

Potential of oak acorn with and without polyethylene glycol as an alternative to corn in broiler diets

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(Received 14 February 2017; Accepted 24 May 2017; First published online 16 October 2017)

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Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the potential for replacing corn with oak acorn (OA), a tannin-rich feedstuff, and the possible role of polyethylene glycol (PEG) in reducing detrimental effects of OA on broilers. A 3 × 2 factorial arrangement of treatments was used with three levels of OA (0, 150, and 200 g/kg diet), with and without 10 g/kg PEG. A total of 528 one-day-old male and female Cobb 500 broiler chicks were randomly assigned to one of six experimental treatments, with four replicates of 22 birds each. OA was included in the starter (days 1–21) and finisher (days 22–42) diets as a replacement for corn, without changing the dietary levels of other ingredients. The results indicated that dietary inclusion of OA, without PEG, significantly reduced bodyweight gain (BWG) overall (days 1–42) and resulted in worse finisher and overall feed conversion ratios (FCR). PEG had no significant effect on the performance of birds fed diets without OA, but improved overall the BWG of birds receiving 150 and 200 g/kg OA as well as finisher and overall the FCR of birds given 150 g/kg OA. Liver and pancreas weights were not significantly influenced by OA level, PEG or their interaction. Feeding with 200 g/kg OA had deleterious effects on some tibia traits. In conclusion, a significant interaction between OA level and PEG indicates that PEG has the potential to reduce the adverse effects of OA, leading to improved performance. Thus, up to 150 g/kg OA could be included in PEG-supplemented diets, without adverse effects on performance or the tibia traits of broilers.

Keywords: High-tannin feedstuff, performance, poultry nutrition, tibia characteristic

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Introduction

Corn is a traditional energy source in poultry nutrition. However, it is an expensive feed ingredient in developing countries. Hence, finding a new local feedstuff is important. Oak is a common tree in the forests of some regions of the world, such as Iran. Therefore, huge amounts of acorns (seed) are produced, annually. Since OA contains high levels of carbohydrates, particularly nitrogen-free extract (NFE) compounds (Bouderoua *et al.*, 2009), it could be used as an alternative to corn in poultry diets.

Because of the lower price of OA, this replacement may reduce ration costs, resulting in greater benefits to producers. Recently, Sinaei & Houshmand (2016) reported that up to 250 g/kg OA could be included in broiler diets without adverse effects on their performance. The findings of Bouderoua *et al.* (2009) indicated that broilers fed diets containing 335 g/kg OA had similar performances to those fed corn. In another study, dietary inclusion of 50, 100, 150, and 200 g/kg OA as an energy source had no deleterious effect on BWG, feed intake and FCR of Japanese quail (Midilli *et al.*, 2008).

Unfortunately, OA usage in poultry diets is limited by the presence of high levels of tannins (Houshmand *et al.*, 2015; Rezaei & Semnaninejad, 2016). Tannins are water-soluble polyphenolic compounds with a molecular weight between 500 and 3000 Da, which are capable of precipitating alkaloids, gelatine and other proteins from aqueous solutions. They are usually divided into hydrolysable and condensed tannins (Jansman, 1993). Various parameters, such as diet palatability, feed intake, BWG, feed efficiency (Medugu *et al.*, 2012) and nutrient availability (carbohydrates, proteins, minerals and vitamins) are influenced negatively by tannins (Jansman, 1993). In addition, they have deleterious consequences for internal organs such as the intestines, liver, and pancreas (Ortiz *et al.*, 1994). Recently, it was reported that feeding broilers diets containing 100 and 200 g/kg OA significantly reduced their performance, impaired the ileal digestibility of nutrients (dry matter (DM) and crude protein (CP)), and had deleterious effects on intestinal morphology (Rezaei & Semnaninejad, 2016). In another study, dietary inclusion of 150 g/kg OA

had detrimental consequences on performance and tibia bone characteristics of broiler chickens (Houshmand *et al.*, 2015).

Indeed, dietary minerals availability is adversely influenced by tannins (Hassan *et al.*, 2003; Mahmood *et al.*, 2014). Because minerals, particularly calcium and phosphorus, have essential roles in bone formation and health (Proszkowiec-Weglarz & Angel, 2013), it is expected that feeding with high-tannin feedstuff would have a negative effect on bone health and status.

In view of the adverse effects of tannins, various methods (physical, chemical, biological) are used to alleviate them on poultry. Supplementation with tannin-binding agents such as PEG is one of these strategies (Medugu *et al.*, 2012). PEG can form complexes with tannins, thereby preventing the binding of tannins with dietary nutrients (Mansoori *et al.*, 2007b). The beneficial effects of PEG in reducing the negative effects of tannins in ruminants have been indicated (Mlambo *et al.*, 2015). However, supplementation with PEG increased the nitrogen digestibility in chicks fed high-tannin sorghum (Ford & Hewitt, 1979). Conversely, Karunajeewa *et al.* (1990) did not find significant interactions between various dietary levels of rapeseed meal (a feedstuff with 20–30 g/kg tannins) and PEG in broilers. Various authors have reported beneficial effects of PEG in reducing the adverse consequences of tannic acid (TA) on performance (Mansoori *et al.*, 2007a) and intestinal absorption of D-xylose in broilers (Mansoori *et al.*, 2007b, Mansoori & Modirsanei, 2012).

There are inconsistent results on the effects of dietary inclusion of OA in broiler nutrition. Additionally, there is limited information about the influence of supplemental PEG on broilers that are given high-tannin feedstuffs such as OA. Thus, the current study was designed to investigate the potential of OA as an alternative to corn in broiler diets and the possible role of PEG in improving the nutritive value of this feedstuff for broiler chickens.

Materials and Methods

All procedures used in the current study were approved by the Institution Animal Care Committee of Yasouj University. A total of 528 one-day-old male and female Cobb 500 broiler chicks were purchased from a local commercial hatchery and transferred to the rearing place. Upon arrival, birds were randomly distributed among 24 floor pens. A completely randomized design with factorial arrangement was used. The effects of two factors were investigated: the dietary level of OA (0, 150, and 200 g/kg); and PEG supplementation (with and without). The birds were assigned to six experimental groups with four replicate pens, each with 22 chicks. They received one of these diets: a corn-based diet (0 g/kg), and diets containing 150 or 200 g/kg OA, with and without PEG (+P, -P). The OA was included in the starter (days 1–21) and finisher (days 22–42) diets as a replacement for corn, without changing the dietary level of other feed ingredients.

Management conditions such as house temperature, lighting schedule, and vaccination were similar for all experimental groups. Feed and water were provided ad libitum during the rearing period. Feed formulation was designed to meet or exceed the nutrient requirements of broilers, based on NRC (1994) recommendations (Table 1). At 21 and 42 days of age, all birds in each pen were weighed as a group. In addition, the weight of remaining feed in feeders was determined. Collected data was used to calculate bodyweight gain (BWG) and FCR by adjusting mortality.

An adequate amount of OA as whole fruit was collected from the oak trees (*Quercus brantii* Lindl) in the forests of Yasouj, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, Iran. After the seed coats were removed, they were dried in shade and ground with a mill grinder. The OA was analysed for DM, ether extract (EE), crude fibre (CF), CP, ash and NFE contents (AOAC, 1995, 950.2). To measure the phenolic components of OA, in the first stage the extraction process was done. The extracts were analysed according to the procedure of Makkar (2003). In this procedure, the content of total phenols, non-tannin phenols and condensed tannins was measured using Folin–Ciocalteu, polyvinylpyrrolidone and butanol–HCl–Fe reagents, respectively.

On days 21 and 42 (end of the starter and finisher phases of the study, respectively), six birds (three males and three females) from each treatment were sacrificed by cervical dislocation. Immediately the digestive system was removed carefully and the weights of liver and pancreas were measured. The relative organ weight was calculated and expressed as a percentage of live bodyweight. In addition, at the same time (days 21 and 42), the tibia bones were removed as drumsticks, placed in plastic bags and stored at -20 °C until further investigation. At the proper time, the samples were taken out, thawed, boiled for 10 min, and then left to cool. After removing the adhering soft tissues, the bones were dried for 24 hours at room temperature and then parameters such as tibia weight, length and volume were measured.

The tibia bones were then dried in a drying oven at 105 °C for 24 hours. The dry bones were ashed in a furnace at 550 °C for 24 hours. Bone ash was expressed as a percentage of bone dry weight. The tibia bone ash weight / tibia bone length index was calculated by dividing the tibia ash weight by its length (Seedor *et al.*, 1991). The tibia robusticity index was calculated with this formula: tibia length / cube root of

tibia weight (Reisenfeld, 1972). The calcium and phosphorus contents of the tibia bones were determined by flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry and molybdo-vanadate methods, respectively (AOAC, 1995). Data were analysed by analysis of variance using the general linear model (GLM) procedures of SAS software (SAS Institute, 2005). The means were compared with Duncan's multiple range test. The level of statistical significance was set at $P \leq 0.05$.

Table 1 Ingredient and nutrient composition of the starter and finisher diets¹

Ingredient (g/kg)	Starter	Finisher
Corn	560.4	618.9
Soybean meal	371.7	312.4
Calcium carbonate	12.5	13.6
Dicalcium phosphate	16.2	11.5
Vegetable oil	28.6	34.6
Vitamin premix ²	2.5	2.5
Mineral premix ³	2.5	2.5
Salt	4.2	3.2
DL-Methionine	1.4	0.60
L- Lysine	-	0.20
Nutrient composition		
ME (Kcal/kg)	2950	3050
Crude protein (g/kg)	212.0	190.6
Calcium (g/kg)	9.3	8.6
Available phosphorus (g/kg)	4.2	3.3
Sodium (g/kg)	1.8	1.4
Methionine (g/kg)	4.6	3.6
Lysine (g/kg)	10.1	9.5

¹ In diets containing OA, corn was replaced with 150 and 200 g/kg OA, without changing the percentage of other feed ingredients

² Vitamin premix provided per kilogram of diet: vitamin A (retinyl acetate), 8,000 IU; vitamin D₃, 1,000 IU; vitamin E (DL- α -tocopherol), 68 mg; vitamin K₃, 2.5 mg; vitamin B₁, 2 mg; vitamin B₂, 5 mg; vitamin B₆, 2 mg; vitamin B₁₂, 0.01 mg; niacin, 30 mg; d-biotin, 0.045 mg; vitamin C, 50 mg; d-pantothenate, 8 mg; folic acid, 0.5 mg

³ Mineral premix provided per kilogram of diet: Mn, 70 mg; Fe, 35 mg; Zn, 70 mg; Cu, 8 mg; I, 1 mg; Se, 0.25 mg; Co, 0.2 mg

-: not measured; ME: metabolizable energy

Results and Discussion

A proximate analysis of OA is shown in Table 2. The findings show that Iranian OA has a high level of NFE (664.6 g/kg DM). Thus, it may be used as an energy source in poultry diets. Consistent with this result, Shimada (2001) reported that NFE was the major component of nutrients (874–903 g/kg DM) in three species of acorn. CP content of OA (61 g/kg) was lower than corn (81 g/kg). Previously, Saffarzadeh *et al.* (1999) has reported that Iranian OA (*Quercus brantii*) contained 916.7 g/kg DM, 39.3 g/kg CP, 3.7 g/kg CF, 77 g/kg EE, 15 g/kg ash, 751.7 g/kg NFE, and 588 g/kg starch. Table 3 shows that OA contains considerable levels of total phenols, including tannins. The results of chemical composition and the content of phenolic compounds of Iranian OA are in line with a recent study on this species (Houshmand *et al.*, 2015).

The effects of dietary OA level and PEG on BWG, feed intake and FCR of broilers at various phases of the study are given in Table 4. During the starter phase (days 1–21), feeding with OA significantly reduced BWG. Hence, birds fed the diet without OA (0 g/kg) had the highest BWG, followed by those fed 150 and 200 g/kg OA, respectively. The detrimental effect of OA on BWG was also observed during the finisher phase (days 22–42). Because of this effect, the highest final bodyweight (1988 g) was observed in 0 g/kg OA, which was significantly higher than 150 (1643 g) and 200 g/kg OA (1569 g).

Table 2 Proximate analysis of oak acorn (g/kg dry matter)

Component	DM	Ash	CP	EE	CF	NFE
Level	870 ± 7.2	21.8 ± 0.14	61 ± 3.7	68 ± 0.57	54.6 ± 0.62	664.6 ± 3.8

DM: dry matter, CP: crude protein, EE: ether extract, CF: crude fibre, NFE: nitrogen free extract
Values are means ± SE of three replicates

Table 3 Phenolic compounds of oak acorn (g/kg dry matter)

Component	Total phenols	Non- tannin phenols	Total tannins	Hydrolysable tannins	Condensed tannins
Level	80.4 ± 0.25	19.7 ± 0.06	60.6 ± 0.31	9.0 ± 0.65	51.6 ± 0.68

Values are means ± SE of 3 replicates.

Table 4 Effects of oak acorn level and polyethylene glycol on bodyweight gain feed intake and feed conversion ratio of broilers at different phases of the study

Parameter	Dietary level of OA (g/kg)			SEM	P value	PEG		SEM	P value	Interaction	P value
	0	150	200			Without	with				
Bodyweight gain (g)											
d 1-21	719 ^a	648 ^b	605 ^c	11	0.0001	647	667	9	0.11	NS	0.18
d 22-42	1229 ^a	953 ^b	924 ^b	24	0.0001	994 ^b	1076 ^a	20	0.008	NS	0.06
d 1-42	1948 ^a	1602 ^b	1529 ^b	28	0.0001	1642 ^b	1745 ^a	23	0.005	*	0.04
Feed intake (g)											
d 1-21	986	986	972	13	0.68	984	979	11	0.74	NS	0.91
d 22-42	2864	2868	2807	92	0.87	2883	2809	75	0.50	NS	0.19
d 1-42	3850	3854	3779	64	0.82	3867	3788	77	0.48	NS	0.19
Feed conversion ratio											
d 1-21	1.373 ^c	1.521 ^b	1.610 ^a	0.02	0.0001	1.530 ^a	1.478 ^b	0.016	0.03	NS	0.13
d 22-42	2.330 ^b	3.070 ^a	3.040 ^a	0.115	0.0003	2.983 ^a	2.634 ^b	0.094	0.015	*	0.01
d 1-42	1.970 ^b	2.431 ^a	2.475 ^a	0.066	0.0001	2.400 ^a	2.186 ^b	0.054	0.011	*	0.01

^{A,B,C} Means in each row with different superscripts are significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$

OA: oak acorn, PEG: polyethylene glycol

NS: not significant

*: significant

Values are means of four replicate pens, with 22 birds each

Overall (days 1-42) BWG was significantly influenced by interaction between dietary OA level and PEG (Table 5). The highest overall BWG was observed in birds fed diets without OA (with and without PEG) ($P \leq 0.05$). Dietary inclusion of 150 and particularly 200 g/kg OA resulted in significant reductions in overall BWG ($P \leq 0.05$). Significant interaction indicated that broilers' response to PEG was influenced by dietary level of OA. Although PEG had no beneficial effect on BWG of birds given diet without OA, supplementation with this additive significantly reduced the detrimental effects of OA on BWG. Due to this positive effect, treatment 150+P gained more than 150-P and 200-P ($P \leq 0.05$). Additionally, treatment 200+P had more BWG than 200-P.

Polyethylene glycol had no significant effect on BWG, from 1 to 21 days of age but increased BWG from 22 to 42 days of age (Table 4).

Table 5 Interaction effects of oak acorn level and polyethylene glycol on overall (days 1–42) bodyweight gain and overall feed conversion ratio of broilers

Item	PEG	Overall BWG (g) (days 1–42)	FCR	
			Finisher (days 22–42)	Overall (days 1–42)
Dietary level of OA (g/kg)				
0	Without	1956 ^a	2.300 ^d	1.942 ^d
	With	1940 ^a	2.360 ^d	1.997 ^d
150	Without	1502 ^{cd}	3.552 ^a	2.702 ^a
	With	1704 ^b	2.601 ^{cd}	2.160 ^{cd}
200	Without	1464 ^d	3.137 ^{ab}	2.547 ^{ab}
	With	1591 ^{bc}	2.955 ^{bc}	2.402 ^{bc}
SEM		40	0.16	0.09
P value		0.036	0.017	0.017

^{a,b,c,d} Means in each column with different superscripts are significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$

OA: oak acorn, PEG: polyethylene glycol, BWG: bodyweight gain, FCR: feed conversion ratio

Values are means of four replicate pens, with 22 birds each

The current results showed that the dietary level of OA or PEG did not affect feed intake during the starter, finisher or entire period of the study. Also, there was no significant interaction between OA level and PEG for feed intake.

Current results (Table 4) indicated that dietary inclusion of OA impaired starter (days 1–21) FCR, depending on the level of inclusion. It means that feed was less efficiently utilized by birds fed 150 and 200 g/kg OA compared with those fed diet without OA. Hence, the best and the worst FCR were observed in level of 0 and 200 g/kg OA, respectively. Level 150 g/kg was between 0 and 200 g/kg. Supplementation with PEG led to improved FCR at age 1 to 21 days (Table 4).

Significant interactions between OA level and PEG were observed for finisher and overall FCR (Table 5). During the finisher phase, the best FCR was observed in treatment 0-P and 0+P which was significantly better than treatment 150-P and 200-P. It means that dietary inclusion of OA impaired FCR. Supplementation with PEG improved the FCR in birds given 150 g/kg OA. Thus, treatment 150+P had better FCR compared to 150-P. As 2 treatments fed diets with same ingredients and nutrients, their difference in FCR can be contributed to PEG. Due to this improvement, significant difference in FCR was not observed between treatments 150+P, 0–P and 0+P which indicates that feed was converted with same efficiency by those treatments. According to this result, up to 150 g/kg PEG-supplemented OA could be included in broiler diets, without negative effect on their feed efficiency. Treatment 200+P had worse FCR than treatment 0–P and 0+P. It means that dietary inclusion of 200 g/kg OA may be too high and PEG could not prevent negative effect of this level of OA on FCR. Experimental treatments had same effects on overall (days 1–42) FCR.

Impaired performance of broilers given OA has been previously reported by other researchers. Rezaei & Semnaninejad (2016) observed that feeding with OA reduced broiler performance when included at 100 and 200 g/kg of diet. Similarly, Houshmand *et al.* (2015) found that using 150g/kg OA had negative consequences on broiler performance and tibia bone characteristics. In another study (Bouderoua *et al.*, 2009), it was shown that broilers fed OA had lower bodyweight at 35 days of age. Indeed, FCR during 1–28 days of age negatively influenced by OA. However, such detrimental effects were not observed in last weeks of rearing period. Hence, final bodyweight (day 56) and overall FCR (days 1–56) were not significantly influenced by OA.

Growth-depressing effects on broilers of tannin-rich feedstuffs, particularly sorghum, have been shown in many studies. In a study conducted by Tandieng *et al.* (2014), replacing corn with conventional sorghum at the level of 333.3 or 500 g/kg of diet impaired broilers' BWG and feed efficiency. This effect was attributed to the negative effects of sorghum tannins. Torres *et al.* (2013) reported that the replacement of 100% dietary corn with low-tannin sorghum had negative effects on that performance and intestinal mucosa of broiler chickens. Dei *et al.* (2008) stated that broilers fed diet containing shea nut meal (a high-tannin feed ingredient) had lower performance than those fed the control diet. Ebrahim *et al.* (2015) reported that dietary

supplementation with 1% TA significantly reduced feed intake and bodyweight of broilers reared under normal (25 °C) or chronic heat stress (35 °C) conditions.

Various reasons could account for the poor performance of broilers fed high-tannin diets: inhibition of enzymes involved in digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats (Jansman, 1993; Longstaff & McNab, 1991), reduction in mineral and vitamin availability (Jansman, 1993), alteration in metabolic pathway (Mansoori *et al.*, 2007b; Mansoori & Modirsanei, 2012), increase in the endogenous losses of protein and amino acids, particularly methionine, histidine and lysine (Mansoori & Acamovic, 2007), and deleterious effects on internal organs such as the intestines, liver and pancreas (Ortiz *et al.*, 1994). When one considers these adverse consequences, the growth-depressing effect of OA is not surprising.

Significant interaction between OA and PEG means that supplementation with PEG was effective in reducing the negative effects of OA on BWG and FCR, particularly when 150 g/kg OA was included in diets. On the other hand, PEG can improve the nutritive value of OA for broilers. There are few reports on the effects of PEG on broilers fed high-tannin feedstuffs. Ford & Hewitt (1979) found that PEG increased nitrogen digestibility in chicks fed high-tannin sorghum. In contrast, in another study the interaction between dietary addition of 15 g/kg PEG and various levels of tannin-containing rapeseed meal had no effect on male broiler performance (Karunajeewa *et al.*, 1990).

However, more information is available regarding influences of PEG on the TA-fed broilers. In a study conducted by Mansoori *et al.* (2007a), broilers were given a diet without feed additive as the control or diets added with TA, PEG or TA + PEG. The TA-supplemented group had lower BWG and worse FCR compared to the control. Performance was significantly not influenced in birds given diet added with only PEG, while in broilers given diets containing TA, PEG increased BWG and improved FCR. It was suggested that PEG can make strong complexes with TA, thereby preventing its negative effects on dietary nutrients digestibility and utilization.

Because of disruption in trans-cellular and para-cellular pathways, tannins reduce the intestinal absorption of dietary nutrients and simple sugars such as D-xylose. The PEG can form complexes with tannins. Thus, there is not enough free tannin to influence the mechanisms responsible for the absorption of nutrients at cellular level (Mansoori *et al.*, 2007b; Mansoori & Modirsanei, 2012). As stated earlier, the digestion of dietary nutrients is affected adversely by tannins (Jansman, 1993), causing impaired performance. Recently, it has been reported that feeding with 100 and 200 g/kg OA reduced DM and protein digestibility in broilers (Rezaei & Semnaninejad, 2016). When one considers these effects, the improvement in performance of birds that were given the PEG-supplemented diets in the current study may be partially related to the positive effects of PEG on nutrient digestion and absorption in the intestine of the birds.

The effects of OA level and PEG on the relative weight (% of BW) of liver and pancreas of broilers (Table 6), indicated that these parameters were not influenced significantly by OA level, PEG or their interaction at 21 and 42 days of age. There are inconsistent results on the effects of tannins on liver and pancreas weight. High levels of tannins have toxic effects on the liver and could increase the liver weight.

Table 6 Effects of oak acorn level and polyethylene glycol on relative weights of liver and pancreas at 21 and 42 days of age

Parameter	Dietary level of OA (g/kg)			SEM	P value	PEG		SEM	P value	Interaction	P value
	0	150	200			without	with				
Liver											
D 1–21	3.26	2.84	3.07	0.121	0.068	3.02	3.10	0.099	0.591	NS	0.19
D 22–42	2.24	2.48	2.42	0.097	0.218	2.44	2.31	0.079	0.257	NS	0.06
Pancreas											
D 21	0.345	0.351	0.359	0.014	0.803	0.341	0.362	0.011	0.209	NS	0.96
D 42	0.203	0.220	0.223	0.011	0.422	0.193	0.241	0.009	0.615	NS	0.14

Means in each row with different superscripts are significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$

OA: oak acorn, PEG: polyethylene glycol

NS: not significant

Values are means of 24 birds

There is a threshold beyond which tannins may become toxic (Al-Mamary *et al.*, 2001). However, in the current study, liver weight remained unaffected. Also in the current study, pancreas weight was not affected by OA, which is in line with other studies (Longstuff & Mc Nab, 1991; Nyacotti *et al.*, 1996). Conversely, in some previous studies (Ahmed *et al.*, 1991; Mahmood *et al.*, 2008), pancreatic hypertrophy was observed in broilers given high-tannin diets. Because pancreatic enzymes are inhibited by tannins, their production would be increased by the pancreas. This condition could increase the weight of the pancreas (Ahmed *et al.*, 1991). Birds response to dietary tannins is influenced by factors such as the source of the tannins and feedstuffs, tannin concentration, animal species, age and production level, the response parameters (weight gain, feed intake and feed efficiency), length of the test period, and diet composition (level and source of protein) (Jansman, 1993). Thus, the inconsistency in the results may be related to these factors.

The effects of OA level and PEG on tibia characteristics at 21 and 42 days of age (Table 7) showed that birds given 150 and 200 g/kg OA had lower tibia weight and length compared with those given diets

Table 7 Effects of oak acorn level and polyethylene glycol on tibia characteristics at 21 and 42 days of age

Parameter	Dietary level of OA (g/kg)			SEM	P value	PEG		SEM	P value	Interaction	P value
	0	150	200			without	with				
Weight (g)											
D 21	2.36 ^a	1.89 ^b	1.78 ^b	0.061	0.0001	2.09 ^a	1.93 ^b	0.050	0.0402	NS	0.50
D 42	6.71 ^a	5.75 ^b	5.49 ^b	0.281	0.011	5.97	5.99	0.229	0.95	NS	0.76
Length (cm)											
D 21	6.83 ^a	6.43 ^b	6.39 ^b	0.051	0.0001	6.61	6.49	0.042	0.058	NS	0.43
D 42	9.91 ^a	9.32 ^b	9.46 ^b	0.127	0.007	9.63	9.50	0.103	0.36	NS	0.67
Volume (cm ³)											
D 21	2.16 ^a	1.96 ^{ab}	1.89 ^b	0.070	0.021	2.08	1.92	0.057	0.0375	NS	0.52
D 42	6.59	5.73	5.83	0.283	0.08	6.01	6.09	0.231	0.80	NS	0.97
Density											
D 21	1.59 ^a	0.96 ^b	0.95 ^b	0.044	0.0195	1.04	1.01	0.035	0.97	NS	0.32
D 42	1.019	1.00	0.96	0.022	0.08	1.00	0.98	0.018	0.80	NS	0.30
Ash (%)											
D 21	51.21	49.31	48.43	1.369	0.36	48.43	50.65	1.117	0.22	NS	0.13
D 42	43.72 ^a	45.19 ^a	41.97 ^b	0.567	0.0032	42.88 ^b	44.37 ^a	0.463	0.03	NS	0.14
Bone ash weight / length Index											
D 21	14.95 ^a	13.42 ^{ab}	12.65 ^b	0.573	0.032	13.85	13.76	0.468	0.78	NS	0.37
D 42	27.78 ^a	26.01 ^a	22.53 ^b	1.062	0.008	25.35	25.52	0.867	0.89	NS	0.051
Robsticity Index*											
D 21	5.15	5.17	5.21	0.065	0.78	5.14	5.22	0.053	0.33	NS	0.58
D 42	5.20	5.21	5.35	0.079	0.35	5.26	5.24	0.064	0.80	NS	0.06
Calcium (%)											
D 21	25.29	26.15	24.77	0.64	0.06	25.74	28.99	0.52	.075	NS	0.11
D 42	26.18	26.64	26.71	0.81	0.88	26.68	26.35	0.66	0.73	NS	0.27
Phosphorus (%)											
D 21	9.66	9.95	10.00	0.20	0.42	10.01	9.70	0.20	0.15	NS	0.52
D 42	9.47 ^b	9.67 ^b	10.66 ^a	0.27	0.013	9.87	10.00	0.20	0.69	NS	0.07

^{a,b} Means in each row with different superscripts are significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$

OA: oak acorn, PEG: polyethylene glycol

*Robsticity index was calculated using tibia length / cube root of tibia weight

NS: not significant

Values are means of 24 birds

without OA on days 21 and 42, and lower density at 21 days of age. Also, tibia volume was reduced in 200 g/kg compared with 0 g/kg OA at 21 days of age. In addition, feeding with 200 g/kg OA significantly reduced bone ash at 42 days of age and bone ash weight length index at 21 and 42 days of age. Supplementation with PEG significantly reduced weight of tibia at 21 days of age but increased tibia ash at 42 days of age.

Various criteria such as bone weight, volume, ash and bone breaking strength are used as indicators of bone mineralization and status in poultry (Rao *et al.*, 1993). The robusticity index and bone ash weight / bone length index (Reisenfeld, 1972; Seedor *et al.*, 1991) are also important. Based on these parameters, feeding with 200 g/kg OA impaired tibia bone status, which was reflected in the lower bone ash weight / bone length index on days 21 and 42, as well as lower ash on day 42.

Dietary minerals play a vital role in bone status and health (Proszkowiec-Weglarz & Angel, 2013). On the other hand, mineral availability and absorption are influenced negatively by tannins (Jansman, 1993). Feeding with high-tannin diets reduces the apparent absorption of dietary minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, iron and cobalt in broilers and layer hens (Hassan *et al.*, 2003; Mahmood *et al.*, 2014). The OA is high in tannins. Thus, it is not surprising if OA-fed birds have impaired tibia characteristics. No interactions were found between OA level and PEG for tibia characteristics on days 21 and 42.

Conclusions

The results of the current study indicated that the dietary inclusion of 150 and 200 g/kg OA had deleterious effects on broiler performance (lower BWG and poorer FCR). Also, feeding with 200 g/kg OA negatively influenced some tibia characteristics. Owing to the significant interaction between OA level and PEG, supplementation with this additive could alleviate the deleterious effects of OA on broiler performance, particularly when up to 150 g/kg OA is included in their diets.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Yasouj University, Yasouj, Iran, for providing support for this study.

Authors' Contributions

FS and MH designed and conducted the project and did the farm measurements. SP and MZ participated in laboratory measurements, data analysis and writing the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Declaration

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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