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PERFORMANCE OF FATTENING HOGS
FED WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS
OF SOYBEAN PULP

T H E S I S

SHERWIN A. DIMALA

College of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment
and Natural Resources

CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY
Indang, Cavite

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**PERFORMANCE OF FATTENING HOGS
FED WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS
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SHERWIN A. DIMLA
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ABSTRACT

DIMLA SHERWIN A. Performance of Fattening Hogs Fed With Different Levels of Soybean Pulp. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture major in Animal Science. Cavite State University, Indang Cavite. April 2003. Adviser: Dr. Pedro Q. Olabe.

This study explored the possibility of incorporating different levels of soybean pulp as substitute to a portion of commercial ration and to determine its effects regarding the performance of the animals. Twelve hogs were randomly assigned to four treatment groups that contain 0, 10, 20, and 30 percent soybean pulp. All the animals were confined in a concrete floor pen provided with clean drinking water. The animals were fed with growing mash one month prior to feeding trials and fed with soybean pulp added with commercial ration for 42 days of feeding period. Results revealed that there were no significant differences in the growth performance, cumulative Average Weekly Gain, cumulative average feed consumption, as well as Feed Conversion Ratio. Although numerically hogs fed with 30 percent soybean pulp had a slightly better performance in terms of final weight (69.3), cumulative Average Weekly Gain with 23 kg and Feed Conversion Ratio (3.17) than the other treatment groups. Also, pigs fed with T4 yielded the highest net profit of PhP 584.00 compared to other treatments. Although soybean pulp has limited nutrients it can be used as feed substitute in hog ration. Increasing the levels of soybean pulp decrease the cost of commercial feeds and at the same time it provided comparable performance with hogs fed with 100 percent commercial ration.

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PERFORMANCE OF FATTENING HOGS FED WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SOYBEAN PULP^{1/}

Sherwin A. Dimla

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INTRODUCTION

The Philippine livestock industry is dominated by the swine industry with about 19 percent of the total production (PCARRD, 2000). The population grew at an average rate of 3.01 percent annually with an average of 81.2 percent of the population belonging to the backyard farms from 1990 to 1999. Per capita consumption of pork also increased from 10.8 kg in 1992 to 12.54 in 1999 (BAS, 2000). Assuming that meat yield could still be increased by one kilogram per year, the hog raiser would gain millions of pesos.

To ensure the success in this type of agricultural endeavor, proper nutrition to the hogs is of outmost importance. Due to advanced technologies available today, nutrient requirements of hogs are met satisfactory.

Feeds constitute more than 80 percent of the total cost of livestock production, specifically for poultry and swine. Thus, much attention should be given to feeds. However, the problems faced by the feed industry today are too much dependence on the