

Original Research Article

EFFECT OF CALCIUM (CA) AND PHOSPHORUS (P) ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF BROILER AT FINISHER PHASE.

Comment [Dv1]: Supplementation of cassava flour meal has been done then why effect of calcium and phosphorus has been discussed.

Comment [Dv2]: Remove the symbol from the title

Comment [Dv3]: Remove the symbol from the title

ABSTRACT

Performance of broiler finisher fed diets containing cassava flour meal (0% CFM, 20% CFM and 30% CFM), tagged T₁, T₂ and T₃ were compounded respectively. In a four weeks experiment, using one hundred and fifty (150) Ross 308 birds were used in an experimental group replicated five times each treatment had 10 birds per treatment group. Feed intake and body weight gain of the bird were determine and compared. Result of feed intake and mortality was significant different ($P < 0.05$) for all treatment while body weight gain, and feed conversion ratio showed that there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) for all treatment. Feeding birds with diets containing cassava flour meal at finisher phase enhance the growth performance. However, it is recommended that; the optimum inclusion level of cassava flour meal in poultry diet by including level in future trial and further research should be direct towards hematological indices and proximate analysis.

Comment [Dv4]: Supplementation of cassava flour meal has been done but in whole manuscript including title, effect of calcium and phosphorus has been discussed.

Comment [Dv5]: Include treatment groups

KEYWORDS: EFFECT, CALCIUM, PHOSPHORUS, PERFORMANCE, BROILER AND FINISHER PHASE.

Comment [Dv6]: Delete the keyword

INTRODUCTION

Minerals are needed for all normal life processes, and the physiological importance of minerals for farm animals, including poultry, is well documented (Spears, 1999; Underwood and Suttle, 1999). Minerals comprise about 4% of the body composition of most vertebrate animals. Although 12 minerals are known to be essential for the chick, meeting the need for calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) is perhaps the greatest concern to the nutritionist. This is because they are required in relatively high quantities and provision of inadequate amounts could lead to adverse effects (Waldroup, 1999).

Comment [Dv7]: (Waldroup, 1999)

The nutritional role of Ca is closely linked to that of P, and more than 70% of the ash in the animal body consists of Ca and P, mainly found in the bones. The skeleton of birds contains approximately 99% of the Ca and 80% of the P of body reserves (Suttle, 2010). They are therefore the main constituents of the skeleton, which underlines their important role in bone formation. Ca and P have interdependent functions in bone characteristics and formation, which is why they are often, discussed together (Kheiri, *et al.*, 2006). Even though only a small percentage of the total body concentration of these minerals is found in the blood, their presence in extra cellular fluids is essential (Ansar *et al.*, 2004).

Due to their variations in their needs for Ca and P, broiler chickens are especially susceptible to bone abnormalities. The performance of the modern broiler has changed considerably in recent years, even though their diets have not changed proportionately. (Williams *et al.*, 2000).

Comment [Dv8]: Delete

Breeding for rapid growth to unprecedented body weight has been highly successful in broilers. In 1925, it took approximately 16 weeks to raise a 1.1 kg chicken, but broiler chicken strains

now reach 2.5 kg in less than 7 weeks (N.C.C 2006). Daily growth rates have increased from 25 to 100 g, an increase of more than 300% (Knowles *et al.*, 2008).

Materials and Methods

The Study Area

This research work was conducted in the Department of Animal Science, Federal University of Agriculture Zuru, the area is geographically located in the guinea savanna on the latitude $11^{\circ}405N$ and longitude $5^{\circ}2.39E$ of the equator (Baba *et al.*, 2013).

Comment [Dv9]: Please check

Experimental Birds

The birds used for this experiment were source from Zarm Farm in Oyo State in Nigeria. The strains used are Ross 308 and was purchased at day old. One hundred and fifty (150) broiler birds were used for this research.

Experimental Diets

The experimental diet used for the research was formulated using the available feed ingredients such as maize, groundnut cake, bone meal, vitamin-mineral premix, methionine, lysine and salt. The diet was fed to the birds at varying calcium and phosphorus inclusion levels. The gross and chemical compositions of the experimental diets to be used are shown in table 1 below.

Comment [Dv10]: Delete the word

Table 1. Gross (g) and chemical composition of the experimental diets

Comment [Dv11]: Use the unit

	Finisher diets		
	Treatments		
	T1(control)	T2 (CFM 20%)	T3(CFM 30)
Maize	60.00	40.00	30.00
Cassava flour	-	20.00	30.00
Palm oil	-	0.30	0.40
Soybean meal	3.00	5.00	7.50
G/nut cake	23.00	24.00	23.50
Wheat offal	8.00	4.00	2.00

Comment [Dv12]: 30%

Comment [Dv13]: Variable feed ingredient in all the treatments group is cassava flour but whole study including title and discussion, effect of calcium and phosphorus has been discussed

Comment [Dv14]: Expand the word

Fish meal	0.20	0.20	0.40
Blood meal	1.50	2.00	2.00
Bone meal	1.80	2.00	1.70
Limestone	1.50	1.50	1.50
Lysine	0.25	0.25	0.25
Methionine	0.25	0.25	0.25
Premix	0.25	0.25	0.25
Salt	0.25	0.25	0.25
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Calculated chemical composition

ME (kcal/kg)	2946.00	2940.00	2947.00
CP (%)	20.20	20.20	20.20
Lysine (%)	0.90	0.90	1.0
Methionine (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ca (%)	1.10	1.10	1.10
P (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5

Experimental Design

One hundred and fifty (150) broiler birds were used for the experiment. They were randomly divided into three treatment groups of 50 birds each. Each treatment group was further subdivided into 5 replicates each with ten birds per replicate. Each treatment was fed one of the experimental diets for four weeks.

Data Collection

Feed intake was recorded daily by subtracting the amount offered from the left over of the previous day. Body weight gain was monitored weekly and mortality was recorded as it occurs.

Statistical Analysis

The data collection was subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) using the Stat View Statistical Package (SAS, 2003).

Results and Discussion

Performances Characteristic

At the end of this research, bird fed diets with a lowest level of calcium and phosphorus diet (T1) Consumed more feed (4639.87) gram/bird ($P < 0.05$) compared to those on the other treatment 2 and 3 respectively T2 3366.06 gram/bird and T3 3846.19g/bird ($P > 0.05$). (Table 2) Similarly bird fed diet containing lowest level of calcium and phosphorous (T1) has the highest weight gain (1379.02) g/b compared to the other treatment T2 (1119.88g/b) and T3 (1282.37g/b) groups respectively. The value recorded for (T1) was statistically similar ($P > 0.05$) to those recoded for T2 and T3 respectively.

Comment [Dv15]: Small letter

Comment [Dv16]: Sentence is not clear

Comment [Dv17]: Unit should be within bracket

Comment [Dv18]: Delete word

Comment [Dv19]: Remove the bracket

Table 2: Performance of broilers fed diets containing different inclusion levels of calcium & Phosphorus of finisher phase

Parameters	T1	T2	T3	SEM
Initial weight (g/bird)	292.00	326.00	305.00	11.62
Final body weight(g/bird)	1683.98	1445.88	1534.52	87.38
Feed intake (g/bird)	4639.87 ^a	3366.06 ^a	3846.11 ^b	198.27
Feed intake(g/bird/day)	165.71 ^a	120.21 ^a	137.39 ^b	7.08
Body weight (g/bird)	1379.02	1119.88	1282.37	86.40
Body weight grain(g/bird/day)	49.24	39.70	48.80	3.08
Mortality (%)	2.80 ^b	0.80 ^a	5.20 ^c	0.28
Feed conversion ratio	3.00	3.03	3.39	0.29

Comment [Dv20]: Lowest value should be first superscript.

^{abc} Mean within a row with different superscript are significantly ($P < 0.05$) different.

Results of this study indicate that high supplementation levels of Ca and P tended to decreased feed intake. (Jegade *et al.*, 2005) they earlier reported that feed intake was significantly ($P < 0.05$) depressed by high levels of Ca supplementation. Suttle (2010) also reported that high CA:aP ratios resulted in lower feed intake. In this study, the reduction in feed intake was more pronounced at the finisher phase ($P < 0.05$). Similarly, Waldroup (2000) reported that during the later stages of production, when a significant amount of feed is consumed; the requirement of supplemental phosphorus by boilers is low. Thus in his study, he reported that broilers had satisfactory growth rate with low levels of phosphorus between 0-28 days of age.

Comment [Dv21]: Small letter

Comment [Dv22]: Jegede *et al.* (2005) reported

Comment [Dv23]: Correct the symbols

Comment [Dv24]: Citation is not present in reference section

Weight gain was negatively affected by the high Ca and P supplementation ($P < 0.5$). Bar *et al.* (2003) reported that body weight gain was negatively affected as level of Ca in the feed increased from 0.40 to 2.00% and from 0.55 to 0.85%, respectively.

Comment [Dv25]: Correct the p value

The excess of these dietary mineral may have negatively affected the performance of the chickens. Tamin *et al.* (2004) also reported that high dietary supplementation of Ca (25.9 vs 11.8 g/kg) reduced chick performance and the digestibility of glutamic acid, leucine and phenylalanine, but increased the digestibility of lysine and histidine.

Comment [Dv26]: Correct

Similarly, Whithead *et al.* (2003) also reported that increasing the Ca content of diets from 0.46 to 1.30% lead to a linear reduction in body weight gain. McDonald and Shafey (1987) reported that excess Ca has been shown to reduce growth rate and increase feed conversion ratio, and that the reduction in growth is considered to result from altered Ca, and not ratios, as both calcium carbonate and phosphate are known to depress growth and increased FCR. FCR values did not differ between the treatments. This is similar to the findings of Whithead *et al.* (2003) who

Comment [Dv27]: Citation is not present in reference section

Comment [Dv28]: Expand the abbreviation

reported that increasing Ca from 0.46% to 1.30% did not significantly affect FCR. Whithead *et al.* (2003) also reported that high calcium intake increased FCR but did not affect weight gain.

The mortality rate was insignificant between (P<0.05) T1 (2.80%) and T3 (5.20%) (P<0.05) which mortality was recorded for the diet with the lowest Ca and P level, through the difference was not significant. Bui (2000) earlier fed two levels of dietary Ca (0.85% and 1.10%) to chicks between 5-8 weeks of age, and reported that the diet containing 1.10% Ca supplemented with 150 ppm vitamin C had the lowest mortality and the group fed on 0.85% Ca without supplemental Vitamin C had the highest mortality (P>0.05).

Comment [Dv29]: It is significant in table

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that more research be conducted needs to ascertain the optimum levels of Ca and P for broilers in the hot sub-humid zone of north western Nigeria. Due to the seasonal variation in the weather conductions in this ecological zone, such trials should be carried out at difference seasons of the year in order to ascertain any seasonal effect on Ca and P utilization.

REFERENCES

- Ansar, M. K., Khan, S. A., Chaudhary, Z.I., Mian, N.A. and Tipu, M.Y. (2004). Effects of high dietary calcium and low phosphorus on urinary system of broiler chicks. *Pakistan Vet. Journal.*, 24: 113-116.
- Baba M.D., J.M. Yelwa, J.S. Dabai, and A.M. Sakaba, (2013). *Published paper on the Economic of goats production in Zuru, Kebbi State Nigeria. Collage of Agric Zuru Pp 543-546*
- Bar, A. D., Shinder S. Y., Vex, E. and Plavnik, I. (2003). Metabolism and requirements for calcium and phosphorus in the fast-growing chickens as affected by age. *Br. J. Nutr.*, 89:51-60.

- Bui, H. D. (2000). Effects of different levels of dietary calcium and supplemental Vitamin C on growth, survivability, leg abnormalities, total ash in the tibia, serum calcium and phosphorus in 0-4 week old chicks under tropical conditions.
- NCC. (2006). U.S. broiler performance. Retrieved 06-02, 2014, from www.nationalchickencouncil.com/statistics/statdental.cfm.
- Jegede, D.C., Idowu G.H. and B.I. Legunsen (2005). Effects of dietary calcium level on egg weight, eggshell percent egg production in broiler hen at peak production. In the proceeding of the first Nigeria International Poultry Summit (NIPS): Ed A.O. Peters, paper presented on the emerging opportunities for poultry production in West Africa. Nigeria.
- Knowles, T.G., Kestin, S. C., Haslam, S. M., Green, L. E. and Butterworth, A. (2008). Leg disorders in broiler chickens: Prevalence, risk factors and prevention. *PLoS ONE* 3:2:5. Doi:10.1371.
- Kheiri, F., Rahmani H.R. and R. Reo (2006). The effects of reducing calcium and phosphorus on broilers performance. *International Journal Science*, 5:22-25.
- Spear, J. W. (1999). Re-evaluation of the metabolic essentiality of the mineral (A review). *Asian-Aust. Journal. Animal Sci.*, 12:1002-1008.
- SAS (2003). Statistical Analysis System. User Guide SAS/STAT Version, 8th edition, SAS, Institute, Inc. Cary, N. C., USA.; 1-34.
- Suttle, N. F. (2010). *The Mineral Of Livestock., 4th Edition*, CAB International, London, United Kingdom.
- Underwood, E. J., and Suttle, N. F. (1999). *The Mineral Nutrition of Livestock. 3rd Edition*. CAB International Publication. Wallingford, U.K., p. 614.
- Waldroup, P. W. (1999). Nutritional approach to reducing phosphorus excretion by poultry. *J. poult. Sci.*, 78: 683-691.
- Walk, C. K., Bedford M. R., and McElroy, A. P. (2012). International and phase on broiler performance, gastrointestinal pH, and apparent ilea nutrient digestibility. *Poultry Science*, 91: 1371-1378.
- Weeks, C. A., Danbury, T. D., Dave's, H.C., Hunt, P., and Kerstin, S. C. (2000). The behavior of chickens and its modification by lameness. *Animal Behavior Science*, 67: 111-125.
- Williams, B., Waddington, D., and Farquharson, Q. (2000). Influence of the dietary calcium and phosphorus on skeletal quality of the modern broiler chicken. In: J. Danks Dacke

Comment [Dv30]: Reference is not present in article

Comment [Dv31]: Reference is not present in article

C., Flik G. & C. Gay, (Eds.). *Calcium Metabolism: Comparative Endocrinology*. Boiscientifical Ltd, Bristol, pp. 81-86.

Whitehead, C. C., Fleming, R.H., Julia, R. J., and Sorensen, P. (2003). Skeletal problems Associated with selection for increased production. In: W. M. Muir & S. E. Aggrey (Eds.). *Poultry Genetics, Breeding and Biotechnology*. CAB international publication. Wallingford, U.K, pp. 29-52.

Tamin, N. M., Angel, R., and Christman, M. (2004). Influence of dietary calcium and phytase on phytate phosphorus in broiler chickens. *Poultry Science*, 83: 1358-1367.

Comment [Dv32]: Arrange this reference alphabetically