RAIN X SYSTEM OF FEEDING INTERACTION ON BROILER PERFORMANCE

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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Three commercial broiler strains (Avian 43, Arbor Acres x Anak 2000 and Anak 180) were used to compare the influence of strain and feeding system on broiler growth and efficiency.

The strains were either choice-fed or conventionally-fed. The choice-fed group was given separate sources of protein and energy fortified with vitamins and minerals.The conventionally-fed group was given commercial booster, starter and finisher rations. All groups were fed *ad libitum.*

No strains effect ($P>0.05$) was observed on body weight, feed consumption, feed conversion efficiency, breast fleshing and relative weight of feather and internal organs. Strain C had better ($P<0.05$) breast fleshing than Strain B. Than of Strain B was better ($P<0.05$) than Strain C.

All but feed consumption were not influenced ($P>0.05$) by feeding system. Conventionally-fed birds consumed more feed ($P<0.05$) than those that were choice-fed.

Strain A had the highest monetary return. In contrast to Strains B and C, return in this strain was higher with conventional feeding.

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INTRODUCTION

When animals are kept primarily for food or as articles of commerce, regular feeding system is practiced to increase production efficiency. Farm animals, like human beings, are intelligent creatures that easily ascertain feeding habit.

Jull (1972) pointed out that the results obtained in feeding any class of chicken forany particular purpose depend not only upon the proper balancing of the required nutrients comprising the diet but also upon the method of feeding employed.

It is essential to provide a complete well-balanced ration which fully meets the nutritive requirements. The most common method of feeding is to give commercially prepared mash which contains all necessary nutrients. The mash is generally self-fed using dry hoppers and fowls are allowed to eat the amount they need (Morisson, 1961).

Sometimes, free-choice or cafeteria method is used in feeding layers. A high protein-mash, generally containing at least 26 percent crude protein, is full-fed at all times in