



2019年第15期总182期

动物营养专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. 新希望：2018年净利润17.05亿元，同比下滑25.23%

简介：新希望六和股份有限公司于4月3日晚间发布了2018年年度报告，新希望2018年实现营业收入690.63亿元，同比增长10.38%；实现归属于上市公司股东的净利润17.05亿元，同比下滑25.23%；基本每股收益0.4元。新希望拟向全体股东每10股派发现金红利0.3元(含税)。对于营收增长而净利润下滑的原因，新希望表示主要系近两年农牧行业行情剧烈震荡、环保严管，叠加2018年以来的资金面收紧及贸易摩擦等宏观不利影响，给新希望常规经营活动之外造成损失。预计随着国内环保严管形势逐步趋缓、落后产能清退完成、贸易关系逐渐回暖，上述影响因素在2019年将大幅好转，不再对新希望产生明显影响。饲料生产方面：报告期内，共销售各类饲料产品1704万吨，同比增加132万吨，增幅为8.37%。实现营业收入394.19亿元，同比增加38.52亿元，饲料整体毛利率水平也得到同步提升，实现毛利润30.02亿元，创新希望成立以来的历史新高，同比增长13.63%。猪养殖业务方面：新希望实现营业收入32.25亿元，同比增加7.03亿元，增幅为27.85%；实现毛利润5.23亿元，同比下滑22.76%。新希望表示，从2018年年报开始，新希望调整了生猪销售数据的统计口径，剔除掉仔猪与种猪内销的影响，所以相应的同比变化数据与2017年年报不可比，但将与后续发布的定期报告的统计口径保持一致。年报显示，猪养殖是新希望战略转型的重大举措。新希望自2016年起开始加大对养猪业务的投入，在近两年来面对猪价下行、非洲猪瘟的不利环境下，仍然坚定不移地按照战略规划进行投资发展，同时持续提升已有产能的生产效率，使养猪业务在中长期将成为新希望的新的增长极。

来源：国际畜牧网

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全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0Fyq7biAcSgLAAQb6WFwE0U068.pdf>

2. 农业农村部多省调研：生猪存栏大幅下滑，多地能繁母猪存栏下降超20%

简介：为了解非洲猪瘟疫情发生以来，各地生猪产能及产销形势变化，判研2019年生猪稳产保供形势，近期，农业农村部畜牧兽医局和全国畜牧总站在七个省区进行了相关调研，每个省区抽调一个发生过疫情的生猪生产大县和一个未发生过疫情的生猪生产大县。调研的重点包括了解生猪和能繁母猪存栏变化，仔猪存栏和销售变化、猪肉市场供应情况、稳定生猪生产和恢复生猪产能的主要措施以及当地种猪企业生产情况等，意在摸清当前生猪产能下降的幅度和主要原因，以为行业未来发展提供参考。

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/feedmarket/2019-04-03/2032528.html>

学术文献

1. 国内外家猪精细养殖研究进展

简介: 传统的家猪饲喂易造成饲料资源浪费、环境污染,甚至带来猪肉产品质量安全问题,家猪精细养殖显得越来越重要,而国内外家猪健康高效、生态环保、精细养殖的研究相对滞后。笔者综述国内外家猪精细养殖研究状况、环境调控、精细饲喂和猪病诊断等3个方面的研究现状与进展,根据精细养殖对家猪的福利状况、生产性能和经济效益的影响,提出家猪精细养殖将向信息化、网络化、自动化、智能化、无人化方向发展,从而提高家猪养殖福利、改善猪肉品质,提高养殖效益。

来源: 江苏农业科学

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0Fyq7giANmnwAAbzAutLg0959.pdf>

2 . Assessment of the efficacy of a grape seed waste in counteracting the changes induced by aflatoxin B₁ contaminated diet on performance, plasma, liver and intestinal tissues of pigs after weaning (葡萄籽废料对黄曲霉毒素B₁污染日粮对断奶后猪生产性能、血浆、肝脏和肠道组织的影响评价)

简介: The aim of this study was to investigate the potential of a grape seed byproduct to mitigate the harmful damage produced by aflatoxin B₁ (AFB₁) at systemic level in plasma and liver as well as at local level in the gastrointestinal tract in weaned piglets. Twenty four crossbred pigs (TOPIG) were randomly assigned to one of four experimental diets: 1)- control diet (normal compound feed for starter piglets without mycotoxin), 2)- AFB₁ diet (compound feed contaminated with 320 ppb pure AFB₁), 3)- GS diet (compound feed including 8% of grape seed meal), 4)- AFB₁+GS diet (compound feed containing 8% of grape seed meal contaminated with 320 ppb AFB₁) for 30 days. The results showed that pigs fed AFB₁ diet had altered performance (-25.1%), increased the thiobarbituric substances (TBARS) concentration while reduced total antioxidant capacity and activity of antioxidant enzymes (CAT, SOD and GPx) in plasma and organs. AFB₁ produced a dual effect on inflammatory response by increasing the level of pro-inflammatory cytokines in liver and colon and decreasing these cytokines in duodenum. The inclusion of grape seed in the diet of AFB₁ intoxicated pigs enhanced the antioxidant enzymes activity, decreased the pro-inflammatory cytokines and TBARS level and ameliorated the growth performance of AFB₁-treated animals. These findings suggest that grape waste is a promising feed source in counteracting the harmful effect of aflatoxin B₁.

来源: Toxicon

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0Fyq7MuAR_c1AAuQFSYqaMA997.pdf

3 . Effects of galacto-oligosaccharides on growth and gut function of newborn suckling piglets (低聚半乳糖对新生哺乳仔猪生长及肠道功能的影响)

简介: Background: Most research on galacto-oligosaccharides(GOS) has mainly focused on their prebiotic effects on the hindgut, but their beneficial effects on the small intestine(SI) have received little attention. Since jejunum is the important place to digest and absorb nutrients efficiently, optimal maturation of the jejunum is necessary for maintaining the high growth rate in the neonate. Therefore, this study investigates the effect of the early intervention with GOS on the intestinal development of the jejunum. Methods: A total of 6 litters of neonatal piglets (10 piglets per litter; Duroc × Landrace × Large White) with an average birth weight of 1.55 ± 0.05 kg received 1 of 2 treatments based on their assignment to either the control(CON) group or the GOS(GOS) group in each litter. Piglets in the GOS group were orally administered 10 mL of a GOS solution (reaching 1 g GOS/kg body weight) per day from the age of 1 to 7 d; the piglets in the CON group were treated with the same dose of physiological saline. All piglets were weaned on d 21. On d 8 and 21 of the experimental trial, 1 pig per group from each of the 6 litters was euthanized. Results: The early intervention with GOS increased the average daily gains in the third week ($P < 0.05$). Decreased crypt depth was also observed in the jejunum of the piglets on d 21 ($P < 0.05$). The early intervention with GOS increased the jejunal lactase activity on d 8, maltase activity and sucrase activity on d 21 ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the early intervention with GOS also facilitated the mRNA expression of Sodium glucose co-transporter 1(SGLT1) on d 8 and the mRNA expression of Glucose transporter type 2(GLUT2) on d 21 ($P < 0.05$). It was further determined that GOS up-regulated the mRNA expression of preproglucagon(GCG), insulin-like growth factor 1(IGF-1), insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor(IGF-1 R) and epidermal growth factor(EGF). GOS also up-regulated the protein expression of glucagon-like peptide-2(GLP-2) and EGF in the jejunum of the piglets. Furthermore, it was also found that GOS enhanced the protein expression of ZO-1 and occludin on d 8 ($P < 0.05$), as well as increased the mRNA expression of TGF- β and decrease the mRNA expression of IL-12 ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions: These results indicate that GOS have a positive effect on piglet growth performance in addition to decreasing the crypt depth and enhancing functional development in jejunum of suckling piglets.

来源: Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0Fyq7TeAU5MDABu-N_ECVmE057.pdf