

68. 施灌養豬廢水之狼尾草對懷孕母豬適口性之影響

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本試驗旨在探討經施灌厭氧處理後養豬廢水之狼尾草對懷孕後期母豬適口性之影響。試驗依不同肥份來源分3組，包含僅施用化學肥料之對照組（C）、施用半量化學肥料及半量養豬廢水之廢水化肥（WCF）以及施用1.2倍養豬廢水之廢水組（W1.2）。每組3隻懷孕後期（懷孕第86天至114天）母豬個別飼養於分娩床，試驗為期4週。依懷孕後期母豬所需能量給予，新鮮狼尾草及飲水任食至分娩。試驗結果顯示，在植體營養成分方面，中洗纖維及酸洗纖維WCF組及W1.2組皆低於C組，隨著養豬廢水施灌量增加有逐步降低的現象，總氮及粗蛋白以施用養豬廢水之處理（W1.2組及WCF組）較高，且隨著養豬廢水施灌量增加，粗蛋白質含量有逐步增加的現象；狼尾草鮮草對懷孕後期母豬之採食量，以WCF組有較高的草料採食量約1.37 kg/d，對照組及W1.2組則無明顯差異。因此，以養豬廢水作為肥分來源所生產之鮮草，應不影響懷孕母豬之適口性。

關鍵語：養豬廢水、狼尾草、適口性、懷孕母豬

The effect of irrigating swine wastewater in Napiergrass on the palatability of pregnant sows

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This study was to investigate the effect of feeding Napiergrass irrigated with swine wastewater after anaerobic fermentation on the palatability of sows during the late pregnancy period. The experiment was divided into three treatment groups: chemical fertilizer (C), half the amount of chemical fertilizer and wastewater (WCF), and 1.2 times of wastewater (W1.2). Three late pregnant sows during 86 to 114 days of pregnancy per group were individually housed in sow farrowing barn. Sows were fed according to requirements of late pregnant sows and ad libitum with fresh Napiergrass and water until farrowing. The results indicated that in the nutrient contents analysis of the grasses, NDF and ADF in the control group were higher than that in the treatment groups. Additionally, NDF and ADF were gradually decreased with the increased swine wastewater irrigation. Total nitrogen and crude protein in the W1.2 group and WCF group was higher, and crude protein was gradually increased with the volume of swine wastewater irrigation. The feed intake of Napiergrass to pregnant sows in the WCF group was approximately 1.37 kg/d higher than other groups, while that in the control group and W1.2 group was no significant differences. Therefore, the Napiergrass irrigated with swine wastewater should not affect palatability to pregnant sows.

Key Words: Swine wastewater, Napiergrass, Palatability, Pregnant sows