A recent study* conducted at Auburn University evaluated *P. major* (breast fillet) myopathies in broiler chickens fed low (LAA; ~20% below requirement) and high (HAA; at requirement) amino acid density diets. In addition to growth performance, processing yields were determined at both 42 and 56 d of age. The incidence of white striping, hardness (woody breast) and necrosis in breast fillets were determined following deboning and categorized subjectively for severity. As expected, the growth rate, feed conversion, carcass and breast yields were significantly improved with HAA as compared to LAA diets. However, significant differences in breast fillet myopathies were observed at both ages (only severe scores presented in the graphs). Breast fillets with severe white striping scores more than doubled with HAA diets from 42 to 56 d. Breast fillets scored as severely hard decreased from 11 to 6% with LAA and from 31 to 26% with HAA from 42 to 56 d. In contrast, the proportion of severe necrosis did not change with age... We also evaluate the effect of supplementing diets with Carnitine (100 ppm) and Guanidinoacetic acid (700 ppm), either alone or in combination. Neither compounds ameliorated the incidence or severity of breast fillet myopathies significantly.

*Biğili, S. F., K. J. Meloche, A. Campasino, and W. A. Dozier, III, 2014. The influence of carnitine and guanidinoacetic acid supplementation of low and high amino acid density diets on *Pectoralis major* myopathies in broiler chickens. IPSF, Atlanta, GA.