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### INFLUENCE OF SELENIUM SUPPLEMENTATION IN FODDER ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IN GEESE THAT ARE GROWN FOR MEAT

*It was studied the influence of fodder additives in fodder at different doses of selenium on the development of some organs of the gastrointestinal tract in geese that are grown for meat. The introduction of selenium to the fodder content for geese had a positive influence on the development of the digestive tract of young cattle, in particular, it has increased the weight and the total length of the intestine as a whole and its parts in particular, as well as muscle mass of stomach. Goslings had the best indexes of the digestive system development, which fodder were enriched with selenium at a rate of 0,4 and 0,5 mg/kg.*

**Keywords:** selenium, dose, mixed fodder, stomach, intestines, goslings.

**Introduction.** It is difficult to reassess the importance of agriculture in the development of society and ensuring its food products. In solving this important task an important role is assigned for one of the most promising and cost-effective agricultural industries – meat poultry-breeding.

The problem of poultry meat productivity raising and getting the production of a high quality is multifaceted and is developed in various aspects – physiological, genetic, morphological and zoo technical. Herewith this research is usually closely connected with

practical tasks; particularly with the improvement of production technologies, feeding systems and maintenance, veterinary and preventive measures, methods of preparation and transportation of poultry for slaughter.

Among the numerous elements of the technological process, which provide high vital functions of poultry and maximum manifestation of genetic potential, an important role is given for complete nutrition. It is undeniable statement of scientists – livestock experts, that which would be high breeding quality in poultry, without properly organized feeding, they remain unfulfilled.

Today zootechnics were enriched with data which allows to confirm that further improvement of the poultry feeding quality should be associated not only with increased energy exchange rules and nutrients in the daily diet, as with the increase in its biological value. Modern mixed fodder for poultry are impossible without appropriate supplementation of micronutrients.

Mostly the same trace elements as well as about the same doses are added into fodder for poultry in different countries. However the regulations of trace elements introduction are periodically reviewed, taking into account achievements of science and practice.

In recent years, researches are intensified to identify the needs of poultry in mineral elements, which had not previously considered in diets, but as shown have a significant impact on the body. These elements and their compounds, which attracted the attention of scientists and specialists in poultry industry, belong to selenium, which is recognized as indispensable biotic ultramicroelements.

Based on the results of numerous searches conducted on various kinds of animals and poultry it was found that selenium has antioxidant, immunestimulating, anticarcinogenic, antimutagenic, adaptogenic, antiviral and radioprotective properties [1, 2].

The discovery of the biological properties of selenium was the reason for its widespread use in poultry feeding. The inclusion of selenium to the content of animal fodder improves health, increases egg productivity of industrial and breeder poultry and its feed efficiency [3].

It is known that there are physiological changes under the influence of various factors feed in the digestive system of animals and poultry. In the scientific literature there are some information that the introduction to animal fodder as inorganic and organic selenium containing preparations promotes better growth and development of the digestive system of poultry, in particular the weight and the length of the intestine and the thickness of the entire intestinal wall. However, search on this issue are made mostly on young chickens [4], hens-layers [5], broiler chickens [6] and ducks growing for meat [7].

In the absence of publications on the effect of different levels of selenium in the diet on the development of the gastrointestinal tract in geese reared growing for meat, there was a need for additional search.

**The purpose of research** – to investigate the influence of different doses of selenium into fodder on the development of the gastrointestinal tract in geese growing for meat.

**Materials and methods of research.** Research are carried out on Gorkovska duck breed. For the scientific and economic experiment it was formed a group of daily poultries on the basis of analogues taking into account living weight, origin and physiological state [8].

Poultry feeding during the growing period (75 days) was carried out with the help of dry complete fodder according to the existing rules [9]. Different amounts of selenium in

**Table 1**

Scheme of the experiment

Group	Number of birds in the group, heads	The additive of selenium into fodder, mg/kg
1 control	80	The basic ration (fodder) – BR
2 research	80	BR + 0,4
3 research	80	BR + 0,5
4 research	80	BR + 0,6

accordance with the scheme of the experiment were additionally introduced into the fodder of goslings from the research group (tabl. 1).

As a source of selenium, sodium selenite with the coefficient with the element recalculation in salt 2,20.

Fledglings were grown on deep litter, with free access to food and water, in compliance with the technical parameters of stocking density, microclimate and lighting in accordance with existing rules. [10]

At the end of scientific and economic experiment it was conducted control slaughter of geese (3 heads of each group) and anatomical disassembly of their carcasses in accordance with conventional methods [11].

**Research results and their discussion.** Analysis of the search of the linear size of the intestines as a whole, and its departments in particular, found some differences between the groups, which, in our opinion, due to mediated action of different doses of selenium in the body meat geese (tabl. 2).

The results of the measurements have shown, that poultry from the research groups has a tendency to increase the total length of the intestine. The highest total length of intestine was found in goslings in the second experimental group (229,8 cm). The difference compared with the control group was 5,4 %. Fledglings of the third and fourth research groups somewhat inferior to this index to their peers from other research groups, however it exceeded the control at 3,7 and 2,2 % respectively.

It should be noted that poultry from the research groups the length increase of the various departments of the intestine was uneven. Changes of the length of the small intestine were greater than thick. Thus, the length of a thin intestine of geese from the second experimental group rose by 11,5 cm, the third – and the fourth at 7,8 and 5,0 cm, compared

**Table 2**Macromorphological indices of goslings gastrointestinal tract, ( $X \pm Sx$ ,  $n=3$ )

Indices	Group			
	1 control	2 research	3 research	4 research
The mass of intestines, g	159,7±7,43	173,3±8,84	167,0±6,75	162,3±8,20
% by slaughter mass	5,5	5,7	5,6	5,5
The length of the intestines of all, cm	218,0±5,28	229,8±2,13	226,0±2,47	222,8±2,65
including a thin department	202,7±4,81	214,2±2,51	210,5±2,81	207,7±2,65
thick department	15,3±0,54	15,7±0,41	15,5±0,94	15,2±0,20
The mass of muscular stomach, g	89,7±5,40	99,0±3,08	101,0±4,30	93,3±5,67
% by slaughter mass	3,1	3,3	3,4	3,2



with the similar indicator in the control group (202,7 cm). The difference between the control and experimental groups was 2,5–5,7 % in favor of the latter.

This, in our view, is a positive, because in the small intestines of poultry the main processes of level enzymatic splitting and absorption of food nutrients are passing.

As a result of the increase in young poultry the length of small intestine it is increased the time of chymus passing on it and, consequently, prolonged the duration of action of digestive juices on fodder mass and hydrolytic enzymes – on the proteins. Hence, the nutrients digestibility and retention in the body of the poultry are improved.

Differences between groups in length of the large intestine were minor. In the second experimental group of goslings the length of the large intestine was 15,7 cm, that only 0,4 cm more than the poultry in the control group. This indicator in young goslings of the third and the fourth experimental group was almost at the level of control variant (15,5–15,2 cm to 15,3 cm).

Noteworthy is the fact that all poultry of the research groups compared with the control, increased by 1,6–8,5 % of absolute mass of intestines. In the percentage of slaughter weight, this indicator was higher only in goslings of second and third research groups at 0,2 and 0,1 % respectively.

Young goslings from the research groups are different from their co-vals in the control group and by the mass of muscular stomach. Compared with the control, the difference in the second experimental group was 10,4 %, in the third – 12,6 and in the fourth – 4,0 %. The highest indicator of stomach muscle mass (in % of slaughter weight) was determined in the third group (3,4 %) and the lowest – in the fourth group (3,2 %). Goslings from the second experimental group on this indicator occupy an intermediate position (3,3 %).

It is known that the growth and the development of poultry are closely connected with the development of the digestive system, where the eaten fodder is converted into a substance suitable for assimilation in the body. The comparison of the living mass of geese from the research groups with the indicators of the intestines development and muscle stomach confirms this provisions and suggests that their digestive organs were better developed and over a period of growing were functioned more actively.

**Conclusions.** The introduction of selenium into the fodder for geese at doses that were studied, had positive influence on the development of organs of the gastrointestinal tract of young goslings, in particular, has increased the weight and the total length of the intestine as a whole, and its departments in particular, as well as a mass of muscle stomach. The best indicators of the development of the digestive system had goslings, which fodder was enriched with selenium at a rate of 0,4 and 0,5 mg/kg.

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