

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

CASSAVA OF BAGASSE WITH AND WITHOUT ENZYMATIC COMPLEX ABOUT PERFORMANCE OF SLOW-GROWING CHICKENS OF 30 TO 60 DAYS OLD

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Cassava of bagasse (BM) is agroindustrial co-products obtained by processing the cassava starch extraction, resulting in a fibrous material with up to 80% starch and 2465 kcal of metabolizable energy. Because it is a fibrous food in the gastrointestinal tract of the birds, it can diminish the digestibility of the nutrients and compromise the zootechnical performance of the birds. One of the ways to minimize this effect has been the use of exogenous enzymes in diets. Considering the nutritional importance of the use of alternative foods and exogenous enzymes in the diets of slow-growing chickens, the objective was to evaluate the inclusion of BM with and without fungal enzyme complex (CE) in diets of slow-growing chickens from 30 to 60 days of age. We used 250 birds, Neck Red Pelado, with 30 days, to evaluate the weight gain, feed intake, feed conversion and final weight at 60 days. The experimental design was completely randomized in a factorial scheme with additional treatment 2 X 2 + 1, two levels of BM (10 and 20%), presence and absence of fungal CE (xylanase and amylase) and control diet, totaling five treatments, five replicates and ten birds per experimental unit. It was observed that the inclusion of 10 and 20% of BM with and without CE influenced the feed intake, with a reduction in compared to a control diet. There was no effect on weight gain, feed conversion and final weight at 60 days. The decrease in feed intake was possibly due to the increase in fiber content of the diets, with inclusion of 10 and 20% BM, providing greater volumetric satiety, reducing ingestive capacity of the birds and availability of substrate for enzymatic activity. The absence of effect on weight gain, feed conversion and final weight of the birds may be related to the fact that the gastrointestinal tract is completely developed in this phase. Therefore, future research is needed to assist in understanding the mode of action of enzymes, how best to combine enzyme and substrate levels, and how enzymes act in variable environments in the animal's gut, helping to overcome factors that are hindering achievement of maximum effectiveness enzymatic. Advances in this should improve reduce waste in production and conserve natural resources. It is recommended to use 20% of BM, and it is not feasible to use the fungal CE in the diets for slow-growing chicken from 30 to 60 days.

Keywords: alternative food, caipira, zootechnical additives

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