

Effect of heat stress on growth performance, stress response and carcass traits of fast, medium, and slow-growing broilers chickens

UNIPD Team

Marco Birolo, Fabrizio Pirrone, Eleonora Nalon, Rina Verdiglione



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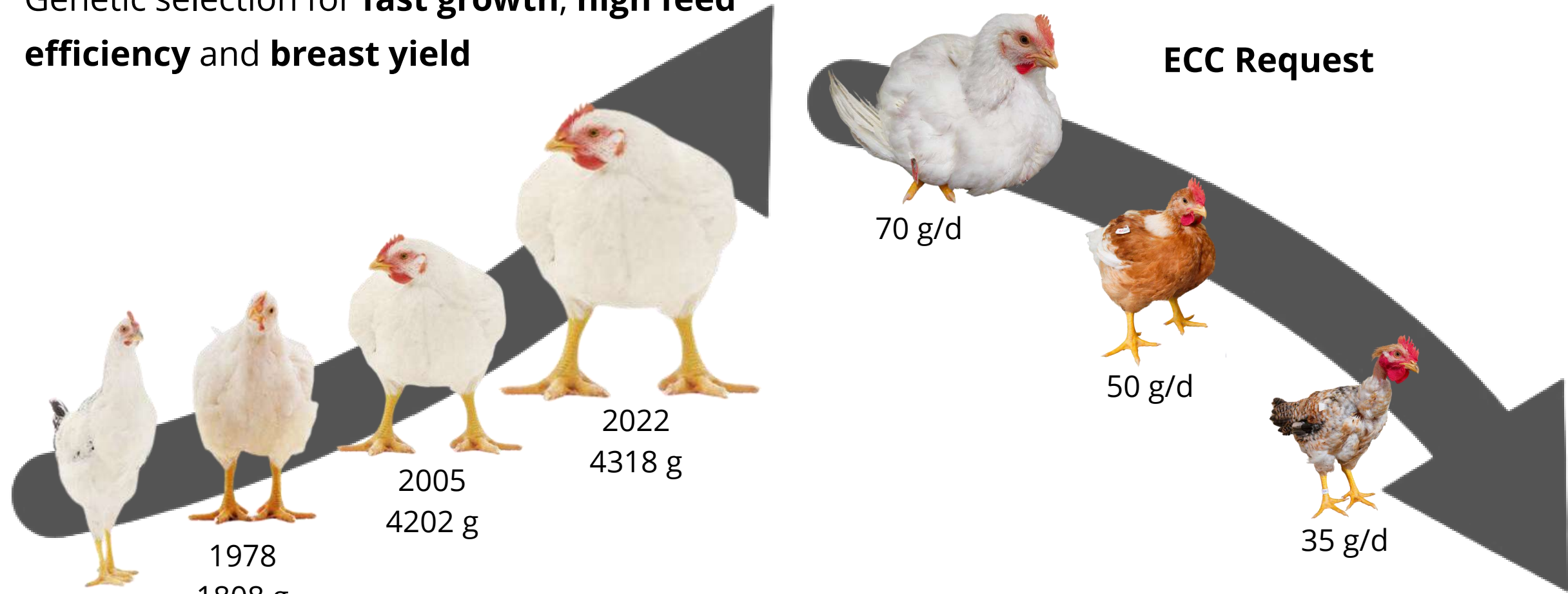
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PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



UNIVERSITY OF PADUA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY,
ANIMALS, NATURAL
RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

Genetic selection for **fast growth**, **high feed efficiency** and **breast yield**



56 d of age

Zuidhof et al., 2014 – Aviagen, 2022

ECC Request



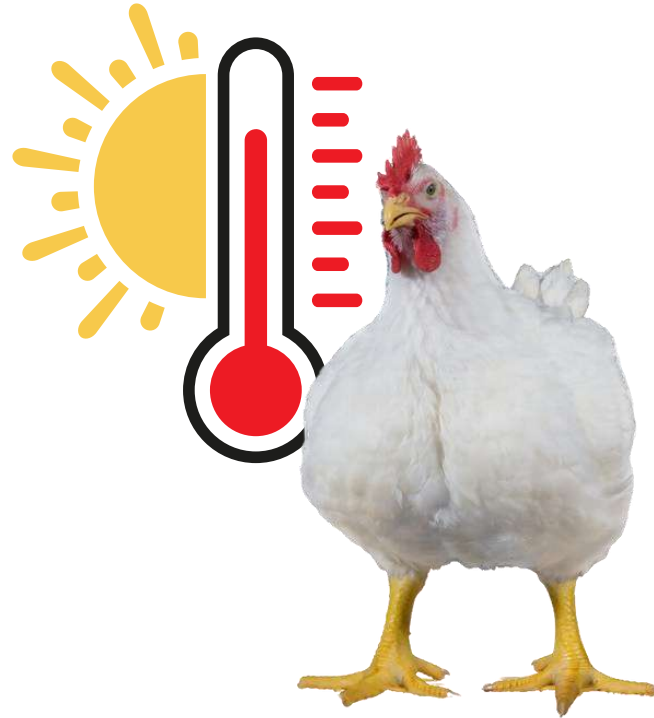
Heat stress

Physiology

- ↓ Immune response
- ↓ Metabolism
- ↓ Muscular pH
- Intestinal barrier dysfunction

Behavior

- ↓ Feed consumption
- Panting
- Stretching the neck
- Spread wings away from the body
- Search for cold areas
- Dustbathing



Performance

- ↓ Body weight
- ↑ FCR (Feed conversion rate)

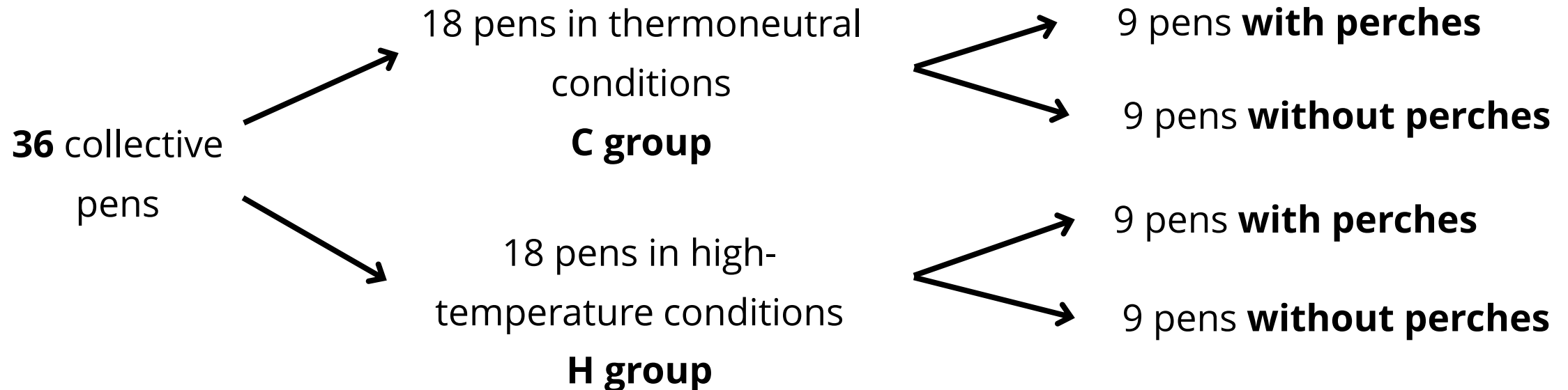
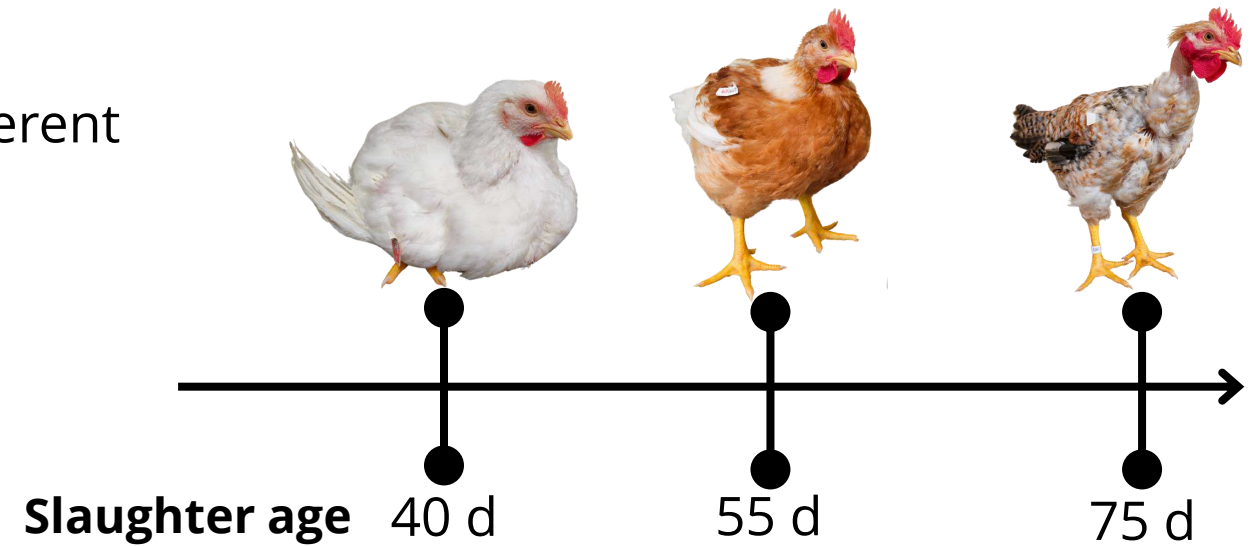
Meat quality

- ↓ Quality
- ↓ WHC
- ↓ Juiciness
- Color change

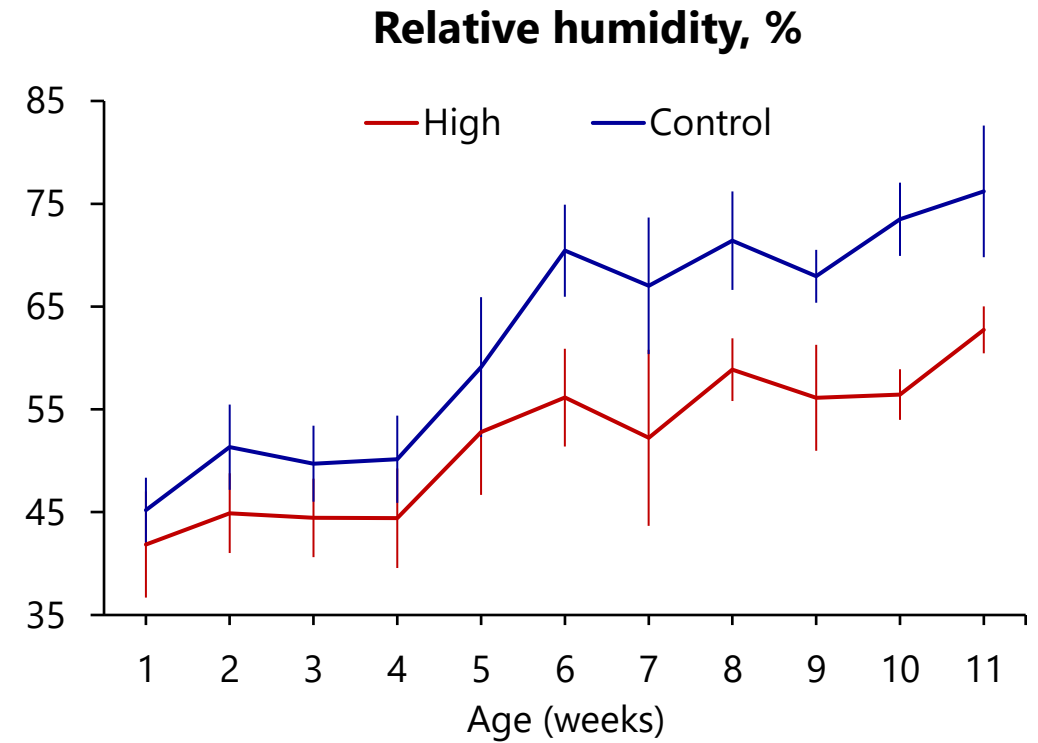
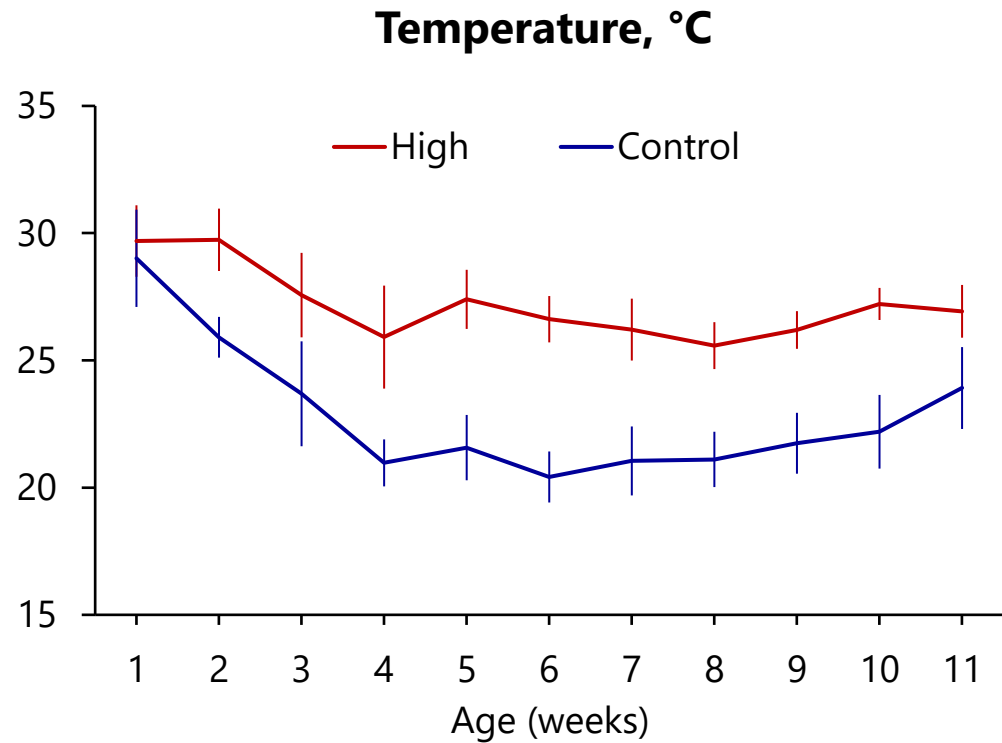
Material and methods

A total of 720 male chicks, one day old, with different growth rate:

- 240 Ross 308 (fast-growing - **FG**)
- 240 Ranger Gold (medium-growing - **MG**)
- 240 Naked Neck Kabir (slow-growing - **SG**)



Material and methods



Material and methods



In vivo recordings

Live weight (individually one a week)

Feed intake (pen level, daily)

Mortality (individually daily)

Corticosterone level



Postmortem recordings

Slaughter yield

Footpad lesions

Breast myopathies

Main cuts yield and meat quality traits

Results: Growth performance

	Genotype (G)			Temperature (T)		P value	
	FG	MG	SG	Control	High	G	T
One-day old weight, g	47.7 ^a	40.4 ^c	41.8 ^b	43.6	43.0	<0.001	0.291
Final weight, g	2752	2799	2745	2909	2623	0.092	<0.001
Daily weight gain, g/d	70.0 ^a	51.5 ^b	37.1 ^c	56.0	49.7	<0.001	<0.001
Feed intake, g/d	109 ^a	91.4 ^b	89.0 ^b	101	91.7	<0.001	<0.001
Feed conversion ratio	1.58 ^c	1.89 ^b	2.53 ^a	2.03	1.97	<0.001	0.066

Ross 308
FG



1 day

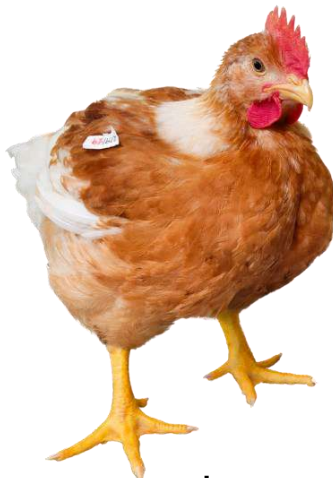


40 days

Ranger Gold
MG



1 day



55 days

Naked Neck Kabir
SG



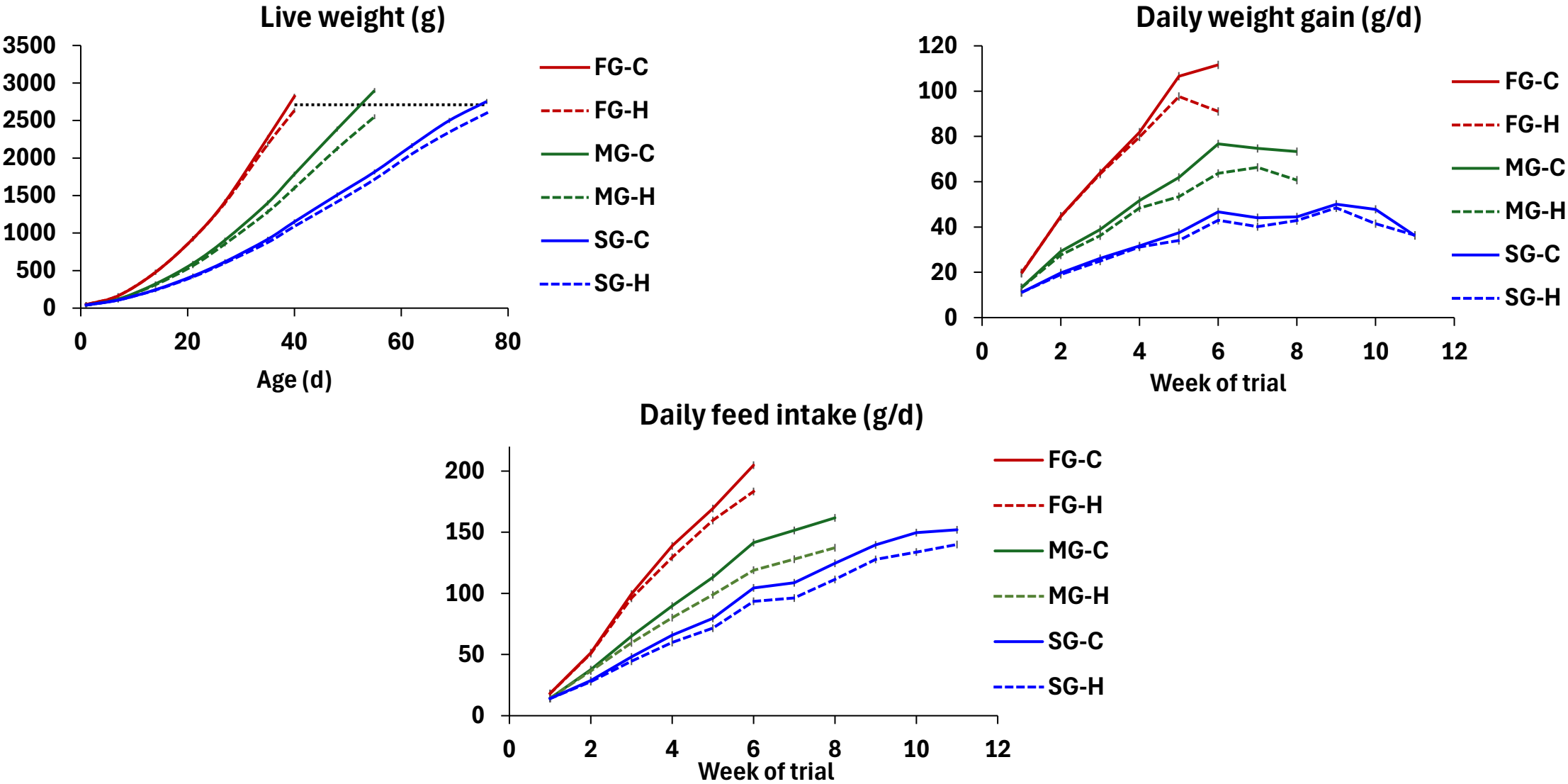
1 day



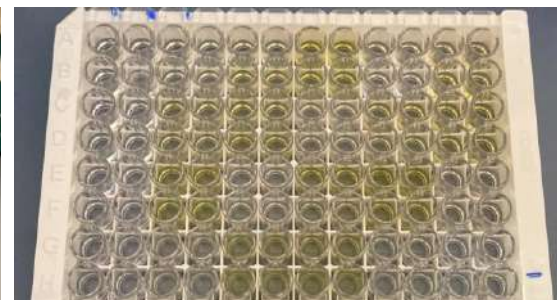
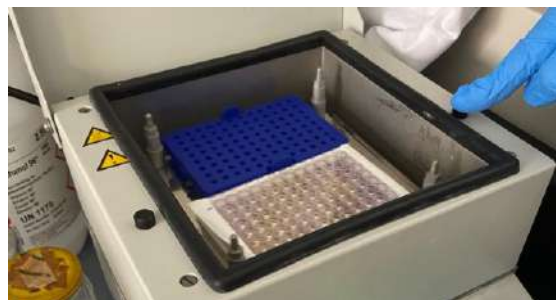
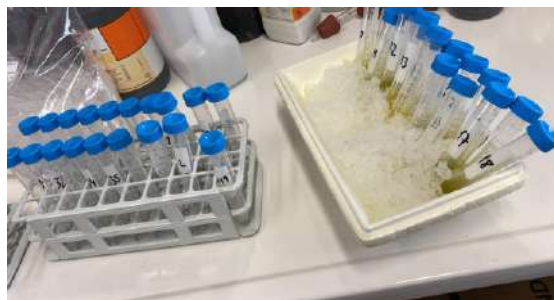
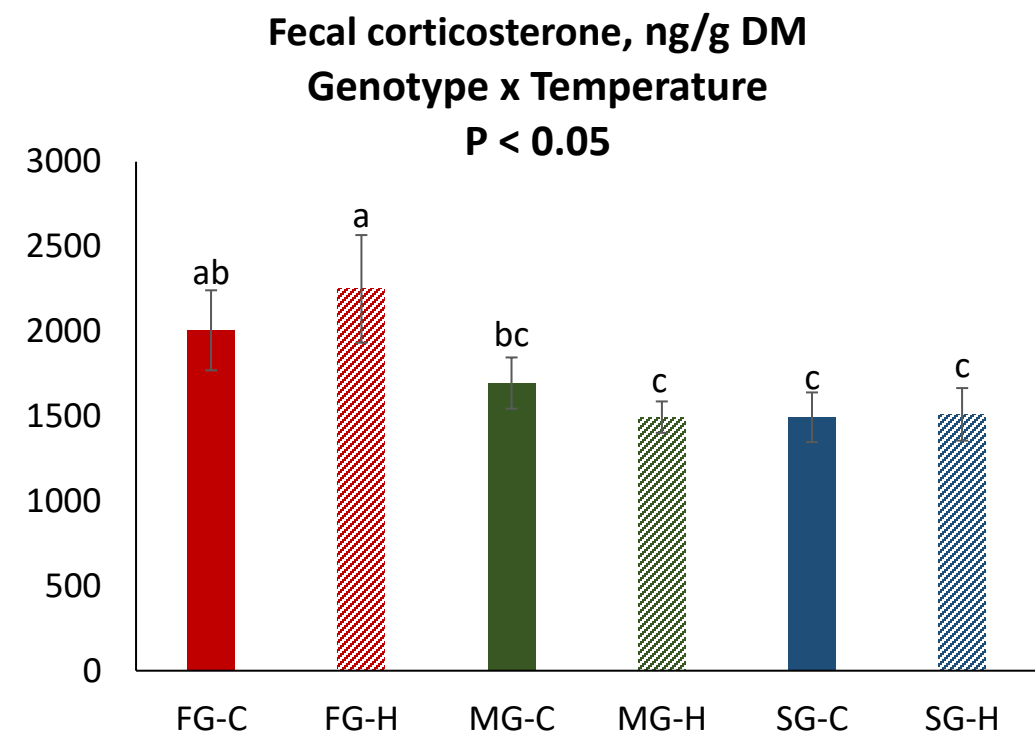
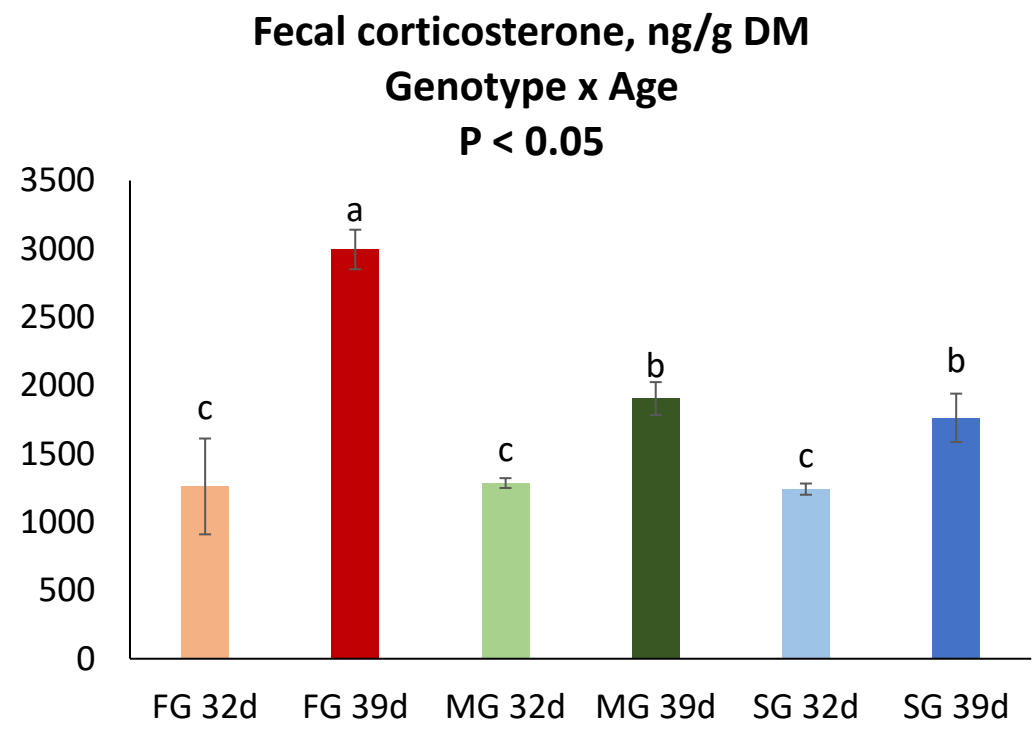
75 days



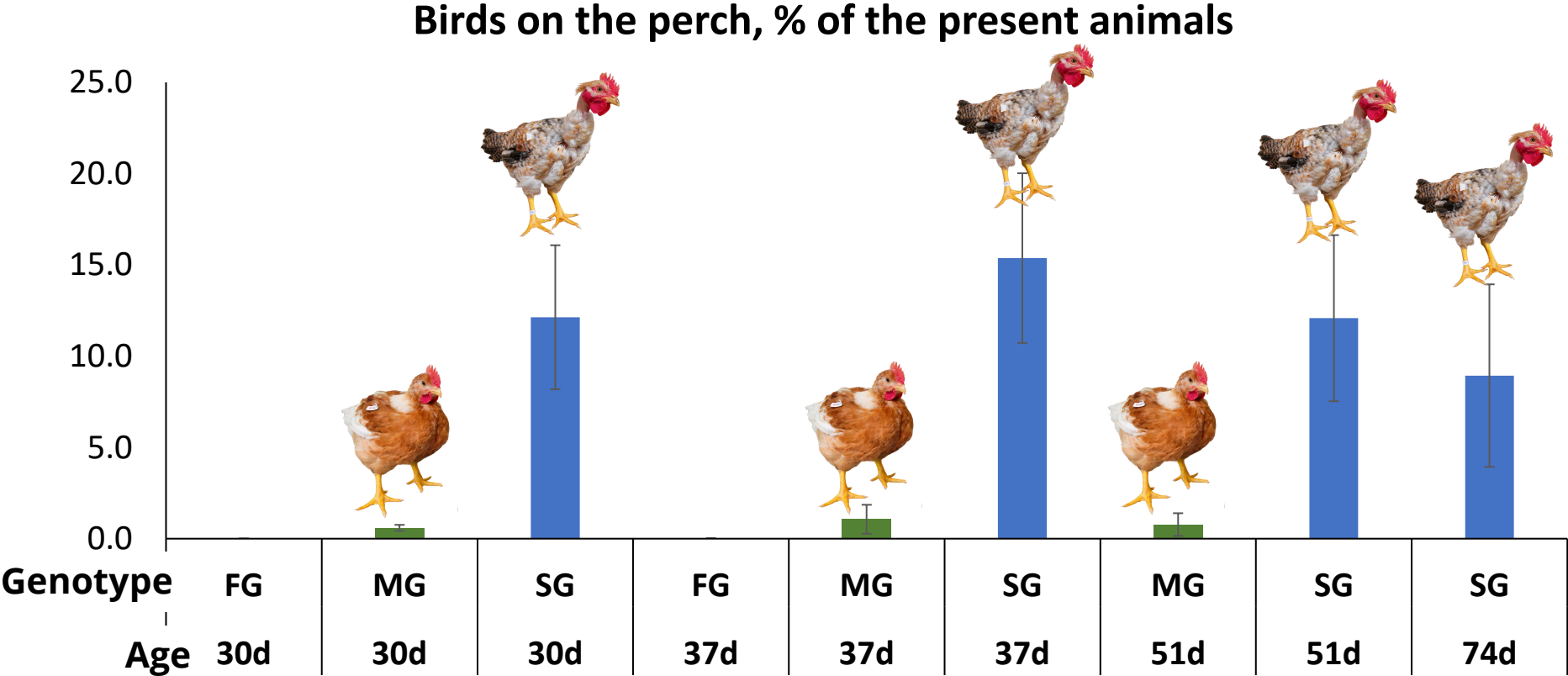
Results: Growth performance



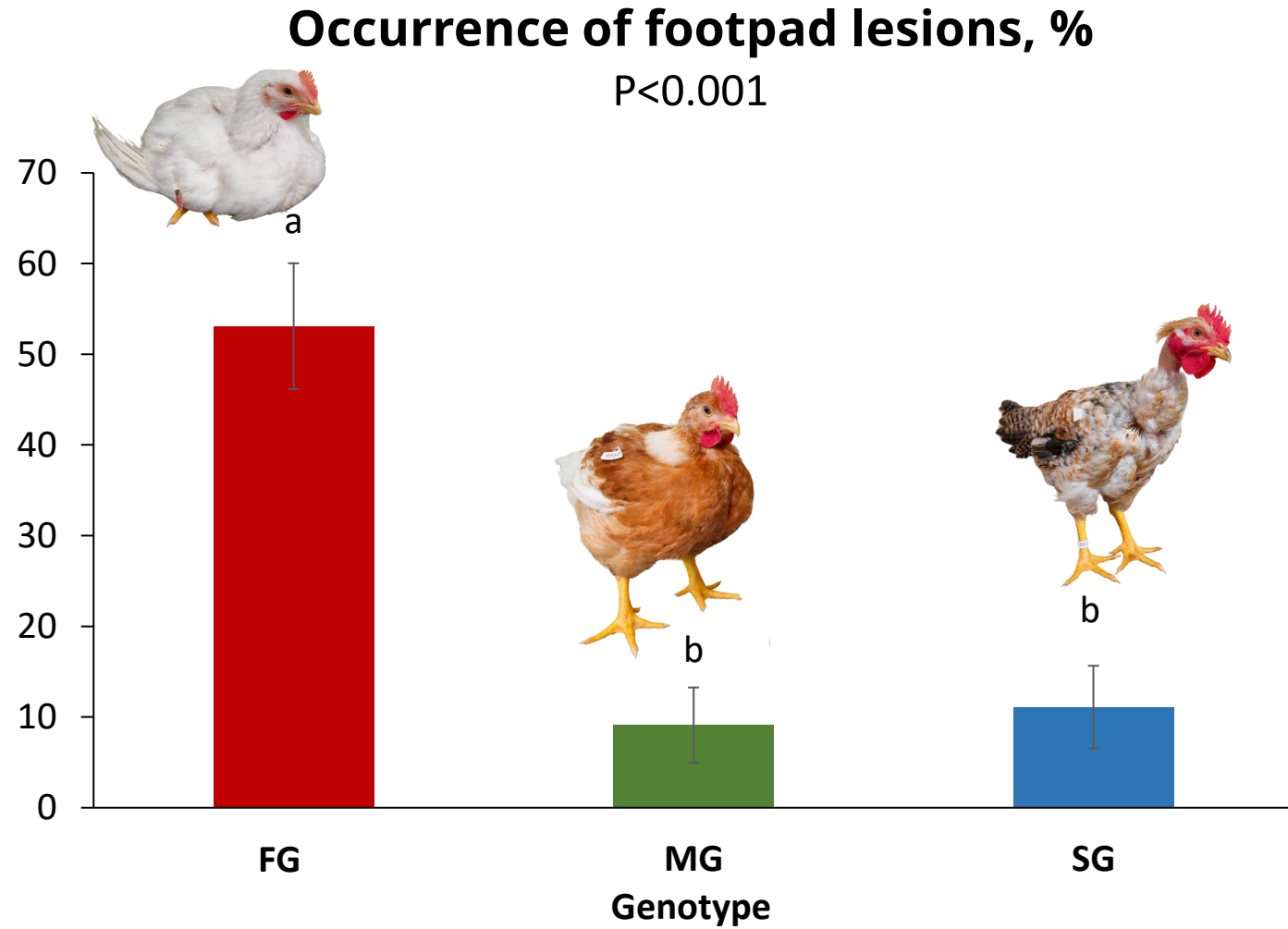
Results: Stress indicator



Results: Perch use according to age and genotype



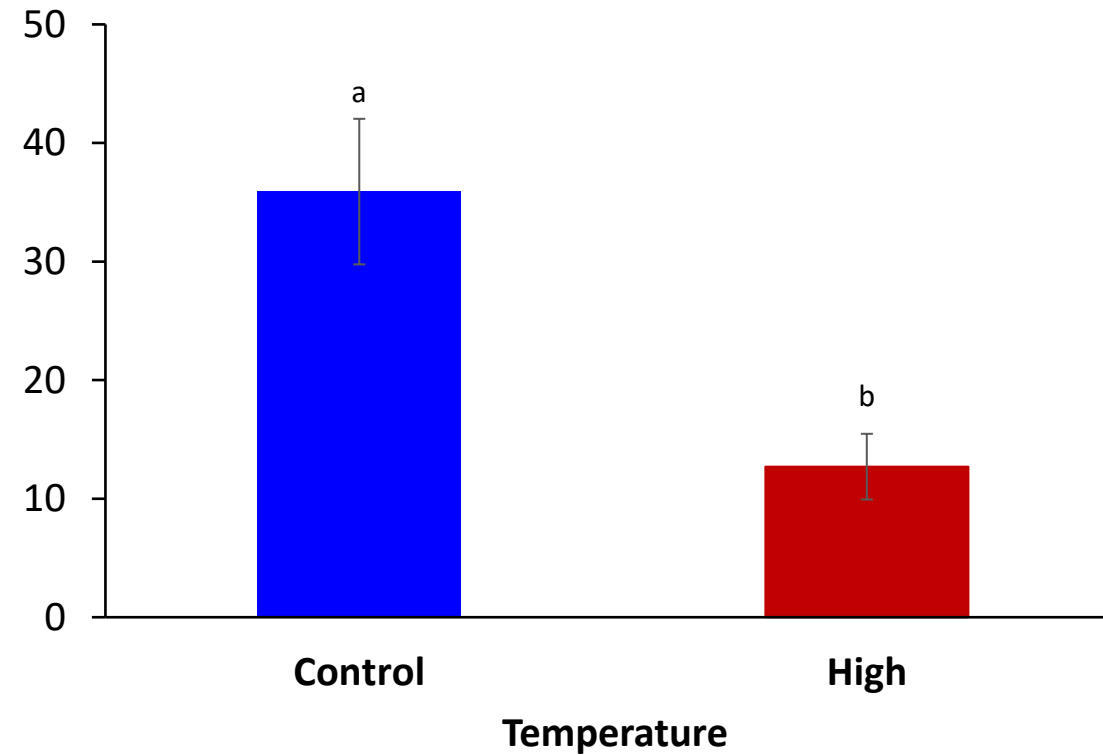
Results: Footpad lesions



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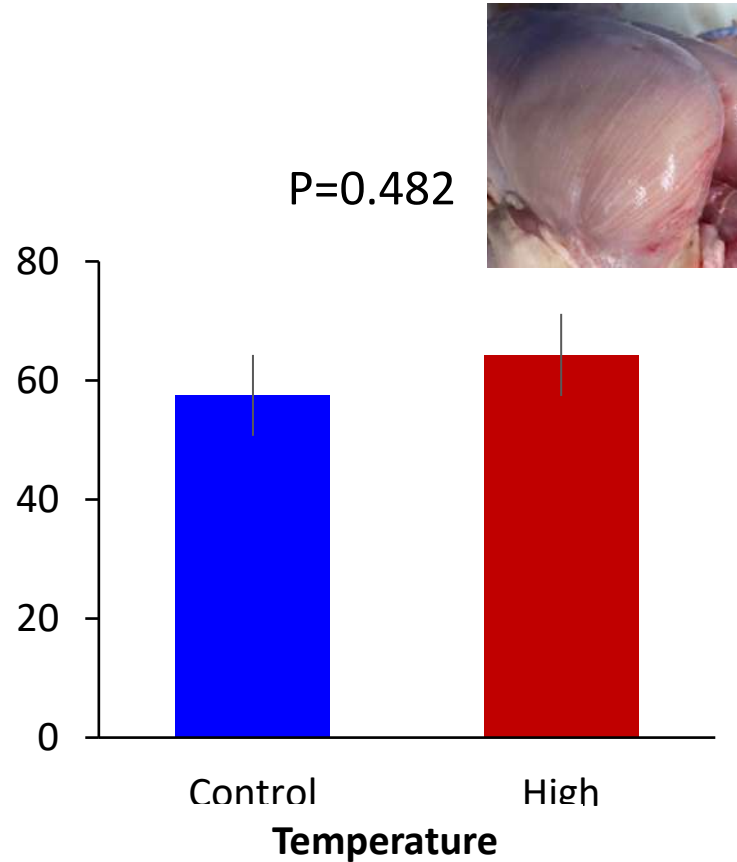
Occurrence of footpad lesions, %
 $P < 0.001$



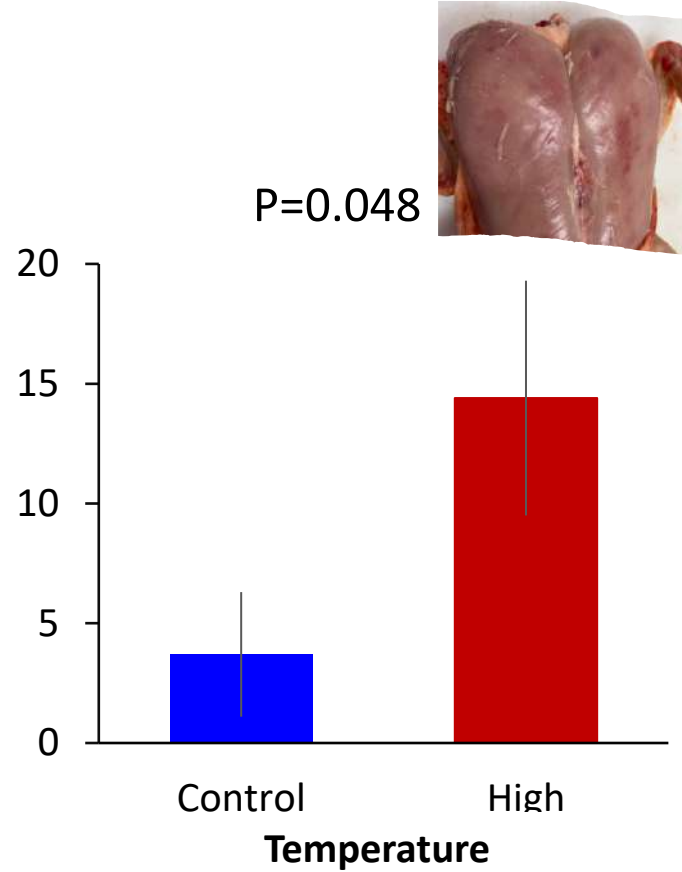
Results: Myopathies

(observed only in Ross 308 genotype)

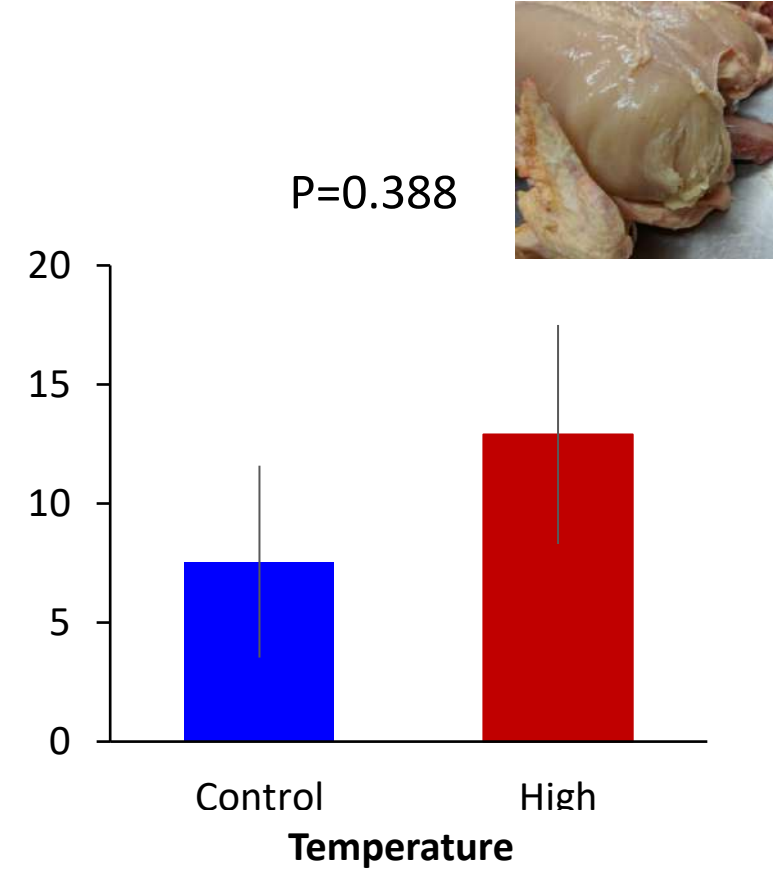
Incidence of **White Striping**, %



Incidence of **Wooden Breast**, %



Incidence of **Spaghetti Meat**, %

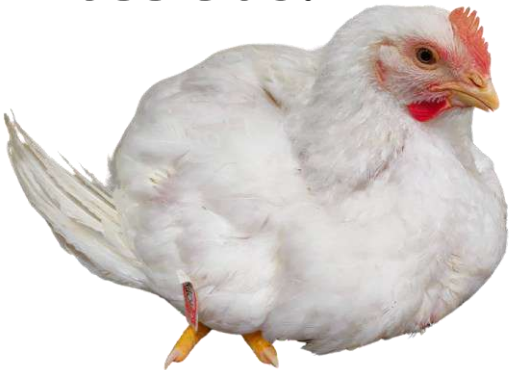


Results: Carcass traits

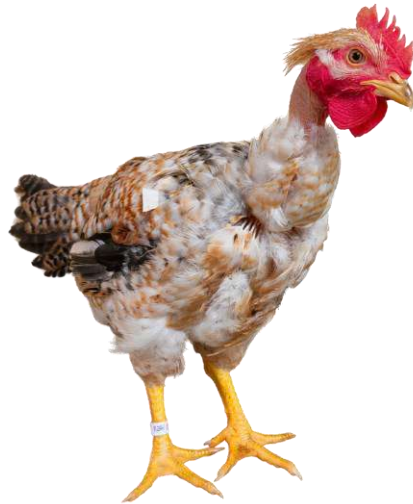
	Genotypes (G)			Temperature (T)		P value	
	FG	MG	SG	Control (C)	High (H)	G	T
Cold carcass weight without feet, g CC	1921 ^a	1971 ^a	1840 ^b	1979	1842	<0.001	<0.001
Slaughter yield, %	71.1 ^b	72.5 ^a	68.9 ^c	70.6	70.9	<0.001	0.018
Breast yield, % CC	37.9 ^a	36.0 ^b	29.0 ^c	34.6	34.1	<0.001	0.009
Pectoralis major, % CC	23.6 ^a	22.1 ^b	15.8 ^c	20.7	20.3	<0.001	0.014
Wings, % CC	10.0 ^c	11.0 ^b	12.1 ^a	10.9	11.1	<0.001	0.003
Thighs, % CC	17.0 ^b	16.6 ^b	17.9 ^a	17.0	17.4	<0.001	0.026
Drumsticks, % CC	14.1 ^b	14.1 ^b	15.7 ^a	14.5	14.7	<0.001	0.039

Conclusions

Compared to
Ross 308:



- +15 days to reach 2.75 kg
- Comparable slaughter results and carcass traits
- Valid alternative in **conventional** farming



- Higher adaptability to unfavorable thermal conditions
- Difficult to ensure sustainable performance in conventional production systems
- Valid alternative in **alternative** farming systems