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声音干预对育肥猪采食行为和生产性能的影响

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摘要:【目的】旨在研究声音干预对育肥猪采食行为和生产性能的影响。【方法】选择180头日龄相同、体质量接近的杜长大健康育肥猪,随机平均分成4个声音干预试验组和2个对照组,每组3个重复,每个重复10头猪。正式试验前,分别使用不同的声音(育肥猪采食声、育肥猪饥饿叫声、母猪哺乳声音和轻音乐《花好月圆》)对试验组进行诱食训练,以建立相应的条件反射,对照组不做声音干预处理,试验的预试期与正试期均为7 d。正试期间每日在喂料前播放干预声音(时间段为:07:30—07:35,11:00—11:05,14:00—14:05,17:00—17:05),并使用摄像机记录分析各组育肥猪为期3 d的采食、饮水、排泄、争斗、休息、探究、攀爬、操纵、坐立、躺卧和侧卧等11种采食及相关行为的规律;同时,检测不同干预声音对育肥猪平均日增重、日采食量和料肉比等生产性能的影响。【结果】在育肥猪摄食过程中,采用育肥猪采食声和育肥猪饥饿叫声作为干预声源均可有效延长育肥猪的采食时间,并显著提高其平均采食量和日增重($P<0.05$);而采用母猪哺乳声和轻音乐《花好月圆》作为干预声源对育肥猪的采食行为、日采食量、平均日增重及料肉比均无显著影响($P>0.05$)。【结论】在育肥猪摄食过程中以育肥猪的采食声和育肥猪饥饿叫声进行声音干预可以有效增加猪的采食量,改善其生产性能。

关键词:声音;干预;育肥猪;采食行为;生产性能

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Effects of Sound Interventions on Feeding Behavior and Production Performance of Fattening Pigs

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Abstract: [Objective] This study investigated the effects of sound interventions on the feeding behavior and the production performance of fattening pigs. [Methods] 180 healthy fattening pigs of similar weight and

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identical ages were randomly and equally divided into four sound intervention experimental groups and two control groups, with 3 replicates and 10 pigs each replicate. Before the experiment, in order to establish the appropriate conditioned reflexes, different sounds (fattening pig's feeding sound, fattening pigs' hunger calls, sows' lactating sound and a piece of light music *Blooming Flowers* and *Full Moon*) were used to induce feeding for the experimental groups, while the control groups were left untreated (breeding in the same conditions except the sounds). Both the pre-experiment and the experiment lasted for 7 days. These sounds were played four times (07:30—07:35, 11:00—11:05, 14:00—14:05, 17:00—17:05) per day before feeding during the experiment. Eleven feeding and related behaviors of fattening pigs, including eating, drinking, excreting, fighting, resting, exploring, climbing, manipulating, sitting, lying on belly and lying on sides were recorded by cameras in 3 days. In addition, the effects of different sound interventions on the production performance of fattening pigs, including their average daily gain, daily feed intake and feed conversion ratio were investigated. [Result] During the feeding process of fattening pigs, fattening pig's feeding sounds and fattening pigs' hunger calls as the intervention sounds could effectively prolong the feeding time of fattening pigs and significantly increase their average feed intake and daily gain ($P < 0.05$). However, using sows' lactating sound and the light music exerted no significant effects on the feeding behavior, daily feed intake, daily gain and the feed conversion ratio of fattening pigs ($P > 0.05$). [Conclusion] Fattening pigs' feeding sounds and fattening pigs' hunger calls can effectively increase their feeding and production performance.

Keywords: sound; intervention; fattening pig; feeding behavior; production performance

【研究意义】动物行为学是研究动物的动作或动作的变化,以及动物适应环境表现的边缘科学^[1]。在实际的畜牧生产中,适宜的行为对动物的繁殖性能和生长发育起着重要的作用^[2]。而采食是动物获得营养物质最基本的本能行为,正常地采食也是动物健康的表现^[3]。饲养密度集中、并窝、断尾和剪牙等一系列不利措施不仅会抑制动物的采食行为,还会直接影响其生产性能的发挥,逐渐成为养殖业不可忽视的问题^[4]。【前人研究进展】有研究表明,猪采食行为的调节与下丘脑内的神经环路密切相关,其内存在着由饱中枢和饿中枢组成的食欲调节网络^[5]。猪的采食行为除了受到采食中枢^[6]的调控外,还受到饲养管理^[7]、外界环境^[8]、代谢产物^[9]和外周信号因子^[10]的共同影响。有研究发现,猪的视觉^[11]、嗅觉^[12]和味觉^[13]都可以影响下丘脑的相关神经活动进而影响采食行为。另外,噪音除了可以引起动物听觉中枢过度活跃进而导致其耳鸣和耳蜗损伤,也可以抑制其采食,削弱其消化能力^[14-15]。音乐是情绪和食物感知的中介因素,可以影响机体对食物的偏好,促进食物摄入^[16-17]。但目前有关声音干预的动物模型研究,尤其是声音干预对猪采食行为和生产性能影响的报道仍然较少。【本研究切入点】研究拟采集4种不同类型的声音(育肥猪采食声、育肥猪饥饿叫声、母猪哺乳声和轻音乐《花好月圆》)作为声源,对育肥猪采食过程中进行声音干预,同时对育肥猪采食行为及生产性能进行测定。【拟解决的关键问题】旨在探讨声音干预对育肥猪采食行为和生产性能的影响,为进一步发挥动物生产性能,提高动物制品产品品质 and 经济效益,改善动物福利状况提供科学依据。

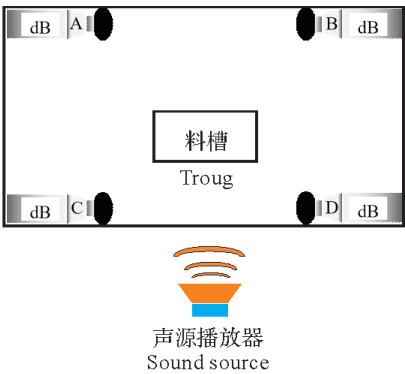
1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料与设计

本试验在云南楚雄安友畜牧有限公司提供的猪场内进行。试验前分别录制育肥猪的采食声、育肥猪的饥饿叫声、母猪哺乳声和轻音乐《花好月圆》作为声音刺激源。选择180头体质量接近(约45 kg)、日龄相同的杜长大健康育肥猪,随机分成两个大组(分别用于试验一和试验二),每个大组含3个小组(1个对照组和2个试验组),每个小组3个重复,每个重复10头猪。试验一随机选择其中一个对照组和两个试验组的猪置于同一栋猪舍中饲养,对照组(不播放干预声音)与试验组(除干预声音外无其他噪音源)的栏圈距、试验组间的栏圈距均为20 m。栏圈面积为3.6 m×5.0 m,将声音播放器(BOSE音箱播放器,AUDIONE)置于栏圈边,声音检测仪(MS6708分贝噪声测试仪,ECOFIVE)置于栏圈四个区域(参照图1)。

试验开始的第一周,用育肥猪饥饿叫声和育肥猪采食声对试验猪进行诱食训练,且使播放的声音在猪圈内的频率都接近,以建立相应的条件反射(表 1)。试验在第二周正式开始,为期一周。每日在喂料前播放声音,每日 4 次(07:30—7:35, 11:00—11:05, 14:00—14:05, 17:00—17:05),每次不间断播放 5 min。每组选取一个重复,用摄像机(HDR-XR160E 数码 HD 摄录一体机,SONY)从 07:30—18:00 连续记录育肥猪的活动,不间断记录 3 d。试验二改用母猪哺乳声和轻音乐《花好月圆》作为干预声音,按照试验一的方法重复上述试验,包括诱食训练等。全部现场试验完成以后,以每 10 min 截屏 1 次的方式,分析育肥猪采食、饮水、排泄、争斗、休息、探究、攀爬、操纵、坐立、躺卧及侧卧等 11 种行为的发生规律,研究不同类型的声音对育肥猪采食相关的 11 种行为和生产性能的影响。

1.2 饲料组成及营养水平



A 为左后角的声音检测区;B 为右后角的声音检测区;C 为左前角的声音检测区;D 为右前角的声音检测区。
A shows the sound detection area in the left back corner; B shows sound detection area in the right back corner; C shows the sound detection area in the left front corner; D shows the sound detection area in the right front corner.

图 1 猪圈平面图及声源
Fig.1 The plan view of the pigpen and the sound source

表 1 猪圈各位置的声音强度
Tab.1 Sound strength at each position of the pigsty dB

处理 Treatment	食槽 Trough	左前角 Front left corner	右前角 Front right corner	左后角 Rear left corner	右后角 Rear right corner	均值±标准误 Mean±SE
育肥猪采食声 Fattening pigs' feed sound	55.2	47.4	47.8	40.7	41.1	46.44±2.65
育肥猪饥饿叫声 Fattening pigs' hunger call	55.8	48.1	48.2	40.4	40.4	46.78±2.78
母猪哺乳声 Sows' lactating sound	54.8	47.0	47.1	40.2	39.4	45.70±2.80
轻音乐 Light music	55.4	47.7	47.9	40.2	40.3	46.30±2.83

试验期间,每日喂料 4 次,每次提前播放干预声音(07:30—7:35, 11:00—11:05, 14:00—14:05, 17:00—17:05),日粮配方见表 2。

表 2 试验日粮配方及主要营养指标
Tab.2 Composition and nutrient levels of basal diets %

成分 Items	比例 Percentage	成分 Items	比例 Percentage
日粮组成 Composition of basal diet		日粮营养成分 Dietary nutrition	
玉米 Yellow dent corn	57.84	消化能/MJ DE	13.22
豆粕 Soybean meal	16.67	粗蛋白 Crude protein	15.45
麦麸 Wheat bran	14.71	赖氨酸 Lysine	0.92
大豆 Soybean	6.86	钙 Calcium	0.84
预混料 Premix	3.92	磷 Phosphorus	0.56

1.3 指标测定及方法

正式试验开始后,通过饲养栏舍中安装的摄像机进行连续 3 d 的拍摄(摄像时段:07:30—18:00)。试验结束后分析生产性能指标为:采食时间、采食次数、每次采食量、日采食量、采食速度、平均日增重和料肉比。另外,分析摄食相关行为,分析的指标为:

- (1)采食时间(s):从采食开始到结束的时间。
- (2)采食次数(次/d):以育肥猪接触饲料开始到其抬头计一次。
- (3)每次采食量(g):采食量/采食次数。
- (4)日采食量(kg):在试验期内每天记录每个猪群的采食量。试验结束后,计算各组猪的平均日采食量=每日猪群采食量/猪数。
- (5)采食速度(g/s):日采食量/采食时间。
- (6)平均日增重(g):试验前对猪进行称量分组,使每个重复组猪的起始体质量差异不显著。试验结束后再次称量,计算各组猪的平均日增重=(试验后质量-试验前质量)/天数。
- (7)料肉比:日采食量/平均日增重。
- (8)采食相关行为(%):摄录的数据以扫描采样瞬时记录法进行行为学指标分析,每 10 min 截屏 1 次,计算截屏图像中发生特定行为的育肥猪数占视野中总猪数的百分比。相关行为包括:采食、饮水、排泄、争斗、休息、探究、攀爬、操纵、坐立、躺卧和侧卧共计 11 种行为,以上行为的定义如表 3。

表 3 猪的行为分类及其定义
Tab.3 Description of the behaviors of piglets

分类 Type	行为定义 Description
争斗行为 Fighting	猪独自或与别的个体一起推撞或撕咬其它育肥猪
采食行为 Feeding	从料槽采食或咀嚼饲料
饮水行为 Drinking	从饮水装置的出口处饮水
排泄行为 Excreting	排粪或排尿
休息行为 Resting	猪只平躺,眼睛睁开或关闭
探究行为 Exploring	猪咀嚼、舔地、嗅或拱墙,圈栏等其它装置
操纵行为 Manipulating	拱、舔、吮其它猪的任何部位
攀爬行为 Climbing	把前肢搭在其它猪的背部
躺卧姿势 Lying on side	猪平躺于一侧,腿不支撑身体
侧卧姿势 Lying on belly	出现趴卧、侧卧、半侧卧等姿势
坐立姿势 Sitting	体质量由臀部和前腿支撑

1.4 数据处理

同组间试验所得数据用 SPSS 18.0 软件进行独立样本 *t* 检验分析,测定结果以平均值±标准误(Mean±SE)表示。试验不同处理组间的数据采取单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA),并进行 *t* 检验,*P*<0.05 表示差异显著,*P*<0.01 表示差异极显著。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同声音干预对育肥猪采食行为及其他行为频率的影响

2.1.1 不同声音干预对育肥猪的采食行为的影响 由试验一(表 4)的结果可知,在育肥猪采食过程中用育肥猪采食声和育肥猪饥饿叫声进行诱导,均显著延长其采食时间(*P*<0.05);而平均每日采食速度、平均每次采食量与平均采食次数与对照组均无显著差异(*P*>0.05)。

表 4 试验一 育肥猪采食声和育肥猪饥饿叫声的干预对育肥猪采食行为的影响
Tab.4 Effects of fattening pigs' feed sound and fattening pigs' hunger call on the feeding behavior of fattening pigs

处理 Treatment	采食次数/(次·d ⁻¹) Number of food intake	采食时间/s Food-taking time	采食速度/(g·s ⁻¹) Food intake speed	每次采食量/g Food intake per time
对照组 Control	66.6±1.17	2 739.6±68.23 ^b	0.66±0.00	27.33±1.33
育肥猪的采食声 Fattening pigs' feed sound	67.7±2.42	3 119.9±49.10 ^a	0.65±0.01	29.99±1.12
育肥猪饥饿叫声 Fattening pigs' hunger call	66.8±1.12	3 124.1±58.22 ^a	0.67±0.02	32.78±2.22

无相同小写字母者,表示差异显著(*P*<0.05, Duncan's 法)。
Those without the same lowercase letters indicate significant differences(*P*<0.05, Duncan's method).

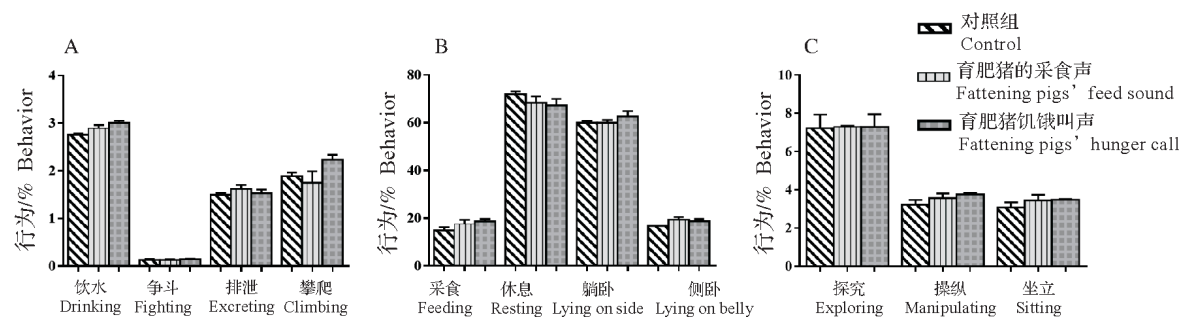
表5 试验二 母猪哺乳声和《花好月圆》轻音乐声的干预对育肥猪采食行为的影响
Tab.5 Effects of sows' lactating sound and light music on the feeding behavior of fattening pigs

处理 Treatment	采食次数/(次·d ⁻¹) Number of food intake	采食时间/s Food-taking time	采食速度/(g·s ⁻¹) Food intake speed	每次采食量/g Food intake per time
对照组 Control	66.2±1.20	2 865.8±77.88	0.65±0.01	28.09±3.42
母猪哺乳声 Sows' lactating sound	66.8±1.42	2 911.2±44.91	0.66±0.02	28.74±1.86
轻音乐 Light music	66.1±2.2	2 908.7±70.39	0.65±0.01	28.74±1.14

无相同小写字母者,表示差异显著($P<0.05$, Duncan's 法)。
Those without the same lowercase letters indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$, Duncan's method).

试验二中(由表5可知),当诱导的声音换成母猪哺乳声和轻音乐《花好月圆》后,育肥猪的上述指标均没有显著变化($P>0.05$)。

2.1.2 不同声音源干预对育肥猪其他行为频率的影响 由图2A、图2B和图2C可知,采用育肥猪采食声和育肥猪饥饿叫声进行干预,对育肥猪采食、饮水、排泄、争斗、休息、探究、攀爬和操纵等行为频率均无明显影响($P>0.05$)。



A为育肥猪的采食声和育肥猪的饥饿叫声分别对育肥猪的饮水、争斗、排泄和攀爬行为百分比的影响;B为育肥猪的采食声和育肥猪的饥饿叫声分别对育肥猪的采食、休息、躺卧和侧卧行为百分比的影响;C为育肥猪的采食声和育肥猪的饥饿叫声分别对育肥猪的探究、操纵和坐立行为百分比的影响。

A shows the effects of fattening pigs' feed sound and fattening pigs' hunger call on the percentage of drinking, fighting, excreting and climbing behaviors of fattening pigs, respectively; B shows the effects of fattening pigs' feed sound and fattening pigs' hunger call on the percentage of eating, resting, lying on belly and lying on side behaviors of fattening pigs, respectively; C shows the effects of fattening pigs' feed sound and fattening pigs' hunger call on the percentage of exploring, manipulating and sitting behaviors of fattening pigs, respectively.

图2 育肥猪采食声和育肥猪饥饿叫声干预对育肥猪采食相关行为的影响

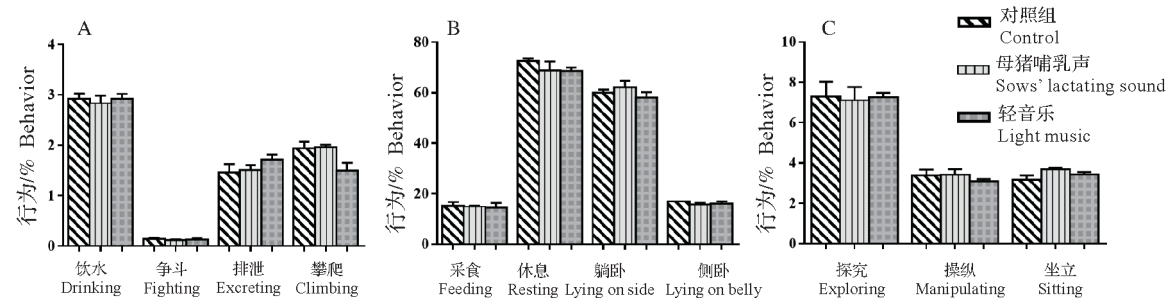
Fig.2 Effects of fattening pigs' feed sound and fattening pigs' hunger call on feeding-related behaviors of fattening pigs

由图3A、图3B和图3C可知,母猪哺乳声和轻音乐《花好月圆》的干预对育肥猪采食、饮水、排泄、争斗、休息、探究、攀爬和操纵等行为均无明显影响($P>0.05$)。

2.2 不同声音干预对育肥猪生产性能的影响

由表6可知,育肥猪的采食声能显著增加育肥猪的平均日采食量和平均日增重($P<0.05$),但对料肉比无显著影响($P>0.05$)。育肥猪的饥饿叫声也能提高育肥猪的平均日增重($P<0.05$),极显著促进育肥猪的采食($P<0.01$),但对料肉比无明显影响($P>0.05$)。

此外,表7显示,母猪哺乳声和轻音乐干预对育肥猪料肉比、平均日增重和平均日采食量均无显著影响($P>0.05$)。



A 为母猪哺乳声和轻音乐分别对育肥猪的饮水、争斗、排泄和攀爬行为百分比的影响;B 为母猪哺乳声和轻音乐分别对育肥猪的采食、休息、躺卧和侧卧行为百分比的影响;C 为母猪哺乳声和轻音乐分别对育肥猪的探究、操纵和坐立行为百分比的影响。

A shows the effects of sows' lactating sound and light music on the percentage of drinking, fighting, excreting and climbing behaviors of fattening pigs, respectively; B shows the effects of sows' lactating sound and light music on the percentage of eating, resting, lying on belly and lying on side behaviors of fattening pigs, respectively; C shows the effects of sows' lactating sound and light music on the percentage of exploring, manipulating and sitting behaviors of fattening pigs, respectively.

图 3 母猪哺乳声和轻音乐《花好月圆》的干预对育肥猪采食相关行为的影响

Fig.3 Effects of sows' lactating sound and light music on feeding-related behaviors of fattening pigs

表 6 育肥猪采食声和育肥猪饥饿叫声干预对育肥猪生产性能的影响

Tab.6 Effects of fattening pigs' feed sound and fattening pigs' hunger call on the performance of fattening pigs					
处理 Treatment	初质量/kg Initial weight	末质量/kg Final weight	平均日增重/(g·d ⁻¹) ADG	日采食量/(kg·d ⁻¹) ADFI	料肉比 F/G
对照组 Control	45.53±1.02	51.85±2.00	631.20±16.01 ^c	1.82±0.05 ^c	2.88±0.02
育肥猪的采食声 Fattening pigs' feed sound	45.47±0.86	52.60±1.33	703.57±4.20 ^a	2.03±0.06 ^a	2.87±0.06
育肥猪饥饿叫声 Fattening pigs' hunger call	45.58±1.12	52.31±1.14	673.27±13.27 ^b	2.19±0.1 ^b	3.05±0.02

表 7 育肥猪采食声和育肥猪饥饿叫声干预对育肥猪生产性能的影响

Tab.7 Effects of sows' lactating sound and light music on the performance of fattening pigs					
处理 Treatment	初质量/kg Initial weight	末质量/kg Final weight	平均日增重/(g·d ⁻¹) ADG	日采食量/(kg·d ⁻¹) ADFI	料肉比 F/G
对照组 Control	45.57±0.46	51.92±2.11	635.70±13.34	1.86±0.07	2.92±0.01
母猪哺乳声 Sows' lactating sound	45.64±1.01	52.09±1.18	643.67±13.96	1.92±0.02	2.98±0.12
轻音乐 Light music	45.52±1.14	51.97±1.25	645.07±15.55	1.90±0.01	2.95±0.00

3 讨论与结论

声音通过猪的听觉作用于大脑边缘系统,使其建立相应的条件反射,进而影响其下丘脑摄食调控中枢的功能,最终调节猪的生产性能和采食量^[18-19]。有相关研究发现,给断奶仔猪播放乐曲《小夜曲》能显著提高其饲料利用效率和平均日增重^[20]。但是分析一些其它试验的结果发现,声音干预对动物生产性能和行为的影响存在差异。给犊牛播放舒缓型音乐《寂静山林》能有效建立其在声音与采食行为之间的条件反射,显著提高犊牛平均日采食量,体高增加量和平均日增重^[21]。而李柱等^[22]指出,在猪舍播放《寂静山林》对断奶仔猪的生产性能无显著影响。除了舒缓型音乐可以使试验动物在生产性能上得到不同的结论外,给肉鸡播放高强度的声音能有效建立其在声音与采食之间的条件反射,显著提高肉鸡的采食量,降低其料重比^[23];而给仔猪播放快节奏和高音量的摇滚乐却显著降低其日增重,升高其料重比^[24]。究其机制,可能与声音的来源和类型,声音干预的动物种类有关。但目前,在畜禽上建立声音与采食行为之间条件反射的研究较少。

因此,本研究通过诱食训练,使育肥猪建立相应的条件反射。首先在试验前录制育肥猪的采食声、育肥猪的饥饿叫声和母猪哺乳声,同时录制轻音乐《花好月圆》。试验开始第一周,在猪舍喂料时播放干预的声音,将这四种声音刺激和育肥猪的采食行为建立相应的条件反射。试验结果发现,育肥猪的采食声和育肥猪的饥饿叫声均显著提高了猪群的平均日增重和平均采食量,而母猪哺乳声和轻音乐《花好月圆》均无显著影响,上述结果与 Herrmann 等^[25]的研究结果一致。推测原因可能是育肥猪的采食声和饥饿叫声对猪的生理刺激的强度更高,育肥猪试验早期建立的条件反射刺激了试验猪的摄食中枢,从而提高了育肥猪的采食量。从采食行为学相关指标结果分析,不同种类的声音主要通过延长育肥猪的采食时间促进其增加采食量,尤其以育肥猪的饥饿叫声最为明显。另外,育肥猪的采食声和饥饿叫声都来源于同一个种群,其可能对这两种声源具有偏好。育肥猪的采食声和饥饿叫声对猪群的影响不仅仅是声音信号的刺激,还有摄食需求的其它刺激,此结果与 Berezutskaya 等^[26]的研究结果一致。由此可以推断,这两种声音对摄食调控中枢刺激的范围更广,影响效果更加明显。其中,育肥猪的饥饿叫声促采食效果最突出,此结果与 Xu 等^[27]和 Tsutomu 等^[28]的研究结果一致。推测其传递的信息对相关中枢的刺激更为强烈。这两种声音即使来源于同一个种群,它们传递的信息可能也并不完全相同,对摄食调控中枢的刺激强度或范围有区别。母猪哺乳的声音包括仔猪吮乳声和母猪授乳时的哼叫声,均来自育肥猪的不同群体,但对育肥猪采食行为和生产性能的影响均不明显,此结果与 Mcwalter 等^[29]的研究结果不同。推测母猪哺乳声对育肥猪的影响较小,但对仔猪或母猪的采食可能会有一定的影响。上述结果表明,声音作为外周信号传入育肥猪的下丘脑摄食调控中枢,可以兴奋其饥饿中枢,增强育肥猪的食欲,提高采食量。

本研究还发现,声音干预可以促进育肥猪的采食行为,延长其采食时间。另外,声音干预对育肥猪的其他几种行为均无显著影响,此结果与 Li 等^[30]的研究结果一致。推测其对育肥猪下丘脑摄食调控中枢的调节并不能引起饮水、排泄、争斗、休息、探究、攀爬、操纵、坐立、躺卧和侧卧行为的变化,可能的原因是处于育肥阶段的猪的行为已经固化,不易受外界干扰。

综上,育肥猪的采食声和饥饿叫声具有促进育肥猪采食行为的潜能,并改善其生产性能。研究结果对深入认识生产中通过声音干预方式建立条件反射,促进育肥猪采食具有重要意义。

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