The Effect of Dietary Protein Intake During Late-pregnancy on Sow Productivity

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this experiment was to investigate the effect of dietary protein intake during late – pregnancy on sow productivity. Large White and Landrace sow (Parity 1-8) were randomly allowed to 2 groups. Sow were fed 15% crude protein (CP) after mating until 84 days of pregnancy and changed to 2 levels of CP. Control and treatment sow received 15% and 17% CP from 84 to 110 day of pregnancy, respectively. Lactating sow consumed the same diet 17% CP ad libitum for 28 days. The body weight and backfat thickness change of control and treatment for gestating and lactating period were 28.57 kg, 28.82 kg, 2.29cm, 2.22cm, 24.99 kg, 22.86 kg and 4.26cm, 3.74cm, respectively. The results indicated that increasing CP at 84-110 day had no significant (P>0.05) on body weight and backfat thickness change on gestating and lactating period. CP increasing in late pregnancy did not affect piglets birth and weaning weight for control and treatment (1.76 vs 1.63, kg) and (7.98 vs 8.32, kg), respectively.

Keywords: Protein, Late – pregnancy, sow, piglets