A novel protease improves apparent nitrogen retention from excreta and reduces ammonia emmisions from litters in poultry houses

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Protease can be added to the broiler diet to enhance feed protein utilization, reduce the feed cost and environmental impact. Protease speeds up the breakdown of proteins. Supplementation of protease can improve protein and amino acids digestion by the broiler and therefore reduced nitrogen

OBJECTIVE

To investigate the effect of a novel protease (ProAct 360^{TM}) on nitrogen (N) retention in excreta and ammonia (NH3) emissions from the litter.

excretion then emission in the environment as ammonia.

Materials & Methods

Treatments Diet

Study 1

Animals	8 battery cages of 6 male Ross 308 1d old
Duration	Starter (St:d0-d14) Grower (Gr:d14-d28)
Basal diet	22.5% then 21% of Crude Protein content
Parameter	Apparent N retention per pen in excreta

Study 2

Animals 12 floor pens of 40 male Cobb 500 1d old St (d0-14) Gr (d14-28) Finisher (d28-42) Duration 22.5%, 21.3%, then 19.4% CP in Finisher Basal diet 15kg wood shaving beddings / 5m2 pen Litter NH3 measured at the surface of the litter Parameter



Results

Summary and conclusions

In both studies, 1 and 2: numerical improvement of FCR by 2% and 0.7% was observed in animals fed protease compared to control. Addition of a novel protease at 50 mg/kg feed fed to broilers chickens resulted in a significant reduction of ammonia emissions from the litters and therefore reduced nitrogen excretion from poultry houses and environmental impacts contributing to a more sustainable animal protein production.





