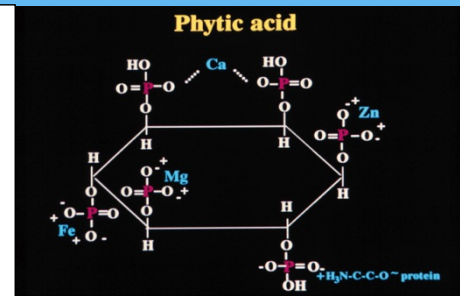


Decreasing the phosphorus excretion from growing and finishing pig systems

V. Symeou, S.A. Edwards and I. Kyriazakis



Newcastle
University



Introduction/Value to Industry

Low P digestibility creates PROBLEMS

Supplementation of inorganic P is:

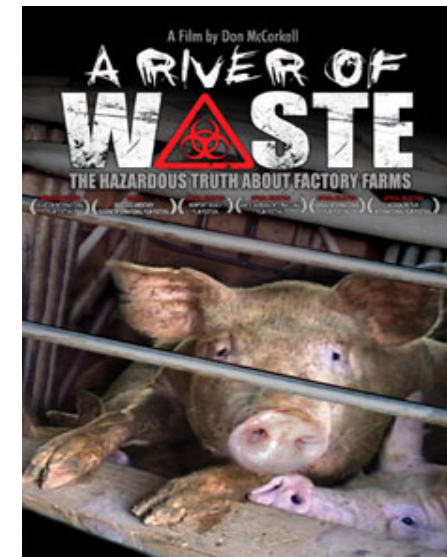
- (1) **Expensive**
- (2) Non-renewable nutrient



Eutrophication



Environmental degradation causes **bad publicity**



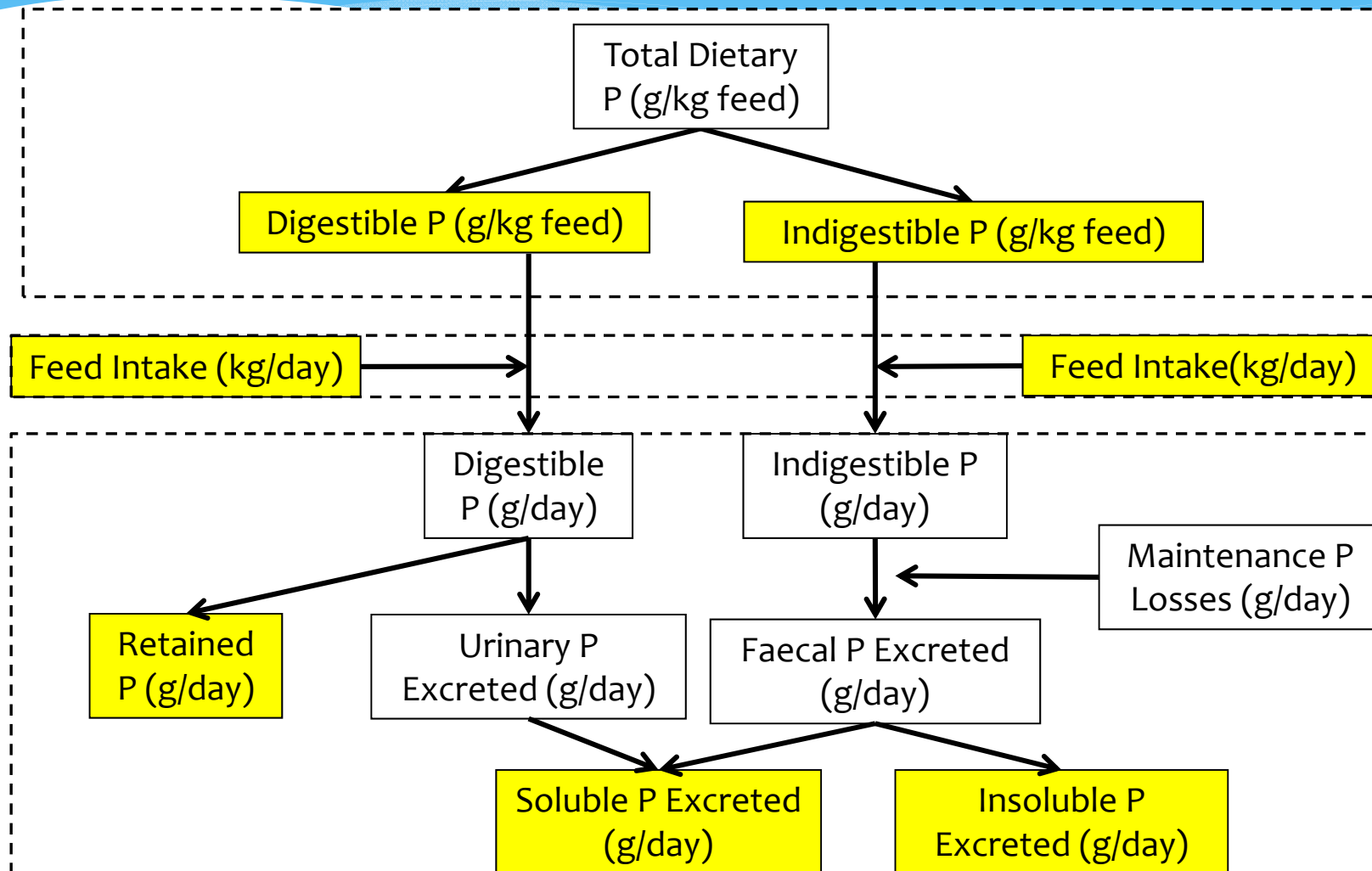
Aim

Predict the P digestibility, retention and excretion of different pig genotypes under different dietary conditions through a simulation model.

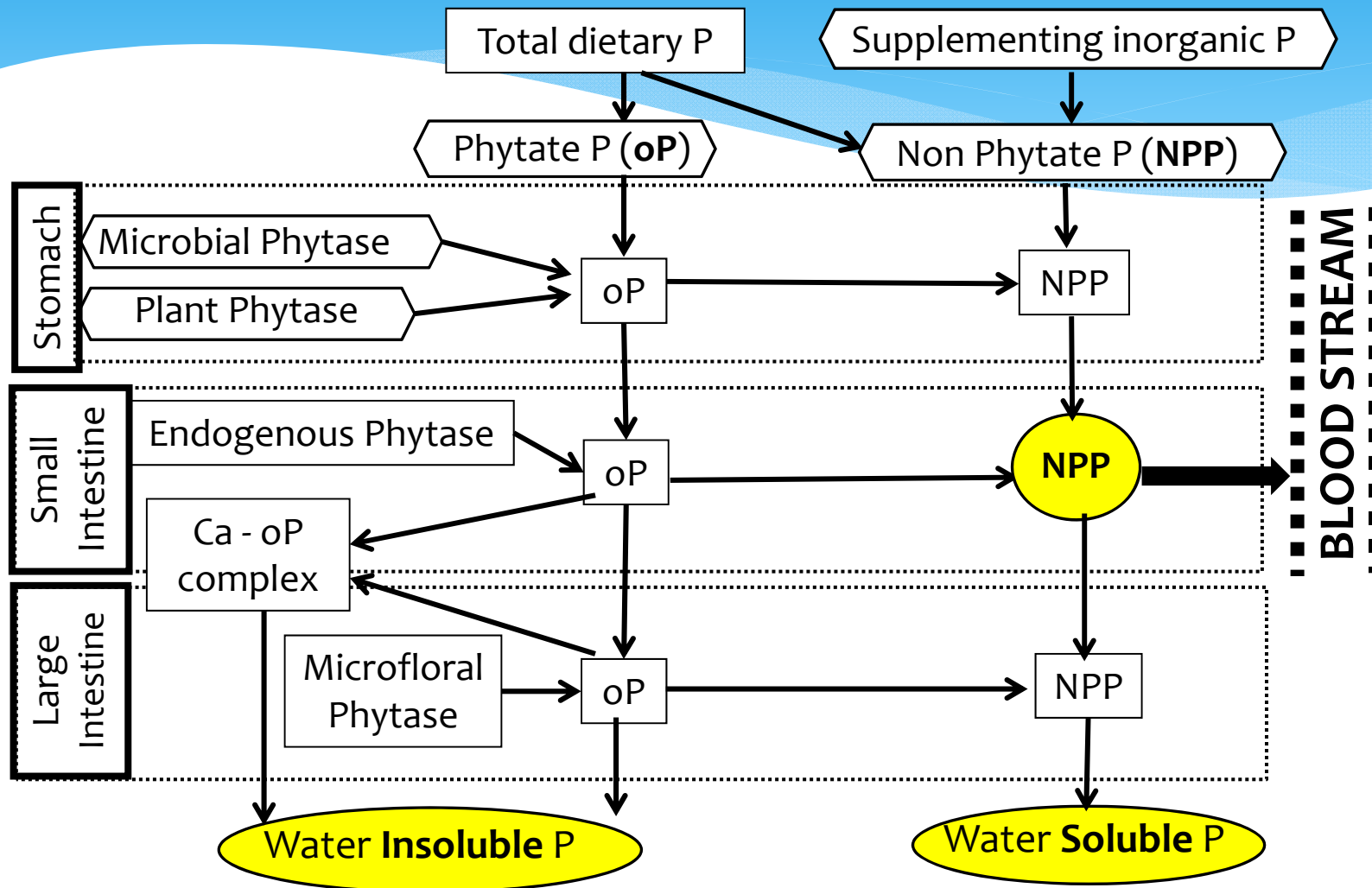
Presentation Objectives

- Model description
- Model validation against independent experimental data
- Potential model use

Material and Methods



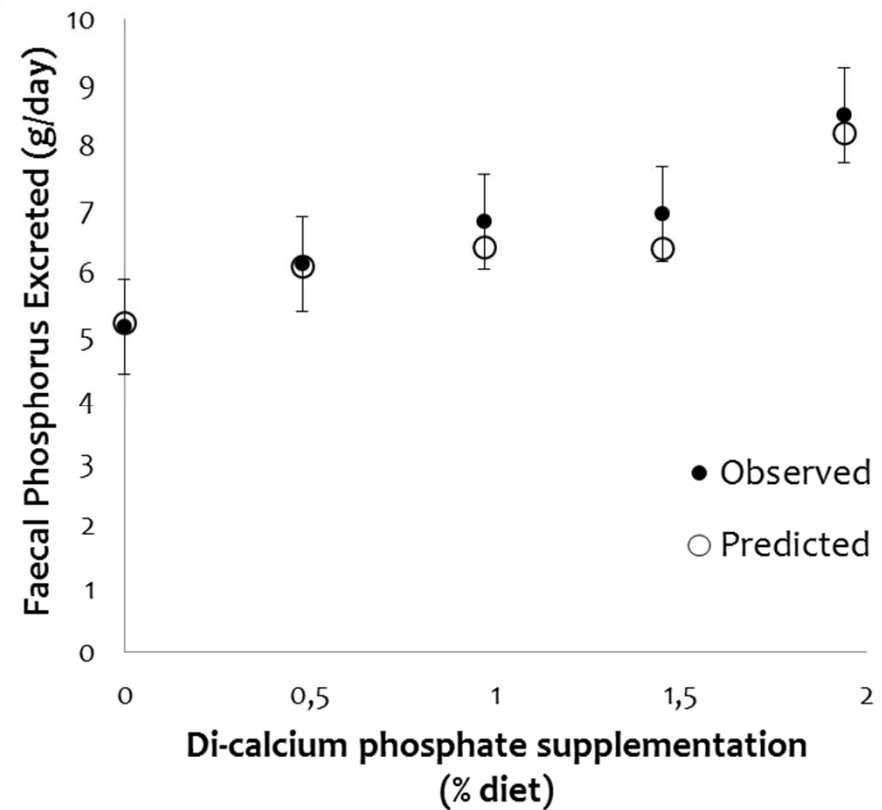
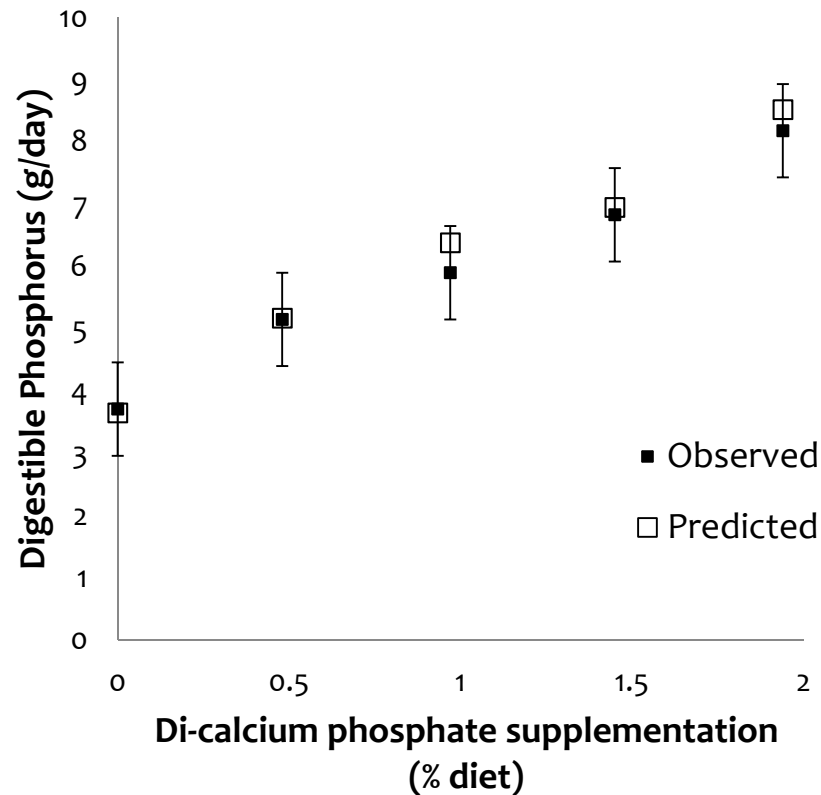
Overview of P digestibility model



Results

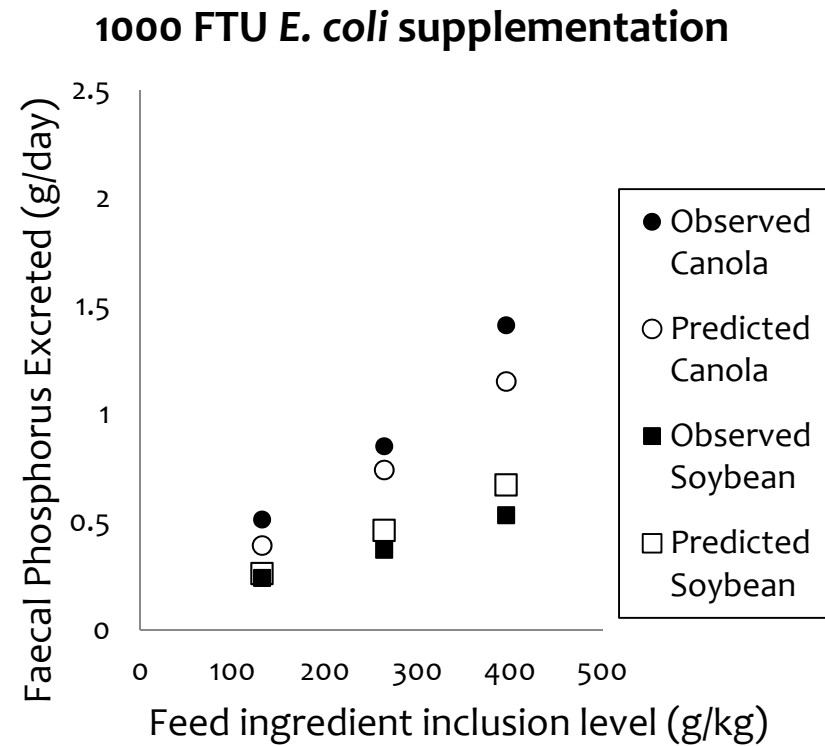
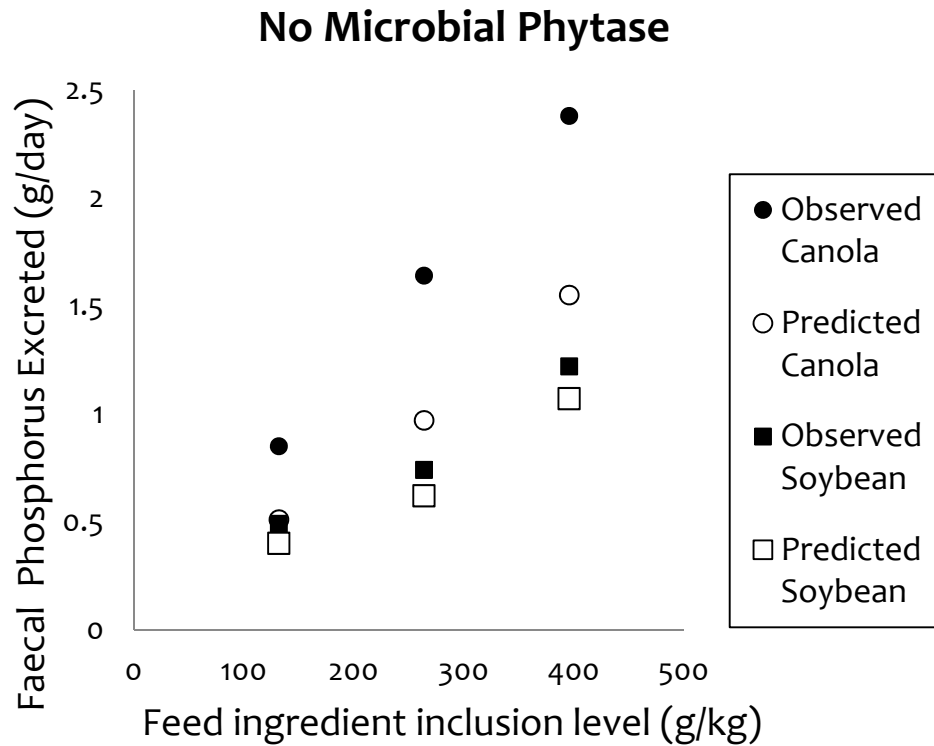
Effect of increasing supplemented inorganic P

oP=2.6 g/kg diet
Ca= 9.0 g/kg diet



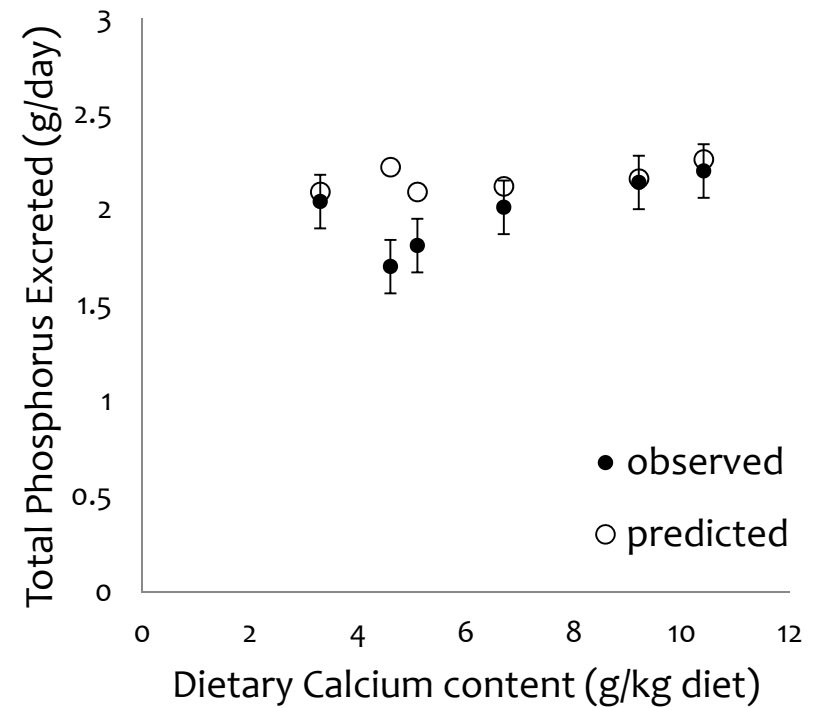
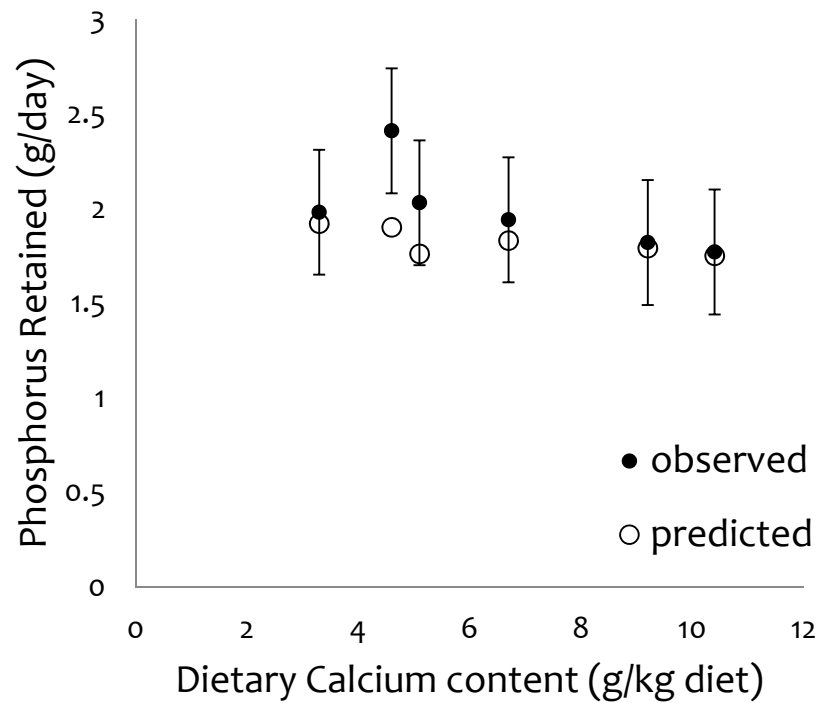
Ekpe E. D., R. T. Zijlstra, and J. F. Patience. 2002. Canadian J. Anim. Sci.

Effect of different ingredient with and without phytase



Effect of different levels of dietary Calcium

NPP=2.6 g/kg diet
oP= 1.6 g/kg diet



Stein, H. H., O. Adeola, G. L. Cromwell, S. W. Kim, D. C. Mahan and P. S. Miller. 2011. J. Anim. Sci.

Conclusions

- * The model provides satisfactorily predictions to variations in:
 1. inorganic P supply a diet
 2. Phytate
 3. phytase
 4. dietary calcium
- * A major factor contributing to the systematic differences between observed and predicted values was the source of phytate in the diet.

What is next?

- * Development of the model for a population (stochasticity)
- * Development of strategies that minimise P excretion by pigs whilst maintaining their performance.
- * Framework that trade-off:
‘least cost’ vs ‘least environmental impact’ formulation

Thank you

Any questions?

