

Evaluation of the feeding value of *Pleurotus eryngii* stump waste in White Roman meat-type geese⁽¹⁾

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the feeding value of *Pleurotus eryngii* stump waste (PESW) on growth performance and carcass characteristics in geese. A total of ninety-six hatched White Roman goslings (48 males and 48 females) were randomly allotted to 4 treatments. Each treatment had 4 pens, with 3 males and 3 females respectively in each pen. The experimental period was from hatched to 12 weeks of age. The four treatments were supplemented with 0 (control group), 2, 4 or 6% dried PESW powder, respectively, and the experimental diets were designed to be iso- crude protein, metabolizable energy, and crude fiber. All geese were fed ad libitum of feed and water. The results showed that higher feed consumption was found in the 4% PESW group than that of the control group at 9 to 12 weeks of age ($P < 0.05$). Lower concentration of plasma triglyceride at eight weeks of age was found in the treatment fed with 4% PESW, compared with the control diet ($P < 0.05$). Overall, there were no negative impacts on growth performances, plasma profiles, carcass characteristics and sensory evaluation in geese supplemented with PESW diet. Our results indicated that dried PESW powder could be used as a feed source in meat-type geese, which can be supplemented up to 6% in diet. We conclude that it is conducive to the recycling of mushroom by-products.

Key words: *Pleurotus eryngii* stump waste, Goose, Growth performance, Carcass characteristics.

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