



2019年第5期总172期

动物营养专题

本期导读

▶ 前沿资讯

1. 我国非洲猪瘟防控取得显著成效
2. 国家统计局：2018年全国生猪出栏69382万头，9大上市猪企占6.45%市场份额
3. 爱尔兰生猪行业陷入金融危机

▶ 学术文献

1. 单胃动物肠道细菌对氨基酸的代谢作用
2. 泌乳前两周仔猪体重增加影响免疫系统发育

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. 我国非洲猪瘟防控取得显著成效

简介: 农业农村部21日发布消息,经过各地各部门共同努力,我国非洲猪瘟前期防控工作取得阶段性成效,目前疫情呈点状散发态势,疫情总体可控。非洲猪瘟防控是一个全球性难题。自2018年8月辽宁沈阳发现我国首起非洲猪瘟疫情以来,农业农村部及时采取特别重大突发动物疫情应急响应措施,牵头组织协调各省级人民政府和各有关部门,借鉴各国经验做法,结合本地实际,制定科学有效的防控措施,通过层层压实责任,确保各项防控措施落实落地。疫情发生后,农业农村部先后41次召开部常务会议、专题会议和视频会议,40次印发通知,安排部署防控工作。交通运输部等部门建立内部防控工作机制,加强本系统防控工作。应急管理部在有关省份消防总队组建机动队伍,强化培训演练等应急准备。多数部门建立了防控工作定期报告制度,及时通报信息,研判防控形势。农业农村部还协调指导京津冀3地推进联防联控升级,加快构筑生猪产加销一体化格局。截至1月20日,全国有25个省份先后发生104起非洲猪瘟疫情,其中,家猪疫情102起,野猪疫情2起。目前,已有五分之四(83起)的疫区解除封锁,其中,河南、辽宁、浙江、安徽、吉林、云南、上海、湖南、湖北、江西、天津、北京等12个省市的疫区已全部解除封锁。上个月,新解除疫情数明显超过新发生疫情数;本月上中旬,新发生疫情数环比下降66.7%,疫情发生势头趋缓。疫情发生后,农业农村部按照非洲猪瘟应急预案和防治技术规范要求,指导发生疫情省份严格落实封锁、扑杀、消毒、无害化处理等措施,所有已发疫情均得到有效处置,没有发生二次扩散。为全面排查疫情风险,农业农村部会同海关、市场监管、公安、林草等部门,共同做好境外疫情防堵、疫情溯源调查工作。市场监管部门强化生猪产品市场环节监测排查,及时发现和处置风险。各地按照养殖、交易、屠宰环节排查全覆盖,生猪养殖场(户)监测全覆盖的要求,在全国范围内部署开展监测排查。104起疫情中,有66起是主动排查发现的。为阻断疫情传播途径,农业农村部门对生猪运输车辆实行备案,并与交通运输和公安部门联合开展生猪承运车辆查验。铁路、民航、邮政等部门全面暂停生猪承运业务,加强生猪产品寄递查验。各地结合本地实际,加强对餐厨剩余物全链条监管,禁止使用餐厨剩余物喂猪。为强化工作保障,财政部及时将非洲猪瘟纳入扑杀补助病种范围,督促地方财政落实经费保障。铁路部门有效保障防控物资运输,银保监会引导金融机构加大对养殖、屠宰企业的资金支持,督促各保险公司及时足额赔付。上海市级财政对全市原种猪场先行补贴6个月生产维持性资金。此外,农业农村部还统筹做好生产供给,并会同商务部指导各地做好产销对接,加强市场监测,确保猪肉市场供给。“目前,非洲猪瘟疫情对我国经济社会发展和其他领域的影响总体可控,全国猪肉市场供应总体充足,价格基本稳定,中秋、国庆、元旦等节日期间猪肉供应正常。”农业农村部畜牧兽医局有关负责人说。

来源: 中国农业新闻网

发布日期: 2019-01-22

全文链接:

http://www.farmer.com.cn/jjpd/xm/xmdt/201901/t20190122_1429179.htm

2. 国家统计局: 2018年全国生猪出栏69382万头, 9大上市猪企占6.45%市场份额

简介: 1月21日,国家统计局发布了《2018年经济运行保持在合理区间 发展的主要预期

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目标较好完成》公告，报告显示，2018年全年猪肉产量5404万吨，下降0.9%；生猪存栏42817万头，比上年下降3.0%；生猪出栏69382万头，下降1.2%。根据公告显示，2018年我国共出栏生猪69382万头，其中九大上市猪企（温氏、牧原、正邦、雏鹰、天邦、天康、罗牛山、龙大肉食、金新农）共出栏4476.3万头，占据了6.45%的市场份额。而2017年，这九大企业共出栏3442.46万头生猪，只占据了4.9%的市场份额。

来源：中国饲料行业信息网

发布日期:2019-01-22

全文链接:

<http://www.feedtrade.com.cn/news/china/2019-01-22/2032187.html>

3 . Irish pig sector spiralling deeper into financial crisis (爱尔兰生猪行业陷入金融危机)

简介： IFA Pigs Committee Chairman Tom Hogan has called on the pig industry to recognise the devastating consequences of paying below the cost of production. Current prices range from €1.38c/kg to €1.42c/kg, with the cost of production around €1.60c/kg. Mr Hogan said: "Farmers are losing up to 20c/kg on factory pigs. This equates to a loss of over €16 on every pig produced. "Costs are rising and the feed market is showing no signs of abating. Without a significant increase, the viability of many family pig farms will be called into question by their bank managers, and the outcome will not be a good one. "An immediate and substantial price rise is required to give pig farmers some glimmer of hope that 2019 will see a return to breakeven margins, at the very least." The situation has worsened as pig prices remain stagnant and feed has increased along with other input costs such as labour, energy, insurance and veterinary treatment. Mr Hogan has sought an urgent meeting with the Minister for Agriculture, Michael Creed to find some way to alleviate the dire financial stress on pig farms. However, the Minister has yet to even acknowledge this request. He also called on secondary processors and retailers to support pig farmers by purchasing Bord Bia approved, Quality Assured pig meat products from certified plants. Mr Hogan said: "It is heart-breaking to walk into a local retailer and see imported pig meat on the shelf, displacing locally- produced pork and bacon. "This not only displaces Irish pig meat, it jeopardises an entire industry which supports over 10,000 jobs."

来源： THE PIGSITE

发布日期:2019-01-22

全文链接:

<http://www.thepigsite.com/swinenews/45909/irish-pig-sector-spiralling-deeper-into-financial-crisis/>

➤ 学术文献

1. 单胃动物肠道细菌对氨基酸的代谢作用

简介：单胃动物肠道内寄居着大量的各种各样的微生物， 在健康状态下与宿主处于共生关系。肠道微生物通过对宿主日粮中蛋白质等含氮化合物进行发酵， 产生一系列代谢产物， 不但可以为自身生长提供碳源， 同时可以为宿主提供某些氨基酸， 以消除

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日粮中氨基酸缺乏带来的不良影响。为了深入了解单胃动物肠道菌群如何利用日粮中的含氮化合物合成氨基酸，本文较系统地综述了几个主要氨基酸家族的合成途径及参与其中的主要菌种和酶类。另外，本文也简要综述了宿主动物对肠道微生物合成氨基酸的吸收和利用。

来源：中国畜牧兽医学会动物微生态学分会第五届第十三次全国学术研讨会论文集

发布日期:2018-11-16

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5C/Csgk0FxFyH2AQTsEAA1C3byopVY205.pdf>

2 . Piglet weight gain during the first two weeks of lactation influences the immune system development (泌乳前两周仔猪体重增加影响免疫系统发育)

简介：The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of the piglet growth during the first week of life on ileal expression of genes and on development of the immune system. Eight litters adjusted to 12 piglets were used. Within each litter, the piglet that showed the lowest weight gain (LWG; n = 8) and the one that showed the highest weight gain (HWG; n = 8) in their first week of life were enrolled. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were isolated on days 8 and 16 to characterize cellular population profiles and to assess ex-vivo secretion of interleukin-10 (IL-10), IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α). On day 16, piglets were euthanized and ileum samples were collected to extract RNA for microarray analysis and gene expression by qPCR. As expected, growth performance of LWG piglet was impaired compared to HWG piglets ($P < 0.05$). From day 8 to 16, the percentage of CD21 + B cells significantly increased in blood of heavier HWG piglets while the percentage remained constant in smaller LWG piglets ($P_{\text{weight} \times \text{day}} = 0.01$). For the CD4 + CD8 α - Th cells, a marked increase was observed in LWG piglets from 8 to 16 days of age ($P = 0.002$) whereas no significant change occurred in HWG piglets. Percentages of CD14 + monocytes and other MHC-II + cells were respectively higher and lower on day 8 compared to day 16 for both groups of piglets ($P < 0.01$). On day 8, LPS-activated PBMC from LWG piglets produced less IL-6 compared to HWG piglets ($P < 0.05$). Microarray analysis of gene expression in piglets' ileum tissue indicated that several genes involved in defense response and response to oxidative stress were modulated differently in LWG compared to HWG. Gene analysis by Q-PCR confirmed microarray results and revealed that IL-10, SOD1, NOS2, NOD2, TLR4, TLR9, CD40 and CD74 expressions were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$) in LWG in comparison to HWG piglets, while MYD88 and NFkB α showed a tendency to decrease ($0.05 \leq P < 0.07$). These results suggest that birth weight and milk intake affect the growth performances and the development of immunity by modulating the expression of genes associated with immunity and oxidative stress in piglets' intestinal tissue, and by affecting the leukocyte populations involved in innate and cell-mediated immunity in nursing piglets. Therefore, impaired development of immune system in LWG piglets might have an impact on their resistance to infections later in life.

来源：Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5C/Csgk0FxFyAWAfd34ACfNEC1k5aQ766.pdf>

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