Differences in nutritional value between the upper or lower portions of rice straw could be clearly established. It is concluded that the upper portion of rice straw provides nutritive value relatively better than the lower portion. More *in vivo* trials using various straw varieties subjected to various environmental and managerial conditions are needed in order to discover the best method of utilizing rice straw for animal feed.

This study shows that combined treatments involving *kali-acid-P. sajor caju* were not justified and that single treatments gave better results. Calcium oxide or lime treatment is as good as other promising chemicals such as sodium hydroxide for increasing the feed quality of rice straw. Further evaluation should be done to determine the effects of incubation of white rot fungi on straw quality before the incubated straw is treated with lime.

This study shows that fresh elephant grass can be replaced by rice straw treated with lime and supplemented with cassava leaf, onggok, vitamin and minerals. Further research is required to developed other balanced complete feeds consisting of various agro-industrial by-products in order to allow for seasonal and location constraints.