

THE QUALITY OF FERMENTED CASSAVA TUBER SKIN AS HERBIVOROUS FISH FEED

Yuli Andriani^{1*}, Sukaya Sastrawibawa¹, Ratu Safitri¹, Abun Abun¹

¹ University Padjadjaran, Bandung-Indonesian

Abstract

This research aims was to determine the quality improvement in the nutritional value of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) tuber skin waste through the fermentation process by cellulolytic microbial consortium of *Aspergillus tamari*, *Bacillus megaterium* and *Bacillus mycoides*. The usefulness of this research is to improve the quality of the nutritional value of cassava tuber skin waste that can be used as herbivorous fish feed material. The research was conducted in the Laboratory of Microbiology, Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran. The experiment was conducted with experimental methods, while the data were analyzed using the T test. Fermentation was carried out for 7 days by the method of solid substrate. The parameters measured included 1) content of crude protein, crude fat, water, ash and energy using proximate analysis, 2) levels of cyanide acid (HCN) using AOAC method, 3) content of lignin, cellulose and hemicelluloses using van Soest analysis, and 4) content of glucose and starch using Luff Schoorls methods. The results showed that the enzymatic activity of microbial consortia of *A. tamari*, *B. megaterium* and *B. mycoides* in the fermentation process improved the quality of the nutritional value of cassava tuber skin. There was an increase in crude protein content, energy and glucose content from 4.63%, 3510 kkal and 7.36 ppm to 10.91%, 4015 kkal and 10.59 ppm at fermentation with 5% of microbial consortium. Meanwhile, the enzymatic process of the microbes decreased the content of crude fat, water, ash, HCN, starch, lignin, cellulose, and hemicelluloses. The HCN content of cassava tuber skin waste significantly declined from 265.142 mg/kg to 5.49 mg/kg. This fermentation product in turn has a better biological value to be used as feed materials for herbivorous fishes.

Key words: cassava tuber skin, fermentation, cellulolytic fungi and bacteria, nutrition value quality, herbivorous fishes

INTRODUCTION

Cassava cultivation area in West Java reached 113,663 ha with total production reached up to 2,044,673 tons per year, while the skin to lose about 20% by weight of the wet bulb (Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010). Potential cassava skin waste can be used as a source of carbohydrate-based feed materials in fish feed. The use of cassava tuber skins as a feed material faced with obstacles that are found in agricultural waste in general, i.e., low protein values (3.08 to 4.63%), carbohydrate that is in the form of crude fibre and its components such as lignin, cellulose and hemicelluloses which are form a complex bonds that is difficult to

digest by fish, and the amount of cyanide acid as a toxic material. Limitations in the use of crude fibre carbohydrates by fish are associated with the limited cellulolytic enzyme availability in the digestive tract of fish. Some studies reported that in the digestive tract of fish were found small amounts of cellulose activity [13, 3, 8,10].

Simplification process of complex carbohydrate bonds as well as toxic compound degradation process in the same time can be done either by using solid substrate fermentation (SSF). Cellulolytic or amillulolytic microorganisms isolated from natural sources can be used as biodegradation agents. The potential of cellulolytic bacteria of *Bacillus mycoides*, *Bacillus megaterium* and fungi of *Aspergillus tamarii* and *Penicillium nalgiovense* has been tested [2]. Based on the cellulolytic index, those microbial isolates

*Corresponding author: yuliyusep@yahoo.com
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were cellulolytic microbes that have high degradation ability of crude fibre. The microbial consortium of those microbes improved the quality of cassava tuber skin waste. Methods of SSF using a consortium of *B. mycooides*, *B. megaterium*, *A. tamarii* and *P. nalgiovensis* at 5% showed an increment in the nutrition quality followed by a decrease in the cyanide acid content of cassava skin waste.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted by fermenting cassava tuber skin waste using 5% microbial consortium of *Bacillus mycooides*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Aspergillus tamarii* and *Penicillium nalgiovensis*. Fermentation was carried out by the SSF method for 7 days. At the end of the study, measurements were carried out on several quality parameters of nutritional value. Testing of crude protein, crude fat, water, ash and gross energy was done using proximate analysis; determination of lignin, cellulose and hemicelluloses was performed by the method of Van Soest; the measurement of glucose and starch content using the method of Luff Schoorls; and the test of cyanide acid content using the AOAC

method. Measurements on the same parameters were also conducted to the cassava skin without fermentation process as a control. The data were statistically tested with T test [5]. The results were an evaluation of the improvement of nutritional quality of fermented product using cellulolytic microbial consortium of *A. tamarii*, *B. megaterium* and *B. mycooides*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Fermentation of cassava tuber skin using a consortium of *Aspergillus tamarii*, *Bacillus megaterium* and *Bacillus mycooides* at the dose of 5% improved the quality of the nutritional value of cassava tuber skin waste, which was characterized by increased crude protein, glucose and gross energy (EB) contained in it. While the cyanide acid content, crude fibre, lignin, cellulose, hemicelluloses, ash and water were decreased. The T test results showed that all parameters were significantly changes, except for the increase in crude fat content and a decrease in water content values were not significant (Table 1).

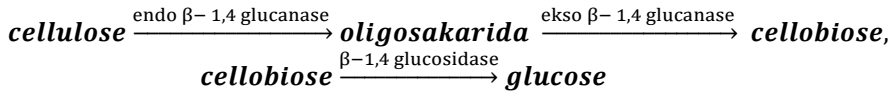
Table 1 Significance parameter changes in fermented and non-fermented Cassava Tuber Skin

| No | Parameter | Cassava tuber starch | | % | Significances |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| | | Non-fermented | Fermented | | |
| 1 | Water (%) | 8.31 | 8.05 | (-) 3.13 | NS |
| 2 | Ash (%) | 6.75 | 2.15 | (-)68.15 | S |
| 3 | Crude protein (%) | 4.63 | 10.91 | (+) 135.4 | S |
| 4 | Crude fibre (%) | 13.04 | 6.36 | (-) 51.23 | S |
| 5 | Crude fat (%) | 1.99 | 2.75 | (+) 38.19 | NS |
| 6 | EB (kkal) | 3510 | 4015 | (+) 14.39 | S |
| 7 | Lignin (%) | 7.88 | 2.03 | (-) 74.24 | S |
| 8 | Cellulose (%) | 6.06 | 2.89 | (-) 52.31 | S |
| 9 | Hemicelluloses (%) | 2.48 | 0.63 | (-) 74.60 | S |
| 10 | Cyanide acid (HCN) | 265.142 | 5.49 | (-) 97.93 | S |
| 11 | Glucose | 7.3602 | 10.5923 | (+) 43.97 | S |
| 12 | Starch | 30.8721 | 19.9200 | (-) 35.48 | S |

Degradation of crude fibre in the cassava skin caused by enzymatic properties of the microbes used in fermentation processes. *Bacillus mycooides* and *B. megaterium* were reported to have ability in producing amylase [15, 9]. The bacteria genus of *Bacillus* capable of degrading cellulose because it has cellulose enzymes characterized by the clear

zone produced in the iodine test [12]. This enzyme converts crude fibre components into simpler components, such as selobiose (disaccharide) and glucose. Types of cellulose enzymes possessed by this genus include endo β -1,4 glucanase enzyme that capable of breaking the cellulose into oligosaccharide and ekso β -1.4 glucanase that

capable of breaking the oligosaccharides into down selobiosa into glucose. selobiosa, and β -glucosidase that breaks



Scheme 1. Crude fibre degradation by enzymatic of microbes

The cellulolytic ability of fungi *A. tamarii* and *P. nalgiovense* were higher compared with the bacteria *B. mycoides* and *B. megaterium*. This is in line with a statement saying that the fungi can produce celluloses include the genus of *Trichoderma*, *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* [16]. Meanwhile, *A. tamarii* has cellulolytic capability better than *P. nalgiovense*. This is consistent with Ward *et al.* (2006) which states that the genus *Aspergillus* is a "factory" for the natural production of enzymes such as cellulose, xylanase, amylase, protease, and lipase, including alpha-amylase, glucoamylase, and hemiselulase. Four essential groups of enzymes that are commonly used in the biodegradation of cellulose, endoglukanase, selobiose, exoglukanases, and b-glucosidase, has been found in *Aspergillus* species [17]. The crude fibre degradation ability of the *Aspergillus* genus was reinforced by Dinata (2005) that indicated wheat bran fermentation using *A. niger* was able to lower crude fibre content of 11.17% to 9.51%.

One of the final products of crude fibre and starch decomposition in the fermentation process is in the form of glucose. Cellulose and amylase enzyme activities of the fungi is reflected in the measured reducing sugars during fermentation, which represents the amount of glucose formed as the final result by microbial degradation of crude fibre (Fig. 1). Decomposition of amylose by α -amylase occurs in two phases. The first stage is the degradation of amylose into maltose and maltotriosa that occurs randomly. The degradation occurs very quick and followed by rapid decrease in viscosity. While the second phase is slower to form glucose and maltose as final results and is not random. Both are the action of the α -amylase enzyme on amylose molecules only. The action of α -amylase enzyme on amylopectin molecules will produce glucose, maltose, and various types of α -limit dextrin that is the oligosaccharide consisting of four or more sugar residues which all contain α -1, 6 binding [18]. Degradation causes intermittent starch to form dextrin with 6-10 glucose units along the chain.

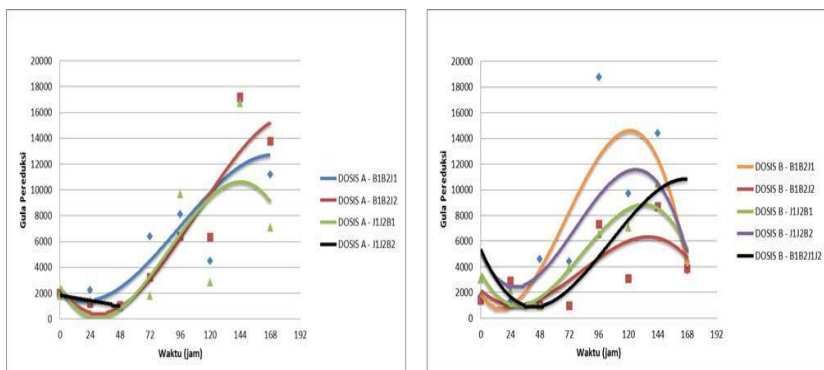


Fig. 1. The reduced sugar on the fermentation using bacteria and Fungi Consortium at doses of 2.5% (left) and 5% (right)

Increased protein in the fermentation process associated with the growth of microbes in the substrate. Bacterial growing curve in the fermentation process showed the increment of the number of bacterial colonies at the beginning of the process, and the number of microbes decreased due to the death phase at the end of the experiment. This is consistent with the pattern of microbial growth [12], which generally microbes will experience a phase of death as carbon source in the substrate depleted and toxic metabolites increased. This condition is one factor in the increase of protein content in fermentation products, which occurs protein enrichment on the fermented

substrate derived from microbes (microbial protein).

Increased protein in the fermentation process is supported by systems that do fermentation, the fermentation medium is solid. Solid fermentation medium can be done as a process of enrichment of protein materials using certain microorganisms [1]. Protein enrichment process is similar to that of single cell protein production, but there is no separation of microbial cells from the substrate in the protein enrichment process. Protein increase in cassava tuber skin from 4.41% to the highest reach of 17.11% occurred at fermentation using 0.002% dose of *Aspergillus niger* [6].

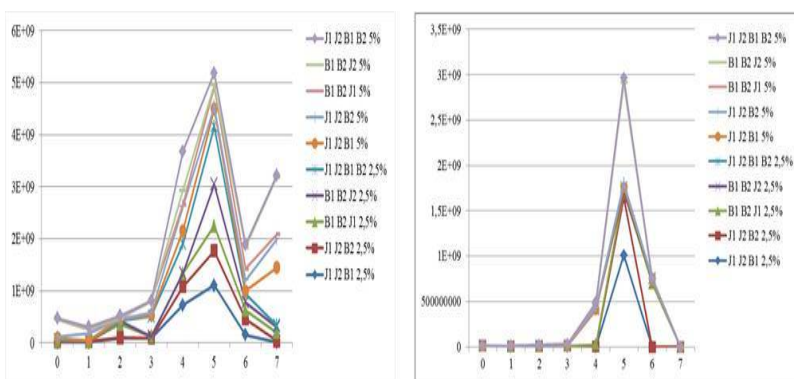


Fig. 2. Growth Curve in Fermentation Using Bacteria and Fungi Consortium at Doses of 2.5% and 5%.

Cyanide acid (HCN) is the result of linamarin breakdown by the α -glucosidase enzyme and hidrosinitriliase thus formed sianihidrin then cyanide acid. Decreased levels of HCN in fermented cassava tuber skin caused by the enzymatic activity of the microbes used. Decreased levels of HCN is due to the termination of hexoses and HCN bonds by β -glucosidase enzyme produced by the activity of microorganisms during fermentation so that the hexose is no longer acting as a binder HCN [14].

capable in improving the quality of the nutritional value of cassava tuber skin waste chemically. Indicators of quality improvement are characterized by increased protein and gross energy and declining limiting factors such as crude fibre, lignin, cellulose and hemicelluloses. Product criterion of fermented cassava tuber skin is eligible to be utilized as herbivorous fish feed.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion

The fermentation process using a microbial consortium of *Aspergillus tamari*, *Bacillus megaterium* and *Bacillus mycoides*

Future Research Direction

Biological test by feeding trial methods is required to test a specific response to herbivorous fish.

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