

# **The effect of Gallipro probiotic and XPC probiotic on performance, carcass traits and microbial Population of broiler chickens**

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**Abstract** Nowadays, using probiotics and prebiotics is accepted in rearing animals and its usage amount is increasing day by day. Unfortunately, most of existing products are produced by experimental methods. In this research, 210 one-day incubator chicks of Ross Breeder-308 race bought Navid Morgh Company were used. This research was conducted using a completely random plan with 7 experimental treatments, each composed of three repetitions with 10 experimental units (chickens). This plan aimed at investigating the effect of various levels of probiotic GalliPro and probiotic XPC on performance, carcass characteristics and microbial count of the broilers. There were no significant difference between the results for consumed meal in 0-42 days between treatments. The least amount of consumed meal in 0-42 days belonged to 500 gr XPC treatment and the highest to 1000 gr GalliPro treatment. Average weight gain between treatments in 1-42 days did not show a significant difference. In sum, the highest daily average weight gain belonged to 750 gr/ton for GalliPro treatment and the least to GalliPro with 100 gr/ton. The average feed conversion rate between treatments did not have a significant difference. The highest average feed conversion rate belong to GalliPro treatment with 1000 gr/ton and the least to XPC treatment with 1500 gr/ton. Average alive weight, average carcass weight, and average carcass weight ready to it did not show a significant difference. Average pancreas weight percentage to alive weight between treatments did not have a significant difference. Based on the results, there was no significance difference of weight percentages of other parameters, other than pancreas, with alive weight between treatments. The results obtained comparing existing lactobacilli in the end of the breeding period shows that there were no significant difference. The lowest average belong to control treatment and the

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highest belonged to the treatment that consumed 750 gr/ton. The results obtained comparing Escherichia coli in the end of rearing period indicated a significant difference. The lowest average was for GalliPro treatment with 100 gr/ton and the highest to the treatment that consumed 750 gr/ton of GalliPro.

**Keywords : Broilers carcass**

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