

# Comparative study of growth curves in poultry

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(Received 26 April 1993; accepted 6 February 1995)

**Summary** – This paper compares the growth patterns of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. The growth curves and their parameters were estimated by the Richards function. In this work, weight data of females of current sire lines (62 chickens, 47 ducks and 42 geese) and commercial medium-type hybrids (27 turkeys) were used. Birds were fed *ad libitum* and weighed at 7 or 14 d intervals up to 18–28 weeks of age. The accuracy of the curve fit was high in all species ( $R^2 = 0.9840$  to  $0.9994$ ). The ratios  $y^+/A$  (weight at the inflection point over mature weight), which determine the shape of the growth curve, were 0.370, 0.358, 0.407 and 0.261 in chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, respectively. Only the growth pattern of the *Galliforms* did not significantly differ from the Gompertz type of growth ( $y^+/A = 0.368$ ). The age at the inflection point confirmed the high early growth of geese ( $t^+ = 21.1$  d) and ducks ( $t^+ = 25.5$  d). The chickens finished the autoacceleration phase of growth at 47.7 d and turkeys at 74.0 d of age. The phenotypic correlations between the inflection parameters  $t^+$  and  $y^+$  were higher in waterfowl than in chickens and turkeys. The inflection parameter  $t^+$  and  $y^+$  were positively associated with the maturing index  $k$  in ducks and geese, and negatively in chickens and turkeys. The evolutionary aspects of the interspecific differences are discussed.

**growth curve / turkey / waterfowl / chicken / evolution**

**Résumé** – Étude comparative des courbes de croissance de volaille. L'article compare les patrons de croissance du poulet, de la dinde, du canard et de l'oie. Les courbes de croissance et leurs paramètres ont été estimés selon l'équation de Richards. L'analyse a porté sur les poids de femelles de lignées paternelles courantes (62 poulets, 47 canards et 42 oies) et de 27 dindes (hybrides commerciaux de type moyen). Les oiseaux ont été nourris *ad libitum* et pesés régulièrement jusqu'à l'âge de 18 à 28 sem. La précision de l'ajustement des courbes est élevée pour les 4 espèces ( $R^2 = 0,9840$  à  $0,9994$ ). Le rapport  $y^+/A$  (poids au point d'inflexion sur poids adulte) qui définit la forme de la courbe de croissance est de 0,370, 0,358, 0,407 et 0,261 pour le poulet, la dinde, le canard et l'oie respectivement. Seul le patron de croissance des Galliformes ne diffère pas significativement de la fonction de Gompertz ( $y^+/A = 0,368$ ). L'âge au point d'inflexion confirme la précocité de croissance de l'oie ( $t^+ = 21,1$  j) et du canard ( $t^+ = 25,5$  j). La période d'auto-accelération de la croissance dure 47,7 j chez le poulet et 74 j chez la dinde. Les corrélations phénotypiques entre les paramètres d'inflexion  $t^+$  et  $y^+$  sont plus élevées chez le canard et l'oie que chez

*le poulet et la dinde. Les liaisons entre les paramètres d'inflexion  $t^+$  et  $y^+$  et l'index de maturation  $k$  sont positives chez le canard et l'oie et négatives chez le poulet et la dinde. Les aspects évolutifs des différences interspécifiques sont discutés dans l'article.*

**courbe de croissance / dinde / palmipède / poule / évolution**

## INTRODUCTION

Variation in growth curves of different species of domestic birds is predominantly related to the evolutionary differences between the wild ancestors of these species.

The shape of the growth curve results from the growth rate and its changes during ontogenesis. Some comparisons of growth, fat deposition and efficiency of meat production in domestic birds, *ie* chickens and turkeys (*Galliforms*), ducks and geese (*Anseriforms*), have been presented by Nixey (1986) and Shalev and Pasternak (1989). Further comparative analyses of the growth patterns in poultry were carried out by Salomon *et al* (1988, 1990) and Anthony *et al* (1991).

The purpose of this study was to compare the parameters of growth curves in chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese obtained using the Richards function, and to give some interpretation to these differences which arose between species during evolution and, more recently, through artificial selection.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Comparisons involved 4 independent data sets of female birds. The chicken, duck and goose data were previously described by Knížetová *et al* (1991a,b, 1994). While most of the analyzed species of meat-type domestic birds, the chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), the duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and the goose (*Anser anser*), were represented by females of the sire line, only medium-size commercial hybrid females were used for the turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) data sets. The chicken line was developed from White Cornish and White Plymouth Rock, the synthetic strain of geese was descended from the Bohemian and Italian White geese, and Pekin ducks were of Czech origin.

The weight data from 178 birds (62 chickens, 27 turkeys, 47 ducks and 42 geese) were used for the analysis. All birds were reared on litter floor pens with an additional outdoor watering area for ducks and geese. Both food and water were available *ad libitum*. The starter diet for the chickens during the first 3 weeks contained 209 g protein and 11.7 MJ ME/kg, and the grower diet, fed up to 26 weeks, contained 189 g protein and 11.3 MJ ME/kg. The diet for the turkeys during the first 4 weeks contained 280 g protein and 11.3 MJ ME/kg; grower diet 1 contained 234 g protein and 11.6 MJ ME/kg (up to 8 weeks of age) and grower diet 2 contained 180 g protein and 11.6 MJ ME/kg (up to 12 weeks of age). During the final phase of growth, the turkeys were fed on a diet with 158 g protein and 12.0 MJ ME/kg. The ducks were fed on a starter diet containing 176 g protein and 11.4 MJ ME/kg from hatching to 3 weeks of age, followed by a grower diet with 148 g protein and 11.4 MJ ME/kg to 10 weeks of age and a diet for mature ducks with 133 g

protein and 11.4 MJ ME/kg during the final growth phase. The composition of these diets for the geese was 241 g protein and 11.3 MJ ME/kg, 179 g protein and 11.3 MJ ME/kg and 102 g protein and 11.1 MJ ME/kg, respectively.

Birds were weighed at 7 or 14 d intervals up to 18–28 weeks of age according to species and growth period, with the exception of the geese, which were weighed at longer intervals during the final growth period. The individual growth curves of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese were based on 14, 19, 15 and 13 weight–age data.

The body weight  $y_t$  of each individual during postnatal growth was described by the 4-parameter Richards function (Richards, 1959):

$$y_t = A(1 \pm be^{-kt})^{-(1/n)}$$

for  $n > -1$ ,  $n \neq 0$ ,  $A$  and  $k > 0$ .

The biological interpretation of the parameters, estimated using generalised least squares methods, is as follows:

$A$  = asymptotic value of size as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , generally interpreted as average size at maturity,

$b$  = integration constant, time scale parameter,

$k$  = ratio of the relative intensity of growth of transformed variable  $\theta$  ( $= y^n$ ) and degree of maturity expressed as  $1 - (\theta/A^n)$ ; this ratio estimates the maturation rate of the curve (*ie* the relative rate at which  $A$  is reached),

$n$  = shape parameter determining the position of the inflection point of the curve (in the original Richards function it was designated as  $m$  ( $m = n + 1$ ) and by other authors as  $M$  ( $M = -1/n$ )); it established the degree of maturity in body weight at the point of inflection.

Weight ( $y^+$ ) and age ( $t^+$ ) at the inflection point were calculated from the parameters of the curve:

$$y^+ = \frac{A}{(n+1)^{1/n}} \quad t^+ = -\frac{1}{k} \ln \left| \frac{n}{b} \right|$$

Further parameters included the average absolute growth rate  $v$  (g/d) and maximal growth rate  $v^+$  (g/d at inflection point):

$$v = \frac{Ak}{2(n+2)} \quad v^+ = \frac{k}{n+1}$$

The degree of maturity was also characterised by  $u_t$  (Taylor and Fitzhugh, 1971):

$$u_t = \frac{y_t}{A}$$

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) characterised the fit of the curve to the observed pattern of growth. The null hypothesis ( $n \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y^+/A = 0.368$ , the value corresponding to the Gompertz function) and the differences between species were tested by the  $t$ -test.

## RESULTS

The observed and theoretical live weights of female chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese are presented in table I, and their growth curves in figure 1. The interspecific differences in the degree of maturity in terms of live weight are illustrated in figure 2.

The increase in weight of ducks and geese was very rapid early in life, and then it declined quickly in ducks. The growth of geese continued at later ages. On the other hand, turkeys and chickens increased in weight more slowly during the first few weeks, but they sustained weight gain for a longer period. The waterfowl were noticeably heavier than the gallids during the first 10 weeks of life. Conspicuous interspecific differences were also obtained for the ratio of mature weight to hatching weight. This ratio was 59, 70, 114 and 163 in geese, ducks, chickens and turkeys, respectively.

The high coefficients of determination ( $R^2 = 0.9840\text{--}0.9994$ ) indicate the Richards function was well suited to all 4 species (table I). In chickens, the theoretical weights were underestimated between the ages of 22 and 26 weeks, and overestimated in the middle of the growth period (16–18 weeks). In turkeys, the differences between predicted and observed weights tended to alternate in sign at short intervals.

The parameters of the Richards function are shown in table II. The shape of the growth curve determined by the inflection point position in terms of weight (*ie* ratio  $y^+/A$ ) in chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese was 0.370, 0.358, 0.407 and 0.261, respectively. This ratio was not significantly different from the value (0.368) expected under the Gompertz type of growth in chickens and turkeys. Although the growth rate during the first weeks of postnatal life is similar in ducks and geese, both species are conspicuously different in the shape of the growth curve. The growth pattern of ducks is characterised by a high sigmoid curving. On the other hand, the point of inflection for the geese was at the beginning of growth. This growth pattern seems to be determined by the rapid onset of growth during the first week after hatching (table I), as well as by a relatively long duration of linear growth (fig 1) followed by a slow decrease.

The position of the inflection point in terms of age confirmed the earliness of growth in geese ( $t^+ = 21.1$  d) and ducks ( $t^+ = 25.5$  d). The chickens finished the autoacceleration phase of growth at 47.7 d and turkeys at 74.0 d of age.

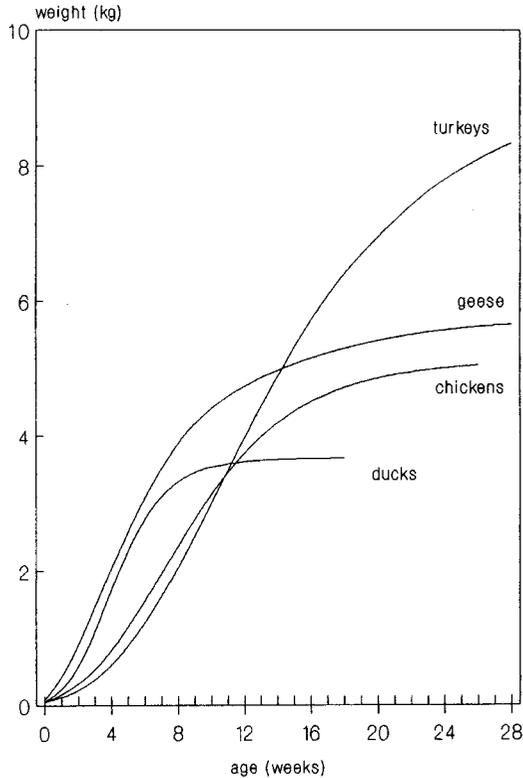
The  $k$  parameter is largely determined by the value of the shape parameter  $n$  ( $r_p$  between  $n$  and  $k$  was 0.88–0.92). Since  $k$  depends on  $dy/dt$  (the instantaneous absolute growth rate),  $A$ ,  $y^+$  and  $t^+$ , it expresses the amount of growth rate as well as the rate of its change. The lowest value of  $k$  was found in turkeys and the highest value in ducks. The similar value of  $k$  for chickens and geese was associated with different maturing rates (fig 2). In geese, the low value of  $k$  was determined by the position of the inflection point at the beginning of the linear growth phase.

The parameter  $A$  (the asymptotic weight) approximated mature weight very closely in the waterfowl. In chickens,  $A$  was lower than the observed live weight at the age of 26 weeks. The asymptotic weight of turkeys seemed to be overestimated (tables I and II). The body weight at the inflection point ( $y^+$ ) was substantially lower in the waterfowl than in the gallids. On the other hand, the growth curve parameters, the definition of which includes both absolute values of body weight

**Table I.** Observed live weights (g) and theoretical values (g) estimated by the Richards function (means  $\pm$  standard deviations).

Age (weeks)	Chickens $n = 62$		Turkeys $n = 27$		Ducks $n = 47$		Geese $n = 42$	
	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T
0	47 $\pm$ 3	44 $\pm$ 3	51 $\pm$ 4	49 $\pm$ 3	54 $\pm$ 4	51 $\pm$ 4	94 $\pm$ 9	80 $\pm$ 14
1			102 $\pm$ 12	109 $\pm$ 11	174 $\pm$ 46	196 $\pm$ 34	345 $\pm$ 55	374 $\pm$ 52
2	240 $\pm$ 28	251 $\pm$ 21	206 $\pm$ 34	212 $\pm$ 26	540 $\pm$ 110	533 $\pm$ 98	894 $\pm$ 90	877 $\pm$ 98
3			395 $\pm$ 48	368 $\pm$ 49	1 063 $\pm$ 188	1 077 $\pm$ 164	1 359 $\pm$ 107	1 456 $\pm$ 125
4	772 $\pm$ 75	758 $\pm$ 71	622 $\pm$ 77	585 $\pm$ 79	1 704 $\pm$ 169	1 721 $\pm$ 194	2 048 $\pm$ 134	2 043 $\pm$ 143
5			817 $\pm$ 101	865 $\pm$ 113	2 321 $\pm$ 194	2 321 $\pm$ 186	2 592 $\pm$ 158	2 594 $\pm$ 166
6	1 502 $\pm$ 114	1 529 $\pm$ 132	1 184 $\pm$ 176	1 207 $\pm$ 160	2 770 $\pm$ 178	2 790 $\pm$ 171	3 137 $\pm$ 209	3 090 $\pm$ 195
7			1 589 $\pm$ 204	1 602 $\pm$ 209	3 167 $\pm$ 172	3 116 $\pm$ 168	3 694 $\pm$ 247	3 522 $\pm$ 224
8	2 220 $\pm$ 159	2 382 $\pm$ 175	2 056 $\pm$ 279	2 040 $\pm$ 262	3 244 $\pm$ 163	3 328 $\pm$ 177	3 977 $\pm$ 260	3 892 $\pm$ 254
9			2 598 $\pm$ 358	2 509 $\pm$ 317	3 420 $\pm$ 202	3 460 $\pm$ 190	4 078 $\pm$ 330	4 202 $\pm$ 282
10	2 888 $\pm$ 201	3 151 $\pm$ 197	3 039 $\pm$ 435	2 995 $\pm$ 372	3 435 $\pm$ 196	3 540 $\pm$ 203		
12	3 425 $\pm$ 229	3 760 $\pm$ 211	3 828 $\pm$ 497	3 970 $\pm$ 471	3 486 $\pm$ 212	3 617 $\pm$ 219	4 862 $\pm$ 395	5 020 $\pm$ 397
13								
14	3 881 $\pm$ 256	4 205 $\pm$ 228	4 776 $\pm$ 567	4 889 $\pm$ 550	3 590 $\pm$ 230	3 644 $\pm$ 227		
16	4 258 $\pm$ 265	4 512 $\pm$ 249	5 752 $\pm$ 618	5 718 $\pm$ 605	3 690 $\pm$ 261	3 654 $\pm$ 231		
17							5 058 $\pm$ 467	5 304 $\pm$ 432
18	4 532 $\pm$ 260	4 719 $\pm$ 269	6 472 $\pm$ 657	6 434 $\pm$ 664	3 802 $\pm$ 250	3 658 $\pm$ 232		
20	4 880 $\pm$ 301	4 854 $\pm$ 286						
22	5 121 $\pm$ 311	4 942 $\pm$ 300	7 537 $\pm$ 737	7 457 $\pm$ 728			5 205 $\pm$ 527	5 559 $\pm$ 556
24	5 258 $\pm$ 345	4 998 $\pm$ 310						
25			8 096 $\pm$ 804	7 966 $\pm$ 771				
26	5 344 $\pm$ 386	5 034 $\pm$ 317						
27			8 192 $\pm$ 850	8 215 $\pm$ 804				
28			8 296 $\pm$ 864	8 322 $\pm$ 824			5 590 $\pm$ 682	5 634 $\pm$ 595
R <sup>2</sup>		0.9976	0.9979		0.9994		0.9840	

O: observed live weights; T: theoretical values.



**Fig 1.** Growth curves.

and the earliness of growth, as for  $v$  and  $v^+$ , had higher values in ducks and geese than in chickens and turkeys.

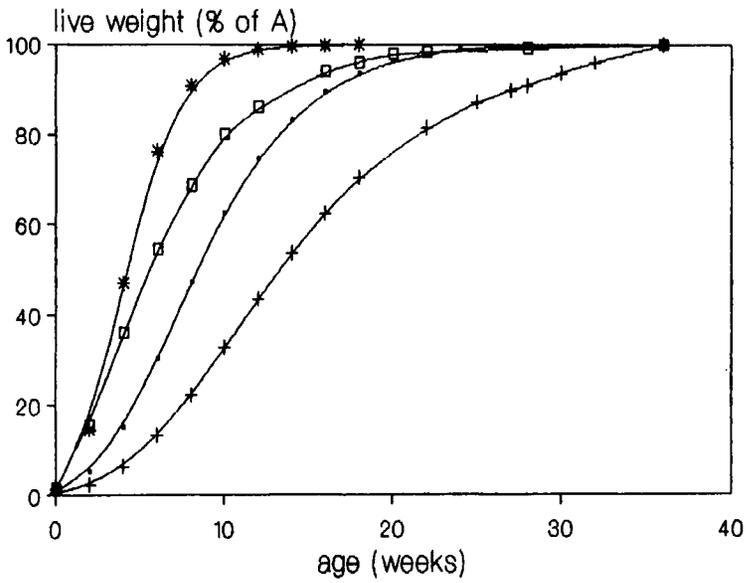
The interspecific differences may also be documented by differential relationships between parameters of the Richards function (table III). In the waterfowl, the correlation coefficients between  $k$  and the inflection parameters ( $y^+$  and  $t^+$ ) were positive, while in the gallids they were negative. The differences were statistically significant. Likewise, the relationship between  $A$  and  $y^+$  was significantly stronger in species with a longer autoacceleration growth phase (chickens, turkeys), while the correlation coefficients between the parameters of the inflection point, *ie*  $t^+$  and  $y^+$ , were generally higher in ducks and geese.

## DISCUSSION

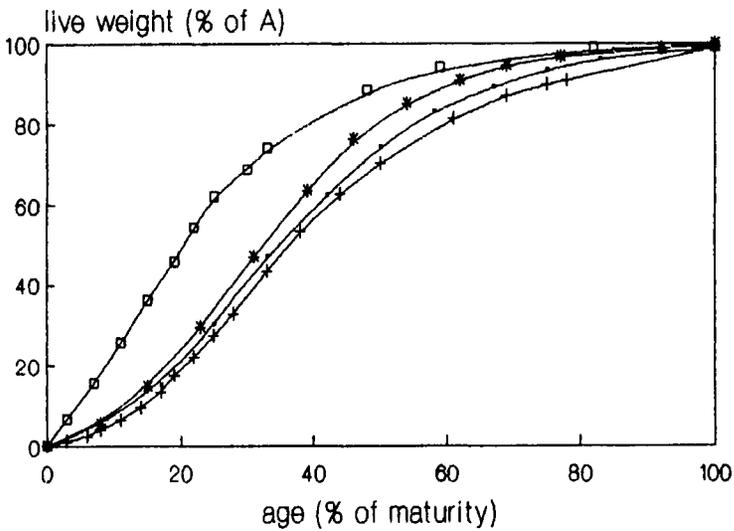
### *Growth pattern*

The growth patterns of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese follow the sigmoid curve described by Brody (1945). However, there are large species-specific differences.

a)



b)



**Fig 2.** Relative growth curves. ● chickens; + turkeys; \* ducks; □ geese; age of maturity = 100% (14, 26, 26 and 36 weeks for ducks, geese, chickens and turkeys, respectively).

**Table II.** Parameters of Richards function (means  $\pm$  standard errors).

	<i>Chickens</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Geese</i>
$A$ (g)	5 053 $\pm$ 37.6 <sup>c</sup>	9 150 $\pm$ 244.7 <sup>d</sup>	3 660 $\pm$ 34.0 <sup>a</sup>	5 677 $\pm$ 96.3 <sup>b</sup>
$b$	0.05 $\pm$ 0.001 <sup>c</sup>	-0.17 $\pm$ 0.061 <sup>b</sup>	2.51 $\pm$ 0.497 <sup>d</sup>	-0.84 $\pm$ 0.031 <sup>a</sup>
$k$ (ln $\theta$ /d)	0.033 $\pm$ 0.0002 <sup>b</sup>	0.021 $\pm$ 0.0007 <sup>a</sup>	0.079 $\pm$ 0.0016 <sup>c</sup>	0.032 $\pm$ 0.0011 <sup>b</sup>
$n$	0.01 $\pm$ 0.000 <sup>c</sup>	-0.05 $\pm$ 0.017 <sup>b</sup>	0.24 $\pm$ 0.008 <sup>d</sup>	-0.45 $\pm$ 0.022 <sup>a</sup>
$y^+$ (g)	1 869 $\pm$ 13.9 <sup>b</sup>	3 251 $\pm$ 66.2 <sup>c</sup>	1 486 $\pm$ 14.4 <sup>a</sup>	1 474 $\pm$ 35.7 <sup>a</sup>
$t^+$ (d)	47.7 $\pm$ 0.33 <sup>c</sup>	74.0 $\pm$ 1.17 <sup>d</sup>	25.5 $\pm$ 0.38 <sup>b</sup>	21.1 $\pm$ 0.54 <sup>a</sup>
$y^+/A$	0.370 $\pm$ 0.0001 <sup>b</sup>	0.358 $\pm$ 0.0036 <sup>b</sup>	0.407 $\pm$ 0.0032 <sup>c</sup>	0.261 $\pm$ 0.0062 <sup>a</sup>
$v$ (g/d)	41.8 $\pm$ 0.29 <sup>a</sup>	48.0 $\pm$ 1.08 <sup>b</sup>	64.2 $\pm$ 0.63 <sup>d</sup>	57.4 $\pm$ 0.81 <sup>c</sup>
$v^+$ (g/day)	61.4 $\pm$ 0.43 <sup>a</sup>	70.6 $\pm$ 1.58 <sup>b</sup>	94.8 $\pm$ 0.94 <sup>d</sup>	85.6 $\pm$ 1.12 <sup>c</sup>

Means with different superscripts within rows are significantly different ( $P < 0.01$ ) according to the  $t$ -test.

**Table III.** Phenotypic correlations between growth parameters within species.

<i>Correlated parameters</i>	<i>Chickens</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Geese</i>
$k$ and $n$	a	0.92 <sup>***</sup>	0.88 <sup>***</sup>	0.89 <sup>***</sup>
$k$ and $A$	-0.48 <sup>***</sup>	-0.68 <sup>***</sup>	-0.55 <sup>***</sup>	-0.59 <sup>***</sup>
$k$ and $y^+$	-0.48 <sup>***</sup>	-0.35 <sup>*</sup>	0.18 <sup>NS</sup>	0.43 <sup>**</sup>
$k$ and $t^+$	-0.98 <sup>***</sup>	-0.70 <sup>***</sup>	0.20 <sup>NS</sup>	0.41 <sup>**</sup>
$k$ and $v$	0.42 <sup>**</sup>	0.52 <sup>**</sup>	0.60 <sup>***</sup>	0.71 <sup>***</sup>
$A$ and $y^+$	1.00 <sup>***</sup>	0.91 <sup>***</sup>	0.66 <sup>***</sup>	0.37 <sup>*</sup>
$t^+$ and $y^+$	0.57 <sup>***</sup>	0.44 <sup>**</sup>	0.66 <sup>***</sup>	0.92 <sup>***</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The shape parameters were the same in all birds, accordingly the correlations could not be calculated. \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ ; NS = not significant.

Our results on the comparative analysis of growth curves of these species confirmed the earliness of growth in *Anseriforms* (geese, ducks) and the late maturing in *Galliforms* (chickens, turkeys) (Nixey, 1986; Salomon *et al*, 1988; Shalev and Pasternak, 1989). This conclusion is also compatible with findings of Björnhag (1979) who reported that geese had the highest growth rate factor (1.73), which may be taken as a measure of growth rate when the difference of birth weight between species is eliminated. This implies that geese grow about 1.7 times faster than most other birds. The corresponding values for ducks, chickens and turkeys were 0.89, 0.57 and 0.47, respectively. According to the author, there is reason to believe that growth capacity for ducks is higher than the calculated growth rate factor. In a comparative study of chickens, ducks and turkeys, Shalev and Pasternak (1989) found that ducks had the highest and turkeys the lowest initial specific growth rate and rate of exponential decay of this growth rate (the Gompertz function). By using the Janoschek functions. Salomon *et al* (1988, 1990) found analogous results with 0.352, 0.394, 0.414 and 0.303 ( $y^+/A$ ) and 52.3, 74.4, 27.6 and 24.3 d ( $t^+$ ) for chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, respectively.

The most extreme interspecific differences in the shape of the growth curves have been found between geese and ducks. The geese are characterised by the lowest ratio of the inflection and asymptotic weights (0.261). This value is nearest to that for the Bertalanffy function (0.296), although higher values (0.333) have been obtained for commercial hybrids (unpublished data). In contrast, the values of  $y^+/A$  in the different lines of Pekin ducks ranged from 0.386 to 0.424 (Knížetová *et al.*, 1991b).

Generally, a higher genetic heterogeneity in both gallinaceous species is due to the long-term intensive selection for different objectives during domestication. Examining 4 breeds (White Cornish, New Hampshire, White Leghorn and Orpington), 3 highly inbred lines of White Leghorn, and 9 broiler lines, we found the ratio  $y^+/A$  to range in value from 0.332 to 0.392 (Knížetová *et al.*, 1983, 1985, 1991a). In turkeys, 3 size categories (small, medium and heavy) have been selected, which will probably affect the shape of the growth curve. The medium type of turkeys was used in both studies, but overestimating  $A$  in our work (caused probably by the high weight gain between 27th and 28th weeks of age) accounts for a lower value of  $y^+/A$  than that of Salomon. Nevertheless, the overall similarity between the growth patterns of chickens and turkeys found in this work could be expected as their wild ancestors had a similar mode of life.

### **Evolution**

The birds living in areas where food supply changes dramatically with the seasons, therefore causing them to migrate at an early age, may be expected to have a higher growth rate than those living in areas with a more permanent food supply (Björnhag, 1979). Indeed, geese represent a northern migrating genus adapted to shorter summers, whereas the gallids are mostly resident species. On the other hand, the fast growth of ducks immediately after hatching might be associated with semiaquatic habitats of their wild ancestors. Wild ducks seek food on water. Consequently, natural selection might confer some advantage to birds with rapid fat accumulation. Since the body fat in the waterfowl is also an insulating tissue to preserve body heat.

Differences in the growth pattern were also found between the altricial and precocious species. Early parental dependence in altricial birds is generally accompanied by rapid growth to fledging, a pattern converse to that observed in precocial species (Ricklefs, 1968, 1973). Tyller (unpublished results) found that pigeons (altricial) and ducks (precocious) had a similar shape for their growth curve, even though their mode of life was different. The pigeons attain the inflection and mature weight at 8 and 24 d of age, respectively, with a ratio of these 2 weights,  $y^+/A$ , around 0.450, a result compatible with weight-age data of Aggrey and Cheng (1993).

### **Animal improvement**

From a practical point of view, the difference between ages at slaughter and at the inflection point is important. Ducks and geese are slaughtered relatively late in the autoretardation phase of growth, when the growth rate has decreased substantially. At a slaughter age of 7 weeks, ducks reach 85% of their mature weight, but the ratio is only 35% for chickens. Geese and turkeys are usually killed around 16 weeks of age, when they have attained approximately 95 and 65% of their mature weight.

The corresponding value for broiler geese (at a slaughter age of about 9 weeks) is 74%. Moreover, the waterfowl have a higher body weight and a more intensive metabolism than chickens and, consequently, their maintenance requirements are higher (Leeson *et al*, 1982). They also have more fat deposition. Therefore, waterfowl have a higher food consumption per kilogram of live weight at slaughter, compared with chickens. Slaughter of turkeys generally takes place after the inflection point of the growth curve as well, but not as late as for waterfowl.

The differences between breeds and lines in the shape of the growth curve suggest that selection for body weight may alter the growth pattern (Ricard, 1975; Marks, 1978; Tzeng and Becker, 1981; Parks, 1982; Zelenka *et al*, 1986). Age at selection may contribute to the timing and magnitude of the growth response observed. Selection for high live weight prior to  $t^+$  (chickens) appeared to result in a younger age and lower relative body weight at  $t^+$ . Selection after  $t^+$  (quail and turkeys) had the same effect on the age at the inflection point, but increased the relative weight at  $t^+$  (Anthony *et al*, 1991). According to these authors, most differences in the shape of the growth curve among quail, chickens and turkeys occurred between hatching and the point of inflection. The growth of all 3 species after  $t^+$  was generally found to be comparable. Recently, Barbato (1992) reported that selection for high growth rate immediately after hatching (0–14 d of age) did not change the body weight at maturity, while selection for high body weight, at or near the age of the inflection point of the growth curve resulted in increased adult body weight.

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