THE USE OF CANOLA MEAL IN BROILER DIETS

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SUMMERY

Rapeseed Canola whole grains and meal are important energy and protein sources for poultry, because the contents of antinutritional factors is lower (Jasman 1995, Nwokola et al 1999). The experiment used 400 one day-old male chicks raised on flour. The birds with similar weights were assigned to a control group and 3 experimental variants. The initial weight of the chicks was between 53 g. The birds had free access to water and to 2 types of diets: a prestarter diet (1 to 7 days) given to all groups and a grower-finisher diet (8 to 49 days) differentiated according to variants. Canola meal replaced 10% of the soybean meal in experimental group 1 (E1), 25% in E2 and 35% in E3. The limiting aminoacids were supplied in adequate amounts by addition of synthetical methionine and lysine. The broiler performance at 28 and 49 days was strongly influenced by the extent of soybean meal and especially fish meal replacement with canola meal. The weight at 28day of E1 broilers (3.5% canola meal) was 1005.35 ± 2.72 g similar to the control group 1002.12 ± 2.83 g. The level of 7% canola meal (E2) depressed broiler weight by 2.5%, the average weight being 977.07 ± 3.02 g. The level of 10.5% canola meal (E3) depressed broiler weight by 4% compared to control, the average weight being 962.03 ± 3.27 g. The 49 days it was obtained the followed resultants: 1984.36 ± 7.33 g (E1), 1901.46 ± 7.21 g (E2), 1868.71 ± 7.53 g (E3) (p ≤ 0.05). The feed conversion ratio was: 2.13 kg CF/kg gain (C); 2.10 kg/kg (E1); 2.15 kg/kg (E2); 2.18 kg/kg (E3). The use of 3.5% canola meal in broiler diets was determined performances similar with the control. The higher levels of canola meal to replace 25 and 35% of the soybean meal depressed broiler body weight by 5.8 and 9% respectively (p ≤ 0.05).

BIBLIOGRAPHY