Benefits and Limitations of Using DDGS in Swine Diets

Dr. Jerry Shurson
Department of Animal Science
University of Minnesota
North American DDGS Production

Source: Sean Broderick, Commodity Specialists Company
Estimated DDGS Usage in U.S. Swine Feeds 2001-2005 (Metric Tonnes)
Current Commercial Dietary DDGS Inclusion Rates and Estimated Usage

- Grower-finisher diets ~85-90%
  - 10-15% dietary inclusion rates

- Sow diets ~5-10%
  - Gestation - up to 30% dietary inclusion
  - Lactation - 5-10% of the diet

- Late nursery diets < 5%
  - Added at 5-10% of the diet
Maximum Inclusion Rates of Golden High Quality DDGS in Swine Diets
(Based Upon University of Minnesota Performance Trials)

- Nursery pigs (> 7 kg)
  - Up to 25%

- Grow-finish pigs
  - Up to 20% (higher levels may reduce pork fat quality)

- Gestating sows
  - Up to 50%

- Lactating sows
  - Up to 30%

Assumptions: no mycotoxins
formulate on a digestible amino acid and available phosphorus basis
Benefits and Limitations of Feeding DDGS Diets to Swine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy value = corn</td>
<td>Low protein (lysine) quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High available P</td>
<td>add other supplements high in lysine and tryptophan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce diet P supplementation</td>
<td>Variability in nutrient content and digestibility among sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May reduce manure P excretion</td>
<td>Manure N excretion increases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially replaces some corn, soybean meal, and dicalcium phosphate and</td>
<td>Belly firmness and pork fat quality may be reduced when &gt; 20% in the diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduces diet cost</td>
<td>Fine particle size causes flowability problems in bins and feeders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonly fed at 10% of diet</td>
<td>Difficult to pellet and maintain throughput of pellet mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher levels can be used if amino acids are supplemented</td>
<td>Mycotoxin free grain should be used to produce ethanol and DDGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only “golden” DDGS should be used</td>
<td>Short-term feed intake may be reduced when feeding high DDGS diets to sows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High amino acid digestibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appears to reduce gut health problems due to ileitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May increase litter size weaned when fed at high levels to sows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases pig weight gain when fed to sows during lactation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DDGS Varies in Nutrient Content and Digestibility, Color, and Particle Size Among U.S. Sources
## Averages, Coefficients of Variation, and Ranges of Selected Nutrients Among 32 U.S. DDGS Sources (100% Dry Matter Basis)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrient</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter, %</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>87.3 – 92.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein, %</td>
<td>30.9 (4.7)</td>
<td>28.7 – 32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fat, %</td>
<td>10.7 (16.4)</td>
<td>8.8 – 12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fiber, %</td>
<td>7.2 (18.0)</td>
<td>5.4 – 10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash, %</td>
<td>6.0 (26.6)</td>
<td>3.0 – 9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine ME, kcal/kg</td>
<td>3810 (3.5)</td>
<td>3504 – 4048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysine, %</td>
<td>0.90 (11.4)</td>
<td>0.61 – 1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus, %</td>
<td>0.75 (19.4)</td>
<td>0.42 – 0.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standardized Ileal Lysine Digestibility Coefficients Among 10 “Golden” Corn DDGS Sources (Stein et al, 2005)
Prediction of Digestible Lysine from Optical Density (400 to 700 nm)

Urriola et al. (2006)
Prediction of Digestible Lysine in DDGS Using Front Face Fluorescence

\[ R^2 = 0.98, \text{ RMSE} = 0.07, \text{ PC} = 9 \]

In vitro digestible lysine, %.

In vivo digestible lysine, %.

Urriola et al. (2006)
Variation in Particle Size Among DDGS Samples Representing 25 U.S. Ethanol Plants
2005
Variation in Bulk Density (Lbs/Cubic Ft.) Among DDGS Samples Representing 25 U.S. Ethanol Plants
1/05
Feeding High Quality DDGS to Weaned Pigs
Nursery Experiments

- **Experiment 1**
  - Pigs weaned at 19.0 ± 0.3 d of age
  - Weighed 7.10 ± 0.07 kg

- **Experiment 2**
  - Pigs weaned at 16.9 ± 0.4 d of age
  - Weighed 5.26 ± 0.07 kg

- Pigs were fed a commercial pelleted diet (d 0 to 3 postweaning)

- Phase II (d 4-17) and Phase III (d 18 – 35) diets were formulated on a digestible amino acid basis.
  - Diets contained 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, or 25% DDGS
Results

- Feeding Phase II and Phase III nursery diets containing up to 25% DDGS:
  - Had no effect on ADG, ADFI, F/G for pigs weaned at 19 d of age and weighing at least 15 lbs
  - Linearly reduced ADG and ADFI in Phase II but not Phase III for pigs weaned at 17 d of age and weighing 11.5 lbs.
Effects of Feeding DDGS to Grow-Finish Pigs on Growth Performance, Carcass, and Pork Quality
Take Home Messages from 4 Experiments

- Diets containing 10% DDGS will provide the same ADG as pigs fed typical corn-SBM diets
  - Diets formulated on a total lysine basis
  - Diets formulated on a digestible amino acid basis

- If >10% DDGS is added to G-F diets, diets should be formulated on a digestible amino acid basis to achieve good performance.

- Feed intake may decline with increasing levels of DDGS in the diet
  - Unclear why different studies show different feed intake responses
  - Diets containing >10% DDGS may result in improved feed efficiency
Take Home Messages from 4 Experiments

- Carcass yield is slightly linearly reduced with increasing dietary DDGS levels
  - No difference in % lean
  - No difference in backfat
  - May be due to increased viscera weight from increased dietary fiber?

- Backfat thickness is unaffected, and may be slightly reduced, with increasing dietary levels of DDGS

- Bellies will be less firm as higher dietary levels of DDGS are fed

- Belly thickness may or may not be affected by increasing dietary DDGS levels

- No concern about reduced shelf life and fat oxidation in loins under typical retail storage conditions for at least 28 days.

- Muscle quality and eating characteristics of loins and bacon are unaffected by feeding diets containing increasing levels of DDGS
Fat Quality Characteristics of Market Pigs Fed Corn-Soy Diets Containing 0, 10, 20, and 30% DDGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 %</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belly thickness, cm</td>
<td>3.15&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3.00&lt;sup&gt;a,b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.84&lt;sup&gt;a,b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.71&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belly firmness score, degrees</td>
<td>27.3&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>24.4&lt;sup&gt;a,b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>25.1&lt;sup&gt;a,b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>21.3&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted belly firmness score, degrees</td>
<td>25.9&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>23.8&lt;sup&gt;a,b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>25.4&lt;sup&gt;a,b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>22.4&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodine number</td>
<td>66.8&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>68.6&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>70.6&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>72.0&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means within a row lacking common superscripts differ (P < .05).
Effect of Formulating G-F Diets on a Digestible Amino Acid Basis, with Increasing Levels of DDGS, on Overall Growth Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0% DDGS</th>
<th>10% DDGS</th>
<th>20% DDGS</th>
<th>30% DDGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial wt., lbs</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>49.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final wt., lbs</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADG, lbs</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADFI, lbs</td>
<td>5.76</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>5.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/G</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Xu et al. (2006) unpublished
Data from 32 pens, 8 pens/treatment
Effects of Dietary DDGS Level on % Carcass Lean

Xu et al. (2006) unpublished
30% DDGS tended to be higher than 0% DDGS (P = 0.11)
Adding DDGS to Grower-Finisher Diets Slightly Reduces Carcass Yield

Xu et al. (2006) unpublished
Linear effect (P < 0.01)
Unique, Value-Added Attributes of DDGS Have Been Identified

- DDGS may improve gut health related to *Lawsonia intracellularis*

- Phytase and DDGS can reduce manure P excretion

- Feeding high levels of DDGS to sows may improve litter size weaned and pig weaning weights
Effect of Dietary Treatment on Lesion Length (21 d Post-Challenge) Experiment 2

* Effect of disease challenge ($P < .01$).
Effect of Dietary Treatment on Lesion Severity (21 d Post-Challenge) Experiment 2

* Effect of disease challenge ($P < .01$).
Effect of Dietary Treatment on Lesion Prevalence (21 d Post-Challenge) Experiment 2

- NC
- PC
- D10
- PC+AR
- D10+AR

* Effect of disease challenge ($P < .01$).
Effects of Feeding DDGS to Swine on Dry Matter Digestibility (Manure Volume)
Effects of Adding Phytase and/or 20% DDGS to Corn-SBM Diets on DM Digestibility in G-F Pigs

Xu et al. (2006)
Effect of Adding Phytase and/or 20% DDGS to Corn-SBM Diets on DM Digestibility in Nursery Pigs

DDGS reduced DM digestibility 3.3% (P = .01)
Effect of Feeding Corn-SBM Diets With or Without 20% DDGS or Phytase to Nursery Pigs on Fecal Phosphorus Concentration (%)

Fecal Phosphorus Concentration, %

a, b Means with different superscripts are significantly different (P < .05).
Effect of Feeding Corn-SBM Diets With or Without 20% DDGS or Phytase to Nursery Pigs on Daily Fecal Phosphorus Excretion (g/d)

a, b, c Means with different superscripts are significantly different (P < .05).
x, y Means with different superscripts are significantly different (P < .15).
Feeding High Quality DDGS to Sows
Effect of Feeding 0 and 50% DDGS Gestation Diets and 0 and 20% DDGS Lactation Diets on Sow Lactation ADFI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dietary Treatment</th>
<th>Feed Intake, kg/day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control/Control</td>
<td>Cycle 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control/DDGS</td>
<td>Cycle 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDGS/Control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDGS/DDGS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a, b, x, y Different superscripts indicate significant difference (P < .10).
Effect of Feeding 0 or 50% DDGS Gestation Diets and 0 or 20% DDGS Lactation Diets on Pigs Weaned/Litter

Dietary treatment

\[a, b, x, y\] Different superscripts indicate significant difference (P < .10).
Effects of Feeding Increasing Levels of DDGS to Lactating Sows on Average Daily Feed Intake and Average Pig Weight at Weaning

Utilized 323 lactating sows (65 sows/dietary treatment)
Song et al. (2006), unpublished
We have developed a DDGS web site featuring:

* nutrient profiles and photos of DDGS samples
* research summaries
  - swine, poultry, dairy, & beef
  - DDGS quality
* presentations given
* links to other DDGS related web sites
* international audiences