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THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF
COCONUT RESIDUE "SAPAL" ON THE
GROWTH OF WEANLING PIGS

THESIS

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March, 1975

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GROWTH OF WEANLING PIGS

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the possible effect of coconut residue (sapal) as a supplementary ration on the growth of weanling pigs. The experiment was conducted from July to October 1974, covering a period of sixteen (16) weeks. It was conducted on a privately owned piggery project in Kayquit, Indang, Cavite. Six weanlings were used and were divided into 3 lots. Each lot consisted of two animals. Lot I served as the control, while Lots II and III were fed with 15 and 30 percent coconut residue respectively. The residue and hog mash were weighed and mixed every morning.

The following were the results:

1. The mean weekly percentage growth rate was 7.12 ± 0.68 for the control, 9.31 ± 1.02 for pigs given mash with 15 percent coconut residue, and 8.75 ± 0.81 for the remaining pigs given 30 percent supplement with their ration. The study showed that the growth rate between the control and the experimental lots varied throughout the experimental period.
2. The mash consumption of the animal fed with "sapal" was less than the control lot fed with pure hog mash.
3. The pigs on the experimental lots (II and III) appeared to be more active, heavier and with glossy hair coat and skin.

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SUMMARY OF THE WORK

The Philippines is considered one of the leading rubber and producers in the world today. At present the country has about 1.5 million hectares planted in approximately 100,000 acres, with an average yield of about 100,000 metric tons. Despite the fact that the rubber industry is the country's chief source of foreign exchange, the rubber residue known as "sapal" is a waste product which is usually burned or used as a fuel. In the present study the author has considered the use of sapal as a feed supplement for pigs.

Manila, Philippines, May 15, 1955.

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF
COCONUT RESIDUE "SAPAL" ON THE
GROWTH OF LAMINING PIGS¹

BY

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I. INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

The Philippines is considered one of the leading coconut producers in the world today. At present the country has about 1.6 billion hectares planted to approximately 250 million trees, with an average yearly yield of about seven billion nuts.² In spite of the volume of nuts produced in the country only few farmers were observed to utilize coconut residue or "sapal" as a feed supplement for animals.

Coconut plant is now considered the most diversified

²UPCA Tech. Bul. 21, 1968.