

#### **RTB-ENDURE**

# Sweetpotato sub-project

Sweet Potato Vines Silage: A Feed Resource for Improved Smallholder Pig Production in Uganda







# **Objectives**



Increase productivity and marketed share of pigs and pig products for economically active smallholder farmers through efficient use of Sweet potato vines silage



#### Introduction



- Feed that is scarce and highly priced.
- Seasonal fluctuations in availability
- Use of affordable rations based on local ingredients
- Efficient exploitation of food - feed crops is an alternative
- One such alternative is the Sweet Potato crop.



#### Introduction



- Uganda highest producer of SP in Africa (about 2.2 million tons/annum.
- Grown for roots while vines are either fed to livestock.
- Crude protein in SPV high (19-22).
- Fresh form can only be fed for a short period of time after harvest:
- The need for conservation
- Preservation of vines in form of silage to extend shelf life





### The Research process



Determine current feeding practices

Determine best quality of silage

Determine best silage diets onstation

Validate best silage diets on-farm



District	Subcounty	Treatment	No. of farmers	No. pigs per farm	Total
	Bugulumbya	silage + suppl	4	3	12
Kamuli	Butansi	silage + suppl	4	3	12
	Namwendwa	Farmer practice	4	3	12
	Nyendo-Ssenyange	silage + suppl	4	3	12
M <mark>as</mark> aka	Buwunga	silage + suppl	4	3	12
	Mukungwe	Farmer practice	4	3	12
			24		72

- One treatment per homestead
- Silage prepared in the homesteads
- Supplement weighed out on a daily basis
- Silage fed at free will

### **Silage Preparation**

- Procure sweet potato vines
- Spread out to wilt
- Chop into pieces 2-2.5 cm length
- Spread maize bran over the top
- Fill into plastic silos (Capacity 50-100kg)
- Compact to remove as much air as possible
- Tie off at the top with a sisal string.
- Allow to stand for at least 30 days



Program on





## **Composition of concentrate diet**

Ingredient	Proportion in diet	Cost (UGX)	
Maize bran	75.7	75.7 x 550 = 41,635	
Soybean	21	21 x 2000 = 42,000	
Dical- Phosphate	2	$2 \times 1200 = 2,400$	
Lysine	0.3	$0.3 \times 9,000 = 2,700$	
Vit- min premix	0.5	$0.5 \times 5000 = 2,500$	
Salt	0.5	.05 x 1000 = 500	
Total	100	91,735	



#### **Data Collection**

Pigs weighed biweekly

Silage intake determined biweekly

Feed/gain calculated from intake and body weight gain.

#### **Analysis:**

Appropriate statistical package GLM procedures (SAS 2003)



#### **Results**



## Means of Daily gain, Feed Intake and Feed/Gain

	Control	Silage + Suppl.	P< 0.05	SEM
Initial weight (kg)	11.61	11.49	0.74	0.27
Final weight (kg)	29.36	32.29	0.62	1.50
Daily Feed intake (kg)	1.45	1.21	0.001	0.04
ADG (kg)	0.18	0.23	0.03	0.02
Feed/Gain (FCR)	4.59	4.16	0.35	0.17

## Results



### Cost of making SPV silage (100kg)

No.	Item	Unit cost (UGX)	Amount (UGX)	
1	1.5 metres of polythene tube	2,000	3,000	
2	Labour to chop and compact 1 tube		2,500	
3	Maize bran		1,500	
4	Cost of SPV provided by the farmers		4,500	
5	Sisal string 1.5m		100	
-	Total		12,000	

### **Conclusions**



- Use of sweet potato vines silage can even out the supply of feed on smallholder pig farms
- Supplementing SPV silage at a level of 40% improves pig growth performance



#### **Partners and collaborators**







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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Roots, Tubers and Bananas

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## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!