

Concentrated whey in fattening pig feeding on farm testing results

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A total of 480 pigs (half females and half castrated) were tested in order to compare a commercial diet with a diet containing 600 g dry matter in the form of concentrated whey (300 g DM/1). The pigs were fed according to a feed restriction plan. They received the same amount of concentrated whey during the whole fattening period (46 to 26 p. 100 of the feed intake i.e. 28 p. 100 on an average).

At this incorporation level, concentrated whey had no effect on growth, carcass quality and mortality ; it allowed to save about 70 kg feed per pig and to obtain better marginal income improved by 24 FF. on an average. Other studies have to be made to determine the amount of concentrated whey necessary to obtain the best economic result.

Fattening of castrated males and females pigs subjected to feed restriction (maize-soybean meal diet) reared in individual or mixed pens

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Three restriction maxima were compared in *Large White* bacon pigs subjected to a progressive feed restriction plan according to weight :

Treatment 1 : castrated males	2.65 to 60 kg live weight
Treatment 2 : females	3.05 to 80 kg live weight
Treatment 3 : both sexes	2.80 to 70 kg live weight

The animals were fed a diet based on maize and soybean-meal containing 2.25 g lysine per Mcal D.E.

Comparison between treatments 1 and 2 (only males, only females) confirmed that the application of a restriction limit according to sex (8.2 Mcal D.E. for the males at 60 kg and 9.3 Mcal D.E. for the females at 80 kg) led to very similar carcass qualities in both cases. The fattening length was shorter by one week in females, but the feed conversion ratio was very similar for both sexes.

The average value of these data corresponds exactly to the performance recorded with treatment 3 (8.7 Mcal D.E. at 70 kg) where an average restriction limit was applied to animals of both sexes in equal number. Growth rate and feed conversion ratio were absolutely identical as well as the carcass quality.