



2019年第27期总194期

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；郑姗姗；顾亮亮

联系电话：010-62816017

邮箱：agri@ckcest.cn

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. 生猪和能繁母猪存栏降幅超20%，农业农村部将强化政策扶持

简介：受非洲猪瘟疫情等多重因素影响，今年5月我国生猪和能繁母猪存栏比去年同期降幅超过20%。农业农村部将督促各地落实稳定生猪生产发展的调出大县奖励、非洲猪瘟疫情防控专项补助经费等政策措施，促进生猪生产恢复。这是记者从农业农村部26日举行的新闻发布会上了解到的。农业农村部新闻发言人、办公厅主任广德福表示，受非洲猪瘟疫情、养殖成本上升、前期生猪价格周期性下行等多种因素影响，生猪和能繁母猪存栏降幅超过20%。下一步，要抓紧落实种猪场和大型规模养殖场贷款贴息政策，帮助企业渡过难关，优化非洲猪瘟强制扑杀补助政策发放机制，尽快兑现到场到户，完善生猪政策性保险，落实好生猪规模养殖场用地政策。今年以来，猪肉供应和价格情况受到公众关注。农业农村部市场与信息化司司长唐珂介绍说，今年上半年市场供给阶段性趋紧，猪肉价格持续高位运行。5月份全国猪肉批发均价每公斤20.63元，环比涨1.6%，同比涨29.3%。由于生猪产能恢复需要周期，后期猪肉价格上涨的压力依然较大。广德福表示，去年8月非洲猪瘟疫情发生以来，农业农村部坚持疫情防控和稳定生猪生产两手抓。督促落实非洲猪瘟强制扑杀补助政策，优化调整生猪调运措施，畅通种猪、仔猪调运渠道，加强生猪生产定点跟踪监测和趋势研判。引导鼓励补栏增养，稳定行业预期。下一步，农业农村部将继续抓好稳定生猪生产各项重点工作。强化信息引导，加强生猪生产定点监测和市场价格调度，科学研判市场形势，及时发布动态信息，鼓励养殖场户补栏增养。继续强化监测排查、疫情处置、调运和屠宰环节监管、餐厨废弃物管理，严禁泔水喂猪，抓好分区防控。同时，继续做好标准化规模养殖、加强技术服务、推进畜禽粪污资源化利用等工作。

来源：中国畜牧网

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全文链接：

<http://www.chinafarming.com/axfwnh/2019/06/27/2656397605.shtml>

2. 农业农村部：全年猪肉供应相对偏紧 引导增加禽肉替代品

简介：新京报快讯 6月26日，农业农村部举行新闻发布会，介绍保障粮食安全和农产品供给有关情况，并回答记者提问。农业农村部新闻发言人、办公厅主任广德福介绍，保障粮食和重要农产品供给，始终是农业农村部门的首要职责，也是社会各界普遍关注的问题。今年以来，各级农业农村部门认真贯彻落实党中央、国务院决策部署，积极应对各种自然灾害和风险挑战，着力稳定粮食等重要农产品生产，粮、肉、蛋、奶、果、菜等主要农产品供给基本保持稳定。可以说，我们的“米袋子”“菜篮子”“果盘子”总体上是充足的，中国人的饭碗始终牢牢端在自己手上，供给是有充分保障的。粮食生产方面，目前，全国夏收基本结束，夏粮丰收到手，实现了全年粮食生产的良好开局。从春播和夏播情况看，秋粮生产形势也较好。总体看，全年粮食丰收有基础、有条件、有希望。肉类生产方面，受非洲猪瘟疫情等多重因素影响，生猪生产持续下滑，全年猪肉供应相对偏紧。为缓解猪肉供应紧张局面，农业农村部一方面积极促进生猪生产恢复，另一方面，推动肉类结构调整，引导增加禽肉等替代品生产。目前，非洲猪瘟疫情得到有效控制，禽肉、牛羊肉、水产品等替代品生产供应较为充足。此外，主要经济作物和园艺作物生产也保持稳定。下一步，农业农村部将坚持稳中求进工作总基调，继续统筹

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抓好粮食和各类重要农产品生产，为解决14亿人的吃饭问题提供有力保障。

来源：搜狐新闻

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全文链接:

http://www.sohu.com/a/323046012_114988

3. 进口猪肉检出“瘦肉精”并伪造188份卫生证书！中国紧急暂停所有加拿大肉类对华出口

简介:近期，中方海关部门在查验一批来自加拿大的输华猪肉产品时检出莱克多巴胺(俗称“瘦肉精”)残留。中方立即暂停了涉事企业猪肉产品输华，并要求加方进行调查。调查发现，该批输华猪肉随附的官方兽医卫生证书系伪造，并发现共有188份伪造证书。加方认为，该事件系刑事犯罪。据中国驻加拿大使馆网站6月26日消息，针对加拿大媒体所报道的中方将于本月25日起暂停所有加拿大肉类对华出口问题，中国驻加拿大使馆发言人在答记者问中做出回应。发言人称，近期，中方海关部门在查验一批来自加拿大的输华猪肉产品时检出莱克多巴胺(观察者网注：俗称“瘦肉精”)残留。因此中方立即暂停了涉事企业猪肉产品输华，并要求加方进行调查。调查发现，该批输华猪肉随附的官方兽医卫生证书系伪造，并发现共有188份伪造证书。加方认为，该事件系刑事犯罪。这些伪造的肉类卫生证书通过加官方证书通报渠道发往中国监管部门，反映加方输华肉类监管体系存在明显安全隐患。为保障中国消费者安全，中方采取紧急预防性措施，要求加政府于6月25日起自主暂停签发对华出口肉类证书。我们希望加方高度重视此次假证书事件，尽快完成调查并采取有效整改措施，以更加负责任的态度确保输华食品的安全。据路透社26日消息，加拿大农业部长毕博(Marie-Claude Bibeau)在一份声明中称，加拿大食品检验局(CFIA)一直在就此事与业界及中国官员密切合作，他们已发现并证实确实存在“不真实的出口证书”。“CFIA正在调查这一技术性问题，并已通知相关执法机构，”毕博在声明中写道，“这一事件仅针对出口到中国的证书，出口到其他国家的证书不受影响。”路透社援引官方数据报道称，一月到四月，中国进口了价值约2.4亿美元(16.5亿元)的加拿大猪肉，成为加拿大猪肉的第三大出口市场。

来源：中国饲料行业信息网

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全文链接:

<http://www.feedtrade.com.cn/news/international/2019-06-27/2032921.html>

► 学术文献

1 . Review: Nutrient requirements of the modern high-producing lactating sow, with an emphasis on amino acid requirements (综述: 现代高产泌乳母猪的营养需求, 重点是氨基酸需求)

简介: Sow productivity improvements continue to increase metabolic demands during lactation. During the peripartum period, energy requirements increase by 60%, and amino acid needs increase by 150%. As litter size has increased, research on peripartum sows has focused on increasing birth weight, shortening farrowing duration to reduce stillbirths and

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improving colostrum composition and yield. Dietary fibre can provide short-chain fatty acids to serve as an energy source for the uterus prior to farrowing; however, fat and glucose appear to be the main energy sources used by the uterus during farrowing. Colostrum immunoglobulin G concentration can be improved by increasing energy and amino acid availability prior to farrowing; however, the influence of nutrient intake on colostrum yield is unequivocal. As sows transition to the lactation period, nutrient requirements increase with milk production demands to support large, fast-growing litters. The adoption of automated feed delivery systems has increased feed supply and intake of lactating sows; however, sows still cannot consume enough feed to meet energy and amino acid requirements during lactation. Thus, sows typically catabolise body fat and protein to meet the needs for milk production. The addition of energy sources to lactation diets increases energy intake and energy output in milk, leading to a reduction in BW loss and an improvement in litter growth rate. The supply of dietary amino acids and CP close to the requirements improves milk protein output and reduces muscle protein mobilisation. The amino acid requirements of lactating sows are variable as a consequence of the dynamic body tissue mobilisation during lactation; however, lysine (Lys) is consistently the first-limiting amino acid. A regression equation using published data on Lys requirement of lactating sows predicted a requirement of 27 g/day of digestible Lys intake for each 1 kg of litter growth, and 13 g/day of Lys mobilisation from body protein reserves. Increases in dietary amino acids reduce protein catabolism, which historically leads to improvements in subsequent reproductive performance. Although the connection between lactation catabolism and subsequent reproduction remains a dogma, recent literature with high-producing sows is not as clear on this response. Many practical aspects of meeting the nutrient requirements of lactating sows have not changed. Sows with large litters should approach farrowing without excess fat reserves (e.g. <18 mm backfat thickness), be fed ad libitum from farrowing to weaning, be housed in a thermoneutral environment and have their skin wetted to remove excess heat when exposed to high temperatures.

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/81/Csgk0F0VXcKAA4qnAAgtwMPsQnk776.pdf>

2 . Effect of live yeast supplementation to gestating sows and nursery piglets on postweaning growth performance and nutrient digestibility (活酵母补充对妊娠母猪和保育仔猪断奶后生长性能和营养物可消化性的影响)

简介: The objectives of the present study were to determine the effects of live yeast (LY) supplementation of sows during gestation and lactation and to determine the effects of supplementation of their offspring after weaning on growth performance and nutrient digestibility. A total of 40 sows were assigned to 2 dietary treatments (control vs. LY) based on parity and expected farrowing date. Birth weight, weaning weight, litter size, and mortality were measured. After weaning, 128 mixed-sex piglets (64 from each sow treatment) were

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selected based on their source litter and initial BW, and randomly assigned to 2 treatments (control or LY) at 4 pigs per pen (total of 32 pigs per treatment) for a 6-wk growth performance study. At the end of the growth performance trial, 2 barrows from each pen were moved to metabolism crates for total fecal collection for a digestibility trial. Addition of LY to the sow diets had no effects on birth weight, weaning weight, litter size at birth, and mortality. Piglets had greater BW on days 21 and 42 post-weaning when sows were fed diets supplemented with LY, and overall ADG was greater in piglets from sows that received LY ($P < 0.05$). There was no effect of sow and nursery diets on overall ADFI and G:F intake. Supplementing diets with LY during the nursery phase increased apparent total tract digestibility (ATTD) of DM, GE, and phosphorus (P) during this phase. The ATTD of GE was also greater in piglets from sows that received LY. In conclusion, LY supplementation of diets during gestation and lactation and during the nursery phase could increase ADG and ATTD of DM, GE, and P in the offspring, and this may lead to a greater lifetime growth performance in the offspring.

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/81/Csgk0FOVX1KARNL0AAJdTfhbdQY997.pdf>