RESULTS OBTAINED FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATION A FARM MIXTURE IN FEED CHICKENS FARMER TYPE

Leonte, Doina * Leonte C. **, Lenuţa Fotea***

* University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine
Animal Science Faculty, 3 Aleea M.Sadoveanuu St., 700489 Iaşi; Romania,
e-mail: doinaleonte@yahoo.com *
famleonte@yahoo.com **
fotealenuta@yahoo.com***

Abstract

During the performed experiment a study has been carried out regarding the influence of the administration of some cereal and cereal subproducts mixtures, over the zootechnical performances of hem broilers.

Three groups of coloured feathering chicken have been used, originating from sires produced by the Hubbard-ISA Company, that is witness group (M) and the twe experimental groups (E1 and E2).

In the foddering programme of the witness group, standard combined fodder has been used.

For the E1 group, in the first 10 days standard combined fodder has been administrated, and from day 10 untill valorization there has been administrated a mixture consisting of 37 % maise, 60 % coheat and 3 % coheat bran. In the foddering programme of the E2 group has been used house hold mixture, for the entire growing period.

Through the use of farm mixtures in the feeding of Fermier type chickens, the age at rohich the chicken reached the weight of 1500 g has extended to 116 days for E1 group, and 129 day for the E2 group respectively, compared to 42 days for the M group. For the achievment of 1 kg growth, a folder quantity of 2,09 kg for the M group, 4,08 kg for the E1 group, and 4,52 kg for E2 group has been used.

Key words: household system, feeding, mixing efficiency, performance

INTRODUCTION

Poultry meat continues to be the cheapest, which explains the success of the world. This competitive situation caused constant concern for poultry production efficiency, the first produced by chicken. In Romania, unlike other European countries, especially from the EU, a significant part of poultry production takes place in households in so-called household system, where bird feeding generally be based solely on cereals (maize, wheat) and possibly their products (wheat bran) [1]. This involves feeding a reduced growth rate, specific consumption of food high, respectively low efficiency, making the birds for meat production may not have a competitive price, especially since this production can not enter any product in category organic because they did not follow the rules specific to this type of production [3].

Research goal was to highlight the economic efficiency of scientific growth of broilers in our country-specific household system and streamline the production possibilities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research was conducted on four groups of colored broilers (STARBRO-Farmer) grown in soil, shelter ensuring normal technological parameters of temperature, light, ventilation (Table 1).

Table 1

Results on weight gain, food consumption and economic efficiency, depending on the feeding program and how consumed food -Colored chickens Farmer type (Starbro) –

Lot	Feeding program	Type of feed used	Weight chicken at the age of 42 days (g)	Age on delivery weight of 1,500 g (days)	I.C.	Consumption feed the baby at delivery (kg)	Costs total lei / kg live
L M	1-21 days	Start combined fodder	1500	42	2,09	3,32	56.630
	22-35 days	Growth combined fodder					
	36-42 days	Finishing combined fodder					
L1	1-10 days	Start combined fodder	1523	42	2,10	3,32	42.270
	11-24 days	Growth combined fodder					
	25-42 days	Finishing combined fodder					
L2	1-10 days	Start combined fodder	615	116	4,08	6,12	89.760
	11 days - delivery	Mixed farm					
L 3	0 day-l delivery	Mixed farm	462	129	4,52	6,72	114.250

Four programs were used for feeding, two types of feed: feed combined standard (full) and starting, growing, finishing products, SC Nutrimold S.A. Iasi, after specific recipes for chicken meat and a mixture consisting of 60% household wheat, corn and 3% 37% wheat bran.

During offspring growth were followed a series of indicators such as:

- Weight at the age of 42 days;
- Age pup weight 500 g;
- Total and specific consumption of food;
- Total expenditure / kg body weight.

As a control group (LM) was used at the feeding program was 1-21 days to start, 22-35 days - growth and 36-42 days - finishing it to the group L1 start-up period was reduced to 10 days after receiving a growing fodder for 14 days, continue administering the fodder type finish.

The L2 group age between 1-10 days received mixed fodder type start after that, until the age of delivery using a mixture of "household" consists of cereals (wheat, corn and wheat bran).

The group L3 was used throughout the growth of household mix.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the data presented in Table 1 and 2 can be seen that the results are enlightening in livestock and the economic necessity of using mixed fodder, whose effect is superior from all points of view, specify that this hybrid (Starbro-Farmer) is a hybrid with lower growth intensity and the weight to 42 days for lots M and L1 is consistent curve of growth given by the company that manufactures these offspring.

Table 2

The antioxidant potential (determined by FRAP assay) of *V. album* fresh leaves, expressed in mg/l vitamin C equivalents/g leaves

L O T	Type of feed used	Weight chicken at the age of 42 days (g)	Age on delivery weight of 1,500 g (days)	I.C.	Feed consumption the chicken	Costs per kg live
M	Combined fodder	100	100	100	100	100
L1	Combined fodder	101,5	100	99,5	100	74,7
L2	Combined fodder 1-10 days, then mixed farm	41	276	195	184	152
L3	Mixed farm	30,8	307	216	321	201,7

Regarding the results obtained in groups M and L1, it is found that the use of specific hybrids of meat mixed fodder, performance (Ross 308 or STARBRO hard) is not associated with superior performance. Thus the L1 group that combined fodder type start was used for 10 days

and the growth and recovery of food as group M but shortening the period of use of compound feed more expensive (starting and growing) cost decreased pup .

Both of livestock performance data and of the economic efficiency is found when using household mixture results in all respects, are much lower than where the specific program (IC) and feed consumption of chickens in May than 2.2 times 3.2 times respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The use of mixed fodder for starting a period of 10 days and the growth over a period of 14 days that livestock performance has improved to 42 days weight 1523 g in group 4, compared with 1500 g in group M.
2. By making the L1 group a total expenditure weights of 1523 g per kg body weight were lower with MDL 14,360 which represents 25.36% of Lot M.
3. Economically, the cost per delivered baby doubles the L3 group, although apparently the price of hay is lower, due to both increased food consumption and growth prolongation.
4. Costs per kg of body weight in L2, where the combined feed was used only in the first 10 days and then mixed household increased by 52% compared to control group.
5. Chickens in group L2 performed at 42 days only 41% by weight of the batch I made, and those in group L3 achieved only 30.8%.
6. To achieve delivery weight babies in group L2 were needed while still 74 days for group L3 were still required 87 days.

REFERENCES

1. Chiran A., Gîndu Elena, Banu A., Ciubotaru Elena-Adina -2 004 - *Piaţa produselor agricole şi agroalimentare - abordare teoretică şi practică,* Editura Ceres, Bucureşti.
2. Ştefănescu Gh., Dran F., Nedea Mihaela - 1999 - *Creşterea păsărilor în fermele mici şi mijlocii.* Editura Ceres, Bucureşti.
3. Halga P. Şi col. - 2001 - *Nutriţie animală.* Editura Dosoftei, Iaşi.
4. Halga P. Şi col. - 2002 - *Alimentaţie animală.* Editura PIM, Iaşi.
5. Van I. şi col. - 2003 - *Creşterea şi industrializarea puilor de carne.* Editura Ceres. Bucureşti.
6. xxx - *Ghid teoretic pentru creşterea puilor broiler cu penaj colorat de tip Fermier.*
7. *** - *Caiete de studiu UCPR*, Colecţia 2000-2002.
8. *** - *Poultry feed nitrition guide*, PROVIMI
9. Marin Gh şi col., 1984 – *Creşterea păsărilor în gospodăriile populaţiei*.
10. Vancea I., 1981 – *Creşterea intensivă a păsărilor pe lângă casă*.