Se webinaret "The piglet's journey – the farrowing" på SEGES.TV:

<u>The Piglet's Journey - From Farrowing to Weaning – Second webinar: The Farrowing - SEGES TV</u>



Se tilmeldingsside her:

https://www.seges.tv/live/75754057/347b40e1a7f4af4f170c

Præsentationen fra webinaret kan ses af de følgende slides.

Hvis du ikke kan få adgang til videoen, kan du kontakte SEGES Innovation P/S. Videoen er dokumenteret på SEGES.TV og i projektets arkiv.

STØTTET AF







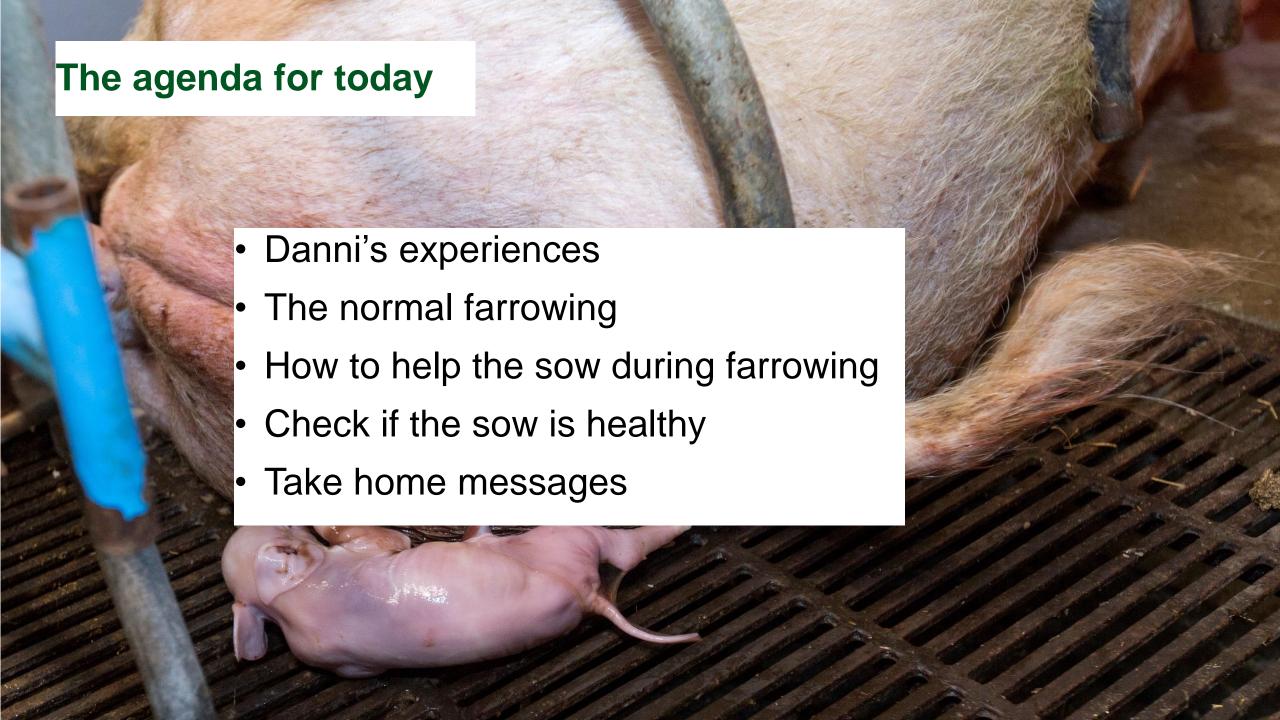
The speakers today





Danni Sørensen









Farrowing

- Danish sows are pregnant for 117-119 days
- Large litters are born first
- Older sows are pregnant for longest time
- In some herds, most sows give birth when it is quiet in the evening





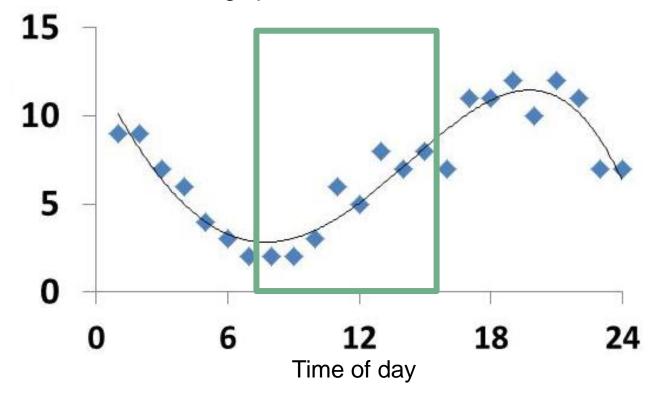
Birth of piglets





When does the sows start to farrow in your herd? Often, most farrowings occur outside the normal working hours

Number of farrowings per hour







Be present in the farrowing unit when....

- Many sows are farrowing
- When the oldest sows are farrowing
- When farrowing has been on for some hours







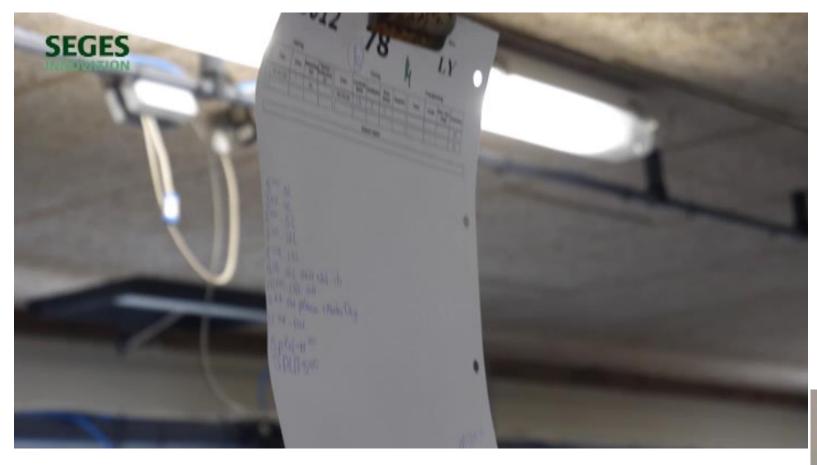
Farrowing surveillance when you are in the farowing unit

- One person is responsible for the farrowings
- Check sows frequently
 - Every ½ to 1 hour
 - Has the sow given birth to new piglets?
 - Have new sows started farrowing?
- Count the number of piglets born
 - If no new piglets are born, then farrowing may have stopped
 - Has the sow finished farrowing? Check for placentas.
 - Does the sow need assistance?





Follow the progress of farrowing in all sows





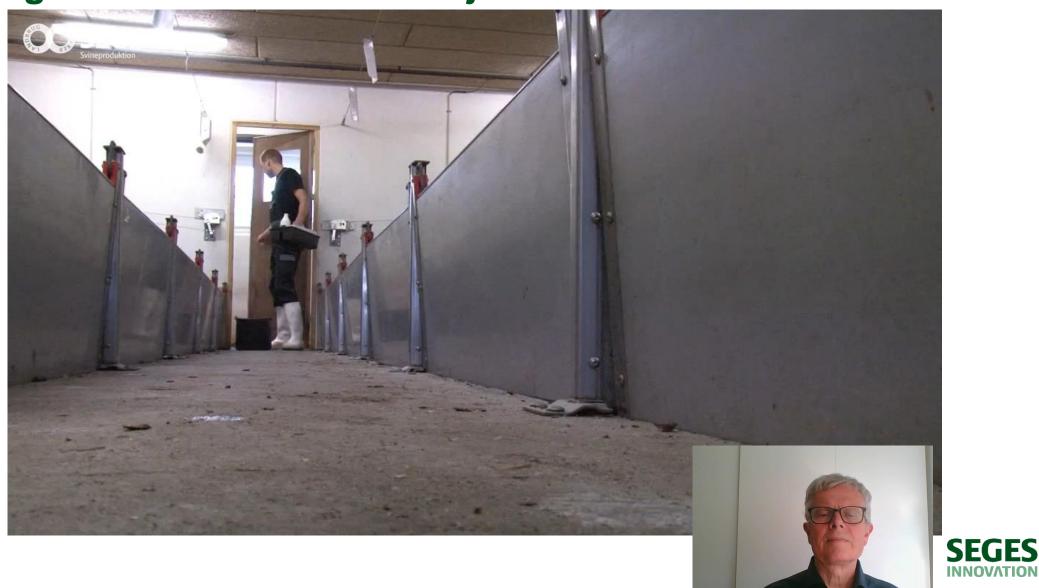
When to assist the sow

- 1 or 2 piglets born
- There is averagely 40 minutes between the piglets
- Accept 1 hour without birth of piglets
- 3 to 15 piglets born
- There is averagely 10 minutes between piglets
- Accept 30 minutes without birth of piglets
- More than 15 piglets born
- There is averagely 15 minutes between piglets
- Accept maximum 30 minutes between piglets
- Has the sow finished farrowing?





Farrowing assistance. Do a clean job



Pulling out piglets. Born forwards

- Use index finger and middle finger
- Take hold of the piglet behind its ears
- Pull gently







Pulling out piglets. Born forwards. With too little room in the sow

- Use middle finger and index finger
- Take hold of the piglet's lower jaw behind the teeths
- Be careful not to hurt your finger
- Switch to holding behind ears







Backward born piglet

- Use 3 fingers.
- The index, middle and ring fingers
- Take hold of the piglet above the knuckle of the leg









What not to do in the farrowing unit

- Do not make noise in the farrowing unit
- Noise causes stress, and stress may delay the farrowing
 - Do not castrate piglets
 - Do not move sows around
 - Be gentle, if you need to handle piglets
- Work in other sections is possible, but remember to check on the farrowing sows





What to do while you are in the farrowing unit

- Help weak piglets to the udder
 or under the lamp for heating
- Give energy supplement
- Adjust litter size
- Help piglets that risk being crushed
- Check the health of finished sows









More information on farrowing and lactation in English and Danish

 Guide til farestalden (farestaldsguide.dk)



App for your phone







Questions?





Take home message

- 1. You are present when the sows farrow
- 2. Count number of piglets during farrowing
- 3. Give farrowing assistance, if farrowing stops before time
- 4. Help the newborn piglets to the udder
- 5. Check the sow to be sure that the sow is fit after farrowing





