

## **Effect of Xylanase and (or) Phytase Supplementation on Nutrient Digestibility and Growth Performance of Grower Pigs Fed Wheat-Based Diets Containing Wheat Millrun**

T.N. Nortey<sup>\*1,2</sup>, J.F. Patience<sup>1</sup>, P.H. Simmins<sup>3</sup>, and R.T. Zijlstra<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Prairie Swine Centre Inc. Saskatoon, SK*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK*

<sup>3</sup>*Danisco Animal Nutrition, Marlborough, UK*, <sup>4</sup>*University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB*

### **Summary**

The nutritional value of wheat millrun with xylanase and (or) phytase supplementation in wheat based diets for growing pigs was evaluated. Wheat millrun inclusion depressed energy and P digestibility and also ADG, but had no effect on ADFI and G:F. Xylanase and phytase reduced ADFI and improved nutrient digestibility. However, the improved nutrient digestibility did not result in improved growth performance which may be indicative of a nutrient imbalance.

### **Introduction**

Feed cost might be reduced or nutrient intake might be enhanced if nutrients bound by the arabinoxylans and phytate of wheat millrun could be released through enzyme supplementation to a higher extent. This would allow for large inclusion rates of wheat millrun into swine diets, while maintaining growth performance. An increased energy and amino acid digestibility in the small intestine is especially beneficial to the pig, but increased energy digestibility in the large intestine will also be beneficial to improve the energy status. Improved utilization of dietary phosphorus will be beneficial economically, but will also reduce the pressure of swine production on the environment.

### **Results and Discussion**

Ileal and total tract energy digestibility was affected by millrun inclusion, xylanase and phytase addition. Millrun addition reduced P digestibility linearly and phytase and xylanase supplementation improved P digestibility. In contrast to digestibility data, performance data were less conclusive. Millrun inclusion reduced ADG linearly, but did not affect ADFI or G:F. Xylanase and phytase reduced ADFI, and phytase tended to reduce ADG. Enzyme supplementation did not affect final BW or G:F.

### **Conclusions**

Overall, millrun inclusion reduced nutrient digestibility and growth performance. Xylanase and phytase improved nutrient digestibility; however, the improved digestibility did not result in improved growth performance which may have been indicative of a nutrient imbalance.

### **Acknowledgements**

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**Table 1.** Ingredient and nutrient composition of diets

Ingredient (%)	Wheat	20% Wheat millrun <sup>z</sup>	40% Wheat millrun <sup>z</sup>
Wheat	83.26	61.83	40.26
Wheat millrun	-	20.00	40.00
Soybean meal	12.50	12.50	12.50
Canola oil	-	1.80	3.60
Dicalcium phosphate	1.20	0.70	0.40
Limestone	0.85	1.00	1.10
L-lysine HCl	0.49	0.47	0.45
Vitamin premix <sup>y</sup>	0.50	0.50	0.50
Mineral premix <sup>w</sup>	0.50	0.50	0.50
Sodium bicarbonate	0.29	0.29	0.29
Salt	0.20	0.20	0.20
L-Threonine	0.15	0.14	0.13
DL-Methionine	0.06	0.07	0.07
<b>Calculated nutrient content</b>			
DE (Mcal kg <sup>-1</sup> )	3.34	3.34	3.34
Dig. Lysine (g Mcal <sup>-1</sup> DE) <sup>v</sup>	2.80	2.80	2.80
Calcium	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total phosphorus	0.60	0.60	0.63

<sup>z</sup> Xylanase was included at a rate of 167 g Tonne<sup>-1</sup> of finished feed and phytase at a rate of 100 g Tonne<sup>-1</sup> of finished feed.

<sup>y</sup> Provided per kilogram of premix: vitamin A, 1 650 000 IU; vitamin D<sub>3</sub>, 165 000 IU; vitamin E, 8000 IU; niacin, 7 g; D-pantothenic acid, 3 g; riboflavin, 1g; menadione, 800 mg. folic acid, 400 mg; thiamine, 200 mg; D-biotin; 40 mg; vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, 5 mg

<sup>w</sup> Provided per kilogram of premix: Zn, 20 g; Fe, 16 g; Cu, 10 g; Mn, 5 g; I, 100 mg; Se, 20 mg.

<sup>v</sup> Contained by calculation 2.80 apparent digestible lysine Mcal<sup>-1</sup> DE (0.94% apparent digestible lysine) and an ideal pattern of digestible amino acids compared to lysine (%); lysine 100; threonine 60; methionine 30 (NRC 1998).

**Table 3.** Effect of wheat millrun inclusion level and enzyme supplementation on ileal and total-tract energy and DM digestibility and DE content of diets fed to grower pigs

Variable	Millrun (%)												
	0						40						
	Control	Control	Xyl	Phy	X+P	Phy	Control	Control	Xyl	Phy	X+P	Phy	
<i>Ileal</i>													
Energy digestibility (%)	77.5 <sup>a</sup>	68.1 <sup>bed</sup>	72.4 <sup>b</sup>	71.6 <sup>bc</sup>	72.5 <sup>b</sup>	62.0 <sup>e</sup>	68.1 <sup>bed</sup>	67.4 <sup>cd</sup>	66.6 <sup>d</sup>	1.21	<0.001	NS	NS
DE (kcal kg <sup>-1</sup> DM)	3416 <sup>a</sup>	3097 <sup>b</sup>	3292 <sup>ab</sup>	3262 <sup>ab</sup>	3318 <sup>ab</sup>	2896 <sup>c</sup>	3199 <sup>ab</sup>	3141 <sup>b</sup>	3129 <sup>b</sup>	55.9	<0.001	NS	NS
DM digestibility (%)	79.4 <sup>a</sup>	69.9 <sup>c</sup>	73.9 <sup>b</sup>	73.8 <sup>b</sup>	74.2 <sup>b</sup>	63.4 <sup>d</sup>	69.2 <sup>c</sup>	68.7 <sup>c</sup>	67.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.09	<0.001	NS	NS
<i>Total-tract</i>													
Energy digestibility (%)	84.4 <sup>a</sup>	77.6 <sup>c</sup>	79.8 <sup>b</sup>	78.9 <sup>bc</sup>	80.7 <sup>b</sup>	71.5 <sup>f</sup>	75.5 <sup>d</sup>	73.4 <sup>e</sup>	73.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.55	<0.001	NS	NS
DE (Kcal kg <sup>-1</sup> DM)	3720 <sup>a</sup>	3528 <sup>d</sup>	3632 <sup>bc</sup>	3596 <sup>cd</sup>	3692 <sup>ab</sup>	3337 <sup>f</sup>	3548 <sup>cd</sup>	3424 <sup>e</sup>	3433 <sup>c</sup>	25.4	<0.001	NS	NS
DM digestibility (%)	86.7 <sup>a</sup>	80.3 <sup>c</sup>	82.2 <sup>b</sup>	81.7 <sup>b</sup>	83.1 <sup>b</sup>	74.2 <sup>f</sup>	77.9 <sup>d</sup>	76.1 <sup>e</sup>	75.9 <sup>e</sup>	0.45	<0.001	NS	NS
<i>Total-tract minus ileum</i>													
Energy digestibility (%)	6.9	9.5	7.5	7.3	8.2	9.4	7.6	6.1	6.5	1.27	NS	NS	NS
DE (kcal kg <sup>-1</sup> DM)	304	430	340	334	374	441	359	282	303	58.9	NS	NS	NS

NS: Not significant

<sup>abcd</sup> Means within the same row with the same letter are not different P>0.05.

<sup>x</sup> SEM: Pooled standard error of the mean.

<sup>y:</sup> Linear and quadratic responses were analyzed using 0%, 20%, and 40% control diets.

<sup>z</sup> Source of variation and probability only among diets that contain millrun and/or enzyme.

Xyl: Xylanase.

Phy: Phytase.

