

soybean meal (SBM-CV), and fish meal fed to weanling pigs. A corn-based diet consisting of 96.4% corn was formulated. Three additional diets were formulated containing corn and each of the experimental ingredients (FSBM, SBM-CV, and fish meal, respectively.) Thirty-six growing barrows (initial BW: 22.0 ± 3.85 kg) were placed in metabolism cages and allotted to a randomized complete block design with 4 diets and 9 pigs per diet. Feces and urine were collected for 5 d after a 5 d adaptation period. The ATTD and concentrations of DE and ME were calculated in fish meal and the 2 soybean meals using the difference procedure. Results indicated that the ATTD of energy in SBM-CV was 91.1% which was greater ($P < 0.001$) than in corn (88.0%) and fish meal (84.1%), and the ATTD of energy in FSBM (89.4%) was greater ($P < 0.001$) than in fish meal. The concentrations of DE and ME in SBM-CV were 4,608 and 4,144 kcal/kg DM, which was greater ($P < 0.001$) than the DE and ME in FSBM (4,223 and 3,678 kcal/kg DM, respectively), corn (3,921 and 3,768 kcal/kg DM, respectively), and fish meal (3,819 and 3,361 kcal/kg DM, respectively). However, FSBM contained more ($P < 0.001$) DE than corn and fish meal and more ($P < 0.001$) ME than fish meal. In conclusion, the concentration of DE and ME are less in FSBM than in SBM-CV. However, DE and ME are greater in FSBM than in fish meal.

Key words: energy, fermented soybean meal, soybean meal

T193 Concentration of DE and ME in fermented soybean meal, conventional soybean meal, and fish meal fed to weanling pigs. O. J. Rojas* and H. H. Stein, *University of Illinois, Urbana.*

An experiment was conducted to measure the concentration of DE and ME in US-produced fermented soybean meal (FSBM), conventional