

Study of effects of feed quantitative restriction duration and high intensity on performance, carcass quality, blood parameters and immune system of broiler chickens

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This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of two feed restriction periods (5 and 10 days) with four different levels of feed restriction (22.5, 25, 25.5, and 30 percent less than the guidelines for breeding strain Ross, 2007) on yield , Carcass characteristics, blood parameters and immune system of Ross 308 broiler chickens, as a completely randomized design in a factorial experiment (4 × 2) with a control treatment, including 270 male broiler chickens It turned out Chickens were divided into 9 treatments, each treatment with 3 replicates and 10 chicks per replicate, and chicks were harvested for 42 days. Chickens were subjected to food restriction for five or ten days the age of eight days. After the end of the period, until the end of the rearing period (42 days old), chicks different treatments were fed freely. The results showed that during the whole period, the feed intake was significant in comparison with the treatments, so that feed intakes in groups that were under 25% strength limit for five days were numerically more than other treatments such as control treatment Higher. ($P \leq 0.05$). The results of this experiment showed that during the whole period, there was a significant difference in weight gain in comparison with treatments, so that the weight gain was higher in treatments with five days of food restriction than the other treatments and the control group ($P \leq 0.05$). In the whole period, the conversion factor was lower and significantly ($P \leq 0.05$). Comparison of the final weight of the chicks in this study indicated that the results were meaningful ($P \leq 0.05$). In comparison to the treatments, the results were meaningful in terms of feed costs and the treatment with severity of food restriction was 26.5% for the period Five days in terms of number, feed costs are lower than other treatments and

implementation of this food restriction program is recommended ($P \leq 0.05$). Compared to the treatments, the production index is significant. Also, the treatment with severity of food restriction (27.5%) for five days had the highest production index (370%) ($P \leq 0.05$). In the present study, there is no significant difference in mean carcass weight and its important economic components (P

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