

有色肉雞飼養環境與常在菌之探討

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本試驗的目的在藉由檢測各地商業家禽飼養場其土壤與飲用水的一般性狀及常在菌種類，以了解目前商業生產者其飼養環境的背景。試驗方法：分別於北、中、南區選定養雞場兩戶，取其土壤、飲水(地表水或地下水)及蛋進行球蟲及常在菌測定並調查禽隻啄羽、跛腳及死亡率。試驗結果，部分土壤及糞便可分離出菌種大致對雞無病源性，而對雞及人危害較大的沙門氏菌分析培養結果皆無。飲用水測大腸桿菌數，大致分布在 $10 \sim 10^6$ CFU/100ml，部份採樣南部地區水含大腸桿菌數偏高，該水源為地下水，宜改自來水當水源供應以減少生菌數偏高之問題。而水塔未清洗易提高大腸桿菌含量，宜定期清洗與消毒，最好水源採用自來水供應，將有利於雞隻飲用水質的衛生安全。北、中、南地調查跛腳率與啄毛率皆低，健康狀況與育成率大致良好。

關鍵語：有色肉雞、飼養環境、常在菌

INVESTIGATION OF COMMON BACTERIA AT THE FEEDING ENVIRONMENT OF COLORFUL CHICKEN

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The purpose of this experiment was conducted to investigate the status and common bacteria of soil and drinking water at commercial poultry farms. 1-2 Investigation of environmental bacteria of poultry farm. Two chicken farms located in northern, middle and southern Taiwan were investigated. Bacterial in soil, drinking water and feces were determined. Feather pecking, lameness and livability were also investigated. The results indicated that the bacteria in soil and feces were not causing disease. No *Salmonella* was found. *E. coli* in drinking water was between 10 and 10^6 CFU/100 ml. Higher *E. coli* was found in underground water. Supply of tap-water was suggested to decrease bacteria number. Periodically clean and disinfection of water tank are important. Feather pecking, lameness and health status were in good condition.

Keywords: Colorful chicken, Feeding environment, Common bacteria