



**Teaming up for
animal health, in the
interest of animals,
their owners and
society at large**



Sow management, how to be successful?

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XLII SIPAS ANNUAL MEETING,
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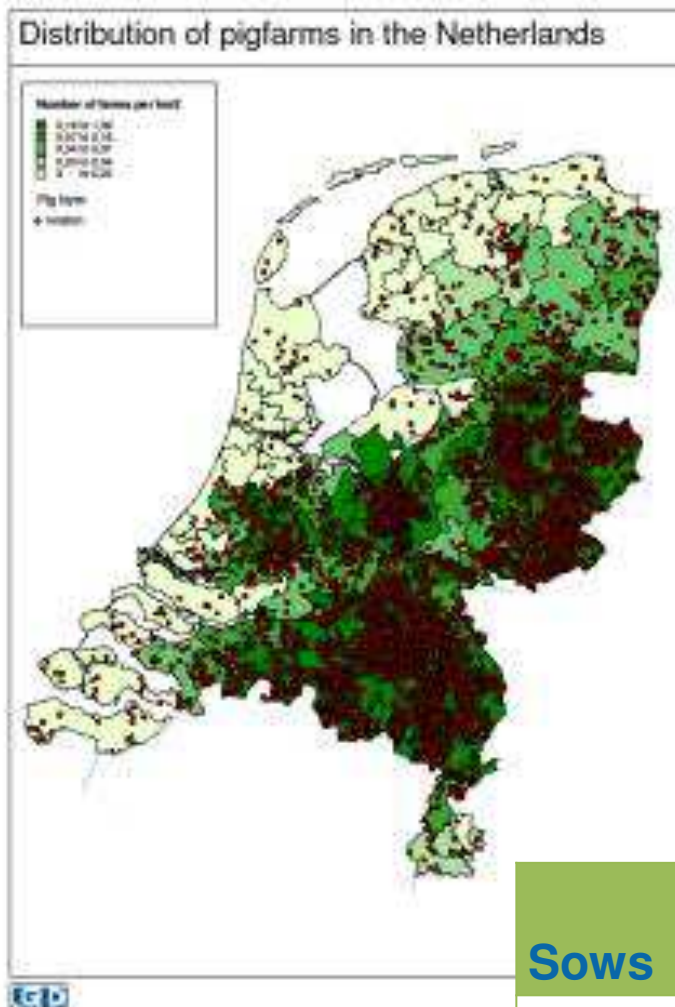


Outlines



- Italy vs Netherlands
- The rearing of gilts
- The lactation period
- The first 4 weeks of gestation
- Second and third month of the gestation
- The final part, preparing for lactation

Pig Production in The Netherlands



Genetics: Topigs 20,
Danbred, TN70

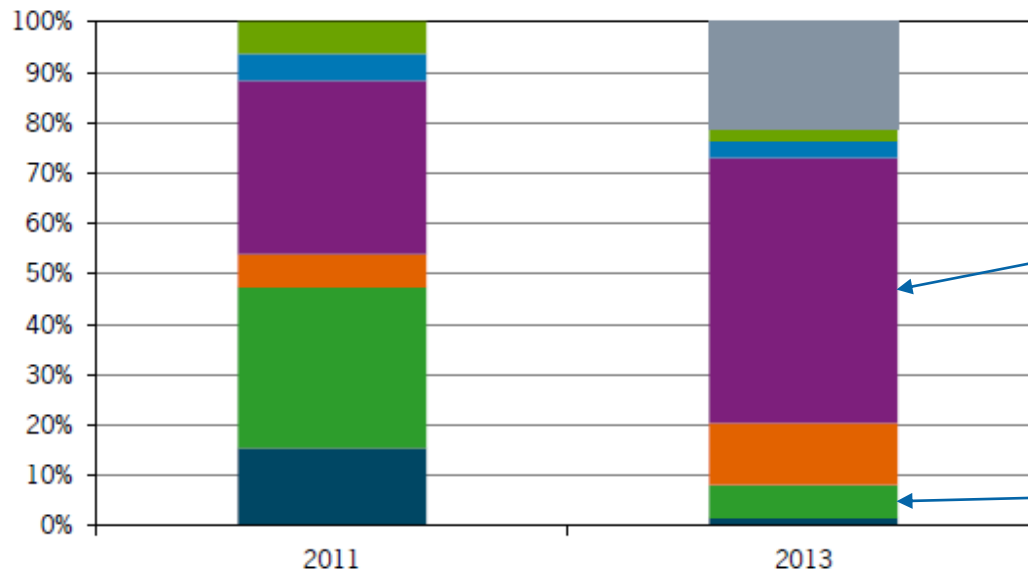
-> mainly hyperprolific sows

Table: Pig population in the Netherlands
(*1000) April 2015.

Source: CBS-statLine.

	Piglets	Pigs	Fatteners	Replace-	
Sows	<20 kg	<50kg	>50 kg	ment gilts	Total
969	5.597	1.777	4.026	123	12.602

Change 2011->2013



Free access
stalls, stable
groups

EFS

Electronic Feeding Stations



Dynamic
and stable
groups



Straw bedding



Floor feeding



Free access stalls





Successful rearing of gilts



- Good development during rearing
- Excellent social skills
- Well adapted to the feeding & housing system

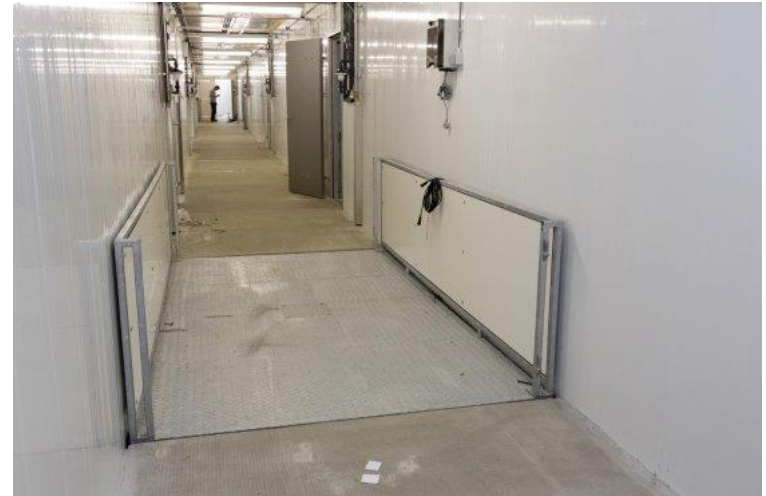
Farm: >30 piglets per sow, > 90% farrowing rate

- The rearing was successful if:
 - Right weight
 - Back fat
 - At a certain age



Ideal weight development (T20)

- 126 kg at 30 weeks
- First insemination:
 - 240-250 days
 - Minimal 140 kg
 - 13-15 (min.12) mm back fat
- 190-210 kg at farrowing
- 170-190 kg at weaning



Social skills?



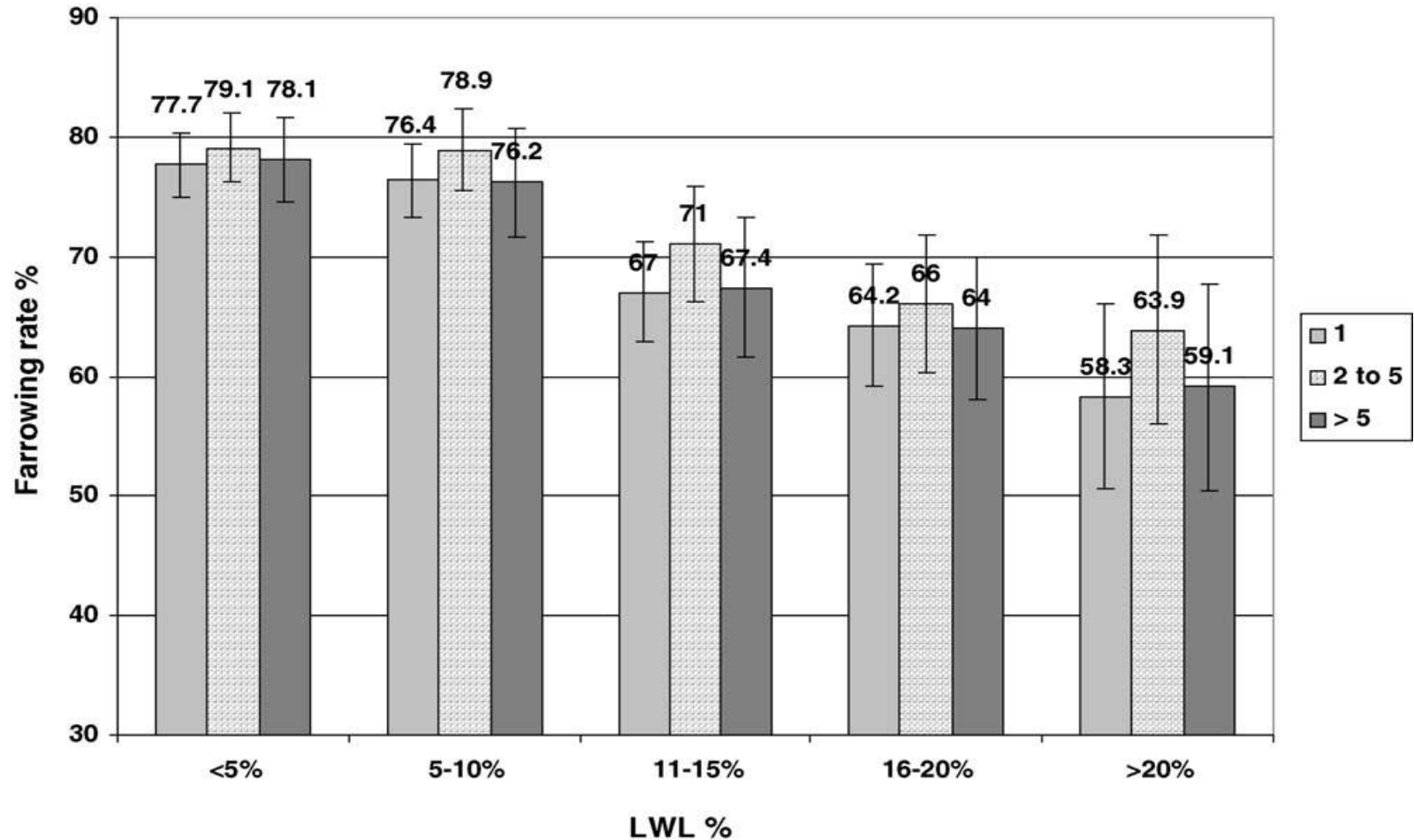


Gilt Adaptation



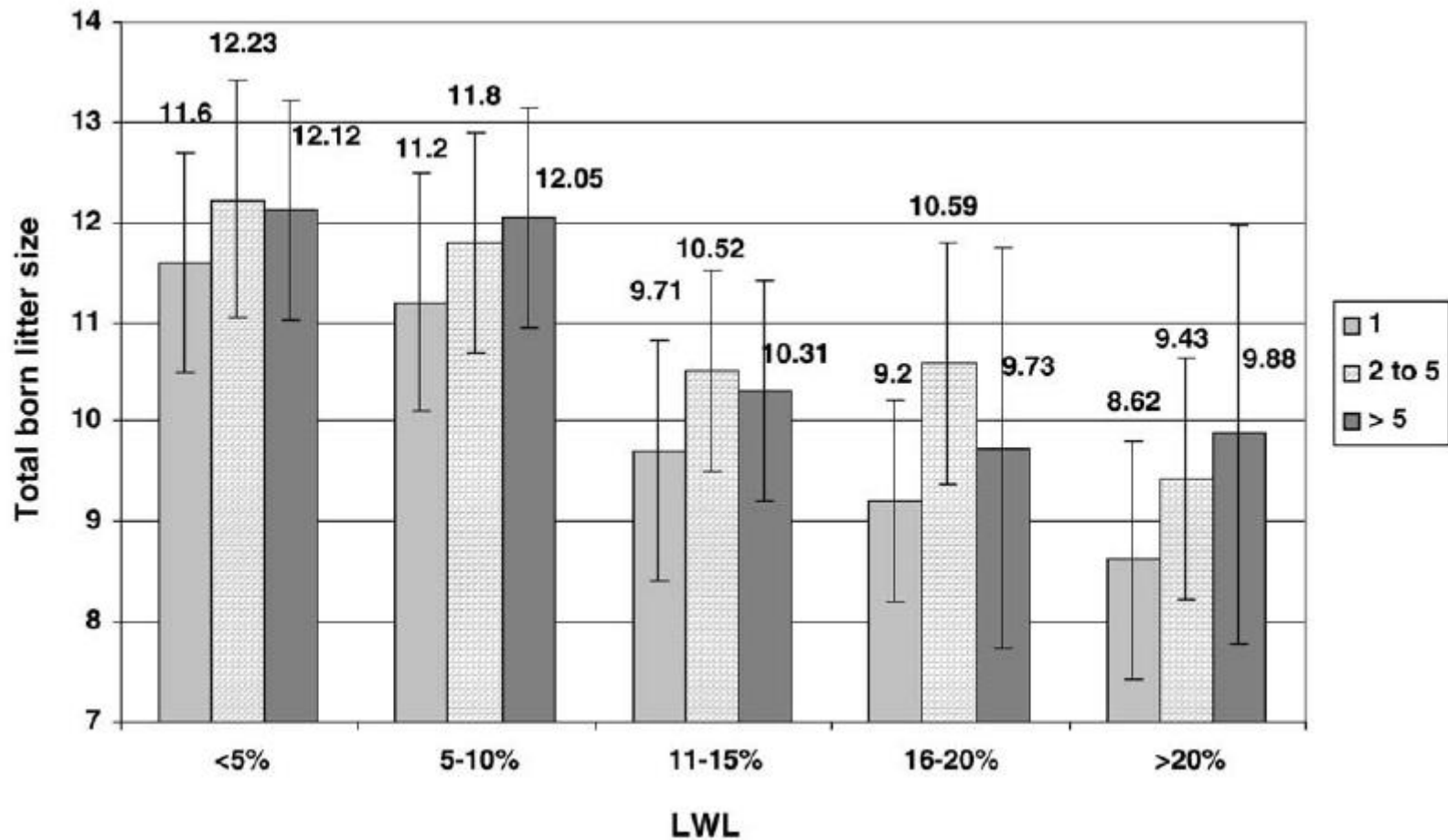
- Adapted to the feeding system
- Adapted to the housing system
- Adapted to the health status
 - Vaccinations
 - Monitoring
- Adaptation to the farmer?

Lactation Period



(Thaker and Bilkei, 2005)

Negative effect of weight loss



(Thaker and Bilkei, 2005)

Cycle 1 -> longterm effect

Weaning weight first lactation		< 150 kg	150-169 kg	170-190 kg
cycli 1	farrowing	193 kg	202	213 kg
	Live born piglets	11.1	10.7	11.1
First service	Age	274 days	270 days	274 days
	Average body weight	141	143	150
Cycli 2	LBP	9.9	11.0	11.6
Cycli 5	LBP	10.9	12.9	13.2
Average culling age		3.8	5.4	5.5

- L. Hoving PhD, 2010

Minimize weight loss



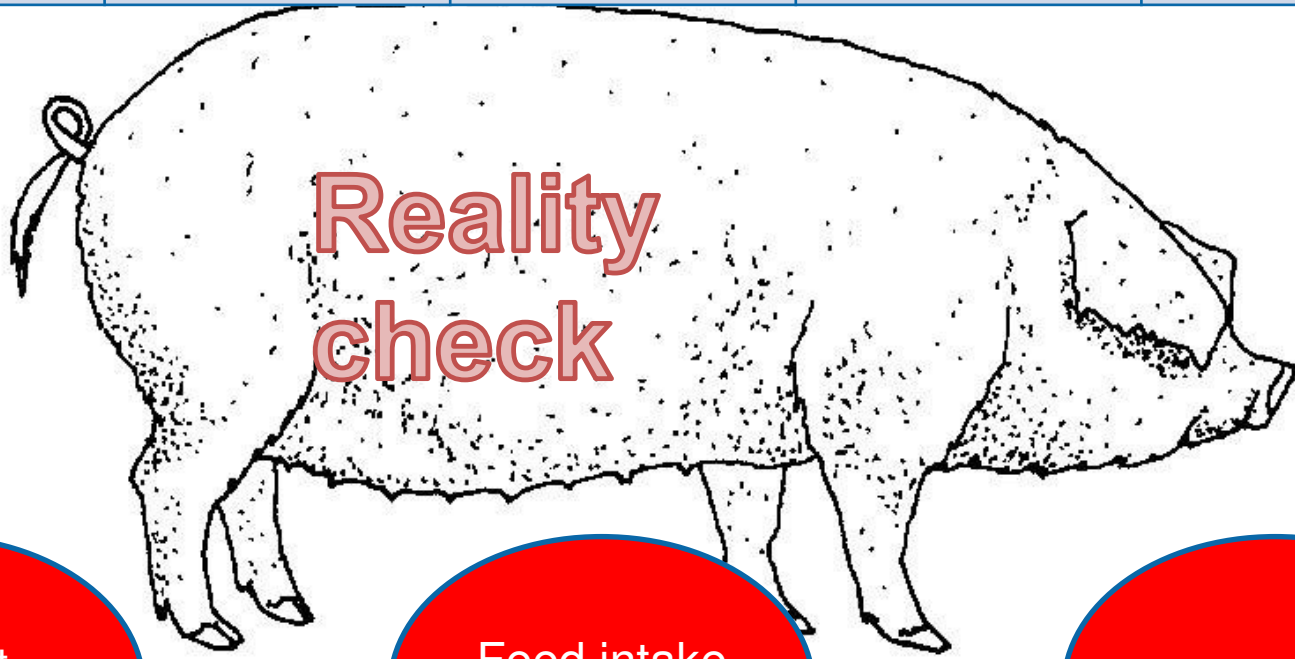
- Excellent feed intake
 - Room temperature
 - Feeding frequency



First month of gestation



D0	D5	D12	D17-19	D21
Insemination	Arrival in the uterus	First embryonic recognition	Secound embryonic recognition	Nesting of the embryo's



Daylight
Temperature

Feed intake
Hunger

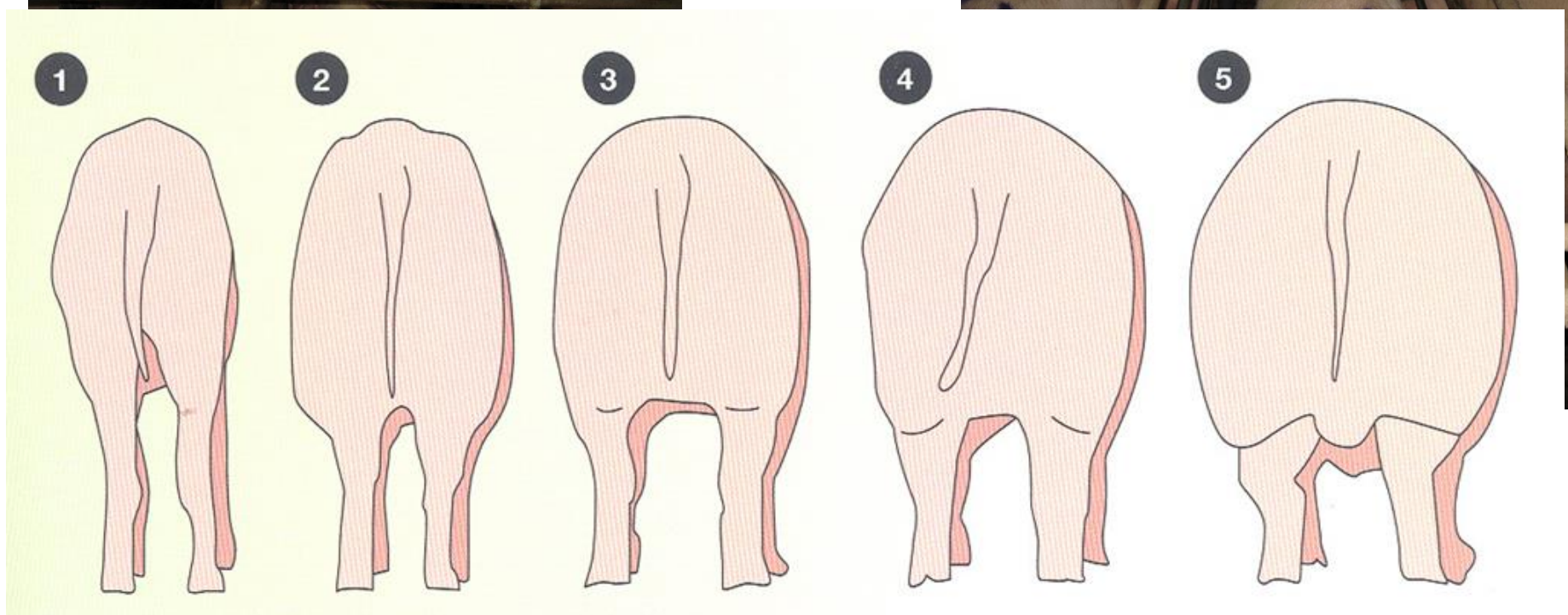
Pain, stress



First month



- Restoring body condition





Day length



Gestation 2nd and 3rd month



- Group introduction
 - Feeding schedules
 - No change in kg feed during introduction
 - No change in kg feed when rehousing
 - Feeding frequency
 - 1 time a day, better satisfied
 - Lameness
 - Aggression

How to recognize hunger



Normal or abnormal behavior



Teaming up for animal health

No feed competition



Lameness in gestation



- Check herd production data
 - Lameness leads to:
 - Negative effect on farrowing rate
 - To high replacement ratio in 1st and 2nd Parity
 - More crushing of piglets

	Top 25 %	Worse 25%
Replacement P1 and P2	< 4,9 %	> 10,1 %

- Claw check
- Lameness check

Claw check

- Indication for housing, feeding and hygiene

I) Score balgebied



Score 1 Gezond



Score 2 Woekeringen



Score 3 Scheuren



Score 4 Woekeringen, scheuren, ernstig

II) Score teenlengte bijknauw



Score 1 Goed



Score 2 Iets te lang



Score 3 Veel te lang



Score 4 Afgebroken bijknauw tot in leven

III) Score teenlengte binnen- en buitenknauw



Score 1 Goed



Score 2 Iets te lang



Score 3 Veel te lang



Score 4 Extreem

IV) Score wandhoorn: scheuren horizontaal en verticaal



Score 1 Geen



Score 2 Klein



Score 3 Flink



Score 4 Extreem

V) Score huidbeschadigingen net boven de klaww



Score 1 Geen



Score 2 Matig



Score 3 Flink



Score 4 Kroonrandontsteking



Lesions \neq lameness



Locomotionscore Feet First® Zinpro.



– Score 0-3

Locomotion Score

Description



Sow moves easily with little inducement. She is comfortable on all her feet.



She moves relatively easy, but visible signs of lameness are apparent in at least one leg. She is reluctant to bear weight on that leg but still moves easily from site to site in the barn.



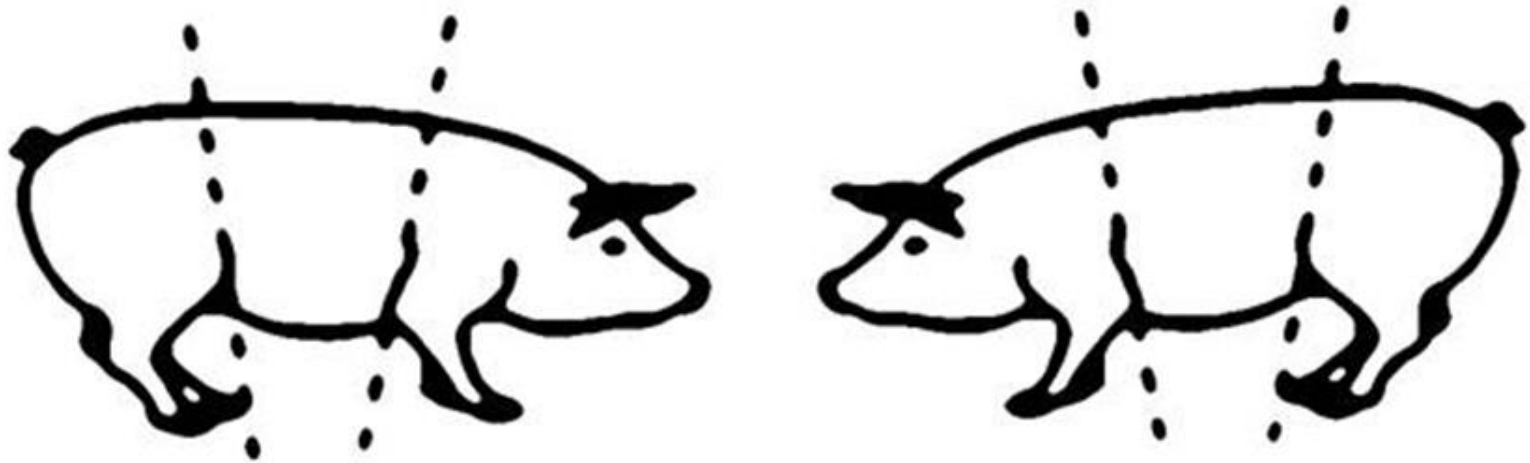
Lameness is involved in one or more limbs. The sow exhibits compensatory behaviors such as dipping her head or arching her back.



There is a real reluctance to walk and bear weight on one or more legs. It is difficult to move her from place to place on the farm.



Skin lesions and aggression?

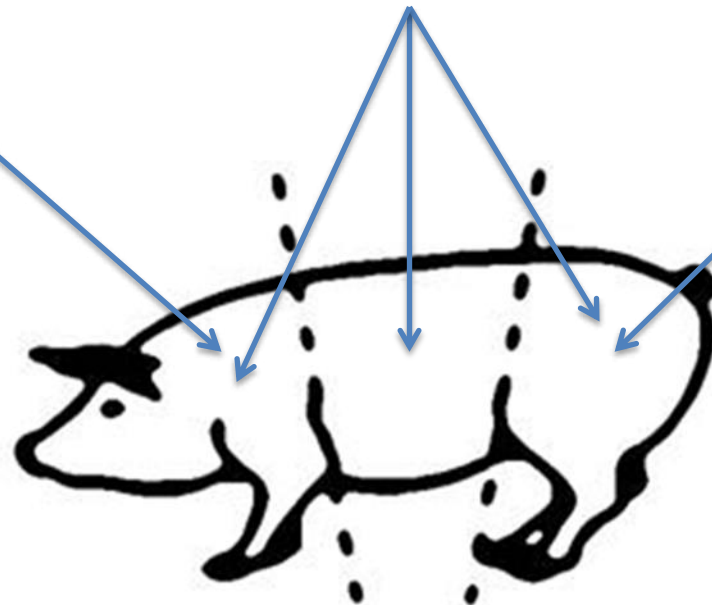


Reasons for aggression

Grouping and
ranking

EFS

Free
access
stalls



Preparing the next litter

- Vaccinations
- Feeding schedule
 - Piglet growth
 - Milkpressure



Questions?

