Dose Response to Carvone Rich Essential Oils of Spearmint
(Mentha spicata L.): in Vitro Ruminal Fermentation Kinetics and Digestibility

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to assess the effect of several doses of spearmint essential oil (SEO; 0, 250, 500, 750 or 1,000 µg ml⁻¹ buffered rumen fluid) on the fermentation kinetic and digestibility using in vitro gas production technique. A total mixed ration (30% roughage: 70% concentrate) was incubated with buffered rumen fluid. In vitro gas production, asymptotic gas production (A), rate of gas production (µ), partitioning factor (PF), microbial biomass (MB), ammonia concentration and digestibility were determined. Increasing the dose of SEO decreased the parameters A and µ. Adding SEO, however, increased PF, ammonia concentration, apparent in vitro dry matter digestibility and true in vitro organic matter digestibility at the lower levels of SEO (250 and 500 µg ml⁻¹). But, at the level of 1,000 µg ml⁻¹, a decrease was observed for these parameters. The increment in PF and digestibility illustrate that SEO has a potential to modulate the rumen fermentation, which may be beneficial (at low doses) for improving nutrient utilization.

Keywords: Carvone, Essential oil, In vitro gas production, Partitioning factor, Spearmint.

INTRODUCTION

Access to cheap antimicrobial compounds has been associated with overuse of antibiotic, especially in the developing countries. Some of these antibiotics such as ionophore monensin are used extensively for their ability to improve efficiency of feed utilization. However, there is global concern to reduce feed antibiotics because of their relation to the increase in the number of bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics used by humans [26]. Thus, new commercial additives are required that offer more safety and also have the property of manipulating rumen fermentation. Essential oils (EO) have antimicrobial properties that make them suitable alternatives to antibiotics. Recently, the in vitro experiments have demonstrated that EOs or their components could be used favorably to modulate rumen microbial activities [5, 22]. Some effects could be due to a decrease in the number of proteolytic bacteria or lower methanogenesis [12, 20]. Currently, it is necessary to evaluate the effects of various EOs from different plants on rumen parameters.

In ethnomedicine, spearmint (Mentha spicata) is traditionally used as medicinal plant in digestive disorders. Spearmint essential oils (SEO) have been proved to possess an inhibitory effect against some gram-positive and gram-negative pathogenic
bacteria [24]. There are few experimental data on the effects of SEO on rumen fermentation kinetics and feed digestibility. Therefore, the objective of this study was to assess the effects of SEO on the fermentation kinetics, efficiency of microbial biomass synthesis, and feed digestibility using the in vitro gas production technique.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Rumen Inoculum

Rumen liquor was taken from four ruminally fistulated mature Mehraban sheep (50±4.5 kg body weight) fed diet containing 70% alfalfa hay and 30% concentrate plus mineral and vitamin supplements. Rumen contents were collected from all parts of rumen before morning feeding. Pooled rumen contents were strained through four layers of cheese clothes into an insulated thermos and transferred immediately to laboratory. The strained rumen fluid was continuously purged with oxygen free CO₂ and kept at 39ºC in a water bath before use in the in vitro incubations.

Essential Oil and Fermentation Substrates

The essence of spearmint (Mentha spicata) standardized at 55% carvone was obtained from Barij Essence Pharmaceutical Company (Kashan, Iran). The essence tightly bottled was stored in refrigerator at 4ºC until the beginning of the experiment.

The diet used as a fermentation substrate was the one typically fed to fattening lambs containing alfalfa hay (17%), wheat straw (12%), barley grain (61%), soybean meal (9%), and mineral and vitamin premix (1%). The chemical composition of substrate was OM, 93.48 g; CP, 12.89 g; NDF, 33.98 g; ether extract, 1.73 g; NFC, 44.88 g; metabolizable energy 15.07 MJ on kg DM basis. A representative sample of this diet was oven-dried and ground through a 1 mm screen mill for use in the incubations.

In vitro gas Production and Fermentation Parameters

The gas production was measured using 100 ml glass syringes according to Menke and Steingass [23]. In the first trial 200 mg substrate were weighed into the syringes that were subsequently filled with 7.5 ml strained rumen fluid and 22.5 ml phosphate-bicarbonate buffer kept at 39ºC [23]. The gas volume was recorded at 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 48, 72, 96 and 120 hours after incubation.

In the second trial, fermentation parameters and substrate digestibility were measured in syringes containing 500 mg substrates and inoculated 40 ml buffered rumen fluid. After 24 hours of incubation the volume of gas production was recorded and the syringes contents were filleted through pre-weighed polyester bags (40 µm pore size) to measure the apparent in vitro dry matter digestibility (AIVDMD). The pH was measured and immediately the filtrates were stored at -20ºC until analyzed for ammonia. Bags containing digestion residues were oven-dried at 60 ºC for 48 hours. Then, the dried bags were weighed and boiled in the neutral detergent solution for one hour [28]. For determining the true in vitro organic matter digestibility (TIVOMD), thoroughly washed bags were oven-dried again, as mentioned above, and weighed. The residuals in bags were precisely withdrawn and ashed at 600ºC to calculate the disappeared organic matter. The ratio of fermented organic matter to feed organic matter was considered as TIVOMD. At the beginning of two trials, different levels of essential oils (0, 250, 500, 750 and 1,000 µg ml⁻¹) were added to the syringes.

Measurements and Calculations

In order to estimate the kinetic parameters of gas production, gas production data were
fitted using the exponential model proposed by France et al. [14] as follows:
\[ G = A[1-e^{-\mu t}] \]

Where \( G \) (ml) denotes the cumulative gas production at time \( t \); \( A \) (ml) is the asymptotic gas production, and \( \mu \) (h\(^{-1}\)) is the fractional rate of gas production.

The concentration of ammonia in filtrates was determined using phenol-hypochlorite [4]. The ratio of organic matter truly degraded (mg) to gas volume (ml) at 24 hours incubation was used as the partitioning factor [2]. The mass difference of original residue and NDS-boiled residue were taken as a rough estimate of microbial mass (MB).

**Statistical Analyses**

The data were analyzed using generalized linear model ANOVA procedures (SAS, 8.1) and polynomial linear (L), quadratic (Q) and cubic (C) contrasts were used to test the effect of levels of SEO on parameters. All experiments were carried out with three replicates.

**RESULTS**

**Kinetics of Gas Production**

The effect of SEO on the gas production at different incubation times is presented in Figure 1. As the amount of SEO in the syringes was increased, the volume of gas decreased at all times of incubation. The addition of SEO led to lower asymptotic gas productions (L and Q effects, \( P<0.001 \); C, \( P<0.01 \), Table 1). A drastic drop in parameter \( A \) occurred between concentrations 750 µg ml\(^{-1}\) and 1000 µg ml\(^{-1}\). The parameter \( \mu \) was influenced in a quadratic manner by SEO (Q, \( P<0.001 \)). The highest decrease in \( \mu \) was observed in the ranges between 500 µg ml\(^{-1}\) and 750 µg ml\(^{-1}\).

**Fermentation Parameters and digestibility**

The effect of different levels of SEO on GP\(_{24}\), pH, ammonia concentration, MB, PF, AIVDMD and TIVOMD is given in Table 2. The GP\(_{24}\) was decreased by different levels of SEO (L and Q, \( P<0.001 \)). The minimum level for GP\(_{24}\) decrease was 250 µg ml\(^{-1}\). However, an increase in pH was observed with the increment levels of SEO (L, \( P<0.001 \); Q, \( P<0.05 \)). The concentration of ammonia sharply increased in the ranges between 250 µg ml\(^{-1}\) to 750 µg ml\(^{-1}\) (L and Q, \( P<0.001 \)) A significant quadratic effect of doses was observed for PF (Q, \( P<0.001 \)). The MB was not affected by SEO levels. However, at the levels of 500 µg ml\(^{-1}\) and 250 µg ml\(^{-1}\) the highest values were seen for AIVDMD (L, \( P<0.01 \); Q, \( P<0.001 \)) and TIVOMD (L, \( P<0.05 \); Q, \( P<0.01 \)) respectively.

**DISCUSSION**

In agreement with the results of this study, Macheboeuf et al. [21] found that using the...
essence of *Anethum graveolens*, which contained a high percentage of carvone, reduced 24-hours gas production more than 50 percent. Gas production reflects fermentation of feed organic matter [16]. It is postulated that the decreasing feed fermentation results in lower gas production. In the case of this trial, the reduction of gas production was not consistent with the observed increment in digestibility. Reduction of \( \mu \) shows the lower rate of substrate degradation *in vitro*.

The GP\(_{24} \) also decreased with the increasing level of SEO. However, the pattern of reduction was not similar to the pattern of Figure 1. This could be due to the basis at which doses were added to the fermentation medium. In both trials, doses were added based on the amount per ml of buffered rumen fluid. The feed to fluid ratio was 200/30 and 500/40 mg feed per ml of incubation medium in the first and second trials, respectively. This may be the reason for the different pattern obtained for gas volume reduction. Amount of substrate and volume of buffered rumen fluid in the syringes may be an important factor affecting gas production [25].

Consistently with this study, Macheboeuf *et al.* [21] found that adding EO of *Anethum*

![Figure 1. Cumulative gas production curves for diets receiving different doses of SEO (µg ml\(^{-1}\)).](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Doses of SEO (µg ml(^{-1}))</th>
<th>SEM(^f)</th>
<th>( L^i )</th>
<th>( Q^j )</th>
<th>( C^k )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP(_{24}^a)</td>
<td>297.9 279.0 272.3 273.3 269.8</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS(^g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.58  6.76  6.78  6.80  6.82</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>5.88  6.08  6.81  7.38  6.36</td>
<td>0.193</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( PF^b )</td>
<td>2.37  2.70  2.67  2.65  2.44</td>
<td>0.165</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB(^c)</td>
<td>73    82    78    74    68</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIVDMD(^d)</td>
<td>521  563  590  535  487</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIVOMD(^e)</td>
<td>676  721  694  693  630</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Volume of gas after 24 hours of incubation (ml g\(^{-1}\) OM); \(^b\) Partitioning factor; \(^c\) Microbial biomass (mg); \(^d\) apparent *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (g kg\(^{-1}\) DM); \(^e\) True *in vitro* organic matter digestibility (g kg\(^{-1}\) OM); \(^f\) Standard error of the means; \(^i\) Linear; \(^j\) Quadratic; \(^k\) Cubic; \(^g\) Non-significant; * \( P < 0.05 \); ** \( P < 0.01 \); *** \( P < 0.001 \).
Spearmint Essence and Ruminal Fermentation

Anethol (20 µg ml\(^{-1}\)) increased ammonia concentration in 6-h in vitro incubation of trypsin as substrate [10]. Increasing of ammonia concentration i.e., at levels of 250, 500 and 750 µg ml\(^{-1}\), could be due to (I) at the end of 24 hours fermentation, a substantial numbers of bacteria were in stationary phase, and it can be hypothesized that the increase in ammonia production was a result of increased bacterial lysis [21]. It has been reported that a blend of EO did not influence growth of pure culture of Ruminobacter amylophilus, but greatly affected its lysis in stationary phase [22, 30]. (II) SEO might have increased proteolytic activity of rumen microorganisms as previously described by Cardozo et al. [7]. (III) Combination of I and II. The protein metabolism by rumen microorganisms is a complex process and also the effect of EO on protein metabolism depends on the dose, the chemical composition of Eos, and the chemical structure of EO [9]. These factors vary considerably from study to study and make interpretation of the results difficult.

Decreased ammonia concentration at the level of 1,000 µg ml\(^{-1}\) may be due to the inhibitory effect on proteolytic activity of microorganisms at this dose [10].

The influence of EO on digestibility varies among literature. In agreement with this study, Yang et al. [31] found that garlic oil and Juniper berry oil increased digestibility of OM and CP in dairy cows. They concluded that increased digestibility of CP led to higher OM digestibility. Kongum et al. [19] observed garlic oil and coconut oil improved true in vitro OM digestibility. They reported that the population of a group of cellulolytic bacteria i.e. Ruminococcus albus, increased. It could be speculated that SEO has an inhibitory effects, which are specific, and not general on all microbes at the moderate doses i.e., 250 and 500 µg ml\(^{-1}\). However, it seems that at the highest dose (1,000 µg ml\(^{-1}\)), SEO has a general and non-specific inhibitory effect on rumen microorganisms, which has diminished the measured parameters.

One issue sometimes linked to using the EOs in ruminant nutrition is a decrease in diet digestibility that could lower animal
performance. However, in this experiment, SEO had no negative effect on, and even increased, in vitro digestibility at levels of 250 and 500 µg ml⁻¹. The main constituent of SEO in this study was carvone, which has lower activity than carvacrol and thymol due to lack of phenolic ring [27]. These two latter compounds have a strong antimicrobial activity against broad spectrum of microorganisms that may lower the overall diet fermentability. It would also be noteworthy to point out that spearmint contains the other main components such as limonene, linalool and 1,8-cineole [24]. These constituents have their own antimicrobial characteristics that are also important to modulate rumen fermentation and must be further investigated in the future.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of PF and in vitro digestibility, it seems that SEO at the doses of 250 µg ml⁻¹ and 500 µg ml⁻¹ improved dietary utilization. It must be noted that in vitro methods have some limitations for evaluating the biological effects of EOs. More investigation on the effects of SEO on the growth and enzymatic activity of pure cultures for specific groups of rumen bacteria i.e. fibrolytics, amylolytics, proteolytic and amino acid fermenting bacteria, is suggested. Finally, carrying out an in vivo experiment with emphasis on animal performance gives a better judgment about these essential oils.

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REFERENCES

اثر اسکس روغنی سرشار از کاروون بر کیتینک بر روی تکمیل شکم‌های و قابلیت هضم

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چکیده

هدف از انجام این پژوهش بررسی اثرات سطوح مختلف (صفر، 250، 500، 750 و 1000 میکرو گرم در میلی لیتر مایع باقری شکم‌های اساس روغنی نعناع اختر (SEO) بر کیتینک تخمیر و قابلیت هضم با استفاده از آزمون تولید گاز بود. یک نمونه از جیره کامل محلول (20 درصد کنسانتره و 30 درصد علوفه) در مایع شکم‌های با فزر انکوپاسیون شد. مقدار تولید گاز تولید شده در نطقه مجاورد (A)، سرعت تولید گاز (µ)، عامل بخش پذیری (PF)، و نرخ میکروبی (MB) تظاهرات هضم و قابلیت هضم حقیقی ماده آلی اندوزه گیری شد. افزایش مقدار SEO فراستیجه‌های A و µ و PF با کاهش داد. در سطح 250 میکرو گرم در میلی لیتر انرژی گاز و قابلیت هضم و تابعیت فراستیجه‌های SEO و PF و قابلیت هضم و تابعیت فراستیجه‌های SEO در سطح 1000 میکرو گرم در میلی لیتر به سوی کاهش می‌بیند. افزایش مقدار SEO

که می‌تواند در سطح پایین استفاده از مواد مغذی را بهبود بخشید.