

Conference Report

The conference on „Nutritional methods for restriction of nitrogen, phosphorus and other elements pollution to environment from animal production” held in Bali-ce near Kraków, Poland, from 18-19 November 1997 was organized by The Re-search Institute of Animal Production (Instytut Zootechniki) Kraków-Balice, De-partment of Animal Nutrition. The conference was attended by 65 participants from agricultural universities, research institutes, the Ministry of Agriculture, advisory centres and an enzyme-producing company (Novo Nordisk).

The main attention was focused on problems of:

- methane and nitrogen excretion in ruminants,
- nitrogen and phosphorus excretion in pigs and poultry,
- effects of soil fertilization.

Six invited papers and 9 communications at the plenary session and 16 papers at the poster session were presented.

The present state of mineral and organic fertilization and balance of NPK in soils during the last year was analyzed in Poland. The main sources and amounts of methane emitted from ruminant production were evaluated. Minimized intake of N in relation to dietary energy level, increased feed quality and synchronized avail-ability of nitrogen and energy in the rumen and small intestine were discussed as ways for reduction of faecal and urine losses. Methods of utilizing animal manure for soil fertilization were discussed in the context of European regulations.

Phosphorus retention in pigs and poultry is relatively low as a consequence of reduced digestibility of P from plant sources. It is possible to reduce phosphorus excretion by balancing dietary P according to requirements and taking into account its digestibility and availability. The role of endogenous phytases in plant feedstuffs and added microbial phytase preparations was also discussed. *In vitro* and *in vivo* procedures for assessment of dephosphorylation were compared.

Carefully balanced protein and amino acids (total or digestible) in relation to dietary energy level, feed additives (crystalline amino acids, antibiotics, NSP-en-zymes), native sources of protein in feedstuffs and other factors were presented as the main ways to limit the nitrogen emission in pig and poultry production. The possibilities for low-protein feeding were also discussed.

The presentations and discussion also focused on the retention of mineral components from diets (Mg, F, Zn, Cu) as well as harmful minerals (Cd), and factors affecting bone mineralization and lysozyme activity in the chicken body. Attention was also paid to problems of utilizing waste products from the plant oil industry (soapstocks), slaughter houses and silage production.

A n n o u n c e m e n t

Satellite Symposium (IV) to the 49th EAAP Annual Meeting
FEED ADDITIVES IN NUTRITION OF NEW-BORN AND YOUNG ANIMALS
Sunday August 23, 1998, 10.00 - 17.00

&

Round Table Discussion
ENVIRONMENTAL, HUMAN/ANIMAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF THE
USE OF ANTIBIOTICS AND OTHERS GROWTH PROMOTERS
IN ANIMAL FEEDS
Saturday August 22, 1998, 13.00 - 17.00

Jabłonna near Warsaw, Poland
Conference Centre Polish Academy of Sciences
<http://www.agrsci.dk/dansk/arrange/SatEAAPIV/SatEAAPIV.htm>

For further information please contact:

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S e c o n d A n n o u n c e m e n t

4th International Deer Biology Congress

June 30 - July 4, 1998

Pannon Agricultural University
Faculty of Animal Science
Kaposvár, Hungary

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