

Effects of genetics of wheat and broilers on digestive efficiency

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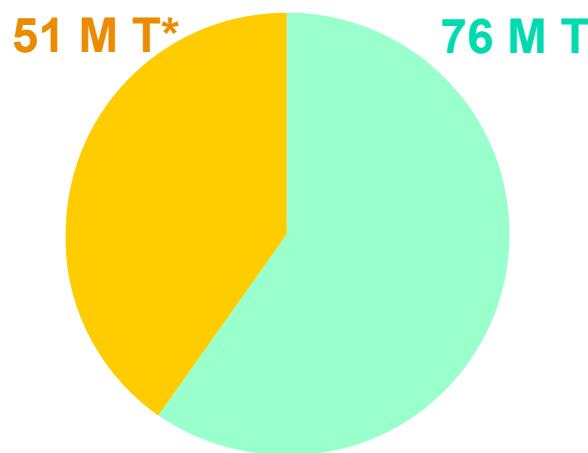


2012

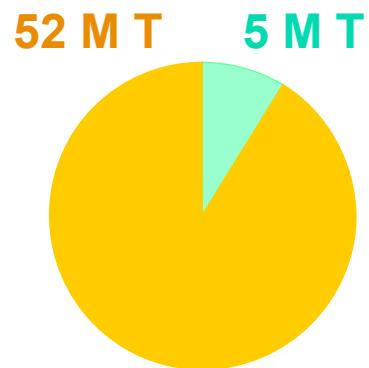
Cereal productions and utilizations in EU



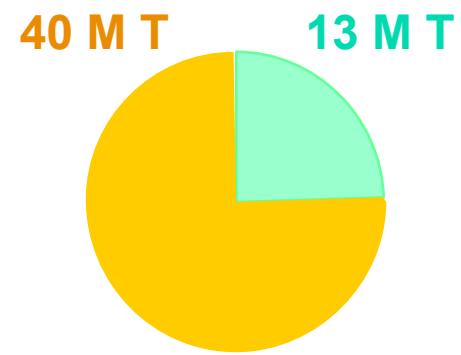
Wheat



Maize



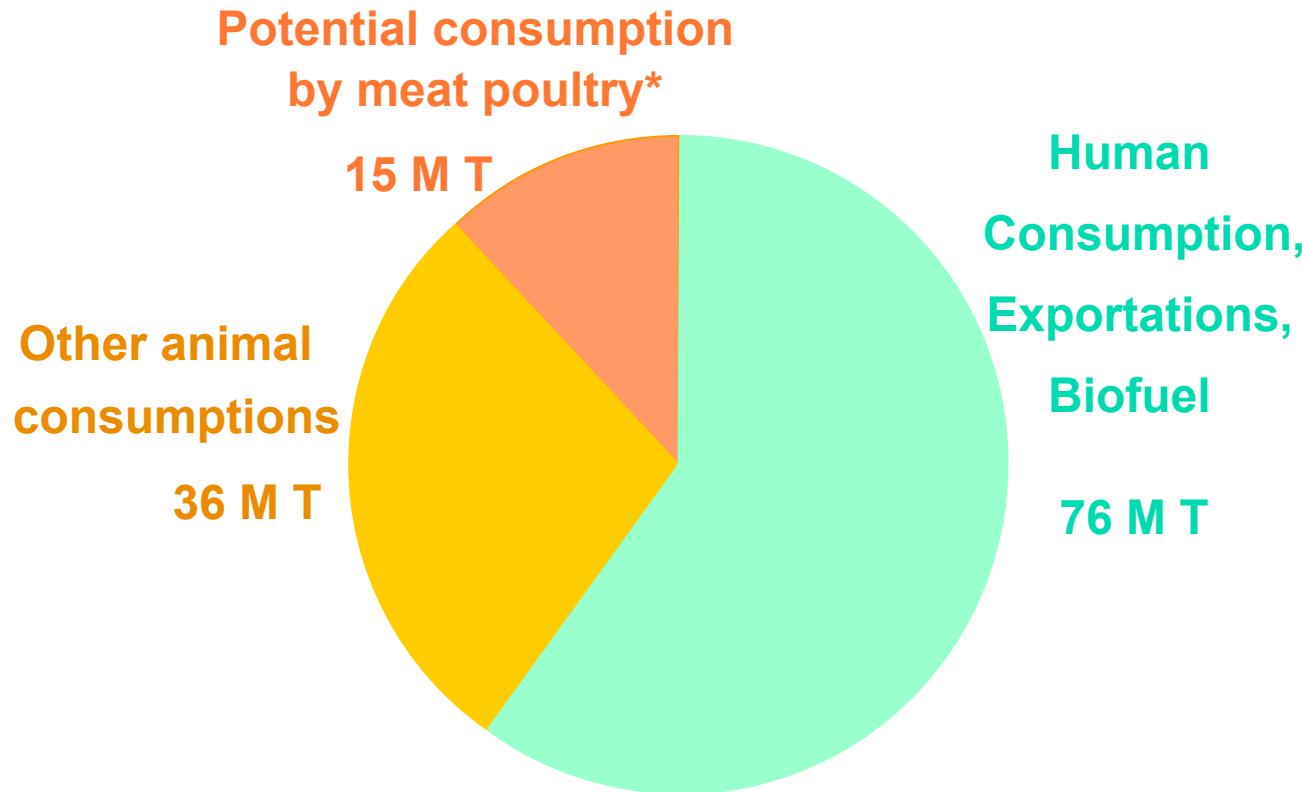
Barley



*Millions tons per year, 2010/2011

Source : AGPB, France

Distribution of the utilization of wheat produced in Europe

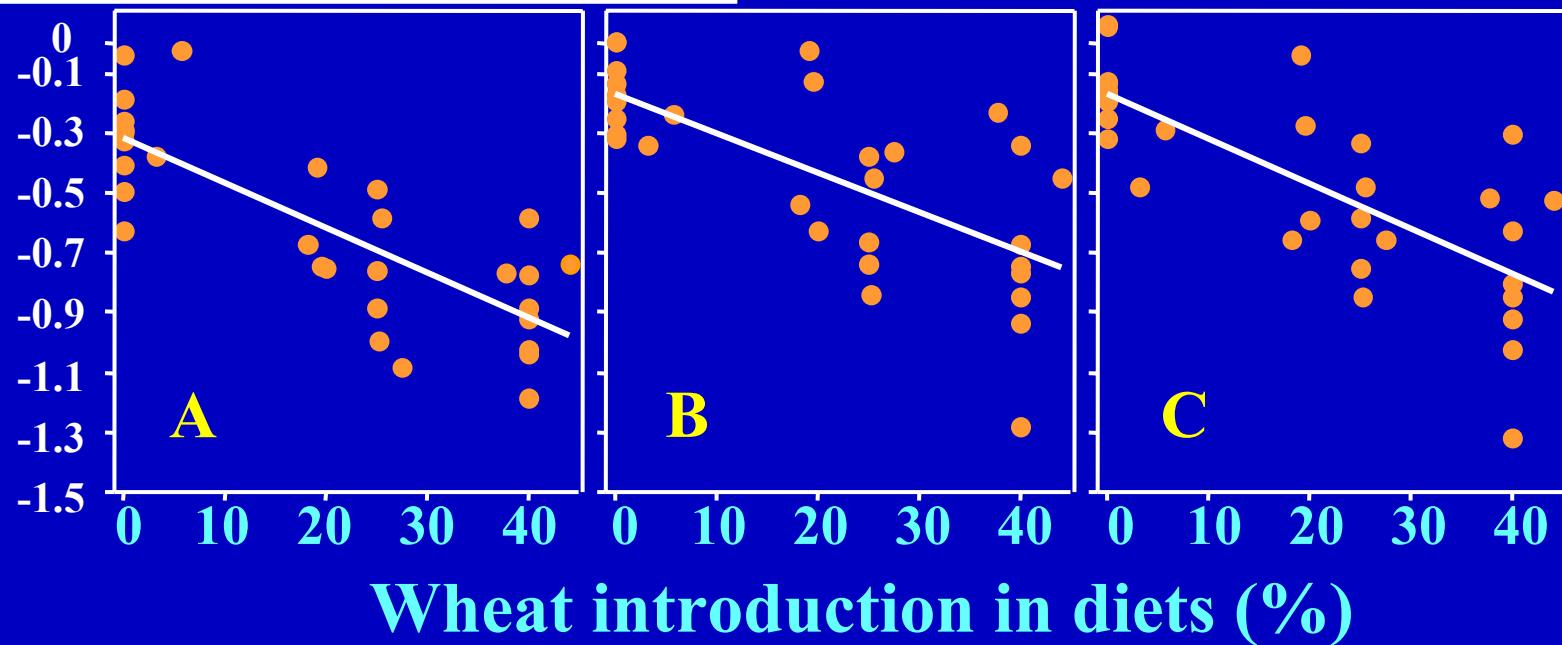


*Deduced from the european production of meat poultry : 15 M Tons (source : ITAVI, France)

**Wheat is often
a major ingredient
of broiler diets
in Europe**

Differences between mean measured and calculated AMEn values of 30 diets in 4w broilers

Measured AMEn –
calculated AMEn (MJ / kg DM)

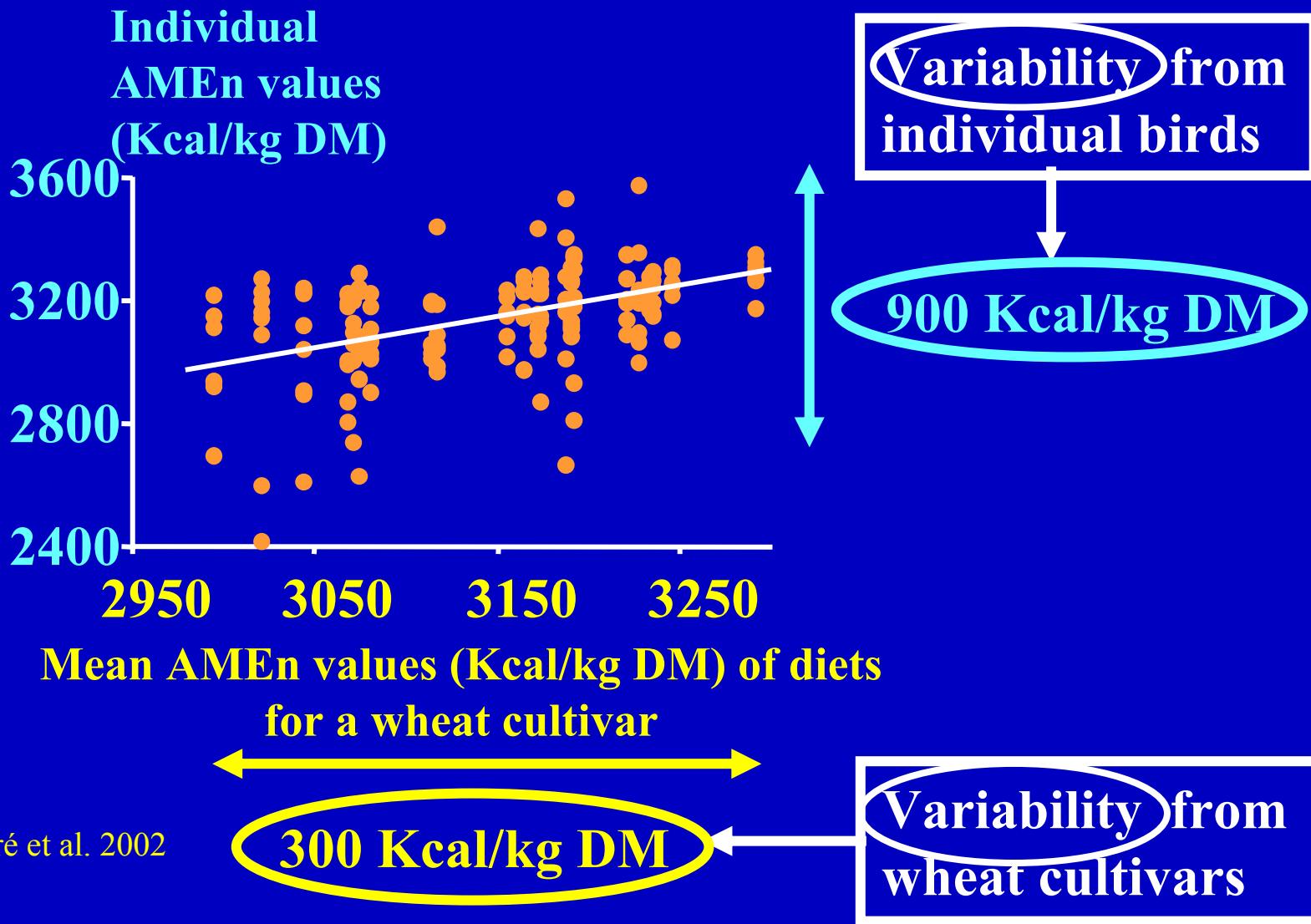


Calculated
AMEn
(MJ/kg DM)

- A** $0.155 \text{ Nx6.25} + 0.343 \text{ Lip.} + 0.167 \text{ Sta.} + 0.130 \text{ Sug.}$
- B** $0.9362 \text{ GE} - 0.0644 \text{ Nx6.25} - 0.105 \text{ WICW}^{1.2}$
- C** $16.68 + 0.197 \text{ Lip.} - 0.222 \text{ Ash} - 0.187 \text{ WICW}$

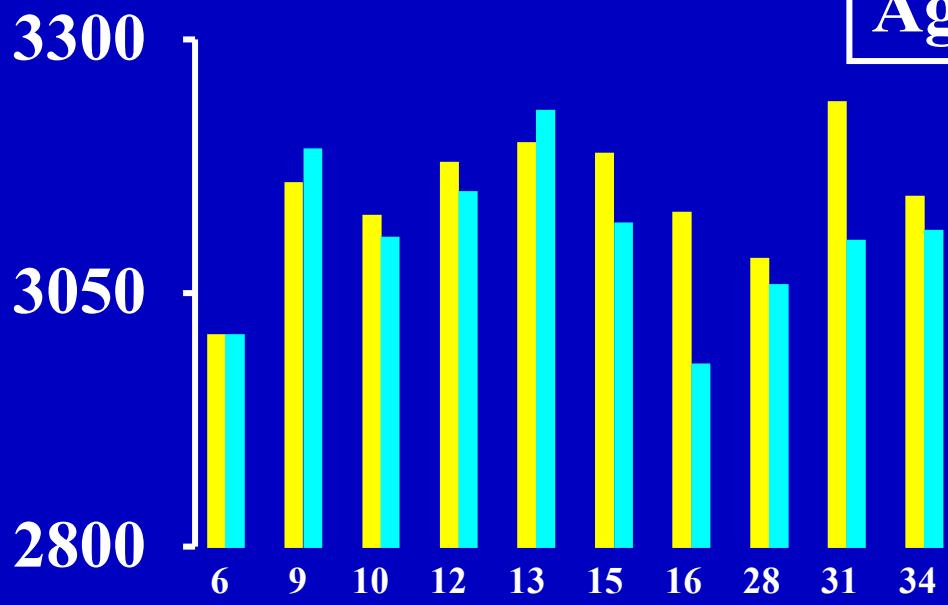
**Unexpected low energy values
can be observed
with wheat introduced
in broiler diets**

Variations of AMEn values of 22 wheat diets differing only by the wheat cultivar, in 3w broilers.



**Wheat in broiler diets
induce a great variation
in AMEn value of diets,
coming both from
wheat cultivar
and
individual birds (900 Kcal/kg)**

AMEn value of wheat in 3w broilers (Kcal/kg DM)



Agronomic conditions

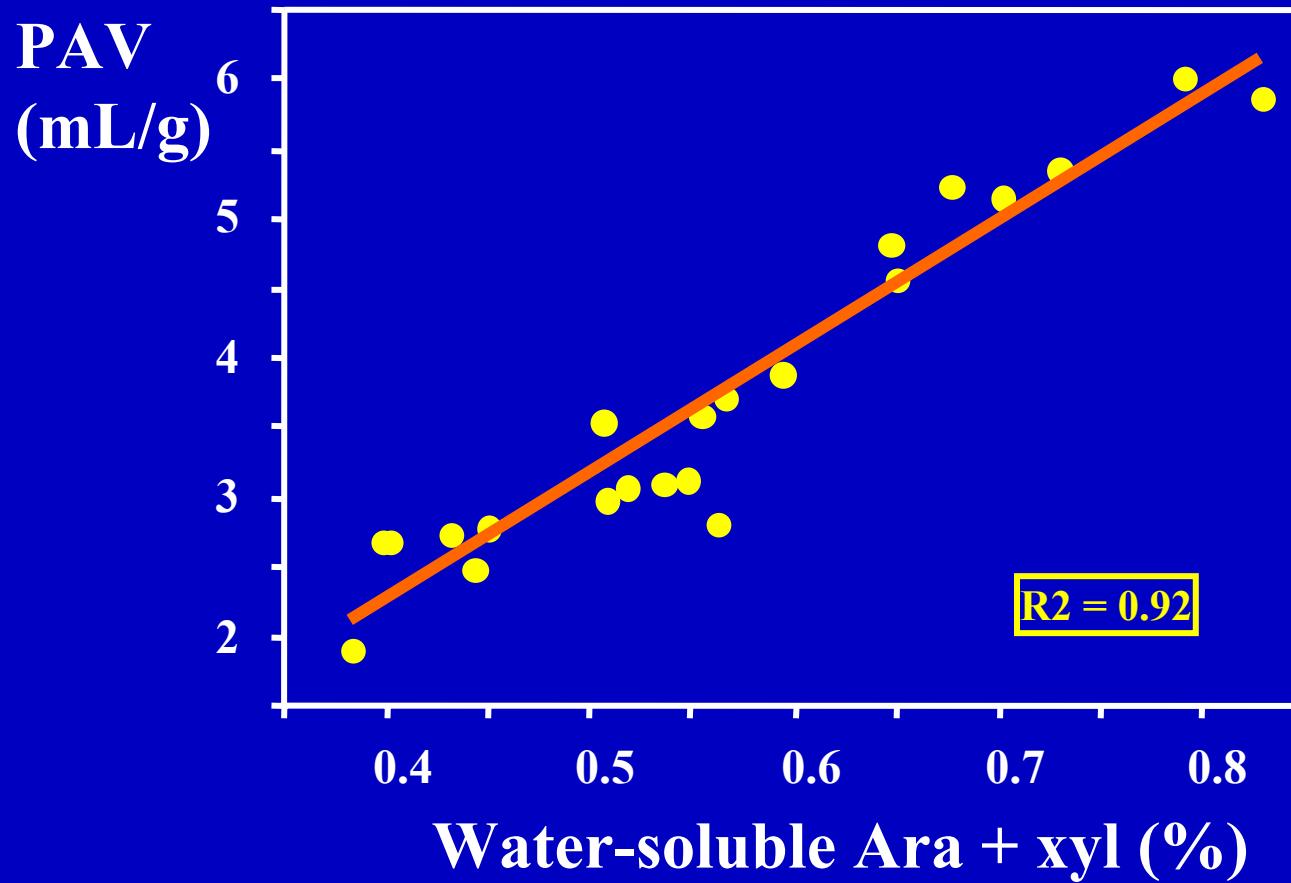
- Low nitrogen
- High nitrogen

Effects	P
Cultivar	0.0001
Agronomy	0.0354

wheat cultivars

Carré *et al.*, FSOV, 2011

Relationship between viscosity of wheat water-extract [potential applied viscosity (PAV)] and water-soluble arabinoxylan content of wheat among 22 wheat cultivars



Carré et al., 2002

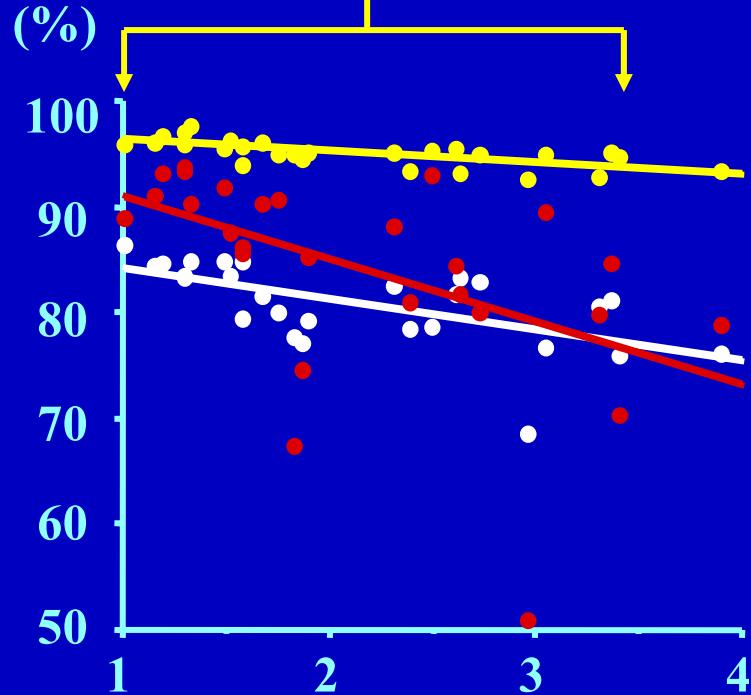


Digestibility variations due to intestinal viscosity , in broilers fed with maize diets added with graded levels of guar gum (0, 0.1 and 0.3 %)

Individual digestibilities

(%)

Range of intestinal viscosity values
for wheat diets

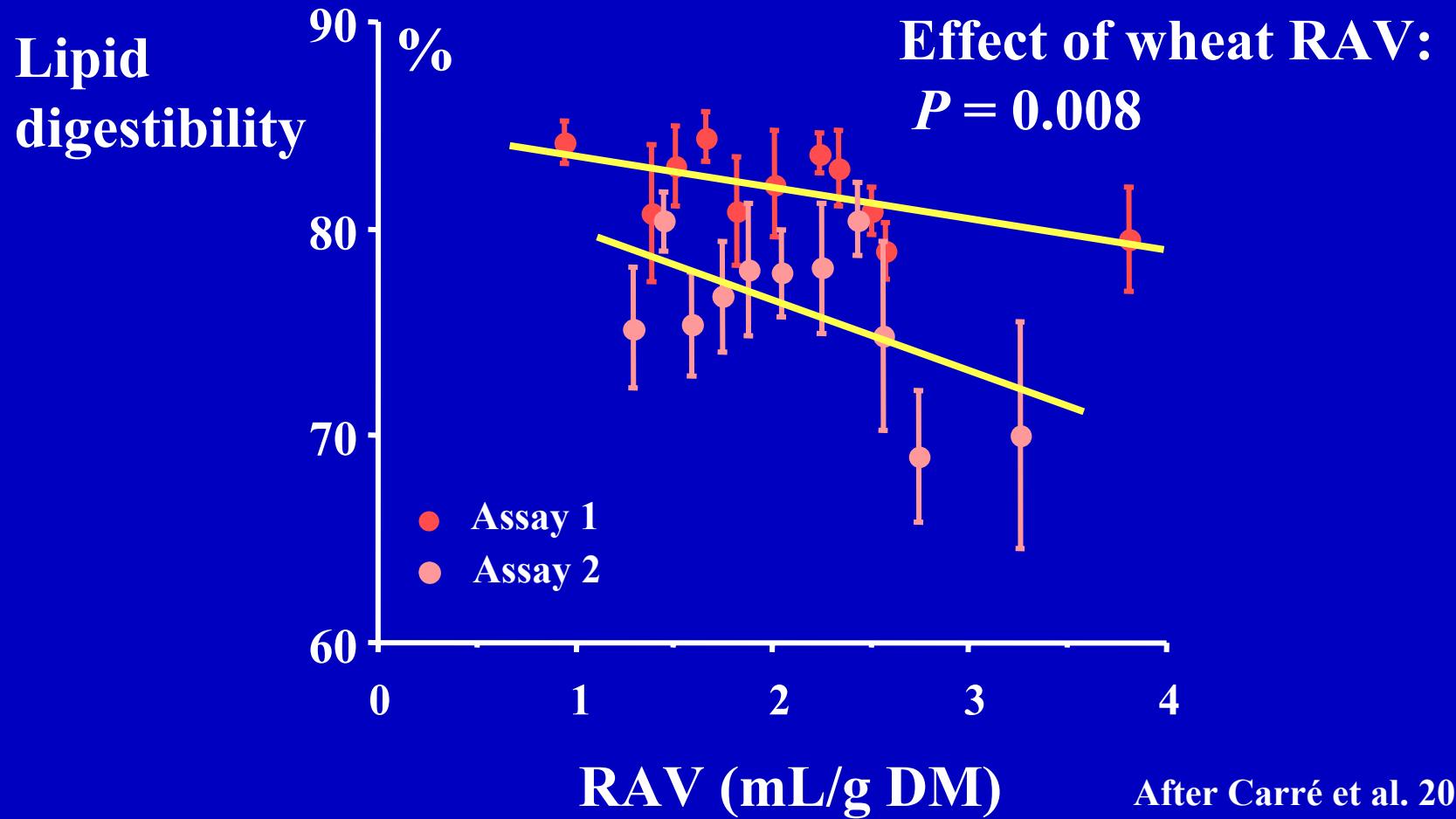


- Starch $y = -1.1x + 97.5$; $R^2 = 0.49$
- Lipids $y = -6.0x + 97.0$; $R^2 = 0.23$
- Proteins $y = -3.0x + 87.1$; $R^2 = 0.35$

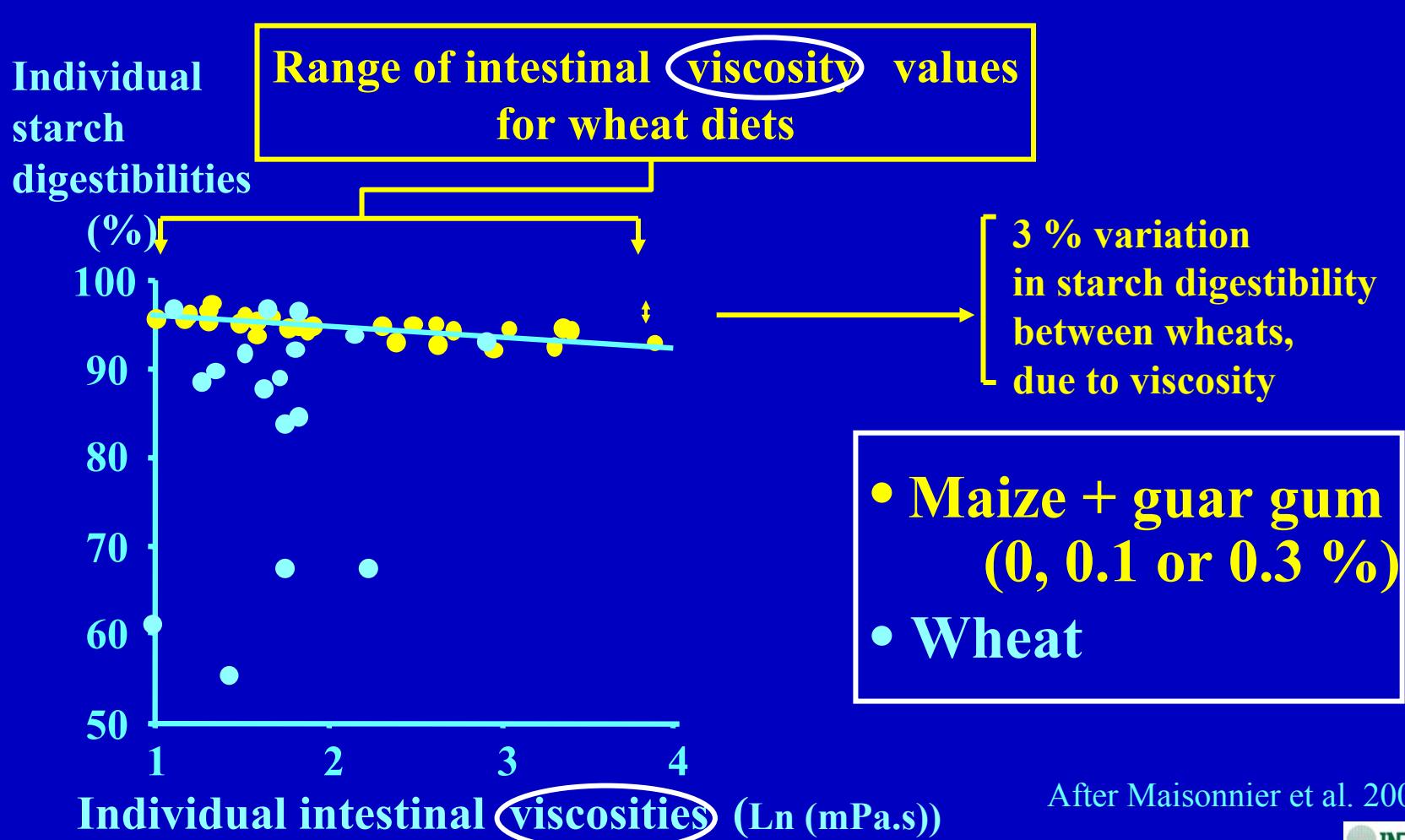
After Maisonnier et al. 2001

Individual intestinal viscosity (Ln (mPa.s))

Effect of viscosity (RAV) of wheats (55% in diets) on lipid digestibility in 3 w. broiler chickens.



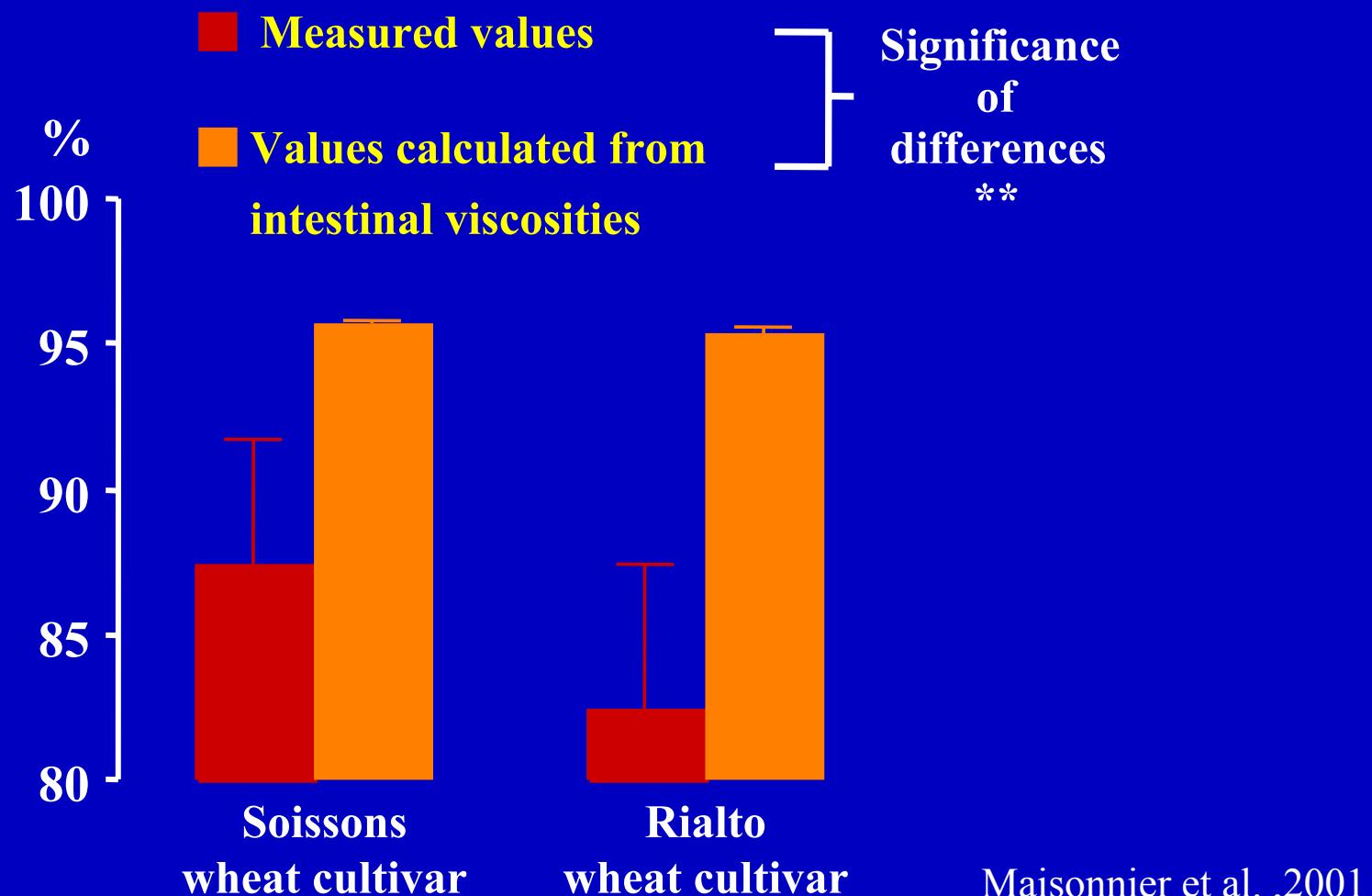
Starch digestibility variations due to intestinal viscosity , in broilers fed with guar gum (0, 0.1 and 0.3 %) maize diets or with wheat diets



After Maisonnier et al. 2001

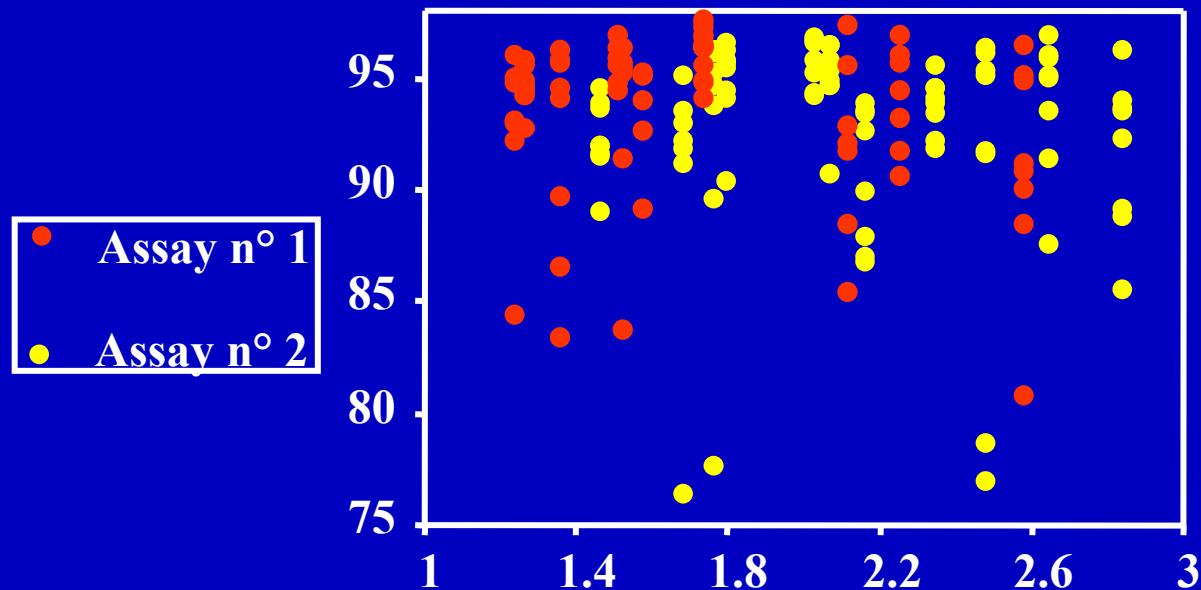


Digestibility of starch in 3 w. broiler chickens fed on pelleted wheat diets



Starch digestibility in broiler chickens fed with pelleted diets containing 55% wheat

Individual starch
digestibilities (%)

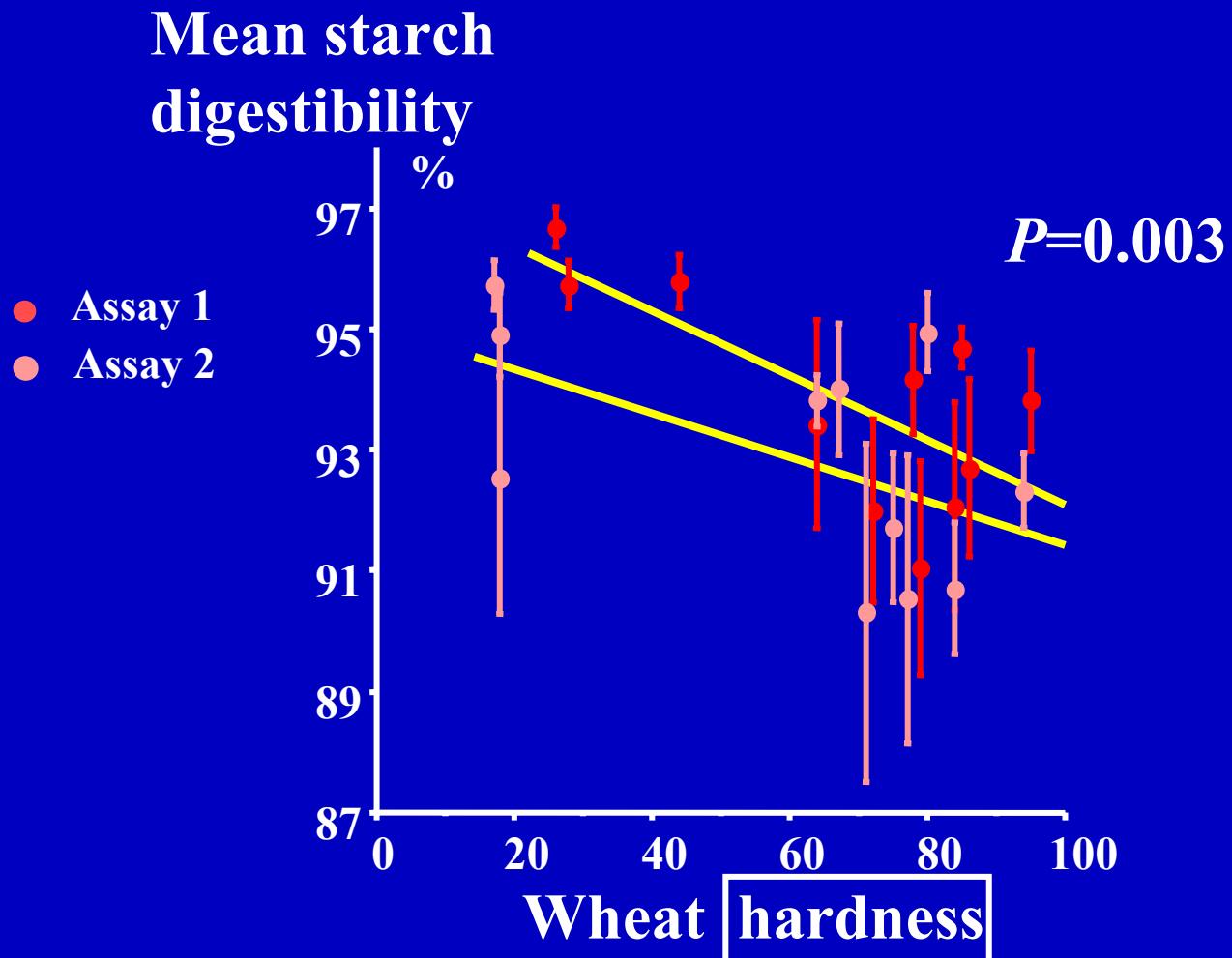


No significant effect of *in vitro* viscosity

After Carré et al. 2002



Relationship between starch digestibility and hardness of wheat, in 3 w. broiler chickens fed on pelleted wheat diets

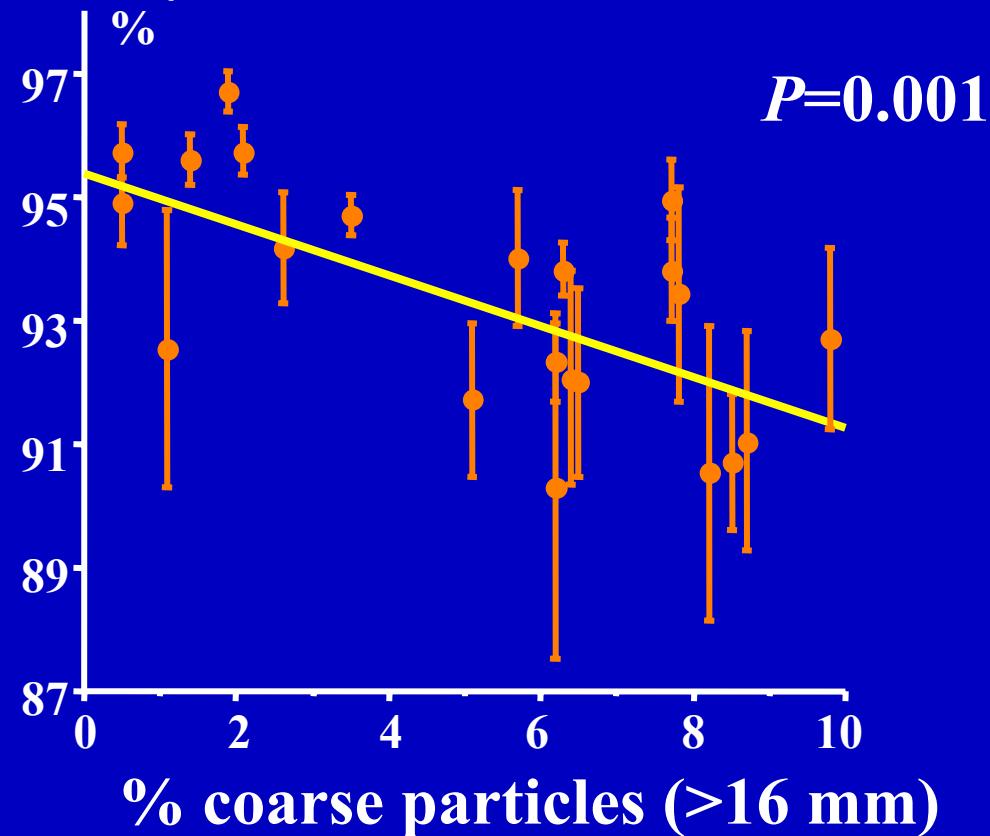


After Carré et al. 2002



Relationship between starch digestibility and particle size of wheat flours before pelleting, in 3 w. broiler chickens fed on pelleted wheat diets

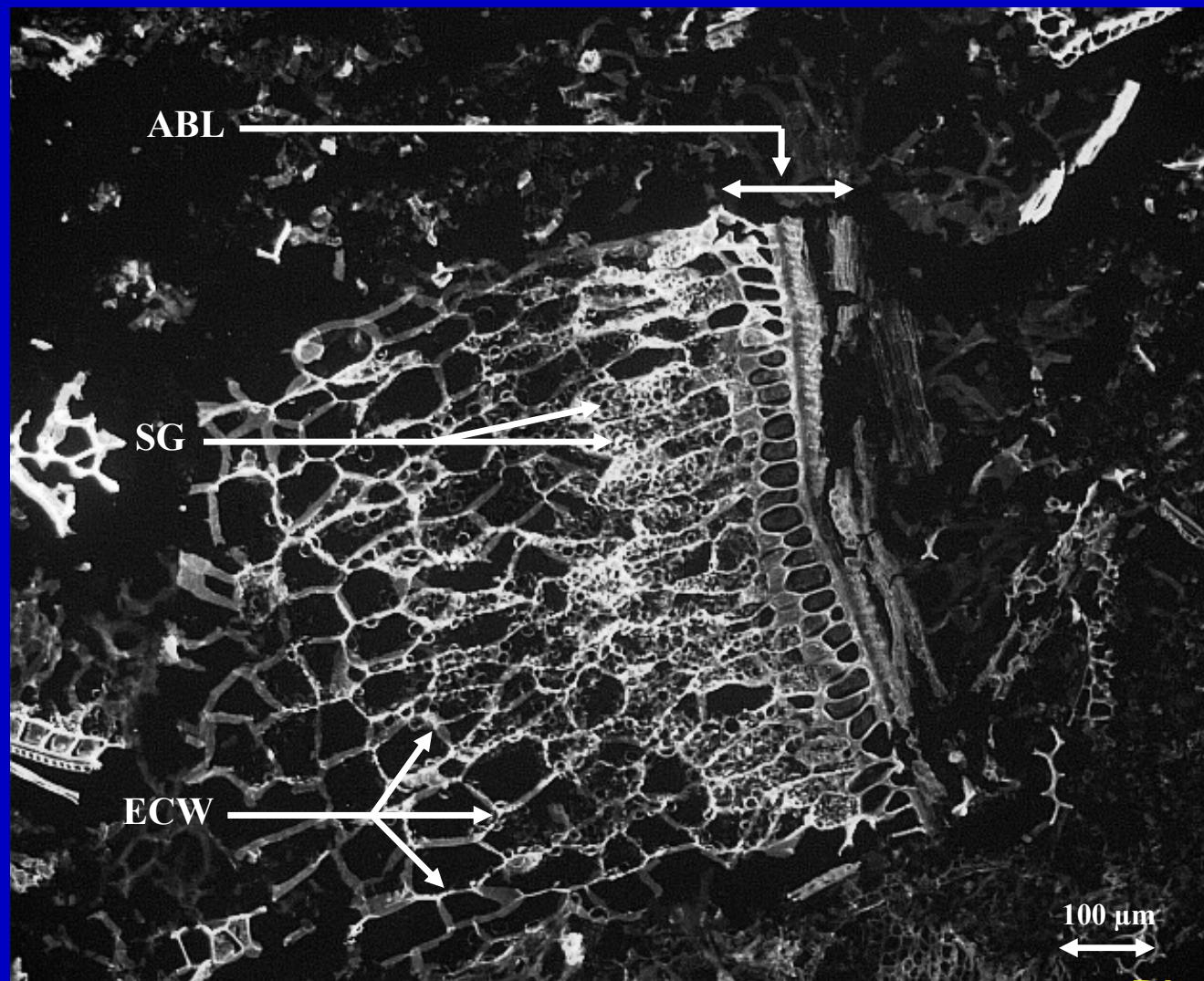
Mean starch digestibility



After Carré et al. 2002



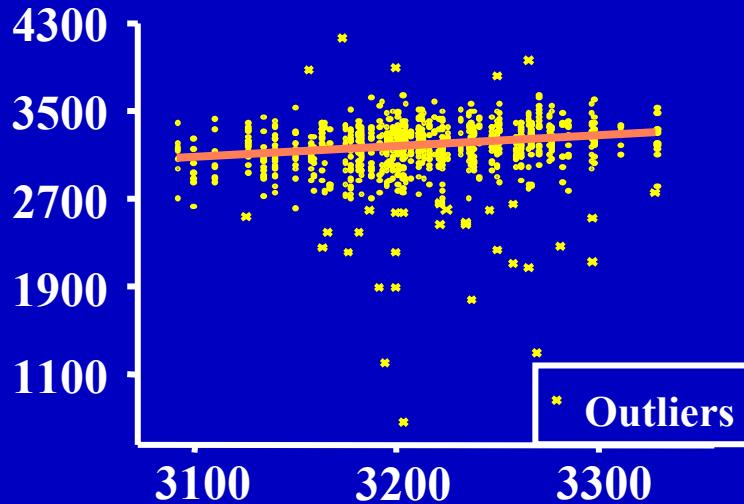
**Photomicrograph of a wheat particle in chicken ileum content :
undigested starch granules (SG), endosperm cell walls (ECW),
aleurone+bran layer (ABL).**



Regression using 9 assays (Carré *et al.* (2002, 2005, 2010)), combining 77 different wheat samples and 893 3w broilers

Wheat AMEn*
in 3w broilers
(Kcal/kg DM)

*Values
are
corrected
for assay
effect



$R^2 = 0.072$
 $RSD = 172$
 $P = 0.0001$
 $n = 858$
broilers

8% variation
in wheat AMEn

$$AMEn = 3708 - 34.5 \text{ WICW} - 1.12 \text{ H} - 33.4 \text{ RAV}$$

WICW : Water-insoluble cell-wall (% DM)

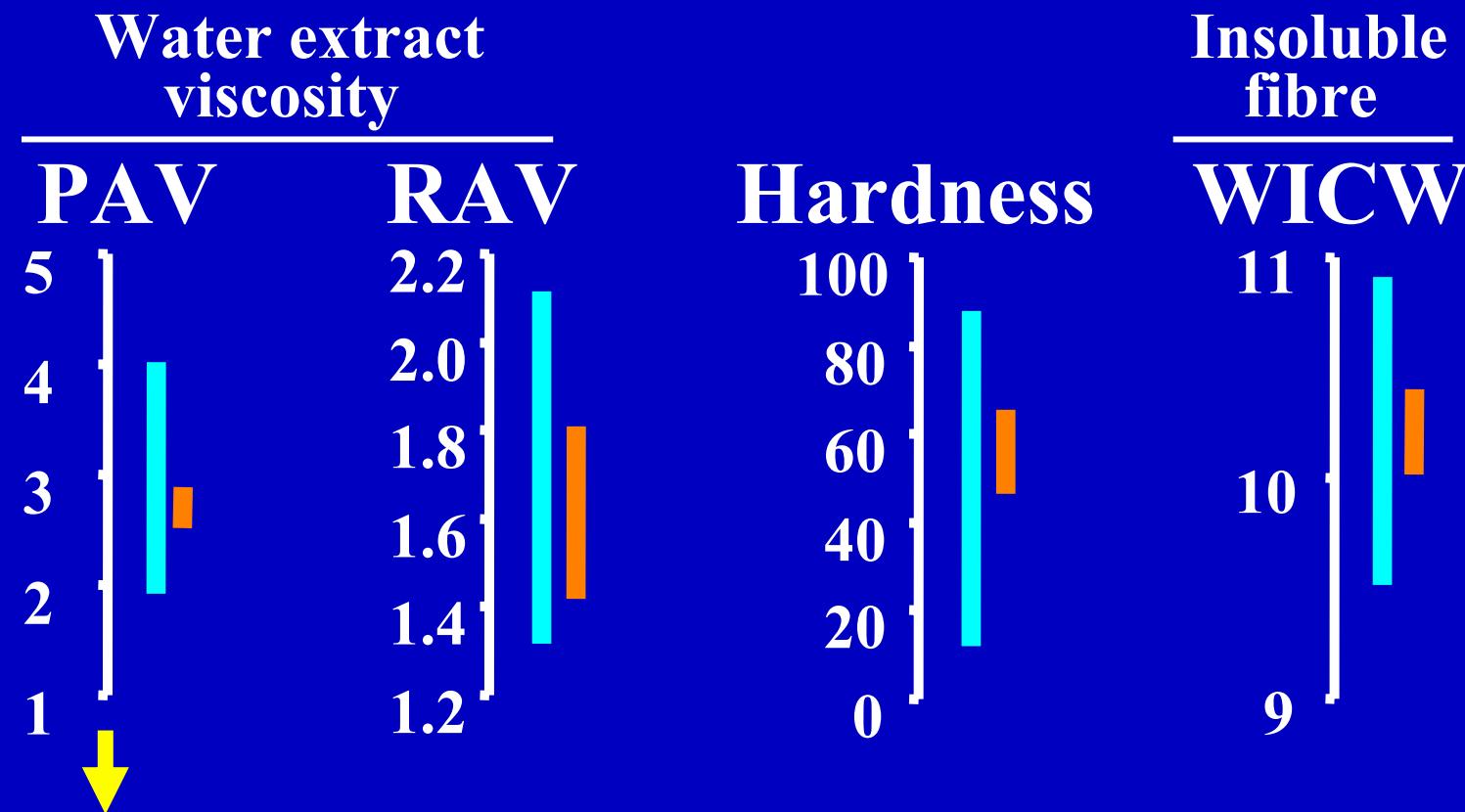
H : Hardness (from de 1 à 100)

RAV: Real Applied Viscosity (ml /g DM)

Carré *et al.*, 2010.
13th EPC, Tours

Wheat variations from cultivars and environments

Maxi : | Cultivars (12) | Environments (6)
Mini :



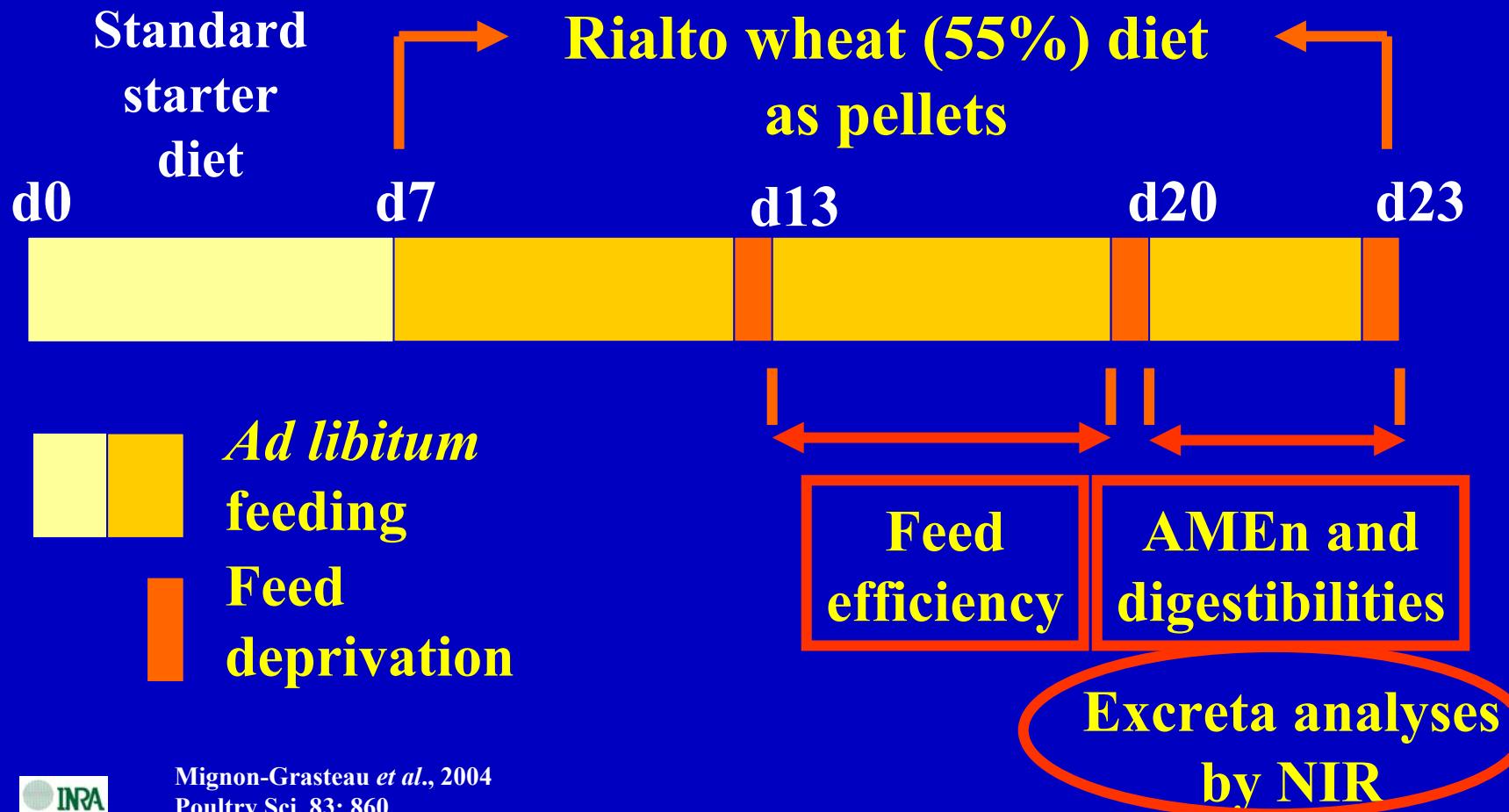
Candidate genes on wheat chromosome 1B (Quraishi *et al.*, 2011)

After
Oury
et al. 1998



**The energy value of wheat for broilers
can be improved using cultivars with
low hardness,
low viscosity
low insoluble fibre**

Determination of metabolisable energy (AMEn) for the selection of divergent **Digestion lines**



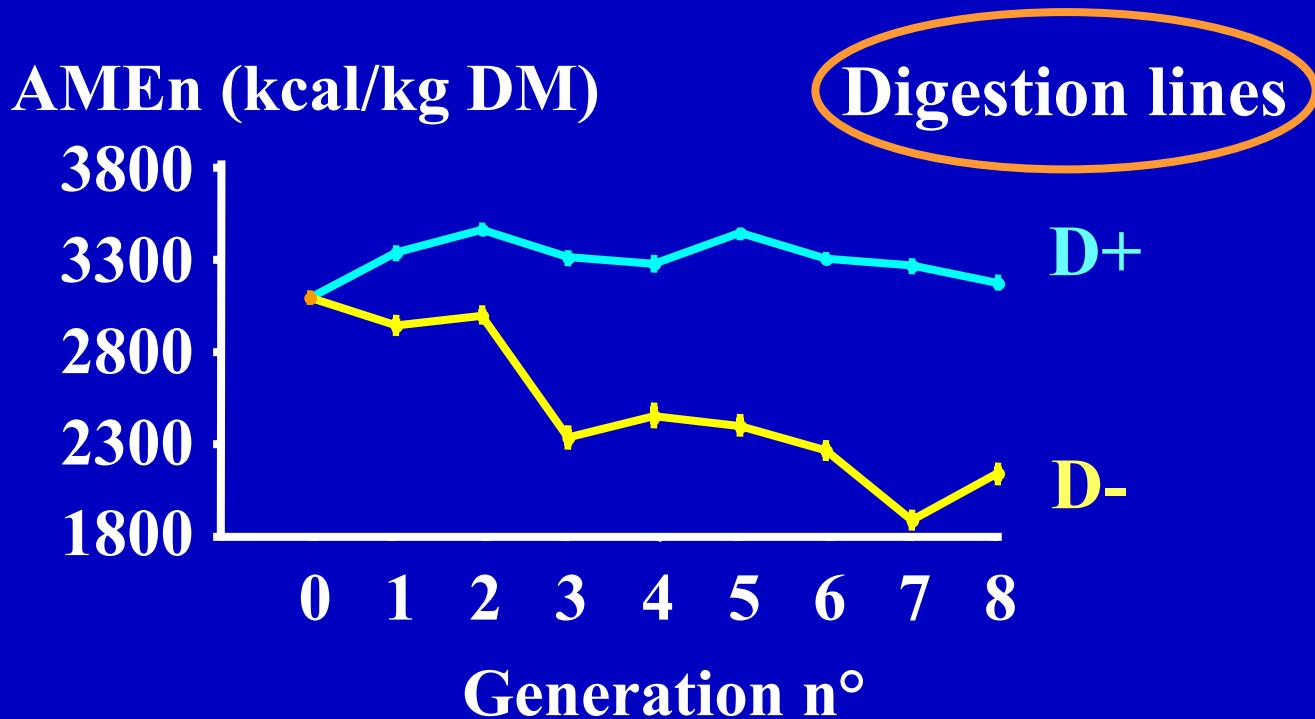
Heritabilities and genetic correlations in **Digestion lines** (G0 + G1) (n=864)

	Dig. of Lipids	Dig. of Starch	Dig. of Prot.	Feed conv. d13-d20	AMEn d21
DL	<i>0.47±0.04</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>-0.89</i>	<i>0.91</i>
DS		<i>0.37±0.03</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>0.83</i>
DP			<i>0.33±0.03</i>	<i>-0.55</i>	<i>0.86</i>
FC				<i>0.30 ±0.03</i>	<i>-0.82</i>
AMEn					<i>0.37±0.03</i>

Diet : 55% wheat from the Rialto cultivar



A genetic divergent selection on AMEn
measured at 3 weeks using a Rialto wheat diet*
(Mean and SE, n= 210)



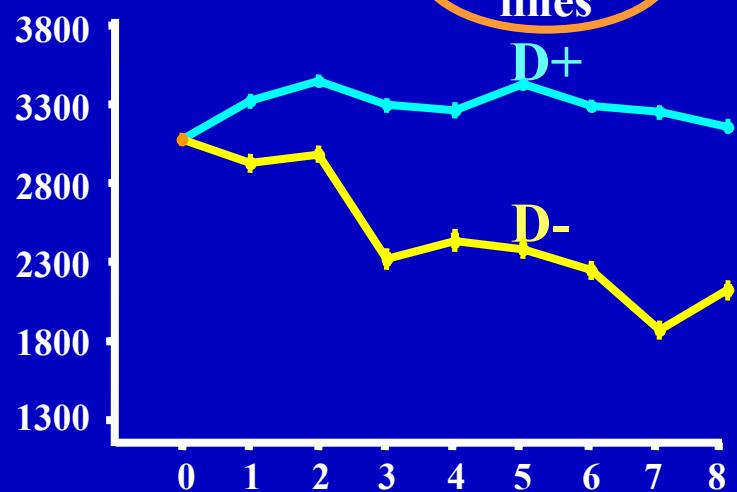
Origine : commercial pure sire broiler line

Selection : 12♂, 36♀ per line

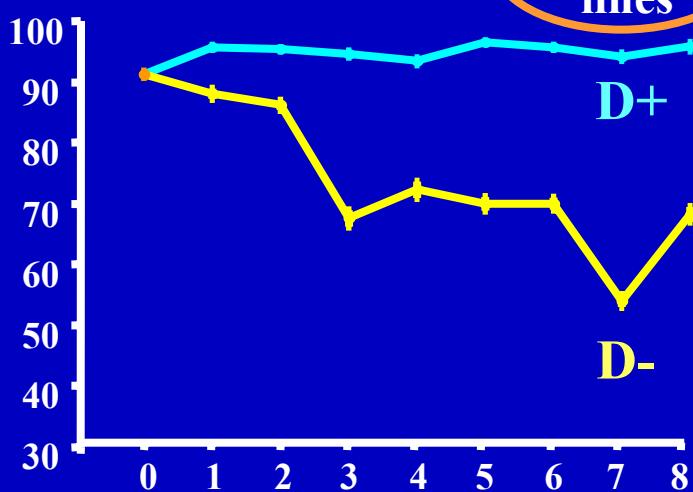
*Mignon-Grasteau
et al., 2004.
Poultry Sci.,
83: 860.



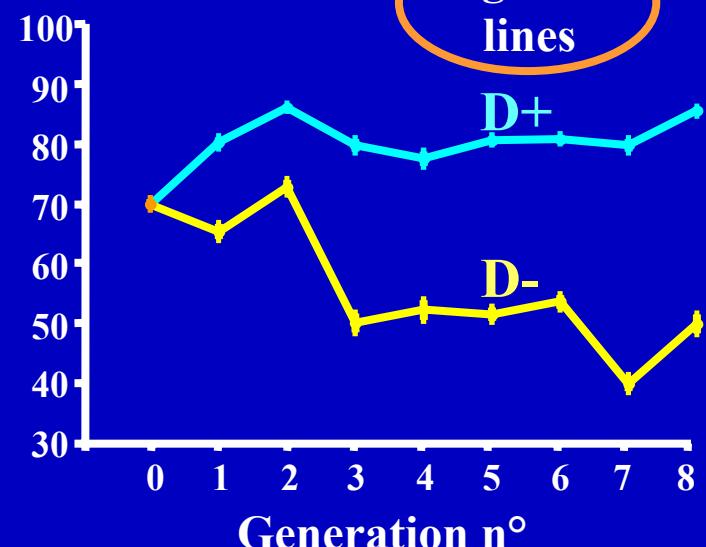
AMEn (kcal/kg DM)



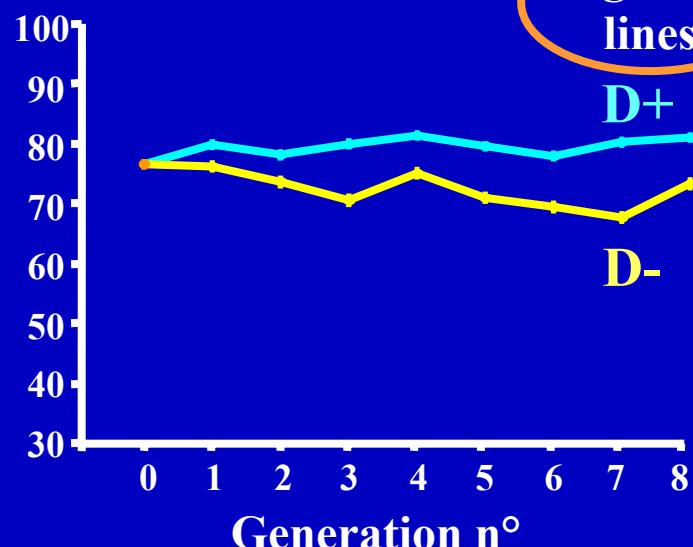
Starch digestibility (%)



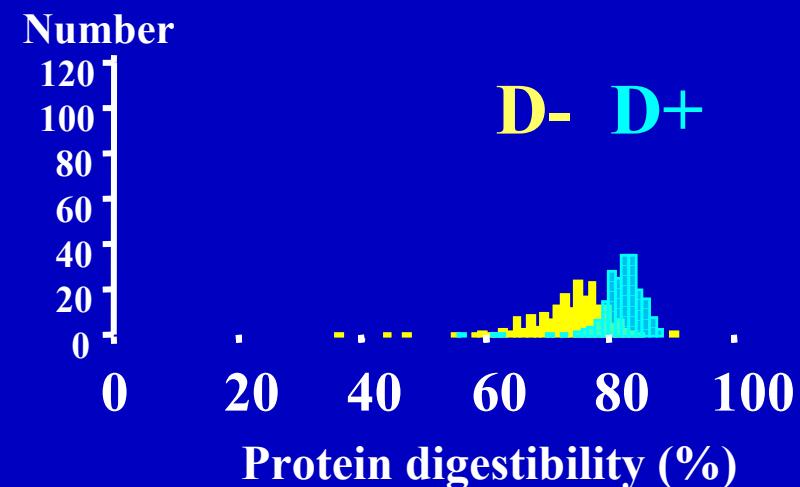
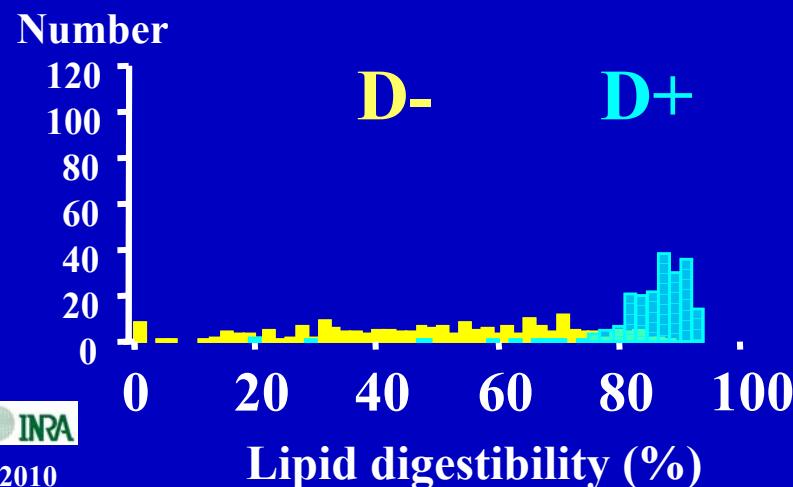
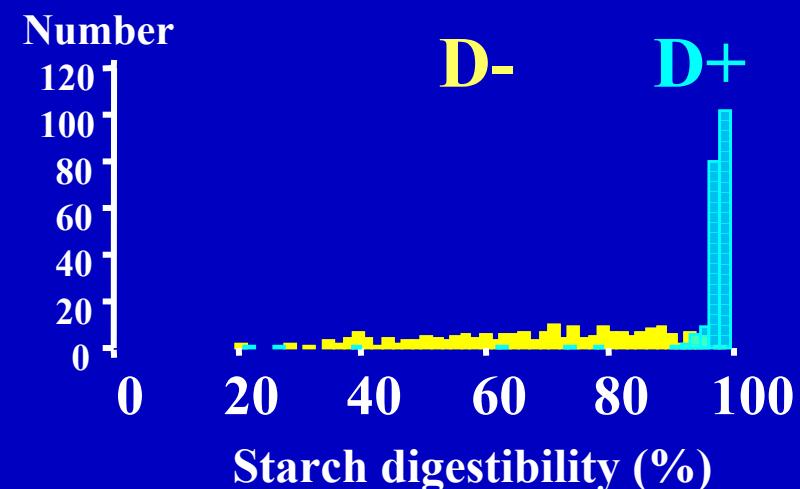
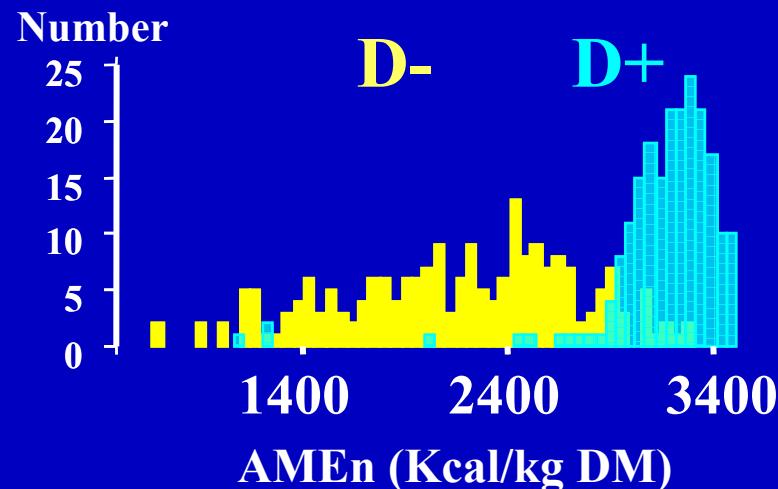
Lipid digestibility (%)



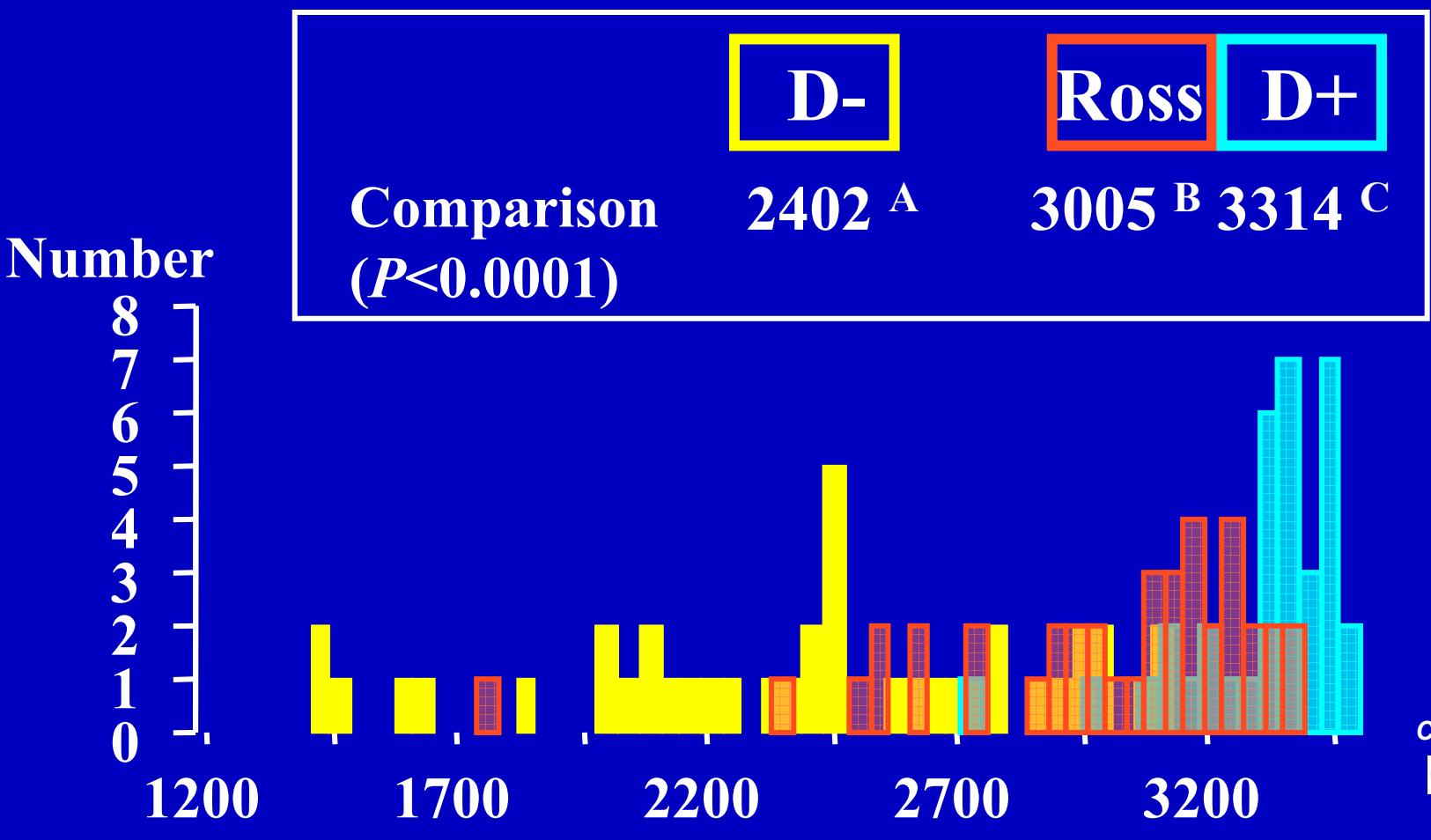
Protein digestibility (%)



Distribution of AMEn and digestibility values in **Digestion lines** (G8) on a Rialto wheat diet



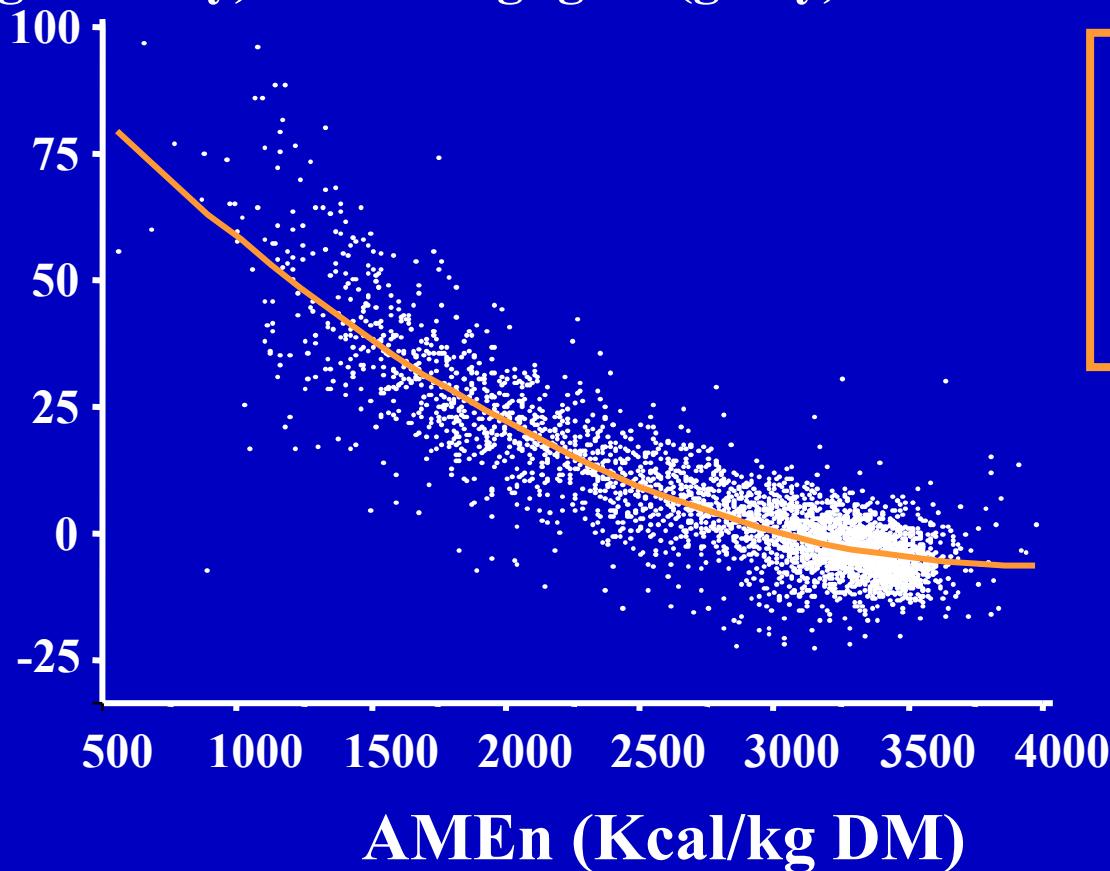
Distribution of AMEn values (Kcal/kg DM) of a Rialto wheat diet measured at 3w in chickens from Digestion lines (G7) and Ross (PM3) strain



Digestion lines (G0 – G8) from 20d to 23d (n=3780)

Residual feed intake (equation from G0) :

$$\text{Feed int.(g DM/day)} - 0.768 \text{ Wgt gain (g/day)} - 28.5$$

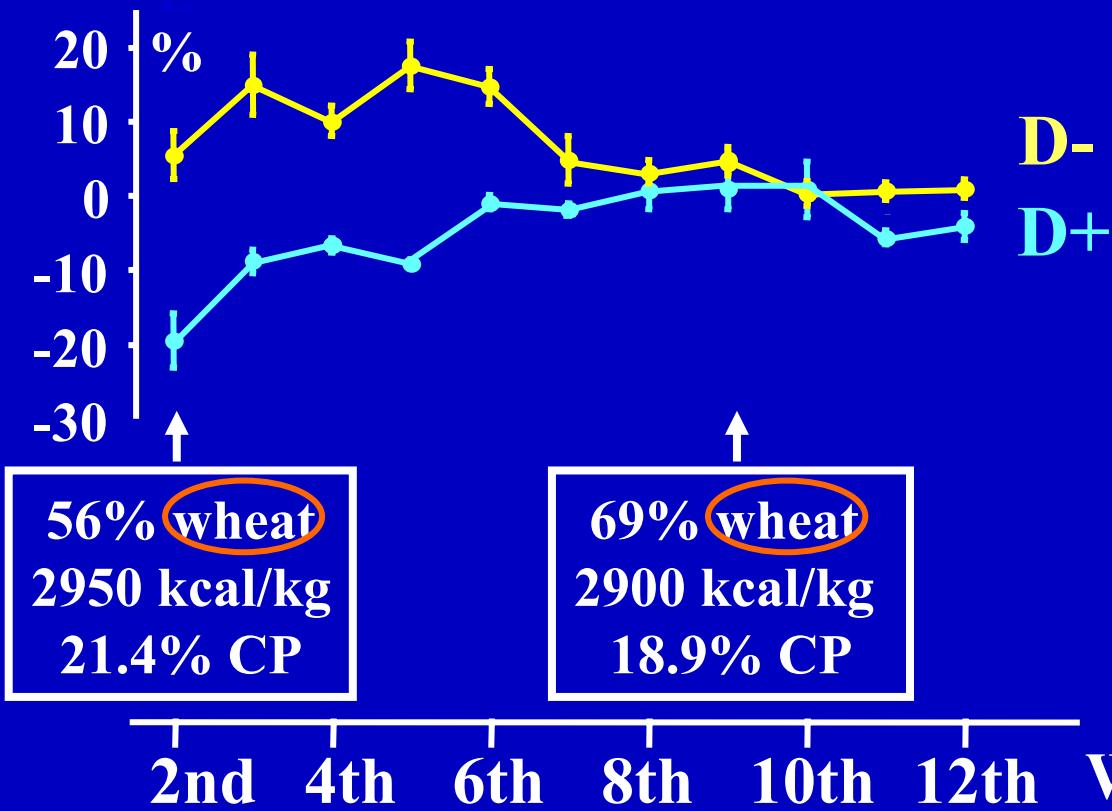


Rialto
wheat
diet

Residual feed intake from the multiple regression line giving
feed intake as a function of metabolic weight and growth.

Data are expressed as per cent of the mean feed intake

*** *** *** *** *** * NS NS NS ** *

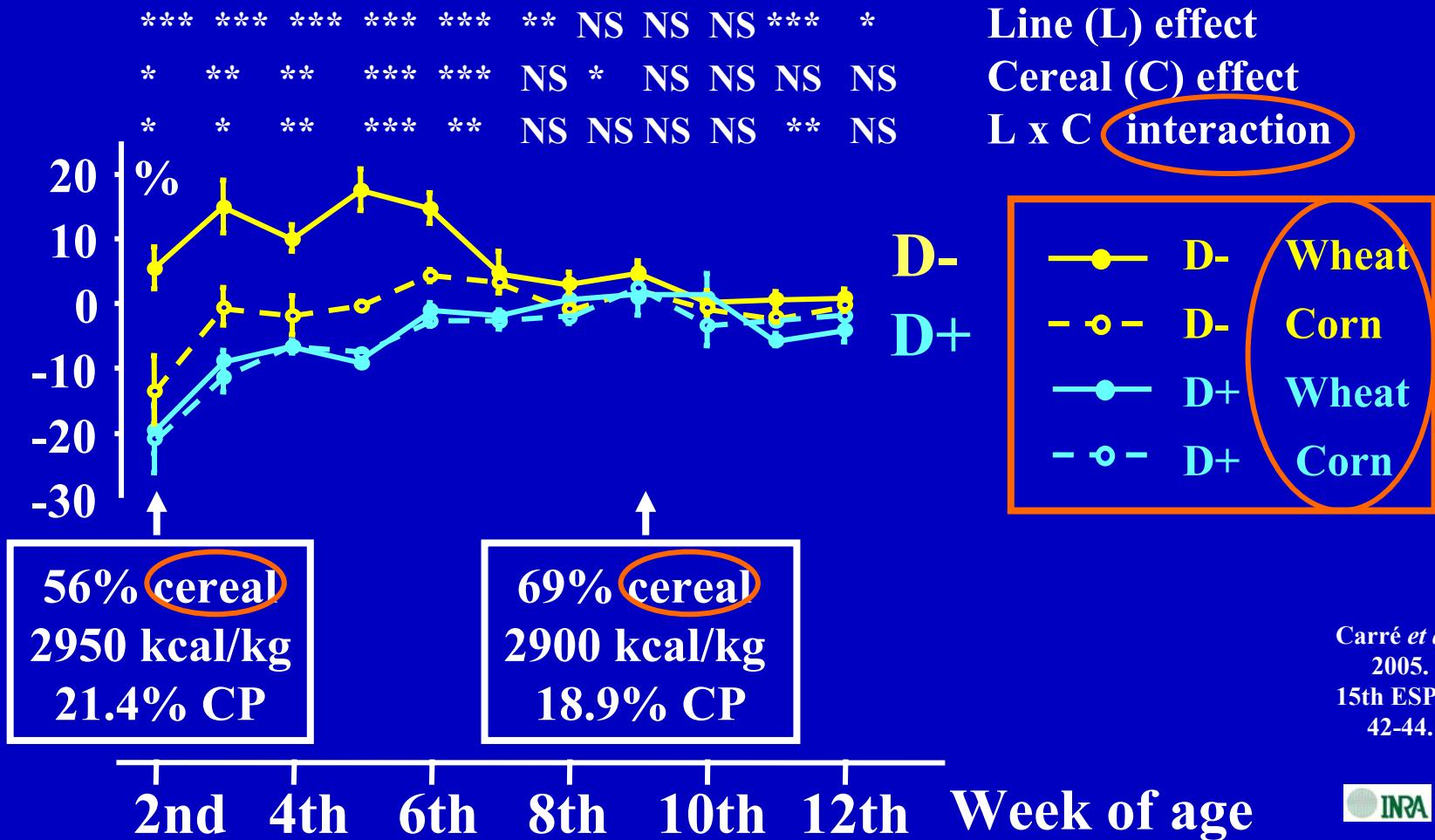


4th generation.
Rialto wheat diets.
Means and SE.
n= 8 floor pens.
10 birds / pen.

Carré *et al.*,
2005.
15th ESPN:
42-44.

Residual feed intake from the multiple regression line giving
feed intake as a function of metabolic weight and growth.

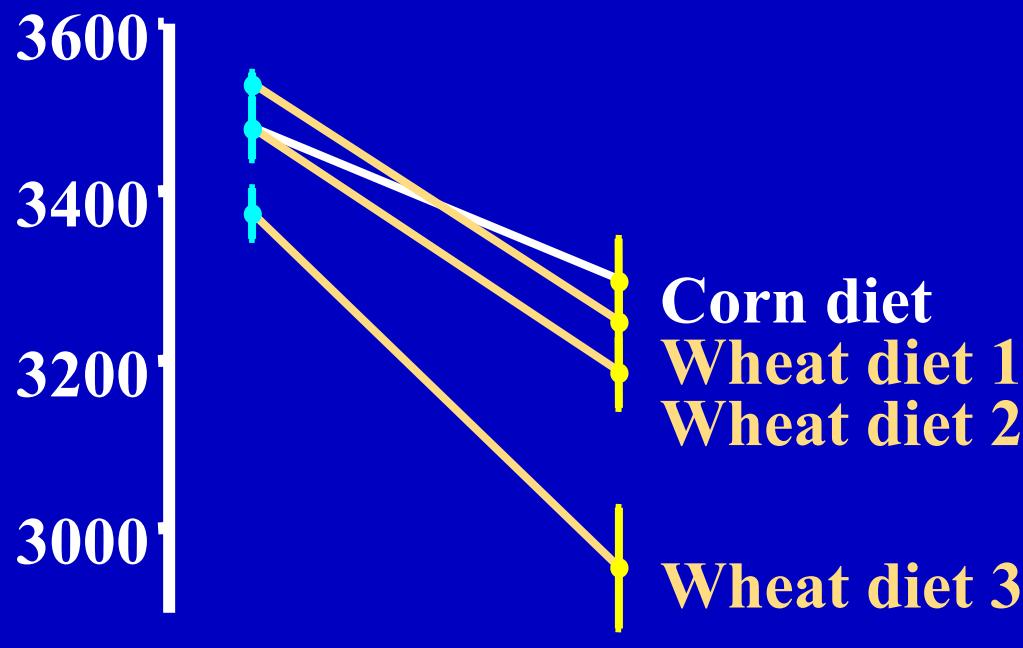
Data are expressed as per cent of the mean feed intake



Effects

AMEn (3 weeks) (Means and SE)

Kcal/kg DM



D+ D-
Digestion lines
(4th generation)

Line	***
Cereal	*
Line x cereal	*

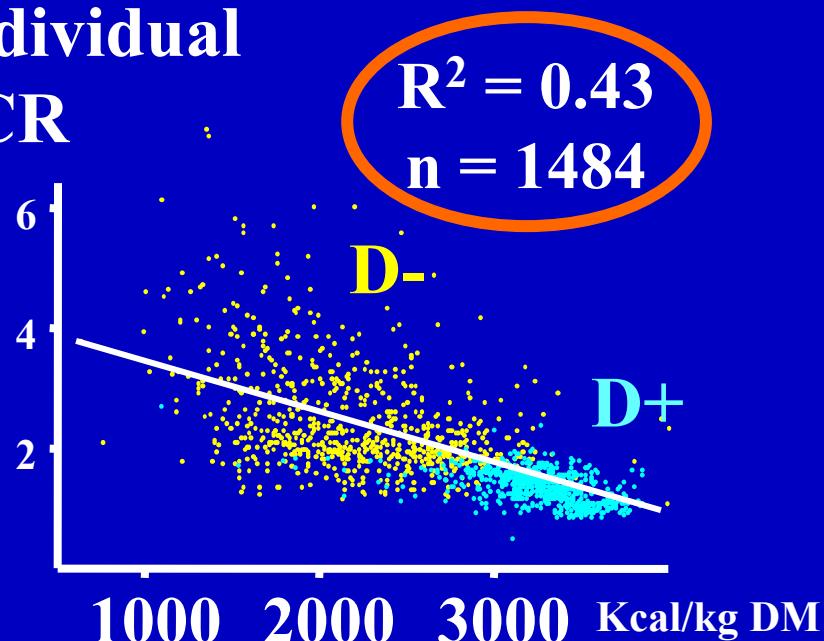
Carré *et al.*, 2007.
W. Poultry Sci. J. 63: 585



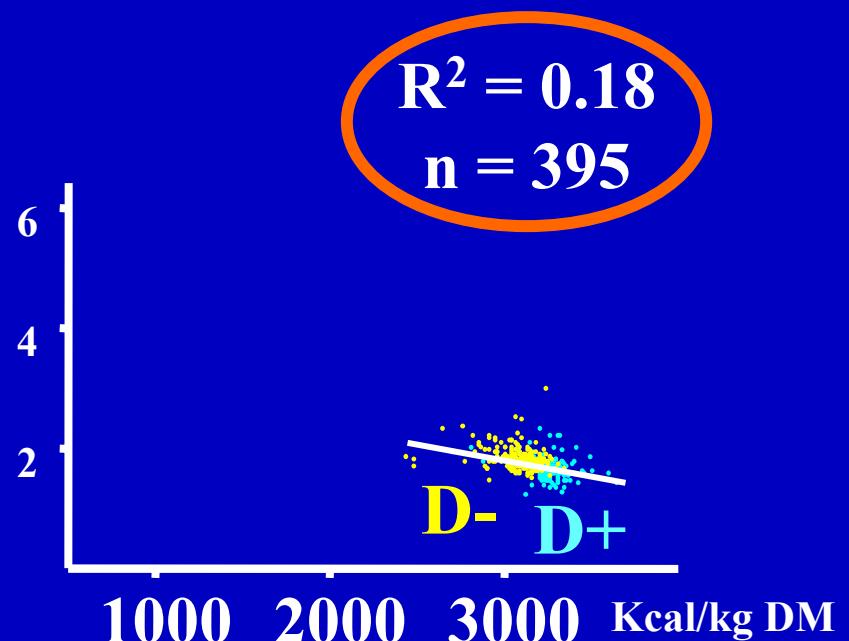
Relationships between FCR (3rd week of life) and AMEn.
D+ and D- chickens are from 4, 6, 7 and 8th generation.
Data are corrected for assay effect.

Rialto wheat diets

Individual
FCR



Corn diets



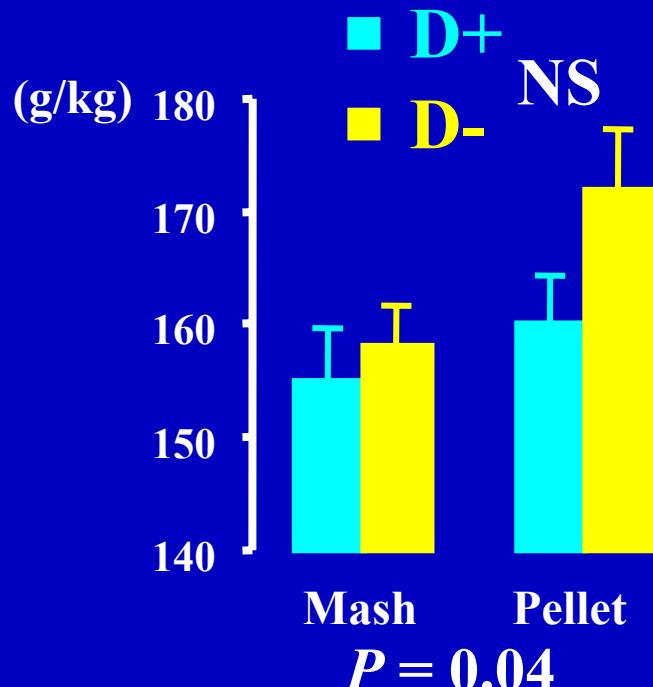
Individual AMEn at 3 weeks

Heritabilities and genetic correlations in **Digestion lines** (G0 – G8)

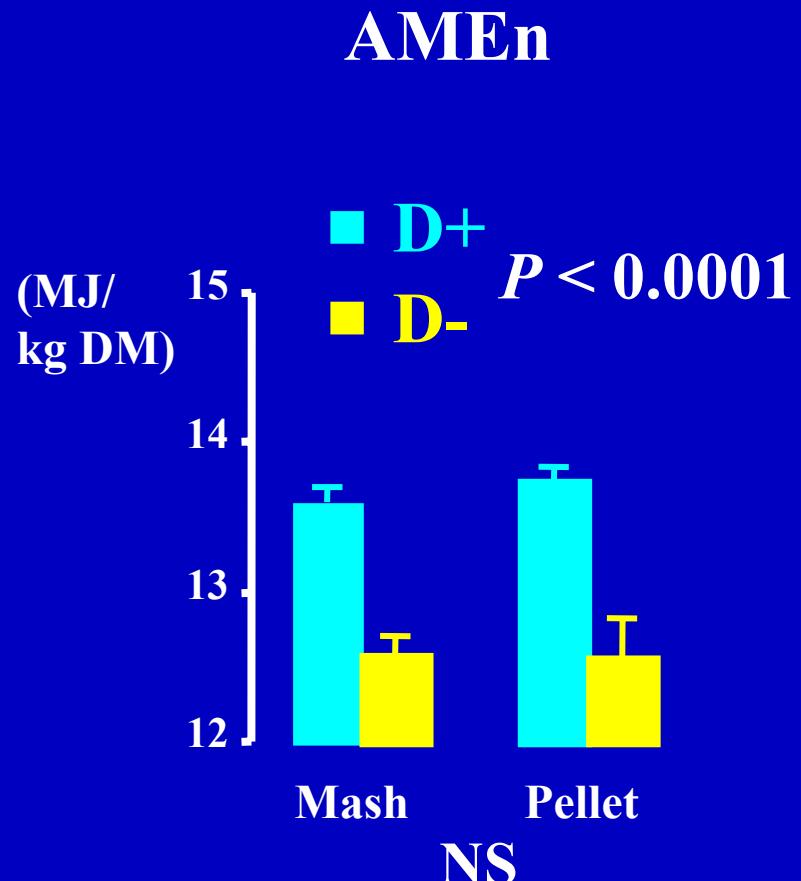
		AMEn		Dig. of starch		Dig. of lipids		Dig. of proteins	
		Wheat	Corn	Wheat	Corn	Wheat	Corn	Wheat	Corn
AMEn	Wheat	0.32	0.73	0.84	0.35	0.82	0.92	0.80	0.66
	Corn		0.15	0.84	0.77	0.31	0.61	0.81	0.58
DS	Wheat			0.28	0.63	0.57	0.59	0.66	0.54
	Corn				0.26	0.04	0.20	0.47	0.48
DL	Wheat					0.25	0.84	0.65	0.76
	Corn						0.04	0.86	0.75
DP	Wheat							0.29	0.88
	Corn								0.09

AMEn values and relative daily feed intakes at 3 w in **Digestion lines** (G3) fed a wheat (Rialto cultivar) diet given as mash or pellet

Daily feed intake / body weight

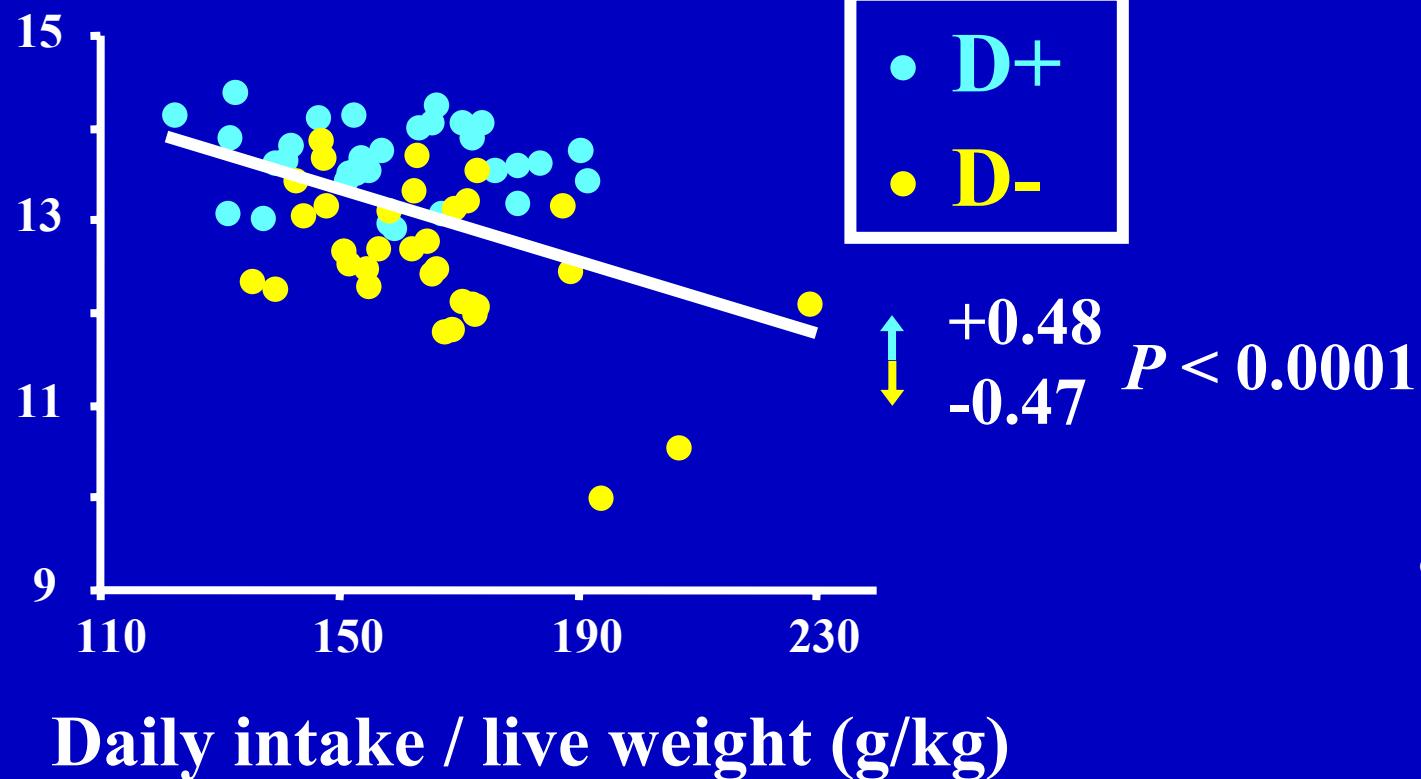


(M ± SE; n=17 individuals)



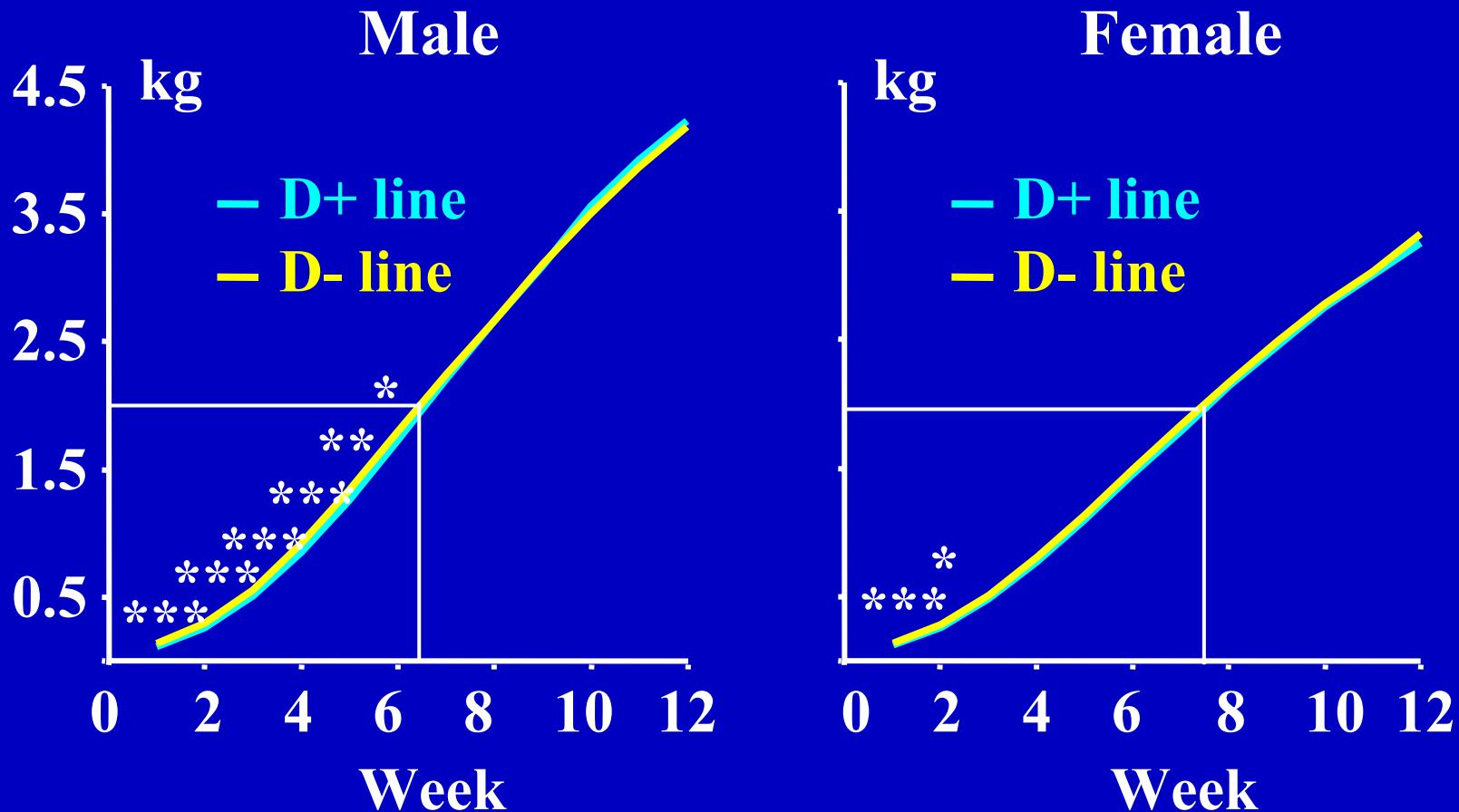
AMEn values and relative daily feed intakes at 3 w
in **Digestion lines** (G3) fed a wheat (Rialto cultivar) diet
given as mash or pellet

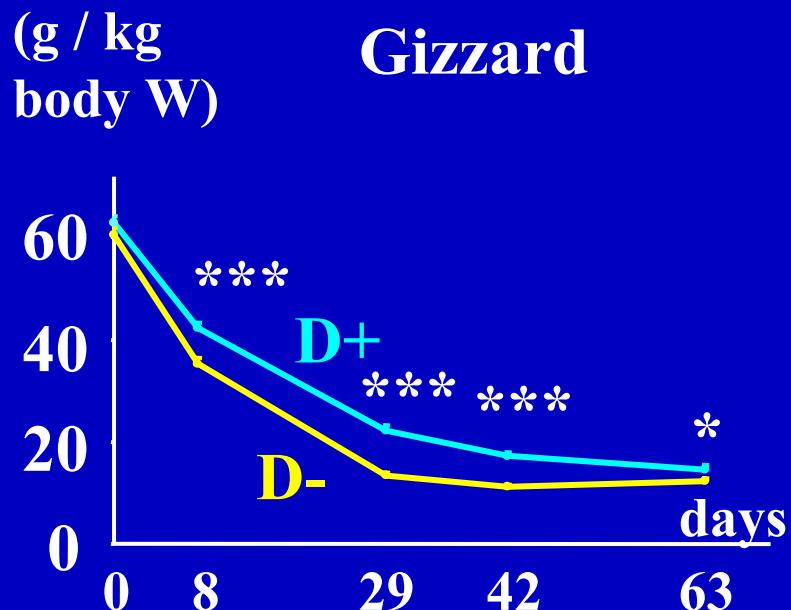
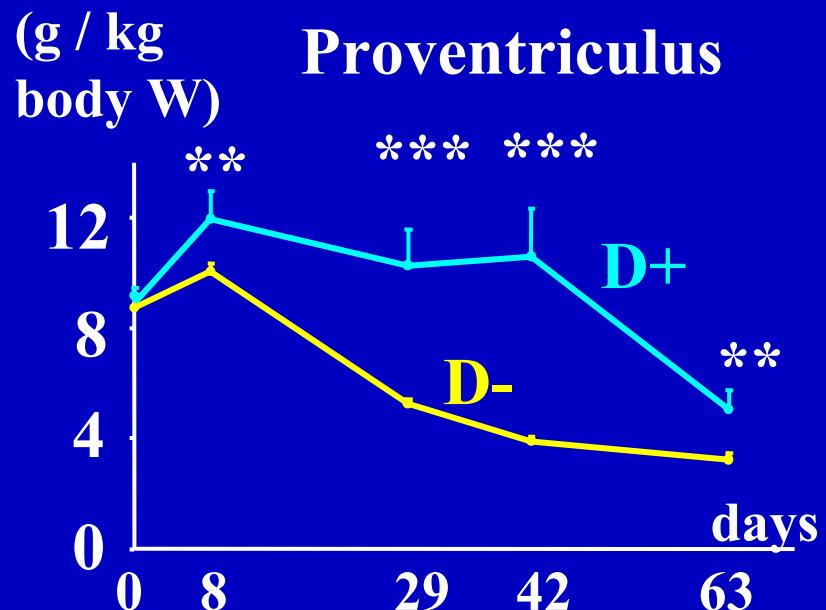
AMEn
(MJ/Kg)



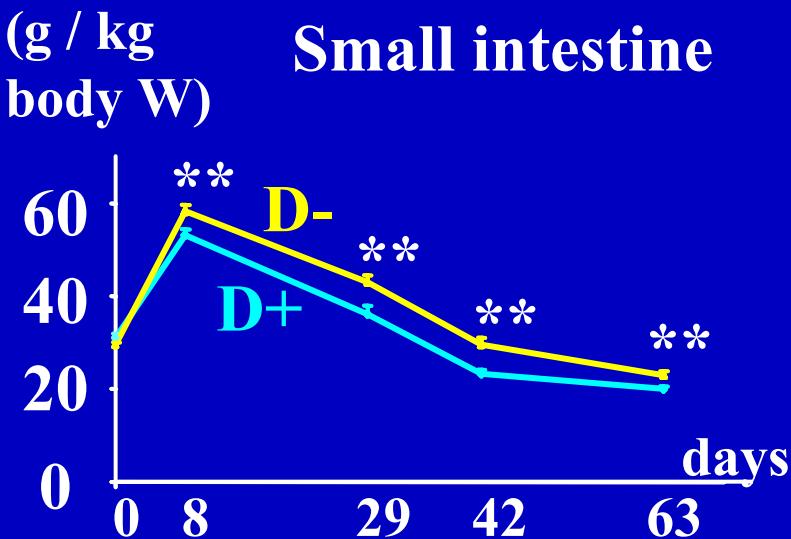
Carré *et al.*,
2005.
15th ESPN:
42-44.

Growth curves of **Digestion lines** (4th generation) fed a corn diet.



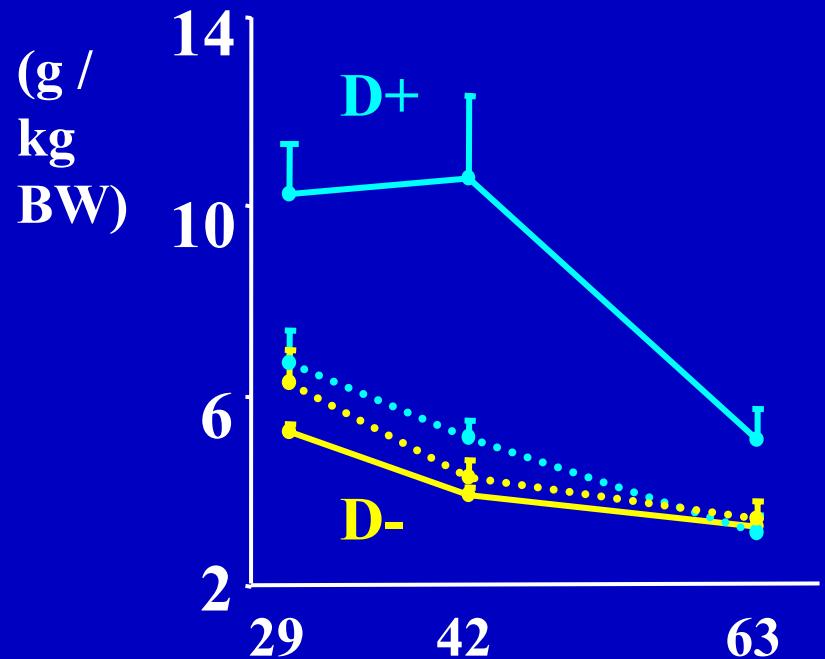


G8
Standard
pelleted
corn diet

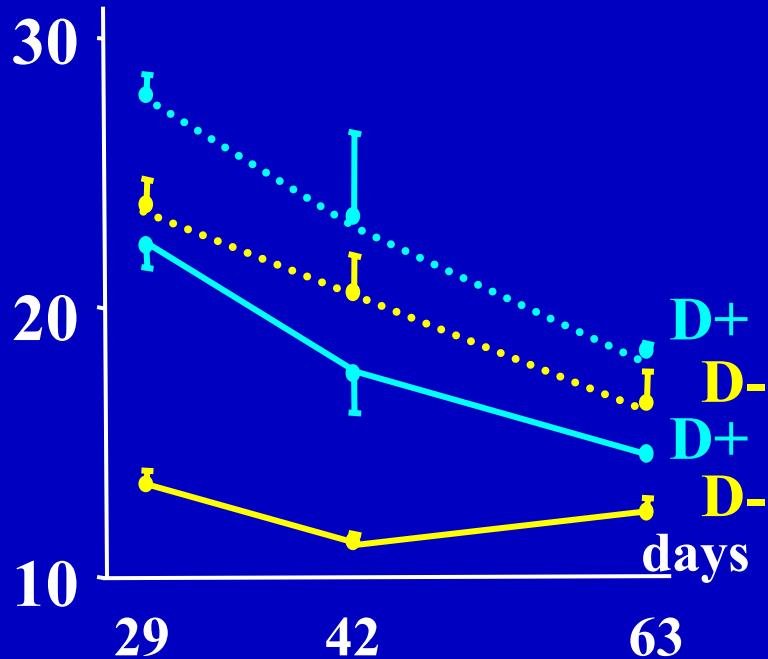


Effects

	Proventriculus		
Line	***	***	*
Diet	0.07	**	**
Line x Diet	**	**	**

**Gizzard**

	***	***	**
Line	***	***	**
Diet	***	***	***
Line x Diet	*	*	

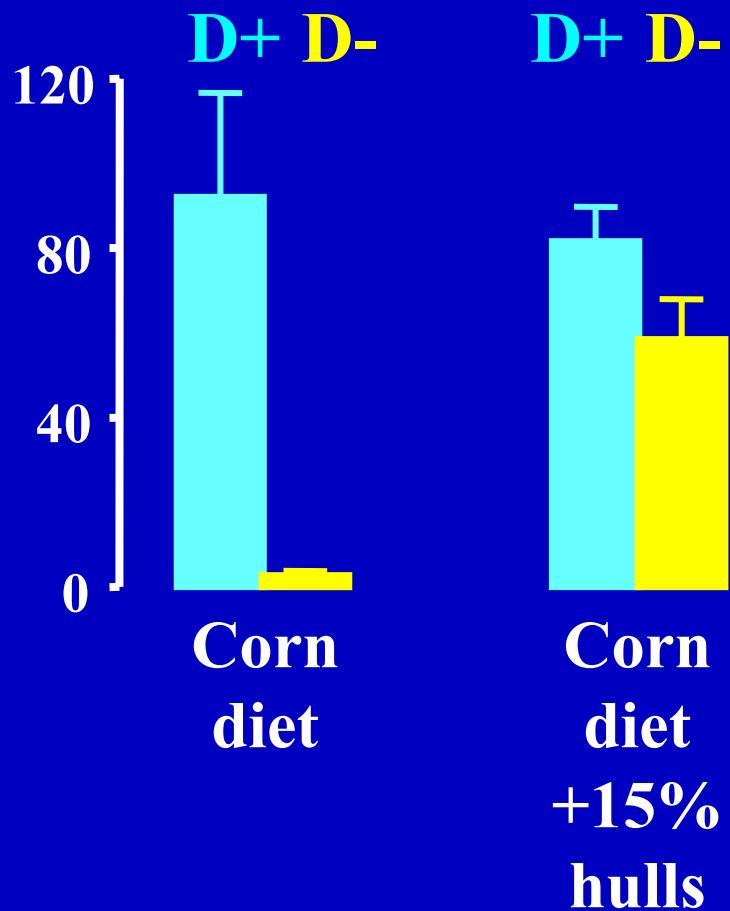


— Standard corn diet, pelleted

..... Standard corn diet diluted with 15% sunflower hull, pelleted

G8

Mean retention times (min) of fine particles in gizzard + proventriculus of **4 w** old chickens from D+ and D- lines (G8).



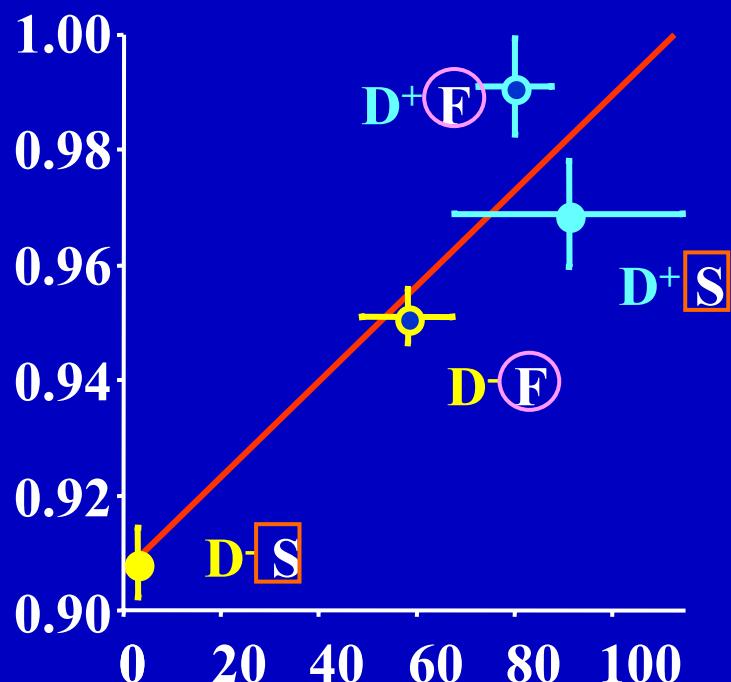
<u>effects</u>	<u>P</u>
Line	: 0.0003
Diet	: NS
Line x Diet :	0.02

Rougière and Carré, 2010.
Animal, 4: 1861.

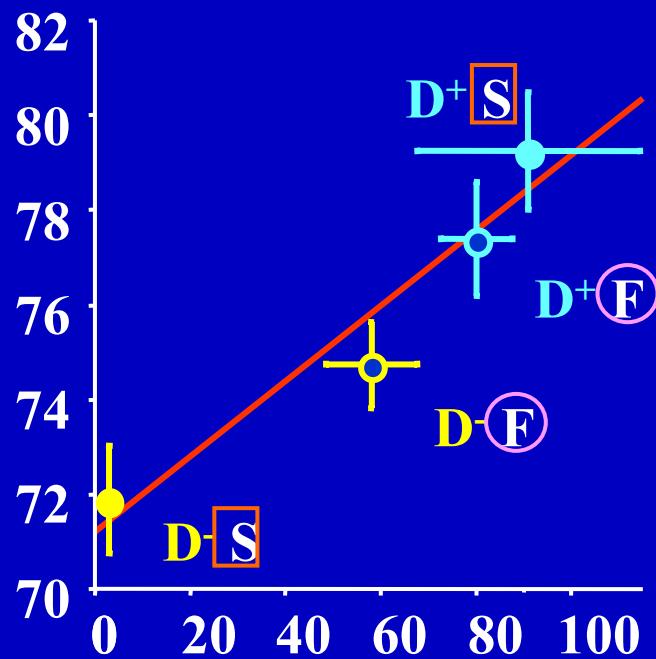
4 weeks old chickens from D+ and D- lines (G8)

■ D+ line ■ D - line

Measured AMEn /
calculated AMEn



Protein
digestibility (%)

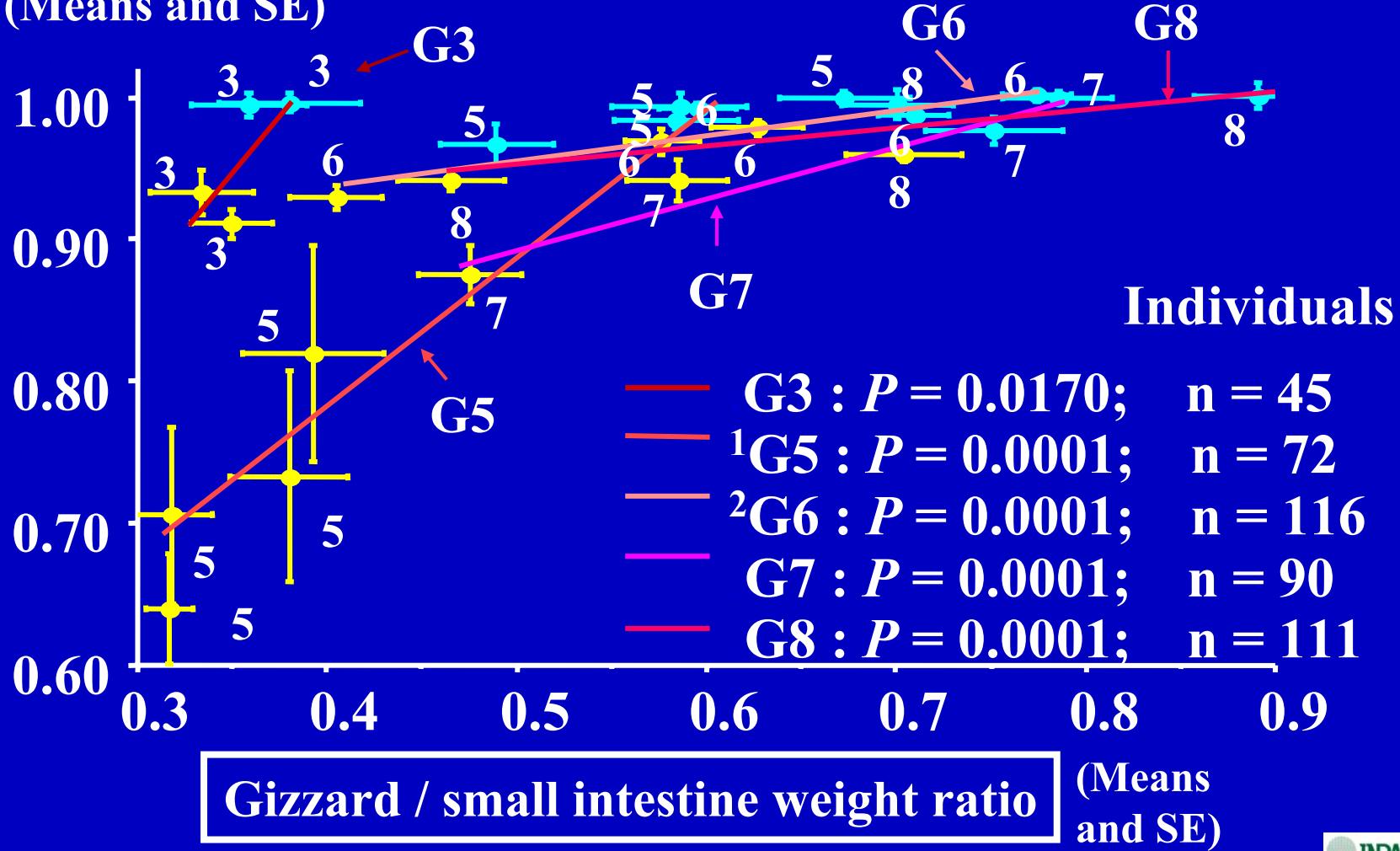


Mean retention time (min) of fine particles in gizzard-proventriculus system

Measured AMEn (3 weeks) / Calculated AMEn

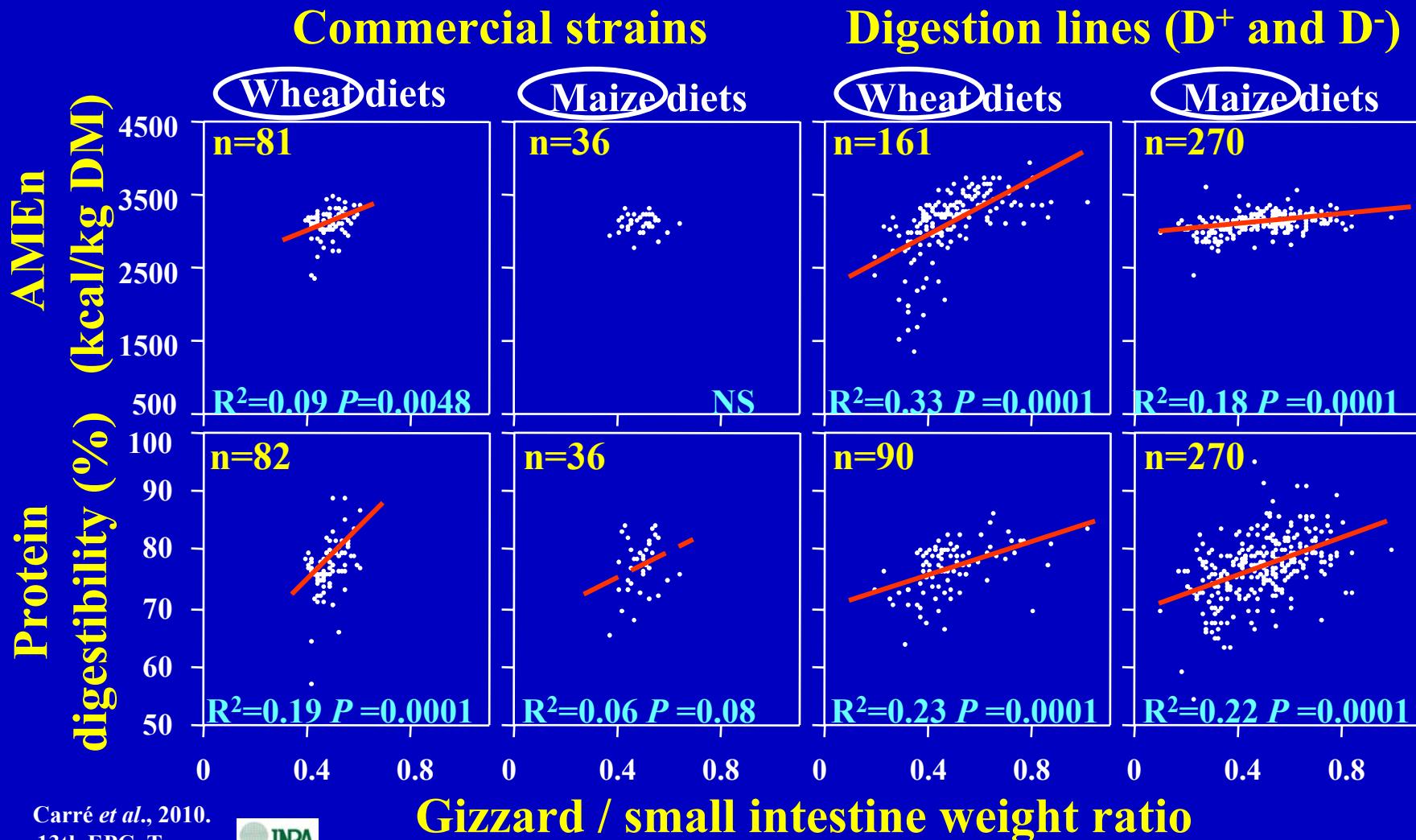
(Means and SE)

• D+ line • D - line

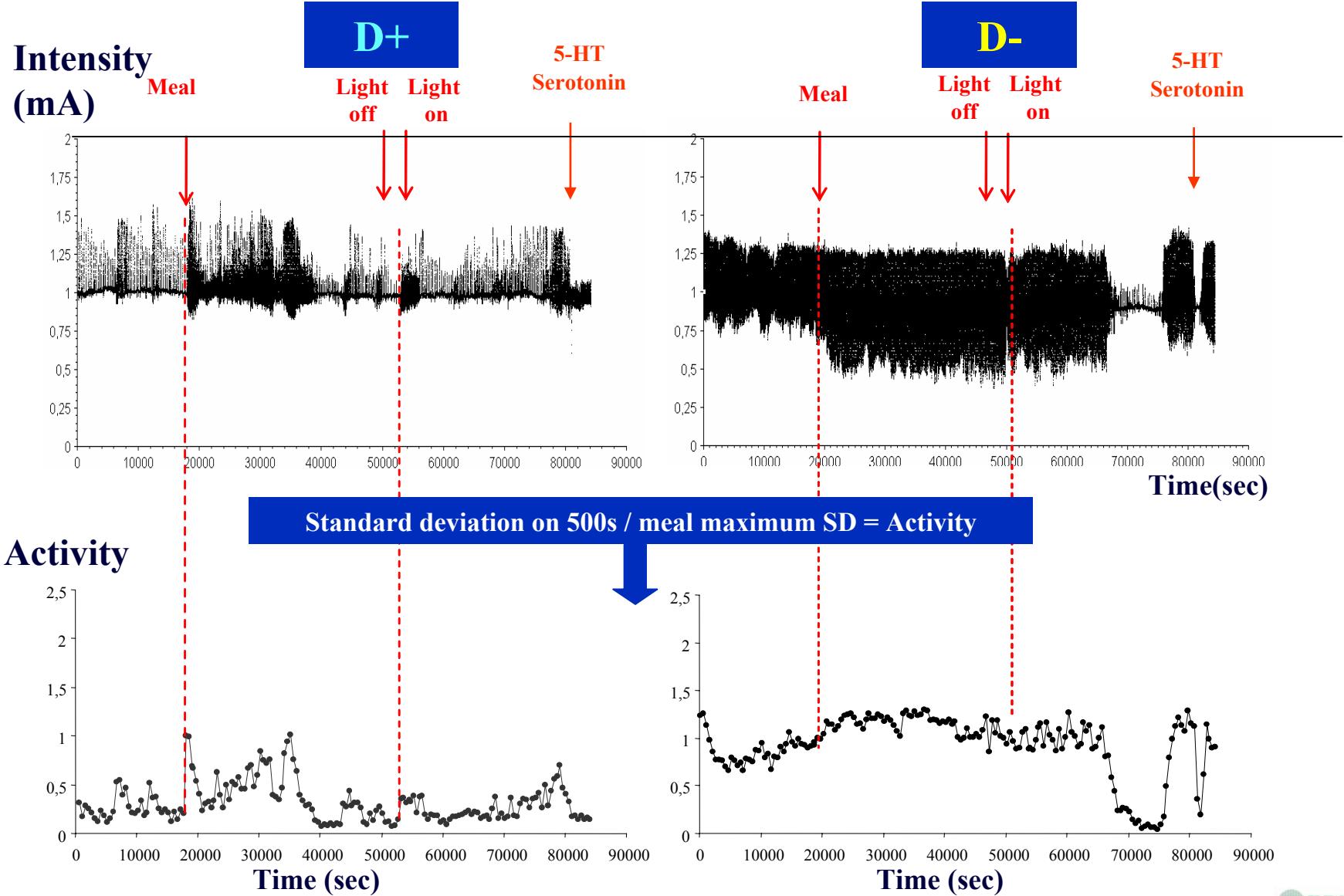


RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL DIGESTION EFFICIENCIES AND INDIVIDUAL DIGESTIVE ANATOMY IN 3 WK BROILERS.

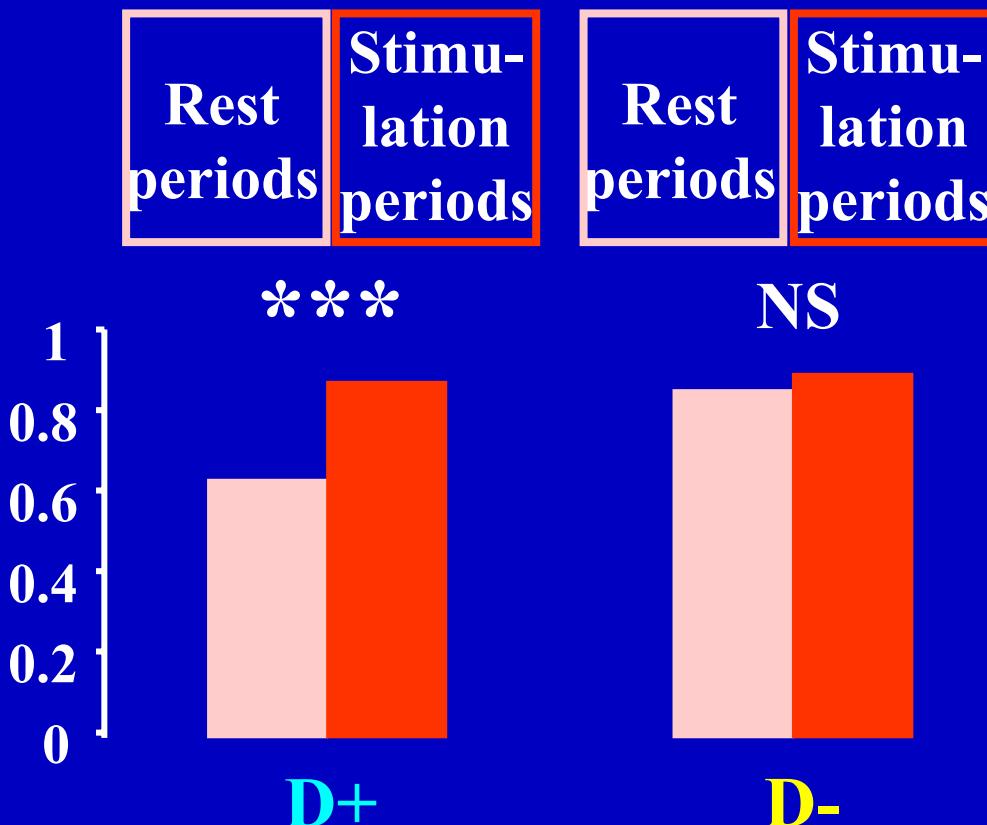
Database from 8 studies, corrected for diet and age effects.



Motility responses of strain gauge transducers implanted on the outer surface of gizzard



**Effects of D+ and D– lines on
gizzard activities observed for 500 s
over various periods during a continuous 24-h recording
(6 birds per line) (df = 1984).**



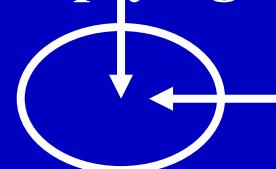
Effects (<i>P</i>)		
Line	Period	L x P
0.0001	0.0001	0.0018

Hypotheses for explaining differences between D+ and D- lines

Development of upper tract functions
during early stage of growth

Upper tract functions

Gizzard
emptying



Pancreatic
secretions

Mixture by
duodenum
motility

Efficiencies
and
coordination
of upper tract
functions

D+ D -

+++ - - -

Coarse particles
required
for upper tract
functions

+ +++

Intestine growth

Adaptation
to low efficiency
of upper tract
functions

+++

Digestive efficiency of broilers can be improved
by a genetic selection on FCR
during growth (2-5 weeks)
with birds being fed on a wheat diet

A great part of differences in digestive efficiency
between D+ and D- lines were due to differences in
functions of upper digestive tract

Recent QTL analyses at INRA revealed
at least 4 candidate genes
associated with
broiler digestive efficiency variations

15 publications on D+ and D- lines (2004-2012)

- Mignon-Grasteau, S.; Muley, N.; Bastianelli, D.; Gomez, J.; Péron, A.; Sellier, N.; Millet, N.; Besnard, J.; Hallouis, J.M.; Carré, B. 2004. *Poultry Science*, 83:860-867, 1249.
- Péron, A.; Gomez, J.; Mignon-Grasteau, S.; Sellier, N.; Besnard, J.; Derouet, M.; Juin, H.; Carré, B. 2006. *Poultry Science*, 85: 462-469.
- Péron, A.; Svhuis, B. ; Gabriel, I. ; Bérot, S. ; Tanguy, D. ; Bouchet, B. ; Gomez, J.; Carré, B. 2007. *British Poultry Science*, 48: 370-380.
- García, V.; Gomez, J.; Mignon-Grasteau, S.; Sellier, N.; Carré B. 2007. *Animal* 1: 1435-1442.
- Carré, B.; Mignon-Grasteau, S.; Péron, A.; Juin, H.; Bastianelli, D. 2007. *World's Poultry Science Journal*, 63 : 585-596.
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