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MPOWERMENT OF LOCAL FEEDS TO SUPORT FEED SECURITY



lointly organized by:



FACULTY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY, PURWOKERTO INDONESIA

INDONESIAN NUTRITION AND FEED SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (AINI)

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PREFACE

Let us thank to God the Almighty, because of His amazing grace, this proceeding was becompleted. This book consists of articles presented during The 1st International Seminar and 7th Biennial Meeting of Indonesian Nutrition and Feed Science Association on the provide a feed Science Association in collaboration with Faculty of Animal Science, UNSOED. The this event were, among others, to provide a forum for sharing and exchanging कुंधि information and technology, discussing the way how to attain a sustainable agriculture in နှင့်နှာporting ချုံnimal feed security and also establishing a new contact, renewing friendship and and twork antiong participants.

During the two-day meeting, reviewed papers from invited speakers as well scientific papers from the participants were discussed and presented in the sessions of supporting paper and poster presentations. Selected papers were published in the Journal of the andonesian Nutrition and Feed Science Association (AINI). The meeting was attended by Faround 250 participants coming from the UK, Malaysia, and Indonesia. They are 96 % from universities 4 % from research institutes, and the rest from government representatives and private companies. On behalf of the organizing committee, we would like to extend our great appreciation to all parties (sponsor, companies, and institution) for invaluable assistances and Supports to the success of this seminar.

Purwokerto, July 2010

Chair of the Organizing Committee Dr. Sri Suhermiyati



REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF AINI

REN

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Hak Calamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.,

AINI that was firstly established in 1996 with the objective to gather all of the animal detrition and feed scientists in Indonesia permitting the exchange of knowledge and nutrition and feed science, thus benefiting to the competitiveness of animal ribusiness. At the beginning, AINI scientific meeting was held, every year (1996, 1997) but to the economic crisis in 1998, the meeting was held biannually. The first three scientific meetings were held in IPB Bogor (2001), while the next was conducted respectively in UNDIP marang (2003), UNIBRAW Malang (2005), and UGM Yogyakarta (2007).

The 2009 meeting is the 7th meeting, organized by AINI members from Purwokerto gespecially from the Faculty of Animal Science UNSOED with the theme "Empowerment of suport feed security" The actual meeting is declared as "The 1st International 7th biennial meeting of AINI" This International seminar was firstly inspired by AINI has great potential to do so and it is now to show AINI member's scientific activities then ever to the stakeholders. Secondly, there is a political will of the government the competitive grant for every profesional association to conduct the symposium, and recently we have the good news that AINI is announced to get this competitive grant from Directorate General of Higher Education.

I would like also to take this opportunity to share the idea with all you, that AINI as the gorganization of scientist, to have a international scientific journal is a must. The journal deals with all aspects of nutrition and feed issues in tropical conditions. The Management board of AINI has taken the decision for revitalizing the AINI Journal to become the Journal of Nutrition and Feed Science, internationally recognized, by involving the International committee of especially the reviewers. To this end, we need fully your support and encourage the scientists especially the young scientists to publish their work in English. The accomplishment of this task will bring the association more respected in national and international level.

My sincere thanks to the Dean of the Faculty of Animal Science UNSOED, the organizing committee, sponsors, and any parties that can not be listed since we are deeply indebt to all of your effort and sacrifice to the success of this seminar. Our sincere thanks must go to the Directorate General for Higher Education Department of National Education for the grant awarded. For our invited speakers, Prof. Orskov from MLURI UK, Prof. AR Alimon from UPM Malaysia, Prof. Marsetyo, Dr. Didiek J. Rachbani, and Dr. Desianto from Indonesia, we are indebt to your effort and participation. Your views will enlighten and inspire how to empower our local feed resources in sustaining the feed security for the future.

Wassalamu alaikum Wr. Wb.

Purwokerto, July 2010 Dr. Ali Agus . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



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PERFORMANCES OF BROILERS FED CORN-SOYA-PALM KERNEL MEAL DIETS SUPPLEMENTED WITH DL-METHIONINE

by

J. Jachja, Sumiati, M. Ridla, I.G. Permana, T. Toharmat, and N. Ramli Department of Animal Nutrition and Feed Science, Faculty of Animal Science, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor

ABSTRACT

Palm kernel meal, a by-product of the Indonesian palm oil industry, is a potential alternative of feed ingredient for poultry. The present experiment was designed to evaluate the efficacy of Sumiformo's DL-methionine supplementation in diet containing palm kernel meal based diets in broiler chicks in Indonesia. One thousand and two hundred day old chicks were allocated into 30 groups and five experimental diets. The experimental diets were as follows: a deficient in methionine diet (basal diet); deficient in methionine diets supplemented with three different levels of methionine; and accorn-soy diet as control positive diet. Metabolizable energy and nitrogen retention were determined in thirty healthy broilers of 35 day old. The chicks were assigned to one of five dietary treatments. Palm kernel meal was possible to be included in the ration of broiler chicks. Supplementation of DL-methionine increased feed intake and tended to increase body weight gain and final live weight. The supplementation of DL-methionine increased nutrient absorption and fat deposition. However high level supplementation up to 0.327% tended to stimulate over growth of interstinal villi.

Key words: palm kernel meal, DL-methionine, fat deposition, broiler

INTRODUCTION

Palm kernel meal, a by-product of the Indonesian palm oil industry, is a potential alternative of feed ingredient for poultry. Palm kernel meal (PKM) is the by-products obtained after extraction of oil from the kernel of palm fruits. Since it is produced in large amounts, the PKM become a potentially inexpensive feed ingredient for Indonesian poultry. However, the PKM is deficient in methicinine.

DL-methionine produced by different private enterprises is available commercially in the form of liquid and solid product. The efficacy of the product is especially in improving feed conversion ratio in poultry. Supplementation of DL-methionine synthetic produced by Sumitomo Chemical Co, Ltd in the corn-soy based diets improved broiler performances (Jachja et al., 2007). Regarding to the usage of palm kernel meal in poultry diets recently, it is essential for Sumitomo

Chemical Co, Ltd Japan to evaluate the efficacy of its DL-methionine in poultry fed corn-soy-palm kernel meal based diets in Indonesia. Objectives: 1. To evaluate the chemical composition including methionine content of palm kernel meal produced in Indonesia. 2. To investigate the efficacy of supplementation of Sumitomos DL-methionine in improving performances of broilers fed corn-soy-palm kernel meal based diet in Indonesia. 3. To evaluate metabolizable energy value and protein utilization including methionine of corn-soy-palm kernel meal diets supplemented with DLbased methionine. Output: 1 Methionine status of palm kernel meal Indonesia; 2.Establishment of the optimum level of Sumitomo DL-methionine supplemented in the broiler's corn-soy-palm kernel meal based diet; 3. Establishment of the optimum level of palm kernel meal to substitute corn as energy source in the broiler's diets



Dilarang

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Location:

The feeding and medical were conducted in the Faculty of Animal University, Bogor Science, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor ___ Indonesia.

Materials:

Two thousand of one day old chicks (DOC) of ROSS strain were purchased from SCibadak Farm, Co. Ltd. Indonesia. The diets were obtained and mixed in a small feed Mill. The chicks were kept in colony cages for feeding and in metabolic cages for metabolism trial. Each cage was facilitated with feeders and drinkers.

Evaluation Feedstuffs Chemical Composition

Samples of PKM produced obtained from paln oil industry were analyzed for their chemical composition including their amino acids content. Data obtained along with the data of other feedstuffs were used in ration formulation and considering supplementation level of DL- methionine in the diets.

Diets Preparation:

The treatment diets used for feeding and metabolism trials were formulated according to the nutrient requirement of poultry (NRC, 1994) based on corn-soy-palm kernel meal. The treatment diets consisted of 10 diets, i.e.:

- Broiler starter diets: (S0) a deficient in methionine diet; (S1, S2, S3) deficient in methionine diets supplemented with three different levels of methionine (0.147, 0.237 and 0.327%); and (S4) based on corn-soya diet as control positive diet
- Broiler finisher diets: (F0) a deficient in methionine diet; (F1, F2, F3) deficient in methionine diets supplemented with three different levels of methionine; and (F4) based on corn-soy diet as control positive diet.

The diets were fed to the chickens as soon as after pabrication

Feeding Trials:

One thousand and two hundred of DOC were divided into 30 groups.

experimental ration was formulated to have deficient in methionine. The chicks were assigned randomly to one of five dietary treatments i.e. (S0) a deficient methionine diet as the basal diet; (S1) basal diet + 0.147 % DL-methionine; (S2) basal diet + 0.237 % DLmethionine; (S3) basal diet + 0.327 % DLmethionine; (S4) corn-soy based diet added 0.148% of DL-methionine as a positive control diet. At 22 days of age, the chicks were fed the finisher diets, and the treatment diets were: (F0) a deficient methionine diet as the basal diet; (F1) basal diet + 0.058 % DLmethionine; (F2) basal diet + 0.118 % DLmethionine; (F3) basal diet + 0.178 % DL-(F4) corn-soy based diet methionine; supplemented with 0.06% of DL-methionine as positive control. Diets and water were offered ad libitum. Once a week, the chicks were individually weighted. Feed intake and feed conversion were calculated weekly. At the end of the experimental period, two broilers from each groups, were slaughtered to evaluate the weight percentage of abdominal fat, viscera, and carcass, and the histology of intestine.

Metabolism Trial:

Thirty healthy broilers of 35 days of age were used and assigned to one of five dietary treatments i.e. (F0) a deficient methionine diet as basl diet; (F1) basal diet + 0.058 % DL-methionine; (F2) basal diet + 0.118 % DL-methionine; (F3) basal diet + 0.178 % DL-methionine; (f4) corn-soy based diet supplemented with 0.06% of DLmethionine as positive control. The animals were kept individually in metabolic cages. Metabolizable energy and nitrogen retention including methionine utilization determined according to the modified Farrell method (1978).

Statistical Analysis:

Data from completely randomized design of feeding and metabolism trials were analyzed statistically using analysis of variance (ANOVA) according to the procedure of SAS.



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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Chemical Composition of Palm Kernel

IMeal Ω The experimental diets were Composed of six main ingredients. Crude protein and amino acids content of the main Ingredients of the experimental diets is presented in Table 1. Protein and amino acid Econtent of ice bran, MBM, CGM, corn and soybean meal were in the normal range. Palm ekernel meal had higher protein and amino dacids content than both rice bran and corn, but St had lower protein and amino acids content othan MBM CGM and soybean meal.

Efficacy of Sumitomos DL-methionine Supplementation in Corn-soy-palm Kernel Meal Based Diets in Improving the Performances of Broilers Chicks.

Mean of body weight gain, final body weight, feed conversion ratio and feed intake of starter (£-21 days) and finisher (22-42 days) broilers fed diets supplemented with different level of DE-methionine are presented in Table

Supplementation of 0.327% methioning to the deficient methionine diet

containing palm kernel meal improved (P<0.01) feed intake during starter and finisher period of broilers. However the response of intake on the DL-methionine supplementation at level 0.147% and feeding corn-soy based diet was inconsistence. Broiler chicks offered corn-soy based diet indicated lower feed intake compared to the diet containing palm kernel meal supplemented with 0.327% DL-methionine. Supplementation of DL-methionine to the basal diet did not affect feed conversion ratio (FCR) during the starter period. However, during finisher period, supplementation of Dlmethionine had a tendency in improvement (P<0.3) of feed conversion as 1.40; 6.90 and 10.92% for F1, F2 and F4, respectively compared to FCR of the chickens fed F0 diet. Café and Waldroup (2006) reported that the methionine level had no significant effect on feed conversion at 16 days of age of the chickens, however at 35, 42 and 49 days of age, supplementation of methionine in the basal diet improved feed conversion.

Table 1. Chemical composition of palm kernel meal and other ingredients composing diets supplemented methionine and offered to broiler chicks

Amino Acids				Ingredients		
	Rice	MBM	CGM	Yellow	Soybean	Palm kernel
	bran			corn	meal	meal
Crude Protein (%)	10.68	43.28	63.52	7.90	47.78	16.58
Aspartic acid (%)	0.99	4.33	4.50	0.64	6.16	1.35
Glutamic acid (%)	1.52	6.96	16.26	1.69	10.19	3.33
Serine (%)	0.48	2.03	3.74	0.43	2.65	0.67
Histidine (%)	0.26	1.00	1.37	0.24	1.34	0.26
Glysine (%)	0.54	6.26	2.11	0.35	2.15	0.78
Threonine (%)	0.40	1.99	2.34	0.30	1.95	0.47
Arginine (%)	0.79	3.75	2.30	0.44	3.93	1.74
Alanine (%)	0.62	3.80	6.00	0.61	2.10	0.67
Tyrosine (%)	0.36	1.28	3.86	0.37	1.94	0.36
Methionine (%)	0.10	0.47	1.61	0.12	0.62	0.29
Valine (Va)	0.53	2.23	3.12	0.41	2.30	0.82
Phenilalanihe (%)	0.45	1.93	4.50	0.44	2.65	0.68
Isoleusine (%)	0.35	1.60	2.79	0.31	2.28	0.60
Leusine (%)	0.68	3.37	10.92	0.98	3.81	1.05
Lysine (%)	0.49	3.14	1.13	0.25	3.24	0.44



Table 2. Mean of feed intake, body weight gain, final body weight and feed conversion ratio of starter and finisher broilers fed different level of methionine

1. Dilarang meng	and	finisher broilers fed dif	fferent level of met		
mengutip sebagian	Treatment	Feed intake	Body weight gai		Feed conversion
_	Q diets	(g/bird)	(g/bird)	(g/bird)	ratio
	Starter period				
ebo	50	$1013.96^{\mathrm{B}} \pm 15.79$	594.22 ± 65.32	634.55 ± 65.20	1.67 ± 0.09
ıtip sebagian hanva untub	Dilindung S3	$1022.76^{\mathrm{B}} \pm 22.13$	566.42 ± 20.91	607.20 ± 21.45	1.74 ± 0.03
	S2	$998.12^{B} \pm 18.91$	551.65 ± 20.68	592.25 ± 21.38	1.72 ± 0.04
ata.	<u>o</u> S3	$1069.82^{A} \pm 26.21$	599.01 ± 21.00	639.59 ± 21.34	1.69 ± 0.05
atau seluruh benentingan	<u>S</u> S4 (∩)	$1077.92^{A} \pm 20.38$	589.52 ± 37.33	629.79 ± 37.46	1.74 ± 0.11
lurc	Finisher perio	d (22-42 days)			
	FO P	$2481.06^{B} \pm 106.61$	825.06 ± 49.75	1459.61±88.94	3.15 ± 0.29
Zan.	<u>⊊</u> F1 <u>Ω</u> .	$2533.54^{A} \pm 65.91$	864.15 ± 103.92	1471.35±94.16	3.11 ± 0.49
<u>a</u>	Undang F3	$2458.69^{BC} \pm 130.08$	874.09 ± 111.94	1466.33±97.94	2.93 ± 0.19
rllis Silln	F3 3	$2652.93^{A} \pm 143.67$	931.14 ± 250.01	1570.73 ± 261.86	3.23 ± 0.57
_ ⊒:	F4	2464.56 ^{BC} ± 113.84	895.93 ± 30.57	1525.72±49.17	2.81 ± 0.09
atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan meny benentingan pendidiban penelitian penulisan barya ilmiah	starter period; diet + 0.32 positive confro + 0.058% DE-1	S1= basal diet + 0.147 % % DL-methionine; S4= 0, F0= a deficient methior	DL-methionine; S2 corn-soy based diet nine diet as the basal t + 0.118 % DL-met	a deficient methionine or bate basal diet + 0.237 % DL supplemented with 0.148% diet offered during finisher hionine; F3= basal diet + 0.74 control diet.	methionine; S3= basal of DL-methionine as period; F1= basal diet
karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: pendidiban penelitian penulisan barya ilmiah penyusunan lapa	present stadd compared to commercial I versus 1069 methionine a 0.178% (F3)	eed intake of broiler chi y was in the norm standard feed intak Ross 308 (998.12-1077 g/bird). Supplementation at level of 0.327 % in broiler diets contain was appropriate to ma	nal range le of the le of the le of on of DL-se (S3), and le ning palm	ratio when DL-Methioning pasal diet. However, there body weight, final body conversion ratio among the starter and finisher period pasal diet containing supplemented with DL-method 2.327% tended to have	we was no different in y weight and feed he treatments during . The chicks offered palm kernel meal methionine at level of higher body weight

The feed intake of broiler chicks in the present stady was in the normal range compared to standard feed intake of the commercial Ross 308 (998.12-1077.92 g/bird versus 1069 g/bird). Supplementation of DLmethionine at level of 0.327 %(S3), and 0.178% (F3) in broiler diets containing palm kernel meal was appropriate to maintain the normal feed intake. The low feed intake of basal diet might be due to amino acids deficiency, esp. methionine. Pesti et al. (2005) reported that when an amino acid deficient, the birds are likely to decrease their consumption if the deficiency was severe. Feed consumption of laying hens and broilers increased due to DL-Methionine supplementation (Bunchasak and Silapasorn, 2005; Bunchasak and Keawarun, 2006).

Supplementation of DL-methionine was like mproved the nutrient untilization of palm kernel meal. Chicks fed diets supplemented with DL-methionine in the finisher period tended more efficient in utilizing the diet based on corn-soy-palm kernel meal Pesti et al. (1999) reported that there was improvement in feed conversion

ratio when DL-Methionine was added to the basal diet. However, there was no different in body weight, final body weight and feed conversion ratio among the treatments during starter and finisher period. The chicks offered basal diet containing palm kernel meal supplemented with DL-methionine at level of 0.327% tended to have higher body weight gain and final body weight. Final body weigh of the chickens fed S3, F1, F2, and F3 diets were 0.8, 0.8,0.5, and 7.6% higher than that fed S0 diet, respectively. Palm kernel meal indicated good nutritive value when it is included in the diet of broiler chicks.

Supplementation of DL-methionine to the corn-soy-palm kernel based diet did not improve final body weight of chicks during starter as well as finisher period. However, there was a tendency in improvement of final body weight of chicks fed corn-soy-palm diets supplemented with DLmethionine except for the chickens fed S1 and S2 diets.

Histological Viscera Weight and Appearance of intestine

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

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Viscera weight of the broiler chicks fed diets supplemented witrh DL-methionine are indicated in Table 3. Supplementation of DL-methionine tended to increase liver weight, abdominal fat, reduced limp and jejunum size of broiler chicks fed diets supplemented with DL-methionine. The results indicated that DL-methionen improved the nutrient absorption and stimulate nutrient metabolism and deposition.

Histopathological appearance of intestine in broilers chicks fed different level of DL-methionine was indicated in Table 4. Deficient methionine diet reduced size of villi. Supplementation of DL-methionin stimulated the growth of villi. Supplementation of DL-methionine stimulated the growth of villi. The over growth of villi was observed in broiler chicks fed diet supplemented with 0.327% DL-methionine. The supplementation of DL-methionine at high level also stimulated the growth of coccidian.

1. Energy and Protein Utilization of Cornsoy-palm Kernel Meal Based Diet

Metabolizable energy and protein utilization of experimental diet offered to the broiler chicks during finisher period was indicated in Tabel 3. Basal diet supplemented with DL-methionine at level of 0.327% indicated the lowest Metabolizable Energi (ME) value and nitrogen retention value. Apparent metabolizable energy (AME), true metabolizable energy (TME), nitrogen corrected apparent (NCAME) and true (NCTME) metabolizable energy of the others treatment were similar. The result indicated high level of DL-methionine supplementation in palm kernel meal containing diet up to 0.327% resulted in reduction in nitrogen retention, due to imbalance dietary amino acid content. It was likely that the basal diet containing palm kernel meal had already contained balance amino acids.

Table 4 Histopathological apperance of intestine in broilers chicks fed different level of DL-methionine.

Treatment Diets 2	Histological Appearance of Intestine	
F0	Long and slim villi, villi was reduced in size	
F1	Long, slim and dense villi, cripta lieberkhun increased (Figure 1)	
F2	Long villi, rupture epithel villi (deskwamasi)	
F3	Large villi, lot of line, villi ephithel was pooled, coccidian was detected	
F4	Slim villi	

Table 3. Viscera weight of the broiler chicks fed diets with and without supplementation of DL-methionine.

(0/)	и	Treatment Diets						
(%)	F0	Fl	F2	F3	F4			
Liver W	2.21±0.29	2.29±0.31	2.35±0.32	2.41±0.33	2.32±0.35			
Kidney	0.44 ± 0.11	0.33 ± 0.11	0.40 ± 0.12	0.43 ± 0.14	0.41 ± 0.07			
Heart (0.42 ± 0.05	0.44 ± 0.06	0.47 ± 0.07	0.47 ± 0.05	0.49 ± 0.08			
Lymph O	0.18 ± 0.05	0.18 ± 0.06	0.16 ± 0.05	0.14 ± 0.06	0.15 ± 0.06			
Bill duct	0.06 ± 0.02	0.07 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.03	0.05 ± 0.03	0.09 ± 0.03			
Abdominal Fat	1.33 ± 0.20	0.95 ± 0.67	1.45 ± 0.64	1.91 ± 0.27	1.37 ± 0.30			
Pancreas	0.15 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.02	0.17 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.06	0.16 ± 0.06			
Duodenum	0.41 ± 0.08	0.50 ± 0.14	0.49 ± 0.07	0.42 ± 0.09	0.42 ± 0.16			
Jejenum	1.28 ± 0.21	1.25±0.16	1.20 ± 0.11	1.18 ± 0.11	1.07 ± 0.26			
Ileum =	1.04±0.14	0.97±0.25	1.05±0.21	0.98 ± 0.07	1.07±0.14			
Cecum C	0.39 ± 0.07	0.49 ± 0.20	0.41 ± 0.09	0.33 ± 0.04	0.42 ± 0.27			
Colon 0	0.14±0.04	0.15 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.04	0.13 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.09			
Total Intestines	12.35±2.65	11.05 ± 4.01	10.70 ± 2.25	10.21±2.79	10.69 ± 1.79			

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

Dilarang me a. Penautip	Та	ble 5.		ean of energy hionine	and protein	utilization in	broilers chicks	s fed differen	t level of DL-
utik M		reatmen	t	A-ME (kcal/kg	T-ME	T-ME	NCA-ME.	NCT-ME	Nitrogen
eng oan	αk	diets		DM)	(kcal/kg as	(kcal/kg	(kcal/kg	. (kcal/kg	Retention
har Har	Cipto				fed)	DM))	DM)	DM)	(g/ekor/day)
o se	ta	F0		4390 ^B ±48	3984 ^{AB} ±30	4528 ^{AB} ±34	4222 ^B ±27	3048±131	$9.35^{B} \pm 2.38$
un bag	D:	F1		4396 ^B ±61	$4010^{AB} \pm 56$	4558 ^{AB} ±64	$4216^{B} \pm 33$	2944±156	$8.51^{AB} \pm 1.36$
tuk tuk	ind	F2		4394 ^B ±40	$4054^{B} \pm 86$	4608 ^B ±99	$4201^{B}\pm23$	2818±174	$7.93^{AB} \pm 3.89$
n at	un	F3		4205 ^A ±207	3942 ^A ±32	$4481^{A} \pm 35$	4078 ^A ±135	3095±260	$5.02^{A} \pm 3.36$
gu	gi L	F4	0	4430 ^B ±19	$4007^{AB} \pm 15$	4555 ^{AB} ±17	$4246^{B} \pm 15$	2975±64	$11.23^{B}\pm0.70$
u seluruh entinaar	No	te: Ap	pare	nt metabolizal	ole energy (Al	ME), true meta	abolizable energ	gy (TME), nit	rogen corrected
seluruh Itingan	Q p	parent (NC	AME) and true	(NCTME).				
	9-L		K						
karya pendic	Jnd		ipt						

CONCLUSION

Palm kernel meal was possible to be included in the ration of broiler chicks. Supplementation of DL-methionine increased feed intake and tended to increased body weight gam and final live weight. supplementation of DL-methionine increased nutrient absorption and fat deposition. However, i high DL-methionine level supplementation up to 0.327% tended to stimulate over growth of interstinal villi.

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