

# Replacement of maize and rice bran with paddy

Replacement of maize and rice bran with paddy

Effect on the growth performance and carcass traits of growing finishing pigs

## Abstract

An experiment on weaners of large white Yorkshire breed of pigs was conducted to study the effect of replacing maize with paddy on the growth performance digestibility and carcass traits. Twenty piglets of 2½ months age of similar body weight were grouped in four groups containing three male and two female piglets in each. All the animals were housed in individual pens. A control and three experimental diets PR40, PR50 and PR60 containing 40, 50 and 60 per cent paddy respectively were formulated. The replacement of maize was done on w/w basis. The experimental diets were randomly allocated to four groups.

*Ad libitum*

feeding was done individually for a total period of 154 days.

Body weight and average daily gains were not affected during growing phase, however, during finishing phase the effect was significant ( $P \leq 0.05$ ). Both feed consumption and feed conversion ratio were significantly ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) affected with the addition of paddy in both growing and finishing phases. The digestibility coefficient of organic matter and crude fibre significantly ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) reduced with the addition of paddy in the diets. The reducing effect was more pronounced ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) for digestibility of dry matter, crude protein and nitrogen free extract. Significant ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) effect of replacing maize with paddy on loin and belly weights was observed).

From the data it was concluded that growing finishing pigs fed diets with 40 percent paddy showed similar performance as pigs fed control diet containing 50 percent maize.

**Key words:**

Carcass parameters, digestibility, growth, paddy, pig

## Citation of this paper

Sikka S S 2007: Effect of replacement of maize and rice bran with paddy on the growth performance and carcass traits of growing finishing pigs. Livestock Research for Rural Development. Volume 19, Article #92. Retrieved printDate()August 10, 2007, from <http://www.cipav.org.co/lrrd/lrrd19/7/sikk19092.htm>



Department of Animal Nutrition, College of Veterinary Science, Guru  
Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana, India

Oui