J Fisheries Livest Prod 2016, 4:2 (Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2332-2608.C1.006

Growth performance of broilers raised under mango plantation fed different levels of crude protein

Juan S Daquioag[1] and **Oliva M Gaffud**[2]
[1]Cagayan State University, Philippines
[2]Isabela State University, Philippines

The study was conducted to determine the growth performance and carcass quality of broilers raised under mango plantation fed different levels of crude protein. One hundred fifty two-week old commercial broilers white strain (Cobb 500) were used and distributed equally to the following treatments: T1-21% CP, T2-20% CP, T3-19% CP, T4-18% CP (Control) and T5-17% CP. These were laid out in completely randomized design with three replications. The birds were fed in restriction for a period of five weeks. Feeds were withdrawn from the birds daily when they are in range, 3 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the afternoon. Results showed that T3 significantly differed with T4 and T5 but not with T1 and T2 with a feed conversion ratio of 2.0. T1 obtained the lowest percentage abdominal fat deposition with 0.74. In terms of profitability, T3 had the best return above feed cost with P178.01 income per chicken. This study revealed that feeding the ranged broilers with 19% CP resulted in better feed efficiency and income, while 21% CP obtained the least fat deposition.

jsdaquioag@yahoo.com

Ileal amino acid digestibility of full-fat rice bran fed to post weaned piglets with or without multi-carbohydrase and phytase supplementation

Julio Cezar Dadalt, Connie Gallardo, Gustavo do Valle Polycarpo and **Messias Alves da Trindade Neto**
University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

The ileal-cannulated pig model for amino acids (AA) determination in pigs uses animals older than six weeks due to difficulties related to implanting the T-cannula in distal ileum of younger pigs and complications during the post-surgical recovery. However, to properly formulate the diet of weaned pigs, the nutritive value of feed ingredients should be determined with younger pigs. Thus, twenty five post weaned piglets were used to determine the apparent (AID) and standardized (SID) ileal AA digestibilities of full-fat rice bran (FFRB) with or without multi-carbohydrase (MC) and phytase (Phy) supplementation. Piglets were weaned at 23 days of age and individually housed in digestibility cages until 42 days of age. A completely randomized experimental design with a 2×2 (with or without MC and Phy) factorial treatment arrangement was used to determine the effects of enzymes. Reference diets (RD: 5% casein) was replaced by 30% of FFRB with or without MC, Phy or MC+Phy. A RD was used to quantify endogenous AA losses. Ileal digesta was collected at slaughter (about 6 weeks of age). The AID and SID of the indispensable amino acids without enzymes were on average 18% and 6%, respectively, lower than the values described in the literature (NRC, 2012). The MC increased the AID and SID of all AA in FFRB, whereas Phy increased only the proline digestibility ($P<0.05$). The MC is an alternative to improve the AA digestibility in FFRB, whereas the Phy does not change the most part of AA digestibility.

julio@zootecnista.com.br