

飼糧離胺酸與消化能含量對 台灣黑豬和三品種雜交肉豬 生長性能及屠體性狀之影響⁽¹⁾

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摘 要

本試驗目的在比較飼糧離胺酸與消化能含量對臺灣黑豬（TDD 自交代 I_3 ）及三品種雜交肉豬（LYD）於生長及肥育階段之生長性能及屠體性狀之影響。飼養試驗分生長期及肥育期，每期分別採用36頭TDD與36頭LYD肉豬（閩公豬肉女豬各半）。生長期之飼糧離胺酸含量為0.75%及0.85%。肥育期之飼糧離胺酸和消化能分別為0.55%和3000 kcal/kg、0.60%和3250 kcal/kg以及0.70%和3250 kcal/kg，於肥育期試驗結束時，每處理逢機取4頭（2閩公豬2肉女豬）肉豬進行屠宰試驗。試驗結果顯示，生長期LYD肉豬之採食量、增重和飼料效率均較TDD佳，背脂厚度亦較TDD薄（ $P<0.05$ ）。TDD和LYD肉豬飼予飼糧離胺酸0.85%，其採食量和增重較飼予飼糧離胺酸0.75%者佳（ $P<0.05$ ），背脂厚度亦較薄（ $P<0.05$ ），但飼料效率則無顯著差異。肥育階段LYD肉豬之生長性狀、能量利用率、離胺酸利用率以及屠體性狀均較TDD者佳（ $P<0.05$ ）。飼予處理飼糧含離胺酸0.60%和消化能3250 kcal/kg時，TDD和LYD肉豬之採食量、增重、飼料效率及能量利用率優於飼糧含離胺酸0.55%和消化能3000 kcal/kg者（ $P<0.05$ ）。當飼糧含離胺酸0.60%和消化能3250 kcal/kg時，TDD之瘦肉率和腰眼面積較其他二組飼糧者佳（ $P<0.05$ ），而LYD肉豬之瘦肉率於飼予飼糧離胺酸0.60%和消化能3250 kcal/kg較飼予飼糧含離胺酸0.55%消化能和3000 kcal/kg者佳（ $P<0.05$ ）。背脂厚度在TDD和LYD肉豬均以飼予飼糧含離胺酸0.55%和消化能3000 kcal/kg較飼予飼糧含離胺酸0.70%和消化能3250 kcal/kg者薄（ $P<0.05$ ）。本研究顯示LYD肉豬之生長性能及屠體性狀較TDD為佳，而生長期TDD和LYD肉豬飼予飼糧含離胺酸0.85%和消化能3250 kcal/kg時，其生長表現較佳背脂厚度亦較薄；肥育期之TDD和LYD肉豬，飼予飼糧含離胺酸0.60%和消化能3250 kcal/kg時有較佳之生長表現和屠體品質。

關鍵詞：離胺酸、屠體性狀、消化能、生長性狀、台灣黑豬。

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緒 言

因應政府擬加入世界貿易組織(WTO)之既定政策,必須提升農畜產品之市場競爭能力,降低開放農畜產品進口後對國內毛豬市場造成的衝擊。本所於民國七十七年起利用杜洛克公豬與桃園母豬的雜交一代,選取體色全黑母豬再與杜洛克公豬進行回交,選留黑體毛之豬隻,進行同世代自交,將其子代稱為台灣黑豬(TDD)(戴等, 1997),並擬將其推廣作為本省黑毛豬之重要來源,生產具有區域特性之黑豬肉。

劉等(1996)曾調查顯示TDD與一般白毛豬之屠體性狀略有不同。為積極發展具有本土特色之黑毛豬,除加速TDD選育外,有關其營養與飼養研究亦相當重要。Henery *et al.* (1992)和Cline *et al.* (1994)指出能量與離胺酸利用效率呈正相關性,兩者均會影響豬隻之生長速率和瘦肉蓄積率,而Bereshin *et al.* (1990)研究認為飼糧濃度對生長性能的影響速率大於屠體性狀。同時環境因素對豬之遺傳潛能表現亦有相關性存在(Christian *et al.*, 1980)。Brown *et al.* (1973 a, b)則指出瘦肉蓄積率會因蛋白質、能量或兩者攝取量均不足等狀況而下降。而且達到最大瘦肉蓄積率之離胺酸需要量,隨豬生長階段的不同而異,生長期瘦肉蓄積率與能量的攝取量呈直線相關,但肥育期達到最高瘦肉蓄積率所需之能量較任食者低(Campbell and King, 1982; Campbell *et al.*, 1985)。關於生長豬和肥育豬之離胺酸需要量,在美國推薦量分別為0.75%及0.60%(NRC, 1988),而台灣推薦量分別為0.85%及0.75%(台灣地區養豬標準委員會, 1990),消化能則兩者之推薦量均為3250 kcal/kg。本試驗主要目的在探討TDD與LYD肉豬飼予不同離胺酸與消化能飼糧對其生長性狀和屠體性狀的影響,俾供用於調配適宜TDD之飼糧。

材料與方法

I. 試驗動物

試驗分生長期及肥育期,每期均採用36頭TDD(75%杜洛克25%桃園豬;I₃代)及36頭三品種雜交肉豬〔藍瑞斯(L)和約克夏(Y)之二品種雜交母豬配杜洛克(D)公豬;LYD肉豬〕。

II. 試驗設計與測定項目

(i) 生長期

將體重約30 kg之TDD和LYD肉豬各36頭,各依性別和體重逢機分配於12欄(TDD和LYD肉豬各6欄),每欄有3頭閹公豬和3頭肉女豬,試驗處理採用2×2複因子排列(factorial arrangement),二豬種(TDD及LYD)及二種離胺酸濃度(0.75%及0.85%)飼糧,處理飼糧均含16%粗蛋白質和3250 kcal/kg消化能,飼糧配方如表1所示,每一處理組3欄。豬隻均以任食方式餵飼,並以乳頭式飲水器供給清潔之飲水,試驗由體重30 kg開始至50 kg時結束,測定項目有採食量、增重、飼料效率和最後肋骨處之背脂厚度(Ultrasonic Model 731C, USA Scanco Inc.)。

(ii) 肥育期

體重約50 kg之TDD和LYD肉豬各36頭,各依性別和體重逢機分配於18欄(TDD和LYD肉豬各9欄),每欄有2頭閹公豬和2頭肉女豬,試驗處理採用2×3複因子排列,二豬種(TDD及LYD)及三個處理飼糧:分別為0.55%離胺酸與3000 kcal/kg消化能、0.60%離胺酸與3250 kcal/kg消化能以及0.70%離胺酸與3250 kcal/kg消化能(如表1所示),處理飼糧均含14%粗蛋白質,每一處理組3欄。豬隻均以任食方式餵飼,並以乳頭式飲水器

表 1. 飼糧之組成

Table 1. The composition of diets

Item	Grower		Finisher		
	3250*	3250	3000	3250	3250
	0.75**	0.85	0.55	0.60	0.70
Ingredient, %					
Corn, yellow (CP 7.5%)	64.6	63.6	53.3	67.4	67.3
Soybean meal (CP 43.5%)	20.7	21.6	14.7	16.0	16.1
Wheat bran (CP 15%)	10.0	10.0	26.5	11.1	11.1
Molasses	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Dicalcium phosphate	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Limestone, pulverized	1.0	1.0	0.65	0.65	0.65
Salt, iodized	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vitamin premix ^a	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mineral premix ^b	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Choline chloride (50%choline)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
L-lysine-HCl (78% lysine)	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
Calculated composition					
Crude protein, %	16	16	14	14	14
Lysine, %	0.75	0.85	0.55	0.60	0.70
Crude fibre, %	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.8	3.8
Digestible energy, kcal/kg	3250	3250	3000	3250	3250
Analyzed value, %					
Lysine	0.78	0.87	0.57	0.60	0.70
Crude protein	15.8	15.9	14.0	14.0	14.1

^aProvided the following contents per kilogram of diet: Vitamin A, 6000 IU; Vitamin D₃, 800 IU; Vitamin E, 20 IU; Vitamin K, 4 mg; Vitamin B₂, 4 mg; Vitamin B₆, 1 mg; Vitamin B₁₂, 20 µg; Pantothenate, 16 mg; Niacin, 30 mg; Folic acid, 0.5 mg; Biotin, 0.1 mg.

^bProvided the following contents per kilogram of diet: Fe, 140 mg; Cu, 7 mg; Mn, 20 mg; Zn, 120 mg; I, 0.45 mg.

*DE, Kcal/kg

**Lysine, %

供給清潔之飲水。試驗由體重50kg開始至110kg結束，測定項目有採食量、增重、飼料效率和最後肋骨處之背脂厚度。飼養試驗結束時，每處理組選取2閹公豬及2肉女豬，以進行屠宰試驗，測定屠宰率、瘦肉率及第十肋骨處之腰眼面積等屠體性狀。

III. 統計分析

試驗資料以 SA S (1985) 統計套裝軟體之一般線性模式(GLM) 進行變方分析，以鄧肯式多

變域測定法(Duncan's Multiple Range test, 1955)分析處理因子間差異之顯著性。分析模式如下：

(i) 生長期

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + e_{ijk}$$

Y_{ijk} = 為第 ijk 欄之觀測值($i=1,2$; $j=1,2$; $k=1,2,3$)。

μ = 平均值。

α = 豬種效應。

β = 飼糧效應。

$\alpha\beta$ = 為豬種與飼糧之交感效應。

e = 機差。

(ii) 肥育期

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + e_{ijk}$$

Y_{ijk} = 為第 ijk 欄之觀測值($i=1,2$; $j=1,2,3$; $k=1,2,3$)。

μ = 平均值。

α = 豬種效應。

β = 飼糧效應。

$\alpha\beta$ = 為豬種與飼糧之交感效應。

e = 機差。

表 2. 離胺酸含量對 TDD 和 LYD 肉豬的生長性能與背脂厚度之影響 (BW 30-50 kg)^a

Table 2. Effects of lysine level on growth performance and backfat thickness of growing TDD and LYD pigs(BW from 30 to 50 kg)^a

Item	TDD [#]		LYD		SEM	Significant level		
	0.75 ^{##}	0.85	0.75	0.85		Breed	Lys.	Breed×Lys.
Initial wt, kg	30.1	30.3	30.1	30.2				
Final wt, kg	50.1	50.0	50.1	50.2				
Feed intake, kg/d	1.70 ^b	2.00 ^c	2.06 ^c	2.18 ^d	0.03	**	**	NS
Daily gain, kg/d	0.58 ^b	0.72 ^c	0.78 ^c	0.87 ^d	0.03	*	*	NS
Feed/gain	2.93 ^c	2.78 ^c	2.64 ^b	2.51 ^b	0.12	*	NS	NS
Gain/DE intake, g/Mcal	105.0	110.8	116.4	122.8	5.30	NS	NS	NS
Gain/ lys. Intake, g/g	45.5	42.4	50.5	47.0	1.90	NS	NS	NS
Backfat thickness at the last rib, mm.								
BW 30 kg	10.5 ^c	10.6 ^c	10.3 ^b	10.3 ^b	0.10	*		
BW 50 kg	14.8 ^d	14.4 ^c	14.4 ^c	14.0 ^b	0.11	*	*	NS

^a Six pigs per pen and three pens per treatment.

^{b,c,d} Means within the same row without a common superscript differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

NS: not significant ($P > 0.05$); * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$.

[#]: Breed

^{##}: Lysine, %

結果與討論

I. 生長期試驗

不同離胺酸含量對生長期 TDD 及 LYD 肉豬之生長性能及背脂厚度影響結果(表 2)。LYD 肉豬在採食量、增重以及飼料效率較 TDD 肉豬為佳($P < 0.05$)，且 LYD 肉豬於體重 30 kg 或 50 kg 時之背脂厚度亦較 TDD 者薄($P < 0.05$)。但由增加背脂厚度之幅度(TDD: 4.0mm; LYD: 3.9mm)，顯示此兩豬種受飼糧之影響程度相近。而 TDD 背脂厚度較厚之現象，與本所於選育 TDD 過程中，發現其 I_0 代背脂厚度有較厚之結論相符(周及張, 1998)。但兩豬種在生長階段之能量與離胺酸利用率亦無差異($P > 0.05$)。

TDD 和 LYD 肉豬採食量和增重均以飼予飼糧含離胺酸 0.85% 者較離胺酸 0.75% 者高($P < 0.05$)，且前者的背脂厚度亦較薄($P < 0.05$)，但在飼料效率、離胺酸與能量的利用率方面在處理間並無顯著差異。飼予飼糧含離胺酸 0.85% 時，TDD 和 LYD 肉豬之每日離胺酸攝取量分別為 17 g 與 18.5 g 高於離胺酸 0.75% 者(TDD 為 12.8 g; LYD 為 15.5 g)，並且已達 NRC (1988) 推薦之每日離胺酸需要量 15.2 g。Cooke *et al.* (1972) 和 Cline *et al.* (1994) 亦指出長期豬隻的生長速度和背脂厚度，離胺酸攝取量高者表現較佳。Lin and Jensen (1985) 認為豬隻欲達最佳飼料效率，飼糧離胺酸含量須高於 0.85%。另外，本試驗飼糧離胺酸與豬種間之交感效應並無顯著($P > 0.05$)，此現象可能因離胺酸含量差距小不易產生顯著差異。Johansen *et al.* (1993) 和 Knowles *et al.* (1998) 進行類似試驗時，亦有相同之結論。生長期 TDD 或 LYD 肉豬飼予飼糧含離胺酸 0.85% 生長表現較離胺酸 0.75% 者佳，同時背脂厚度亦較薄 ($P < 0.05$)。此結果與台灣地區推薦生長期豬之離胺酸需要量 0.85% 相符(台灣地區養豬標準委員會, 1990)，但較美國 NRC (1988) 之推薦值 0.75% 為高。

II. 肥育期試驗

(i) 生長性狀及背脂厚度

飼糧對肥育期 TDD 及 LYD 肉豬生長性能及屠體性狀之影響結果如表 3。LYD 肉豬之採食量、增重、飼料效率、能量及離胺酸利用率均較 TDD 肉豬為佳($P < 0.05$)，在體重 50 kg 或 110 kg 時之背脂厚度 LYD 肉豬亦較 TDD 者薄($P < 0.05$)，顯示肥育階段之 TDD 脂肪堆積作用較 LYD 肉豬高，Kinyamu and Ewan (1994) 研究指出中國豬體組成之脂肪量較洋種豬高，帶有中國豬血統之豬隻其脂肪堆積作用亦有較高之現象，因此 TDD 背脂較厚現象可能受含桃園豬血統之作用。

飼糧消化能為 3250 kcal/kg 時飼予飼糧含離胺酸 0.60% 或 0.70%，TDD 和 LYD 肉豬之採食量、增重、飼料效率及能量利用率均優於飼予飼糧離胺酸 0.55% 和消化能 3000 kcal/kg 者 ($P < 0.05$)，但離胺酸 0.60% 或 0.70% 兩組飼糧其生長性能並沒有差異($P > 0.05$)。但於體重 110 kg 時之背脂厚度飼予含離胺酸 0.55% 和消化能 3000 kcal/kg 飼糧者有較薄之現象($P < 0.05$)，此可能因該飼糧之能量和離胺酸含量均較低所致(Waldern, 1964; Young *et al.*, 1968; Campbell *et al.*, 1985; Henry *et al.*, 1992)。對於 TDD 與 LYD 肉豬之採食量沒有因飼糧消化能調降而增加，此現象可能受該組飼糧之粗纖維含量較高的作用(表 1)，Graham (1988) 報告飼糧粗纖維含量高會降低豬隻的採食量、消化道的通過速率及消化的水解作用。飼予飼糧離胺酸 0.70% 之 TDD，在體重 110 kg 時之背脂厚度較飼予離胺酸 0.60% 和離胺酸 0.55% 者厚($P < 0.05$)，此現象可能因 TDD 堆積脂肪作用較高所致，中國梅山豬亦有相似之現象(Kinyamu and Ewan, 1994)，而 LYD 肉豬飼予飼糧離胺酸 0.70% 和離胺酸 0.60% 時，兩組間並沒有顯著差異($P > 0.05$)。在能量利用率及離胺酸利用率方面，LYD 肉豬較

表 3. 飼糧對 TDD 和 LYD 肉豬的生長性能、背脂厚度和屠體性狀之影響 (BW 50 – 110 kg) ^aTable 3. Effects of diets on growth performance, backfat thickness and carcass performance of finishing TDD and LYD pigs (BW from 50 kg to 110 kg) ^a

Item	TDD [#]			LYD			Significant level			
	0.55 ^{##}	0.60	0.70	0.55	0.60	0.70				
	3000 ^{###}	3250	3250	3000	3250	3250	SEM	Breed	Diet	Breed × Diet
Initial wt., kg	50.7	50.4	50.3	50.0	50.2	50.1				
Final wt, kg	110.0	110.0	110.3	110.2	110.5	110.6				
Feed intake, kg/d	2.03 ^b	2.34 ^c	2.43 ^c	2.43 ^c	2.58 ^d	2.61 ^d	0.16	*	*	NS
Daily gain, kg/d	0.47 ^b	0.63 ^c	0.69 ^c	0.65 ^c	0.80 ^d	0.84 ^d	0.03	*	*	NS
Feed/gain	4.32 ^d	3.72 ^c	3.53 ^c	3.74 ^c	3.22 ^b	3.11 ^b	3.12	*	*	NS
Gain/DE intake, g/Mcal	77.2 ^b	82.8 ^c	87.4 ^c	89.4 ^c	95.4 ^d	99.1 ^d	2.5	**	*	NS
Gain/ lys. intake, g/g	42.1 ^b	44.9 ^b	40.6 ^b	48.7 ^c	51.7 ^c	46.0 ^c	3.3	**	*	NS
Backfat thickness of the last rib, mm.										
BW 50 kg	14.6 ^c	14.5 ^c	14.5 ^c	14.1 ^b	14.0 ^b	14.1 ^b	0.1	*		
BW 110 kg	17.3 ^b	17.5 ^b	20.5 ^d	17.0 ^b	18.0 ^c	18.5 ^c	0.3	*	*	NS
Carcass performance at BW 110kg ^e										
Dressing percentage, %	81.6 ^b	81.5 ^b	81.3 ^b	85.2 ^c	85.8 ^c	87.3 ^c	1.2	*	NS	NS
Lean in carcass, %	53.1 ^c	55.7 ^c	48.2 ^b	55.3 ^c	58.3 ^d	59.0 ^d	1.1	**	*	NS
Tenth rib longissimus muscle area, cm ²	32.5 ^b	35.0 ^c	30.7 ^b	42.8 ^d	44.1 ^d	43.1 ^d	1.5	**	*	NS

^a Four pigs per pen and three pens per treatment.^{b,c,d} Means within the same row without a common superscript differ significantly (P<0.05).

NS: not significant (P>0.05); * P<0.05; ** P<0.01.

^e Four pigs per treatment.[#]: Breed^{##}: Lysine, %^{###}: DE, kcal/kg

TDD 者為佳 (P<0.01)，且無論豬品種，對能量利用率均以飼予飼糧含離胺酸 0.55% 和消化能 3000kcal/kg 較其他二組飼糧者差 (P<0.05)，而離胺酸利用率三組處理飼糧間無顯著差異 (P>0.05)。品種與飼糧間，因飼糧離胺酸含量差異小而無交感效應 (P>0.05)。綜合而言，肥育階段之 TDD 和 LYD 飼予飼糧含離胺酸 0.60 % 和消化能 3250 kcal/kg 時，其生長表現較佳且背脂厚度亦較薄。

(ii) 屠宰率、瘦肉率以及腰眼面積 (第 10 肋骨處)

TDD 和 LYD 肉豬在體重 110 kg 之屠體性狀結果列於表 3，顯示兩者在屠體性狀有差異性 (P<0.05)。LYD 肉豬在屠宰率、瘦肉率和腰眼面積顯著高於 TDD 肉豬，此結果與劉等 (1996) 和周及張 (1998) 之研究結果相似。TDD 飼予飼糧離胺酸 0.60% 和消化能 3250

kcal/kg 時，瘦肉率和腰眼面積顯著較高於其它二組飼糧(離胺酸 0.55% 和消化能 3000 kcal/kg；離胺酸 0.70% 和消化能 3250 kcal/kg)。屠宰率在飼糧間並沒有差異，此可能因屠宰體重相近之影響(陳及陳, 1999)。LYD 肉豬飼予飼糧含離胺酸 0.55% 和消化能 3000 kcal/kg 時，除屠宰率外，瘦肉率和腰眼面積均下降，此可能因離胺酸或消化能攝取量不足所致(Brown *et al.*, 1973a; b; Campbell *et al.*, 1985)。不過，當消化能為 3250 kcal/kg 時，LYD 肉豬之屠宰率、瘦肉率和腰眼面積等性能，飼糧離胺酸 0.60% 和 0.70% 間並沒有顯著差異。另外，品種與飼糧在屠體性狀亦沒有顯著交感效應($P>0.05$)。因此，肥育期之 TDD 和 LYD 肉豬飼予飼糧離胺酸和消化能分別為 0.60% 與 3250 kcal/kg 時，有較佳之生長表現與屠體品質，此結果與 NRC(1988)推薦肥育豬之離胺酸和消化能需要量相符。

結 論

生長期(BW 30-50kg)之 TDD 與 LYD 肉豬，飼糧離胺酸含量以台灣推薦量 0.85% 時其生長表現較佳背脂亦較薄；而在肥育期(BW 50-110 kg)之 TDD 與 LYD 肉豬，飼糧離胺酸和消化能含量為 0.60% 與 3250 kcal/kg 時能滿足其生長所需且屠體品質亦較佳。

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Effects of Dietary Lysine and Digestible Energy Levels on Growth Performance and Carcass Characteristics in the Two-way Crossed Taiwan Black Pigs and Three-way Crossed Hogs ⁽¹⁾

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Abstract

This study was designed to evaluate the effects of dietary lysine and digestible energy levels on growth performance and carcass characteristics in the two-way crossed Taiwan Black Pigs (Duroc 75% and Taoyuan 25%; TDD) and three-way crossed hog (Landrace 25% and Yorkshire 25% and Duroc 50%; LYD). Feeding experiments were divided into growth period (BW 30-50 kg) and finishing period (BW 50-110 kg). In each stage 36 TDD and 36 LYD hogs (half barrow and half gilt) were used. In growth period, the trial was assigned as a 2×2 factorial arrangement, and TDD and LYD hogs were fed the diets containing 16% crude protein and 3250 kcal/kg digestible energy with lysine contents of 0.75% or 0.85%. In finishing period, the trial was assigned as a 2×3 factorial arrangement, and TDD and LYD pigs were fed the diets containing 14% crude protein and dietary contents of lysine and digestible energy were as follows: 0.55%, 3000 kcal/kg; 0.60%, 3250 kcal/kg; 0.70%, 3250 kcal/kg, respectively. Measurements were daily intake, daily gain, feed efficiency, digestible energy efficiency (gain/digestible energy intake; g/Mcal), lysine efficiency (gain/lysine intake; g/g), and backfat thickness (at the last rib). At the end of finishing period, 4 pigs about 110 kg BW (2 barrow and 2 gilt) from each treatment were killed to measure the carcass characteristics. The results showed that growth performance and backfat thickness of LYD hogs scored

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better than TDD during growth period ($P < 0.05$). Pigs fed the diet containing 0.85% lysine was significantly higher in daily intake and daily gain than those of pigs fed the diet containing 0.75% lysine. Meanwhile, TDD and LYD hogs fed the diet containing 0.85% lysine had thinner backfat than those of pigs fed the diet containing 0.75% lysine at 50 kg BW. However, pigs fed the diet containing 0.85% lysine was better in growth performance and backfat thickness of TDD and LYD hogs during growth period.

In finishing period, growth performance and carcass characteristics and energy efficiency and lysine efficiency in LYD hogs were better than TDD ($P < 0.05$). TDD and LYD hogs fed the diet containing 0.60% lysine and 3250 kcal/kg digestible energy were significantly higher in growth performance and energy efficiency than those of pigs fed the diet containing 0.55% lysine and 3000 kcal/kg digestible energy ($P < 0.05$). TDD group had the best lean percentage and longissimus muscle area when fed the diet containing 0.60% lysine and 3250 kcal/kg digestible energy. LYD hogs fed the diets (0.60% or 0.70% lysine and 3250 kcal/kg digestible energy) higher on the leanness rate than those fed the diet containing 0.55% lysine and 3000 kcal/kg digestible energy. The backfat thickness of TDD and LYD hogs fed the diet containing 0.55% lysine and 3000 kcal/kg digestible energy were thinner than those fed the diet containing 0.70% lysine and 3250 kcal/kg digestible energy ($P < 0.05$). Therefore, the finishing TDD and LYD hogs fed the diet containing 0.60% lysine and 3250 kcal/kg digestible energy will get better expression in growth and carcass characteristics.

Key words: Lysine, Carcass characteristics, Digestible energy, Growth performance, Taiwan black pig.