

was 2.45 kg CO₂-eq. per kg BWG, while estimated potential impacts of eutrophication and acidification were 17.5 g of PO₄-eq. and 58.4 g of SO₂-eq. per kg BWG, respectively. The Co-product used in pig diets reduced by 4% the potential impacts of climate change compared with the Control, with mean value of 2.36 kg CO₂-eq. per kg BWG. Conversely, for eutrophication and acidification, Co-product strategy slightly increased the impact by about 1 and 3%, respectively. Results indicated that the inclusion of co-products, as meat and bone meal, in growing-finishing diets can reduce the carbon emissions in pig farming system, whereas it has no benefit for other impacts such as eutrophication and acidification.

Palavras-chave: climate change, environmental impact, global warming potential, life cycle assessment, pig

ID: 6-2 Precision feeding program shows a potential in reducing nutrient excretion in Brazilian pig production

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Optimizing nutrient efficiency is essential to increase the sustainability of pig production systems. Many studies have shown that this efficiency could be improved by better adjusting nutrient supply to pig's requirements. The economic and environmental advantages of precision feeding were previously reported and the results are very promising although the technology for feed distribution has still to be improved. This study was developed to assess the impact on performance and nutrient balance resulting from the switching of conventional phase- to precision-feeding programs for growing-finishing pigs. Four treatments with different feeding programs were compared: two phases (2P), four phases (4P), multiphase (MP) and precision feeding (PR). The phases feeding programs were obtained with fixed blending proportions of feeds A (high nutrient density) and B (low nutrient density); against PR for which the blended proportions of feeds A and B were adjusted daily to meet the estimated nutritional requirements of each pig individually. Performance and excretion of pigs, from 30 to 115 kg BW on average, were simulated for each scenario using InraPorc population model (12,000 pigs/feeding program) and considering the individual variability. The results were subjected to variance analysis using SAS. Compared with the 2P program, the PR feeding reduced

Palavras-chave: nutrient requirements, precision feeding, simulating data

ID: 287-1 Características físicas da carne de ovinos Morada Nova alimentados com farelos de biscoito e de castanha de caju como fontes alternativas de energia

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