

قال تعالى:

[ فَكُلُوا مِنْهُ أَقْوَمُ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّمَنْ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ ]

[ يَعْبُدُونَ ]

صدق الله العظيم

سورة النحل الآية (114).

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# *Dedication*

*To soul of my father ,to my mother who dedicated her life for  
me &my daughters*

*And to anyone who makes life worth while.*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

F C R	Feed coefficient rate
WG	weight gain
Y_MOS	yeast_mannan oligosaccharides

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## Abstract

The study was conducted at College of Animal Production Science and Technology, Sudan University of Science and Technology. One hundred and forty four day-old broiler chicks were used. They randomly allotted to four treatment of 36 chicks of 3 replicated to determined the effect of added Y\_Mos on broiler performance. Four iso-caloric and iso-nitrogenous diets were formulated contained graded levels of Y\_Mos 0%, 1%, 0.8%, 0.6% as group A, B, C and D, respectively. Each experimental group was fed its signed diet for 42 days as experimental period. The results showed that there was no significant different ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) in the daily feed intake g/bird/day among experimental groups. There was significant different ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in daily weight gain (g) among experimental groups. Group of B (0.06% Y\_Mos) has a highly value of  $(3.880 \pm 8.58)$  followed by group D of  $(3.579 \pm 16.42)$ , group C of  $(3.547 \pm 13.331)$ , group A of  $(3.427 \pm 14.024)$ . For liver weight (g), gizzard weight (g), abdominal fat weight (g), mortality (%) no significant difference was observed. A highly FCR recorded by group C of  $(1.520 \pm 0.044)$  while a carcass weight value of  $(1.496 \pm 0.051)$  was observed by group B.

Commonly the results showed that the addition of y\_mos had No negative effect on health and mortality throughout experimental period.

## الملخص

أجريت هذه التجربة في جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا كلية علوم وتكنولوجيا الإنتاج الحيواني

لدراسة أثر إضافة خميرة السايكرو مايسيس سير فيزا المعروفة ب(Y\_Mos) خميرة السكريات الأحادية المتعددة على أداء الدجاج اللحم بمستويات مختلفة 0%، 0.1%، 0.06%، 0.08% في مجموعة A، B، C، D على التوالي.

استخدمت 144 كتكوت عمر يوم حيث تم توزيع الكتاكيت عشوائيا على أربعة معاملات تحتوي كل معاملته على ثلاثة تكرارات وأثنى عشرة بكل تكرار موزعه عشوائيا غذيت خلال فترة التجربة (42يوم). أظهرت النتائج أنه يوجد فروق معنوية بين مجموعات التجربة في أداء الدجاج اللحم عند إضافة الخميرة فقد سجلت المجموعة B أعلى معدل استهلاك علف (جم/طائر/يوم)  $(3.880 \pm 8.58)$  بينما المجموعة D  $(3.579 \pm 16.42)$ ، المجموعة C  $(3.547 \pm 13.331)$ ، المجموعة A  $(3.427 \pm 14.024)$  (جم/طائر/يوم).

كما أنه لا توجد فروق معنوية في وزن الكبد (جم)، وزن القانصة (جم)، وزن الدهن (جم)، معدل النفوق (%).

سجل أعلى معدل تحويل غذائي في المجموعة C  $(1.520 \pm 0.044)$  بينما كان وزن جسد الذبيحة في المجموعة B هو الأعلى  $(1.496 \pm 0.051)$ .

إضافة الخميرة لم تظهر أي آثار سلبية على صحة القطيع ولم تكن هنالك أي نفوق خلال التجربة.