

kg) and HP-DDG (2,291 kcal/kg). The NE of DDGS-CV, DDGS-BPX, and HP-DDG were greater ($P < 0.05$) in finishing pigs than in growing pigs. In conclusion, the NE of DDGS and HP-DDG may vary according to the stage of growth, but the NE of corn-soybean meal diets containing 30% DDGS or HP-DDG, is not different from the NE of corn-soybean meal diets containing no DDGS or HP-DDG.

Key Words: distillers dried grains with solubles, high protein distillers dried grains, net energy

338 Net energy of distillers dried grains with solubles and high protein distillers dried grains fed to growing and finishing pigs. N. A. Gutierrez*, D. Y. Kil, and H. H. Stein, *University of Illinois, Urbana.*

An experiment was conducted to measure the NE in distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) and in high protein distillers dried grains (HP-DDG) fed to growing and finishing pigs. Conventional DDGS (DDGS-CV), uncooked DDGS (DDGS-BPX), and HP-DDG were used. A total of 52 growing (20 ± 2 kg BW) and 52 finishing pigs (87 ± 10 kg BW) were allotted within each stage of growth to 6 groups based on BW. At each stage of growth, there were 8 replicate pigs in 2 groups and 9 pigs in the remaining 4 groups. The 2 groups with 8 pigs at each stage of growth were used as the initial slaughter group and were harvested at the initiation of the experiment. Pigs in the remaining 4 groups at each stage of growth were housed individually and had free access to feed and water. Treatments included a basal diet containing corn and soybean meal and 3 diets that were formulated by mixing 70% of the basal diet and 30% DDGS-CV, DDGS-BPX, or HP-DDG. Experimental diets were fed to growing pigs for 28 d and to finishing pigs for 35 d. All pigs were harvested at the end of the experiment and blood, carcass, and viscera samples were analyzed for GE, CP, and ether extract. The NE for DDGS-CV, DDGS-BPX, and HP-DDG were calculated by subtracting the contribution from the basal diet to the NE of the treatment diets. In growing pigs, no differences were observed in energy retention and the NE of DDGS-BPX (1,596 kcal/kg), DDGS-CV (1,665 kcal/kg), and HP-DDG (1,783 kcal/kg) were not different. Finishing pigs fed the DDGS-CV diet had greater ($P < 0.05$) lipid gain than pigs fed any of the other diets. The NE of DDGS-CV (2,718 kcal/kg) was also greater ($P < 0.05$) than the NE of DDGS-BPX (2,065 kcal/