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2019 Swine Day Foreword, etc.

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Cover Page Footnote

Appreciation is expressed to these organizations for assisting with swine research at Kansas State University.

Foreword

It is with great pleasure that we present the 2019 Swine Industry Day Report of Progress. This report contains updates and summaries of applied and basic research conducted at Kansas State University during the past year. We hope that the information will be of benefit as we attempt to meet the needs of the Kansas swine industry.

2019 Swine Day Report of Progress Editors

Bob Goodband
Mike Tokach
Steve Dritz
Joel DeRouchey
Jason Woodworth

Standard Abbreviations

ADG = average daily gain
ADF = acid detergent fiber
ADFI = average daily feed intake
AI = artificial insemination
avg = average
bu = bushel
BW = body weight
cm = centimeter(s)
CP = crude protein
CV = coefficient of variation
cwt = 100 lb
d = day(s)
DE = digestible energy
DM = dry matter
DMI = dry matter intake
F/G = feed efficiency
ft = foot (feet)
ft^2 = square foot(feet)
g = gram(s)
µg = microgram(s), .001 mg
gal = gallon(s)
GE = gross energy
h = hour(s)
HCW = hot carcass weight
in = inch(es)
IU = international unit(s)
kg = kilogram(s)
kcal = kilocalorie(s)
kWh = kilowatt hour(s)
lb = pound(s)
Mcal = megacalorie(s)
ME = metabolizable energy
mEq = milliequivalent(s)
min = minute(s)
mg = milligram(s)
mL = cc (cubic centimeters)
mm = millimeter(s)
mo = month(s)
MUFA = monounsaturated fatty acid
N = nitrogen
NE = net energy
NDF = neutral detergent fiber
NFE = nitrogen-free extract
ng = nanogram(s), .001 Fg
no. = number
NRC = National Research Council
ppb = parts per billion
ppm = parts per million
psi = pounds per square inch
PUFA = polyunsaturated fatty acid
SD = standard deviation
sec = second(s)
SE = standard error
SEM = standard error of the mean
SEW = segregated early weaning
SFA = saturated fatty acid
UFA = unsaturated fatty acid
wk = week(s)
wt = weight(s)
yr = year(s)

K-State Vitamin and Trace Mineral Premixes

Diets listed in this report contain the following vitamin and trace mineral premixes unless otherwise specified.

- ***Trace mineral premix:*** Each pound of premix contains 10 g Mn, 33 g Fe, 33 g Zn, 5 g Cu, 90 mg I, and 90 mg Se.
- ***Vitamin premix:*** Each pound of premix contains 750,000 IU vitamin A, 300,000 IU vitamin D3, 8,000 mg vitamin E (dl-alpha-tocopherol acetate or 4,000 mg d-alpha-tocopherol acetate), 600 mg menadione, 1,500 mg riboflavin, 5,000 mg pantothenic acid, 9,000 mg niacin, and 6 mg vitamin B12.
- ***Sow add pack:*** Each pound of premix contains 750,000 IU vitamin A, 100,000 mg choline, 40 mg biotin, 400 mg folic acid, 180 mg pyridoxine, 4,000 mg vitamin E (dl-alpha-tocopherol acetate or 2,000 mg d-alpha-tocopherol acetate), 9,000 mg L-carnitine, and 36 mg Cr.

Note

Some of the research reported here was carried out under special U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) clearances that apply only to investigational uses at approved research institutions. Materials that require FDA clearances may be used in the field only at the levels and for the use specified in that clearance.

Biological Variability and Chances of Error

Variability among individual animals in an experiment leads to problems in interpreting the results. Animals on treatment X may have higher average daily gains than those on treatment Y, but variability within treatments may indicate that the differences in production between X and Y were not the result of the treatment alone. Statistical analysis allows us to calculate the probability that such differences are from treatment rather than from chance.

In some of the articles herein, you will see the notation "$P < 0.05$." That means the probability of the differences resulting from chance is less than 5%. If two averages are said to be "significantly different," the probability is less than 5% that the difference is from chance, or the probability exceeds 95% that the difference resulted from the treatments applied.

Some papers report correlations or measures of the relationship between traits. The relationship may be positive (both traits tend to get larger or smaller together) or negative (as one trait gets larger, the other gets smaller). A perfect correlation is one (+1 or -1). If there is no relationship, the correlation is zero.

In other papers, you may see an average given as 2.5 ± 0.1. The 2.5 is the average; 0.1 is the "standard error." The standard error is calculated to be 68% certain that the real average (with unlimited number of animals) would fall within one standard error from the average, in this case between 2.4 and 2.6.

Using many animals per treatment, replicating treatments several times, and using uniform animals increase the probability of finding real differences when they exist. Statistical analysis allows more valid interpretation of the results, regardless of the number of animals. In all the research reported herein, statistical analyses are included to increase the confidence you can place in the results.

Index of Key Words

Acknowledgments

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Biomin America, Inc., Overland Park, KS
Ceva Bioimmune, Lenexa, KS
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ILC Resources, Urbandale, IA
International Ingredient Corporation, St. Louis, MO
Iowa Select Farms, Inc., Iowa Falls, IA
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JBS Live Pork, Greely, CO
JYGA Technologies, St. Nicolas, Quebec, Canada
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Natural Foods Holdings, Sioux City, IA
Gene Nemechek Family, Wilson, NC
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Swine Industry Day Committee

Joel DeRouchey
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