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## 动物营养专题

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## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1. 新希望拟在广西、河北和山西三地新建160万头生猪养殖项目

**简介:** 6月1日,新希望六和股份有限公司发布公告称,为落实公司生猪产业发展战略,促进公司养殖业务的发展,将于广西崇左、河北石家庄、陕西渭南分别新建50万头、50万头、2个30万头,共计160万头的生猪养殖项目。距离今年新希望提出2022年生猪出栏量为2500万头的目标又更近一步。公告显示,广西崇左新建年出栏50万头生猪养殖项目总投资83,926万元,该场规模为300头公猪站,3,000头祖代及扩繁场,18,000头父母代猪场,180,000头存栏自育肥场;河北省石家庄市新建年出栏50万头生猪养殖项目总投资81,796万元,其中固定资产投资62,896万元,该场规模为300头公猪站,3,000头祖代及扩繁场,18,000头父母代猪场,180,000头存栏自育肥场;陕西省渭南市新建两个年出栏30万头商品猪项目投资总额61,704万元。事实上,新希望进入生猪养殖领域时间较晚,2016年才开始大力投入与布局。截至到2018年末,新希望六和销售种猪、仔猪、肥猪255.37万头,同比增加83.45万头,增幅为48.54%。通过养猪,新希望2018年完成营业收入32.25亿元,实现毛利润5.23亿元。2018年末,新希望已投入运营项目产能约400万头,新竣工项目产能达120万头,在建项目产能达440万头。除了生猪养殖项目外,此次新希望公告显示还通过了在山东无棣县新建肉鸡养殖场及在贵州和辽宁以轻资产运作的方式租赁饲料厂开展饲料生产加工及销售业务。

**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/enterprise/2019-06-03/2032801.html>

### 2. 欧盟批准一种酿酒酵母作为猪饲料添加剂

**简介:** 据欧盟官方公报消息,2019年5月29日,欧盟委员会发布(EU)2019/892号条例,批准酿酒酵母 CNCM I-1079作为所有猪(除断奶仔猪、母猪以及所有小型猪种以外)的饲料添加剂。根据附件中规定的条件,此种添加剂被授权作为动物营养添加剂。所属添加剂类别为“动物技术添加剂”,功能组别为“肠道菌群稳定剂”。最小用量为 $1 \times 10^9$  CFU/kg全价饲料,含水量12%。授权日期至2029年6月18日。本条例自发布之日起第二十天生效。

**来源:** 食品伙伴网

**发布日期:** 2019-05-31

**全文链接:**

<http://news.foodmate.net/2019/05/520623.html>

## ▶ 学术文献

### 1. 大米提取复合糖对断奶仔猪生长性能、肠道形态与功能的影响

**简介:** 本试验旨在研究大米提取复合糖在无诱食剂条件下对断奶仔猪生长性能、肠道形态与功能的影响。试验选取(26±2)日龄健康、体重相近的三元杂断奶仔猪160头,随机分为5个组,每组4个重复,每个重复8头猪,A组饲喂标准饲料,B组饲喂基础饲料(标准饲

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粮中去除甜味剂、香味剂、葡萄糖、蔗糖), C组饲喂标准饲料+3%大米提取复合糖, D组饲喂基础饲料+3%大米提取复合糖, E组饲喂基础饲料+5%大米提取复合糖。结果表明: 1) 与A组相比, B组的平均日增重(ADG)、平均日采食量(ADFI)差异不显著( $P>0.05$ ), C组的ADG、ADFI显著提高( $P<0.05$ ), E组的ADG、ADFI显著提高( $P<0.05$ ), E组干物质(DM)、CP和粗脂肪(EE)表观消化率均显著提高( $P<0.05$ ), V/C有提高的趋势( $P=0.053$ ), E组的V/C显著提高( $P<0.05$ ); 与B组相比, D组和E组的血清T-AOC显著提高( $P<0.05$ )。综上所述, 在无诱食剂条件下, 断奶仔猪饲料中添加大米提取复合糖可以通过提高养分消化吸收、抗氧化能力和肠道屏障等途径实现对仔猪生长性能的改善。

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6F/Csgk0Fz4vTaAAX7oAATMtQNg-FM628.pdf>

## 2. Antimicrobial Effects on Swine Gastrointestinal Microbiota and Their Accompanying Antibiotic Resistome

简介: Antimicrobials are the most commonly prescribed drugs in the swine industry. While antimicrobials are an effective treatment for serious bacterial infections, their use has been associated with major adverse effects on health. It has been shown that antimicrobials have substantial direct and indirect impacts on the swine gastrointestinal (GI) microbiota and their accompanying antimicrobial resistome. Antimicrobials have also been associated with a significant public health concern through selection of resistant opportunistic pathogens and increased emergence of antimicrobial resistance genes (ARGs). Since the mutualistic microbiota play a crucial role in host immune regulation and in providing colonization resistance against potential pathogens, the detrimental impacts of antimicrobial treatment on the microbiota structure and its metabolic activity may lead to further health complications later in life. In this review, we present an overview of antimicrobial use in the swine industry and their role in the emergence of antimicrobial resistance. Additionally, we review our current understanding of GI microbiota and their role in swine health. Finally, we investigate the effects of antimicrobial administration on the swine GI microbiota and their accompanying antibiotic resistome. The presented data is crucial for the development of robust non-antibiotic alternative strategies to restore the GI microbiota functionality and guarantee effective continued use of antimicrobials in the livestock production system.

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6F/Csgk0Fz4vTWAQRIKABPDWvzX200867.pdf>

## 3. Spray - dried porcine plasma improves feed intake of weaned piglets subjected to heat stress

简介: The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of spray - dried porcine plasma (SDPP) on performance, measurement of thyroid hormones triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4), body temperature and relative organ weights of weaned piglets exposed to a heat stress or a thermoneutral environment. One hundred and forty - four piglets with initial BW of  $5.82 \pm 0.33$  kg (28 d old) were used. The experimental design was a 4 x 2 factorial

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arrangement, four plasma levels (0.0, 2.5, 5.0 and 7.5%) and two environments (34° [heat stress (HS)] and 24°C [thermoneutral (TN)]). SDPP was fed from weaning (28 d of age) to the end of the trial (piglets were weighed at the beginning, 7, 21 and 35 days of trial). Rectal, neck, shoulder and leg temperatures were measured every seven days. At 21 days of trial, one piglet per pen was slaughtered to determine the weight of the carcass and organs. Blood samples were collected at 18 and 35 days of trial to determine levels T3 and T4. The rectal, neck, shoulder and leg temperatures were increased ( $p < 0.05$ ) 0.4, 1.5, 1.0 and 1.3°C, respectively, and relative weight of the lungs ( $p < 0.05$ ) and total T3 ( $p < 0.05$ ) were decreased 0.001 kg/kg and 0.19 ng/dl, respectively, for pigs in the HS environment. The estimated inclusion of 5.1% of SDPP had the greatest ( $p < 0.05$ ) weight gain during the first week, and throughout the nursery phase, the 5% of inclusion had a tendency of improvement ( $p = 0.075$ ), regardless of ambient temperature. For the entire period, pigs reared in the HS environment had the greatest ( $p < 0.05$ ) estimated feed intake by the quadratic regression with the inclusion of 4.3% of SDPP.

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6F/Csgk0Fz4vTaAURvvAAkaUXaRYBE198.pdf>