EFFECT OF STOCKING DENSITY AT BROODING STAGE ON PERFORMANCE AND STRESS RESPONSE OF BROILER CHICKENS

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The objective of this study was to assess the performance and the stress response of broilers reared at different stocking densities (SD) during the brooding period. One hundred and forty-four (144), Cobb 500, day-old broiler chicks were randomly stocked at three SDs ($T_1 = 40$, $T_2 = 80$, and $T_3 = 120$ chicks per m²) with three replicates in a Completely Randomized Design for 1-10 days and were manged following the standard broiler management practices. During the brooding period, daily body weight gain (BWG), feed intake (FI), and feed conversion ratio (FCR) were measured. The stress response was assessed by measuring lymphoid organ weights, tonic immobility duration (TI), and blood glucose level (BGL). During the growing period, daily FI and weekly BWG were measured. On the 42nd day, birds were slaughtered and the carcass and meat quality were assessed. TI duration and BGL were significantly higher (p < 0.05) in T₃ (257.40 ± 17.87 s and 280.55 ± 8.66 mgdm⁻³) compared to T₂ (126.80 \pm 0.53 s and 262.80 \pm 5.67 mgdm⁻³) and T₁ was the lowest $(40.86 \pm 2.39 \text{ s and } 232.44 \pm 8.66 \text{ mgdm}^{-3})$ at the end of the brooding period. Significantly higher (p < 0.05) average BWG and significantly lower (p < 0.05) FCR were observed in T₁ (2.73 \pm 0.05 kg and 1.35 \pm 0.08) compared to T₂ (2.50 \pm 0.09 kg and 1.55 ± 0.04) and T₃ (2.41 ± 0.07 kg and 1.50 ± 0.00) for total rearing period of 42 days. T₁ recorded a higher profit per bird (462.95 \pm 24.39 LKR) compared to T₂ $(374.80 \pm 26.61 \text{ LKR})$ and T₃ $(372.62 \pm 21.38 \text{ LKR})$. Further, stocking densities resulted in similar carcass and meat quality characteristics. A lower stocking density (40 birdsm⁻²) during the brooding period, lower the stress response, enhance the growth performance, and profit of broiler production.

Keywords: Growth performance, Feed conversion ratio, Lymphoid organ weight, Tonic immobility