

Distribution of tissue components in carcasses of broilers and layers

S u m m a r y

The aim of the present study was to compare the distribution of lean, skin with fat and bones in particular parts of carcasses of broilers and layers reared under identical environmental conditions. The experimental materials comprised meat-type (Ross 308) and egg-type (Messa 445) chickens, 100 males and 100 females of each type. The broilers were reared to six weeks of age, and the layers – to six, eight and ten weeks of age, according to universally accepted technological standards. Twelve males and 12 females were selected randomly from each group (type – age) for slaughter and slaughter value analysis. At six weeks of age the laying chickens were by about 4-fold lighter than the broilers. Lean distribution in the carcass was more favourable in the case of meat-type chickens – approx. 80% and 75% of the total amount of this tissue component was located in two most valuable parts, i.e. the breast and legs, respectively. The distribution of skin with fat was more favourable in the carcasses of egg-type chickens. The proportion of bones in particular carcass parts, in relation to total bone weight in the whole carcass, was similar in both types of chickens.