

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE

This is to certify that



ABOLGHASEM GOLIAN

ESPN 2017

has attended the

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Salou-Vila-seca, Tarragona, Spain

Dr. Joaquim Brufau

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analogue free acid (DL-HMTBA) 210 male broiler chickens (Ross) were divided into three concentrations of each and a basal group. After slaughter and transport under temperature specific time intervals, microbial load was determined. Sensory investigations were conducted. In general, the initial microbial load was below 8.5 log₁₀ cfu/g after 192 h and the average was below 0.4% and the average was of 6 days. In comparison with the control, the addition of methionine to the basal diet, led to higher pH-values. The color value L* showed a significant difference. The influence of methionine on the purchase decision was positive. White Striping was positively affected. The purchase decision, the concentration in chickens diet,

Poster 7

methionine in broiler chickens

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of DL-Methionine (DLM) and its efficacy (BE) of LM is higher than in other studies (high variation and lack of replicates) in broilers from 0-35 days. We used three levels (0.15, 0.21, 0.27 and 0.36%) of methionine in starter, grower and finisher diets (0.60, 0.53, and 0.47% in starter, grower and finisher diets) were formulated according to the requirements and divided into 10 pens of 20 birds and the effect was evaluated in a non-linear regression model. Weight (BW) and feed intake (FI) and feed conversion ratio (FCR) were calculated. Carcass weight and breast meat percentage of the carcass were determined. No difference was observed between the control and the supplemented diets. Moreover, no difference was observed between the control and the supplemented diets. Carcass weight, carcass percentage of BW, relative BE of 100, 105, 110, 98, and 95, respectively. Therefore, broiler fed

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Comparison of DL- and L-methionine in corn-soybean-meal based broiler diets

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In this study, it was aimed to compare effects of 2 supplemental Met sources (DL or L Methionine) on growth performance, carcass yield, feather and viscera ratio of broilers fed corn-soybean meal based diets. In this research, a total of 728 day old male Ross 308 chicks were weighed and randomly allotted to 7 treatments with 9 replicates in a randomized complete block design for 39 day. Experimental diets were prepared by addition of three levels (0.155, 0.310 and 0.455%) of synthetic DL and L-Met on basal diet containing 0.619, 0.555 and 0.523% digestible Met + Cys for starter, grower and finisher periods, respectively. Feed intake and body weight (BW) were recorded on day 11, 25 and 39. At the end of the trial, two chicks per replicate close to mean of each replicate were selected to determine carcass yield, feather and viscera weights. Met supplementation to the basal diet improved BW, feed conversion ratio (FCR), carcass and breast meat yield ($P < 0.05$), regardless Met sources. Similarly, as percentage of BW, liver, pancreas and abdominal fat were reduced by addition of synthetic Met ($P < 0.05$) regardless Met sources. Met supplementation and sources had no significant effects on feather percentage and mortality. The relative bioavailability of L-Met to DL-Met for BW, FCR and breast meat yield were found as 123.0, 91.5 and 88.0%, respectively and not statistically significant. It could be concluded that there is no significant differences on effectiveness between L-Met and DL-Met in broilers fed corn-soybean meal based diets.

Effect of sulfur amino acid sources on performance of chronic cyclic heat stressed finisher broilers

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We showed that N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), as a source of cysteine, improved performance of chronic cyclic heat stressed finisher broilers. Here, different sulfur amino acid sources were compared. The control diet had a ratio dig M+C to dig LYS of 0.73 (d25-41). Three experimental diets were prepared: control supplemented with NAC (2,000 mg/kg), L-cystine (1,479 mg/kg), or Ca-DL-HMTBa (2,168 mg/kg). Treatments were replicated in 9 pens with 20 Ross308 males each. A chronic cyclic heat stress model (34 °C, 50-60% rh for 7 h daily) was initiated at d28. One bird per pen was sampled on d29 (acute heat stress) and d41 (chronic heat stress) to determine malondialdehyde and activity of enzymes involved in glutathione metabolism in various tissues. ADG for Ca-DL-HMTBa supplemented birds was higher than control (90.8 vs 83.3 g/d; $P < 0.05$), whereas for other treatments is intermediate ($P > 0.05$). F:G was not affected, but all supplemented diets showed app. 0.1 lower F:G. Enzyme activities were not affected by treatment. Liver malondialdehyde was lowered in Ca-DL-HMTBa supplemented birds compared to other groups on d29 ($P < 0.05$), whereas it was higher in all supplemented birds as compared to control on d41 ($P < 0.05$). In conclusion, additional Ca-DL-HMTBa showed beneficial effects on growth in chronic cyclic heat stressed finisher broilers.