

Experience of BRT implementation in industrial poultry farming

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One of the ways of more fully disclosing the genetic potential of poultry productivity and obtaining ecologically clean high-quality products is the development of fundamentally new technologies in the industrial poultry industry, including those based on the use of electromagnetic radiation.

Since 2000, the North Caucasus Research Institute of Livestock Breeding, Krasnodar, has been developing a bioresonance technology that allows increasing the safety of poultry, productivity, and the efficiency of feed use. The mechanisms of bioresonance effects of various substances are specific, but the results boil down to the fact that bioelements in a state of resonance load are more actively absorbed in the intestine, enter into metabolism and pass into biological tissues to a greater extent. In the meat of broilers and in eggs of chickens, the biochemical composition changes in the protein-fat ratio, and macro- and microelements accumulate in a larger volume.

The effectiveness of bioinformational influence is associated with the correct choice of drugs, information from which is supplied to the body, and with the presence of adaptation reserves, including an adequate response of the immune system. Only with the optimal interaction of all factors can a high performance of bioresonance technology be obtained.

Practical implementation of bioresonance technology is carried out using the device "IMEDIS-BRT-A".

For the first time, the technology was tested in a series of scientific and production experiments on bioresonance technology, carried out at LLC Poultry Fenix, Krasnoarmeisky district, on broilers of the cross "ROSS-308" at cage keeping, an advantage in growth rate and feed conversion was obtained. The average daily gain in the control was 53.4 g, in the experiment - 55.3 g, which is 3.5% more. The feed conversion ratio in the experiment was 1.46, in the control - 1.51, the difference was 3.4%.

Of particular interest is the ratio of protein and fat in chicken meat under bioresonance exposure, the protein content increased by 7%, and the fat decreased to 26% of the control level. In addition, more deficient micro- and macroelements were identified in the test sample: the level of calcium increased by 12.5%, iron - by 36.6%, copper - by 185%, sodium - by 44%, and manganese - 4 times (Avakova, Nechaev, Artemova, 2008).

Production tests of the bioresonance method at floor keeping on a livestock of 31.5 thousand broilers, at the fattening site at LLC Yugmelprodukt, st. Zhuravskaya, Korenovsky district, Krasnodar Territory gave the following results. In the case with the experimental livestock on the 42nd day of rearing, the safety was 95.6%, in the control one - 93.0%. Average live weight in the control 2.00 kg, in the experiment 2.15 kg. Accordingly, the average daily gain in the control is 47.6 g, in the experiment - 53.7 g. The feed conversion rate, control - 1.9 kg / kg, experience - 1.87 kg / kg. An additional 4.3 tonnes of live weight of broiler chickens was received from one building during the tour, while for each kilogram of chicken meat produced

spent 30 grams less compound feed.

Positive results were obtained at the poultry farm for growing broiler chickens "Slavyanskaya", CJSC "Agrocomplex", with the floor system of keeping the cross "Iza Flex", in the fifth round of 2010, bioresonance technology was applied in two buildings.

1. Buildings 13 and 14, with a capacity of 36 thousand heads, were completed day old young stock of the final hybrid from parent flocks f-3-231, which was fattened for 36 days. In building No. 13, BRT was used, building No. 14 was the control.

2. In buildings 1 and 2, 15 thousand heads each, were equipped with a hybrid from f-15-252, the fattening period was 39 days, BRT was used in the 1st building.

The average live weight of chickens at the beginning of rearing was 38 g, the rearing indices of all bodies met the requirements of the cross standard. However, in the first variant, the safety of birds in the 13th building was 2% higher (95.4 versus 93.4%); the average live weight is higher by 69 g (1817 g, in the control - 1748 g); average daily gains were 49.4 g and 47.5 g, respectively. The feed conversion coefficient in the housing with BRT was 1.84 kg / kg, in the control - 1.86 kg / kg. Thus, in building No. 13, an additional 3628 kg of increase in live weight of broiler chickens was obtained, while for each kilogram of increase, 20 grams less feed was spent.

In the second version, in the case with the use of BRT, the safety was 95.7%, while in the control - 94.5%; average live weight 2.042 kg; in the control - 2.013 kg; average daily gains; 51.4 g and 50.6 g, respectively, the feed conversion ratio is better by 0.12 kg / kg. In the building №1 additionally received 790 kg of increase in live weight of broiler chickens.

At the poultry farm "OOO Krasnodarskaya", Krasnodar, study of the effectiveness of the use of bioresonance technology at production of commercial eggs. Tests carried out in the same production buildings - experimental and control, feeding and equal conditions housing.

During the period of use (60 weeks), 340.6 eggs were obtained for the average laying hen in the experiment, while in the control - 330.1, which is 10.5 eggs less. The safety of chickens in the control was 96.2%, in the experiment - 95.3%, which is 0.9% higher, the average weight of chickens in the experimental building was 1.83 kg, in the control - 1.81 kg. The consumption of feed per 10 eggs in the experiment was 1.42 kg, while in the control 1.45, that is, for each egg produced using bioresonance technology, 3 g less compound feed is spent.

When rearing replacement laying hens, the use of bioresonance technology made it possible to obtain a more viable laying hen, with a greater live weight, better prepared for the start of laying. At 18 weeks of age, according to all studied growth parameters, the chickens in the experiment exceeded their counterparts in the control: safety increased by 0.6%, live weight by 80 grams, and the uniformity of the herd increased significantly.

These advantages were realized in the subsequent productivity of female hens, especially in the initial period. At 28 weeks, the egg-laying rate was 89.96% in the control and 94.38% in the experiment. On average, over the observation period (12 weeks) received in the control - 47.9, and in the experiment - 65.0 pieces of eggs. The safety of poultry for 12 weeks in the control was 96.4%, in the experiment - 97.4%.

When a productivity of 90% was reached, the average live weight both in the control and in the experiment was the same and amounted to 1.770 kg, however, the chickens of the experimental building reached this indicator at the age of 21 weeks, while in the control only at 24 weeks.

The results of the use of bioresonance technology on poultry farms in the Krasnodar Territory presented in this work are an objective illustration of the operation of electromagnetic fields. The equipment for BRT is compact and easy to use, and the technology is applicable to various systems of poultry keeping.

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Yu.A. Kovalev, E.V. Stepanchenko The experience of introducing BRT in industrial poultry farming

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