

# **Effects of Dry Fat and some Vegetable Fats on Broiler Performance and Carcass Traits**

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This study was conducted to investigate the effects of different fat sources (dry fat-calcium-palm fatty acid (Ca-PFA)), canola oil (CO), soybean oil (SO) and acid oil (AO) on broiler performance and carcass traits. Two hundred and forty day-old Ross-308 broiler chicks were randomly assigned into four dietary treatments with six replicate pens per treatment (10 birds/pen). All experimental diets were prepared isoenergetic and isonitrogenic. Body weight (BW), weight gain (WG), feed consumption (FC) and feed conversion ratio (FCR) were recorded weekly. At 42<sup>nd</sup> day of age, 4 male and 4 female chickens from each group were slaughtered for carcass yield.

At the end of the trial, growth performance based on the BW and WG significantly increased CO groups and decreased Ca-PFA groups ( $P < 0.01$ ). The type of fats had no effect on the FC but in CO and SO improved FCR ( $P < 0.01$ ).

Slaughter and carcass weights of CO groups were found highest value than the other groups ( $P < 0.01$ ). Nevertheless the breast, thigh, wing yields and abdominal fat given in carcass percentages showed no significant differences among treatments. However, the female chickens had more abdominal fat than males ( $P < 0.05$ ). Weight and fat percentage of gizzard were not affected by any fat sources.

As a conclusion, the use of dry fat in broiler diets didn't show any positive effects on performance and carcass characteristics. Among the vegetable fats, canola oil was found that the highest value all of the research criteria.