

Bibliography

1. National Soybean Research Laboratory Website. (n.d.) Retrieved April 16th, 2006, from

<http://www.nsrl.uiuc.edu/themes/soyswine/>

This website talks about the Soy Swine Nutrition Research Program in the State of Illinois. It further explains why the researchers believe soy is a superior swine diet. It has research reports from the 1998 to 2001.

2. National Pork Producer Council Website. (n.d.). Retrieved April 16th, 2006, from

<http://www.nppc.org/index.php>

The website covers a lot of information about swine production and nutrition. It talks about the mission of National Pork Producer Council, the history of pork industry. It also has a pork forum for people to ask any questions or concerns in regards to pork industry

3. Jim Barlow, (November 17th, 2004). Abundance of Protein in Infected Swine May Result

in Reduced Muscle Mass. Retrieved April 16th, 2006, from

<http://www.news.uiuc.edu/NEWS/04/1117swine.html>

The result of the study about PRRSV to swine is published on this website. This experiment is carried by the researchers of the U of I. The result suggested that swine may get negative effect to the muscle mass if they have excessive protein in their nutrition diet.

4. Bridget M. Kuehn, (September 15th, 2004). Speaker Tackle Controversy Surrounding Swine Welfare Assessments. Retrieved April 20th, 2006, from

<http://www.avma.org/onlnews/javma/sep04/040915.asp>

This article describes the welfare of the swine in terms of the cost and the quality. Different people have different views about this issue. Some people think that the quality is important. However, this will increase the cost of production and reduces the profit for the swine producers. Suggestions include the compromise between consumer and producers to guarantee a high quality of pork with affordable price.

5. Cromwell, Gary L., Baker, David H., Ewan, Richard C., Kornegay, E.T., Lewis, Austin J., Pettigrew, James E., Steele, Norman C. & Thacker, Philip A., (1998) Nutrient Environments of Swine National Academy of Sciences

This book gave us a lot of technical data regarding the specific nutritional requirements of pigs. Topic such as vitamins, minerals and proteins are discussed at length. It was useful to give us an idea of the level of detail given by researchers to this topic.

6. Asche, Gary L., Lewis, Austin J. & Peo Jr., Ernest R.(1989) Protein Digestion in Weaning Pigs: Effect of Dietary Protein Source. Journal of Nutrition, the Official Publication of the American Institute of Nutrition 1093-1099.

This publication was a short report about what effects the pig's source of protein can have on their overall health and reproductive capabilities. It went into brief detail but not as much as some of the other books.

7. Cole, DJA & Haresign, W. (1985) Recent Developments in Pig Nutrition Whitstable Litho, Ltd.

This book gives an academic presentation of the required levels of nutrients for swine. It shows the results of several studies and their implications on what the optimal diet for a swine should be. For example, one chapter showed the effects of introducing various levels of synthetic amino acids into swine diets. It was useful in helping us to see how companies and researchers are able to formulate the best possible swine feed.

8. Cunha, Tony J. (1977) Swine Feeding and Nutrition Academic Press, Inc.

This book was a resource dedicated primarily to showing the effects of malnutrition on swine. Of course, producers want as little fat as possible and as much lean meat as possible on the pig. This book did a good job of showing what the consequences may be of neglecting proper swine care for both pork producers and for the swine's health overall.

9. Fisher, Bill (April 13, 2006). Interview conducted at Swine Research Center, Champaign, IL.

See transcript

10. Ellis, Michael (April 20, 2006). Interview conducted at Animal Sciences Laboratory, Office 216. Urbana, IL.

See transcript

11. DeDecker, Jake (4/12/2005) Lecture: Animal Sciences 213 (University of Illinois Department of Animal Sciences

These notes gave us important information that was later used in our presentation. One such piece of information was that feed accounts for 60-70% of total production costs of swine. Additionally, they gave us the proper corn/soy balance ration that feed manufacturers use for pig feed.

12. Hyun, Y., Wolter, B.F., Ellis, M. (2005). *Feed Intake Patterns and Growth Performance of Purebred and Crossbred Meishan and Yorkshire Pigs*. 1-10

This article summarized a study done at the Swine Research Center at the University of Illinois comparing the feeding patterns of 24 Meishan and Yorkshire pigs. What the study found was that there was a genetic component that caused the two breeds' feeding habits to be quite different. Even though the Yorkshire pigs tended to stay at the feeder longer

and consumed more grain, they out-gained the Meishan pigs with regards to weight and thus the two breeds' feed:gain ratios were very similar. Reviewing this study was important to our project since it gave us insight into the research process of the Swine Research Department.

13. Bernick, Jeanne (2/28/2003). "Yum Yum!" Retrieved April 26, 2006 from http://www.agweb.com/get_article.asp?pageid=95729&newscat=GN

This article introduces what distiller dried grain solubles are, several benefits they may provide to swine if introduced into their diet, and what effect the expanded adoption of DDGs will have on corn and soybean markets. We used this article's statistics about DDGS and its interviews with industry experts as references when writing the sections of our paper dealing with ethics and, of course, DDGS.

14. University of Minnesota Department of Animal Science (3/11/2006) "More About Distiller Grains By-Products" Retrieved April 26, 2006 from <http://www.ddgs.umn.edu/more.htm>

This article summarizes the reach of distiller dried grain solubles in today's marketplace and where they may be used in the future. It was compiled by a researchers at the University of Minnesota who, much the same as the Department of Animal Sciences researchers at the University of Illinois, are putting together a body of knowledge in order to support the safety of feeding DDGS to swine.