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动物营养专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. 中国进口美国猪肉跌至为零!美国几十亿猪肉堆积成山卖不出去

简介: 对美国人来说,仲夏又叫“BLT季节”,也就是培根生菜番茄三明治的季节。这样的说法在金融市场也很流行,因为在夏季中期,户外的西红柿成熟,消费者食用BLT三明治时,对猪肉的需求通常很强烈,生猪的行情也会到达季节性高点。然而今年夏天,情况却有所不同。放眼美国猪肉市场,整个七月份的行情可谓惨烈,无论是肉制品企业股票,还是生猪的现货和期货价格,都是一跌再跌。原本应该高高兴兴卖猪肉的农户们,现在似乎很不好过。美国猪肉出口通常是运往墨西哥和中国,可美国偏偏同时得罪了这两个最重要的买家。由于美国肆意提高铝和钢进口税率,墨西哥将美国猪肉的税率整整翻了一倍,达到了20%。而且,墨西哥总统在北美自由贸易协议重新谈判时表示,墨西哥必须要逐步减少对美国农产品的依赖。美国猪肉的最大出口市场缓缓关上了大门。我国定于周五开始对美国进口猪肉征收25%的税,如果再加上以往的进口税,美国猪肉将被征收高达71%的进口税,而中国还会对农产品进口征收10%增值税。高达81%的总税费,足以让任何采购商对美国猪肉望而却步。最近几周,我国的美国猪肉进口量为零。走投无路的美国,只好寻找新的买家。经过了艰难的谈判,阿根廷终于打开了封闭25年之久的美国猪肉进口大门,同意接收美国猪肉。这样的开放措施可以给美国猪肉供应商带来每年1000万美元的潜在市场。然而,美国2017年共出口65亿美元,其中墨西哥占15亿美元,中国占11亿美元。阿根廷每年1000万美元根本填补不了墨西哥和中国业务流失的缺口。根据2017年的数据,一头猪的平均价值为147美元,其中近54美元是由出口驱动的。美国的猪肉行业约有55万个工作岗位,其中11万个与出口直接相关。美国猪肉出口受阻,许多工人将面临失业,而美国的农业补贴只限于奶制品和谷物行业,养猪户领不到任何补偿,实在悲惨。而对于美国整个猪肉行业来说,无论是其年度利润还是股价都受到了沉重的打击。作为世界第三大猪肉生产国和最大出口国,美国的整体经济状况也因为猪肉行业的惨淡被蒙上了一层阴影。由于采购数量的优势,我国的买家地位是无可取代的,我国的购买意愿对美国整个猪肉行业都有举足轻重的影响。国内的猪肉供应并没有受到影响,欧盟、加拿大、巴西、智利这些猪肉供应国都在积极地争取订单,根本不愁买不到猪肉。而美国的经济已经遭到重创,已经挣扎在投降的边缘。在这场愈演愈烈的贸易风波中,中国一直掌握着主动权。

来源: 中国饲料行业信息网

发布日期: 2019-08-06

全文链接:

<http://www.feedtrade.com.cn/livestock/forecast/2019-08-06/2261725.html>

2 . New report shows continued decrease in antibiotic use by Germany's vets (新报告显示,德国兽医的抗生素使用量持续下降)

简介: In the latest report released by the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL), data show that overall antibiotic use by vets decreased by 1.5 percent (10.7 t) compared to 2018. This is the lowest level since 2011, the first year of the survey. In 2011, total usage exceeded 1,706 t and this total now sits at 722 t. ISN reports that use of fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins of the 3rd and 4th generation also dropped below 2011 levels for the first time. These classes of drugs are of particular importance for human health.

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ISN released the following statement: the regular BVL publications prove that the use of antibiotics in German livestock has fallen dramatically in recent years and has stabilised at a low level. This decline is also repeatedly confirmed by the evaluation results of the national antibiotics database and the QS antibiotics database. Behind the reductions are very complex hygiene and animal health concepts. The air for further minimisation is becoming increasingly thin and could be at the expense of animal welfare. That is not acceptable. This achievement, which animal owners and farmers have achieved together with their veterinarians, must finally be appreciated.

来源: The Pig Site

发布日期: 2019-08-05

全文链接:

<https://thepigsite.com/news/2019/08/new-report-shows-continued-decrease-in-antibiotic-use-by-germanys-vets>

3. 农业农村部: 上半年猪肉进口81.9万吨, 增26.4%

简介: 农业农村部8月1日发布上半年我国农产品进出口情况。畜产品方面, 上半年, 进口167.4亿美元, 同比增15.2%; 出口32.2亿美元, 减4.3%; 贸易逆差135.2亿美元, 增21.1%。其中, 猪肉进口81.9万吨, 增26.4%; 猪杂碎进口55.0万吨, 增4.0%; 牛肉进口69.8万吨, 增52.8%; 羊肉进口21.5万吨, 增22.6%; 奶粉进口77.0万吨, 增25.8%。据农业农村部网站消息, 上半年, 我国农产品进出口额1086.5亿美元, 同比增1.4%。其中, 出口368.1亿美元, 减2.5%; 进口718.4亿美元, 增3.5%; 贸易逆差350.3亿美元, 增10.6%。

来源: 中国畜牧网

发布日期: 2019-08-05

全文链接:

<http://www.chinafarming.com/axfwnh/2019/08/05/5911294281.shtml>

学术文献

1. 饲料限制赖氨酸供给对猪影响的研究进展

简介: 赖氨酸(Lys)作为猪饲料第一限制性氨基酸, 在满足猪生长性能需求、营养生理功能和需要量方面的研究较多。对饲料Lys限制性供应, 猪可利用补偿生长效应改善其生理、免疫、生长性能、肉品质等, 同时可提升Lys利用率和降低氮排放, 这对目前猪限制Lys饲料应用研究具有较好的启示。本文主要综述饲料限制Lys供给对猪影响的研究进展, 讨论分析其应用前景, 以期对不同猪饲料中Lys水平的调整提供借鉴。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期: 2019-08-05

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8E/Csgk0F1JKm0AL1S2AAQc2P4p5po033.pdf>

2. Effect of live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* supplementation on the performance and cecum microbial profile of suckling piglets (添加

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酿酒酵母对仔猪生产性能和盲肠微生物分布的影响)

简介: One mechanism through which *S. cerevisiae* may improve the performance of pigs is by altering the composition of the gut microbiota, a response that may be enhanced by early postnatal supplementation of probiotics. To test this hypothesis, newborn piglets (16 piglets/group) were treated with either *S. cerevisiae* yeast (5 x 10⁹ cfu/pig: Low) or (2.5 x 10¹⁰ cfu/piglet: High) or equivalent volume of sterile water (Control) by oral gavage every other day starting from day 1 of age until weaning (28±1 days of age). Piglet body weight was recorded on days 1, 3, 7, 10, 17, 24 and 28 and average daily gain (ADG) calculated for the total period. At weaning, piglets were euthanized to collect cecum content for microbial profiling by sequencing of the 16S rRNA gene. ADG was higher in both Low and High yeast groups than in Control group (P<0.05). Alpha diversity analyses indicated a more diverse microbiota in the Control group compared with Low yeast group; the High yeast being intermediate (P < 0.01). Similarly, Beta diversity analyses indicated differences among treatments (P = 0.03), mainly between Low yeast and Control groups (P = 0.02). The sparse Partial Least Squares Discriminant Analysis (sPLS-DA) indicated that Control group was discriminated by a higher abundance of *Veillonella*, *Dorea*, *Oscillospira* and *Clostridium*; Low yeast treated pigs by higher *Blautia*, *Collinsella* and *Eubacterium*; and High yeast treated pigs by higher *Eubacterium*, *Anaerostipes*, *Parabacteroides*, *Mogibacterium* and *Phascolarctobacterium*. Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis showed that piglet ADG was positively correlated with genus *Prevotella* in High yeast group. Yeast supplementation significantly affected microbial diversity in cecal contents of suckling piglets associated with an improvement of short chain fatty acid producing bacteria in a dose-dependent manner. In conclusion, yeast treatment improved piglet performance and shaped the piglet cecum microbiota composition in a dose dependent way.

来源: 中国知网

发布日期: 2019-07-31

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8E/Csgk0F1JGPCA0sVkAB_282oZPeI532.pdf