

Results

The results indicated that feeding 0.20, 0.40 and 0.60% of charcoal A and 0.60% of charcoal B significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased feed consumption as compared with C+. Birds fed 0.20, 0.40 and 0.60% of charcoal A had significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher final body weight as compared with C+. When compared with C+, birds fed 0.40 and 0.60% of charcoal B had significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher body weight, average weight gain and intestine length. Feed conversion ratio, intestine circumference, carcass yield, relative weight of legs, heart and abdominal fat were not affected either by aflatoxin B1 or charcoal. Both charcoal A and B depressed ($P < 0.05$) liver weight and increased intestine density as compared with C+.

Conclusion

It was concluded that 0.20% of *Canarium schweinfurthii* charcoal and 0.60% of maize charcoal could be used as feed additives to absorb aflatoxin B1 and promote growth performance of broiler chickens.

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Potential for using multinutrient block for supplementing feeding of growing goats

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Aim

The study of the potential for using a multinutrient block for supplementing feeding of growing West African dwarf goats was carried out from August 2003 to January 2004 in the Experimental Farm of the University of Dschang.

Materials and Methods

Eighteen young West African dwarf goats were divided in two groups of nine animals each 6–7 month old and averagely weighing 9.07 ± 1.17 kg were used. The animals of the supplemented group (group 2) received 100 g of multinutrient block per animal per day whereas those of the control group (group 1) did not receive any supplement. The animals were weight every 14 days for the evaluation of growth. The body condition score (BCS) was take at the beginning and at the end of the study. A sample of 100 g of multinutrient block was taken for the chemical composition analysis.

Results

From the results of this study it appears that the multinutrient block had a high percentage of crude proteins (37.43% DM) and ash (29.03% DM). The organic matter (OM) content, the cells wall constituent (NDF), hemicellulose and cellulose were 70.97; 25.03; 12.40 and 5.70% DM respectively. At the end of the study, the average BCS (3.9 ± 0.10) and average weight of the supplemented goats (16.90 ± 2.94 kg) was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than that of the control group (2.50 ± 0.12 ; 12.42 ± 2.50 kg). The total weight gain was 3.30 kg and 7.89 kg corresponding to a daily average weight gain of 23.57 g/d and 56.35 g/d respectively for the animals of group 1 and group 2.

Conclusion

The multinutrient block significantly improves the growth of the young West African dwarf goats.

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