

In a second trial we compared a control diet (maize-soyabean meal) with a diet containing 36 p. 100 peas stored for one year and with two diets containing 36 p. 100 peas of the last crop supplemented or not with tryptophan. Storage of peas did not change its feeding value since the nutritional characteristics remained constant. Supplementation with tryptophan increased the animal performance. During the growing period the feed efficiency of the supplemented diet was improved by 7 p. 100 as compared to the non-supplemented diet, but remained 11 p. 100 lower than that of the control diet. During the finishing period it was 5 p. 100 higher than that of the non supplemented diet and was equal to that of the control diet.

### **Utilization of spring peas associated with wheat or maize in bacon pig diets**

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The purpose of the present study was to determine the maximum level of incorporation of spring peas into bacon pig diets, while that of winter peas is already well-known (15 p. 100).

In a first trial made on a group of 180 minimal disease *Large White* pigs, we compared, according to a factorial design, performance of animals receiving 0, 15 or 30 p. 100 peas in a simple diet based on maize or wheat supplemented with soyabean meal. In a second trial made on a group of 96 minimal disease *Large White* pigs we studied the total replacement of soyabean meal by 37 p. 100 spring peas supplemented or not with industrial lysine. We compared these two diets to a control diet without peas and to a diet containing 30 p. 100 peas.

Both trials showed that it was possible to incorporate 30 p. 100 spring peas into bacon pig diets without reducing the performance over the whole fattening period despite a slight decrease in growth between 25 and 60 kg. Incorporation of peas did not reduce the carcass yield and body composition. Its effect on growth and carcass quality was identical whatever the basal cereal used (maize or wheat).

The second trial showed that total replacement of soyabean meal by peas led to a reduction in the performance which was only very slightly compensated by the lysine supplementation.

### **Utilization of cereals in simple diets for weaned piglets Comparison of two physical forms : meal and pellets**

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Six trials were made with 2 832 piglets in the same conditions and in two experimental stations with the aim of comparing the performance of piglets fed a cereal-based diet (maize, wheat, barley) offered in two different physical forms : meal or pellets. The incorporation levels of cereals varied from 54 to 64 p. 100.