

A close-up photograph of several pig faces, showing their ears and snouts, serving as a background for the title.

Effect van eiwit- en lysinegehalte in vleesvarkensvoerders op ammoniakitstoot

Cook+ Optevar
Optimale eiwitvoorziening in varkensvoerders

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STUDIEDAG VarkensInZicht
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ILVO
Instituut voor Landbouw-
Visserij- en Voedingsonderzoek

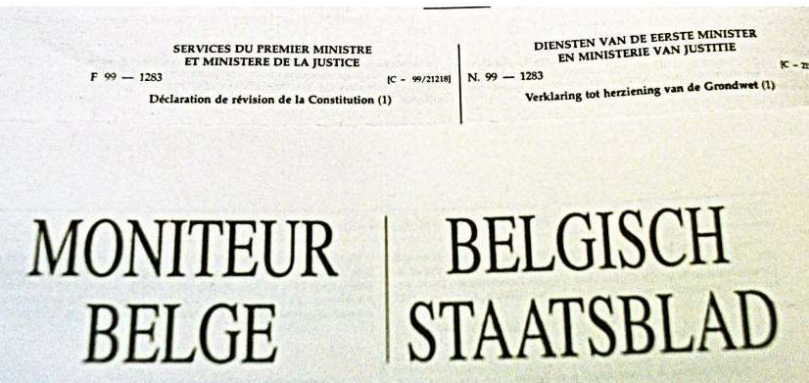
 **WAGENINGEN**
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

 **BFA**
BTA
Belgian
Feed
Association

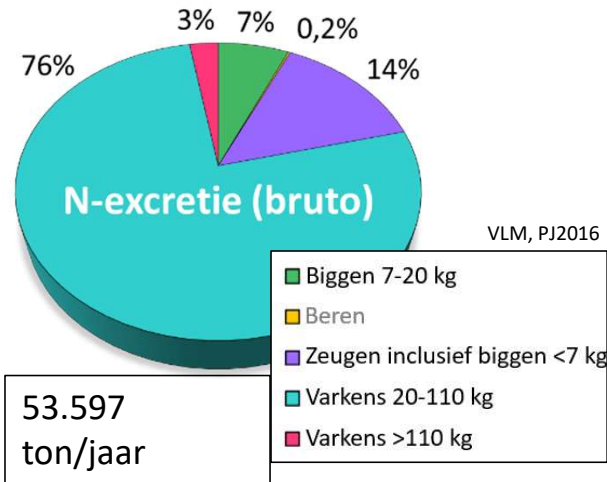
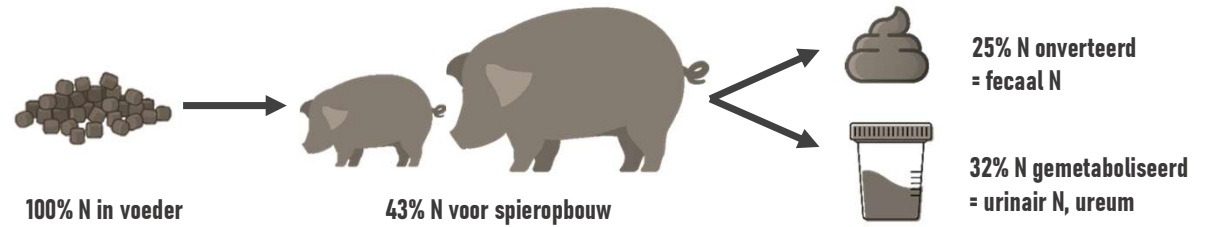
 **VLAIO**

Stikstofdecreet gepubliceerd in Staatsblad

Het veelbesproken Vlaamse stikstofdecreet of het decreet 'over de programmatische aanpak stikstof' is vandaag (22 februari) gepubliceerd in het Belgisch Staatsblad.

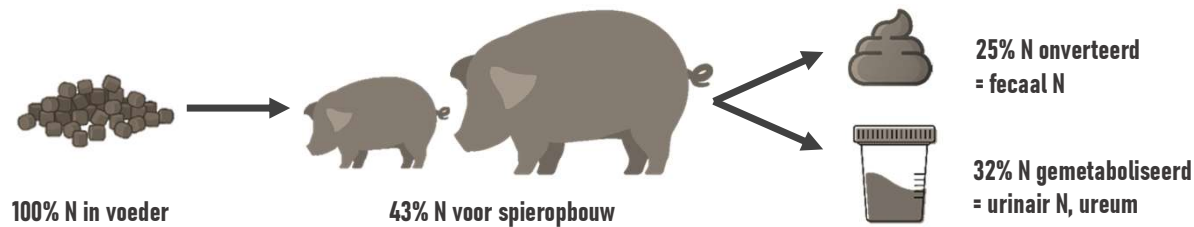


Betere benutting van eiwit in het voeder kan stikstofexcretie reduceren



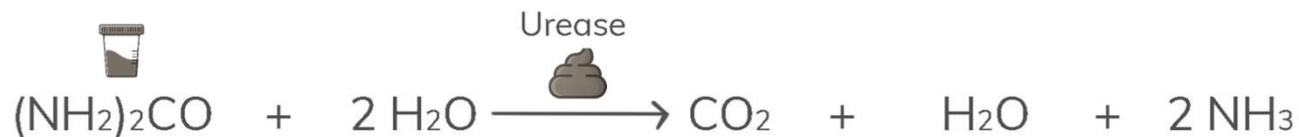
- ➔ Optimaal eiwit en aminozuurgehalte in vleesvarkensvoerders?
- ➔ Impact van bedrijfsspecifieke omstandigheden op de aminozuurbehoeften van vleesvarkens?
- ➔ Impact van voedermaatregelen op ammoniakemissie?

→ Impact van voedermaatregelen op ammoniakemissie?



1) Verbeteren stikstofefficiëntie (= verhogen ratio N gebruikt voor spieropbouw / N opgenomen via het voeder)

- Overmaat aan stikstof vermijden, toepassen van fasevoeding
- Gebruik van goed verteerbare eiwitbronnen
- Verlagen ruw eiwit gehalte in het voeder, mits toevoegen van vrije aminozuren (lysine, methionine, threonine,..)



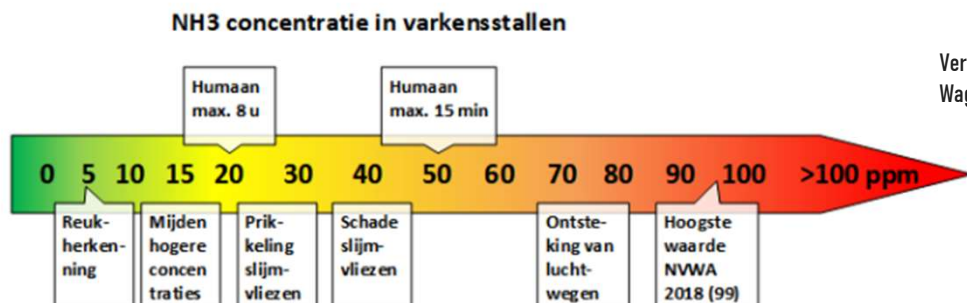
2) Verlagen van urine-pH

- Toevoeging zuurvormende componenten
- Verlagen kationen-anionenbalans in het voeder (Na^+ , K^+ , Cl^-)
- Toevoeging fermenteerbare koolhydraten (vezels)

3) Verschuiving van urinaire N naar fecale N

- Toevoeging fermenteerbare koolhydraten (vezels)

Ammoniakemissie metingen



Vermeer, H. M., & de Greef, K. H. (2024). *Effecten van ammoniak (NH₃) op gezondheid en welzijn van varkens* (No. 1506). Wageningen Livestock Research.

Laboproeven



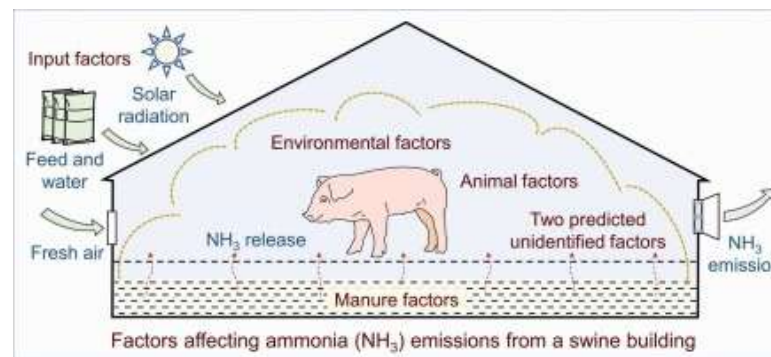
Sterke vereenvoudiging van de werkelijkheid

GUKs: gasuitwisselingskamers



Middelgrote open-circuit kamers
-> gecontroleerde herhaalbare metingen op kleine groepen varkens

Commerciële stallen



Veel factoren die de uitstoot en metingen beïnvloeden
->
Grote variatie

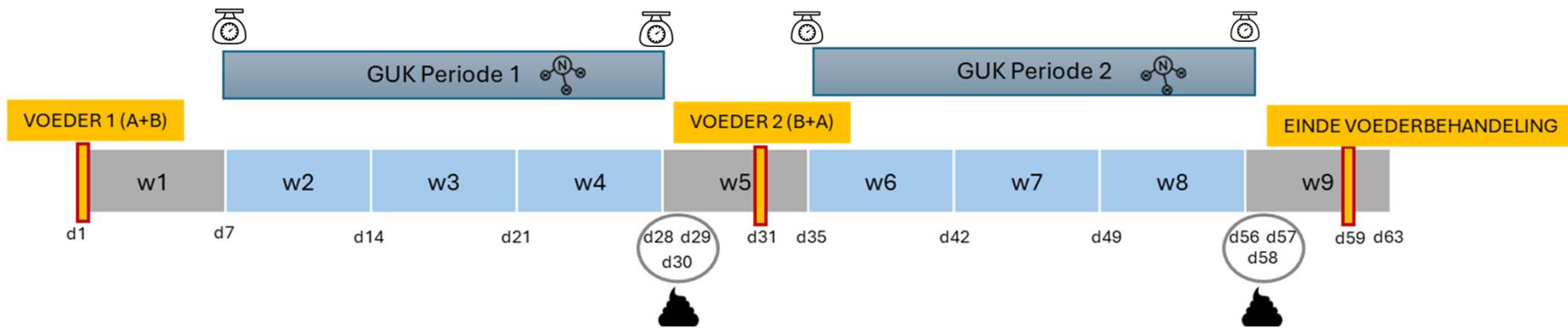


Crossover studie, 2 voederbehandelingen

5 baren per GUK, 3 weken per periode

1 week adaptatie aan voeder voor start GUK perioden + kuisen GUKs tussen 2 perioden

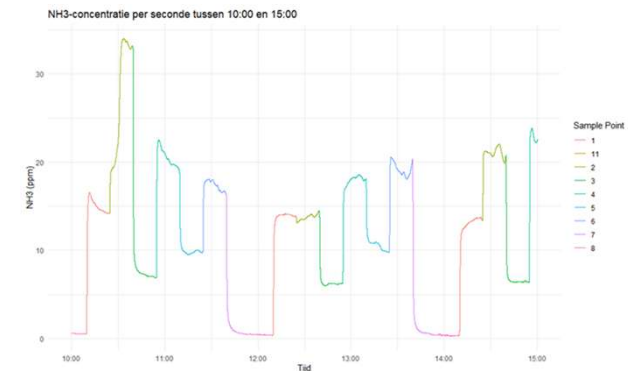
	GUK 1	GUK 2	GUK 3	GUK 4	GUK 5	GUK 6
Periode 1	A	B	A	B	A	B
Periode 2	B	A	B	A	B	A



Verbeteren N efficiëntie; verlagen ruw eiwitgehalte mits toevoegen van vrije aminozuren

- Ruw eiwit proef (juni - juli 2025)
12% vs 16% RE (8,5 g SID Lys/kg)
Periode 1: 68-89 kg, Periode 2: 96-115 kg
- Lysine proef (augustus - september 2025)
7 vs 8,3 g SID Lys/kg (15% RE)
Periode 1: 42-63 kg, Periode 2: 70-95 kg

NH3:	7.3241	ppm
N2O:	377.2086	ppb
H2O:	0.8238	%
CO2H:	1478.8912	ppm
CO2L:	1504.9368	ppm
CH4H:	5.3412	ppm
CH4L:	6.5090	ppm

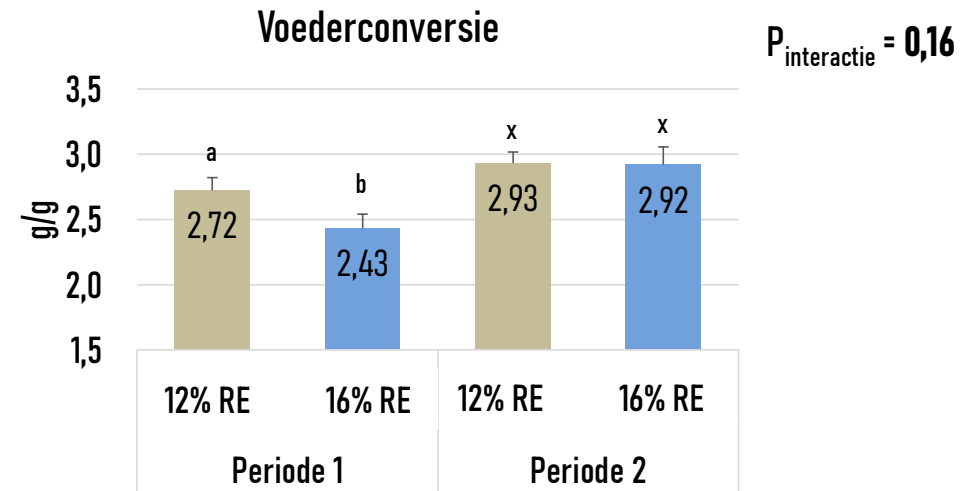
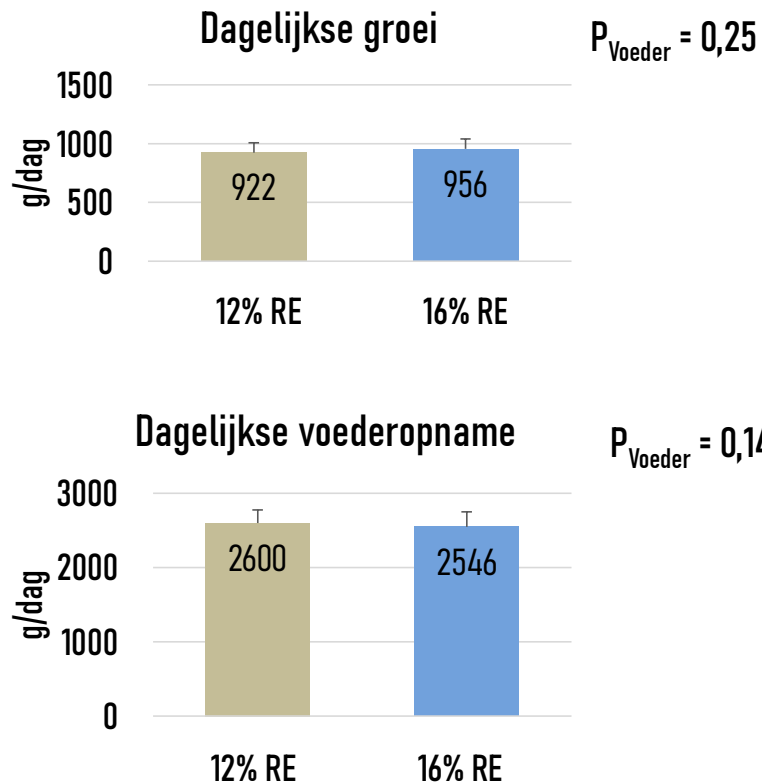


Ruw eiwit proef - groeiprestaties

Lineair mixed effect model met GUK als random effect. Model met interactie indien P interactie < 0,20.

~ Voeder * Periode + (1|GUK)

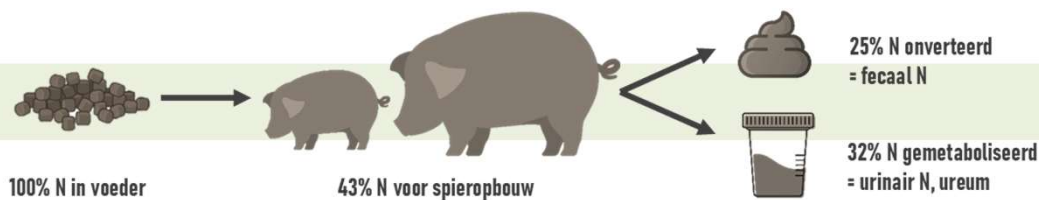
~ Voeder + Periode + (1|GUK)



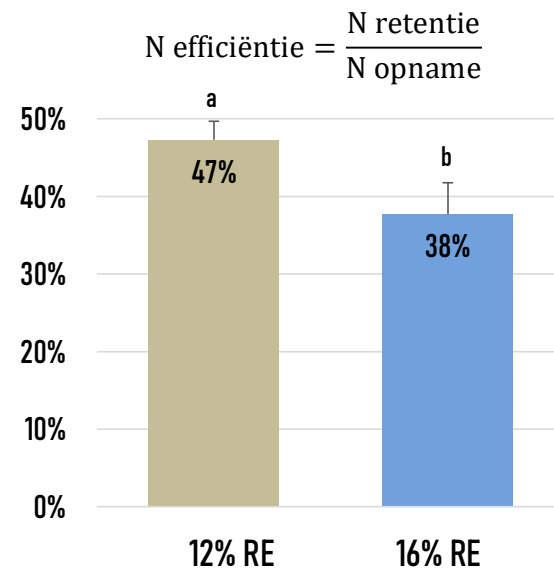
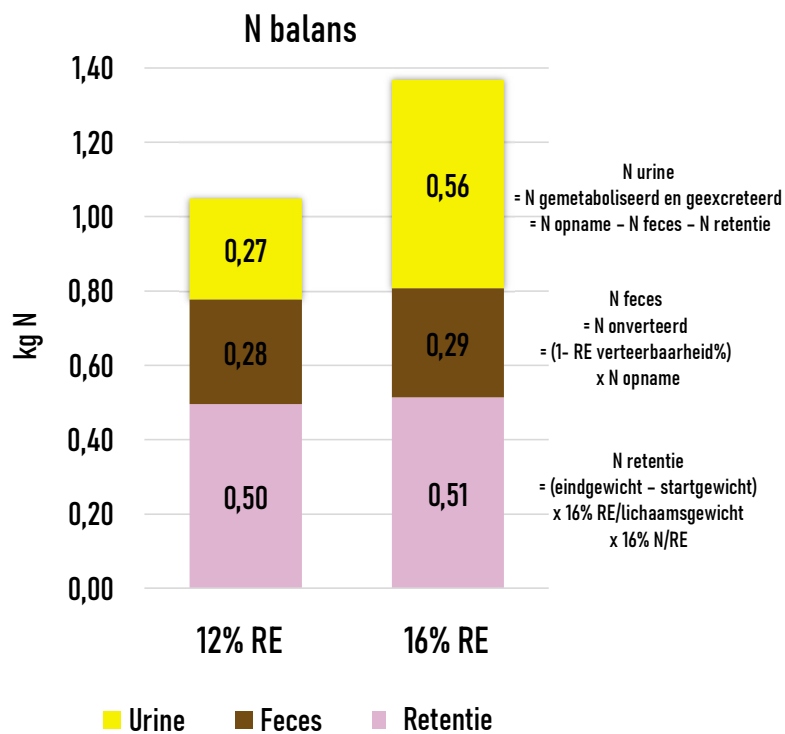
Hoog RE gehalte

⇒ lagere voederconversie (in periode 68 - 89 kg)

Ruw eiwit proef - N balans



$P_{\text{Voeder}} < 0,001$

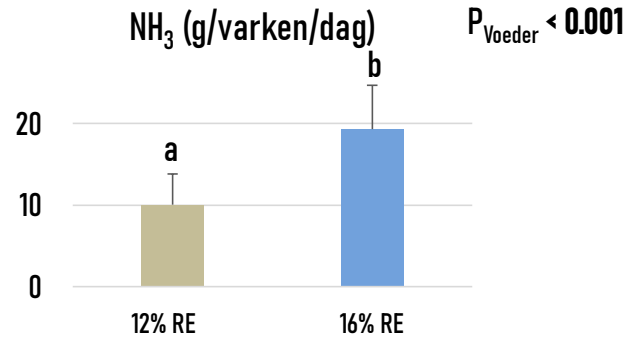
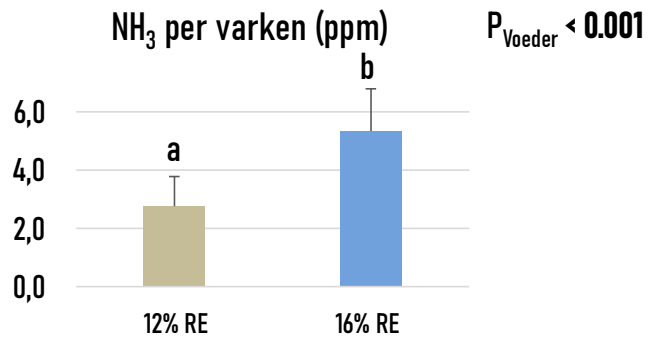
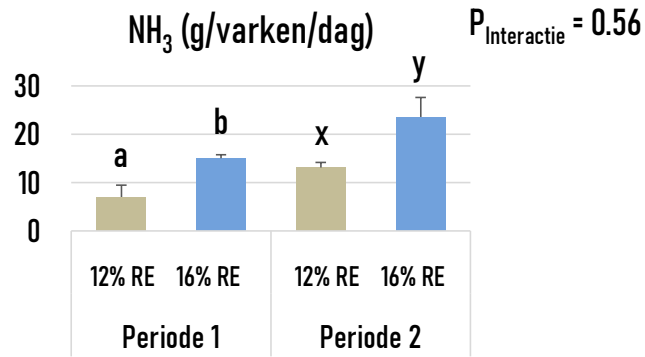
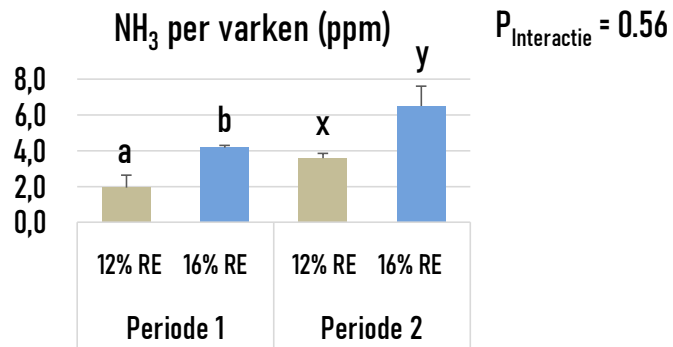


Met
 ATTD RE 12% ≈ 73.1%
 ATTD RE 16% ≈ 78.6%

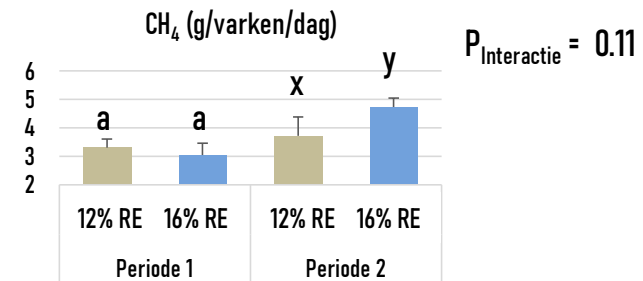
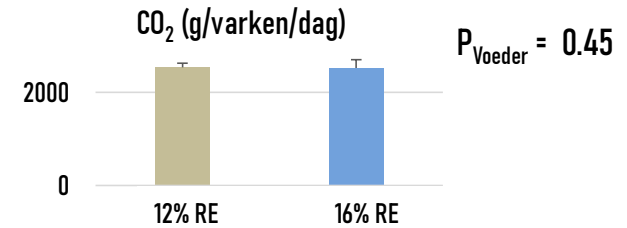
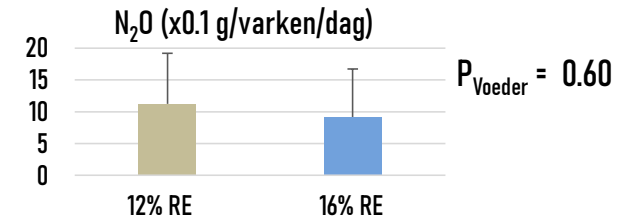
Laag RE gehalte
 ⇒ hogere N efficiëntie en minder urinaire N excretie

Ruw eiwit proef – NH₃ en broeikasgas productie

Laag RE gehalte → minder NH₃ emissie

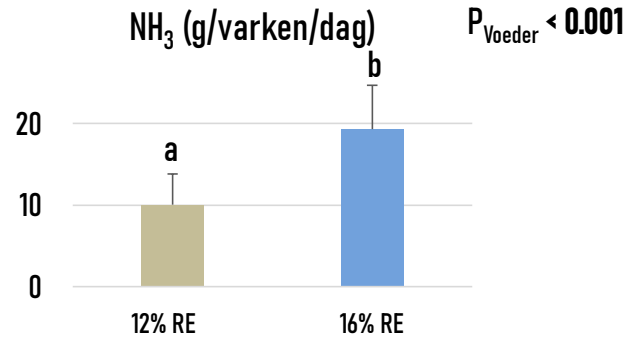
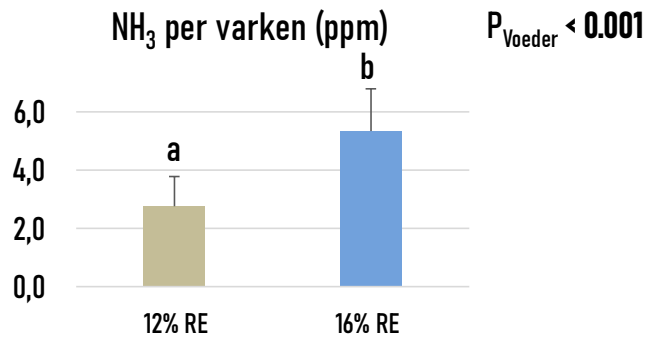
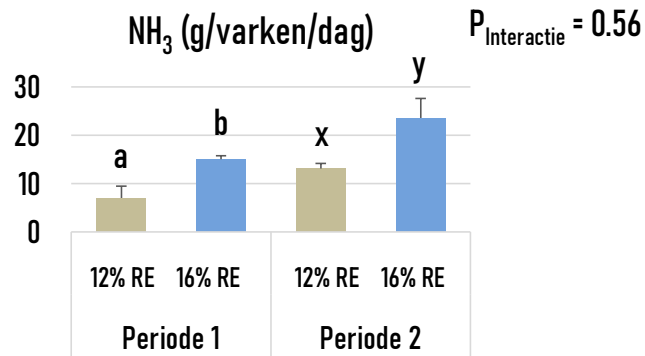
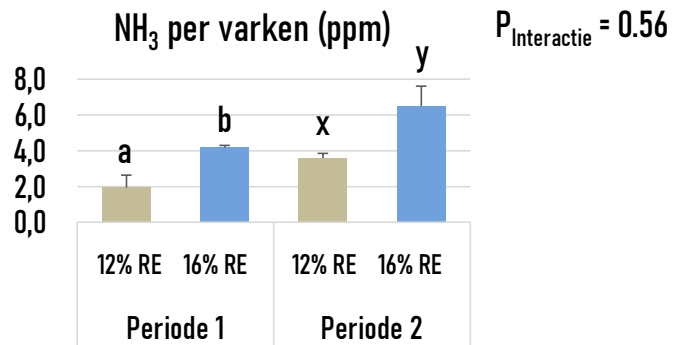


(Geen) effect van RE gehalte op andere gassen

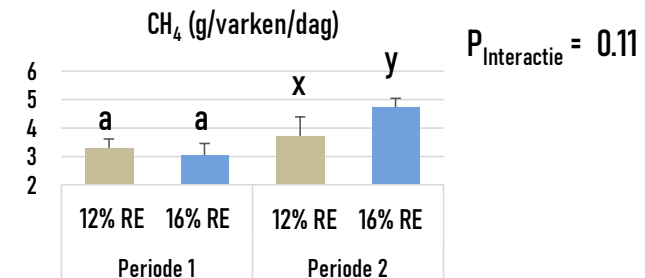
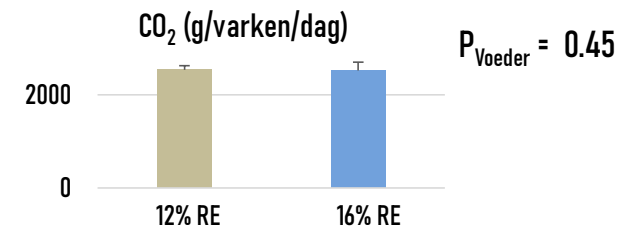
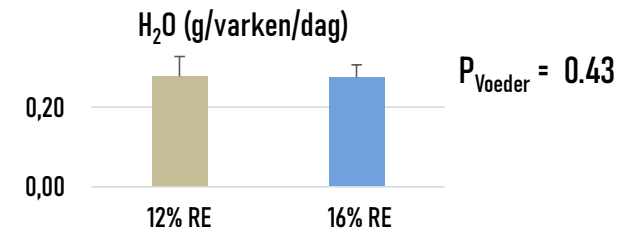
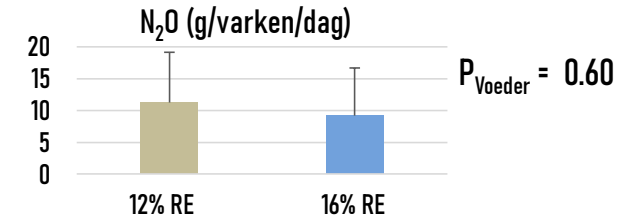


Ruw eiwit proef – NH₃ en broeikasgas productie

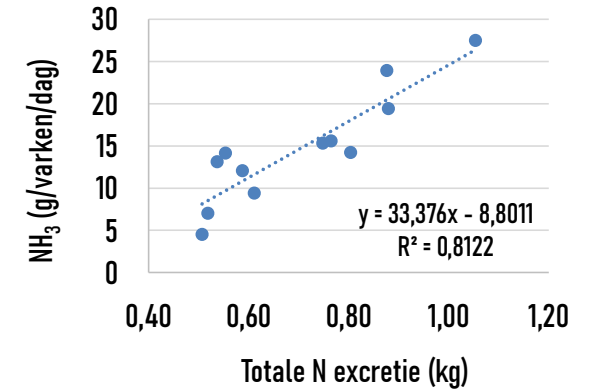
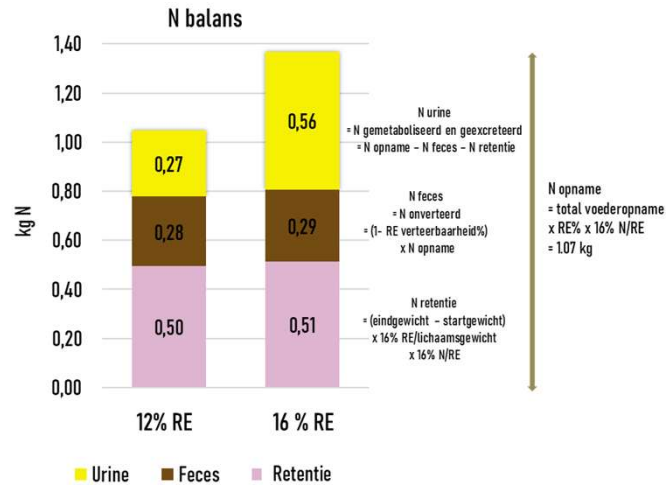
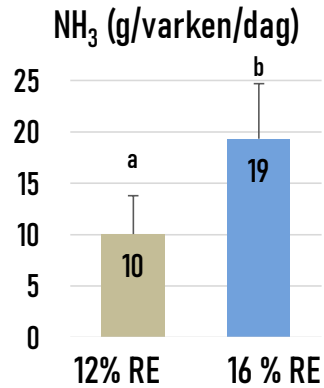
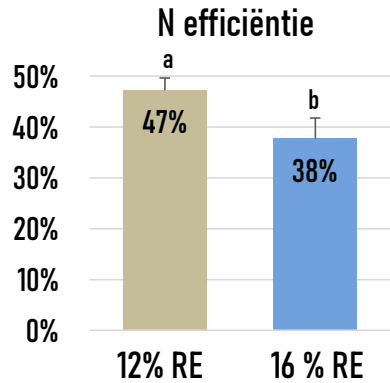
Laag RE gehalte → minder NH₃ emissie



(Geen) effect van RE gehalte op andere gassen



Ruw eiwit proef – Samenvatting



CONCLUSIE: 4%-punt verlaging in RE gehalte

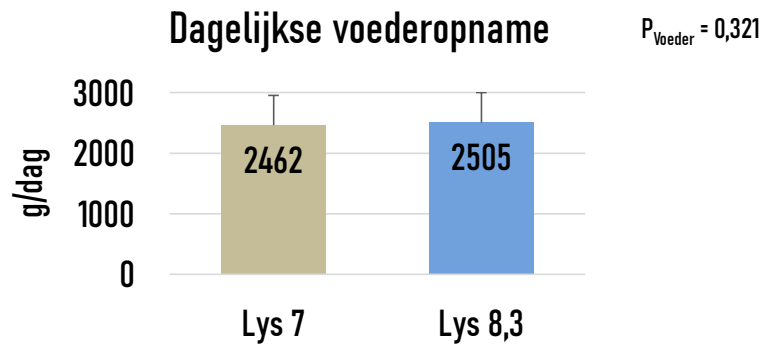
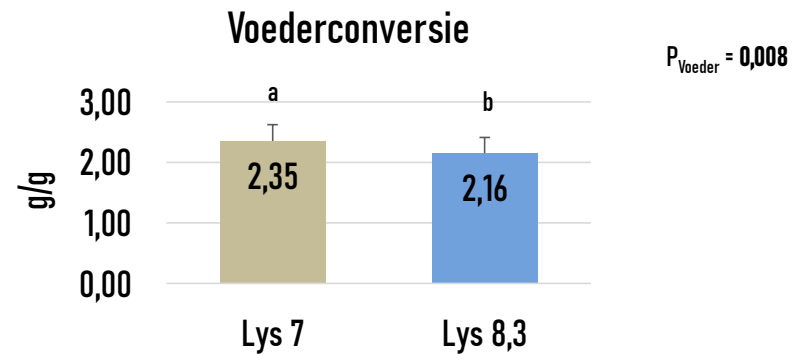
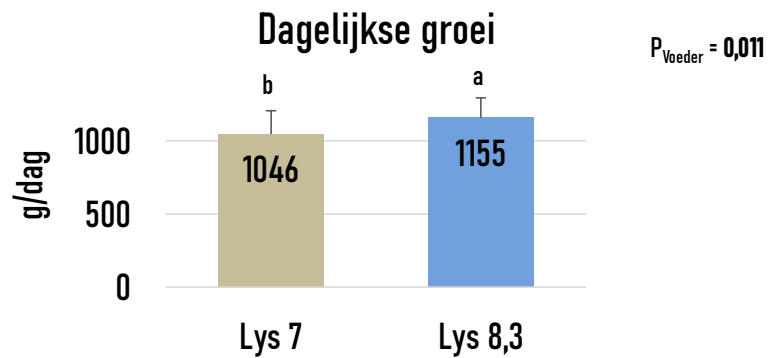
- 23.7% toename in N efficiëntie
- 47.4% reductie in NH₃ productie per varken
- 11.9% NH₃ reductie per 1%-punt RE verlaging
- 51.8% reductie in urinaire N excretie
- 35.3% reductie in totale N excretie
- Sterke positieve relatie tussen N excretie en NH₃ emissies

Lysine proef - groeiprestaties

Lineair mixed effect model met GUK als random effect. Model met interactie indien P interactie < 0,20.

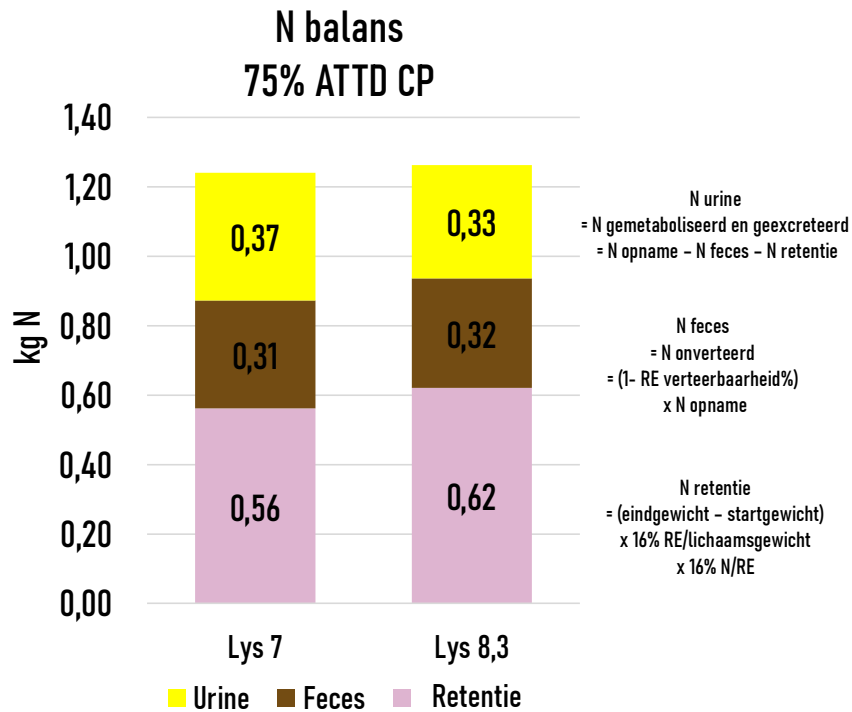
~ Voeder * Periode + (1|GUK)

~ Voeder + Periode + (1|GUK)



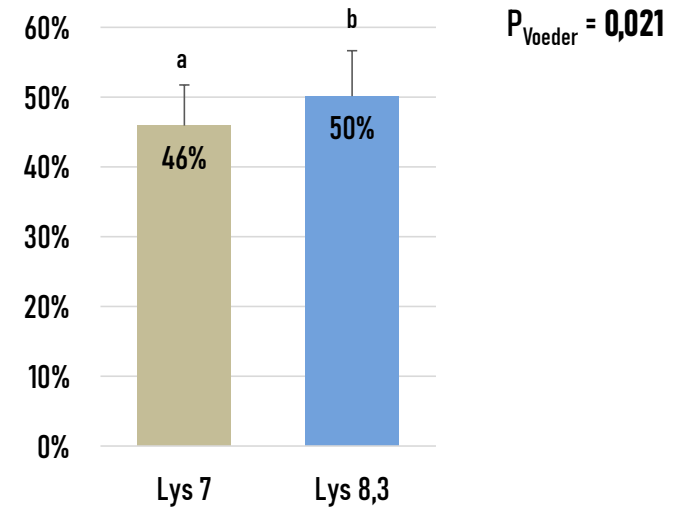
Deficiënt lysine gehalte
⇒ lagere groeisnelheid
⇒ hogere voederconversie

Lysine proef - N balans



Met
ATTD CP ingeschat ≈ 75%

$$N \text{ efficiëntie} = \frac{N \text{ retentie}}{N \text{ opname}}$$

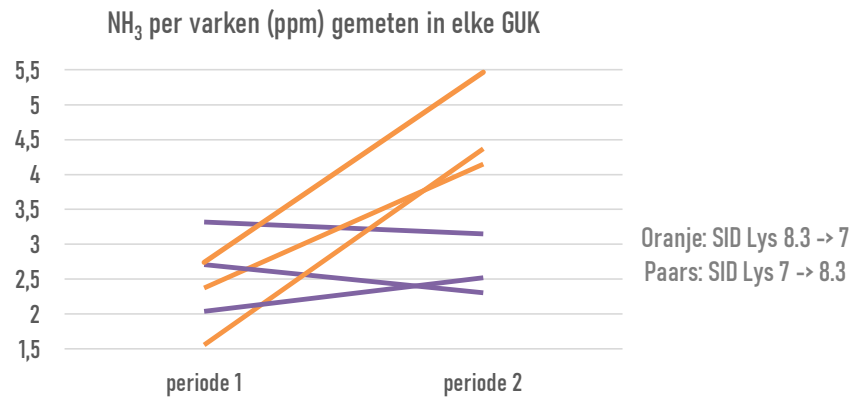
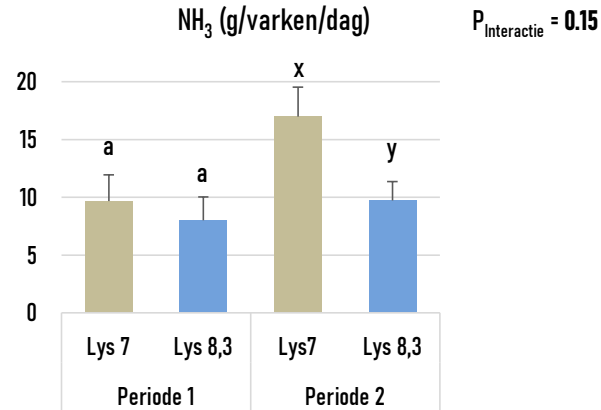
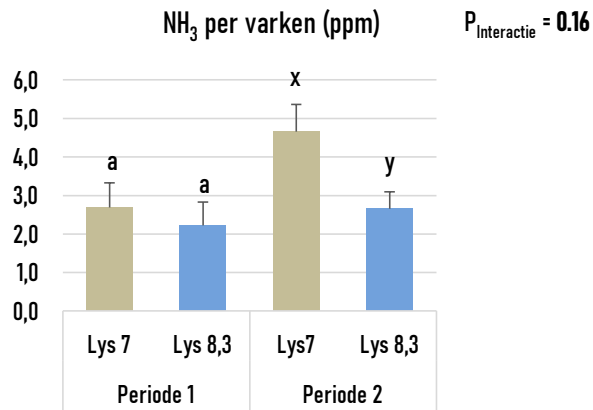


Deficiënt lysine gehalte

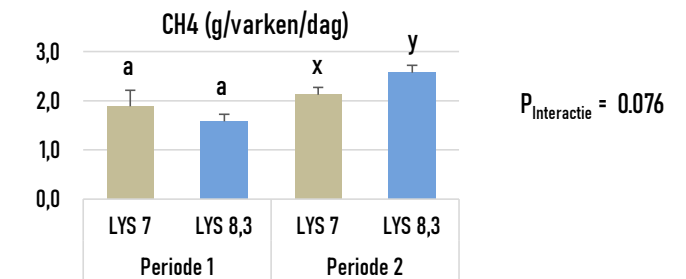
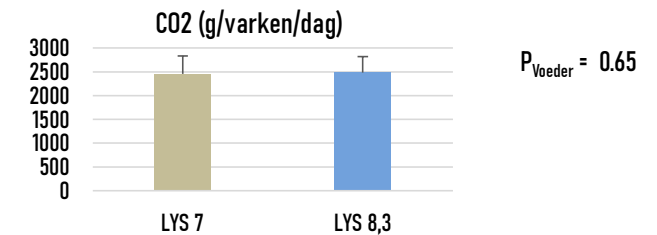
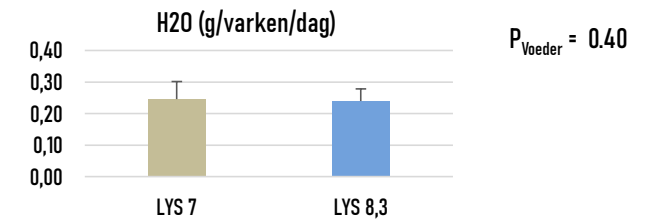
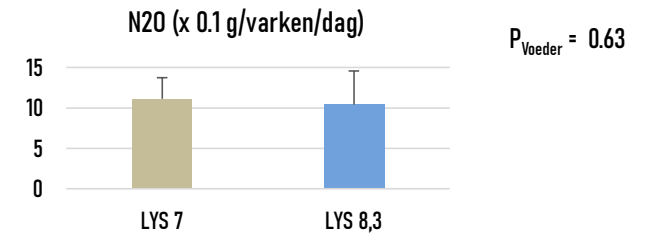
⇒ lagere N efficiëntie en iets hogere urinaire N excretie

Lysine proef – NH₃ en broeikasgas productie

Tekort aan lysine → meer NH₃ emissie (in periode 2)

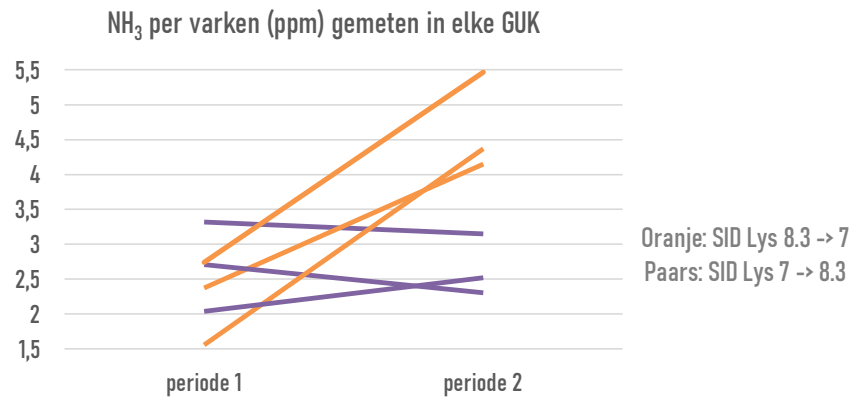
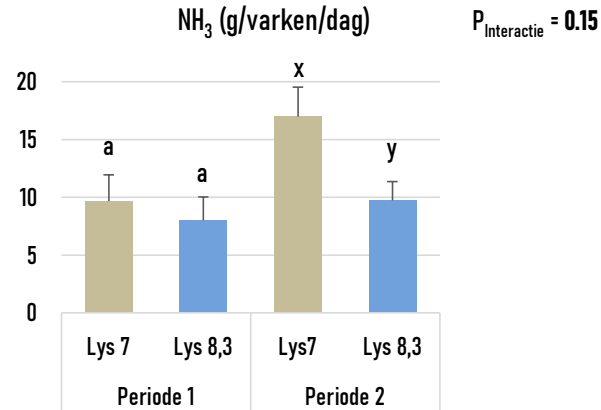
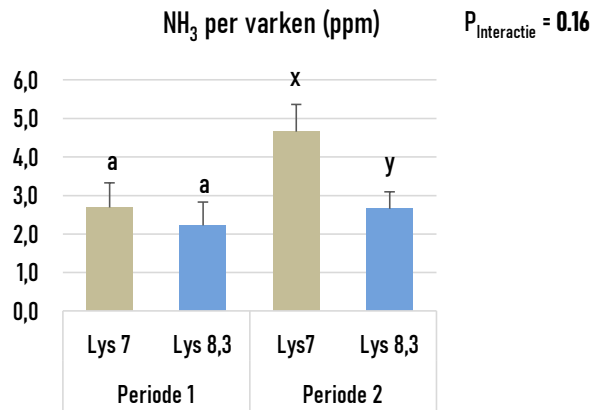


(Geen) effect van Lys gehalte op andere gassen

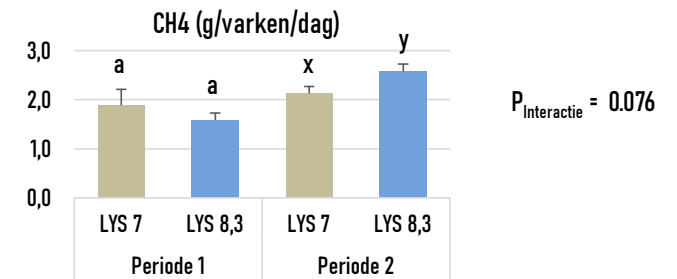
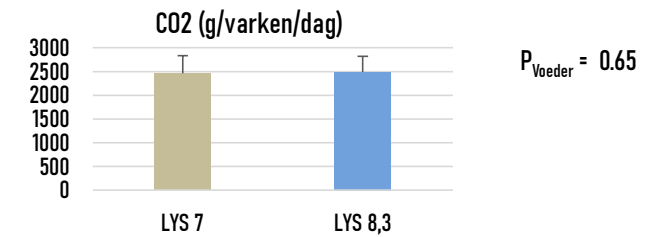
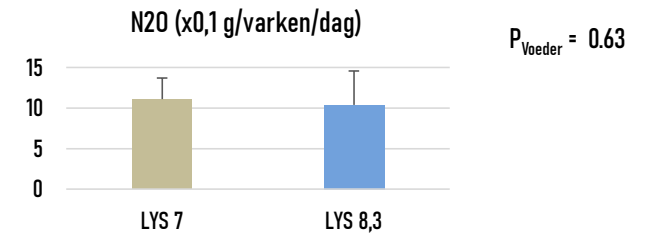


Lysine proef – NH₃ en broeikasgas productie

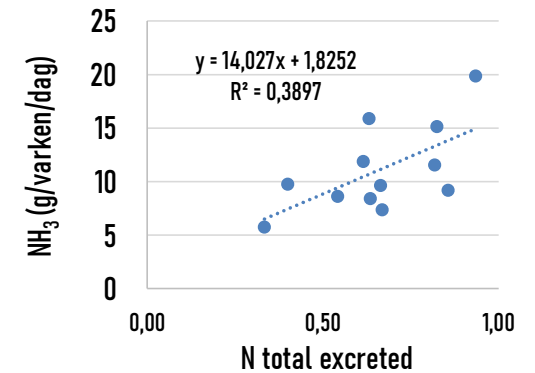
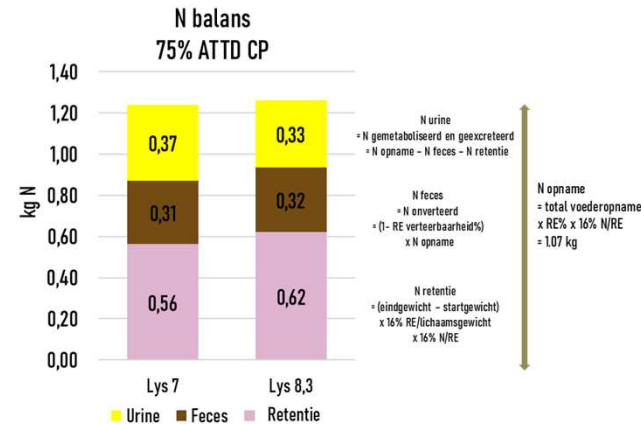
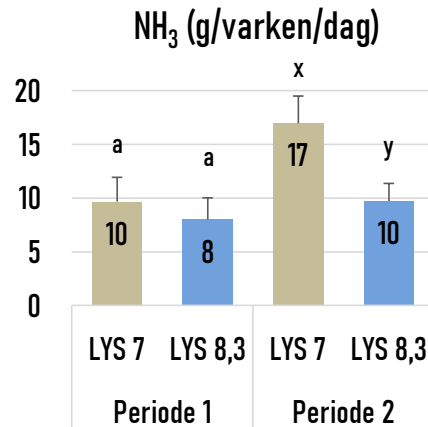
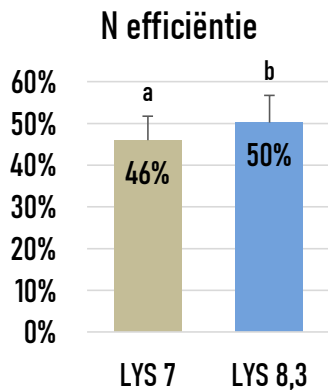
Tekort aan lysine → meer NH₃ emissie (in periode 2)



(Geen) effect van Lys gehalte op andere gassen



Lysine proef – Samenvatting



CONCLUSIE: adequaat (8,3 g/kg) vs deficiënt (7 g/kg) SID lysine gehalte

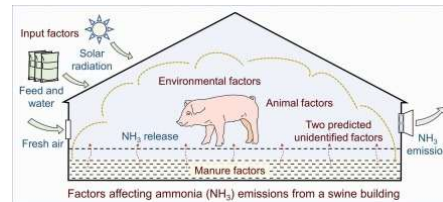
- 8.7% toename in N efficiëntie
- 41% reductie in NH₃ productie per varken (in periode 2, 70-95 kg)
- 10.8% reductie in urinaire N excretie
- 4.4% reductie in totale N excretie
- Positieve relatie tussen N excretie and NH₃ emissies, maar veel minder uitgesproken verband in vergelijking met de ruw eiwit proef

CONCLUSIE

GUKs: gasuitwisselingskamers



Middelgrote open-circuit kamers
→ gecontroleerde herhaalbare metingen op
kleine groepen varkens



Gekende voederstrategie:

Verlagen **ruw eiwit** gehalte in combinatie met optimale **aminozuurbalans**
=> Sterke reductie van NH₃ emissies bij vleesvarkens

De **middelgrote open-circuit klimaatkamers** blijken geschikt om
verschillen in NH₃ excretie en emissies te meten bij vleesvarkens op een
schaal die de kloof tussen labo-onderzoek en praktijkomstandigheden
helpt te overbruggen.



BEDANKT VOOR UW AANDACHT

Ik beantwoord graag uw vragen

Trial 1: Different dietary CP content (CP: 12% vs 16%; SID Lys: 8,5 g/kg)

Ingredient (%)	12% CP	16% CP
Wheat	26	22
Barley	20	16
Corn	20	20
Soybean meal	4,26	15
Rapeseed meal		4,3
Alfalfa meal	3	3
Wheat middlings	8,5	3,4
Beet pulp	4	2,8
Palm expeller	3,2	4
Cane molasses	3,25	3
Animal fat	2,0	2,5
Premix 1%	1	1
Limestone	0,63	0,55
Celite	1	1
Sodium bicarbonate	0,424	/
L-lysine HCl	0,673	0,297
Salt	0,3	0,34
L-threonine	0,292	0,10
Monocalcium phosphate	0,422	0,33
DL-methionine	0,212	0,086
L-isoleucine, L-valine (50/50)	0,318	/
Leucine Valine 90/10	0,23	/
L-valine	0,016	/
L-tryptophan	0,072	0,014
L-histidine HCl	0,079	/
Ronozyme (0–500 FYT/kg)	0,05	0,05
Ronozyme (500–1000 FYT/kg)	0,05	0,05

Nutrient (g/kg)	12% CP	16% CP
Net energy, MJ/kg	9,5	9,5
Dry matter	888	889
Crude protein	120	160
Crude fat	48	53
Crude ash	60	61,5
Crude fibre	50	50
Starch	389	340
Sugars	42	50
NSP	213,9	212,1
ADF	64	67,6
ADL	12	14,5
NDF	160	146
Na	2,5	1,5
K	7,3	9,1
Cl	4,6	3,9
Electrolyte balance, meq/kg	180	201
Ca	6,5	6,5
P	4,5	4,5
dP ²	2,9	2,9
Ca/P	1,45	1,45
Ca/dP	2,25	2,25

AA ratios (%)	12% CP	16% CP
SID Met+Cys/Lys	60	60,0
SID Met/Met+Cys	69,1	58
SID Thr/Lys	66	66
SID Trp/Lys	20	20,0
SID Ile/Lys	53	61,1
SID Leu/Lys	100	118
SID Val/Lys	67	69,6
SID His/Lys	31	38,2
SID Phe/Lys	46,5	74,9
SID Tyr/Lys	30,8	51,1
SID Arg/Lys	59,6	100,5
SID Lys/CP	70,8	53,1

Trial 2: Effect of lysine supply - 7 vs 8.3 g SID Lys/kg (15% CP)

Ingredient (%)	7 g SID Lys/kg	8,3 g SID Lys/kg
Wheat	19,3	17,1
Barley	15	17,3
Corn	20	20
Soybean meal	12	12
Powerbanket	/	5
Rapeseed meal	3,53	2,23
Alfalfa meal	1,21	1,23
Wheat middlings	9,26	10
Beet pulp	4	4
Palm expeller	4	4
Cane molasses	3	3
Animal fat	1,25	1,28
Premix 1%	1	1
Limestone	0,66	0,68
L-lysine HCl	0,182	0,368
Salt	0,3	0,3
L-threonine	0,039	0,138
Monocalcium phosphate	0,152	0,156
DL-methionine	0,008	0,099
L-valine	/	0,013
L-tryptophan	/	0,021
Ronozyme (0–500 FYT/kg)	0,05	0,05
Ronozyme (500–1000 FYT/kg)	0,05	0,05

Nutrient (g/kg)	7 g SID Lys/kg	8,3 g SID Lys/kg
Net energy, MJ/kg	9,5	9,5
Dry matter	885	885
Crude protein	150	150
Crude fat	48	48
Crude ash	50	50
Crude fibre	50	50
Starch	348	347
Sugars	57	57
NSP	225,2	226,2
ADF	67	67
ADL	14	14
NDF	160	162
Na	1,6	1,6
K	8,7	8,7
Cl	3,8	4,1
Electrolyte balance, meq/kg	198	185,7
Ca	6,3	6,3
P	4,5	4,5
dP ²	2,6	2,6
Ca/P	1,40	1,40
Ca/dP	2,42	2,42

AA ratios (%)	7 g SID Lys/kg	8,3 g SID Lys/kg
SID Met+Cys/Lys	60	60
SID Met/Met+Cys	50	59
SID Thr/Lys	66	66
SID Trp/Lys	21	20
SID Ile/Lys	68	56
SID Leu/Lys	134	111
SID Val/Lys	79,5	67
SID His/Lys	44	36
SID Phe/Lys	82,5	68
SID Tyr/Lys	56,8	47
SID Arg/Lys	113	93
SID Lys/CP	47	55
SID Lys (g/kg)	7,0	8,3

Trial 1: Different dietary CP content – NH₃ and GHG production

Measurements and data processing

- 1) **Continuous gas measurement:** 1 value per second, sequential measurement per chamber (15 min per chamber) + 2 background channels.
- 2) **Selection of data:** Use the last week (week 3) of each measurement period.
- 3) **Background concentration:** Calculate the average of the last 5 minutes of background channel 8.
- 4) **Gas concentration per minute:** Calculate the average gas concentration per minute and correct it using the background concentration.
- 5) **Merge datasets:** Combine the corrected gas concentration data with the ventilation data (available per minute).
- 6) Calculate average **gas production per day per pig for each measured minute** ($24 \times \text{ventilation\%} \times \text{flow rate} \times \text{gas concentration} \times (\text{molar mass/standard gasvolume}) / 1000000 / \text{number of animals per chamber}$)
- 7) **Data cleaning:** Remove minutes where the chamber was opened or other measurement errors occurred.
- 8) **Stability filtering:** For each chamber and measurement block, compute the average of the last 5 minutes to avoid using unstable measurement periods.
- 9) **Final aggregation:** Calculate the average gas concentration and gas production per pig per chamber across the selected last week.

Example gas concentration per second



Example last 5 minutes per chamber per measurement block

