

Commentary

Poultry nutrition for eggs and meat production

Evangeline Stella*

Department of Veterinary Medicine, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, China.

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Animals consume to obtain the energy and construction ingredients they require to survive and grow. Animals utilize energy to execute basic bodily activities including breathing, walking, feeding, digesting, and regulating body temperature. Nutrients provide chickens the energy and materials they need to grow bone, meat, feathers, and eggs. Each of these chemicals is vital in giving nutrients to chickens, and a lack of even one can have major health repercussions.

When breeding poultry birds for egg and meat production, such as chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, peacocks, pigeons, quails, and so on, poultry nutrition is critical. Raise poultry birds to meet family's nutritional needs as well as for commercial production. People have been breeding several sorts of poultry birds commercially for a long time. The success of a commercial poultry farming enterprise is dependent on several aspects, including appropriate housing, correct care, feed management, and bird nutrition. Adequate nutrition keeps the birds developing. Good dwelling conditions keep them safe from the elements as well as other animals or predators. And success comes from appropriate care or administration. The availability of sufficient nutrients on chicken feed is also critical. Proper feeding benefits the birds' health and production. Poultry birds of all sorts require 13 vitamins, 14 amino acids, 12 minerals, and fatty acids. Feed birds with greater caution. Also, confirm that all essential elements are included in chicken feed.

Feed ingredients

The most frequent and widely used components in chicken feed are corn and soybean meal. This sort of component is very common on the market. These are low-cost feeding components that are high in energy. Corn and soybean meal are both excellent sources of well-balanced protein. This will improve the nutritional value and feed quality of poultry. Fish meal and meat meal have a high protein-to-amino acid ratio,

which is essential for optimum poultry nutrition. The bones of fish and animals are high in calcium and phosphorus. This component makes about 2% to 5% of a well-balanced chicken feed. The percentage of fish meal or meat meal may vary based on the species of poultry bird and the purpose of production. Calcium and phosphorus are the two most important elements for poultry nutrition. Minerals are abundant in fish and mammal bone. Other inorganic sources contain minerals as well. Some plants contain trace amounts of these two minerals. Salt is an essential component in chicken feed. Regular chicken feed should have a salt content of 0.2 to 0.5 percent. Supplemental lipids are critical components of poultry nutrition. Furthermore, the chicken feed must contain up to 5% additional lipids. Make every effort to make the heat increment as modest as feasible. Try to incorporate as much yellow corn as possible into the chicken diet. Yellow coloring is abundant in corn gluten meal and alfalfa meal. This sort of chicken nutrition ingredient is particularly beneficial for the leg, skin, and yolk formulation in poultry eggs. Certain non-nutritive drugs, such as antibiotics, should be included in the meal. This will aid in the stimulation of growth and the reduction of numerous ailments in birds. Add some arsenicals and nitro furans to poultry birds' daily meal to improve their performance or productivity.

Vitamins

The metabolic activity of poultry birds is mostly determined by mineral components and vitamins. These components are not prohibitively costly. In the right ratio, combine minerals and vitamins with chicken feed. However, the ratio is determined by the product, its availability, and its stability. Turkey birds require vitamin D3 and D2. Vitamin E fulfills the lipid need and acts as an antioxidant. To avoid deficiency, include folic acid and biotin in poultry feed. Niacin is required for egg laying and breeding chickens. Growing hens require the use of betaine interchangeably with choline for methylation. Vitamin B12 can aid to reduce choline need.

*Corresponding author. Evangeline Stella, E-mail: Steeva29@yahoo.com.

Minerals

One must include mineral components in poultry birds' feed to ensure optimal development and productivity. Minerals such as magnesium, manganese, zinc, selenium, and phosphorus are required for poultry birds. When giving minerals in the feed, use extreme caution. The overuse of some minerals, such as zinc, can reduce the palatability of chicken feed. These are the most popular nutrition facts for poultry. Ensure that the meal has a sufficient amount of healthy components. Along with healthy feed, always attempt to supply poultry birds with enough clean and fresh water to meet their needs.

Protein

Protein is an essential feed component for all sorts of poultry birds. The protein ratio is critical to the optimal development of chickens. It aids in sexual maturation, egg or meat production, and the creation of viable chickens. For laying hens, use 10 to 10.5 percent protein-enriched diets. Increase the protein ratio for raising developing hens. Snail powder and soybean meal are excellent protein sources for poultry fowl.