



Effects of Maize Source and Complex Enzymes on Performance and Nutrient Utilization of Broilers

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of maize source and complex enzymes containing amylase, xylanase and protease on performance and nutrient utilization of broilers. The experiment was a 4×3 factorial design with diets containing four source maize samples (M1, M2, M3, and M4) and without or with two kinds of complex enzyme A (Aextra XAP) and B (Avizyme 1502). Nine hundred and sixty day old Arbor Acres broiler chicks were used in the trial (12 treatments with 8 replicate pens of 10 chicks). Birds fed M1 diet had better body weight gain (BWG) and lower feed/gain ratio compared with those fed M3 diet and M4 diet ($p < 0.05$). Apparent ileal crude protein digestibility coefficient of M2 was higher than that of M3 ($p < 0.05$). Apparent metabolisable energy (AME) and nitrogen corrected AME (AMEn) of M1 were significant higher than those of M4 ($p < 0.05$). Supplementation of the basal diets with enzyme A or B improved the BWG by 8.6% ($p < 0.05$) and 4.1% ($p > 0.05$), respectively. The fresh feces output was significantly decreased by the addition of enzyme B ($p < 0.05$). Maize source affects the nutrients digestibility and performance of broilers, and a combination of amylase, xylanase and protease is effective in improving the growth profiles of broilers fed maize-soybean-rapeseed-cotton mixed diets. (**Key Words:** Broiler, Complex Enzyme, Maize, Growth Performance, Nutrient Digestibility)

INTRODUCTION

In a typical broiler diet formulation, maize can contribute about 65% of broiler metabolisable energy (ME) requirements (Baurhoo et al., 2011), which suggests that maize quality differences may lead to dramatic variance in chicks growth performance and feed costs per unit of production. The nitrogen corrected apparent metabolisable energy (AMEn) of maize for broilers may vary by more than 400 kcal/kg and was affected by genetics, agronomic conditions, proximate composition, pre- and postharvest processing variables, and the presence of anti-nutritional factors such as phytate, resistant starch, enzyme inhibitors and insoluble non-starch polysaccharides (Cowieson, 2005; Rutherford et al., 2007; Gehring et al., 2013).

It is evident that maize was not completely digested by

broilers in the small intestine and considerable amounts of starch and protein reached to the hindgut for fermentation with a relatively low energy yield (Noy and Sklan, 1995). Raw soybean, rapeseed and cotton meal contain anti-nutritive substances, the significant quantities of which are trypsin inhibitors and nonstarch polysaccharides (NSP) which reduce nutrient bioavailability by increasing digesta viscosity (Choct and Annison, 1990; Zanella et al., 1999; Malathi and Devegowda, 2001; Slominski, 2011).

Exogenous enzyme blends containing various combinations of amylase, protease, xylanase, glucanase, cellulase, mannanase, and pectinase have been assessed in broiler diets which contain high levels of soluble NSP and found to improve nutrients digestibility and bird growth performance (Yu and Chung, 2004; Meng and Slominski, 2005a; Meng et al., 2005b; Choct, 2006). Similar results were also reported in a maize soybean based diet, even if it contained a low level of NSP and digestible substrate (Bedford, 2000; Choct, 2006; Cowieson and Ravindran, 2008a,b; Zou et al., 2013). One area that has received relatively little attention in the literature, however, is the effect of maize source and complex enzyme on the broilers'

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growth performance and nutrients digestion, and the results were also inconsistent (O'Neill et al., 2012; Zou et al., 2013). Therefore, more information is still required in this area of research. The objectives of the this study was to assess the effects of supplementation of a complex enzyme preparation on growth performance and nutrient utilization of broilers fed maize-soybean-rapeseed-cotton mixed diets (MSRC) containing four sourced maize.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental design and diets

The experiment was a 4×3 factorial design with four MSRC based on the four maize source samples and without or with the addition of complex enzyme A and B, respectively. Four maize samples (M1, M2, M3, and M4) of JINSUI 1# strain were collected from different regions of PR China in 2012. All samples had no mildew, no lumps and no insects. The samples were analyzed for the bulk density, content of dry matter (DM), total starch, amylose, amylopectin, crude protein (CP), gross energy, crude fat, crude ash, Ca, P, neutral detergent fiber, and acid detergent fiber before being used in the experimental diets. The results of chemical analysis of the four maize samples are shown in Table 1. Both enzyme A (Aextra XAP) containing 20,000 U xylanase, 2,000 U amylase and 40,000 U protease per gram and enzyme B (Avizyme 1502) containing 600 U xylanase, 800 U amylase and 8,000 U protease per gram, were sourced from Danisco Animal Nutrition (Marlborough, Wiltshire, UK), and the dose of addition in this study was 100 and 500 g/t, respectively.

Table 1. Physical and chemical characteristics of four maize samples (DM basis, %)

Item	M1	M2	M3	M4
Source	Tianshui	Dingxi	Lanzhou	zhangye
Rainfall	Sufficient	Medium	Medium	Drought
Bulk density (g/L)	743.00	708.53	653.80	490.07
DM	90.29	87.59	88.63	88.77
CP	7.94	7.62	8.01	11.27
Gross energy (MJ/kg)	17.08	16.62	16.63	15.96
EE	3.19	4.37	3.76	3.88
Crude ash	1.11	1.03	1.03	1.12
Ca	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
P	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.26
NDF	8.42	9.48	7.52	9.25
ADF	2.24	3.32	1.75	3.17
Total starch	72.23	70.01	68.39	68.45
Amylose	19.78	16.72	17.78	17.80
Amylopectine	53.45	53.29	50.61	50.65

DM, dry matter; CP, crude protein; EE, crude fat; NDF, neutral detergent fiber; ADF, acid detergent fiber.

The four MSRC with isocaloric and isonitrogenous were formulated to meet the nutrient recommendation according to Feeding Standard of Chicken of the People's Republic of China (NY/T 33-2004). The ingredient composition and estimated nutrient content of the experimental basal diets are given in Table 2. Dietary protein was provided by the maize supplemented with commercial soybean meal, rapeseed meal, cotton meal and corn gluten meal. Synthetic methionine and lysine were added to the diets as needed to meet the industry standards.

Table 2. Composition and nutrient level of the basal diet (fed basis, %)

Ingredients	M1	M2	M3	M4	Nutrients	Nutrition level
Maize	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	ME (MJ/kg)	12.97
Vegetable oil	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	CP	20.00
Soybean	24.70	24.00	22.20	21.70	Ca	1.00
Cotton meal	1.00	1.70	3.50	3.50	AP	0.45
Corn gluten meal	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Met	0.50
Rapeseed meal	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	Lys	1.30
Limestone	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	Thr	0.74
DCP	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	Trp	0.20
Premix ¹	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Arg	1.15
Salt	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	Leu	1.30
DL-Met	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	His	0.38
L-Lys-HCL	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75		
Choline Cl-50%	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20		
TiO ₂	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

ME, metabolizable energy; CP, crude protein; AP, available phosphorus; Ca, calcium; Met, methionine; Lys, lysine; Thr, threonine; DCP, dicalcium phosphate; Trp, tryptophane; Arg, arginine; Leu, leucine; His, histidine.

¹ Provided per kilogram of diet: vitamin A (as all-trans retinol), 12,000 IU; cholecalciferol, 3,500 IU; vitamin E (as d- α -tocopherol), 44.7 IU; vitamin B₁₂, 0.2 mg; biotin, 0.1 mg; niacin, 50 mg; vitamin K₃, 2 mg; pantothenic acid, 12 mg; folic acid, 2 mg; thiamine, 2 mg; riboflavin, 6 mg; pyridoxine hydrochloride, 5 mg; D-calciumpantothenate, 12 mg; Mn, 80 mg; Fe, 60 mg; Cu, 8 mg; I, 1mg; Co, 0.3 mg; and Mo, 1 mg.

Exogenous enzyme A and B were added separately into the four basal diets. No growth promoters or other medications were added to the diets. Titanium dioxide (TiO₂, 0.4%) was added as an indigestible marker. Mash form diets were provided in this trial.

Birds

All experimental procedures were reviewed and approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Gansu Agricultural University (GAU). The feeding experiment was conducted in the cage pen house of the Animal Research Centre in GAU.

A total of 960 one-day-old Arbor Acres broiler chicks, obtained from a commercial hatchery, were individually weighed and randomly distributed by body weight to the 12 treatments with 8 replicate pens of 10 broilers (Male:female; 50:50). Room temperature was kept at 33°C to 35°C during the first week and gradually decreased to 24°C by the end of the third week. The birds were given free access to feed and water with constant fluorescent illumination. The trial lasted for 21 d.

Observations

Growth performance: The broilers were weighed by pens at 0 and 21 d of age, feed consumption for each pen was recorded over 0 to 21 d period. Mortality was recorded daily. Any bird that died was weighed and the weight was used to adjust feed/gain ratio (F/G). The F/G was calculated by dividing total feed intake (FI) by weight of live plus dead birds.

Nutrients digestibility measurements: During 18 to 21 d of age, total excreta output were recorded daily and swabs of excreta were daily collected for the determination of apparent metabolisable energy (AME), AMEn, apparent CP and DM digestibility of total tract of birds. After collection, excreta were dried at 65°C and stored at 4°C refrigerator. On d 21, all birds were killed by cervical dislocation and ileal digesta collected. The contents of the ileum were considered to be the part of the small intestine from the Meckel's diverticulum to approximately 1 cm proximal to the ileo-cecal junction. The ileal digesta was pooled within each cage, frozen, and stored at -20°C prior to further process. All ileal samples were freeze-dried, ground by using a mortar and pestle prior to laboratory analysis. Diets and ileal digesta samples were analyzed for DM, TiO₂, gross energy and CP.

Chemical analysis

The DM and CP were determined according to AOAC (2005) procedures. Gross energy was determined using an adiabatic bomb calorimeter (IKA-2000, Staufen, Germany), standardised with benzoic acid. TiO₂ was measured on a

UV spectrophotometer following the method of Short et al. (1996).

Calculations

The apparent fecal and ileal digestibility of nutrients (DM, energy and protein) were calculated by the following formula using the TiO₂ marker ratio in the diet, excreta and digesta:

$$\text{Digestibility of nutrients} = \frac{(\text{NT/Ti})_d - (\text{NT/Ti})_e}{(\text{NT/Ti})_d} \times 100\%$$

Where:

(NT/Ti)_d was the ratio of nutrient and TiO₂ in diet.

(NT/Ti)_e was the ratio of nutrient and TiO₂ in digesta or excreta.

The AMEn was determined by correction for zero nitrogen retention by simple multiplication with 36.54 kJ per gram nitrogen retained in the body as described by Hill and Anderson (1958).

Statistical analyses

Data were analyzed by multivariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) of SPSS 16.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The model included diet and enzyme as the main effects. Variable means for treatments showing significant differences in the ANOVA were separated by Tukey test. In all analyses, significance was declared at p<0.05.

RESULTS

In this study, nine birds died not related to the experimental treatments, therefore, their data were excluded in the stats. The effect of dietary treatment on body weight gain (BWG), FI, and F/G is presented in Table 3. Birds fed M1 diet had better BWG (456.42 g/bird; p<0.05) and lower F/G (1.46; p<0.05) compared with those fed M3 diet (394.59 g/bird; 1.65) and M4 diet (401.23 g/bird; 1.60). Supplementation of the basal diets with enzyme A or B improved the BWG by 8.6% (p<0.05) and 4.1% (p>0.05), respectively, and decreased the F/G by 5.0% (p<0.05) and 1.9% (p>0.05), respectively. The BWG and F/G of broilers were influenced by the interaction of maize source×enzyme, and birds fed M1 diet containing enzyme A had a significantly higher BWG than that of birds fed M3 or M4 diet without enzymes inclusion (p<0.05), but the reverse case for the F/G (p<0.05).

Apparent ileal CP digestibility coefficient of M2 (71.72%) was higher (p<0.05) than that of M3 (67.44%, Table 4). M4 had the lowest (11.56±0.23 MJ/kg; p<0.05) ileal digestible energy (IDE) among maize source treatment groups. Diets containing enzyme A or B significantly

Table 3. Effect of supplementing complex enzymes on performance of broilers (1 to 21 d)

Maize	Enzyme	No. of replicates	BWG (g/bird)	FI (g/bird)	F/G
M1	Without	8	446.56 ^{ab}	662.58	1.48 ^{ab}
	Enzyme A	8	473.44 ^a	679.33	1.43 ^b
	Enzyme B	8	449.25 ^{ab}	669.57	1.47 ^{ab}
M2	Without	8	420.56 ^{ab}	673.03	1.60 ^{ab}
	Enzyme A	8	445.20 ^{ab}	684.01	1.54 ^{ab}
	Enzyme B	8	435.29 ^{ab}	692.26	1.59 ^{ab}
M3	Without	8	378.68 ^b	642.17	1.69 ^a
	Enzyme A	8	412.83 ^{ab}	646.72	1.59 ^{ab}
	Enzyme B	8	392.25 ^{ab}	656.45	1.67 ^a
M4	Without	8	371.78 ^b	624.71	1.68 ^a
	Enzyme A	8	425.58 ^{ab}	658.82	1.55 ^{ab}
	Enzyme B	8	406.32 ^{ab}	641.32	1.57 ^{ab}
SEM			10.01	12.34	0.01
M1		24	456.42 ^a	670.49	1.46 ^b
M2		24	433.68 ^{ab}	683.10	1.57 ^{ab}
M3		24	394.59 ^b	648.45	1.65 ^a
M4		24	401.23 ^b	641.61	1.60 ^a
SEM			8.12	10.03	0.01
Without		32	404.40 ^b	650.62	1.61 ^a
Enzyme A		32	439.26 ^a	667.22	1.53 ^b
Enzyme B		32	420.78 ^{ab}	664.90	1.58 ^{ab}
SEM			7.96	8.34	0.01
p value					
Maize			0.039	0.274	0.011
Enzyme			0.048	0.792	0.009
Maize×enzyme			0.009	0.144	0.008

BW, body weight gain; FI, feed intake; F/G, feed:gain (g:g) was corrected for mortality; SEM, standard error of the mean.

Means in each column with no common character differ significantly ($p < 0.05$).

improved the apparent CP digestibility coefficient and IDE compared to the no enzyme supplementation group ($p < 0.05$). There was a significant ($p < 0.05$) difference between maize source and exogenous enzymes on apparent CP digestibility coefficient and IDE. A huge variation of apparent ileal CP digestibility coefficient was exhibited between M2 diet supplemented with enzyme B (74.18%) and M3 diet with no enzyme inclusion (65.61%) ($p < 0.05$). M4 diet control was lower at IDE than that of M1 and M2 diets containing enzyme A or M2 diet containing enzyme B ($p < 0.05$).

Total digestive tract DM digestibility and N retention were similar among broilers fed four MSRC ($p > 0.05$) (Table 5). However, the enzymes supplementation improved the apparent total digestive tract DM digestibility and N retention of diets, but it did not reach a significant level ($p = 0.245$; $p = 0.058$). The AME and AMEn of M1 was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) than those of M4, and supplementation of the basal diets with enzyme A

Table 4. Effect of supplementing complex enzymes on apparent ileal nutrient digestibility of broilers at 21 days of age

Maize	Enzyme	No. of replicates	DM digestibility (%)	CP digestibility (%)	IDE (MJ/kg)
M1	Without	8	77.58	67.46 ^{bc}	12.01 ^{ab}
	Enzyme A	8	78.89	70.25 ^b	12.34 ^a
	Enzyme B	8	75.23	71.32 ^{ab}	12.09 ^{ab}
M2	Without	8	76.83	68.08 ^{bc}	12.28 ^{ab}
	Enzyme A	8	77.77	72.90 ^{ab}	12.34 ^a
	Enzyme B	8	76.88	74.18 ^a	12.31 ^a
M3	Without	8	75.84	65.61 ^c	11.94 ^{ab}
	Enzyme A	8	78.10	67.97 ^{bc}	12.23 ^{ab}
	Enzyme B	8	77.23	68.76 ^{bc}	12.15 ^{ab}
M4	Without	8	74.72	68.83 ^{bc}	11.28 ^b
	Enzyme A	8	77.74	70.68 ^b	11.87 ^{ab}
	Enzyme B	8	78.15	72.15 ^{ab}	11.84 ^{ab}
SEM			1.27	1.02	0.21
M1		24	77.23	69.68 ^{ab}	12.15 ^a
M2		24	77.16	71.72 ^a	12.31 ^a
M3		24	77.06	67.44 ^b	12.11 ^a
M4		24	76.87	70.55 ^{ab}	11.56 ^b
SEM			1.04	0.85	0.18
Without		32	76.24	67.49 ^b	11.88 ^b
Enzyme A		32	78.13	70.45 ^a	12.20 ^a
Enzyme B		32	76.87	71.60 ^a	12.02 ^a
SEM			1.00	0.81	0.17
p value					
Maize			0.894	0.047	0.005
Enzyme			0.596	0.041	0.026
Maize×enzyme			0.504	0.047	0.029

DM, dry matter; CP, crude protein; IDE, ileal digestible energy; SEM, standard error of the mean.

Means in each column with no common character differ significantly ($p < 0.05$).

significantly improved the AME and AMEn by 0.33 MJ/kg ($p < 0.05$) and by 0.46 MJ/kg ($p < 0.05$), respectively (Table 5). N retention, AME, and AMEn were influenced by the interaction of maize source×enzyme, and N retention of M4 diet containing enzyme B was higher than that of M3 diet with no enzyme inclusion ($p < 0.05$). M1 diet supplemented with enzyme A or enzyme B had high AME and AMEn compared to the M3 and M4 diets containing no enzyme ($p < 0.05$).

Table 6 shows that the water content of feces was not altered by maize source diets and complex enzymes (A and B), but the fresh feces output was significantly decreased by the addition of enzyme B ($p < 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

The effect of maize source and complex enzymes on performance of broilers fed maize-soybean-rapeseed-

Table 5. Effects of supplementing complex enzymes on total digestive tract nutrients utilization of broilers

Maize	Enzyme	No. of replicates	DM (%)	N retention (%)	AME (MJ/kg)	AMEn (MJ/kg)
M1	Without	8	79.23	71.43 ^{ab}	12.95 ^{ab}	12.74 ^{ab}
	Enzyme A	8	80.12	73.12 ^{ab}	13.07 ^a	12.92 ^a
	Enzyme B	8	79.59	73.34 ^{ab}	13.07 ^a	12.81 ^a
M2	Without	8	78.26	71.26 ^{ab}	12.61 ^b	12.35 ^b
	Enzyme A	8	79.38	73.13 ^{ab}	12.83 ^{ab}	12.61 ^{ab}
	Enzyme B	8	80.24	73.49 ^{ab}	12.89 ^{ab}	12.68 ^{ab}
M3	Without	8	77.68	69.98 ^b	12.62 ^b	12.43 ^b
	Enzyme A	8	79.24	72.39 ^{ab}	12.97 ^{ab}	12.79 ^{ab}
	Enzyme B	8	81.02	73.56 ^{ab}	12.75 ^{ab}	12.56 ^{ab}
M4	Without	8	76.35	71.21 ^{ab}	12.14 ^c	12.04 ^c
	Enzyme A	8	79.21	73.43 ^{ab}	12.76 ^{ab}	12.58 ^{ab}
	Enzyme B	8	77.36	75.45 ^a	12.73 ^{ab}	12.39 ^{ab}
SEM			1.42	1.08	0.14	0.13
M1		24	79.65	72.29	13.03 ^a	12.87 ^a
M2		24	79.30	73.96	12.77 ^{ab}	12.55 ^{ab}
M3		24	79.31	71.98	12.78 ^{ab}	12.59 ^{ab}
M4		24	77.64	73.36	12.52 ^b	12.34 ^b
SEM			1.38	1.01	0.12	0.11
Without		32	77.88	70.72	12.58 ^b	12.27 ^b
Enzyme A		32	79.49	73.52	12.91 ^a	12.73 ^a
Enzyme B		32	79.55	73.36	12.84 ^{ab}	12.61 ^{ab}
SEM			1.29	0.95	0.11	0.10
p value						
Maize			0.589	0.582	0.021	0.027
Enzyme			0.245	0.058	0.044	0.045
Maize×enzyme			0.895	0.049	0.040	0.042

DM, dry matter; AME, apparent metabolisable energy; AMEn, nitrogen corrected apparent metabolisable energy; SEM, standard error of the mean. Means in each column with no common character differ significantly ($p < 0.05$).

cotton mixed diets

The BWG and F/G of broilers fed MSRC were significantly different in the current study, which would suggest geographical origin of maize affects the growth performance of broilers. A similar finding was also reported by Brake et al. (2003) that there were significant BWG differences due to maize source at 21 d of age for live birds when birds fed maize soybean based diets. However, differing results were reported by O'Neill et al. (2012) and Yegani and Korver (2013) that growth performance profiles of birds did not depend on the geographical source of maize. The lack of consistency in growth improvements among studies may be attributed to variations in the nutritive values, including ME, CP, and amino acid (Cowieson, 2005). In the current study, we observed that huge bulk density differences existed between M1 and M4, and Baidoo et al. (1991) investigated the positive relationships between AMEn and maize kernel density ($r = 0.875$). If this theory is correct, then M1 had higher AMEn than that of M4, consequently, a similar result was found in the present study. Therefore, we may use the bulk density parameter as the indicator of nutritional value of maize as it is in

practical industry. Generally, gross energy parameter of grain is not meaningful in reflecting its nutritional value, but the gross energy value of M1 and M4 coincided with the changes of growth performance in this study. Therefore, gross energy may also as a good indicator for sample collection.

Supplementation of complex enzymes containing xylanase, amylase and protease to MSRC improved broiler's BWG and FCR in the current study, and the results were similar with the previous findings in broilers fed diets based on either so-called 'viscous' grains (wheat, barley, rye, triticale and oats) or low NSP content grain, such as maize (Bedford, 2000; Cowieson, 2005; Choct, 2006; Cowieson and Ravindran, 2008a,b). However, some early research suggested there wasn't any beneficial effect of enzyme complexes, including amylase and protease, on performance of broilers fed sorghum-soybean meal diet or maize-soybean diet (Mahagna et al., 1995; Douglas et al., 2000; Olukosi et al., 2007; West et al., 2007). Kocher et al. (2003) reported an exogenous complex enzyme product containing xylanase, amylase and protease had little effect on the performance of broiler chickens, and enzyme addition, in

Table 6. Effect of supplementing complex enzymes on fresh fecal output and fecal water content of broilers

Maize	Enzyme	No. of replicates	Fresh feces output (g/d)	Water content (%)
M1	Without	8	35.43	63.61
	Enzyme A	8	24.08	62.73
	Enzyme B	8	28.26	66.45
M2	Without	8	34.86	69.07
	Enzyme A	8	26.39	63.49
	Enzyme B	8	25.29	67.12
M3	Without	8	33.0	64.91
	Enzyme A	8	28.33	65.19
	Enzyme B	8	27.12	63.25
M4	Without	8	26.82	63.54
	Enzyme A	8	34.05	68.17
	Enzyme B	8	24.13	65.21
SEM			2.14	4.07
M1		24	29.26	64.26
M2		24	28.84	66.56
M3		24	29.50	64.45
M4		24	28.33	65.64
SEM			2.01	3.89
Without		32	32.54 ^a	65.28
Enzyme A		32	28.21 ^{ab}	64.90
Enzyme B		32	25.21 ^b	65.51
SEM			1.95	3.78
p value				
Maize			0.738	0.841
Enzyme			0.038	0.687
Maize×enzyme			0.327	0.754

SEM, standard error of the mean.

Means in each column with no common character differ significantly ($p < 0.05$).

some cases, had a negative impact on performance variables (Brufau et al., 2006; Yegani and Korver, 2013). The explanation for the positive effects of enzyme addition in the current study could be that complex enzymes were better matched, so that the xylanase, amylase and protease were able to break down the cell wall matrix, especially the insoluble components, thereby facilitating the release of nutrients encapsulated in cell walls or incorporated into the cell wall itself, resulting in an easier access of digestive enzymes (Cowieson, 2005; Choct, 2006; Francesch and Geraert, 2009). In our study, the reasons why the BWG of birds fed M1 diet containing enzyme A was significantly higher than that of birds fed M3 or M4 diet without enzyme inclusion, and the reverse case for the F/G, were not clear, but it may have been due to an improvement of starch digestion of M1, which contained higher total starch than other maize samples.

The effect of maize source and complex enzymes on nutrient digestion and utilization of maize-soybean-

rapeseed-cotton mixed diets by broilers

The mode of action of enzymes in maize based diets has been linked to improved starch digestibility associated with augmentation of endogenous α -amylase or improved digestion of resistant starches, improved access to cell contents via a reduction in cell wall integrity, modification of the intestinal microbial communities, improved protein solubility and digestibility and a reduction in the inimical effects of maize and/or soy-derived anti-nutritive factors (Cowieson and Ravindran, 2008b). Apparent ileal digestibility of DM, IDE, AME, and AMEn were significantly different for diets containing the four maize samples in the present study. This finding was in accordance with Cowieson (2005) who also reported the AME value of maize can vary by more than 2 MJ/kg from batch to batch making generic energy matrix values for maize inaccurate.

One way to improve the consistency of the nutritive value of maize is to add specific exogenous enzymes to ameliorate the adverse effects of anti-nutritional factors and to improve the digestibility of starch, oil and protein (Cowieson, 2005). In our study, apparent ileal digestibility of DM, CP and gross energy was improved by complex enzyme supplementation that also increased apparent total digestive tract digestibility of DM, CP, gross energy, and AMEn of the diet. Cowieson (2010) reported IDE was increased as a result of addition of xylanase+glucanase in the diet of 21-d-old broilers. Wyatt et al. (1999) reported that addition of an enzyme blend containing xylanase, amylase, and protease increased IDE of maize soybean diets in 28-d-old broiler chickens, which is in agreement with our observations. Rutherford et al. (2007) reported that addition of an enzyme mixture of xylanase, amylase, and glucanase in a corn-soy diet significantly increased ileal nitrogen digestibility in 29-d old broiler chickens. Oukosi et al. (2008) found that the combination of phytase with xylanase, amylase, and protease (XAP) in the negative control diet improved total tract retention of all nutrients as well as increased ME compared with the negative control diet, and similar results were also reported by Douglas et al. (2000) who found that ileal digestibility of energy at 21 d of age, AME and AMEn were improved when XAP are used in the maize soybean based diets for broilers. However, it is in contrast to the study of Olukosi et al. (2007) where there was no effect of a mixture of XAP on IDE in 21-d-old broiler chickens. The lack of effects of enzyme treatments on CP and gross energy digestibility in starter phase is in agreement with Mahagna et al. (1995), who did not observe any positive effects of the addition of exogenous amylase and protease on CP digestibility of sorghum-soy diets in 14-d-old broiler chickens. Yegani and Korver (2013) also found the effects of enzyme products on IDE and digestibility of CP and amino acid were not consistent and

varied depending on maize sources, enzyme products, and dietary phases. In current study, we also detected the apparent ileal CP digestibility coefficient, N retention, IDE, AME and AMEn could be influenced by the interaction of maize source \times enzyme. M1 and M2 diets containing enzymes exhibited better N and energy utilization, which indicated there is correlative between maize quality and effect of enzyme supplementation, high quality maize is seen to be an advantage in improving nutritional value.

The effect of maize source and complex enzymes on fresh fecal output of broilers fed maize-soybean-rapeseed-cotton mixed diets

Animal manure output has been paid more attention due to its potential impact on the environment, which include effects on surface and ground water quality, soil quality, environment within housing systems, and emissions to the atmosphere. In US, annual manure output from farm animals is estimated to range from 133 (Burkholder et al., 2007) to 300 million metric tons (on a dry weight basis) per year. However, manure was applied on only 15.8 billion acres, which was about 5% of the total acres planted in 2006 (Scott and Kim, 2013). In a broiler's diet, high level protein (approximately 18% to 23%) is included to meet the requirement of growth, but only 60% to 80% of this is retained as animal protein, with the remaining 20% to 40% of the protein intake excreted in the manure. Substantial quantities of these mineral losses are recycled as landmass organic fertilizers are applied, but excess amounts tend to accumulate in the environment after repetition and time.

The use of appropriate enzyme blends has great potential for improving nutrient availabilities from feedstuffs and for reducing mineral emissions from animal production. Inclusion of phytase in diets increases P digestibility by approximately 20% to 50%, resulting in marked decreases in P excretion (Woyengo and Nyachoti, 2011). In the present study, complex enzymes supplementation improved the DM digestibility and N retention. The possible explanation could be that enzymes hydrolyze storage non-starch polysaccharides, break down various anti-nutritional factors, release more nutrients and increase the availability of nutrients (Ferket et al., 2002).

In conclusion, this study indicated performance profiles could be influenced by maize source, and a combination of amylase, xylanase and protease is effective in improving the available energy and growth performance of broilers fed MSRC diet.

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