

育成期飼糧蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨 產蛋性能之影響⁽¹⁾

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收件日期：96年05月14日；接受日期：96年07月30日

摘要

本試驗旨在測定菜鴨育成期蛋白質與代謝能之需要量，並觀察育成期之發育對產蛋性能之影響，以期訂定一適合菜鴨使用之飼養標準。試驗係3×2複因子試驗，即三種不同飼糧蛋白質含量(11.5%，13.5%，15.5%)及二種代謝能含量(2600 kcal/kg, 2900 kcal/kg)，共六個處理組合，每處理三重複，每重複20隻，共使用360隻菜鴨供試。試驗處理期間為10至15週齡，共計六週，飼料及飲水採任食，全期採自然光照，15週齡以後改餵粒狀蛋鴨飼料。測定育成期之體重與飼料消耗量(分別於9、12、15週齡)及記錄5%產蛋率日齡，並在17週齡開始進行產蛋性能測定，產蛋期間之蛋重、蛋殼強度及產蛋率等性狀，則每4週測定一次。試驗結果顯示，在生長性狀方面，育成期飼糧蛋白質與代謝能含量對生長期之體重皆無顯著之交互作用，代謝能2900 kcal/kg組每隻每日採食量顯著的較代謝能2600 kcal/kg組少($P < 0.05$)。在產蛋性狀方面，育成期蛋白質與代謝能含量對全期(17~49週齡)蛋重、蛋殼強度以及產蛋率並無顯著之影響。由本試驗之結果得知，菜鴨育成期蛋白質與代謝能之需要量，在任飼狀態下，飼糧含蛋白質11.5%、代謝能2600 kcal/kg，即足夠產蛋菜鴨產蛋之所需。

關鍵詞：育成期、蛋白質、代謝能、褐色菜鴨、產蛋性能。

緒言

菜鴨為性能極為優異之蛋鴨，具體型小、蛋重大、耐熱性高及產蛋高峰持續長等特性，為本省唯一的產蛋用鴨隻。為提高蛋鴨產蛋期之效益，經試驗已訂出產蛋期之蛋白質與能量需要量(潘

(1) 行政院農業委員會畜產試驗所研究報告第1392號。

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等，1981)，在胺基酸方面已建立組胺酸(潘等，1994)、白胺酸(陳等，1994)及異白胺酸(陳等，1995)等之需要量；但在育雛期及育成期方面之研究卻極為缺乏，故有待進一步探討。

菜鴨之育成期為影響產蛋期產蛋表現之一非常重要階段，此期間採限飼，可使鴨群初產整齊，產蛋持續延長，並能節省飼料(沈，1988)。許多報告(Summers *et al.*, 1967; Wilson *et al.*, 1983; Kwakkel *et al.*, 1991)指出，生長期餵飼低蛋白質飼糧對產蛋期產蛋數無不良影響，但產蛋型態分佈不同，生長期餵飼低蛋白質飼糧者早期產蛋率較低，後期產蛋率較高。林及徐(1995)指出育成期採用低蛋白質飼糧，可減輕生長期體重及延遲生殖器官發育，而對雞群整齊性及死亡率無顯著影響。大多數的報告(Walter and Aitken, 1961; McDaniel, 1983; Kling *et al.*, 1985)亦指出，延遲雞隻性成熟，產蛋高峰後有較高的產蛋率。Bish *et al.*(1985)指稱，性成熟體重輕者蛋殼品質顯著較體重重者佳。此外，潘等(1999)指出菜鴨九週齡體重大於1.2 kg者其蛋重顯著較重，且有較佳之產蛋率。因此，菜鴨產蛋前之育成期營養平衡與否對日後的蛋重、產蛋率與產蛋持續性有重要影響，故本試驗對菜鴨育成期之蛋白質與能量之需要量進行研究，以期訂定一適合菜鴨使用之飼養標準。

材料與方法

I. 試驗設計：本試驗採用自行孵化之雛菜鴨。試驗為 3×2 複因子試驗，即三種不同飼糧蛋白質含量(11.5%，13.5%，15.5%)及二種代謝能含量(2600 kcal/kg, 2900 kcal/kg)，共六個處理組合(表1)，每處理三重複，每重複20隻，共使用360隻供試。

II. 試驗飼糧：0~3及4~9週齡之飼糧依鴨隻營養分需要量手冊(1988)配製飼飼。9~15週齡使用試驗飼糧，15週齡以後改餵玉米-大豆粕為主之粒狀蛋鴨飼糧(蛋白質含量為19%、代謝能2800 kcal/kg、鈣3.0%、有效磷0.46%)。於飼養過程中，按一般防疫計畫接種疫苗。試驗期間採平飼、自然光照及自由飲水。

III. 測定項目與方法：

(i) 飼糧組成分測定：

飼料原料樣品送交行政院農業委員會畜產試驗所化驗中心檢驗，檢驗方法如下：

1. 粗蛋白質：飼糧之粗蛋白質含量依AOAC(1984)凱氏法(Kjeldahl method)測定樣品之總含氮量，而推算粗蛋白質百分比($N \times 6.25$)。
2. 總能：飼糧之總能含量依《飼料化驗分析技術手冊》，1987)絕熱彈卡測定。

(ii) 育成期性狀測定：

育成期間餵飼試驗飼糧，每三週測定一次體重與飼料消耗量(分別於9、12及15週齡測定)。

(iii) 產蛋期性狀測定：

記錄5%產蛋率日齡(每欄20隻母鴨中，有1隻母鴨產蛋時稱之)，並在17週齡開始進行產蛋性能測定，產蛋期間之蛋重、蛋殼強度及產蛋率(每欄20隻母鴨中，共有多少隻母鴨產蛋稱之)等性狀每4週測定一次，每次測定5天。

IV. 統計分析：試驗所得資料依統計模式，利用統計分析系統(statistical analysis system; SAS, 1988)進行統計分析，使用一般線性模式程序(general linear model procedure, GLM)進行變方分析，再以鄧肯氏新多次變域測定法(Duncan's new multiple range test)比較處理間差異之顯著性。

表 1. 試驗飼糧組成

Table 1. The composition of the experimental diets*

| Ingredients, % | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Yellow corn | 66.50 | 70.30 | 62.70 | 66.35 | 60.00 | 63.90 |
| Soybean meal | 4.00 | 6.60 | 9.80 | 12.40 | 12.80 | 15.00 |
| Fish meal 65% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Wheat bran | 25.35 | 16.40 | 23.70 | 15.00 | 21.80 | 13.30 |
| Dicalcium phosphate | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.00 |
| Limestone | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| Salt | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Soybean oil | 0.00 | 2.50 | 0.00 | 2.50 | 0.00 | 2.50 |
| Vit-premix ^a | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.3 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Min-premix ^b | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.2 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| DL-Methionine | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| L-Lysine | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Calculated value | | | | | | |
| CP, % | 11.56 | 11.59 | 13.52 | 13.57 | 15.59 | 15.53 |
| ME, kcal/kg | 2622 | 2920 | 2605 | 2900 | 2616 | 2913 |
| Analyzed value | | | | | | |
| CP, % | 11.59 | 11.61 | 13.50 | 13.51 | 15.62 | 15.63 |
| ME, kcal/kg | 2756 | 3081 | 2747 | 3051 | 2770 | 3068 |

* A: CP 11.5%, ME 2600 kcal/kg; B: CP 11.5%, ME 2900 kcal/kg; C: CP 13.5%, ME 2600 kcal/kg;

D: CP 13.5%, ME 2900 kcal/kg; E: CP 15.5%, ME 2600 kcal/kg; F: CP 15.5%, ME 2900 kcal/kg.

^a Vit-premix supplemented per kilogram of diet: Vitamin A, 8,000 IU; Vitamin D, 1,000 ICU; Vitamin E, 25 IU; Vitamin K, 3 mg; Thiamin, 3 mg; Riboflavin, 5mg; Pyridoxine, 3 mg; Vitamin B₁₂, 0.03 mg; Ca-pantothenate, 10 mg; Niacin, 50 mg; Biotin (1.0%), 0.1 mg; Folic acid, 3 mg; Choline (50%), 1,000 mg.

^b Min-premix supplemented per kilogram of diet: Mn, 60 mg (MnSO₄ · 4H₂O); Zn, 60 mg (ZnO); Cu, 5 mg (CuSO₄ · 5H₂O); Se, 0.1 mg (Na₂SeO₃)

結果與討論

育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨每日採食量之影響如表2，試驗結果顯示：飼糧中不同蛋白質含量對每日採食量無顯著差異；潘等 (1978) 試驗結果指出代謝能2800 kcal/kg組每隻每日採食量顯著較2600 kcal/kg組少；而本試驗之結果發現，代謝能2900 kcal/kg組每隻每日採食量顯著較代謝能2600 kcal/kg組少 ($P < 0.05$)，因此可知鴨隻會自行調整採食量以攝取符合自己所需之能量。潘等 (1978) 指出育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對菜鴨體重及初產日齡各處理組間均無顯著差異；而本試驗亦有相似結果 (表3及表4)，飼糧中不同蛋白質與代謝能含量對菜鴨體重及初產日齡之影響各處理組間皆無顯著差異。

表 2. 育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨每日採食量之影響

Table 2. Effect of dietary protein and energy levels in the developing period on the feed intake of Brown Tsaiya ducks

| CP, % | 11.5 | | | 13.5 | | | 15.5 | | | S.E. | Significance | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|--------------|--|--|
| | ME, kcal/kg | | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | CP | ME | CP×ME | | |
| feed intake (g/bird/day) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 124 | 120 | 125 | 118 | 123 | 116 | 8.5 | NS | * | NS | | |

NS : Not significant; * : P < 0.05.

表 3. 育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨體重之影響

Table 3. Effect of dietary protein and energy levels in the developing period on the body weight of Brown Tsaiya ducks

| Weeks | CP, % | 11.5 | | | 13.5 | | | 15.5 | | | S.E. | Significance | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|--------------|--|--|
| | | ME, kcal/kg | | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | CP | ME | CP×ME | | |
| body weight, g | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | 1134 | 1117 | 1119 | 1144 | 1131 | 1130 | 83 | NS | NS | NS | | | |
| 12 | | 1309 | 1291 | 1289 | 1294 | 1289 | 1291 | 93 | NS | NS | NS | | | |
| 15 | | 1346 | 1329 | 1365 | 1352 | 1338 | 1327 | 106 | NS | NS | NS | | | |

NS : Not significant.

表 4. 育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨達5%產蛋率之日齡與蛋重的影響

Table 4. Effect of dietary protein and energy levels in the developing period on the age and egg weight of 5% egg production of Brown Tsaiya ducks

| Item | CP, % | 11.5 | | | 13.5 | | | 15.5 | | | S.E. | Significance | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|--------------|--|--|
| | | ME, kcal/kg | | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | CP | ME | CP×ME | | |
| Age of 5% egg production | | 98 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 104 | 98 | 5.5 | NS | NS | NS | | | |
| Egg weight at 5% egg production | | 37.1 | 34.4 | 38.3 | 34.5 | 39.7 | 35.2 | 4.5 | NS | NS | NS | | | |

NS : Not significant.

Keshavarz and Nakajima (1995) 指出蛋雞產蛋初期之蛋重並不會隨著生長後期 (14~18週齡) 的飼糧熱能 (ME 2816 vs. 3036 kcal/kg)、蛋白質 (CP 14 vs. 18%) 或脂肪 (0 vs. 4%) 之添加而顯著增加；Summers and Leeson (1983) 亦指出蛋雞 (20-32週齡) 飼糧中蛋白質、甲硫胺酸和亞麻油酸水準等，並不會影響早期蛋的大小；而本試驗之結果 (表4) 得知，育成期飼糧中不同蛋白質與熱能含量對初產蛋重之影響各處理組間皆無顯著差異。丁 (1995) 指出育成期飼糧中蛋白質與熱能含量對種母土雞產蛋率並無顯著之影響；本試驗亦有相似結果 (表5)，飼糧中不同蛋白質與熱能含量對產蛋率之影響各處理組間皆無顯著差異。

表 5. 育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨產蛋率之影響

Table 5. Effect of dietary protein and energy levels in the developing period on the egg productivity of Brown Tsaiya ducks

| Weeks | CP, % ME, kcal/kg | 11.5 2600 2900 | | | | 13.5 2600 2900 | | | | 15.5 2600 2900 | | | | S.E. | Significance | | |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|----|-------------------|----|----|----|------|--------------|----|-------|
| | | egg production(%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | CP | ME | CP×ME |
| 17 | | 31.2 | 37.9 | 40.8 | 39.2 | 26.7 | 42.5 | 9.1 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| 21 | | 78.3 | 83.7 | 84.2 | 81.2 | 80.0 | 82.9 | 6.6 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| 25 | | 85.6 | 80.5 | 83.5 | 83.6 | 83.8 | 86.9 | 7.6 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| 29 | | 86.6 | 84.3 | 85.6 | 87.0 | 88.3 | 90.0 | 8.3 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| 33 | | 91.2 | 86.8 | 88.7 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 85.0 | 8.2 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| 37 | | 90.8 | 84.2 | 85.4 | 90.0 | 83.3 | 86.6 | 7.7 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| 41 | | 86.5 | 84.1 | 83.6 | 85.4 | 84.5 | 84.1 | 9.6 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| 45 | | 84.2 | 84.3 | 83.6 | 82.9 | 83.2 | 82.5 | 8.9 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| 49 | | 83.9 | 83.5 | 83.1 | 82.6 | 83.9 | 82.6 | 7.8 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |
| Average | | 79.8 | 78.8 | 79.8 | 79.5 | 77.5 | 80.3 | 16.3 | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | |

NS : Not significant.

育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨蛋重之影響如表6，試驗結果顯示：飼糧中不同蛋白質含量對蛋重無顯著差異；林及徐 (1995) 指出控制種土雞育成期飼糧粗蛋白質含量可延遲性成熟並增加初產蛋重，與本試驗結果不同。本試驗代謝能2600 kcal/kg組於25及29週齡時其蛋重顯著較代謝能2900 kcal/kg組重 ($P < 0.05$)，其原因可能是2600 kcal/kg組已足夠菜鴨生殖器官發育所需，而能量之過多供給可能使生殖器官之早期發育過速而影響蛋重。潘等 (1999) 指出菜鴨九週齡體重大於1.2 kg者其蛋重顯著較重，且有較佳之產蛋率；Doran *et al.* (1983) 指出平均蛋重很顯然的與初產體重有關；Leeson and Summers (1979) 之研究亦認為較小體型的雞隻將導致平均蛋重降低。由9、12及15週齡之體重 (表3) 得知，各處理組間皆無顯著差異，以致全期平均蛋重亦無顯著差異。育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨蛋殼強度之影響如表7，由試驗結果得知，飼糧中不同蛋白質與代謝能含量對蛋殼強度無顯著差異。

表 6. 育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨蛋重之影響

Table 6. Effect of dietary protein and energy levels in the developing period on the egg weight of Brown Tsaiya ducks

| Weeks | CP, % ME, kcal/kg | 11.5 | | | | 13.5 | | | | 15.5 | | | | S.E. | Significance | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|-------|--|------|--------------|--|--|
| | | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | CP | ME | CP×ME | | | | | |
| egg weight(g) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | 48.4 | 44.4 | 45.8 | 48.5 | 47.4 | 47.5 | 3.35 | NS | NS | NS | * | | | | | |
| 21 | | 57.5 | 57.2 | 56.4 | 55.8 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 1.87 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 25 | | 62.6 | 61.4 | 62.1 | 60.1 | 60.6 | 60.8 | 1.64 | * | * | * | NS | | | | | |
| 29 | | 66.7 | 64.7 | 65.9 | 65.3 | 65.2 | 65.8 | 1.28 | NS | * | * | * | | | | | |
| 33 | | 68.6 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 1.67 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 37 | | 70.4 | 69.7 | 69.1 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 70.4 | 1.68 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 41 | | 70.0 | 70.7 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 70.3 | 71.1 | 1.55 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 45 | | 72.3 | 71.7 | 71.7 | 71.5 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 1.68 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 49 | | 73.0 | 71.4 | 71.8 | 72.3 | 72.0 | 73.2 | 1.78 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| Average | | 65.5 | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.6 | 64.5 | 65.0 | 8.44 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |

NS : Not significant; * : P<0.05.

表 7. 育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨蛋殼強度之影響

Table 7. Effect of dietary protein and energy levels in the developing period on the egg shell strength of Brown Tsaiya ducks

| Weeks | CP, % ME, kcal/kg | 11.5 | | | | 13.5 | | | | 15.5 | | | | S.E. | Significance | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|-------|--|------|--------------|--|--|
| | | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | CP | ME | CP×ME | | | | | |
| eggshell strength(kg) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | 4.88 | 4.73 | 4.80 | 4.95 | 4.72 | 4.99 | 0.59 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 21 | | 5.04 | 4.90 | 5.20 | 5.18 | 4.87 | 5.41 | 0.58 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 25 | | 4.84 | 5.13 | 4.91 | 4.85 | 4.94 | 5.23 | 0.45 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 29 | | 5.31 | 5.22 | 5.03 | 5.18 | 5.14 | 5.35 | 0.31 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 33 | | 5.21 | 5.07 | 4.98 | 5.13 | 4.91 | 5.06 | 0.29 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 37 | | 5.12 | 5.17 | 5.01 | 5.10 | 4.81 | 4.94 | 0.31 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 41 | | 4.80 | 4.75 | 4.96 | 4.81 | 4.66 | 4.79 | 0.33 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 45 | | 4.61 | 4.91 | 4.74 | 4.38 | 4.67 | 4.47 | 0.38 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| 49 | | 4.37 | 4.44 | 4.43 | 4.40 | 4.26 | 4.50 | 0.31 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |
| Average | | 4.90 | 4.92 | 4.89 | 4.88 | 4.77 | 4.97 | 0.48 | NS | NS | NS | NS | | | | | |

NS : Not significant.

育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨飼料換蛋率之影響如表8，試驗結果顯示：飼糧中不同蛋白質與代謝能含量對飼料換蛋率無顯著差異，但以飼糧含蛋白質13.5%、代謝能2600 kcal/kg組之飼料換蛋率最佳為3.00。

表 8. 育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量對褐色菜鴨飼料換蛋率之影響

Table 8. Effect of dietary protein and energy levels in the developing period on feed conversion ratio of Brown Tsaiya ducks

| Weeks | CP, % ME, kcal/kg | 11.5 | | 13.5 | | 15.5 | | S.E. | Significance | | |
|---------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|----|-------|
| | | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | 2600 | 2900 | | CP | ME | CP×ME |
| 17 | | 8.88 | 7.70 | 6.66 | 7.14 | 9.11 | 5.94 | 0.40 | * | * | * |
| 21 | | 2.97 | 2.70 | 2.62 | 2.99 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 0.04 | NS | NS | NS |
| 25 | | 3.10 | 2.82 | 2.65 | 2.93 | 2.78 | 2.72 | 0.05 | NS | NS | NS |
| 29 | | 2.99 | 2.67 | 2.51 | 2.70 | 2.56 | 2.53 | 0.04 | NS | NS | NS |
| 33 | | 2.65 | 2.62 | 2.35 | 2.86 | 2.65 | 2.61 | 0.03 | NS | NS | * |
| 37 | | 2.59 | 2.61 | 2.41 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 2.49 | 0.03 | NS | NS | NS |
| 41 | | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.79 | 2.81 | 2.73 | 2.81 | 0.07 | NS | NS | NS |
| 45 | | 2.57 | 2.62 | 2.50 | 2.80 | 2.50 | 2.59 | 0.08 | NS | NS | NS |
| 49 | | 2.66 | 2.50 | 2.56 | 2.80 | 2.46 | 2.60 | 0.03 | NS | NS | NS |
| Average | | 3.47 | 3.23 | 3.00 | 3.29 | 3.32 | 2.98 | 2.81 | NS | NS | NS |

NS : Not significant; * : P<0.05.

綜合本試驗之結果得知，提高育成期飼糧中蛋白質與代謝能含量，對菜鴨的產蛋性能並無助益，在任飼狀態下，飼糧含蛋白質11.5%、代謝能2600 kcal/kg即足夠產蛋菜鴨育成期所需，配合產蛋期使用含蛋白質19%、代謝能2800 kcal/kg之飼糧，可得良好的產蛋表現。

誌謝

本試驗承蒙行政院農業委員會九十一年度農業科技計畫 (91農科-1.1.3-畜-L2(25)) 經費補助及本分所林連宗先生、曾萬來先生以及陳麗晴小姐協助，使試驗得以順利完成，特此誌謝。

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Effects of dietary protein and metabolizable energy levels in the developing period on the laying performance of Brown Tsaiya ducks⁽¹⁾

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Received : May 14, 2007 ; Accepted : Jul. 30, 2007

Abstract

The study was to determine the protein and metabolizable energy requirements between 9 to 15 weeks of age in Brown Tsaiya ducks. A 3×2 factorial design, with three levels of crude protein (11.5, 13.5 and 15.5%) and two levels of metabolizable energy (2600 and 2900 kcal/kg) was used in this study. There were three replicates in each treatment with 20 ducks per replicate. Feed and water were supplied *ad libitum* and natural photoperiod was employed during the experimental period. Pellet layer diet was fed after 15 weeks of age. The body weight and feed consumption were determined at 9, 12, and 15 weeks of age. The age at 5% egg production was also recorded. Egg weight, eggshell strength, and egg production were determined every four weeks and egg production was recorded daily throughout this study beginning at 17 weeks of age. The results showed that there was no significant interaction between dietary protein and energy levels during the developing period on the body weight. The ducks fed diets with ME 2900 kcal/kg had significantly ($P < 0.05$) lower feed intake than those of ME 2600 kcal/kg group. No significant interaction was found between dietary protein and metabolizable energy on the egg weight, eggshell strength, and egg production. The diet with CP 11.5% and ME 2600 kcal/kg was recommended for Brown Tsaiya ducks fed *ad libitum* during the developing period.

Key words: Developing period, Protein, Metabolizable energy, Brown Tsaiya ducks, Laying performance.

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