### **Effects of Increasing Chloride Concentrations for 15 to 25 Pound Nursery Pigs** K. N. Nemechek, D. J. Shawk, R. D. Goodband, J.C. Woodworth, M. D. Tokach, S. S. Dritz, and J. M. DeRouchey, and A. B. Clark Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS **Experimental Results** Introduction ADG (d 0 to 14) ADFI (d 0 to 14) 1.00 1.20 Cl Quadratic, P < 0.001 Cl Quadratic, *P* < 0.023 Control vs. 0.72%, P < 0.826 Control vs. 0.72%, P < 0.065

- Current NRC (2012) recommendations for Na and Cl are 0.35% and 0.45%, respectively
- Chloride is linked to helping young pigs secrete gastric HCl which can result in increased ability to digest protein (Mahan et al. 1996)
- Chloride has a positive impact on ADG and ADFI up to a dietary Cl of 0.50% in dried whey diets with added HCI (Mahan et al. 1996).
- In dried whey diets containing added salt, Shawk et al. (2016) found positive improvement in ADG, ADFI, and F/G up to a calculated dietary Na concentration of 0.37% and dietary Cl concentration of 0.72%
- There is limited data on the effects of increasing Cl on growth performance of nursery pigs weighing approximately 15 to 25 lb

### Objective

Evaluate the effects of increasing dietary chloride on the growth performance of 15 to 25 lb

## **Experimental Design**

- 300 barrows and gilts (DNA 240 X 600; initially 15.5 lbs BW)
- After 7 d in the nursery, pens of pigs were allotted to treatment according to BW
- There were 5 pigs per pen with 10 replications per treatment
- Ad libitum access to feed and water was provided at all times
- Treatment diets were fed for 14 d
- Pigs were weighed and feed disappearance was measured on d 0, 7, and 14
- Pigs were fed one of six dietary treatments:
- Control: 15.5 lb/ton added salt (0.35% Na, 0.72% Cl)
- Cl concentrations of 0.26, 0.38, 0.49, 0.61, or 0.72%. These diets used potassium chloride to increase Cl concentration and sodium bicarbonate for a dietary Na source.
- Dietary sodium concentration was 0.35% in all diets

### **Experimental Diets (as-fed)**

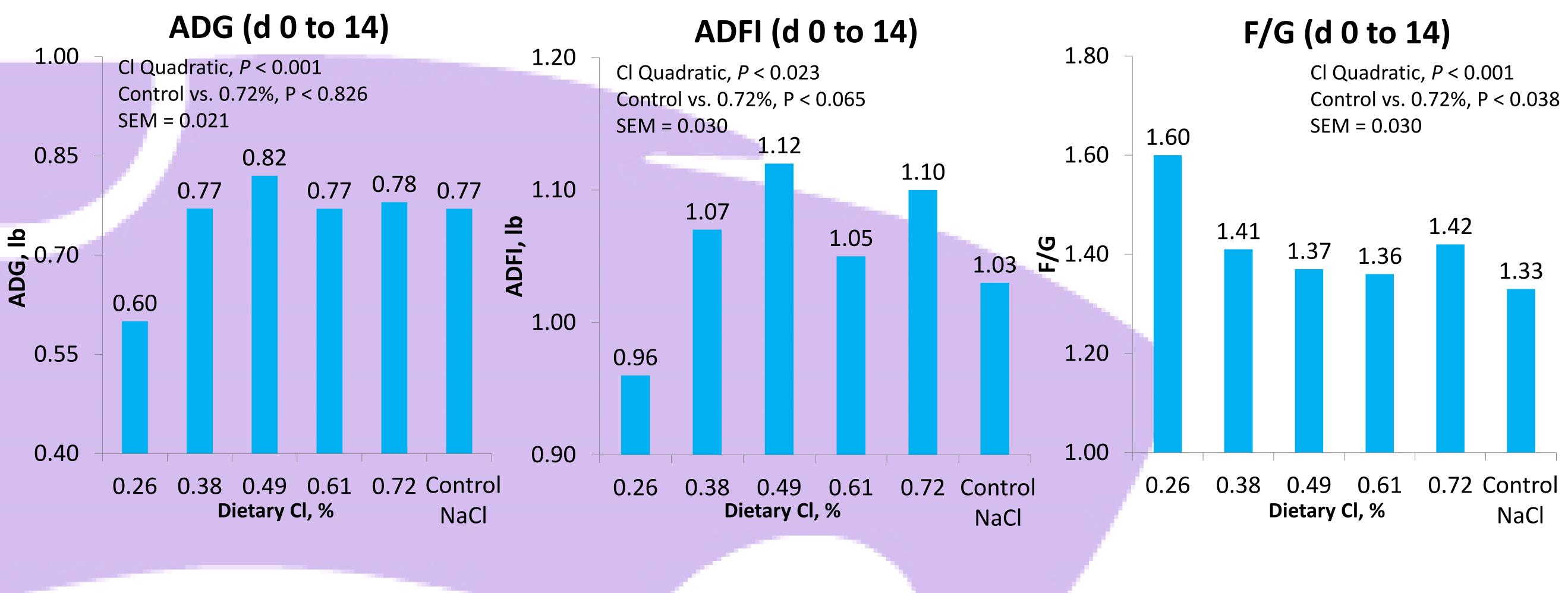
			Chloride, %			
Item	0.26	0.38	0.49	0.61	0.72	Control
Corn	47.41	47.41	47.41	47.41	47.41	47.41
Soybean meal (48% CP)	29.82	29.82	29.82	29.82	29.82	29.82
Lactose	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
HP 300 <sup>1</sup>	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Choice white grease	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Monocalcium P (21% P)	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Limestone	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Sand	0.98	0.73	0.49	0.23	-	1.35
Potassium chloride	-	0.25	0.49	0.75	0.98	0.00
Sodium bicarbonate	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00
Salt	-	-	-	_	-	0.78
Zinc oxide	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Trace mineral premix	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Vitamin premix	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Phytase <sup>2</sup>	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
L-Lys-HCL	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
DL-Met	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
L-Thr	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>2</sup>Hamlet Protein, Findlay, OH

<sup>2</sup>HiPhos 2700 (DSM Nutritional Products, Inc., Parsippany, NJ), providing 184.3 phytase units (FTU)/lb and an estimated release of 0.10% available P.







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			Chloride, %			
Item	0.26	0.38	0.49	0.61	0.72	Control
NE kcal/lb	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110
SID Lys:ME, g/Mcal	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06
Na, %	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Cl, %	0.26	0.38	0.49	0.61	0.72	0.72
К, %	1.01	1.14	1.26	1.40	1.51	1.01

			Chloride, %			
Item	0.26	0.38	0.49	0.61	0.72	Control
NE kcal/lb	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110
SID Lys:ME, g/Mcal	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06
Na, %	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
<b>CI, %</b>	0.26	0.38	0.49	0.61	0.72	0.72
K, %	1.01	1.14	1.26	1.40	1.51	1.01

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	Chloride, %					
Item, %	0.26	0.38	0.49	0.61	0.72	Control
DM	92.7	91.8	91.4	91.4	91.6	91.8
СР	22.3	23.3	23.6	23.4	22.9	22.9
Na	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.42	0.27
Cl	0.16	0.26	0.32	0.48	0.46	0.50

<sup>1</sup> Multiple samples were collected from each diet throughout the study, homogenized, and then subsamples for analysis (Ward Laboratories, Inc., Kearney, NE).

## Calculated Composition

# ical Analysis of Diets<sup>1</sup>

NaCl



## **Summary and Conclusions**

 ADG and ADFI was improved for pigs consuming 0.49% Cl during the 14 d experimental period

• There was little evidence of differences in ADG and ADFI for pigs fed the 0.72% Cl diet as compared to the pigs fed 15.5 lb

• Pigs fed the control diet (15.5 added NaCl) had improved F/G compared to those on the 0.72% Cl diet • This data indicate that the source of chloride and sodium ions may have an effect on feed efficiency • In conclusion, 0.49% dietary Cl was necessary for improved growth and intake for nursery pigs weighing approximately 15 to 25 lb