

Egg Production and Quality of Magelang Duck Fed Diets Containing Different Ratio of Omega 3 : Omega 6 and Organic Zn

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study were to determine the feeding effect of diets containing different ratio of ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acids and organic Zn on egg production and quality of Magelang duck. A total of 90 ducks of 20 weeks old were randomly divided into 18 experimental units by assigning a completely randomized design with 6 treatments and 3 replications. There were 6 dietary treatments, namely 1) ration without palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 was 1: 5 (R0), 2) ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 was 1: 1.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R1), 3) ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 was 1: 3 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R2), 4) ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 was 1: 4.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R3), 5) ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 was 1: 6 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R4), 6) ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 was 1: 7.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R5). Observation was carried out for 9 wk. The results showed that the ration containing the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 and organic Zn (R2) produced significantly ($P < 0.05$) the highest egg production and the lowest egg production was resulted by the dietary treatment without oil and organic Zn. Ration containing the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1: 3 and organic Zn (R2) significantly ($P < 0.05$) decreased feed conversion ratio to the lowest value and it was significantly different as compared to R0 and R5. It can be concluded that feeding diet containing ω -3 and ω -6 with the ratio of 1:3 + 200 ppm organic Zn improves egg production without decreasing egg quality.

Key words: egg production, Magelang duck, organic Zn, ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acids

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji penampilan produksi itik magelang yang diberi ransum dengan imbang asam lemak omega 3 (ω -3) dan omega 6 (ω -6) yang berbeda dan penambahan Zn Organik. Penelitian dilakukan selama 9 minggu menggunakan 90 ekor itik magelang berumur 21 minggu. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap dengan enam perlakuan dan tiga ulangan. Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah: 1) ransum tanpa minyak sawit, minyak ikan, dan Zn organik dengan imbang ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 5 (R0), 2) ransum dengan imbang ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 1,5 + 200 ppm Zn organik (R1), 3) ransum dengan imbang ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 + 200 ppm Zn organik (R2), 4) ransum dengan imbang ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 4,5 + 200 ppm Zn organik (R3), 5) ransum dengan imbang ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 6 + 200 ppm Zn organik (R4), 6) ransum dengan imbang ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 7,5 + 200 ppm Zn organik (R5). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan asam lemak ω -3 : ω -6 dengan imbang 1 : 3 ditambah Zn organik 200 ppm nyata ($P < 0.05$) meningkatkan produksi telur (*duck day*) dibandingkan dengan ransum tanpa menggunakan minyak dan Zn serta mampu menurunkan ($P < 0.05$) nilai konversi ransum dibandingkan R0 dan R5. Kesimpulan penelitian adalah bahwa pemberian asam lemak ω -3 dan ω -6 dengan imbang 1 : 3 ditambah Zn organik 200 ppm menghasilkan performa produksi paling baik dan tidak menurunkan kualitas telur itik.

Kata kunci: asam lemak ω -3 dan ω -6, itik Magelang, produksi telur, Zn organik

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INTRODUCTION

Duck egg production was lower than laying egg production. In the year 2012, it only supplied about 276,220 tones and it was only 22% of laying egg production (Directorate General of Animal Production, 2012). Therefore, the existence of laying ducks is not able to play a significant contribution to national economic sector, because their production is still low and fluctuated. Egg production is considered to be affected by factors such as genetic, feed intake, protein and energy (Bozkurt *et al.*, 2012). According to Ismoyowati & Suswoyo (2011), egg production of conventional-reared laying ducks was only about 26.9%-41.3%. However, egg production can be improved from 38.3% to 48.9% by improving dietary quality and increasing nutritional availabilities, especially those related to egg formation process. Therefore, feed supplementation with highly available nutrient is suggested to strengthen the way of increasing duck egg production ability.

Recently, ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acids have indicated an important role for brain function and integrity, as well as in the formation and growth of the brain, preventing cardiovascular disease (atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease), cancer, tumors, immune and reproductive function (Hardini *et al.*, 2006). Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and arachidonic acid (AA) are precursors of prostaglandins, prostacycline, thromboxane, and leukotriene. According to Estiasih (2009), eicosapentaenoic acid was synthesized from ω -3 fatty, while arachidonic acid was synthesized from omega-6 fatty acids. Prostaglandins have an important role in several aspects of reproduction, such as ovulation, estrus and embryo survival (Nava *et al.*, 2011). Eicosapentaenoic acid and arachidonic acid are formed from ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acid through elongation of the carbon chain fatty acids and desaturation (saturation reduction or the addition of fatty acid unsaturation) (Estiasih, 2009).

The use of ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acid on laying ducks ration can be combined with Zn supplementation. The presence of Zn is very beneficial to the metabolic transformation of ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acid to prostaglandins that play a role in the reproductive system (Bhowmik *et al.*, 2010). The respective element can also activate the amino peptidase and carboxypeptidase enzyme to provide sufficient amino acids for egg formation (Bachri *et al.*, 2006). The aim of the research was to evaluate the performance and egg duck quality fed different ratio of ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acid and organic Zn supplementation. The ω -3 fatty acid source was fish oil, while the ω -6 fatty acid source was palm oil.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Feed ingredients were obtained from PT. Indofeed Bogor. Ninety birds of Magelang laying ducks of 20 wk old, obtained from Ciampea farm, were raised in cages of 1 x 1 x 1 m in size for nine weeks. The ducks were distributed into a completely randomized design with six treatments and three replications (5 birds each). Dietary treatments applied in the present study were as follows: ration palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn with ratio of ω -3

: ω -6 = 1: 5 (R0), ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1: 1.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R1), ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1: 3 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R2), ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1: 4.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R3), ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1: 6 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R4), ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 7.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn (R5). Experimental diets were formulated with protein and energy contents of 13%-14% and 2660.75–2905.80 kcal/kg respectively with the different of ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acid (Table 1). Egg weight and egg production were recorded daily, consumption and feed conversion ratio were recorded weekly. Haugh unit, egg index, egg shell weight, egg shell thickness, yolk weight, albumen weight, and yolk color were measured using all egg samples of one day production at the end of week 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9. The data were subjected to analysis of variance, and when significant effect at treatment was found, Duncan's Multiple Range Test was used to determine the significant difference among mean values.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on Table 2, duck fed R5 consumed feed of 156.02 g/duck/d. Whereas treatment used palm oil and fish oil (R2, R3, and R4) resulted feed consumption 160.53 g/duck/d, 157.08 g/duck/d and 160.50 g/duck/d, respectively. Ration without oil (R0) decreased feed consumption significantly ($P < 0.05$) by 143.81 g/bird/d compared to R1, R2, R3, and R4 but did not different compared to R5. Ration without oil (R0) had dusty texture that reduce in feed palatability. Ferket & Gernat (2006) stated that feed intake was influenced by the shape of rations, color and ration palatability.

The average of eggs production for nine weeks (21-29 wk of age) can be seen in Table 2. Rations containing the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 and organic Zn (R2) produced significantly ($P < 0.05$) highest egg production and the lowest egg production was resulted by the dietary treatment without oil and organic zink (Table 2). This showed that ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 produced ideal ratio of arachidonic acid and eicosapentaenoic acid (AA/EPA). Arachidonic acid and eicosapentaenoic acid ratio will be determined by the balance of eicosanoids. Eicosanoids from EPA has competitive action with eicosanoids from AA. Therefore, the activity of eicosanoids in the body is determined by the ratio of AA / EPA (Rizzo *et al.*, 2012). The ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1: 3 (R2) to be able to produce the ideal ratio of AA / EPA in the body for resulting in optimal performance. One of the eicosanoid is prostaglandin that plays a role in reproduction. Prostaglandins increase the secretion of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) from the anterior pituitary. The follicle stimulating hormone will stimulate the follicle growth, while the luteinizing hormone will stimulate the ovulation process (Yuwanta, 2004). The other hand, Bachri *et al.* (2006) reported that the used of 112.5 mg Zn increased egg production significantly because the Zn mineral can activate amino peptidase and carboxypeptidase enzymes and provide sufficient amino acids for the formation of the egg.

Feed conversion of the ducks in the present study was similar with the finding of Indarsih & Tamsil

Table 1. Composition of the experimental diet and calculated nutrient contents

Composition	Treatment					
	R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Feed ingredients						
Yellow corn (%)	68.7	44.5	45.7	47	47.2	46
Rice bran (%)	3.5	24	22.5	21	21	20.5
Soybean meal (%)	13	10.7	12	12.7	11	12
Fish meal (%)	7	8	7	7	8	9
Palm oil (%)	0	0	3.2	4	4.6	5
Fish oil (%)	0	5	1.8	1	0.4	0
CaCO ₃ (%)	7	7	7	6.5	7	6.7
NaCl (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Premix (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
DL-Methionin (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Organic Zn (ppm)	0	200	200	200	200	200
Nutrient contents (as fed)						
Crude protein (%) *	13.31	13.66	13.45	14.26	14.20	13.88
ME (kcal/kg) **	2766.60	2878.25	2660.75	2905.80	2772.40	2786.18
Calcium (%)	3.11	3.22	3.16	3.01	3.22	3.17
Phosphorus avialable (%)	0.43	0.6	0.56	0.55	0.59	0.62
Fiber (%) *	3.18	4.72	4.21	3.74	4.1	4.19
Fat (%) *	4.24	7.63	7.09	8	8.76	8.07
Linoleic acid (%)	1.44	1.97	2.21	2.29	2.38	2.39
Linolenic acid (%)	0.28	1.32	0.75	0.5	0.39	0.32
Linolenic acid : Linoleic acid	1 : 5	1 : 1.5	1 : 3	1 : 4.5	1 : 6	1 : 7.5
Lysine (%)	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.03
Methionine (%)	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Methionine + Cystine (%)	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.73

Note: R0= ration palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn with ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 5; R1= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 1.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R2= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R3= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 4.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R4= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 6 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R5= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 7.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn

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Table 2. Average of feed consumption, egg production and feed conversion ratio of Magelang ducks fed diets containing different ratio of omega 3 : omega 6 and organic Zn

Variables	Treatment					
	R0 ¹⁾	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Consumption (g/duck)*	143.81±9.43 ^a	153.02±4.32 ^{ab}	160.53±1.24 ^b	157.08±1.05 ^b	160.50±11.42 ^b	156.68±1.08 ^b
Egg production (% dd)*	35.08±3.82 ^a	46.98±5.93 ^b	58.47±5.83 ^c	47.72±6.85 ^b	45.52±6.58 ^{ab}	38.31±4.77 ^{ab}
Feed conversion ratio*	7.61±1.01 ^c	5.55±0.77 ^a	5.12±0.54 ^a	6.32±0.28 ^{ab}	6.31±0.51 ^{ab}	7.40±0.69 ^{bc}

Note: R0= ration palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn with ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 5; R1= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 1.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R2= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R3= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 4.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R4= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 6 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R5= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 7.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn. Means in the same raw with different superscript differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

(2012) who reported the conversion ratio of duck ration containing 20% duckweed and given in the form of dry mash at 24 wk of age was 5.31-7.65. Feed conversion ratio was significantly ($P < 0.05$) affected by treatments.

The lowest feed conversion was found in group of R2 (Table 2). Ration containing the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 and organic Zn (R2) significantly ($P < 0.05$) decreased feed conversion ratio to the lowest value and it was

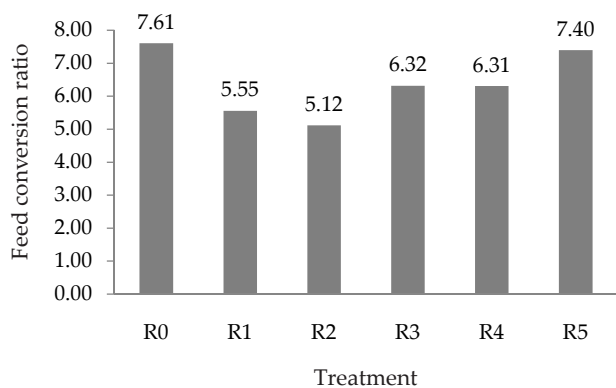


Figure 1. Average of feed conversion ratio (g feed/g egg) of Magelang laying duck fed experimental diets, R0= ration palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn with ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 5; R1= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 1.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R2= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R3= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 4.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R4= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 6 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R5= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 7.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn.

significantly different as compared to R0 and R5. The ratio of ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acid in R2 might achieve an ideal condition for egg production. According to Leeson & Summers (2005), factors that affect feed conversion are eggs production, energy and nutrient content of the feed, body weight, and temperature.

The average egg weight in the study was 56.60 g. It was lower than the finding of Nugraha *et al.* (2013) who reported that egg weight of ducks reared at dry cage enclosure was 72.330 ± 4.363 g. The difference was possibly due to the low protein consumption. Protein consumption in the present study was about 22.89 g/bird/d, while Ketaren & Prasetyo (2002) stated that protein consumption on 20-43 wk of age was 26.65 g/bird/d. According to Leeson & Summers (2005), protein and/or amino

acids (especially methionine) are the most nutrients that have important role in controlling the size of eggs. Other aspect supported such about phenomenon was stated by Mahmood & Al-Daraji (2011) that metalloenzyme such as thymidine kinase enzyme containing Zn is suggested to take a part of role in egg formation. Fish oil in the diet did not affect egg size but affect the composition of the fat content in the yolk (Suripta & Astuti, 2006).

The treatments did not affect haugh unit value. The average of haugh unit in this study was 94.87 (Table 3). That showed the used of palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn did not effect haugh unit. Haugh unit values were categorized as AA quality eggs. Haugh unit values more than 72 are categorized as AA quality eggs (Yuwanta, 2004).). Haugh unit values were greatly influenced by storage time and temperature of the environment (Roberts, 2004). The measurement of HU in this study was conducted at the same storage period and temperature (± 24 h at a temperature of 27-28 °C), so they were similar.

There were not significant differences for albumens weight. The average of albumens weight was 31.74 g (55.99%). That showed the used of palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn did not affect albumen weight. The egg weight in this study was not different. Albumen weight is generally influenced by egg weight (Rajkumar *et al.*, 2009). The average of albumens weight in this research were lower than reported by Nugraha *et al.* (2013) that albumen weight was 36.90 g

The treatments did not affect yolk weight. That showed the used of palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn did not affect the yolk weight. The average of yolk weight was 17.45 g (Table 3). According to Bell & Weaver (2002), the yolk percentage was around 30%-32% of egg weight. As proposed by Rajkumar *et al.* (2009) that egg size is more related to the size of the yolk compared with albumen, despite the fact that the albumin is still important to determine the size of an egg. According to Subekti *et al.* (2006), decreased yolk cholesterol levels can decrease yolk weight.

Table 3. The egg quality of ducks fed diets containing different ratio of omega 3 : omega 6 and organic Zn

Variables	Treatment					
	R0 ¹⁾	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Egg weight (g)	53.66 \pm 1.09	57.58 \pm 3.31	57.84 \pm 0.34	57.84 \pm 0.96	56.85 \pm 0.43	56.16 \pm 3.74
Egg yolk score	11.27 \pm 0.21	11.32 \pm 0.16	11.22 \pm 0.10	11.22 \pm 0.31	11.30 \pm 0.17	11.20 \pm 0.12
Haugh unit	94.50 \pm 0.49	93.95 \pm 2.60	93.86 \pm 1.65	93.86 \pm 2.49	95.71 \pm 2.86	97.38 \pm 3.48
Albumen weight (g)	30.37 \pm 0.70	31.82 \pm 2.63	32.32 \pm 1.10	32.32 \pm 0.65	31.76 \pm 0.27	31.85 \pm 2.39
Albumen weight (%)	56.62 \pm 1.86	55.21 \pm 1.39	55.88 \pm 1.59	55.88 \pm 1.54	55.86 \pm 0.17	56.70 \pm 0.77
Yolk weight (g)	16.98 \pm 1.24	18.14 \pm 1.41	17.67 \pm 1.99	17.67 \pm 1.17	17.85 \pm 1.20	16.34 \pm 2.12
Yolk weight (%)	31.64 \pm 1.80	31.64 \pm 3.96	30.56 \pm 3.49	30.56 \pm 1.63	31.40 \pm 2.18	29.27 \pm 4.99
Eggshell weight (g)	6.30 \pm 0.20	6.62 \pm 0.24	6.55 \pm 0.11	6.55 \pm 0.05	6.67 \pm 0.18	6.41 \pm 0.34
Eggshell weight (%)	11.74 \pm 0.15	11.50 \pm 0.26	11.32 \pm 0.14	11.32 \pm 0.22	11.73 \pm 0.30	11.41 \pm 0.23
Eggshell thickness (mm)	0.47 \pm 0.01	0.47 \pm 0.01	0.47 \pm 0.02	0.47 \pm 0.02	0.48 \pm 0.02	0.47 \pm 0.01

Note: R0= ration palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn with ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 5; R1= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 1.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R2= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 3 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R3= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 4.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R4= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 6 + 200 ppm organic Zn; R5= ration with the ratio of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1 : 7.5 + 200 ppm organic Zn.

The treatments did not affect eggshell weight. The average of eggshell weight was 6.51g (11.50%). That showed the used of palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn did not affect the eggshell weight. Bell & Weaver (2002) stated that the percentage of eggshell was around 10%-12% of egg weight. The absence of treatment effects on eggshell weight was caused by the similarity of protein, energy, Ca, and P in the ration and the addition of 200 ppm organic Zn did not suppress Ca content in the shell. According to Kebreab *et al.* (2009), the content of Ca in the feed can affect the eggshell weight and eggshell thickness. Egg shell quality can be influenced by many factors including mineral nutrition. Calcium, magnesium and phosphorus are major inorganic constituents of avian eggshells (King'ori, 2011). Namra *et al.* (2009) stated that reduction in shell weight can be influenced by the antagonism between the high level of dietary Zn and Ca.

The treatments did not affect the eggshell thickness. The average of eggshell thickness in this study was 0.47 mm (Table 3). That showed the used of palm oil, fish oil and organic Zn did not affect the eggshell thickness. Nugraha *et al.* (2013) who reported that eggshell thickness of ducks reared at dry cage enclosure was between 0.34-0.47 mm. This situation indicates that the use of 200 ppm organic Zn in the diet did not show adverse effects on the formation of eggshell thickness. The addition of 200 ppm organic Zn did not suppress the mineral content of calcium in the eggshell. According to Leeson & Summers (2005), the main nutrients that affect the eggshell thickness are calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D3. The content of Ca and P in the diet contributes to the quality of the egg shell because of the egg shell formation need carbonate ion and Ca ion to form CaCO₃ in eggshell. According to Kebreab *et al.* (2009), the higher of the calcium intake can improve quality of the egg shell.

The treatments did not affect yolk score. Yolk color is influenced by xanthophylls in the feed. If the feed contains more xanthophylls the color of the yolk is orange red (Castaneda *et al.*, 2005). Yellow corn has content of xanthophylls approximately 20 mg/kg (Leeson & Summers, 2005), while palm oil also has a high β -carotene approximately 780mg/kg (Mustapa *et al.*, 2011). The ration in R0 used 68% yellow corn resulted 11.3 score of egg yolk color. Rations in R1, R2, R3, R4, and R5 used 44.5 to 47.2% yellow corn also had score that were not significantly different from R0. This shows that the content of xanthophylls (tunaxantin, lutein, and zeaxantin) in fish oil and β -carotene in palm oil could replace the xanthophylls contained in the 20.8%-23.5% yellow corn. The color pigment in feed ingredients are xanthophyll, zeaxanthin, canthaxanthin, astaxanthin, β -apo-8-carotenoic, cryptoxanthin, and β -carotene (Leeson & Summers, 2005).

CONCLUSION

The use of fish oil and palm oil with proportion of ω -3 : ω -6 = 1:3 combined with the addition of 200 ppm organic Zn can significantly increase the production of duck eggs, reduce feed conversion ratio and do not decrease the physical quality of the eggs.

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