Effects of different levels of kidney bean on performance broilers chicks

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One tube-feeding experiment according to (sibbald, 1976) was designed to determine the nitrogen (N) digestibility and true metabolizable energy (TME) of raw kidney bean in cockerels (four cockerels/treatment). Test material in tube-feeding experiment was untreated raw kidney bean. Results of tube-feeding experiment indicated that apparent metabolizable energy corrected for nitrogen (AMEn) was 2135 Kcal/kg and apparent nitrogen digestibility was 866.2 g/kg. According to tube feeding results one growth experiment was carried out to evaluate the effects of inclusion of different concentrations of raw kidney bean in broiler chick performance, breast, abdominal fat, pancreas, liver and gizzard weight. Experimental diets were based on soy bean meal (control diet) which was replaced by (0, 10, 20 and 30%) of raw kidney bean and fed for a period of 42 days. A total of 320 week-old male broiler chicks from Ross 308 strain were fed on one of four diets, following a completely randomized design. All diets were isonitrogenous and isocaloric. Feed and water were offered ad-libitum during the experiment period. Over all live weight gains and feed intakes of diet containing 10% raw kidney bean was similar to control diet (P>0.05). Results from this study indicated that up to 10% inclusion of raw kidney bean could be recommended for practical diet formulation. Keywords: kidney bean; broiler; performance