Table 1. Evaluation of dietary acidifiers in low acid-binding capacity-4 (ABC-4) diets on nursery pig performance and fecal dry matter

Dietary acidifier[1]:	1	2	3	4	-	-		
Phase 1 ABC-4, meq/kg:	200	200	200	200	240	327		
Phase 2 ABC-4, meq/kg:	250	250	250	250	290	344	*P* =[2]	
ZnO:	-	-	-	-	-	+	Acidifier	ABC-4
Experimental period (d 0 to 24)[3]								
ADG, g	218	213	214	209	210	234	0.939	0.781
ADFI, g	344	328	330	323	345	363	0.928	0.357
G:F, g/kg[4]	635	643	648	645	607	646	0.973	0.020
Fecal DM, %[5]								
d 10	25.4	24.3	25.4	24.4	25.8	27.6	0.707	0.391
d 17	24.3	21.6	22.7	22.6	23.0	24.6	0.711	0.848
d 24	23.2	23.4	21.6	22.2	22.3	23.6	0.403	0.357

[1] Dietary acidifiers: 1) Fumaric acid; Primary Products Ingredients Americas LLC, Decatur, IL; 2) Activate DA; Novus, St. Charles, MO; 3) KEM-GEST; Kemin, Des Moines, IA; 4) ACID-AID; Alltech, Nicholasville, KY.

[2] Acidifier effect compares the four diets containing acidifiers and excludes diets without acidifiers. The ABC-4 effect compares the mean of the low ABC-4 diets vs. the 40 meq/kg higher ABC-4 diet without ZnO.

[3] The SEM for ADG = 11.6, ADFI = 13.6, G:F = 25.0.

[4] ZnO effect, $P = 0.052$. Comparison of two high ABC-4 diets without dietary acidifiers.

[5] Treatment × day, $P = 0.885$; Treatment, $P = 0.056$; Day, $P < 0.001$; SEM = 1.13. The *P*-values represented in the data table show the effect of treatment within day.