



Sex Effect on Productive Parameters, Carcass and Body Fat Composition of Two Commercial Broilers Lines

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this work was to evaluate sex effect on behavior of two commercial broilers lines. Productive parameters, carcass composition and yield, amount and quality of fat deposited in the meat and skin and total body fat were studied. A completely randomized design with four treatments (MR-Male Ross, HR-Female Ross, MAF-Male Avian Farm and HAF-Female Avian Farm) and eight repetitions of 40 chickens was used. Animals received water and food *ad libitum*. After 50 days, two birds (a male and a female) per repetition were chosen at random and slaughtered for carcass evaluation. Samples of breast, leg, skin and abdominal fats were analyzed to determine the percentage of intramuscular fat, total cholesterol and fatty acid composition. The Ross line showed higher final weight and weight gain, better intake and feed conversion rate. Also, it was observed that females of both lines had similar results in relation to these parameters. Better yield of breast with bone was found in Ross males and females. In relation to legs and thigh, Ross males showed better results and no differences were observed among females of both lines. Males deposited less fat than females. Finally, differences in percentage of intramuscular fat, content of cholesterol in breast with skin, leg with skin and skin, percentage of saturated, mono and polyunsaturated fatty acids were observed between sex and lines.

INTRODUCTION

The great scientific and technological development of poultry industry in the last years demanded the evaluation of different commercial broiler lines, as well as different handling techniques, in order to improve production efficiency and help in decision-making. In a world scale, there is a great tendency for increasing chicken meat consumption (Mendes *et al.*, 1988).

In relation to nutrition, it is essential to know clearly and precisely the requirements of the animal species according to their production potential, physiological characteristics, anti-nutritional factors, among others. Adequate choice of foods and diet formulation help not only to reach nutritional requirements but also to increase the levels of feed conversion (Masato Morita, 1992).

Carcass composition can be modified by age, sex, handling and diet manipulation, and it is known that fat deposition increases with age. This is simply related to maturity and happens in the majority of species (Leeson, 1995).

The main reason of absence of uniformity in sex-mixed flocks is the sexual dimorphism of meat type chicken. In face of the necessity of handling birds in homogeneous groups, poultry farmers have adopted single-sex lots in finishing broilers. This difference in growth rate is evidenced in carcass conformation. Most studies report that females show



higher breast proportion than males, but lower leg and thigh proportion (Lazzari & Paganini, 1999). Mallo *et al.* (1997) evaluated the commercial lines Anak and Ross using a diet with low density of nutrients in all treatments. It was reported higher body, carcass and breast weights in broilers from Ross line whereas higher abdominal fat deposition was observed in Anak line chickens. Souza *et al.* (1995) evaluated carcass traits of four commercial broiler lines, Arbor Acres, Hubbard, Cobb and Ross under the same nutritional management and found higher leg and thigh yield in Hubbard males and higher breast yield in Ross line. Female birds will always be fatter than males because female hormones stimulate fat deposition. From a practical point of view, these differences limit the age in which females can be commercialized (Leeson, 1995). Fat amount, fat quality and cholesterol content in food are important to be considered when the relationship between fat and the risk of some cardiovascular diseases and cancer is evaluated, and animal nutrition, sex and lines can affect carcass fat composition (Cherian *et al.*, 1996; Ahn *et al.*, 1995).

Based on these sex and lines characteristics this study was performed aiming to determine the effect of sex on productive parameters, carcass composition and amount and quality of body fat in two commercial broiler lines.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Experiment was carried out at Universidad Nacional de Luján the amount and quality of carcass fat were performed in ITA CA CNIA INTA Castelar.

Mobile experimental cages with 4 m² were used. Animal groups and feed were weighed weekly to determine live weight, weight gain, daily intake and week-index per bird per day. The experimental diets used in this study (Table 1) and water were offered *ad libitum*.

At the end of the experimental period (50 days), a male and a female of each repetition (16 birds per treatment) were randomly chosen, and after 12 hours of fasting the birds were weighed and slaughtered for carcass evaluation. Carcasses were chilled for further analysis.

Live weight, carcass weight and weights of breast without bone and skin, leg, thigh and abdominal fat were obtained. The data were submitted to analysis variance in a 2 x 2 completely randomized factorial design, with 4 treatments (MR – male Ross; MH – female Ross; MAF -males Avian and HAF – females Avian Farms) and 8 repetitions of 40 birds each.

Table 1 Composition of experimental diets.

Ingredients (%)	Starter	Grower	Finisher
	0- 21 days	22 - 35 days	36 - 49 days
Fish meal	2.00	0.20	0.20
Meat meal	5.70	8.89	5.00
Sand	0.35	0.35	0.00
Oyster shell	0.00	0.01	0.00
DL-Methionine	0.12	0.13	0.09
Bicalcium phosphate	3.52	3.10	2.22
Fat	0.01	0.10	0.00
Bone Ash	0.01	0.25	1.33
L-Lysine	0.05	0.16	0.03
Ground corn	53.31	58.44	62.41
Mix V+M ¹	0.35	0.35	0.35
Sodium chloride	0.35	0.30	0.30
Soybean meal	23.43	20.48	25.62
Gluten	0.00	1.24	0.00
Wheat	6.00	6.00	2.64
Inert	4.81	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100
Calculated values (%)			
Fat	3.7	4.6	6.0
Ash	5.0	4.7	4.5
Calcium	0.95	0.85	0.85
Phosphorus	0.76	0.67	0.68
Metabolizable Energy (Kcal/kg)	2915	3100	3230
Lysine	1.03	1.06	0.95
Methionine	0.45	0.47	0.41
Met+Cys	0.76	0.79	0.72

¹Levels per kg: 4,000 IU vitamin A, 900 IU vitamin D₃, 234 mg vitamin K₃, 99 mg vitamin B₁, 1,920 mg vitamin B₂, 249 mg vitamin B₆, 3,250 mg vitamin B₁₂, 2,500 mg vitamin E, 3,325 mg calcium pantothenate, 4,900 mg niacin, 1,470 mg anti-oxidant, 24,300 mg Zn, 25,000 mg Fe, 276 mg I, 3,010 mg Cu, 28,600 mg Mn, 50 mg Co, 76 mg Se.

Samples of breast, leg, skin and abdominal fat were analyzed for percentage of fat, fatty acid composition and cholesterol content (COL). Lipids were extracted as describe by Folch *et al.* (1957).

Fatty acid composition was determined by methyl-esters analysis using a GLC with WCOT column with 50 m melted silicium CP-SIL88 (García *et al.*, 1999), and cholesterol content was determined by the method described by Roschlan *et al.* (1975). Data were analyzed by General Linear Models (SAS, 1998).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Weekly body weight and weight gain for both lines are shown in Table 2. The statistical analysis of the data revealed that after 28 days of life (4 weeks), significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in live weight and weight gain were seen among treatments, with lower live weights being observed for the birds of MR and HR treatments ($p < 0.05$). Weight gain during the last three weeks of experiment was different ($p < 0.05$) between males,


Table 2 - Body weight and weight gain of males and females from Ross and Avian Farms lines.

	Age (week)	Body weight (g)		Weight gain (g)	
		ROSS	Avian Farms	ROSS	Avian Farms
Males	1	136.7 a ¹	136.2 a	92.4 a	85.7 a
	2	342.2 a	330.6 a b	205.4 a	187.2 ab
	3	730.0 a	691.1 b	387.8 a	368.3 ab
	4	1,314.2 a	1,263.6 c	584.3 a	495.9 b
	5	1,939.2 a	1,847.1 c	625.0 a	549.7 b
	6	2,518.7 a	2,394.4 c	579.5 a	508.8 b
	7	3,209.1 a	3,068.4 c	690.4 a	509.1 b
Females	1	139.1 a	132.2 a	80.2 a	82.3 a
	2	326.3 ab	305.8 b	194.4 ab	173.5 b
	3	694.6 ab	648.8 c	360.4 b	343.0 b
	4	1,190.4 b	1,082.7 d	572.7 a	434.0 c
	5	1,740.1 b	1,623.3 d	583.5 ac	540.6 bc
	6	2,248.95 b	2,099.3 d	508.8 bc	476.0 b
	7	2,758.03 b	2,635.6 d	672.0 a	536.4 b

1 - For each independent parameter, similar letters within a same row are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$).

but not between females; however, at 42 days of age, difference in body weight was found ($p < 0.05$) between Ross and Avian Farm females.

Feed intake during the whole experimental period is shown in Table 3. The data revealed that, as expected, male birds ate more than female. Between lines, the findings showed a difference ($p < 0.05$) after 28 days of life, with male and female of Ross line eating more than Avian Farms.

Feed conversion index of Ross males and females was lower ($p < 0.05$) than conversion of birds from the Avian Farm (Table 3). A significant difference in carcass weight was noticed between sex and lines (Table 4). Birds from MR treatment had higher carcass weight; and females showed higher percentage of breast than

males, which was already expected (Lázzari & Paganini, 1999). There was no significant difference in the thigh and leg percentage between females. On the other hand, males showed higher thigh and leg proportion than females, similarly to results reported by Lázzari & Paganini (1999) and Mendes *et al.* (1988). There were no significant differences in abdominal fat, but higher deposition of cloacal fat was seen in females of both lines than in males. This tendency persisted and values of total fat were similar to those found by Leeson (1995).

Table 5 shows the percentage of fat in breast and legs without skin, as well as skin fat percentage. Birds from HR and MR treatments had lower fat content in breast and higher in leg than HAF and MAF. Females from both lines had fatter skin than males. Cholesterol

Table 3 – Feed intake and feed conversion index of males and females from Ross and Avian Farms lines.

	Age (week)	Feed intake (g) ¹		Feed conversion index	
		ROSS	Avian Farms	ROSS	Avian Farms
Males	1	99.6 a ²	92.6 ab	0.730	0.662
	2	374.6 ab	387.6 a	1.099	1.190
	3	968.1 a	942.0 ab	1.327	1.358
	4	1,882.6 a	1,764.7 b	1.433 a	1.483 ab
	5	3,109.8 a	2,877.1 b	1.604	1.654
	6	4,448.3 a	4,062.3 b	1.766	1.807
	7	6,000.8 a	5,480.1 b	1.870 b	1.988 a
Females	1	88.4 ab	82.2 b	0.649	0.620
	2	375.3 a	357.7 b	1.138	1.170
	3	896.6 bc	864.1 c	1.299	1.330
	4	1,769.0 b	1,643.3 c	1.414 a	1.520 b
	5	2,877.1 b	2,986.7 d	1.604	1.660
	6	4,267.8 c	3,807.7 d	1.781	1.810
	7	5,807.5 c	5,224.1 d	1.893 a	1.980 b

1 - Accumulated feed intake. 2 - For each independent parameter, similar letters within a same row are not statistically different ($p > 0.05$).


Table 4 – Carcass composition (grams and percentages) of males and females from Ross and Avian Farms lines at 50 days of age.

	Body Weight (g)		Carcass Weight (g) %		Breast with bone Weight (g) %		Thigh and leg Weight (g) %		Cloacal Weight(g) %		Fat content Abdominal Weight(g) %		Total Weight(g) %	
Males	3,438.6	2,475.4a ¹	72.00a	743.5a	30.00a	718.3a	29.00a	49.8	2.00a	24.4	1.00	74.2	3.00	
	3,169.2	2,288.0	72.20ab	675.6 a	29.50a	668.9c	29.20 a	50.3	2.20ab	25.2	1.10	75.5	3.30	
Females	2,877.4	2,117.8b	73.60b	681.2b	32.20b	582.7b	27.50b	54.5	2.60ab	27.2	1.30	81.7	3.90	
	2,765.1	2,016.2d	72.90ab	619.8c	30.80ab	560.0 b	27.80 b	56.0	2.80b	30.5	1.50	86.5	4.30	

1 - For each independent parameter, similar letters within a same row are not statistically different ($p>0.05$).

Table 5 – Percentages of fat (%) in different cuts of broilers chickens according to sex and line at 50 days of age.

Cuts	Males		Females	
	Ross	Avian	Ross	Avian
Breast with skin	1.1±0.2 a ¹	2.1±0.6 b	1.1±0.2 a	1.8±0.8 b
Leg with skin	3.8±0.7 a	4.3±0.5 b	3.1±0.5 a	4.1±0.6 b
Skin	39.6±4.5 a	36.5±6.1 b	50.2±5.3 b	54.2±4.5 b

1 - For each independent sex, similar letters within a same row are not different statistically ($p>0.05$).

Table 6 – Cholesterol content (mg/100g) in the different cuts of broiler chickens according to sex and line at 50 days of age.

Cuts	Males		Females	
	Ross	Avian	Ross	Avian
Breast with skin	39±4 a	45±5 ab	48±5 b	49±3b
Leg with skin	85±1 a	77±11 a	81±8 a	84±9 a
Skin	104±7ab	112±5 b	93±6 a	98±4 a

For each independent sex, similar letters within rows are not different statistically ($p>0.05$).

content was also affected by sex and line. Females generally showed fatter skin, but less cholesterol, than males (Table 6).

Table 7 shows that fatty acid composition of breast and legs according to sex and line. There were no significant statistical differences ($p > 0.05$) among treatments in relation to this parameter, since it is highly dependent of diet. However, differences in the percentage of saturated (SFA), mono (MFA) and polyunsaturated (PFA) fatty acids according to sex and line were detected in fat depots, except for abdominal fat.

Table 7- Percentage of saturated (SFA), mono (MFA) and polyunsaturated (PFA) fatty acids in different cuts of broiler chickens according to sex and line at 50 days of age.

Cuts	Ross Males	Avian Males	Ross Females	Avian Females
SFA %				
Breast w/ skin	32.3±1.1 a ¹	29.6±0.8 a	31.7±0.3 c	30.2±1.1 a
Leg w/ skin	30.0±0.9 b	28.0±0.6 b	27.7±0.8 a	28.6±1.2 a
Skin	32.6±1.1 a	30.3±0.8 cb	27.9±0.2 b	28.8±1.3 a
Abdominal Fat	30.9±1.1 b	29.6±1.1 a	29.0±0.7 b	28.4±0.9 a
MFA %				
Breast w/ skin	33.0±1.1 a	31.6±0.8 a	37.6±0.8 a	34.9±1.2 a
Leg w/ skin	33.4±0.9 a	32.5±0.6 ab	36.0±0.5 b	35.8±0.2 a
Skin	30.9±1.2 b	32.7±1.0 ab	35.8±0.6 b	36.4±1.0 a
Abdominal Fat	34.1±1.1 a	33.6±1.1 b	35.9±0.4 b	36.2±1.2 a
PFA %				
Breast w/ skin	28.5±1.0 ab	31.8±1.0 a	27.4±0.6 a	29.4±0.6 a
Leg w/ skin	29.7±1.0 a	31.9±0.9 a	26.4±0.7 b	26.4±0.7 b
Skin	29.2±1.1 ab	29.3±1.1 b	28.0±0.2 a	28.6±0.8 a
Abdominal Fat	27.5±0.9 b	29.1±1.1 b	27.5±0.3 a	27.9±0.7 a

1. For each independent sex, similar letters within a same row are not different statistically ($p>0.05$).

CONCLUSIONS

The findings of this experiment showed that birds from Ross line had better performance in the live and carcass parameters; however, if compared only females birds the performance was similar in both lines. On the other hand, the percentage of total fat, saturated, mono and polyunsaturated fatty acids in different tissue were strongly sex and line dependent.



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