

**Effects of corn- and sorghum-based distillers dried grains with solubles on growth performance and carcass characteristics in finishing pigs.**

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A total of 176 finishing pigs (avg BW of 64 kg) was used in a 72-d experiment to compare the effects of corn- and sorghum-based distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) on growth performance and carcass characteristics. Treatments were a corn-soybean meal-based control diet and diets with 40% high-energy DDGS from Sioux River Ethanol, Hudson, SD (corn-based, crude fat of 10.2%, mean particle size of 353  $\mu$ m, and DE of 3,628 kcal/kg), 40% moderate energy DDGS from MGP Ingredients, Atchison, KS (corn-based, crude fat of 8.5%, mean particle size of 796  $\mu$ m, and DE of 2,940 kcal/kg), and 40% moderate energy DDGS from US Energy Partners, Russell, KS (sorghum-based, crude fat of 6.8%, mean particle size of 563  $\mu$ m, and DE of 3,205 kcal/kg). There were 11 pigs/pen and four pens/treatment with feed and water consumed on an ad libitum basis until the pigs were slaughtered at an avg BW of 130 kg. For the control, high-energy DDGS, moderate-energy corn DDGS, and moderate-energy sorghum DDGS, ADG was 943, 891, 918, and 908 g/d, ADFI was 3.14, 2.92, 3.13, and 3.24 kg/d, and G:F was 300, 305, 293, and 280 g/kg, respectively. Data analyses indicated that pigs fed the control diet had greater ADG compared to pigs fed the DDGS treatments ( $P < 0.003$ ). Among the DDGS treatments, the high-energy product supported lower ADG with less ADFI, but gave greater G:F than the moderate energy DDGS sources ( $P < 0.06$ ). As for carcass data, dressing percentage (74.8, 73.7, 72.7, and 73.6%, respectively) was greater ( $P < 0.001$ ) for pigs fed the control vs DDGS treatments but percentage carcass lean (53.9, 53.5, 53.6, and 53.7%, respectively) was not affected ( $P > 0.49$ ) by treatment. In conclusion, there was noteworthy variation among pigs fed diets with DDGS from different processors.

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