

HYBRID FALL RYE IN SWINE DIETS

Swine facts

Hybrid fall rye has an energy rating between wheat and barley, and can be a cost-effective alternative in swine diets. With yields 25 to 35+% more than conventional fall rye, hybrid fall rye yields well and costs less per bushel than other wheat or barley substitutes.

In addition to cost-effective energy, hybrid fall rye brings other herd benefits when replacing a portion of wheat or barley in the ration*:

- Improved gut/herd health
 - Highest dietary fibre/lowest glycemic index
 - » Improved bowel function
 - » Slower digestion/quieter herd
 - Highest fructane level/highest butyric acid
 - » Improved cell wall strength
 - » Reduced salmonella
 - » Additional energy for growth
- Similar body weight and average daily gain
- Daily feed intake not affected
- Similar feed efficiency
- Improved carcass quality
 - Less back fat
 - Firmer fat



Feeding guidelines

Hog Type	Hog Size	% Maximum in Ration
Piglets	<15 kg	10%
Piglets	15 – 30 kg	20%
Sows		20%
Feeders	30 – 40 kg	30%
Feeders	40 – 60 kg	40%
Feeders	>60 kg	50%

Source: KWS – Einbeck, Germany

Low ergot risk

Swine producers have been reluctant to use rye because of the risk of ergot alkaloids that can lead to lower feed intake and poor performance. Risk of ergot can be reduced with hybrid fall rye because of several growth and genetic characteristics:

- More even growth of a hybrid means pollination will occur in a tighter time frame when more pollen is available to out-compete ergot infection.
- KWS fall rye hybrids contain the PollenPlus® trait which provides much higher levels of pollen production that will out-compete ergot infection at the time of crop flowering.
- KWS Gatano hybrid variety expresses 50% less ergot than earlier registered fall rye hybrids.

*Fall Rye Co-operative Registration Trial 2015-16, Request for Registration of RT227 (KWS Gatano)