

13 p. 100 at the level of 20 p. 100 pulps ; the carcass quality was markedly improved (smaller fat depot).

In conclusion, it is not advisable to exceed 20 p. 100 dried beet pulps in growing-finishing pig diets.

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### **Utilization of some crude fibre rich raw materials in the feeding of bacon pigs : oat, wheat bran, dried beet pulp**

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In our experimental conditions, the best feed efficiency and the most favourable growth performances have been obtained with diets including highly energetic cereals (maize and wheat) combined with soybean oil-meal. However, in the absence of a rigorous feeding schedule and especially in the case of « pre-fattening », the carcasses obtained exhibited large amounts of subcutaneous depot fats and were penalized by the commercial grading.

Dilution of the energy concentration by bulk feeds has been studied in some trials and the results obtained show the impact of the source of crude fibre or type of cereal used in the diet : maize (MOAL, 1971), wheat (HENRY et BOURDON, 1971) or barley (HENRY *et al.*, 1970).

As most of these trials were made under *semi-ad libitum* feeding conditions, it was decided to repeat them in true *ad libitum* feeding conditions (pre-fattening), using a classical crude fibre source (wheat bran) or a less traditional one (dried beet pulp and oat).

These two trials show that it is not advisable to use crude fibre, at least not under conditions of pre-fattening after 55 kg or *ad libitum* feeding during the whole fattening period. The attempts made to noticeably reduce the fatness of the carcasses did not succeed with the type of pigs available, and the feed intake increased.

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### **Energy value and utilization of two types of barley (regular and hulless) by the growing-finishing pig**

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In order to compare the utilization of two types of barley, regular and hulless, by the growing-finishing pig, two experiments were performed :

— the first experiment was made on 2 groups of 7 castrated male pigs in metabolism crates, at an average body weight of 39 kg, with the aim of measuring the digestible (DE) and corrected metabolisable (ME<sub>n</sub>) energy values of the two types of barley in relation with the level of crude fibre.