THE GUINEA-FOUL BROILER REQUIREMENT FOR PHOSPHORUS

B. LECLERCQ, J. GUILLAUME et J. C. BLUM

Station de Recherches avicoles,
Centre de Recherches de Tours, I. N. R. A.,
Nouzilly, 37380 Monnaie

Five groups of eighty guinea fowl chicks (2 replicates of 40 birds) were fed diets containing 0.23, 0.28, 0.34, 0.39 and 0.45 per cent available phosphorus from hatching till 12 weeks of age. All diets were balanced and contained 3000 kcal ME/kg and 24 per cent proteins.

As measured by live weight gains the phosphorus requirement was found to be 0.39 per cent during the first 6 weeks of age and 0.34 per cent between 6 and 12 weeks. Therefore, since the calcium level in the diets was rather high (1.1 per cent) the requirement may even be lower.

EFFECTS OF DIETARY LEVELS OF CHLORIDE, SODIUM AND POTASSIUM ON GROWTH RESPONSE AND CARTILAGE ABNORMALITIES IN CHICK

P. MONGIN et B. SAUVEUR

Station de Recherches avicoles,
Centre de Recherches de Tours, I. N. R. A.,
Nouzilly, 37380 Monnaie

In a factorial model, three levels of chloride (10-25 and 40 mEq/100 g) and three levels of sodium plus potassium (20-35 and 50 mEq/100 g) have been used in this experiment. In each diet, the Na/K ratio was 1.

Mortality between 0 and 4 weeks increased with the chloride level but was independent of Na + K.

Growth response decreased when chloride level increase in the diet and the effect was partly corrected when the level of Na + K corrected the imbalance between anion and cation.

Cartilage abnormalities were closely related to the chloride level and hence to the acid base balance of the blood.

We conclude that optimal growth response is compatible with low chloride level in the diet as far as the cation content is adjusted to the anion content. Moreover, this situation is the best for low cartilage abnormalities.