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PERFORMANCE OF BROILERS SUPPLEMENTED
WITH MOLASSES IN DRINKING WATER

THESIS

By

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Don Severino Agricultural College

Indang, Cavite

March, 1983

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WITH MOLASSES IN DRINKING WATER

A Thesis
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for Graduation with the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
(Major in Animal Husbandry)

by
LOLITA T. GONZALES
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A B S T R A C T

The study, "Performance of Broilers Supplemented with Molasses in Drinking Water" was conducted to determine the relative performance characteristics of broilers supplemented with molasses in drinking water. It was conducted at the Poultry Project, Department of Animal Science, Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite from August to October 12, 1982.

The eight week duration of the study was divided into two phases: the initial four-week period and the experimental four-week period. During the initial phase of the study, birds in all treatments were given the same management, and same drinking and feeding methods. On the other hand, during the experimental phase, birds were given the same feeds but different levels of molasses in drinking water. (Treatment 1 - control, treatment 2 - 95 % water plus 5% molasses; treatment 3 - 90% water plus 10% molasses; and treatment 4 - 85 % water plus 15% molasses).

Highest average body weight, highest average cumulative feed consumption and highest net return were observed in Treatment III (10% molasses), which produced 1,556 grams body weight, 3,601 grams cumulative feed consumption and ₱4.11 net labor returns per bird.

Treatment I (control) attained the lowest average

average body weight of 1.486 grams, lowest cumulative feed consumption of 3,456 grams and better feed conversion efficiency of 2.337.

There were no significant differences observed in the body weight, cumulative consumption and feed efficiency. Findings reveal that supplementing molasses in drinking water of broilers have no better effect on body weight.

Results of the study also indicate that supplementing molasses should not be recommended for it only increases the feed consumption without better feed efficiency.

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INTRODUCTION

Developing countries like the Philippines are always plagued with a series of problems in their attempt to increase the level of animal production. At present, the country has persistently experienced the increasing prices of feedstuff so that it is necessary to seek other sources of energy for animals especially broilers which are in need of high energy levels of feeds during the finishing stage.

Cane molasses, an inexpensive source of carbohydrate is a possible substitute for cereal grains although insufficient information are available on the optimal level