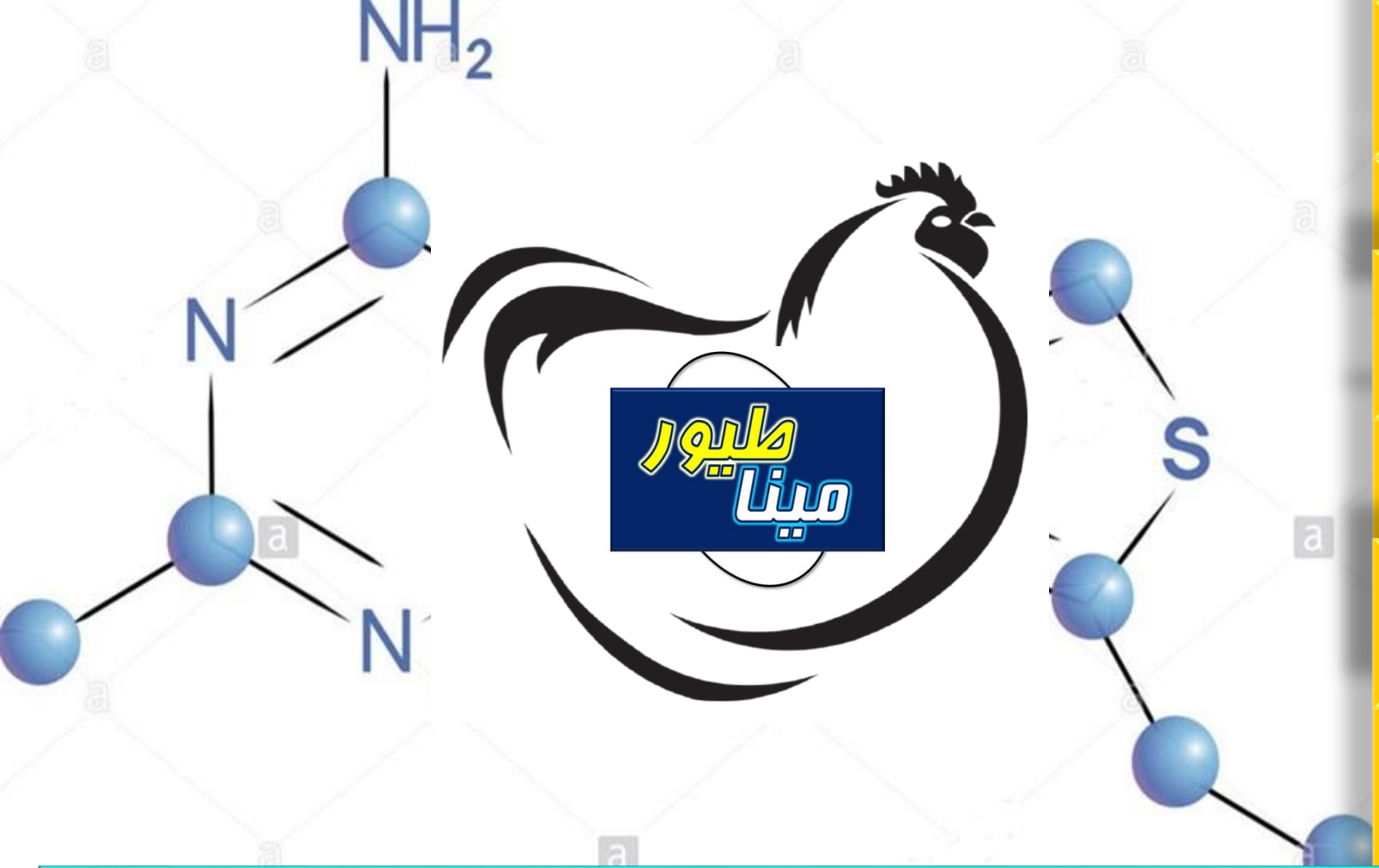




تولید کنندہ مکمل، پریمیکس، کنسانترہ و خوراک طیور

Since 1994



تغذیه و جیره نویسی پیشرفته مرغ مادر گوشتی





"به نام خدا"

که برگو وصفی از مرغان مادر
خدا داند که از جانم فزون است
حکایت سر کنم از مرغ مادر
ز قدرتهای خالق بس نشان است
همین بس در مقام دانه و دان
بود رکن اساسی ، رکن برتر
کند از کردهات بی شک پشیمان
که باشد اندکی وسواس این مرغ
نماند بهر تولیدش مجالی

- ۱- رسید از دوستان دستور از این در
- ۲- مرا دستورشان بی چند و چون است
- ۳- کنون دارم من این اندیشه در سر
- ۴- چنین مرغی ز اعجاب جهان است
- ۵- خوراک کاملش باشد از ارکان
- ۶- انرژی در خوراک مرغ مادر
- ۷- که هر تغییر بی انگیزه در آن
- ۸- به ME بس بود حساس این مرغ
- ۹- اگر کمتر دهی از حد عالی

- ۱۰- ولیکن گر دهی ME ز حد بیش
- ۱۱- اگر ME شده بسیار بالا
- ۱۲- مشو نومید کاین هم چاره دارد
- ۱۳- اگر خواهی شود این مشکل آسان
- ۱۴- چو NSP زدی در جیره خویش
- ۱۵- پروتئین، ز نوع قابل هضم
- ۱۶- توجه کن، اسید آمینه اش چیست!
- ۱۷- ضروریها که باید جمله باشند
- ۱۸- اگر باشند جمله ، قابل هضم
- ۱۹- اگر خواهی که هچ باشد مناسب
- ۲۰- و یا خواهی که تخمی همچو مرمر

لیپوتوکسیسیتی آید ورا پیش
 مترس از حاصلش اینگونه ، حالا
 دوائی هر سر بیچاره دارد
 بزنی الیاف ، در جیره فراوان
 نمی بینی ز چاقی دردرس بیش
 برای دادنش کن عزم خود ، جزم
 بدان، آن یاور دیرینه اش کیست؟
 که این دسته ، نخود در هر چه آشد
 برند از پیش کارت از سر نظم
 دلت گشته بر این اندیشه، راغب
 به اندازه گذارد ، مرغ مادر

- ۲۱- اسید لینولئیک از یاد مگذار
- ۲۲- ز یک تخم بزرگ و خوب وزایا
- ۲۳- تمام این موارد را که گفتم
- ۲۴- برای مرغ مادر پروریدن
- ۲۵- کمی باید شنود از قصه نور

که باشد این اسیدت چاره کار
تو بینی جوجه ای بی نقص و پایا
دری از تغذیه بهر تو سفتم
بباید بیش از این گفتن ، شنیدن
که تا دانسته ها آید به هم جور

۲۶- در این مبحث سه نکته، رمز کار است
 ۲۷- زمان و طول موج و شدت نور
 ۲۸- زمان یا طول وقت روشنایی
 ۲۹- اگر کوتاه گردد مدت روز
 ۳۰- چو کمتر شد ز ۱۰ ساعت زمانش
 ۳۱- بلوغ و وزن تخم و رشد وافی
 ۳۲- خوراک مصرفی در روز کوتاه
 ۳۳- بیاورد نور کافی روی بستر
 ۳۴- به تاریکی، نمی بیند غذا را
 ۳۵- چو روشن شد برای او فضایش
 ۳۶- لذا قانون طول روز، این است

در کارت تو را پیوسته یار است
 که گر دانی، نیمایی ره دور
 برای خویش دارد ماجرایی
 برآید آه سینه، از سر سوز
 نشانی از بلوغ دیر دانش
 به دست آید همه با نور کافی
 شود کم، منحی مانند در راه
 بتابد، وقت دان مرغ مادر
 چه می داند بجوید او کجا را؟
 ز شوق دان نداند سر ز پایش
 که ۱۰ تا ۱۳ ساعت بهین است

- ۳۷- به این منظور هم ، برنامه نور
- ۳۸- پس از مدت ، همانا شدت نور
- ۳۹- که نام لوکس دارد واحد آن
- ۴۰- بود شدت ، همان مقداری از نور
- ۴۱- خوراک و توده تخم و بلوغش
- ۴۲- برای چند روز اولش، شصت
- ۴۳- رسد شدت به ۱۰، تا هفته بیست
- ۴۴- اگر گردد مناسب، طول موجش
- ۴۵- ز طول موج، قصدم رنگ باشد
- ۴۶- برای رشد ، نور سبز و آبی
- ۴۷- چو گردد طول موج اینگونه و کم

بود در دسترس، پیدا ، نه مستور

همی دارد برای خویش ،دستور

و قانونی که باشد سهل و آسان

که می تابد به سطح واحد از دور

به شدت بسته‌اند و چارچوبش

سپس کم کردن کافی ، درست است

پس از آن هم به قدر بیست، کافیت

بهین سازد شرایط، حد اوجش

و آن رنگی که آن خوشرنگ باشد

بباید در فضا باشد، حسابی

تورا از رشد کم،دیگر چرا غم ؟

۴۸- گه تولید مثل مرغ مادر

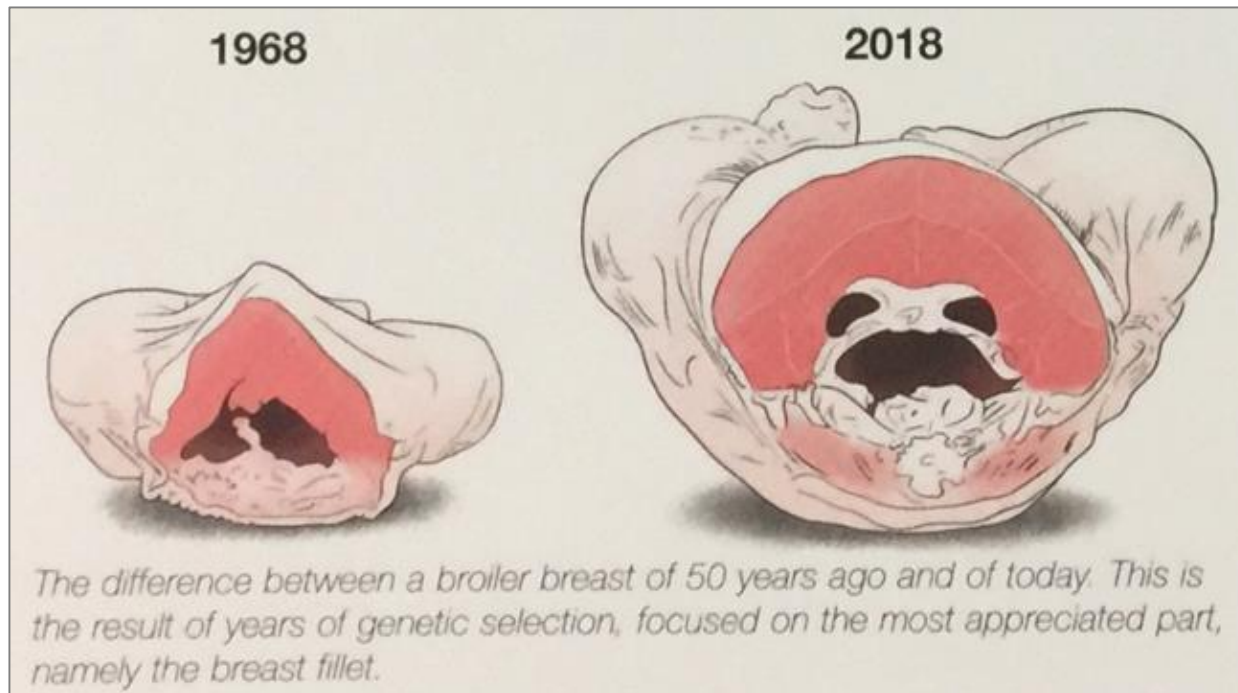
۴۹- که نور قرمزت باشد ، ضروری

۵۰- ز طول موج بالا ، آن محال است

باید تا که بسپاری تو در سر

نه با کندی ، تامل ، بلکه فوری

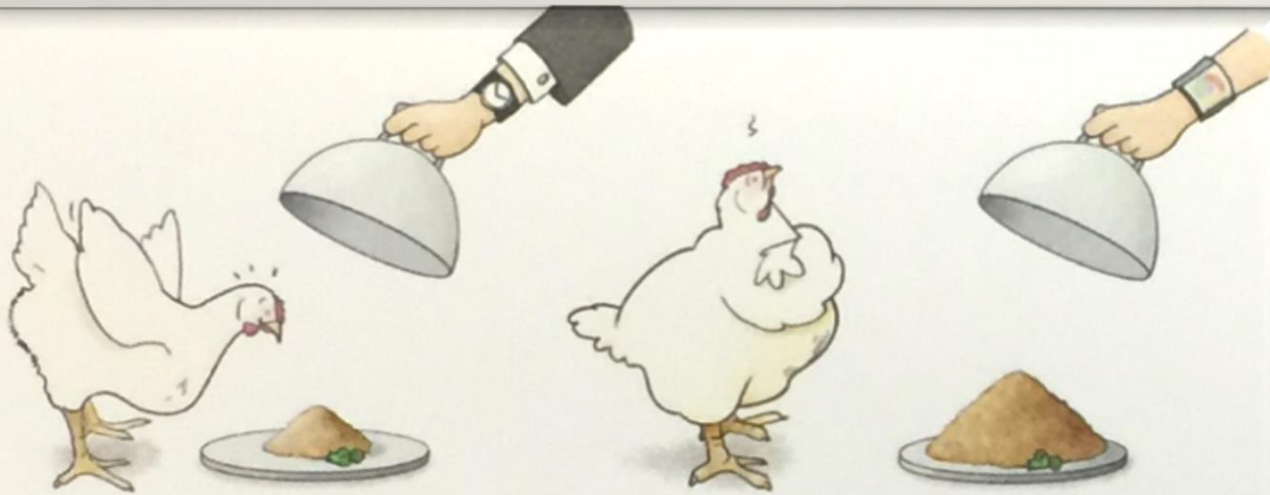
که بینی کار تولیدت ، زوال است



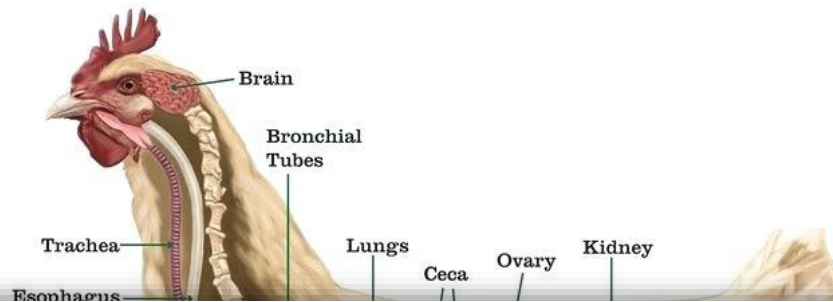


1 Introduction

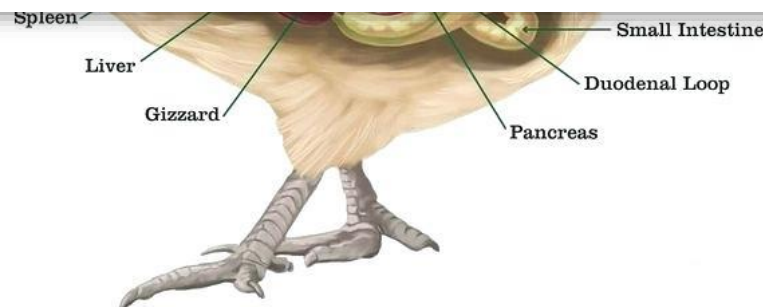
The poultry industry has advanced remarkably over the past 50 years. In particular, poultry meat production has been the most successful than any in the animal industry. Production standards of broilers and layers have continually improved over this period, with contemporary male broilers currently reaching a live weight of 2.5 kg at 33–35 days of age, and white egg layers capable of producing 330 eggs in 52 weeks of lay. Over this period, the body weight of broilers at 42 days has increased by 25–50 g per year and the feed conversion ratio to 2 kg body weight has improved 2–3 points annually. As shown by Havenstein et al. (2003), genetic selection brought about by breeding companies is responsible for 85–90% of the improvements in broiler growth, and advances in nutritional management have provided only 10–15% of the changes. When these researchers compared the performance of the 1957 broiler strain to the 2001 broiler strain, which were fed their representative diets, the birds from the 2001 genetic strain were 4.96 times heavier than those from the 1957 strain and averaged 8% more breast meat yield.



The daily feed intake of the broiler chicken has risen by 55% over the past thirty years, while the digestive system has changed much less. This means there is a big load on the stomach and intestines. It only needs something small to go wrong and the balance is upset. The birds' vulnerability makes optimal management essential.



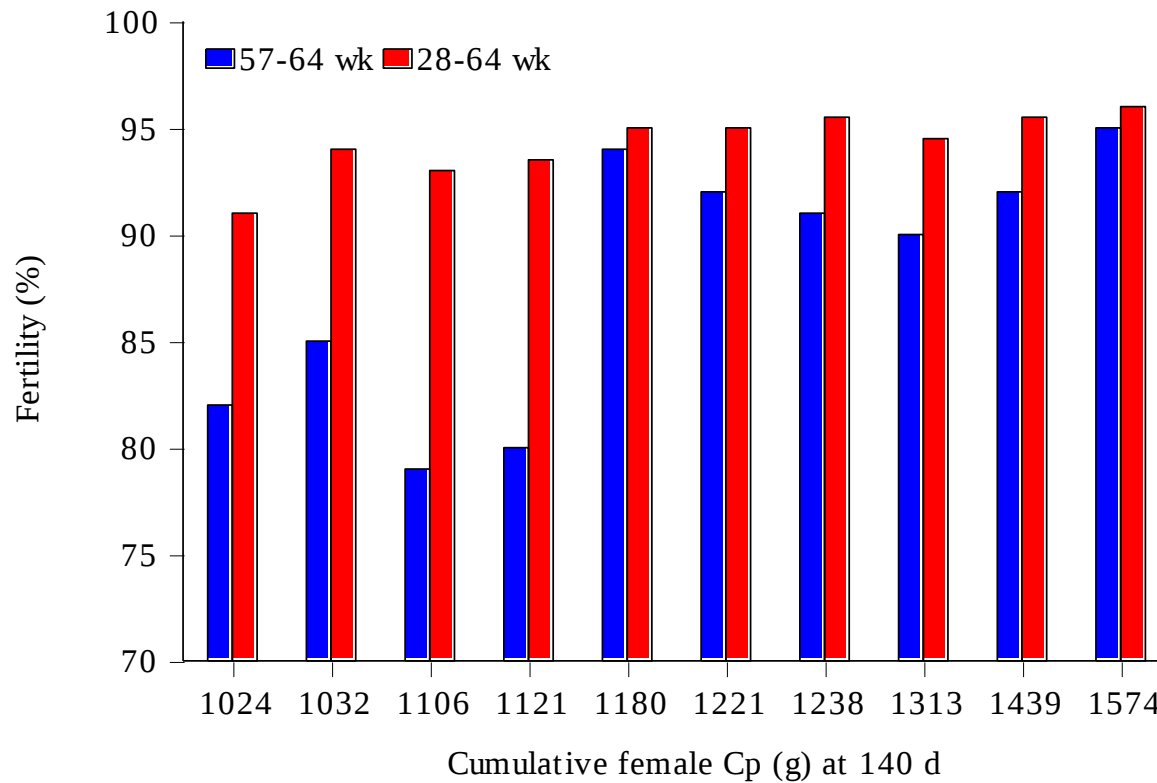
Although broilers are highly efficient among farm animals in converting feed to food products, they still excrete significant amounts of unutilised nutrients. For example, broilers lose almost 25–30% of ingested dry matter, 20–25% of gross energy, 30–50% of nitrogen and 45–55% of phosphorus intake in the manure. Thus, there is considerable room to improve the conversion of feed-to-meat efficiency. Much of this inefficiency results from nutrient over-formulation and inherent limitations in the digestion and utilisation of nutrients.







Effect of cumulative intake of CP prior to photostimulation on fertility



Energy and protein dilution in broiler breeder pullet diets reduced offspring body weight and yield

Effects of sex and maternal dietary ME and CP and broiler sex on broiler BW.

					Age (D)					
Sex	ME _{LAY}	ME _{REAR}	CP _{REAR}	E:P ¹	0	8	15	22	29	39
kcal/g					- BW (g)					
Main effects										
Female					42.0	188 ^a	469 ^a	839	1,365	2,309 ^b
Male					42.0	180 ^b	455 ^b	834	1,377	2,436 ^a
	HE _{LAY}			19.4	42.1	184	458	829	1,356	2,375
	LE _{LAY}			18.5	41.9	184	466	844	1,386	2,370
		HE _{REAR}		19.0	41.8	185	465	841	1,377	2,388
		LE _{REAR}		17.5	42.1	184	460	832	1,365	2,358
			HP _{REAR}	17.2	42.0	185	466	847	1,383	2,394
			LP _{REAR}	19.2	41.9	183	459	826	1,360	2,352
SEM					0.15	1.3	3.6	14.2	9.0	16.6
Sex × ME _{REAR} × CP _{REAR} × age interaction										
Female		HE _{REAR}	HP _{REAR}	17.9	42.2	193 ^a	485 ^a	865	1,402 ^a	2,375
			LP _{REAR}	20.0	41.7	187 ^{a,b}	463 ^b	823	1,356 ^{a,b}	2,287
		LE _{REAR}	HP _{REAR}	16.5	42.1	185 ^b	459 ^b	828	1,339 ^b	2,286
			LP _{REAR}	18.5	42.0	188 ^{a,b}	470 ^{a,b}	841	1,364 ^{a,b}	2,289
Male		HE _{REAR}	HP _{REAR}	17.9	41.4 ^b	179	452 ^{a,b}	844	1,388	2,473
			LP _{REAR}	20.0	42.0 ^{a,b}	180	457 ^{a,b}	834	1,362	2,416
		LE _{REAR}	HP _{REAR}	16.5	42.4 ^a	184	468 ^a	852	1,401	2,442
			LP _{REAR}	18.5	41.9 ^{a,b}	179	444 ^b	807	1,357	2,414
SEM					0.30	2.6	7.2	28.3	17.9	33.3



Heat map

Showing overall relative effect of maternal dietary energy and protein on broiler BW

		HP _{REAR}		LP _{REAR}	
Sex		HE _{REAR}	LE _{REAR}	HE _{REAR}	LE _{REAR}
————— % of average BW —————					
Female	HE _{LAY}	102.4 ^{ab,x}	97.2 ^{b,y}	98.0 ^y	98.9 ^{ab,y}
	LE _{LAY}	101.1 ^{ab}	97.9 ^b	97.8	98.2 ^{ab}
Male	HE _{LAY}	99.7 ^{b,xy}	102.7 ^{a,x}	99.9 ^{xy}	97.4 ^{b,y}
	LE _{LAY}	104.4 ^a	101.9 ^a	100.9	101.6 ^a

epigenetic mechanisms

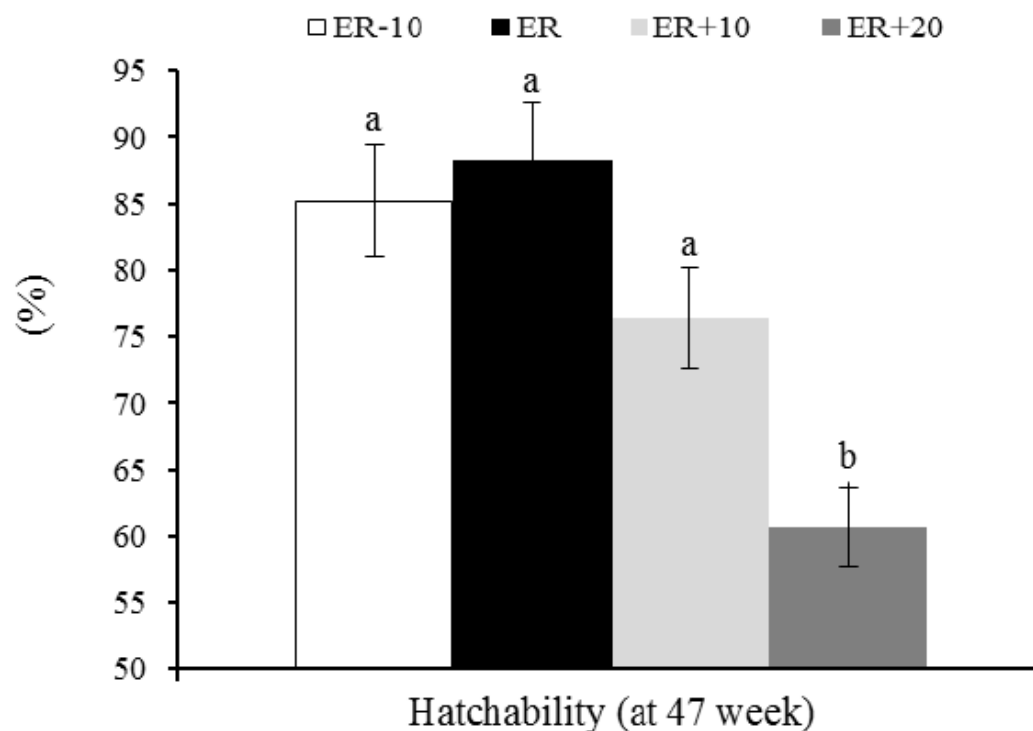


Heat map

Showing overall relative effect of maternal dietary energy and protein on broiler carcass

	HP _{REAR}		LP _{REAR}		Prob > F
	HE _{REAR}	LE _{REAR}	HE _{REAR}	LE _{REAR}	
	% of average yield				
P. Major	100.6	100.6	99.4	99.4	0.88
P. Minor	99.2	99.4	102.0	99.4	0.39
Breast	100.4	100.4	99.9	99.4	0.78
Carcass	100.9 ^a	99.1 ^b	99.8 ^{ab}	100.2 ^{ab}	0.036

Impact of Post Peak Daily Metabolizable Energy Intake on Performance of Broiler Breeder Hens

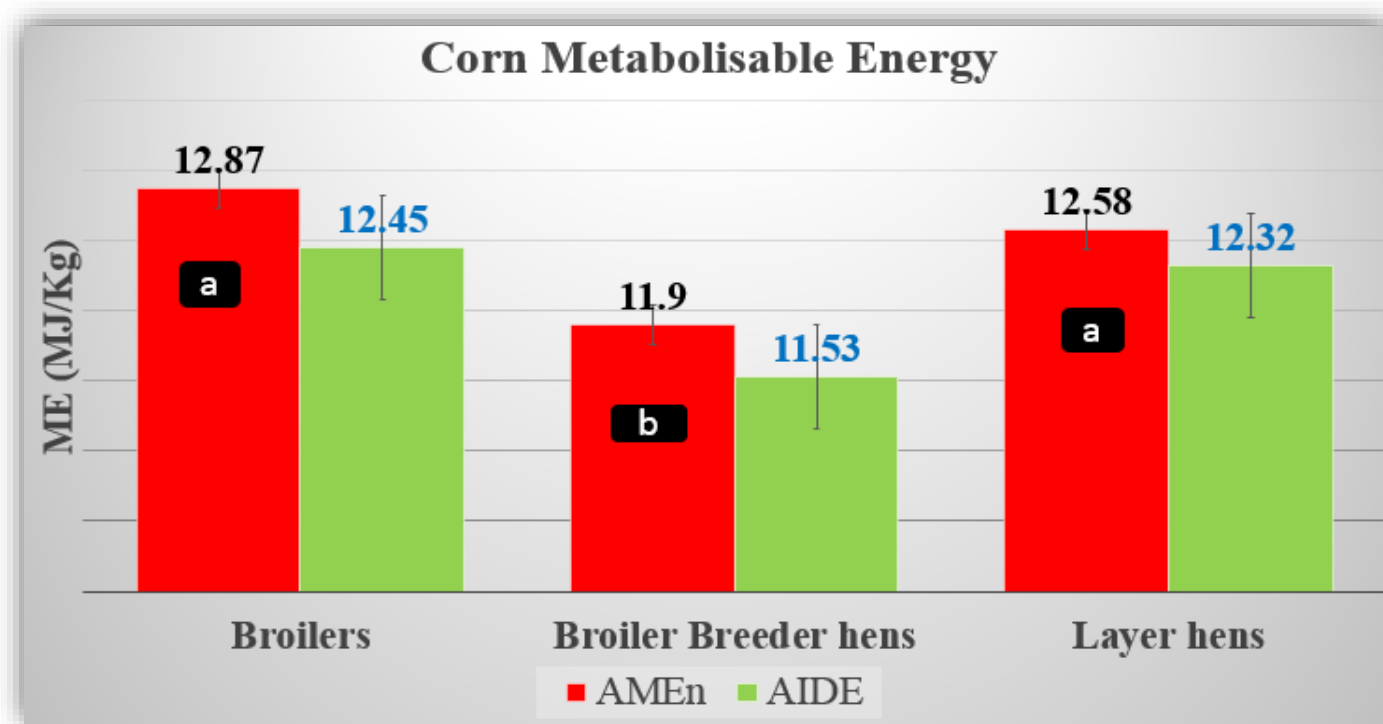


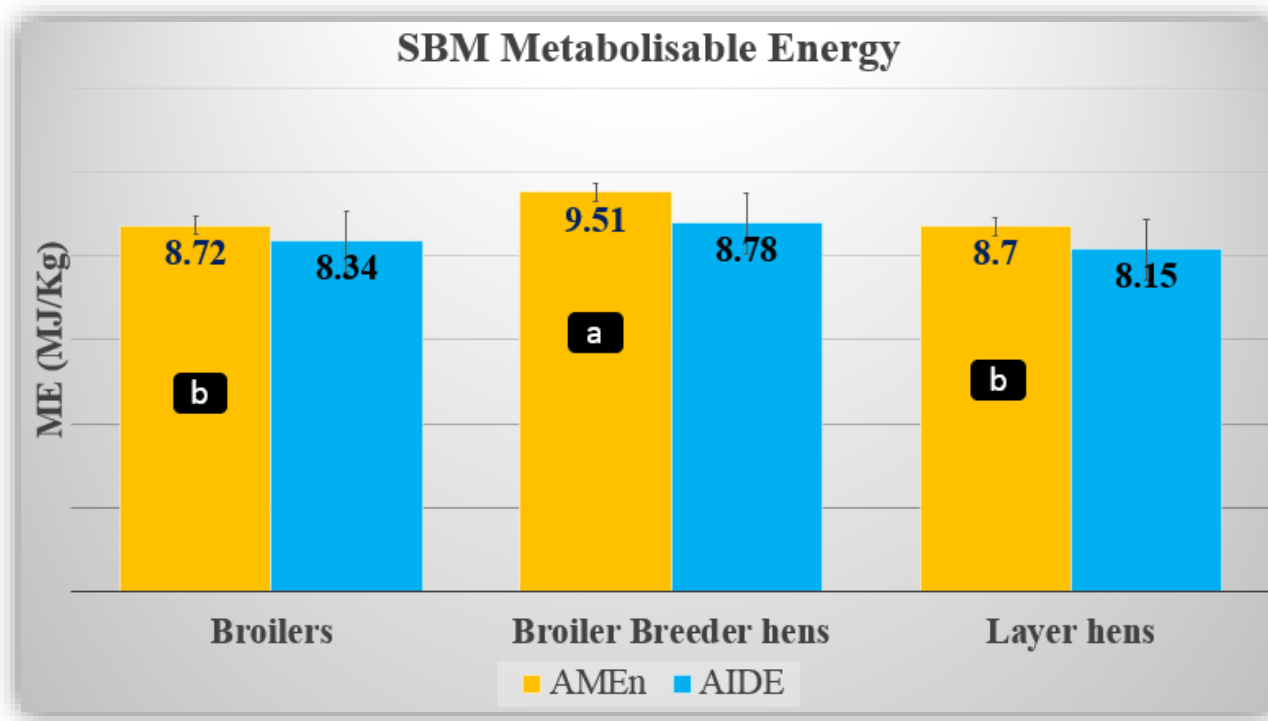


ABSTRACT

One hundred ninety two broiler breeder hens, from 40 to 49 weeks of age, were utilized in a precision feeding study for determining the hens' energy requirement. Treatments were daily feed allotments containing metabolizable Energy Requirement (ER) estimated by empirical model, ER minus 10 ($ER-10$), plus 10 ($ER+10$), and plus 20 $kcal\ hen^{-1}\ d^{-1}$ ($ER+20$). Four levels of Metabolizable Energy Intake (MEI) were made by adding 0, 1.2, 2.4 and 3.6 grams corn oil, over the top of daily feed allotment. All birds consumed the same amount of diet, and were provided the same intake of nutrients, except energy. Hens with weight gain of 3.5 g per day had the maximum reproductive performance. Ovary weights were lower in $ER-10$ hens. This difference was also reflected in Small Yellow Follicle (SYF), and Large Yellow Follicle (LYF) numbers, in which the $ER-10$ hens had fewer SYF (7.6) and LYF (1.1). Hens that received $462.7\ kcal\ d^{-1}$ (ER), produced 4.04 eggs more than those that received $452.7\ kcal\ d^{-1}$ ($ER-10$). However, addition of extra 10 and 20 $kcal$ ($ER+10$, $ER+20$) on daily MEI had no beneficial effect on egg production. Using the linear broken line model, the ME requirements for egg production and hatchability were estimated at 458.5, and 456.2 $kcal\ hen^{-1}\ d^{-1}$, respectively. Comparing the current estimated requirement value with earlier reports revealed that broiler breeder hens need more energy in a commercial house than those kept in an experimental house in the cage or pen. **In conclusion, during post peak period with average 458.5 $kcal$ MEI, 5 $kcal\ hen^{-1}\ d^{-1}$ more than Ross 308 recommendation can improve broiler breeder hens' performance.**









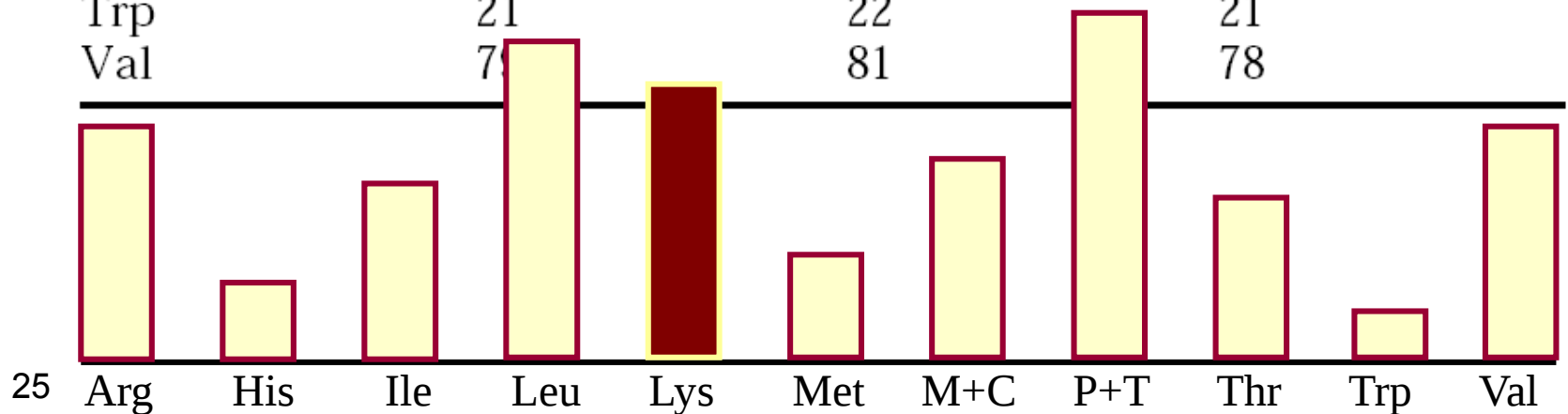
The effect birds type on intestinal enzyme activity (U/ mg protein)

	Amylase	Amino peptidase	Lipase
Broiler breeders (62 wk.)	69.97 ^b ±2.2	15.48 ^a ±0.21	4.34±0.16
Broilers (35d)	54.42 ^c ±2.4	14.71 ^b ±0.24	4.64±0.18
Layers (40 wk.)	88.11 ^a ±2.2	14.17 ^b ±0.24	4.17±0.18
SEM	2.49	0.22	0.17
P-Value	0.006	0.0002	NS.

^{a-f} Values within a column with unlike superscripts differ significantly (P < 0.05).

Calculated amino acid requirements of broiler breeders relative to lysine

Amino acid	Calculated requirements (Lysine = 100)		
	29 wk of age	31 wk of age	64 wk of age
Arg	90	90	89
His	34	34	33
Ile	68	70	68
Leu	112	114	111
Lys	100	100	100
Met	42	43	42
Met + Cys	71	73	71
Phe + Tyr	117	120	116
Thr	63	64	63
Trp	21	22	21
Val	78	81	78

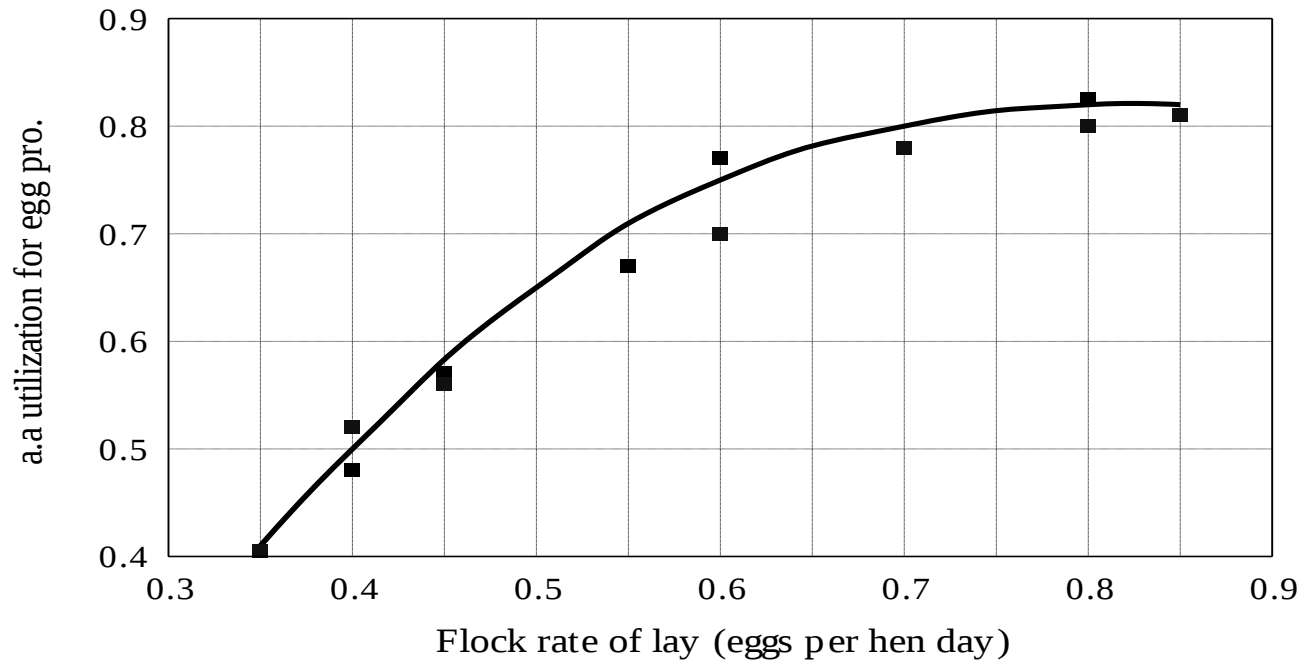




آمینواسید		
لیزین	متیونین	ترئونین
غلات		
جو	۸۸	۸۵
ذرت	۹۲	۸۵
گندم	۸۶	۸۷
منابع پروتئین گیاهی		
گلوتن ذرت	۷۶	۷۹
کنجاله تخم پنبه	۷۸/۹	۷۵/۷
کنجاله کلزا	۸۸	۸۱
کنجاله سویا	۹۰	۸۵
منابع پروتئین حیوانی		
پودر پر	۵۷	۵۳
آرد ماهی	۸۶	۸۰
پودر گوشت و استخوان	۶۹	۶۲



The relationship between flock rate of lay and efficiency of amino acid utilization

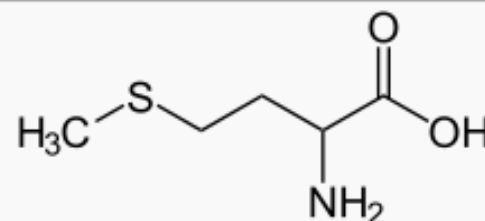
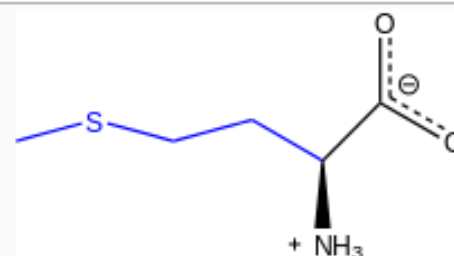




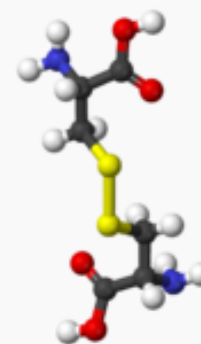
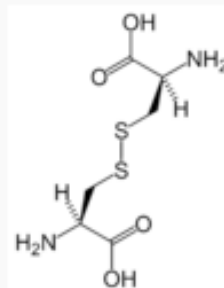
Properties ^[2]	
Chemical formula	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂ S
Molar mass	149.21 g·mol ⁻¹
Appearance	White crystalline powder
Density	1.340 g/cm ³
Melting point	281 °C (538 °F; 554 K) decomposes
Solubility in water	Soluble
Acidity (pK _a)	2.28 (carboxyl), 9.21 (amino) ^[1]

Properties	
Chemical formula	C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄ S ₂
Molar mass	240.29 g·mol ⁻¹
Hazards	

Methionine



Cystine

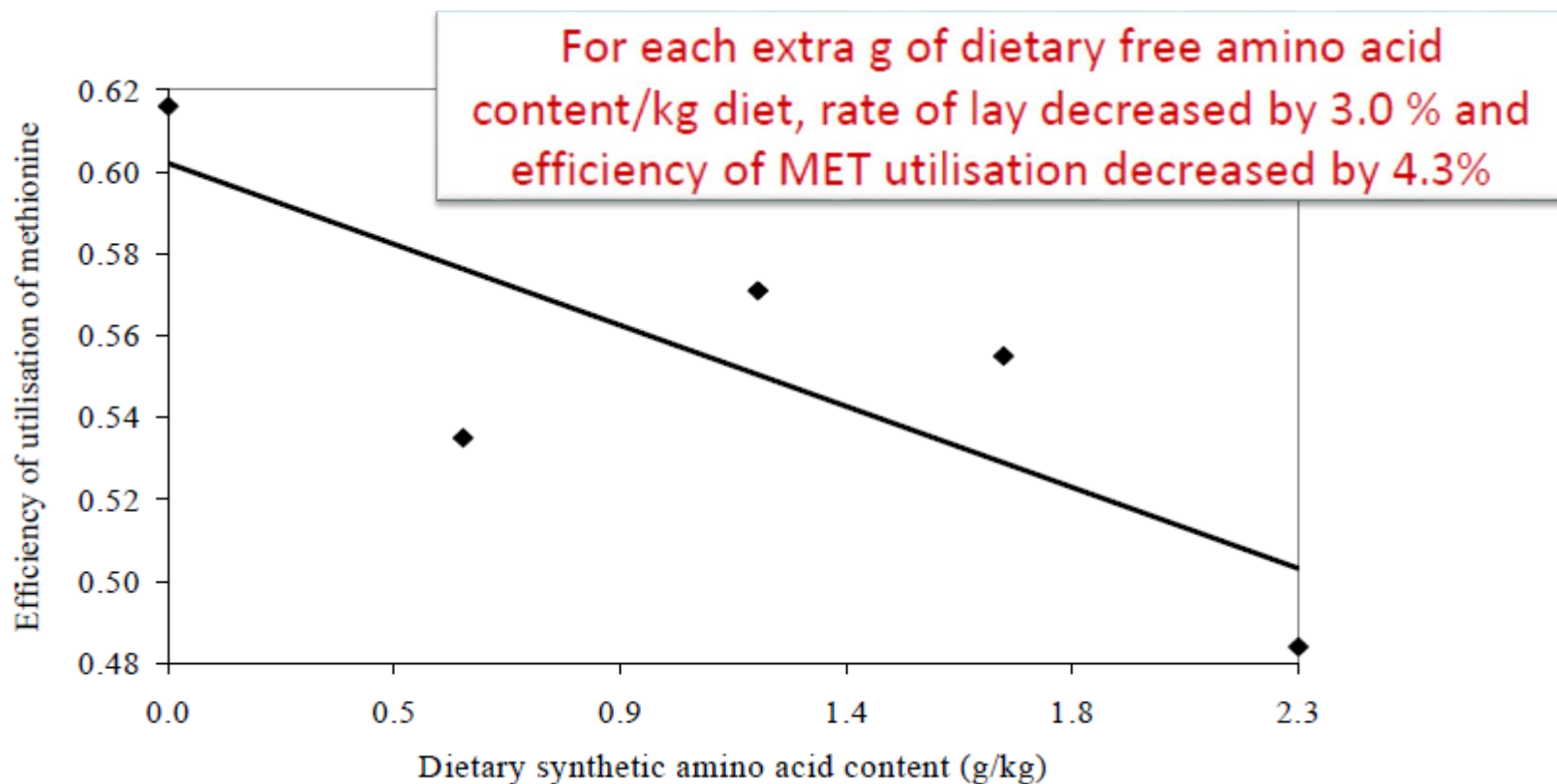


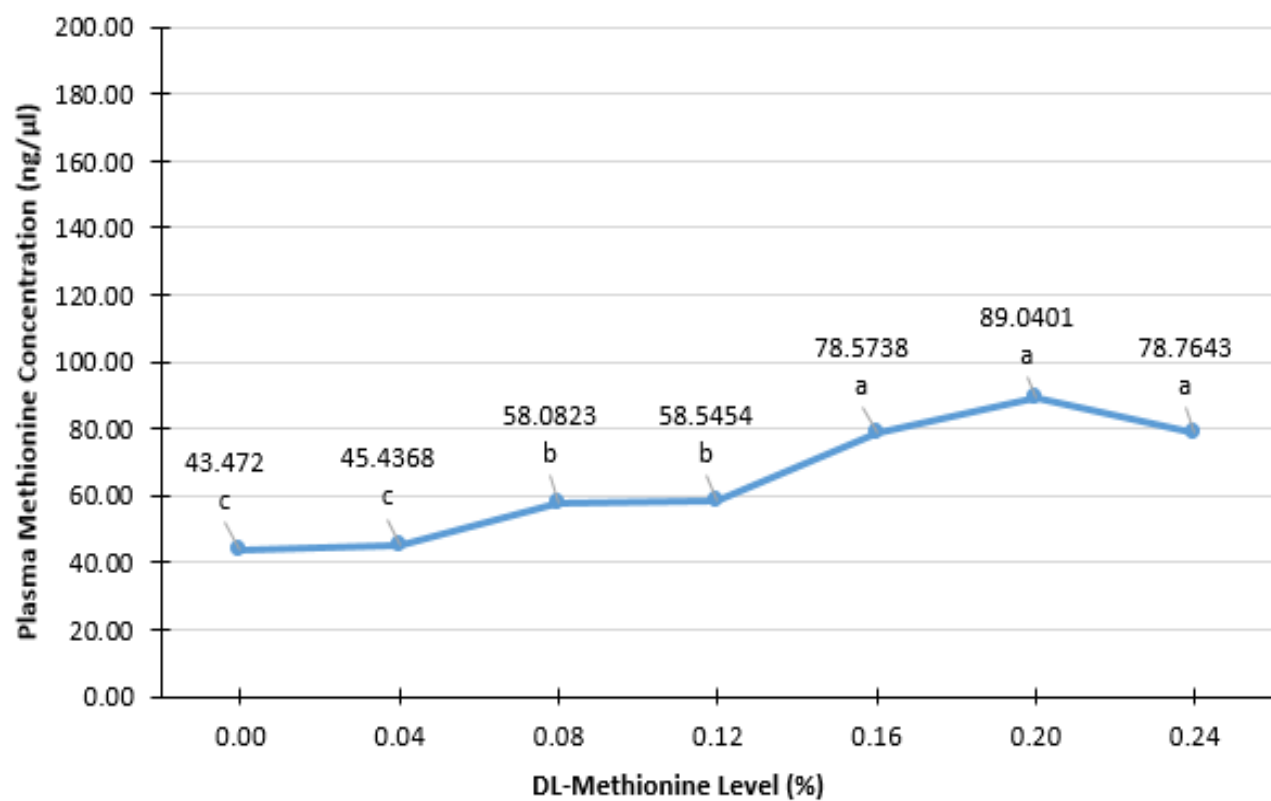


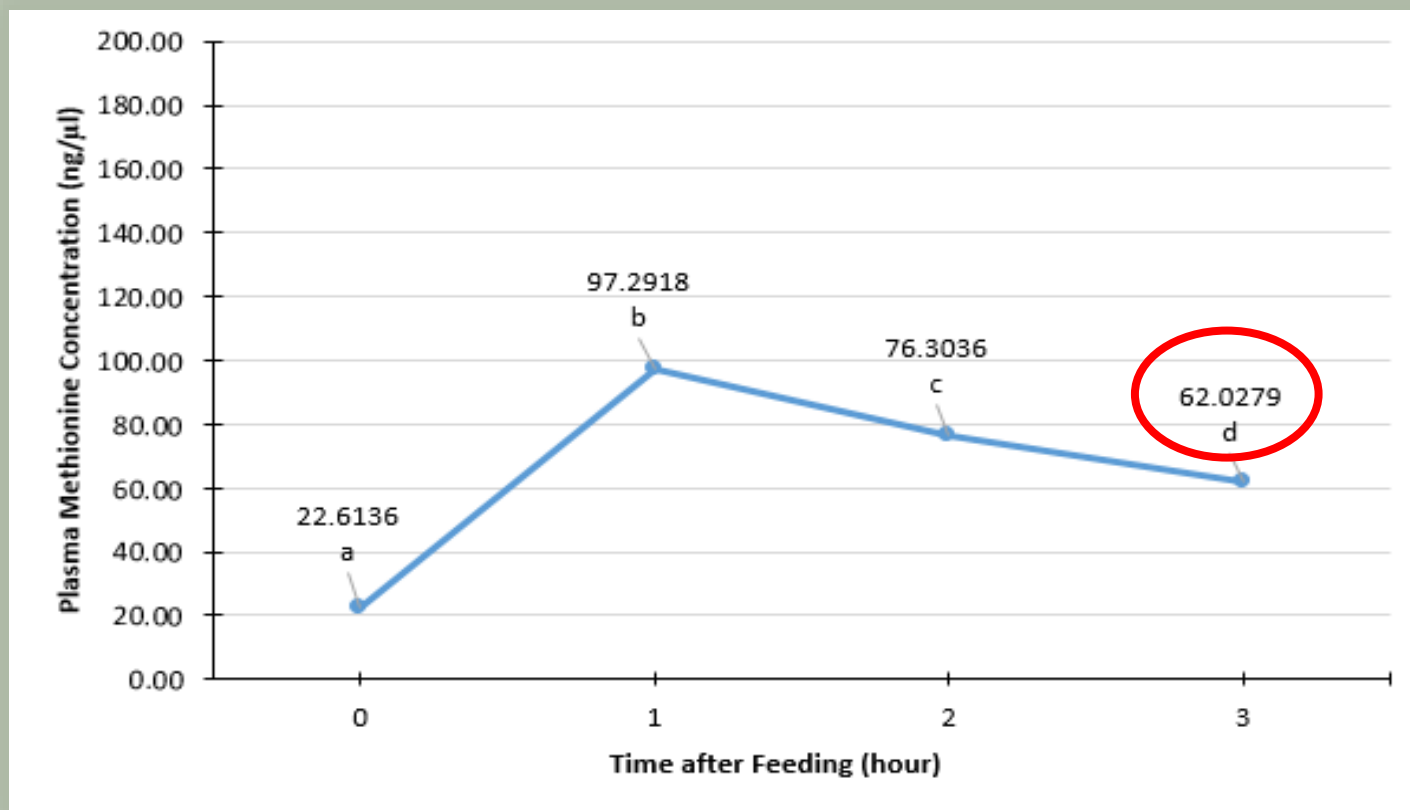
Utilisation of synthetic amino acids by broiler breeder hens

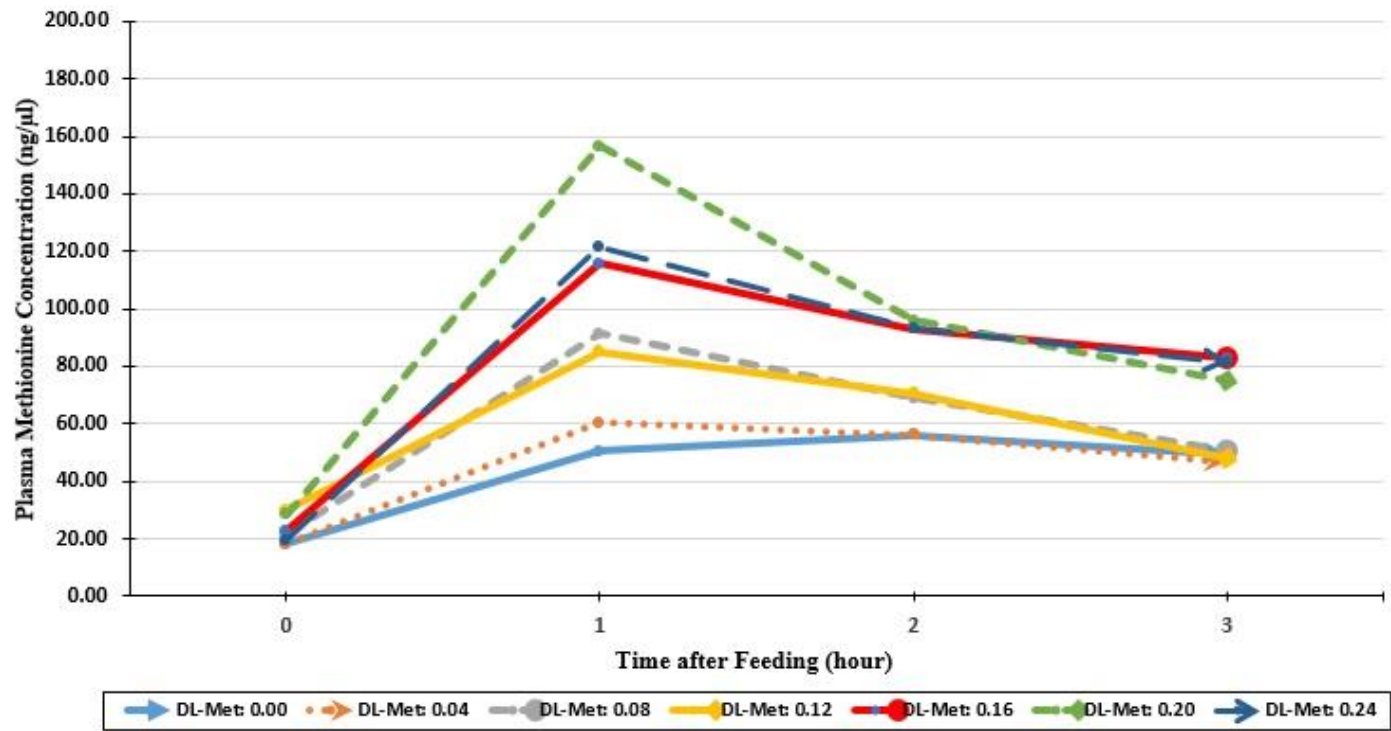
M.K. Nonis[#] and R.M. Gous

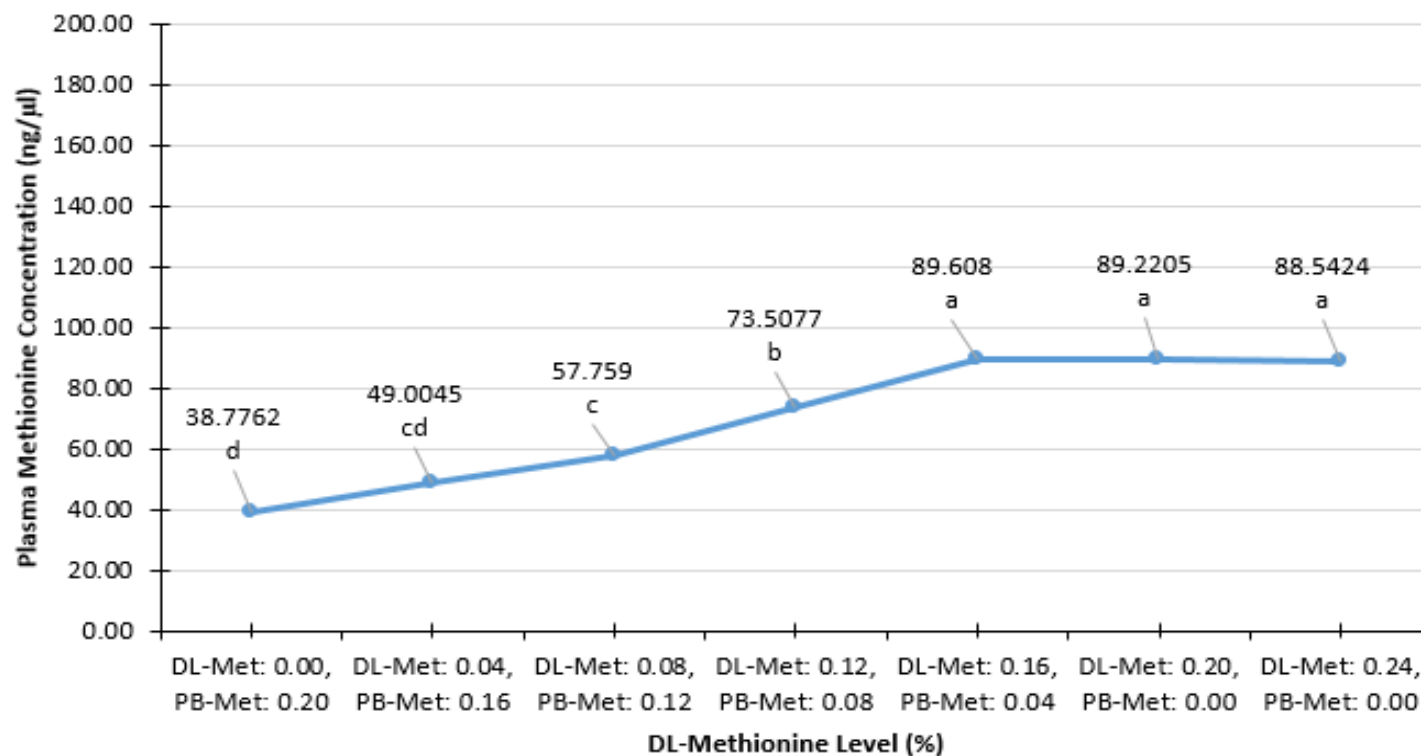
Animal and Poultry Science, School of Agricultural Sciences and Agribusiness, University of KwaZulu-Natal,
Private Bag X01, Scottsville 3209, South Africa

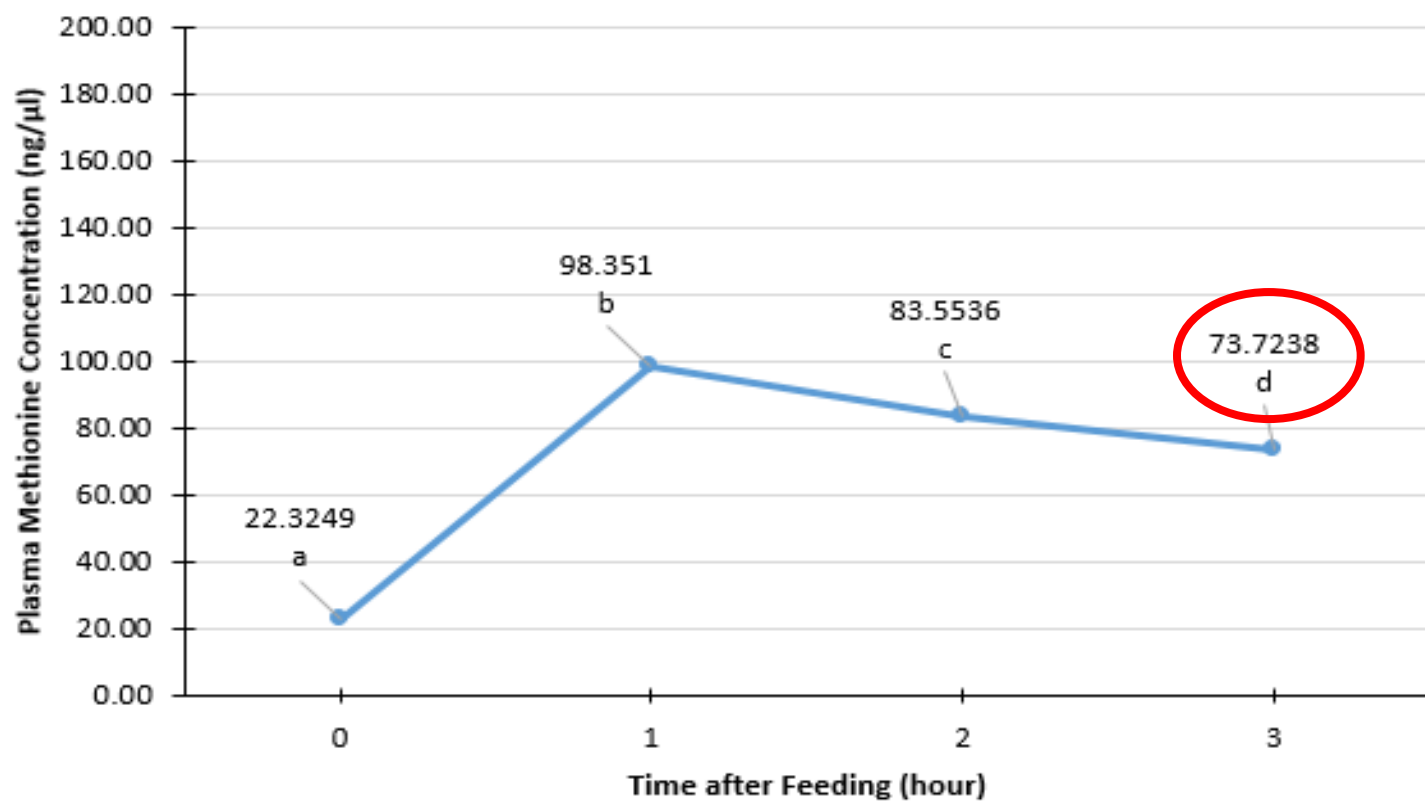


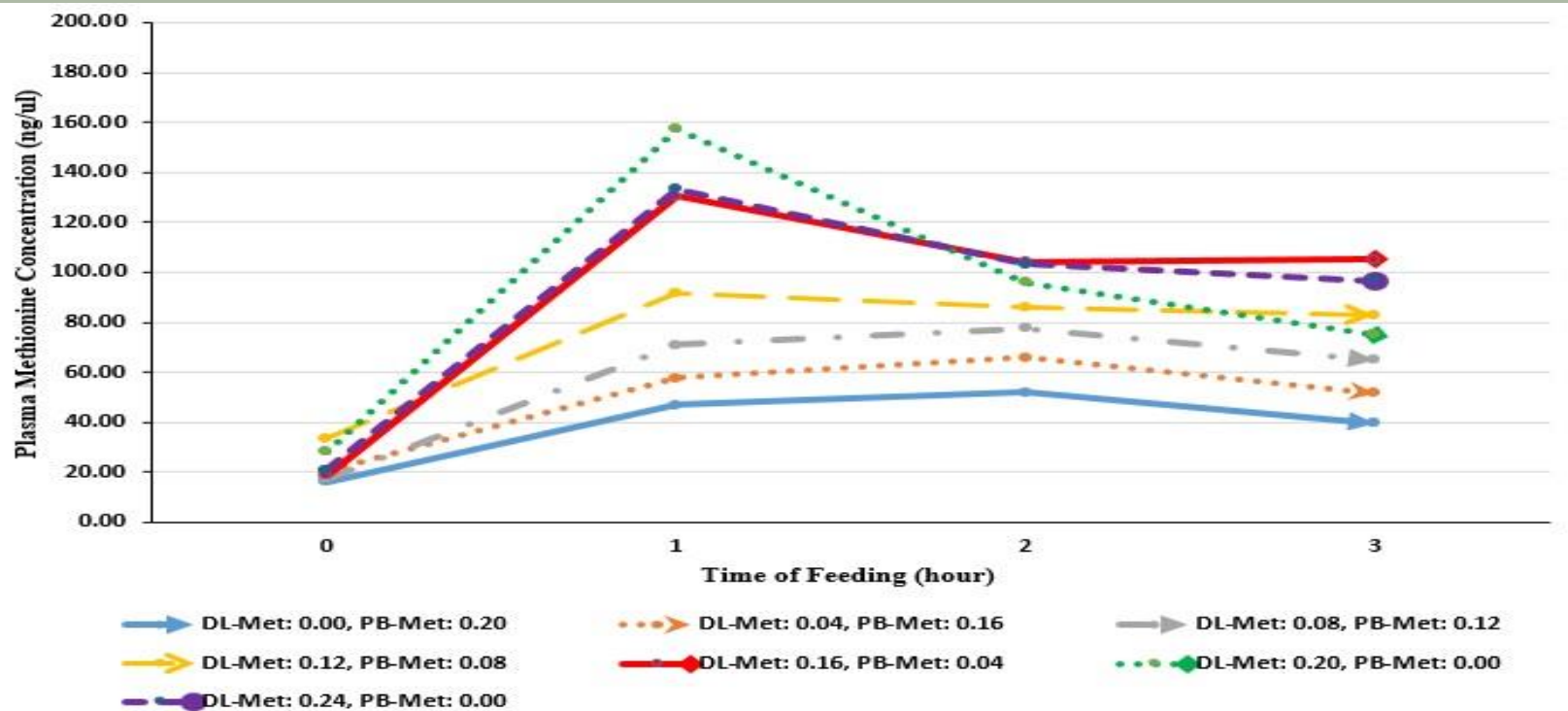


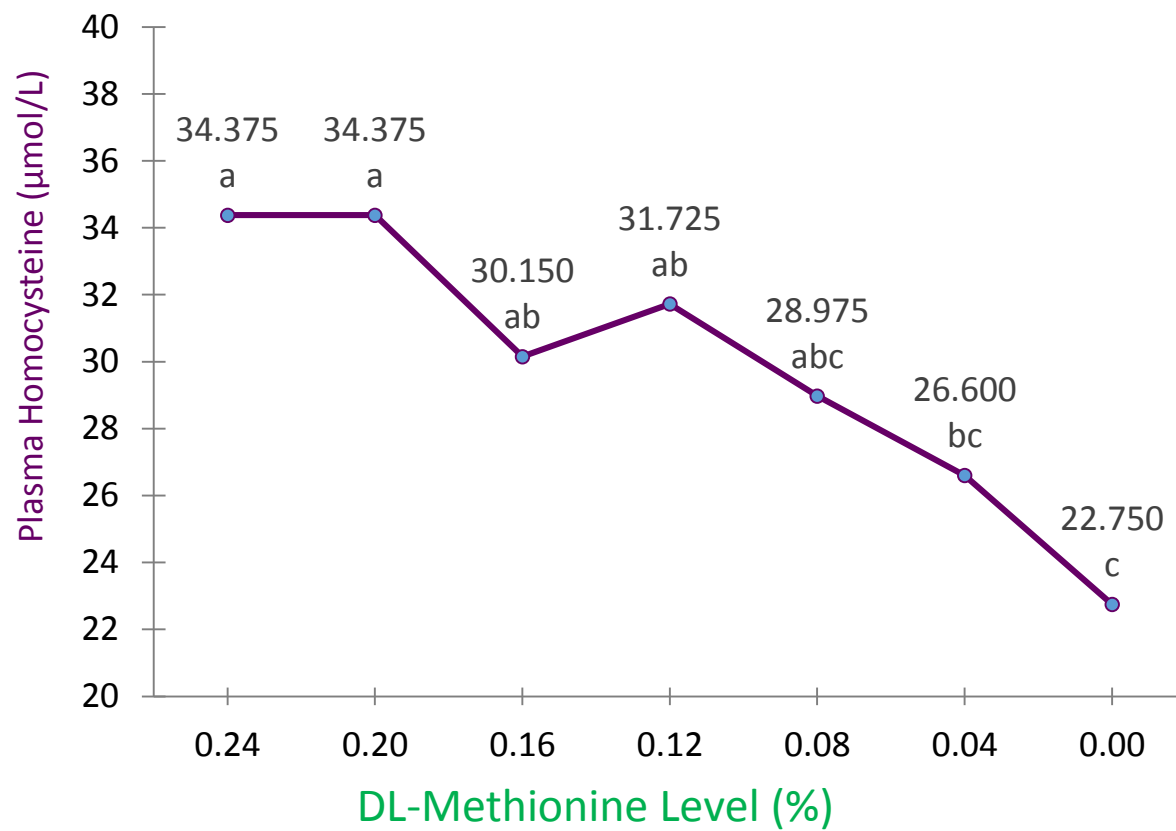


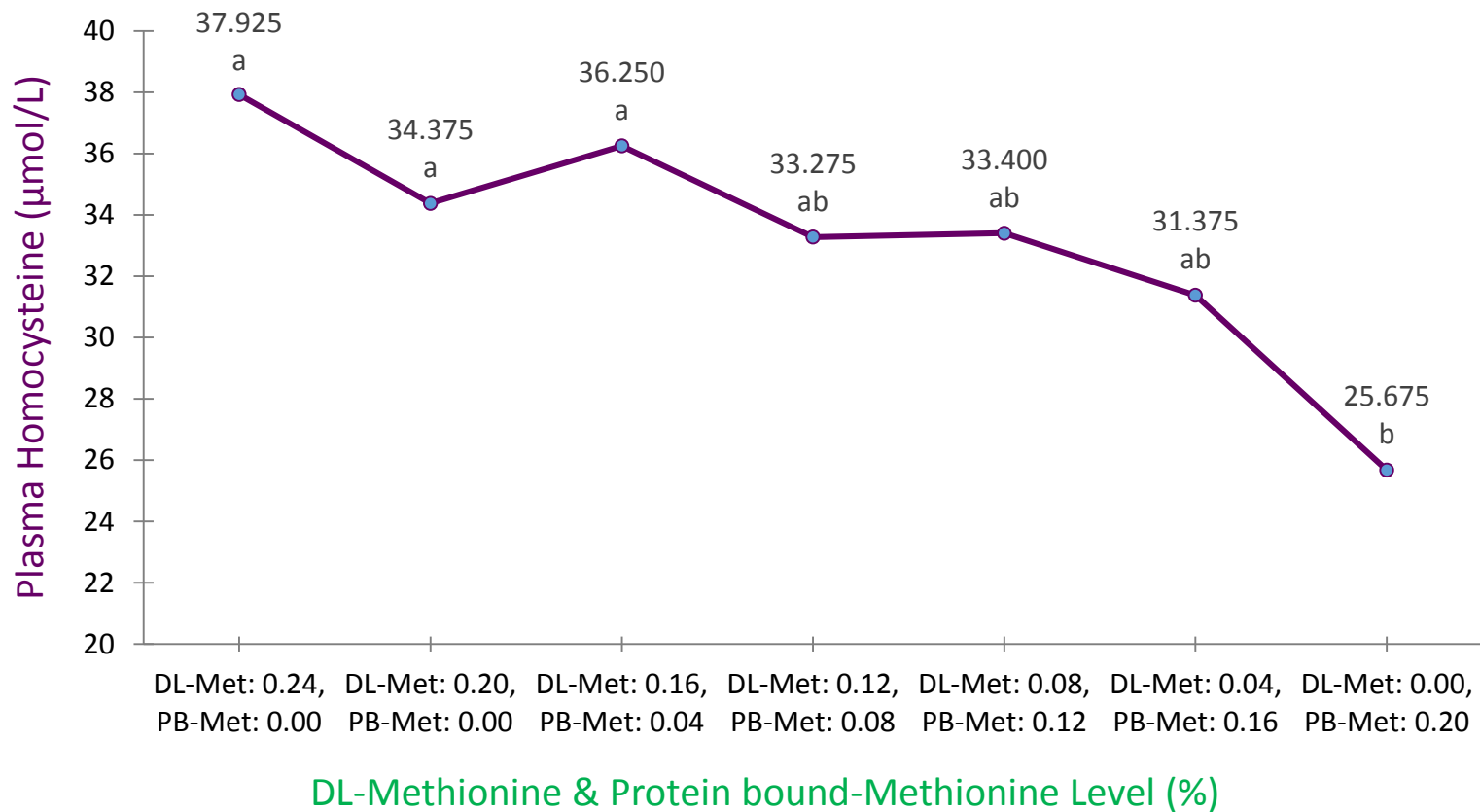


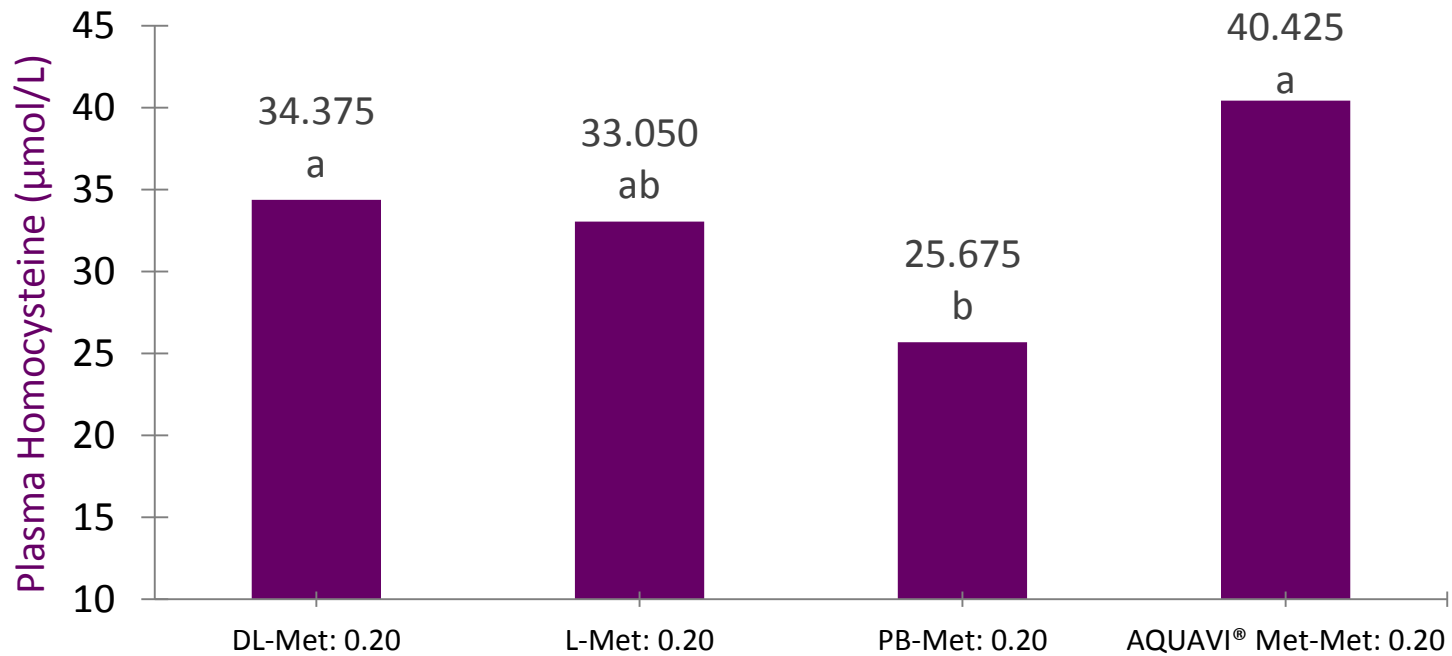




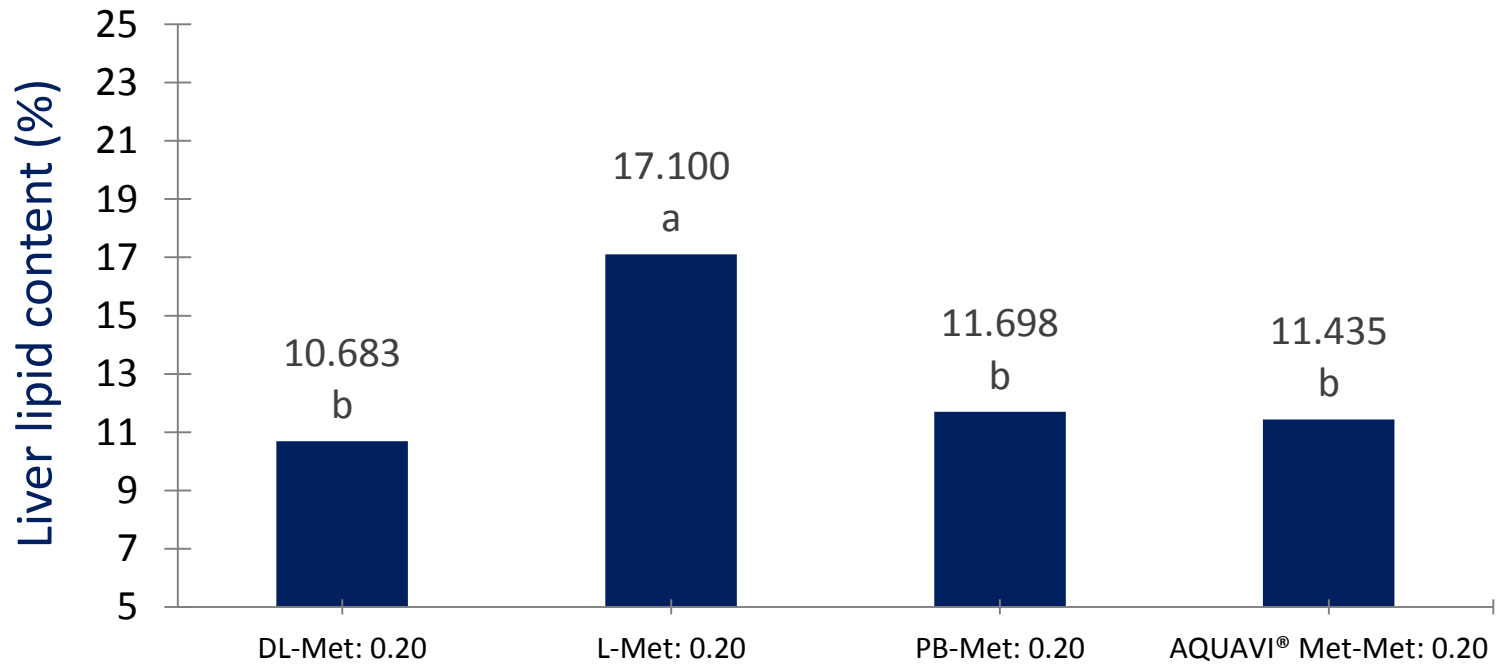




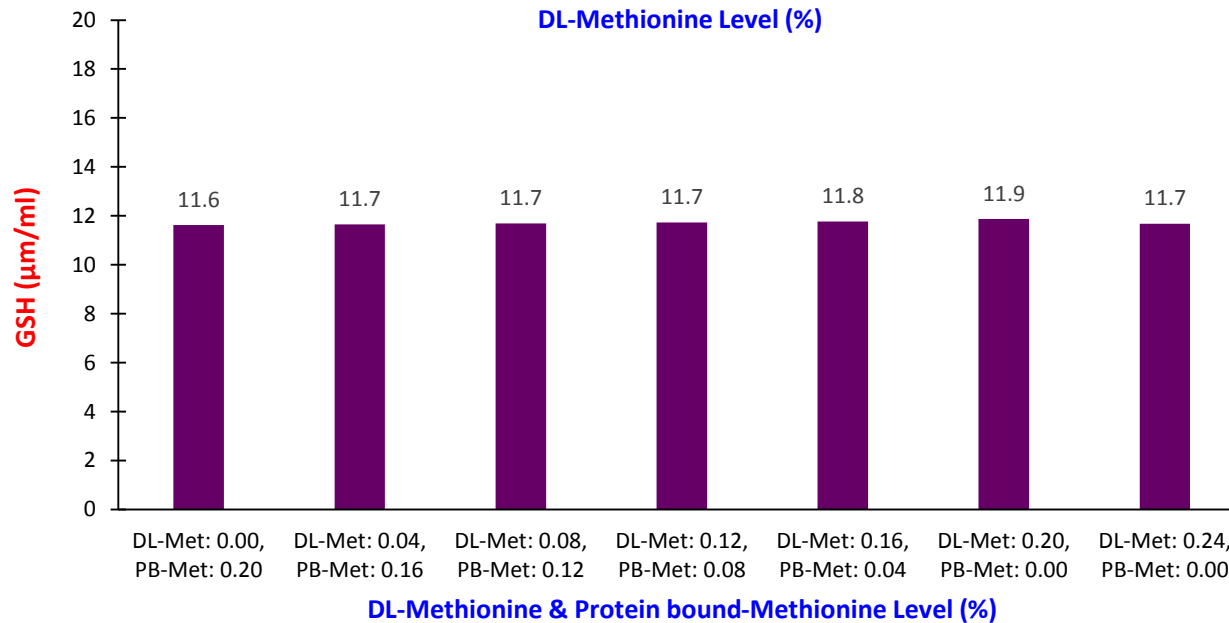
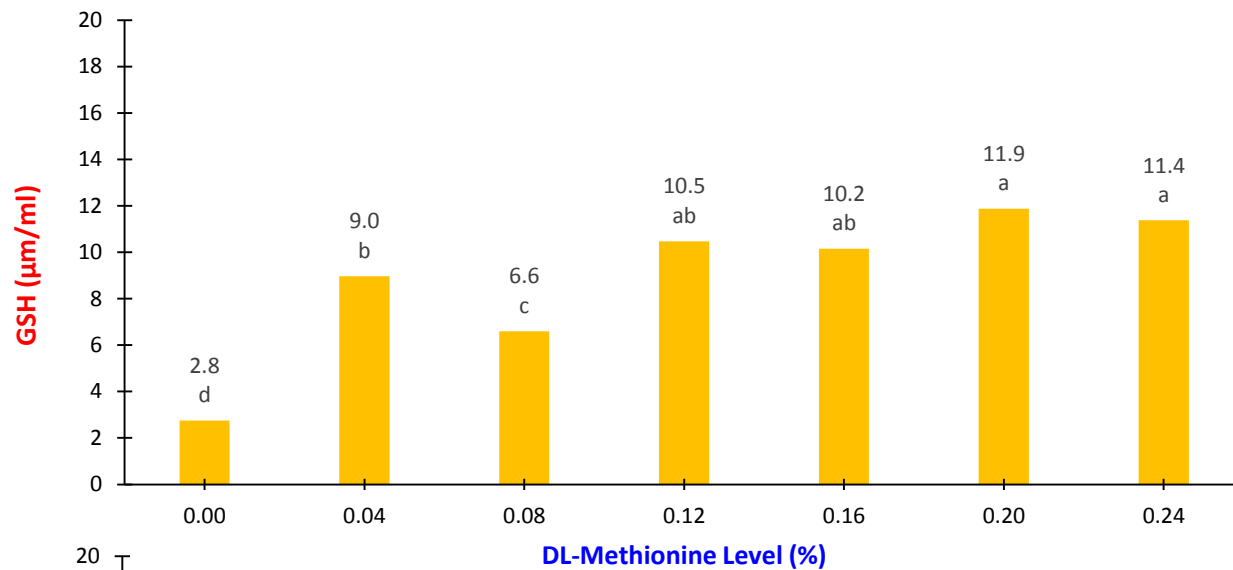




Different Sources of Methionine



Different Sources of Methionine

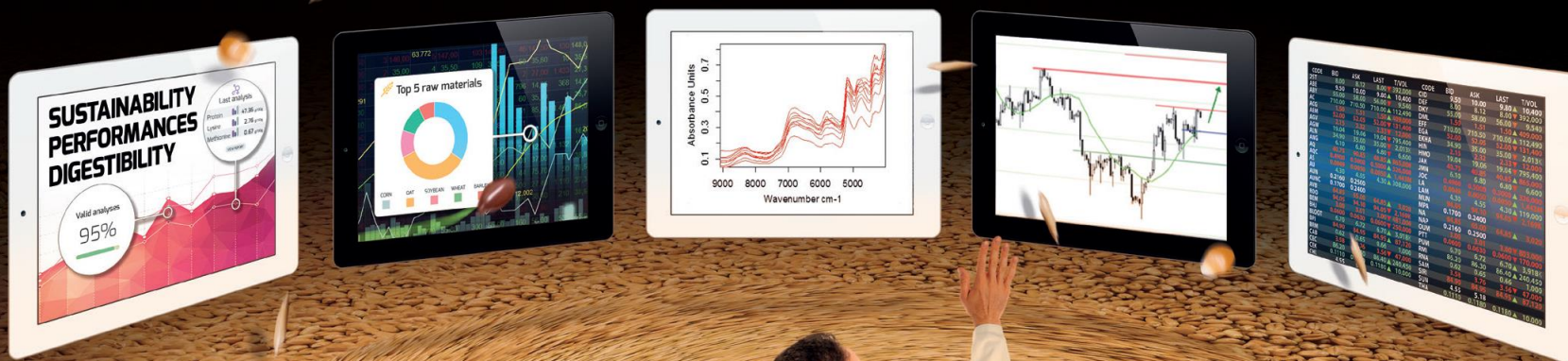




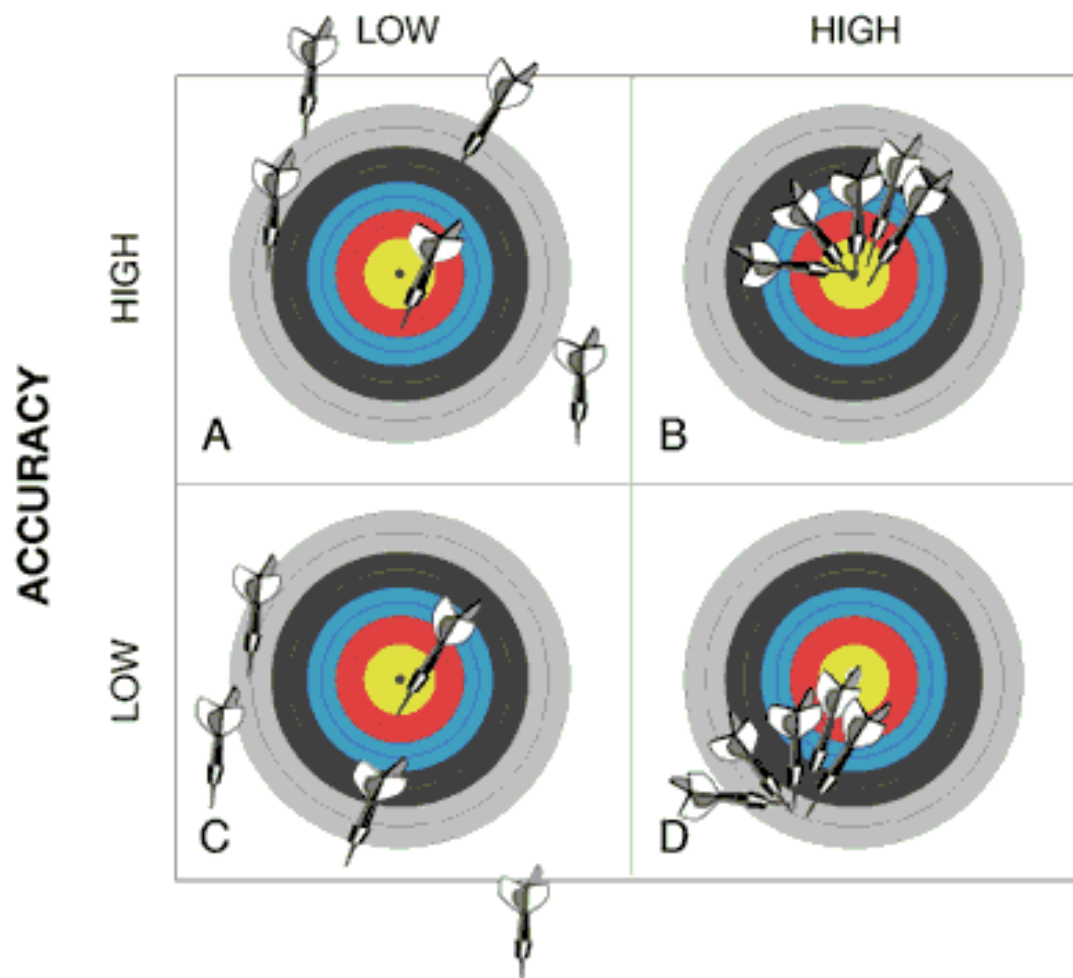


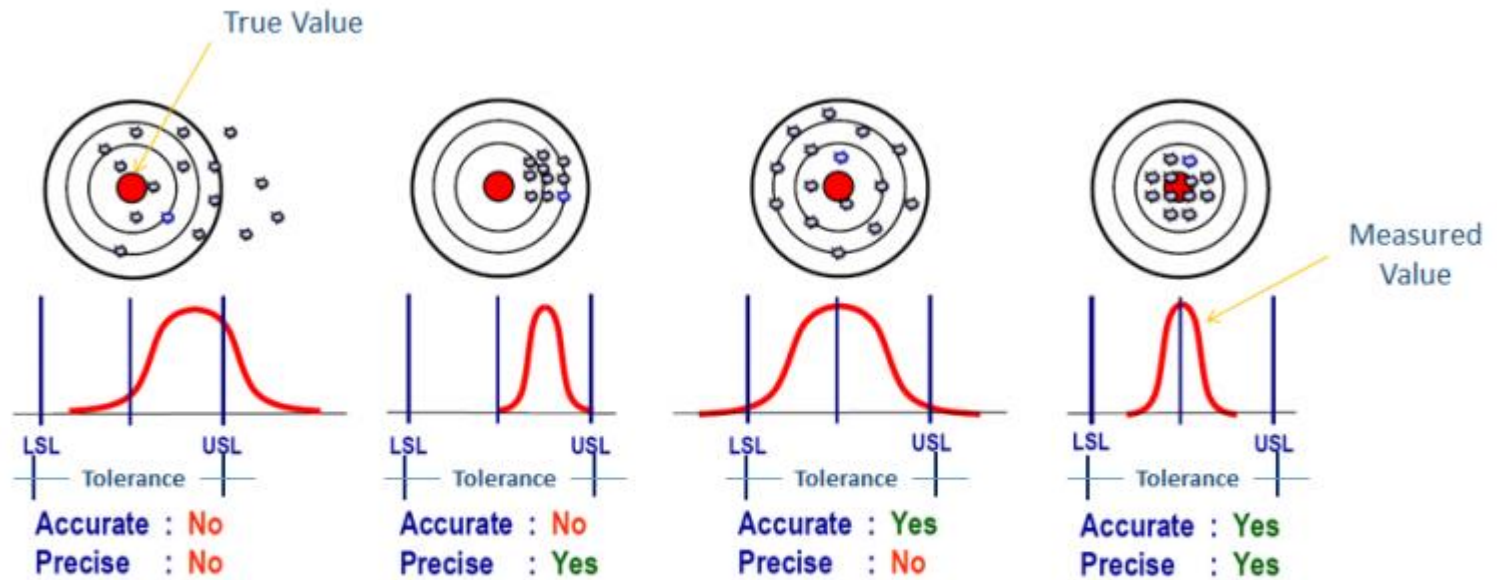
Variability

nutritionist's nightmare



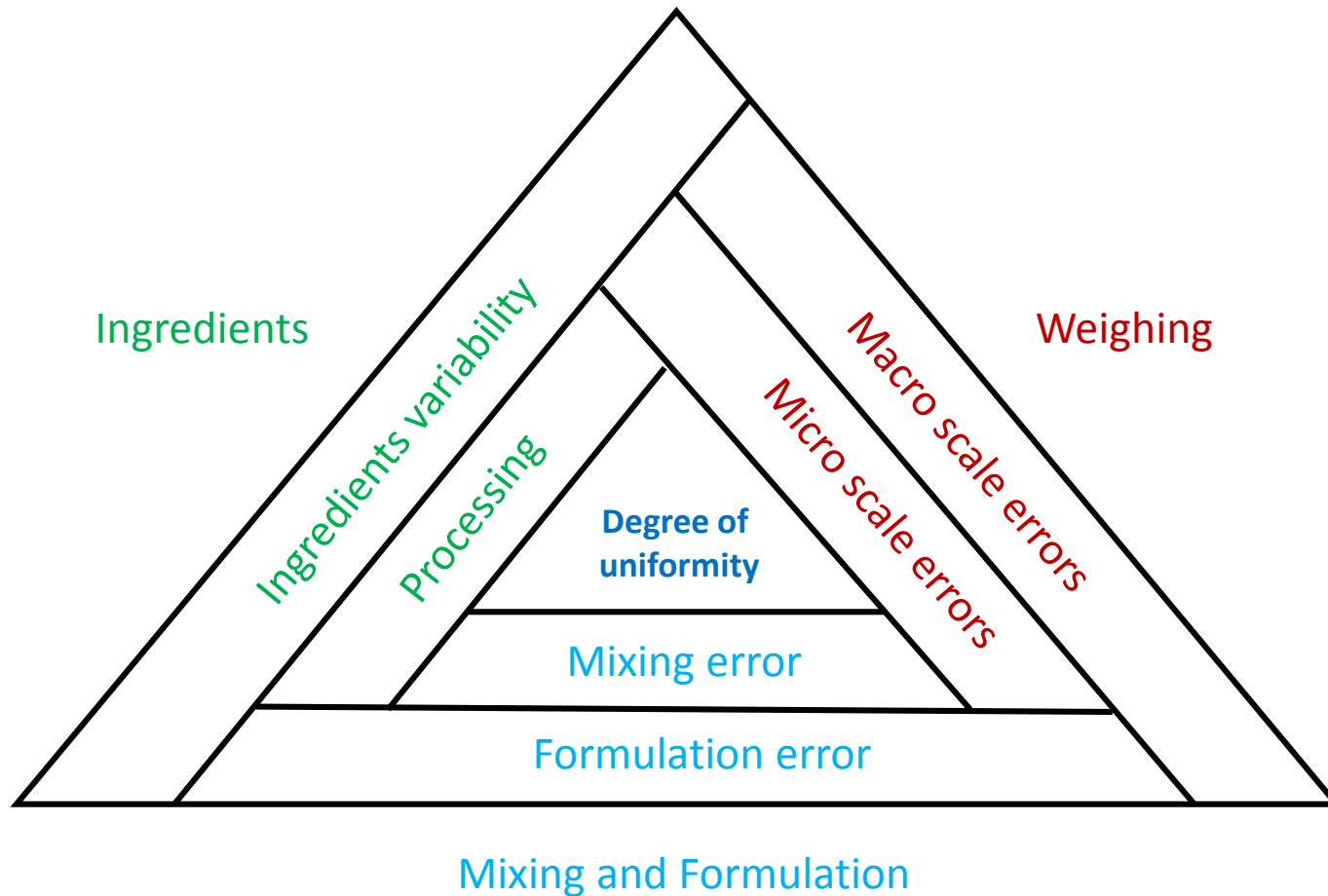
PRECISION





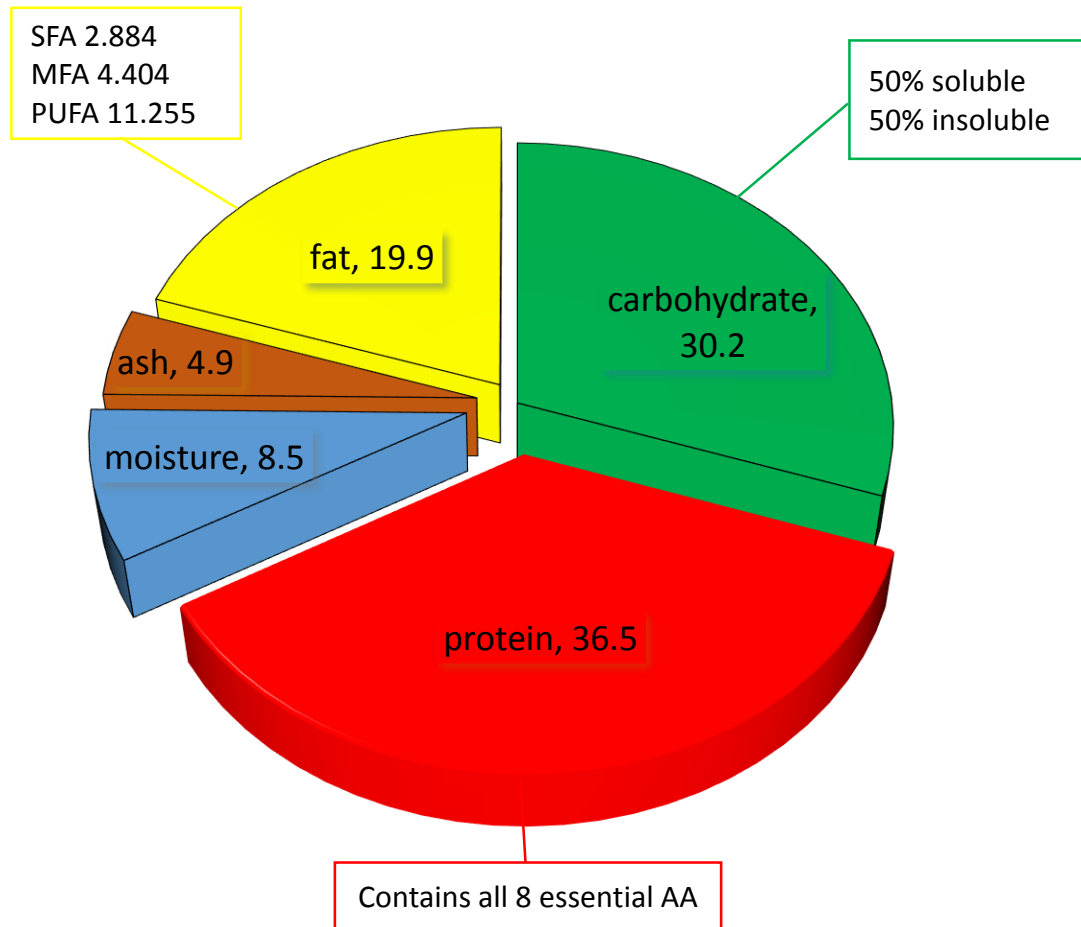
LSL - Lower Set Limit
USL -Upper Set Limit

Multiplicative Nature of Variability





typical composition



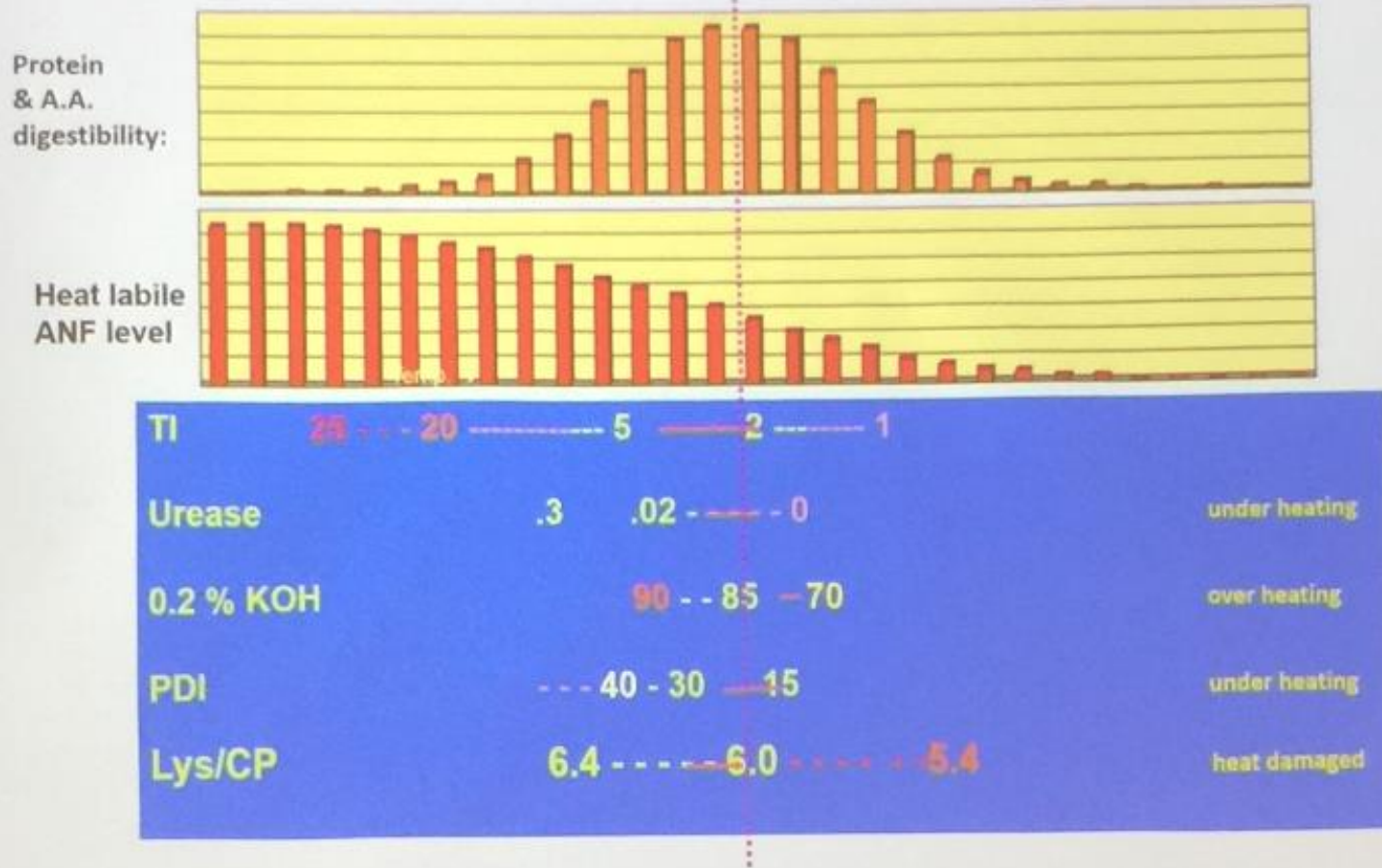


Quality measurements for soybean meal

Lysine	More than 2.8%
Ash	Less than 7.5%
Acid insoluble ash (silica)	Less than 1%
Protein solubility in 0.2% KOH	73-90%
Protein dispersibility index	20-40%
Urease activity	0.01 – 0.3 pH unit rise
Trypsin inhibitor	<5.0 mg/g
AMEn poultry	>2200 kcal/kg



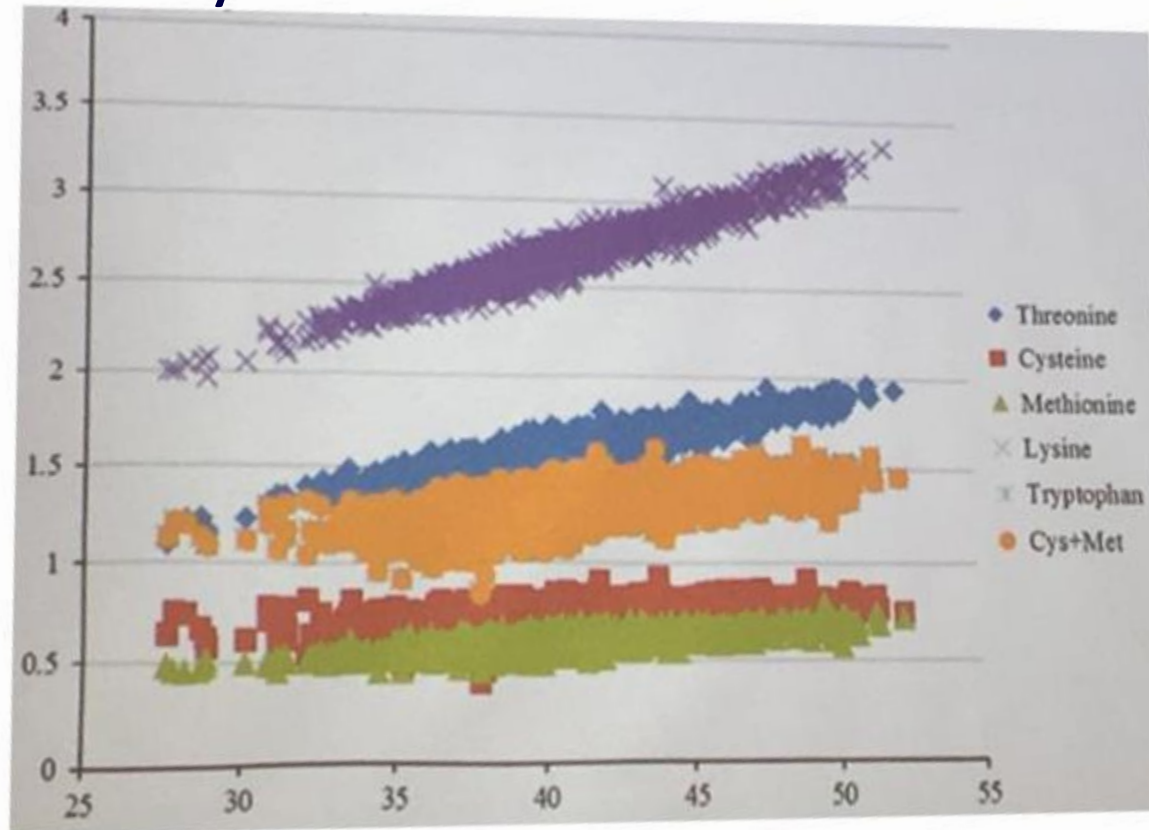
QC methods and effect of heat treatment on anti-nut. factors and protein or amino acid digestibility





Amino acid composition of whole soybeans with varying protein

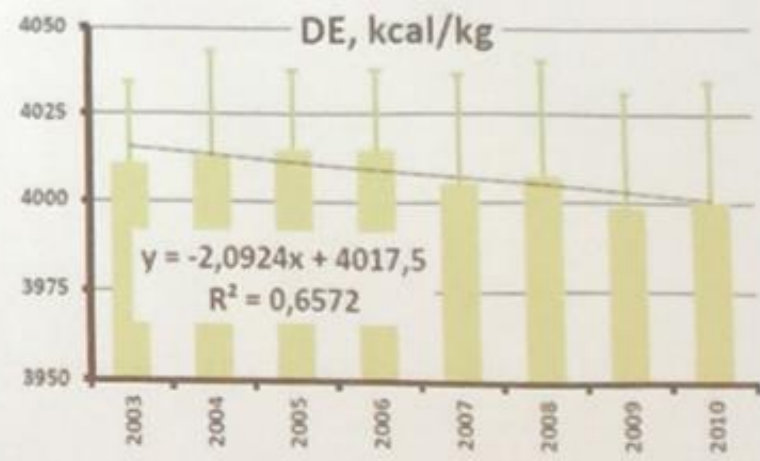
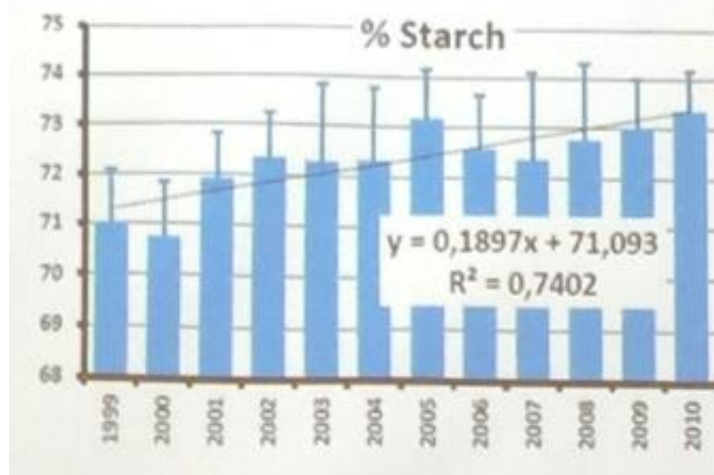
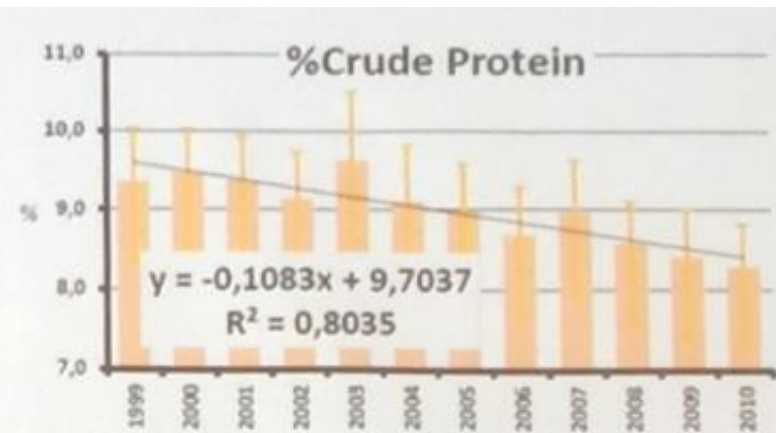
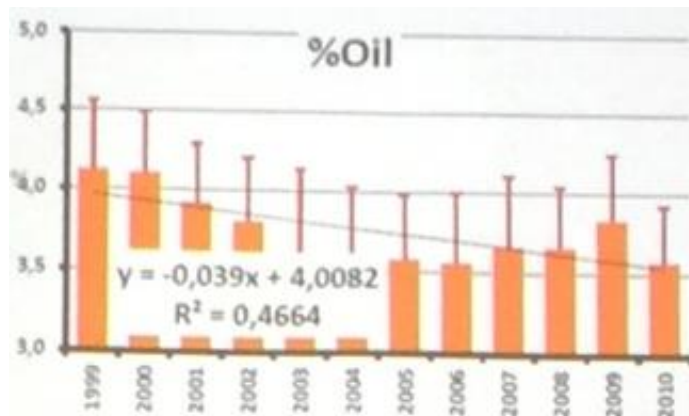
AA of soybeans %



Crude protein%



Maize composition 1999-2010 (Jones et al., 2012 , 100% DM)



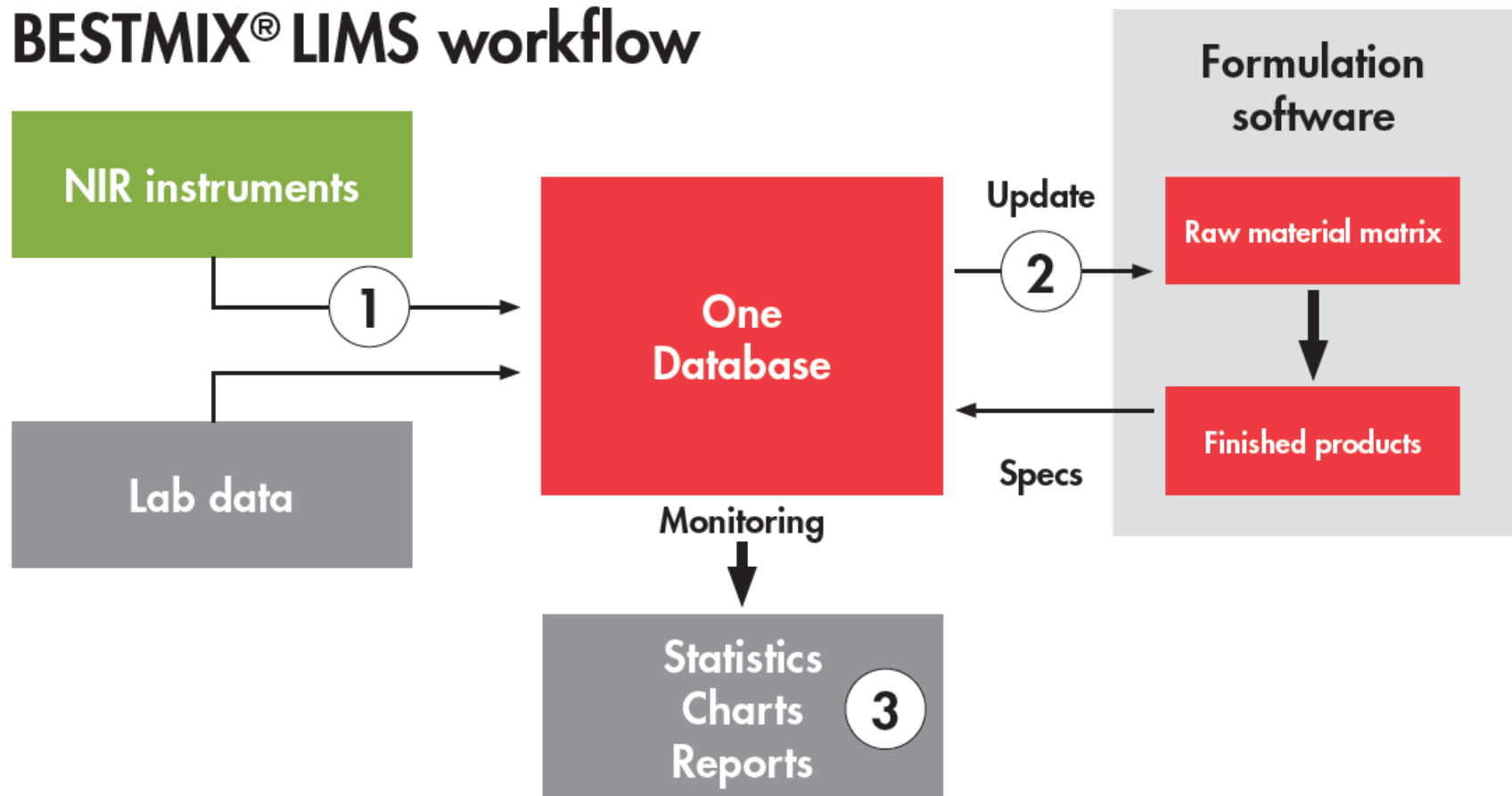
- ❑ How you are managing variations, in practice?
- ❑ How often you change your diets? How do you decide?
- ❑ Do you apply safety margins against variations, how?
- ❑ How do you use table values? Taking just averages or considering CV%.
- ❑ If you using stochastic approach, how often and how you enter std. variation, ..

Optimization tools

- ❑ Available on the software market
- ❑ Need a thorough assessment of data
- ❑ Complex to use
- ❑ Difficult to use in day by day practice



BESTMIX[®] LIMS workflow







کنترل وزن بدن

(Controlling Body Weight)

- توزیع خوراک محدود یک نوبت در روز
- توزیع خوراک محدود چند نوبت در روز
- رقیق نمودن خوراک

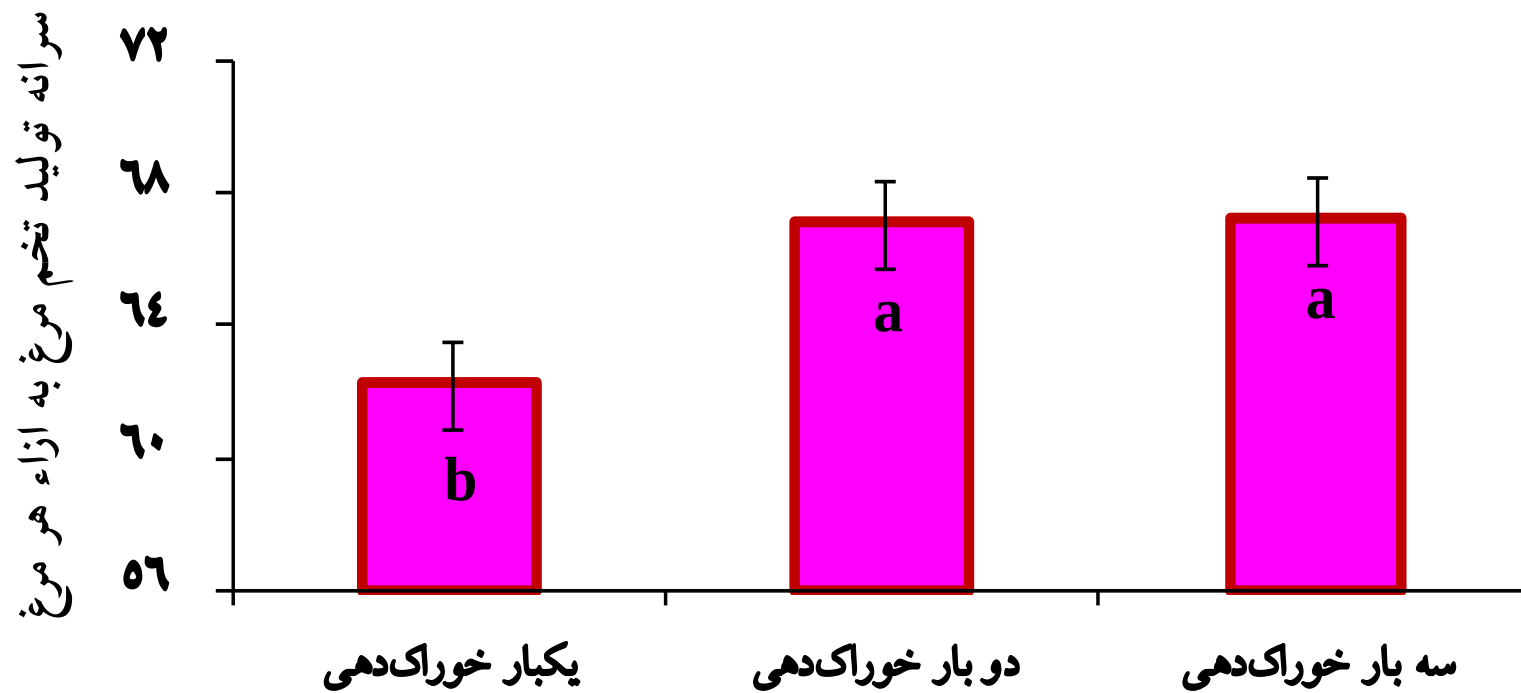
افزایش دفعات توزیع خوراک

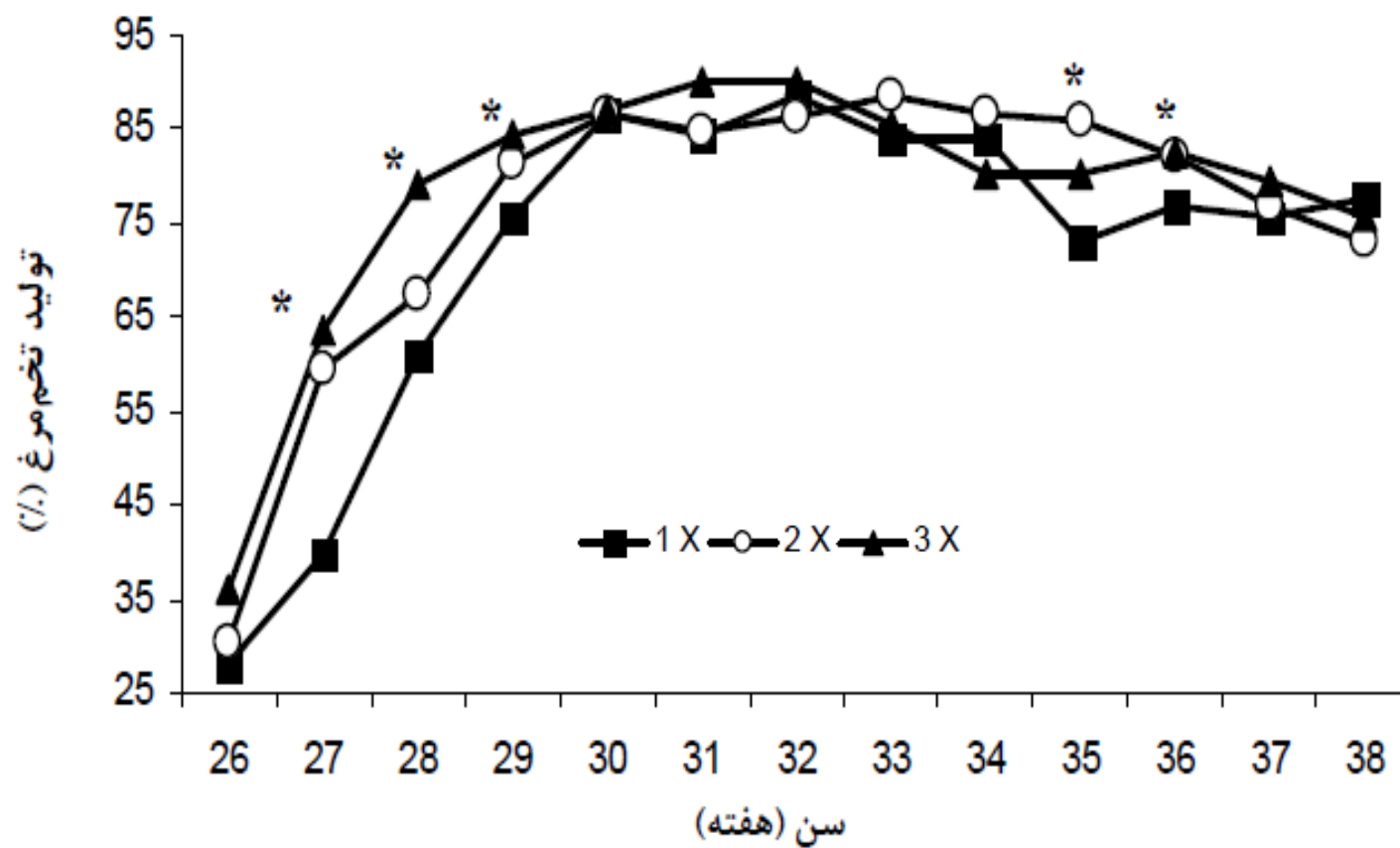
(Feeding twice or thrice a day)

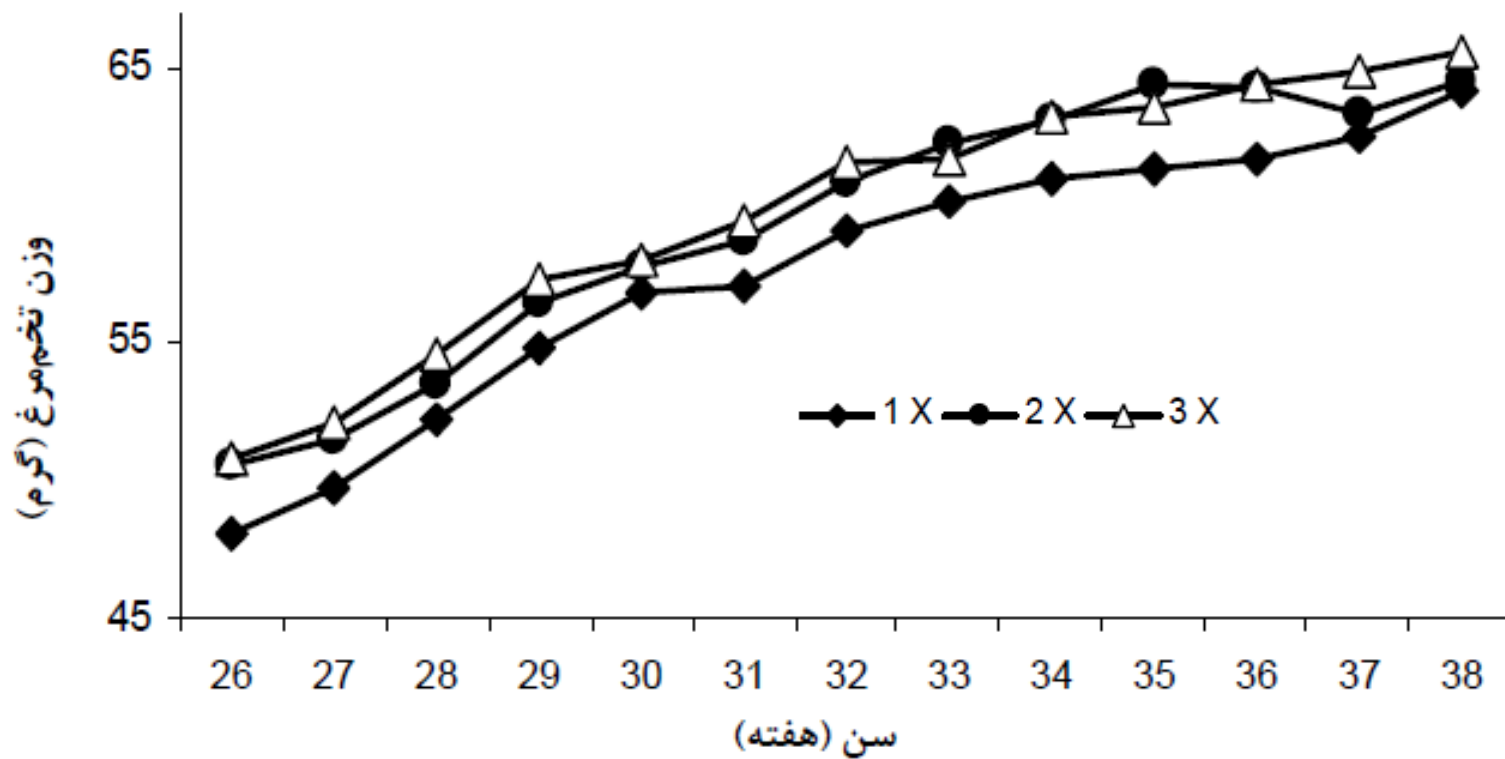
جدول ۲- اثر تیمارهای غذایی بر عملکرد تولیدی مرغ‌های مادر گوشتی (Mean±SEM)

احتمال (P.value)	سه بار خوراک‌دهی در روز	دو بار خوراک‌دهی در روز	یکبار خوراک‌دهی در روز	
۰/۰۱	۷۷/۹۶ ^a ± ۱/۲۵	۷۶/۰۷ ^a ± ۱/۲۶	۷۱/۱۲ ^b ± ۱/۵۱	تولید تخم‌مرغ در کل دوره (%)
۰/۰۴	۶۷/۲ ^a ± ۱/۳۳	۶۷/۱۲ ^a ± ۱/۳۳	۶۲/۲۵ ^b ± ۱/۳۳	سرانه تولید تخم‌مرغ در کل دوره
۰/۰۰۰۸	۵۹/۷۸ ^a ± ۰/۲۸	۵۹/۳۲ ^a ± ۰/۲۸	۵۷/۲۷ ^b ± ۰/۲۸	میانگین وزن تخم‌مرغ (گرم)
۰/۴۳	۱۸/۰۶ ± ۰/۲۸	۱۷/۷۳ ± ۰/۲۸	۱۷/۵۴ ± ۰/۲۸	میانگین وزن زرده (گرم)
۰/۶۹	۳۰/۸ ± ۰/۵۱	۳۰/۷ ± ۰/۵۱	۳۱/۳ ± ۰/۵۱	وزن نسبی زرده (%)
۰/۰۹	۰/۱۵ ± ۰/۳۴	۰/۹۷ ± ۰/۳۴	۱/۴۲ ± ۰/۳۴	تعداد تخم‌مرغ‌های دو زرده (%)

میانگین‌های با حروف مشابه یا بدون حرف در هر ردیف، اختلاف معنی‌داری به لحاظ آماری ندارند ($P > ۰/۰۵$). داده‌ها به صورت میانگین ± SE ارائه شده‌اند.







اثر تیمارهای خوراک‌دهی بر ترکیبات بیوشیمیایی خون در مرغ‌های مادر گوشتی

احتمال (P.Value)	سه‌بار خوراک‌دهی	دو‌بار خوراک‌دهی	یک‌بار خوراک‌دهی	
				اوج تولید
۰/۰۵	۱۳۵/۹±۱/۲	۱۳۷/۳±۱/۲۷	۱۴۶/۳±۱/۲۷	گلوکز (mg/dl)
۰/۰۰۲	۸۰/۳±۹ ^b	۶۱/۸±۱۰ ^b	۱۱۷/۷±۹/۵ ^a	تری‌یدوتیرونین (ng/dl)
۰/۲۸	۱/۹۳±۰/۱۱	۱/۸۳±۰/۱۲	۲/۱۱±۰/۱۲	تترای‌یدوتیرونین (ng/dl)
۰/۱۲	۴۰۷/۳±۱۶/۷	۳۶۸/۸±۱۸/۶	۴۲۲/۴±۱۷/۷	استرادیول (pg/ml)
۰/۱۶	۳/۱۴±۰/۳۳	۲/۳۷±۰/۳۶	۳/۳۴±۰/۳۵	پروژسترون (ng/ml)
۰/۱۹	۶۹۰/۹±۱۹/۹	۶۹۰/۲±۲۱/۱	۶۴۲/۲±۲۱	تری‌گلیسرید (mg/dl)
۰/۹۳	۱۲۵/۳±۱۰/۹	۱۲۰/۳±۱۱/۶	۱۲۰/۳±۱۱/۶	کلسترول (mg/dl)
				۲۸ هفته‌گی
۰/۰۵	۱۵۴/۳±۱/۳ ^c	۱۵۹/۴±۰/۸۹ ^b	۱۶۲/۰۹±۱/۱ ^a	گلوکز (mg/dl)
۰/۴۹	۹۹/۱±۴/۲	۱۰۳/۶±۶/۸	۸۹/۴±۵/۷۱	تری‌یدوتیرونین (ng/dl)
۰/۴۱	۲/۳۴±۰/۱۴ ^a	۲/۱۵±۰/۱۲ ^a	۱/۹۷±۰/۱۳ ^b	تترای‌یدوتیرونین (ng/dl)
۰/۰۵	۳۸۶/۹±۲/۵ ^a	۳۶۸/۷±۳/۵ ^b	۳۵۱/۳±۳/۱ ^c	استرادیول (pg/ml)
۰/۹۷	۲/۷۳±۰/۴۷	۲/۵۹±۰/۴۲	۲/۶۶±۰/۴۵	پروژسترون (ng/ml)
۰/۷۱	۷۱۳/۱±۶/۹	۷۱۰/۳±۶/۷	۷۱۸/۲±۶/۷	تری‌گلیسرید (mg/dl)
۰/۰۱	۱۱۹/۴±۱۴/۹ ^b	۱۳۳/۲±۱۳/۳ ^b	۱۷۹/۴±۱۴/۵ ^a	کلسترول (mg/dl)

تفاوت اعداد با حروف غیر مشابه در هر ردیف مربوط به هر سن، معنی‌دار است ($P < 0.05$). داده‌ها به صورت میانگین $\pm$ SE ارائه شده‌اند.

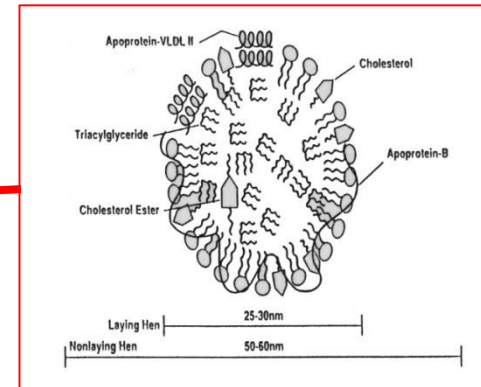
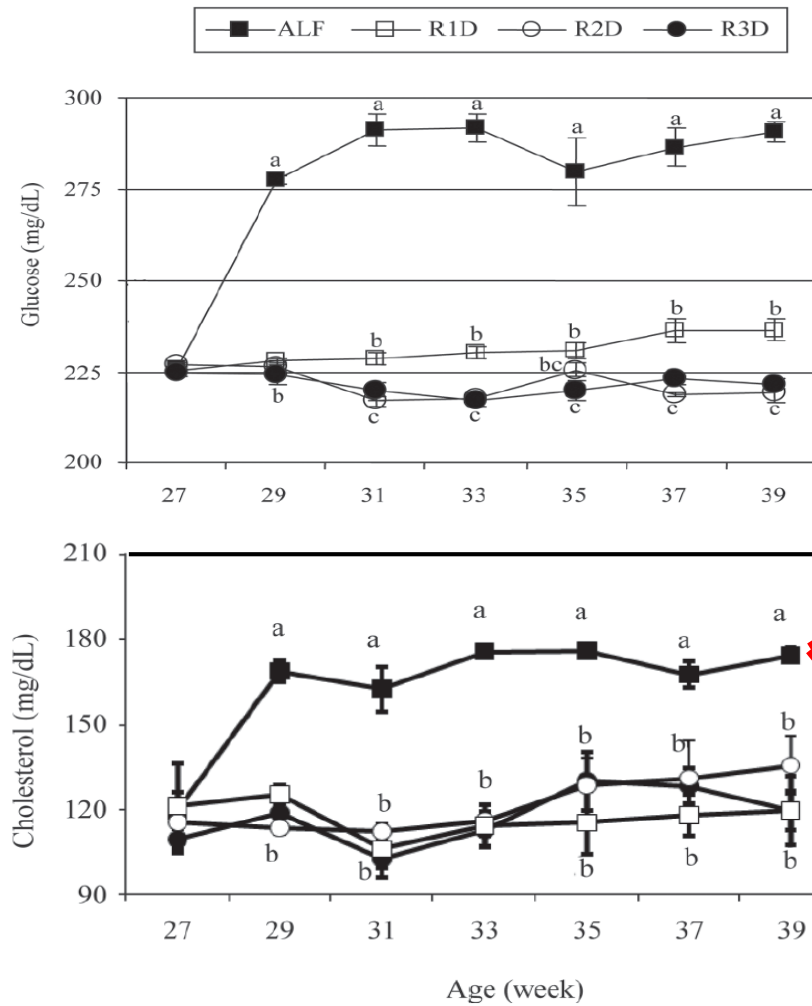
اثر تعداد دفعات خوراک‌دهی در روز بر خصوصیات لاشه و مورفولوژی تخمدان در مرغ‌های مادر گوشتی

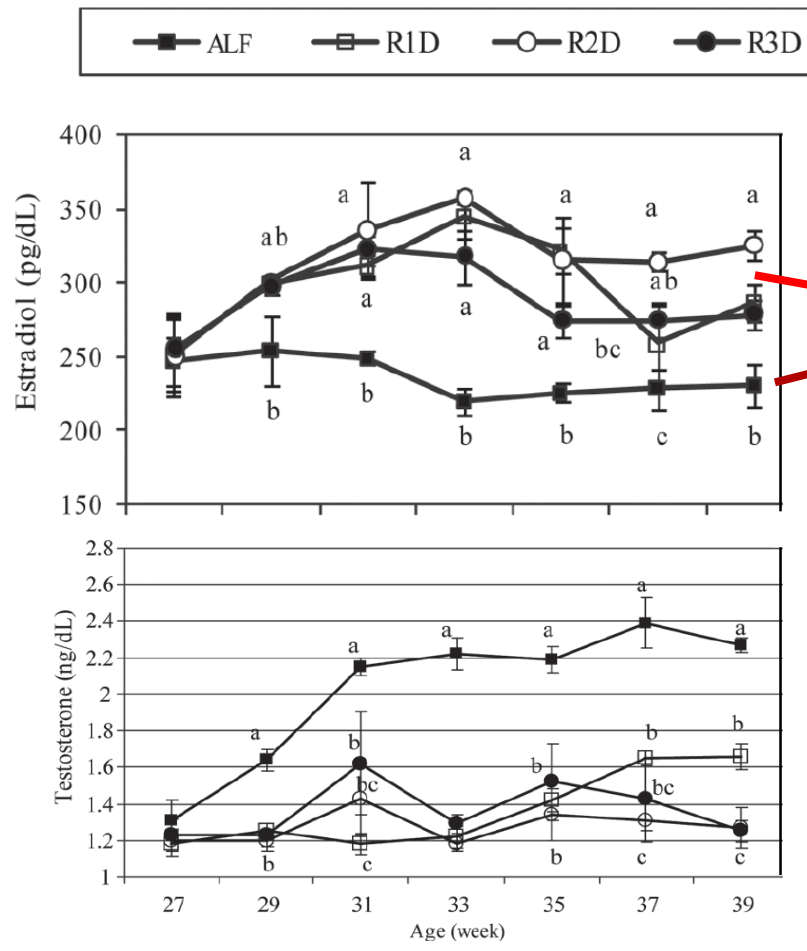
پایان دوره آزمایش (۳۸ هفتگی)

اوج تولید (۳۲ هفتگی)

یکبار	دوبار	سه‌بار	یکبار	دوبار	سه‌بار	
خوراک‌دهی	خوراک‌دهی	خوراک‌دهی	خوراک‌دهی	خوراک‌دهی	خوراک‌دهی	
۳۵۵۶±۷۹/۷	۳۵۶۱±۷۹/۷	۳۳۷۰±۷۹/۷	۳۸۱۴±۶۵/۸	۳۷۰۷±۶۵/۸	۳۷۷۷±۶۳/۱	وزن بدن (گرم)
۶۹/۶±۴/۹	۶۸/۳±۴/۹	۵۶/۸±۴/۹	۶۹/۹±۳/۱	۷۱/۲±۳/۱	۶۷/۴±۳/۰۲	وزن کبد (گرم)
۷۹/۶±۱۱/۳	۸۴±۱۱/۳	۷۹/۶±۱۱/۳	۱۰۲/۲±۷/۶	۹۶/۷±۷/۶	۱۰۳/۵±۷/۳	وزن چربی محوطه بطنی (گرم)
۷۱/۱±۶/۹	۸۸±۶/۹	۶۴/۷±۶/۹	۷۳/۴±۳/۹	۶۹/۷±۳/۹	۶۷±۳/۷	وزن تخمدان (گرم)
۵۸/۸±۲/۶	۵۹/۲±۲/۶	۶۱/۲±۲/۶	۶۰/۰۱±۲/۳	۶۰/۰۸±۲/۳	۶۳/۲±۲/۲	وزن مجرای تخمدانی (گرم)
۷/۵±۰/۷	۸/۷۵±۰/۷	۸/۱۲±۰/۷	۷/۲±۰/۴۲	۶/۰۷±۰/۴۲	۶/۵±۰/۴	تعداد فولیکول‌های زرد بزرگ
۱۰/۷±۰/۷	۹/۱±۰/۷	۱۳/۱±۰/۷	۱۱/۰۹±۱/۳	۹/۷۴±۱/۳	۹/۲۱±۱/۲	تعداد فولیکول‌های زرد کوچک
۲۱/۶±۳/۸	۱۹/۸±۳/۸	۲۱/۱±۳/۸	۲۰/۱±۱/۸ ^a	۱۵/۱±۱/۸ ^b	۱۴/۱±۱/۷ ^b	تعداد فولیکول‌های سفیدبزرگ
۳/۵±۰/۳۸	۳/۵±۰/۳۸	۲/۸۷±۰/۳۸	۳/۲۷±۰/۲۷	۲/۹۸±۰/۲۷	۳/۵۵±۰/۲۶	تعداد فولیکول پس از تخم‌گذاری

تفاوت اعداد با حروف غیر مشابه در هر ردیف مربوط به هر سن، معنی‌دار است ($P<0/05$).







اثر الیاف

(Effect of Fiber)

Microbial Reconstitution Reverses Maternal Diet-Induced Social and Synaptic Deficits in Offspring

Shelly A. Buffington,^{1,2} Gonzalo Viana Di Prisco,^{1,2} Thomas A. Auchtung,^{3,4} Nadim J. Ajami,^{3,4} Joseph F. Petrosino,^{3,4} and Mauro Costa-Mattioli^{1,2,*}

¹Department of Neuroscience

²Memory and Brain Research Center

³Alkek Center for Metagenomics and Microbiome Research

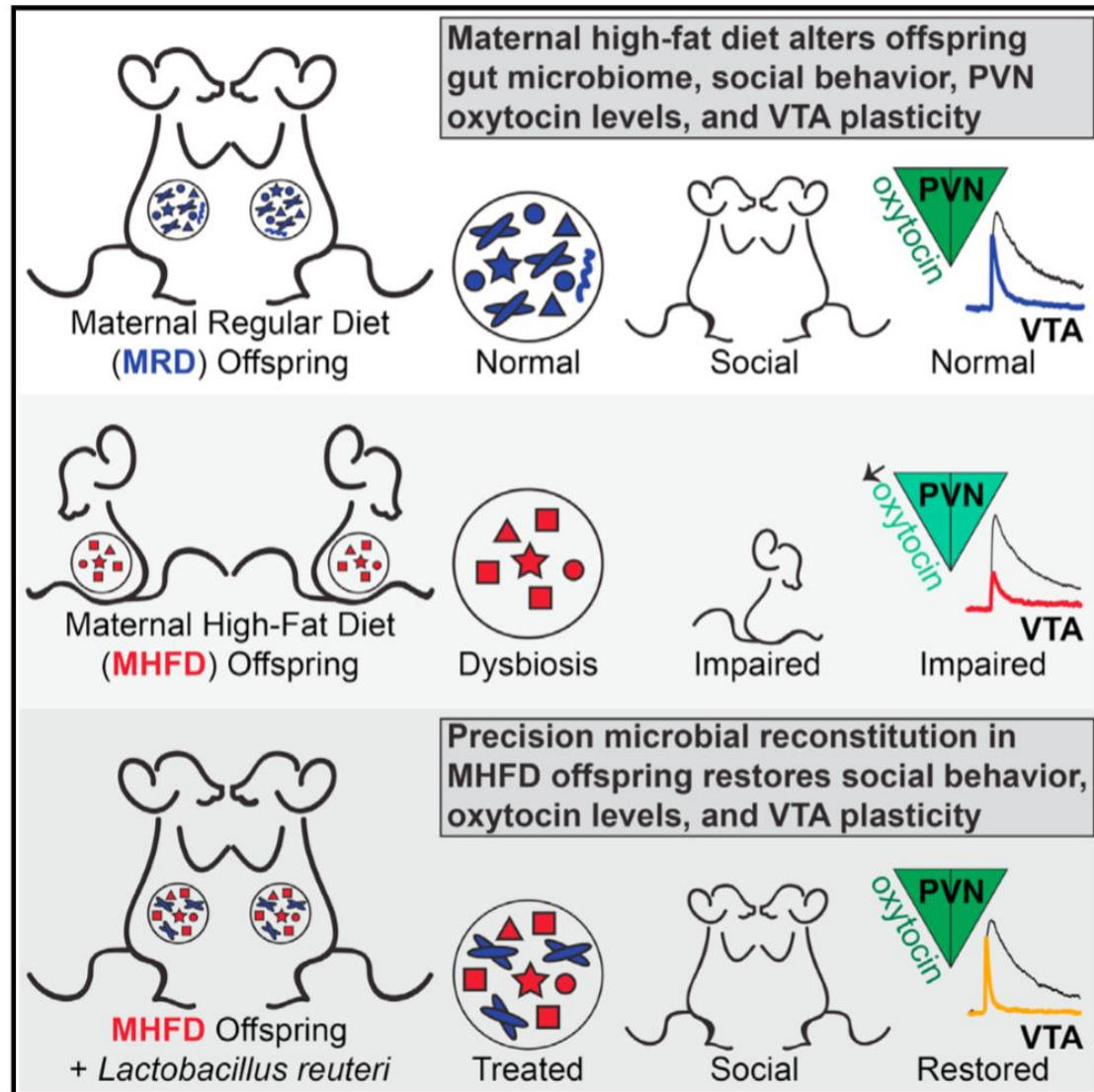
⁴Department of Molecular Virology and Microbiology

Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030, USA

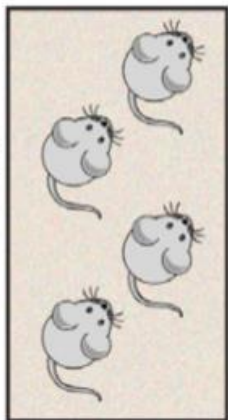
*Correspondence: costamat@bcm.edu

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2016.06.001>

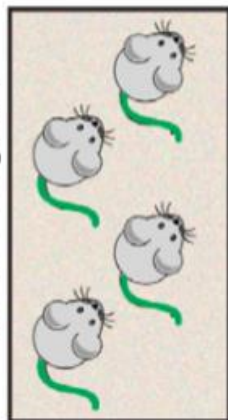
Graphical Abstract



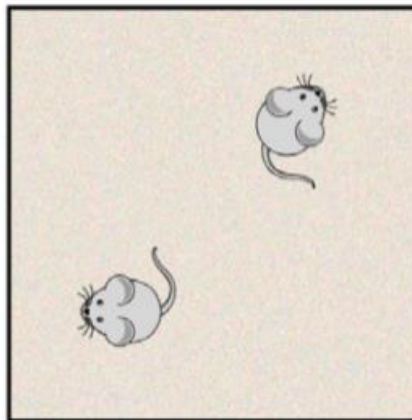
Home cage 1



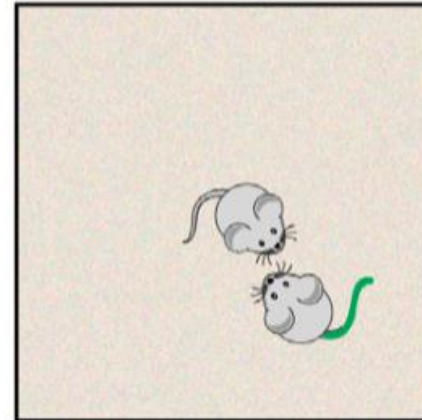
Home cage 2

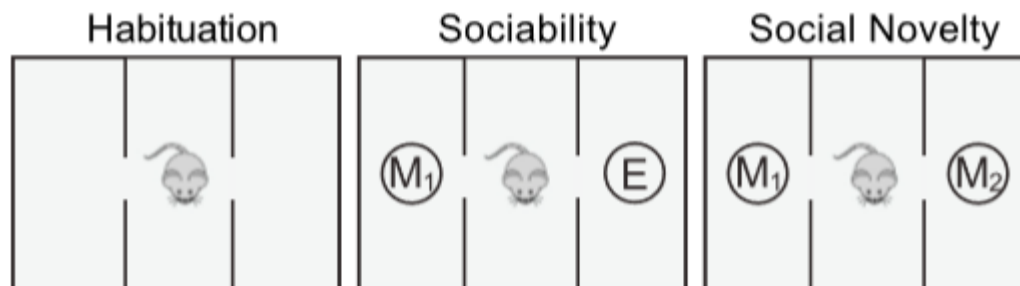
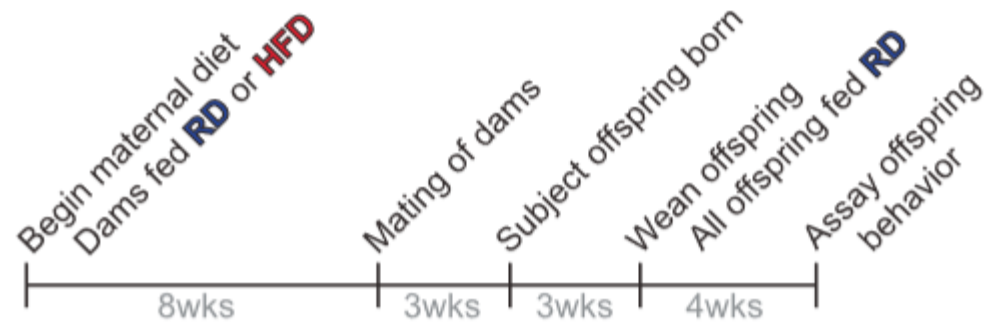


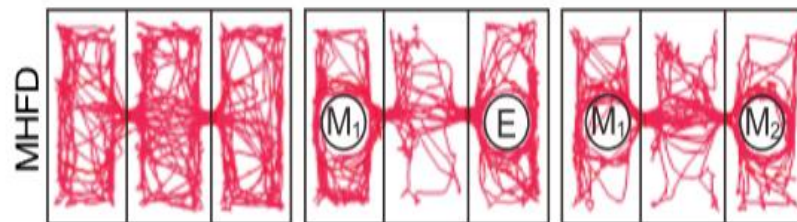
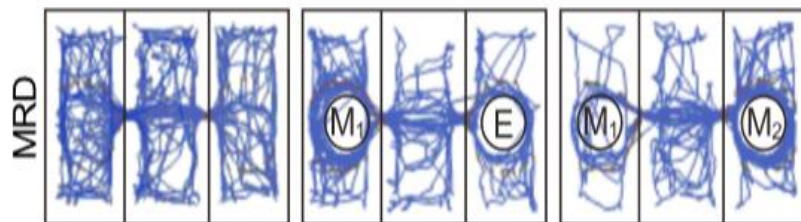
Familiar

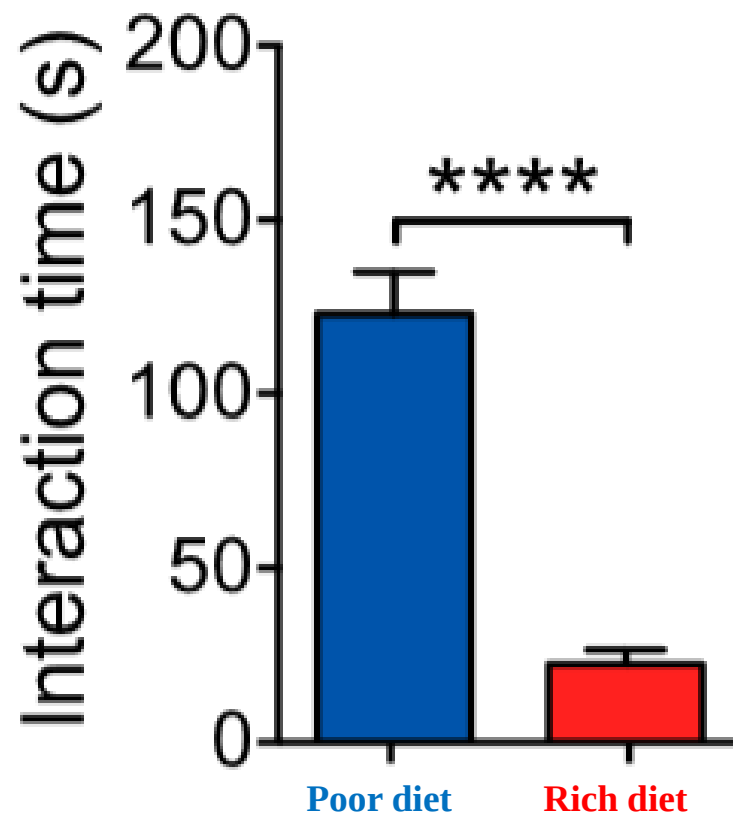


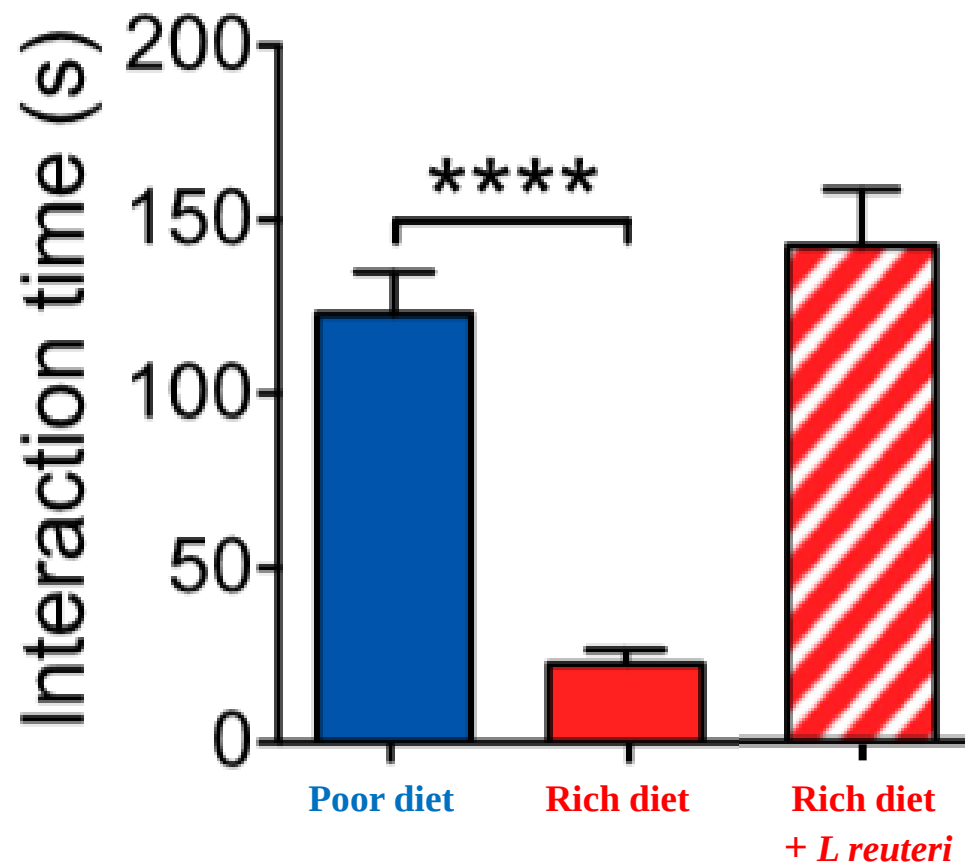
Stranger











have been produced in chicks fed corn-soybean meal diets (Pesti et al., 1991).

Self-synthesis of folacin is dependent on dietary composition. For poultry, some research has indicated higher folacin requirements for very high protein diets, or when sucrose was the only source of carbohydrates (Scott et al., 1982). Keagy and Oace (1984) reported that dietary fiber had an effect on folacin utilization; xylan, wheat bran, and beans stimulated folacin synthesis in the rat, reflected as higher fecal and liver folacin. For humans it was concluded that milk type differentially affects intestinal folacin biosynthesis and the superior folacin availability from human (versus cow and goat) milk-containing diets is due in part to enhanced intestinal biosynthesis of folacin (Semchuk et al., 1994).

The levels of antibacterials added to the feed will affect microbial synthesis of folacin. Sulfa drugs, which are commonly added to livestock diets, are folacin antagonists (see Deficiency). In the chicken, sulfa drugs have been shown to increase the requirement (Scott et al., 1982). Moldy feeds (e.g., aflatoxins) have also been shown to contain antagonists that inhibit microbial intestinal synthesis in swine (Purser, 1981).

Folacin requirements are dependent on the form in which it is fed and concentrations and interrelationships of other nutrients. Deficiencies of choline, vitamin B₁₂, iron, and vitamin C all have an effect on folacin needs. Although most folacin in poultry feedstuffs is present in conjugated form, the young chick is fully capable of utilizing it. On the contrary, Baker et al. (1978) reported that human patients over 60 years of age utilized conjugated forms of folacin much less efficiently than monoglutamates.

Folacin requirements are related to type and level of production. Growth rate, age, and pregnancy influence folacin requirements. The requirement decreases with age because diminished growth rate reduces the need for DNA synthesis. Increased catabolism of folacin is a feature of pregnancy. Studies with both rats (McNulty et al., 1993) and humans (McPartlin et al., 1993) demonstrated an enhanced folacin catabolism that was a feature of pregnancy per se and not simply due to increased weight. In poultry the folacin requirement for egg hatchability is higher than that for production (NRC, 1994). Taylor (1947) reported that 0.12 mg of folacin per kilogram of diet was satisfactory for egg production, but higher levels were required for good hatchability. Table 12.1 summarizes the folacin requirements for various livestock species and humans; a more complete listing is given in the appendix, Table A1.

The current Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) for folates

اثر نوع اليف

(Effect of Fiber Source)

جیره‌های آزمایشی

مواد خوراکی

جیره پایه	جیره سبوس گندم	جیره کنجاله پنبه دانه	
۶۷/۵۷	۵۷/۱۸	۵۹/۴۴	ذرت
۲۲/۸۶	۱۳/۷۳	۱۳/۹	کنجاله سویا، ۴۴٪
۰/۵۳	۲۰/۸۳	۰	سبوس گندم
۰	۰	۱۰	کنجاله پنبه دانه
۱/۸۷	۱/۴۱	۱/۶۳	دی کلسیم فسفات
۶/۱۳	۵/۶۸	۵/۶۱	کربنات کلسیم
۰/۱۸	۰/۲۲	۰/۱۶	بی کربنات سدیم
۰/۲۷	۰/۱۸	۰/۲۴	نمک
۰/۵	۰/۲۳	۰/۵	مکمل ویتامینه و معدنی
۰/۰۹	۰/۲۳	۰/۰۹	دی ال متیونین
۰	۰/۱۷	۰/۰۱	ال لیزین هیدروکلراید
۰	۰/۱۴	۸/۴۲	زئولیت
۱۰۰	۱۰۰	۱۰۰	جمع

+ ۱۰٪ سلولز
۰۵٪ پکتین

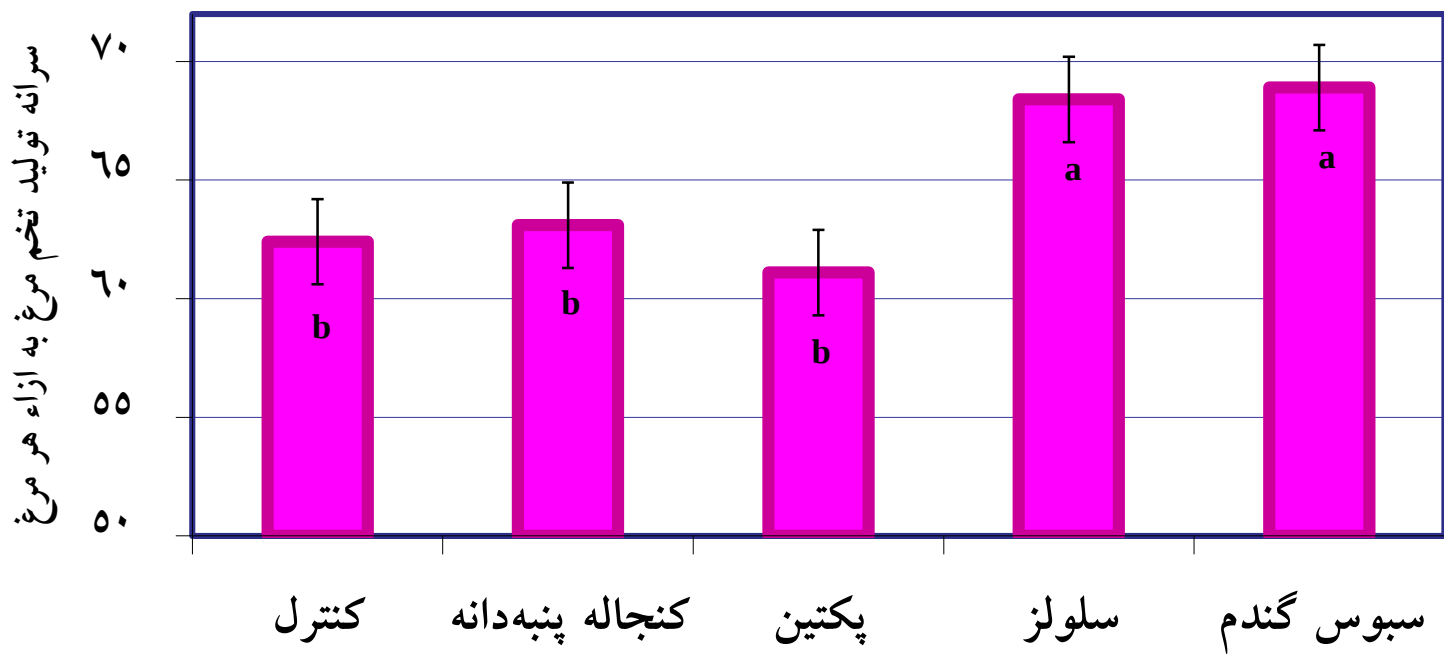
جیره‌های آزمایشی			مواد مغذی
جیره کنجاله پنبه دانه	جیره سبوس گندم	جیره پایه	انرژی قابل متابولیسم Kcal/kg
۲۴۷۵	۲۴۷۵	۲۷۵۰	پروتئین خام %
۱۳/۸۳	۱۳/۸۳	۱۵/۳۷	چربی خام %
۲/۷۵	۲/۸۹	۲/۷۷	الیاف خام %
۳/۴۲	۴/۵۵	۳/۲۱	کلسیم %
۲/۶۲	۲/۶۲	۲/۸۸	فسفر قابل جذب %
۰/۳۹	۰/۳۹	۰/۴۳	سدیم %
۰/۱۶۲	۰/۱۶۲	۰/۱۸	لیزین %
۰/۶۳	۰/۶۳	۰/۷۷	لیزین قابل هضم %
۰/۵۷	۰/۵۷	۰/۷	متیونین %
۰/۳	۰/۳	۰/۳۳	متیونین قابل هضم %
۰/۲۸	۰/۲۶۸	۰/۳۱	متیونین + سیستین %
۰/۵۵	۰/۵۵	۰/۶۱	متیونین + سیستین قابل هضم %
۰/۴۹	۰/۴۹	۰/۵۴	

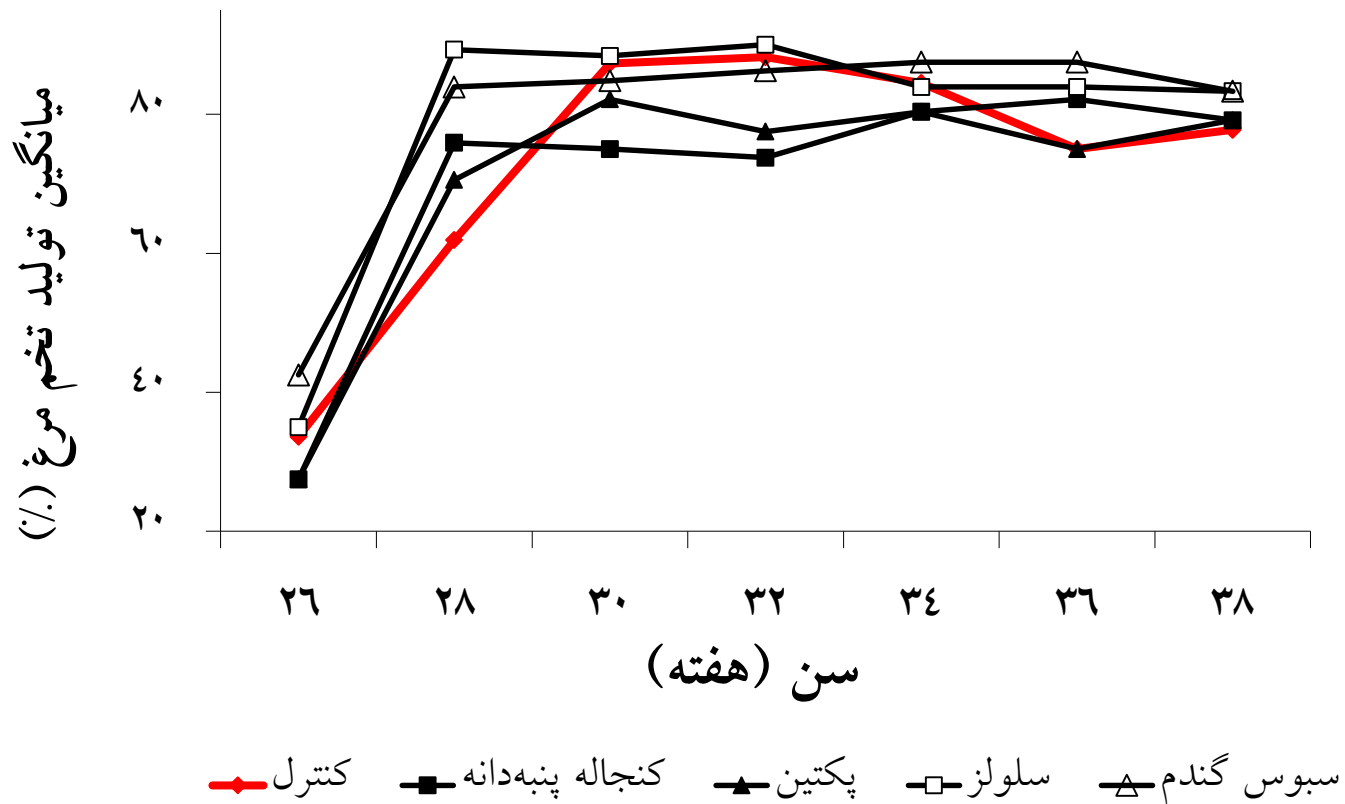
میانگین مدت زمان (ساعت) مصرف خوراک روزانه در تیمارهای آزمایشی

۳۸ هفتگی	۳۰ هفتگی	۲۴ هفتگی	
$3/5^e \pm 0/5$	$4/2^e \pm 0/3$	$2/5^e \pm 0/39$	کنترل
$12/5^b \pm 0/5$	$13^b \pm 0/3$	$10^b \pm 0/39$	کنجاله پنبه دانه
$15^a \pm 0/5$	$15^a \pm 0/3$	$11/9^a \pm 0/39$	پکتین
$9^c \pm 0/5$	$10/1^c \pm 0/3$	$7/8^c \pm 0/39$	سلولز
$7/8^d \pm 0/5$	$8/5^d \pm 0/3$	$6/9^d \pm 0/39$	سبوس گندم

تیمارهای آزمایشی

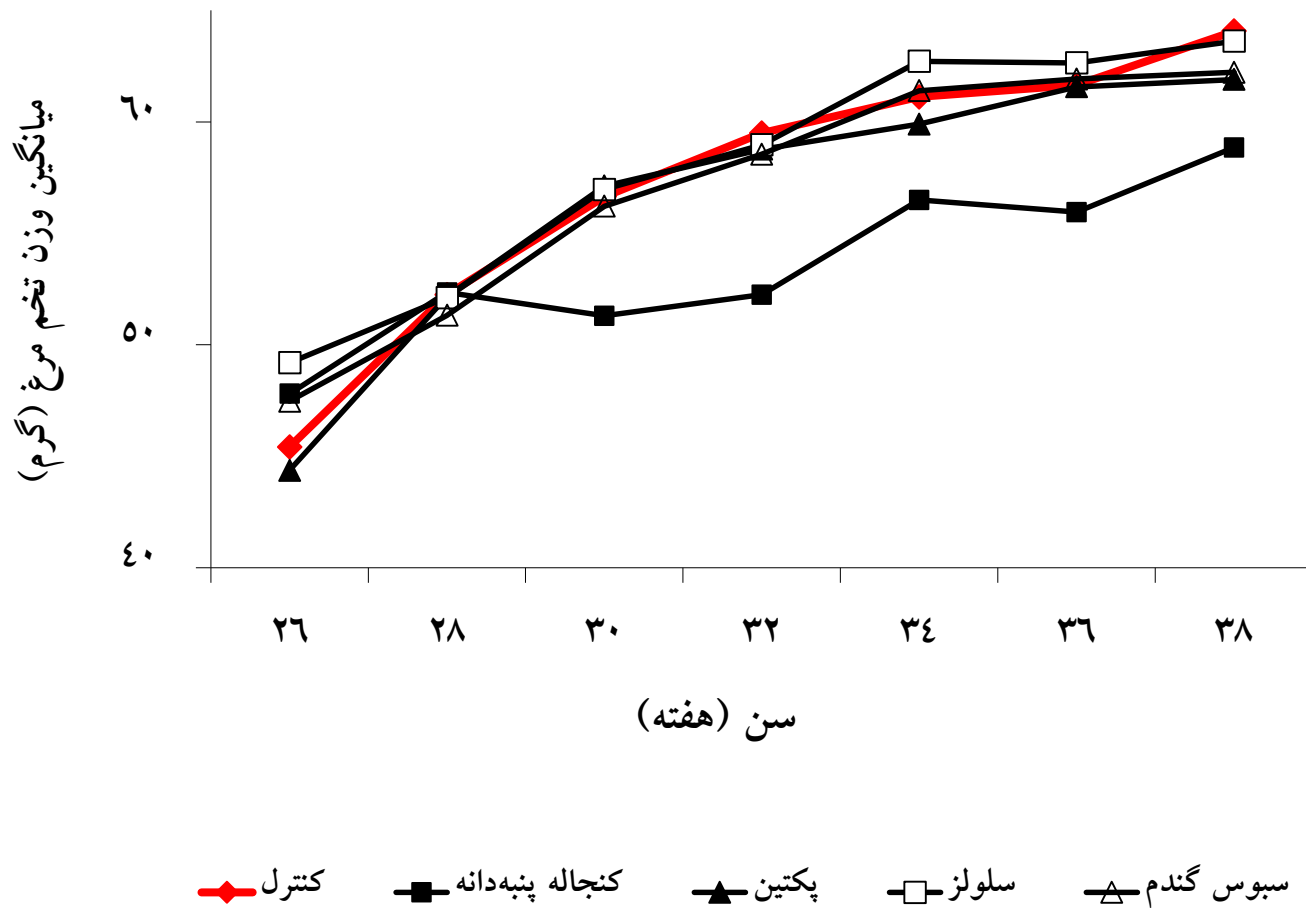
سبوس گندم	سلولز	پکتین	کنجاله پنبه دانه	کنترل	
$80/2 \pm 1/2^a$	$79/4 \pm 1/2^a$	$71/3 \pm 1/2^b$	$73/2 \pm 1/2^b$	$73/7 \pm 1/2^b$	تولید تخم مرغ در کل دوره %
$68/9 \pm 1/8^a$	$68/4 \pm 1/8^a$	$61/1 \pm 1/8^b$	$63/1 \pm 1/8^b$	$62/4 \pm 1/8^b$	سرانه تولید تخم مرغ در کل دوره
$57/4 \pm 0/2^b$	$58/3 \pm 0/2^a$	$56/9 \pm 0/2^b$	$53/7 \pm 0/2^c$	$57/2 \pm 0/2^b$	میانگین وزن تخم مرغ (گرم)
89/3	90/2	82/15	80/37	88/22	تولید تخم مرغ در اوج %
$17/1 \pm 0/2^a$	$17/3 \pm 0/2^a$	$18 \pm 0/2^a$	$16/7 \pm 0/2^b$	$17/6 \pm 0/2^a$	میانگین وزن زرده (گرم)
$30/9 \pm 0/3$	$30/3 \pm 0/3$	$31/9 \pm 0/4$	$31/3 \pm 0/3$	$31/5 \pm 0/4$	وزن نسبی زرده %
$1/1 \pm 0/42$	$0/62 \pm 0/42$	$0/85 \pm 0/42$	$0/25 \pm 0/42$	$1/6 \pm 0/42$	تعداد تخم مرغ های دوزرده %







اثر نوع الیاف موجود در خوراک بر درصد تولید در مرغ‌های مادر گوشتی از ۲۶ تا ۳۸ هفته‌گی در مقایسه با گروه کنترل (مرادی و همکاران، ۲۰۱۳)





الیاف نامحلول

- تأثیر مثبت بر قابلیت هضم مواد مغذی
- افزایش مدت زمان ماندگاری مواد هضمی در ابتدای دستگاه گوارش
- تحریک فعالیت سنگدان
- کاهش pH سنگدان
- افزایش مدت زمان دسترسی به خوراک، احساس سیری و کاهش رقابت



الیاف محلول

- افزایش ویسکوزیته
- مقاومت در برابر ترشح آنزیم‌های گوارشی
- کاهش هضم و جذب لیپیدها



آنزیم فیتاز

(Phytase enzyme)

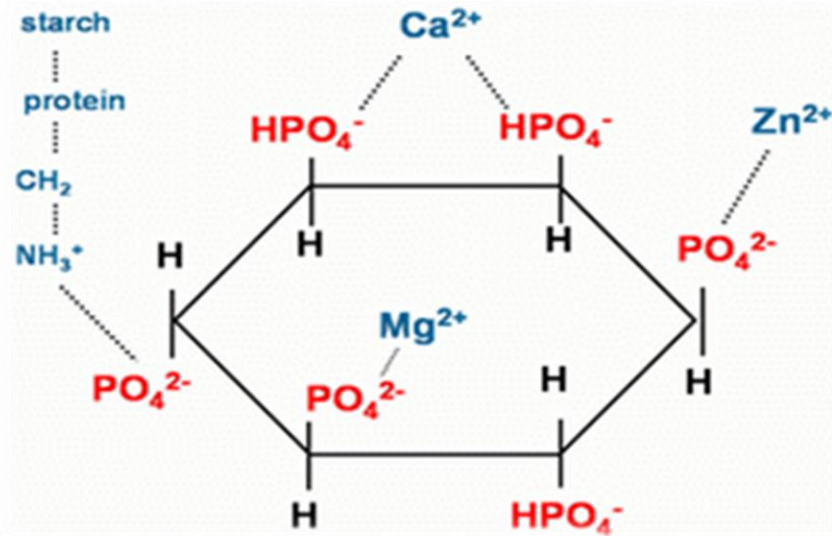


Terminology of Phytate

Phytate: Mixed salt of phytic acid (myo-inositol hexaphosphate; IP6).

Phytin: Deposited complex of IP6 with potassium, magnesium and calcium.

Phytic acid: The free form of IP6.





Commercial Sources of Phytase

- ✓ **A. Niger:** Initiate from 3c (3-Phytase)
- ✓ **Peniophera lycii:** Initiate from 6c (6-Phytase)
- ✓ **E Coli:** Initiate from 6c (6-Phytase)



Commercial product	Type	Protein source organism	Producing organism	Matrix value/ 500 FTU/kg diet	Producer
Natuphos [®]	3 / fungal	A. niger	A. niger	%avP: 0.10 %Ca: 0.10	BASF
Allzyme [®] SSF	3 / fungal	A. niger	A. niger	%avP: 0.10 %Ca: 0.10	AllTech
Finase [®]	3 / fungl	A. niger	Trichoderma reesei	%avP: 0.10 %Ca: 0.11	AB Vista
Ronozyme [®]	6 / fungal	Peniphora lycii	Asperigillus oryzae	%avP: 0.125 %Ca: 0.14	DSM
Finase [®] EC	6 / bacterial	E. coli	Trichoderma reesei	%avP: 0.12 %Ca: 0.132	AB Vista
Quantum [®]	6 / bacterial	E. coli	Pichia pastoris	%avP: 0.13 %Ca: 0.143	AB Vista
Hostazyme [®] P	6 / bacterial	E. coli	Pichia pastoris	%avP: 0.125 %Ca: 0.125	Huvepharma
Phyzyme [®] XP	6 / bacterial	E. coli	Schizosaccharomyces pombe	%avP: 0.12 %Ca: 0.11	Dupont
Quantum Blue [®]	6 / bacterial	E. coli	Trichoderma reesei	%avP: 0.15 %Ca: 0.165	AB Vista
Ronozyme hiphos [®]	6 / bacterial	Citrobacter braakii	Asperigillus oryzae	%avP: 0.15 %Ca: 0.18	DSM
Axtra [®] PHY	6 / bacterial	Buttiauxella spp.	Trichoderma reesei	%avP: 0.15 %Ca: 0.134	Dupont

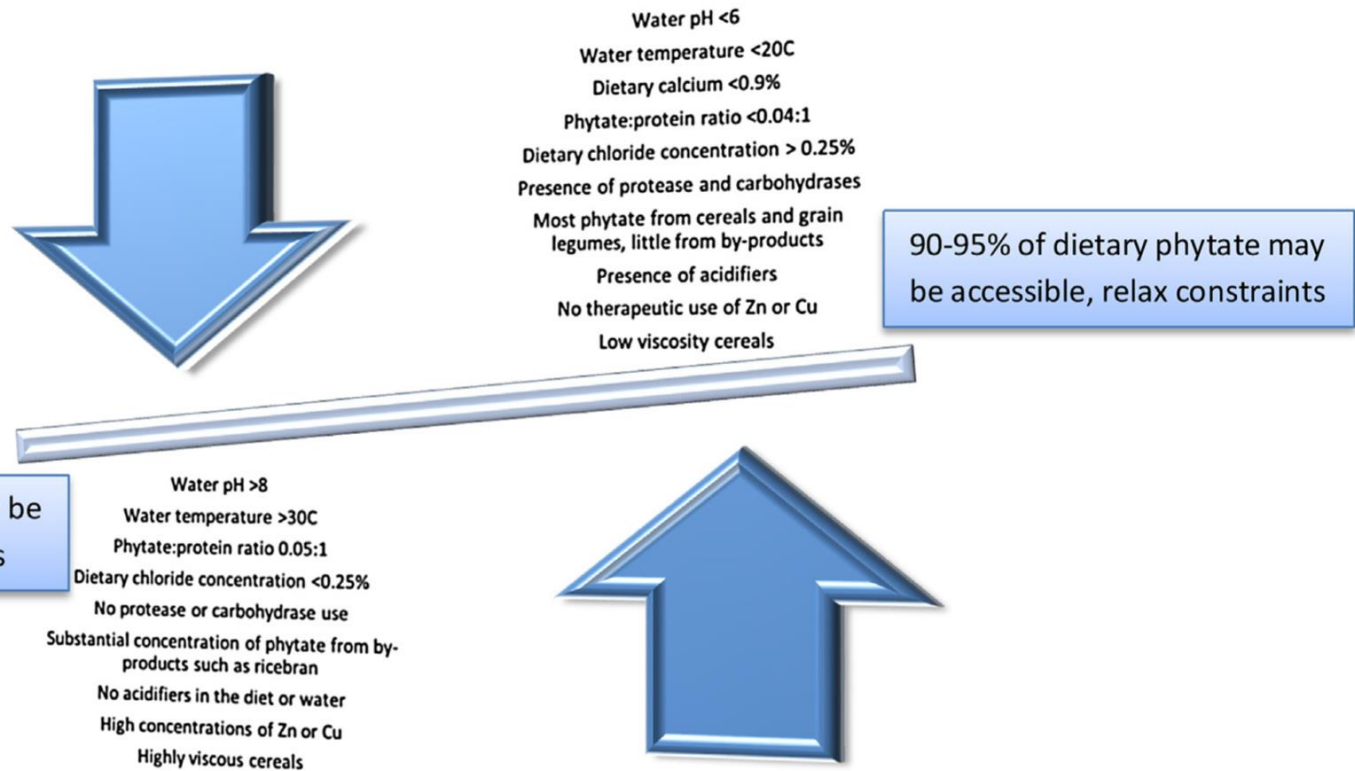


Phytase activity ($\mu\text{mol phytic acid h}^{-1}$) in the digestive tract of laying hens fed wheat-corn-soybean meal-based diet without microbial phytase supplementation (Marounek et al., 2010).¹

Segment	Specific (per g digesta)	Total (per segment)
Crop	10.2 ^a	98 ^a
Stomach	9.2 ^a	97 ^a
Small intestine	14.6 ^a	359 ^b
Small intestinal mucosa	11.5 ^a	227 ^{ab}
Sum pre-caecal		781
Caeca	135.4 ^b	663 ^c
Total		1,444

¹ Means within a column not sharing a common letter differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

Poultry GIT microbiota can utilize **10-25%** of dietary phytate





Factors that Affect Phytase Functionality

1. Amount of dietary phytate
2. Source of phytase / phytase catalytic properties
3. Digesta solution pH (Optimum at pH 2.0-4.5)
4. Bio-catalytic reaction (K_m , V_{max})
5. Pepsin (Protease) Resistance
6. Heat and moisture stability during feed processing
7. Dietary trace mineral concentration
8. Synergistic effects of other Feed Additives (acidifier)
9. Dietary factors (minerals, vitamin D3 content)
10. Combination of enzymes
11. Phytase dose
12. Particle size and mixability of commercial phytase
13. Water pH and temperature
14. Functionality of GIT
15. Stability of commercial product during storage



1. Amount of dietary phytate

Weighted mean (and range) of total P and phytate-P concentrations, and proportion of phytate-P of total P, in key poultry feed ingredients

Feed ingredient	Number of data-sets/samples	Total P (g kg ⁻¹)	Phytate-P (g kg ⁻¹)	Proportion (%)
Cereals				
Barley	4/41	3.21 (2.73–3.70) ^a	1.96 (1.86–2.20) ^a	61.0 (59–68) ^a
Maize	7/45	2.62 (2.30–2.90)	1.88 (1.70–2.20)	71.6 (66–85)
Sorghum	5/41	3.01 (2.60–3.09)	2.18 (1.70–2.46)	72.6 (65–83)
Wheat	6/97	3.07 (2.90–4.09)	2.19 (1.80–2.89)	71.6 (55–79)
Oilseed meals				
Canola meal	4/28	9.72 (8.79–11.50)	6.45 (4.00–7.78)	66.4 (36–76)
Cottonseed meal	3/21	10.02 (6.40–11.36)	7.72 (4.9–9.11)	77.1 (70–80)
Soyabean meal	6/89	6.49 (5.70–6.94)	3.88 (3.54–4.53)	59.9 (53–68)
By-products				
Rice bran	6/37	17.82 (13.40–27.19)	14.17 (7.90–24.20)	79.5 (42–90)
Wheat bran	6/25	10.96 (8.02–13.71)	8.36 (7.00–9.60)	76.3 (50–87)

Derived from studies by Nelson et al. (1968a), Kirby and Nelson (1988), Eeckhout and de Paepe (1994), Ravindran et al. (1994), Viveros et al. (2000), Selle et al. (2003d) and Godoy et al. (2005).

^a Range of values.



1. Amount of dietary phytate

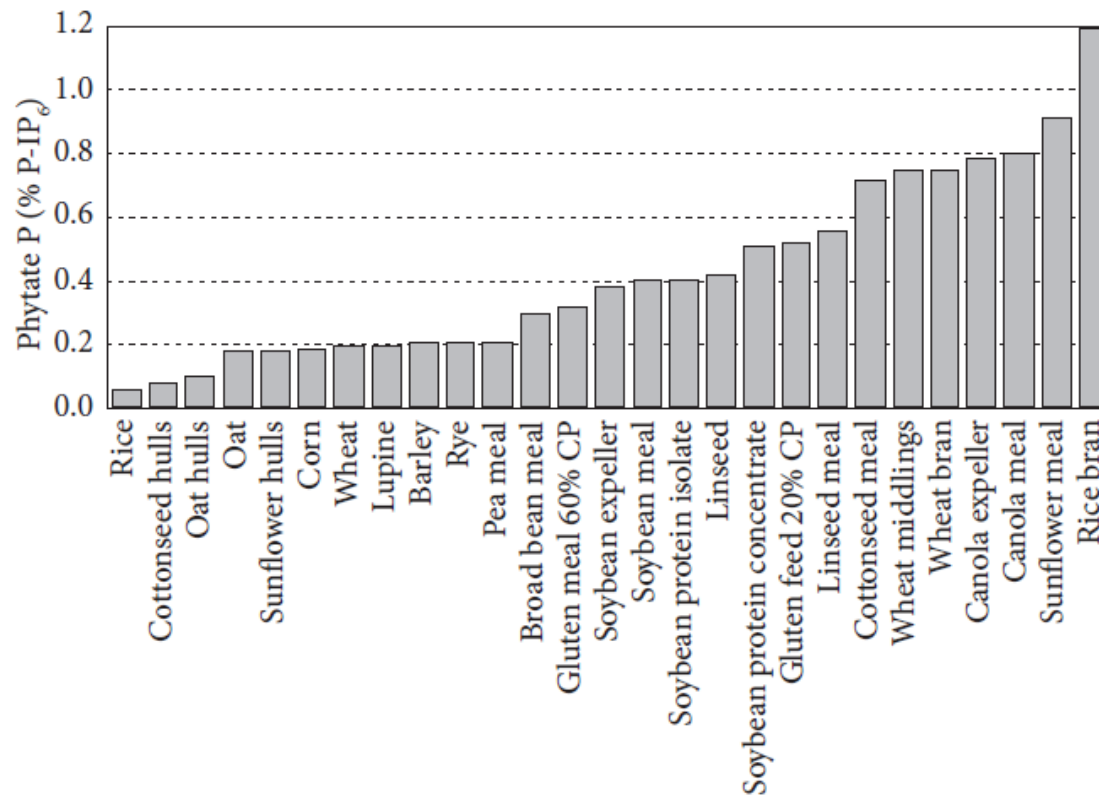
Phytate Phosphorus Content of Common Feedstuffs

Feedstuff	Total phosphorus (%)	Phytate (% of total phosphorus)
Corn	.26	66
Wheat	.30	67
Grain sorghum	.31	68
Barley	.34	56
Oats	.34	56
Wheat middlings	.47	74
Soybean meal	.61	61
Cottonseed meal	1.07	70
Sesame meal	1.27	81
Wheat bran	1.37	70
Alfalfa meal	1.40	0

^aAdapted from Nelson et al. (1968).



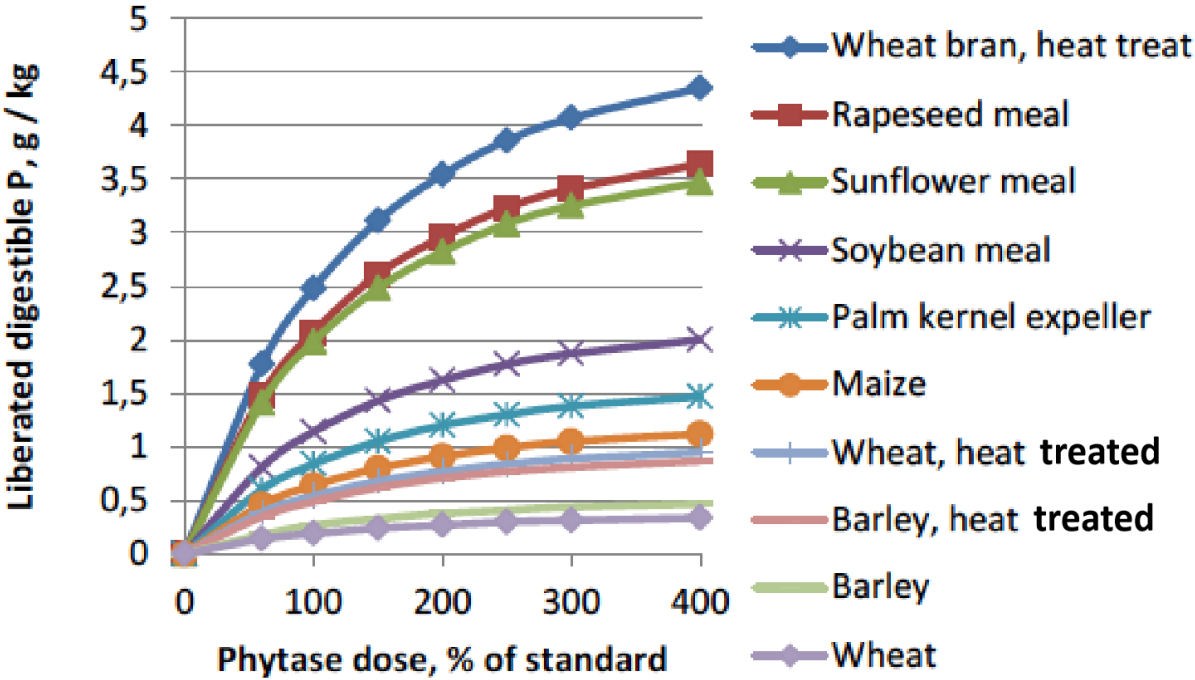
1. Amount of dietary phytate





1. Amount of dietary phytate

Effect of Phytate in Ingredients





2. Source of phytase / phytase catalytic properties

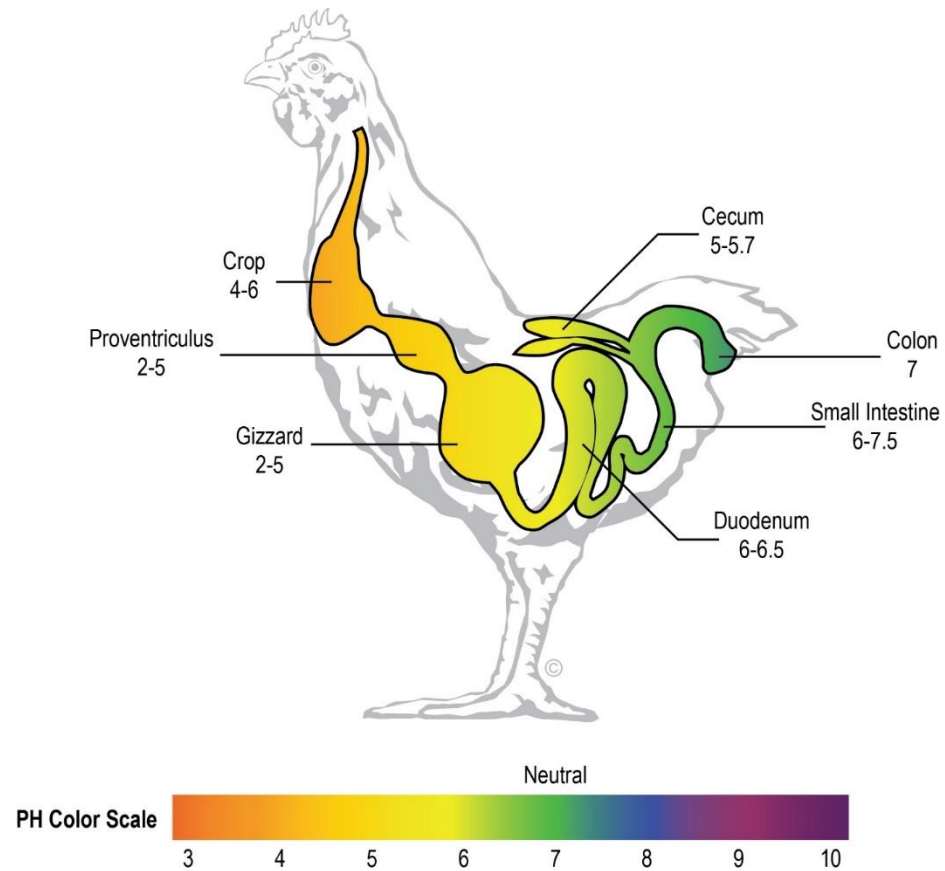


IP₆ or IP₅ have a much greater chelation capacity for **Ca** than IP₄ or IP₃.

Indeed, IP₃ has only **10%** of the chelation capacity of IP₆.

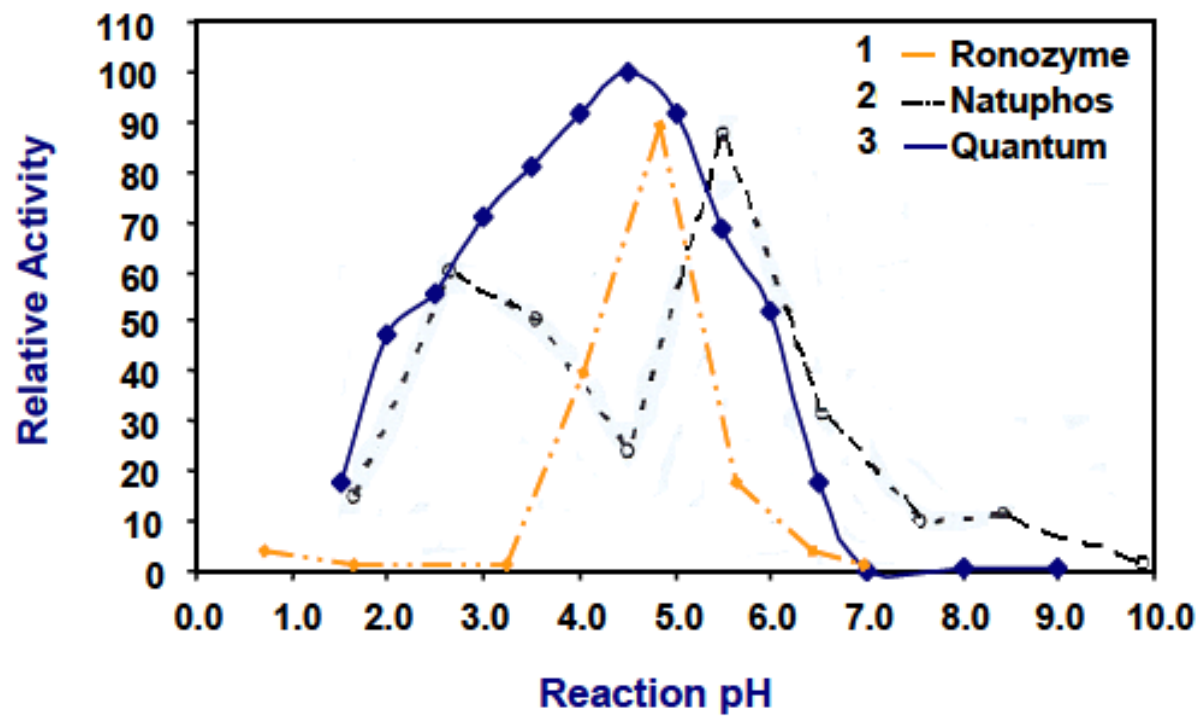


3. Digesta solution pH (Optimum at pH 2.0-4.5)



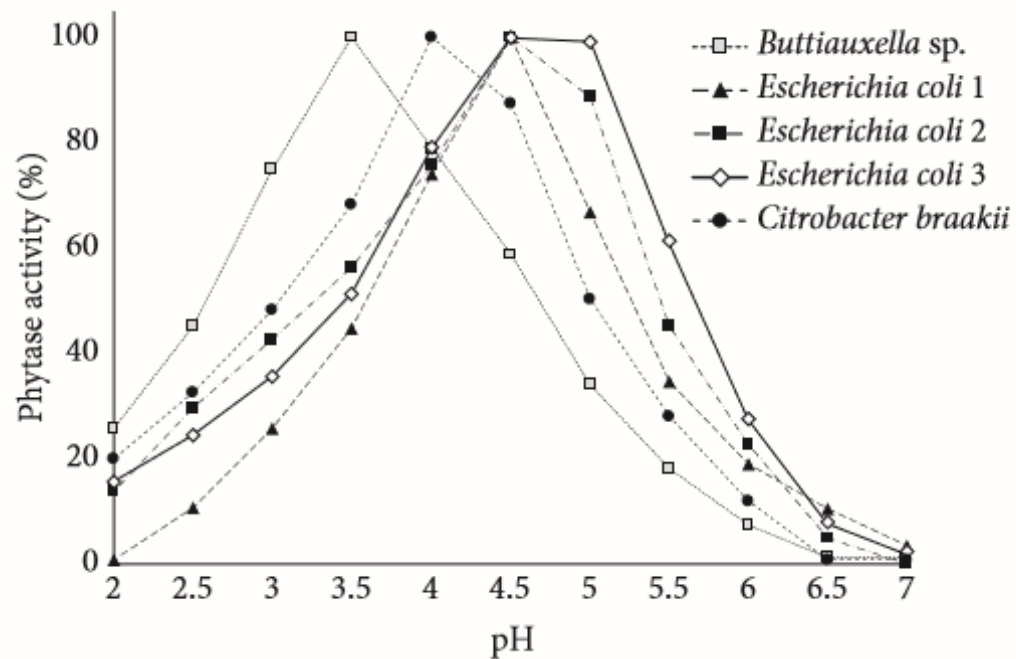


3. Digesta solution pH (Optimum at pH 2.0-4.5)





3. Digesta solution pH (Optimum at pH 2.0-4.5)





4. Bio-catalytic reaction (K_m , V_{max})

Leonor Michaelis

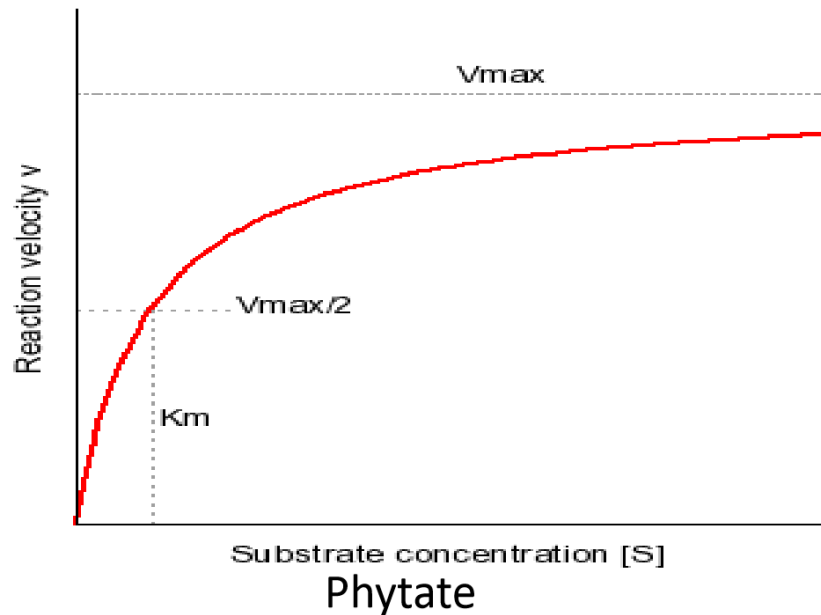


Maud Menten



Michaelis Menten kinetics

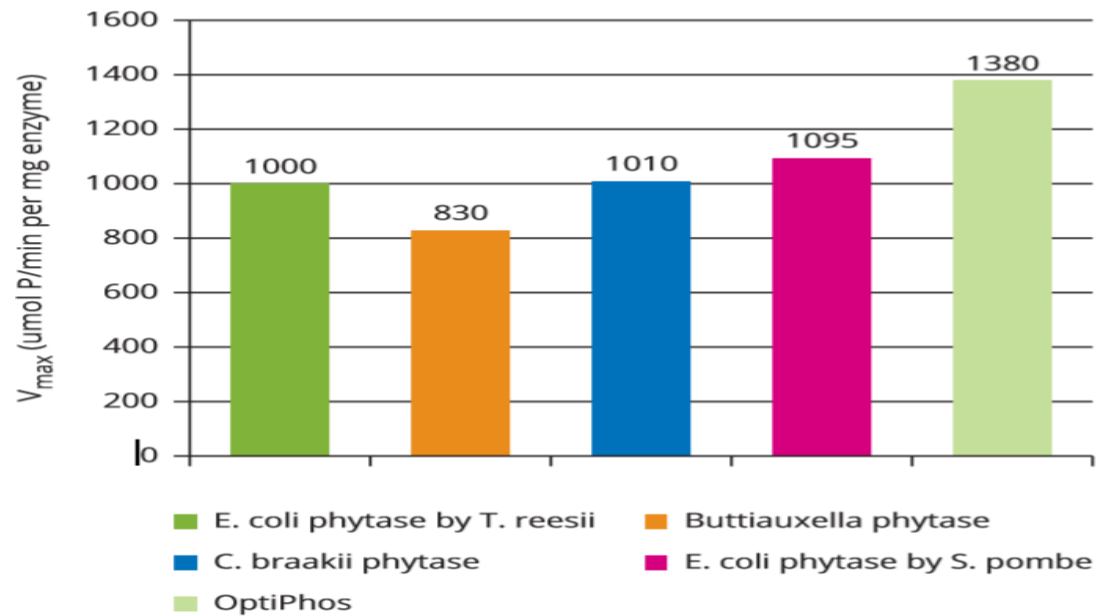
- V_{max} represents the maximum speed rate achieved by the reaction, at maximum (saturating) substrate concentrations.





4. Bio-catalytic reaction (K_m , V_{max})

The maximum speed of phytic acid degradation (V_{max}) of different phytase sources at pH 3.





5. Pepsin (Protease) Resistance

Optimal pH range, residual activity to gastric pepsin exposition of several commercial phytases used in animal nutrition.

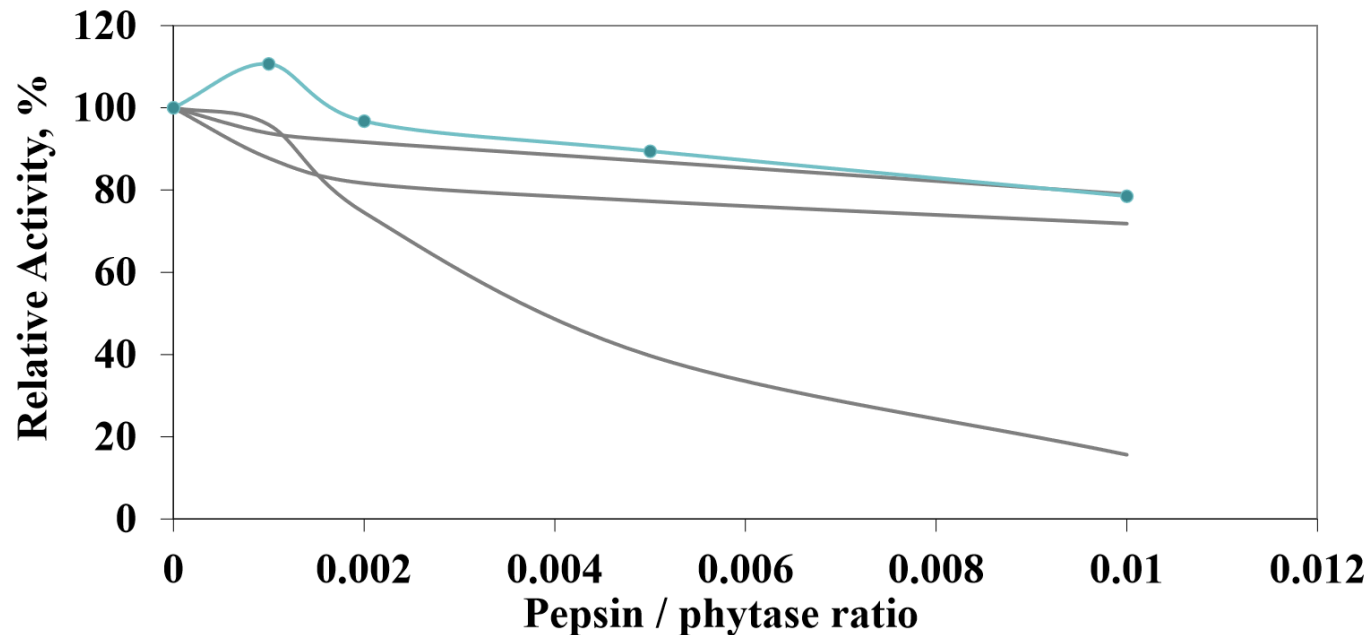
Donor organism	Expression organism	Type (initial cleavage)	Optimal pH range	Residual activity to pepsin (%)	Study ¹
<i>Peniophora lycii</i>	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>	6-phytase	4.5-5.5	6; 34	1,2
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	3-phytase	4.5-5.5	47	2
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Pichia pastoris</i>	6-phytase	4.0-5.0	90; 93	1,2
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Pichia pastoris</i>	6-phytase	4.0-5.0	95	3
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Pichia pastoris</i>	6-phytase	4.0-5.0	97	3
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Trichoderma reesei</i>	6-phytase	3.5-5.0	98; 91	2
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Schizosacch. pombe</i>	6-phytase	3.0-5.0	92	2
<i>Buttiauxella</i> sp.	<i>Trichoderma reesei</i>	6-phytase	3.0-3.5	85; 81	2,3
<i>Citrobacter braakii</i>	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>	6-phytase	3.0-4.5	92; 64	2,3

1 1 = Morales et al. (2011): pH 2.0, 16 °C, 180 min, trout pepsin:phytase ratio 5,000 PU:FTU. 2 = MenezesBlackburn et al. (2015): pH 3.0, 37 °C, 45 min, porcine pepsin incubating 20 mFTU and 3,000 U of pepsin. 3 = Unpublished data (own elaboration): pH 2.0, 39 °C, 180 min, porcine pepsin:phytase ratio 9,000 PU:FTU.



5. Pepsin (Protease) Resistance

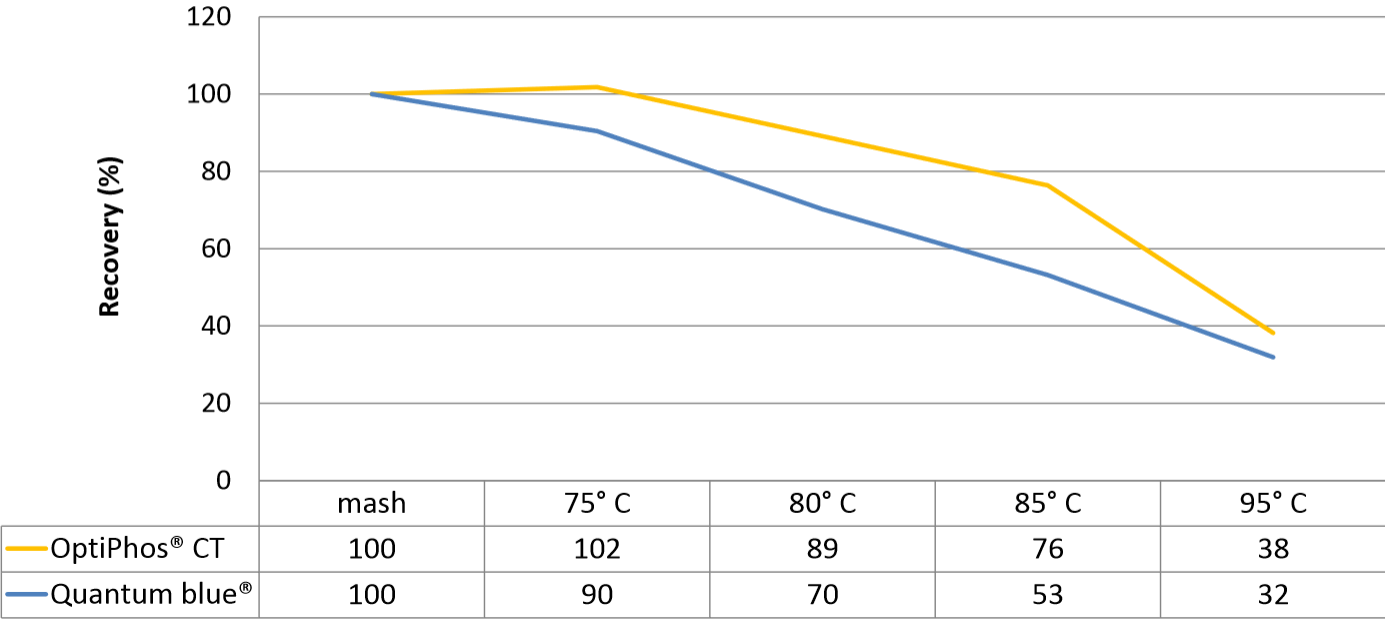
Pepsin Resistance Differences Among Commercial Phytases (2 h incubation at pH 2 at 37°C)





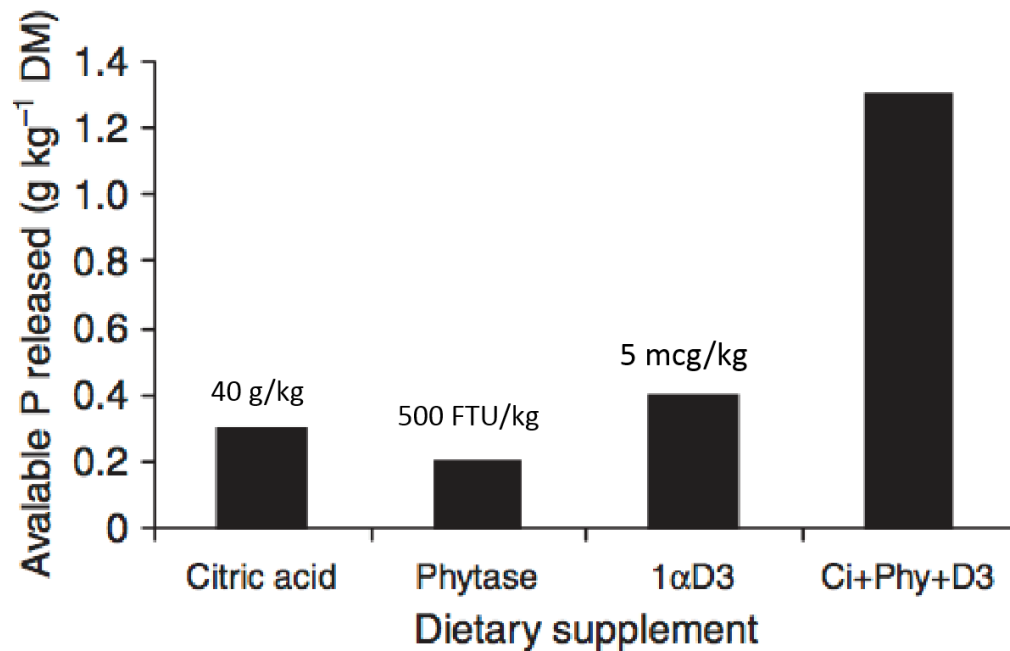
6. Heat and moisture stability during feed processing

Recovery of phytase after pelleting at different conditioning temperatures





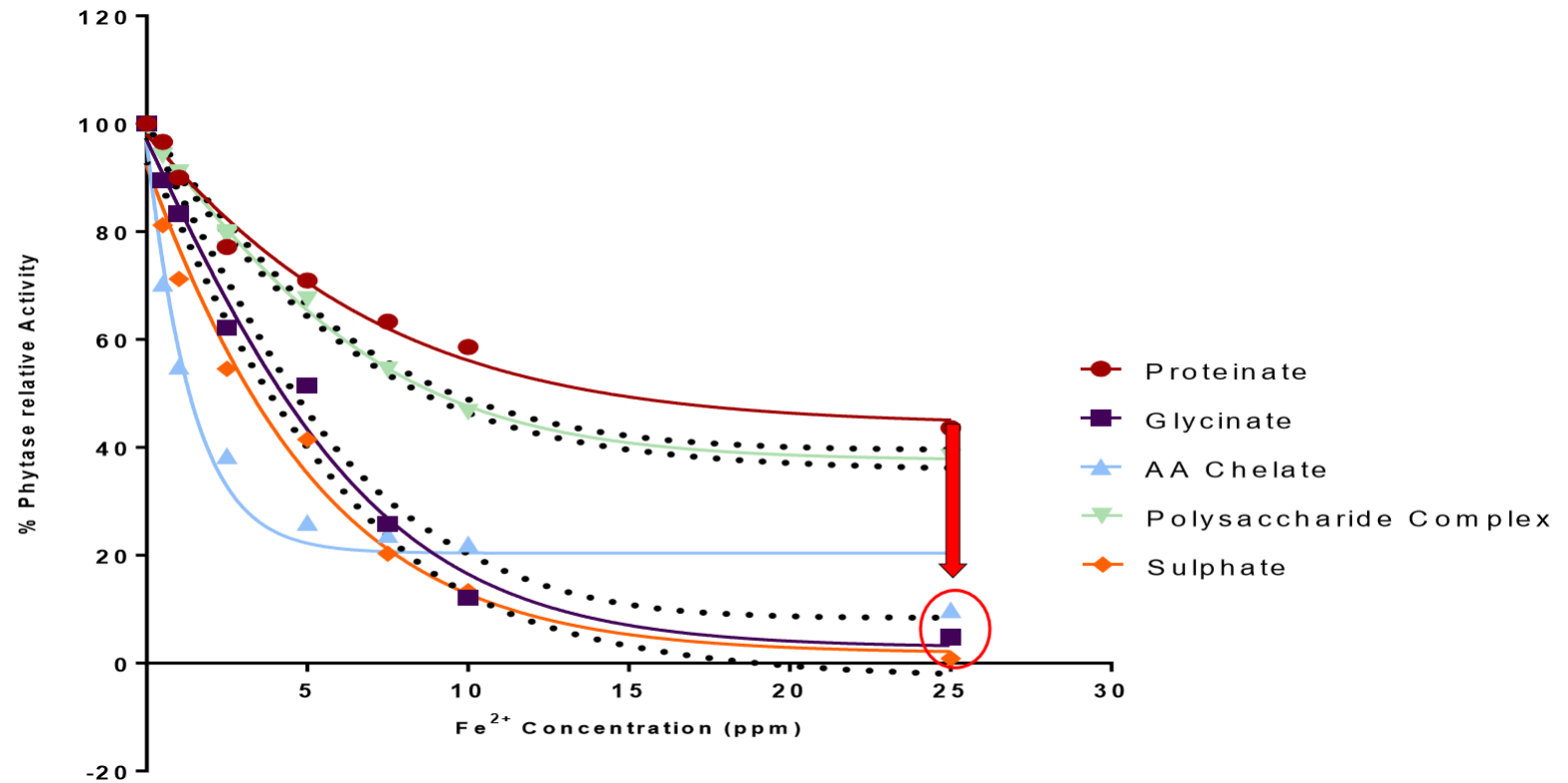
8. Synergistic effects of other Feed Additives (acidifier)



(Snow et al., 2004)



9. Dietary factors (minerals, vitamin D3 content)



Santos *et al* 2015



10. Combination of enzymes

Red: phytate
Blue: protein
Green: carbohydrate



Cell wall



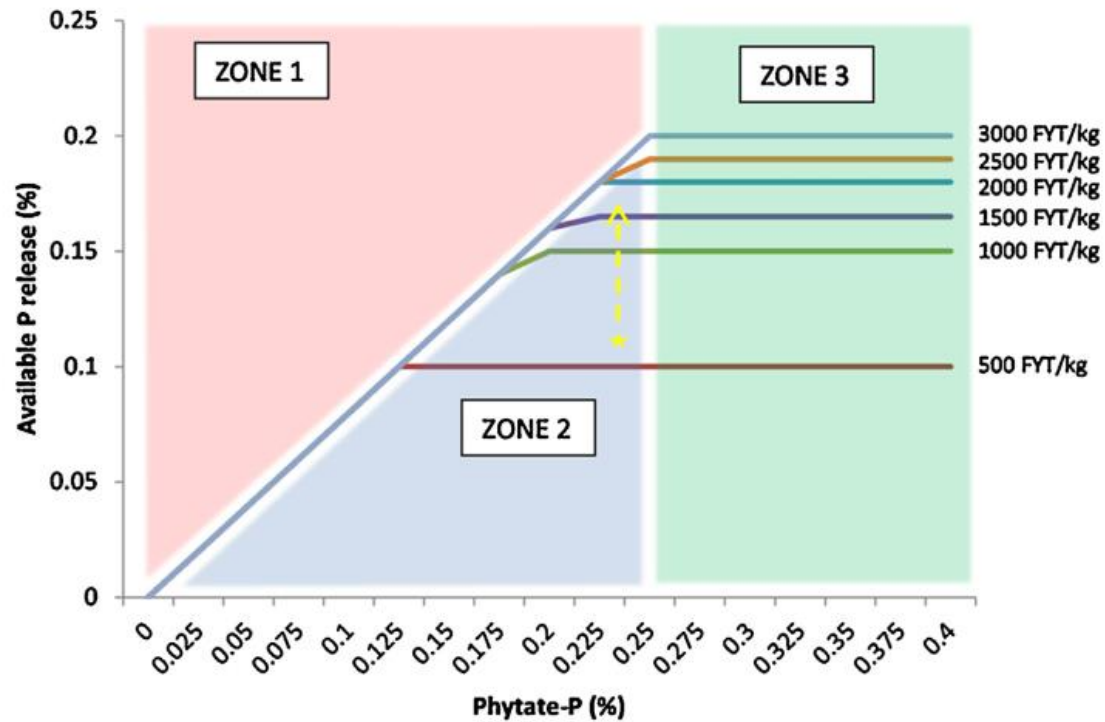
11. Phytase dose

Effect of Phytase Dose

The Potential of Super Dosing

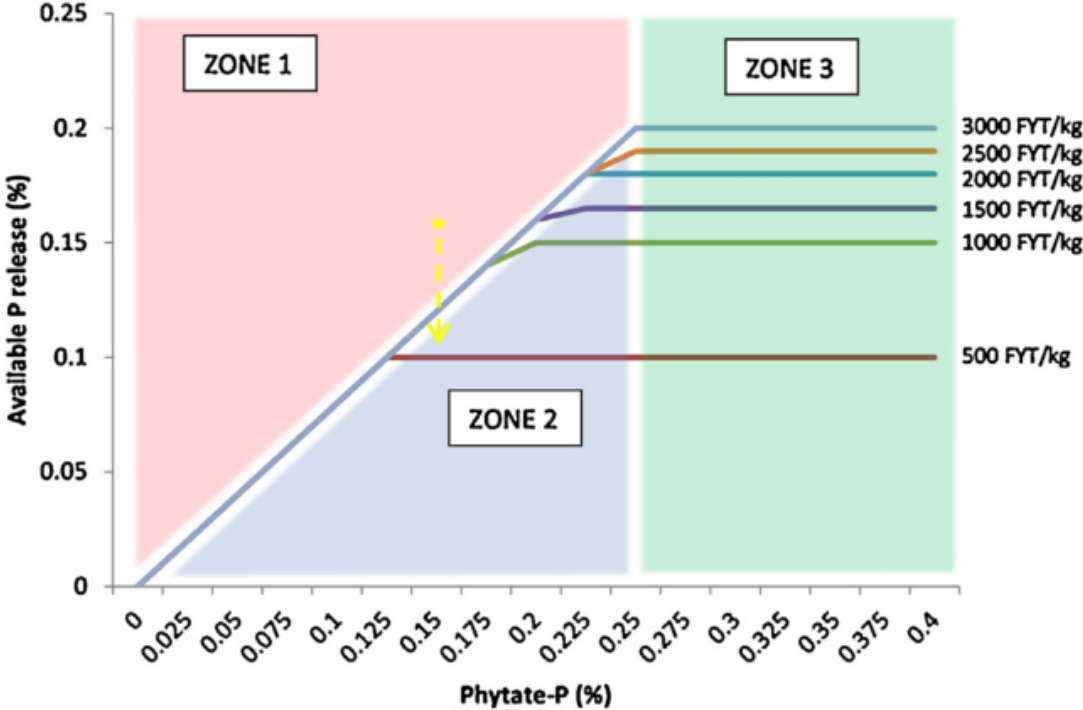


11. Phytase dosage



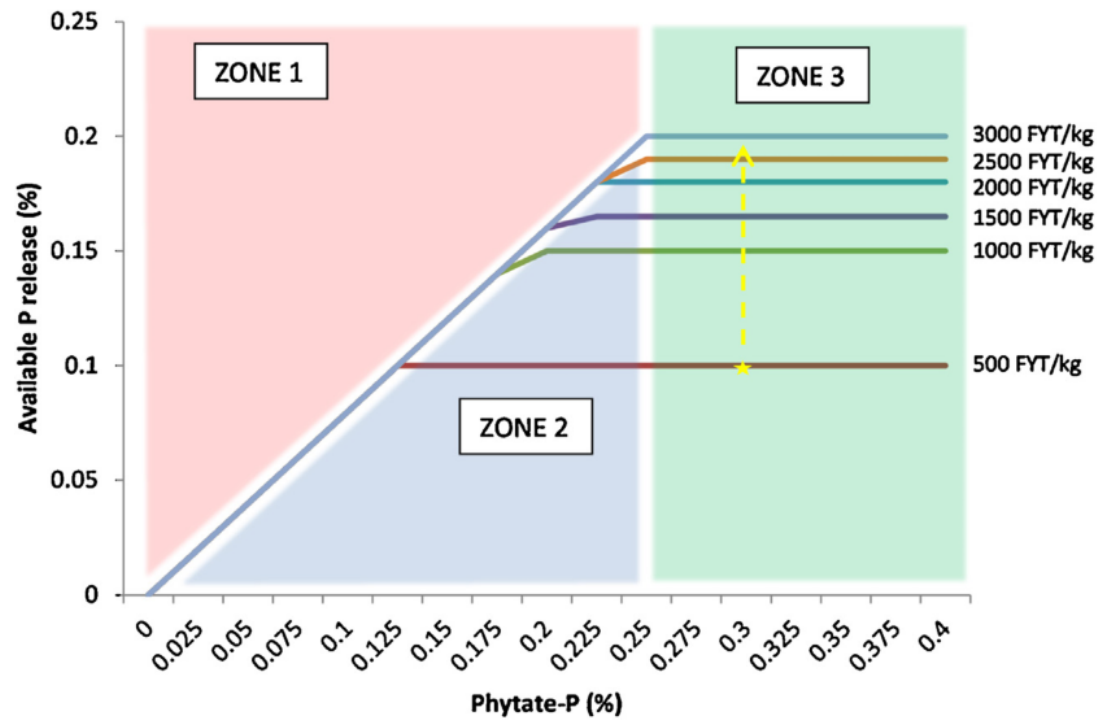


11. Phytase dosage



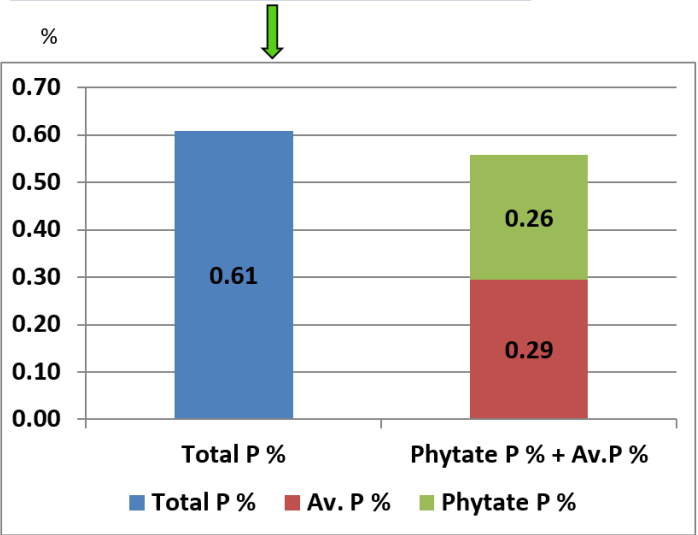
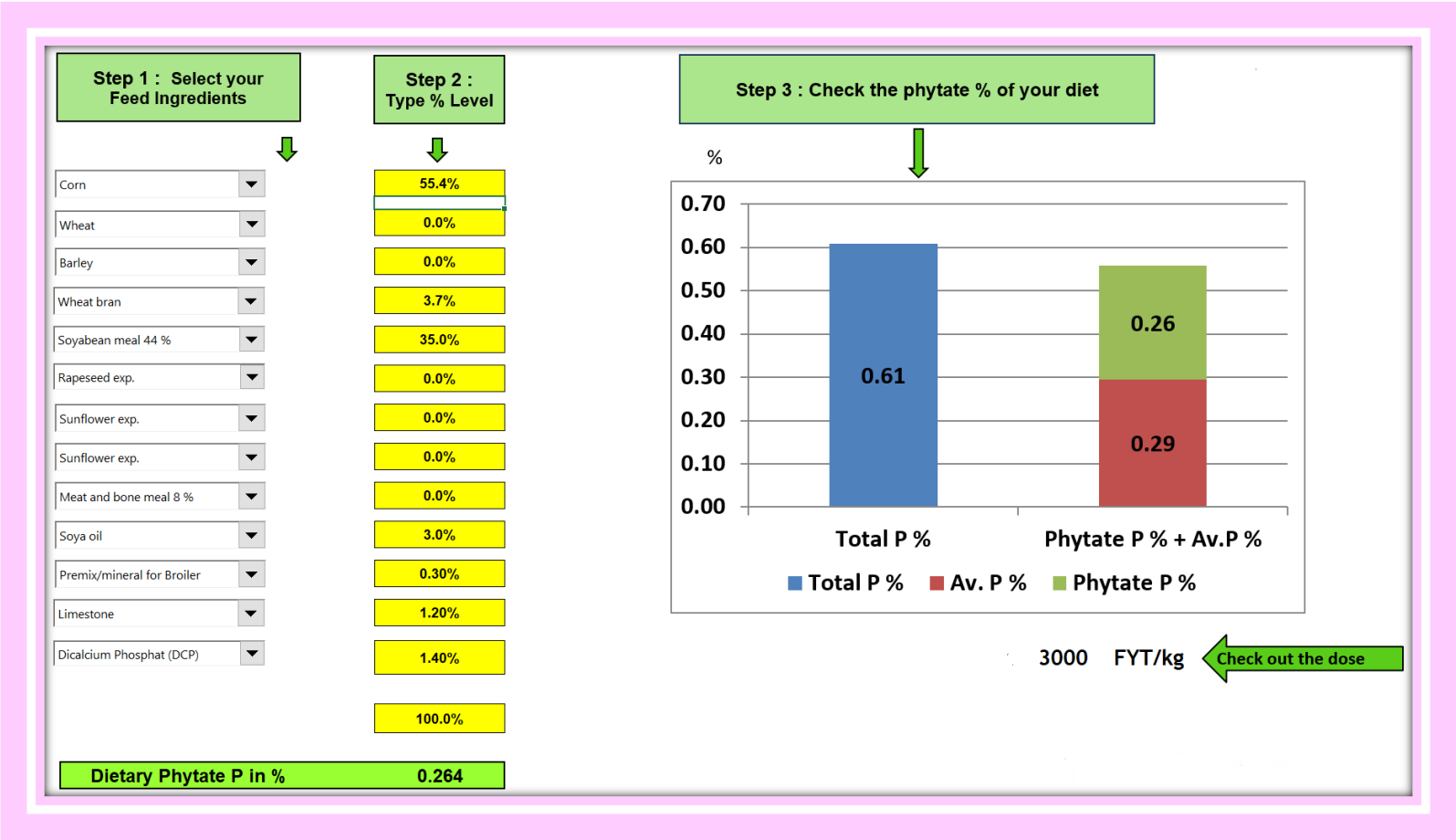


11. Phytase dosage



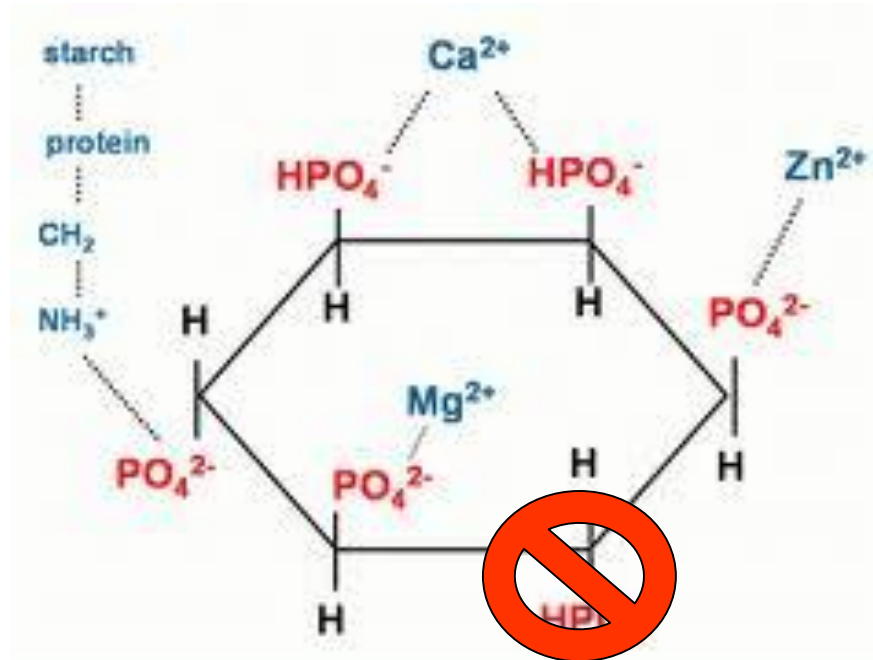


11. Phytase dosage





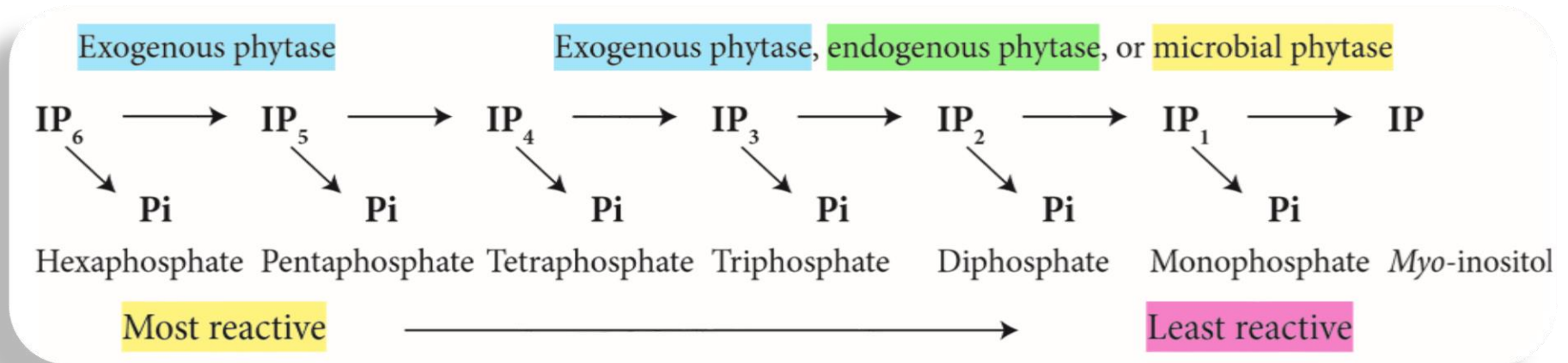
11. Phytase dosage



Traditional phytase hydrolyses less than 0.35 of dietary phytate

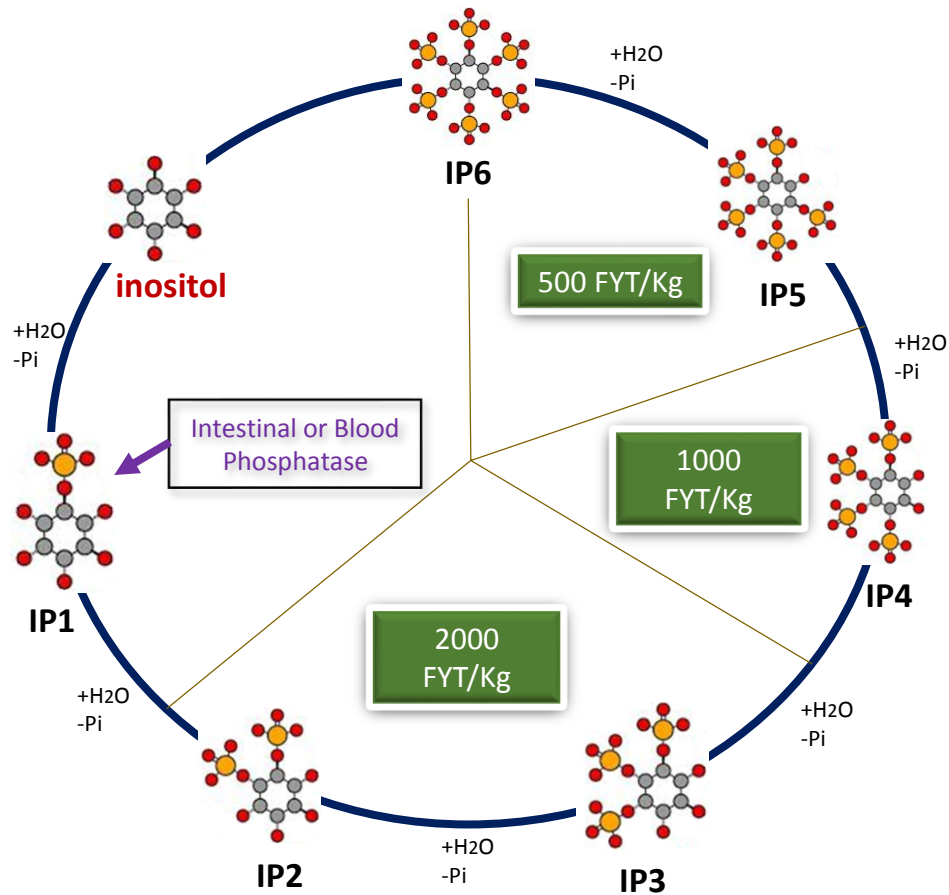


11. Phytase dosage





11. Phytase dosage





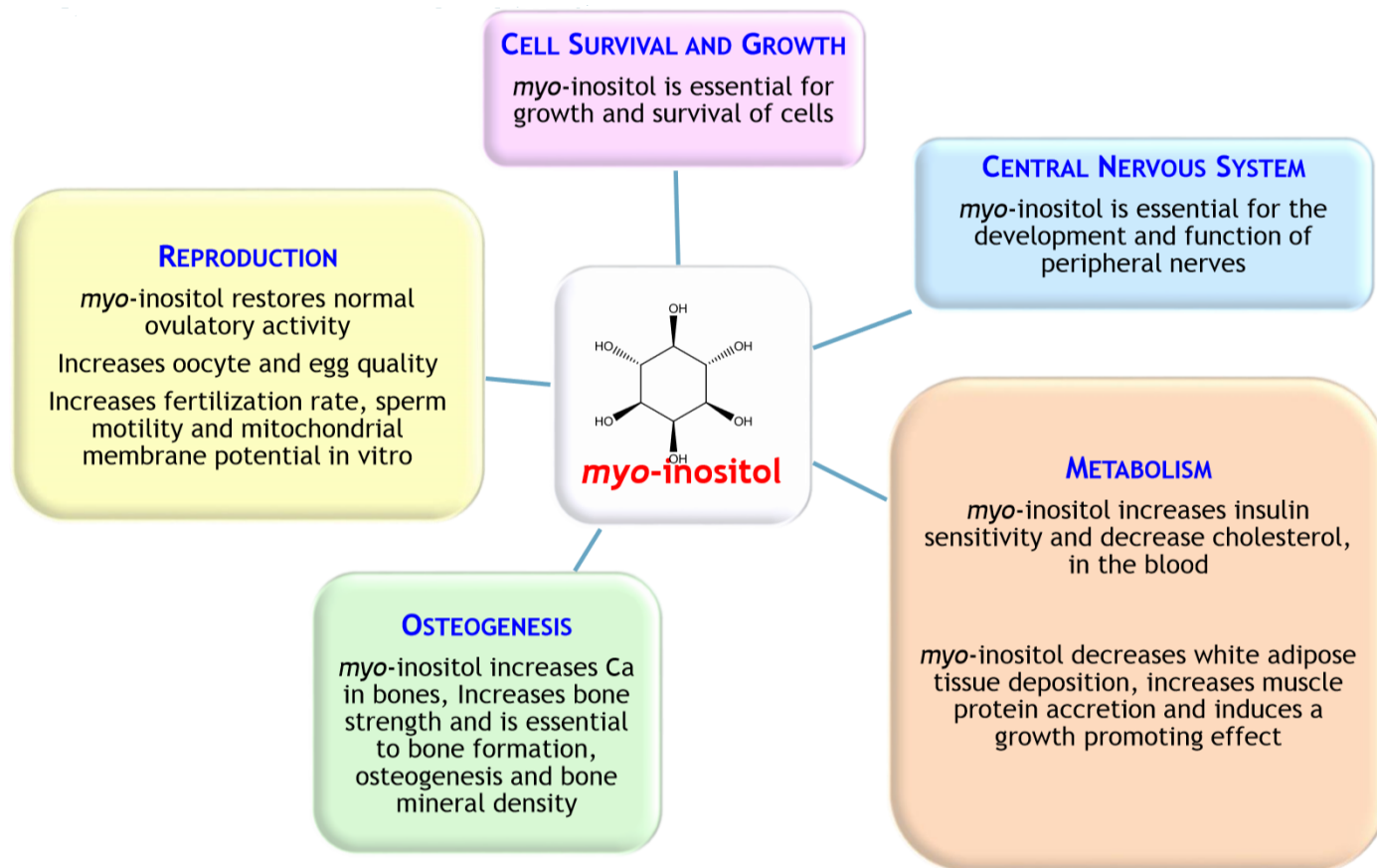
11. Phytase dosage

The effect of phytase supplementation (0–12,000 FTU kg⁻¹) on growth performance, nutrient utilisation, bone mineralisation, energy utilisation and total tract phytate-P degradation in broilers (adapted from Shirley and Edwards, 2003)

Phytase (FTU kg ⁻¹)	Growth performance			Coefficient of nutrient retention			Tibia ash (g)	AMEn (MJ kg ⁻¹)	Phytate-P disappearance (coefficient)
	Weight gain (g/bird)	Feed intake (g/bird)	FCR (g g ⁻¹)	Ca	P	N			
0	287	381	1.32	0.456	0.510	0.584	26.0	13.46	0.403
375	399	490	1.23	0.423	0.538	0.689	28.9	13.97	0.495
750	424	505	1.19	0.441	0.608	0.721	29.7	14.13	0.584
1500	459	548	1.19	0.423	0.654	0.745	34.3	14.20	0.652
6000	494	580	1.17	0.495	0.777	0.769	38.6	14.28	0.849
12000	515	595	1.15	0.534	0.797	0.777	40.7	14.29	0.948

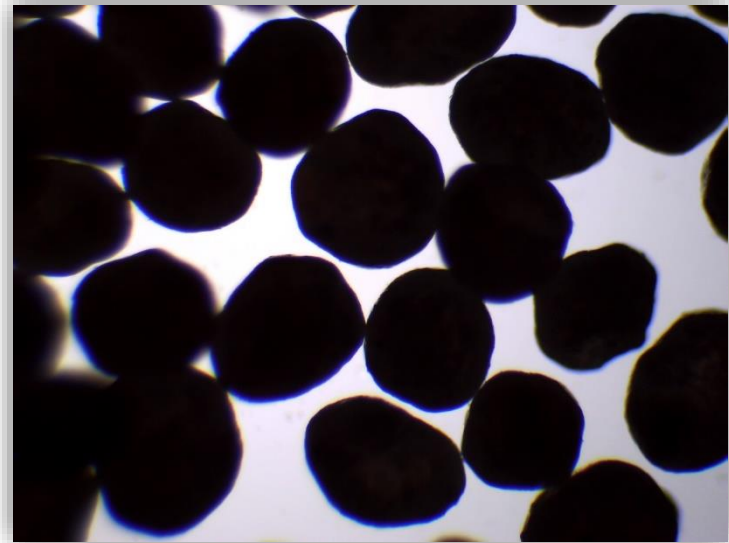
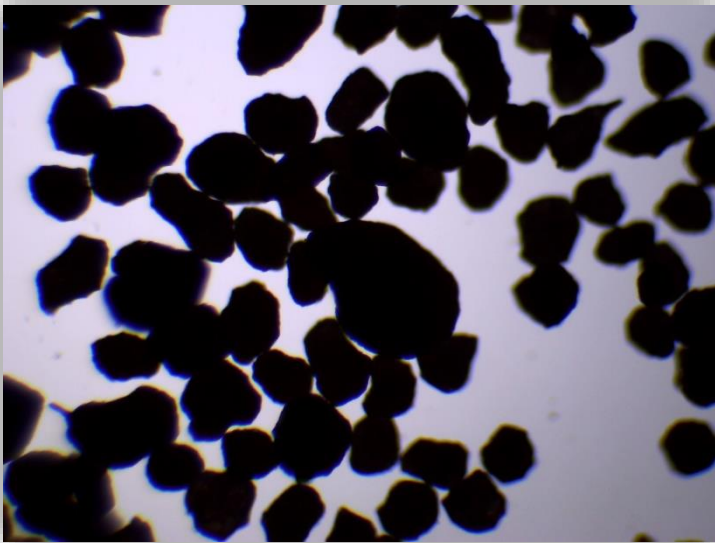


11. Phytase dosage





12. Particle size and mixability of commercial phytase





12. Particle size and mixability of commercial phytase

	Commercial phytase I	Commercial phytase II	Commercial phytase III
Phytase activity, fyt/g	10'000	10'000	50'000
~ Dose, g / T feed	150	100	20
Average particle number per g of product	14'000 - 16'000	12'000 - 14'000	159'000
Number of particles per dose (150g / 100g / 50g/ 20g)	approx. 2.2	approx. 1.4	approx. 4.8
Average particle size (mm)	0.45	0.49	0.23
< 0.05mm	0%	0%	0%
0.05 - 0.15mm	0%	0%	6%
0.15 - 0.25mm	2%	1%	55%
0.25 - 0.425mm	42%	31%	38%
0.425 - 0.60mm	40%	38%	38%
0.60 - 0.85mm	15%	24%	1%
>0.85	1%	6%	0%
Bulk density (kg/l)	1.08	1,2	0.87
Dusting, mg on Heubach1	0	0	0
Flowability	Good	Good	Good



14 . Functionality of GIT



Phytase dose fed to breeder hens has an influence on yolk inositol concentration, chick quality and hatchability and early chick growth rate

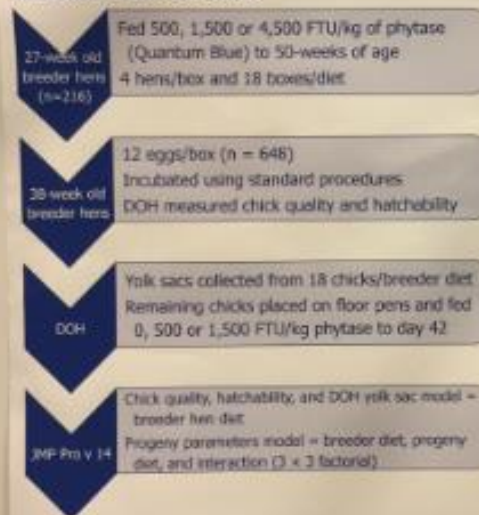
C. A. Granghell¹, C. L. Walk², L. F. Araujo¹, F. A. Roque¹, B. G. S. Leite¹, P. H. Pelissari¹, C. Breatley¹, M. Smith¹, and C. S. S. Araujo¹

¹University of Sao Paulo, Pirassununga, Brazil, ²AS Kibbi, Marlborough, Wiltshire UK SN8 4NR, ³University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK

INTRODUCTION

Supplementing breeder hen diets with increasing doses of phytase resulted in a significant decrease in inositol content and significant increase in glycerol content in the yolk of eggs from 35- or 40-week old breeders (Granghell et al., 2019). The authors hypothesised the decrease in inositol and corresponding increase in glycerol content in the yolk may be the result of inositol conversion to triglycerides, which could then be utilised by the chick at hatch to improve quality and growth rate. The objective of this trial was to determine the influence of breeder hen diet on hatchability, chick quality, and yolk sac nutrient concentration of chicks at day of hatch and determine the influence of breeder hen diet and phytase supplementation to the progeny on growth performance to 42-days post-hatch.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



RESULTS

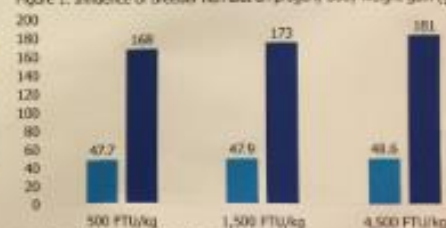
Table 1. Chick quality, hatchability and yolk sac nutrient content

Nutrient	Breeder hen diet, FTU/kg			SEM		Diet		Contrasts ¹	
	500	1,500	4,500					L	Q
Fertile eggs, %	97.0	96.9	96.5	1.3	0.92				
Hatch, % fertile	81.5	88.0	84.6	3.1	0.40				
Early dead ² , %	3.44	6.01	10.8	1.7	0.02	0.006	0.61		
Mid dead ² , %	0.00	1.12	0.64	0.5	0.23				
Late dead ² , %	6.37	1.62	1.46	1.4	0.03	0.02	9.19		
Pip, %	7.46	2.32	1.91	1.9	0.08	0.04	0.31		
Inositol, μ mol/g	1.36	1.22	1.52	0.07	0.02	0.13	0.02		
Glycerol, μ mol/g	158	148	150	8.17	0.66				

¹ L, linear contrast statements; Q, quadratic contrast statements

² Early dead, defined as incubation days 0-7; mid-dead, incubation days 8-14; late dead, incubation days 15-21.

Figure 1. Influence of breeder hen diet on progeny body weight gain (g)



Progeny body weight at day of hatch is on day 1 post-hatch is
Linear effect (P < 0.05) of progeny diet fed to breeder hens on progeny body weight at day of hatch and day 7.

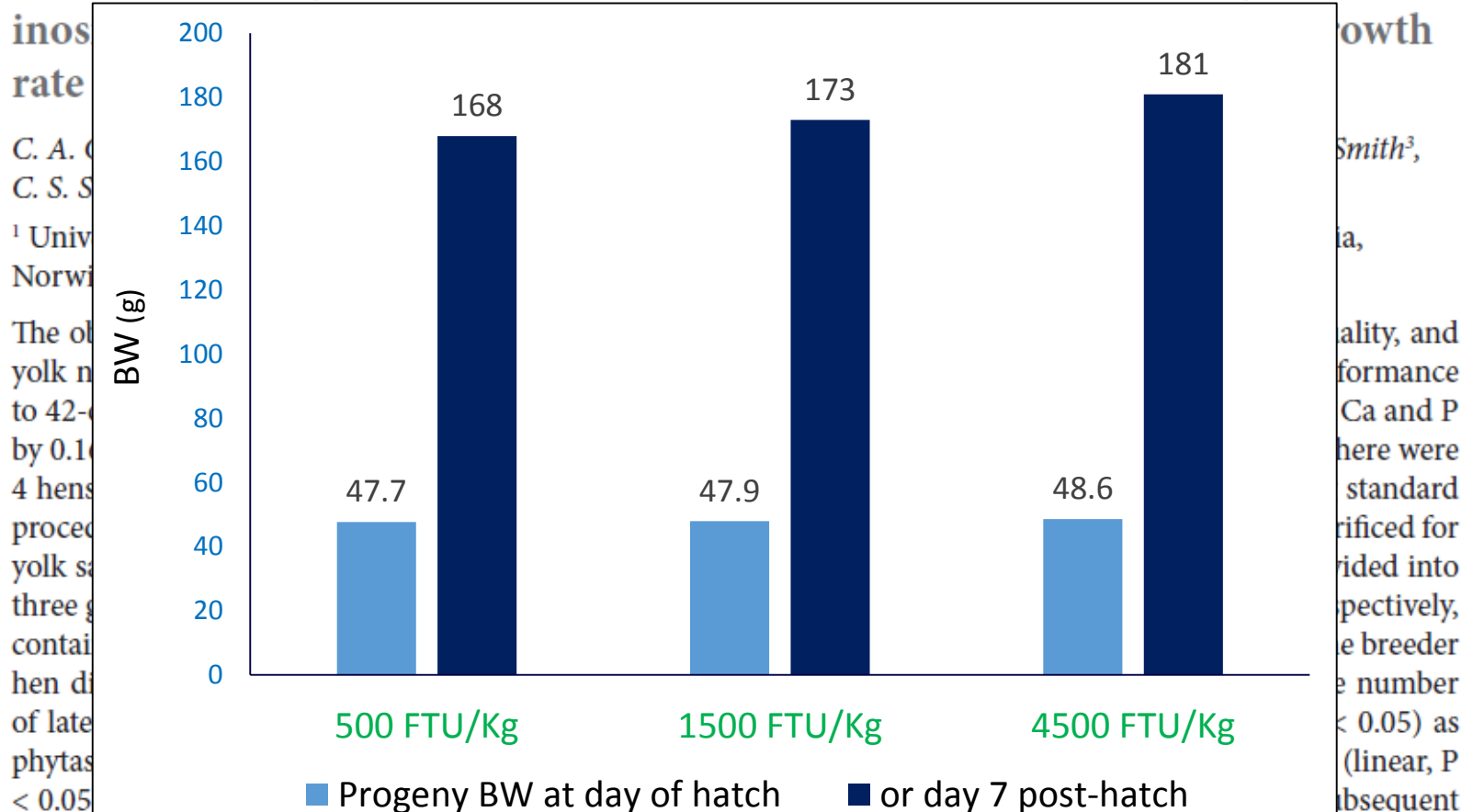
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

During the last week of incubation, oxidation of yolk derived fatty acids provides the embryo with its main source of energy (Tadgery and Uri, 2012). This is particularly important due to the high energy demand of the hatching process and the inability of the fatty acids in the yolk to supply all of the energy needed. Inositol can be synthesised de novo from glucose in the rat brain, liver, and kidney (Huber, 2016) from phosphatidylinositols (PI, PI₂, PI₃, PI₄, PI₅). Therefore, in the current trial, the significant reduction in late embryonic mortality and pips, as phytase supplementation in the breeder diets increased, may be due to the provision of inositol and/or glycerol, which is then used by the chick to successfully complete the hatching process.

In conclusion, breeder hen nutrition influenced progeny hatchability and early growth rate, to a greater extent than progeny diet. Increasing doses of phytase significantly increased inositol concentration of the yolk sac, which may have been used by the embryo as an energy source during hatching. This resulted in a significant reduction in late embryonic mortality and pips and an increase in chick body weight at day of hatch.



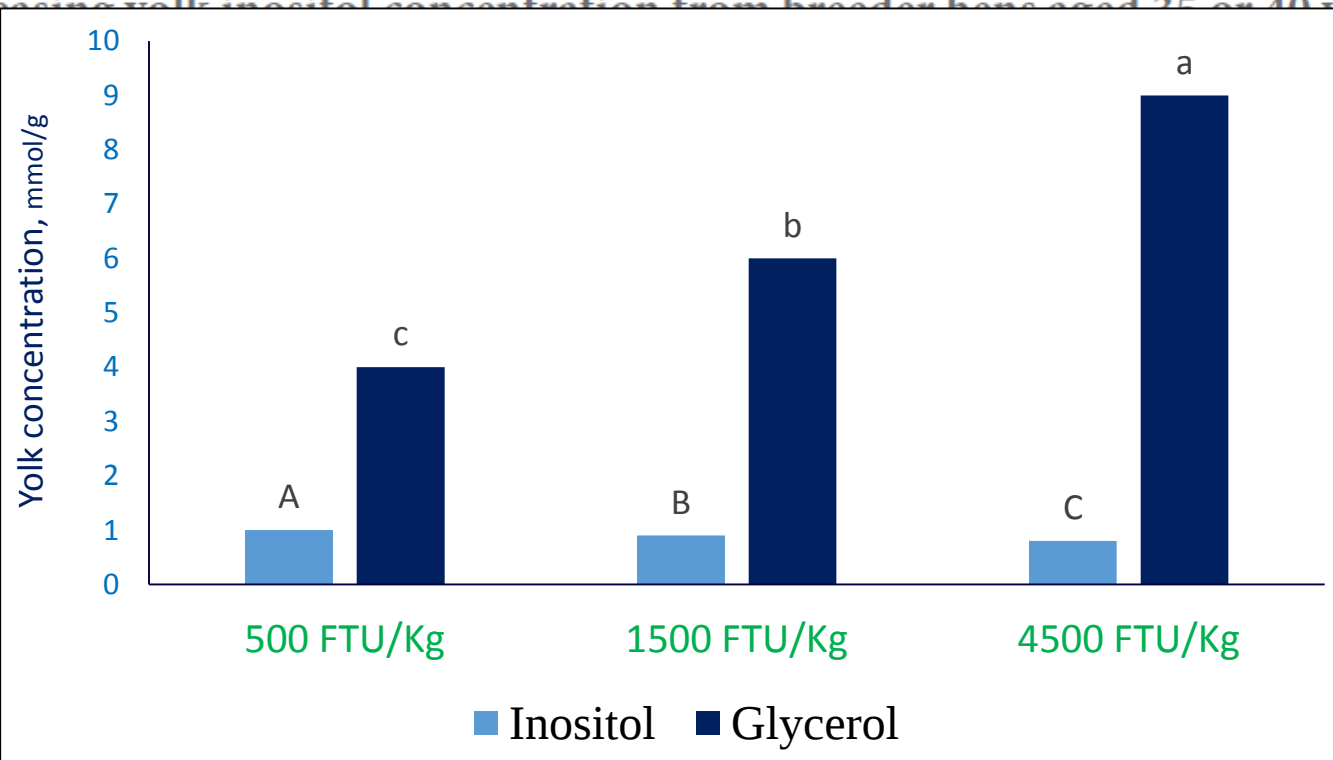
Phytase dose fed to breeder hens has an influence on yolk



broiler chick diet on growth performance at d 42. Inositol concentration in the yolk at day of hatch was positively correlated ($P < 0.05$) with d 7 ($r = 0.32$) and d 21 ($r = 0.30$) chick body weight, indicating inositol may influence the development of newly hatched chicks resulting in an increase in early growth rate.



Phytase superdosing increased yolk mineral concentration while decreasing yolk inositol concentration from breeder hens aged 25 or 40 weeks



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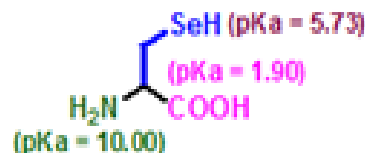
40-week-old breeder hens and influenced by phytase dose $\times$ hen age ($P < 0.05$). Phosphorus concentration in the yolk was highest ($P < 0.05$) in hens fed 4,500 or 500 FTU/kg phytase when compared with hens fed 1,500 FTU/kg of phytase, regardless of breeder age. In conclusion, phytase supplementation had an influence on mineral, inositol and glycerol concentration in the yolks of breeder hens and this may have an influence on chick quality, hatchability, and initial growth rate.

سلنیوم آلی

(Organic Se)

IV. "Special" 21st & 22nd Amino Acids

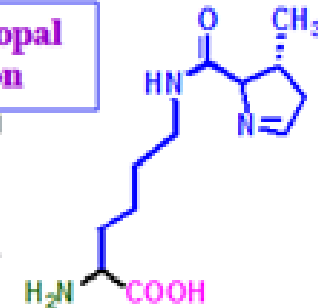
21st AA-Codes "UGA" opal
(or umber) stop codon



(S)-Selenocysteine



22nd AA-Codes "UGA" opal
(or umber) stop codon



(S)-Pyrrolysine



Conclusions

Different forms of dietary Se may impact on birds' performance without influencing GSH-Px activity in blood and dietary AME. However, lse diet can be used in broiler dietary formulations without compromising performance.

Effects of dietary Se on growth performance, blood glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity and dietary available energy when fed to broiler chickens.

Whiting, C., Iqbal, S., D. Brown, V. Pridemore
Harper Adams University, Newport, UK
L. Le Grand-Guillaume, Switzerland

Aims

- To evaluate the effects of three sources of dietary Se on growth performance of broiler chickens (5 to 35 days), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity in blood and dietary available energy (AME) at 21 days old.

Materials and Methods

- 100 day old male broilers allocated to 30 pens - 5 birds in each pen (2.6 m x 0.8 m)
- Two dietary phases: 0 to 14 days and 14 to 35 days

Diets of 2 wheat/cow manure based diets

- NaSe - 0.3 g/l standard Se source sodium selenate
- lSe - 0.3 g/l inorganic Se (Pancosma Se)
- oSe - 0.3 g/l organic Se (Pancosma Se)

Growth performance measured at 35 days:
Figure 1 Feed Intake (FI) and Weight Gain (WG)
Figure 2 Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)
Figure 3 Body Weight
Figure 4 Blood Glutathione Peroxidase (GSH-Px)
Table 1 Apparent Metabolizable Energy (AME)

Results

- Data was statistically compared with ANOVA. Diets with multiple source Se showed significant differences between diets.
- The lowest FI, WG and live weight gain in both fed BY (p<0.05) compared to broiler fed NaSe and lSe diets.
- There were no differences (p>0.05) FCR, GSH-Px in blood or dietary AME (MJ/kg DM) between the diets (p>0.05).

Conclusions

Different forms of dietary Se may impact on birds' performance without influencing GSH-Px activity in blood and dietary AME. However, lse diet can be used in broiler dietary formulations without compromising performance.

NaSe

Inorganic

Organic

BW (35 d)

GSH-Px

Feed intake and gain

FCR

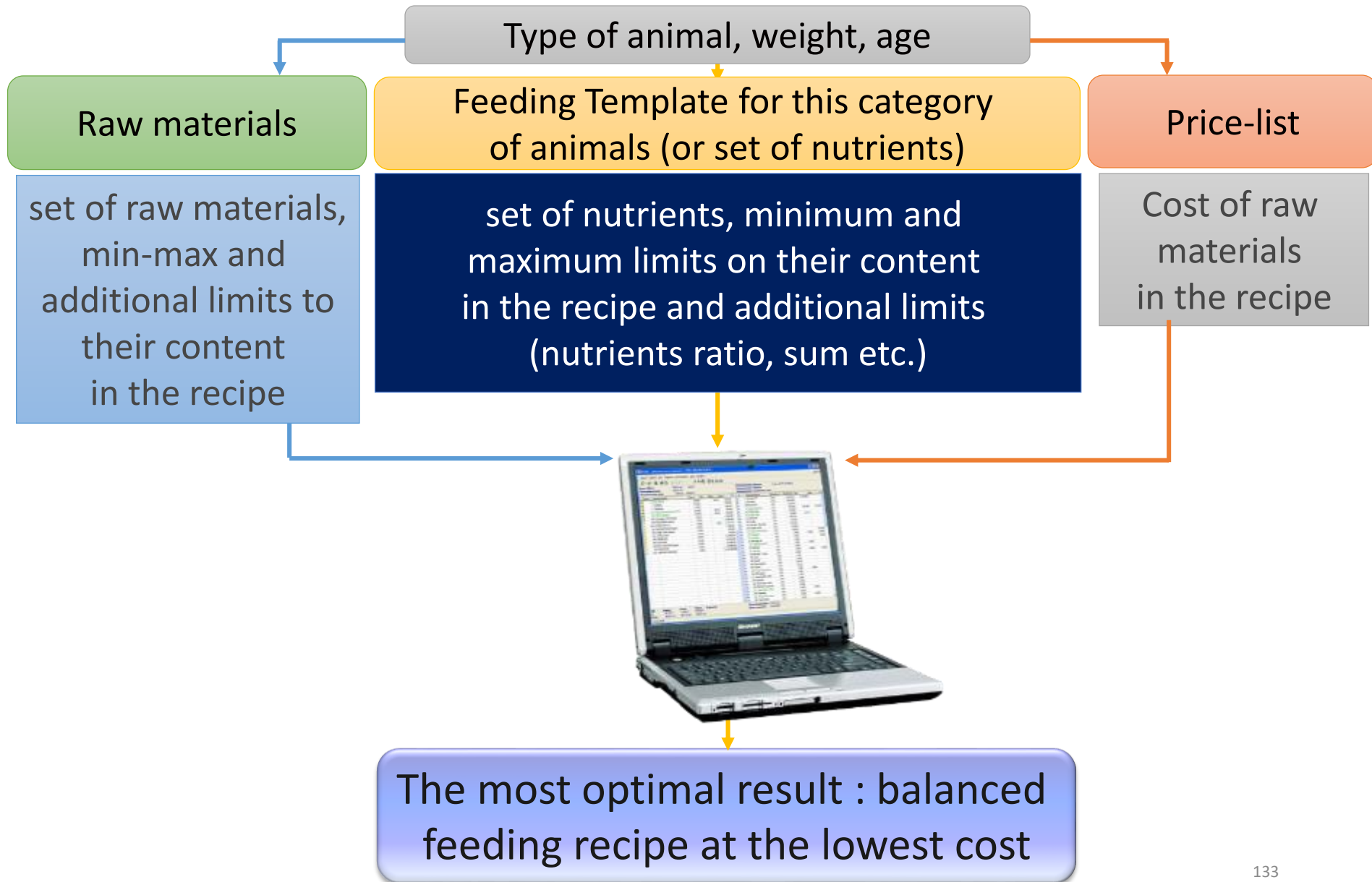


Libra

Linearly **B**alanced Ratios **R**adar **A**utomation



WinMix feed formulation software



Templates, currencies, clients in recipe

The screenshot displays the WinMix software interface for recipe management. The main window shows a recipe titled "171 Starter HiLine for Mikros Union". The left pane lists ingredients with their shares and prices. The right pane shows a detailed list of ingredients with their units, values, and price ranges. A "Parameters of recipe" dialog box is open in the foreground, showing settings for the recipe.

Actual price for 1000 kg. 16 754,67 DIN (+16 754,67)
Previous price 0,00 DIN
Relative price 0,00 DIN (+16 754,67)

Template name Hy Line(Starter 0-6) odgoj
Client name Mikros Union
Price-list name Mikrosunion

Parameters of recipe

Main | Preferences | Additions

Main parameters

Template: Hy Line(Starter 0-6) odgoj

Mill: MillMix

Client: Mikros Union

Price-list: All

Client price-list:

Currency: Dinar

Weight basis: 1000

Bill: Default

Product: SUPERI

Animal: BROJLERI

Cost 0,00 DIN
Creation date 19.10.2009

Num...	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price
22	KUKURUZ 8,5% PROTEINA	65,036			8 300,00
196	SOJINA SACMA 44%	13,691			35 500,00
226	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 33%	6,000		6,00	11 000,00
155	STOCNO BRASNO	4,000		4,00	4 700,00
220	SACMA ULJANE REPICE	3,000		3,00	9 000,00
340	PIVSKI KVASAC	3,000		3,00	25 300,00
541	STOCNA KREDA	1,337			2 600,00
378	SUNCOKRETOVO ULJE	1,000	1,00		60 000,00
2016	PREMIX VITAMINEN	1,000	1,00		120 000,00
519	MONOKALCIJUM FOSFAT	0,901			44 000,00
501	STOCNA SO	0,255			10 000,00

Num...	Name	Units	Value	Min	Max
11	MEpoultry	kcal	2847,911	2772,000	3025,000
12	MEpoultry	MJ	11,916	11,600	12,600
41	Crude protein	q/ka	175,000	175,000	
60	Crude fat	q/ka	40,046		
65	Crude ash	q/ka	55,002		
66	Crude fiber	q/ka	42,632		
80	Calcium	q/ka	10,000	10,000	10,000
84	AvPhosphrPoultr	q/ka	4,300	4,300	
87	Sodium	q/ka	1,600	1,600	
89	Cl	q/ka	2,400	1,800	2,400
100	LinoleicAcid	q/ka	19,051	12,000	
105	Lysine	q/ka	9,895	9,000	
107	DiqLysinePoultr	q/ka	8,000	8,000	
110	Methionine	q/ka	4,585	4,100	
112	DiqMethPoultr	q/ka	4,124	3,700	
120	Methionine+ Cyst	q/ka	7,670	7,400	
122	M+ Cd pou	q/ka	6,400	6,400	
125	Threonine	q/ka	6,577	5,700	
130	Tryptophane	q/ka	2,000	2,000	

Create premix, additive or concentrate based on clients raw materials

WinMix - [Formula: 43 Cobb500-nosilje 22-35ned./2luc for Pantelic]

Recipe Edit View Operations Tools Window Help

Actual price for 1000 kg. 14 126,64 DIN (+0,00)
Previous price 14 126,64 DIN
Relative price 0,00 DIN (+14 126,64)

Template name Cobb 550 Breeder 1(155-280)dana
Client name Pantelic
Price-list name FSH "Pantelic"

Number	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price
22	KUKURUZ 8,5% PROTEINA	58,014			9 000,00
226	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 33%	15,000		15,00	9 000,00
541	STOCNA KREDA	6,329			2 500,00
155	STOCNO BRASNO	6,000		6,00	6 000,00
197	SOJA45/6 ARGENTINA	2,637			36 000,00
355	LUCERKA 17	2,020		3,00	25 000,00
82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	7,421			34 000,00
12200	Vitam.mineralni premix	1,000	1,00		100 000,00
519	MONOKALCIJUM FOSFAT	0,811			95 000,00
480	LIZIN	0,254			130 000,00
501	STOCNA SO	0,221			8 000,00
505	SODA BIKARBONA	0,150			28 000,00
475	METIONIN	0,105			450 000,00
315000	GRINDAZYM GP 15000	0,017			960 000,00
31501	AVIZYME1505	0,015			1 400 000,00
7785	PHYZYME MCP layers	0,006			880 000,00
483	TREONIN				

Client 90,000 %
Price 8 543,78 DIN

Mill 10,000 %
5 582,85 DIN

Total 100,000 %
14 126,64 DIN

07.02.2014

Formula: Premix for Cobb500-nosilje 22-35ned./2luc

Actual price for 1000 kg. 55 828,47 DIN (+55 828,47)
Previous price 0,00 DIN
Relative price 0,00 DIN (+55 828,47)

Template name
Client name Pantelic
Price-list name FSH "Pantelic"

Number	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price	Contribution
82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	74,208			34 000,00	
12200	Vitam.mineralni premix	10,000	10,00		100 000,00	
519	MONOKALCIJUM FOSFAT	8,111			95 000,00	
480	LIZIN	2,543			130 000,00	
501	STOCNA SO	2,207			8 000,00	
505	SODA BIKARBONA	1,500	1,50		28 000,00	
475	METIONIN	1,052			450 000,00	
315000	GRINDAZYM GP 15000	0,170	0,17		960 000,00	
31501	AVIZYME1505	0,150	0,15		1 400 000,00	
7785	PHYZYME MCP layers	0,060		0,06	880 000,00	

Client 90,000 %
Price 0,00 DIN

Mill 10,000 %
55 828,47 DIN

Total 100,000 %
55 828,47 DIN

Shadow

Cost 0,00 DIN
Creation date 26.02.2009

136

x% → 100%

Save recipe as raw material or template

The screenshot displays a software interface for managing recipes. The main window shows a list of ingredients with columns for Name, Share, Min, and Max. The 'Save as raw material' dialog is open, showing fields for Client, Number, Name, Article, and Ext Article. The 'Save as template' dialog is also open, showing fields for Number, Code, Name, and a list of ingredients. The 'Recipe' menu is visible, with options like New, Open..., Reopen, Close, Save, Save As..., Save as raw material..., Save as template..., Export to BOM XML..., Export to XML..., Preview..., Print setup..., and Print....

Formula: Premix for Cobb500-nosilje 22-35ned./2luc

Actual price for 1000 kg. 55 828,47 DIN (+55 828,47)
Previous price 0,00 DIN
Relative price 0,00 DIN (+55 828,47)

Nr	Name	Share	Min	Max
82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	74,208		
12200	Vitam.mineralni premix	10,000	10,00	
519	MONOKALCIJUM FOSFAT	8,111		
480	LIZIN	2,543		
501	STOCNA SO	2,207		
505	SODA BIKARBONA	1,500	1,50	
475	METIONIN	1,052		
311	GRINDAZYM GP 15000	0,170	0,17	
31501	AVIZYME1505	0,150	0,15	
7785	PHYZYME MCP layers	0,060		

Save as raw material

Save | Price-lists

Client: All clients
Number: 5000
Name: 10% additive for Cobb 22-35
Article:
Ext Article:

Number	Name
1	BARLEY heavy
2	BARLEY light
3	JECAM
4	BARLEY pel
5	BARLEY '98
7	PSENICA
8	WHEAT light

Save as template

Save | Options

Number: 5000 | Standard:
Code: | Hy-Line
Name: Hy Line Grover 6-12 odgoj

Number	Code	Name
9006		Dopunska smesa za prasad
9007		Potpuna krmna s. za tov brojler
9112		Premix za starter brojleri 1%
9114		Hy Line(Starter 0-6) odgoj
9115		Hy Line(Grover 6-12) odgoj
9116		Hy Line(Developer 12-15) odgoj

Recipe Edit View Operations Tools

- New
- Open...
- Reopen
- Close
- Save Ctrl+S
- Save As...
- Save as raw material... Ctrl+H
- Save as template... Ctrl+K
- Export to BOM XML...
- Export to XML... Ctrl+Alt+E
- Preview... Ctrl+W
- Print setup...
- Print... Ctrl+P

Formula: 172 HiLine Grover for Mikros Union

Actual price for 1000 kg. 18 598,68 DIN (+18 598,68)
Previous price
Relative price

Name	Units	Value	Min	Max
11 MEpoultry	kcal	2868,000	2868,000	3025,000
12 MEpoultry	MJ	12,000	12,000	12,600
41 Crude protein	q/ka	200,000	200,000	
60 Crude fat	q/ka	48,844		
65 Crude ash	q/ka	58,035		
66 Crude fiber	q/ka	45,618		
80 Calcium	q/ka	10,000	10,000	
84 AvPhosphrPoultr	q/ka	4,500	4,500	
87 Sodium	q/ka	1,700	1,700	
89 Cl	q/ka	2,500	1,800	2,500
100 LinoleicAcid	q/ka	23,533	15,000	
105 Lysine	q/ka	12,000	11,000	
107 DiqLysinePoultr	q/ka	9,900	9,900	
110 Methionine	q/ka	5,474	4,800	
112 DiqMethPoultr	q/ka	4,957	4,500	
120 Methionine+ Cyst	q/ka	8,881	8,400	
122 M+ Cd pou	q/ka	7,500	7,500	
125 Threonine	q/ka	7,534	7,300	
130 Tryptophane	q/ka	2,161	2,100	

Client 90,000 %
Mill 10,000 %
Price 0,00 DIN 55 828,47 DIN 55 828,47

Template name Hy Line(Grover 6-12) odgoj
Client name Mikros Union
Price-list name Mikrosunion

Cost 0,00 DIN
Creation date 19.10.2009

Shadow

Client 0,000 %
Mill 100,000 %
Total 100,000 %
Price 0,00 DIN 18 598,68 DIN 18 598,68 DIN

Convert formula recipe into compound

Formula: 12 TOVNE SVINJE-1/OVS/ for OVS

Actual price for 1000 kg. 14 752.54 DIN (+14 752.54)
 Previous price 0.00 DIN
 Relative price 0.00 DIN (+14 752.54)

Template name PKB Svinje 35-70kg
 Client name OVS
 Price-list name OVS

Number	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price
22	KUKURUZ 8.5% PROTEINA	67.816			8 500.00
196	SOJINA SACMA 44%	16.471			36 000.00
165	PSENICNE MEKINJE	5.782	7.00		5 800.00
226	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 33%	4.930	10.00		7 630.00
355	LUCERKA 17	2.000	2.00		25 000.00
30013	Vitaminsko mineralni pr	1.000	1.00		57 000.00

WinMix - [Compound: 12 TOVNE SVINJE-1/OVS/ for OVS]

Recipe Edit View Operations Tools Window Help

Actual price for 1000 kg. 14 759.14 DIN (+0.00)
 Previous price 14 759.14 DIN
 Relative price 14 759.06 DIN (-0.08)

Template name PKB Svinje 35-70kg
 Client name OVS
 Price-list name OVS

Number	Name	Share	Weight	Price
22	KUKURUZ 8.5% PROTEINA	67.801	678.014	8 500.00
196	SOJINA SACMA 44%	16.500	165.000	36 000.00
165	PSENICNE MEKINJE	5.769	57.693	5 800.00
226	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 33%	4.929	49.293	7 630.00
355	LUCERKA 17	2.000	20.000	25 000.00
30013	Vitaminsko mineralni pr	1.000	10.000	57 000.00
541	STOCNA KREDA	0.771	7.710	3 200.00
514	DICA-PHOSPH bags	0.700	7.000	95 000.00
501	STOCNA SO	0.315	3.149	9 600.00
480	LIZIN	0.172	1.720	145 000.00
315000	GRINDAZYM GP 15000	0.017	0.170	957 000.00
475	METIONIN	0.015	0.151	357 000.00
7789	PHYZYME DCP tur/swin	0.010	0.100	894 000.00

Number	Name	Units	Value	Min	Max
3	NEswine (Ros)	kcal	2175.000	2175.000	
5	MEswine	kcal	3138.827	3000.000	
40	Humidity	q/kg	128.007		
41	Crude protein	q/kg	160.000	160.000	180.000
42	DiaProtSwine	q/kg	133.148		
60	Crude fat	q/kg	30.885	30.000	80.000

% → kg

Client 97.000 %
 Mill 3.000 kg
 Total 100.000 %

Weight: 970.000 kg
 Price 12 913.84 DIN 1 845.30 DIN 14 759.14 DIN

Cost 0.00 DIN
 Creation date 29.01.2009

07.02.2014

System of colors

WinMix - [Formula: <None>]

Recipe Edit View Operations Tools Window Help

Actual price for 1000 kg. 32 457,91 DIN (+14 664,08)
 Previous price 17 793,83 DIN
 Relative price 0,00 DIN (+32 457,91)

Template name Hy Line(Grover 6-12) odgoj
 Client name Mikrosunion
 Price-list name

...	Number	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price
	22	KUKURUZ 8,5% PROTEINA	59,679			8 300,00
	196	SOJINA SACMA 44%	25,421			35 500,00
	475	METIONIN	4,492			340 000,00
	340	PIVSKI KVASAC	3,000		3,00	25 300,00
	82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	2,886		1,00	34 000,00
	519	MONOKALCIUM FOSFAT	1,541			44 000,00
	541	STOCNA KREDA	1,363			2 600,00
	2016	PREMIX VITAMINEN	1,000	1,00		120 000,00
	501	STOCNA SO	0,288			10 000,00
	480	LIZIN	0,222			147 000,00
	505	SODA BIKARBONA	0,108			31 000,00
	155	STOCNO BRASNO			5,00	4 700,00
	226	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 33%			6,00	11 000,00
	220	SACMA ULJANE REPICE			3,00	9 000,00

...	Nr ...	Name	Units	Value	Min	Max
	11	MEpoultry	kcal	2868,000	2868,000	3025,000
	12	MEpoultry	MJ	12,000	12,000	12,600
	41	Crude protein	q/kg	200,000	200,000	
	60	Crude fat	q/kg	29,550		
	65	Crude ash	q/kg	59,763		
	66	Crude fiber	q/kg	31,485		
	80	Calcium	q/kg	10,000	10,000	
	84	AvPhosphrPoultr	q/kg	4,500	4,500	
	87	Sodium	q/kg	1,700	1,700	
	89	Cl	q/kg	2,500	1,800	2,500
	100	LinoleicAcid	q/kg	13,879	15,000	
	105	Lysine	q/kg	11,772	11,000	
	107	DiqLysinePoultr	q/kg	9,900	9,900	
	110	Methionine	q/kg	38,996	4,800	
	112	DiqMethPoultry	q/kg	38,558	4,500	
	120	Methionine+ Cyst	q/kg	41,974	8,400	
	122	M+ Cd pou	q/kg	40,822	7,500	
	125	Threonine	q/kg	6,824	7,300	
	130	Tryptophane	q/kg	1,932	2,100	

Client 0,000 % Mill 100,000 % Total 100,000 % Shadow
 Price 0,00 DIN 32 457,91 DIN 32 457,91 DIN

Cost 0,00 DIN
 Creation date 18.02.2014

18.02.2014

Use "shadow prices" tracking and post-optimization analysis

WinMix - [Formula: 145 ISA 110g od 28 do kraja nosenj for Mikros Union]

Recipe Edit View Operations Tools Window Help

Actual price for 1000 kg. 15 908,51 DIN (-18,84)
 Previous price 15 927,35 DIN
 Relative price 0,00 DIN (+15 908,51)

Template name ISA BROWN OD 28 DO KRAJA NOSENJA 110gr
 Client name Mikros Union
 Price-list name Mikrosunion

Nur...	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price	CUnit	Lower	Upper	From	To
22	KUKURUZ 8.5% PROTEINA	48,359			9 500,00		6463,47	18699,79		
226	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 33%	20,000		20,00	9 500,00	-18,841	11384,10	18,045	29,332	
155	STOCNO BRASNO	8,000			7 200,00	-46,964	12196,45		40,889	
82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	7,442		15,00	43 500,00		41137,43	48862,67		
541	STOCNA KREDA	4,918			2 600,00			3110,13		
10101	GRIT	4,000	4,00		2 750,00	4,967	2253,26		9,051	
340	PIVSKI KVASAC	3,000		3,00	27 000,00	-113,372	38337,24	0,092	6,921	
378	SUNCOKRETOVO ULJE	1,809	1,00		67 000,00		31530,44	71554,35		
30013	Vitaminsko mineralni pr	1,000	1,00		120 000,00	1530,980			14,867	
519	MONOKALCIJUM FOSFAT	0,559			61 000,00		1242450,60			
480	LIZIN	0,291			130 000,00		33748,11	331319,62		
501	STOCNA SO	0,228			10 000,00			56761,99		
505	SODA BIKARBONA	0,162			29 000,00			355298,31		
475	METIONIN	0,145			372 000,00		41015,78	1236907,66		
483	TREONIN	0,035			180 000,00		31869,05	928770,78		
315000	GRINDAZYM GP 15000	0,017	0,02		960 000,00	9930,980			13,884	
31501	AVIZYME1505	0,015	0,01		1 350 000,00	5106,038	839396,24		0,050	
486	TRIPTOFAN	0,012			2 500 000,00		1037745,37	4992271,59		
7785	PHYZYME MCP layers			0,01	850 000,00	-82374,346		9087434,59		0,012
196	SOJINA SACMA 44%				42 500,00					

Client 0,000 % Mill 100,000 % Total 100,000 % Shadow
 % Price 0,00 DIN 15 908,51 DIN 15 908,51 DIN
 Cost 0,00 DIN Creation date 27.04.2009

07.02.2014

Units	Value	Min	Max
kcal	2670,000	2670,000	
MJ	11,172		
a/ka	170,000	170,000	
a/ka	55,830		
a/ka	121,441		
a/ka	60,028		
a/ka	37,000	37,000	39,000
a/ka	3,800	3,800	
a/ka	1,600	1,600	
a/ka	2,400	1,500	2,400
a/ka	27,386	13,000	
a/ka	9,175	8,200	
a/ka	7,400	7,400	
a/ka	4,603	4,100	
a/ka	4,120	3,900	
a/ka	7,531	7,000	
a/ka	6,300	6,300	
a/ka	6,582	6,000	
a/ka	5,100	5,100	
a/ka	1,898	1,820	

ISA BROWN OD 28 DO KRAJA NOSENJA 110gr
 Mikros Union
 Mikrosunion

Units	Value	Min	Max
a/ka	37,000	37,000	39,000
a/ka	3,800	3,800	
a/ka	1,600	1,600	
a/ka	2,400	1,500	2,400
a/ka	27,386	13,000	
a/ka	9,175	8,200	
a/ka	7,400	7,400	
a/ka	4,603	4,100	
a/ka	4,120	3,900	
a/ka	7,531	7,000	
a/ka	6,300	6,300	
a/ka	6,582	6,000	
a/ka	5,100	5,100	
a/ka	1,898	1,820	

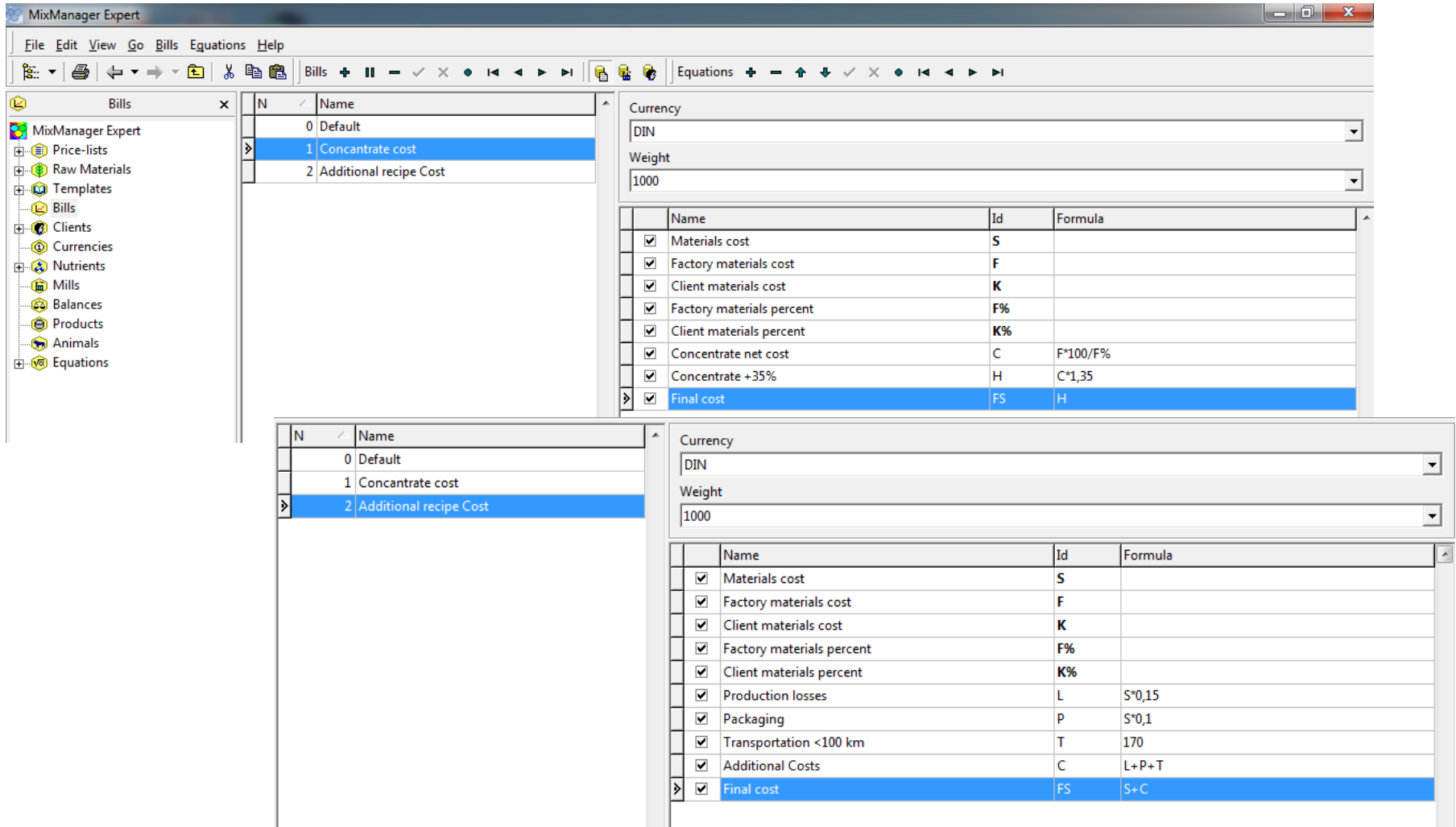
Client 0,000 % Mill 100,000 % Total 100,000 % Shadow
 % Price 0,00 DIN 15 927,35 DIN 15 927,35 DIN
 Cost 0,00 DIN Creation date 27.04.2009

26 459,50 DIN

Contribution column

WinMix - [Formula: 137 HYLINE 5%-50% for Mikros Union]									
Recipe Edit View Operations Tools Window Help									
Actual price for 1000 kg. 20 430,47 DIN (+20 430,47) Previous price 0,00 DIN Relative price 0,00 DIN (+20 430,47) Template name Hy line od 5%-50% proizvodnje Client name Mikros Union Price-list name Mikrosunion									
...	Number	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price	Contribution	...	...
	22	KUKURUZ 8,5% PROTEINA	45,515			9 400,00	1481,608 (3255,180)	11	MEpoultry
	196	SOJINA SACMA 44%	10,135			38 500,00	203,218 (2005,200)	12	MEpoultry
	82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	9,531			38 000,00	387,262 (4063,000)	41	Crude protein
	155	STOCNO BRASNO	8,000	8,00		8 000,00	228,864 (2860,800)	60	Crude fat
	10101	GRIT	6,691			2 900,00		65	Crude ash
	228	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 42%	5,665		12,00	15 700,00	97,484 (1720,800)	66	Crude fiber
	130	KUKURUZNI GLUTEN 60 cp	5,000		5,00	39 500,00	174,470 (3489,400)	80	Calcium
	340	PIVSKI KVASAC	3,000		3,00	28 000,00	14,610 (487,000)	81	Phosphor
	541	STOCNA KREDA	2,500		2,50	2 400,00		84	AvPhosphrPoultr
...	Number	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price	Contribution	...	...
	22	KUKURUZ 8,5% PROTEINA	45,515			9 400,00	38,688 (85,000)	11	MEpoultry
	196	SOJINA SACMA 44%	10,135			38 500,00	44,288 (437,000)	12	MEpoultry
	82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	9,531			38 000,00	34,790 (365,000)	41	Crude protein
	155	STOCNO BRASNO	8,000	8,00		8 000,00	12,400 (155,000)	60	Crude fat
	10101	GRIT	6,691			2 900,00		65	Crude ash
	228	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 42%	5,665		12,00	15 700,00		66	Crude fiber
	130	KUKURUZNI GLUTEN 60 cp	5,000		5,00	39 500,00	30,000 (600,000)	80	Calcium
	340	PIVSKI KVASAC	3,000		3,00	28 000,00		81	Phosphor
	541	STOCNA KREDA	2,500		2,50	2 400,00		84	AvPhosphrPoultr
...	Number	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price	Contribution	...	...
	22	KUKURUZ 8,5% PROTEINA	45,515			9 400,00	1,138 (2,500)	11	MEpoultry
	196	SOJINA SACMA 44%	10,135			38 500,00	2,746 (27,100)	12	MEpoultry
	82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	9,531			38 000,00	2,154 (22,600)	41	Crude protein
	155	STOCNO BRASNO	8,000	8,00		8 000,00	0,496 (6,200)	60	Crude fat
	10101	GRIT	6,691			2 900,00		65	Crude ash
	228	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 42%	5,665		12,00	15 700,00	0,833 (14,700)	66	Crude fiber
	130	KUKURUZNI GLUTEN 60 cp	5,000		5,00	39 500,00	0,480 (9,600)	80	Calcium
	340	PIVSKI KVASAC	3,000		3,00	28 000,00	1,080 (36,000)	81	Phosphor
	541	STOCNA KREDA	2,500		2,50	2 400,00		84	AvPhosphrPoultr
	519	MONOKALCIJUM FOSFAT	1,210			78 000,00		87	Sodium
	30013	Vitaminsko mineralni pr	1,000	1,00		120 000,00		89	Cl
	378	SUNCOKRETOVO ULJE	1,000	1,00		69 000,00		90	Potassium
	501	STOCNA SO	0,306			10 000,00		105	Lysine
	505	SODA BIKARBONA	0,205			31 000,00		110	Methionine
	475	METIONIN	0,129			450 000,00		120	Methionine+ Cyst
	480	LIZIN	0,076			140 000,00	0,596 (785,000)	122	M+ Cd pou
	315000	GRINDAZYM GP 15000	0,017	0,02		960 000,00		125	Threonine
	31501	AVIZYME1505	0,015	0,01		1 350 000,00	0,077 (512,250)	127	Thrd pou
	7785	PHYZYME MCP layers	0,006		0,01	850 000,00		130	Tryptophane
								139	Arginin

Calculate the final cost of the recipe
+ packaging, production costs, transportation etc.



Professional printout

Recipe 1 Hy-Line 32-44nedelje/104g/						
N°:	1					
Name:	Hy-Line 32-44nedelje/104g/					
Price:	15199,42 DIN					
Calculation date:	17.02.2014					
Price-list name:	Mistral Komerc					
Modification date:	14.10.2008					
Creation date:	09.10.2008					

Recipe 1 Hy-Line 32-44nedelje/104g/						
N°	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price	Cost
21	KUKURUZ	45,665			9 000,00	4 109,84
226	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 33%	19,000	19,00		9 000,00	1 710,00
82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	16,275			33 000,00	5 370,70
149	CORNGERM pringy 22 r	6,670	8,00		14 500,00	967,20
541	STOCNA KREDA	5,915			3 000,00	177,45
10101	GRIT	4,000	4,00		3 000,00	120,00
30013	Vitamirsko mineralni pr	1,000	1,00		105 000,00	1 049,99
519	MONOKALCIJUM FOSFAT	0,704			90 000,00	633,91
505	SODA BIKARBONA	0,250	0,25		22 000,00	55,00
501	STOCNA SO	0,204			8 500,00	17,38
480	LIZIN	0,164			130 000,00	212,77
475	METIONIN					
315000	GRINDAZYM GP 15000					
31501	AVIZYME1505					
7785	PHYZYME MCP layers					

Recipe 1 Hy-Line 32-44nedelje/104g/						
N°	Name	Units	Value	Min	Max	
11	MEpoultry	kcal	2643,000	2643,000	2774,000	
12	MEpoultry	MJ	11,059			
41	Crude protein	g/kg	183,533			
44	DigProtPoultry	g/kg	141,155			
60	Crude fat	g/kg	63,328			
66	Crude ash	g/kg	138,053			
66	Crude fiber	g/kg	64,655			
80	Calcium	g/kg	41,000			
84	AvPhosphPoultry	g/kg	3,800			
87	Sodium	g/kg	1,700			
89	Cl	g/kg	2,012			
100	LincicAcid	g/kg	30,618			
105	Lysine	g/kg	8,900			
107	DigLysinePoultry	g/kg	7,009			
110	Methionine	g/kg	4,400			
112	DigMetPoultry	g/kg	3,807			
120	Methionine+Cyst	g/kg	7,640			
122	M+Cd pou	g/kg	6,155			
125	Threonine	g/kg	6,678			
127	Tird pou	g/kg	5,049			
130	Try phosphate	g/kg	1,900			
132	DigTry phosphateP	g/kg	1,501			
139	Arginin	g/kg	12,401			
140	Argd pou	g/kg	10,585			
182	Choline	mg/kg	800,497			
183	CholineChloride	mg/kg	922,208			

Recipe 1 Hy-Line 32-44nedelje/104g/						
N°	Name	Share	Min	Max	Price	Cost
21*	KUKURUZ	45,722			9 000,00	4 114,99
226*	SUNCOKRETOVA SACMA 33%	19,000	19,00		9 000,00	1 710,00
82*	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	16,278			33 000,00	5 371,78
149*	CORNGERM pringy 22 r	6,585	8,00		14 500,00	954,79
541*	STOCNA KREDA	5,915			3 000,00	177,45
10101*	GRIT	4,000	4,00		3 000,00	120,00
Extra-Premix 2,5%					2.500	
					100,000	15 200,92

Recipe 1 Hy-Line 32-44nedelje/104g/						
N°	Name	Units	Value	Min	Max	
11	MEpoultry	kcal	2643,000	2643,000	2774,000	
12	MEpoultry	MJ	11,059			
41	Crude protein	g/kg	183,534	167,000		
44	DigProtPoultry	g/kg	141,170			
60	Crude fat	g/kg	63,212	30,000		

Print setup

General Sections Page

Print section columns

Sections:

- ☐ Formula
- ☐ Header
- ☐ Client details
- ☒ Title
- ☒ Raw materials
- ☐ Complement
- ☒ Nutrients
- ☐ Additional bound
- ☐ Rejected raw mat

Columns:

- ☒ Number
- ☒ Name
- ☒ Price
- ☒ Calculation date
- ☒ Price-list name
- ☒ Modification date
- ☒ Creation date
- ☐ Version
- ☐ Label
- ☐ Contamination group
- ☐ Gift per day
- ☐ Premix %
- ☐ Residues

Print setup

General Sections Page

Print options

- ☐ Complement
- ☒ Roll up raw materials into complement
- ☒ Print titles into complement

General Nutrients Complement

Color captions:

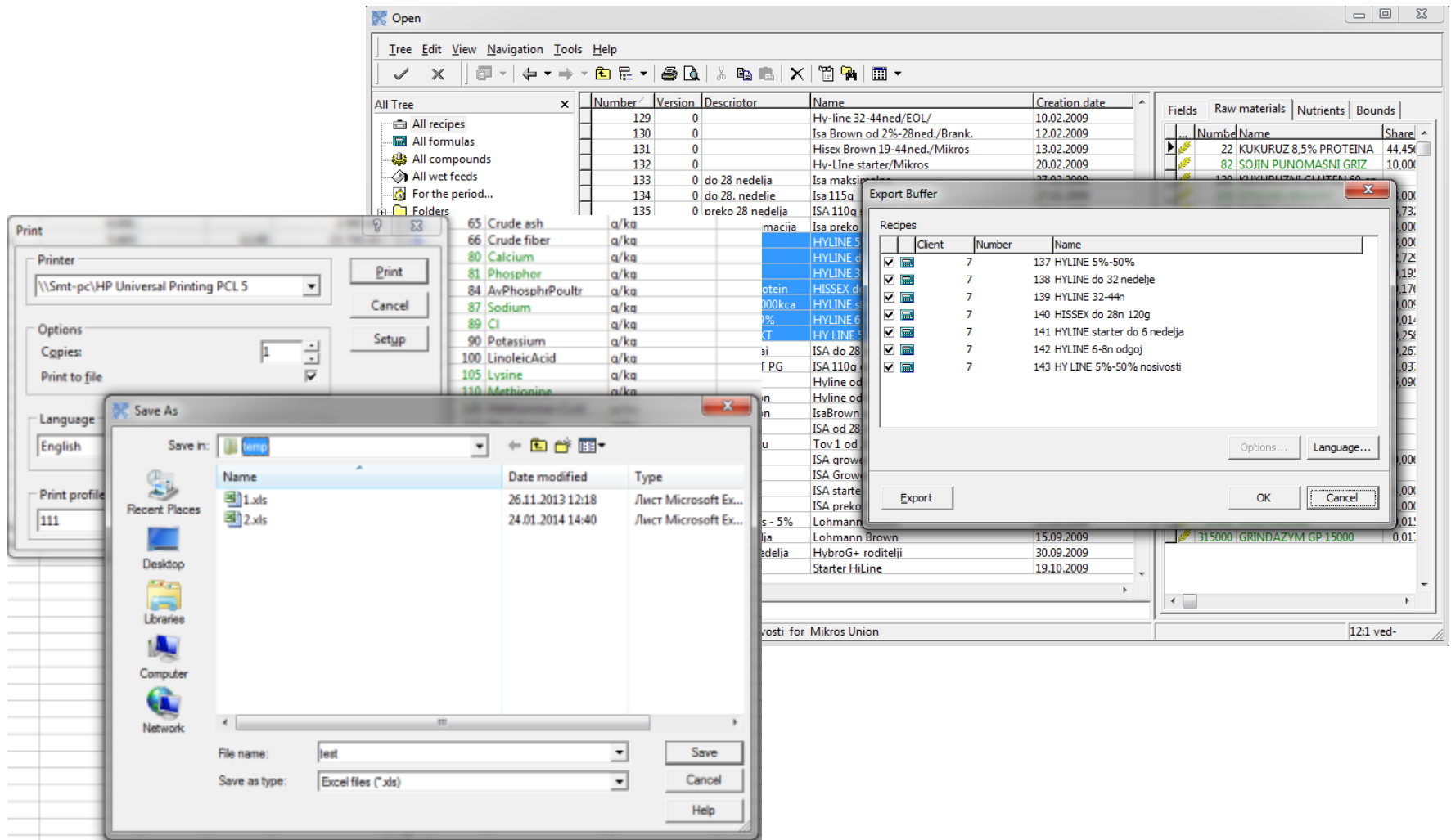
Language: English

Font: Arial Narrow

Print profile: 111

OK Cancel

Export and import data, save recipe in .xls and .pdf formats



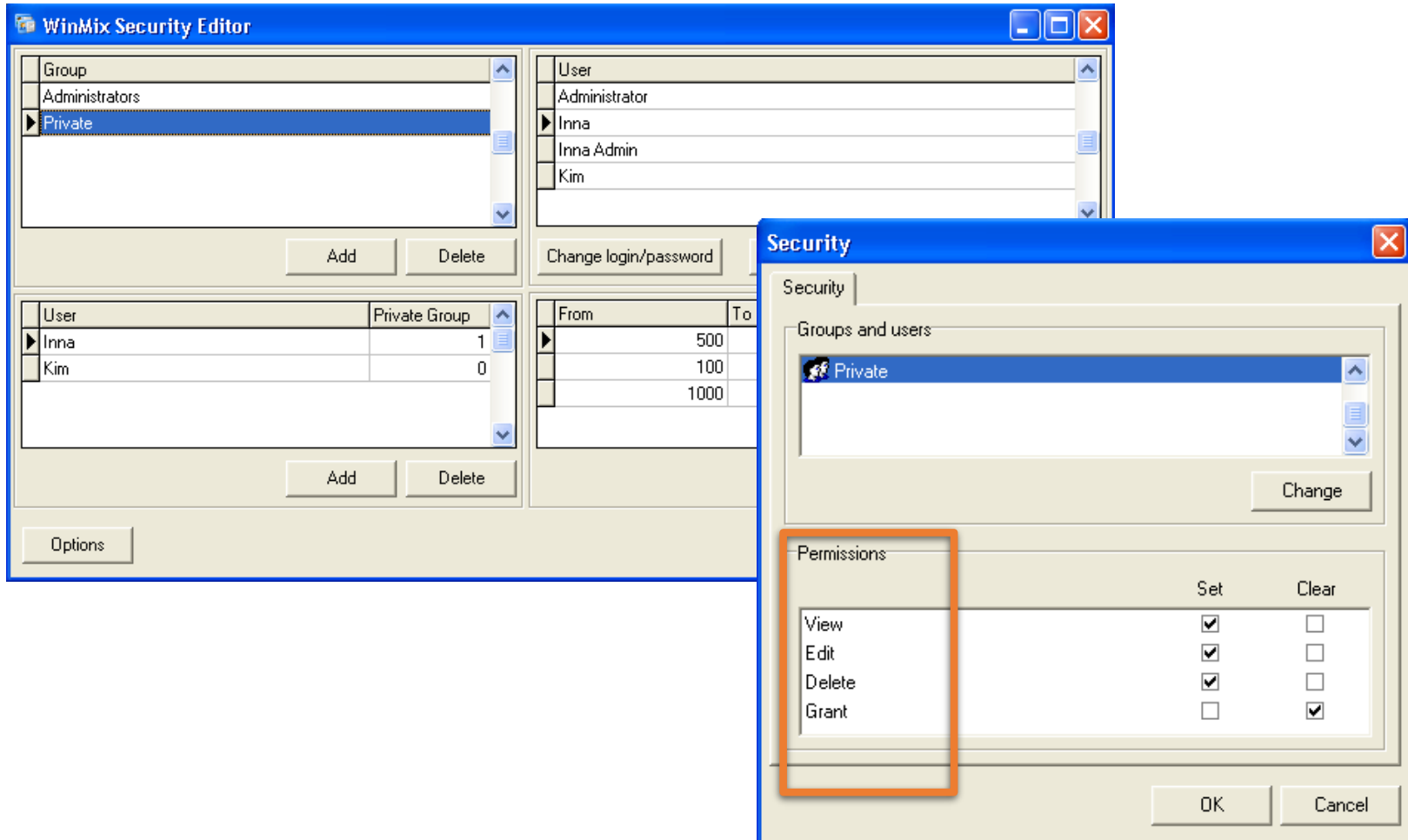
Convenient search and data filters

The screenshot displays the MixManager Expert interface. On the left, a tree view shows the 'Raw Materials' category selected. The main window lists various raw materials with columns for ID (N), Name, and Article Basic Link. An orange arrow points from the 'Raw Materials' tree to the list, and another points from the list to a search bar at the bottom containing the text 'SOYA'. On the right, a 'Nutrients' panel is open, showing a list of nutrients for the selected item. A blue double-headed arrow indicates the relationship between the raw material list and the nutrient data.

N	Name	Article Basic Link
1123	SEROFORTE DMV	
250	SESAMESEEDCAKE	
1603	SF 68 Strept.faecium	
1699	SIPERNAT/TDKOSIL	
400	SKIMMILK powder	
1204	SMARTAMINE M	
1442	SOD.SELENITE 45	
505	SODA BIKARBONA	
1200	SODIUMCITRATE	
1133	SOJA HP 300	
197	SOJA45/6 ARGENTINA	
82	SOJIN PUNOMASNI GRIZ	
85	SOJINA POGACA	
196	SOJINA SACMA 44%	
347	SOLUFACTOR	
571	SORBIC ACID	
1686	SORBITOL	
30	SORGHUM-DARI	
29	SORGHUM-MILO	
194	SOYA 40/7/9	
195	SOYA 42/8	
196000	SOYA 44/7 tehnooprem	
19600	SOYA 44/7 + Az1500 BRO	
193	SOYA 45/6 arg Zakken	
198	SOYA 47/5 Brasil	
199	SOYA 49	
200	SOYA 50	
80	SOYA FF Danex	
81	SOYA FF Provatex	
75	SOYA FF Provatex M	
83	SOYA FF Sojax	
84	SOYA FF Sojax F	
82000	SOYA FF micro Tehnoo	
201	SOYA flour 200 mu	
206	SOYBEAN HULLS	
1134	SOYBEAN PROT purina	
379	SOYBEANOIL	
1129	SOYCOMIL K	
1146	SOYCOMIL P-economy	

Nutrient	Unit	Value
9 MElayer	kcal	2016,100
10 MElayer	MJ	8,440
11 MEpoultry	kcal	2005,600
12 MEpoultry	MJ	8,390
13 MEbroiler	kcal	1764,100
14 MEbroiler	MJ	7,380
15 MEeu lay	kcal	2276,400
16 MEeu lay	MJ	9,520
17 VEM catt		998,590
18 VEVlbcatt		1068,600
19 UFL	U/kg	1,018
20 UFV	U/kg	1,001
22 MErabbit	kcal	2833,900
23 MErabbit	MJ	11,860
24 DErabbit	kcal	3254,900
25 DErabbit	MJ	13,620
28 DEfish	kcal	2308,500
29 DEfish	MJ	9,660
35 NEpigLab	kcal	1753,300
40 Humidity	g/kg	125,000
41 Crude protein	g/kg	395,000
42 DigProtSwine	g/kg	402,040
44 DigProtPoultry	g/kg	0,000
46 DigProtCattle	g/kg	397,670
47 Bypass Prot	g/kg	166,060
48 DVE	g/kg	228,480
49 OEB	g/kg	169,130
50 PDIA	g/kg	182,480
51 PDIN	g/kg	328,020
52 PDIE	g/kg	234,270

Server version for multiple users with different access rights, database synchronization





مواد مغذی تامین شده توسط مواد خوراکی							مقدار %	مواد مغذی موجود در مواد خوراکی							مواد خوراکی
Lys	Met	Na	Pa	Ca	CP	AMEn		Lys	Met	Na	Pa	Ca	CP	AMEn	
0.147672	0.110754	0.012306	0.055377	0.006153	4.61475	2030.49	61.53	0.24	0.18	0.02	0.09	0.01	7.5	3300	ذرت
0.0315	0.0115	0.0025	0.01	0.007	0.75	65	5	0.63	0.23	0.05	0.2	0.14	15	1300	سبوس گندم
0.567	0.1365	0.0084	0.042	0.0525	9.24	470.4	21	2.7	0.65	0.04	0.2	0.25	44	2240	کنجاله سویا
0	0	0	0	0	0	263.12	2.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	8800	روغن
0	0	0.00112	0.24598	0.308	0	0	1.4	0	0	0.08	17.57	22	0	0	دی کلسیم فسفات
0	0	0.0042	0	2.66	0	0	7	0	0	0.06	0	38	0	0	کربنات کلسیم
0	0	0.165228	0	0	0	0	0.42	0	0	39.34	0	0	0	0	نمک
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	مکمل ویتامینه
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	مکمل معدنی
0	0.1584	0	0	0	0.09296	5.888	0.16	0	99	0	0	0	58.1	3680	دی ال متیونین
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74.4	0	0	0	0	94.4	4600	ال لیزین هیدروکلرید
0.746172	0.417154	0.193754	0.353357	3.033653	14.69771	2834.898	100	0.67	0.41	0.2	0.35	3	15	2800	مواد مغذی مورد نیاز
0.076172	0.007154	-0.00625	0.003357	0.033653	-0.30229	34.898	0	توازن							

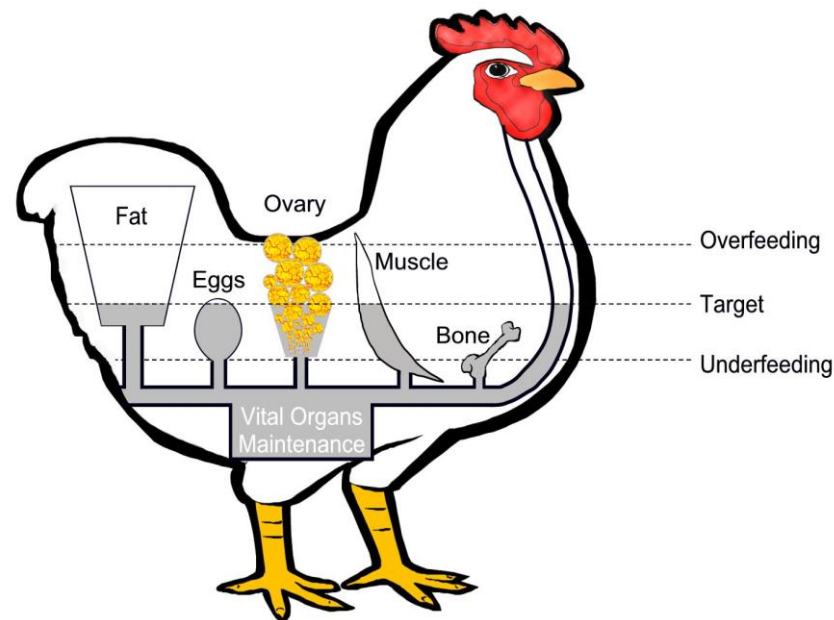


روش های تعیین جیره سرانه

- تعیین دقیق نیاز مواد مغذی و تعیین مقدار جیره بر حسب مقادیر مواد مغذی در خوراک
- تعیین جیره سرانه بر اساس وزن تخم مرغ
- تعیین جیره سرانه بر اساس وزن بدن مرغ
- تعیین جیره سرانه بر اساس مدت زمان مصرف خوراک (Clean up time)



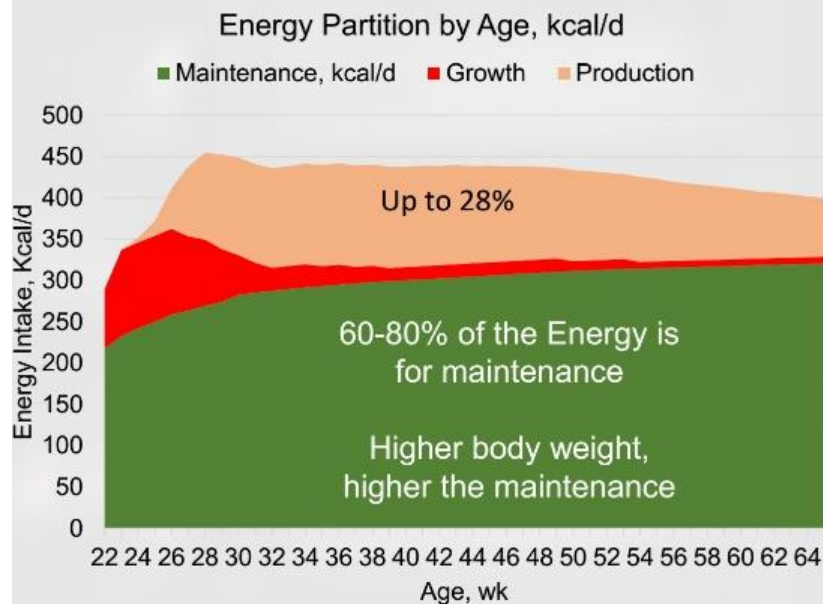
Hydrostratic nutrient partitioning model of a broiler breeder hen



Think of nutrients as water. As they “pour” into the bird, the nutrients serve vital organs first. Bone and muscle growth receive the next highest priority, followed by reproduction. Oversupply of nutrients results in fatness and excess follicle production .



Energy partition in Production



In colder temperatures, the energy needs increase

$$455/2750 = 168 \text{ g}$$

Peak Energy

Intake **463** kcal/d

Maintenance

BW: 3.6 kg.

$$99 \times \text{BW, Kg}^{0.75} \text{ (Metabolic Weight)}$$

$$99 \times 2.58 = \mathbf{256 \text{ Kcal}}$$

Production

86%

$$\text{Egg mass: PX} \times \text{Egg wt.}$$

$$86\% \times 57.3\text{g} = 49.3\text{g}$$

$$49.3 \times 2.4 = \mathbf{119 \text{ Kcal}}$$

Growth

Gain: 8.6 g/d

$$5.6 \times 8.6 = \mathbf{49 \text{ Kcal}}$$

Activity

15% Maintenance

$$257 \times 15\%$$

$$= \mathbf{39 \text{ Kcal}}$$

Calorific values **98.3; 2.4 and 5.6**

Source: Reyes, Craig Coon 2011

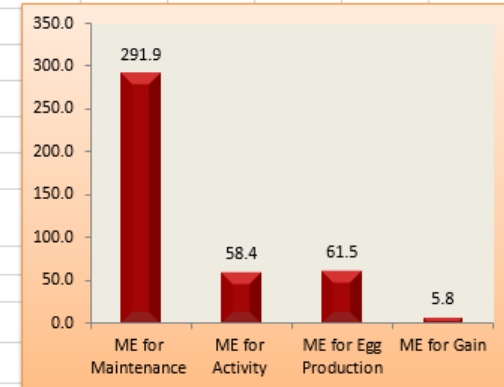


Broiler Breeder Feed Allocation (Reyes et al; 2012)

Body Weight (Kg)	4.1	Attribute	kcal/day	%
Temperature (°C)	23	ME for Maintenance	291.9	69.9
Egg Production (%)	38	ME for Activity	58.4	14.0
Egg Weight (gr)	70.4	ME for Egg Production	61.5	14.7
Body Weight Gain (gr/d)	1	ME for Gain	5.8	1.4
Feed Metabolizable Energy Content (Kcal/Kg)	2760			

ME Requirement : 417.6 (Kcal/day)

Feed Amount : 151 (gr/bird/day)



محاسبه پروتئین خام مورد نیاز مرغ به روش فاکتوریل

$$CP_{gain/gr/d} = \frac{gain_{gr/d} \times 0.18}{E.C.}$$

$$CP_{m/gr/d} = \frac{(BW_{Kg} \times 250_{endo.N/mg/d} \times 6.25) \div 1000}{E.C.}$$

$$CP_{F/gr/d} = \frac{gain_{gr/d} \times 0.07 \times 0.82}{E.C.}$$

$$CP_{P/gr/d} = \frac{Egg_{gr} \times \%Eggproduction \times 0.12}{E.C.}$$

$$gr/d = I + II + III + IV$$



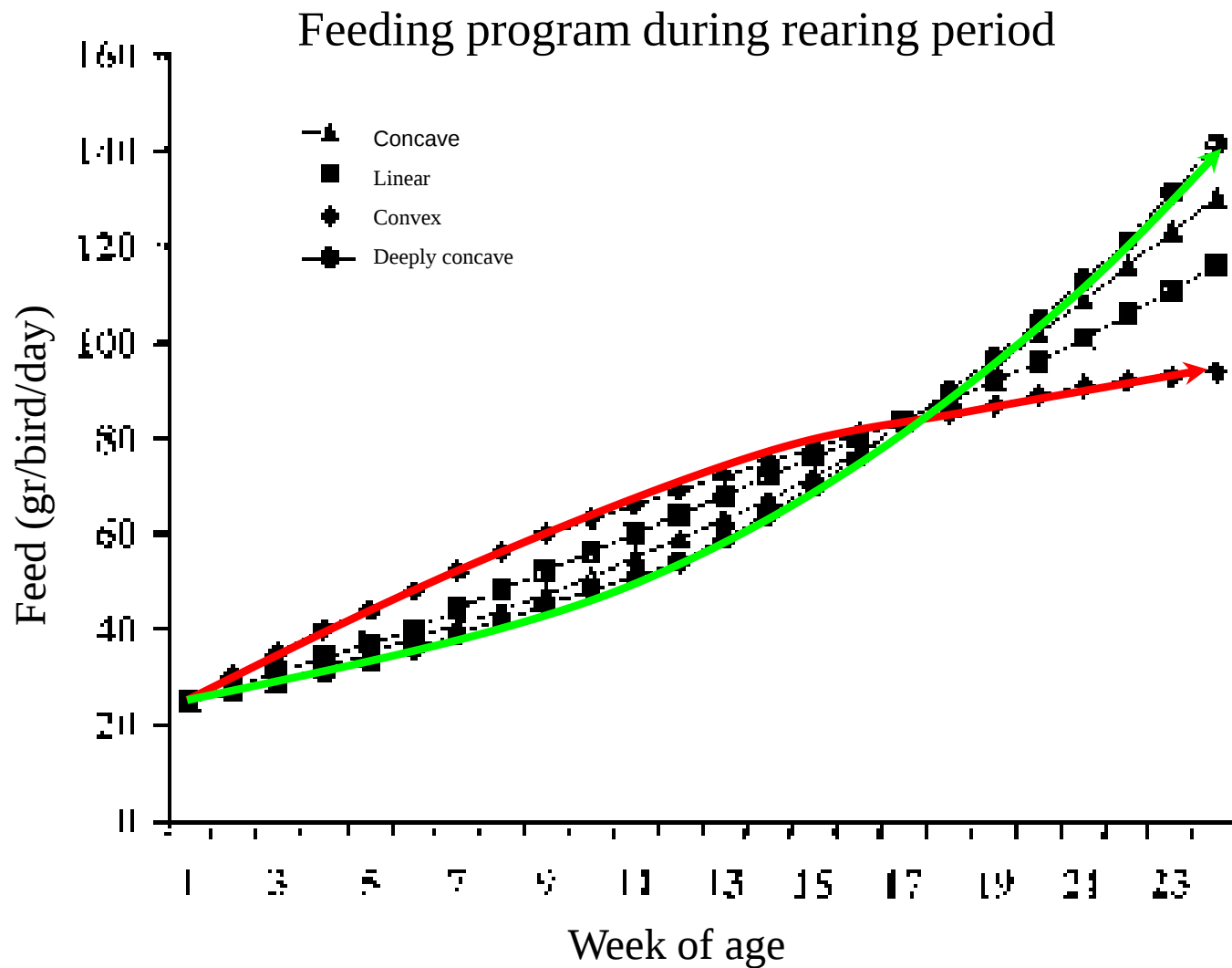
مدل Bornstein و Hurwitz (۱۹۷۳)

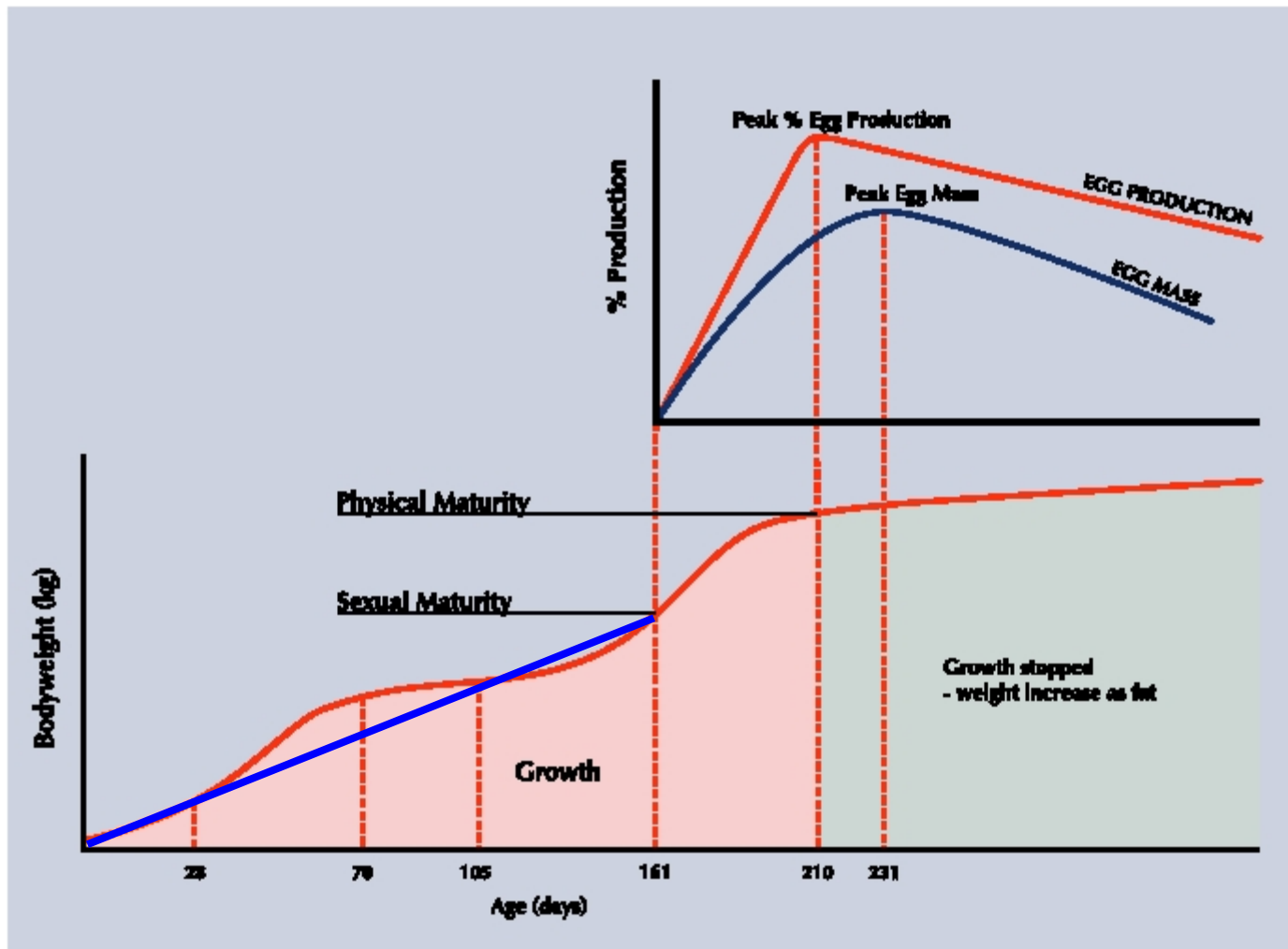
$$CP_{gr/d} = 1.858W_{Kg} + (0.21\Delta W_{gr}) + (0.174 \times E_{gr/d})$$

مثال:

درصد تولید ۸۵، وزن تخم مرغ ۶۰ گرم، افزایش وزن روزانه ۶ گرم، وزن بدن ۳۰۰۰ گرم

$$15.71_{gr/d} = 1.858 \times 3_{Kg} + (0.21 \times 6_{gr}) + (0.174 \times 51_{gr/d})$$





رشد فولیکول

۱- رشد کند

۲- رشد دو ماهه (ذخیره پروتئین)

۳- رشد ۷ تا ۱۱ روزه (ذخیره چربی)

Prelayer Feed, Lead Feeding, Challenge Feeding

محاسبه انرژی مورد نیاز مرغ به روش فاکتوریل

$$NE_m = 83BW_{kg}^{0.75}$$

$$ME_m = NE_m / 0.82$$

$$ME_{ac} = ME_m \times 0.5$$

$$ME_{Pro} = \%EP \times 86 \text{ (Kcal)}$$

$$ME_{gain} = (gain_{gr/d} \times 0.15 \times 9_{Kcal/gr}) + (gain_{gr/d} \times 0.18 \times 4_{Kcal/gr})$$

$$kcal/d = II + III + IV + V$$

مثال: مقدار جیره سرانه یک مرغ مادر گوشتی (وزن بدن ۳/۳۰۰، تولید تخم مرغ ۷۰ درصد، افزایش وزن روزانه ۵ گرم، سیستم پرورش قفس) را از یک خوراک حاوی ۲۷۵۰ کیلو کالری انرژی قابل متابولیسم محاسبه نمایید.

$$NE_m = 83(3/3)^{0.75} = 203/21$$

$$ME_m = 203/21 \div 0.82 = 247/817$$

$$ME_a = 247/817 \times 0.37 = 91/69$$

$$ME_p = 86 \times 0.7 = 60/2$$

$$ME_{gain} = (5 \times 0.15 \times 9) + (5 \times 0.18 \times 4) = 10/35$$

$$ME_{req} = 247/817 + 91/69 + 60/2 + 10/35 = 410 \text{ Kcal / d}$$

1000 gr 2750 kcal

xgr 410 kcal



149

خوراک روزانه / گرم



محاسبه انرژی مورد نیاز مرغ به روش فاکتوریل

Reyes 2012

$$ME_m = 98.1 BW^{0.75}$$

$$ME_a = ME_m \times 0.2$$

$$ME_e = EM \times 2.3$$

$$ME_g = \text{Gain } g/d \times 5.8$$

$$\text{kcal/d} = \text{I} + \text{II} + \text{III} + \text{IV}$$



مثال: مقدار جیره سرانه یک مرغ مادر گوشتی (وزن بدن ۳/۳۰۰، تولید تخم مرغ ۷۰ درصد، وزن تخم مرغ ۶۵ گرم، افزایش وزن روزانه ۵ گرم، سیستم پرورش بستر) را از یک خوراک حاوی ۲۷۵۰ کیلو کالری انرژی قابل متابولیسم محاسبه نمایید.

$$ME_m = 98.1 (3.3) 0.75 = 240.2$$

$$ME_a = 240.2 \times 0.2 = 48.04$$

$$ME_e = (0.7 \times 65) \times 2.3 = 104.65$$

$$ME_g = 5 \times 5.8 = 29$$

$$m + a + e + g = 421.89$$

$$421.89/2750 = 153.4 \text{ gr/d}$$



مدل Sakomura (۲۰۰۳)

$$ME_{\text{kcal/d}} = W^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 T) + 2.47 WG_{\text{g/d}}$$

(3 to 8 wk)

مثال:

افزایش وزن روزانه ۱۴ گرم، وزن بدن ۶۰۰ گرم، دما ۲۴°C

$$130_{\text{kcal/d}} = 0.6^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 \times 24) + 2.47 \times 14$$

1000 gr

2750 kcal

xgr

130 kcal



خوراک روزانه / گرم



مدل Sakomura (۲۰۰۳)

$$ME_{\text{kcal/d}} = W^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 T) + 2.47 WG_{\text{g/d}}$$

(3 to 8 wk)

مثال:

افزایش وزن روزانه ۱۴ گرم، وزن بدن ۷۰۰ گرم، دما ۲۴°C

$$142_{\text{kcal/d}} = 0.7^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 \times 24) + 2.47 \times 14$$

1000 gr

2750 kcal

xgr

142 kcal



خوراک روزانه / گرم



مدل Sakomura (۲۰۰۳)

$$ME_{\text{kcal/d}} = W^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 T) + 2.69 WG_{\text{g/d}}$$

(9 to 14 wk)

مثال:

افزایش وزن روزانه ۱۴ گرم، وزن بدن ۱۲۰۰ گرم، دما ۲۴°C

$$198_{\text{kcal/d}} = 1.2^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 \times 24) + 2.69 \times 14$$

1000 gr

2750 kcal

xgr

198 kcal



خوراک روزانه / گرم



مدل Sakomura (۲۰۰۳)

$$ME_{\text{kcal/d}} = W^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 T) + 2.69 WG_{\text{g/d}}$$

(9 to 14 wk)

مثال:

افزایش وزن روزانه ۱۴ گرم، وزن بدن ۱۳۰۰ گرم، دما ۲۴°C

$$208_{\text{kcal/d}} = 1.3^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 \times 24) + 2.69 \times 14$$

1000 gr

2750 kcal

xgr

208 kcal



خوراک روزانه / گرم



مدل Sakomura (۲۰۰۳)

$$ME_{\text{kcal/d}} = W^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 T) + 2.76 WG_{\text{g/d}}$$

(15 to 20 wk)

مثال:

افزایش وزن روزانه ۱۴ گرم، وزن بدن ۱۸۰۰ گرم، دما ۲۴°C

$$256_{\text{kcal/d}} = 1.8^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 \times 24) + 2.76 \times 14$$

1000 gr

2750 kcal

xgr

256 kcal



خوراک روزانه / گرم



مدل Sakomura (۲۰۰۳)

$$ME_{\text{kcal/d}} = W^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 T) + 2.76 WG_{\text{g/d}}$$

(15 to 20 wk)

مثال:

افزایش وزن روزانه ۱۴ گرم، وزن بدن ۱۹۰۰ گرم، دما ۲۴°C

$$265_{\text{kcal/d}} = 1.9^{0.75} (186.52 - 1.94 \times 24) + 2.76 \times 14$$

1000 gr

2750 kcal

xgr

265 kcal



خوراک روزانه / گرم



مدل *Rabello et al* (۲۰۰۶)

$$ME_{\text{KJ/d}} = W^{0.75} (806.53 - 26.45 T + 0.5 T^2) + 31.90 G_{\text{g/d}} + 10.04 EM_{\text{g/d}}$$

(31 to 46 wk)

Example

Egg pro(%): 88, Egg weight (gr):59.2, Gain (g/d):2.8, Temp: 24, BW (kg): 3.430, Age: 32 w

$$1771_{\text{KJ/d}} = 3.43^{0.75} (806.53 - 26.45 \times 24 + 0.5 \times 24^2) + 31.90 \times 2.8_{\text{g/d}} + 10.04 \times 52.09_{\text{g/d}}$$

$$1771 / 4.186 = 423 \text{ kcal}$$

1000 gr 2750 kcal

xgr

423 kcal



خوراک روزانه / گرم



According to Rabello model:
A quadratic effect of temperature on ME_m was verified

$$ME_M = 806.53 - 26.45 T + 0.50T^2$$

19 - 27 °C

قسمت بندی انرژی طبق مدل *Rabello et al* (۲۰۰۶)

$$(1156) / 1771 = 0.652$$

Maintenance →

65%

$$(10.04 \times 52.09) / 1771 = 0.295$$

Egg Pro →

30%

$$(31.90 \times 2.8) / 1771 = 0.050$$

Gain →

5%



Example

Egg pro(%): 65.1, Egg weight (gr):64.5, Gain (g/d):2.8, Temp: 24, BW (kg): 3.710, Age: 46 w

$$1739_{\text{KJ/d}} = 3.71^{0.75}(806.53 - 26.45 \times 24 + 0.5 \times 24^2) + 31.90 \times 2.8_{\text{g/d}} + 10.04 \times 41.98_{\text{g/d}}$$

$$1739 / 4.186 = 415 \text{ kcal}$$

1000 gr 2750 kcal

xgr

415 kcal



150

خوراک روزانه / گرم

قسمت بندی انرژی طبق مدل *Rabello et al* (۲۰۰۶)

$$(1229) / 1739 = 0.706$$

Maintenance →

71%

$$(10.04 \times 41.98) / 1739 = 0.242$$

Egg Pro →

24%

$$(31.90 \times 2.8) / 1739 = 0.050$$

Gain →

5%

انرژی خام یک تخم مرغ ۶۵ گرمی ← ۱۱۹ کیلوکالری

قابلیت استفاده انرژی خام ← ۸۵ درصد

انرژی قابل متابولیسم یک تخم مرغ ۶۵ گرمی ← ۱۴۰ کیلوکالری

انرژی قابل متابولیسم مورد نیاز مرغ مادر گوشتی ← ۴۲۳ کیلوکالری

$$\frac{140 \times 0.85}{423} = 0.29$$

درصد تولید

Female Bodyweight and Feeding Programme

Weekly Egg Production

Age (days)	Age (weeks)	Bodyweight (g)	Weekly increments (g)	Feed (g/bird/day)	Bodyweight (lb)	Weekly increments (lb)	Feed (lb/100/day)	Energy intake (kcal/bird/day) ¹
175	25	2975	155	139	6.56	0.34	30.6	389
182	26	3120	145	147	6.88	0.32	32.4	412
189	27	3245	125	156	7.15	0.27	34.4	437
196	28	3340	95	165	7.36	0.21	36.4	462
203	29	3395	55	165	7.48	0.12	36.4	462
210	30	3435	40	165	7.57	0.09	36.4	462
217	31	3465	30	165	7.64	0.07	36.4	462
224	32	3490	25	165	7.69	0.05	36.4	462
231	33	3510	20	165	7.74	0.05	36.4	462
238	34	3525	15	165	7.77	0.03	36.4	462
245	35	3540	15	165	7.80	0.03	36.4	462
252	36	3555	15					
259	37	3570	15					
266	38	3585	15					
273	39	3600	15					
280	40	3615	15					
287	41	3630	15					
294	42	3645	15					
301	43	3660	15					
308	44	3675	15					
315	45	3690	15					
322	46	3705	15					
329	47	3720	15					
336	48	3735	15					
343	49	3750	15					
350	50	3765	15					
357	51	3780	15					
364	52	3795	15					
371	53	3810	15					
378	54	3825	15					
385	55	3840	15					
392	56	3855	15					
399	57	3870	15					
406	58	3885	15					
413	59	3900	15	151	8.60	0.04	33.3	423
420	60	3915	15	151	8.63	0.03	33.3	423
427	61	3930	15	150	8.66	0.03	33.1	420
434	62	3945	15	150	8.70	0.04	33.1	420
441	63	3960	15	149	8.73	0.03	32.8	417
448	64	3975	15	148	8.76	0.03	32.6	414

Week of production	Age (days)	Age (weeks)	Hen-housed (%)	Hen-week (%)	Eggs/bird/week	Eggs/bird/cum.	Hatching eggs/bird/week	Hatching eggs/bird/cum.
1	175	25	5.4	5.4	0.4	0.4		
2	182	26	21.5	21.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.1
3	189	27	51.3	51.7	3.6	5.5	3.2	4.3
4	196	28	72.3	72.9	5.1	10.6	4.7	9.0
5	203	29	81.1	81.9	5.7	16.3	5.4	14.4
6	210	30	84.7	85.7	5.9	22.2	5.7	20.1
7	217	31	85.3	86.5	6.0	28.2	5.8	25.9
8	224	32	84.4	85.8	5.9	34.1	5.8	31.7
9	231	33	83.2	84.8	5.8	39.9	5.7	37.4
10	238	34	82.0	83.7	5.7	45.6	5.6	43.0
11	245	35	80.8	82.6	5.7	51.3	5.6	48.6
			79.6	81.6	5.6	56.9	5.5	54.1
			78.4	80.5	5.5	62.4	5.4	59.5
			77.2	79.5	5.4	67.8	5.3	64.8
			76.0	78.4	5.3	73.1	5.2	70.0
			74.9	77.3	5.2	78.3	5.2	75.2
			73.7	76.3	5.2	83.5	5.1	80.3
			72.5	75.2	5.1	88.6	5.0	85.3
			71.3	74.1	5.0	93.6	4.9	90.2
			70.2	73.1	4.9	98.5	4.8	95.0
			69.0	72.0	4.8	103.3	4.7	99.7
			67.8	71.0	4.7	108.0	4.7	104.4
			66.7	69.9	4.7	112.7	4.6	109.0
			65.5	68.8	4.6	117.3	4.5	113.5
			64.4	67.8	4.5	121.8	4.4	117.9
			63.3	66.7	4.4	126.2	4.3	122.2
			62.1	65.7	4.3	130.5	4.3	126.5
			61.0	64.6	4.3	134.8	4.2	130.7
			59.9	63.5	4.2	139.0	4.1	134.8
			58.7	62.5	4.1	143.1	4.0	138.8
			57.6	61.4	4.0	147.1	3.9	142.7
			56.5	60.4	4.0	151.1	3.9	146.6
			55.4	59.3	3.9	155.0	3.8	150.4
			54.3	58.2	3.8	158.8	3.7	154.1
34	406	58	53.2	57.2	3.7	162.5	3.6	157.7
35	413	59	52.1	56.1	3.6	166.1	3.5	161.2
36	420	60	51.0	55.1	3.6	169.7	3.4	164.6
37	427	61	49.9	54.0	3.5	173.2	3.4	168.0
38	434	62	48.8	52.9	3.4	176.6	3.3	171.3
39	441	63	47.7	51.9	3.3	179.9	3.2	174.5
40	448	64						

$$86.5 - 51.9 = 34.6 \%$$

$$(34.6 \div 86.5) \times 100 = 40 \%$$

$$462 \times 0.3 = 138.6 \text{ kcal}$$

$$138.6 \times 0.4 = 55.4 \text{ kcal}$$

$$462 - 55.4 = 407$$

$$414 - 407 = 7 \text{ kcal} \rightarrow ?$$



Broiler Breeder Feed Allocation

(M. Zaghari 2019)

Age(day)	210
Body weight (g)	3435
Weekly gain (g)	40
Egg Weight (g)	58
Egg production (%)	90
Feed Metabolizable Energy Content (Kcal/Kg)	2800

ME Requirement : 469.7 (Kcal/day)

Feed Amount : 168 (gr/bird/day)



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