



2019年第40期总207期

动物营养专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. 大型生猪养殖企业稳定生猪生产发展研讨会强调抓住机遇 综合施策促进生猪产能稳定恢复和产业转型升级

简介: 9月25日,大型生猪养殖企业稳定生猪生产发展研讨会在北京召开。会议强调,要贯彻党中央、国务院关于稳定生猪生产保障市场供应的决策部署,抓住机遇,增强信心,齐心协力,攻坚克难,切实抓好生猪生产发展和非洲猪瘟防控,促进生猪产能稳定恢复,加快产业转型升级。农业农村部副部长于康震出席会议并讲话。座谈会上,6家企业介绍了稳定恢复生猪生产发展的主要做法和经验。参会企业表示,大型养殖企业是生猪稳产保供的重要力量,有信心、有能力通过企业的恢复发展为全国生猪稳产保供作出应有的贡献。企业一定抓住时机,完善各项生物安全措施,全面提升疫病防控能力,尽快恢复正常的生产经营。用好各项扶持政策,争取在最短的时间内稳定并提升基础产能。在抓好企业自身发展的同时,通过“公司+农户”“公司+合作社+农户”等多种形式,积极带动中小养殖场户发展。农业农村部总畜牧师马有祥主持会议。会议由中国畜牧业协会组织,全国50家大型生猪养殖企业负责人参加会议,并围绕稳定生猪生产保障市场供应的政策措施落实情况、面临的困难和问题进行了研讨,对下一步工作提出了意见建议。

来源: 食品伙伴网

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全文链接:

<http://news.foodmate.net/2019/09/535077.html>

2. 牛羊禽肉合计产量不及猪肉六成 专家建议适当加快结构调整

简介: 当前我国物价运行保持总体平稳态势,不过近期猪肉等部分食品价格出现了一定幅度的上涨。在此背景下,9月24日,由中国肉类协会主办的2019肉类产业发展大会在成都举行。会后,中国肉类协会会长李水龙接受了《每日经济新闻》记者的采访。李水龙表示,经过多年的发展,我国已成为肉类产量第一的国家,2018年我国肉类总产量超过8600万吨。不过,在取得巨大成就的背后,我国也有肉类生产和消费不尽合理的一面。会议资料显示,2018年我国的猪肉产量达到了5404万吨,而牛肉、羊肉、禽类肉合计不到3200万吨。另外我国肉类消费主要以猪肉为主,而牛羊肉消费占比较低。“目前,我国人均牛羊肉的消费水平还很低,一年的消费量与非洲的安哥拉(的人均消费)差不多。”李水龙称。我国猪肉消费占比太高,而牛羊肉消费占比较低,这一定程度上助长了国内猪肉价格的波动。为此,李水龙建议,一方面我国应立足国情,加快国内肉类生产供给,另一方面,也要加快调整肉类消费结构,可以适当向国外进口部分高品质的牛羊肉,以缓解肉类消费紧张的态势。谈到国外的牛肉,李水龙称,他曾相继去过国外多个国家考察,个人认为澳大利亚的牛肉产业链较为完善和发达。不过,近年来澳洲地区的牛肉,在华也遭遇了巴西、乌拉圭、阿根廷等南美国家的牛肉抢夺市场。据牛肉行业数据提供商必孚统计,2018年巴西对华出口牛肉32万吨,占据我国进口牛肉30%的市场份额;乌拉圭对华出口22万吨,占比21%;阿根廷对华出口18万吨,占比17%;澳大利亚对华出口牛肉17万吨,占比16%。对此,澳洲肉类及畜牧业协会有关人士对记者称,2019年中国已成为澳洲最大的牛羊肉联合出口目的地,首次超过美国和日本。面对竞争,澳洲一方面会密切关注对手的动向,另一方面也将做好自己,努力提高自身竞争力。

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来源: 中国畜牧网

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<http://www.chinafarming.com/axfwnh/2019/09/25/3551372668.shtml>

➤ 学术文献

1 . Beneficial effects of novel hydrolysates produced by limited enzymatic broken rice on the gut microbiota and intestinal morphology in weaned piglets (新型酶解大米对断奶仔猪肠道菌群和肠道形态的影响)

简介: This study aimed to evaluate the beneficial effects of novel hydrolysates produced by limited enzymatic broken rice (HEBR) on the growth performance, intestinal morphology, and gut microbiota of weaned piglets. During the enzymatic hydrolysis, the primary component of HEBR was maltooligosaccharides (significantly increased to 85.15% at 105 min). Compared to that of the Control group, the average daily gain and feed efficiency, and the villus height in the jejunum and ileum of weaned piglets, was significantly higher in the HEBR group. An increase in Bifidobacterium and Streptococcus was observed in the duodenum and ileum, while a decrease in Escherichia-Shigella was detected in the duodenum, jejunum, ileum and cecum of the weaned piglets with consumption of HEBR. Collectively, supplemental HEBR in the diet helps regulate the gut microbiota and improve the growth performance and intestinal morphology of weaned piglets. Hence, HEBR has the potential to be used as a functional food.

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NPswAYmA3AFF6HZDSva4536.pdf>

2 . Effect of milk protein composition and amount of β -casein on growth performance, gut hormones, and inflammatory cytokines in an in vivo piglet model (乳蛋白组成和 β -酪蛋白含量对仔猪生长性能、肠道激素和炎性细胞因子的影响)

简介: The objective of this work was to better understand the effect of differences in milk protein composition, and specifically, a change in β -casein to total casein in a milk-based matrix, on growth performance and metabolic and inflammatory responses using a piglet model. Three formulas were optimized for piglets, with similar metabolizable energy, total protein content, and other essential nutrients. Only the protein type and ratio varied between the treatments: the protein fraction of the control diet contained only whey proteins, whereas 2 other matrices contained a whey protein to casein ratio of 60:40, and differed in the amount of β -casein (12.5 and 17.1% of total protein). Piglets fed formula containing whey proteins and caseins, regardless of the concentration of β -casein, showed a significantly

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higher average daily gain, average daily feed intake, and feed efficiency compared with piglets consuming the formula with only whey protein. Consumption of the formula containing only whey protein showed higher levels of plasma glucagon-like peptide-1 and ghrelin compared with the consumption of formula containing casein and whey protein. A positive correlation was observed between postprandial time and glucagon-like peptide-1 response. The intestinal pro-inflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor α increased significantly in piglets fed the whey protein/casein diet compared with those fed whey protein formula. All formula-fed piglets showed a lower level of IL-6 cytokine compared with the ad libitum sow-fed piglets, regardless of composition. No significant differences in the anti-inflammatory IL-10 concentration were observed between treatment groups. Milk protein composition contributed to the regulation of piglets' metabolic and physiological responses, with whey protein/casein formula promoting growth performance and a different immune regulatory balance compared with a formula containing only whey protein. Results indicated no differences between treatments containing different levels of β -casein.

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2McCuAUv70AA1o9dTNdak637.pdf>

3. 猪饲料蛋白消化率与其理化特性关系的研究进展

简介: 蛋白质是维持猪生命活动最基础的氮素营养物质。猪需要从日粮中摄取氮素营养来维持自身组织以及器官的生长和更新。深入认识日粮蛋白品质特性及其在猪体内的消化吸收规律,对于优化日粮蛋白源结构、调控日粮氨基酸供给模式、推进动态营养理论发展具有重要意义。本文就日粮蛋白的理化特性及其对猪体内蛋白消化率的影响进行综述,为饲料中蛋白原料的选择及利用提供理论依据。

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