# Managing the highly prolific sow and large litters

Italy 2014 27. march Ellen Møller Hansen, cand. agro



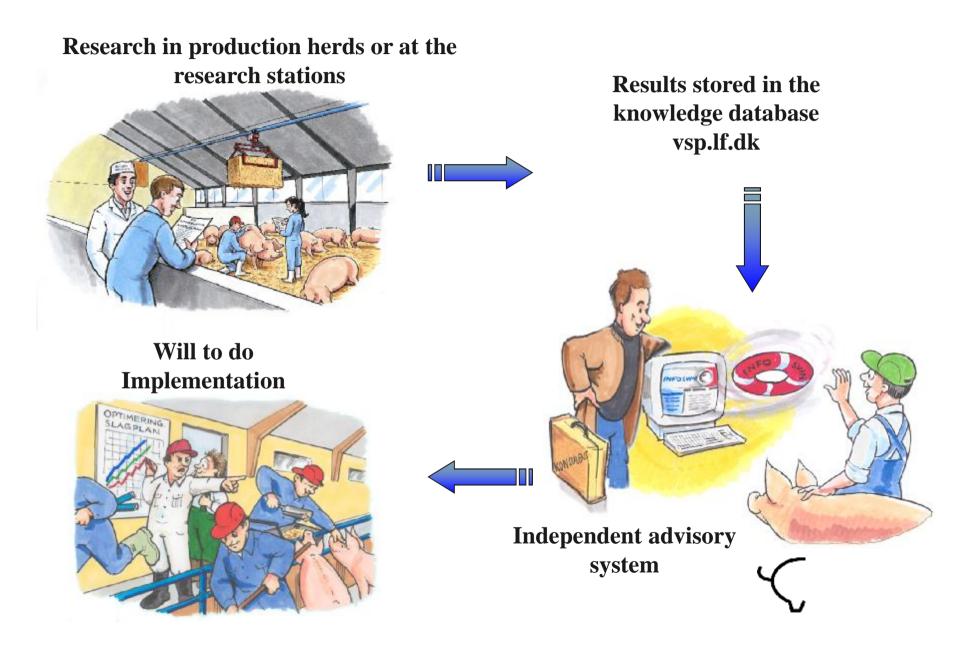


Danish Pig Research Centre

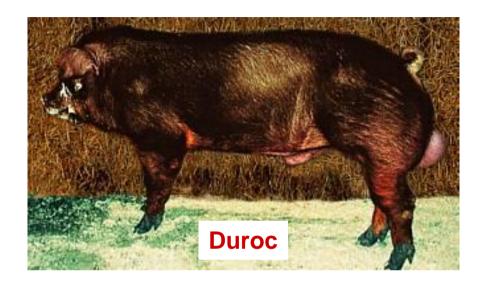




### My work description



#### **Danish pig breeds**



LxY dams



LYxD piglets

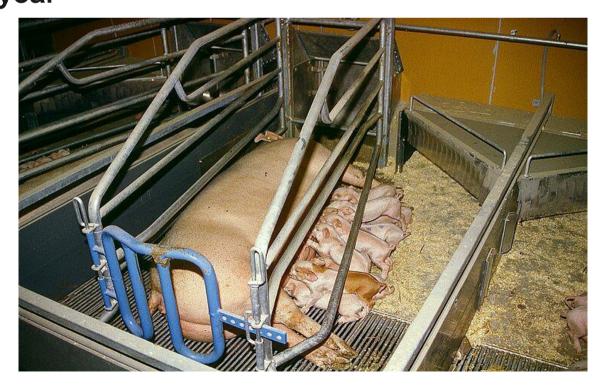
### Aim for Danish pig production

- High yield per sow
- High yield per manpower
- High yield per pen
- High yield per feed unit
- Good animal welfare
- Good environmental protection
- High meat quality

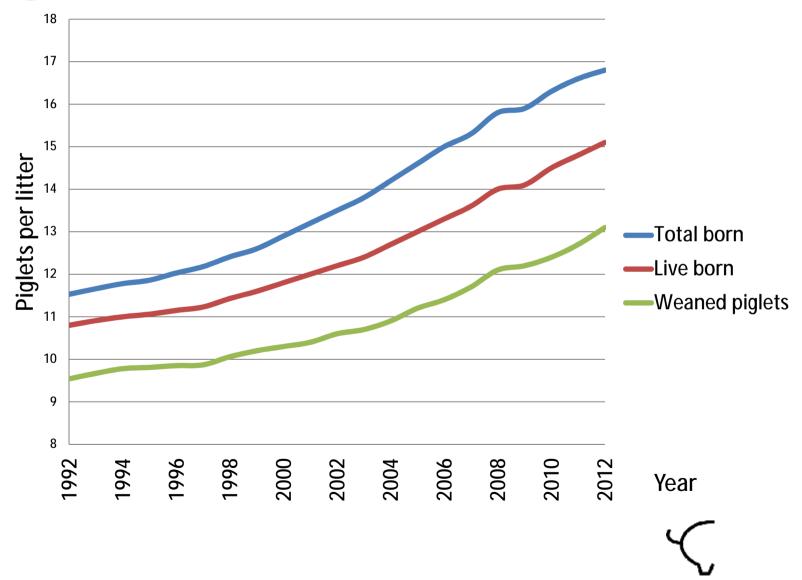
#### Aim: 35 piglets per sow per year

Danish average 2012

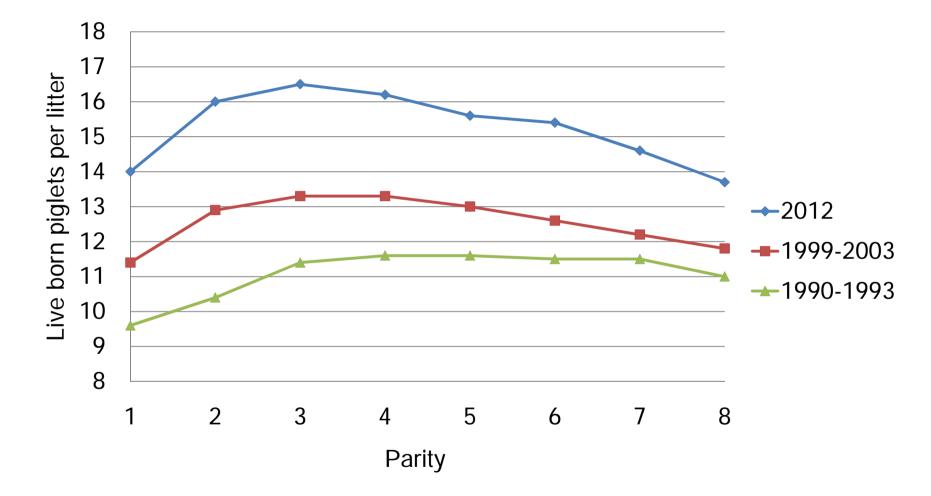
•29,6 piglets per sow and year at weaning
•Increased by 0,7 piglet every year
•13,1 piglets weaned per litter
•2,26 litters per sow and year



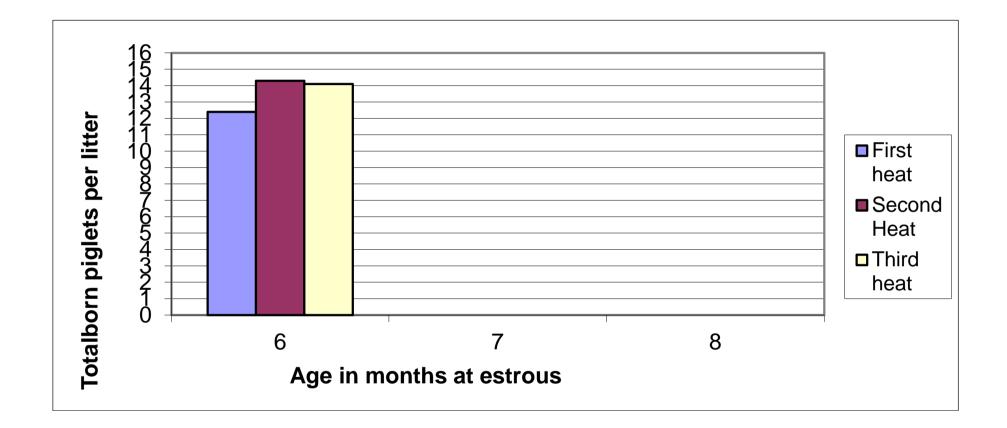
## **Development in litter size by genetic selection**



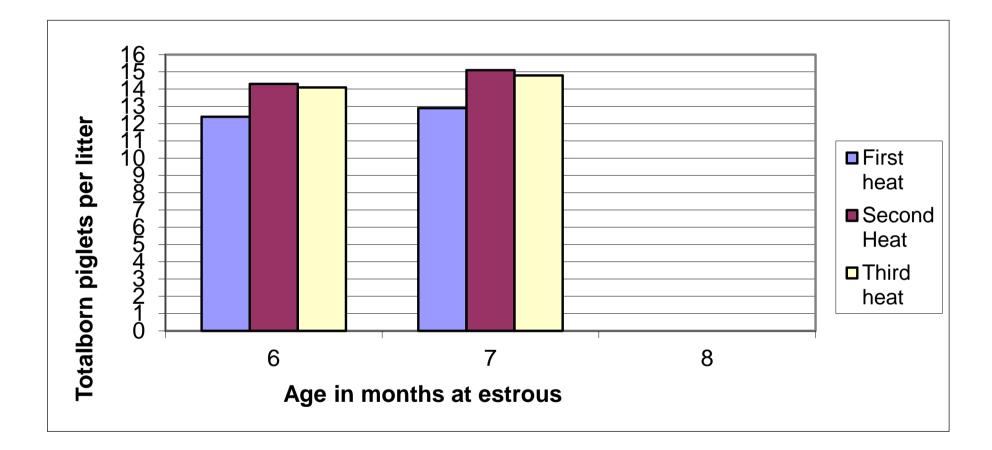
#### Live born piglets with parity



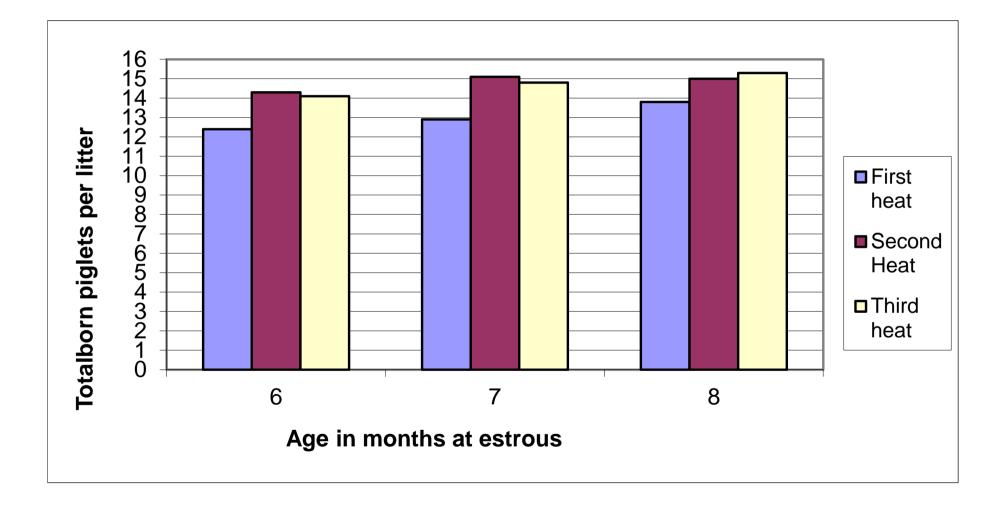
## Effect on litter size of age at puberty and of heat number



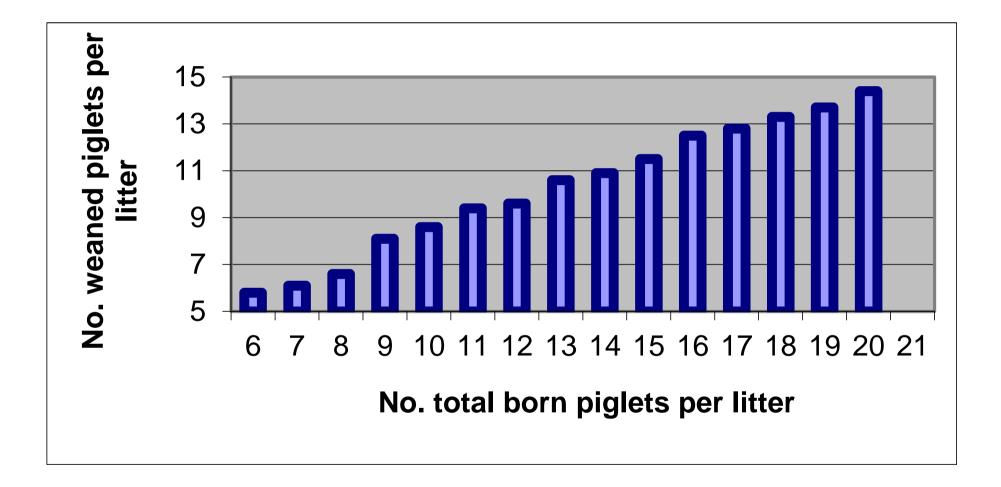
## Effect on litter size of age at puberty and of heat number



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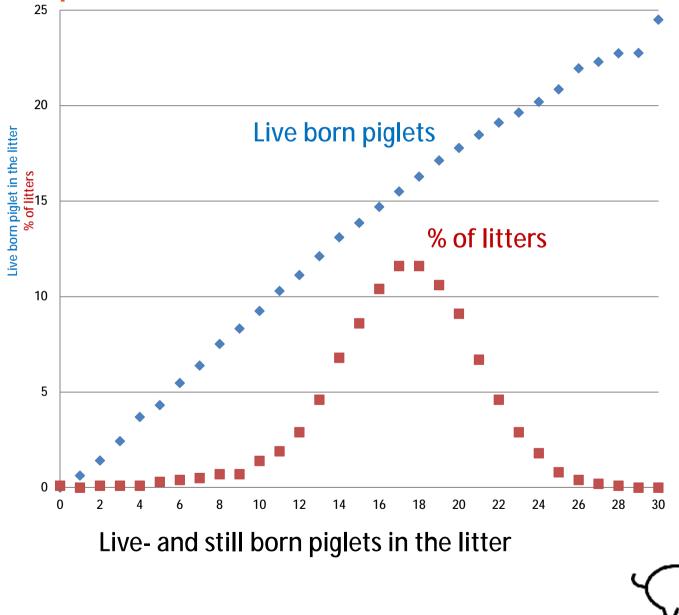
#### A large litter wean more piglets



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#### Litter size at birth

#### Thorup. 20.000 litters in 2012



### **High Piglet Survival**

- Farrowing
- Colostrum and milk
- Levelling of piglets
- Nurse sows
- Heaters
- Control of diseases
  - Vaccinations
  - Treatments

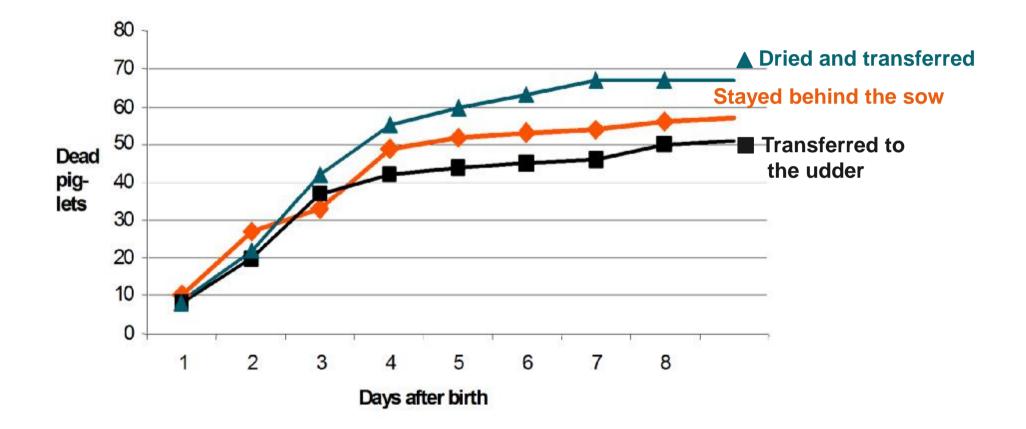


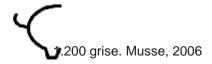
## At farrowing

- Backfat at 15 18 millimeter
- Reduce feed intake to 3 kg/sow/ the last two days
- Observe the farrowing
  - Who is responsible?
  - How often are the sows checked?
- Assist at birth when needed
- Help weak piglets to warmth and to colostrum



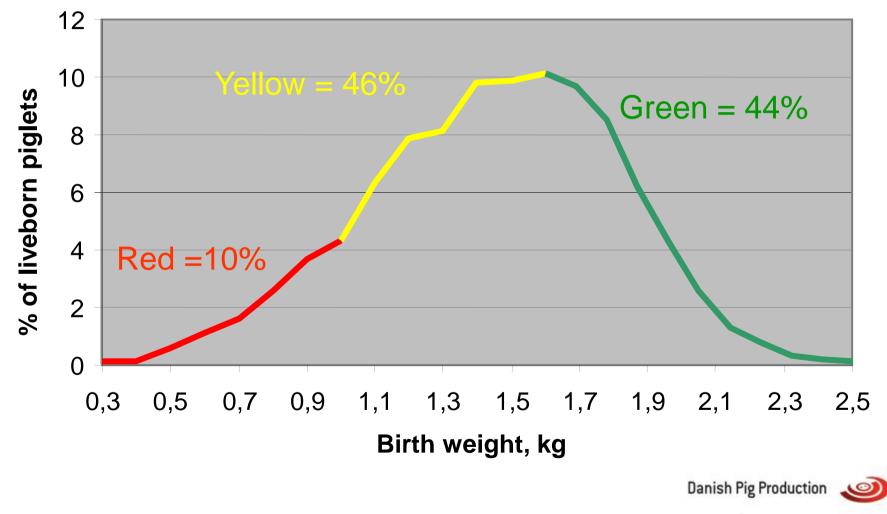
#### Mortality after birth Musse 2008. 1200 piglets





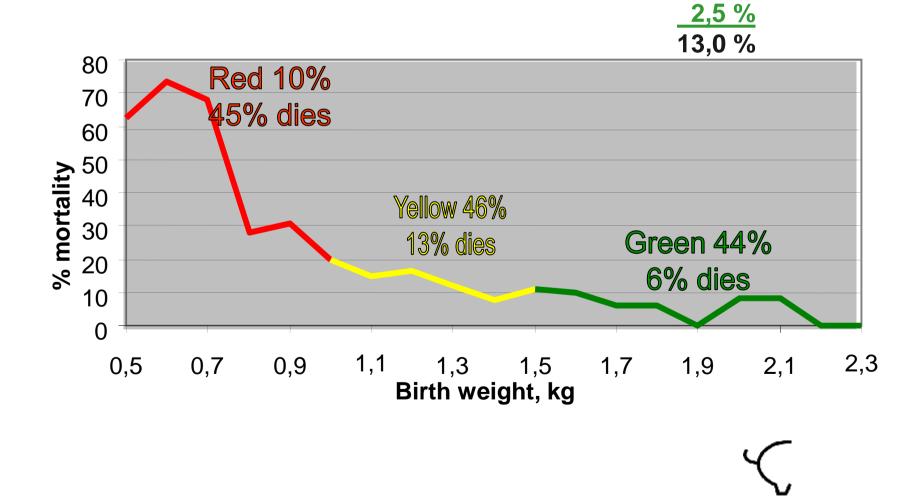
### Littersize -

#### Birthweight – herd with 13 % mortality



### **Mortality after birth**

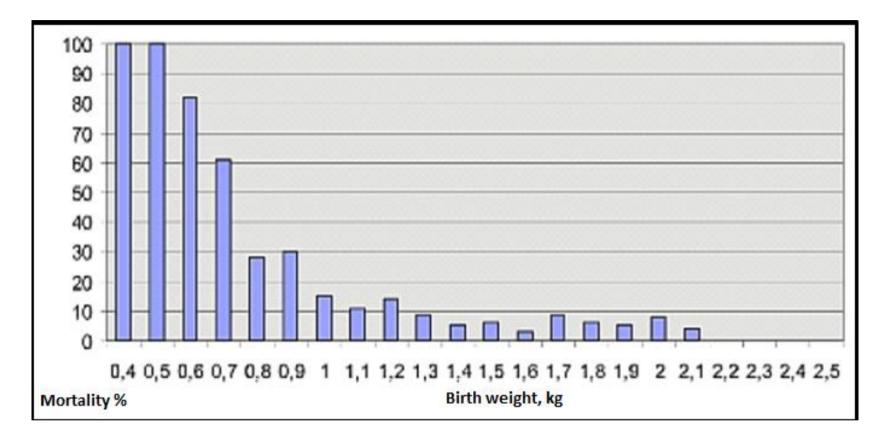
#### Herd with 13 % mortality



4,5 %

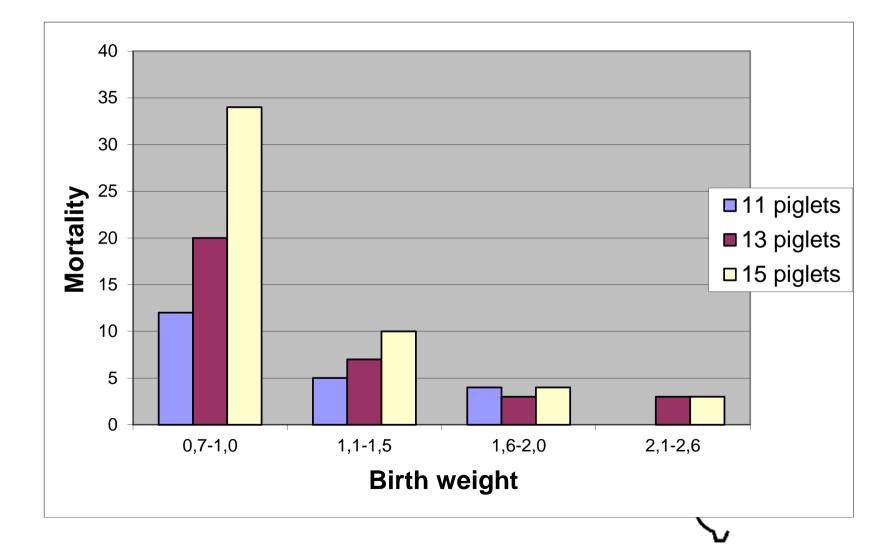
6,0 %

## **Mortality after birth**

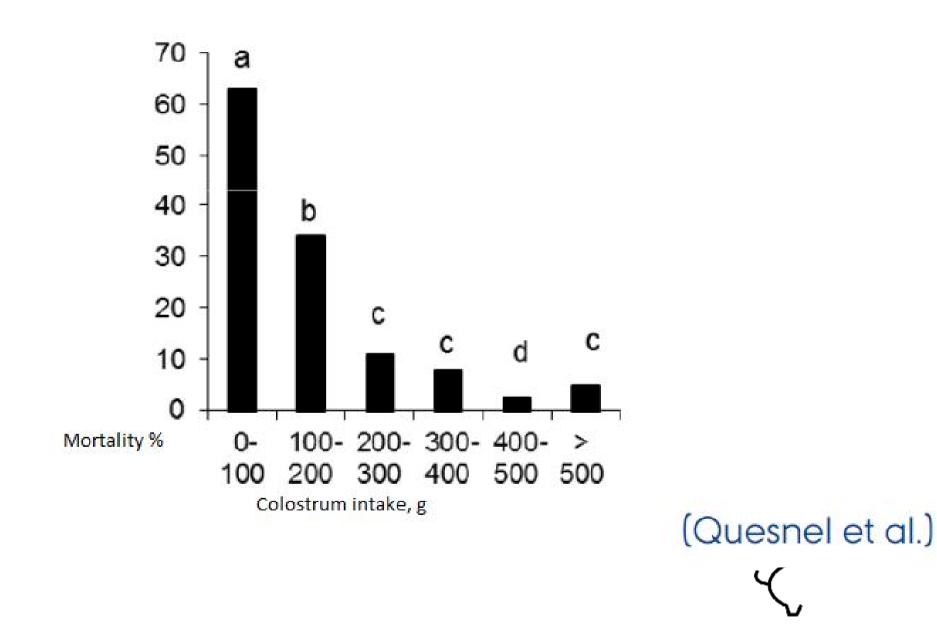


Thorup, Herskind, Hansen, Musse, Nielsen, & Schmidt, 2009

## The effect of litter size and birth weight

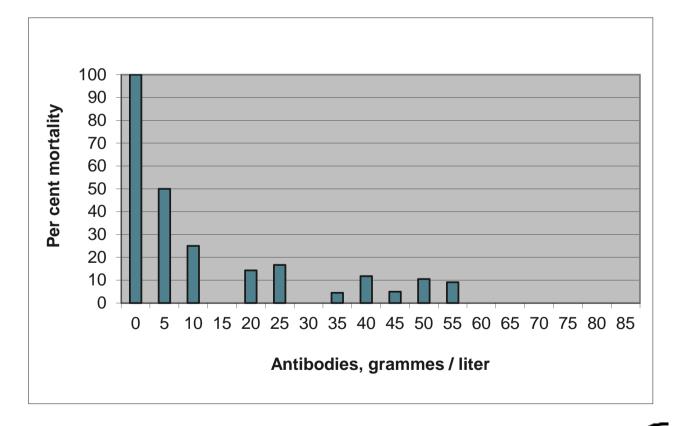


### **Mortality after birth**



## Mortality after birth

#### Antibody level at 12 hours and mortality



## Research to ease management

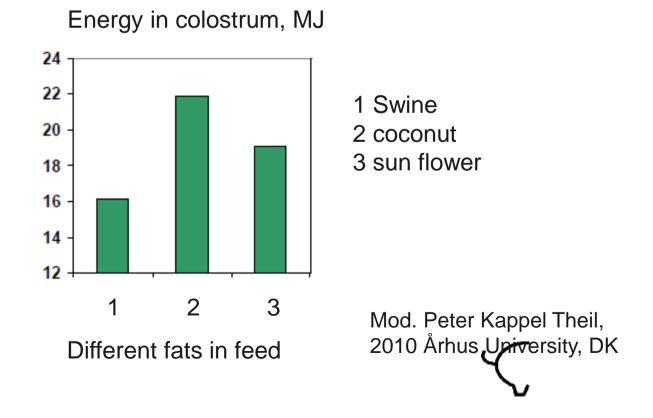
New research

-The week before farrowing, we can change the energy in colostrum with the sows feed

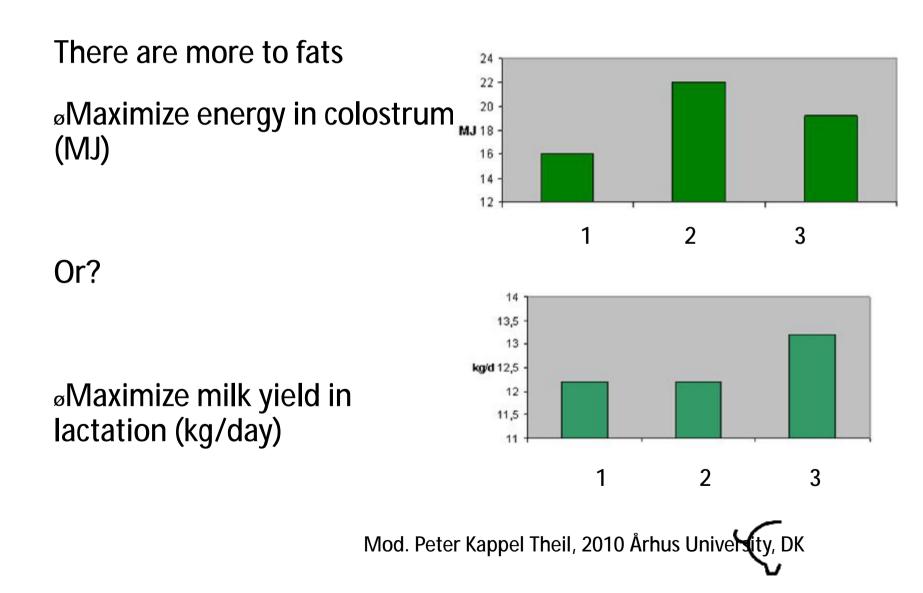
Different sources of oil in the sows feed will give different yield in milk

#### Feed – colostrum effect

- Different fats Day 107-117
- Interesting difference!



## Feed – milk production



# Mortality and management

#### • Most piglets die during the first 3 days

- Not much time to save the piglets L
- or
- Only 3 days of work can save the piglets J



# Farrowing unit – management



- Supervision
- Piglets:
  - Warmth
  - Colostrum

#### The biggest challenges

- Size, weight
- Colostrum intake
- Large litters

#### **Colostrum**

#### - Piglets behaviour watched





### **Routines after farrowing**

• Piglets kept warm



#### **Colostrum intake**

• Split nursing 30 minutes



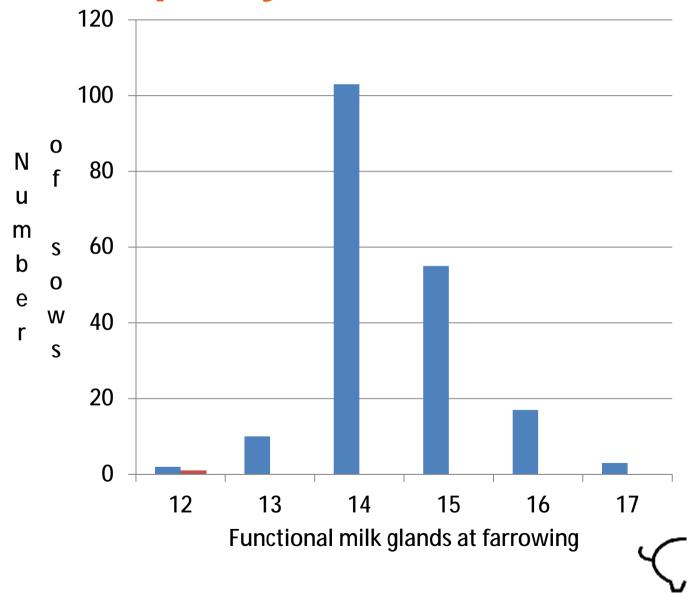
#### **39 piglets were given to 3 Sows** 44 replicates in 2 herds



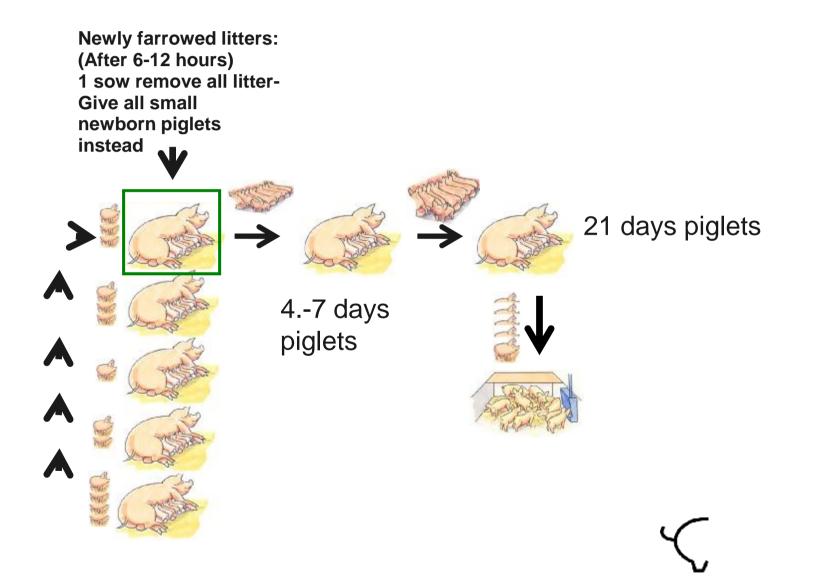
### The optimal litter size

	11 piglets at the sow	13 piglets at the sow	15 piglets at the sow
Piglets taken away (Per cent)	8	10	12
Weaning weight at 24 days (kg)	7,9	7,5	7,2
Piglet mortality (Per cent)	5	6	10
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## Functional milk glands in 190 first parity sows



### Management – levelling of piglets



## The nurse sow changed after 21 days of lactation

- Lactation for 2-3 extra weeks
- Gives away piglets at 7 kg
- Receives piglets at 1,5 kg
- Large reduction in milk production
- High risk for lactational estrous
- Farrowing rate: Reduced
  - Register heat in lactation for better heat control
- Litter size in next parity: + 2 piglets

## The sow changed after 4-8 days of lactation

- Gives away 2,5 kg piglets
- Receives 1,5 kg piglets
- Small change in milk production
- Lactation for 4-7 days extra
- Farrowing rate: No change
- Litter size: No change

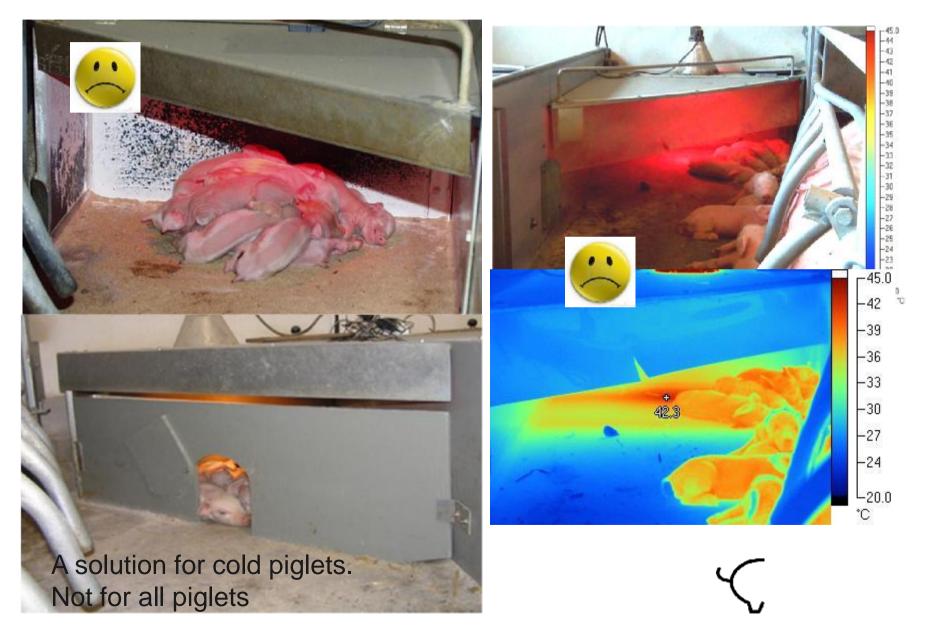


## Handling of smallest piglets

- Collect 10-20 % smallest piglets
- > 12 hours after birth (colostrum)
- At a 2<sup>nd</sup> litter sow
- > 12 hours after birth (colostrum)
- Be avare of the temperature
- Supplement of water

# Too cold

## **Too hot**





# The rainbow piglet

- When more than one person is involved
- Check every piglet every day
- Why and when was this piglet treated?
- Blue: Monday, Thursday
- Green: Tuesday, Friday
- Red: Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday
- Black: Vaccinations etc.
- Tail: Diarrea
- Back: Arthritis
- Head: Streptococci



#### **Extra Milk** Lisbeth Brogaard Petersen 2013



# Lisbeth Brogaard Petersen

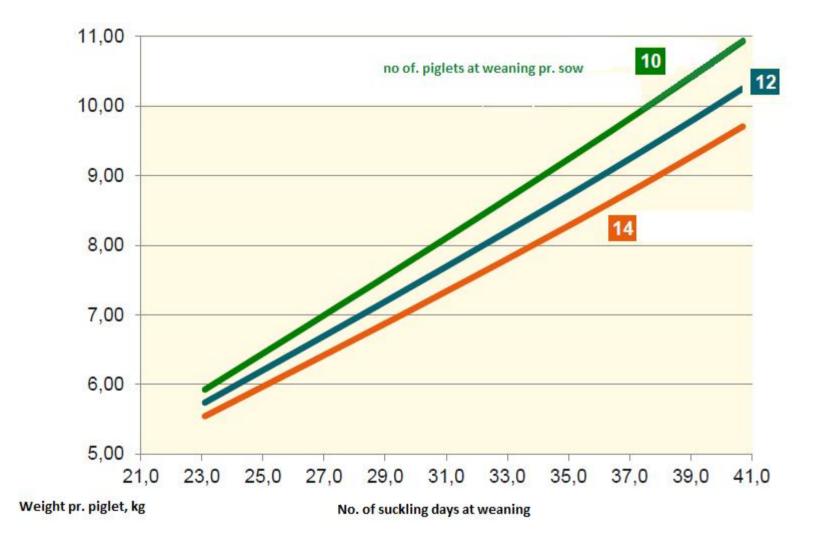
	15 Piglets per litter. Thorup, 2010	Extra milk. Petersen, 2013
Litters	87	40
Piglets per litter	15	17,8
Weaned piglets per litter (%)	12,5 83%	15,1 85%
Mortality, %	10/5	11
Transferred, (%)	8/12	4
Average age at weaning	22	28
Weight at weaning, kg	Ca. 7,0	7,3
		$\langle \cdot \rangle$

# **Conclusions on management**

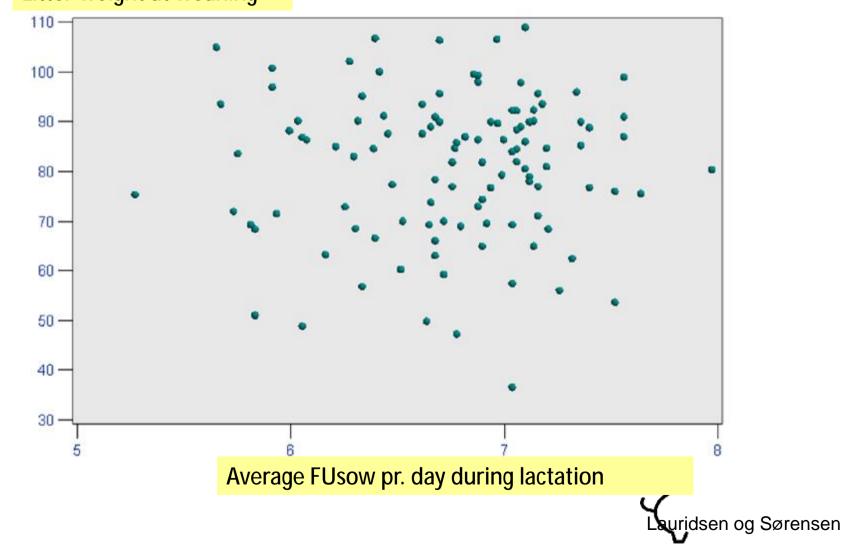
- High litter size can be handled
- Do not dry of the new born piglets
- Leave the piglets at the sow for 12 hours
- Small piglets need a good sow and reduced litter size
- Good sows can manage 14 piglets
- Use two step nurses



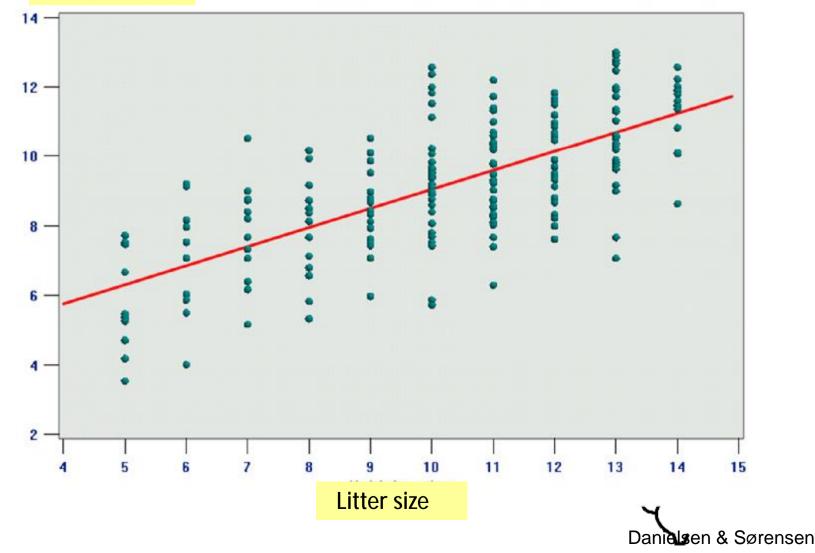
# The weight of piglets



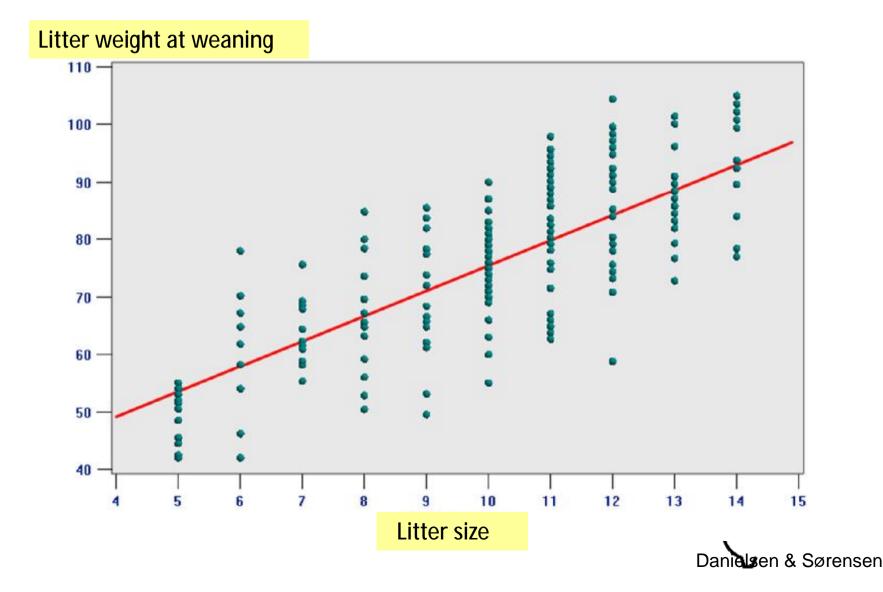
#### Effect of sows feed intake on litter weight Litter weight at weaning



# Effect of littersize and sows milk production



# Effect of littersize and litterweight



# **Advisory Benchmarking Oct.-Dec.**

#### • 60 local herds

	Weaned pr. sow/year	Liveborn pr. sow	Still- born pr. sow	Weaned pr. sow	% mortality	Suckling days
All	30,4	15,6	1,7	13,5	14,0	32,6
TOP 10	33,6	16,3	1,8	14,5	11,2	30,4

# Thank you for your attention

