

Broiler Trail with DPS - Philippines

Introduction

Two growth trials were conducted on a university research farm comparing the response of Peruvian fishmeal and DPS 30 in broilers. Birds fed diets with DPS 30 had significantly better growth and feed efficiency.

Materials and Methods

Two trials were conducted; the second trial was conducted to confirm the excellent results from the first trial. The first trial utilized 100 broiler birds (50 on each treatment) and the second trial utilized 2000 broiler birds (1000 on each treatment). Both trials had the same treatments, shown here:

Time	Feed Name	Control (Fishmeal)	DPS
Weeks 0 to 2	Chick Booster	3.0% Peruvian Fishmeal	2.5% DPS 30
Weeks 3 to 4	Broiler Starter	Common Diet	Common Diet
Week 5	Broiler Finisher	Common Diet	Common Diet

Each trial lasted five weeks: first two weeks on separate treatments and last three weeks on common diets. Even when the birds were on the common diets, the data collected was maintained separately for each treatment. The two Chick Booster Feeds were formulated to be isocaloric (similar in metabolizable energy) and isonitrogenous (similar in crude protein content) and similar in all other nutrients (individual amino acids, etc.).

Data collected was:

- a.) Average initial weight of birds
- b.) Initial population of birds
- c.) Average weekly weights
- d.) Feed offered weekly
- e.) Feed left (uneaten) weekly

From this data the following parameters were calculated:

- a.) Average weekly gain
- b.) Average weekly feed intake
- c.) Feed conversion ratio

Results

The results are shown in Tables 1, 2, & 3.

Trial	1		1		2		2	
Treatment	Control	DPS	Control	DPS	Control	DPS	Control	DPS
Age (wk)	Body Wt	Body Wt	Weekly Gain	Weekly Gain	Body Wt	Body Wt	Weekly Gain	Weekly Gain
Initial	52	51			45	45		
1	102	132	50	81	101	126	56	81
2	177	328	75	196	195	405	94	279
3	405	685	228	357	395	715	200	310
4	775	1070	370	385	735	1095	340	380
5	1225	1575	450	505	1250	1600	515	505

Trial	1		2	
Treatment	Control	DPS	Control	DPS
Age (wk)				

Trial	1		2	
Treatment	Control	DPS	Control	DPS
Age (wk)				

1	150	150	120	145	1	3.00	1.85	2.14	1.79
2	215	300	255	325	2	2.87	1.53	2.71	1.16
3	505	495	515	505	3	2.21	1.39	2.58	1.63
4	830	715	835	795	4	2.24	1.86	2.46	2.09
5	1025	1000	1200	1100	5	2.28	1.98	2.33	2.18
C 1-2	365	450	375	470	C 1-2	2.92	1.62	2.50	1.31
C 1-3	870	945	890	975	C 1-3	2.46	1.49	2.54	1.46
C 1-4	1700	1660	1725	1770	C 1-4	2.35	1.63	2.50	1.69
C 1-5	2725	2660	2925	2870	C 1-5	2.32	1.75	2.43	1.85
*C = Cumulative					*C = Cumulative				

Discussion

The trials showed that the average weekly gain of the birds with DPS was higher during the first two weeks of life versus the control. After the first week the birds on DPS were 31 grams heavier in the first trial, and 25 grams heavier in the second trial. In the second week the birds on DPS had even heavier weights, by as much as 121 grams in trial 1, and 185 grams in trial 2.

After the birds were shifted from the chick booster feed to the broiler starter and finisher feeds, both treatments in both trials had similar weekly gains.

The birds fed DPS had greatly improved weight when they were harvested at about 35 days of age. This improved weight was likely due to the edge in weight gain during the first two weeks. Overall feed intake was about equal for the two treatments on both trials. The corresponding FCR was also in favor of the DPS treatment, due to the higher weight gains.

Summary

The graphs below demonstrate that DPS greatly increased weight gain. This increase was present in both trials. The economics justify utilizing DPS, because of the higher weight gain and better feed conversion. At harvest, birds fed DPS, had better financial returns than birds fed fishmeal.

