It’s necessary to know of nutritional value of ingredients that will be input in pig diets. The aim of this study were to evaluate Brazilian corn and sorghum distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) digestibility for pigs. Eight genetically homogenous barrows with 26.1±3.4 kg, were distributed individually into metabolic cages in a digestibility assay with total feces and urine collection. Was used a corn DDGS produced in an industry of Mato Grosso state. The treatments were composed by reference diet (RD) based on corn and soybean meal; RD with 20% corn DDGS (CDD 20); RD with 40% corn DDGS (CDD 40); RD with 20% sorghum DDGS (SDD 20); RD with 40% sorghum DDGS (SDD 40). Were determined the digestibility coefficients of dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), ether extract (EE), mineral matter (MM), neutral detergent fiber (NDF), and gross energy (GE). Corn DDGS provided the respective DM, OM, CP, EE, MM, NDF, and GE digestibility coefficients of 71,2, 71,4, 82,5,73,0, 58,7, 60,0 and 70,3% from CDD20 and 74,5, 74,7, 86,3, 75,0, 58,2, 66,1 and 75,2 from CDD40. Sorghum DDGS provided the respective DM, OM, CP, EE, MM, NDF, and GE digestibility coefficients of 66,6, 66,8, 57,3, 57,9, 53,3, 64,4 and 63,2% from SDD20 and 71,9, 72,2, 66,9, 60,3, 55,3, 70,4 and 70,0 from SDD40. The EE, GE and CP digestibility coefficients for corn DDGS were higher than sorghum DDGS values. The 40% level for DM, OM, MM, NDF, EE, GE and CP digestibility coefficients was higher than 20%. Inputs of 40% ingredient tests generated trend of higher values of DM, OM and CP digestibility coefficients. Independent of the source, it was observed that the inclusion of DDGS in the diets resulted in an increase in the NDF content and worsening in the diets digestibility coefficients compared to the corn and soybean meal diet.

Keywords: corn ethanol, digestibility, distillers grains, nutritional value