

Original Research Article

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Comparative Efficiency of Summer Stress Busting Phytochemicals Supplemented in Feed to Improve Production Performance of Broiler

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to analyse the effects of dietary inclusion of Aloe Vera, Turmeric powder and buttermilk on growth performance, feed conversion ratio and carcass yield in broiler chicken. The experiment involved two hundred Cobb 400 broiler chicks which were used on complete randomized design in 4 treatments with 5 replicates, each consisting of 10 broiler chicks. The groups included the control group (basal diet), Aloe vera group (basal diet + 1% aloe vera in drinking water), Turmeric powder group (basal diet + 0.5% turmeric powder in feed), Buttermilk group (basal diet + 1% buttermilk in drinking water). The experiment lasted for 35 days during which the following parameters were collected: body weight gain, feed conversion ratio and carcass yield. The highest body weight gain (in g) was noticed in T₂ (1875±41.22) and T₁ (1811±47.36) followed by T₃ (1746±64.21) and T₄ (1737±54.49) at fifth week age of broiler chicken. Lowest FCR (in g) was noticed in T₃ (1.826±0.020) followed by T₂, T₁ and T₄ for 1.853±0.020, 1.880±0.031 and 1.938±0.022 respectively. The highest carcass yield (in g) was noticed in T₂ (1454.67±40.30) followed by T₃, T₁ and T₄ for 1429.16±32.24, 1394.83±42.58 and 1351.50±22.87 respectively. Similarly, the highest dressing percentage was noticed in T₃ (72.45±1.41) followed by T₂, T₄ and T₁ for 70.93±0.98, 70.85±0.48 and 69.43±0.65 respectively.

Keywords

Aloe vera, Body weight gain, Butter milk, Carcass yield, Growth performance, Turmeric powder.

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Introduction

Poultry sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the production of food animals in India. Growth promoters are agents added to animal feeds in order to enhance the feed conversion efficiency for increased formation of muscles, fat and body growth in feed-lot animals, including poultry. Antibiotic growth promoters (AGP) have been widely used in practice in the poultry and other livestock feeds for years. However, continuous and sub-therapeutic uses of AGP led to the development of undesirable antibiotic

resistance in poultry. Various commonly used AGPs are prebiotics, probiotics, synbiotics, enzymes, acidifiers and phytobiotics. Dairy products such as yogurt, whey, curd, buttermilk used as probiotics which contain Rod shaped lactic acid bacteria of the genus *Lactobacillus* are the most important type of bacteria found in the digestive tract of birds. Either whole plants, parts of plants or essential oils can be used as phytobiotics. Their mechanism of action involves improved consumption and conversion of food,

digestibility, weight gain and excellent antioxidant properties for broiler chickens. So in this experiment we selected Aloe vera, Curcumin and buttermilk for the research purpose.

Materials and Methods

Experimental birds

Day-old straight-run broiler chicks (Vencobb 400) obtained from Private Hatcheries, were utilized in the biological trial. The birds were reared in deep litter system under standard management practices upto six weeks of age at Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Coimbatore, 3. Feed and water were provided *ad libitum*. The experimental birds were vaccinated against Ranikhet disease on day 7 and 21 and against Infectious bursal disease on day 14 and 28.

Experimental design

Two hundred numbers of day-old broiler chicks were weighed and randomly allotted to four groups with five replicates of ten chicks each based on the body weight.

Experimental diet

The experimental diets were formulated according to the standards prescribed in the breeder's manual and fed to the birds as per the following schedule. Broiler birds were given broiler pre-starter feed from 0 to 2nd week and broiler starter diet from 2nd to 4th week and broiler finisher feed from 4th to 6th week of age. The Aloe vera, Turmeric powder and butter milk were supplemented as mentioned below.

At the end of every week, body weight of individual bird was recorded and body weight gain, feed intake was recorded and feed

conversion ratio of each group was calculated. Slaughtering of birds for experiment purpose.

Review of Literature

The effect of aloe vera on growth performance in broiler chicken

Waihenya *et al.*, (2002) reported that the guts of Aloe secundiflora supplemented chickens were lined with a layer of Aloe material leads to decreased mortality rate during Salmonella infection.

Jagmohan Singh *et al.*, (2003) found that administration of aloe vera in drinking water of broiler leads to increase the dressing percentage.

Banna *et al.*, (2013) found that inclusion of 0.5% combination of aloe vera and Allium sativum in broiler feed diet leads to decreased shedding of faecal oocyst of Eimeria spp. And also improve feed conversion ratio.

According to Mehala and Moorthy (2008) observed that addition of aloe vera in broiler feed leads to maintained beneficial microbial population, improve feed intake and efficient digestion.

According to Darabighane and Nahashon (2014) reported that addition of Aloe vera in broiler diet improve intestinal health, immune system response, growth performance and control coccidiosis.

According to Rozheh (2015) said that addition of 1.5% of Aloe vera gel in drinking water and 1.5% of garlic powder in diet of broiler birds reared for 42 days, lead to improve feed intake, low feed conversion ratio and increased body weight.

Meisam *et al.*, (2016) concluded that addition of 1% of Aloe vera gel in broiler drinking

water act as an alternative source for antibiotic growth promoter.

The effect of turmeric powder on growth performance in broiler

Samarasinghe *et al.*, (2003) revealed that addition of 1g/kg of turmeric root powder in broiler feed leads reduced energy and protein utilization and fat deposition.

Kumar *et al.*, (2005) observed that significant increase in weight gain in broiler chicks fed with turmeric powder (1g/kg of diet) and also reduced mortality rate during summer season.

Durrani *et al.*, (2006) stated that supplementation of turmeric at the rate of 0.5% level resulted in better feed efficiency.

Emadi and Kermanshahi (2007) indicated that addition of turmeric rhizome powder in the broiler feed diet leads to increase activity of AST enzyme and decreased ALT enzyme activity.

Hosseini-Vashan *et al.*, (2012) showed that activity of blood enzymes including ALT and AST were suppressed by the supplementation of turmeric rhizome powder to heat stressed broiler diet.

Candra and Putri (2013) found that administration of turmeric extract with ethanol would increase body weight gain, feed efficiency, reduce mortality by means of prevent from coccidiosis.

The effect of butter milk on growth performance in broiler chicken

Improving feed quality by increasing protein level in rations may enhance growth performance and increase muscle growth in broilers (Firman and Boling, 1998). Gulsen *et al.*, (2002) reported that the improvement

observed in broilers fed with lactose during the starter period, could be attributed to an increase in intestinal villi length which was assumed to improve nutrient absorption and bird performance.

Inclusion of 0.02% dried buttermilk powder also exerts an improvement in body weight gain, feed conversion ratio to broiler chicks (Kheiri *et al.*, 2015).

Statistical methods

Statistical analysis was done using completely randomized design, one-way classification as per the procedure given by Snedecor and Cochran (1994). Significant differences among different treatments were identified using Duncan's Multiple Range Test and a $p < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

Results and Discussion

Effect on production performance

Body weight gain (g)

The effect of supplementation of Aloe vera, turmeric powder and butter milk on the mean body weight gain (g) of broiler chicken is presented in Table 1. The result showed there was no significant difference noticed at 1, 2, 3 and fourth weeks age of all treatment groups. However, the highest body weight gain (in g) was noticed in T₂ (1875±41.22) and T₁ (1811±47.36) followed by T₃ (1746±64.21) and T₄ (1737±54.49) at fifth week age of broiler chicken. Present findings increasing body weight using turmeric powder in broiler diet was agreed with Durrani *et al.*, (2006) Herawati (2010) and Elmakki *et al.*, (2013). Also, results of the present finding increased body weight by using Aloevera in broiler diet agreed with Lin *et al.*, (2005) and Gang *et al.*, (2014) observed increased weight gain.

Experimental diet

Treatment Groups	Experimental diets
T ₁	Basal diet
T ₂	Basal diet (with Aloe Vera 1% in drinking water)
T ₃	Basal diet (with Ground Turmeric Powder 0.5% in feed)
T ₄	Basal diet (with Buttermilk 1% in drinking water)

Table.1 Least square Means (\pm S.E.) body weight (g) at different group of broiler chicken

Age	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄
Week 1	146 \pm 4.76 ^a	155 \pm 4.76 ^a	149 \pm 6.75 ^a	169 \pm 4.58 ^a
Week 2	362 \pm 20.54 ^a	402 \pm 9.64 ^a	389 \pm 18.65 ^a	401 \pm 10.27 ^a
Week3	800 \pm 17.19 ^a	796 \pm 13.76 ^a	802 \pm 18.12 ^a	813 \pm 19.61 ^a
Week 4	1290 \pm 25.34 ^a	1351 \pm 26.60 ^a	1280 \pm 40.33 ^a	1259 \pm 47.99 ^a
Week 5	1811 \pm 47.36 ^b	1875 \pm 41.22 ^b	1746 \pm 64.21 ^a	1737 \pm 54.49 ^a

Means bearing same superscript do not differ significantly otherwise significant at 5 % level of significance

Table.2 Least square Means (\pm S.E.) feed conversion ratio (g) at different group of broiler chicken

Age	T1	T2	T3	T4
Week 1	0.142 \pm 0.003 ^a	0.136 \pm 0.001 ^a	0.140 \pm 0.003 ^a	0.138 \pm 0.001 ^a
Week 2	0.394 \pm 0.002 ^a	0.384 \pm 0.002 ^a	0.378 \pm 0.003 ^a	0.389 \pm 0.005 ^a
Week 3	0.854 \pm 0.010 ^a	0.812 \pm 0.015 ^a	0.836 \pm 0.007 ^a	0.864 \pm 0.012 ^a
Week 4	1.386 \pm 0.018 ^a	1.342 \pm 0.025 ^a	1.378 \pm 0.013 ^a	1.426 \pm 0.018 ^b
Week 5	1.880 \pm 0.031 ^a	1.853 \pm 0.020 ^a	1.826 \pm 0.020 ^a	1.938 \pm 0.022 ^b

Means bearing same superscript do not differ significantly within the rows otherwise significant at 5% level of significance.

Table.3 Least square Means (\pm S.E.) of pre-slaughter, carcass weight (g) and dressing percentage at different treatment of broiler chicken

Treatment	Pre-slaughter weight	Carcass weight	Dressing %
T1	2025.36 \pm 46.60 ^a	1394.83 \pm 42.58 ^b	69.43 \pm 0.65 ^a
T2	2088.21 \pm 62.04 ^a	1454.67 \pm 40.30 ^b	70.93 \pm 0.98 ^a
T3	2025.15 \pm 44.54 ^a	1429.16 \pm 32.24 ^b	72.45 \pm 1.41 ^b
T4	1925.08 \pm 31.06 ^a	1351.50 \pm 22.87 ^a	70.85 \pm 0.48 ^a

Means bearing same superscript do not differ significantly within the columns otherwise significant at 5% level of significance

Turmeric powder and aloe vera has the ability to stimulate digestive enzymes, bile production in liver, antioxidant effect and depress pathogenic microbial flora in the small intestine it may be the reasons for increasing body weight gain in broiler chicken.

Feed conversion ratio (FCR)

The effect of supplementation of Aloe vera, turmeric powder and butter milk on the mean Feed conversion ratio of broiler chicken at different age is presented in Table 2. The present result revealed, the significant different between treatment groups was noticed at fourth and fifth week of age but no significant different noticed at 1, 2 and third week of age in broiler chicken. Similarly, the lowest FCR (in g) was noticed in T₃ (1.826±0.020) followed by T₂, T₁ and T₄ for 1.853±0.020, 1.880±0.031 and 1.938±0.022 respectively.

The better feed conversion ratio (FCR) by using butter milk, turmeric powder and Aloe vera in broiler diet were agreed with Herawati (2010) and Elmakki *et al.*, (2013).

Dressing percentage (%)

The effect of supplementation of Aloe vera, turmeric powder and butter milk on the mean dressing percentage (%) of broiler chicken is presented in Table 3. The result showed, there was significant different between treatment for carcass yield and dressing percentage at 38 days age of broiler chicken but no significant different was noticed between treatment for pre-slaughter live weight.

The highest carcass yield (in g) was noticed in T₂ (1454.67±40.30) followed by T₃, T₁ and T₄ for 1429.16±32.24, 1394.83±42.58 and 1351.50±22.87 respectively. Similarly, the highest dressing percentage was noticed in T₃

(72.45±1.41) followed by T₂, T₄ and T₁ for 70.93±0.98, 70.85±0.48 and 69.43±0.65 respectively.

The highest dressing percentage was noticed in T₃ (butter milk with basal diet) agreed with Kermanshahi and Rostami (2006), Al-Asadi *et al.*, (2008) and Majewska *et al.*, (2009).

The treatment, with feeding of butter milk 1 per cent mixed with drinking water showed higher dressing percentage. The improvement observed in broilers fed with butter milk during the starter period, could be attributed to an increase in intestinal villi length which was assumed to improve nutrient absorption and bird performance.

In conclusion, present study indicate the significance of Aloe vera, turmeric powder, butter milk feed inclusions improved the FCR, body weight, dressing percentage respectively. Hence Aloe Vera, Turmeric powder and Buttermilk can be added as supplementary food in basal diet and drinking water to obtain above discussed positive effects.

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