



Influence of Rapeseed Meal on Growth Performance, Blood Profiles, Nutrient Digestibility and Economic Benefit of Growing-finishing Pigs

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ABSTRACT: This study was conducted to investigate the influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) on growth performance, blood profiles, nutrient digestibility and economic benefit of growing-finishing pigs. A total of 120 growing pigs ([Yorkshire×Landrace] ×Duroc) with an initial body weight (BW) 29.94±0.06 kg were used in this experiment. Pigs were randomly allotted into 1 of 5 treatments in a randomized complete block design and 6 replicates with 4 pigs per pen. Treatments were divided by dietary RSM supplementation levels (0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, or 12%) in growing-finishing diets. A linear decrease ($p < 0.05$) of BW and average daily gain (ADG) were observed at 13th wk of finishing and overall periods of pigs. Additionally, gain-to-feed ratio (G/F) tended to decrease by dietary RSM supplementation in growing-finishing diets (linear, $p = 0.07$ and quadratic, $p = 0.08$). Concentrations of serum triiodothyronine and thyroxine were not influenced by dietary RSM treatments whereas thyroid gland and liver weight were increased at 13th wk of finishing period (linear, $p < 0.05$; $p < 0.01$) by increasing dietary RSM supplementation level. In blood profiles, serum total cholesterol and low density lipoprotein cholesterol concentrations were not differed by dietary treatments at 13th wk of finishing period whereas concentration of serum high density lipoprotein cholesterol was affected by the supplementation level of RSM, resulting in a linear RSM level responses ($p < 0.05$). Serum blood urea nitrogen concentration tended to decrease (linear, $p = 0.07$; $p = 0.08$) at 6th wk of growing and 13th wk of finishing periods and digestibility of dry matter tended to decrease by dietary RSM (linear, $p = 0.09$). Crude protein, crude fat and nitrogen retention, whereas, were not affected by dietary RSM supplementation level. In the economic analysis, feed cost per weight gain was numerically decreased when RSM was provided up to 9%. Consequently, RSM could be supplemented to growing-finishing diets up to 9% (3.07 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ GIs) without detrimental effects on growth performance of growing-finishing pigs. (**Key Words:** Rapeseed Meal, Growth Performance, Blood Profiles, Nutrient Digestibility, Growing-finishing Pigs)

INTRODUCTION

The cost of pig production is mainly affected by feed cost which impacts pork producers' profitability. Soybean meal (SBM) is the most widely used protein source throughout the world whereas increasing dietary supplementation level of SBM caused an increase feed cost in pig diets (Patrick et al., 2010; Smit et al., 2014). Rapeseed meal (RSM) is a by-product of rapeseed after removal of oil and is cost effective protein source in pig

diets and also alternative ingredient to SBM (Quiniou et al., 2012).

Rapeseed meal is generally contained 33% to 40% protein. The RSM has lower lysine (5.5% vs 6.2% of protein) but higher methionine (2.1% vs 1.4% of protein) and cystine (1.2% vs 0.6% of protein) compares with SBM (Bell, 1984). However, RSM has higher crude fiber (14.1% vs 3.9%) than that of SBM which means RSM contains higher neutral detergent fiber (NDF). High NDF in RSM reduces apparently ileal digestibility of lysine (74% vs 87%) and lowers protein digestibility (75% vs 90%) compared to SBM (Bell, 1984; Noblet and Goff, 2001) so nutrient digestibility may be attributed to elevated levels of fibers components (Patrick et al., 2010). Moreover, limited amount of RSM has been used in swine diets because of

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anti-nutritional factors such as glucosinolates (Gls) and erucic acid (Mawson et al., 1993a).

Hydrolysis products of Gls are toxic and may result in poor growth performance, enlarged thyroid gland, and reducing of circulating thyroid hormones (Mawson et al., 1994; Schöne et al., 1997). In addition, voluntary feed intake could be affected by inclusion of RSM in the diets because of decreased feed consumption due to high content of erucic acid, bitter taste of sinapine, and astringent effect in the mouth by tannin (Mawson et al., 1993b; Food Standards Australia New Zealand, 2003). Tripathi and Mishra (2007) demonstrated poor feed intake and reduced growth performance of pigs were observed when pigs were fed 1.3 to 2.8 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ Gls diets. Therefore, the present study was conducted to determine the influence of dietary RSM levels in swine diets on growth performance, blood profiles, nutrient digestibility and economic benefit of growing-finishing pigs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animal management, experimental diets and housing

A total of 120 growing pigs ([Yorkshire \times Landrace] \times Duroc; 29.94 \pm 0.06 kg initial body weight [BW]) were used in a 13 wk growth trial, at a research farm located in Suwon, South Korea. The pigs were allotted into five treatment groups based on their initial BW and sex with 6 replicates according to randomized completely block design. Five experimental diets containing different levels of RSM (0, 3%, 6%, 9%, or 12%) were provided to pigs during growing (0 to 6th wk) and finishing (7th to 13th wk) periods. Each diet in growing period contained 3,250 kcal of ME/kg, 14.0% of crude protein (CP) and 0.86% of total lysine and the assigned levels of RSM, respectively. The finishing period diet contained 3,261 kcal of ME/kg, 11.49% of CP and 0.68% of total lysine. The RSM, used in current experiment, was imported from India. Solvent extract of the RSM (Table 1) was supplemented to the diets with replacement of corn, SBM, and soy oil. This RSM was solvent extracted by hexane to remove the remaining oil and then desolventing toasted at 90°C to 100°C. All nutrients were met or exceeded NRC (1998) nutrient requirement estimates. The formula and chemical composition of experimental diets are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

All pigs were housed in an environmentally controlled building with half-slotted concrete floors in growing period (1.26 \times 2.55 m²) and finishing period (1.60 \times 3.00 m²). Each pen equipped with a feeder and a nipple drinker to provide water and mash feed *ad-libitum* during growing-finishing periods. Body weight and feed intake were recorded at 0, 6, and 13 wks to calculate the average daily gain (ADG), average daily feed intake (ADFI) and gain-to-feed ratio

Table 1. Anti-nutritional factors contents and chemical composition of rapeseed meal (as dry matter basis)

Item	Rapeseed meal
Analyzed chemical composition	
Crude protein (%)	35.99
Essential amino acids (% of protein)	
Arg	8.64
His	3.30
Ile	4.28
Leu	5.23
Lys	5.51
Met	1.34
Phe	4.54
Thr	4.71
Val	4.65
Non-essential amino acids (% of protein)	
Ala	5.22
Asp	8.37
Cys	0.40
Glu	20.61
Gly	6.54
Pro	8.61
Ser	5.16
Tyr	2.89
Glucosinolates ($\mu\text{mol/g}$)	
Progoitrin	0.24
Sinigrin	7.10
Glucanapin	26.81
Total glucosinolates	34.14
Erucic acid (mg/g)	6.29

(G/F ratio).

Sample collections and analysis

Blood samples were collected from 6 pigs from each treatment and were obtained via anterior vena cava at 6th wk of growing period and 13th wk of finishing period, respectively. Blood samples were centrifuged at 1,700 g at 4°C for 15 min (Eppendorf centrifuge 5810R, Hamburg, Germany) to separate serum. All samples of sera were stored at -20°C until analysis.

Rapeseed meal, fecal and urinary samples were analyzed for dry matter (967.03; AOAC, 1990), CP (976.05; AOAC, 1990), ether extract (920.39; AOAC, 1990) and crude ash (942.05; AOAC, 1990).

Estimation of amino acid content in RSM was carried out according to Moore (1963) and AccQ-Tag reagent kits were used (Waters, Milford, MA, USA). Performic acid was used in oxidizing amino acids and neutralized with sodium citrate dihydrate, and then hydrolyzed with 6 N HCl for 24 h at 110°C to be liberated from the protein. Amino acids were analyzed on HPLC (Waters 486, USA). All separations were generated on NOVA-Pak C₁₈ (4 μm) column (Waters, USA) with temperature controlled at 37°C and operated with flow rate of 1 mL/min.

Table 2. The formula and chemical composition of experimental diets in growing period (as-fed basis)

Item	Rapeseed meal level in growing period (%) ^{1,2}				
	RSM 0	RSM 3	RSM 6	RSM 9	RSM 12
Ingredients (%)					
Corn	79.82	78.90	77.92	77.01	76.03
Soybean meal, 46% CP	17.06	14.73	12.42	10.08	7.79
Rapeseed meal	0.00	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00
Soy oil	0.16	0.54	0.95	1.32	1.72
Dicalcium phosphate	1.38	1.25	1.17	1.05	0.95
Limestone	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.64
L-lysine HCl	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32
DL-methionine	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.00
Vitamin premix ³	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Mineral premix ⁴	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Salt	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Emulsifier	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Sum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition (%)⁵					
ME (kcal/kg)	3,250.10	3,250.32	3,250.40	3,250.01	3,250.27
CP	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.95
Lys	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
Met	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Ca	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58
Total P	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51

RSM, rapeseed meal; CP, crude protein; ME, metabolizable energy.

¹ RSM 0, basal diet; RSM 3, basal diet+3% RSM; RSM 6, basal diet+6% RSM; RSM 9, basal diet+9% RSM; RSM 12, basal diet+12% RSM.

² Gls content in the diets was equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, and 4.09 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{for}$ 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, and 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively.

³ Provided per kg of diet: vitamin A, 16,000 IU; vitamin D₃, 3,200 IU; vitamin E, 35 IU; vitamin K, 5 mg; rivotalvin, 6 mg; pantothenic acid, 16 mg; niacin, 32 mg; d-biotin, 128 μg ; vitamin B₁₂, 20 μg .

⁴ Provided per kg of diet: Fe, 281 mg; Cu, 288 mg; Mn, 49 mg; I, 0.3 mg; Se, 0.3 μg .

⁵ Calculated values.

Glucosinolates were extracted from RSM with 2 mL of boiling methanol solution (70% vol/vol) and 200 μL internal standard spike solution of glucotropaeolin (ChromaDex, Irvine, CA, USA) was added immediately (International Standards Organization, 1992) and extracted Gls were purified on aDEAE Sephadex A-25 anion exchange column (St. Louis, MO, USA). Three types of Gls in RSM were determined by using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC; Sunnyvale, CA, USA). Desulfo-glucosinolates were separated using a Synergi Fusion-RP 80A (100 \times 3 mm, 4 μm , Phenomenex, CA, USA) with a flow rate of 1 mL/min. Glucosinolates (progoitrin, sinigrin and gluconapin) were confirmed by a Finnigan LCQ Deca XP plus Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer system (Thermo Finnigan, CA, USA) which confirmed by LC-ESI-MS in positive mode.

Erucic acid content in RSM was analyzed on a 7890 Agilent Gas Liquid Chromatograph (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA, USA) and equipped with flame ionization detector and the column was SP-2560 (i.d. 100 m \times 0.25 mm \times 0.20 μm film). Nitrogen was used as carrier gas, injector core temperature was 250°C, detector temperature was 260°C and column temperature was programmed to begin

at 170°C and then increase to 250°C then remained at 240°C for 40 min. Chromatography was calibrated with a mixture of 37 different fatty acids (FAME 37; Supelco Inc., Bellefonte, PA, USA) and the standard contained fatty acids ranging from C_{4:0} to C_{24:1n9} and samples were added 250 μL of internal standard spike solution (Pentadecanoic acid; Sigma) by the method of AOAC (1990).

Serum triiodothyronine (T₃) and thyroxine (T₄) concentrations were measured by electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (T₃ and T₄ Kits, Roche, Mannheim, Germany). Serum total cholesterol, low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol concentrations were analyzed using enzymatic colorimetric assay (Cholesterol Kit; LDL-C plus 2nd generation Kit; HDL-C plus 3rd generation Kit, Roche, Mannheim, Germany). Serum glucose and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) concentrations were analyzed using a kinetic UV assay (Glucose Hexokinase Kit; UREA/BUN Kit, Roche, Mannheim, Germany).

Metabolic trial

A total of 20 pigs ([Yorkshire \times Landrace] \times Duroc) with an initial BW 31.14 \pm 0.36 were allotted to five treatments in

Table 3. The formula and chemical composition of experimental diets in finishing period (as-fed basis)

Item	Rapeseed meal level in finishing period (%) ^{1,2}				
	RSM 0	RSM 3	RSM 6	RSM 9	RSM 12
Ingredients (%)					
Corn	86.83	85.87	84.94	83.95	82.99
Soybean meal, 46% CP	10.53	8.20	5.87	3.57	1.25
Rapeseed meal	0.00	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00
Soy oil	0.00	0.38	0.77	1.17	1.57
Dicalcium phosphate	1.16	1.07	0.97	0.88	0.79
Limestone	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
L-lysine HCl	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28
DL-methionine	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.00
Vitamin premix ³	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Mineral premix ⁴	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Salt	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Emulsifier	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Sum	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition (%)⁵					
ME (kcal/kg)	3261.79	3261.36	3261.20	3261.33	3261.29
CP	11.49	11.49	11.49	11.49	11.49
Lys	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Met	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Ca	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total P	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46

RSM, rapeseed meal; CP, crude protein; ME, metabolizable energy.

¹ RSM 0, basal diet; RSM 3, basal diet+3% RSM; RSM 6, basal diet+6% RSM; RSM 9, basal diet+9% RSM; RSM 12, basal diet+12% RSM.

² Gls content in the diets was equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, and 4.09 $\mu\text{mol/}$ for 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, and 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively.

³ Provided per kg of diet: vitamin A, 16,000 IU; vitamin D₃, 3,200 IU; vitamin E, 35 IU; vitamin K, 5 mg; riovofalvin, 6 mg; pantothenic acid, 16 mg; niacin, 32 mg; d-biotin, 128 μg ; vitamin B₁₂, 20 μg .

⁴ Provided per kg of diet: Fe, 281 mg; Cu, 288 mg; Mn, 49 mg; I, 0.3 mg; Se, 0.3 μg .

⁵ Calculated values.

a completely randomized design. Each pig was housed in an individual metabolic crate in a room of steady temperature (27°C), controlled with a heating lamp. The experimental diets were supplied twice a day at 07:00 h and 19:00 h according to the rate of 2.0 times of the maintenance requirement for ME (NRC, 1998) based on initial BW of pigs. Water was provided *ad libitum*. After 6 days adaptation period, pigs were subjected to 5 days collection and 0.5 g of chromic oxide and 0.5 g of ferric oxide were used as initial and end marker, respectively. Collected excreta were stored at -20°C during the collection period and dried (65°C, 72 h) and ground (2 mm screen, Wiley mill) for chemical analysis at the end of trial.

Economic analysis

Economic analysis was conducted to compare the feed cost for 1 kg weight gain. The feed cost per weight gain was calculated based on price of raw materials during the time of the experiment (May, 2013). In each phase, index was calculated from the relative ratio of the feed cost per weight gain to RSM 0 treatment.

Feed cost/weight gain (won/kg)

$$= \frac{\text{Feed cost (won/kg)} \times \text{Feed intake per head (kg/pig)}}{\text{Weight gain per head (kg/pig)}}$$

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed by analysis of variance for a completely randomized design using the general linear model procedure of SAS (SAS Institute, 2009). Least squares means were calculated for each independent variable. Orthogonal polynomial contrasts were used to determine linear and quadratic effects by increasing dietary RSM levels in gestation for all measurements of growing pigs. Individual animals were used as the experimental unit. Alpha level used for the determination of significance for all analysis was 0.05 and tendency for all analysis was $p > 0.05$ and $p < 0.10$.

RESULTS

Rapeseed meal used in this study contained progoitrin (0.24 $\mu\text{mol/g}$), sinigrin (7.10 $\mu\text{mol/g}$) and gluconapin (26.81

Table 4. Glucosinolates (Gls, $\mu\text{mole/g}$) and erucic acid (mg/g) contents of eight different rapeseed meal (RSM) imported from India (dry matter basis)

Item	Contents of glucosinolates ($\mu\text{mole/g}$)				Erucic acid (mg/g)
	Progoitrin	Sinigrin	Gluconapin	Total Gls	
A	0.45	14.49	54.73	69.67	3.50
B	0.33	10.13	38.15	48.60	5.09
C	0.38	11.67	41.76	53.81	5.75
D	0.31	10.13	35.36	45.79	4.86
E	0.31	9.58	33.86	43.75	4.62
F	0.38	10.33	37.94	48.65	2.84
G	0.40	11.66	41.88	53.94	4.35
H	0.38	10.28	36.64	47.30	5.23
Average	0.37	11.03	40.04	51.44	4.53

$\mu\text{mol/g}$), which resulted in 34.14 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ of total Gls (Table 1). The erucic acid content in RSM was 6.29 mg/g of dry matter (DM) basis. Additionally, RSM, used in current experiment, contained 0.37 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ of progoitrin, 11.03 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ of sinigrin and 40.04 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ of gluconapin which resulted in 51.44 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ of total Gls and 4.53 mg/g of erucic acid DM basis (Table 4).

Body weight and ADG at 6th wk of growing period were not affected by dietary RSM supplementation levels whereas at 13th wk of finishing and overall periods BW and ADG were decreased (linear, $p < 0.05$) by increasing dietary RSM supplementation levels in the growing-finishing diets (Table 5). Additionally, G/F ratio tended to decrease with increased dietary RSM supplementation levels during overall period (linear, $p = 0.07$ and quadratic; 0.08; Table 5). However, the pigs fed diets containing RSM levels showed no difference in BW and ADG of growing-finishing pigs compared to RSM 0 treatment.

Glucosinolates content in experimental diets was

equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, or 4.09 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ and erucic acid content was equivalent to 0, 0.18, 0.37, 0.56, or 0.70 mg/g for 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, or 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively (Table 6). Average daily feed intake was not affected by dietary RSM supplementation levels (Table 6).

As dietary RSM level of finishing diet was increased, serum T_3 and T_4 concentrations at 13th wk of finishing pigs were not affected among dietary RSM treatments (Table 7) whereas thyroid gland (linear, $p < 0.05$; Figure 1) and liver (linear, $p < 0.01$; Table 2) weight were increased by increasing dietary RSM supplementation levels at 13th wk of finishing pigs. Additionally, when pigs were fed diets containing 12% RSM showed higher liver weight at 13th wk of finishing pigs compared to control diet ($p < 0.01$; Figure 2).

Serum HDL cholesterol concentration at 13th wk of finishing period was increased as the dietary RSM supplementation levels increased (linear, $p < 0.05$; Table 8)

Table 5. Influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) on growth performance of growing and finishing pigs¹

Item	Rapeseed meal level (%) ^{2,3}					SEM	p-value	
	RSM 0	RSM 3	RSM 6	RSM 9	RSM 12		Lin.	Quad.
Body weight (kg)								
Initial	29.86	29.88	30.02	29.95	30.03	1.323	0.134	0.745
6th wk	60.34	63.63	60.33	58.18	60.16	2.180	0.247	0.803
13th wk	105.48	109.34	104.86	103.18	100.63	2.360	0.049	0.276
Average daily gain (g)								
0 to 6th wk	725	803	721	671	717	23.987	0.209	0.812
7 to 13th wk	920	933	909	924	825	14.257	0.044	0.110
Overall (0 to 13 th wk)	830	873	822	803	775	14.530	0.040	0.277
G/F ratio								
0 to 6th wk	0.367	0.401	0.379	0.364	0.371	0.0056	0.403	0.234
7 to 13th wk	0.305	0.310	0.303	0.310	0.287	0.0047	0.144	0.143
Overall (0 to 13 th wk)	0.327	0.343	0.330	0.326	0.318	0.0034	0.066	0.082

SEM, standard error of mean; Lin., linear; Quad., quadratic.

¹ A total of 120 crossbred pigs with an average initial body weight 29.94 \pm 0.06 kg.

² RSM 0, basal diet; RSM 3, basal diet+3% RSM; RSM 6, basal diet+6% RSM; RSM 9, basal diet+9% RSM; RSM 12, basal diet+12% RSM.

³ Gls content in the diets was equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, and 4.09 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ for 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, and 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively.

Table 6. Influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) on ingested glucosinolates (Gls) and erucic acid of growing-finishing pigs

Item	Rapeseed meal level (%) ^{1,2}					SEM	p-value	
	RSM 0	RSM 3	RSM 6	RSM 9	RSM 12		Lin.	Quad.
Growing period (0 to 6 th wk)								
Feed intake (kg/d)	1.98	2.01	1.91	1.86	1.94	63.332	0.333	0.546
Glsin feed ($\mu\text{mol/g}$) ³	-	1.02	2.04	3.07	4.09			
Daily Gls intake ($\mu\text{mol/g}$) ³	-	61.48	233.29	514.19	953.13			
Erucic acid in feed (mg/g) ³	-	0.18	0.37	0.56	0.75			
Daily erucic acid intake (mg/g) ³	-	361.62	705.22	1,042.16	1,456.50			
Finishing period (7 to 13 th wk)								
Feed intake (kg/d)	3.04	3.02	3.02	3.00	2.89	46.804	0.293	0.588
Gls in feed ($\mu\text{mol/g}$) ³	-	1.02	2.04	3.07	4.09			
Daily Gls intake ($\mu\text{mol/g}$) ³	-	92.35	369.53	828.07	1419.39			
Erucic acid in feed (mg/g) ³	-	0.18	0.37	0.56	0.75			
Daily erucic acid intake (mg/g) ³	-	543.24	1,117.03	1,678.32	2,169.00			

SEM, standard error of mean; Lin., linear; Quad., quadratic.

¹ RSM 0, basal diet; RSM 3, basal diet+3% RSM; RSM 6, basal diet+6% RSM; RSM 9, basal diet+9% RSM; RSM 12, basal diet+12% RSM.² Gls content in the diets was equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, and 4.09 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ for 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, and 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively.³ Calculated values.**Table 7.** Influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) on concentrations of serum triiodothyronine (T_3) and thyroxine (T_4) in finishing pigs

Item	Rapeseed meal level (%) ^{1,2}					SEM	p-value	
	RSM 0	RSM 3	RSM 6	RSM 9	RSM 12		Lin.	Quad.
No. of finishing pigs	6	6	6	6	6			
Triiodothyronine (ng/mL)								
13th wk	0.98	1.02	0.93	1.25	1.08	0.056	0.289	1.000
Thyroxine (ng/mL)								
13th wk	6.30	6.20	6.65	7.27	6.47	0.211	0.361	0.494

SEM, standard error of mean; Lin., linear; Quad., quadratic.

¹ RSM 0, basal diet; RSM 3, basal diet+3% RSM; RSM 6, basal diet+6% RSM; RSM 9, basal diet+9% RSM; RSM 12, basal diet+12% RSM.² Gls content in the diets was equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, and 4.09 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ for 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, and 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively.

whereas concentrations of serum total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol were not influenced by the dietary RSM supplementation in growing-finishing diets. Serum glucose concentration was not affected by the dietary RSM supplementation (Table 8).

In nutrient digestibility, the apparent total tract digestibility of dry matter tended to decrease when dietary

RSM supplementation level was increased (linear = 0.09) whereas crude protein and crude fat were not affected by dietary RSM treatments. Fecal nitrogen tended to increase when 6% or 9% RSM was supplemented (quadratic, $p = 0.06$) whereas nitrogen retention and nitrogen digestibility were not influenced by dietary RSM supplementation (Table 9). Therefore, dietary RSM supplementation up to

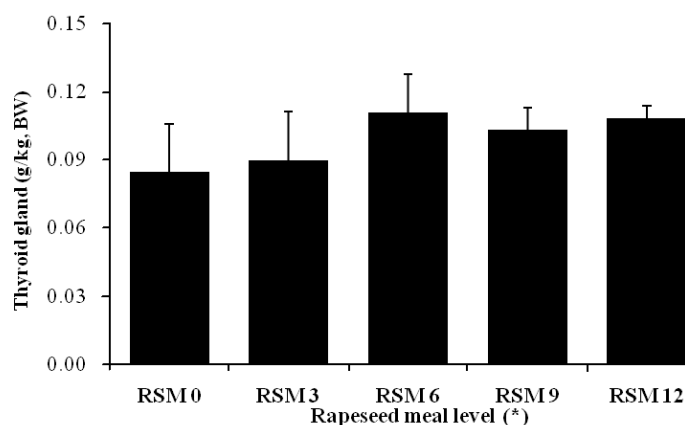
**Figure 1.** Influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) utilization on thyroid gland weight at 13th wk of finishing pigs (* linear, $p < 0.05$).

Table 8. Influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) on blood profiles of growing-finishing pigs

Item	Rapeseed meal level (%) ^{1,2}					SEM	p-value	
	RSM 0	RSM 3	RSM 6	RSM 9	RSM 12		Lin.	Quad.
No. of finishing pigs	6	6	6	6	6			
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)								
13th wk	94.67	89.67	91.67	91.17	93.17	1.917	0.924	0.538
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)								
13th wk	65.17	57.67	54.50	54.00	55.83	1.820	0.111	0.193
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)								
13th wk	40.50	40.17	46.33	44.33	46.00	0.967	0.027	0.584
Glucose (mg/dL)								
Initial	63.00							
6th wk	87.33	83.33	93.83	81.00	82.50	1.745	0.351	0.416
13th wk	81.50	90.33	81.33	79.33	84.50	1.519	0.607	0.977
Blood urea nitrogen (g/dL)								
Initial	12.40							
6th wk	9.12	8.23	6.97	7.92	7.48	0.308	0.083	0.195
13th wk	10.38	10.60	11.40	8.38	7.93	0.511	0.069	0.253

SEM, standard error of mean; Lin., linear; Quad., quadratic; LDL, low density lipoprotein; HDL, high density lipoprotein.

¹ RSM 0, basal diet; RSM 3, basal diet+3% RSM; RSM 6, basal diet+6% RSM; RSM 9, basal diet+9% RSM; RSM 12, basal diet+12% RSM.

² GIs content in the diets was equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, and 4.09 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{for}$ 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, and 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively.

9% had no detrimental effects on nutrient digestibility and nitrogen retention in growing-finishing pigs.

Economic benefit was calculated by feed cost per weight gain (Table 10). The feed cost was numerically decreased when dietary RSM was supplemented during overall experimental period.

DISCUSSION

A high level of GIs in the in the pig diet containing RSM resulted in poor growth performance when pigs were fed 1.3 to 2.8 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{g}$ GIs (Bowland, 1975; Bell et al., 1991;

Tripathi and Mishra, 2007). In the results of the current study, BW, ADG, and G/F ratio were affected by dietary RSM supplementation levels up to 12% (4.09 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{g}$ GIs) in growing-finishing diets. Therefore, the result of the current study indicated that RSM supplementation in growing-finishing diets did not reduce growth performance when pigs were fed 9% of RSM or 3.07 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{g}$ GIs was supplemented diet during growing-finishing periods.

When pigs were fed a RSM containing diet, thyroid gland and liver weight were increased at 13th wk finishing pigs. Additionally, pigs fed diets containing 12% of RSM showed higher liver weight at 13th wk of finishing pigs

Table 9. Influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) on nutrient digestibility in growing pigs¹

Item	Rapeseed meal level (%) ^{2,3}					SEM	p-value	
	RSM 0	RSM 3	RSM 6	RSM 9	RSM 12		Lin.	Quad.
Nutrient digestibility (%)								
Dry matter	93.98	93.53	91.52	87.95	92.04	0.813	0.087	0.246
Crude protein	92.14	89.83	88.01	82.88	89.34	1.234	0.115	0.139
Crude fat	73.28	74.22	69.21	68.87	77.41	2.539	0.880	0.404
Nitrogen retention (g/d)								
N intake	13.90	12.31	14.04	13.79	13.83	0.170	-	-
Fecal N	1.09	1.37	2.10	2.35	1.54	0.193	0.110	0.064
Urinary N	7.70	7.74	7.83	8.23	8.11	0.361	0.652	0.996
N retention	5.11	3.19	4.10	3.19	4.18	0.410	0.564	0.306
N digestibility (%) ⁴	36.75	25.97	29.21	23.17	30.25	2.895	0.499	0.346

SEM, standard error of mean; Lin., linear; Quad., quadratic.

¹ A total of 24 crossbred pigs were used from an average initial body weight of 31.14 \pm 0.36 kg.

² RSM 0, basal diet; RSM 3, basal diet+3% RSM; RSM 6, basal diet+6% RSM; RSM 9, basal diet+9% RSM; RSM 12, basal diet+12% RSM.

³ GIs content in the diets was equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, and 4.09 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{for}$ 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, and 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively.

⁴ N retention = N intake (g)–Fecal N (g)–Urinary N (g).

Table 10. Influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) on economic benefits in growing-finishing diets

Item	Rapeseed meal level (%) ^{1,2}				
	RSM 0	RSM 3	RSM 6	RSM 9	RSM 12
Feed cost (won/kg)					
0 to 6th wk	384	380	375	372	367
7th to 13th wk	361	356	352	348	344
Overall (0 to 13 th wk)	373	368	364	360	355
Feed cost per weight gain (won/kg)					
0 to 6th wk	1,020	921	962	999	961
7th to 13th wk	1,228	1,195	1,210	1,167	1,252
Overall (0 to 13 th wk)	1,140	1,075	1,106	1,107	1,124
Index (%)	100.0	94.3	97.0	97.1	98.6

¹RSM 0, basal diet; RSM 3, basal diet+3% RSM; RSM 6, basal diet+6% RSM; RSM 9, basal diet+9% RSM; RSM 12, basal diet+12%RSM.

²Gls content in the diets was equivalent to 0, 1.02, 2.04, 3.07, and 4.09 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{for}$ 0%, 3%, 6%, 9%, and 12% of RSM supplementation groups, respectively.

compared to control diet. Increased thyroid gland and liver weight were associated with Gls breakdown product of nitriles (Mawson et al., 1994a). McKinnon and Bowland (1979) demonstrated that increased liver weight was observed when 2.0 to 4.0 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{g}$ Gls were supplemented in pig diets.

The hydrolysis products of Gls are strongly related to goitrogenic substance subsequently interfere with iodine uptake and inhibit the synthesis of thyroid hormones T_3 and T_4 (Christison and Laarveld, 1981; Mawson et al., 1994; Schöne et al., 1997). Mawson et al. (1994) reported that thyroid function observed in pigs fed high Gls RSM induced iodine deficiency which increased the serum T_3 and T_4 levels and liver weight because of Gls related iodine antagonistic effects. However, in this present experiment, there were no significant differences between control and dietary RSM supplementation treatments in the serum concentrations of T_3 and T_4 . Serum total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol concentrations were not changed by RSM supplementation but serum HDL cholesterol concentration was increased. High intake of monounsaturated fatty acid

resulted in increasing HDL cholesterol levels without changing LDL cholesterol levels (Jenkins et al., 2010). Additionally, it is known that RSM contained higher amount of monounsaturated (52.0% vs 23.0% of the total fatty acid) than saturated (12.9% vs 14.2% of the total fatty acid) or polyunsaturated (33.0% vs 58.0% of the total fatty acid) fatty acids compared with SBM (Kracht et al., 2004; NRC, 2012).

Rapeseed meal has anti-nutritional factors such as tannins and phytic acid which reduces protein and amino acid digestion. Generally RSM has lower amino acid digestibility (87.0% vs 90.4%) than that of SBM (Bell, 1984; Green and Kiener, 1989). The fiber of rapeseed hulls decreased ileal digestibility of pigs and the high level of cell wall components in RSM reduces of protein availability. Also the decreased in N retention may reflect the reduced N digestibility coupled with reduced N intake with increasing dietary RSM levels (Patric et al., 2010).

Sauer et al. (1982) also indicated that the true ileal availabilities of amino acid were lower in RSM than SBM. When 9% of RSM was provided to growing-finishing pigs,

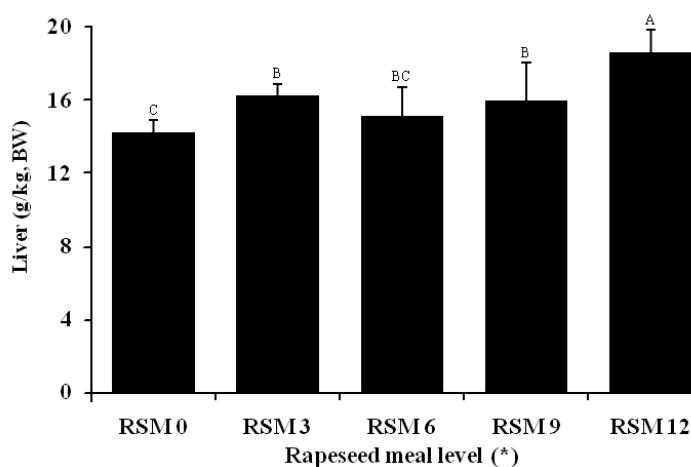


Figure 2. Influence of dietary rapeseed meal (RSM) utilization on liver weight at 13th wk of finishing pigs (* linear, $p < 0.01$). ^{A,B,C} means with different superscripts within the same row significantly differ ($p < 0.01$).

serum BUN concentration tended to decrease. In general, dietary lysine level was related to BUN concentration and nitrogen retention (Eggum, 1970) but nitrogen retention and nitrogen digestibility were not affected by dietary RSM supplementation.

Economic benefit was increased when 9% of RSM was supplemented in growing-finishing diets because RSM is a cost saving ingredient in pig diets (Quiniou et al., 2012).

IMPLICATIONS

Several impacts of increasing RSM levels in growing-finishing diets were observed in growth performance and organ weight; decreased BW, ADG, and G/F ratio when RSM was provided up to 12%. Increased thyroid gland as well as liver weight were observed as dietary RSM supplementation levels increased and serum HDL cholesterol concentration was increased by dietary RSM supplementation. However, RSM could be supplemented up to 9% (3.07 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ Gls) in growing-finishing pig diets without any detrimental effect on growth performance.

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