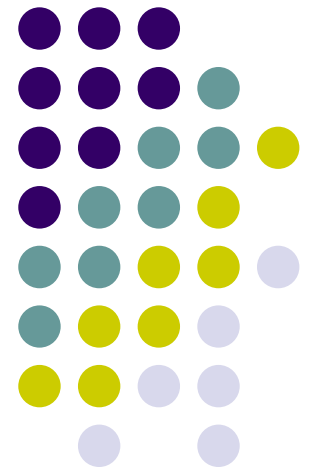
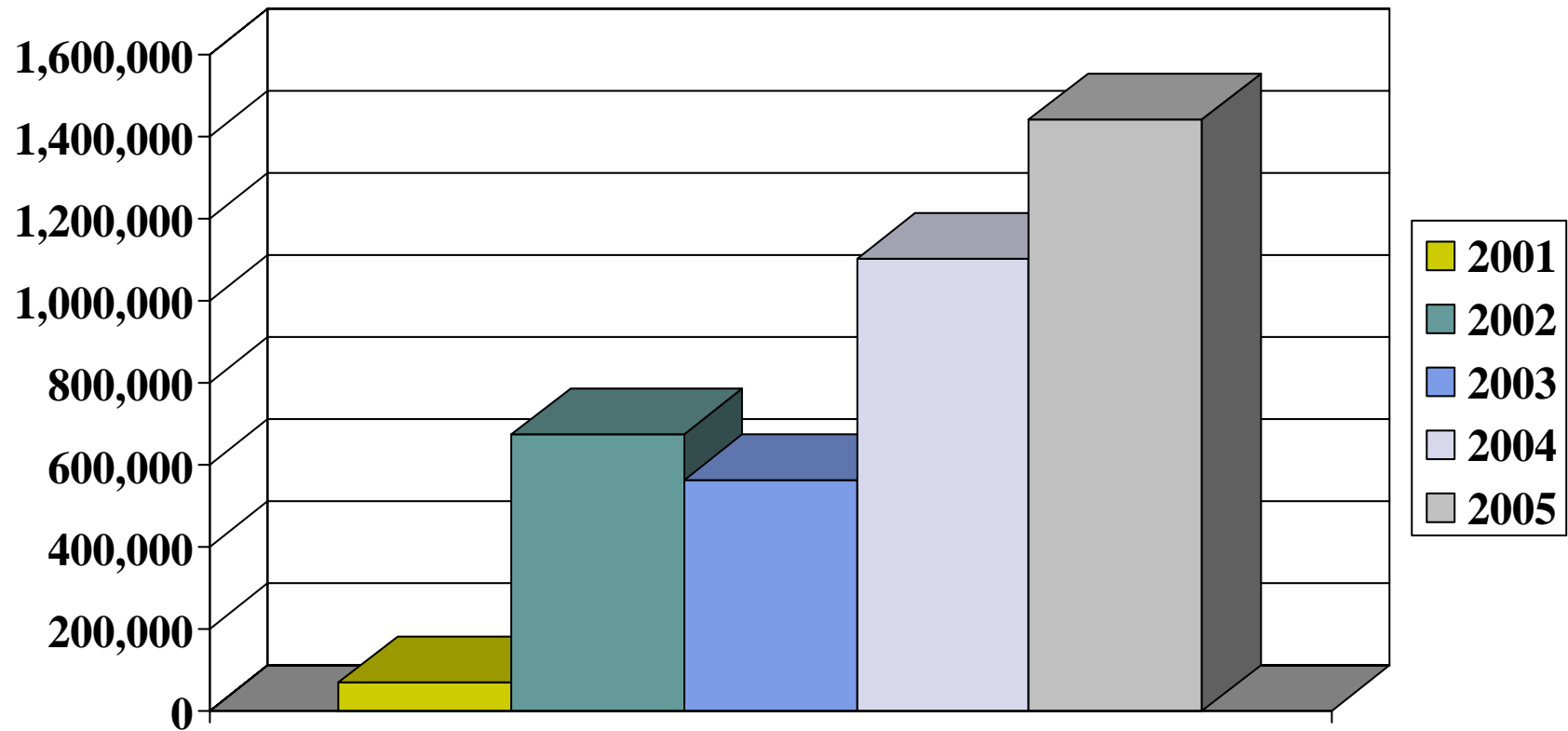


# The Feeding Value of High Quality Corn DDGS to Swine

Dr. Jerry Shurson  
University of Minnesota



# Estimated DDGS Usage in U.S. Swine Feeds 2001-2005 (Metric Tonnes)



# DDGS Varies in Nutrient Content and Digestibility, Color, and Particle Size Among U.S. Sources

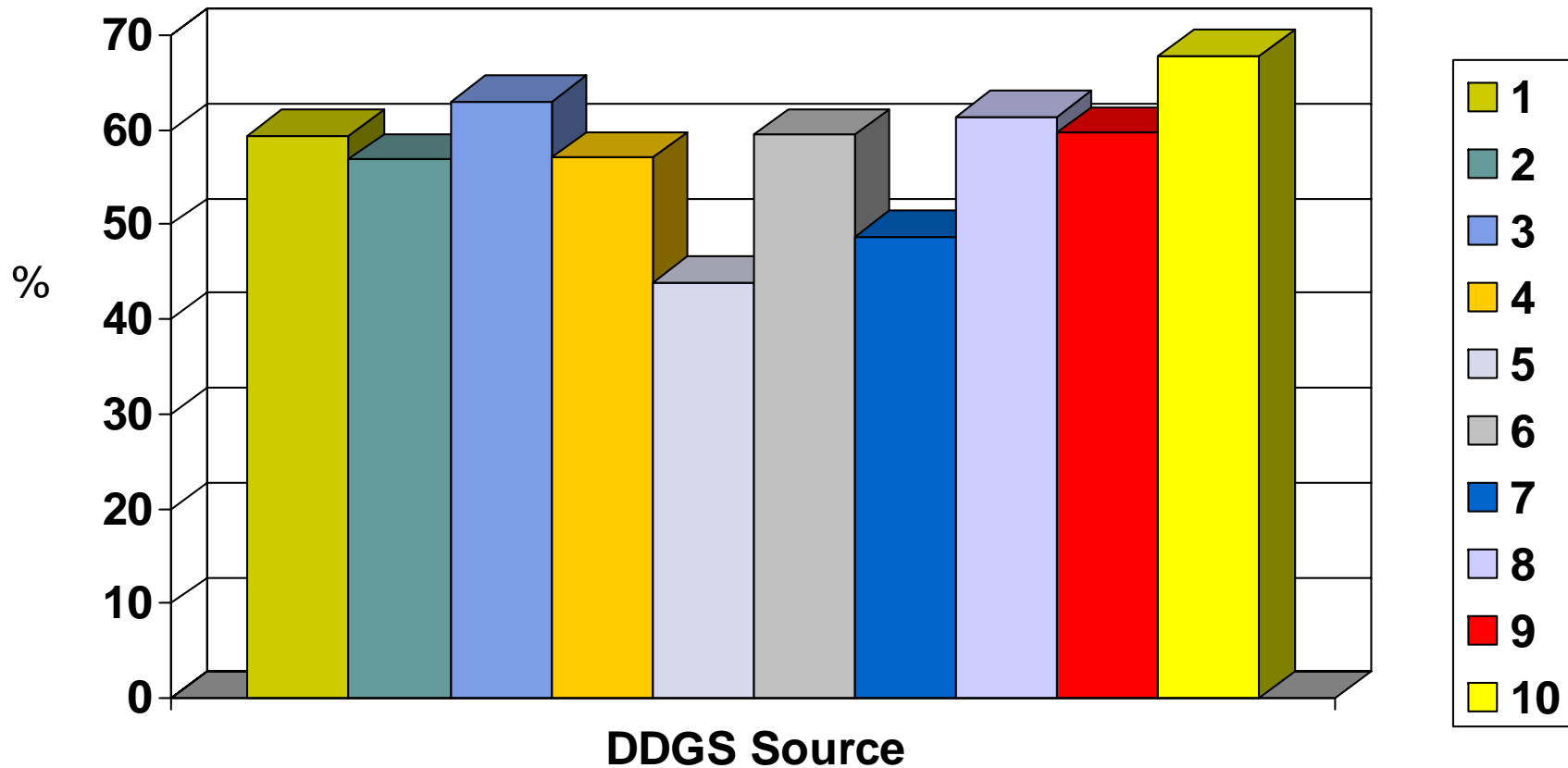


## Averages, Coefficients of Variation, and Ranges of Selected Nutrients Among 32 U.S. DDGS Sources (100% Dry Matter Basis)



<b>Nutrient</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Range</b>
Dry matter, %	89.3	87.3 – 92.4
Crude protein, %	30.9 (4.7)	28.7 – 32.9
Crude fat, %	10.7 (16.4)	8.8 – 12.4
Crude fiber, %	7.2 (18.0)	5.4 – 10.4
Ash, %	6.0 (26.6)	3.0 – 9.8
Swine ME, kcal/kg	3810 (3.5)	3504 – 4048
Lysine, %	0.90 (11.4)	0.61 – 1.06
Phosphorus, %	0.75 (19.4)	0.42 – 0.99

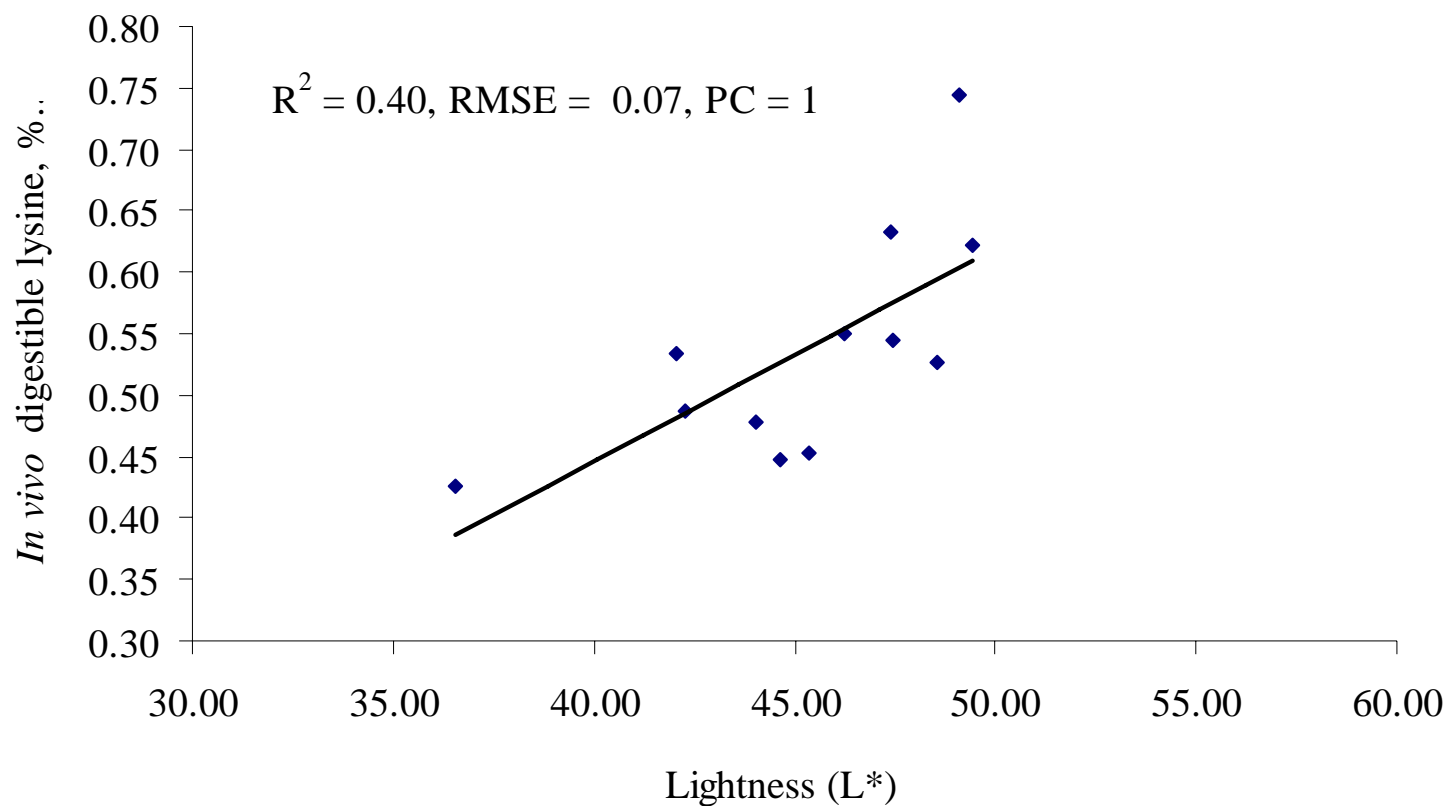
# Standardized Ileal Lysine Digestibility Coefficients Among 10 “Golden” Corn DDGS Sources for Swine (Stein et al., 2005)





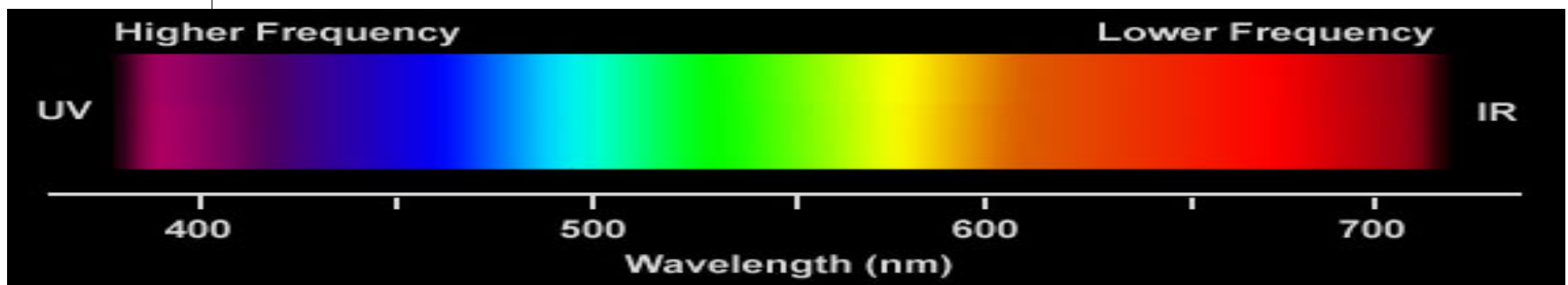
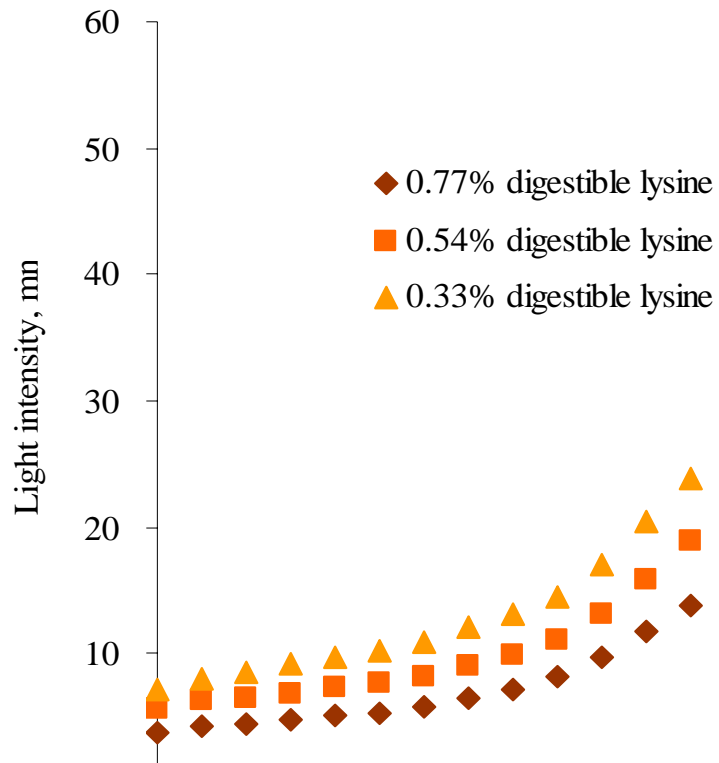


# Prediction of Digestible Lysine from Color L\*, a\*, and b\* (L\* < 50 in Corn DDGS)



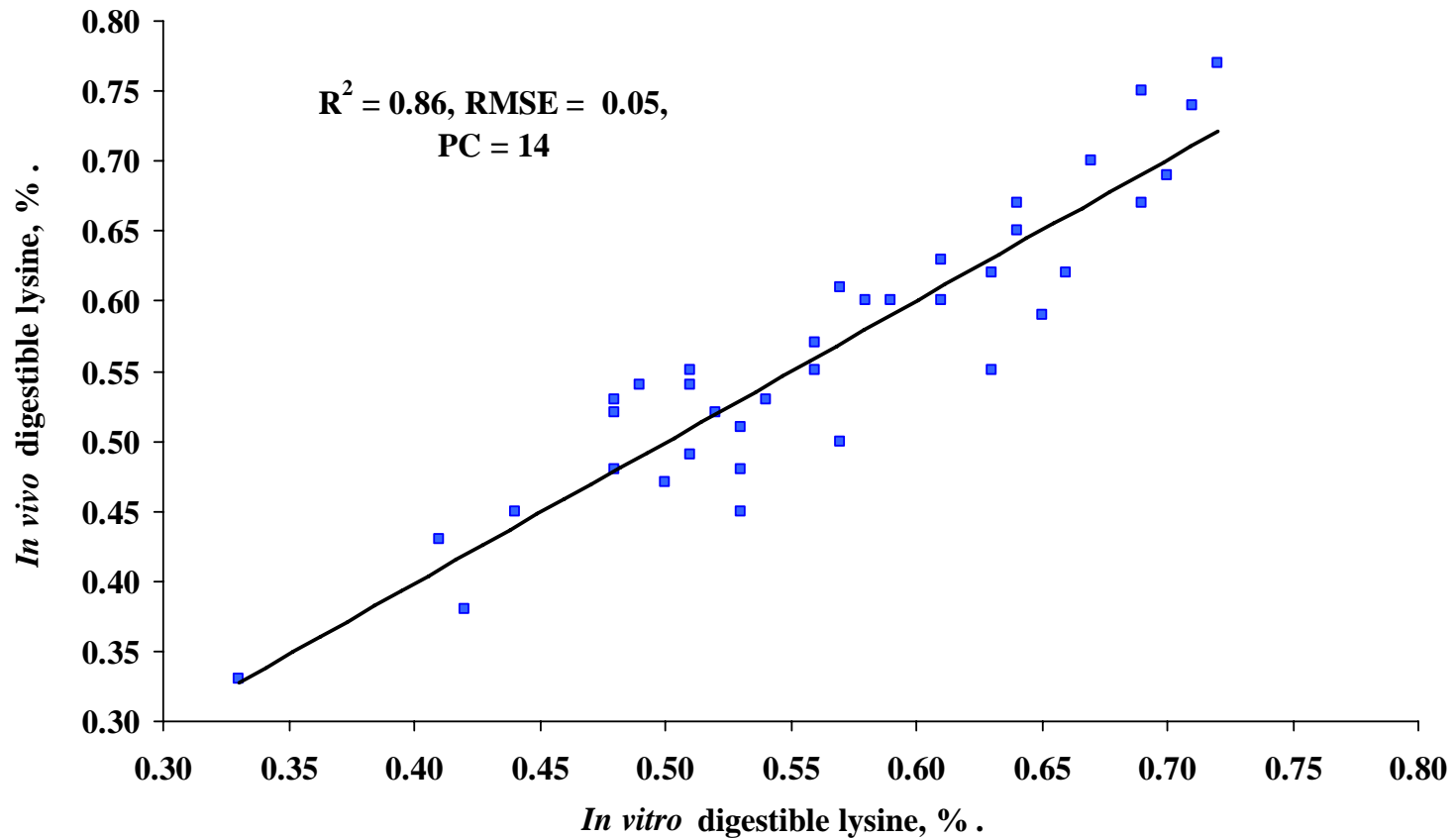
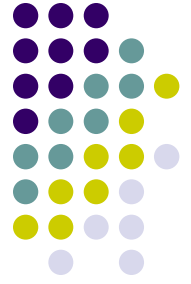
Urriola et al. (2006)

# Prediction of Digestible Lysine Content of DDGS Using Optical Density



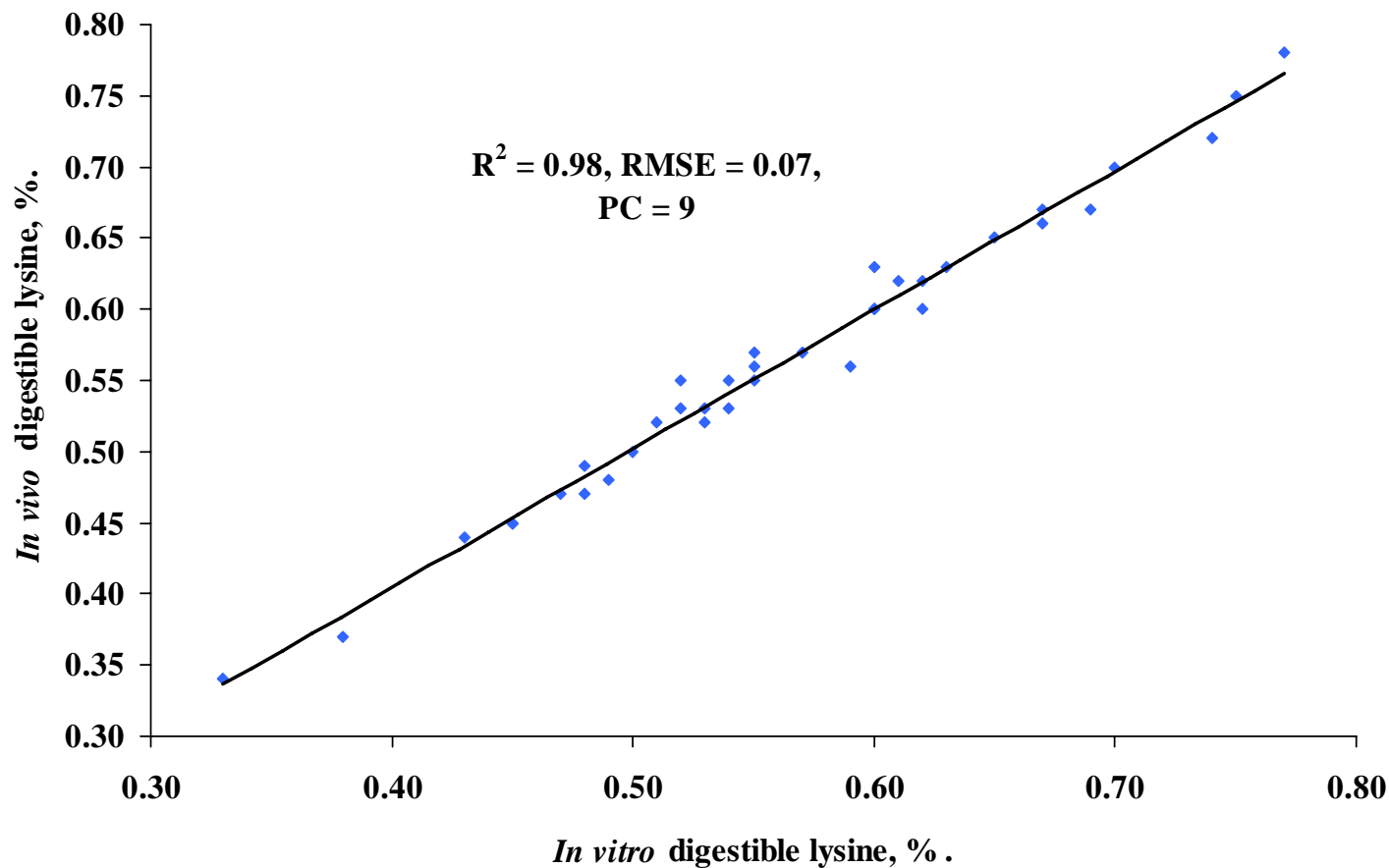


# Prediction of Digestible Lysine from Optical Density (400 to 700 nm)



Urriola et al. (2006)

# Prediction of Digestible Lysine in DDGS Using Front Face Fluorescence



Urriola et al. (2006)

# Benefits and Limitations of Feeding DDGS Diets to Swine



## Benefits

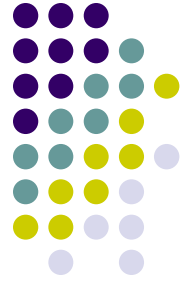
- Energy value = corn
- High available P
  - Reduce diet P supplementation
  - May reduce manure P excretion
- Partially replaces some corn, soybean meal, and dicalcium phosphate and reduces diet cost
- Commonly fed at 10% of diet
  - Higher levels can be used if amino acids are supplemented
- Only “golden” DDGS should be used
  - High amino acid digestibility
- Appears to reduce gut health problems due to ileitis
- May increase litter size weaned when fed at high levels to sows
- Increases pig weight gain when fed to sows during lactation

## Limitations

- Low protein (lysine) quality
  - add other supplements high in lysine and tryptophan
- Variability in nutrient content and digestibility among sources
- Manure N excretion increases
- Belly firmness and pork fat quality may be reduced when > 20% in the diet
- Fine particle size causes flowability problems in bins and feeders
- Difficult to pellet and maintain throughput of pellet mills
- Mycotoxin free grain should be used to produce ethanol and DDGS
- Short-term feed intake may be reduced when feeding high DDGS diets to sows

# Maximum Inclusion Rates of Golden High Quality U.S DDGS in Swine Diets

(Based Upon University of Minnesota Performance Trials)

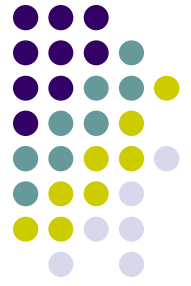


- Nursery pigs (> 7 kg)
  - Up to 25 %
- Grow-finish pigs
  - Up to 20% (higher levels may reduce pork fat quality)
- Gestating sows
  - Up to 50%
- Lactating sows
  - Up to 20%

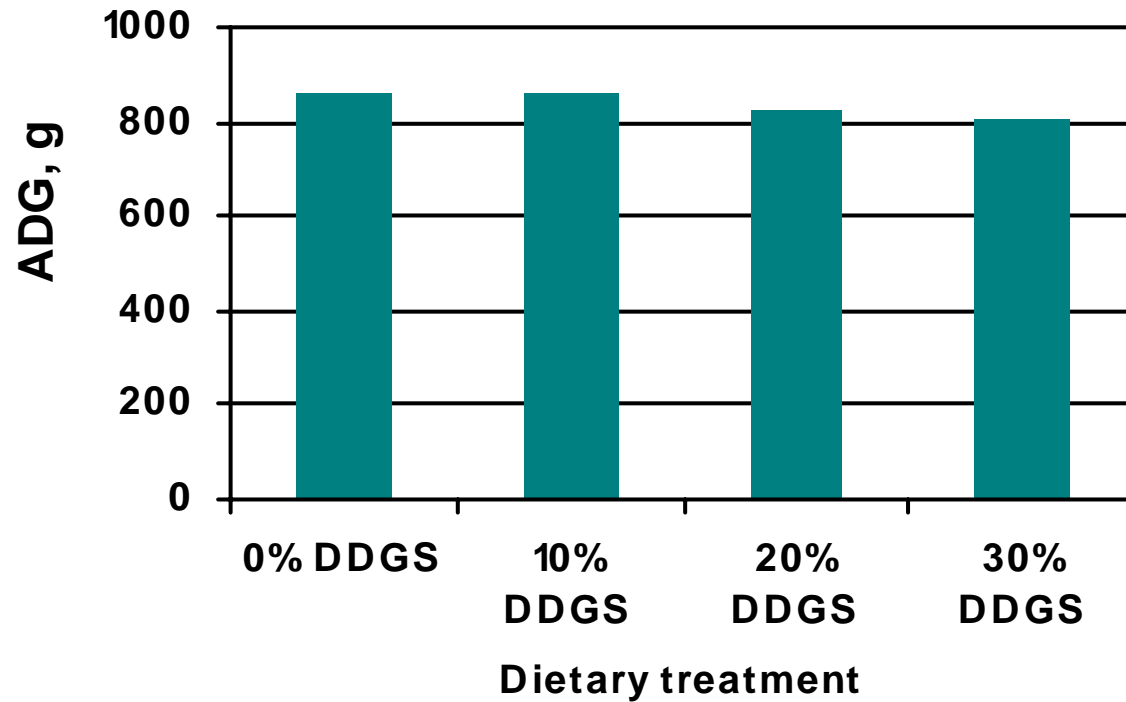
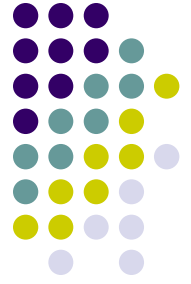
Assumptions: no mycotoxins

formulate on a digestible amino acid and available phosphorus basis

# Feeding High Quality DDGS to Grow-Finish Pigs

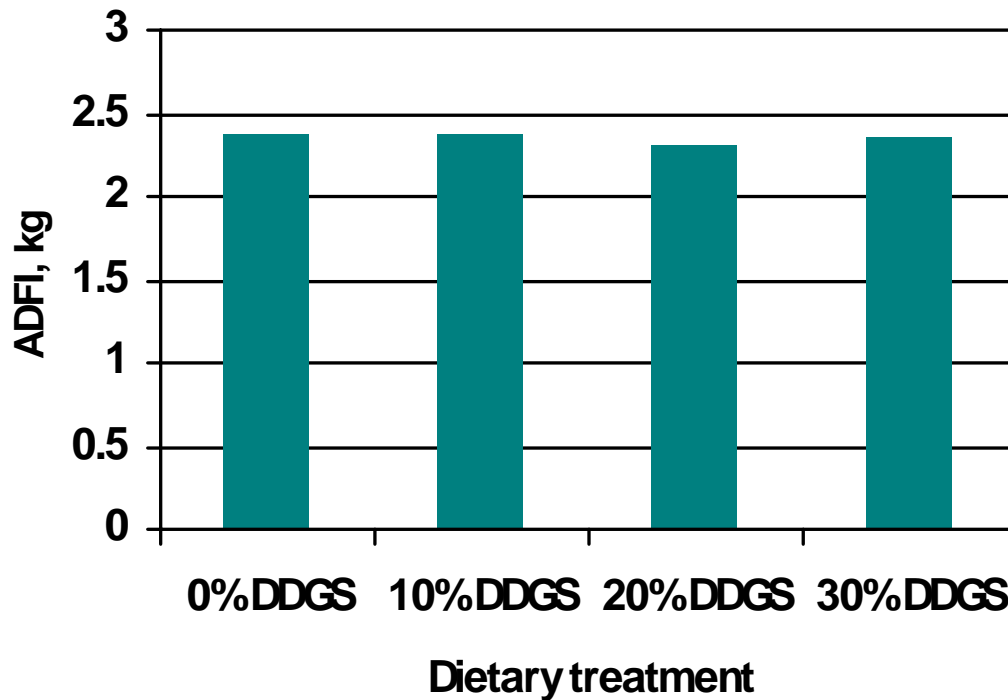
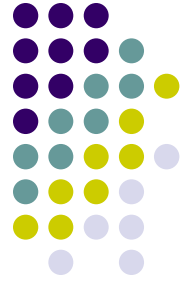


# Effect of Dietary DDGS Level on Overall ADG of Grow-Finish Pigs



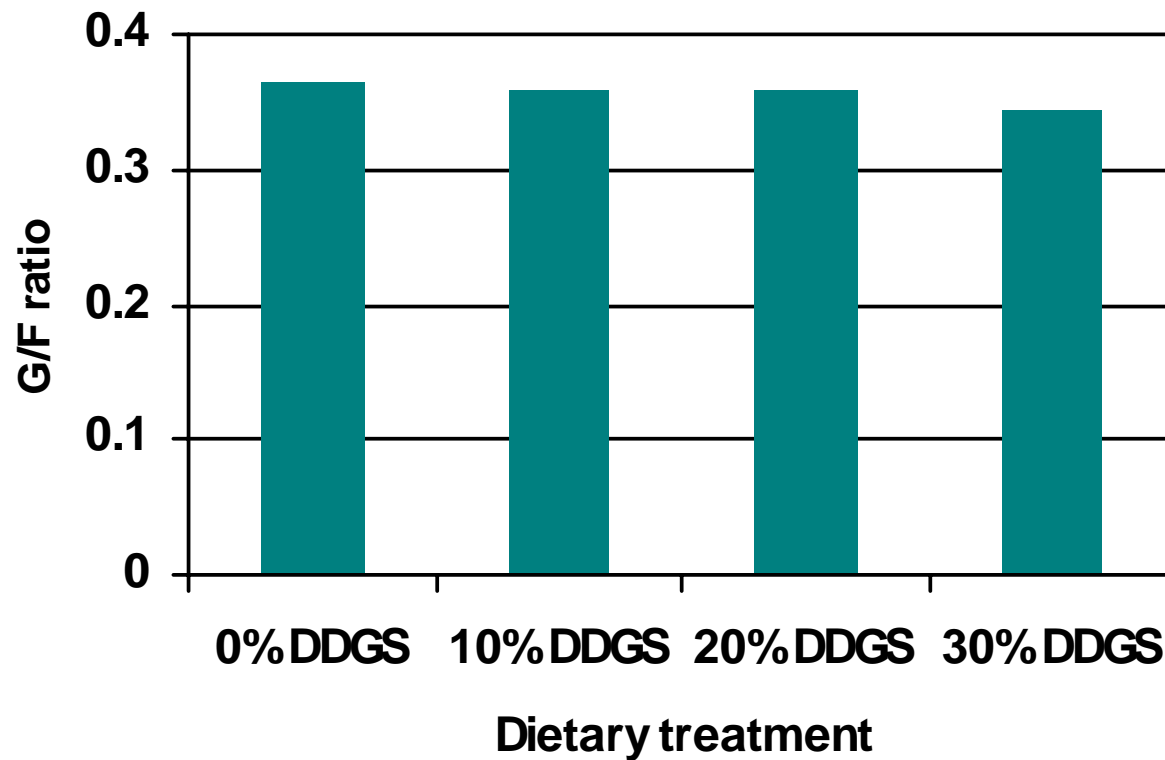
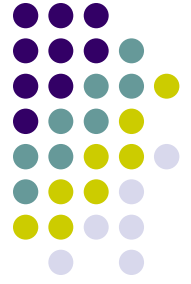
0 % and 10 % DDGS > 20% and 30% DDGS (P < .10)

# Effect of Dietary DDGS Level on Overall ADFI of Grow-Finish Pigs



**No significant differences among dietary treatments**

# Effect of Dietary DDGS Level on Overall G/F of Grow-Finish Pigs

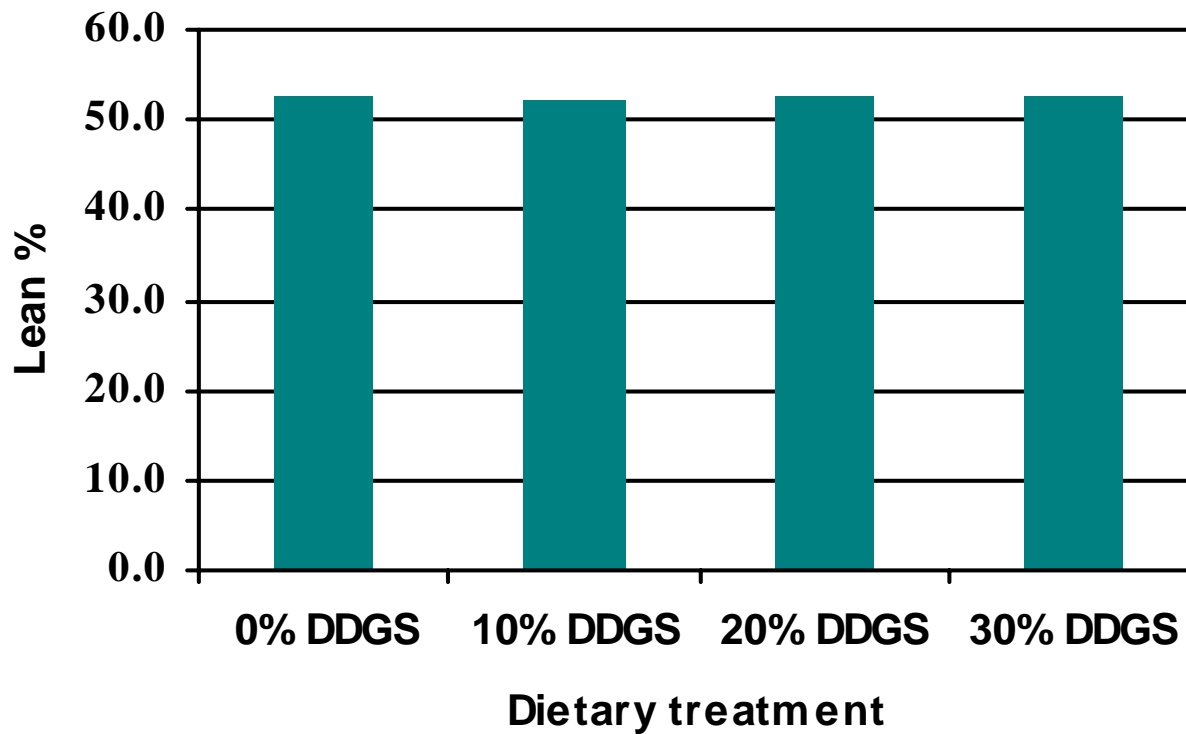


0 %, 10 % and 20% DDGS > 30% DDGS (P < .10)



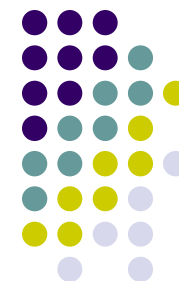


# Effect of Dietary DDGS Level on % Carcass Lean



**No significant differences among dietary treatments**

# Muscle Quality Characteristics from Grow-Finish Pigs Fed Diets Containing 0, 10, 20, and 30% DDGS



Trait	0 %	10 %	20 %	30 %	RMSE
<b>L<sup>*a</sup></b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Color score<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Firmness score<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Marbling score<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Ultimate pH</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>11-d purge loss, %</b>	<b>2.1<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>2.4<sup>fg</sup></b>	<b>2.8<sup>g</sup></b>	<b>2.5<sup>fg</sup></b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>24-h drip loss</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Cooking loss, %</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Total moisture loss<sup>e</sup>, %</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Warner-Bratzler shear force, kg</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>

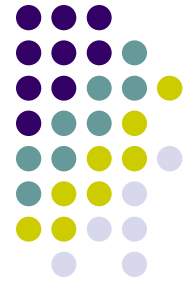
<sup>a</sup> 0 = black, 100 = white

<sup>b</sup> 1=pale pinkish gray/white; 2=grayish pink; 3=reddish pink; 4=dark reddish pink; 5=purplish red; 6=dark purplish red

<sup>c</sup> 1 = soft, 2 = firm, 3 = very firm

<sup>d</sup> Visual scale approximates % intramuscular fat content (NPPC, 1999)

<sup>e</sup> Total moisture loss = 11-d purge loss + 24-h drip loss + cooking loss

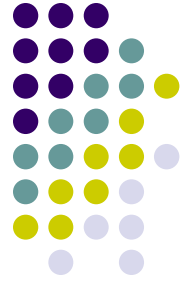


# Fat Quality Characteristics of Market Pigs Fed Corn-Soy Diets Containing 0, 10, 20, and 30% DDGS

	<b>0 %</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Belly thickness, cm</b>	<b>3.15<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>3.00<sup>a,b</sup></b>	<b>2.84<sup>a,b</sup></b>	<b>2.71<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Belly firmness score, degrees</b>	<b>27.3<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>24.4<sup>a,b</sup></b>	<b>25.1<sup>a,b</sup></b>	<b>21.3<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Adjusted belly firmness score, degrees</b>	<b>25.9<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>23.8<sup>a,b</sup></b>	<b>25.4<sup>a,b</sup></b>	<b>22.4<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Iodine number</b>	<b>66.8<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>68.6<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>70.6<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>72.0<sup>c</sup></b>

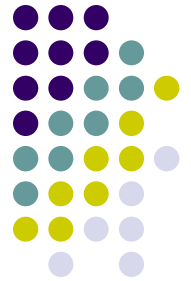
Means within a row lacking common superscripts differ ( $P < .05$ ).

# U of M/Land O' Lakes Pork Fat Quality Field Study (2006)



- Facilities
  - Two commercial 1000 head finishing barns in southern MN
  - Separate sites, two independent producers
  - Each barn had 40 pens, double sided curtain
    - buildings with 8' pits
    - pit fans for ventilation
    - weighted baffle ceiling air inlets
- Genetics
  - Monsanto Genepacker sows
  - Monsanto EB terminal semen

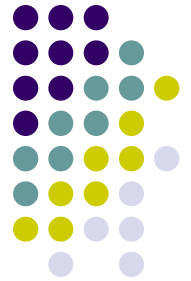
# U of M/Land O' Lakes Pork Fat Quality Field Study (2006)



- **Nutrition**

- Provided by Land O' Lakes
- Producer A fed typical corn-soybean meal diets
- Producer B fed corn-soybean meal diets containing 10% DDGS
- 7-phase mixed sex feeding program
- Last finisher diet contained 4.5g Paylean
- Diets contained similar nutrient levels with and without 10% DDGS
- All diets contained choice white grease as the supplemental fat source (1.25 to 3.75%).

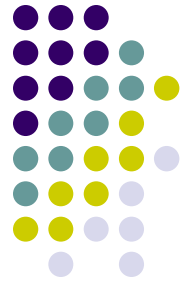
## Carcass Characteristics of Grow-Finish Pigs Fed 0 or 10% DDGS Diets (UM/LOL Field Trial)



Measurement	0% DDGS Diets	10% DDGS Diets
Carcass weight, lbs	212	210
Last rib backfat, in.	1.09	1.11
Tenth rib backfat, in.	1.01	0.99
Ham, %	11.74	11.74
Loin, %	7.93	7.91
Belly, %	10.51	10.41
Loin depth, in.	2.72	2.72
Lean %	56.36	56.47

No significant differences in carcass characteristics.

# Mid-Belly Fat Quality Characteristics of Carcasses of Grow-Finish Pigs Fed 0 or 10% DDGS Diets (UM/LOL Field Trial)

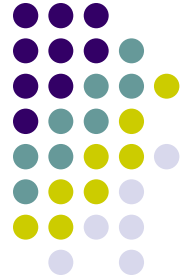


Measurement	0% DDGS Diets	10% DDGS Diets
Japanese fat color score (1-4)	1.76	1.81
Mean melting point, °C	29.26	28.70
Iodine value	66.7 <sup>a</sup>	68.3 <sup>b</sup>
14:0, 16:0, 16:1, 17:0, 17:1, 18:0, %	No differences	No differences
18:1 oleic acid, %	47.39 <sup>c</sup>	45.12 <sup>d</sup>
18:2 linoleic acid, %	11.94 <sup>c</sup>	13.98 <sup>d</sup>
18:3, 18:4, 20:0, 20:1, 20:2, 20:4, %	No differences	No differences
Saturated fatty acids, %	33.99	34.26
Monounsaturated fatty acids, %	51.78 <sup>c</sup>	49.47 <sup>d</sup>
PUFA, %	14.02 <sup>c</sup>	16.11 <sup>d</sup>
Total Omega 3, %	0.98	0.96
Total Omega 6, %	13.02 <sup>c</sup>	15.14 <sup>d</sup>
Omega 6:Omega 3 ratio	13.28 <sup>c</sup>	15.78 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a, b</sup> Means within rows with unlike superscripts differ (P < .05).

<sup>c, d</sup> Means within rows with unlike superscripts differ (P < .0001).

# Effect of Formulating G-F Diets on a Digestible Amino Acid Basis, with Increasing Levels of DDGS, on Overall Growth Performance

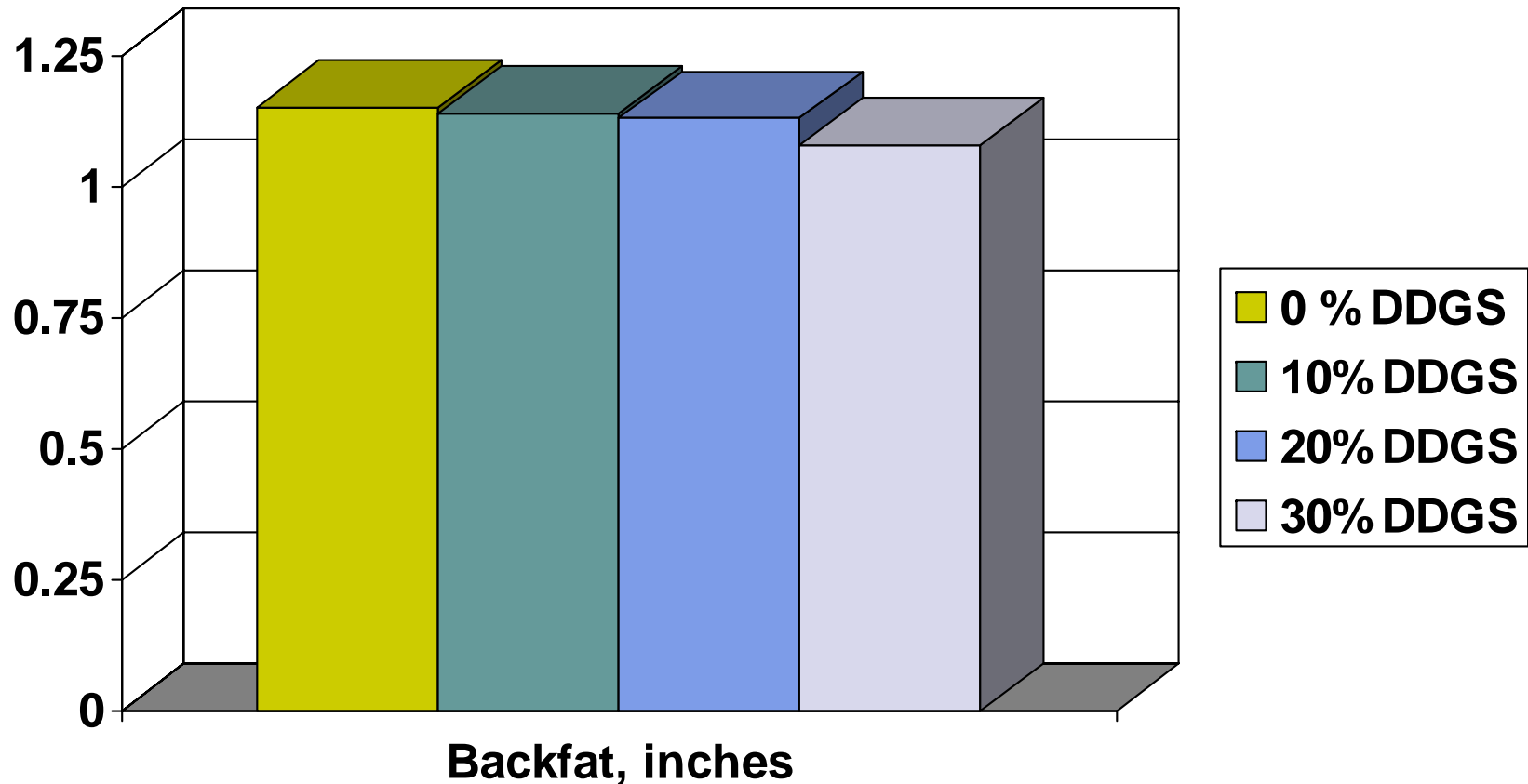
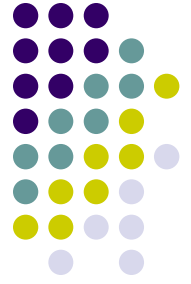


	<b>0% DDGS</b>	<b>10% DDGS</b>	<b>20% DDGS</b>	<b>30% DDGS</b>
<b>Initial wt., lbs</b>	49.7	50.3	49.7	49.7
<b>Final wt., lbs</b>	252	253	251	250
<b>ADG, lbs</b>	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99
<b>ADFI, lbs</b>	5.76	5.58	5.55	5.45
<b>F/G</b>	2.88	2.80	2.79	2.75

Xu et al. (2006) unpublished  
Data from 32 pens, 8 pens/treatment

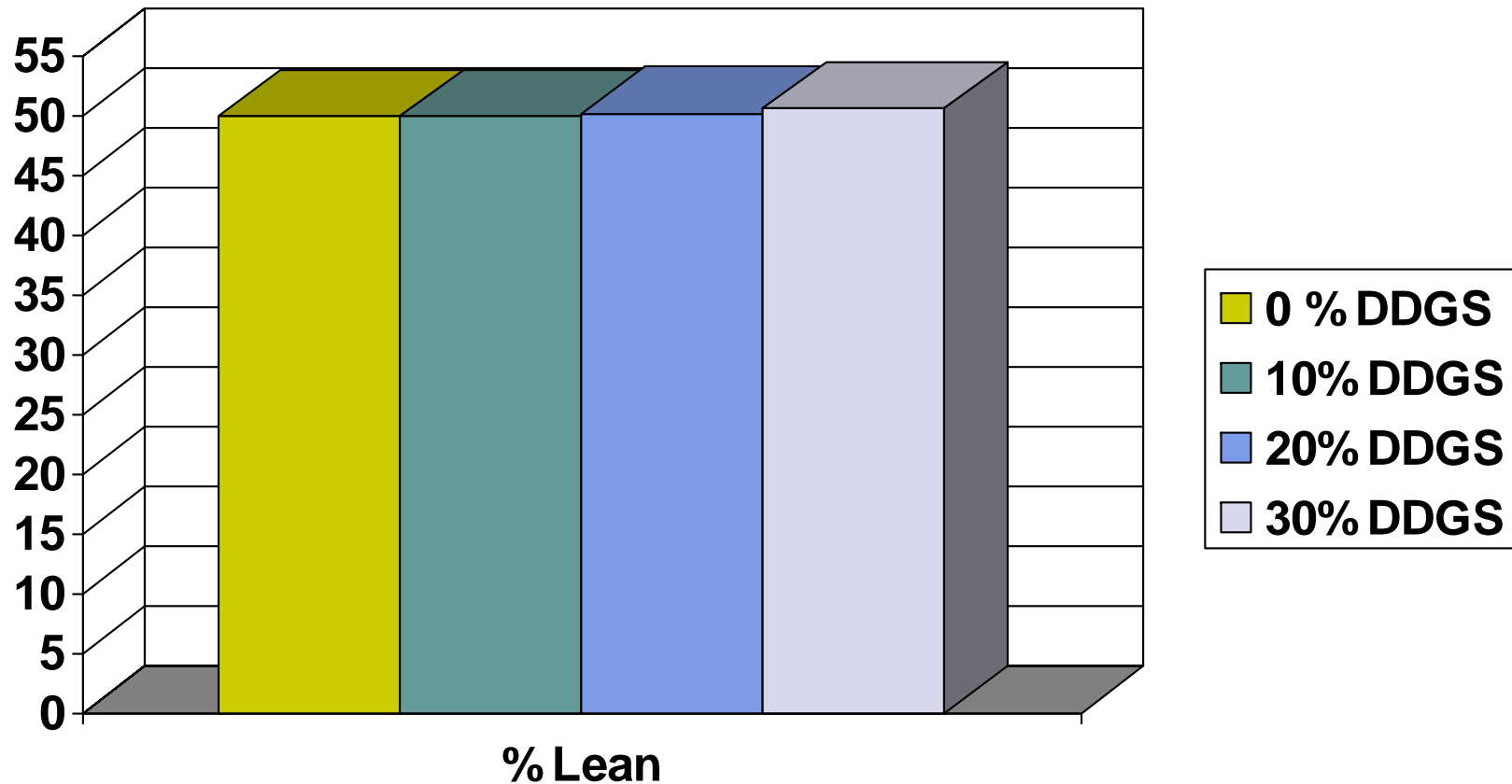
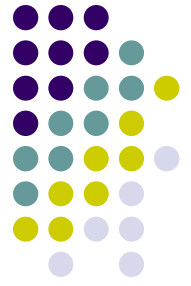


# Effects of Dietary DDGS Level on Last Rib Backfat



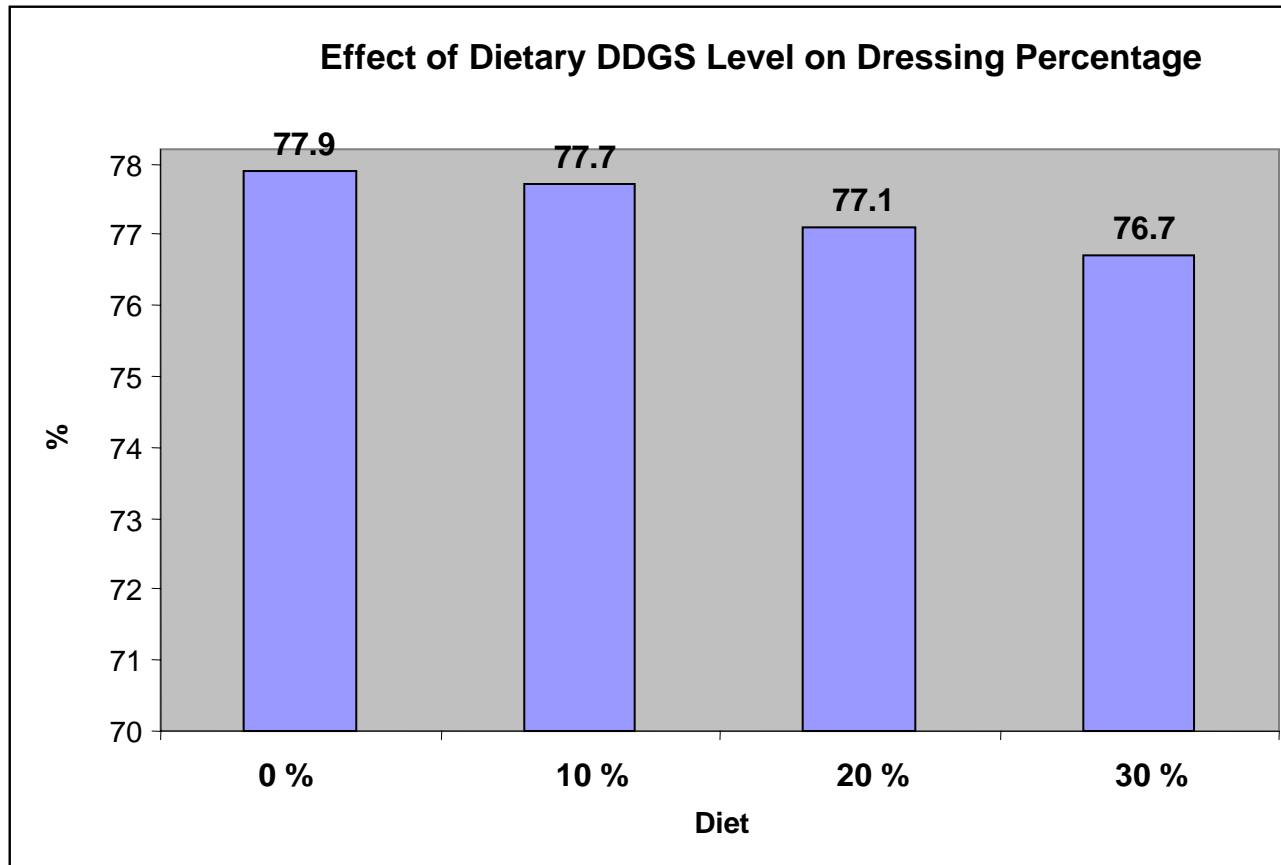
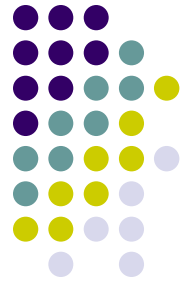
Xu et al. (2006) unpublished  
30% DDGS tended to be lower than 0% DDGS (P = 0.09)

# Effects of Dietary DDGS Level on % Carcass Lean



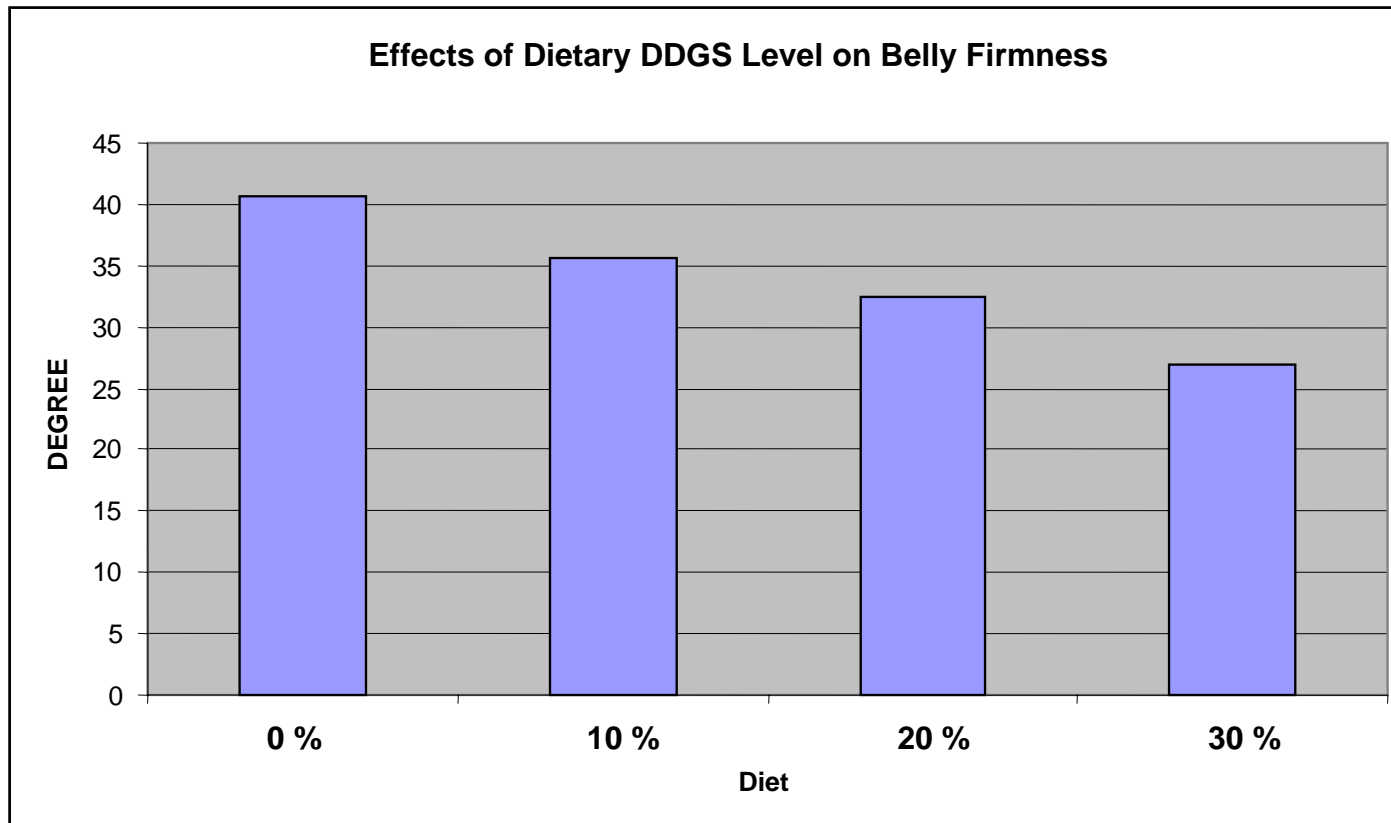
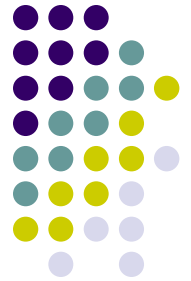
Xu et al. (2006) unpublished  
30% DDGS tended to be higher than 0% DDGS (P = 0.11)

# Adding DDGS to Grower-Finisher Diets Slightly Reduces Carcass Yield



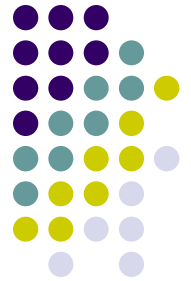
Xu et al. (2006) unpublished  
Linear effect ( $P < 0.01$ )

# Adding Increasing Levels of DDGS to G-F Diets Reduces Belly Firmness



Xu et al. (2006) unpublished

# Effect of Feeding Diets Containing DDGS on Feed Intake of Growing Pigs (Published)



## ● No Effect

- Hansen, E.L., G.W. Libal, D.N. Peters, and C.R. Hamilton. 1997. J. Anim. Sci. Vol. 75 (Suppl. 1) p. 194.
- Whitney, M.H., G.C. Shurson, L.J. Johnston, D. Wulf, and B. Shanks. 2001. J. Anim. Sci. 79:108 (Suppl. 1).
- Whitney, M.H. and G.C. Shurson. 2004. J. Anim. Sci. 82:122-128.
- DeDecker, J.M., M. Ellis, B.F. Wolter, J. Spencer, D.M. Webel, C.R. Bertelsen, and B.A. Peterson. 2005. J. Anim. Sci. Vol. 83 (Suppl. 2) p. 79.

## ● Decrease

- Fu, S.X., M. Johnston, R.W. Fent, D.C. Kendall, J.L. Usry, R.D. Boyd, and G.L. Allee. 2004. J. Anim. Sci. Vol. 82 (Suppl. 2) p. 50.
- Hastad, C.W., J.L. Nelssen, R.D. Goodband, M.D. Tokach, S.S. Dritz, J.M. DeRouchey, and N.Z. Frantz. 2005. J. Anim. Sci. Vol. 83 (Suppl. 2) p. 73.



## Effect of DDGS Level on ADFI<sup>a</sup> of Growing-Finishing Pigs

<b>DDGS</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Phase 1, lb <sup>b</sup>	3.34	3.29	3.20	3.03
Phase 2, lb <sup>c</sup>	5.04	5.02	4.84	4.65
Phase 3, lb <sup>c</sup>	5.84	5.83	5.60	5.57
Phase 4, lb	6.53	6.77	6.51	6.43
Phase 5, lb	7.35	7.29	7.27	7.08
Overall <sup>b</sup>	5.93	5.96	5.81	5.67

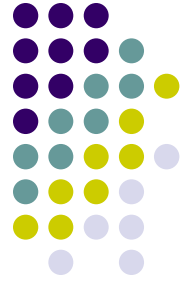
<sup>a</sup>Data are means of 48 individually penned pigs

<sup>b</sup>Linear effect of increasing DDGS in the diet (P < 0.01)

<sup>c</sup>Linear effect of increasing DDGS in the diet (P < 0.05)

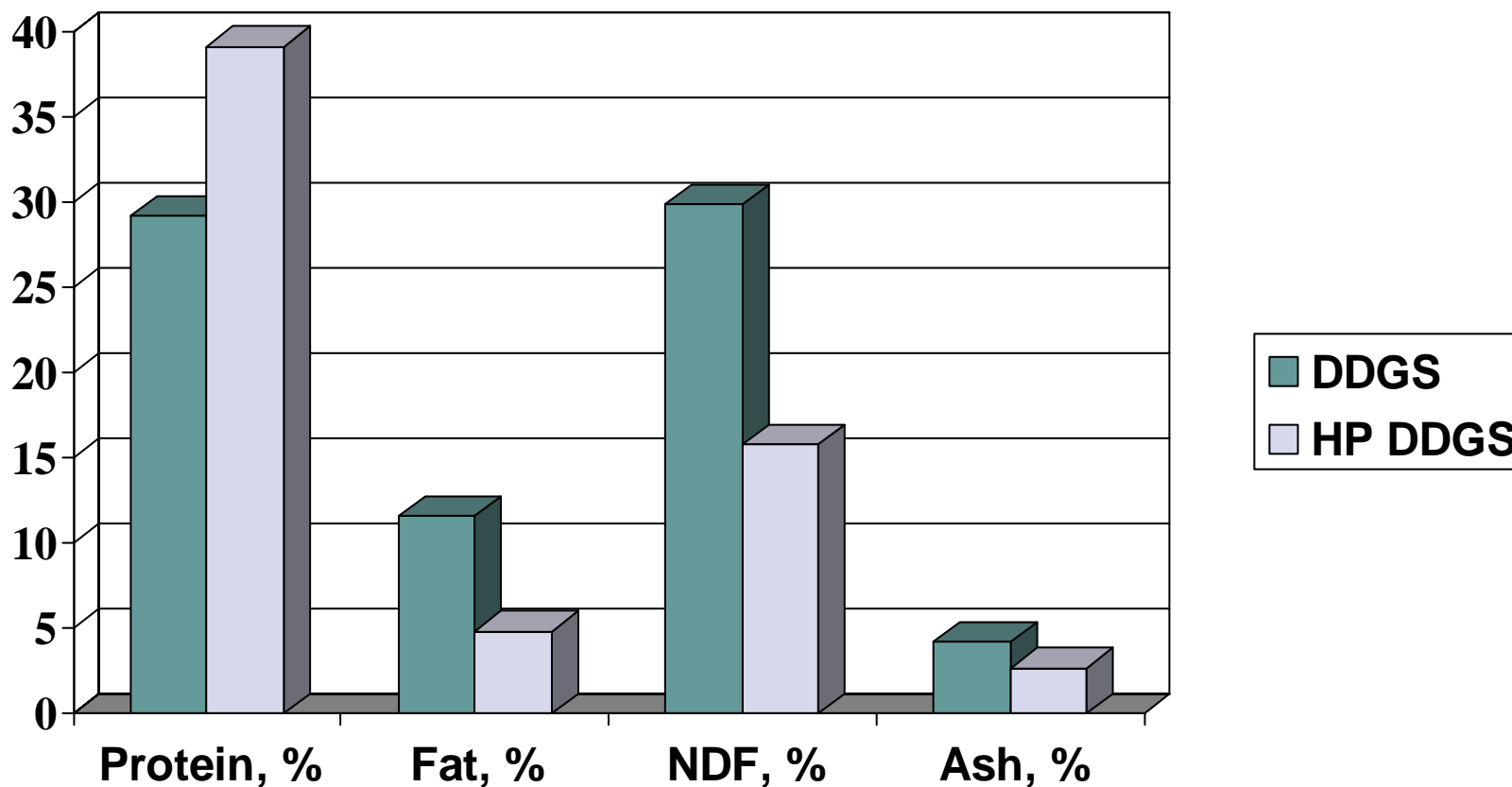
Source: de Rodas (2005) LOL-Purina Feeds

# New Distiller's Grains By-Products



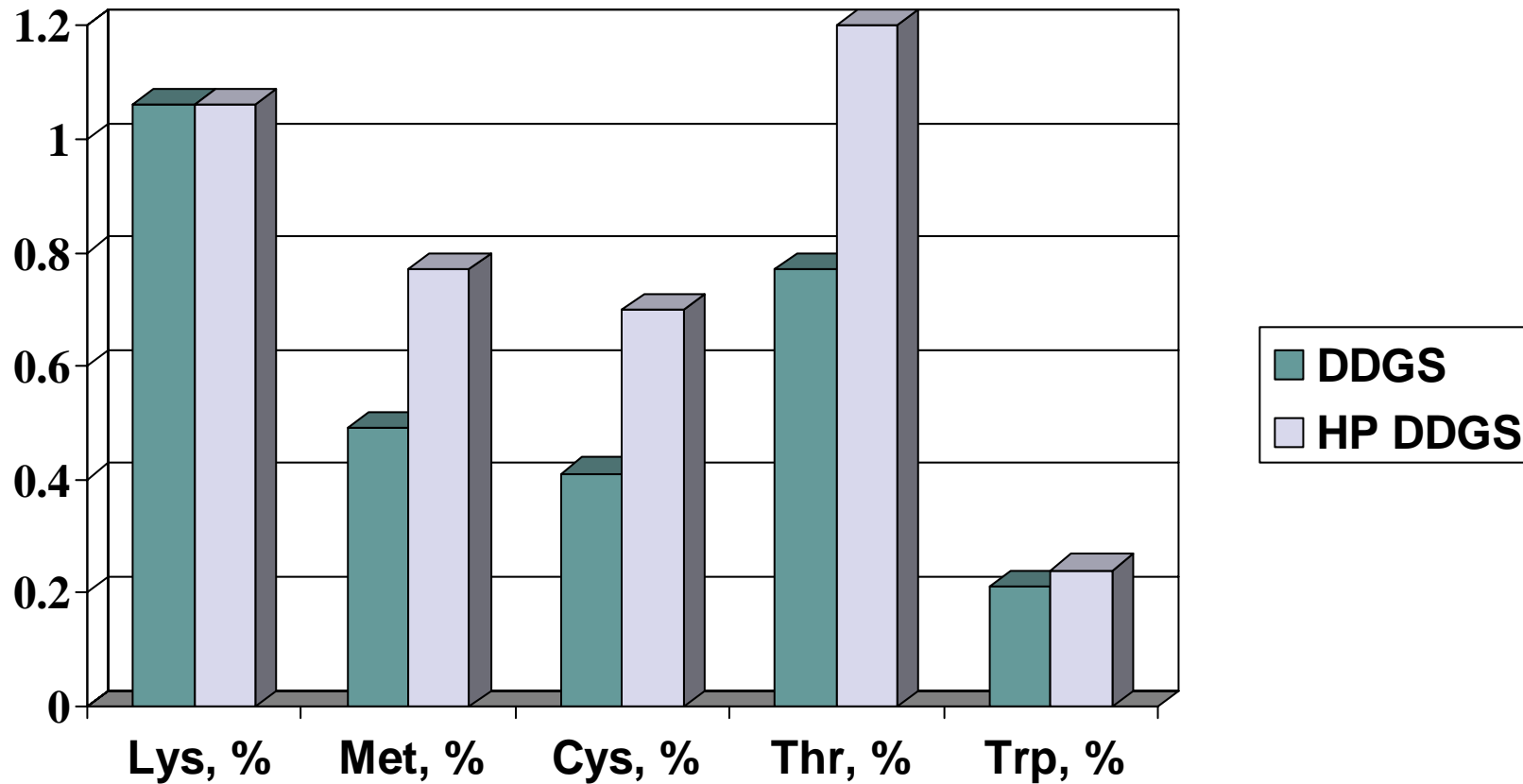
- Examples of modified processes
  - Use of new enzyme technology to increase DDGS protein
  - Removal of bran and/or germ prior to fermentation
  - Removal of phosphorus

## Comparison of Nutrient Content of Dakota Gold DDGS with High Protein Dakota Gold (100% DM Basis)

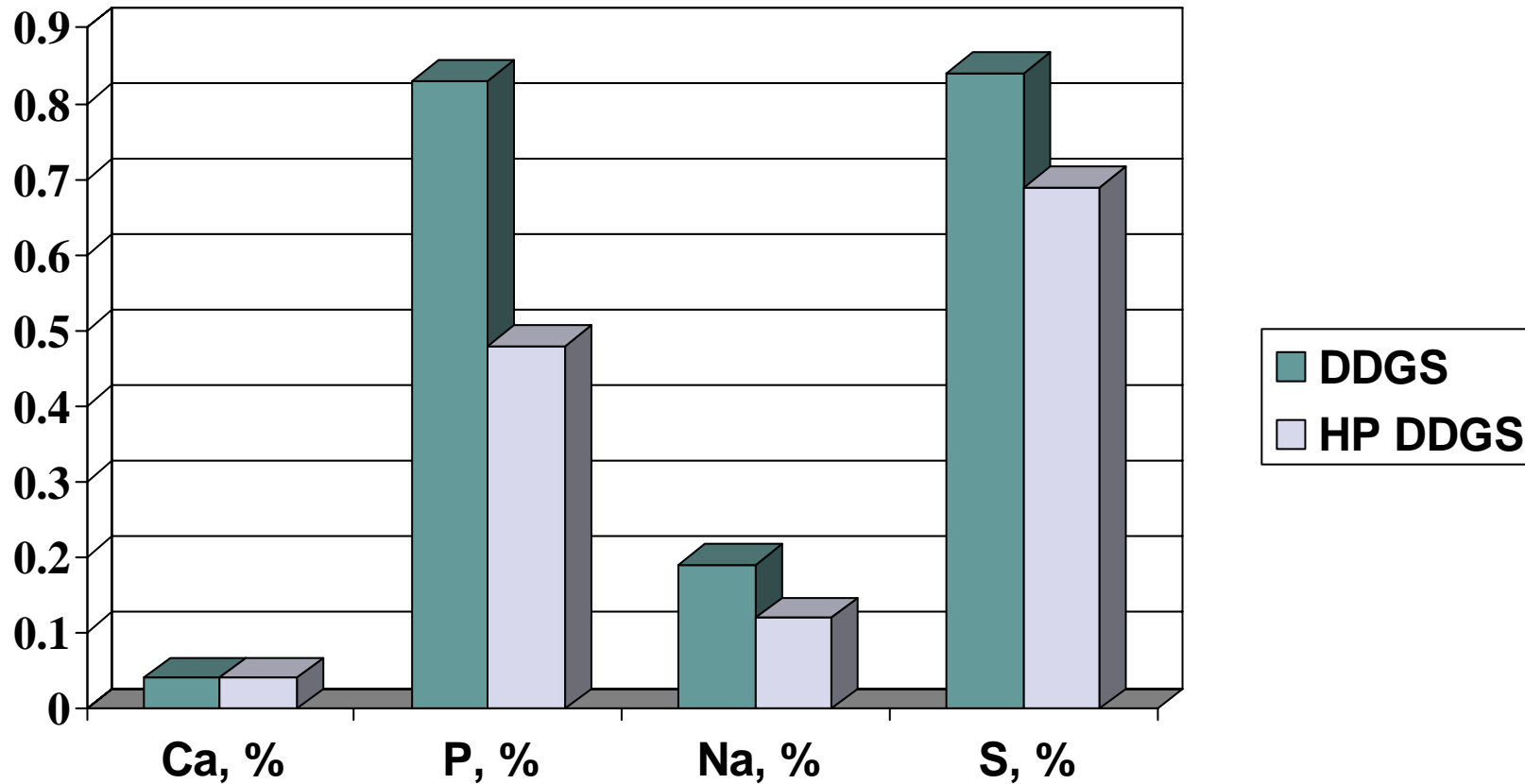




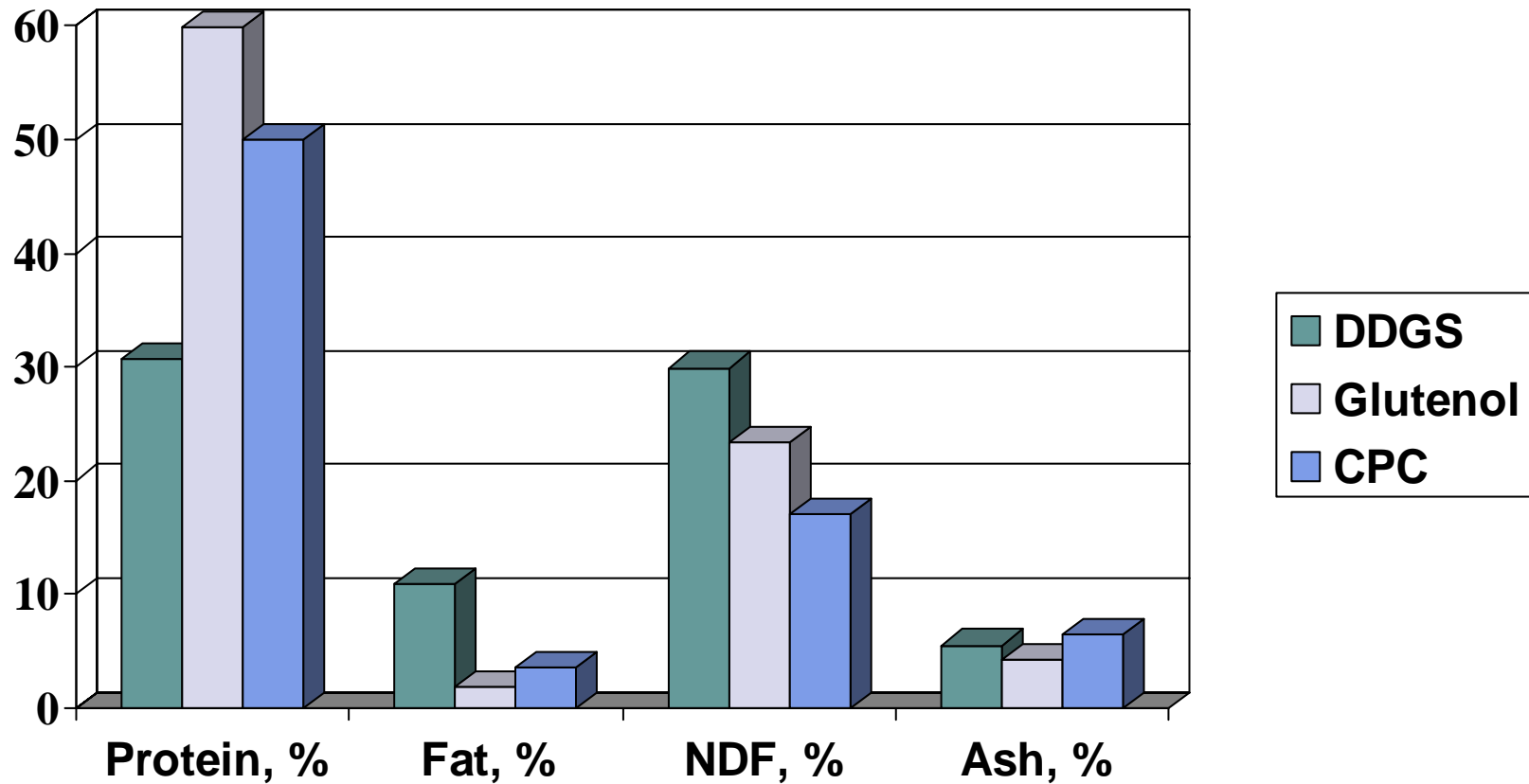
# Comparison of Amino Acid Content of Dakota Gold DDGS with High Protein Dakota Gold (100% DM Basis)



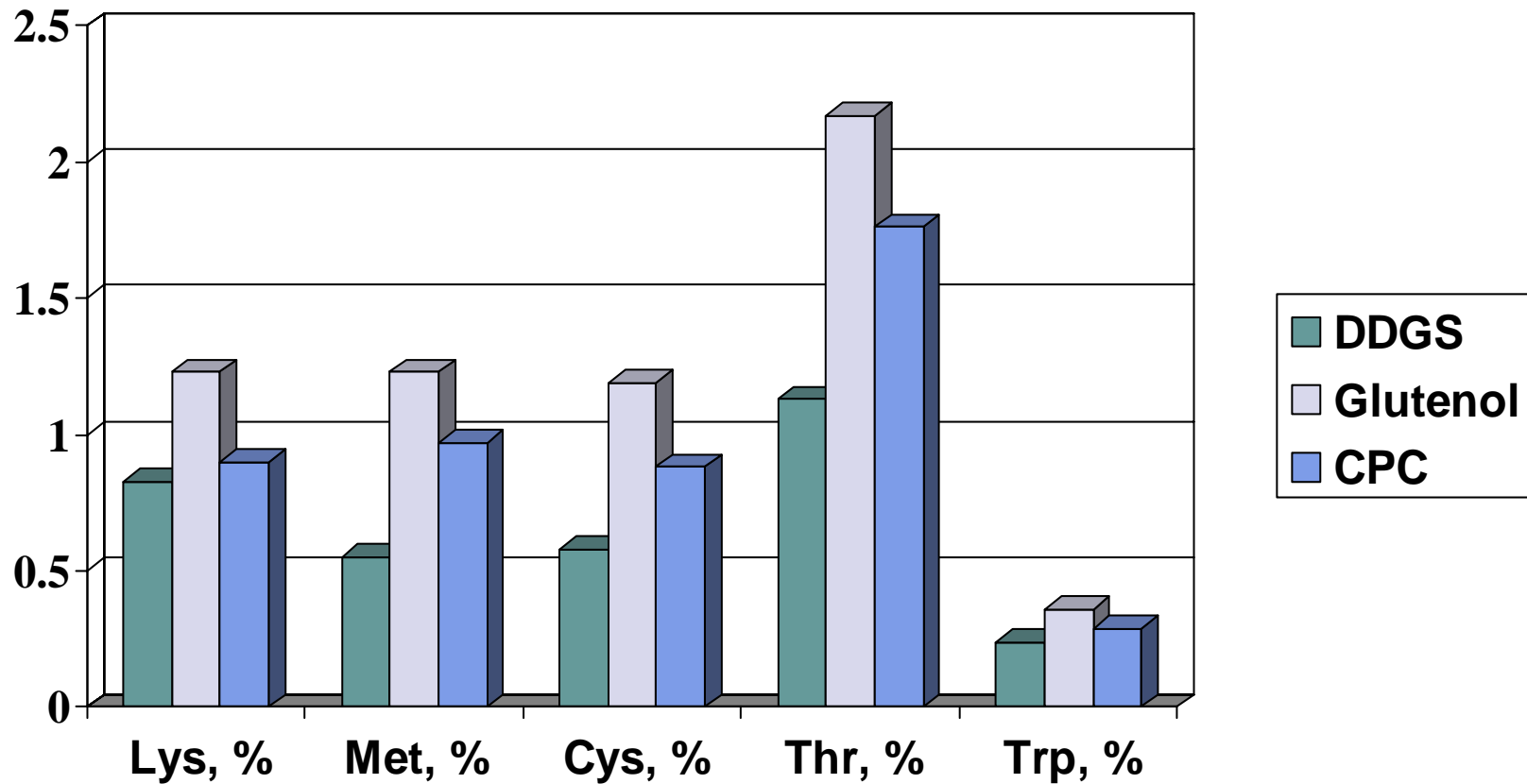
# Comparison of Mineral Content of Dakota Gold DDGS with High Protein Dakota Gold (100% DM Basis)



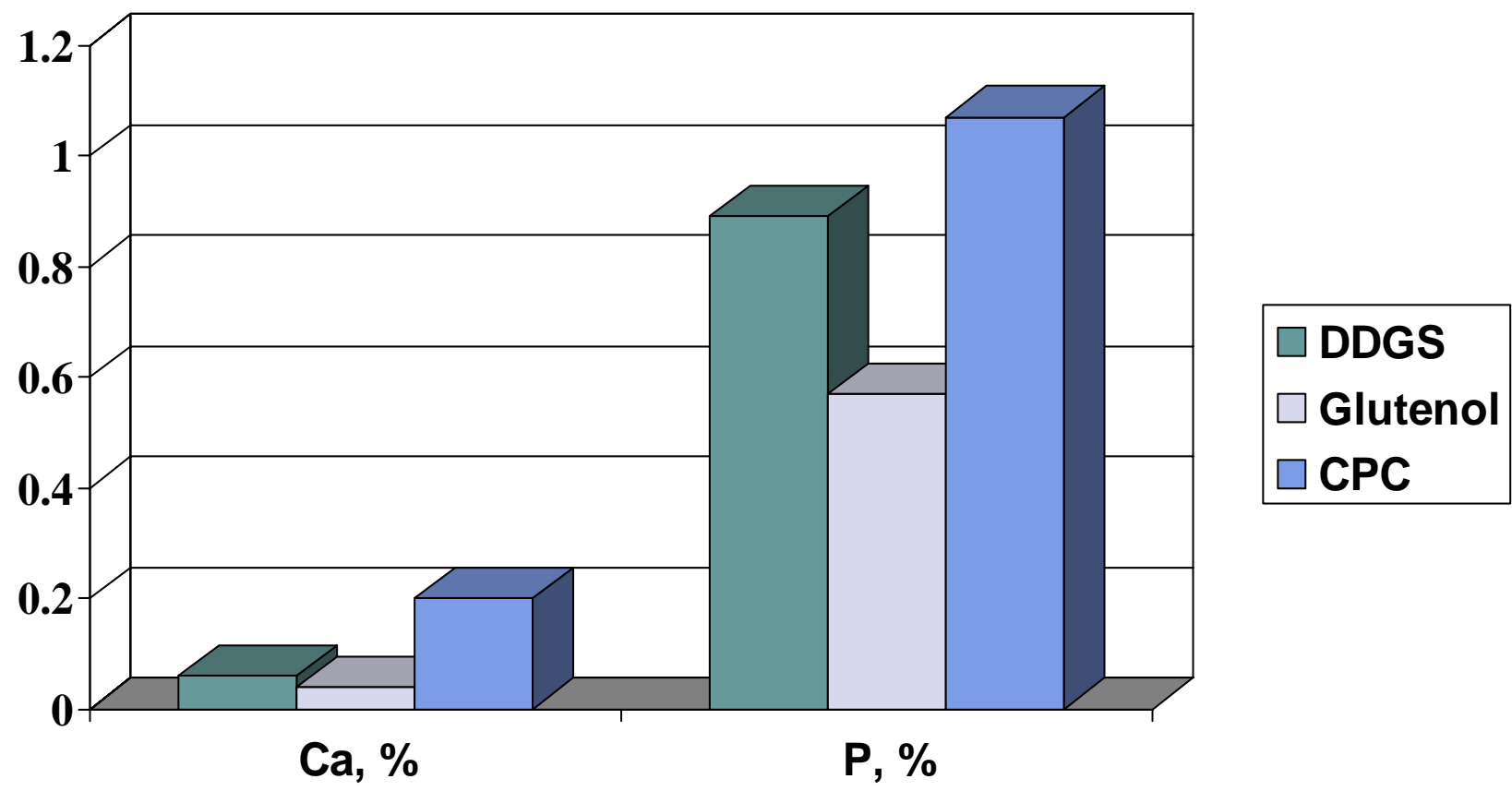
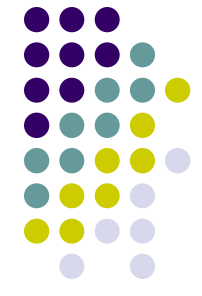
# Comparison of Nutrient Content of DDGS with Glutenol and Corn Protein Concentrate (100% DM Basis)



# Comparison of Amino Acid Content of DDGS with Glutenol and Corn Protein Concentrate (100% DM Basis)



# Comparison of Calcium and Phosphorus Content of DDGS with Glutenol and Corn Protein Concentrate (100% DM Basis)



# Opportunity Costs of Corn By-Products in Swine Diets



	<b>DDGS Spec. 1</b>	<b>DDGS Spec. 2</b>	<b>HP DDGS</b>	<b>Glutenol</b>	<b>CPC</b>
<b>Swine</b>	\$80.00	\$78.00	\$51.00	\$63.40	\$61.60

# U of M DDGS Web Site

## [www.ddgs.umn.edu](http://www.ddgs.umn.edu)



We have developed a DDGS web site featuring:

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

