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动物营养专题

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中国农业科学院农业信息研究所
联系人：熊本海
联系电话： 010-62816017
邮箱：agri@ckcest.cn
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前沿资讯

1．白俄罗斯自11月24日起禁止从中国12个省份进口猪肉

简介：白俄罗斯农业和食品部下属的兽医和食品监督局网站发布消息表示，因中国12个省份爆发猪瘟，决定禁止从这些地区进口猪肉。消息中指出，世界动物卫生组织（OIE）资料显示，中国黑龙江、福建、江西、湖北、四川、贵州、湖南、云南、山西、河北、内蒙古、安徽省爆发猪瘟，据此禁止从该地区禁止猪肉。据消息，自11月24日起，白俄罗斯暂时禁止从上述省份进口生猪、猪肉等加工产品。

来源：俄罗斯卫星通讯社

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全文链接:

http://news.foodmate.net/2018/11/494995.html

2．美国CDC发布与猪肉产品相关的李斯特菌感染的食品安全预警

简介：2018年11月21日，美国疾病预防与控制中心（CDC）发布了与猪肉产品相关李斯特菌感染的食品安全预警。据了解，这些猪肉产品由Long Phung Food Products生产，2018年11月20日，该食品公司召回了即食猪肉产品，因为它们可能被李斯特菌污染。召回的产品带有美国农业部的检验标记的企业编号“EST.13561。共有4个州（路易斯安那州，密歇根州，田纳西州和德克萨斯州）的4人感染了李斯特菌的爆发菌株，没有死亡病例报告。美国CDC建议消费者若家中存在受召回的猪肉产品，不要食用，应将它们扔掉或退回商店获得退款。同时餐馆和零售商不得提供或出售召回的Long Phung食品。

来源：食品伙伴网

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http://news.foodmate.net/2018/11/495163.html

3．农业农村部与联合国粮农组织联合举办澜沧江-湄公河区域跨境动物疫病联防联控会议

简介：11月22-24日，联合国粮农组织（FAO）与农业农村部在北京联合组织召开澜沧江-湄公河区域跨境动物疫病联防联控会议，中国、老挝、缅甸、越南四国畜牧兽医主管部门有关领导和动物疫病防控专家出席会议，共商禽流感、非洲猪瘟等跨境动物疫病防控工作。中国代表首先介绍了禽流感、口蹄疫等重大动物疫病疫情形势及采取的防控措施，分享了近期我国发生的非洲猪瘟疫情、防控政策措施以及防控经验，受到与会专家的好评。香港城市大学的德克.费福教授是全球著名的兽医流行病学专家，他表示：“中国采取了非常全面的措施，我相信遇到非洲猪瘟这样的突发重大疫情，中国能在短时间内采取如此全面细致措施，很少有国家可以做到。” FAO 驻华代表马文森博士表示，“中国正在尽最大努力防控非洲猪瘟疫情。非洲猪瘟是当前该区域的重要关注，各国要联合防控做好应对准备”。会期，老挝、缅甸、越南代表多次对中国及时召开会议，分享经验表示感谢。来自FAO总部、亚太区和中国办公室，OIE东京代表处，以及中国动物疫病预防控制中心、中国动物卫生与流行病学中心、中国农业科学院兰州兽医研究所、云南省畜牧兽医科学院专家共计50余人参加了会议。

来源：农业农村部
发布日期:2018-11-26
全文链接:
http://www.moa.gov.cn/ztzl/fzzwfk/gzdt/201811/t20181126_6163586.htm

学术文献

1．Impact of global warming on the odour and ammonia emissions of livestock buildings used for fattening pigs(全球变暖对育肥猪舍气味和氨排放的影响)

简介：Ammonia and odour are the most relevant pollutants emitted from livestock buildings used for monogastric animal production. Whereas odour can cause annoyance in the close vicinity of the source, emission of ammonia is a precursor for the formation of particulate matter and acidification on a regional scale. Because of clean air regulation in Europe, total ammonia emissions reduced by 23% between 1990 and 2015 whilst, over the same period, anthropogenic warming became more and more evident. By a simulation of the indoor climate of a confined livestock building with a mechanical ventilation for 1800 fattening pigs, the modification of the odour and ammonia emission was calculated for the period between 1981 and 2017. For ammonia emission, a relative increase of 0.16% per year was determined. But following the clean air endeavour between 1990 and 2015 emissions over that period were reduced by 23%. The global warming signal counteracting this reduction in the range of 4% during over this period, which means that the overall reduction for the ammonia emission was only 19%. For Austria with a global warming increase of 1% from 1990 to 2015, this gives an increase in emissions of 5% instead. Odour emissions also increased by about 0.16% per year. The relative increase of the separation distances for the four cardinal directions was about 0.06% per year, the related increase for the separation area was 0.13% per year. This case study on the fattening pigs shows that the global warming signal has a negligible impact on separation distances.
来源：Biosystems Engineering
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全文链接:
http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9D/CsgkOFv89uaAQMHcAA_HZOP260U699.pdf

2．The use of feed-grade amino acids in lactating sow diets(饲料级氨基酸在泌乳母猪日粮中的应用)

简介：The use of feed grade amino acids can reduce the cost of lactation feed. With changing genetics,increasing feed costs, and higher number of pigs weaned with heavier wean weights further evaluation of higher inclusion levels of feed-grade amino acid in lactation diets than previously published is warranted. Two experiments(Exp.) were conducted to determine the optimal inclusion level of L-lysine HCl to be included in swine lactation diets while digestible lysine levels remain constant across dietary treatments and allowing feed grade amino acids to

be added to the diet to maintain dietary ratios relative to lysine to maximize litter growth rate and sow reproductive performance. Furthermore, the studies were to evaluate minimal amino acid ratios relative to lysine that allows for optimal litter growth rate and sow reproductive performance.Results: Exp. 1: Increasing L-lysine HCl resulted in similar gilt feed intake, litter, and reproductive performance.Average litter gain from birth to weaning was 2.51, 2.49, 2.59, 2.43, and 2.65 kg/d when gilts were fed 0.00, 0.075,0.150, 0.225, and 0.30% L-lysine HCl, respectively. Exp. 2: The average litter gain from birth to weaning was 2.68,2.73, 2.67, 2.70, and 2.64 kg/d($P < 0.70$) when sows were fed 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.4% L-lysine HCl plus valine,respectively. No other differences among dietary treatments were observed.Conclusions: Collectively, these studies demonstrate corn-soybean meal based lactation diets formulated with a constant SID lysine content for all parities containing up to 0.40% L-lysine HCl with only supplemental feed grade threonine and a methionine source have no detrimental effect on litter growth rate and subsequent total born.

来源：Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology
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全文链接:
http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9D/CsgkOFv891WAM_C6AATlMSTPb20697.pdf