

Nutritive value of reconstituted sorghum grains for weanling pigs

Mitaru, B.N.; Reichert, R.D.; Blair, R.

URI: <http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/10553>

Date: 1984

Abstract

Grains from a high and low tannin sorghum were reconstituted by adding distilled water at a 30% level (w/w) and stored for 20 d at 25 C with an acetic-propionic acid mixture added to deter fungal growth. Another batch of grain from the same sources was used as control (no moisture treatment). The grains treated as above were incorporated at a 75% level in soybean meal-based starter diets for pigs. Reconstitution reduced the tannin content of high tannin sorghum significantly. The weight gains and feed consumptions with untreated and treated sorghums were not different ($P > .05$). Feed efficiency (G/F) was better ($P < .05$) with reconstituted than with the untreated sorghums. Dry matter digestibility was improved ($P < .05$) by reconstitution. The diets containing high tannin sorghum had lower ($P < .05$) digestible energy than the diets containing low tannin sorghums. Reconstitution improved ($P < .05$) the protein digestibility of the high tannin sorghum, but not that of the low tannin sorghum.