



Effect of storage period on internal and external parameters of Deshi Chicken fowl

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Abstract: The fresh eggs were collected and evaluated to effect of storage periods on internal and external characteristics in local chicken eggs. The mean value of the egg weight, egg width, shape index, albumin height, albumen weight, albumen percentage, albumin index, yolk height, yolk weight, yolk percentage, yolk index, shell thickness, shell weight, shell %, albumin pH, albumin protein and Haugh Unit are 58.60 ± 0.84 g, 4.08 ± 0.02 cm, 76.39 ± 1.02 , 5.40 ± 0.16 mm, 33.67 ± 0.37 g, $58.07 \pm 0.55\%$, 6.76 ± 0.49 , 18.20 ± 0.29 mm, 18.33 ± 0.43 g, $44.27 \pm 0.91\%$, $44.27 \pm 0.91\%$, 0.29 ± 0.02 , 6.06 ± 0.22 , 10.39 ± 0.25 , 7.82 ± 0.02 , 11.77 ± 0.07 and 72.63 ± 1.34 in local chicken eggs. The data from current study indicates that with increase in storage period, a significant ($P < 0.01$) decline was observed in various parameters like percentage weight loss, albumen height, yolk height, egg width, albumen index, yolk index, Haugh unit, albumen %, albumen weight, shell thickness and albumen protein. Contrary to this, albumen pH ($P < 0.01$) was found to escalate with increase in storage period. Egg length, shell % and yolk % have significantly differed at ($P < 0.01$) level. Shape index and shell weight showed no significant differences.

Keywords: Desi fowl, Egg, Quality parameters, Storage

INTRODUCTION

The egg is one of the most nutritious as well as non-expensive food available to man and it provides a well balanced source of nutrients for the man of all ages (Matt *et al.*, 2009). Poultry is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in India with around eight percent growth rate per annum. India ranks 3rd in egg production and 7th in chicken meat production in the world (Watt Executive Guide, 2015). The constant efforts in upgradation, alteration and application of new technologies smooth the way for the multifold and multifaceted growth in poultry sectors. Development of high yielding layer (310- 340 eggs) and broiler (2.4-2.6 kg at 6 wks) varieties together with standardized package of practices on nutrition, housing, management and disease control have contributed to spectacular growth rates in egg (4-6% per annum) and broiler production (8-10% per annum) in India . About 3.4 million tons (74 billion) of eggs are produced from 260 million layers and 3.8 million tons of poultry meat is produced from 3000 million broilers per annum in India. The Poultry Industry is contributing about Rs.70,000/- crores to the national GDP and providing employment to more than 4 million people either directly or indirectly (Chatterjee and Rajkumar, 2015). Moreover, egg quality affects the price and fertility of eggs. During storage, eggs are extremely prone

to quality deterioration and microbial contamination. Moreover, egg quality affects the price and fertility of eggs. During storage, eggs are extremely prone to quality deterioration and microbial contamination. These conditions can cause serious economic losses to the poultry industry (Wong *et al.*, 1996). One of the constraints is to preserve the egg qualities by selecting the most efficient storage system i.e. storage type and duration. As soon as egg is laid by the hen its quality starts to deteriorate (Jin *et al.*, 2011). Egg shell quality may be affected by the strain and age of hen; induced moult; nutritional factors such as calcium, phosphorus, vitamins, water quality, non-starch polysaccharides, enzymes, contamination of feed; general stress and heat stress; disease, production system, or addition of proprietary products to the diets. Egg internal quality may be affected by storage; hen strain and age; induced moult, nutrition and disease. An understanding of the range of factors that affect egg shell quality and egg internal quality is essential for the production of eggs of high quality (Ahmadi and Rahimi, 2011) Several chemical and physical modifications occur inside an egg during the storage period As the storage temperature and time increased, egg weight, percentage of albumen, Haugh unit (HU), and yolk color decreased but egg shell weight, shell percentage, and albumen weight, yolk pH increased with increasing storage time

(Jin,2011). Easily observable physical changes include an increase in the air cell, thinning of the albumen and flattening of yolk. Therefore, the present study has been carried out to investigate the possible effects of storage period on the quality changes in chicken eggs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Various internal and external egg quality parameters were evaluated in relation to storage period in the present study. In excess of fresh eggs of local chickens were evaluated in the months of March, May and July. The experiment was carried out at the Livestock Production Management Department, Anjora, Durg. On arrival of fresh eggs in the laboratory, eggs were randomly divided into 3 groups: Control group, Group A and Group B. There were 6 eggs in each group and eggs were taken periodically at 7 days interval for a total duration of 21 days of storage period. The classification of groups was done as described by Sharma (1997) with some modifications. A total of 24 eggs from the control group and 18 eggs from group A and group B (18 eggs from each subgroups B₁, B₂, B₃ and B₄) were used during the study period. The Group A comprising 22 eggs were stored in a refrigerator at 5° C. The Group B comprising (72 eggs) were kept at the room temperature and further B₁, B₂, B₃, and B₄ divided into four subgroups having an equal number of eggs. The B₁ group were kept in the earthen pot without any treatment while the B₂ group was treated by refined rice bran oil, the B₃ group were treated by lime and B₄ group was treated by thermo stabilisation as per the procedure described by Sharma (1997). Briefly, eggs were immersed in hot water at 130.0°F for 15 minutes. This heating process stabilized the thick portion of albumen reducing the evaporation of moisture from internal parts of eggs, thereby retaining their fresh appearance for longer period. Rest of the eggs in each groups were considered as replicates in case of any undesirable damage to the egg during the study period. The following parameters viz egg weight, weight loss %, egg width, egg length, shape index, albumen height, albumen weight, albumen %, albumen index, yolk height, yolk weight, yolk %, yolk index, shell thickness, shell weight, shell %, albumen pH, albumen protein and Haugh Unit. Characterising egg quality were analysed during the study periods in month of March May and July.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fresh eggs were collected and evaluated to compare the mean value of internal and external characteristics in local chicken eggs. The mean values of external and internal parameters of the fresh eggs are shown in Table 1, 2 and 3. Our study revealed that egg weight was significantly increased (P<0.01) at different storage periods. Our results are not in agreement with those of Samli *et al.* (2005) who reported weight reductions of 2.08 and 3.11% respectively with in 5 and 10 days of storage periods. The increase in egg weight may be due to liquefaction of egg proteins.

The overall mean value of albumen height was observed to differ significantly (P<0.01) with storage period. The overall albumen % recorded at different time points were: day 1 (58.07±0.06 %), 7 days, (59.99± 0.05 %), 14 days (58.61±0.04 %) and 21 days (59.71±0.07 %) of storage period. There was significant effect (P<0.01) of storage period on albumen %. Our results are in corroborating with the findings of Jin *et al.* (2011) who reported similar findings of albumen height and albumen percentage.

No particular pattern was observed in albumen weight with storage time. The mean value of albumen weight of 33.67 g, 37.12 g, 35.35 g and 35.83 g at 0, 7, 14 and 21 days of storage periods, respectively. These results are in agreements with Tabidi (2011) and Tayeb (2012).

In the present study, albumen index was found to decrease (p<0.01) significantly with increase in storage period. The present findings collaborates the reports of Tabidi (2011).Water loss from the egg or movement of water from albumin to yolk may be the possible cause of this result.

The present study indicated a significant decreases (p<0.01) in weight of yolk with increased storage time. The significant (P<0.01) decrease in yolk index was also observed with increasing storage period. The decline in aforesaid parameters may be due to gradual weakening of the vitelline membrane, reduction of the total solid and liquefaction of the yolk index.

The shell weight was found to decrease non-significantly with storage period. Akyurek and Okur (2009) and Jin *et al* (2011) also reported a significant decline in shell weight with increase in storage period. Albumen pH was found to escalate significantly (P<0.01) with increasing storage period. The present

Table 1. Effect (Mean ± SE) of storage period on the external egg characteristics.

DAYS	EWB (g)	EWA (g)	WL (%)	EWD (cm)	EL (cm)	SI (%)
Day 1	58.05±0.36 ^a	58.05±0.54 ^a	0.00±0.00 ^a	4.08±0.37 ^a	5.35±0.06 ^b	76.39±0.72
7	62.48±0.24 ^b	61.78±0.23 ^c	1.25±0.24 ^b	4.14±0.54 ^b	5.44±0.04 ^c	76.34±0.45
14	62.33±0.43 ^b	60.28±0.68 ^b	3.23±0.56 ^c	4.10±0.41 ^a	5.28±0.05 ^a	77.23±0.53
21	63.33±0.54 ^b	59.94±0.43 ^b	5.26±0.74 ^d	4.09±0.23 ^a	5.36±0.07 ^b	76.23±0.24
Level of sign.	**	**	**	*	**	NS

Values (Mean ± SE) with different superscripts in a row differ significantly *p<0.05, **p<0.01; NS= Non-significant. EW= Egg Weight, WL= Percent egg weight loss, EWD= Egg Width, EL=Egg Length, SI= Shape Index.

Table 2. Effect (Mean ± SE) of storage period on the internal egg characteristics.

DAYS	AH (mm)	AW (g)	AWP (%)	AI (%)	YH (mm)	YW (g)	YWP (%)	YI (%)
Day 1	5.40±0.02 ^a	33.67±0.04 ^a	58.07±0.06 ^a	6.76±0.05 ^a	18.19±0.02 ^a	18.33±0.04 ^a	31.53±0.05 ^a	44.27±0.06 ^a
7	4.50±0.04 ^b	37.12±0.07 ^c	59.99±0.05 ^b	5.41±0.04 ^b	15.38±0.06 ^b	18.76±0.03 ^b	30.37±0.04 ^b	34.57±0.15 ^b
14	3.53±0.03 ^c	35.35±0.09 ^b	58.61±0.04 ^a	3.96±0.04 ^c	12.89±0.07 ^c	19.08±0.04 ^b	31.67±0.05 ^a	26.85±0.21 ^c
21	2.93±0.03 ^d	35.83±0.11 ^b	59.71±0.07 ^b	3.28±0.04 ^d	10.85±0.07 ^d	18.23±0.04 ^a	30.46±0.06 ^b	22.32±0.22 ^d
Level of sign.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Values (Mean±SE) with different superscripts in a row differ significantly *p<0.05, **p<0.01; NS= Non-significant. AH= Albumen Height, AW=Albumen Weight, AWP=Albumen %, AI= Albumen Index, YH=Yolk Height, YW= Yolk Weight, YWP= Yolk %, YI=Yolk Index.

Table 3. Effect (± SE) of storage period on the internal egg characteristics.

DAYS	ST (mm)	SW(g)	SWP (%)	APH	AP (%)	HU
Day 1	0.29±0.003 ^a	6.06±0.02	10.39±0.02 ^a	7.81±0.01 ^a	11.77±0.05 ^{ab}	72.64±0.15 ^a
7	0.32±0.008 ^b	5.92±0.02	9.57±0.02 ^b	8.25±0.04 ^b	11.88±0.02 ^a	62.52±0.22 ^b
14	0.34±0.004 ^c	5.89±0.01	9.78±0.02 ^b	8.42±0.05 ^c	11.62±0.02 ^{bc}	51.55±0.30 ^c
21	0.33±0.010 ^c	5.86±0.02	9.78±0.03 ^b	8.63±0.07 ^d	11.44±0.03 ^c	41.73±0.38 ^d
Level of sign.	**	NS	**	**	**	**

Values (Mean±SE) with different superscripts in a row differ significantly *p<0.05, **p<0.01; NS= Non-significant. ST= Shell Thickness, SW= Shell Weight, SWP= Shell%, APH= Albumen pH, AP=Albumen Protein %, HU= Haugh Unit.

findings are in agreement with results reported by (Samli *et al.*, 2005, Akyrek and Okur, 2009). During storage, CO₂ escapes via eggshell pores resulting in increase albumen pH up to 9.6-9.7 (Kemps *et al.*, 2007). Moreover, as the egg ages, CO₂ is gradually lost through the shell and the contents of the egg become more alkaline (Okeudo *et al.*, 2003). Silversides *et al.* (1993) observed that pH is a useful means for describing changes in albumen quality over time during storage.

There were significant decrease (P<0.01) in HU with storage period. Samli *et al.* (2005) also documented that the storage period and temperature adversely affects HU. Tabidi (2011) and Khan *et al.* (2014) found that HU values decreased significantly with increase storage period. Moisture loss by evaporation through the shell pores and the escape of CO₂ from albumen is important factor for the changes occur in of HU, albumen height, albumen pH, yolk index, specific gravity, and air cell size in egg quality (Robinson, 1987).

Conclusion

In conclusion, our study showed that storage period negatively affects the myriad quality parameters of eggs. Among various methods used, refrigeration (5°C) may be effectively used to avert the deterioration of egg quality with passage of time. However, in future more in depth studies may be done to explore innovative methods that can prevent the loss of quality of eggs.

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