Amino acid requirements of growing-fattening pigs affected by sanitary status

Y. van der Meer^{12*}, A.J.M. Jansman³, M.M.J.A. Rijnen², W.H. Hendriks¹, and W.J.J. Gerrits¹

Animal Nutrition Group, Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands¹, De Heus Animal Nutrition, Ede, The Netherlands², Wageningen UR, Livestock Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands³

correspondence: yvonne.vandermeer@wur.nl

2. dewormed

3. Treated with antibiotics at start

Do low sanitary status pigs need extra amino acids (methionine, tryptophan, threonine) in their diet compared with high sanitary status pigs?

Materials and methods

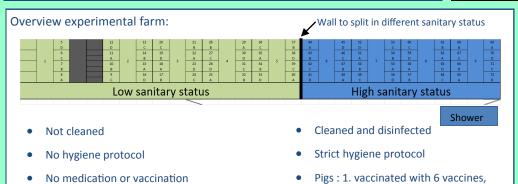
-> 612 pigs, complete growing-fattening period (17-110 kg)

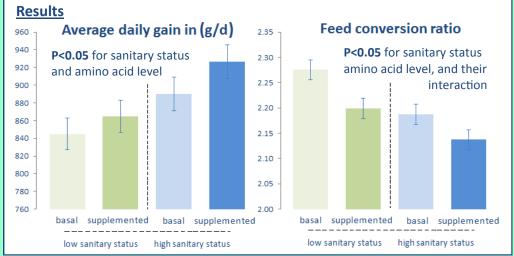
Treatment set-up:

Low sanitairy status		High sanitairy status	
basal amino acid	supplemented amino	basal amino acid	supplemented amino
diet	acid diet (+20%)	diet	acid diet (+20%)

Conclusions

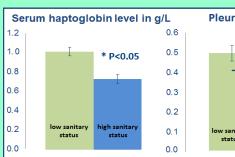
- ⇒ Extra dietary amino acids can be beneficial for pigs especially when housed in low sanitary status
- This indicates that the amino acid requirement of low and high sanitary status pigs is different



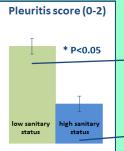


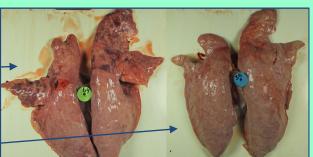






Manure was spread regularly in pens







WIAS Science day
5th of February 2015