ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in the Poultry Farm of the Animal Resource Dept., College of Agriculture, University of Baghdad, from September 1st, 2001 to November 11, 2001.

The objective of the study was to investigate the effect of part or all substitution of soybean meal by raw, cooked and germinated local broad beans on the performance of Fawbro broiler at 15-56 days of age.

A number of 600 day old Fawbro broilers chicks were used. The birds were randomly distributed to seven treatment groups with three replicates per treatment.

The treatment groups were as follows:
T0- Control group: 0% S.B.M + 0.0% broad bean.
T1- Treatment one: 0% S.B.M. + 18.3% raw broad bean.
T2- Treatment two: 0% S.B.M. + 18.3% cooked broad bean.
T3- Treatment three: 0% S.B.M.+18.3% germinated broad bean.
T4- Treatment Four: 0.0% S.B.M. + 36.6% raw broad bean.
T5- Treatment Five: 0.0% S.B.M. + 36.6% cooked broad bean.
T6- Treatment six: 0.0% S.B.M. + 36.6% germinated broad bean.
The results showed that:

1- No significant differences in live body weight at 4 and 8 weeks of age, but significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$) in live body weight of birds in T4 (36.6% raw broad bean) in the last 6th week of age.

2- No significant effect in body weight gain between the control group and other treatment groups (T1-T6).

3- Deterioration ($P < 0.05$) in daily feed intake of birds of T4 at the end of 8 week of age.

4- No significant effect in feed conversion rate between control group and other treatment (T1-T6).

5- High significant effect ($P < 0.01$) in mortality rate between birds of T4.

6- No significant effect in Abdominal fat percentage between control group and other treatment groups (T1-T6).

7- An important in dressing percentage rate of birds in T3 (18.3% germinated broad bean) comparing with control group and other treatments groups.

8- No significant effect in the percentage of Heart, Pancreas, spleen and bile sack weights and intestine length (cm/100 gm body weight). However significant differences in percentage of liver, gizzard and kidney were found among the different treatment groups.
9- Highly significant differences (P < 0.01) in the main carcass cut-up parts were found among the different treatments groups.