Essential oil blend as a possible alternative to antibiotic growth promoters in broiler production Bernat Canal¹, Luis Mesas¹, Mónica Puyalto¹, Cinta Sol¹, Ali Agus², Muhsin Alanas² and Juan José Mallo¹

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INTRODUCTION

Despite the limited use of antibiotics as growth promoters (AGPs) in a number of countries, many other regions find a useful tool in them. However, an increasing number of producers in the later areas are transitioning to AGP-free production for commercial reasons

OBJECTIVE OF THE TRIAL

The aim of this trial was to determine whether a blend of essential oils (EO), like oregano or clove, could reach similar production/health parameters compared to an AGP treatment used in broiler production in Indonesia

MATERIAL AND METHODS

HOUSING:

Broiler barn located in the Faculty of Animal Science UGM, Sleman, Yogyakarta

ANIMALS AND DISTRIBUTION:

- 1,200 one-day-old New Lohmann chicks >
- Distributed in 2 treatments within 12 floor pens (n=6) >

TREATMENTS:

- T1: basal feed + Antibiotic (Enramycin 10 ppm) >
- T2: basal feed + Essential oils (1 kg/t)>

DURATION OF THE TRIAL:

The trial lasted 35d >

PARAMETERS RECORDED:

- Performance parameters were recorded weekly >
- On day 21 and 35, one bird per pen was euthanized for intestinal and carcass > analysis:
 - Total and relative intestinal weight and length
 - Carcass/organ weights and carcass yield

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA using the GLM procedure of SAS 9.0 >







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RESULTS

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

- There were no significant differences in the performance parameters at 35d
- A trend was observed of higher body weight at 28d for EO birds compared to AGP birds
- It relates to another trend of increased daily gain from 21-28d where a higher weekly weight gain was observed in animals from EO treatment

PARAME

ANTIBIOTI **ESSENTIAL** SEM P value

HEALTH PARAMETERS

ACCUMULATED MORTALITY (%)										
	0-7d	0-14d	0-21d	0-28d	0-35d					
ANTIBIOTIC	1.00 ^a	1.90ª	2.83 ^x	4.83ª	6.17					
ESSENTIAL OILS	0.17 ^b	0.50 ^b	1.67 ^y	3.00 ^b	4.83					
SEM	0.217	0.324	0.542	0.530	0.726					
P value	0.022	0.016	0.055	0.034	0.224					

Table 2. Weekly accumulated mortality observed throughout the trial from 0 to 35d

- Animals fed with EO diets showed a trend to have heavier gizzards at 21d, while there was no statistical difference at 35d
- A trend for antibiotic treatment's animals to have heavier crops was also observed at 21d only, no such trend at 35d
- There were no relevant findings regarding other organs' weight
- No significant differences were observed in carcass weights or yield

*a,b different letters mean statistical differences (P<0.05); x,y different letters indicate tendency (0.05 < P < 0.1).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- possibly higher retention time (Sacranie et al., 2011)
- No statistical differences in performance and carcass weight/yield coupled with lower mortality suggest that this EO blend could be a valid alternative to AGPs
- Further investigation should be carried out under commercial conditions to confirm the potential of this particular blend of essential oils •



PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS FROM 0 TO 28/35d													
TERS	BW (g)		WEEKLY GAIN (g)		ADG (g)	FEED INTAKE (g)							
	0-28d	0-35d	4 th (21-28d)	5 th (28-35d)	0-35d	0-28d	0-35d	0					
IC	1,671 ^y	2,155	653 ^y	484	60.32	2,090	3,133						
L OILS	1,708 [×]	2,185	685 [×]	496	61.61	2,161	3,233						
	12.359	32.984	13.252	19.347	0.942	45.100	51.168	C					
	0.062	0.682	0.071	0.678	0.704	0.277	0.219	C					

Table 1. Performance parameters recorded from 0 to 28d and 0 to 35d.

- The accumulated mortality was lower for animals that received the EO treatment until day 28. From 0 • to 35 the difference in mortality was only numerical
- At 28d the total mortality in EO birds was of 3% and 4.83% for birds supplemented with antibiotic
- The post-mortem analysis showed no differences in intestinal segments in weight or length



The average mortality of Indonesian broiler farms is 6-7% (USAID, 2013) which was observed in the antibiotic treatment. Essential oils were able to improve the mortality rate Early gizzard development has been shown to result in improvements in nutrient digestibility and feed utilization thanks to an increased mechanical and chemical gizzard function and a

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