

# 妊娠期营养水平对初产母猪繁殖性能和乳成分的影响

杨 鹏 吴 德\* 车炼强 王 军 方正锋 林 燕 徐盛玉

(四川农业大学动物营养研究所,动物抗病营养教育部重点实验室,雅安 625014)

**摘 要:** 本试验旨在研究妊娠期不同营养水平对初产母猪繁殖性能和乳成分的影响。选用日龄、体重接近的“长×大”二元杂交母猪 44 头,配种后按体重随机分为 4 个组,这 4 组按照妊娠期母猪摄入的不同营养水平分别为 75% NRC 组、NRC 组、125% NRC 组、150% NRC 组,每组 11 个重复,每个重复 1 头母猪,泌乳期自由采食。结果表明:1) 母猪妊娠期营养水平对总产仔数无显著影响( $P > 0.05$ ),150% NRC 组窝产活仔数有低于 125% NRC 组的趋势( $P = 0.081$ ),125% NRC 组窝产健仔数、初生窝重显著高于 75% NRC 组( $P < 0.05$ ),有高于 150% NRC 组的趋势( $P = 0.083$ ,  $P = 0.090$ ),但与 NRC 组差异不显著( $P > 0.05$ )。2) 母猪妊娠期总增重、净增重及配种-断奶增重各组之间差异极显著( $P < 0.01$ ),随着妊娠期营养水平摄入的提高,泌乳期失重随之增加( $P < 0.01$ )。3) 母猪泌乳期平均日采食量随妊娠期营养水平摄入的增加而降低,泌乳期消化能摄入量  $Y_3$  (MJ/d) 与妊娠期消化能摄入量  $X$  (MJ/d) 的回归关系为: $Y_3 = 75.60 - 0.743X$  ( $R^2 = 0.572$ ,  $P < 0.01$ )。4) 随着妊娠期营养水平摄入的提高,母猪初乳中乳脂、乳蛋白含量随之极显著增加( $P < 0.01$ ),常乳中乳脂、乳蛋白含量以 125% NRC 组最高,营养水平的摄入与乳脂、乳蛋白含量呈二次曲线关系( $P < 0.01$ )。结果提示,妊娠期 125% NRC 水平的营养摄入可改善初产母猪繁殖性能及常乳品质。

**关键词:** 营养水平;初产母猪;妊娠期;繁殖性能;乳成分

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初产母猪是母猪培育过程中的一个重要环节,初产母猪繁殖能力的高低以及营养储备量对母猪终身的繁殖性能有较大影响。持续的基因选育已使当代母猪发生了很大变化,一方面母猪具有更高的繁殖性能;另一方面,瘦肉率的选育使母猪采食量显著下降,初产母猪需要更多的营养以维持妊娠期胎儿、乳腺的生长发育,同时具有充足的分娩体况以缓解泌乳期采食量不足对仔猪生长以及母猪断奶后繁殖的影响。妊娠期营养不足将使母猪总产仔数降低、仔猪初生重下降,引发瘦母猪综合征,缩短母猪的利用年限<sup>[1]</sup>。而妊娠期过多的营养将引起母猪体况过肥,导致难产、产后瘫

疾及因肢蹄病增加而导致的淘汰率的提高<sup>[2]</sup>;同时由于泌乳期母体体况损失增加,断奶至再次发情的间隔延长,受胎率降低<sup>[3]</sup>。因此,合理的初产母猪妊娠期营养供给,既能保证头胎母猪繁殖性能,也可改善母猪随后的繁殖成绩。本研究旨在通过考察妊娠期不同营养水平对初产母猪繁殖性能和乳成分的影响,寻求初产母猪妊娠期间适宜的营养水平。

## 1 材料与amp;方法

### 1.1 试验动物及设计

采用单因素试验设计,选取血缘相同,日龄、

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作者简介:杨 鹏(1986—),男,四川泸州人,硕士研究生,从事猪的营养与饲料科学研究。E-mail: 334388632@qq.com

\* 通讯作者:吴 德,教授,博士生导师,E-mail: pig2pig@sina.com

体重相近的“长×大”二元杂交母猪44头,配种前饲喂同一饲料,母猪第4情期出现静立反应后8、20、28 h由同一操作熟练的技术人员进行人工授精3次,精液来源一致。母猪配种后前2天饲喂1.5 kg/d饲料,配种后第3天早上称重,按体重随机分配到4个组,这4组按照妊娠期母猪摄入的不同营养水平分别为75% NRC组、NRC组、125% NRC组、150% NRC组,每组11个重复,每个重复1头母猪。

表1 母猪妊娠期各阶段营养水平摄入量

Table 1 Nutrient intake levels of sows during pregnancy different stages

| 组别<br>Groups | 妊娠前期(0~30 d)<br>Early pregnancy (Day 0 to 30) | 妊娠中期(31~90 d)<br>Middle pregnancy (Day 31 to 90) | 妊娠后期(91~112 d)<br>Late pregnancy (Day 91 to 112) |
|--------------|---|--|--|
| 75% NRC      | 0.75M   | 0.90M  | 1.08M  |
| NRC          | 1.00M   | 1.20M  | 1.50M  |
| 125% NRC     | 1.25M   | 1.50M  | 1.80M  |
| 150% NRC     | 1.50M   | 1.80M  | 2.25M  |

## 1.2 试验饲料

试验饲料组成及营养水平见表2。妊娠期母猪饲料分为0~90 d饲料以及91 d至分娩饲料,妊娠期饲料氨基酸模式参照kim等<sup>[5]</sup>推荐的理想氨基酸模式,其余营养水平参照Johnston<sup>[6]</sup>。泌乳期饲料氨基酸水平参照Dourmad等<sup>[7]</sup>的推荐量,其余营养水平参照NRC(1998)<sup>[8]</sup>。

## 1.3 饲养管理

所有试验母猪均饲养在四川农业大学动物营养研究所教学科研试验基地。在母猪进舍前对猪舍进行彻底清洁、消毒。体重达到90 kg后,根据母猪体重进行适当限制饲喂,每隔15 d称1次体重,确保各后备母猪体重趋于一致,并每天用公猪诱情2次,以确定母猪初情日龄,母猪在第4情期进行人工授精。试验期内妊娠母猪日喂2次(09:00、15:00),自由饮水,保持猪舍清洁卫生,并在试验期内每周消毒1次。所有母猪预产期前1周经过刷洗消毒后转入分娩舍,妊娠第112天后每头母猪饲喂2 kg/d饲料。母猪分娩后前4天逐渐加料,第5天达到自由采食。仔猪出生后第7天开始补料,自由饮水,第28天断奶。其他操作均按规模化养猪场进行。

如表1所示,各组母猪妊娠前期营养水平分别为0.75M(M表示维持需要)、1.00M、1.25M和1.50M;妊娠中期、后期营养水平参照文献[4],即妊娠中期在前期基础上提高20%;妊娠后期在中期基础上提高25%。不同妊娠阶段采食量通过维持需要倍数确定,维持需要采食量由维持需要消化能 $[DE_m(\text{kJ/d}) = 460 \times BW^{0.75}]$ ,其中BW为配种时体重+1/2预期增重,母猪预期增重为55 kg]与饲料能量水平之比确定。

## 1.4 试验指标的测定

### 1.4.1 母猪繁殖性能

分娩后称量仔猪个体重,记录母猪总产仔数、窝产活仔数、窝产健仔数(初生体重 $\geq 0.85$  kg),计算初生仔猪均重及初生窝重。称量泌乳期第21、28天仔猪重量及记录仔猪数,计算仔猪泌乳期第21、28天个体均重、窝重以及泌乳期个体增重和泌乳期窝增重。记录母猪断奶-发情间隔,计算母猪断奶10 d内发情率。

### 1.4.2 母猪体重变化及泌乳期平均日采食量

母猪于配种、妊娠期第30和90天、分娩前以及分娩后、断奶当天(泌乳期第28天)称重,并计算母猪妊娠期0~30 d、31~90 d、91 d至分娩增重、妊娠期总增重、净增重(母猪分娩后体重与配种体重之差)、分娩失重、泌乳期失重和母猪配种-断奶增重(断奶体重与配种体重之差)。记录母猪泌乳期每天的饲料投喂量和剩余量,计算泌乳期(1~28 d)平均日采食量。

### 1.4.3 初乳和常乳采集及乳成分分析

在分娩当天(初乳)以及泌乳期第28天(常乳)每组随机选取5头母猪,分别从前、中、后3个乳头采集乳样后混合,每头采集20 mL,样品采集后-20℃保存。乳脂、乳蛋白、非脂固形物、乳糖

含量用 MILK YWAY-CP2 快速乳成分分析仪进行分析。

表 2 试验饲粮组成及营养水平(风干基础)

Table 2 Composition and nutrient levels of experimental diets (air-dry basis)

| 项目<br>Items                         | 妊娠期 0 ~ 90 d<br>Day 0 to 90 of pregnancy | 妊娠期 91 d 至分娩<br>Day 91 of pregnancy to farrowing | 泌乳期<br>Lactation |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------|
| 原料 Ingredients                      |  |  |                  |
| 玉米 Corn                             | 61.93                                    | 64.50  | 62.12            |
| 豆粕 Soybean meal                     | 13.75                                    | 18.05  | 22.74            |
| 鱼粉 Fish meal                        | 1.50                                     | 2.00   | 3.00             |
| 豆油 Soybean oil                      |  | 2.00   | 2.50             |
| 小麦麸 Wheat bran                      | 19.00                                    | 9.56   | 5.50             |
| L-赖氨酸盐酸盐 L-Lys · HCl (78.8%)        | 0.08                                     | 0.03   | 0.23             |
| L-苏氨酸 L-Thr (98%)                   | 0.03                                     |  | 0.03             |
| L-色氨酸 L-Trp (98%)                   |  |  | 0.01             |
| 碳酸钙 CaCO <sub>3</sub>               | 1.26                                     | 1.28   | 1.10             |
| 磷酸氢钙 CaHPO <sub>3</sub>             | 1.35                                     | 1.48   | 1.27             |
| 小苏打 NaHCO <sub>3</sub>              |  |  | 0.40             |
| 胆碱 Choline (50%)                    | 0.15                                     | 0.15   | 0.15             |
| 食盐 NaCl                             | 0.40                                     | 0.40   | 0.40             |
| 维生素预混料 Vitamin premix <sup>1)</sup> | 0.05                                     | 0.05   | 0.05             |
| 矿物质预混料 Mineral premix <sup>2)</sup> | 0.50                                     | 0.50   | 0.50             |
| 合计 Total                            | 100.00                                   | 100.00   | 100.00           |
| 营养水平 Nutrient levels                |  |  |                  |
| 消化能 DE/(MJ/kg)                      | 12.55                                    | 13.39  | 13.81            |
| 粗蛋白质 CP                             | 14.50                                    | 15.47  | 17.52            |
| 钙 Ca                                | 0.90                                     | 0.96   | 0.90             |
| 总磷 P                                | 0.72                                     | 0.85   | 0.68             |
| 有效磷 AP                              | 0.45                                     | 0.48   | 0.45             |
| 总赖氨酸 TLys                           | 0.71                                     | 0.72   | 1.11             |
| 可消化赖氨酸 DLys                         | 0.60                                     | 0.64   | 1.00             |

<sup>1)</sup> 维生素预混料为每千克饲粮提供 Vitamin premix provided the following per kilogram of diets: VA 16 000 IU, VD<sub>3</sub> 4 000 IU, VE 10 IU, VK 2 mg, VB<sub>1</sub> 0.8 mg, VB<sub>2</sub> 6.4 mg, VB<sub>6</sub> 2.4 mg, VB<sub>12</sub> 0.012 mg, 烟酸 niacin 14 mg, 泛酸 pantothenic acid 10 mg, 叶酸 folic acid 0.2 mg。

<sup>2)</sup> 矿物质预混料为每千克饲粮提供 Mineral premix provided the following per kilogram of diets: Fe 165 mg, Cu 16 mg, Zn 165 mg, Mn 30 mg, Se 0.3 mg, I 0.3 mg, Cr 0.2 mg。

## 1.5 统计分析

试验结果用平均值 ± 标准差表示, 采用 SPSS 20.0 进行数据统计分析。用 ANOVA 进行单因素方差分析, 采用 LSD 法进行多重比较和显著性分析。对妊娠期营养水平的摄入与初生仔猪均重、母猪泌乳期平均日采食量、母猪泌乳期失重、初乳及常乳中乳脂和乳蛋白含量的关系进行回归分析。 $P < 0.05$  水平表示差异显著,  $P < 0.01$  表示差异极显著。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 妊娠期不同营养水平对母猪繁殖性能的影响

由表 3 可知, 总产仔数各组间无显著差异 ( $P > 0.05$ ), 150% NRC 组窝产活仔数有低于 125% NRC 组的趋势 ( $P = 0.081$ )。125% NRC 组窝产健仔数、初生窝重比 75% NRC 组分别显著提高 2.26 头和 3.41 kg ( $P < 0.05$ ), 比 150% NRC 组分别提高 1.70 头 ( $P = 0.083$ ) 和 2.07 kg ( $P =$

0.090),但与NRC组差异不显著( $P > 0.05$ )。随着母猪妊娠期营养水平的提高,初生仔猪均重有增加的趋势,妊娠期消化能摄入量 $X$ (MJ/d)与初生仔猪均重 $Y_1$ (kg)的回归关系为: $Y_1 = 0.932 + 0.014X$ ( $R^2 = 0.454, P < 0.01$ )。泌乳期第21天,125% NRC组窝重最高,比NRC组、75% NRC组分别显著提高7.11、8.83 kg( $P < 0.05$ ),比150% NRC组提高6.00 kg( $P = 0.082$ )。泌乳期第28

天,125% NRC组窝重分别比NRC组、75% NRC组提高6.82( $P = 0.077$ )、8.92 kg( $P < 0.05$ ),比150% NRC组提高7.09 kg( $P = 0.086$ )。泌乳期第21和28天仔猪个体均重、泌乳期窝增重、泌乳期个体增重各组间均无显著差异( $P > 0.05$ )。妊娠期营养水平对断奶仔猪数、母猪断奶-发情间隔、断奶10 d内发情率均无显著影响( $P > 0.05$ )。

表3 妊娠期不同营养水平对母猪繁殖性能的影响

Table 3 Effects of different nutrient levels during pregnancy on reproductive performance of sows

| 项目<br>Items  | 组别 Groups                  |                             |                            |                            |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | 75% NRC                    | NRC                         | 125% NRC                   | 150% NRC                   |
| 总产仔数 Total litter size born per litter/头                               | 14.44 ± 3.28               | 15.11 ± 2.03                | 15.20 ± 1.87               | 13.29 ± 2.43               |
| 窝产活仔数 Piglet born alive per litter/头                                   | 13.44 ± 2.96               | 14.22 ± 1.39                | 14.50 ± 2.37               | 12.50 ± 1.51               |
| 窝产健仔数 Piglet born healthy per litter/头                                 | 11.44 ± 2.01 <sup>bc</sup> | 13.44 ± 2.30 <sup>a</sup>   | 13.70 ± 2.11 <sup>a</sup>  | 12.00 ± 1.15 <sup>ab</sup> |
| 初生仔猪均重<br>Live piglet average weight at birth/kg                       | 1.17 ± 0.14 <sup>Bb</sup>  | 1.28 ± 0.14 <sup>ABab</sup> | 1.33 ± 0.08 <sup>ABa</sup> | 1.38 ± 0.14 <sup>Aa</sup>  |
| 初生窝重 Litter weight at birth/kg   | 16.08 ± 2.19 <sup>b</sup>  | 18.62 ± 1.78 <sup>a</sup>   | 19.49 ± 3.08 <sup>a</sup>  | 17.42 ± 1.86 <sup>ab</sup> |
| 泌乳期第21天窝重<br>Litter weight on day 21 of lactation/kg                   | 58.37 ± 7.53 <sup>c</sup>  | 60.09 ± 6.86 <sup>bc</sup>  | 67.20 ± 8.28 <sup>a</sup>  | 61.20 ± 4.42 <sup>ab</sup> |
| 泌乳期第21天个体均重<br>Live piglet average weight on day 21 of lactation/kg    | 5.09 ± 0.86                | 5.31 ± 0.42                 | 5.60 ± 0.34                | 5.50 ± 0.57                |
| 泌乳期第28天窝重<br>Litter weight on day 28 of lactation/kg                   | 74.06 ± 9.73 <sup>b</sup>  | 76.16 ± 7.87 <sup>ab</sup>  | 82.98 ± 8.42 <sup>a</sup>  | 75.89 ± 4.99 <sup>ab</sup> |
| 泌乳期第28天个体均重<br>Live piglet average weight on day 28 of lactation/kg    | 6.45 ± 0.97                | 6.72 ± 0.35                 | 6.93 ± 0.47                | 6.87 ± 0.90                |
| 泌乳期窝增重<br>Litter weight gain during lactation/kg                       | 58.94 ± 9.26               | 59.97 ± 5.11                | 64.53 ± 8.39               | 58.83 ± 6.43               |
| 泌乳期个体增重<br>Live piglet weight gain during lactation/kg                 | 5.27 ± 0.92                | 5.44 ± 0.30                 | 5.62 ± 0.50                | 5.47 ± 0.90                |
| 断奶仔猪数<br>Number of piglet alive at weaning/头                           | 11.78 ± 1.86               | 11.33 ± 1.12                | 12.00 ± 1.25               | 11.14 ± 1.07               |
| 母猪断奶10 d内发情率<br>Percentage of sow estrus during 10 days post weaning/% | 78.00                      | 78.00                       | 82.00                      | 71.00                      |
| 断奶-发情间隔<br>Weaning-to-estrus interval/d                                | 7.76 ± 2.56                | 7.00 ± 2.54                 | 6.82 ± 2.99                | 7.75 ± 3.65                |

同行数据肩标不同小写字母表示差异显著( $P < 0.05$ ),不同大写字母表示差异极显著( $P < 0.01$ )。下表同。

In the same row, values with different small letter superscripts mean significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ), and with different capital letter superscripts mean significant difference ( $P < 0.01$ ). The same as below.

## 2.2 妊娠期不同营养水平对母猪体重及泌乳期平均日采食量的影响

由表4可知,母猪妊娠期0~30 d、31~90 d增重、总增重、净增重各组间均差异极显著( $P < 0.01$ ),而妊娠期91 d至分娩各组间体增重差异减

小,150% NRC组极显著高于NRC组与75% NRC组( $P < 0.01$ )。随着妊娠期营养水平摄入的提高,泌乳期失重有增加的趋势,150% NRC组泌乳期失重极显著高于75% NRC组、NRC组( $P < 0.01$ ),125% NRC组显著高于75% NRC组( $P <$

0.05), 泌乳期母猪失重  $Y_2$  (kg) 与妊娠期消化能摄入量  $X$  (MJ/d) 间的回归关系为:  $Y_2 = 0.781 + 1.056X$  ( $R^2 = 0.992, P < 0.01$ )。母猪配种 - 断奶增重各组间差异极显著 ( $P < 0.01$ )。分娩失重不受妊娠期营养水平的影响 ( $P > 0.05$ )。随着妊娠

期营养水平的提高, 泌乳期平均日采食量有减少的趋势, 泌乳期消化能摄入量  $Y_3$  (MJ/d) 与妊娠期消化能摄入量  $X$  (MJ/d) 间回归关系为:  $Y_3 = 75.60 - 0.743X$  ( $R^2 = 0.572, P < 0.01$ )。

表 4 妊娠期不同营养水平对母猪体重及泌乳期平均日采食量的影响

Table 4 Effects of different nutrient levels during pregnancy on sow weight and average daily feed intake during lactation

| 项目<br>Items   | 组别 Groups                    |                               |                              |                              |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|   | 75% NRC                      | NRC                           | 125% NRC                     | 150% NRC                     |
| 配种母猪头数<br>Number of breeding sows/头                               | 11                           | 11                            | 11                           | 11                           |
| 配种体重<br>Breeding body weight/kg                                   | 148.29 ± 9.18                | 147.28 ± 7.78                 | 148.23 ± 6.53                | 148.45 ± 4.35                |
| 分娩前体重<br>Prior farrowing body weight/kg                           | 195.79 ± 12.53 <sup>Bc</sup> | 210.39 ± 10.97 <sup>Bb</sup>  | 229.44 ± 15.79 <sup>Aa</sup> | 240.34 ± 11.73 <sup>Aa</sup> |
| 分娩后体重<br>Post farrowing body weight/kg                            | 175.56 ± 8.36 <sup>Dd</sup>  | 187.65 ± 8.45 <sup>Cc</sup>   | 204.86 ± 9.32 <sup>Bb</sup>  | 219.33 ± 11.30 <sup>Aa</sup> |
| 断奶体重<br>Weaning body weight/kg                                    | 154.86 ± 8.12 <sup>Bc</sup>  | 161.73 ± 11.65 <sup>ABc</sup> | 175.24 ± 6.30 <sup>Ab</sup>  | 183.37 ± 3.37 <sup>Aa</sup>  |
| 妊娠期 0 ~ 30 d 增重<br>Day 0 to 30 of pregnancy weight gain/kg        | 3.78 ± 2.70 <sup>Cc</sup>    | 11.52 ± 2.54 <sup>Bb</sup>    | 18.77 ± 4.15 <sup>Aa</sup>   | 20.05 ± 2.45 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 妊娠期 31 ~ 90 d 增重<br>Day 31 to 90 of pregnancy weight gain/kg      | 25.82 ± 3.15 <sup>Dd</sup>   | 32.82 ± 4.41 <sup>Cc</sup>    | 41.03 ± 4.91 <sup>Bb</sup>   | 46.68 ± 5.08 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 妊娠期 91 d 至分娩增重<br>Day 91 of pregnancy to farrowing weight gain/kg | 17.90 ± 4.13 <sup>Bb</sup>   | 18.77 ± 4.84 <sup>Bb</sup>    | 21.41 ± 5.55 <sup>ABab</sup> | 25.31 ± 3.10 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 妊娠期总增重<br>Total weight gain during pregnancy/kg                   | 47.50 ± 4.25 <sup>Dd</sup>   | 63.11 ± 6.57 <sup>Cc</sup>    | 81.21 ± 11.30 <sup>Bb</sup>  | 91.89 ± 8.54 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 妊娠期净增重<br>Net weight gain during pregnancy/kg                     | 27.27 ± 5.35 <sup>Dd</sup>   | 40.37 ± 2.24 <sup>Cc</sup>    | 56.64 ± 4.95 <sup>Bb</sup>   | 70.88 ± 8.04 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 分娩失重<br>Farrowing weight loss/kg                                  | 20.23 ± 6.74                 | 22.74 ± 7.47                  | 24.57 ± 9.02                 | 21.01 ± 1.91                 |
| 泌乳期失重<br>Weight lose during lactation/kg                          | 20.70 ± 5.10 <sup>Bc</sup>   | 26.21 ± 7.79 <sup>Bbc</sup>   | 29.24 ± 5.05 <sup>ABb</sup>  | 36.57 ± 9.69 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 配种 - 断奶增重<br>Breeding-weaning weight gain/kg                      | 6.57 ± 6.14 <sup>Dd</sup>    | 14.09 ± 7.42 <sup>Cc</sup>    | 27.01 ± 5.57 <sup>Bb</sup>   | 35.37 ± 3.69 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 泌乳期平均日采食量<br>Average daily feed intake during lactation/(kg/d)    | 4.49 ± 0.62 <sup>Aa</sup>    | 4.42 ± 0.35 <sup>Aab</sup>    | 4.06 ± 0.35 <sup>Ab</sup>    | 3.52 ± 0.37 <sup>Bc</sup>    |

### 2.3 妊娠期不同营养水平对母猪初乳和常乳中乳成分的影响

由表 5 可知, 随着妊娠期摄入营养水平的提高, 初乳中乳脂含量逐步提高, 且能量水平与初乳

中乳脂含量呈显著的线性关系 ( $R^2 = 0.306, P < 0.01$ )。与乳脂含量类似, 随着妊娠期营养水平摄入的增加, 初乳中乳蛋白含量也随之增加 ( $R^2 = 0.533, P < 0.01$ ), 其中 75% NRC 组极显著小于

其他3组( $P < 0.01$ ), 150% NRC组显著高于125% NRC组、NRC组( $P < 0.05$ )。初乳中乳糖、非脂固形物含量各组间差异不显著( $P > 0.05$ )。125% NRC组常乳中乳脂含量显著高于其他各组( $P < 0.05$ ), 75% NRC组常乳中乳脂含量显著低

于NRC组( $P < 0.05$ ), 妊娠阶段营养摄入水平与常乳中乳脂含量呈显著的二次关系( $R^2 = 0.273$ ,  $P = 0.013$ )。妊娠阶段营养水平摄入与乳蛋白含量亦呈显著的二次关系( $R^2 = 0.291$ ,  $P = 0.010$ )。

表5 妊娠期不同营养水平对母猪初乳和常乳中乳成分的影响

Table 5 Effects of different nutrient levels during pregnancy on colostrums and milk composition of sows %

| 项目<br>Items         | 组别 Groups                 |                             |                             |                             |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                     | 75% NRC                   | NRC                         | 125% NRC                    | 150% NRC                    |
| 初乳 Colostrum        |                           |                             |                             |                             |
| 乳脂 Milk fat         | 7.15 ± 0.41 <sup>Bc</sup> | 7.55 ± 0.38 <sup>ABbc</sup> | 7.67 ± 0.55 <sup>ABab</sup> | 8.08 ± 0.52 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 乳蛋白 Milk protein    | 7.72 ± 0.22 <sup>Bc</sup> | 8.27 ± 0.50 <sup>Ab</sup>   | 8.35 ± 0.32 <sup>Ab</sup>   | 8.72 ± 0.22 <sup>Aa</sup>   |
| 乳糖 Lactose          | 4.23 ± 0.56               | 4.24 ± 0.23                 | 4.30 ± 0.35                 | 4.54 ± 0.33                 |
| 非脂固形物 Solid-non-fat | 11.11 ± 0.81              | 11.35 ± 0.62                | 11.21 ± 0.69                | 11.40 ± 0.44                |
| 常乳 Milk             |                           |                             |                             |                             |
| 乳脂 Milk fat         | 4.98 ± 0.27 <sup>Bc</sup> | 5.45 ± 0.29 <sup>ABb</sup>  | 5.89 ± 0.58 <sup>Aa</sup>   | 5.31 ± 0.46 <sup>ABbc</sup> |
| 乳蛋白 Milk protein    | 4.11 ± 0.13 <sup>Bb</sup> | 4.61 ± 0.38 <sup>ABa</sup>  | 4.71 ± 0.49 <sup>Aa</sup>   | 4.51 ± 0.42 <sup>ABab</sup> |
| 乳糖 Lactose          | 5.83 ± 0.17               | 5.65 ± 0.26                 | 5.60 ± 0.24                 | 5.61 ± 0.33                 |
| 非脂固形物 Solid-non-fat | 10.93 ± 0.50              | 10.76 ± 0.45                | 10.98 ± 0.95                | 10.48 ± 0.74                |

### 3 讨论

本研究显示,随着初产母猪妊娠期营养水平提高,母猪妊娠期获得更多增重(包括全期总增重以及净增重),泌乳期失重也随之增加,结果与吴德<sup>[4]</sup>和 Sinclair等<sup>[9]</sup>一致。NRC组预期母体增重为55 kg,实测值为63 kg,125% NRC组营养水平摄入量与NRC(2012)<sup>[10]</sup>相近,配种体重为148 kg的初产母猪NRC(2012)<sup>[10]</sup>模型预期妊娠期总增重为63 kg,本试验母猪妊娠期总增重比NRC(2012)<sup>[10]</sup>高18 kg。现代母猪具有更高瘦肉率,且初产妊娠母猪处于生长阶段,沉积肌肉能力更强,而蛋白质合成具有更高能量利用率,因此初产母猪具有更高生长速度<sup>[11]</sup>。Young等<sup>[12]</sup>研究表明,营养摄入高于维持情况下,初产母猪妊娠期增重高于经产母猪。NRC(1998、2012)可能低估了初产母猪生长潜力。

早期研究表明,随着妊娠期营养摄入增多,泌乳期母猪采食量显著下降。Dourmad<sup>[13]</sup>指出随着妊娠期能量摄入量提高1 MJ/d,泌乳期母猪能量摄入量降低0.64 MJ/d。本研究妊娠期母猪消化能摄入量提高1 MJ/d,泌乳期母猪能量摄入量减少0.74 MJ/d,减少幅度高于Dourmad<sup>[13]</sup>的研究,

可能本研究母猪泌乳期正处于夏季高温,分娩体况对母猪泌乳期采食量影响更为明显。随着泌乳期母猪平均日采食量降低,泌乳期失重也随之增加,本研究表明妊娠期消化能提高1 MJ/d,泌乳期失重增加1.056 kg,与Prunier等<sup>[14]</sup>具有相似结果。母猪泌乳期、妊娠期体重变化呈负相关,但母猪配种-断奶增重与妊娠期营养摄入量一致,即妊娠期摄入营养多,母猪配种-断奶增重提高,这与前人结果一致<sup>[4,13]</sup>,说明妊娠期营养摄入才是决定母猪配种-断奶增重的关键,适当的提高妊娠期营养水平可使初产母猪具有充足的体况。

本研究妊娠期营养水平摄入量对初产母猪总产仔数、窝产活仔数无显著影响,这与前人研究<sup>[9,15]</sup>结果一致。母猪产仔数主要受妊娠早期胚胎存活率影响,妊娠前期高营养水平导致胚胎存活率下降<sup>[16-17]</sup>。研究表明,配种3 d后营养摄入对妊娠前期胚胎存活没有显著影响<sup>[18]</sup>,本研究各组母猪配种后2 d内统一饲喂1.5 kg/d饲料,可能为营养水平对母猪产仔数没有影响的原因。NRC组、125% NRC组窝产活仔数显著高于其他2组。Kim等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究表明,妊娠后期仔猪体重变异高于前期,妊娠后期营养不足导致低初生重仔猪出现概率增加,因此提高营养水平可一定程

度提高窝产健仔数。Close等<sup>[20]</sup>认为妊娠期营养水平提高1 MJ/d,仔猪初生重提高8 g。本研究表明,母猪妊娠期消化能摄入 $X$ (MJ/d)与初生仔猪均重 $Y_1$ (kg)回归关系为: $Y_1 = 0.932 + 0.014X$ ,与Pluske等<sup>[21]</sup>的回归关系一致。虽然初生仔猪均重随营养水平摄入增加而提高,但125% NRC组窝产活仔数高于150% NRC组,初生窝重高于150% NRC组。母猪泌乳期成绩受母猪采食量以及分娩体况影响,由于高产仔数及低泌乳期采食量,初产母猪多处于营养负平衡。Quesnel等<sup>[22]</sup>研究表明,分娩体重高的母猪,虽然泌乳期营养限饲,泌乳期性能不受影响,本试验条件下,虽然提高妊娠期营养水平的摄入,泌乳期平均日采食量随之减少,但泌乳期仔猪个体增重以及窝增重均不受妊娠期营养水平影响,表明提高妊娠期营养水平可使母猪具有足够的分娩体储,保证哺乳仔猪的生长需要。早期研究表明,泌乳期营养限饲将延长母猪断奶-发情间隔<sup>[23-24]</sup>。随着育种的进程,母猪泌乳期失重对断奶-发情间隔的影响减少。本试验中各组母猪断奶10 d内发情率以及断奶-发情间隔均不受母猪泌乳期失重的影响,与一些学者的研究结果<sup>[3,25]</sup>一致。

Farmer等<sup>[26]</sup>指出母猪初乳成分受母猪分娩体况影响。Yang等<sup>[27]</sup>研究表明,随着妊娠期赖氨酸摄入量提高,初乳中乳蛋白含量也随之提高。Long等<sup>[28]</sup>研究显示,提高妊娠期饲料的能量水平,初乳中乳脂含量呈线性变化的趋势。本试验中随着妊娠期营养水平摄入增加,初乳中乳脂以及乳蛋白含量呈线性增加。初乳成分主要受妊娠期母猪营养摄入影响,而常乳成分受泌乳母猪体况及营养摄入的影响。Clowes等<sup>[29]</sup>研究表明,泌乳期蛋白质限饲母猪随着体内蛋白质损失增多,泌乳20 d乳蛋白含量逐渐减少,并认为随着母猪体储的下降到一定限度时,母猪体储分解减少以保留一定的体储从而使泌乳能力受影响。本试验中,75% NRC组常乳中乳脂以及乳蛋白含量显著低于其他各组,表明妊娠期营养摄入过少导致体储不充分,影响了后期母猪的泌乳能量。同时150% NRC组乳脂、乳蛋白含量也呈现一定程度的下降趋势,说明过低的采食量也影响了乳成分。

## 4 结论

① 对于高繁殖水平、低采食量的现代初产母

猪,NRC(1998)母猪妊娠期营养推荐已不适合,高于NRC(1998)推荐量25%,即妊娠期平均消化能摄入量为33.43 MJ/d,可消化赖氨酸摄入量为15.90 g/d时母猪具有较好的繁殖成绩。

② 增加母猪妊娠期营养摄入可提高初乳中乳脂、乳蛋白含量,常乳中乳脂、乳蛋白含量受母猪泌乳期平均日采食量及分娩体况影响,妊娠期125% NRC水平的营养摄入可改善母猪常乳质量。

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## Effects of Nutrient Levels during Pregnancy on Reproductive Performance and Milk Composition of Primiparous Sows

YANG Mei WU De\* CHE Liqiang WANG Jun FANG Zhengfeng LIN Yan XU Shengyu  
(Key Laboratory of Animal Disease-Resistance Nutrition of China Ministry of Education, Institute of  
Animal Nutrition, Sichuan Agricultural University, Ya'an 625014, China)

**Abstract:** This experiment was conducted to study the effects of different nutrient levels during pregnancy on reproductive performance and milk composition of primiparous sows. Forty-four crossbred sows (Landrace × Yorkshire) with similar age and body weight were randomly allocated into four groups with different nutrient intake levels (75% NRC, NRC, 125% NRC and 150% NRC) during pregnancy, and every group had 11 replicates with 1 sow in each replicate. All sows were fed *ad libitum* during lactation. The results showed as follows: 1) nutrient intake levels of sows during pregnancy did not affect total litter size born per litter ( $P > 0.05$ ), but the piglet born alive per litter in 150% NRC group had a trend to be less than that in 125% NRC group ( $P = 0.081$ ). The number of piglet born healthy per litter and litter weight at birth in 125% NRC group were significantly higher than those in 75% NRC group ( $P < 0.05$ ), and had a trend to be higher than those in 150% NRC group ( $P = 0.083, P = 0.090$ ), but were not significantly different compared with NRC group ( $P > 0.05$ ). 2) Total weight gain during pregnancy, net weight gain during pregnancy and breeding-weaning weight gain were significantly different among all groups ( $P < 0.01$ ), and with nutrient intake levels during pregnancy improving, weight loss during lactation was significantly increased ( $P < 0.01$ ). 3) With nutrient intake levels of sows during pregnancy increasing, average daily feed intake during lactation was decreased, and regression relationship between digestible energy intake of lactation  $Y_3$  (MJ/d) and digestible energy intake during pregnancy  $X$  (MJ/d) was  $Y_3 = 75.60 - 0.743X$  ( $R_2 = 0.572, P < 0.01$ ). 4) Milk fat and protein contents in colostrum were increased with dietary nutrient intake levels during pregnancy increasing ( $P < 0.01$ ), but the contents of milk fat and protein in 125% NRC group were the highest, and regression relationship between nutrient levels and milk fat and protein contents was quadratic ( $P < 0.01$ ). Thus, 125% NRC nutrient level provided during pregnancy can improve reproductive performance and milk quality of sows. [Chinese Journal of Animal Nutrition, 2013, 25(9):1954-1962]

**Key words:** nutrient levels; primiparous sows; pregnancy; reproductive performance; milk composition