

## Effects of reducing the use of soyabean oil-meal with or without lysine in growing-finishing pig diets based on maize or wheat

J. CASTAING and M. LEUILLET\*

*Association Générale des Producteurs de Maïs,  
64000 Pau*

*\* Institut technique des Céréales et des Fourrages,  
8, Avenue du Président Wilson,  
75016 Paris*

Reduction in the use of soyabean oil-meal in cereal based diets (maize and wheat) was made in the following way :

- by decreasing the dietary crude protein level during the finishing period (60-103 kg)
- by L-lysine supplementation of diets with a low crude protein content during the growing-finishing period or the finishing period.

### *Maize*

For *castrated males*, a protein level of 18 p. 100 till 60 kg live weight followed by 14 p. 100 till slaughter resulted in the highest growth performances and the best feed conversion ratios.

For *females*, there was no significant difference between the results obtained with the following allowances :

- 18 p. 100 crude protein till 60 kg live weight — 16 p. 100 crude protein from 60-103 kg live weight ;
- 18 p. 100 crude protein till 60 kg live weight — 14 p. 100 crude protein + lysine supplementation (0.20 p. 100) from 60-103 kg live weight ;
- 14 p. 100 crude protein + lysine supplementation during the whole growing-finishing period (0.40 p. 100 till 60 kg and 0.20 p. 100 from 60 to 103 kg).

### *Wheat*

For the two sexes, the best performances were obtained with the following allowances :

- 17.5 p. 100 crude protein during the growing-finishing period,
- 17.5 p. 100 crude protein till 60 kg live weight,
- 16.7 p. 100 crude protein from 60 to 103 kg live weight.

Lysine supplementation applied during the finishing period or during the whole growing-finishing period to a basal diet containing 14 p. 100 crude protein did not lead to the same performances as the diets containing 17.5 and 16.7 p. 100 crude protein and this raises the question of the involvement of other limiting factors.