

2016美国动物科学学会—亘泰猪营养国际论坛的主题

Theme of 2016 ASAS-Gentech Swine Symposium

营养， 饲料效率， 健康， 可持续性

Nutrition, Feed Efficiency, Health, and Sustainability

重大进展，未来光明，挑战巨大

Great Progress, Bright Future, and Big Challenges

高产出（全世界产量的50%）

High output (50% of the global yield)

中国的猪生产
Pork Production
in China

饲料花费高

High feed cost

生长速度慢

Low growth rate

饲料利用率低

Low feed efficiency*

感染 Inflammation

卫生状况差

Poor hygiene

疾病导致高死亡率

High mortality

due to disease

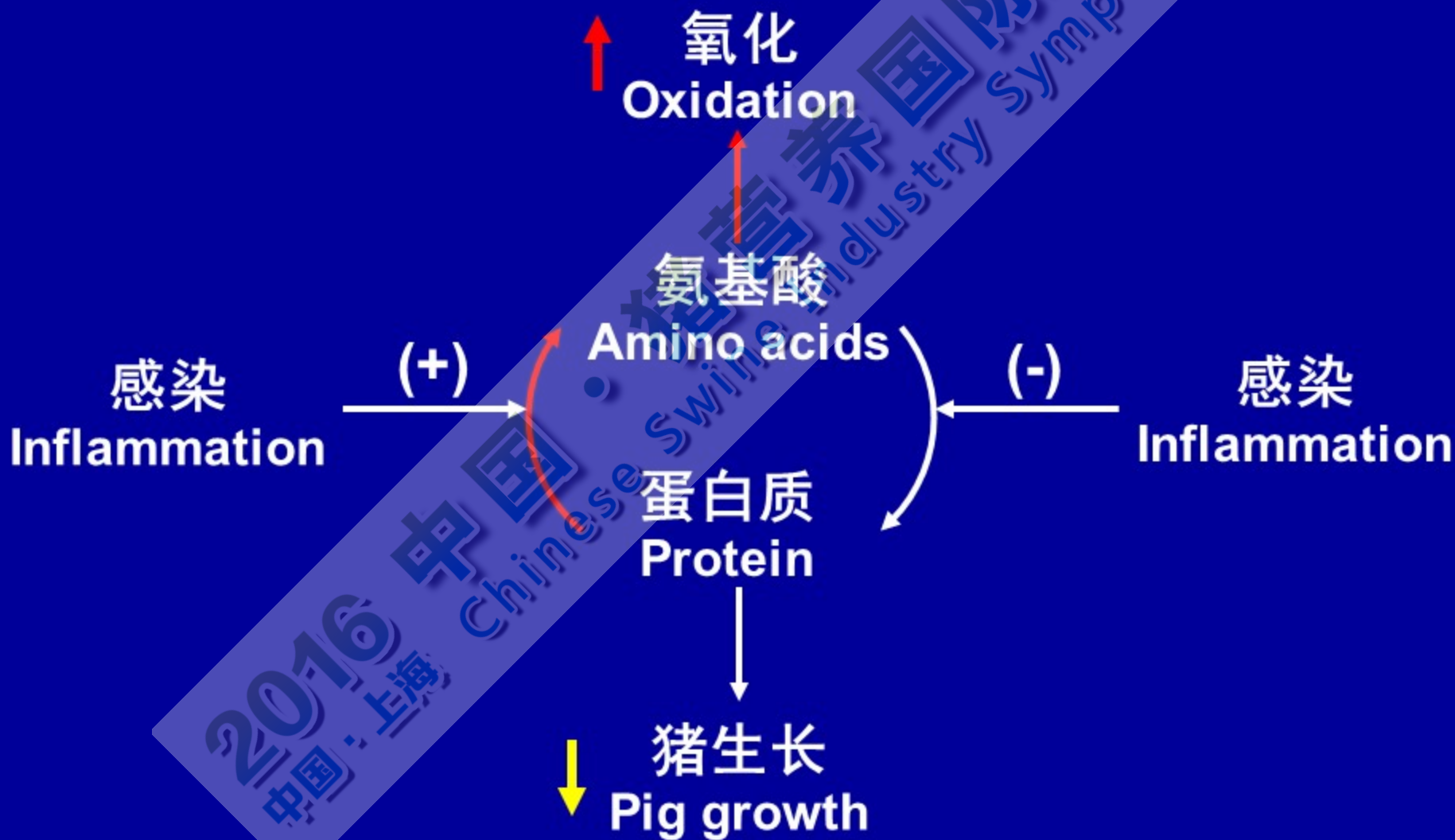
低效率

Low productivity

*遗传上，饲料利用率非常复杂

*Feed efficiency is
complex genetically.

感染状态下的蛋白质周转 Protein Turnover in Inflammation



猪生产的几个阶段

Stages of Pork Production

蛋白质 Protein
氨基酸 Amino Acids
能量 Energy
纤维 Fiber
脂肪 Fat
维生素 Vitamins
矿物质 Minerals
Non-antibiotics
非抗生素

妊娠母猪
Gestating Sows



哺乳母猪
Lactating Sows



新生仔猪
Neonates



2016
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2016 Chinese Swine Industry Symposium

仔猪断奶综合症

Weaning Syndrome in Piglets



蛋白质原料 Protein Ingredients

- 生物燃料副产物（如，DDGS, 20-50%）
Coproducts of biofuel (e.g., DDGS, 20-50%)
- 昆虫粉 Insect meals
- 叶粉 Leaf meals
- 来源于农业副产品的蛋白质分离物
Protein isolates from agro-industrial by-products
- 单细胞蛋白质（如，藻类） Single cell protein (e.g., algae)
- 海藻 Seaweeds
- 屠宰场下脚料（如，肉骨粉）
Slaughter house waste (e.g., meat & bone meal)
- 植物与动物来源的蛋白质水解物（提供平衡的氨基酸；抗氧化，抗高血压，抗微生物，免疫调节）
Protein hydrolysates of plant- and animal-origin
(balanced provision of amino acids; anti-oxidative, anti-hypertensive, anti-microbial, and immunomodulatory)

合成氨基酸：功能性氨基酸

Synthetic Amino Acids: Functional Amino Acids

-- 免疫调节功能：

苏氨酸，色氨酸，缬氨酸，谷氨酰胺，甘氨酸，半胱氨酸

Thr, Trp, Val, Gln, Gly, Cys: Immune function

-- 调节小肠结构与功能：谷氨酸，谷氨酰胺，精氨酸，甘氨酸

Glu, Gln, Arg, Gly: Small-intestine integrity and function

-- 胚胎存活与生长（妊娠早期）：精氨酸

Arg: Embryonic survival and growth (early gestation)

-- 骨骼肌生长：精氨酸，谷氨酰胺，甘氨酸，亮氨酸

Arg, Gln, Gly, Leu: Skeletal muscle growth

能量— 使用净能体系

Energy – Use of the Net Energy System

-- 能量利用效率：维持>生长

Energy use efficiency: Maintenance > Growth

-- 净能比消化能和代谢能更准确，特别是使用多种谷物原料时
NE is more accurate than DE and ME, particularly for diverse cereal ingredients

-- 使用净能体系可降低饲料花费及猪的存活与生长
Use of NE reduces feed cost survival and growth

-- 受日粮养分间互作的影响
Affected by interactions among dietary nutrients

-- 受日粮单宁含量影响 Affected by dietary tannins

纤维：不可消化植物成份

Fibers: Indigestible Plant Materials



其它措施：使用植酸酶，用碱处理（如，氢氧化钠）

Others: Use of phytase, treatment with bases (e.g., NaOH)

（注：饲料粒径影响胃溃疡的发生）

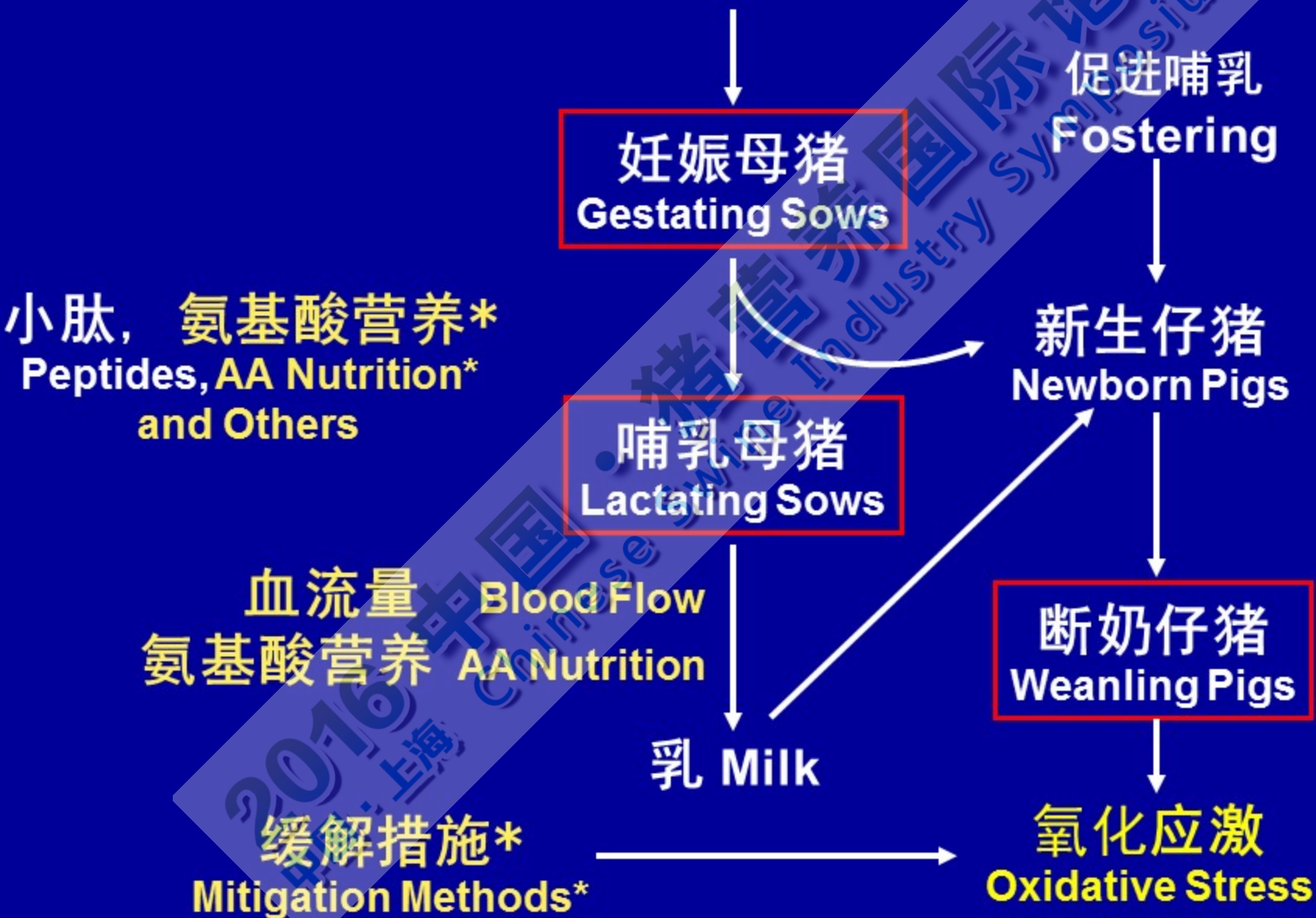
(Note: Size of feed particle affects the onset of gastric ulcers)

非抗生素添加剂 Non-Antibiotics

- 酸化剂 (如, 甲酸, 柠檬酸)
Acidifiers (e.g., formic acid and citric acid)
- 矿物质 (锌, 铜, 硒), 用于多种谷物原料
Minerals (zinc, copper, Se)
diverse cereal ingredients
- 化学益生菌/益生元 (如, 果寡糖)
Prebiotics (eg., fructo-oligosaccharides)
- 直接饲喂的饲用微生物 (益生菌; 如, 芽孢杆菌, 酵母)
Direct feed microbials (probiotics; eg, bacillus and yeast)
- 微生物酶 Microbial enzymes
- 核 酸 Nucleotides
- 植物提取物 (如, 精油, 50 mg/kg 日粮)
Plant extracts (e.g., essential oils, 50 mg/kg diet)

母体营养与管理

Maternal Nutrition and Management



实时监控与精准饲喂

Real-Time Monitoring and Precision Feeding

在6个月内生产出110 kg的猪，我应该怎么做？

What Should I Do to Produce a 110-kg Pig Within 6 months?

-- 猪个体间的差异 Variations among pigs:

-- 预测模型：采食量，增重，室温，空气质量

Prediction model:

Feed intake, weight gain, room temperature, air quality

-- 个体饲喂：个体饲喂降低饲料花费、氮排放及提高饲料利用率

Individual feeding:

Individual feeding reduces feed cost and nitrogen excretion, and enhances feed efficiency

减少抗生素的使用：来自多国的经验

Lessons from Many Countries to Reduce the use of Antibiotics

- 近红外快速测定日粮中的能量与蛋白质
NIRs to rapidly determine energy and protein in diet
- 肽与蛋白质的消化 Peptide and protein digestion
- 猪的福利 Welfare of pigs
- 母猪和仔猪的氨基酸需要
Amino acid requirements of modern sows and piglets
- 饲料加工 Feed processing
- 妊娠与哺乳母猪对甜菜碱的需要
Betaine for gestating and lactating sows
- 使用添加剂（如，精油，月桂酸，1-单甘酯）
Additives (e.g., essential oils, lauric acid, 1-monoglyceride)
- 低排放畜牧业 Low emission animal agriculture

减少抗生素的使用：来自多国的经验

Lessons from Many Countries to Reduce the use of Antibiotics

- 健康的品种；控制肠道致病菌对多种抗生素的耐受
Healthy breeds; control multi-resistant enteric pathogens
- 免疫程序 Vaccination program
- 延迟断奶 Delay weaning
- 卫生状况，有效加热与通风
Hygiene, efficient heating and ventilation
- 逐渐断奶 Gradual weaning over several days
- 治疗前先了解导致问题的原因
Knows the cause of problems before starting treatments
- 检测细菌对不同抗生素的敏感性
Testing sensitivity of bacteria to different antibiotics
- 对病猪的个体化治疗 Treatment of individual sick pigs

国际合作

International Collaboration

如，中国，美国，欧洲，澳大利亚
e.g., China, U.S.A., Europe, Australia

法律法规 Rules and regulations
国际贸易 International trade
环境（密集养猪的程度，污染）
Environment (concentration of the industry, pollution)
消费者的信任（安全的猪肉；不使用莱克多巴胺）
Consumer confidence (safe pork; not use **ractopamine**)
科学研究 Scientific research
学生培训 Training of students
推广 Extension program
猪研讨会 Swine symposia

圆满完成大会的目的 Goals of the Conference

营养，饲料效率，健康，可持续性

Nutrition, Feed Efficiency, Health, and Sustainability

非常感谢美国动物科学学会、亘泰及所有参会者！
THANKS TO ASAS, GENTECH AND ALL PARTICIPANTS!

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