

## RESPONSE OF YOUNG TURKEYS TO DIETS CONTAINING FLAVOMYCIN, MANNAN-OLIGOSACCHARIDE OR INULIN

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**Summary.** For 8 weeks, the birds were fed *ad libitum* with the mash feed mixtures containing antibiotic (flavomycin, 8 mg/kg), or 1% of two types of oligosaccharides: mannan-oligosaccharide and inulin. A control group obtained a diet without antibiotic nor oligosaccharides. At the age of 7 weeks, the birds were kept on the bedding in individual metabolic cages. The supplementation of diets with Flavomycin or oligosaccharides had no significant influence on the diet intake and feed conversion of turkeys. Coefficients of apparent digestibility (85.8-86.8%) and utilisation (46.2-51.2%) of protein were similar in all groups. In all birds, a similar concentration of dry matter and ammonia in faeces was also observed. Faeces of turkeys fed a diet supplemented with oligosaccharides (MOS and inulin) were characterised with lower pH (5.51 and 5.48, respectively) than those of turkeys from the control group (5.77) as well as with a lower activity of microbial  $\beta$ -glucuronidase (0.75, 0.52 and 1.01, respectively). Relatively low concentration of SCFAs was observed in faeces of the birds in all groups, especially in turkeys fed Flavomycin-containing diet.

**Keywords:** Mannano-oligosaccharide, inulin, feed and protein utilization, faecal parameters, turkey.