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Smutty wheat in swine diets

Abstract

Smutty wheat substituted for milo in diets for pigs from 20-60 pounds did not affect pig performance.; Swine Day, Manhattan, KS, November 13, 1980

Keywords

Swine day, 1980; Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station contribution; no. 81-142-S; Report of progress (Kansas State University. Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service); 388; Swine; Smutty wheat; Milo

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Smutty Wheat In Swine Diets

Gary L. Allee

Summary

Smutty wheat substituted for milo in diets for pigs from 20-60 pounds did not affect pig performance.

Introduction

Smut is a fungal disease of wheat that greatly reduces its market value. We evaluated the feeding value of smutty wheat for swine.

Procedures

Eighty weaned pigs averaging 22 pounds were allotted by sex and initial weight to eight pens with two replications of the four dietary treatments. Smutty wheat replaced milo in the diets on a pound for pound basis. Treatments were: 0, 25, 50 and 100% replacement of milo with smutty wheat. The basal milo-soybean meal diet contain .90% lysine (approximately 18% crude protein). The trial lasted 35 days.

Results and Discussion

Level of smutty wheat in the diet did not effect feed intake, daily gain, or feed conversion (Table 26). These results suggest that smutty wheat can be used to replace milo in swine diets without any detrimental effects on pig performance.

Table 26. Effects of Smutty Wheat on Performance of Weaned Pigs^a

Criteria	Replacement of milo with smutty wheat, %			
	0	25	50	100
No. of pigs	20	20	20	20
Avg. daily gain, lb	1.06	1.10	1.14	1.03
Daily feed intake, lb	2.23	2.24	2.29	2.12
Feed gain, lb	2.10	2.04	2.01	2.06

^aEach value is the mean of two pens of 10 pigs each with an average initial weight of 22 pounds.