

Turkeys fed diets containing 14-17% crude protein had higher performance and egg production when compared to turkeys fed diets containing 10-12% crude protein, (Meyer 1980). Hence, study was undertaken on the effects of different levels of protein on egg production and hatchability in Bronze Turkeys.

**Materials and Methods**

In this study, 100 female and 34 male Bronze turkeys were used. Turkeys were fed with a ration having 17% crude protein for group one and the second group with 24% crude protein ad libitum.

Of the eggs obtained from the turkeys, the ones potentially suitable for hatching were hatched with 15 day intervals. The number of chicks was identified, the eggs not giving chicks were broken to indentify embryonic deaths and infertile eggs. Significance of the difference between two rations was found out.

**Results and Discussion**

The laying period lasted 103 days for both groups. In all 3612 eggs were obtained in the first group and 4778 eggs in the second group, and the difference between the groups was of statistical significance (P<0.001). The difference between the groups was also significant (P<0.001) for number of eggs laid per animal (72.24 vs 95.56). Of the obtained eggs 98.22% were identified to be potentially suitable for hatching in the first group, while it was 98.27% for the second group.

Fertility was 88.92% in group 1, and 93% in group 2 and the difference between the two groups was found to be significant (P<0.05). Hatchability was 66.85 and 69.99% in the first and second groups respectively. The hatchability of fertile eggs was identified as 75.18% in the first group and 75.26% in the second group. The small differences between the figures for hatchability and the hatchability of fertile eggs were not statistically significant. (Fasenko, et al. 2001).

**References**
