

**DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION OF FEED GRADE VALINE IN BROILERS
UNDER PHILIPPINE CONDITION**

MANUEL ALVAREZ CEPEDA

An undergraduate thesis presented to the faculty of the Department of Animal Science,
College of Agriculture, Central Luzon State University in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE
(ANIMAL SCIENCE)**

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author, MANUEL ALVAREZ CEPEDA, also called as “Maning” by his family, classmates and friends was born on the 24th day of July, 1995 at Brgy. Pagas, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija. He is the youngest of the two children of Mr. Danilo M. Cepeda and Mrs. Teresita A. Cepeda.

He finished his primary education at Pagas Elementary School in 2008 and started his secondary education at Lipay High School located in Sta. Cruz Zambales in June 2008 to 2010, then continue his schooling back in Nueva Ecija and finished in Nueva Ecija High School in 2012. The author stopped schooling after his secondary education for 1 year due to financial problem.

He decided to pursue his tertiary education at Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija in 2013 where he took Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, major in Animal Science.

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DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION OF FEED GRADE VALINE IN BROILERS UNDER PHILIPPINE CONDITION^{1/}

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MANUEL A. CEPEDA

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to evaluate the effects of valine supplementation in standard broiler diet. The parameters were the following: production performance, carcass yield and income over feed cost. A total of 384 day-old Cobb broiler chicks were used in the feeding trial. The broilers were randomly assigned to different dietary treatments. Specifically, D1- standard broiler diet (SBD), D2- standard broiler diet + 0.01 valine, D3- standard broiler diet + 0.02 valine, D4- standard broiler diet + 0.03 valine. Each treatment used eight replications having twelve birds per replicate.

Results from the study revealed that feeding with D3 and D4 provided higher average daily gain of birds all throughout the production. D2 attained the lowest average daily feed intake. D4 also achieved an ideal feed conversion ratio. However the results were insignificant. Low percent livability was observed in the D2 that was significantly different compared to the other treatments. In terms of carcass yield, D2, D3 and D4 all presented higher live weight and carcass weight. However, D2 and D4 showed better dressing percentage compared to the control. Income over feed cost was highest in birds fed with D4 followed by birds fed with D3. There is no significant result in carcass yield and income over feed cost. Supplementation of commercially available valine was too low (0.01 % to 0.03% of the diet), it can be recommended for further studies to increase the inclusion rate of valine supplement in the diet.

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