

Utilization of peas by the weaned piglet : results of french trials

J. FEKETE *, J. CASTAING **, O. LAVOREL *,
M. LEUILLET *, P. QUEMERE ***

* *I.T.C.F., 8, avenue du Président-Wilson, 75116 Paris*

** *A.G.P.M., 122, boulevard Tourasse, 64000 Pau*

*** *S.E.R.E.P., 60026 Beauvais*

France

Results of several trials made in France in rather similar experimental conditions on the incorporation of protein rich peas at different levels (7, 14, 21, 25, 30 p. 100) in diets based on cereal and soyabean meal and offered *ad libitum* as pellets, are given in this paper. In most trials piglets weaned at the mean age of 26 days (6.7 kg) were fed *ad libitum* for 2 weeks the first age diet already used before weaning, then for 28 to 35 days (8.5 to 24.5 kg live weight) the experimental diets. According to these results obtained with 3380 piglets the following recommendations can be made : it is not advisable to use winter and spring varieties of peas just after weaning. Diets including 15 p. 100 peas can be used without any risks about twelve days after weaning. Beyond this level the decreases in performance at the beginning of pea feeding were never fully compensated during the 2nd-age period.

Energy and protein value of different types of poor and rich tannin field beans for the pig

D. BOURDON, J.M. PEREZ

*I.N.R.A., Station de Recherches sur l'Elevage des Porcs,
Saint-Gilles, 35590 L'Hermitage*

France

The energy and protein value of two low tannin spring field beans (« 0 tannin ») and a new high yielding winter cultivar with a normal tannin content (« Talo ») was determined by direct measurements in growing pigs using the substitution method. The mean crude protein content ($N \times 6.25$) of the two low tannin spring varieties was 30.4 p. 100 higher than that of the Winter « Talo » field bean (25.5 p. 100).

The trial involved 16 *Large White* castrated male pigs with a mean live weight of 53.2 kg allotted to 4 groups of 4 pigs. The value of each field bean was estimated at 30 p. 100 incorporation level compared to a soyabean meal control diet.

The results obtained were the following :

Energy value

The poor tannin field beans (« 0 tannin ») had a mean digestible energy value 2.5 p. 100 higher than that of the « Talo » field bean, i.e. :

3 612 Kcal/kg DM for the « 0 tannin » 79, 3 529 Kcal/kg DM for the « 0 tannin » 81 versus 3 475 Kcal/kg DM for the « Talo » corresponding to energy digestibility of 80.9, 80.3 and 78.5 p. 100, respectively. Thus, the energy values were not significantly different whatever the type of field bean.

Protein value

Protein digestibility was 80.2 p. 100, 75.9 p. 100 and only 71.9 p. 100 for « 0 tannin » 81 « tannin » 79 and « Talo » respectively. Thus, the mean protein digestibility of both « 0 tannin » was 78 p. 100, i.e. 8 p. 100 higher than that of the « Talo » with a normal tannin content.