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Effect of *in ovo* betaine supplementation during normal and early embryonic thermal conditioning on the hatchability as well as post-hatch performance in broiler chickens

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Supplementary Table 1. Ingredients and nutrient composition of experimental diets in both the experiments

Ingredient (%)	Starter	Finisher
Maize	54.58	57.64
Soybean meal (46%CP)	37.80	32.60
Rice bran oil	4.24	5.86
Calcite	1.52	1.73
Di-calcium phosphate	0.95	1.10
Salt	0.18	0.18
L-lysine	0.15	0.17
DL-Methionine	0.28	0.27
Mineral mixture[a]	0.15	0.15
B-Complex vitamins[b]	0.10	0.10
Vitamin AD3EK	0.14	0.14
Coccidiostat[c]	0.01	0.01
Toxin binder	0.05	0.05
Total	100	100
Nutrient composition (%)		
Crude protein	21.65	19.70
ME (Kcal/kg)#	3125	3250
Calcium	0.95	0.90
Available phosphorus*	0.46	0.46
Lysine*	1.25	1.14
Methionine*	0.59	0.55

[#]ME – Metabolizable energy; *Calculated values. [a]Mineral mixture contained manganese–91, zinc–91, iron–85, iodine–1.82, copper–30.24 and cobalt–0.365. [b]Vitamin premix contained B2–13 mg, thiamine−5 mg, pyridoxine−8 mg, Niacin−320 mg, cyanocobalamine−0.05 mg, vitamin E–95 mg, calcium D pantothenate−27.5 mg and folic acid−14 mg, calcium−30.1 mg. [c]Coccidiostat supplied 125 mg of Di-nitro-ortho-toluamide.