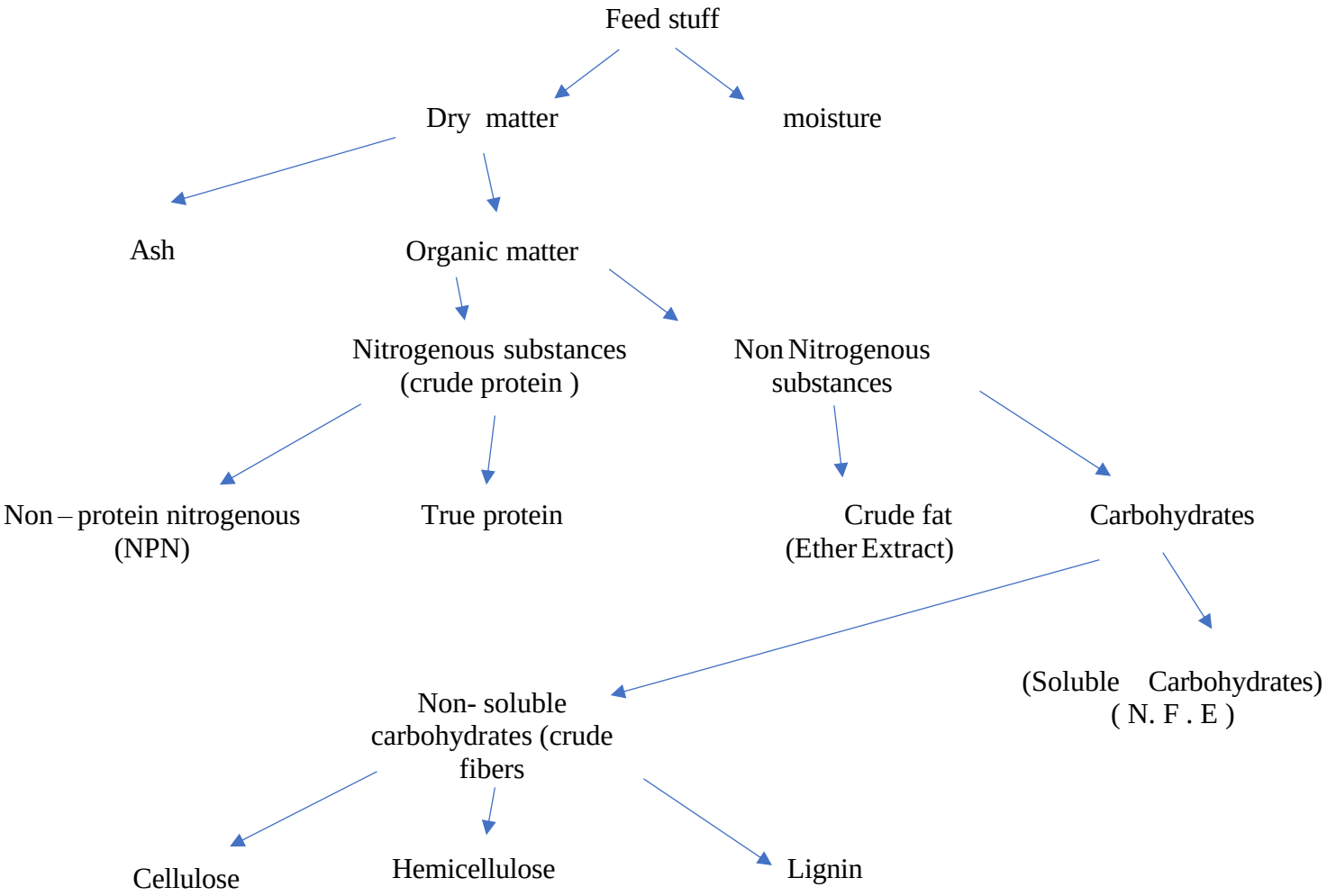
Procedure of feedstuff analysis can be explained within the following schedule:



1. Moisture:-

It is the free water present in the feedstuff. It can be estimated by drying feedstuff sample in drying oven.

2. Dry Matter:-

It is the residual part of feedstuff sample after the total exclusion of moisture. The dry matter contains all the portions of feedstuff sample except the water.

3. Ash:-

It is the non-organic part of feedstuff sample which is the residue after the burning of the sample in muffle furnace. Ash contains salts , minerals and silica .

4. Organic matter:-

It is the non- miniralic portion of dry feedstuff involving crude protein, fat and carbohydrates.

5. Crude protein:-

It is all the nitrogenous substances present in feedstuff sample. It includes true protein and non- true protein (non- protein nitrogen) such as urea.

6. Crude fat:-

It includes all compounds that can be dissolved in organic dissolvents (such as ether, benzene, hexane, etc.). Fats, Oil, waxes, and plant dyes are examples of crude fat.

7. Carbohydrates:-

It includes all types of saccharides such as mono saccharides e.g. glucose and di- saccharides.

E.g. sucrose, lactose, and maltose.

Carbohydrates can be divided into two main parts:

A- Nitrogen- Free extract (N.F.E) (Soluble carbohydrates).

These are soluble carbohydrates which are capable of dissolving in diluted acids and bases.

Glucose, sucrose, and starch are examples of this type of carbohydrates.

B- Non- soluble carbohydrates (Crude fibers):

These carbohydrates do not dissolve in diluted acids and alkalines but it dissolves in concentrated acids and alkalines Cellulose and hemicellulose and lignin are examples of this type of carbohydrates.