EFFECT OF NUTRIENT DENSITY AND FEED FORM ON PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE AND BLOOD PARAMETERS OF BROILER CHICKENS

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to evaluate the effect of nutrient density and feed form on productive performance and blood parameters of broiler chickens. Two hundred Arbor Acres day-old broiler chicks were divided into five dietary nutrient density groups and two feed forms (mash and pellets). Experimental diets were formulated to contain nutrients recommended by NRC (control), two high levels (H1, H2) and two low levels (L1, L2) from metabolizable energy, crude protein and amino acids (methionine and lysine). Feeding the low nutrient density diets (L1, L2) led to significantly lower feed intake and produced significantly better means of live body weight, body weight gain and feed conversion ratio as compared to other groups. Birds fed on the mash diets consumed less fed exhibited better feed conversion ratio compared with those fed the pellet diets. There were no significant effect of nutrient density on plasma level of glucose, total protein and albumin of broiler chicks. However, plasma activity of transaminases (ALT and AST) increased significantly (P≤0.05) in response to feeding the low levels of nutrient density (L1, L2). There were no significant effects of feed form on plasma level of total protein, albumin or activity of ALT and AST in plasma while, birds fed the mash diets displayed significantly higher (P≤0.05) plasma glucose concentration compared with those fed the pelleted diets. There were no significant effects of nutrient density on plasma level of total lipids, triglycerides, cholesterol, high- density lipoprotein (HDL) and low- density lipoprotein (LDL). No significant effects were observed of feed form on plasma level of total lipids, triglycerides, cholesterol, HDL and LDL. Thus, it can be concluded that it is possible to reduce dietary nutrient density for broiler chicks without any detrimental impact on their growth performance or blood parameters.

Keywords: broilers, feed form, energy, proteins, amino acids, blood parameters

INTRODUCTION

Dietary nutrient density is one of several nutritional factors that has a significant impact on the growth and health of broilers, which in turn affect the economics of broiler production (Campbell *et al.*, 1988). Another important factor affecting the performance and health of broilers is the physical form of diets. Today, the majority of broiler feed is processed as crumbles or pellets, while mash rations are still fed in areas where pelleting equipment is unavailable or considered uneconomical. Physical form has been reported to affect broiler growth performance. (Greenwood *et al.*, 2005; Lemme *et al.*, 2006)

Dietary nutrient density and the physical form of diet are two important factors that can affect broiler uniformity (Scott, 2002). Changing the level of nutrient density compared with the nutritionally- adequate diets can be used as a means for approaching the ideal protein concept (Baker and Han, 1994) to provide a precise ratio of amino acids and minimize nitrogen excretion. The rapid growth rate of the present-day broilers necessitates increased amounts of all nutrients and energy on a daily basis, but these demands for different nutrients may vary considerably. Amino requirements increase proportionally faster than do energy requirements; thus, a higher amino acid to energy ratio is required in the newly developed faster growing strains of broilers. (Gous., 2010). Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to investigate the effects of feeding different nutritional density levels of energy, protein and amino acid (Meth. and Lys) and two

feed forms (mash and pellet), and their interactions on broiler chickens performance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experimental work of the present study was carried out from July to August, 2015 in the Poultry Production Farm; Qalabsho Center of Agricultural Research and Experiments, Faculty of Agriculture, Mansoura University, Egypt The aim of study was to evaluate the effect of feeding different nutritional density and diets with two forms (mash or pellets) on growth performance, some blood parameters, lipid peroxidation and fatty acid profile in broiler chickens.

Birds, Management and Experimental Design:

Arbor Acres broiler chickens (n=200), one-dayold with an average body weight of 37g, were divided into ten treatment groups, each of which included four replicates (cages). A completely randomized block design with a 5x2 factorial arrangement of treatments was used; 5 nutritional densities and two feed forms (mash and pellets). Experimentally diets formulated to contain nutrient requirements recommend by NRC., 1994 (control), two high levels (H1, H2) and two low levels (L1, L2) from metabolizable energy (ME), crude protein and amino acids (methionine and lysine) that were fed from 1 to 49 d of age. The estimated means of ME of the experimental diets were 3200, 3345, 3497, 3050 and 2900 kcal/kg for both the starter and growing periods. Crude protein contents of the experimental starter diets were 23%, 24.08%, 25.17%, 21.93%, and 20.85%. In the grower diets, these levels were 19%, 19.89%, 20.79%, 18.12%, and 17.22%, respectively. Lysine and methionine levels in

the starter experimental diets were 1.1 and 0.52%, 1.15 and 0.55%, 1.19 and 0.59%, 1.06 and 0.49% and 1.03 and 0.46%, respectively. These levels of the two amino acids were 1.0 and 0.57%, 1.04 and 0.59%, 1.07and 0.61%, 0.96 and 0.54% and 0.90 and 0.50% of grower diets, respectively. All the experimental diets were formulated to have similar calories/ CP ratios.

Each replicate group of chickens was reared in a separate compartment in a battery cage measuring 70cm length, 60 cm width and 40 cm height. Thus the cage floor area was 0.42 m² (70 x 60 cm). The number of birds kept in each cage was 5 birds. Feed and water (via nipple drinkers) were provided freely. The composition and calculated analysis of the experimental diets are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Composition and calculated analysis of the experimental diets:

Ingradiants (0/)		Star	ter diets	•			Gre	Grower diets			
Ingredients (%)	control	H1	H2	L1	L2	Control	H1	H2	L1	L2	
Yellow corn	62.87	58.70	55.00	62.7	62.10	73.45	69.50	67.00	71.46	67.30	
Soybean meal 44% CP	13.03	11.95	9.6	21.43	30.82	6.41	5.80	2.60	15.2	16.86	
Corn gluten meal 60%CP	18.50	21.5	25.3	11.1	3.05	14.75	17.17	21.16	7.40	4.00	
Wheat bran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.60	0.39	1.89	7.96	
Dicalcium Phosphate	1.80	1.8	1.8	1.75	1.70	1.34	1.34	1.36	1.25	1.20	
Limestone	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.38	1.5	1.50	1.52	1.52	1.50	
DL-methionine	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.20	
L-Lysine	0.40	0.45	0.53	0.21	0.01	0.48	0.52	0.61	0.28	0.18	
Sodium chloride	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	
Vit+Min Premix ¹	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	
Vegetable oil	1.30	3.50	5.67	0.70	0.23	0.42	2.80	4.6	0.20	0.20	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Calculated analysis (AS-Fe	ed basis, N	IRC, 1994	1)								
ME, kcal/kg	3199	3340	3496	3052	2 290	1 3200	3350	3450	3050	2900	
CP, %	23	24.08	25.017	21.93	3 20.8	35 19	19.89	20.79	18.12	17.22	
Calcium, %	1.0	0.99	0.99	1.0	1.0	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91	
Non-phytate P %	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.46	6 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
Methionine, %	0.52	0.55	0.59	0.49	0.46	6 0.57	0.59	0.61	0.54	0.50	
Meth, +Cys, (TSAA, %)	0.92	0.97	1.03	0.87	0.8	0.91	0.94	0.98	0.85	0.81	
Lysine, %	1.1	1.15	1.19	1.06	1.03	3 1.0	1.04	1.07	0.96	0.90	
Arginine %	0.98	0.99	0.97	1.11	1.20	6 0.76	0.76	0.73	0.90	0.94	

Premix provided the following per kilogram of diet: Vit.A (retinyl acetate), 2654 μg; Vit.D3 (cholecalciferol), 125 μg; Vit.E (dl-α-tocopheryl acetate), 9.9 mg; Vit.K3 (menadionedimethylpyrimidinol), 1.7 mg; thiamin mononitrate, 1.6 mg; cyanocobalamin, 16.7 μg; riboflavin, 5.3 mg; niacin (niacinamide), 36 mg; calcium pantothenate, 13 mg; folic acid, 0.8 mg; d-biotin, 0.1 mg; Fe (iron sulphate monohydrate), 50 mg; Cu (copper sulphate pentahydrate), 12 mg; I (calcium iodate), 0.9 mg; Zn (zinc oxide), 50 mg; Mn (manganous oxide), 60 mg; Se (sodium selenite), 0.2 mg; Co (cobalt sulphate), 0.2 mg.

Performance of broiler chicks:

Live body weight (BW); feed intake (FI) and body weight gain (BWG) of broiler chickens were measured weekly throughout the experimental period, then feed conversion ratio (FCR) was calculated (g feed: g gain). Birds of each replication were weighed to the nearest gram in the early morning before receiving any feed or water at the start of study (day- old) ant at weekly intervals thereafter. Mortalities and health status were visually observed and recorded daily throughout the entire experimental period.

Blood sampling and biochemical analysis:

At 7 weeks of age, Four birds from each treatment (a bird per replication) were chosen, slaughtered and blood samples were collected in heparinized tubes then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 15 min. and the plasma obtained was stored at -20° C until analysis. Plasma samples were tested colorimetrically using commercial kits, according to the procedures outlined by the manufactures, for determination of glucose (Trinder, 1969) total protein (Doumas *et al.*, 1981), albumin (Doumas *et al.*, 1971), total lipids (Frings and Dunn, 1970), triglycerides (Fossati and

Prencipe, 1982), cholesterol (Allain *et al.*, 1974), high density lipoprotein (HDL) and low density lipoprotein (LDL) (Myers *et al.*, 1994). Liver function tests of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were determined (Reitman and Frankle, 1957).

Statistical analysis:

Statistical analysis for the obtained data was performed by two-way analysis of variance using the method of least square analysis of Co-variance (SAS, 1996). Duncan's multiple range tests was used to separate significant differences among means of the tested variables (Duncan, 1955).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Growth performance of broiler chicks: Live body weight:

Table 2 shows the effects of nutrient density and feed form on live body weight (LBW) of broiler chicks during the whole experimental period (one to 49 days of age). Dietary level of nutrients had a significant effect on LBW of broiler chicks at different ages. The control

group had the heaviest LBW until the 7th week of age compared with other experimental groups, except at the last week of experimental period where the low density group (L2) achieved significantly heavier LBW than the other groups. On the other hand, feed form had insignificant effect on the LBW of broiler chicken at whole experimental period. The present results are in agreement with the findings of Cheng et al., (1997), who found that an increase in the protein level of diets may increase broiler heat production concomitant with protein digestion, absorption, and metabolism. Also, the excretion of surplus amino acids (AA) from the body in the form of uric acid may cause birds to expend more energy and thereby produce more heat. This may exacerbate the growth depression that occurs in hot and humid conditions. Similarly, other researcher Abbasi et al., (2014) indicated that it is possible to reduce dietary CP level up to 10% after the starter period without any detrimental impact on growth performance. Also, dietary nutrient density and feed form interactions had no effect (P>0.05) on LBW of broilers at different ages. However, Brickett et al., (2007) found that nutrient density had a significant interaction with feed form for many of the performance criteria studied; nutrient density by feed form interaction was significant on live body weight at ages examined. They indicated that LBW of broilers was not affected by nutrient density when diets were fed in crumble or pellets form. In contrast, they also reported that LBW of birds decreased with reduced nutrient density when diets were in mash form.

Body weight gain:

The effects of nutrient density and feed form on body weight gain (BWG) of broiler chicks from one to 49 days of age are shown in Table 3. It was observed that nutrient density did not significantly influence (P>0.05) BWG of broiler chicks for the periods of 14-21, 21-28 and 28-35 days of age; however, nutrient density significantly affected BWG of broiler chickens for the remaining periods. The BWG of broilers fed the high nutrient density diets (H1, H2) were significantly lower compared with the control group but feeding the low nutrient density diets (L1, L2), produced significantly higher means of BWG as compared to the other treatments. Our result is in agreement with Ferguson et al., (1998) who reported that reducing CP content of the starter diet by 1-6% (16 g/kg) decreased BWG of broilers by 3-5% and hence, depressed body weight at 21 days of age.

Table 2: Effects of nutrient density and feed form on live body weight (LBW; kg) of broiler chicks from one to 49 days of age

to 49	days of age	2						
Ma: affaata.	LBW	LBW	LBW	LBW	LBW	LBW	LBW	LBW
Main effects:	1-d-old	7-d-old	14-d-old	21-d-old	28-d-old	35-d-old	42-d-old	49-d-old
Nutrient density	(A)							
Control(A1)	0.0370	0.1006^{a}	0.2463 ^a	0.4666	0.7622a	1.1228 ^a	1.5340 ^a	1.9303 ^{ab}
H1(A2)	0.0380	0.0735^{b}	0.1269^{b}	0.2771	0.5695^{b}	$0.9080^{\rm b}$	1.3724 ^b	1.8510 ^b
H2(A3)	0.0371	0.0693^{b}	0.1081°	0.2608	0.5033^{b}	$0.9201^{\rm b}$	1.1858 ^c	1.5710 ^c
L1(A4)	0.0377	$0.0741^{\rm b}$	0.1282^{b}	0.4238	0.5416^{b}	$0.9201^{\rm b}$	1.2915 ^{bc}	1.9302 ^{ab}
L2(A5)	0.0373	$0.0732^{\rm b}$	0.1157^{bc}	0.2611	0.5342^{b}	$0.9045^{\rm b}$	1.3526 ^b	1.9715 ^a
Pooled SEM	0.0004	0.0016	0.0058	0.0735	0.0244	0.0436	0.0373	0.0271
Significance	NS	*	*	NS	*	*	*	*
Feed form (B)								
Mash(B1)	0.0371	0.0781	0.1488	0.3708	0.5938	0.9910	1.3682	1.8496
Pellet (B2)	0.0377	0.0781	0.1412	0.3049	0.5705	0.9192	1.3264	1.8520
Pooled SEM	0.0003	0.001	0.0037	0.0464	0.0154	0.0276	0.0236	0.0172
Significance	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
AB Interaction								
A1*B1	0.0382	0.1016	0.2520	0.4730	0.7663	1.1592	1.5460	1.8965
A1*B2	00365	0.0996	0.2406	0.4602	0.7581	1.0865	1.5221	1.9641
A2*B1	0.0376	0.0732	0.1380	0.3014	0.5913	0.9201	1.3841	1.8379
A2*B2	0.0382	0.0738	0.1158	0.2528	0.5477	0.8960	1.3607	1.8641
A3*B1	0.0366	0.0700	0.1060	0.2413	0.5118	1.0118	1.2392	1.6408
A3*B2	0.0377	0.0687	0.1102	0.2804	0.4947	0.8283	1.1325	1.5012
A4*B1	0.0371	0.0738	0.1287	0.5736	0.5485	0.9245	1.3015	1.9146
A4*B2	0.0381	0.0744	0.1276	0.2739	0.5348	0.9157	1.2815	1.9459
A5*B1	0.0377	0.0722	0.1194	0.2649	0.5512	0.9393	1.3701	1.9582
A5*B2	0.0371	0.0742	0.1120	0.2573	0.5172	0.8698	1.3352	1.9849
Pooled SEM	0.0005	0.0023	0.0083	0.1039	0.0346	0.0617	0.0527	0.0384
Significance	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

a-c In each of the main effects, means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly (P \leq 0.05).

Table 3: Effects of nutrient density and feed form on body weight gain (BWG; kg) of broiler chicks from one to 49 days of age

to 49) days of age	,						
Main effects:	BWG 1 st wk	BWG 2 nd wk	BWG 3 rd wk	BWG 4 th wk	BWG 5 th wk	BWG 6 th wk	BWG 7 th wk	Total gain
Nutrient density								
Control (A1)	0.0633 ^a	0.1457^{a}	0.2203	0.2955	0.3606	0.4111^{ab}	0.3962^{b}	1.8511 ^{ab}
H1(A2)	0.0356^{b}	$0.0534^{\rm b}$	0.1501	0.2924	0.3385	0.4644^{a}	$0.4785^{\rm b}$	1.8131 ^b
H2(A3)	0.0322^{b}	$0.0387^{\rm b}$	0.1527	0.2424	0.4168	$0.2657^{\rm b}$	0.3851^{b}	1.5339 ^c
L1(A4)	$0.0365^{\rm b}$	$0.0541^{\rm b}$	0.2956	0.1178	0.3784	0.3713^{ab}	0.6387^{a}	1.8926 ^{ab}
L2(A5)	$0.0359^{\rm b}$	$0.0424^{\rm b}$	0.1453	0.2731	0.3703	0.4480^{a}	0.6188^{a}	1.9342 ^a
Pooled SEM	0.0015	0.0053	0.0704	0.0657	0.0355	0.0455	0.0410	0.0291
Significance	*	*	NS	NS	NS	*	*	*
Feed form (B)								
Mash(B1)	0.0410	0.0706^{A}	0.2220	0.2230	0.3971	0.3772	0.4814	1.8124
Pellet (B2)	0.0405	0.0631	0.1636	0.2655	0.3487	0.4071	0.5256	1.7975
Pooled SEM	0.001	0.0034	0.0445	0.0415	0.0225	0.0287	0.0259	0.0184
Significance	NS	NS						
AB Interaction								
A1*B1	0.0647	0.1504	0.2210	0.2933	0.3929	0.3867	0.3505	1.8596
A1*B2	0.0622	0.1410	0.2196	0.2978	0.3284	0.4356	0.4420	1.8425
A2*B1	0.0356	0.0648	0.1633	0.2899	0.3287	0.4640	0.4537	1.8003
A2*B2	0.0356	0.0420	0.1369	0.2949	0.3482	0.4647	0.5034	1.8259
A3*B1	0.0335	0.0360	0.1352	0.2705	0.5000	0.2274	0.4016	1.6043
A3*B2	0.0310	0.0415	0.1702	0.2143	0.3336	0.3041	0.3687	1.4635
A4*B1	0.0367	0.0549	0.4449	0.0251	0.3759	0.3770	0.6131	1.8775
A4*B2	0.0363	0.0532	0.1463	0.2608	0.3809	0.3657	0.6644	1.9078
A5*B1	0.0346	0.0472	0.1454	0.2863	0.3880	0.4308	0.5881	1.9205
A5*B2	0.0372	0.0377	0.1453	0.2599	0.3526	0.4653	0.6496	1.9478
Pooled SEM	0.0021	0.0076	0.0996	0.0929	0.0503	0.0643	0.0580	0.0412
Significance	NS	NS						

a-c: In each of the main effects, means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly (P \leq 0.05).

Feed intake:

The effects of nutrient density and feed form on feed intake (FI) of broiler chicks from one to 49 days of age are shown in Table 4. Nutrient density had insignificant effect on FI of birds during the periods of 14 - 21 and 42 - 49 days of age. However, control group consumed more feed during the periods from of one to 7, 7-14, 21-28 and the whole experimental period compared of other groups. On the other hand, feed form had no effect (P>0.05) on FI of chicks during the periods of one to 7, 7 - 14, 14 - 21, 21 - 28, 28 - 35 and 35 to 42 days of age but feeding the mash diets significantly reduced (P < 0.05) FI of birds during the periods of 42 - 49 and whole experimental period compared with birds fed the pellet diets. This result is in agreement with the suggestion of Richards (2003) that broiler chickens selected for rapid weight gain do not properly regulate voluntary feed intake according to dietary energy level; thus they display compulsive appetite and excessive fat accumulation.

Feed conversion ratio:

The effects of nutrient density and feed form on feed conversion ratio (FCR) of broiler chicks from one to 49 days of age are given in Table 5. Dietary nutrient density had no significant effect (P>0.05) on FCR of chicks during the periods of 14 -21, 21- 28, 28- 35 and 35- 42 days of age. However, control group had the best significant FCR of broiler chickens at the periods of one to 7 and 7 to 14 compared to other groups. On the contrary, feeding lower nutrient density (L2) produced

the best in FCR of birds at the periods 42-49 and whole experimental period as compared to other groups. On the other hand, feed form had no effect (P>0.05) on FCR of broiler chicks during the periods of one to 7, 7-14, 14-21, 28-35, 35-42 and 42-49 days of age but the mash diets significantly improved (P≤0.05) FCR of birds during the periods of 21-28 and whole experimental period compared with these fed the pelleted diets. In addition, insignificant interactions (P>0.05) were observed between nutrient density and feed form on FCR of broilers for all age intervals investigated except the periods of 21-28 days old and whole experimental period . Similarly, Kermanshahi et al., (2011) had reported that broiler chickens fed diets containing 15% more CP than NRC recommendation had inferior FCR in overall period of study (days 1-21) when compared with those of broiler chickens fed diets containing 15% less CP and NRC recommendation.

Blood plasma parameters: -

The effect of nutrient density and feed form on plasma concentrations of glucose, total protein, albumin and activity of plasma ALT and AST are presented in Table 6. There were no significant effects of nutrient density on levels of plasma glucose, total protein and albumin of broiler chicks. However, activity of plasma ALT and AST levels increased significantly ($P \le 0.05$) in response to low levels of nutrient density (L1, L2). No significant effects of feed form on plasma level of total protein, albumin or activity of ALT and AST in blood plasma while, the mash diets led to a significant increase in ($P \le 0.05$) plasma levels of glucose

concentration compared with the pelleted diets. Insignificant interactions (P>0.05) were observed between nutrient density and feed form on plasma level of glucose, total protein and albumin or on activity of plasma ALT and AST of broiler chickens. The present

result is in agreement with that of Corduk *et al.*, (2007), who found that dietary ME density had no significant effect on the serum triglycerides, cholesterol and glucose concentrations of the broiler chickens.

Table 4: Effects of nutrient density and feed form on feed intake (FI; kg) of broiler chicks from one to 49 days of age

or age								
Main effects:	FI 1 st wk	FI 2 nd wk	FI 3 rd wk	FI 4 th wk	FI 5 th wk	FI 6 th wk	FI 7 th wk	Total FI
Nutrient density ((A)							
Control(A1)	0.1041^{a}	0.2112^{a}	0.2733	0.5296 ^a	0.7466^{a}	0.8993°	1.1500	4.0181 ^a
H1(A2)	0.0641 ^b	0.1555^{b}	0.2386	0.4578^{b}	0.6673 ^b	1.0292a	1.2063	3.8832 ^{ab}
H2(A3)	0.0935^{a}	0.1521^{b}	0.2432	0.4760^{ab}	0.6641 ^b	0.9180^{c}	1.1152	3.7560^{b}
L1(A4)	0.0940^{a}	0.1457^{b}	0.2570	0.4406^{b}	0.7116^{ab}	0.9528^{bc}	1.1757	3.8715 ^{ab}
L2(A5)	0.0895^{a}	0.1155 ^c	0.2560	0.4665^{b}	0.7098^{ab}	0.9947^{ab}	1.1355	3.8573 ^b
Pooled SEM	0.0055	0.0041	0.0083	0.0192	0.0169	0.0213	0.0337	0.0503
Significance	*	**	NS	*	*	**	NS	*
Feed form (B)								
Mash(B1)	0.0862	0.1550	0.2558	0.4584	0.7029	0.9549	1.1173 ^b	3.8168^{b}
Pellet (B2)	0.0918	0.1570	0.2514	0.4898	0.6969	0.9628	1.1958 ^a	3.9377 ^a
Pooled SEM	0.0035	0.0026	0.0052	0.0121	0.0107	0.0135	0.0213	0.0318
Significance	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	*	*
AB Interaction								
A1*B1	0.1067	0.2175	0.2840	0.5467	0.7657	0.8930	1.0422	3.9625
A1*B2	0.1015	0.2050	0.2627	0.5125	0.7275	0.9057	1.2577	4.0737
A2*B1	0.0610	0.1612	0.2395	0.4477	0.6812	1.0212	1.1827	3.8552
A2*B2	0.0672	0.1497	0.2393	0.4680	0.6535	1.0372	1.2300	3.9112
A3*B1	0.0827	0.1370	0.2480	0.4312	0.5915	0.9242	1.1370	3.6347
A3*B2	0.1042	0.1672	0.2385	0.5207	0.7367	0.9117	1.0935	3.8772
A4*B1	0.0950	0.1400	0.2442	0.3930	0.7252	1.0082	1.1325	3.8330
A4*B2	0.0930	0.1515	0.2697	0.4882	0.6980	0.8975	1.2190	3.9100
A5*B1	0.0857	0.1192	0.2635	0.4735	0.7510	0.9277	0.0920	3.7985
A5*B2	0.0932	0.1117	0.2485	0.4595	0.6687	0.0617	1.1790	3.9162
Pooled SEM	0.008	0.006	0.012	0.027	0.024	0.030	0.048	0.071
Significance	NS	*	NS	NS	*	NS	NS	NS

a-c : In each of the main effects, means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly ($P \le 0.05$).

Table 5: Effects of nutrient density and feed form on feed conversion ratio (feed: gain) of broiler chicks from one to 49 days of age

Main effects:	FCR 1st wk	FCR 2 nd wk	FCR3 rd wk	FCR 4th wk	FCR 5 th wk	FCR 6 th wk	FCR 7 th wk	Total FCR
Nutrient density	(A)							
Control(A1)	1.6406 ^a	1.4518 ^a	1.2496	1.8150	2.1371	2.2862	2.9646 ^b	2.1243 ^b
H1(A2)	1.7912 ^a	3.2292^{b}	1.6116	1.6325	1.9992	2.2463	2.5527^{b}	2.1458 ^b
H2(A3)	3.0207^{b}	4.0161°	1.6983	2.0745	1.7916	2.9058	2.9083^{b}	2.4582°
L1(A4)	2.6172^{b}	2.9017^{b}	1.7602	1.6990	1.9385	2.9493	2.0228^{a}	2.0471 ^{ab}
L2(A5)	2.5460^{b}	2.7903 ^b	1.8223	1.7323	1.9538	2.2366	1.9011 ^a	1.9961 ^a
Pooled SEM	0.2413	0.2141	0.1601	0.1122	0.1328	02876	0.1741	0.0361
Significance	*	*	NS	NS	NS	NS	*	*
Feed form (B)								
Mash(B1)	2.1898	2.7040	1.6038	1.6649 ^a	1.8982	2.6059	2.5031	2.1141 ^a
Pellet (B2)	2.4565	3.0517	1.6530	1.9164 ^b	2.0299	2.4439	2.4368	2.1946 ^b
Pooled SEM	0.1526	0.1354	0.1012	0.0710	0.0840	0.1819	0.1101	0.0228
Significance	NS	NS	NS	*	NS	NS	NS	*
AB Interaction								
A1*B1	1.6485	1.4462	1.2927	1.9065	2.0437	2.4777	3.0275	2.1342
A1*B2	1.6327	1.4575	1.2065	1.7235	2.2305	2.0947	2.9017	2.1145
A2*B1	1.6945	2.8432	1.4727	1.5597	2.0920	2.2292	2.6185	2.1467
A2*B2	1.8880	3.6152	1.7505	1.7025	1.9065	2.2635	2.4870	2.1450
A3*B1	2.4690	3.9720	1.9430	1.6685	1.3627	2.7992	2.8097	2.2647
A3*B2	3.5725	4.0602	1.4537	2.4805	2.2205	3.0125	3.0070	2.6517
A4*B1	2.6212	2.7165	1.4777	1.5125	2.0347	3.3690	2.1312	2.0437
A4*B2	2.6132	3.0870	2.0427	1.8855	1.8422	2.5297	1.9145	2.0505
A5*B1	2.5160	2.5420	1.8330	1.6775	1.9577	2.1542	1.9285	1.9810
A5*B2	2.5760	3.0387	1.8117	1.7872	1.9500	2.3190	1.8737	2.0112
Pooled SEM	0.3412	0.3028	0.2264	0.1588	0.1878	0.4068	0.2462	0.2462
Significance	NS	NS	NS	*	NS	NS	NS	*

a-c : In each of the main effects, means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly (P \leq 0.05).

Blood plasma Lipid profile: The effect of nutrient density and feed form on plasma total lipids, triglycerides, cholesterol, HDL and LDL concentrations are presented in Table 7: There were no significant effect of nutrient density on plasma total lipids, triglycerides, cholesterol, HDL and LDL concentrations. No significant effects of feed form on plasma total lipids, triglycerides, cholesterol, and HDL and LDL

concentrations. Insignificant interactions (P>0.05) were observed between nutrient density and feed form on plasma total lipids, triglycerides, cholesterol, HDL and LDL concentrations of broilers. Similarly, Rosebrough *et al.*, (1999) found that dietary fat addition to diets containing low CP levels did not decrease lipogenesis to the degree noted when added to a diet containing a higher level of CP.

Table 6: Effects of nutrient density and feed form on some blood plasma parameters of broiler chicks

Main effects:	Glucose (g/dl)	TP (g/dl)	Alb (g/dl)	ALT (IU/I)	AST (IU/I)
Nutrient density (A)	Graeose (grai)	11 (8/41)	(8/41)	1121 (10/1)	1101 (10/1)
Control(A1)	249.7	4.107	2.223	17.12 ^{bc}	52.56 ^b
H1(A2)	241.3	4.348	2.317	19.98 ^{ab}	62.07 ^a
H2(A3)	228.8	4.220	2.276	14.48 ^c	47.07^{b}
L1(A4)	235.0	4.367	2.303	19.31 ^{ab}	62.20^{a}
L2(A5)	235.1	4.381	2.391	20.50^{a}	63.76 ^a
Pooled SEM	16.83	0.107	0.061	0.996	2.682
Significance	NS	NS	NS	**	*
Feed form (B)					
Mash(B1)	257.7 ^a	4.286	2.281	18.45	57.30
Pellet (B2)	218.3 ^b	4.283	2.324	18.11	57.76
Pooled SEM	10.64	0.0679	0.0387	0.6303	1.696
Significance	*	NS	NS	NS	NS
AB Interaction					
A1*B1	285.2	4.007	2.190	17.75	53.15
A1*B2	214.2	4.207	2.257	16.50	51.97
A2*B1	288.0	4.340	2.315	20.32	62.67
A2*B2	194.7	4.357	2.320	19.65	61.47
A3*B1	230.2	4.230	2.202	14.27	45.40
A3*B2	227.5	4.210	2.350	14.70	48.75
A4*B1	226.0	4.345	2.305	18.90	60.52
A4*B2	244.0	4.390	2.302	19.72	63.87
A5*B1	259.0	4.510	2.392	21.02	64.77
A5*B2	211.2	4.252	2.390	19.97	62.75
Pooled SEM	23.8	0.152	0.086	1.409	3.794
Significance	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

a-c: In each of the main effects, means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly (P≤0.05).

Table 7: Effects of nutrient density and feed form on blood plasma lipid profile of broiler chicks

Main effects:	TL (mg/dl)	Trig.(mg/dl)	Chol. (mg/dl)	HDL (mg/dl)	LDL (mg/dl)
Nutrient density (A)					<u> </u>
Control(A1)	872.8	132.2	191.2	52.53	114.41
H1(A2)	894.9	133.3	197.2	54.53	105.91
H2(A3)	880.6	132.7	175.5	52.10	107.93
L1(A4)	861.5	138.4	191.5	52.56	107.77
L2(A5)	882.7	136.8	194.1	52.91	106.00
Pooled SEM	10.92	2.03	5.579	1.20	2.584
Significance	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Feed form (B)					
Mash(B1)	884.9	135.49	193.2	53.12	108.5
Pellet (B2)	872.1	133.95	186.7	52.73	108.2
Pooled SEM	6.90	1.28	3.528	0.76	1.634
Significance	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
AB Interaction					
A1*B1	872.7	134.2	195.57	53.57	116.5
A1*B2	873.0	130.3	186.95	51.50	112.3
A2*B1	891.3	130.4	199.52	53.62	110.1
A2*B2	898.5	136.1	194.97	55.45	101.6
A3*B1	906.3	138.3	185.87	52.22	104.9
A3*B2	855.0	127.0	165.30	51.98	110.9
A4*B1	860.2	136.4	187.12	52.42	105.9
A4*B2	862.7	140.4	195.97	52.70	109.5
A5*B1	894.3	138.0	197.97	53.77	105.2
A5*B2	871.2	135.7	190.30	52.05	106.7
Pooled SEM	15.44	2.87	7.890	1.70	3.655
Significance	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that using low levels of nutrient density may have a positive effect on productive performance of broiler chickens.

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تأثير كثافة العناصر الغذائية وشكل العليقة على الأداء الإنتاجي ومكونات الدم لكتاكيت التسمين فوزى صديق إسماعيل ، خليل الشحات شريف ،محمد رأفت الجوجرى و صفاء عبد الحسن طعمة قسم إنتاج الدواجن – كلية الزراعة – جامعة المنصورة – مصر

أجريت هذه الدراسة لتقييم تأثير كثافة العناصر الغذائية وشكل العليقة على الأداء الإنتاجي ومكونات الدم لكتاكيت التسمين. تم في هذه الدراسة إستخدام عدد ٢٠٠ كتكوت من سلالة الأربرا إبكر عند عمر يوم وتم تقسيم هذه الكتاكيت إلى خمس كثافات غذائية وغذيت علي شكلين من العليقة (عليقة ناعمة،عليقة محببة) ، حيث تضمنت المعاملات الغذائية : عليقة الكنترول تحتوي علي عناصر غذائية بالمستوي الموصى به في NRC ، وعليقتين ذات كثافات عالية من البروتين والطاقة والأحماض الأمينية (الليسين و الميثيونين) وكذلك عليقتين ذات كثافات منخفضة من تلك العناصر الغذائية. وتم تقديم تلك العلائق الخمسة في صورة ناعمة أو محببة. وأحتوت جميع العلائق علي نسبة ثابتة من البروتين إلي الطاقة. ومن أهم النتائج المتحصل عليها من هذه الدراسة أن العلائق ذات الكثافة المنخفضة من العناصر الغذائية كانت أفضل معنويا في الوزن الحي والزيادة في معدل وزن الجسم وإستهلاك العلف ومعدل التحويل الغذائية لم يكن لها تأثير الناعمة كانت أفضل مفويات البلازما من البروتين الكلي والألبيومين لم يكن لشكل العليقة تأثير معنوي على مستويات البلازما من البروتين الكلي والألبيومين و نشاط إنزيمي نقل مجموعات الأمينو. نتج عن التغذية علي العليقة الناعمة زيادة معنوية في تركيز الجلوكوز مقارنة الكلي والألبيومين و نشاط إنزيمي نقل مجموعات الأمينو. نتج عن التغذية علي العليقة الناعمة زياد كلا من الدهن الكلي والتراى جلسريد والكولسترول و الكولسترول ذو الكثافة العالية والكولسترول الدم الدم الدم الكالي التابية والكولسترول والكولسترول والكولسترول والكولسترول الذوالية المنخفضة في بلازما الدم. نستنتج من هذه الدراسة أن إستخدام الكثافات الغذائية المنخفضة ليس لها تأثير صار على الأداء الإنتاجي أو مكونات الدم بل كان لها تأثير إبطي على تلك القياسات.