total of 36 intact-male Spanish growing goats with a BW of  $24 \pm 1.8$  kg randomly blocked in four groups (N = 9). 1) SL Control, 2) SL DDGS, 3) ALF control and, 4) ALF DDGS
- The animals received four different isonitrogenous (CP =  $18.0 \pm 0.1$  %) and isocaloric (3.2 Mcal/ kg DM) diets in a completely randomized design for 60 days
- After the experimental period animals were slaughtered and rumen contents were immediately taken and store for 16s RNA sequencing
- Analysis of Similarity (ANOSIM) and linear discriminant analysis (LDA) effect size (LEfSe) were used to detect microbial community shift and differentially abundant taxa among treatments.

## Results

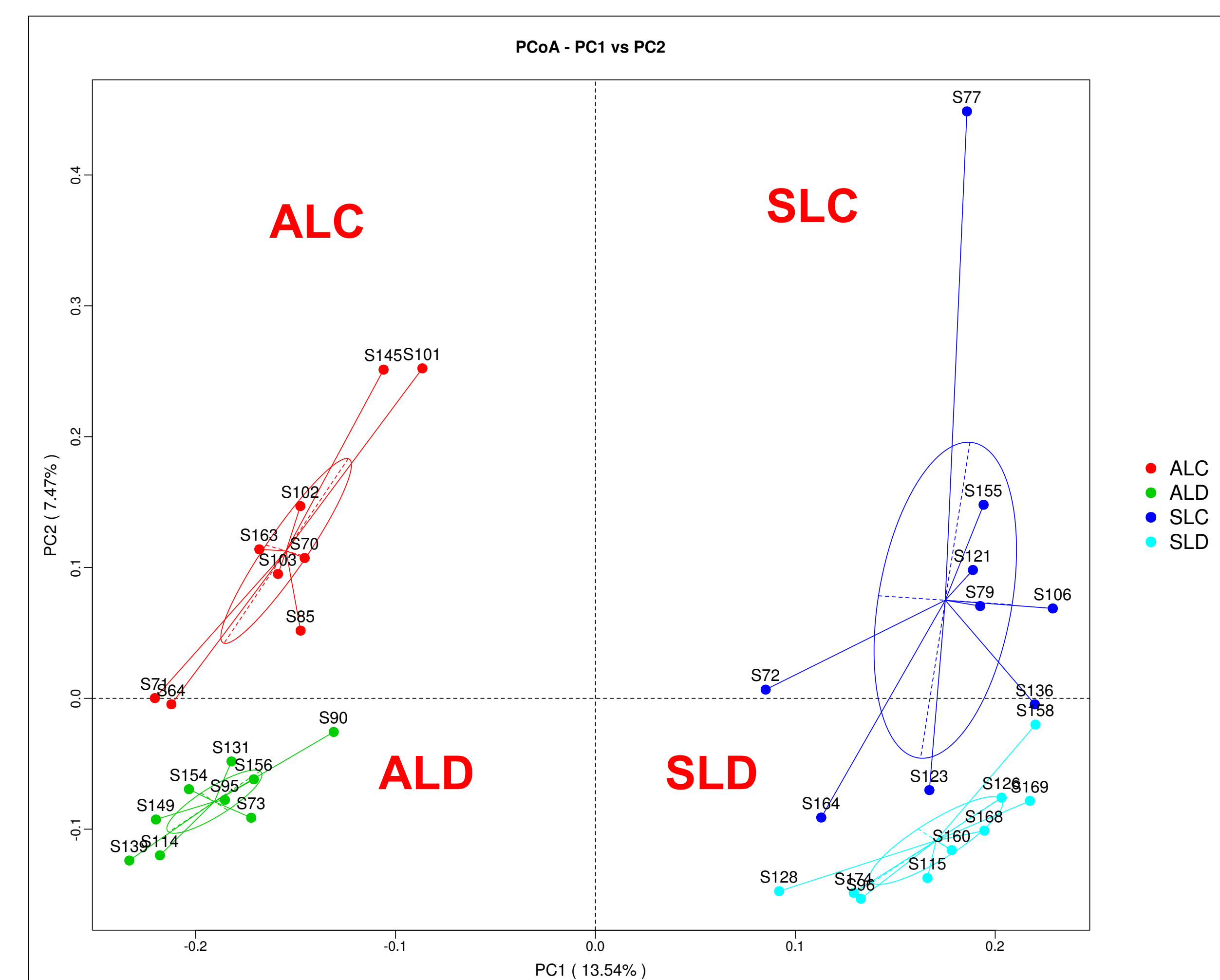
**Table 1. Ingredient composition of the experimental diets for meat goats (N= 9)**

Ingredients % DM	SL control	SL DDGS	ALF control	ALF DDGS
Lespedeza	47.25	54.75	0	0
Alfalfa	0	0	40.5	51.7
Corn meal	20	0	26	0
Soybean meal	13	0	13	0
DDGS	0	20.5	0	18
Soybean hulls	8	12.5	8	14
Molasses	4	5	5	8.5
TM salt	2	2	2	2.5
Vitamin premix	2	2	2	2.25
Poultry fat	3	2.5	3	2.3
Biofos-MonoCaP	0.75	0.75	0.5	0.75

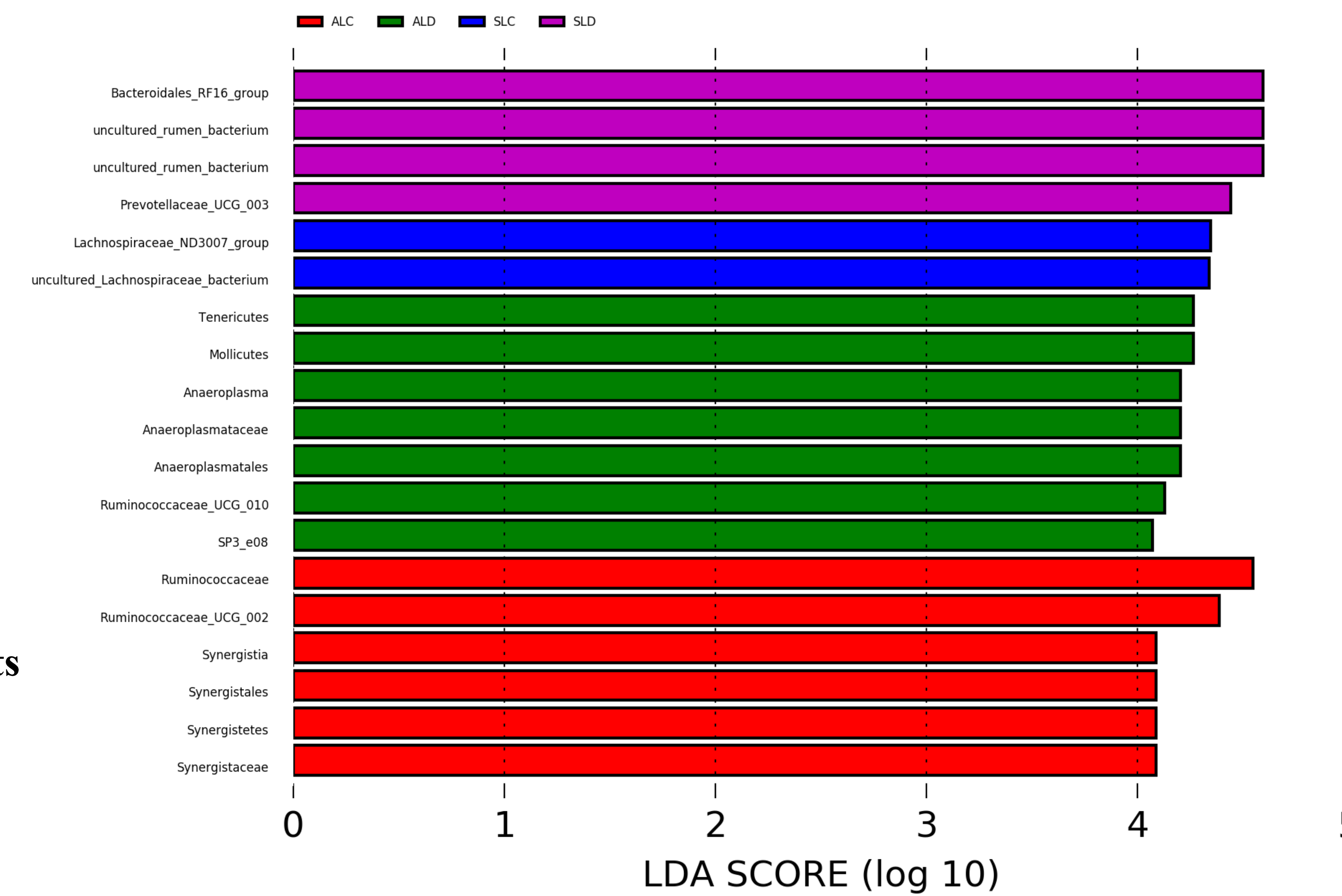
**Table 2. Effect of the addition of DDGS on Lespedeza and alfalfa-based diets on intake and performance of meat goats (N=9)**

	SL Control	SL DDGS	ALF Control	ALF DDGS	SEM	P-value
DMI (kg/day)	1.29	1.12	1.08	1.08	0.102	0.42
Carcass (kg)	17.1 <sup>a</sup>	12.4 <sup>b</sup>	16.2 <sup>a</sup>	15.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.79	<0.01
Liver W (g)	444 <sup>ab</sup>	370 <sup>b</sup>	470 <sup>a</sup>	449 <sup>ab</sup>	25.6	0.05

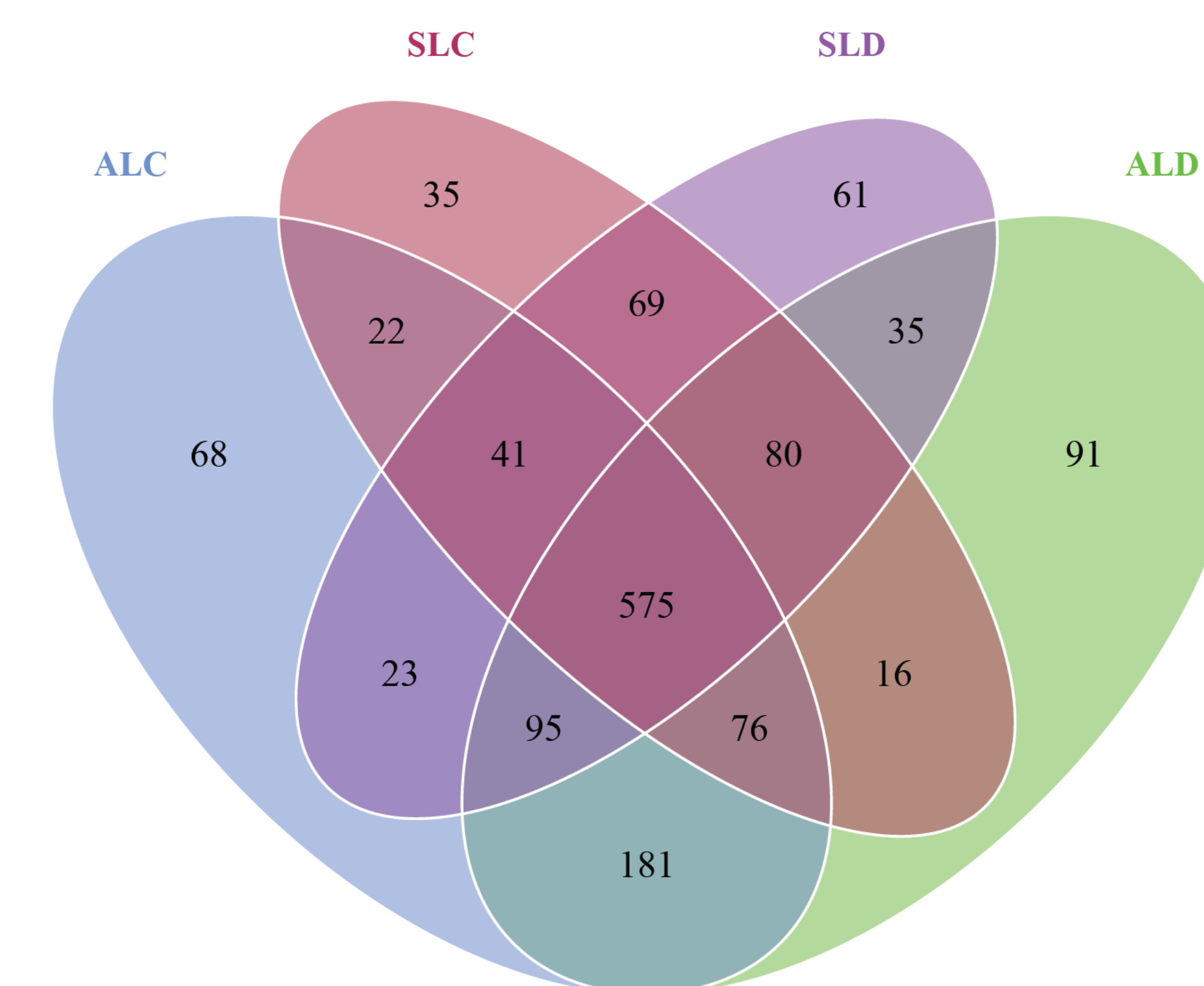
**Figure 1. Principal component analysis plot of the effects of the addition of DDGS to Lespedeza and alfalfa-based diets on rumen microbial communities of meat goats (N = 9)**



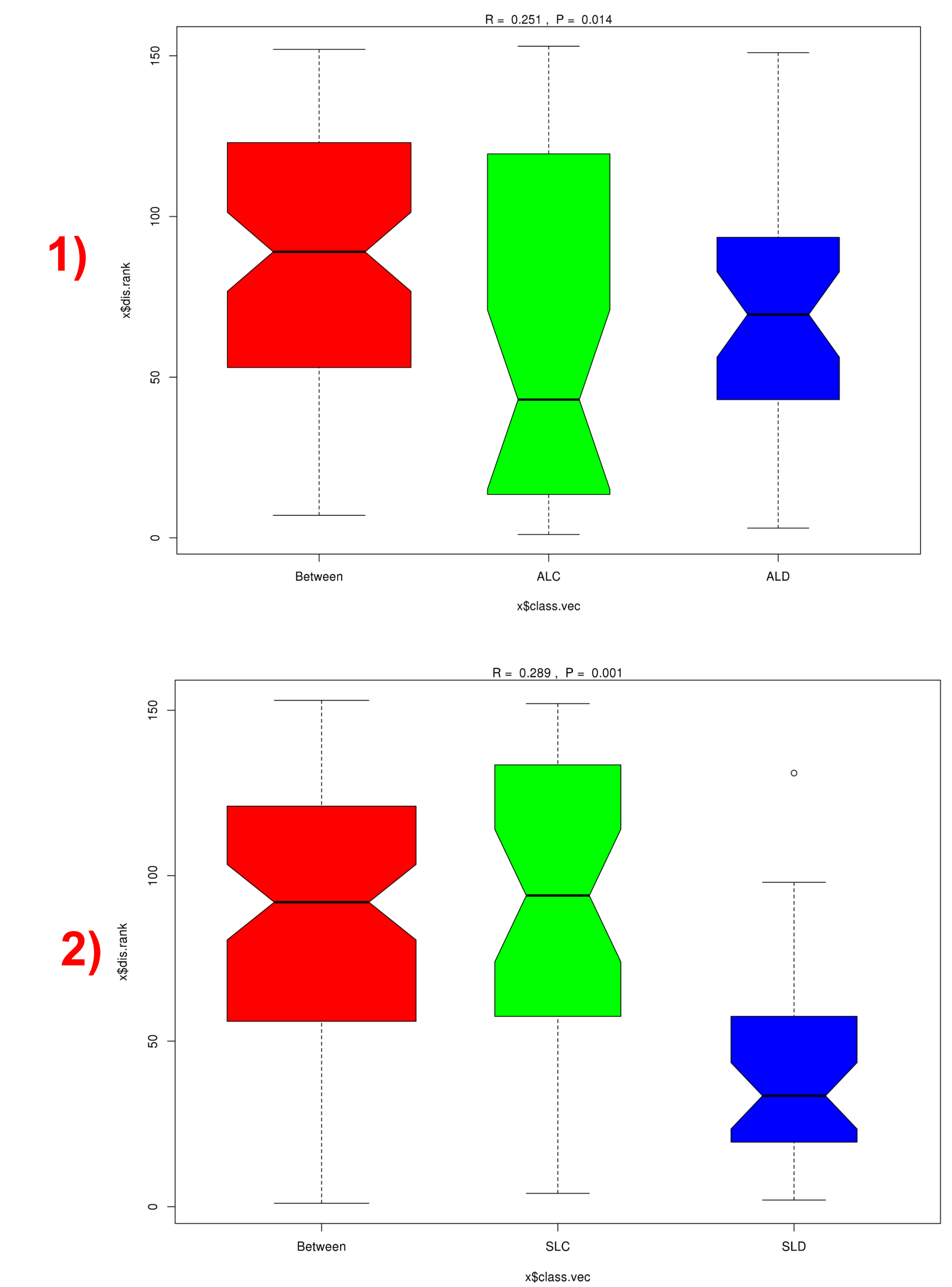
**Figure 2. Linear discriminatory analysis of the effect of adding DDGS to Lespedeza and alfalfa-based diets on rumen microbial communities of meat goats (N = 9)**



**Figure 3. Effect of adding DDGS to Lespedeza and alfalfa-based diets on rumen bacterial taxa of meat goats (N= 9)**



**Figure 4. Analysis of similarity of rumen microbiome of meat goats fed with 1) alfalfa and 2) lespedeza-based diets with and without DDGS (N = 9)**



## Summary

Dietary inclusion of DDGS on lespedeza-based diet and alfalfa-based diet did not affect DMI in growing goats. However, dietary inclusion of DDGS in the SL-based diet decreased carcass and liver weight in meat goats. The ANOSIM revealed that *Ruminococcaceae* and *Prevotellaceae* groups were reduced by DDGS in the AL-based diet, whereas *Lachnospiraceae* and *Succinivibrionaceae* decreased in SL-based diet with DDGS. Furthermore, AL control, SL control, SL DDGS, and AL DDGS treatments shown a total of 68, 35, 61, and 91 unique rumen bacterial taxa of meat goats

## Conclusion

Results from this study showed that dietary inclusion of DDGS in lespedeza or alfalfa-based diets causes a shift in the ruminal microbial community and its associated with a unique ruminal microbial community. Moreover, results from this study suggest that DDGS should not be added to lespedeza-diets to avoid reducing carcass weight in meat goats