

CO1995 B14: ANIMAL NUTRITION

THE INFLUENCE OF FEEDING 00-RAPSEED TO BROILERS ON FEED INTAKE, GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF CARCASS FAT

W. KRACHT; H. JEROCH; W. MATZKE

Institute of Animal Nutrition, Martin-Luther-University of Halle-Wittenberg, Emil-Abderhalden-Str. 25b, 06108 Halle/Saale, FR Germany

M. RISTIC

German Department of Meat Research, Baumann Str.20, D- 95326 Kulmbach, FR Germany

ABSTRACT

One experiment was conducted to assess the use of different 00-rapeseed levels (0-25 %) in broiler diets and their influence on feed consumption, growth performance and fatty acid composition of subcutaneous fat. A level of 15 % rapeseed was tolerated without growth depression. The content of polyunsaturated fatty acids increased with rising rapeseed levels.

INTRODUCTION

Among the agricultural plants, which are cultivated in the centre of Europe, rapeseed is marked out by the high fat content of its seed. In the last decades the antinutritive substances of rapeseed, especially the glucosinolates, are diminished by plant breeding. Thereby it becomes possible to include rapeseed into feed mixtures for animal with high energy requirements for instances in broiler feed.

There are a number of reports on feeding value of full fat 00-rapeseed for broilers (Olomu et. al. 1974, 1975, Leeson et. al. 1978, 1987, Shen et. al. 1991). Most of these Canadian reports recommended levels, varying between 10 and 20 % full fat 00-rapeseed in broiler diets. Jahreis et. al. 1993 found growth depressions at the lowest inclusion level (5 %).

EXPERIMENTAL

Material and Methods

In one trial with sex-selected male Hybrid-broiler chicks, 0; 10; 15; 20 and 25 % 00-rapeseed were included in isocaloric and isonitrogenous diets. The feed mixtures with 15, 20, 25 % rapeseed were fed continuously (1.- 37. day) and during a limited period (1.-21. day). Behind this period the mixture without rapeseed was given. The highest level (25 % rapeseed) was additional employed only between the 22. and 37. day. The composition of the experimental diets is shown in Table 1. The rapeseed was ground with a roller mill. It contained 14 μmol glucosinolates per g at 91% dry matter. Each diet was fed to 10 cages with three animals per cage. Feed and water were provided ad libitum. Records were kept of feed consumption and body weight gain. At the end of the feeding trial 12 birds were randomly picked up from each treatment group, sacrificed and their carcasses dissected.

Table 1 Percentage composition of broiler diet

	1	2	3	4	5
Rapeseed %	0	10	15	20	25
Ingredient					
Wheat	47,90	44,00	42,40	40,0	38,30
Soybean-meal	39,00	36,00	34,00	32,40	30,60
Lard	9,00	6,00	5,00	4,00	2,50
Rapeseed	0	10,00	15,00	20,00	25,00
Vitamin-pre-mix	4,00	3,50	3,50	3,50	3,50
DL-Methionin	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10
Analysed (% od feed)					
Crude protein	25,4	24,7	24,8	24,6	24,8
Crude fat	10,3	11,8	12,9	13,1	13,4
ME/MJ	13,3	13,3	13,5	13,2	13,2
C18 -2+3 g/kg	20,23	21,89	23,58	25,56	27,90
Glucosinolates mmol/kg	0	1,4	2,1	2,8	3,5
Calculated g/kg					
Lysine	12,5	12,7	12,6	12,7	12,7
Met.+Cys.	9,3	9,7	9,7	9,8	9,9
Ca	10,6	9,9	10,2	10,4	10,7
P	7,2	7,6	7,9	8,2	8,6
Na	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7

Results and Discussion

Till to a level of 15 % rapeseed the growth was not adversely effected although the glucosinolate content rose to 1,4 millimol per kg feed and the feed intake was diminished (Table 2). From 20 % there was a significant decrease in live weight . With rising content of polyunsaturated fatty acids (C18-2+3) per kg feed in the average of the total trial the concentration of C 18 2+3 in the subcutaneous fat increased from 13,3 to 23,5 %. By shorten the interval of rapeseed feeding from 37 to 21 days the C18 2+3 content was decreased about 20 %. The results of this study indicate that broiler chicks can tolerate levels of 15 % rapeseed without detrimental effects. The enrichment with polyunsaturated fatty acids is desirable for human diets (Jakobsen1993).A test panel did not find differences in taste of muscle meats of carcasses from the different groups.

Table 2 Influence of rapeseed level on performance and contents of some polyunsaturated fatty acids in subcutaneous fat of broilers

Group	Rape- seed level %	Period of rape- seed feeding days	Live weight 37. day g	Feed intake till to 37.day g	Feed: gain ratio kg	Average C18 2+3 content per kg feed g	C18 2+3 in subcuta- neous fat %
1	0	1.-37.	1742a	3005	1,77	20,23	13,33
2	10	1.-37.	1767a	2912	1,69	21,90	18,35
3	15	1.-37.	1733a	2842	1,68	23,58	20,13
4	15	1.-21.	1710ab	2825	1,70	21,43	16,31
5	20	1.-37.	1694b	2786	1,69	25,56	21,00
6	20	1.-21	1687b	2793	1,66	22,05	16,95
7	25	1.-37	1686b	2727	1,66	27,90	23,47
8	25	1.-21.	1665b	2781	1,72	22,95	17,17
9	25	22.-37.	1672b	2852	1,75	25,22	19,37

REFERENCES

- Jahreis, G., Richter, G. and Lemser Annelore (1993). Using of rapeseed in broiler mixtures. Conference Report World Poultry Science Association in Jelenia Gora, S.268.
- Jakobsen, K. (1993). Nutritional prospects of increasing w-3 fatty acids in animal production. Proc. Symposium "Lifestyle diseases and the human diet-a challenge to food production", 69-87; 44th Annual Meeting of EAPP, 15.-19.8. 93, Aarhus, Denmark.
- Leeson, S., Slinger, S.J. and Summers, J.D. (1978). Utilization of whole Tower rapeseed by laying hens and broiler chickens. Canadian Journal of Animal Science, Ottawa, 58, 55-61.
- Leeson, S., Atteh, J.O. and Summers, J.D. (1987). Effects of increasing dietary levels of fullfat canola on performance, nutrient retention and bone mineralization. Poultry Science, Menasha, 66, 875-880.
- Olomu, J.M., Robblee, A.R. and Clandinin, D.R. (1975). Effects of Span rapeseed on the performance, organ weights and composition of the carcass, heart and liver of broiler chicks. Poultry Science, Menasha 54, 722-724.
- Shen, H., Summers, J.D. and Leeson, S. (1983). The influence of steam pelleting and grinding on the nutritive value of canola rapeseed for poultry. Animal Feed Science and Technology, Amsterdam, 8, 303-311.