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Animal Science Reports

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1983

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### Recommended Citation

Libal, G. W. and Wahlstrom, R. C., "Feed Additive Additions to Pig Creep Feed" (1983). *South Dakota Swine Field Day Proceedings and Research Reports, 1983*. Paper 2.  
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## FEED ADDITIVE ADDITIONS TO PIG CREEP FEED

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SWINE 83-1

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Considerable variation often occurs in litter performance and survivability during the lactation period. While most pig losses occur during early lactation, some deaths do occur after the pig is old enough to consume part of its dietary needs from creep feed.

The study reported herein was designed to evaluate the effect of adding Neo-Terramycin or Aureo SP-250 to the creep diets from day 14 to day 28 of lactation.

### Experimental Procedure

Thirty sows and litters were allotted to three treatments on the basis of litter size, parity and location within the farrowing barn. Litter size was equalized as much as possible within sows farrowing the same day. Standard management practices for care of sows and litters were employed. On day 14 of lactation, one of three creep diets was provided to each litter. The diets consisted of a 21.5% protein creep diet (table 1) which contained the following additives:

1. Neo-Terramycin - 150 g terramycin plus 150 g neomycin sulfate per ton of feed
2. Aureo SP-250 - 100 g chlortetracycline plus 100 g sulfamethazine plus 50 g penicillin per ton of feed
3. Control - no feed additive

Individual pig weights were obtained at birth, 14 days and 28 days of lactation. Feed consumption of litters was measured between 14 and 28 days.

Table 1. Experimental Creep Diet Composition

Ingredient	Percent of diet <sup>a</sup>
Ground corn	33.7
Soybean meal, 44%	35.6
Rolled oat groats	10.0
Dried whey	10.0
Sugar	5.0
Yellow grease	2.0
Trace mineralized salt, .8% zinc	.3
Dicalcium phosphate	2.1
Limestone	.9
Vitamin premix	.4

<sup>a</sup> Calculated to provide 21.5% protein, 1.25% lysine, .98% calcium and .80% phosphorus.

### Results and Discussion

The results of the creep feeding trial are summarized in table 2. Ten litters were included in each treatment group. While some numerical differences may be observed, no statistically significant differences due to dietary treatments were present. Treatments were imposed on day 14 of lactation. Weight changes from day 14 to 28 were not statistically different among treatment groups. Pigs receiving either feed additive gained about .42 kg more during the 2-week treating period. However, all groups of pigs increased their body weight about 39 to 40% during this period. Although differences in pig survival existed for the entire 28 day period, survival during the experimental period (day 14 to day 28) was very high and essentially did not differ among treatments. Creep feed consumption was statistically not different across treatments and was quite low, averaging .85 kg (1.9 lb) per pig for the entire two week experimental period. It should be pointed out that pigs did have access to sow feed which was provided to the lactating sow on a free-choice basis.

Table 2. Pig Performance as Affected by Feed Additives Incorporated in Creep Feed From Day 14-28 After Farrowing

	<u>Creep Feed Treatments</u> <sup>a</sup>		
	Neomycin- Terramycin <sup>b</sup>	Aureo <sup>c</sup> SP-250	No Antibiotic
<u>No. litters</u>	10	10	10
<u>No. live pigs</u>			
Birth	8.50	9.70	9.80
14 days	7.20	7.40	7.00
28 days	7.10	7.30	6.80
<u>Pig Survival (%)</u>			
28 days	83.5	75.3	69.4
14 to 28 days	98.6	98.6	97.1
<u>Average pig weight, kg</u>			
Birth	1.61	1.56	1.63
14 days	4.18	4.30	3.72
28 days	7.00	7.12	6.12
<u>Average feed consumption, kg (14 to 28 days)</u>			
Per litter	6.29	6.03	5.66
Per pig	.93	.85	.78

a Creep feed provided free choice from days 14-28.

b 150 g Terramycin plus 150 g Neomycin sulfate per ton of feed (Pfizer).

c 100 g chlortetracycline plus 100 g sulfamethazine plus 50 g penicillin per ton of feed (American Cyanamid).

### Summary

Thirty litters were allotted to three treatments which consisted of creep feed diets provided from day 14 to day 28 of lactation. The treatments were dietary additives of Neo-Terramycin, Aureo SP-250 and a Control diet with no additives. Pig feed consumption was relatively low during the two week period and no differences in pig weights, pig survival or pig feed consumption was observed due to creep feed treatments.