



The effect of different levels of meat and bone meal in diet on the performance of broiler chickens

S. M. Hosseini¹, F. Azarfard² and A.M. Tehrani³

1. Instructor of agriculture & resource research center

2. Instructor of agriculture & resource research center

3. Member of animal science institute of Iran

The study was conducted to determine the effect of meat and bone meal supplementation (2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10) to broiler chickens diet on performance from 7 to 42 days of age, a completely randomized experimental design with five treatments and three replicates for each and 25 observations per replicates under identical breeding condition, was used over a period of seven weeks. After the experiment, a one-tailed analysis of variance indicated that in all the treatments of meat and bone meal in the diet the feed consumption exceeded that for the control group ($p < 0.05$). Also there was a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between the mean weights of broilers fed with 2.5, 5 and 7.5% meat and bone meal than that for the control treatments. Statistical comparisons indicated that the treatment with 2.5% meat and bone meal, improved conversion ratio than the control group ($p < 0.05$). There were no significant differences in the proportions for abdominal fat, among various treatments. Comparing the mean offal weight and carcass weight, treatments with 2.5 and 5% meat and bone meal were in roosters and mixed flock there were significant differences between such treatments and the control treatment. Generally, the results of this study indicated that treatment with 2.5% meat and bone meal proved to be of the best performance over other treatments but to 5% of meat and bone meal without negative performance and economical effects is permissible.

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¹ Corresponding author

Email: ahosseini56@yahoo.com