Apparent digestibility of cull chickpeas and peanut meal in growing pigs

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To determine the effect of the substitution of soybean meal and Sorghum for cull chickpeas and peanut meal on apparent digestibility of nutrients in growing diets for pigs; six crossbred pigs (BW=39.1±1.7) were used in a replicated Latin Square Design. Pigs were assigned to consume one of three diets: Diet with 17.78% CP and 3.27 Mcal ME/kg, containing Sorghum 69.5%, soybean meal 28% and premix 2.5% (CONT); Diet with 17.73% CP and 3.28 Mcal ME/kg with Sorghum 42.5 %, cull chickpeas 40%, soybean meal 12.0%, vegetable oil 3% and premix 2.5% (CHP); and Diet with 17.9% CP and 3.26 Mcal ME/kg with Sorghum 51.4%, cull chickpeas 30%, peanut meal 14%, vegetable oil 2% and premix 2.5% (CHPN). Pigs were individually placed in metabolic crates (0.6×1.2 m). The adaptation period was 6 days and sample collection period was 4 days. From each diet and period, one kg of diet was taken as a sample and the total fecal production was collected. Feed intake (2.19, 2.24 and 2.26 kg/day) was not affected by treatments (P>0.05) for CONT, CHP and CHPN, respectively. Apparent digestibility of DM (82.05, 82.91 and 83.9%) was similar (P>0.05) across treatments. Apparent digestibility of crude protein was not altered (P>0.05) by CHP and CHPN inclusion (78.35, 78.47 and 79.23%). It is concluded that cull chickpeas and cull chickpeas-peanut meal can be used in growing pig diets without affecting nutrient digestibility.

Biography
Juan Manuel Uriarte Lopez has completed his Master of Science degree from Univeridad Autonoma of Sinaloa in Mexico. He has published more than 25 articles in leading journals and he is working as a Teacher of Animal Nutrition for 27 years at the School of Veterinary Medicine UAS in Culiacan, Mexico.

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