



ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2022; SP-11(6): 1247-1249
© 2022 TPI
www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 01-04-2022
Accepted: 05-05-2022

K Selvarasu

Assistant Professor, Livestock Farm Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Tamil Nadu, India

R Amutha

Professor and Head, Livestock Farm Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Tamil Nadu, India

Economics of dietary valine supplementation on broiler ration

K Selvarasu and R Amutha

Abstract

A study was conducted in commercial broiler chicks (Vencobb) for a period of six weeks to analysis the dietary supplementation of valine with respect to Body weight and Cumulative feed consumption at sixth week, Total feed cost per bird (Rs), Total cost of production per kg live weight (Rs), Total income per bird (Rs), Net profit per kg live weight (Rs), Net profit per bird (Rs). These broiler chicks were wing banded, weighed and randomly allotted into five treatment groups with four replicates of ten chicks each and fed with basal diet as T₁ (control), T₂ (basal diet + 0.04 per cent valine), T₃ (basal diet + 0.08 per cent valine), T₄ (basal diet + 0.12 per cent valine) and T₅ (basal diet + 0.16 per cent valine). The supplementation of valine in broiler diets up to 0.16 per cent did not show significant improvement in sixth week body weight. The supplementation of valine in the diet of broilers had significant differences in cumulative feed consumption ($P < 0.05$) at sixth weeks of age. The T₂ group (basal diet + 0.04 per cent valine) recorded the lowest Production cost per kg live weight (Rs 57.31) and highest Total income per bird (Rs 174.68), Net profit per kg live weight (Rs 16.69) and Net profit per bird (Rs 39.39). Based upon this study, it is concluded that supplementation of valine in broiler basal diet at the level of 0.04 per cent (T₂ group) increased sixth week body weight, Total income per bird, Net profit per kg live weight and Net profit per bird in a cost effective way.

Keywords: Body weight, broiler, economics, feed cost, valine

Introduction

The rapid growth of broiler chicken demands high level of well balanced nutrients in the ration, especially with amino acids for marketing at an earlier age. The inclusion of different feed ingredients in broiler ration mainly depends on their nutritive value, availability and cost. A major concern of modern broiler enterprise is to reduce the feed cost for optimal return because feed constitutes approximately 70 per cent of the production cost. Amino acids are important components of all poultry diets. They are in constant turnover in the body and without proper dietary intake; deficiencies can cause detrimental effects on growth, immunity and production. These amino acids play an important role in structural and protective tissues in the body and are also important in enzyme and tissue functions (N.R.C 1994) [6]. Amino acids might also impact the muscle composition and the meat quality and more over final product stability. The inclusion of L-valine in all vegetable maize soybean meal feeds may further reduce the production cost without altering the performance of broilers since valine has been recognized as the fourth limiting amino acid in this type of diet (Corzo *et al.*, 2007) [2]. Hence, this research programme has been designed to assess the economics of broiler rearing by including graded levels of valine in ration.

Materials and Methods

A biological study was conducted with two hundred sex-separated day-old, commercial broiler (Vencobb) chicks belonging to single hatch. These chicks were wing banded, weighed and randomly allotted into five treatment groups with four replicates of ten chicks each. All chicks were reared up to 6 weeks in deep litter system in open sided broiler house under standard managemental conditions throughout the experimental period. The treatment groups consisted of basal diet T₁ (control), T₂ (basal diet + 0.04 per cent valine), T₃ (basal diet + 0.08 per cent valine), T₄ (basal diet + 0.12 per cent valine) and T₅ (basal diet + 0.16 per cent valine). The experimental feed was formulated according to the Vencobb standards by supplementing valine at different levels. All the diets were isocaloric and isonitrogenous. Relative economics of broilers fed diets supplemented with valine was worked out to evaluate using the prevailing market rates.

Corresponding Author

K Selvarasu

Assistant Professor, Livestock Farm Complex, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Tamil Nadu, India

The data collected on body weight and cumulative feed consumption at sixth week were subjected to statistical analysis as per the methods suggested by Snedecor and Cochran (1989) [7]. Angular transformation was applied to percentages wherever needed before carrying out statistical analysis.

Results and Discussion

The data on mean body weight (g) and cumulative feed consumption (g) of broilers at sixth weeks of age as influenced by dietary supplementation of valine are presented in Table 1

The mean body weight at sixth week of age in broilers did not differ significantly due to

dietary supplementation of valine. The highest sixth week body weight was recorded in T₂

group (2360.5 g) followed by T₃ (2305.5 g), T₅ (2299.2 g), T₄ (2295.6 g) groups and lowest in T₁ (2185.6 g) group. The results in this study concur with the finding of Gyurcsó *et al.* (2011) [5] who stated that crystalline L-valine supplementation does not affect significantly the body weight of the birds. Contrary to the findings recorded in this study Baker *et al.* (2002) [1] who stated that body weight responded quadratically ($P < 0.01$) to increasing doses of digestible valine.

The mean cumulative feed consumption revealed significant ($P < 0.05$) difference between treatment groups in sixth weeks of age. The mean cumulative feed consumption was

significantly higher in T₃ (3852.1 g) group which did not differ from T₂ (3692.4 g) group. The data on cumulative feed consumption of T₂ (3692.4 g), T₁ (3663.5 g), T₅ (3548.4 g) and T₄ (3546.8 g) groups due to showed no significant difference among them due to dietary valine supplementation. These results are in agreement with the earlier reports of Thornton *et al.* (2006) [9] and Tavernari *et al.* (2013) [8] who concluded that dietary valine supplementation achieved significant effect on feed consumption at sixth week. However, Gyurcsó *et al.* (2011) [5] observed a non-significant effect on feed intake of broilers fed with different levels of valine in the diet.

The data on economics of broilers reared up to sixth weeks of age as influenced by dietary supplementation of valine is presented in Table 2 and graphical representation of data is depicted in Figure 1.

The total feed cost per bird was the highest in T₃ group (Rs.132.30) and the lowest in T₁ group (Rs.120.91). The production cost per kg live weight was the highest in T₃ group (Rs.61.72) and the lowest in T₂ group (Rs.57.31). Total income per bird and net profit per bird ranges from Rs.161.73 to Rs.174.68 and Rs.28.30 to Rs.39.39 respectively. The net profit per live body weight was the highest in T₂ group (Rs.16.69) and the lowest in T₃ group (Rs.12.28). This is in accordance with earlier findings of Dozier *et al.* (2008) [4] and Corzo *et al.* (2011) [2], who reported that valine supplemented diet in broilers potentially offer a useful diet for cost reduction alternative.

Table 1: Body weight and Cumulative feed consumption of broilers at sixth weeks of age as influenced by dietary supplementation of valine

Treatment groups	Body weight (g)	Cumulative feed consumption (g)
T ₁ - Basal diet (Control)	2185.6 ± 29.2	3663.5 ^b ± 70.4
T ₂ - Basal diet + (0.04 per cent valine)	2360.5 ± 49.1	3692.4 ^{ab} ± 37.1
T ₃ - Basal diet + (0.08 per cent valine)	2305.5 ± 50.0	3852.1 ^a ± 23.8
T ₄ - Basal diet + (0.12 per cent valine)	2295.6 ± 42.3	3546.8 ^b ± 81.6
T ₅ - Basal diet + (0.16 per cent valine)	2299.2 ± 60.6	3548.4 ^b ± 59.6

Value given in each cell is the mean of four observations

^a and ^b Means within a column with no common superscript differ significantly ($P < 0.05$)

Table 2: Economics of broilers reared up to 6 weeks of age as influenced by dietary supplementation of valine

Treatment groups	Body weight (g)	Total feed consumed (kg)			Cost of feed per kg (Rs)			Total feed cost per bird (Rs)	Total cost of production per kg live weight (Rs)	Total income per bird (Rs)	Net profit per kg live weight (Rs)	Net profit per bird (Rs)
		Pre starter	Starter	Finisher	Pre starter	Starter	Finisher					
T ₁ - Basal diet	2185.6	0.407	1.288	1.968	32.55	33.33	32.89	120.91	59.90	161.73	14.10	30.82
T ₂ - Basal diet + (0.04 per cent valine)	2360.5	0.428	1.338	1.926	32.95	33.73	34.29	125.29	57.31	174.68	16.69	39.39
T ₃ - Basal diet + (0.08 per cent valine)	2305.5	0.422	1.356	2.073	33.35	34.13	34.69	132.30	61.72	170.61	12.28	28.30
T ₄ - Basal diet + (0.12 per cent valine)	2295.6	0.374	1.265	1.908	33.75	34.53	35.09	123.25	58.04	169.87	15.96	36.63
T ₅ - Basal diet + (0.16 per cent valine))	2299.2	0.407	1.281	1.861	34.15	34.93	35.49	124.67	58.57	170.14	15.43	35.47

Miscellaneous cost	:	Rs 10/bird
Price of one kg live weight of broiler	:	74/kg.

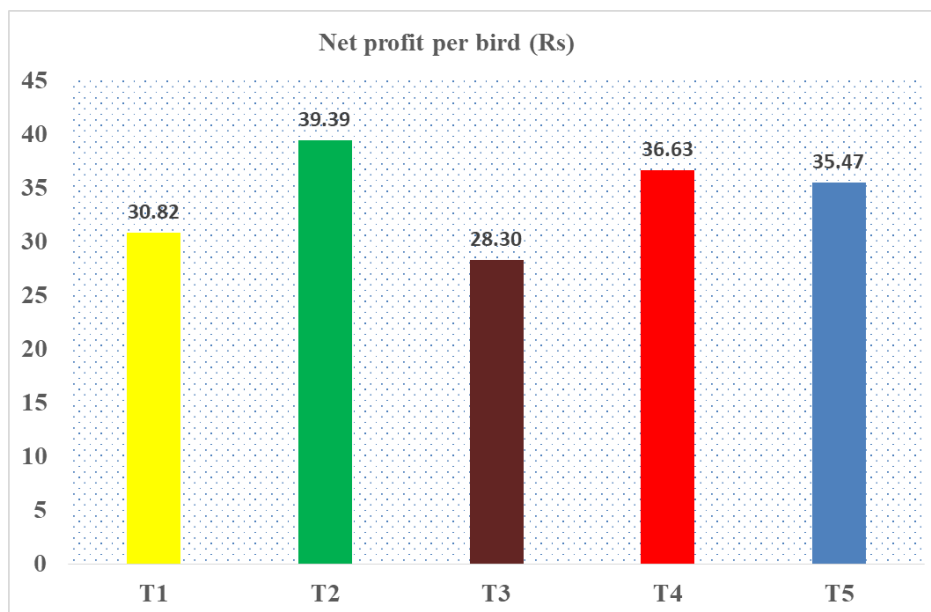


Fig 1: Net profit per broilers as influenced by dietary supplementation of valine

Conclusions

Based upon this study, it is concluded that supplementation of valine in broiler basal diet at the level of 0.04 per cent (T₂ group) increased sixth week Body weight, Total income per bird, Net profit per kg live weight and Net profit per bird in a cost effective way.

Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the Dean, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal for providing facilities and Dr. B.V. Rao Poultry Research Foundation for providing financial grant to carry out this research project.

References

1. Baker DH, Batal AB, Parr TM, Augspurger NR, Parsons CM. Ideal ratio (Relative to lysine) of tryptophan, threonine, isoleucine, and valine for chicks during the second and third weeks post hatch. *Poult. Sci.* 2002;81:485-494.
2. Corzo A, Kidd MT, Dozier WA, Vieira SL. Marginality and needs of dietary valine for broilers fed certain all-vegetable diets. *J Appl. Poult. Res.* 2007;16:546-554.
3. Corzo A, Dozier III WA, Mejia L, Zumwalt CD, Kidd MT, Tillman PB. Nutritional feasibility of L-valine inclusion in commercial broiler diets. *J Appl. Poult. Res.* 2011;20:284-290.
4. Dozier III WA, Kidd MT, Corzo A. Dietary amino acid responses of broiler chickens. *J Appl. Poult. Res.* 2008;17:157-167.
5. Gyurcso G, Toth T, Fabian J, Tossenberger J. The influence of L-valine supplementation of the diets on the live weight of broiler chickens (between 1-28 days of age). *Acta Agraria Kaposvariensis.* 2011;15:71-78.
6. NRC. Nutritional requirement of poultry. National Research Council. 9th Edn. National Academy Press, DC, 1994.
7. Snedecor GW, Cochran WG. Statistical methods, 8th ed., Iowa State University Press/Ames, Iowa – 50010, 1989.
8. Tavernari FC, Lelis GR, Vieira RA, Rostagno HS, Albino LFT, Oliveira Neto AR. Valine needs in starting and growing cobb (500) broilers. *Poult. Sci.* 2013;92:151-157.
9. Thornton SA, Corzo A, Pharr GT, Dozier III WA, Miles DM, Kidd MT. Valine requirements for immune and growth responses in broilers from 3 to 6 weeks of age. *Br. Poult. Sci.* 2006;47:190.