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饲料资源蛋白质能量 平衡评价方法与应用

胡跃高 著

农业·博士文库

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前 言

面临人口增加、经济发展、农业资源总量制约、农业技术进步 及即将加入《世贸组织》基本情况,我国农业结构必将发生变革。 积极进行农业结构调整,形成完善的农牧结合体系,实现农业生产 高产、优质、高效发展,是时代赋予我们的任务。

联结农牧业协调发展的核心因素就是饲料生产。欲实现我国农业结构合理调整,发展饲料生产,建立粮经饲三元结构,就必须首先对我国饲料资源平衡状况做出科学判断,即解决我国饲料资源中究竟缺少什么、种植业应当生产什么的问题。

围绕饲料资源的评价问题,国内外学者多年来进行了大量研究工作,取得了许多进展。综合有关研究进展可以推断,所谓饲料资源的供求平衡,本质上就是饲料资源蛋白质能量的供求平衡(简称蛋能平衡)。

然而迄今为止,在判断饲料资源蛋能平衡问题方面,国内外研究结果尚存在如下不足之处:

- 1. 尚没有形成完整统一的饲料资源蛋能平衡状态评价指标体系;
- 2. 重视精饲料评价,忽视粗饲料评价,评价内容不完善,难以 阐明饲料资源整体平衡全貌;
- 3. 由此导致我国国家整体及各大农业分区饲料资源与畜牧业生产平衡状况认识模糊,农业结构调整方向不明确。

本项研究针对以上问题,采用理论分析与实际研究相结合、典

型试验与面上调查相结合方法,从宏观整体着眼,微观实际人手,首先筛选确定粗蛋白质(CP)、标准代谢能(SME)为评价饲料资源蛋白质、能量的标准指标。在此基础上,用实证分析方法构造出饲料资源蛋能数量平衡指标体系与蛋能结构平衡指标体系。具体包括 4 项指标,分别为蛋白质数量平衡指数(PABI)、能量数量平衡指数(EABI)、蛋能结构指数(PESI)、蛋能丰度指数(PEAI)。

为检验业已构造的饲料资源蛋能平衡评价指标体系实用性,研究从不同家畜种类生产水平、典型畜牧场生产水平、区域畜牧业生产水平三个层次上分别进行验证及定量化研究。证明该指标体系具有实用价值。

研究以上述工作为基础,对我国饲料资源蛋能平衡状况,从历史发展(1980~1990年)与区域分布两方面进行分析研究。然后结合我国农业生产类型特点,分南方水田区域、南方丘陵旱地区域、北方水浇地、北方旱地农作区域四类型,提出了未来种植业结构调整方向与途径。

全书分为上下两篇。上篇为饲料资源蛋白质能量平衡指标体系的建立,下篇为饲料资源蛋白质能量平衡指标体系的应用。上篇包括 4 章。具体为:第一章,前人研究基础及存在问题的提出;第二章,标准蛋白质指标与标准能量指标的确立;第三章,饲料资源蛋白质能量平衡指数的建立;第四章,饲料资源蛋能平衡衡量标准。下篇包括 4 章,分别为第五章,蛋能结构平衡指数在家畜生产中的应用;第六章,蛋能平衡指标体系在畜牧场生产中的应用;第六章,蛋能平衡指标体系在区域畜牧业生产中的应用;第八章,中国饲料资源蛋能平衡评价与种植业结构调整方向与途径研究。

本书为作者博士学位论文。本次整理除部分章节因编排方便做了调整,第二章略作删减外,基本保留原样。本研究是在导师沈煜清教授、高如嵩教授、张嵩午教授、李毓堂高级经济师的精心指

导下完成的,在此谨致诚挚感谢。卢得仁教授在研究的各个阶段都给予指导,作者牢记在心。数以百计的学者、同事、同学在研究过程中提供了多方面支持,在此表示谢意。研究参考了数百位相关学者的研究成果,作者是在他们宝贵的科学研究基础上进行工作的,谨向他们致意。本项研究得到国家教委 1991 年博士点基金项目"我国饲料能量蛋白质平衡与种植业结构调整之研究"资助,这一资助对于完成本研究是必需的,在此一并表达谢忱。本书在整理出版过程中,李国辉副教授,加拿大 Mitura 经济咨询公司总裁 Verna M. Mitura 女士提供了大量帮助,谨致感谢。

最后,作者热切希望对本书感兴趣的读者提出指导意见,以推 动本研究领域工作的发展。

> 胡跃高 1999.7.11

Preface

Facing on increasing population, rapidly developing economy, limited agricultural resource, and to be finally entering the WTO, China agricultural structure will certainly be reformed. It is the historical task entrusted by this era, to adjust the agricultural structure actively and to form a complete integrated agriculture system. This system will combine crop and livestock production, so as to realize its high yield and high quality potential with good efficiency in agricultural production.

Feed production is the basic linkage between crop production and livestock production. Therefore, we should properly evaluate the feed resource balance in China, in order to complete agricultural structure reform, develop feed production, and set up the new structure with the components of grain crop, feed crop and cash crop.

Concerning the evaluation of feed resource, a lot of research work has been done in the world until today. Much progress in this area has been achieved. As a result, we can deduce that feed resource balance is an essential balance between protein and energy of the feed resource. However, there have been several shortages in evaluating the balance between protein and energy of feed resource in the world at the time being.

- 1. There is no unique evaluation system to identify the balance between protein and energy of the feed resource.
 - 2. Evaluation work has mainly focused on the concentrate, neglecting

the roughage. Therefore, it is not easy to obtain an overall concept of feed resource balance.

3. As a result, it is unclear of the balance between feed resource and livestock production in China, and therefore, the adjusting direction of agricultural structure can not be determined.

This research addresses the problems mentioned above. The research determined the crude protein (CP), standard metabolism energy (SME) as the standard index to evaluating the protein and energy of the feed resource. On this basis, 4 indexes were formed. They are as follows. (1) protein amount balance index (PABI), it is calculated that the total protein resource divided by total standard livestock units, the unit is kg/LU; (2) energy amount balance index (EABI), it is equal to the total SME divided by total standard livestock units, the unit is 10^7J/LU ; (3) protein and energy structure index (PESI), it is calculated that the total protein resource divided by the total SME, the unit is 10^7J/LU ; and (4) protein and energy abundant index (PEAI), it is defined as the average CP content multiplied by the average SME content, the unit is 10^7J/kg^2 .

In order to check the utilization value of the 4 indexes, a series of research was done in different levels of livestock production, livestock farm production and region livestock production. All of the research has proven the utilization value of the 4 indexes system.

Based on the above research, we evaluated the protein and energy balance of feed resource in both historical development and different areas in China. Then considering the agricultural characteristics in the areas, the research suggests adjusting the direction and way of cropping systems in the south of China irrigation agricultural area, south hilly rained farming area, the irrigation agricultural area and the rained farming area in the

north of China.

The thesis is composed of two sections. The first section is concerned with establishing the index system of protein and energy balance of the feed resource. There are 4 chapters in the section, which are the research summary, establishing the standard index of both protein and energy, establishing the index system of protein and energy balance, and the standard of protein and energy balance of the feed resource. The second section is focused on the utilization of the index system of protein and energy balance of the feed resource. Another 4 chapters enclosed in this section include: the utilization of index protein and energy structure balance on the livestock production; the utilization of the index system of protein and energy balance on region livestock production; and evaluating separately the protein and energy balance of the feed resource in China and the adjusting direction for the crop system structure.

The book was the doctorate degree paper completed in 1993 by the writer. It remains in its original style and content except part of the second chapter has been left out. The paper was completed under the direction of professor Yuqing Sheng, professor Rusong Gao, professor Songwu Zhang, and senior economist Yutang Li. The writer expresses his heartfelt thanks to them. Professor Dereon Lu provided input to the work from beginning to end. I owe much thanks to him. The writer referenced papers and results from hundreds of concerned researchers during the research process. I really thank all of them. The research was funded by the state education committee on the program "Research on the balance of protein and energy of feed resource and adjusting structure of cropping systems in

China". The funding allowed the research to be performed, therefore I would like to express my greetings to the committee. I also express my thanks to associate professor Guohui Li, and Verna M. Mitura, the president of Canada Mitura Economy Research Company, they provided a lot of work on the publishing process.

Finally, writer hope get the readers' recognition on the content of the book, so as to enhance the progress of the research area.

> Yuegao Hu July 11,1999

目 录

饲料资源蛋白质能量平衡指标体系的建立

第一章	前人研究基础及问题的提出 · · · · · (3)
第二章	标准蛋白质指标与标准能量指标的确立(9)
第三章	饲料资源蛋白质能量平衡指数的建立(48)
第四章	饲料资源蛋能平衡衡量标准(57)
	下篇 饲料资源蛋白质能量平衡指标体系的应用
第五章	蛋能结构平衡指数在家畜生产中的应用(69)
第六章	蛋能平衡指数体系在畜牧场生产中的应用(105)
第七章	蛋能平衡指标体系在区域畜牧业生产中的应用
••••	(112)

(144)

(208)

第八章 中国饲料资源蛋能平衡评价与种植业结构调整

Contents

First Section	on Establishing the index system of protein and energy	
	balance of the feed resource	
Chapter 1	The research summary	
Chapter 2	Establishing the standard index of both protein and	
	energy	
Chapter 3	Establishing the index system of protein and energy	
	balance	
Chapter 4	The standard of protein and energy balance of the	
	feed resource	
Second Section The utilization of the index system of protein and		
	energy balance of the feed resource	
Chapter 5	The utilization of index protein and energy structure	
	balance on the livestock production [69]	
Chapter 6	The utilization of the index system of protein and	
	energy balance on the livestock farm production ····· [105]	
Chapter 7	The utilization of the index system of protein and	
	energy balance on region livestock production [112]	
Chapter 8	Evaluating the protein and energy balance of the	
	feed resource in China and the adjusting direction	
	of the crop system structure	
Reference		

上篇

饲料资源蛋白质能量平衡指标体系的建立



第一章 前人研究基础及问题的提出

一、我国农区农牧业的发展概况

1. 我国农区畜牧业生产的主导地位

农区指在农业生产中种植业生产占主导地位的生产区域。我国农区牧区分界线大体以 400 mm 年降水等值线为界,即从大兴安岭起,经通辽、张北、榆林、兰州、玉树至拉萨附近,自东北斜向西南,将全国分为东南和西北两大部分[17]。东南部为农区,西北部为主要牧区。西北部中部分有灌溉条件的种植业生产区域也属于农区范围^[78]。

从客观整体来看,农区是我国人民物质生活中农产品和畜产品主要生产基地。农区除去提供全国 100%的粮、棉、油和经济作物产品外,其畜群总规模及畜产品总产量在全国也占主导地位。

1985年,我国肉类总产量中农区提供的量占97.47%,1990年占97.37%,全国266个牧区、牧区县(旗)提供的数量不足3%。奶类生产方面,1985年农区产量占90.09%,牧区占9.91%;1990年,农区占90.46%,牧区占9.54%。至于蛋类生产,农区所占比重则一直在99%以上。近年来农区生产羊毛比重呈递增趋势,1985年占78.16%,1990年占79.79%。除此而外,农区畜牧业经营规模也具有明显优势:1989年农区家禽存栏数占存栏总量的97.09%,1990年大家畜存栏数占91.13%,猪存栏数占97.03%,羊存栏数占85.97%。牧区除羊存栏数为14.03%外,其余各畜禽的比重均低于10%^[26,62,107]。上述特征集中反映出农区畜牧业生产在我国

占有举足轻重的地位。农区畜牧业生产是我国畜牧业生产的主体。

2. 种植业是我国农区畜牧业饲料生产的基础

猪禽产品在我国畜禽产品总量中数量多、比重大。"五五"期间后两年,猪肉占我国肉类总产量比重为 94.17%,草食家畜肉类仅占 5.83%;"六五"期间两者比重分别为 94.18%,5.82%;"七五"期间猪禽肉所占比重为 92.23%,草食家畜肉类占7.77%^[26,62]。猪禽肉类一直占主导地位。本文作者对 1949~1990年我国粮食总产量与肉类总产量之间进行相关分析,相关性极为显著^[26,62,158],证明我国肉类生产与粮食生产之间关系密切。近十年来,我国禽蛋生产及奶类生产增长迅速,年增长率分别为11.97%、13.27%(1980~1990年),速度之快,甚至高于肉类增长速度(肉类年平均增长速度为 9.01%)^[26,62]。就根本而言,精饲料是猪禽肉、禽蛋生产的基础,奶类生产在我国目前情况下,在很大程度上有赖于精饲料供给^[144,142]。因此,作为精饲料的生产者——种植业从根本上构成了我国主要消费性畜产品的基础。

一方面,我国猪禽生产离不开种植业生产;另一方面,由于草食家畜的主体也分布在农区,他们目前仍处于低水平生产状态,其未来发展同样离不开农区种植业经营思想的变革及种植业结构的调整。种植业生产的饲料是农区畜牧业生产的基础,因而也是我国整个畜牧业生产最重要的基础之一。

二、农牧业平衡发展中存在的问题

1. 饲料蛋白质能量不平衡是我国畜牧业生产效率低下的主要原因

我国是畜禽生产大国。1990年禽蛋总产量为794.6万t,遥遥

领先于世界各国;同一年肉类总产量为 2 856.7 万 t,超过美国,位居于世界第一。此外,我国 1990 年猪存栏数为 36 240.8 万头,禽类存栏数为 243 391.06 万只,羊存栏数 21 002.0 万只,牛存栏数为 10 288.4 万头,马属动物存栏数为 3 624.08 万头。与世界各国相比,猪禽存栏数双双排列各国榜首,羊只存栏数居世界第三,牛存栏数由十年前的第四位,上升为第三位。除此而外,我国还是世界上饲养马属动物最多的国家^[26,93,174]。

尽管我国的畜产品总量不低,但如果用我国的家畜存栏总量作为分母去除,则显示出我国畜牧业生产效率依然很低。1990年我国存栏数家畜折合家畜单位(LU)总量为2.0419亿个,单位LU肉奶蛋综合畜产品产量为182.37 kg,这一水平是欧共体1981年水平的42.86%,日本1990年水平的30.82% [26.93,169,173]。

我国畜牧业生产效率低下基本状况还体现在以下诸方面。1990年我国牛出栏率为10.58%,仅为美国十年前水平的六点五分之一;猪出栏率我国为85.51%,1988年世界平均水平为105%,新西兰为202.15%。我国水平低于世界平均水平近20个百分点,仅为新西兰水平的42.30%;1990年,我国牛、羊、猪胴体重分别为115.41 kg、11.96 kg、73.60 kg,除猪胴体重与世界同期水平接近外(1988年世界平均水平为74 kg),羊胴体重为发达国家的65.28%,牛胴体重仅为英国的2/3。按存栏家畜畜产品产量统计,1990年我国单位存栏牛产肉12.21 kg,产奶40.41 kg,单位存栏羊产肉5.08 kg,产毛1.19 kg,单位存栏猪产肉62.94 kg,单位存栏家禽产蛋3.26 kg,产肉1.32 kg;1988年上述七项指标的世界平均水平依次分别为:36.00 kg,333.38 kg,5.40 kg,2.70 kg,77.00 kg,3.30 kg,3.50 kg^[137,174]。在所有方面我国均处于落后地位。如果同发达国家相比则差距更大。

从根本来看,影响畜禽生产力水平高低差异的基本因素包括 畜禽种质质量和饲料的数量、品质两个方面。高质量的畜禽品种