PERFORMANCE OF BROILERS SUPPLEMENTED WITH BROWN SUGAR VIA DRINKING WATER AT DIFFERENT GROWTH STAGES

THESIS

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PERFORMANCE OF BROILERS SUPPLEMENTED WITH BROWN SUGAR VIA DRINKING WATER AT DIFFERENT GROWTH STAGES

An Undergraduate Thesis
Presented to the faculty of the
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In Partial Fulfillment
of the requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
(Major in Animal Science)

JESUS S. CUBILLA
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ABSTRACT

Cubilla, Jesus S., Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite. B. S. Thesis "Performance of Broilers Supplemented with Brown Sugar via Drinking Water at Different Growth Stages". Dr. Magdalena N. Alcantara, thesis adviser.

The potential of brown sugar as a source of additional energy via the drinking water given at different growth stages was tested to determine its effect on the growth rate, dressed weight, dressing percentage, weight of giblets,mortality rate, feed consumption and feed conversion efficiency of broilers. The study also determined the best time and economics of the supplementation.

Significant differences (P>0.05) were observed in the average final body weight and dressed weight of the birds. However, the weights of giblets, feed consumption and feed conversion efficiency were found to be insignificant (P<0.05).

Mortality rate of 5.56 percent was observed only in the birds in the control group.

The group of birds given brown sugar at the growing period gave the highest monetary return followed by the birds supplemented with brown sugar during the entire period of production. Monetary return in the first two group of birds was somewhat bigger than the birds in the control lot. The least monetary return was recorded by the birds where supplementation of brown sugar was withdrawn after brooding stage.

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1/An undergraduate thesis presented to the faculty of the Department of Animal Science, School of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources, Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (BSA), major in Animal Science. Prepared under the supervision of Dr. Magdalena N. Alcantara. Contribution No. AS-004-R(T) - 02-97.

INTRODUCTION

The largest single dietary need of an animal is a source of energy (Nesheim, et. al., 1979) required for all physiological processess. Furthermore, good growth rate can be achieved with a wide range of energy levels due to the ability of the chicks to adjust the amount of feeds consumed to maintain a fairly constant energy intake. Cane molasses are practically all carbohydrates with only three percent protein. It is the carbohydrates rather than fats that are used in feeding poultry and other domesticated animals because it is the cheapest, easily digested, absorbed and utilized or transformed into fat (Lee, 1952). Chicks fed with ration high in energy tend to have somewhat fatter carcasses than chicken consuming ration less in energy (Dansky and Hill, 1954). However, excessive fat in