

(0.73%) was lower ($P \leq 0.01$) than in DDGS, but there were no differences in the ATTD of TDF between DDG (43.8%) and DDGS. The AID ($64.4 \pm 8.3\%$) and ATTD ($91.3 \pm 2.8\%$) of SDF in DDGS were greater than the AID ($20.0 \pm 9.8\%$) and ATTD ($31.9 \pm 15.4\%$) of IDF. The ATTD of OR in S-DDGS (72.5%) and in SC-DDGS (68.4%) was greater ($P \leq 0.05$) than the ATTD of OR in C-DDGS ($64.3 \pm 12.6\%$). In conclusion, AID and ATTD of fiber differ among sources of DDGS and those differences may result in differences in the digestibility of energy. The reasons for the differences in digestibility of fiber among DDGS sources are not known.

Key Words: distillers dried grains with solubles, fiber, digestibility

145 Digestibility of dietary fiber in distillers co-products fed to growing pigs. P. E. Urriola^{*1}, G. C. Shurson², and H. H. Stein¹, ¹*University of Illinois, Urbana*, ²*University of Minnesota, St. Paul*.

The objective of this research was to measure the apparent ileal (AID) and the apparent total tract digestibility (ATTD) of fiber in different sources of distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) and to calculate the fermentability of fiber in DDGS. Ileal digesta and fecal samples from pigs fed diets that each contained 1 of 25 sources of corn DDGS (C-DDGS), 1 source of sorghum DDGS (S-DDGS), 1 source of DDGS produced from a blend of sorghum and corn (SC-DDGS), and 1 source of corn distillers dried grains (DDG) were used. All diets were formulated by mixing DDGS or DDG with sugar, cornstarch, oil, vitamins, and minerals, and DDGS or DDG were the only ingredients that contributed fiber to the diets. Chromic oxide was included in all diets as an indigestible marker. Values for AID and ATTD of fiber were calculated using conventional procedures and fermentation of fiber was calculated by subtracting values for AID from values for ATTD. Fiber was analyzed as total dietary fiber (TDF) in all samples. In a subset of 10 samples, fiber was also analyzed as crude fiber, ADF, NDF, insoluble dietary fiber (IDF), and soluble dietary fiber (SDF). Samples were also analyzed for ether extract, DM, CP, and ash, and the organic residue (OR) was then calculated by subtracting CP, ether extract, ash, and moisture from 100%. Results showed that the AID ($23.2 \pm 7.3\%$), ATTD ($45.9 \pm 9.0\%$), and fermentation ($32.6 \pm 12.9\%$) of TDF differ ($P \leq 0.05$) among sources of corn DDGS. The AID of TDF in DDG