

GalliPro®

Efficacy Trial in Broilers

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Experimental Farm

Trial description

A study with GalliPro in broilers was carried out by Dr. Luis Micheluzzi Experimental Farm. A total of 1200 mixed sex Cobb broiler chickens were allocated to either an untreated control group or groups supplemented with either 500 g of GalliPro per tonne final feed, or 50 ppm avilamycin. Eight replicates per treatment were used. Trial duration was from 0 to 49 days of age.

The composition of the diets used in this trial is given below in Table 1.

Table 1. Feed composition

	Pre-Starter 0-14 days	Starter 15-35 days	Finisher 36-49 days
Ingredients, (%)			
Corn	52.8	58.3	69.3
Soybean pellet	19.4	14.4	1.9
Full fat soya	20.0	20.0	19.0
Meat meal	5.6	6.4	5.8
Sunflower pellet	1.0	-	3.0
Premix	1.2	0.9	1.0
Nutrients, (%)			
ME, kJ/kg	2,980	3,050	3,150
Crude protein	23.0	21.0	18.0

All diets were supplemented with 50 ppm salinomycin as a coccidiostat

Results & discussion

Results obtained in this trial are presented in table 2.

An analysis of variance and a Tukey comparative test were used to compare weights.

Table 2. Results for animal performance

	Control	GalliPro	Avilamycin
Start weight, g	39.9	40.2	39.5
End weight, g	2522	2642	2677
<i>Diff. from Control</i>	-	+4.8%	+6.1%
Total Feed intake, g	5452 ^d	5327 ^b	5302 ^a
Total weight gain, g	2482	2602	2638
FCR g/g	2.162	2.017	1.981
<i>Diff. from Control</i>	-	-6.7%	-8.4%

^{abcd}: Means with different superscript differ significantly (P<0.05)

Table 3. Results for female performance

	Control	GalliPro	Avilamycin
Start weight, g	39.9	40.2	39.5
End weight, g	2286 ^b	2397 ^a	2382 ^a
Total weight gain, g	2246	2357	2343
<i>Diff. from Control</i>	-	+4.9%	+4.3%

^{ab}: Means with different superscript differ significantly (P<0.05)

Both GalliPro and avilamycin reduced the feed intake significantly (P<0.05) compared with the untreated control group.

Though the feed intake was reduced it was observed that supplementation with GalliPro improved the final body weight numerically with about 5 percent.

The combination of a reduced feed intake and an increased end weight indicates that there was a substantial effect on the feed conversion ratio.

The feed conversion ratio was improved by nearly 7 percent in the GalliPro treated chickens.

In females, GalliPro and avilamycin improved the final body weight significantly (P<0.05) compared with the control group.

Conclusion

From the trial results it can be concluded that GalliPro improved the chicken performance extensively when compared with the untreated control chickens. It could also be observed that GalliPro showed an almost identical effect on the animal performance. GalliPro furthermore produced almost the same effect as the antibiotic growth promoter avilamycin.