

PERCENT DRY MATTER EXCRETA OUTPUT OF RATION CONTAINING UNPROCESSED CAGE LAYER MANURE (UCLM) AND FERMENTED CAGE LAYER MANURE (FCLM) AT DIFFERENT TIME INTERVALS

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During metabolizable energy estimation of CLM using cockerels it was observed that birds fed CLM voided their first excreta within 2 hours of feeding the test materials. Hence, this study was undertaken to compare the excreta voided at different time after feeding the chick mash containing 0, 5, 7.5 and 10% FCLM and 5, 7.5, 10% UCLM. An experiment was conducted by using 14 adult white leghorn cockerels (21 wks old). The roosters were randomized into two groups of seven birds in each treatment and housed in individual metabolic cages. For adaptation both the groups were fed with ad libitum amount standard ration for 3 days and were starved for 24 hours before the experiment. The birds in each treatment were force fed with 25 g of chick mash containing 0, 5, 7.5, 10 percent FCLM and 5, 7.5, 10 percent UCLM. The rate of passage of the different rations was not influenced up to 6 hours after feeding. FCLM at 10% and UCLM at 5 and 7.5% had comparable rate of passage to control up to 12 hours after feeding. At 24 hours fermented material included diet had comparable dry matter excreta output to control ration and the dry matter excreta output in birds fed 5 and 7.5% UCLM was faster. The output of birds fed 10% UCLM was slow. Birds fed with CLM as a sole ingredient had higher percentage of excreta output from 3 hours onwards and by 24 hours nearly 91.8% of dry matter of CLM was excreted. The excreta output of CLM suggest that fibre and ash content was found to influence the excreta output. In spite of the experimental ration had comparable crude fibre and ash percentage, dry matter excreta output of FCLM fed birds had comparable to control and UCLM fed groups did not follow a pattern, the percentage dry matter excreta output was significantly higher at 5%, 7.5% UCLM and significantly lower at 10% UCLM ration.

