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## Pearl Millet Utilization in Commercial Laying Hen Diets Formulated on a Total or Digestible Amino Acid Basis

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### ■ Keywords

Digestible amino acids, egg quality, laying hens, pearl millet, performance, total amino acids.

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### ABSTRACT

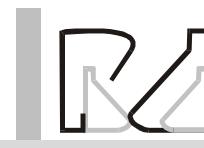
An experiment was carried out to evaluate the effect of replacing corn with pearl millet in commercial layer diets, formulated according to the minimal requirements for total and digestible amino acids. Two hundred and forty Lohmann LSL laying hens with 25 weeks of age were distributed in a completely randomized experimental design according to a 2 x 5 factorial arrangement with 3 replicates of 8 birds. Feed was formulated on two amino acid basis (total or digestible) according to Rostagno *et al.* (2000) and there were five pearl millet inclusion levels (0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%). Performance and egg quality were evaluated during five periods of 21 days. At the end of each period, feed intake, egg production, egg weight and feed conversion were evaluated. In the last three days of each period, the following egg quality parameters were evaluated: Haugh Unit, yolk pigmentation index, egg specific weight, shell percentage and shell thickness. Digestible amino acid requirements resulted in decreased feed intake ( $p<0.01$ ) and increased production costs per mass of eggs (kg) or per dozen eggs ( $p<0.01$ ) compared to total amino acid requirements. There was a linear reduction in feed intake, egg production, egg weight and yolk pigmentation index with increasing inclusion levels of pearl millet. Therefore, increasing levels of replacement of corn by pearl millet affected bird performance negatively. Besides, production costs were higher with increasing pearl millet levels.

### INTRODUCTION

Some feedstuffs that are considered sources of energy and protein have been extensively studied due to their qualities as nutrient sources or the high inclusion level in diets, such as corn and soybean meal, respectively. One problem faced by poultry producers nowadays is corn availability in the market. During the period of low availability, corn price rises, which will be reflected on production costs. This problem may be attenuated if corn is totally or partially replaced by other grains, such as the pearl millet.

Pearl millet (*Pennisetum americanum* (L.) Leeke) is a summer annual forage with high nutritional value that might be used either for forage or grain production. According to Andrews & Kumar (1992), pearl millet has many advantages for cultivation and grain production in semi-arid areas, mainly due to its resistance to drought and heat. Besides, pearl millet grows adequately in acid and/or sand soils with low levels of clay and organic matter. These features allow pearl millet to adapt to regions like Africa, India, Australia and Brazil, and grain production may be increased if the soil is corrected.

In terms of chemical composition, pearl millet has higher protein levels than corn and approximately 85% of the energy content of corn.



Considering that corn corresponds to 60 to 70% of poultry diets and accounts for 60% of all production costs, results from previous studies justify the replacement of corn by pearl millet in poultry diets (Andrews & Kumar, 1992).

Some trials have been carried out to evaluate substitution of pearl millet for corn in broiler chicken and laying hen diets. Café *et al.* (1999) evaluated the effect of different inclusion levels of pearl millet in substitution for corn in broiler chicken diets. There was a negative correlation between weight gain at 49 days old and pearl millet inclusion levels, so that weight gain was smaller in birds fed diets with 100% pearl millet. The authors also observed that feed conversion and abdominal fat did not change, although leg pigmentation was poorer, suggesting that pearl millet has low carotenoid contents and a synthetic or natural source of carotene should be added to the diet in order to avoid changes in carcass pigmentation. It was concluded that levels of pearl millet higher than 50 or 75% might reduce bird final performance and the cost must be considered by broiler producers as a decision-taking factor. A later study has also shown that the inclusion of pearl millet in broiler chicken diets at levels up to 50% resulted in performance and carcass quality similar to or better than corn-based diets (Davis *et al.*, 2003).

In laying hen diets, although pearl millet increased egg size and n-3 fatty acid levels in egg yolk, egg production decreased and yolk color intensity was poorer (Luis *et al.*, 1982; Odiba & Sanford, 1985). On the other hand, Kumar *et al.* (1991) evaluated levels of 0, 30 and 60% of corn replacement by pearl millet in laying hen diets and reported no negative effects in egg production, feed intake, feed conversion and body weight. Furthermore, higher pearl millet inclusion levels increased egg weight.

Corn replacement by pearl millet in Leghorn laying hen diets during the second production cycle was evaluated by Collins *et al.* (1997), who formulated diets with the same levels of energy (2,860 kcal ME/kg) and protein (16% CP), and different levels of corn substitution (0, 50 or 100%). Treatments had no effects on feed intake, egg production, egg weight and yolk weight, but pearl millet inclusion resulted in less pigmented eggs.

Café *et al.* (1999) assessed performance and egg quality of commercial laying hens fed diets with increasing substitution levels of metabolizable energy of pearl millet for corn. There were no statistical differences in egg production, feed intake, feed

conversion, mean egg weight, and percentages of shell, yolk and albumen. On the other hand, yolk pigmentation evaluated using a Roche® color fan was poorer in eggs from laying hens fed pearl millet-based diets. Similarly to broiler chicken production, if consumers demand for more pigmented products, pearl millet-based diets for laying hens should be supplemented with carotene sources.

The evaluation of replacing conventional energy and protein sources with alternative sources in broiler chicken diets have shown that formulation based on digestible amino acids was more efficient than formulation based on total amino acids (Rostagno *et al.*, 1995; Fernandez *et al.*, 1995). The feed industry should consider this new alternative as another tool that can be used to reduce production costs without impairing animal performance. Nevertheless, contradictory results have been reported in commercial laying hens (Wangen, 1993; Silva *et al.*, 2000; Casartelli, 2004).

This study evaluated performance, egg quality and production costs of eggs in commercial laying hens fed diets in which corn was replaced by pearl millet and formulated based on total or digestible amino acid requirements.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Two hundred and forty Lohmann LSL 25 week-old laying hens were distributed in a completely randomized design using a 2 x 5 factorial (two amino acid recommendations x 5 corn replacement levels) with 3 replicates of 8 birds per treatment. Recommendations for total amino acids and digestible amino acids were according to Rostagno *et al.* (2000). In both cases, the minimum requirements for lysine, sulfur amino acids, threonine, tryptophan and arginine were fulfilled. Replacement levels of corn by pearl millet were 0, 25, 50, 75 and 100%.

Experimental diets had the same energy (2,850 kcal ME/kg), calcium (3.5% Ca) and phosphorous (0.45% available P) levels. Amino acid and protein levels varied according to the criteria of total and digestible amino acid requirements, as shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Since it is widely known that yolk pigmentation is poorer due to pearl millet inclusion in diets for laying hens, an artificial pigment (Carophyl) was added to the experimental diets to result in xanthophyll levels similar to those of corn-based diets.

Performance and egg quality were evaluated during five periods of 21 days. At the end of each cycle,

feed intake, egg production, egg weight and feed conversion (kg/kg) were evaluated. Egg quality was evaluated during the last three days of each cycle using Haugh Unit, yolk pigmentation index, egg specific gravity, and shell percentage and thickness. Yolk pigmentation index was obtained comparing the yolk color on a white surface with a color fan (Roche®).

The costs of the experimental diets were determined considering the composition and ingredient prices in December 2004. For statistical analysis, means of diet costs were done in function of the level milleto and according to amino acid recommendation. Estimates of production costs included only diet costs since other costs were similar for all treatments. Diet costs to produce one dozen eggs or one kilogram of eggs were calculated considering the amount of feed consumed to produce one dozen eggs or one kilogram of eggs and the price of diet per kilogram.

Performance and egg quality data were submitted to analysis of variance using the general linear model?

(SAS Institute, 2002). Polynomial regression was performed if there were significant effects ( $p<0.05$ ) of pearl millet inclusion levels.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 3 presents performance means throughout the experimental period. There was a significant interaction ( $p<0.01$ ) between amino acid recommendations and levels of substitution of pearl millet for corn on feed intake, and simple effects are shown in Table 4. At pearl millet inclusion levels of 25, 50 and 75%, higher feed intake ( $p<0.05$ ) was seen in birds fed diets formulated based on total amino acid compared to digestible amino acid basis. However, when pearl millet was not added (0%) or when corn was completely replaced by pearl millet (100%), there were no effects ( $p>0.05$ ) of amino acid recommendations on feed intake. Within total amino acid recommendations, there was a linear decrease

**Table 1** - Composition and calculated levels of diets formulated on a total amino acid basis.

Ingredients (%)	Pearl millet substitution for corn (%)			
	0%	25%	50%	75%
Corn	69.000	51.750	34.500	17.250
Soybean meal	18.878	17.531	13.326	12.290
Pearl millet	0.000	17.250	34.500	51.750
Corn gluten meal (60% CP)	0.000	0.000	2.336	1.951
Starch	0.000	1.267	1.593	2.626
Limestone	8.552	8.441	8.467	8.452
Dicalcium phosphate	1.351	1.365	1.388	1.402
Kaolin	0.590	0.000	0.559	0.000
Soybean oil	0.526	1.255	2.107	3.017
Mineral + vitamin premix <sup>1</sup>	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
Sodium chloride	0.430	0.436	0.447	0.453
DL-methionine – 98%	0.123	0.125	0.104	0.111
L-lysine – 78%	0.030	0.056	0.153	0.173
BHT	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
Pigment	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.005
Price (R\$/ton)	399.7	405.0	395.8	404.5
Calculated levels (%)				
Metabolizable Energy (Mcal/kg)	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Crude protein (%)	14.50	14.51	14.50	14.50
Calcium (%)	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Available Phosphorus (%)	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Total arginine (%)	0.905	0.874	0.793	0.765
Digestible arginine. (%)	0.844	0.818	0.747	0.724
Total lysine (%)	0.721	0.721	0.721	0.721
Digestible lysine. (%)	0.641	0.647	0.657	0.663
Total methionine (%)	0.362	0.370	0.372	0.382
Digestible methionine (%)	0.340	0.348	0.350	0.361
Total Met+Cys (%)	0.617	0.617	0.617	0.617
Digestible Met+Cys (%)	0.556	0.557	0.558	0.560
Total threonine (%)	0.564	0.562	0.559	0.555
Digestible threonine (%)	0.485	0.484	0.486	0.485
Total tryptophan (%)	0.164	0.169	0.163	0.168
Digestible tryptophan (%)	0.147	0.153	0.148	0.154
Xanthophyll (mg/kg)	15.180	15.385	15.400	15.233
				15.695

<sup>1</sup> \* - Levels per kg of diet: Vit. A – 8,000 IU; Vit. D3 – 2,000 IU; Vit. E - 50 mg; Vit. K3 – 3 mg; Vit. B1 – 1.5 mg; Vit. B2 – 4 mg; Vit. B6 – 0.12 mg, Vit. B12 – 15 mcg; Folacin – 0.6 mg; Pantothenic acid 10 mg; Niacin – 30 mg; Biotin - 0.1 mg; Choline – 300 mg; Iron – 50 mg; Copper – 10 mg; Zinc – 70 mg; Manganese – 100 mg; Iodine – 1 mg; Selenium – 0.3 mg; Antioxidant 50 mg.

**Table 2** - Composition and calculated levels of diets formulated on a digestible amino acid basis.

Ingredients (%)	Pearl millet substitution for corn (%)				
	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Corn	69.000	51.750	34.500	17.250	0.000
Soybean meal	15.351	13.600	11.773	9.966	9.106
Pearl millet	0.000	17.250	34.500	51.750	69.000
Corn gluten meal (60% CP)	0.000	0.294	0.652	1.000	0.563
Starch	0.000	2.092	4.118	6.215	6.134
Limestone	8.438	8.442	8.447	8.451	8.451
Dicalcium phosphate	1.387	1.403	1.418	1.434	1.446
Kaolin	1.436	1.802	2.188	2.546	3.890
Soybean oil	3.099	2.045	1.048	0.000	0.000
Mineral + vitamin premix <sup>1</sup>	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
Sodium chloride	0.436	0.443	0.450	0.457	0.463
DL-methionine – 98%	0.167	0.165	0.163	0.160	0.165
L-lysine – 78%	0.144	0.172	0.201	0.230	0.237
BHT	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
Pigment	0.000	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.014
L-arginine – 98%	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005
L-tryptophan – 98%	0.022	0.019	0.016	0.013	0.006
Price (R\$/ton)	430.8	432.5	434.3	433.7	434.1
Calculated levels (%)					
Metabolizable Energy (Mcal/kg)	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Crude protein (%)	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90
Calcium (%)	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Available Phosphorus (%)	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Total arginine (%)	0.787	0.748	0.708	0.680	0.660
Digestible arginine (%)	0.732	0.700	0.666	0.642	0.620
Total lysine (%)	0.712	0.705	0.699	0.692	0.686
Digestible lysine (%)	0.640	0.640	0.640	0.640	0.640
Total methionine (%)	0.383	0.389	0.395	0.402	0.410
Digestible methionine (%)	0.362	0.368	0.375	0.3811	0.390
Total Met+Cys (%)	0.616	0.615	0.613	0.612	0.611
Digestible Met+Cys (%)	0.560	0.560	0.560	0.560	0.560
Total threonine (%)	0.501	0.498	0.496	0.493	0.492
Digestible threonine (%)	0.430	0.430	0.430	0.430	0.430
Total tryptophan (%)	0.163	0.163	0.163	0.163	0.163
Digestible tryptophan (%)	0.147	0.148	0.149	0.150	0.150
Xanthophyll (mg/kg)	15.180	15.385	15.450	15.450	15.695

1\* - Per kg of diet: Vit. A – 8,000 IU; Vit. D3 – 2,000 IU; Vit. E - 50 mg; Vit. K3 – 3 mg; Vit. B1 – 1.5 mg; Vit. B2 – 4 mg; Vit. B6 – 0.12 mg; Vit. B12 – 15 mcg; Folicin – 0.6 mg; Pantothenic acid 10 mg; Niacin – 30 mg; Biotin - 0.1 mg; Choline – 300 mg; Iron – 50 mg; Copper – 10 mg; Zinc – 70 mg; Manganese – 100 mg; Iodine – 1 mg; Selenium – 0.3 mg; Antioxidant 50 mg.

( $p<0.01$ ) in feed intake with increasing levels of replacement of corn by pearl millet ( $Y = 86.7153 - 0.07038X$ ,  $R^2 = 0.89$ ). On the other hand, within digestible amino acid recommendations, there was a quadratic effect on feed intake ( $Y = 94.259 - 0.3196X + 0.00249X^2$ ,  $R^2 = 0.85$ ). Feed intake reduced until a replacement level of 64.18%, and increased afterwards.

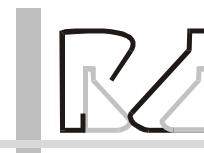
Café *et al.* (1999) evaluated levels of substitution of pearl millet for corn in laying hen diets and observed different patterns of feed intake during the experimental period. During the first period there was quadratic effect on feed intake and during the second period there was a linear decrease with increasing levels of pearl millet.

Amino acid recommendations had no effects ( $p>0.05$ ) on any performance parameters evaluated in this study, but pearl millet levels affected ( $p<0.01$ )

egg weight and egg production (Table 3). There was a linear decrease in egg production ( $Y = 85.7153 - 0.07038X$ ,  $R^2 = 0.89$ ) and in egg weight ( $Y = 59.4950 - 0.02609X$ ,  $R^2 = 0.85$ ) with increasing levels of substitution of pearl millet for corn. Café *et al.* (1999) did not report decrease in egg production due to the increase in corn substitution by pearl millet, but there was a linear decrease in egg weight during the first experimental period.

Egg quality means are shown in Table 5. There were no effects ( $p>0.05$ ) of amino acid recommendations or substitution of pearl millet for corn on Haugh unit, eggshell thickness and egg specific gravity. On the other hand, there was a significant interaction between the evaluated factors ( $p<0.01$ ) on yolk pigmentation index.

The simple effect means for amino acid recommendations and levels of pearl millet on yolk



**Table 3** - Performance of laying hens fed diets formulated on a total or digestible amino acid basis and with increasing levels of pearl millet (25 to 45 weeks).

	Feed intake (g/day)	Egg production (%)	Feed conversion (kg/kg)	Egg weight (g)
<b>Amino acid recommendation (AR)</b>				
Total	91.32	84.37	1.845	58.53
Digestible	87.95	82.01	1.876	57.58
<b>Pearl millet substitution for corn (PM)</b>				
0%	94.86	87.56	1.820	59.65
25%	92.28	84.34	1.856	59.10
50%	87.74	81.61	1.880	57.72
75%	86.69	82.42	1.845	57.12
100%	86.61	79.72	1.901	57.37
<b>F Values<sup>1</sup></b>				
AR	15.70**	4.29 ns	0.01 ns	2.60 ns
PM	15.34**	4.95** <sup>2</sup>	1.48 ns	5.66** <sup>3</sup>
AR x PM	5.30**	2.05 ns	1.55 ns	1.39 ns
C.V (%)	2.60	3.93	1.97	

1\*\* - p<0.01, \* - p<0.05, ns = non significant (p>0.05). 2 - gg production - Y = 86.7153 - 0.07038X; R<sup>2</sup> = 0.89; p<0.01. 3 Egg weight - Y = 59.4950 - 0.02609X; R<sup>2</sup> = 0.85; p<0.01.

**Table 4** - Simple effects of the significant interaction between amino acid recommendations and substitution of pearl millet for corn on feed intake.

Amino acid recommendation	Pearl millet substitution for corn (%)				
	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Total <sup>1</sup>	95.33 a	96.30 a	89.79 a	90.00 a	85.21 a
Digestible <sup>2</sup>	94.40 a	88.26 b	85.70 b	83.38 b	88.01 a

Means followed by different letters in the columns are different by Tukey's Test (p<0.50). 1 - Feed intake - total amino acids - Y = 96.0813 - 0.10616X; R<sup>2</sup> = 0.73; p<0.01. 2 - Feed intake - digestible amino acids - Y = 94.2590 - 0.31960X + 0.00249X<sup>2</sup>; R<sup>2</sup> = 0.96; p<0.01.

pigmentation are shown in Table 6. There were differences between amino acid recommendations within each level of substitution of pearl millet for corn. Lower yolk pigmentation index was seen at digestible amino acid recommendation only when 50% of corn was replaced with pearl millet. Increasing replacement levels resulted in a linear decrease in yolk pigmentation index both for total ( $Y = 9.828 - 0.0141X$ ;  $R^2 = 0.90$ ) and digestible ( $Y = 9.894 - 0.0176X$ ;  $R^2 = 0.98$ ) amino acid recommendations. Such effect on yolk pigmentation index corroborates previous findings reported by Café *et al.* (1999), who also described a linear reduction in yolk pigmentation index with the increase in pearl millet levels.

Results of yolk pigmentation index indicated that variations in yolk color were observed even with artificial pigment supplementation. This suggests that although similar levels of xanthophylls were used in experimental diets, it was not possible to avoid poor pigmentation caused by pearl millet utilization. Nevertheless, effects on yolk color probably would have been even greater if no pigment had been supplemented to the diet, especially in the treatments with higher pearl millet inclusions, as previously reported by Café *et al.* (1999).

Eggshell percentage was affected by the levels of replacement of corn by pearl millet ( $p<0.05$ ), according to a quadratic equation ( $Y = 9.5542 + 0.0102X$

$+0.0001X^2$ ,  $R^2 = 0.85$ ) whose derivative showed a maximum corn substitution by pearl millet of 51%. Café *et al.* (1999) also reported a quadratic effect of pearl millet inclusion levels on eggshell percentage.

In our study, diet formulation on digestible amino acid basis resulted in decreased feed intake when pearl millet replaced 25, 50 and 75% of corn. There was also reduction in yolk pigmentation index at levels higher than 50%, but no effects on performance or internal and external traits of egg quality. In trials comparing total and digestible amino acid recommendations in diets containing alternative ingredients, Casartelli (2004) reported that in general diets formulated on digestible amino acid basis negatively affected bird performance, although there were no effects on egg quality parameters.

In the present study, formulation of laying hen diets on a digestible amino acid basis showed no benefits in some ways, results that disagree with previous findings reported by Wangen (1993). Although the requirements for lysine, sulfur amino acids, threonine, tryptophan and arginine have been fulfilled in diets based on digestible amino acid requirements and lower protein levels, a deficiency in non-essential amino acids might have occurred and essential amino acids might have been used to synthesize non-essential amino acids, as suggested by Keshavarz & Jackson (1992).

**Table 5-** Egg quality of laying hens fed diets formulated on a total or digestible amino acid basis and with increasing levels of pearl millet (25 to 45 weeks).

	Haugh Unit	Yolk pigmentation index <sup>1</sup>	Shell percentage (%) Amino acid recommendations (AR)	Shell thickness (mm)	Egg specific gravity (g/mL H <sub>2</sub> O)
Total	95.81	9.12	9.68	0.383	1.0889
Digestible	95.83	9.02	9.65	0.382	1.0888
<b>Pearl millet substitution for corn (PM)</b>					
0%	96.02	9.95	9.59	0.383	1.0886
25%	95.98	9.30	9.68	0.384	1.0895
50%	95.92	9.17	9.79	0.386	1.0889
75%	94.95	8.59	9.80	0.384	1.0897
100%	96.21	8.33	9.48	0.382	1.0875
<b>F values<sup>1</sup></b>					
AR	0.01 ns	6.09 *	0.29 ns	0.02 ns	0.36 ns
PM	0.80 ns	169.81 **	3.79 * <sup>3</sup>	2.82 ns	2.82 ns
AR x PM	1.01 ns	4.89 **	0.86 ns	0.46 ns	2.68 ns
C.V (%)	1.42	1.32	1.76	0.11	0.11

1 - Pigmentation index according to yolk color fan (Roche®). 2\*\* - p<0.01, \* = p<0.05, ns = not significant p>0.05. 3 - Y = 9.5542 + 0.0102.X + 0.0001.X<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> = 0.5.

**Table 6 -** Simple effects of the significant interaction between amino acid recommendations and substitution of pearl millet for corn on yolk pigmentation index.

Amino acid recommendation	Pearl millet substitution for corn (%)				
	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Total <sup>1</sup>	9.92 a	9.22 a	9.37 a	8.68 a	8.43 a
Digestible <sup>2</sup>	9.98 a	9.39 a	8.98 b	8.50 a	8.23 a

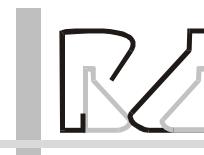
Means followed by different letters in the columns are different by Tukey's Test (p<0.50).1 - Y= 9.828 - 0.0141.X; R<sup>2</sup> = 0.90 (p<0.01).2 - Y = 9.894 - 0.0176.X; R<sup>2</sup> = 0.98 (p<0.05).

Silva *et al.* (2000) also reported no significant improvement in production efficiency or egg quality when commercial laying hens were fed diets based on digestible amino acid requirements. According to these authors, the different digestibility of amino acids might have been responsible for the negative answers of laying hens fed diets formulated based on digestible amino acid requirements, since digestibility values presented in tables of chemical composition of feedstuffs have been reported in trials carried out with cecrectomized roosters.

In relation to corn replacement by pearl millet, results indicated that bird performance decreased linearly with the increase in pearl millet levels, affecting feed intake, egg production and egg weight. Considering diet formulation based on digestible amino acids, feed intake decreased until the inclusion level of 64.18% and increased at higher levels. Egg quality was also affected; yolk pigmentation index decreased with the increase in pearl millet levels, but replacement levels up to 51% did not affect eggshell percentage. In terms of reduction in yolk coloration, it should be pointed out that due to the low content of xanthophylls in pearl millet, diets must be supplemented with natural or artificial pigments to assure acceptable yolk pigmentation indexes.

Economic parameters are presented in Table 7. They should help during decision-taking concerning diet formulation, considering digestible or total amino acid requirements and inclusion levels of pearl millet in commercial laying hen diets. Formulation based on total amino acids resulted in lower egg production costs in comparison to formulation based on digestible amino acids, both for egg mass (kg) and dozen of produced eggs. The difference between total and digestible amino acid basis in the production costs of an egg box (30 dozens) was R\$ 0.90 (ninety cents). The higher cost of diets balanced according to digestible amino acid is due to the high costs of synthetic amino acids.

Pearl millet levels had no significant effects (p>0.05) on production costs per egg mass (kg) or per dozen eggs. Despite the lower price of pearl millet (R\$ 0.22/kg) in relation to corn (R\$ 0.30/kg), diet costs were not lower when corn was replaced by pearl millet. It may be seen in Table 1 and Table 2 that corn replacement by pearl millet requires increased levels of soybean oil, corn gluten, starch and L-lysine. The costs for increasing the levels of these ingredients in pearl millet-based diets counterbalanced the lower costs of pearl millet.



**Table 7** – Parameters of production costs for laying hens fed diets formulated on a total or digestible amino acid basis and with increasing levels of pearl millet.

	Cost of diet (R\$/ton)	Cost/kg eggs(R\$/kg) Amino acid recommendation (AR)	Cost/dozen eggs(R\$/dozen)
Total	0.4091	0.75 b	0.53 b
Digestible	0.4331	0.80 a	0.56 a
		<b>Pearl millet substitution for corn (PM)</b>	
0%	0.4152	0.76	0.54
25%	0.4187	0.78	0.55
50%	0.4151	0.77	0.54
75%	0.4191	0.77	0.53
100%	0.4194	0.80	0.55
		<b>F values<sup>1</sup></b>	
AR	-	42.16**	30.98**
PM	-	2.09 ns	1.55 ns
AR x PM	-	2.08 ns	2.67 ns
C.V (%)	-	3.20	3.14

Means followed by different letters in the columns are different by Tukey's Test ( $p<0.50$ ).

## CONCLUSIONS

Digestible amino acid recommendations resulted in decreased feed intake and increased production costs per egg mass (kg) or dozen eggs in relation to total amino acid recommendations.

There was a linear reduction in feed intake, egg production, egg weight and yolk pigmentation index with increasing inclusion levels of pearl millet, *i.e.*, increasing levels of corn replacement by pearl millet affected bird performance negatively. The increase of pearl millet inclusion until 51% only improved eggshell percentage.

Increasing pearl millet levels did not result in lower production costs, but pearl millet utilization should be more viable in regions where it is less expensive than corn.

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