



# 价值链分析在与泔水喂猪相关的 非洲猪瘟传播风险评估中的应用

Application of value chain analysis in risk assessment of ASF transmission related to swill feeding

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Liaoning center for animal disease control and prevention

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图1 非洲猪瘟病猪脾脏肿大  
图2 非洲猪瘟病猪脾脏肿大  
Figure 1. Enlarged spleen in a diseased pig.  
Figure 2. Enlarged spleen in a diseased pig.



图2 非洲猪瘟病猪脾脏肿大  
Figure 2. Enlarged spleen in a diseased pig.



图3 非洲猪瘟病毒PCR扩增结果  
Figure 3. PCR amplification results of African Swine Fever virus.

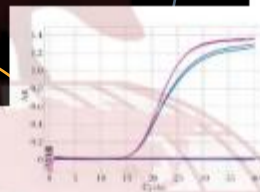


图4 非洲猪瘟病毒PCR扩增结果  
Figure 4. PCR amplification results of African Swine Fever virus.

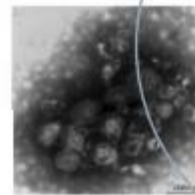


图5 非洲猪瘟病毒电镜负染图像  
Figure 5. Transmission electron microscope negative-staining image of the spleen of a diseased pig.

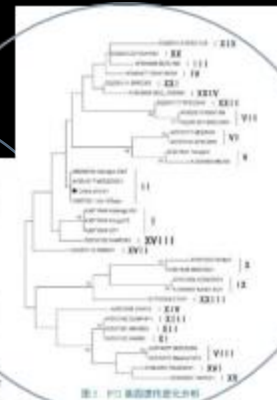


图6 非洲猪瘟病毒进化树

基因II型

2017年，俄罗斯远东地区伊尔库茨克







## 张某猪场的疑似病例的流行曲线

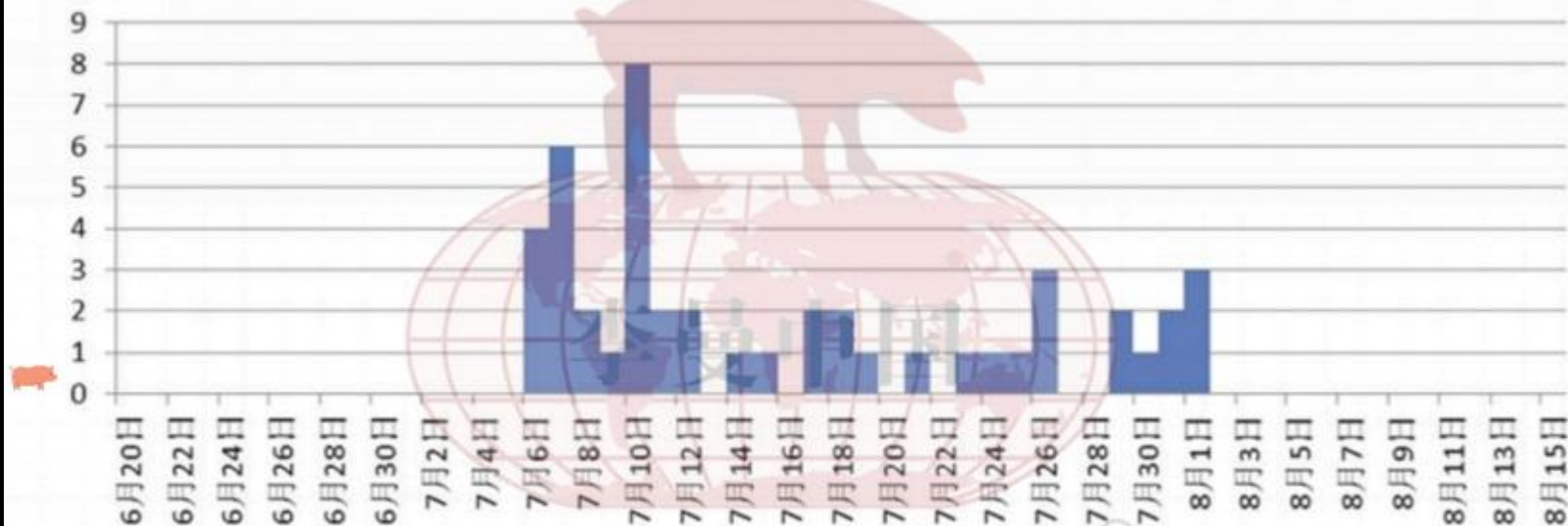


图 2 疑似病例的流行曲线

Fig.2 Prevalence curve of suspected cases

5 月末以来，张[ ]养猪场调入猪群

第 1 批：任[ ]村，40 头 40-50 斤猪，每头 400 元左右

第 2 批：陈[ ]村，30 头 80 斤左右猪，每头 600 元左右

第 3 批：乌[ ]村，30 头 40-50 斤猪，每头 400 元左右

第 4 批：兴[ ]村，30 头左右 40-50 斤猪，每头 480 元左右

[ ]市动物卫生监督所已完成排查

[ ]市动物卫生监督所正在进行排查

畜主反映，未出现问题

经纪人：马[ ]

6 月 20 日左右调入

第 5 批：王[ ]养猪场 45 头，100 斤左右，不论大小，每头 600 元

经纪人：朱[ ]

畜主反映，该批猪回来后即陆续出现死亡现象



# 研究目的

# Objective

泔水喂猪模式 场间传播的高风险点

禁止泔水喂猪政策

泔水处理方式 价值

Swill feeding

Risk

Policy prohibiting the use of swill to feed pigs

Treatment method for swill

Value





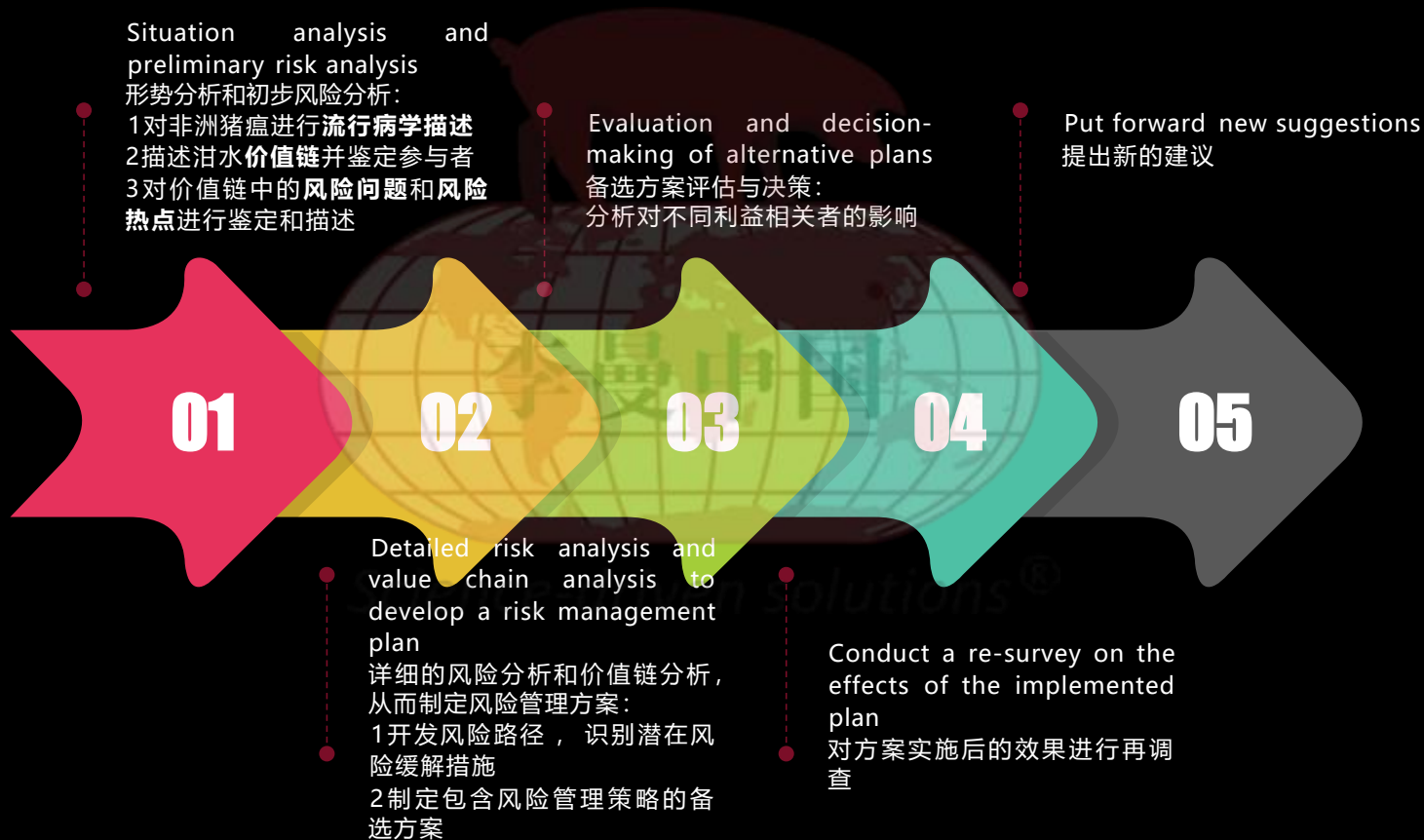
方法：技术路线

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## 研究方法 Methods





# 泔水喂猪者的一天

## once upon a day in swill feeding

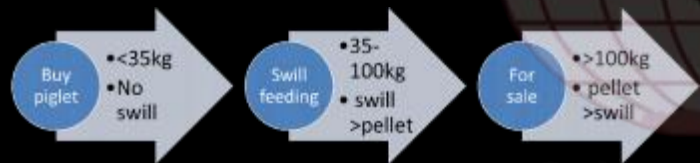




## 泔水喂猪者的一天 once upon a day in swill feeding

### Daytime: Feeding pigs 白天：喂猪

小猪：一日三次  
育肥：一日两次



### Night: Collect swill 夜晚：收泔水

怕油怕辣（油辣不利于消化）  
不怕酸臭（碳水蛋白是优质泔水）  
不多不少（多，难处理；少，不够吃）  
不能隔天（超24小时菌多）  
关系固定（饭店与收集者长期合作）

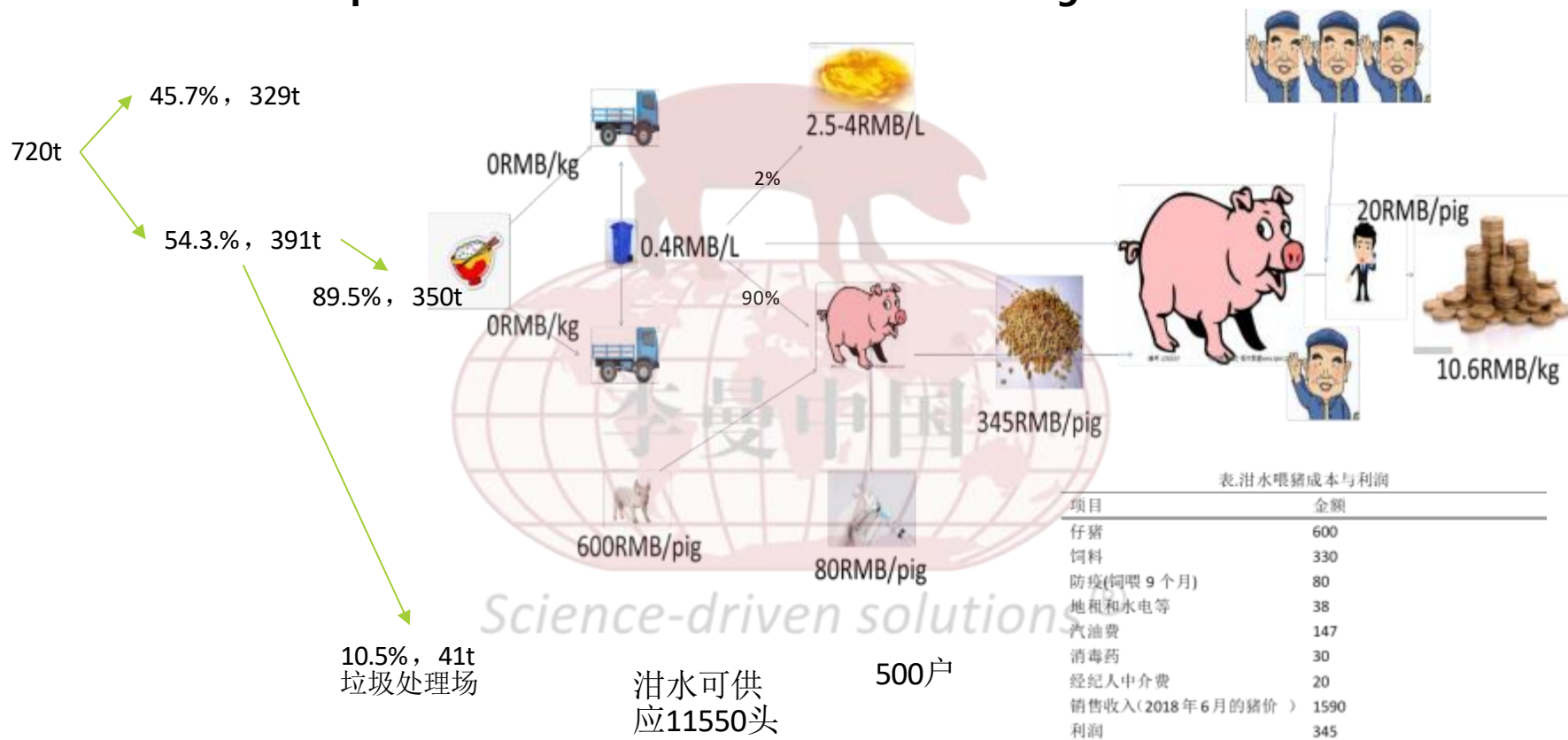
### 早晨：泔水预处理

煮泔水（加水熬，混匀，为了分离）  
挑泔水（去除筷子、塑料袋等杂物）  
分离油（小猪吃多了油容易生病）  
配饲料（加适量水、饲料）



## 2018年8月泔水价值链的简单描述

### A brief description of the value chain of swill in August 2018





# ASF传入风险风险路径草图

## ASF Input Risk Path Sketch

猪贩、饲料商、帮忙的邻居含活ASF → 未消毒 → 达到感染剂量

交换的泔水桶含活ASF → 机械携带传播 → 达到感染剂量

泔水含活ASF → 污染泔水桶 → 机械携带传播

未煮沸消毒 → 被猪吃达到感染剂量

泔水车含活ASF → 机械携带传播 → 达到感染剂量

买入的饲料用品等含活ASF → 未消毒 → 猪吃达到感染剂量





# ASF传出风险风险路径草图

## ASF Risk Path Sketch for Risk Transmission

泔水桶含活ASF → 交换给其他泔水养殖户 → 达到感染剂量

泔水运输者含活ASF → 交换给其他泔水养殖户 → 达到感染剂量

猪贩、饲料商、邻居同行活ASF → 交换给其他泔水养殖户 → 达到感染剂量

废水废污含活ASF → 交换给其他泔水养殖户 → 达到感染剂量

提炼的油、垃圾等含ASF → 交换给其他泔水养殖户 → 达到感染剂量

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## 小结：泔水喂猪的三大主要传播风险 Risk

泔水**收集者和车辆**频繁进出猪场  
Swill collectors and vehicles frequently enter and exit pig farms

生物安全水平低  
泔水桶交换

泔水未达灭菌标准就喂猪  
Feeding pigs with swill that does not meet sterilization standards

泔水桶交换  
检测大量**泔水样品**，核酸**阴性**

买猪和卖猪时**同行邻居**来帮忙  
When buying and selling pigs, neighbors come to help

无防护、无消毒  
买卖频繁，图便宜，入场不检测  
废弃**圈舍样品**，核酸**阳性**





# 禁止泔水喂猪方案可行性比较

## Feasibility

Improve the use of swill to feed pigs

1. Swill collectors and vehicles are not allowed to enter or exit the pig farm
2. When buying and selling pigs, strict disinfection is required, and it is forbidden to travel with neighbors or come to help
3. Only when the swill reaches the sterilization standard can it be fed to pigs
4. Improve biosafety standards and prohibit the exchange of buckets

Feasibility: Low

### 改进泔水喂猪

1. 泔水收集者和车辆，不进出猪场
2. 买猪和卖猪时，严格消毒，禁止同行邻居和来帮忙
3. 泔水达到灭菌标准，才能喂猪
4. 提高生物安全标准，泔水桶不许交换

可行性：较低

Prohibit using swill to feed pigs

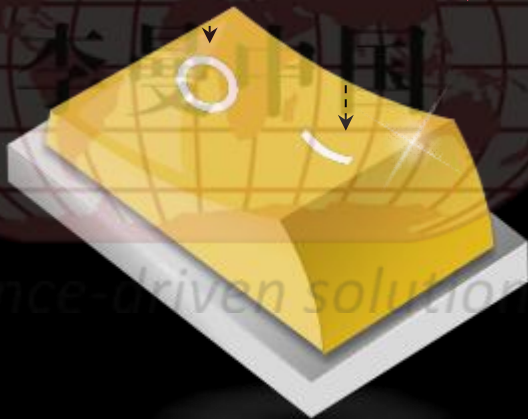
1. Qualified companies collect and transport swill in a centralized manner
2. Centralized harmless treatment of swill
3. It is prohibited for unqualified units and individuals to collect and transport swill
4. It is prohibited to feed pigs with swill

Feasibility: High

### 禁止泔水喂猪

1. 有资质的公司集中收运泔水
2. 泔水集中无害化处理
3. 禁止无资质单位和个人收运泔水
4. 禁止用泔水喂猪

可行性：较高



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## 方案对各利益相关方的影响 Interest

泔水产生者：没有影响

Swill generator: No impact

泔水无资质收集者：

增加成本，不赚钱

Unqualified collectors of swill:  
Increasing costs without  
making any profit

泔水产生者：改由政府收运，影响小

泔水无资质收集者：本就是违规，失业

泔水喂猪者：

措施做不到，成本大大增加，不赚钱

Those who feed pigs with swill:  
Measures cannot be implemented,  
resulting in significantly increased  
costs and no profit

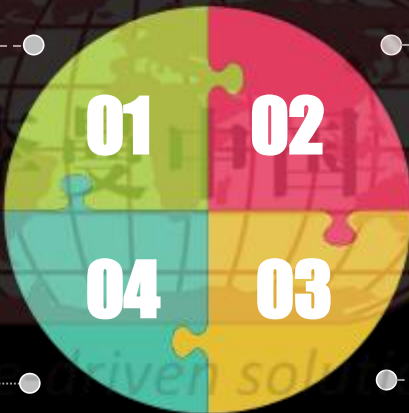
泔水喂猪者：改饲喂其他饲料，影响较小

其他养殖场户：

猪场在未来被感染的风险依然很高

Other breeders:  
The risk of infection in pig farms  
remains high in the future

其他养殖场户：大大降低猪场被感染风险





## 执行效果：泔水处理新模式

### New way



2018年9月13日, “已发生非洲猪瘟疫情的省份及其周边省份的养殖场(户), 不得使用泔水饲喂生猪”

On September 13, 2018, farms (households) in provinces and surrounding provinces where African swine fever outbreaks have occurred are not allowed to use swill to feed pigs



沈阳市清除整顿泔水喂猪2万头。

Shenyang city regulates 20000 pigs fed with swill.



沈阳52台泔水收运车, (每台35万元) 每天20小时, 收泔水。

52 garbage collection trucks in Shenyang, collecting garbage for 20 hours a day.



2019年6月30日开始运行的大辛垃圾处理场餐厨垃圾处理能力每天400吨。(厌氧消化法)

The Daxin garbage treatment plant, which started operating on June 30, 2019, has a daily processing capacity of 400 tons of kitchen waste.





## 满意度调查

Fill in the title here

Government collect  
swill twice a day;

No outside worker go  
into kitchen;

Public welfare

Pay management fee  
200RMB/year;

Dumping swill by  
themselves;

In winter, garbage  
cans are easy to  
freeze outside.

### 饭店跳

随机调查121 家饭店:

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 78.5% | 政府收更好 |
| 5.0%  | 个人收更好 |
| 7.4%  | 差不多   |
| 9.1%  | 拒绝回答  |

### 领导能够睡着觉

不需占用大量行政资源抓违规收泔水  
未因泔水喂猪发生疫情

### 邻居笑

村容村貌得到改善  
没有异味  
巨大的舆论力量，满意

### 笨猪全部死翘翘

有泔水饲喂史的都被清除， 不许  
饲养

### 公司全是下脚料

餐厨垃圾收运量直线上升  
垃圾处理公司效益好转





## 污水无害化处理技术 Harmlessness



**破碎：**餐厨垃圾破碎剂将垃圾粉碎后直接排入下水道。城市污水处理负担重。  
Crushing: The kitchen waste crushing agent crushes the waste and directly discharges it into the sewer. The burden of urban sewage treatment is heavy.



**填埋：**与生活垃圾混合填埋。操作简便，产生的沼气渗滤液易二次污染。  
Landfill: mixed with household waste for landfill. Easy to operate, the produced biogas leachate is prone to secondary pollution.



**焚烧：**与生活垃圾混合焚烧。需添加辅助燃料，焚烧不完全，二恶英造成二次污染。  
Incineration: Mixing incineration with household waste. Additional fuel needs to be added, incomplete incineration, and secondary pollution caused by dioxins.



## 泔水资源化处理技术 Resource reuse

**厌氧消化Anaerobic digestion:**  
厌氧条件下，微生物将有机物分解转化为甲烷和二氧化碳，是沼气的主要成分。

**好氧堆肥Aerobic composting:**  
餐厨垃圾因营养物质丰富，可提供微生物生长需要的营养元素，可作堆肥原料。

**饲料化Forage:** 将餐厨垃圾经物理法高湿消毒和烘干粉碎后制成动物饲料或经微生物发酵处理后制成生物蛋白饲料。

表.餐厨垃圾主要处理技术比较

|                               | 厌氧消化                              | 好氧堆肥                   | 饲料化                     | 传统泔水喂猪  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 无害化                           | 高                                 | 较高                     | 高                       | 中       |
| 减量化                           | 高                                 | 较高                     | 较高                      | 高       |
| 资源化                           | 高                                 | 较高                     | 高                       | 高       |
| 安全性                           | 高                                 | 较高                     | 高                       | 中       |
| 工程占地<br>(m <sup>2</sup> /吨·天) | 125-175                           | 125-300                | 60-100                  | 66      |
| 投资金额<br>(万元/吨)                | 30-50                             | 12-35                  | 10-25                   | 3.5-5   |
| 运营成本<br>(元/吨)                 | 45-150                            | 80-120                 | 200-500                 | 400     |
| 产品收入<br>(元/天/吨)               | 200-400                           | 0-150                  | 300-400                 | 4158    |
| 产品产量<br>(日处理/吨)               | 沼气 14m <sup>3</sup><br>油脂 37.5 千克 | 营养土 750 千克<br>蛋白粉 5 千克 | 饲料 250 千克<br>油脂 37.5 千克 | 24 千克猪肉 |



## 泔水成分 component

含水率81.24%  
含固率18.76%

沈阳餐厨垃圾组成干基

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| 食物垃圾 | 92.16% |
| 骨头   | 5.22%  |
| 塑料   | 0.69%  |
| 纸张   | 0.42%  |
| 木头   | 1.31%  |
| 织物   | 0.12%  |
| 其他   | 0.08%  |



粗蛋白24.3% (干基)  
粗脂肪25.96% (干基)

含油量2.63% (湿基)  
盐份0.7% (湿基)

## 泔水猪的特色 Swill feeding pigs

壮 Strong

嫩 Tender

香 Meaty

表 1 泔水猪与饲料猪胴体性状比较 (n=4)

Table 1 Comparison of carcass traits between hogwash pigs and feeding pigs

| 性状<br>Traits                              | 饲料猪<br>Feeding pig        | 泔水猪<br>Hogwash pig        |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 胴体重 (kg) Carcass weight                   | 80.26 ± 1.08              | 81.08 ± 6.53              |
| 胴体斜长 (mm) Carcass length                  | 84.45 ± 0.97              | 82.98 ± 3.33              |
| 背膘厚 (mm) Back - fat thickness             | 11.16 ± 0.89 <sup>a</sup> | 16.90 ± 1.53 <sup>b</sup> |
| 腿臀比率 Ratio of hindquarter                 | 0.34 ± 0.03               | 0.31 ± 0.01               |
| 眼肌面积 (cm <sup>2</sup> ) Eye - muscle area | 长 (cm)                    | 11.61 ± 0.46              |
|   | 宽 (cm)                    | 4.57 ± 0.58               |
|   | 面积 (cm <sup>2</sup> )     | 37.24 ± 6.12              |

注: 同行不同处理间不同大写字母表示差异极显著 ( $P < 0.01$ )

Note: Different capital letter of different handling in the same line indicate that the difference is very significant ( $P < 0.01$ )

表 2 泔水猪和饲料猪肉质性状比较 (n=4)

Table 2 Comparison of edible quality between hogwash pigs and feeding pigs

| 性状<br>Traits                          | 饲料猪<br>Feeding pig        | 泔水猪<br>Hogwash pig        |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| pH <sub>1</sub> pH <sub>1</sub> value | 6.17 ± 0.25               | 5.94 ± 0.09               |
| pH <sub>2</sub> pH <sub>2</sub> value | 5.57 ± 0.14               | 5.42 ± 0.11               |
| 滴水损失 (%) Drip loss                    | 6.15 ± 1.26               | 6.16 ± 2.50               |
| L* 值 L* value                         | 38.54 ± 4.47 <sup>a</sup> | 44.70 ± 0.31 <sup>b</sup> |
| a* 值 a* value                         | 7.27 ± 0.74               | 7.29 ± 0.59               |
| b* 值 b* value                         | 8.14 ± 0.78 <sup>a</sup>  | 9.89 ± 0.20 <sup>b</sup>  |
| 剪切力 (N) Shearing force                | 11.96 ± 2.21 <sup>a</sup> | 6.79 ± 1.34 <sup>b</sup>  |

注: 同行不同处理间不同小写字母表示差异显著 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 大写字母表示差异极显著 ( $P < 0.01$ )

Note: Different small or capital letter of different handling in the same line indicate that the difference is significant or very significant ( $P < 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$ )

表 3 泔水猪和饲料猪营养成分比较 (n=4)

Table 3 Comparison of nutrition component between hogwash pigs and feeding pigs (n=4)

| 性状<br>Traits                             | 饲料猪<br>Feeding pig        | 泔水猪<br>Hogwash pig        |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 水分 (%) Total moisture                    | 74.02 ± 0.85 <sup>a</sup> | 72.09 ± 0.85 <sup>a</sup> |
| 粗蛋白 (%) Crude protein, CP                | 22.02 ± 0.43              | 20.54 ± 1.25              |
| 肌内脂肪 (%) Intramuscular fat, IMF          | 2.39 ± 0.01 <sup>a</sup>  | 4.86 ± 1.97 <sup>b</sup>  |
| 肌苷酸 (mg/g) Inosine mono - phosphate, IMP | 2.15 ± 0.29 <sup>a</sup>  | 2.66 ± 0.29 <sup>b</sup>  |

注: 同行不同处理间不同小写字母表示差异显著 ( $P < 0.05$ )

Note: Different capital letter of different handling in the same line indicate that the difference is very significant ( $P < 0.05$ )





## 泔水喂猪与其他处理方式比较

### Compare

#### 优势Strengths

投资金额小，减量化程度高，  
产品收益大

The investment amount is small  
The degree of reduction is high  
High product revenue

#### 机会Opportunities

垃圾分类处理  
泔水变得更纯

Garbage classification and treatment  
Swill became purer

#### 威胁Threats

无害化程度低  
Low degree of harmlessness

#### 劣势Weaknesses

疫病传播风险  
Risk of disease transmission





## 结论与讨论

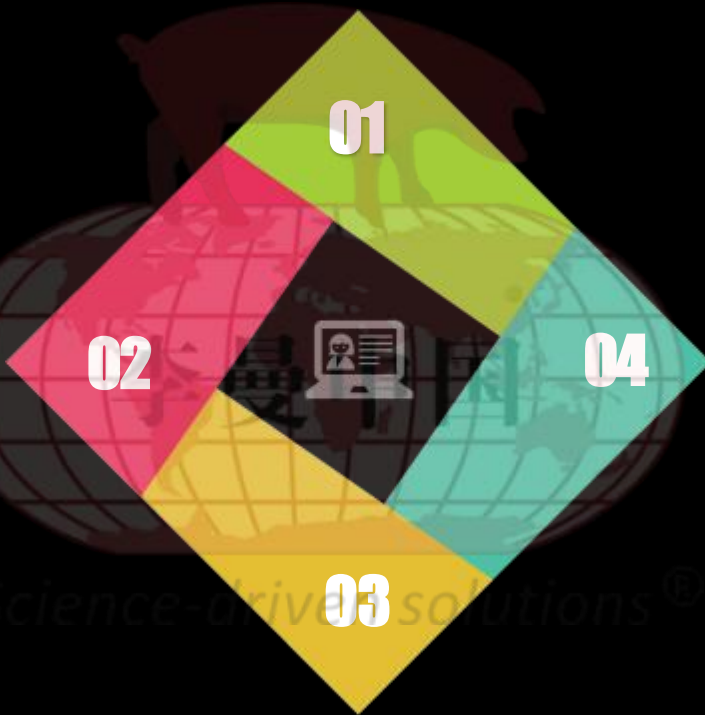
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有泔水饲喂史的养殖户其非洲猪瘟场间传播的最主要风险是生物安全措施较差的情况下, 人员车辆的**频繁进出**。

The main risk of inter farm transmission of African swine fever among farmers with a history of feeding with swill is the frequent entry and exit of personnel and vehicles due to poor biosecurity measures.

泔水喂猪是目前效益最高的餐厨废弃物资源化方法, 在粮食资源稀缺、餐厨废弃物单独分类收储、非洲猪瘟已定植的状态下, 探索**风险可控**的工厂化泔水喂猪新模式是可行的。

Feeding pigs with swill is currently the most efficient method for resource utilization of kitchen waste. In the context of scarce food resources, separate classification and storage of kitchen waste, and the establishment of African swine fever, it is feasible to explore a new model of factory swill feeding pigs with controllable risks.



在短期消灭非洲猪瘟的目标下, 禁止泔水喂猪, 从而减少人员场内场外流动, 是防控非洲猪瘟的**正确决策**。

Under the goal of eliminating African swine fever in the short term, banning the use of swill to feed pigs and reducing the movement of people inside and outside the farm is the correct decision for preventing and controlling African swine fever.

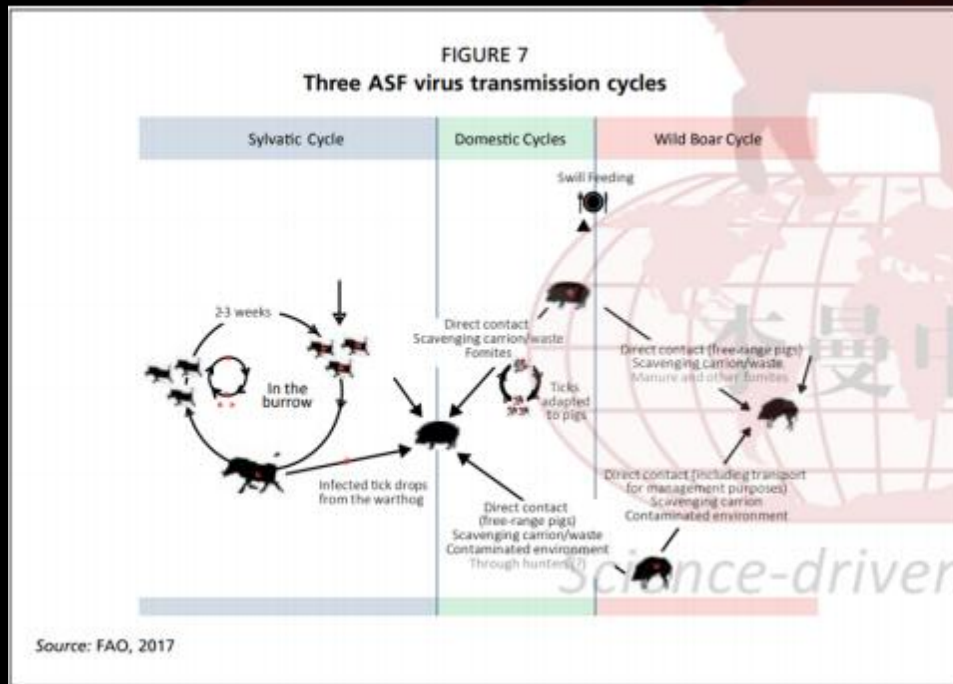
清理泔水喂猪后要注意补充生猪产能

(全国被清理后的猪可能在**300-350万头**左右)

Pay attention to replenishing pig production capacity after cleaning up swill and feeding pigs(The number of pigs cleared nationwide may be around 3-3.5 million)

# 非洲猪瘟传播的四环

## The Four Rings of ASF Communication



sylvatic cycle  
森林循环

tick-pig cycle  
蜱猪循环

domestic cycle  
家猪循环

wild boar cycle  
野猪循环

你比四环多一环？

Do you have one more ring than the four rings?



sylvatic cycle  
森林循环

tick-pig cycle  
蜱猪循环

domestic cycle  
家猪循环

wild boar cycle  
野猪循环

# 病毒恢复感染性的能力

## Resilience of ASFV across a variety of environmental conditions

TABLE 2

**Resilience of ASFV across a variety of environmental conditions**

| Item   | ASFV survival time |
|--|--------------------|
| Meat with and without bone and ground meat   | 105 days           |
| Salted meat                                  | 182 days           |
| Cooked meat (minimum of 30 minutes at 70 °C) | 0                  |
| Dried meat                                   | 300 days           |
| Smoked and deboned meat                      | 30 days            |
| Frozen meat                                  | 1 000 days         |
| Chilled meat                                 | 110 days           |
| Offal  | 105 days           |
| Skin/Fat (even dried)                        | 300 days           |
| Blood stored at 4 °C                         | 18 months          |
| Faeces at room temperature                   | 11 days            |
| Putrefied blood                              | 15 weeks           |
| Contaminated pig pens                        | 1 month            |

Source: adapted from Scientific Opinion on African swine fever, *EFSA Journal*, 2010; 8(3):1556.

The times given reflect the known or estimated maximum duration and will depend strongly on environmental temperature and humidity.





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