

# EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTATION WITH PROMOTOR-L AT THE BEGINNING OF EGG PRODUCTION ON COMMERCIAL LAYING HENS

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## INTRODUCTION

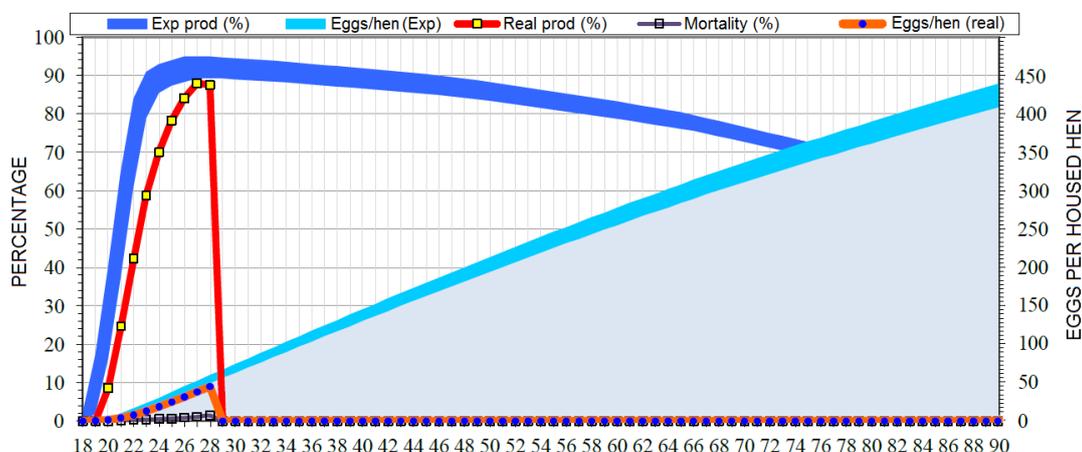
The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effect of PROMOTOR-L as a vitamin and amino acid supplement on the productive performance of commercial laying hens.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The animals included in the study had a late entry into egg production.

The study was carried out in Piedracuesta (Santander, Colombia).

The productive performance is shown in the following graph plot:



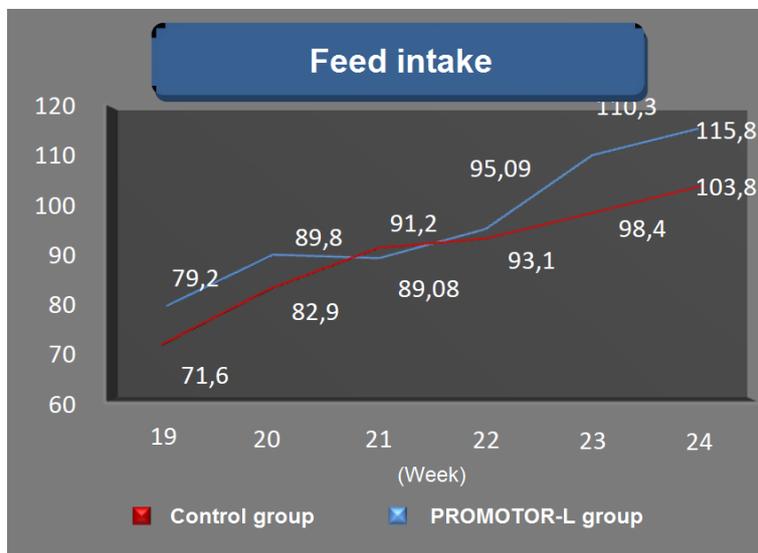
Week 24 was taken as the peak egg production.

The study was performed in 17,596 animals (Hy Line Brown) divided in two different flocks:

- The first flock with 9,794 birds was used as control group.
- The second one with 7,802 birds was used as treated group. In this flock animals were continuously treated with PROMOTOR-L during the 15 days after the laying of the first egg (week 19). Supplementation was performed in the drinking water with a dose of 1 ml PROMOTOR-L per 1 litre of water.

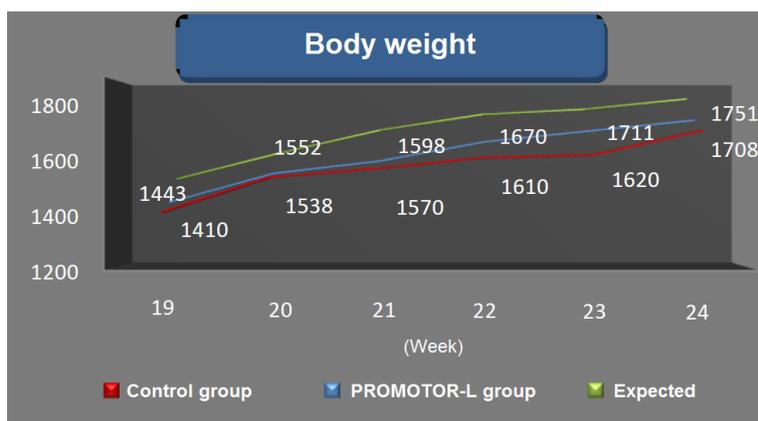
## RESULTS

Evaluation of feed intake: The flock treated with PROMOTOR-L showed an increase of 10.36% in the feed intake compared to the control flock:



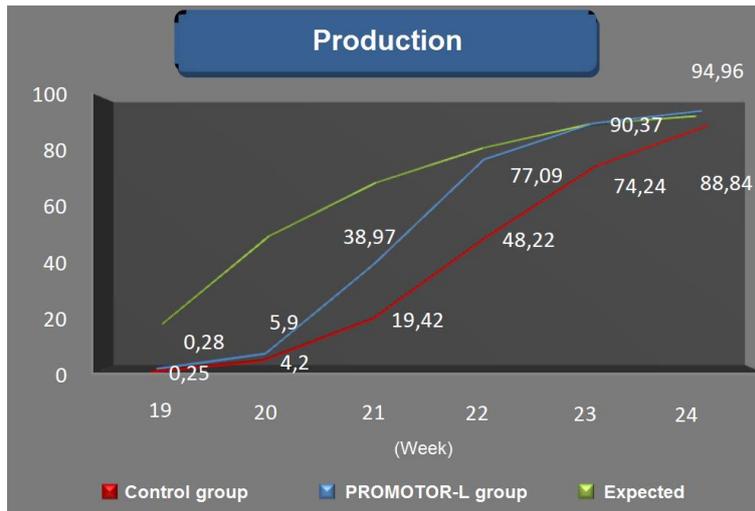
**Evaluation of accumulated mortality:** No high mortality levels were observed and the differences between groups were only 0.019% (higher in control group than treated group) at the week 24.

**Evaluation of body weight:** Birds treated with PROMOTOR-L showed higher body weight at the week 24, with a positive difference of 43 grams. The flock treated with PROMOTOR-L had a body weight 4.83 % lower than the expected for the line. However, it was 7.17% lower for the non-treated hens.

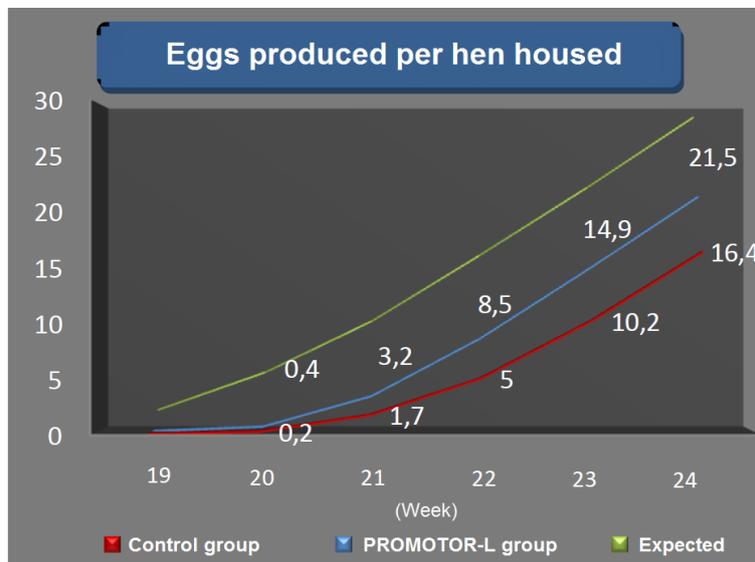


**Evaluation of the feed conversion ratio:** The treated flock showed an improvement of 22% on the accumulated feed conversion ration compared to the control flock.

**Production:** Both groups showed a similar performance at the beginning of the laying. However, the treated flock obtained better results at the week 24 with an increase of 6.2% compared with the control group and reaching the expected peak egg production.



**Eggs produced per hen housed:** The treated group produced 5.1 eggs more per hen housed from week 19 to week 24 than the control group.



## CONCLUSIONS

The results of the present study clearly show that supplementation with PROMOTOR-L causes an improvement of the zootechnical parameters including the feed conversion ratio, body weight and egg production per hen housed.

It is important to note that the improvement of 5.1 eggs per hen housed in the treated group means an increase of 39,273 eggs finally produced when compared to control.

In conclusion, supplementation with PROMOTOR-L improves the production performance of commercial laying hens.