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C E R T I F I C A T E

I certify that this dissertation has been prepared under my supervision by Thiru K. Karthikeyan, a candidate for the M.V.Sc., Degree Course (Animal Nutrition - Main) 1970, and that it incorporates the results of his study.

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10.4.70

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STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS
OF METABOLIZABLE ENERGY IN BROILER RATION

A Dissertation

Submitted to the University of Madras
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
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MASTER OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

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S U M M A R Y

A preliminary investigation was made to study the effect of metabolizable energy at four levels on the isonitrogenous rations in White Rock chicks from 0-8 weeks of age.

1. The metabolizable energy values of the four mashes expressed in Kcal/kg were 2817, 2971, 3124 and 3331. The protein level was 25%.
2. There was no statistically significant difference in growth rate or feed efficiency among the four levels of energy employed.
3. The feed consumption of the group which received 2817 Kcal/kg. of metabolizable energy in the diet was higher than the other three groups of metabolizable energy. The protein content of 25% with an energy level (M.E. Kcal/kg) of 2817 in the diet would be sufficient for optimum growth of chicks from 0-8 weeks of age.
4. The water consumption per unit intake of feed for the four groups were 2.55, 2.90, 2.94 and 2.63 respectively.
5. The percentage of protein retained in the carcass was found to be 19.71, 16.81, 17.06 and 17.90 and percentage of energy retained was 21.59, 20.49, 21.61 and 21.86 for groups I, II, III and IV respectively.