# South Dakota State University Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

South Dakota Poultry Field Day Proceedings and Research Reports, 1970

Animal Science Reports

1970

# Iodine to Suppress Ovulation

C. E. Holmquist South Dakota State University

C. W. Carlson

Follow this and additional works at: http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/sd\_poultry\_1970

**Recommended** Citation

Holmquist, C. E. and Carlson, C. W., "Iodine to Suppress Ovulation" (1970). South Dakota Poultry Field Day Proceedings and Research Reports, 1970. Paper 10. http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/sd\_poultry\_1970/10

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Animal Science Reports at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in South Dakota Poultry Field Day Proceedings and Research Reports, 1970 by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.

#### South Dakota State University Brookings, South Dakota

Department of Animal Science Poultry Section A.S. Series 70-9

#### IODINE TO SUPPRESS OVULATION

C. E. Holmquist<sup>1</sup> and C. W. Carlson<sup>2</sup>

Additions of iodine to egg production diets have been used experimently to delay sexual maturity in pullets. A low energy 14% crude protein grower diet with 0, 2,500, 5,000, and 10,000 ppm iodine added in the form of potassium iodide was fed to replicate pens of pullets on litter and replicate groups of pullets in multiple hen cages. All pullets had been grown under nine hours of light per day from eight weeks until the start of the experimental period, at which time day length was increased to twelve hours. The dietary treatments were started at 17, 18, and 19 weeks of age. All pullets were on treatment for four weeks. They were changed to a 16% crude protein layer diet after the four week treatment period.

Groups of pullets receiving the high level of iodine consumed significantly less feed during the treatment period. This level of iodine was effective in delaying sexual maturity, (Table 1). Fertility and hatchability were adversely affected by the two highest iodine levels. These differences remained evident over several months, (Table 1). The amount of iodine excreted into the egg was unacceptably high for several weeks following the treatment period, (Table 2).

Experimental work this year will involve supplementation with 10,000 ppm iodine. A hormone-type drug will also be tested at various levels for its effectiveness in retarding ovulation in twenty-week-old pullets.

<sup>1</sup>Poultry Farm Superintendent

<sup>2</sup>Professor and Leader, Poultry Research and Extension

- 17 -

	ppm iodine			
Age in Weeks	0	2,500	5,000	10,000
	10.04	0.6	0 7	
26	67.6**	57.4	55.7	22.2
30	67.8	68.4	65.7	63.7
	77.5	76.1	68.9	60.7
34	79.1	79.8	69.7	78.2
	83.6	81.4	72.3	53.8
42	75.7	76.3	71.4	74.6
	62.5	81.4	57.8	44.9
48	72.6	74.1	72.0	70.3
	85.2	86.6	77.5	68.0

## TABLE 1. HEN-DAY PRODUCTION AND HATCHABILITY OF ALL EGGS SET FROM HENS FED VARIOUS LEVELS OF IODINE

\*Percent production. \*\*Percent hatchability.

### TABLE 2. PROTEIN BOUND IODINE IN POOLED EGG ALBUMEN SAMPLES

Weeks after 3	withdrawing 5	experimental	diet 7
1.7*	1.4		1.3
28.2	3.5		13.4
28.6	12.3		18.0
46.0	19.4		24.0
	Weeks after 3 1.7* 28.2 28.6 46.0	Weeks after withdrawing 5   1.7* 1.4   28.2 3.5   28.6 12.3   46.0 19.4	Weeks after withdrawing experimental   3 5   1.7* 1.4   28.2 3.5   28.6 12.3   46.0 19.4

\*Amount of iodine in microgram percent.