Sugar cane molasses and cassava meal as alternative energy sources

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Use of different protein levels in diets of sugar cane molasses type B or cassava meal and NUPROVIM based on soybean meal for growing-fattening pigs

Summary

Fifty six castrated male pigs, YL (Camborough) cross, of approximately 25 Kg live weight and 96 days average age were used. The pigs were allotted into a factorial arrangement (2x2) according to a random blocks design. The considered effects were energy source (sugar cane molasses type B or cassava meal) and the protein level in the diets (medium or low) given through the soybean meal.

For the energy source effect the dry matter intake was higher ($p < 0.001$) in pigs fed with the diet based on sugar cane molasses type B regarding to the diet based on cassava meal. To the level protein effect, there was increment in the dry matter intake ($p < 0.05$) and the protein conversion was significantly inferior ($p < 0.001$) when the protein low level was used; the daily gain was superior ($p < 0.001$) using protein medium level and also the alimentary conversion improved for this level.

It is considered the sugar cane molasses type B and cassava meal constitute alternative energy sources with the possibility to substitute totally to the cereals in the diets for growing-fattening

Keywords:
Cassava meal, growing-fattening pigs, performance, protein level, soybean meal, sugar cane molasses type B

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