

EFFECT OF *Moringa oleifera* (SAJNA) LEAF MEAL FEEDING AS A REPLACEMENT OF ANTIBIOTICS ON BROILER GROWTH AND CARCASS QUALITY

Dr. Md. Anwarul Hoque Beg¹

Extended Summary

The experiment was conducted with Cobb-500 broiler strain. For this purpose 250 broiler chicks were purchased from Kazi Hatchery, Gazipur. The experiment was conducted in the month of June 2015 for 28 days. There were 7 treatments, such as T1 – Control group, T2 – Antibiotic group, T3 – 1 g MOLM/kg feed, T4 – 2 gm MOLM/kg feed, T5- 3 g MOLM/kg feed, T6- 4 g MOLM/kg feed, T7- 5 g MOLM/kg feed. The number of replications was three. So the total number of observations was 21 units with 10 chicks in each. Data were analysed in Randomized Complete Block Design for ANOVA table. Commercial ready made (Usha Poultry Feed) crumble and pellet feeds were used as starter (0-2 wks) and grower just before supplied to the broiler chicken. The rice husk litter was 5 cm. in depth. A total of 210 experimental birds were randomly distributed in the experimental pen containing 10 chicks in each. Final body weight, total feed intake, feed conversion ratio (FCR) and mortality data were recorded. After slaughtered dressing yield, carcass cuts weight was also recorded. All the data were analysed. Control group T1 consumed significantly highest ($P < 0.05$) amount of feed (2372 g) than different MOLM supplemented groups. MOLM group (T3) achieved significantly highest ($P < 0.05$) live weight (1598 g). All treatment group showed no significant ($P > 0.05$) difference in FCR, but better FCR was found in all MOLM supplemented groups. No significant difference ($P > 0.05$) was found among different mortality data, but 3% mortality was observed only in one MOLM treated pen (T6) and control group. Significantly ($P < 0.05$) highest dressing percent (79.67%) and drumstick weight (161 g) of broiler chicken were found in MOLM fed group T7 and T6, respectively. Thigh and breast weight were not statistically ($P > 0.05$) significant, although higher weight was found in MOLM supplemented groups. Back weight of broiler chicken was found significantly ($P < 0.05$) highest (244 g) in control group (T1) followed by different MOLM feed groups. Significantly ($P < 0.05$) highest wing weight (108 g) of broiler chicken was found in control group T1. The abdominal fat weight of broiler chicken was not significantly ($P > 0.05$) different at different treatment groups. The control and MOLM treated broiler meat colour was pinkish, while antibiotic treated group showed reddish meat. The cooked meat was juicy and palatable in all groups.

¹Professor, Department of Poultry Science, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka, Bangladesh