

Response of Broiler Chicks to Low-Energy Diet Supplemented With Lecithin or Xylanase Enzyme

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Abstract

Two experiments were conducted to study the effect of adding soy-lecithin or xylanase to low-energy diet on broilers growth performance, nutrient digestibility, intestinal lipase enzyme activity and economical efficiency. A total number of 256 unsexed Cobb500 broiler chicks, a day old, were classified into two equal experiments, 128 chicks each (4 treatments × 4 replicates × 8chicks). In each experiment, chicks were divided into 4 groups as follows: - the 1st group fed basal diet and served as control which fed recommended energy diet, the 2nd group fed diet low (100 Kcal / kg diet) than recommendation (LED), the 3rd and 4th groups were fed 2nd diet added with 0.5g lecithin / kg diet or 1.0g lecithin / kg diet, respectively (EXP.1). While, chicks were fed 2nd diet supplemented with 0.1g xylanase / kg diet or 0.2g xylanase / kg diet, respectively (EXP.2). The growth trail was lasted at 35 days of age. The results revealed that, groups of LED + 0.5g lecithin (EXP.1) and LED + 0.2g xylanase (EXP.2) recorded significantly higher BWG and better FCR during overall period than control and LED groups. In both experiments, there is a gradual increase in EE% digestibility coefficient, intestinal lipase activity and economical efficiency by increasing the addition level of either soy-lecithin or xylanase.

It could be concluded that enriching low-energy diet with either 0.5g lecithin / kg diet or 0.2g xylanase / kg diet can improve broilers growth performance, intestinal lipase activity and enhanced economical net profit.

Keywords: low energy diet, broiler chicks, lecithin, xylanase, lipase.

Introduction

Birds require feed for body maintenance, growth, production and reproduction. Genetically any strain of birds may possess higher productive potentiality but until and unless optimum nutrition is offered this potentiality will never be expressed. Oils are important components of broiler ration since they are the richest source of metabolizable energy, essential fatty acids and fat soluble vitamins (Hossain and Das, 2014). Studies on adding oil to the poultry diets started in the 1950s and the latest studies showed that up to 7% oil could be added to the broiler rations successfully (Cullison and Lowrey, 1987).

It is well documented that the physiological ability for fat utilization is poorly developed in young birds (Hertramf, 2001) and a marked improvement of the apparent metabolizable energy value of fats has been reported after 10 days of age (Wiseman and Salvador, 1989).

Crude soy-lecithin is the main phospholipid of crude soybean oil, which is an alternative in the formulation of rations as a source of energy, phosphorus and choline (Menten *et al.*, 1997), it also acts as a source of polyunsaturated fatty acids Evans (1935). Huang *et al.* (2007) and Dubey (2009) reported that broilers fed diets supplemented with different levels of soybean lecithin achieved significantly higher growth performance and nutrient digestibility coefficients comparing to control group.

Adding non-starch polysaccharides -degrading enzymes such xylanase in poultry diets has increased considerably in recent years. Birds do not produce

enzymes like xylanase, which is required for the digestion of NSPs (Horvatovic *et al.*, 2015). Supplementation of NSPs degrading enzymes may not only reduce the anti-nutritive effects of NSPs, but also releases some nutrients from these, which could be utilized by the birds (Balamurugan and Chandrasekaran, 2009).

Also, xylanase enzyme has been reported to improve energy utilization and the performance of broilers (Cowieson, 2010 ; Williams *et al.*, 2014) by hydrolysis of cell wall arabinoxylans and improve the access of endogenous digestive enzymes to cell contents (Francesch and Geraert 2009).

Luo *et al.* (2009) who found that broilers fed different levels of xylanase had numerically higher body weight gain at different periods (1-21d, 22-42d ; 1-42d) compared to control group. Moreover, Wu and Ravindran (2004) reported that broilers fed wheat diet supplemented with xylanase (1000XUkg⁻¹ diet) had a significant (P < 0.01) increase in FI and improve in FCR compared to groups fed diets without enzyme supplementation. In addition to, Saleh *et al.* (2019) reported that supplementation of Xylanase and Arabinofuranosidase enzymes (Rovabio® Advance) to broiler chicks fed low energy diet had significantly (P<0.05) improved nutrient digestibility coefficient compared to control group.

The aim of the present study was to improve the utilization of energy as well as enhancing growth performance and lipase enzyme activity by adding two feed additives (soy lecithin ; xylanase enzyme) in broilers fed low-energy diet.

Materials and Methods

This study was conducted at the Poultry Research Farm of Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture at Moshtohor, Benha University.

Additives used in this study:-

1- Crude soy lecithin.

It is a commercial source of soy lecithin 100% which contains:-

Acetone insoluble Matter 62%, Acid value 30%, Peroxide value 3% and hexane insoluble Matter 0.3%. The recommended level for poultry is 500g – 1 kg / ton of finished feed.

2- Xylanase enzyme.

The activity until of xylanase is 20000 u / g. This enzyme produced by *Trichoderma reesei* and *Asperigullus niger*, it's media is mineral oil 0.5g, rice hulls 44.5g and calcium carbonate 35g. The recommended level for poultry is 100g – 200g / ton of finished feed.

Birds and experimental diets

A total number of 256, day-old unsexed Cobb 500 broiler chicks were divided equally into two experiments, each has 4 groups of 32 chicks in

4-replications, 8 chicks each. The four groups were as follows: the first group (control), received the strain recommended of metabolizable energy (3000, 3000 and 3100 Kcal / kg diet during starter (1-10 d), grower (11-22 d) and finisher (23-35 d), respectively), while the second group was fed low energy diet (LED), less 100 Kcal / kg diet than the previous recommendation levels being 2900, 2900 and 3000 Kcal / kg diet during the same growth periods, and the third and fourth groups for each experiment received LED diet and supplemented with 0.5 g / kg diet and 1.0 g / kg diet lecithin, respectively for EXP.1 while 0.1 g / kg diet and 0.2 g / kg diet xylanase, respectively for EXP.2. The experimental period lasted for 35 days of age. Chicks were fed corn-soybean based diet. All diets were formulated to meet the nutrients of Cobb 500 broilers (Table, 1). Feed and water provided *ad libitum*. All chicks were housed in floor pens and kept under the same management, hygienic environmental conditions. They vaccinated against common diseases. Live body weight (LBW) and feed intake (FI) were recorded individually at start and end of each growth period, then weight gain (BWG) and feed conversion ratio (FCR) were calculated.

Table 1.Composition and calculated values of experimental diets.

	Control diets			-100kcal		
	Starter 1-10d	Grower 11-22d	Finisher 23- 35d	Starter 1-10d	Grower 11-22d	Finisher 23- 35d
Yellow corn	53.60	56.80	62.75	55.00	59.20	65.20
Soybean meal (44%)	32.75	33.20	25.55	34.00	32.85	25.40
Corn gluten (60%)	7.00	3.00	4.55	6.00	3.00	4.25
DI-Calcium phosphate	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Limestone	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Soya oil crude	2.50	2.85	3.00	0.85	0.80	1.00
NaCl	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Vitamins and minerals mix *	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
DL-Methionine	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
L-lysine HCL	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Sodium bicarbonate	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Calculated analysis **						
Crude protein %	23.1	21.0	19.1	23.1	21.1	19.0
Metabolizable energy (Kcal / kg)	3003	3002	3100	2902	2903	3001
Crude Fiber %	3.76	3.79	3.40	3.87	3.82	3.44
Crude Fat %	5.18	5.57	5.87	3.58	3.61	3.95
Calcium %	1.01	1.01	0.99	1.02	1.01	0.990
Available phosphorus %	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.50
Lysine %	1.24	1.23	1.01	1.27	1.22	1.03
Methionine %	0.59	0.53	0.52	0.58	0.53	0.51
Meth + Cys. %	0.97	0.87	0.84	0.96	0.88	0.83
Sodium %	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16

* Each 3kg of vitamins and minerals contains: Vitamin A 12,000,000 IU, Vitamin D3 5,000,000 IU, Vitamin E 80,000 mg, Vitamin K3 3000 mg, Vitamin B1 3000 mg, Vitamin B2 9000 mg, Vitamin B6 4000 mg, Vitamin B12 20 mg, Niacin 60,000 mg, Biotin 150 mg, Folic acid 2000 mg, Pantothenic acid 15,000 mg, Choline 500,000 mg, Manganese 100,000 mg, Zinc 100,000 mg, Iron 40,000 mg, Copper 15,000 mg, Iodine 1000 mg, Selenium 350 mg, and Cobalt 100 mg.

** According to NRC (1994)

Digestibility trials technique.

At the end of finisher period, a total number of 16 Cobb broiler chicks from each experiment (EXP.1; EXP.2) were individually used for conducting the digestibility trials. Chicks placed in an individual metabolism cages provided by diet and fresh water *ad libitum*, and enabled complete separation and collection of excreta, after collecting the excreta, spraying with 1% boric acid to prevent any loss in ammonia, then dried at 60°C for 24 hrs. Diets and dried excreta were analyzed according to AOAC (1990) for dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP), ether extract (EE), crude fiber (CF), organic matter (OM) and nitrogen free extract (NFE).

3.12. Lipase enzyme assay:-

Four samples per group for each experiment, being total 16 samples for each experiment, were taken from small intestine. Digesta were collected from the distal end of the duodenum to the ileo-caecal junction. A homogenous intestinal digesta sample was collected by massaging the tract from both ends. The digesta samples were stored immediately at -20°C until used. Lipase activity was determined using the turbidimetric method of Verduin *et al.* (1973) and one lipase unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that hydrolyses 1 µmol of olive oil per minute.

3.14. Economical Efficiency.

To determine the economical efficiency (EEf) for meat production, the price of experimental diets was calculated according to the price of the used ingredients of the local market at the time of the study. Accordingly, the cost of feed consumed of each treatment was easily calculated. The live body weight (kg) from each treatment at the end of the experimental period was multiplied by 25 LE, which represents the price table of live body weight in local market at present. The economical efficiency was calculated as described by Bayoumi (1980) as the net revenue per unit of feed cost.

Statistical Analysis:

Data were statistically analyzed using ANOVA procedures of SAS (SAS, 2004), and significant differences between means was determined using Duncan's New Multiple-Rang test (Duncan, 1955) for all of experimental treatments.

The statistical model used for both trials was:-

$$X_{ij} = \mu + T_i + e_{ij}$$

Whereas:

X_{ij} = the observations

μ = the overall mean

T_i = the effect of treatments, (i = 1,2,3 and 4)

e_{ij} = experimental error

Results and Discussion

Growth performance

Live body weight and body weight gain

Results of average LBW of broiler chicks as affected by feeding diets supplied with different levels of soy-lecithin (EXP.1) and xylanase (EXP.2) are presented in Table (2). In the first experiment, it is worthy to note that chicks fed LED + 0.5 g lecithin recorded significantly higher LBW comparing to control and LED diet during all growth periods except at finisher period, which the former group did not show any significant differences to LED groups. The same trend was observed in BWG (EXP.1). These results are in agreement with Mahmoudi *et al.* (2015) who found that broilers fed diet contained soy-lecithin at different levels had a significant improvement ($P < 0.05$) in average BWG during the whole experimental period compared to control group. Khosravinia *et al.* (2015) showed that dietary supplementation with Bio choline (1g/kg), and Lecithin extract (0.5g/kg) with Moderate and high energy level, improved ($P < 0.05$) body weight of the birds compared to the control diet at 42 day of age. However, Blanch *et al.* (1996) showed that no effect in body weight was observed when roosters received food containing soybean lecithin and tallow. This enhancement may be due to increase in absorption of soy acid oil by the birds which may be facilitated by lecithin due to its emulsifying nature, which increases its utilization (Lipstein and Bornstein, 1968).

In the second experiment, chicks fed LED + 0.2g xylanase recorded significantly the highest LBW comparing to all tested groups during starter and finisher periods. While, at the grower period, the group of LED + 0.1g xylanase achieved the highest value of LBW comparing to the rest of groups. Similar observations were recorded for BWG. These results confirmed those reported by previous investigators who concluded that growth performance of broiler chicks fed corn soybean meal diets was improved by xylanase supplementation (Olukosi and Adeola, 2008; Abou El-wafa *et al.*, 2013; Selim *et al.*, 2015). This improvement in xylanase enzyme group may be due to that xylanase hydrolyses NSP through breakdown β 1-4, D-xylosidic linkage of highly polymerized and substituted β 1-4 linked D-xylobiose, xylotriose and glucuronosyl residues. Furthermore, xylanase may create pre-biotic xylo-oligomers that benefit digestion indirectly via increasing fermentation in hind gut and stimulation of the ileal brake mechanism (Cowieson, 2005).

Table 2. Effect of lecithin and xylanase enzyme supplementation on live body weight and body weight gain of broiler chickens.

Treatments	Live body weight (g)				Body weight gain (g)			
	Initial BW	10 days	22 days	35 days	1-10days	11-22days	23-35days	1-35days
EXP.1								
Recommended energy level (control)	40.75	179.25 ^c	735.25 ^c	1565.00 ^b	138.50 ^c	556.00 ^c	829.75 ^d	1524.25 ^b
Low energy diet (LED)	40.50	185.25 ^b	720.00 ^d	1859.50 ^a	144.75 ^b	534.75 ^d	1139.50 ^a	1819.00 ^a
LED + 0.5g lecithin	40.75	195.25 ^a	818.50 ^a	1867.75 ^a	154.50 ^a	623.25 ^a	1049.25 ^c	1827.25 ^a
LED + 1.0g lecithin	40.50	179.25 ^c	782.00 ^b	1873.75 ^a	138.75 ^c	602.75 ^b	1091.75 ^b	1833.00 ^a
±S.E	±0.27	±1.69	±2.74	±12.56	±1.69	±2.57	±12.45	±12.56
Sig.	NS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
EXP.2								
Recommended energy level (control)	40.50	180.75 ^c	731.50 ^c	1563.00 ^d	140.25 ^d	550.75 ^b	831.50 ^c	1522.50 ^d
Low energy diet (LED)	40.25	183.25 ^{bc}	720.25 ^d	1873.00 ^c	143.00 ^{bc}	537.00 ^c	1152.75 ^b	1832.75 ^c
LED + 0.1g xylanase	40.50	186.75 ^b	756.25 ^a	1906.50 ^b	146.50 ^b	569.25 ^a	1150.25 ^b	1866.00 ^b
LED + 0.2g xylanase	40.75	194.75 ^a	743.75 ^b	1986.75 ^a	154.03 ^a	549.00 ^{bc}	1243.00 ^a	1946.00 ^a
±S.E	±0.27	±1.68	±3.40	±6.83	±1.76	±4.02	±8.56	±6.82
Sig.	NS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

a, b...d means having different letters at the same column are significantly ($P < 0.05$) different.

NS= not significant ***=($P < 0.001$)

Feed intake and feed conversion ratio

Results in Table (3) show that chicks of LED + 0.5g lecithin recorded significantly lower FI values comparing to LED group during starter and finisher periods, but the same groups did not show any significant differences in FI during grower period. At starter, grower and finisher periods, LED + 0.5g lecithin group achieved the best FCR comparing to control and LED group (EXP.1). These obtained results agree with, **Dubey (2009)** who found that birds fed diet with 1.5% crude soy lecithin recorded significantly higher feed intake comparing to un-supplemented group. Also, **Azman and Ciftci (2004)** observed higher feed intake when broilers fed diet containing beef tallow added with soy lecithin. In contrast to our observations **Cantor et al. (1997)** found no effect in feed intake when soy lecithin was supplemented in the diet. While, broilers fed low energy diet with 0.5g lecithin recorded the best FCR compared to other treatments at overall period. Moreover, **Nagargoje et al. (2016)** found that broilers fed diet replaced 50% vegetable oil by 50% soy lecithin alone or in combination with lipase enzyme achieved significant ($P < 0.01$) improvement in feed conversion ratio (FCR) compared with control group. Moreover, better FCR was observed when lecithin was added in broilers basal ration (**Cox et al., 2000; Yang et al., 2005**), however, poor feed conversion efficiency was reported by **Huang et al. (2007)** when lecithin was supplemented at 2% in broiler's diet.

In 2nd experiment, all tested groups recorded higher FI comparing to group received recommended

energy level (control). Regarding FCR, chicks fed LED supplemented with 0.2g xylanase recorded significantly the best value comparing to all groups either control, LED or LED + 0.1g xylanase during finisher and overall periods.

These results agreement with, **Wu et al. (2004)** who showed that addition of xylanase or phytase alone or in combination to chicks fed wheat-based diet, recorded significant increase in FI and achieved the best FCR value compared to control group. Furthermore, **Cowieson et al. (2010)** recorded that FCR of broilers fed low energy diets (-46 MJ/kg less than basal diet) supplemented with Xylanase (8000 and 16000 u/kg feed) alone or combination with glucanase was significantly improved compared to those fed low energy diets without enzyme supplementation. On contrary, **Kocher et al. (2003)** and **Singh et al. (2012)** did not record any significant effect of xylanase on FI and FCR of broilers. FCR improvement of broilers fed xylanase supplemented diets without change of consumed feed and were explained by improved feed efficiency due to the ability of xylanase to hydrolyze non starch polysaccharides (NSP) compounds and increased the available energy for growth (**Cowieson et al., 2010; O'Neill et al., 2012**). The improvement in groups fed LED and supplemented with xylanase enzyme may be due to that xylanase can compensate some of ME reduction and help chicks to increase BWG can mentioned in Table, 2 in addition to improve FCR comparing with others fed control diet.

Table 3. Effect of lecithin and xylanase enzyme supplementation on feed intake and feed conversion ratio of broiler chickens.

treatments	Feed intake (g/bird)				Feed conversion ratio (g/bird)			
	1- 10days	11- 22days	23- 35days	1 - 35days	1- 10days	11- 22days	23- 35days	1 - 35days
EXP.1								
Recommended energy level (control)	229.00	829.75 ^b	1633.00 ^c	2692.25 ^b	1.66	1.49 ^c	1.97 ^a	1.77 ^a
Low energy diet (LED)	220.25	1094.25 ^a	1808.25 ^b	3123.25 ^a	1.52	2.05 ^a	1.59 ^c	1.72 ^a
LED + 0.5g lecithin	224.00	768.75 ^b	1748.25 ^b	2741.00 ^b	1.45	1.24 ^d	1.67 ^{bc}	1.50 ^b
LED + 1.0g lecithin	216.00	1093.75 ^a	1920.25 ^a	3230.25 ^a	1.55	1.82 ^b	1.76 ^b	1.76 ^a
±S.E	±13.60	±31.17	±31.74	±41.85	±0.09	±0.06	±0.03	±0.03
Sig.	NS	***	***	***	NS	***	***	***
EXP.2								
Recommended energy level (control)	227.75	765.00 ^b	1675.75 ^b	2668.75 ^c	1.63	1.39 ^c	2.02 ^a	1.75 ^a
Low energy diet (LED)	209.50	1040.00 ^a	1823.25 ^a	3072.75 ^a	1.46	1.94 ^a	1.58 ^b	1.68 ^b
LED + 0.1g xylanase	223.50	975.75 ^a	1812.00 ^a	3011.25 ^{ab}	1.53	1.72 ^b	1.58 ^b	1.62 ^b
LED + 0.2g xylanase	214.75	966.25 ^a	1764.25 ^{ab}	2945.25 ^b	1.40	1.76 ^b	1.42 ^c	1.51 ^c
±S.E	±9.87	±29.16	±36.10	±34.27	±0.07	±0.05	±0.03	±0.02
Sig.	NS	***	*	***	NS	***	***	***

a, b...d means having different letters at the same column are significantly ($P < 0.05$) different.

NS= not significant ***= ($P < 0.001$)

Nutrient digestibility coefficients

Effect of different treatments on nutrients digestibility coefficients is listed in Table 4. Regarding to the first experiment, group of LED + 1g lecithin achieved the highest EE% value without significant differences to those fed LED + 0.5g lecithin but with a significant variation to LED and control groups with an improvement of 5.88% and 6.81%, respectively. This enhancement reflects the increase in lipase activity as mentioned in Table 5. On the other hand, the rest of nutrient digestibility coefficients (OM%, CP%, CF%, NFE %) did not record any significant differences among all groups. These results agree with, **Siyal et al. (2017)** who showed that broilers fed palm oil enriched diet supplemented with 0.1% soy lecithin had significantly improved EE compared to control at 19 – 21 days. Moreover, **Jaapar et al. (2020)** showed that there was a significant ($P < 0.05$) improvement in organic matter (OM), CP and EE digestibility when broiler fed prilled palm fat supplemented with 2% lysolecithin (PFL) at level of 1% instead of palm oil compared to the other treatments (0, 3, 5, 7%PFL). Also, **Zampiga et al. (2016)** speculated that increased all nutrient digestibility in broilers fed low dietary fat level and incorporated with fat emulsifier.

In the current study, EE digestibility enhanced as a result of supplementing soy-lecithin which increased digestibility coefficient of the most

fatty acids (**Zhang et al., 2011**). Hence, the improvement in performance may relate to this explanation. Also, soy lecithin forms a small sized and stable micelles which has an important factor for absorption of lipid and lipophilic substances. Moreover, formation of smaller micelles may also have an effect on other nutrients present in the digesta (**Reynier et al., 1985**).

In respect to the second experiment (Table, 4), chicks fed control diet recorded higher OM digestibility coefficient without significant differences to others fed LED and LED +0.2g xylanase. But with significant differences to group of LED + 0.1g xylanase. Regarding to EE digestibility, the group of LED + 0.2g xylanase achieved significantly the best EE% value comparing to control and other tested groups. Our findings partial agreement with, **Saleh et al. (2019)** who found that supplementation of Xylanase and Arabinofuranosidase enzymes (Rovabio® Advance) to broiler chicks fed low energy diet had significantly ($P < 0.05$) improved crude protein and crude fat digestibility coefficient. **Almirall et al. (1995)** reported that xylanase improve energy utilization and the performance of broilers by hydrolysis of cell wall arabinoxylans and improve the access of endogenous digestive enzymes to cell contents and this effect was connected with improving the digestibility and minimizing the viscosity of intestinal contents.

Table 4. Effect of lecithin and xylanase enzyme supplementation on digestibility nutrient coefficient of broiler chickens.

Treatments	Digestibility coefficient (%)				
	OM	CP	EE	CF	NFE
EXP.1					
Recommended energy level (control)	79.95	95.00	74.68 ^b	28.78	76.41
Low energy diet (LED)	75.55	93.85	75.61 ^b	25.69	72.71
LED + 0.5g lecithin	75.73	94.16	79.57 ^{ab}	26.41	71.92
LED + 1.0g lecithin	80.78	95.43	81.49 ^a	28.40	77.07
±S.E	±2.25	±0.55	±1.65	±1.70	±2.50
Sig.	NS	NS	*	NS	NS
EXP.2					
Recommended energy level (control)	79.84 ^a	94.96	72.16 ^b	29.04	76.66
Low energy diet (LED)	77.83 ^{ab}	94.15	72.75 ^b	29.06	74.93
LED + 0.1g xylanase	76.10 ^b	94.07	73.68 ^b	27.86	72.89
LED + 0.2g xylanase	78.47 ^{ab}	94.49	80.29 ^a	28.77	75.23
±S.E	±0.94	±0.30	±1.78	±1.07	±1.15
Sig.	**	NS	*	NS	NS

a...b means having different letters at the same column are significantly ($P < 0.05$) different.

NS= not significant * = ($P < 0.05$) ** = ($P < 0.01$)

Intestinal lipase

Concerning to first experiment (Table 5), by increasing lecithin level in broilers diet, the activity of intestinal lipase increased. These results agree with, **Guerreiro Neto et al. (2011)** who showed that broilers fed diets supplied with different fat sources with emulsifier recorded higher ($p < 0.05$) lipase concentration than broilers fed diets without emulsifier at 42-day-old. While, these results

disagree with, **Hu et al. (2018)** who reported that broilers fed reduced energy diet without any additives decreased lipase activity compared to broilers fed basal diet. In this respect, lecithin serves as an emulsifier by modifying or binding phospholipid molecules (**Lechowski et al., 1999**). Also, Emulsifiers include hydrophilic and hydrophobic molecules, which can distribute oil droplets evenly in the emulsion and enhance the absorption and digestion of lipids (**Rovers, 2014**).

Table 5. Effect of lecithin and xylanase enzyme supplementation on lipase of broiler chickens.

Treatments	Lipase u/l
EXP.1	
Recommended energy level (control)	2.58 ^d
Low energy diet (LED)	3.01 ^c
LED + 0.5g lecithin	4.49 ^b
LED + 1.0g lecithin	4.97 ^a
±S.E	±0.01
Sig.	***
EXP.2	
Recommended energy level (control)	2.49 ^c
Low energy diet (LED)	3.20 ^b
LED + 0.1g xylanase	3.55 ^b
LED + 0.2g xylanase	4.23 ^a
±S.E	±0.11
Sig.	***

a, b...d means having different letters at the same column are significantly ($P < 0.05$) different.

*** = ($P < 0.001$)

Regarding to the second experiment (Table 5), chicks fed low energy diets with 0.2g xylanase achieved significant increase in intestinal lipase activity followed by groups of LED + 0.1 g xylanase and LED while, the worst value was recorded for control group. These results obtained to be agree with, **Engberg et al. (2004)** who reported that broilers fed diets supplemented with xylanase

(1g/kg feed) recorded higher intestinal lipase content than others fed the same different wheat forms without xylanase. Whereas, differences was not significant.

Economical efficiency

Effect of different treatments in both experiments on economical efficiency is tabulated in Table (6). In the 1st experiment, all tested groups

recorded an improvement in economical efficiency. Nevertheless, LED + 1.0 g lecithin achieved superiority (134.71%). These results agree with, **Dubey (2009)** who reported that net profit was the highest in broilers fed diet containing 3.0% crude soy lecithin (CSL) than others fed control diet or others fed diets with 1, 1.5, 2 and 2.5% CSL.

Moreover, **Nagargoje et al. (2016)** concluded that broilers fed diets replaced vegetable oil by 50% CSL alone or in combination with lipase enzyme had significant improvement in net income per bird compared to others fed control diet with or without lipase.

Table 6. Effect of lecithin and xylanase enzyme supplementation on economical efficiency of broiler chickens.

Treatments	Economical efficiency						
	LBW (g)	Total revenue/g gain (LE)	Total feed intake / chick (g)	Total feed cost / chick (LE)	Net revenue/ chick (LE)	Economical efficiency (EEf)	Relative EEf%
EXP.1							
Recommended energy level	1565.00	39.13	2692.25	16.15	22.98	1.42	100
Low energy diet (LED)	1859.50	46.49	3123.25	18.02	28.47	1.58	111.25
LED + 0.5g lecithin	1873.75	46.84	3230.25	19.16	27.68	1.44	101.75
LED + 1.0g lecithin	1867.75	46.69	2741.00	16.03	30.66	1.91	134.71
EXP.2							
Recommended energy level	1563.00	39.08	2668.75	16.01	23.07	1.44	100
Low energy diet (LED)	1873.00	46.83	3072.75	17.73	29.10	1.64	113.96
LED + 0.1g xylanase	1906.50	47.66	3011.25	17.42	30.24	1.74	120.56
LED + 0.2g xylanase	1986.75	49.67	2945.25	17.08	32.59	1.91	132.50

Net revenue/ chick (LE) = Total revenue /g LBW (LE) - Total feed cost/chick (LE)

EEf = Net revenue/ chick (LE) / Total feed cost/chick (LE)

Price of 1kg lecithin = 160LE

Price of 1kg xylanase = 140 LE

Price of 1kg meat = 25 LE

Price of 1kg recommended feed = 6LE

PRICE of 1kg low -100 Kcal feed= 5.77LE

In the 2nd experiment, broilers fed low energy diets without or with graded levels of xylanase enhanced the net revenue and economical efficiency. The present finding are in close agreement with that reported by **El-Katcha et al. (2014)** who found an improvement in economical efficiency for broiler chicks fed diets incorporating with 25% and 50% wheat instead of corn and supplemented with commercial enzyme products (KEMzyme plus dry or COMBOzyme) comparing to groups fed the same ratio of replacement without enzyme supplementation.

Conclusion

It could be concluded that supplementing broiler chicks fed low energy diet with either 0.5 g lecithin or 0.2 g xylanase gave the best growth performance as well as enhancing economical efficiency.

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استجابة كتاكيت دجاج التسمين للعلائق منخفضة الطاقة المضاف إليها الليسيثين أو إنزيم الزيلائيز

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أجريت تجربتان لدراسة تأثير إضافة ليسيثين فول الصويا أو زيلائيز لعلائق منخفضة الطاقة على الاداء الانتاجى لدجاج التسمين ، ومعاملات هضم العناصر الغذائية ، ونشاط إنزيم الليبيز المعوي ، والكفاءة الاقتصادية. استخدم فى هذه الدراسة عدد 256 كتكوت عمر يوم غير مجنس من دجاج التسمين كوب 500 ،قسمت إلى تجربتين متساويتين ،بكل منها 128 كتكوت (4 معاملات × 4 مكررات × 8 كتاكيت). بكل تجربة تم تقسيم الكتاكيت إلى 4 مجموعات على النحو التالي: - غذيت المجموعة الأولى على العليقة الاساسية واعتبرت كمتروك حيث احتوت على الطاقة الموصى بها ،و تغذت المجموعة الثانية على عليقة منخفضة الطاقة (100 كيلو كالوري / كجم) اقل من الموصى بها ، غذيت المجموعتين الثالثة والرابعة بالتجربة الاولى على العليقة الثانية مضاف اليها 0,5 جم او 1,0جم ليسيثين / كجم علف على التوالى، بينما غذيت الكتاكيت بالتجربة الثانية على العليقة الثانية مضاف اليها 0,1 او 0,2 جرام زيلائيز/ كجم علف على الترتيب . استمرت الدراسة حتى 35 يوماً. كانت اهم النتائج:- سجلت المجموعة المغذاة على عليقة منخفضة الطاقة + 0,5جم ليسيثين بالتجربة الاولى و 0,2 + LED المجموعة المغذاة على 0,2جم زيلائيز بالتجربة الثانية سجلت أعلى وزن جسم مكتسب و افضل كفاءة تحويل للغذاء خلال الفترة الكلية مقارنة بالمتروك والعلائق منخفضة الطاقة. وجد بكلا التجريبتين زيادة تدريجية في معامل هضم الدهن الخام ونشاط الليبيز المعوي والكفاءة الاقتصادية عن طريق زيادة مستوى إضافة فول الصويا ليسيثين أو زيلائيز .

الاستنتاج :- امداد العليقة منخفضة الطاقة بـ 0,5 جم ليسيثين /كجم او 0,2 جم زيلائيز / كجم علف يمكن أن يحسن أداء نمو دجاج التسمين ونشاط الليبيز المعوي ويعزز صافي الربح الاقتصادي.