



Calculated chemical composition

16.29%	Protein raw%
2812	Energy represented kilo price/kg
0.40%	Methionine%
4 %	Calcium%
0.40%	Available phosphorus%

Chemical composition of relational components (NRC, 1994).

**Results and Discussion**

Table 2 shows that there was no moral superiority in the percentage of egg production in the first period, but in the second period it hap moral superiority ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) for the third, fourth, fifth and sixth experiment transactions 94.94, 91.66, 91.07, 90.47% on the first, second and in the third

period the fourth, fifth, sixth, 95.23, 93.15, 91.96% of the rest of the transactions and in the fourth period exceeded the third, fourth, fifth and sixth transactions 97.88, 97.44, 97.02, 96.72% on the first and second and in the general average the third, fourth, fifth and sixth transactions exceed 92.89, 91.84, 91.14, 90.32% on the remaining transactions.

**Table 2 :** Effect using different levels of *Gynura procumbens* leaf powder at the H.D% average egg production rate  $\pm$ standard error of chicken white ISA brown.

Transactions Duration per week	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
First term 25-26	79.46 $\pm$ 4.7	82.44 $\pm$ 1.4	83.33 $\pm$ 2.5	84.52 $\pm$ 4.3	85.11 $\pm$ 2.2	87.20 $\pm$ 3.3
Second term 27-28	86.30 $\pm$ 2.5 b	89.88 $\pm$ 0.7 ab	90.47 $\pm$ 0.6 a	91.07 $\pm$ 2.6 a	91.66 $\pm$ 1.7 a	94.94 $\pm$ 2.6 a
The third term 29-30	89.28 $\pm$ 1.0 b	88.98 $\pm$ 1.0 ab	90.77 $\pm$ 1.5 ab	91.96 $\pm$ 1.1 a	93.15 $\pm$ 2.5 a	95.23 $\pm$ 1.7 a
The four term 31-32	92.26 $\pm$ 2.2 a	94.94 $\pm$ 1.7 ab	96.72 $\pm$ 1.4 a	97.02 $\pm$ 1.1 a	97.44 $\pm$ 1.0 a	97.88 $\pm$ 1.0 a
General rate 25-32	86.83 $\pm$ 2.8 b	89.06 $\pm$ 0.8 ab	90.32 $\pm$ 0.7 a	91.14 $\pm$ 2.2 a	91.84 $\pm$ 2.5 a	92.89 $\pm$ 0.1 a

1. The first transaction is the control transaction, which is normally fed without adding, the second transaction, the third transaction, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the transactions add *G. procumbens* 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5% respectively.
2. Each period represents 14 days, and the different letters indicate that there are differences of moral ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

We note in Table 2 that there are moral differences  $P \leq 0.05$  in the egg weight in the first and second periods above the fifth and sixth transaction 69.83, 69.64, 63.61, 63.28, (g) on remaining transactions but in the third period gynura overvalued transactions on the control transaction

74.35, 71.85, 71.26, 70.45, 69.88 (g) in the fourth period, the fourth, fifth and sixth transactions exceeded 81.38, 80.90, 78.94 (g) and in the general average the third, fourth, fifth and sixth treatment of the first and second treatment 72.29, 71.41, 70.34, 69.81 (g).

**Table 3 :** Effect of using different levels of leaf powder *Gynura procumbens* in the average egg weight rate  $\pm$ standard error of chicken whiteness ISA Brown.

Transactions Duration per week	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
First term 25-26	61.68 $\pm$ 0.5 b	62.58 $\pm$ 0.3 ab	62.64 $\pm$ 0.3 ab	62.70 $\pm$ 0.3 ab	63.28 $\pm$ 0.7 a	63.61 $\pm$ 0.4 a
Second term 27-28	65.54 $\pm$ 1.4 b	67.46 $\pm$ 2.5 ab	68.33 $\pm$ 1.1 ab	68.48 $\pm$ 1.1 ab	69.64 $\pm$ 1.8 a	69.83 $\pm$ 0.9 a
The third term 29-30	66.45 $\pm$ 2.03 b	69.88 $\pm$ 2.0 a	70.45 $\pm$ 1.1 a	71.26 $\pm$ 0.4 a	71.85 $\pm$ 1.5 a	74.35 $\pm$ 2.3 a
The four term 31-32	69.67 $\pm$ 1.9 c	74.31 $\pm$ 2.0 b	77.83 $\pm$ 0.6 ab	78.94 $\pm$ 0.9 a	80.90 $\pm$ 0.2 a	81.38 $\pm$ 0.4 a
General rate 25-32	65.83 $\pm$ 1.3 b	68.55 $\pm$ 2.0 ab	69.81 $\pm$ 1.9 a	70.34 $\pm$ 1.0 a	71.41 $\pm$ 1.2 a	72.29 $\pm$ 0.3 a

1. The first transaction is the control transaction, which is normally fed without adding, the second transaction, the third transaction, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the transactions add *G. procumbens* 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5% respectively.
2. Each period represents 14 days, and the different letters indicate that there are differences of moral ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

Table 4 shows that there are moral differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in the first period above the fourth, fifth and sixth transactions 55.46, 53.85, 52.99 (g/chicken/day) however, in the second, third and fourth periods, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth transactions exceeded 79.65, 78.82, 76.58, 75.27,

70.80, 66.92, 65.53, 63.94, 66.29, 63.83, 62.36, 61.81, (g/chicken/day) on the rest of the transactions and at the general rate the transaction exceeded the sixth transaction exceeded 68.05 (g/chicken/day) over the rest of the transactions.

**Table 4 :** Effect using different levels of *Gynura procumbens* leaf powder in egg mass product g medium  $\pm$ standard error of chicken whiteness ISA Brown.

Transactions Duration per week	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
First term 25-26	49.01 $\pm$ 1.2 b	51.59 $\pm$ 0.6 ab	52.16 $\pm$ 1.0 ab	52.99 $\pm$ 1.5 a	53.85 $\pm$ 1.0 a	55.46 $\pm$ 1.5 a
Second term 27-28	56.56 $\pm$ 1.1 b	60.74 $\pm$ 0.1 ab	61.81 $\pm$ 1.0 a	62.36 $\pm$ 1.3 a	63.83 $\pm$ 2.0 a	66.29 $\pm$ 2.1 a
The third term 29-30	59.32 $\pm$ 2.0 b	62.17 $\pm$ 0.6 ab	63.94 $\pm$ 1.1 a	65.53 $\pm$ 1.1 a	66.92 $\pm$ 0.7 a	70.80 $\pm$ 2.9 a
The four term 31-32	64.27 $\pm$ 2.0 c	70.54 $\pm$ 0.4 b	75.27 $\pm$ 2.0 a	76.58 $\pm$ 1.5 a	78.82 $\pm$ 1.5 a	79.65 $\pm$ 3.1 a
General rate 25-32	57.29 $\pm$ 1.5 c	61.26 $\pm$ 1.8 b	63.29 $\pm$ 0.9 b	64.36 $\pm$ 2.5 ab	65.85 $\pm$ 3.1 ab	68.05 $\pm$ 2.2 a

1. The first transaction is the control transaction, which is normally fed without adding, the second transaction, the third transaction, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the transactions add *G. procumbens* 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5% respectively.
2. Each period represents 14 days, and the different letters indicate that there are differences of moral ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

Table 5 shows that there are no moral differences in the feed consumption rate in the first and fourth periods, but in the second period the moral is higher than  $P \leq 0.05$  the sixth transaction 121.78 (g) on the remaining transactions and in the third period exceeded the second, third, fourth, fifth and

sixth transaction on the first transaction 108.25, 104.37, 103.67, 102.14, 99.26 (g) at the general rate, the fifth and sixth transactions exceeded the rest of the transactions of 104.28, 101.34 (g).

**Table 5 :** Effect using different levels of *Gynura procumbens* leaf powder in the average feed consumption rate  $\pm$ standard error of chicken whiteness ISA Brown.

Transactions Duration per week	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
First term 25-26	93.10 $\pm$ 2.8	97.08 $\pm$ 2.5	97.17 $\pm$ 0.5	$\pm$ 1.897.42	100.1 $\pm$ 3.9	101.2 $\pm$ 3.1
Second term 27-28	103.32 $\pm$ 3.5 b	108.19 $\pm$ 5.5 b	110.92 $\pm$ 3.6 ab	113.19 $\pm$ 2.2 ab	115.33 $\pm$ 3.4 ab	121.78 $\pm$ 2.7 a
The third term 29-30	87.33 $\pm$ 1.6 b	99.26 $\pm$ 3.6 a	102.14 $\pm$ 1.3 a	103.67 $\pm$ 3.4 a	104.37 $\pm$ 4.1 a	108.25 $\pm$ 2.6 a
The four term 31-32	107.67 $\pm$ 3.2	108.44 $\pm$ 4.5	108.48 $\pm$ 3.4	109.05 $\pm$ 4.9	115.57 $\pm$ 1.7	115.89 $\pm$ 2.5
General rate 25-32	90.35 $\pm$ 2.5 b	95.74 $\pm$ 2.0 ab	97.17 $\pm$ 0.5 ab	98.33 $\pm$ 0.6 ab	101.34 $\pm$ 3.0 a	104.28 $\pm$ 4.0 a

1. The first transaction is the control transaction, which is normally fed without adding, the second transaction, the third transaction, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the transactions add *G. procumbens* 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5% respectively.
2. Each period represents 14 days, and the different letters indicate that there are differences of moral ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

We note from Table 5 that there are moral differences  $p \leq 0.05$  in the first period above the first, second and third transaction 1.89, 1.88, 1.86 (g feed/ g egg) on the rest of the transactions and in the second period exceeds the transaction of the first, fourth, fifth and sixth 1.83, 1.82, 1.81, 1.80 (g feed /g egg) On the rest of the transactions and in the third period the third, fourth and sixth transactions exceed 1.59,

1.58, 1.52 (g feed/g egg) on the rest of the transactions and in the third period the third, fourth and sixth transactions exceed 1.59, 1.58, 1.52 (g feed/g egg) on the rest of the transactions and in the fourth period the first transaction exceeds 1.67 (g feed/g egg) and the general rate exceeds the first and second transactions 1.58, 1.57 (g feed/g egg) over the rest of the transactions

**Table 6 :** Effect using different levels of *Gynura procumbens* leaf powder in the food conversion coefficient g feed/g medium eggs  $\pm$  standard error of chicken white ISA brown.

Transactions Duration per week	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
First term 25-26	1.89 $\pm$ 0.03 a	1.88 $\pm$ 0.02 a	1.86 $\pm$ 0.02 a	1.83 $\pm$ 0.01 b	1.85 $\pm$ 0.01 b	1.82 $\pm$ 0.00 b
Second term 27-28	1.82 $\pm$ 0.02 a	1.78 $\pm$ 0.02 b	1.79 $\pm$ 0.00 ab	1.81 $\pm$ 0.01 a	1.80 $\pm$ 0.00 a	1.83 $\pm$ 0.01 a
The third term 29-30	1.47 $\pm$ 0.02 c	1.59 $\pm$ 0.03 b	1.59 $\pm$ 0.04 a	1.58 $\pm$ 0.04 a	1.55 $\pm$ 0.04 b	1.52 $\pm$ 0.03 a
The four term 31-32	1.67 $\pm$ 0.02 a	1.53 $\pm$ 0.01 b	1.44 $\pm$ 0.00 ab	1.42 $\pm$ 0.00 ab	1.46 $\pm$ 0.01 b	1.45 $\pm$ 0.00 ab
General rate 25-32	1.58 $\pm$ 0.01 a	1.57 $\pm$ 0.01 a	1.54 $\pm$ 0.00 b	1.54 $\pm$ 0.00 b	1.54 $\pm$ 0.00 b	1.54 $\pm$ 0.00 b

1. The first transaction is the control transaction, which is normally fed without adding, the second transaction, the third transaction, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the transactions add *G. procumbens* 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5% respectively.
2. Each period represents 14 days, and the different letters indicate that there are differences of moral ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

Through the results that included the productive qualities studied in the experiment represented by (egg production, egg weight, egg mass produced, food conversion coefficient, feed consumption rate) the moral improvement of *Gynura procumbens* are important economic characteristics that the GP plant attributes to its biologically active containing flavonoids and glycosides (Akowuah, 2002) Flavonoids are similar to steroid hormones (Harborn and others, 1975) Steroid hormones work by increasing the rate of primary metabolism because the hormones are built, including estrogen, which plays an important role in promoting the growth of the egg channel and the formation of a large number of proteins important to the formation of the egg (Sturkie, 2000) In turn, flavonoids activate thyroid secretion, thereby stimulating the increased secretion of thyroxine, which affects the metabolism of proteins and increases the flow of security acids into ovarian cells and increases its concentration within ovarian cells. Lead from the process of protein synthesis (Khodary and others, 1996). Our experience has improved egg production and egg weight, and this is consistent with the findings of the Researcher Park and others, 2016). When using the additive feed contains procumbens *Gynura* in brown chicken when adding 1 and 2% exceeded the percentage of egg production and the weight of the eggs and this is consistent with our study, while the findings of the researcher (Lokhande and others, 2014) differed when the addition of *Gynura procumbens* in brown chicken at 2.5, 5,0 and 7.5 showed no moral differences and this did not correspond to the results of our study, It may be due to the good health of birds and, in particular, the intestines, which are caused by flavonoid compounds to reduce the incidence of diseases and prolong the susceptibility of vitamin C they act as anti-inflammatory substances, enabling birds to benefit from spent feed, converting them into living body weight and improving the food conversion coefficient (Cook and Sarmman, 1996) and (Craig, 1999) our study is consistent with the findings of researcher (Jeong and Kim, 2015) in increasing the consumption of fodder consumed in Ross chicks and pigs when using added feed containing *Gynura procumbens* and increases the rate of conversion of food to feed and increase the percentage of live body weight at 1 and 2%, and our study contradicts the results of the researcher (Jeong and Kim, 2018) When adding the fenugreek plant in the white

chicken did not affect the production of eggs and food conversion plants in all transactions.

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