



IMPROVED WELFARE VS. MEAT QUALITY: IMPACT OF ENRICHMENT AND STOCKING **DENSITY ON BROILER CHICKEN**

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AIM

This study aimed to implement access to enrichment (perches vs. no perches) and two stocking densities (41 vs. 35 kg/m²) and its interaction with sex of the birds.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Data for the study:

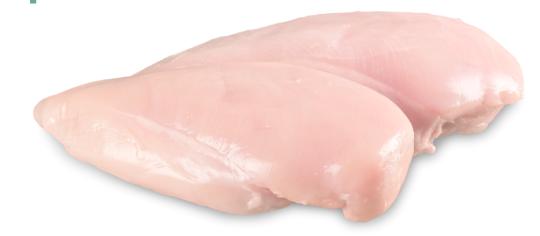
- One-day-old Ross-308 chickens (n= 180) were assigned to 6 groups
- Stocking density of either 35 kg/m² or 41 kg/m²
- to **enrichment** Access (perches vs. no perches)
- Interaction with sex of the birds

Lab analysis:

- Myopathies performed 24 hours after the slaughter by three trained panelists
- Natural drip using the EZ-Drip Loss methodology
- Cooking loss measured on the thawed samples, kept for two months at – 20 °C
- **BMORS texture** was performed 6 h to 24 h after cooking

Data analysis:

 The principal component analysis (PCA) was performed to visualise the differences between pairs experimental-control with groups texture parameters





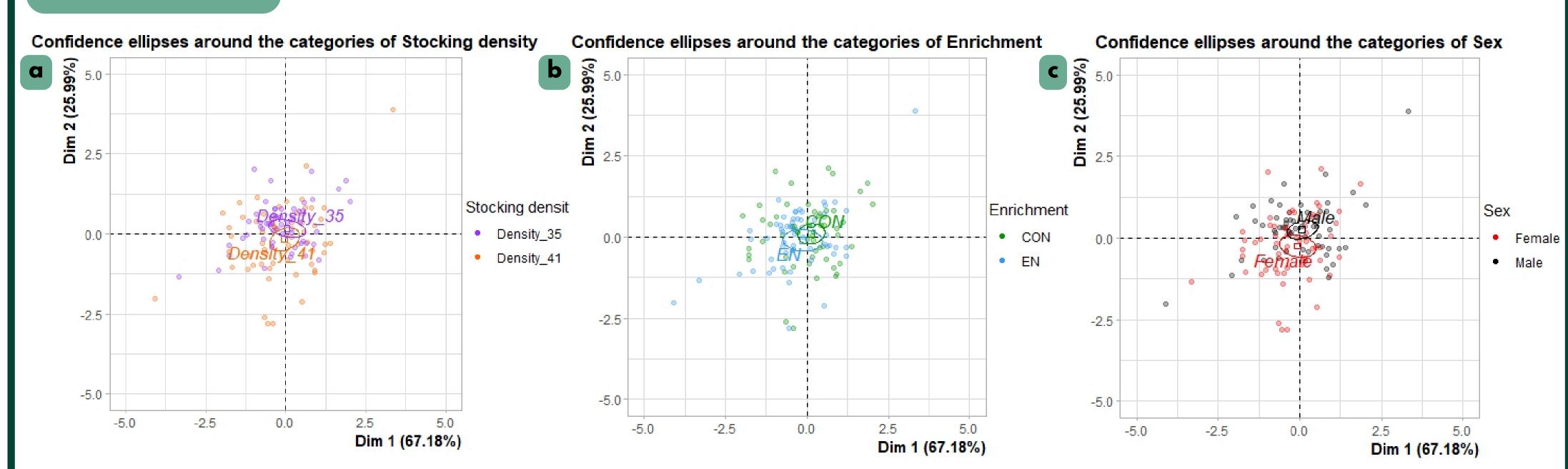


Figure. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of a. stocking density; b. enrichment; c. **sex**, on texture indicators (WB Force and Energy, BMORS Force and Energy).

CONCLUSION

Environmental enrichment and stocking density do not impact slaughter traits or myopathies, but do affect certain aspects of chicken meat quality

- Slaughter traits, including slaughter weight, carcass weight, and weight of breast muscles, and legs, were **not affected** by the treatment and varied significantly between sexes
- Males' muscles had greater incidence and severity of myopathies than females
- None of the other **meat quality traits** were influenced by the stocking density.









Funded by