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Table 2. Average of Parameter's Data

No	Parameters	Control	Treatment
1.	Dry matter digestibility (kg day $^{-1}$)	7,91*	5,42
2.	Dry matter consumption (%)	63,10	66,02*
3.	Average daily gain (kg day $^{-1}$)	0,35	0,51
4.	Body condition score (BCS)	3,4	3,7

Asterix (*) shows significant result ($p<0,05$)

Consumption of dry matter of treatment's ratio were higher than control, therefor the availability of nutrients also higher than ratio's control this condition is same as Jinping et al. (2010) has in their research. The quantity of ratio's given were higher than the requirement of dry matter for growth, therefor cattle could metabolized the available nutrients for their production. Condition of adlibitium feed with consistent time feeding will give positive result on cattle daily gain (Sangmoo et. al., 2010). In this research the ratios given are formulated to have almost same percentage of dry matter, however the intake for each ratios were different. This has something to do with the palatability of the ratios. Ratio's in treatment group has better palatability than in control group. Although each group were adapted to the ratios but those cannot affect the palatability of ratios. Givens et al., (2000) state that feeds palatability plays major role in dry matter intake of feed itself.

In term of integration, ratio's in treatment control were using palmfruit midrib-stem, it consists almost 30% from ratios. Palmfruit midrib-stem were milled using specific chopper and it turns into rough flour. This condition were helpful for storage and further treatment. Devendra and Leng (2010) explains that usage of agro-industry by products must be followed by treatments as the comodities were subject to antinutrition and expired condition. It also mention that low quality nutrition of agro-industry by product products could be enhance by combined them with conventional feeds or treat them to increase their nutrition value, as in fermentation. This research were aimed not only on it's integration term but also in implementation aspect of this method. Composition of ratio's were arranged to be applied directly without needs of further treatments. This could drive the other palm fruit plantation applied same or enhanced method to feed their cattle as efficiently. One of the problems in application of animal-farm integrated system were the simplicity of the system (Devendra, 2010). The more complex the system the lower of user of that system.

High result in average daily gain and BCS in this research indicates that using of palmfruit midrib-stem and palm oil sludge as feed component were potential to develop. However, nutrient quality of milled palmfruit midrib-stem and palm oil sludge should be put into consideration since time storage would lowering its quality. Jalaludin (1997) stated that there are two intrinsic problems in the utilisation of palm oil sludge, namely, the high oil residue and the copper content. The oil content in certain cases can be as high as 20%, which can cause rancidity and rejection by the animals. The extent of copper toxicity in larger ruminants is somewhat unclear because feeding Palm oil sludge over a long period to either cattle or buffalo has not resulted in retarded growth or mortality.