

IMPROVEMENT OF NUTRITIVE VALUE OF LITHUANIAN GROWN WHEAT VARIETIES FOR BROILERS BY ENZYME SUPPLEMENTATION

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Summary. The results of chemical analysis of Lithuanian grown wheat varieties suggest, that the amount of nutrients and brutto energy depends on the wheat variety and the crop of the year. The variety had some influence on the amount of wheat antinutritious components (general and soluble pentozans).

The influence of enzymes ROXAZYME G (Switzerland) and MEK-CGAP (Lithuania) on the feed value of Lithuanian grown wheat varieties („Širvinta“ and „Alba“, the crop of 1994) containing different amounts of pentozans (1,36 % and 0,96 % respectively) was the aim of our experiment with broiler chickens (age period 6-25 days). There were 60 broilers in each group (3 groups for every wheat variety). The ration was made of wheat (60,24 %), proteins and fatty supplements, macroelements, premix (the control group - without enzymes, other groups - with 150 mg/kg of enzyme ROXAZYME G, or 500 mg/kg of enzyme MEK - CGAP) and DL-methionine.

The results of the experiment suggest, that enzymes had a positive effect on the growth in broiler chickens. The increase in weight (9-10 % and 1-4 % higher than in the control groups) and feed/gain at 5,2 % and 2,9-3,4 % lower respectively was observed in the groups of broilers fed on food with enzymes. The effect was twice better when the wheat varieties with more soluble pentozanes were used. No significant difference in the use of either of the two enzymes (ROXAZYME G or MEK-CGAP) in broiler food was observed.