Bulletin UASVM, Veterinary Medicine 67(1)/2010
ISSN 1843-5270; Electronic ISSN 1843-5378

Preliminary Comments Regarding the Impact of A.D. Biophytomodulators on Fodder Quality and Weight-Gain in Broilers

Adrian MACRI, L. OANA, R. STEFAN, A. DINCA, Maria V.MORAR I. PASCA, A. SZAKACS, L. MOLDOVAN

University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca
Mănăştur street 3-5., 400372, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA
Tel: +(40) 264 596 384, Fax: +(40) 264 593 792, adimacri@yahoo.com

Abstract. We have tested energetic-balancing devices in order to find out to what extent they have an impact on meat-production increase in broilers. We have employed ROSS 308 hybrids divided into four groups (each group made up by ten chickens – five males and five females): 3 experimental and one control. The following biophytomodulators were used: DEA (water–energizing device), F (of unknown structure created for animals) and DIEE (energy loading- and balancing device).
The best weight gains in the average weight were attained with the F biophytomodulator (2344 g), followed by the control (2318g), the group with DEA (2217 g) and last the group with DIEE (2197 g). DEA and DIEE biophytostimulators did not stimulate any substantial weight gain for the broilers, compared to registered values for the control. F was the only biophytomodulator inducing an increase in weight gain beyond that of the control. However, its values were fairly close to those of the control.

Keywords: biophytomodulators; ROSS 308- hybrid; weight gain.

INTRODUCTION

Broiler chickens display high claims in energy and proteins. At the same time, they need a fair energy-protein balance, as well as appropriate contents in essential amino acids and adequate mineral-and vitamin sustenance (Văcaru-Opriş I. and col., 2002). One of the most important aims pursued in fowl production is obtaining a high weight gain (as high as possible). Financial support is granted on achieving a weight of 1.9 kg/head of fowl. Such a desideratum can be achieved by feeding the chicken complete and well-balanced combined fodders, within the frame of maintenance conditions as close to the demands of the organism as possible. Norms of energy and nutrients recommended for broilers vary with the kind of hybrid in exploitation and the farmers' means of procuring fodder- raw materials and additives in quantities derived from feed-consumption computations (Dancea Zoe, 2010).

The energy loading and balancing devices alter and adjust the various energy frequencies in the surrounding environment to frequencies specific to the body physiology. The structural and functional alterations of the anatomic organs are second to some of those in the respective energy organs. The plant assembly within device plays a twofold role. The laser-biologic substance energetically activates the technological minilaser included by each of the information devices, and the active homeopathic substance generates an assembly of information consequences at organism level. The way such a mechanism operates seems to be leaning against the plant

capacity to generate specific effects of resonance. In obtaining this, ~2mg of a mixture of 25-40 species harvested on the territory of Romania were used: *polychrest mixture remedy*, in accordance with the homeopathic nomenclature. (Dincă, A., 2007)

The technological utilization of the "AD-effect" actually assumes rediscovering an intuitive practice already known by ancient Indians – as well as by our ancestors: permanently wearing on the chest a purse of magic remedies such as healing plants, crystals, amulets, etc. – capable of amplifying vibrations that are beneficial to the organism (Dincă, A., 2005).

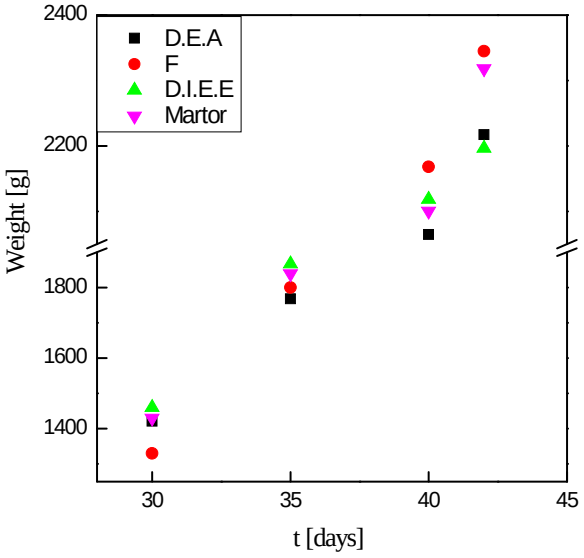
MATERIAL AND METHOD

In the present study, experiments were carried out on four groups of chicken, each group having ten individuals: five males and five females. The hybrid utilized in this experiment was ROSS 308. As biophytostimulators were used in order to avoid their interference effect, each group was grown in separate raising units. All the four groups were fed the same type of combined fodder during the growing season. The impact of three biophytostimulators on the weight-gain of the chickens, as measured against the control, was tested. To this end, in order to energize the water meant for the first experimental group, a DEA-patch was used; a water-energizing device beneath the battery that sheltered the second group carrying an F-patch of unknown composition, created for animals; a DIEE-patch for the third group—i.e., another energy loading and balancing device. Group 4—the control—din not receive any device of energy balancing.

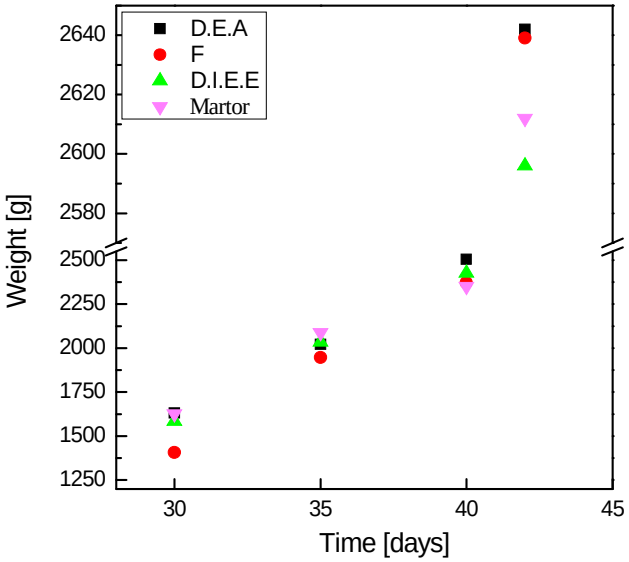
Three daily weightings were performed, i.e., at 11 AM, 7 PM and 3 AM – starting the first day and up to day 42, when the chickens were killed. The mean of the three daily weighing was calculated, as well as the data-accumulation performed. The total weight gain per group and distinguished per sexes were observed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

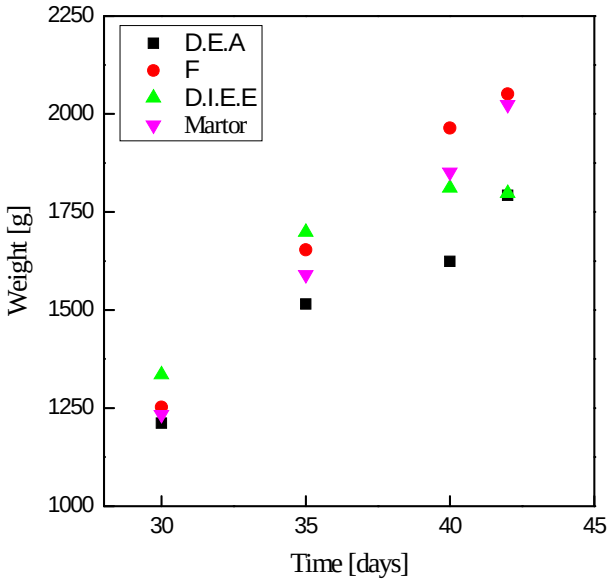
Following the weightings on day 42, before killing the animals, the highest mean weight gains in the unsexed chickens were recorded when using the F-biophytomodulator, a mean weight of 2344 g, followed by the control with 2318 g, the group receiving DEA (2217 g) and finally the group using the DIEE-device (2197 g). With males, the best weight gain was found within the group using the DEA-biophytomodulator (2642 g), closely followed by F (2639 g), the control (2612 g) and the group utilizing the DIIE (2596 g). In so far as the pullets are concerned one can similarly notice an interesting evolution, anew in first position there was the group taking the F-patch, with a mean weight of 2050 g, closely followed by the control with a mean weight of 2042 g. Then, much behind, the groups taking devices DEA and DIEE, with 1792 g and 1797 g.



Graphic 1. Mean weight gain in unsexed chickens



Graphic 2. Mean weight gain in males



Graphic 3. Mean weight gain in females

We have graphically represented the evolution of weight-gain both in the unsexed chickens and per sex, on day 30, as that far the differences concerning the weight-gain was barely significant. On persuing *Graphic 1*, one can notice low values in the group taking the F-patch. These values started ascending on day 35 and reached the highest peaks on days 40–42.

A similar evolution is to be noticed in *Graphic 2* (males), also using the F biophytomodulator: values are low on day 30 and high on day 42, when values are close to those registered for the group that received the DEA biophytomodulator (this group

was then in first position). With pullets (*Graphic 3*), the group receiving patch DEA displays the poorest values in mean weight gain both on day 30 and 42. Best values are found for the group receiving patch F, closely followed by the control group.

CONCLUSIONS

Following the impact of biophytomodulators on mean weight gain in broilers, a constant increase was registered (both with unsexed chickens and males and females separately) when using patch-F, but differences measured against the control are rather small.

With the DEA patches, one can notice an interesting evolution concerning the mean weight gain in young roosters; their weight is slightly higher than that of the control, where the F biophytomodulator was used. The lowest values were recorded when utilising the DIEE biophytomodulator (values much lower than those registered for the control).

It is safe to assert that biophytostimulators DEA and DIEE have not had a significant impact on weight gain in broilers, as these groups had lower values compared to the control. The only patch that really induced an increase in weight gain, registering values above the control, was the F biophytomodulator. The values were very close to those of the control.

REFERENCES

1. Dancea Z., 2010, Nutriţie animală şi elemente de nutriţie a omului, Ed. Todesco, Cluj
2. Dincă, A., 2005, Incursiune în necunoscut. Energo-informaţia - viitorul omenirii, Ed. Tipoalex, Alexandria
3. Dincă A., 2007- http://www.viatasienergie.ro/
4. Vacaru-Opriş, I. şi col., 2002, Tratat de Avicultură, vol. II, Ed. Ceres, Bucureşti