

## RESUMEN

Se evalúa aquí un programa de restricción alimenticia cuantitativa entre los días 15 y 21 del ciclo, mediante el retiro de la ración entre las 4:00 p.m. y las 8.00 a.m.. Se emplearon 196 pollos machos de la línea genética Cobb 500, alojados en 14 corrales de 2 m<sup>2</sup> (7 por tratamiento). En cada corral (unidad experimental) se alojaron 14 pollos (7 aves por m<sup>2</sup>). Las aves no restringidas presentaron mayor peso corporal que las restringidas ( $3.048 \pm 112,3$  y  $2.768 \pm 97$  respectivamente) y mayor consumo de alimento ( $5.586 \pm 367$  y  $4.980 \pm 210$  respectivamente), diferencias significativas ( $p < 0.05$ ) para ambas variables. No se hallaron diferencias significativas en la conversión alimenticia ( $p = 0.05$ ). A pesar del menor peso de faena, se ha constatado que el índice de conversión alimenticia no resultó afectado dado el menor consumo de las aves restringidas.

*Palabras claves:* avicultura, nutrición, consumo, peso corporal.

## SUMMARY

### **Productive response in broiler chickens fed restricted quantitative diet.**

It is evaluated here a quantitative feed restriction program between days 15 and 21 of the cycle, by the food withdrawal between 4:00 pm and 8.00 pm. 196 male chickens were used for genetic line Cobb 500, housed in 14 pens of 2 m<sup>2</sup>, (7 per treatment). In each pen (experimental unit) was housing 14 chickens (7 birds per m<sup>2</sup>). The non-restricted birds had higher body weight than the restricted ( $3048 \pm 112.3$  and  $2768 \pm 97$  respectively) and increased feed intake ( $5586 \pm 367$  and  $4980 \pm 210$  respectively), significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) for both variables. We found no significant differences in feed conversion ( $p = 0.05$ ). Despite the lower slaughter weight, it was found that the feed conversion ratio was not affected due to the lower intake of restricted birds

*Key words:* poultry farming, nutrition, feed intake, body weight.