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The interactions of exogenous phytase with whole grain feeding and effects of barley as the whole grain component in broiler diets based on wheat, sorghum and wheat-sorghum blends

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Highlights

- Exogenous phytase in diets based on an equal wheat-sorghum blend was more effective in diets containing 12.5% whole barley as opposed to ground barley.
- This was reflected by significant interactions for phytase addition and whole versus ground grain in FCR, AME, ME:GE ratios, N retention and AMEn where phytase generated more positive responses in the context of WGF.
- WGF and heavier relative gizzard weights may enhance energy utilisation by favourably manipulating starch and protein digestive dynamics in the context of phytase supplementation.

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