

microwave oven, compared to those produced from pork thawed in the atmospheric air and subjected to chilling. Concentrations of sodium chloride in smoked pork sirloin was a similar level in the experimental groups under the analysis.

EFFECTS OF BLUE LUPIN IN DIETS FOR LAYING HENS ON EGG-LAYING PERFORMANCE AND EGG QUALITY

Drażbo A., Naczmański J., Jankowski J.

Department of Poultry Science
University of Warmia and Mazury
Olsztyn, Poland

The objective of this study was to determine the effect of blue lupin seeds as a native source of protein on production parameters and egg quality of laying hens aged from 18 to 34 weeks.

The experiment was performed on 150 Lohman Brown hens allocated to three experimental groups with 50 replicates each. All birds were kept individually in cages during the first 16 weeks of the laying period and feed complete mixtures with various sources of vegetable protein: diet A – with soybean meal, rapeseed meal and sunflower meal; diet B – with soybean meal, rapeseed meal and 10% of blue lupin, diet C- with soybean meal, rapeseed meal and 20% of blue lupin.

The use of blue lupin together with the soybean meal and rapeseed meal had positive impact on selected production results. Feed intake was lower by 1,5-3.0% and the feed conversion ratio calculated for one egg was better by 3,8-4,3% in comparison the hens fed diet A. No significant difference in total number of eggs and egg mass was found between all experimental groups. The analyzed experimental factor significantly affected the egg quality parameters. The positive effect was for yolk color, which was darker in eggs from hens fed the diet containing blue lupin than in eggs from treatment A. The shell thickness also was better when diets with blue lupin were used, as compared to diet with sunflower meal.

The results of the study indicate that diet supplementation with blue lupin seeds as a protein source allowed to achieve good production results and egg quality of young hens.

AFTER SLAUGHTER CARCASS QUALITY IN RELATION TO THE SPECIES OF GRAIN LEGUMES AND THE ADDITION OF FEED ENZYMES

Fiedorowicz E., Sobotka W., Kuczyńska A.

Chair of Animal Nutrition and Fodder Science
University of Warmia and Mazury
Olsztyn, Poland

In the time of intensive crop and animal production there is a growing demand for high-protein feed. In the temperate zone the seeds of coarse-grained legume plants are an ideal source of nutritional protein. Those plants are: pea and faba bean. The addition of feed enzymes may improve the digestibility of nutritional elements and the use of feed and limit its negative health properties.