

## **Effectiveness of some unused alternative feed in poultry feeding**

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### **Abstract**

A fundamentally new approach to the effective use of new additives in poultry farming is the development of bioconversion technologies based on the use of effective complexes and ensuring the conversion process of complex organic compounds that make up the waste.

The objective of the study was to determine the optimal level of introduction of the organic feed additive in the feed of broilers and to determine its effect on the productive performance, hematological parameters of farm birds.

Broiler-cross chicken hybrids "ROSS-308" were tested, which were distributed in five groups: the control group (LC) and four experimental groups (LE1 LE2, LE3 and LE4). In the control lot, where basic combined fodder was administered and for four experimental lots where used basic combined fodder supplemented with peat additive which administered at different levels.

The feeding conditions of the chicks were similar in all experimental groups. As raw materials that were included in the composition of the combined feed recipes intended for broiler chickens used to ensure the energy requirement are: corn grain, wheat and sunflower oil, to ensure the protein requirement soy meal, Smart fish, amino acids, calcium and Zoofort AF. Before performing the tests on birds, the determination of the quality and nutritional value of the feed ingredients according to the chemical composition and the formulation of the combined feed recipes for chicken broiler chicks with their manufacture, on experimental variants were carried out. The feeding conditions of the chickens were similar, with a difference only in the level of feed additive supplement introduced in the experimental groups.

The nutritional value of the feed corresponds to EMP 3150 Kcal/Kg, P.B. 22.5%, the ratio EMP/P.B. 140 and the ratios EMP/lysine, MDL / LDP, TRD/LDP, TIP/LDP are at optimal values, efficient for the digestion and bioconversion of feed.

The results of raising chickens with the use of peat additive made it possible to achieve high performance. During the experimental period of 7-14 days – body mass was higher in experimental groups 3 and 4 by 2.57; 2.81%; in the period of 14-21 days - with 7.97; 8.11%, during the growth period of 21-28 days the studied indicator was higher in the same experimental batches with 8.33; 8.15%, and in the last week of the experiment - in the period 35-42 days in experimental groups 3 and 4, the biggest difference was observed compared to the control group with 7.84 and 7.32% corresponding.