Research article

Effect of Inclusion Levels of *Arachis glabrata* in the Diets on the Ingestion and *In Vivo* Digestibility of *Panicum maximum* in Guinea Pigs (*Cavia porcellus*) - ☉

Emile Miegoue1*, Fernand Tendonkeng1, Nathalie Mweugang Ngouopo2, Jules Lemoufouet3, Martin Vidal Tatang1, Paulette Ntsafack1, Mouchili Mama1 and Etienne Tedonkeng Pamo1

1University of Dschang, Faculty of Agronomy and Agricultural Sciences, Department of Animal Production Animal Nutrition and production Research Unit B.P. 222 Dschang, Cameroon
2University of Ngaoundere, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Animal Science

*Address for Correspondence:* Emile Miegoue, University of Dschang, Faculty of Agronomy and Agricultural Sciences, Department of Animal Production Animal Nutrition and production Research Unit B.P. 222 Dschang, Cameroon, Tel: +237-697-121-2 97 / 674 -218-1 74; E-mail: migoumile@yahoo.fr; emile.miegoue@univ-dschang.org

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Abstract
This study, which evaluated the effect of graded levels of Arachis glabrata on the ingesting and in vivo digestibility of Panicum maximum and on the caecal rate of bacterial flora, was conducted at the Research and Application Farm of the University of Dschang between July and August 2016. For this trial, 40 adult guinea pigs of local breed including 20 animals per sex, aged about 04 months and weighing between 288 and 374 g, were purchased from breeders in the city of Dschang and its surroundings. Guinea pigs were first acclimatized for 2 weeks in the farm's dressing boxes before being randomly distributed in the individual digestibility cages. After 10 days of adaptation, animals were distributed in 04 batches (T0, T1, T2 and T3) of 10 animals (5 males and 5 females) each then subjected to 04 iso-nitrogenous rations (16% of proteins) containing graded levels of A. glabrata. Animals in each batch received 250g of Panicum maximum associated with 60g of compound food containing 0, 10, 15 or 20% of A. glabrata respectively for lots T0, T1, T2 and T3. During the 07 day of digestibility test, each animal's feces were collected in labeled envelopes and weighed every morning before a re-distribution of diet. P Maximum and nutrients ingestion (160.3 g DM / day / animal) in males and regardless of sex was significantly (P < 0.05) higher with diet containing A. glabrata compared to control diet. In contrast, ingestion of concentrate containing legume was significantly (P < 0.05) lower than that of the control diet, regardless of sex. However, females had significantly (P < 0.05) better ingested DM and OM of the control diet than males whose ingestion of these nutrients with other diets was better (P < 0.05). In addition, intake of CP and CF from all rations did not significantly (P > 0.05) varied between the two sexes. Nutrient digestion was not significantly influenced (P > 0.05) by sex and as inclusion level of A glabrata in the diet. The level of bacteria in the caecal flora after the digestibility test was not modified (P > 0.05) by the inclusion level of A glabrata in the diet. Nevertheless, the diet containing 20% of A. glabrata was the most favorable for the development of Lactobacilli at the expense of Enterobacteria.

Keywords: Panicum maximum; Arachis glabrata; Guinea pigs; Ingestion; In vivo digestibility

INTRODUCTION
Food security is a real challenge in most African countries where people suffer from protein malnutrition [1]. Emerging challenges such as climate change, environmental sustainability and rapidly evolving technologies are transforming food systems and raising questions about how to sustainably meet the food needs of a growing world population [2]. Average animal protein consumption in Africa is less than one quarter of that in the Americas, Europe and Oceania, and represents only 17% of the recommended level of consumption for all proteins [3]. The same author reported that livestock and livestock products can make an essential contribution to the economic and food security of low-income households and their nutrition. According to Noumbissi et al. [4], setting up short-cycle farms like cavalculture proves to be one of the durable solutions, given the major interest of the guinea pig living in its prolificacy, its high growth rate and its lean meat rich in protein.

However, food is the main limiting factor for the expression of the production potential of animals in tropical environments [5]. Indeed, the high price of compound food used as a protein supplement, in addition to raising the cost of production, does not always make it possible to obtain good productivity [6]. However, to minimize feed costs for farmed guinea pigs, suggested maximizing feed intake and diet concentrates of vitamin and vitamin supplements (CMV) [7].

In this logic, several studies have been conducted on the use of Arachis glabrata in the guinea pig diet. Indeed, the work of Miegou et al. [8] and Miegou et al. [9] confirmed the good use of this legume in ingesting and in vivo digestibility of Pennisetum purpureum or Panicum maximum in guinea pigs. These authors have reported that an adequate association of local forages (grasses and legumes) can constitute an undeniable food base for the growth of domestic guinea pigs with regard to their strictly herbivorous diet. However, supplementation makes it possible to compensate for deficits in nutritional principles that the simple increase in the level of forage intake cannot compensate [10].

In addition, the digestibility of the wall of plant matter is highly dependent on the action of cecal microorganisms [11], which can digest fibrous foods in the same way as polygastrics [7].

However, very little work has been done on an assessment of the level of inclusion of Arachis glabrata on grass digestibility. In order to contribute to a better use of Arachis glabrata in the guinea pig diet, the present work consisted in evaluating the effect of different levels of Arachis glabrata in the diet on the ingestion and digestibility of Panicum maximum and bacterial flora of cecum in guinea pigs.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
The study took place between August and September 2016 at the Research and Application Farm (RAF) of University of Dschang. The locality is located between 5° 25’ and 5° 30’ North Latitude, 10° 0’ and 10° 05’ East Longitude and at an altitude of about 1420 m west of Cameroon. The climate of the region is equatorial of Cameroonian type, with an average annual temperature of 20°C. The months of July and August are the coldest. The average annual rainfall varies between 1500 and 2000 mm, with a relative humidity ranging between 40% (in the dry season) and 97% (during the heavy rains). The dry season alternates with the rainy season [12].

Housing and animal sample
The walls and floor of the breeding lodges as well as the breeding equipment (feeders, drinking troughs, and digestibility cages) were previously cleaned and disinfected with a solution of sodium hypochlorite and potassium permanganate. The realization of the crawl space for two weeks preceded the introduction of guinea pigs in the breeding unit reserved for this purpose, Forty (40) local adult guinea pigs including 20 females and 20 males of mean age 04 months and mean weight 331 ± 42.86 g were used for this test. These animals were purchased from stockbreeders in the town of Dschang and surrounding areas. The guinea pigs were acclimatized on the farm for two (02) weeks in breeding lodges, males isolated from females. Guinea pigs were raised on the ground on untreated dry wood chip litter and renewed every 2 days to prevent the accumulation of feces and urine. Each lodge was equipped with a lighting device and 2 concrete drinkers in which the drinking water enriched with vitamin C at a rate of 250 mg tablet for 1.5 liters, was available ad libitum and renewed daily. It is after this period of acclimatization that animals were introduced into individual cages of digestibility to be subjected to different tests.

Plant sample
The grass (Panicum maximum) was harvested before flowering in the forage plot of the farm the day before and pre-washed before
being served the next day to the animals. The leaves of the legume 
(*Arachis glabrata*) were harvested before flowering, dried and then 
crushed and incorporated into the feed. A 100 g sample of each plant 
dried at 60°C in an oven to a constant weight were milled and stored 
in plastic bags for chemical composition evaluation [13] as is shown in 
table 2.

**Conduct of the test**

**Formulation of different diets:** The combination of the 
ingredients, the proportions of which are presented in table 1, made 
it possible to formulate four (04) iso-nitrogen diets (16% CP).

**Evaluation of the ingestion:** The present digestibility test was 
preceded by a 10-day period of animal adaptation to the digestibility 
cage and experimental rations. During this period, the amount of 
feed was adjusted to the estimated daily feed consumption of 60 g and 
the animals, randomly distributed in individual cages, continued to 
receive vitamin C in the drinking water renewed daily.

During the trial, each treatment was repeated over ten (10) guinea 
pigs, five (05) of each sex.

For evaluation of ingestion, 250 grams of *Panicum maximum* 
associated with 60 grams of compound food (CA0, CA10, CA15 or 
CA20) were served once a day every day between 8 and 9 hours 
per animal and refusals were collected and weighed before any new 
distribution.

**Assessment of digestibility**

The digestibility test was preceded by a 10-day period of animal 
adaptation to the digestibility cage and experimental diet. To evaluate 
the digestibility that lasted seven (07) days, feces were collected 
and weighed daily in the morning before any further distribution 
of the diet and a sample of one hundred (100) grams of feces was 
then collected and dried at 60°C in an oven to constant weight. 
Subsequently, the dried feces were crushed using a home-made mill 
and stored in plastic bags for evaluation of their Dry Matter (DM), 
Organic Matter (OM), Crude Protein (CP) and Crude Cellulose (CF) 
according to the method described by AOAC [13].

**Analysis of caecal flora**

At the end of the digestibility test, 03 randomly selected guinea 
pigs of each sex and treatment were sacrificed for evaluation of the 
composition of the caecal flora (Enterobacteria and Lactobacilli) 
according to the method described [14].

**Statistical analyzes**

Data on dietary intake and nutrient digestibility, as well as on the 
caecal flora were subjected to the 2-factor analysis of the variance 
(food ration and sex of the animal) according to the General Linear 
Model (MLG).

When significant differences existed between treatments, the 
separation of means was done by the Waller Duncan test at the 5% 
threshold [15]. The statistical analysis software used was SPSS 20.0. 
The comparison between the sexes was made by Student’s “t” test at 
the 5% threshold.

**RESULTS**

**Chemical composition of fodder and different diets**

The chemical composition of these forages revealed that the dry 
matter, organic matter and crude protein contents of *Arachis glabrata* 
were higher than those of *Panicum maximum* (Table 2). On the other 
hand, the crude fiber and ash content of the legume was rather low 
compared to that of the grass.

The table 3 shows dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, 
digestive energy and ash contents of different diet. It showed very 
little variation between diets. In contrast, the fat content of the 
control was higher (8.74% DM) than the mean value of that obtained 
with diets containing *Arachis glabrata* (4.58% DM). The crude fiber 
content of the legume-free diet was lower than the values obtained 
with other diets.

**Effect of inclusion level of *Arachis glabrata* in the diet on 
ingestion of *Panicum maximum* in guinea pigs**

In male guinea pigs and regardless of sex (Table 4), ingestion of 
*Panicum maximum*, compound feed, total Dry Matter (DM), Organic 
Matter (OM), Crude Protein (CP) and Crude Fiber (CF) did not vary 
(*p > 0.05*) among A. glabrata-containing diets but significantly 
(*p < 0.05*) higher than that of the control diet. Compared with the legume- 
free diet, intake of the diet consisting of A. glabrata-containing diets 
was significantly (*p < 0.05*) lower than that of the control diet. The highest intake of DM (179.5 g DM/ animal/ day), OM (154.3 g DM/ animal/ day), CP (24.7 g DM/ animal/ day) and CF (56.1 g DM/ animal/ day) was obtained with the diet containing 20% A. glabrata.

**Effect of sex on nutrient ingestion in guinea pigs fed with 
*P. maximum* associated with diets containing different 
levels of A. glabrata**

It is apparent from figure 1 that sex significantly influenced (*p < 
0.05*) ingestion of DM and OM in favor of females with the legume- 
free diet, whereas with diet containing A. glabrata, males are those 
who had better ingested the food. In contrast, CP and CF of all diets 
were ingested in the same manner (*p > 0.05*) between males and 
females.

**Effect of inclusion level of *Arachis glabrata* in the diet on 
Apparent Digestibility Coefficients (ADC) of nutrients in 
guinea pigs fed with *P. maximum***

The inclusion level of *Arachis glabrata* in the diet had no significant effect (*p > 0.05*) on digestive utilization of nutrients in
males or regardless of the sex in guinea pigs fed with P. maximum (Table 5). It was with the control diet that the highest ADC values of DM (92.6 g DM/animal/day), OM (92.8 g DM/animal/day), CP (95.6 g DM/animal/day) and CF (91.1 g DM/animal/day) were recorded.

**Effect of sex on apparent digestibility coefficients of nutrients in guinea pigs fed P. maximum associated with diets containing different levels of Arachis glabrata**

Apparent Digestibility Coefficients (ADC) of nutrients were not significantly influenced by sex when guinea pigs were fed with P. maximum regardless of diet (Figure 2).

**Effect of the level of inclusion of Arachis glabrata in diet on the caecal rate of Enterobacteria or Lactobacillus in the bacterial flora of guinea pigs fed with P. maximum**

The rate of Enterobacteria and Lactobacilli in guinea pigs fed P. maximum did not significantly change with the inclusion level of A. glabrata in the diet (Table 6). The highest rate of Enterobacteria (4.3 CFU/ml) and Lactobacilli (4.6 CFU/ml) was obtained with the 20% A. glabrata diet. Enterobacteria levels were comparable to those of Lactobacilli in guinea pigs fed with P. maximum regardless of diet (Figure 3). Comparison of the levels of these bacteria between males and females revealed no significant difference (Figure 4).

**DISCUSSION**

**Effect of inclusion level of Arachis glabrata in diet, on ingestion of Panicum maximum in guinea pigs**

Compared with the control diet, P. maximum ingestion (160.3 g

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**Table 3: analyzed chemical composition of different diets.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical composition</th>
<th>C0A0</th>
<th>C0A10</th>
<th>C0A15</th>
<th>C0A20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter (%)</td>
<td>97.82</td>
<td>97.28</td>
<td>97.68</td>
<td>97.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic matter (%DM)</td>
<td>86.06</td>
<td>87.76</td>
<td>88.44</td>
<td>87.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein (%DM)</td>
<td>16.02</td>
<td>16.43</td>
<td>16.55</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat (% DM)</td>
<td>08.74</td>
<td>04.80</td>
<td>04.65</td>
<td>04.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fiber (% DM)</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>17.93</td>
<td>17.80</td>
<td>17.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash (% DM)</td>
<td>13.94</td>
<td>12.24</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>12.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestible energy (kcal/kg ingested food)</td>
<td>2690</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>2625</td>
<td>2595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4: Ingestion of P. maximum in Guinea Pigs associated with inclusion Levels of Arachis glabrata in the Diet.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingestions (gDM/d/animal)</th>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>ESM</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMCA0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA0</td>
<td>126.1</td>
<td>158.3</td>
<td>154.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA10</td>
<td>145.6</td>
<td>151.3</td>
<td>140.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA15</td>
<td>135.8</td>
<td>154.8</td>
<td>147.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA20</td>
<td>124.6</td>
<td>171.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA10</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA15</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA20</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total dry matter (DM)</td>
<td>150.7</td>
<td>178.8</td>
<td>173.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA0</td>
<td>166.7</td>
<td>167.8</td>
<td>157.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA10</td>
<td>158.7</td>
<td>177.3</td>
<td>165.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA15</td>
<td>129.5</td>
<td>153.8</td>
<td>149.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA20</td>
<td>143.2</td>
<td>145.3</td>
<td>135.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic matter (OM)</td>
<td>136.3</td>
<td>152.0</td>
<td>142.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA0</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA10</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA15</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA20</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein(CP)</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA0</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA10</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA15</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA20</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5: Apparent Digestibility Coefficients (ADC) of nutrients in guinea pigs fed with P. maximum associated with inclusion level of A. glabrata.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADC (%)</th>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>ESM</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMCA0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMCA20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC DM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 92.1a</td>
<td>91.8a</td>
<td>91.7a</td>
<td>91.2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 93.2a</td>
<td>93.1a</td>
<td>91.4a</td>
<td>91.3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 92.6a</td>
<td>92.5a</td>
<td>91.6a</td>
<td>91.2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC OM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 92.3a</td>
<td>92.0a</td>
<td>92.0a</td>
<td>91.5a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 93.3a</td>
<td>93.2a</td>
<td>91.6a</td>
<td>91.5a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 92.8a</td>
<td>92.6a</td>
<td>91.8a</td>
<td>91.5a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC CP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 95.5a</td>
<td>94.2a</td>
<td>94.1a</td>
<td>94.0a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 95.6a</td>
<td>95.3a</td>
<td>94.3a</td>
<td>94.1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 95.6a</td>
<td>94.8a</td>
<td>94.2a</td>
<td>94.1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC CF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 90.8a</td>
<td>90.3a</td>
<td>90.2a</td>
<td>90.2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 91.4a</td>
<td>91.1a</td>
<td>91.0a</td>
<td>90.8a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 91.1a</td>
<td>90.7a</td>
<td>90.6a</td>
<td>90.5a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1:** Effect of A. glabrata levels in the diet on DM, OM, CP, and CF intake in guinea pigs fed with P. maximum according to sex.

**Figure 2:** Comparison of the levels of these bacteria between males and females revealed no significant difference.
DM/ animal/ d) was significantly higher with A. glabrata-containing diets. This shows that the protein intake of this legume improved the palatability of guinea pigs. Moreover, several works by Kouakou et al. [10]; Miegoue et al. [8] and Miegoue et al. [9] illustrate this observation.

The best intake of these grasses obtained with the ration containing 20% of A. glabrata is explained by the fact that protein supplements of plant origin (more adapted to the herbivore diet of guinea pigs) would promote a sufficient proliferation of intestinal microorganisms involved in digestion in herbivores. This would favor the increase of food fermentation and digestive transit which would thus de-clutter the caecum with the consequent increase in food intake (Kouakou et al. [10]; Ramirez-Riviera et al. [16], Dougnon et al. [17].

The low intake of the compound feed in rations containing the legume compared to the control diet could be explained by the substitution phenomenon illustrated [18]. In fact, when a food supplementing self-service feed is distributed separately, a portion of the supplement is substituted for the staple food and occupies part of the digestive tract of the animal which would mean that the presence of A. glabrata in the diet increased the palatability of P. maximum in the animal that has more ingested the grass at the expense of the compound feed. Moreover the inclusion of A. glabrata in the diet would have increased its capacity for congestion and satiety in the guinea pig, thus reducing ingestion of rations containing this legume contrary to the control diet. The level of intake of total Dry Matter (DM) and Organic Matter (OM) from A. glabrata-containing diets higher in male guinea pigs compared females could be explained by the fact that in general in adulthood, males have a high weight compared to that of females. As a result, they tend to ingest more food because food intake is very often correlated with the weight of the animal. Indeed according to many authors, dietary intake in male guinea pigs is higher than that in females Noumbissi et al. [6], Miegoue et al. [8].

**Effect of inclusion level of Arachis glabrata in the diet on the digestibility of Panicum maximum in guinea pigs**

The lack of a significant difference between the Apparent Digestibility Coefficients (ADC) of nutrients from different diets in guinea pigs fed P. maximum could be explained by the fact that the diets used in this trial were iso nitrogenated and of little variable chemical composition. Indeed, according [18], diet is the factor that has the strongest influence on digestibility [19]. Also reported that...
one of the environmental factors that seems most likely to modify the bacterial colonization process of the gastrointestinal tract is the food ingested by the host. Digestibility will therefore be affected by the quality and physical state of the ration, that is to say the form in which the food is presented to the animal as much as its chemical composition. These factors condition the action of the microbial flora and digestive juices. The rations served to guinea pigs were in powder form, which favored both ingestion and digestive utilization of the nutrients.

**Effect of inclusion level of *Arachis glabrata* in rations on the caecal rate of Enterobacteria or Lactobacillus bacterial flora in guinea pigs fed *P. maximum***

The level of inclusion of *Arachis glabrata* in diet had no significant effect on the variation of bacterial flora in the enteric bacterial and caecal rate of Enterobacteria or Lactobacillus as obtained by Miegoue et al. [8] who had shown that the inclusion of *Arachis glabrata* in the experimental rations did not alter the composition of the flora and consequently the digestive use of the nutrients. Similar results were obtained by Miegoue et al. [8] who had shown that the inclusion of legumes in the guinea pig diet did not significantly affect the caecal flora. Diets thus composed were therefore adapted to guinea pig feeding. Compared with the rate of Enterobacteria (Gram -), Lactobacilli (Gram +) were the most numerous, whatever the diet used. This result reflects the quality of the experimental foods. In fact, according to Andreu and Lorimeau most of the caecal microbial population is predominantly composed of Gram (+) and anaerobic organisms, Gram (-) being present in a smaller quantity [21-23].

**CONCLUSION**

Evaluation of the effect of different dietary supplementation levels with *Arachis glabrata* on the *in vivo* digestibility of *Panicum maximum* in guinea pigs showed that:

- The ration containing 20% of *Arachis glabrata* significantly improved the intake of *Panicum maximum*. Males had better ingested DM and OM of diet containing legumes than females.
- Inclusion levels of *Arachis glabrata* in the diet did not improve digestive utilization of nutrients ingested by guinea pigs.
- Ceclal flora was not significantly affected by the inclusion level of *Arachis glabrata* when guinea pigs were fed with *P. maximum*.

Thus, *Arachis glabrata* can be used up to 20% in cavies diet without any in food intake or utilization.

**REFERENCES**

3. FAO. Livestock farming and food security. 2011.
