

SEGES Innovation P/S

Delegation Spanish pig farming
22nd November 2023



SEGES Innovation



SEGES Innovation is leading the way -

SEGES Innovation P/S

Private, independent, nonprofit research and innovation organization

- In total 530 employees

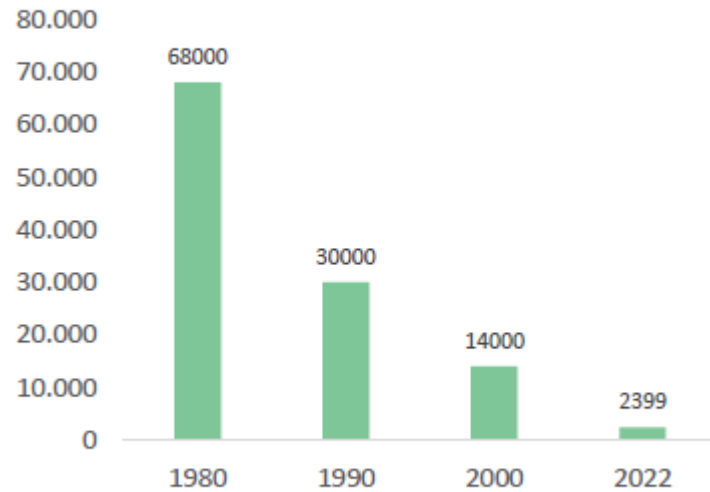
Livestock (Cattle, Pigs, Poultry, Horses):

- ≈ 100 employees
- of which approximately 40 employees work with pig-subjects
- Mainly financed by Danish pig farmers (production levies)
- Responsible for research and development programmes and knowledge transfer to the Danish pig industry

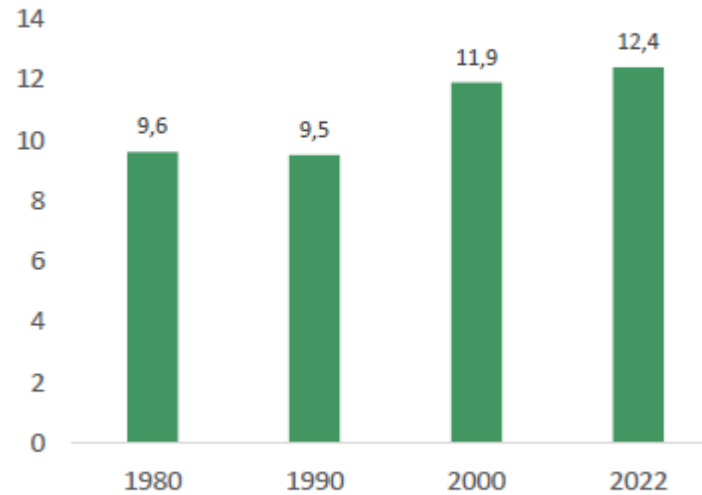


Danish pig production

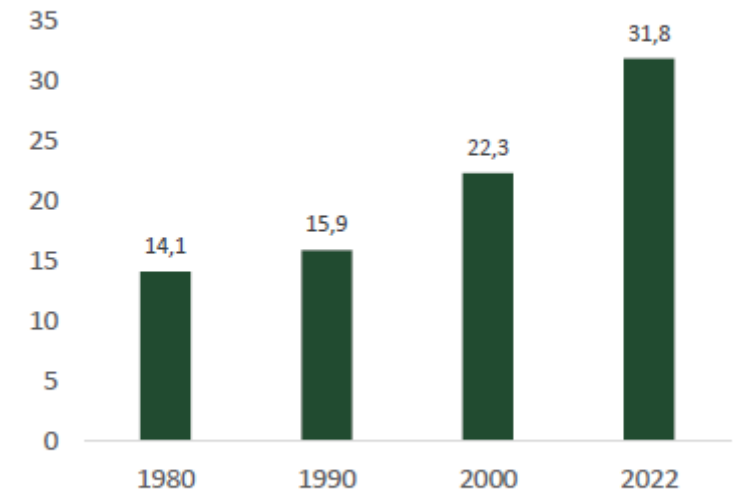
Number of producers



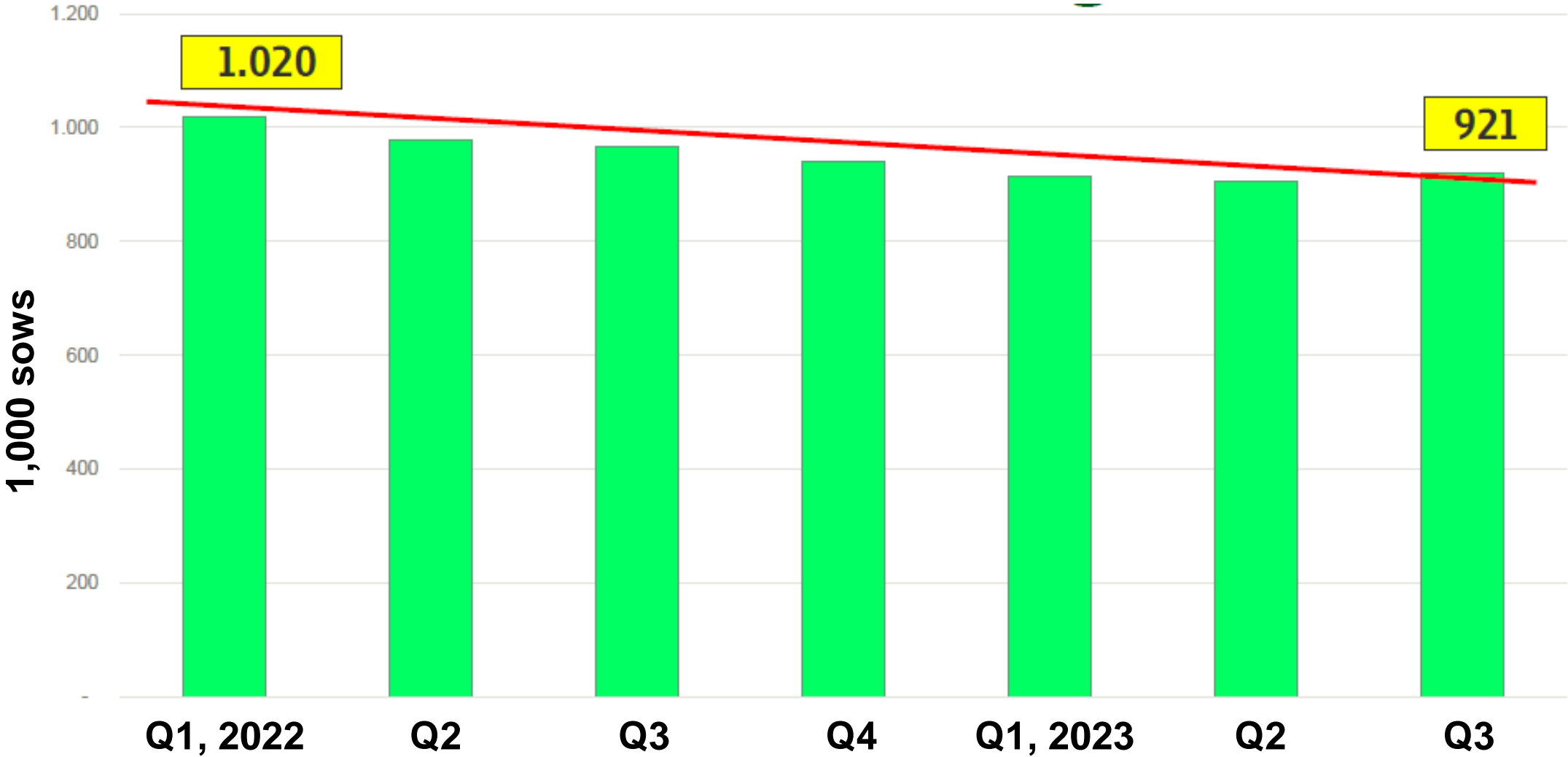
Pig population



Produced number of pigs



Number of sows – 1,000 – quarterly count



SEGES - Research facilities

Research station Grønhøj

- Weaners
- Finishers
- Digestability (ileal and fecal)
- Environmental and climatic impact

• Commercial herds

- Sows
- Neonatal piglets
- Weaners
- Finishers



Projects 2023

Sow survival

- Sow mortality – causes and correlations
- Legs and hooves
- Gilt management

Piglet survivability

- Survival of the small piglets
- Heat mats for newborn
- Strategic farrowing surveillance

Nutrition and feeding

- Nutrient need and recommendations
- Supply of amino acids
- Feed evaluation – digestability facilities

Health

- PRRS reduction and surveillance
- Transport of pigs with hernia lesions

Housing

- Loose housing after weaning – space requirement and use of confinement
- Loose lactation – space requirement and less nursesows
- Future housing of finishers – no tail docking, solid floor and sustainability

Reduction of emissions

- Technology to reduce emissions from barn and storage
- Manure handling – frequent emptying

See all projects (in Danish): <https://projekt.seges.dk/svineafgiftsfonden/svineafgiftsfonden-2023>

Projects 2023

SEGES Insight

- Piglet mortality
- Sow mortality

Education

- Pig Academy for teachers – agricultural colleges
- Online courses

Partnership with advisors

- UVS
- Vet-agro

Economics

- Listing prices for weaners
- Economic analysis – impact calculations
- Structural development

SEGES Innovation Pigs

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Research and development Initiatives and plans Improving pig welfare on farm

Chefforsker, PhD, Vivi Aarestrup Moustsen,
SEGES Innovation,
Honorary associate professor in animal husbandry, pigs, University of Copenhagen

The future is not 'only' welfare - it is a more sustainable production



Environmental / climatic influence



Social responsibility
Including pig welfare

Economic potential
Long term investment and
daily management



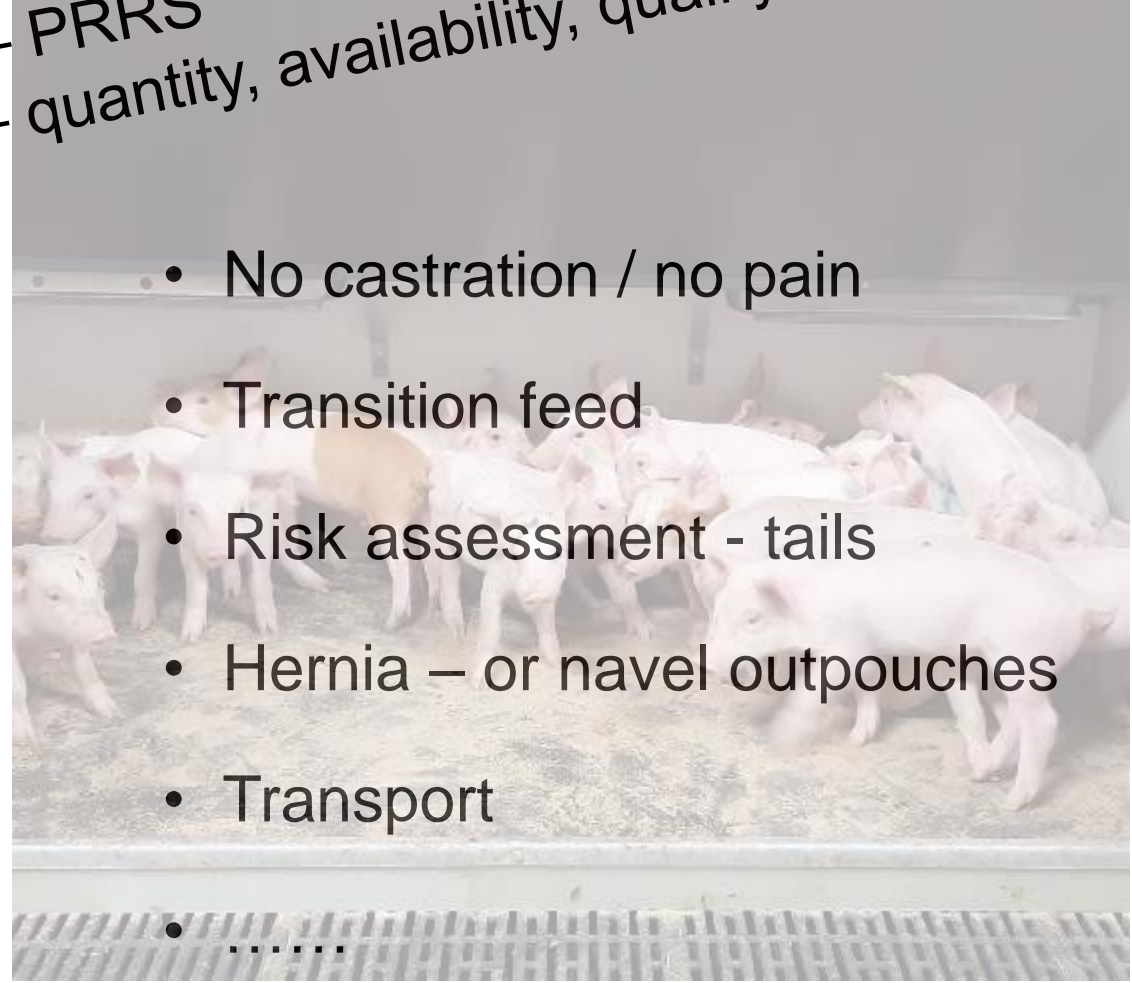
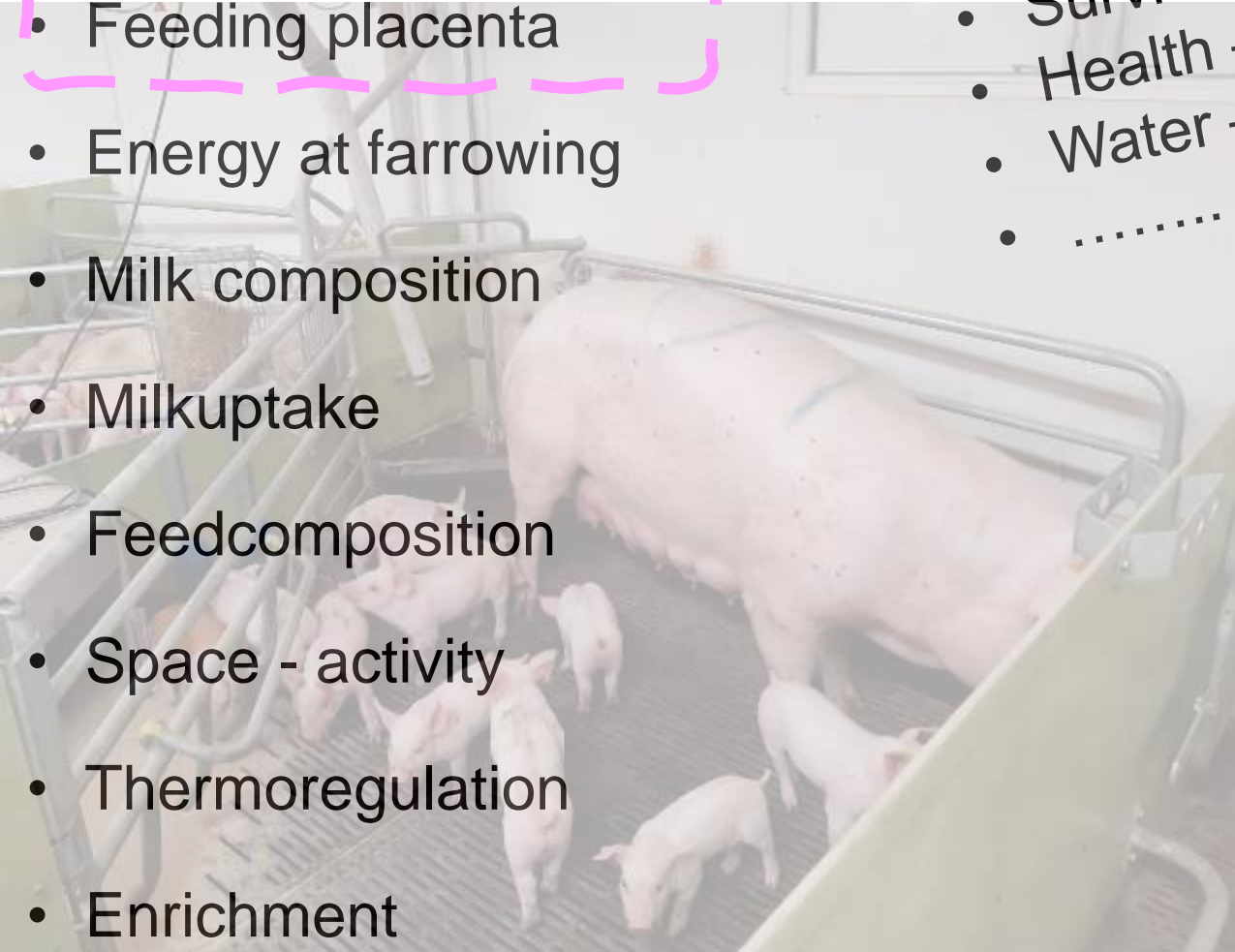
SEGES Innovation - Pig

- Feeding placenta
- Energy at farrowing
- Milk composition
- Milkuptake
- Feedcomposition
- Space - activity
- Thermoregulation
- Enrichment

- Survival
- Health – PRRS
- Water – quantity, availability, quality
-

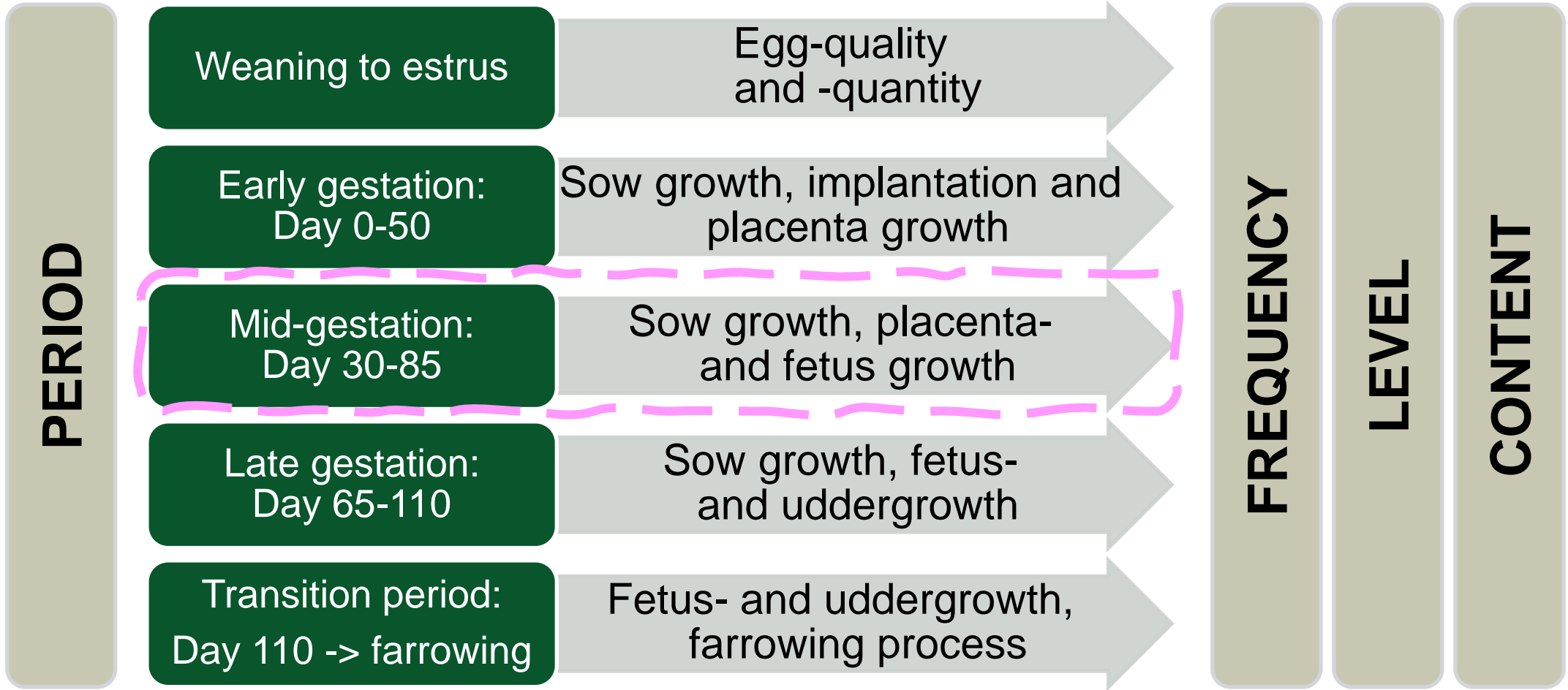
- No castration / no pain
- Transition feed
- Risk assessment - tails
- Hernia – or navel outpouches
- Transport
-

-



Sows are high producing, and we request a lot of them -> that sets high standards for our management of the sows

Feeding – it is not just feeding....



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Early use of milk-cup?

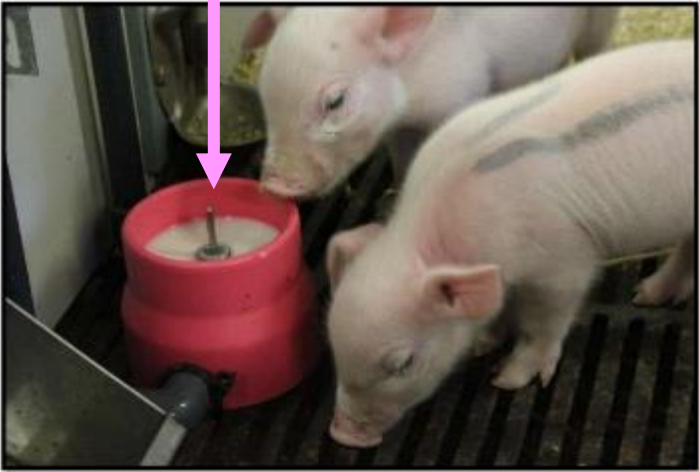


Figure 6 A milk cup was placed inside each farrowing pen. To release milk, the vertical tap needs to be pushed either to the side or downwards. (Photo: Giulia Ciarcelluti).

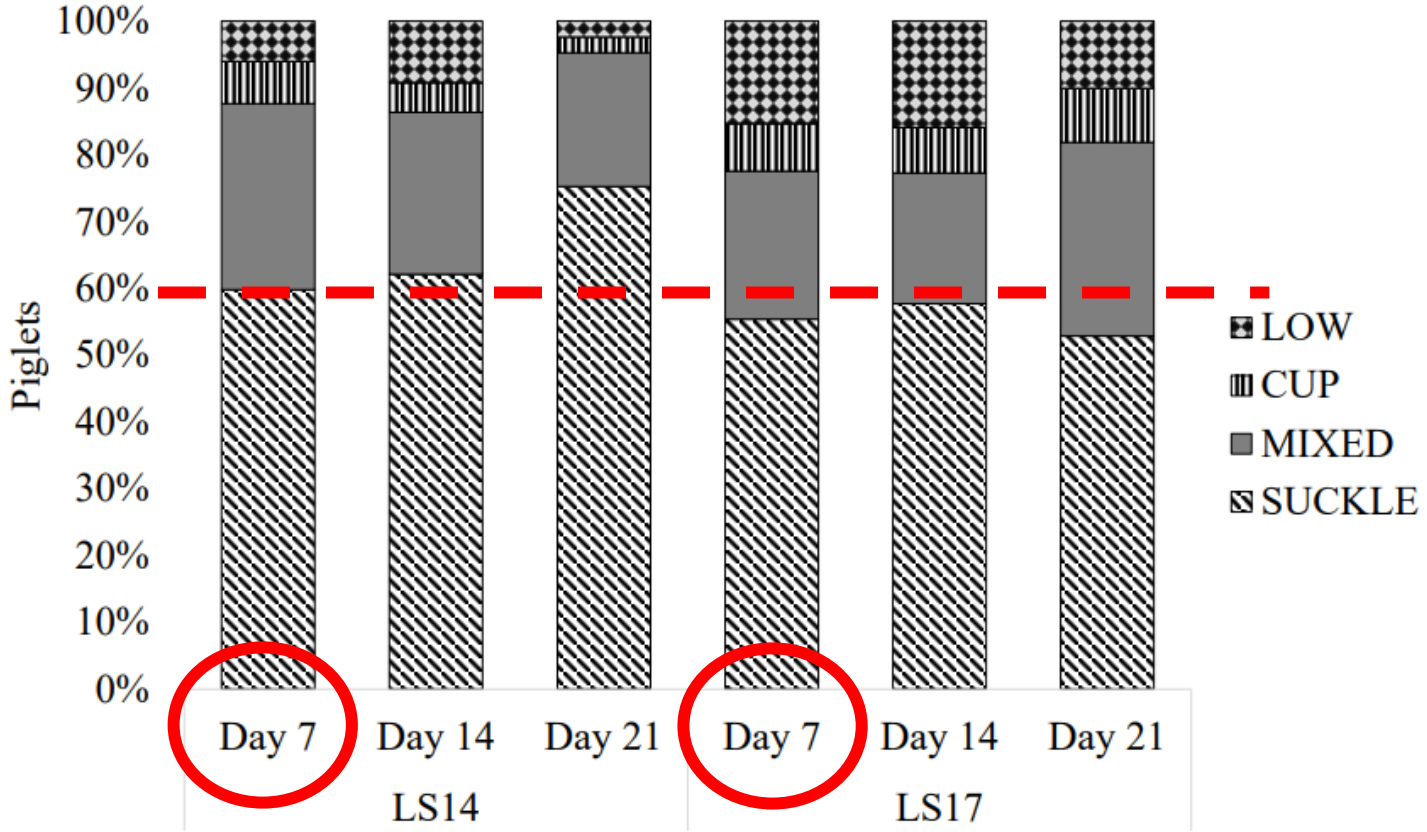
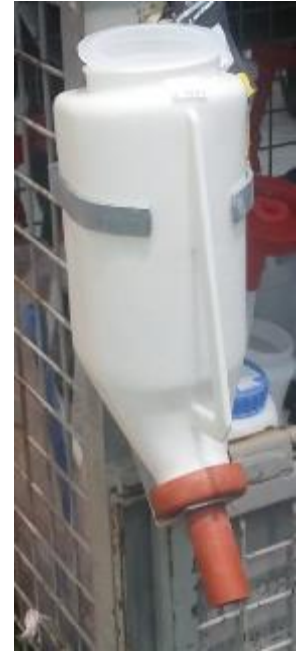


Figure 9 Percentage of piglets in each category of Nutrition Source (NS) on days 7, 14 and 21 according to the standardised litter size on day 1 of either 14 piglets (LS14) or 17 piglets (LS17). (Reproduced from paper IV).

How do we increase/improve early use of cup?

How can we use piglet instincts?



'Pattinator' in initial trial



<https://www.seges.tv/channel/27487274/svin>

Large litters – no nurse sows



[Pattegrise dier nu på livet løs på kunstige kirtler - SEGES TV](#)

Choose English subtitles

Milk teats in incubators – pairs of piglets



Trial - 0-44 hours; Three incubators with two piglets each; Two teats in each incubator

Milk teats in incubators – six piglets together

Trial – 44-76 hours

One enclosure, six piglets

Six teats and one PigLET Starter



SEGES Innovation - PIG

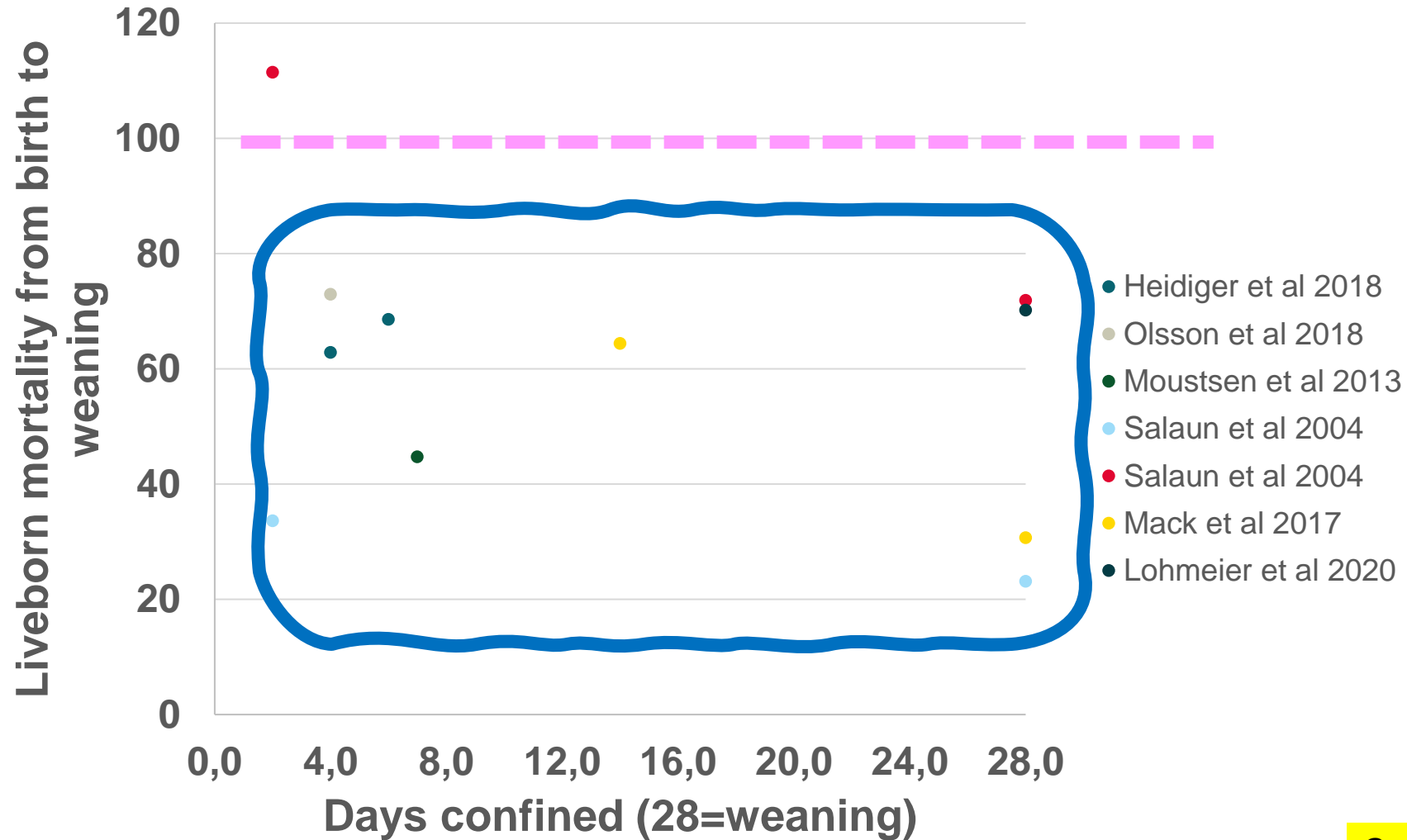
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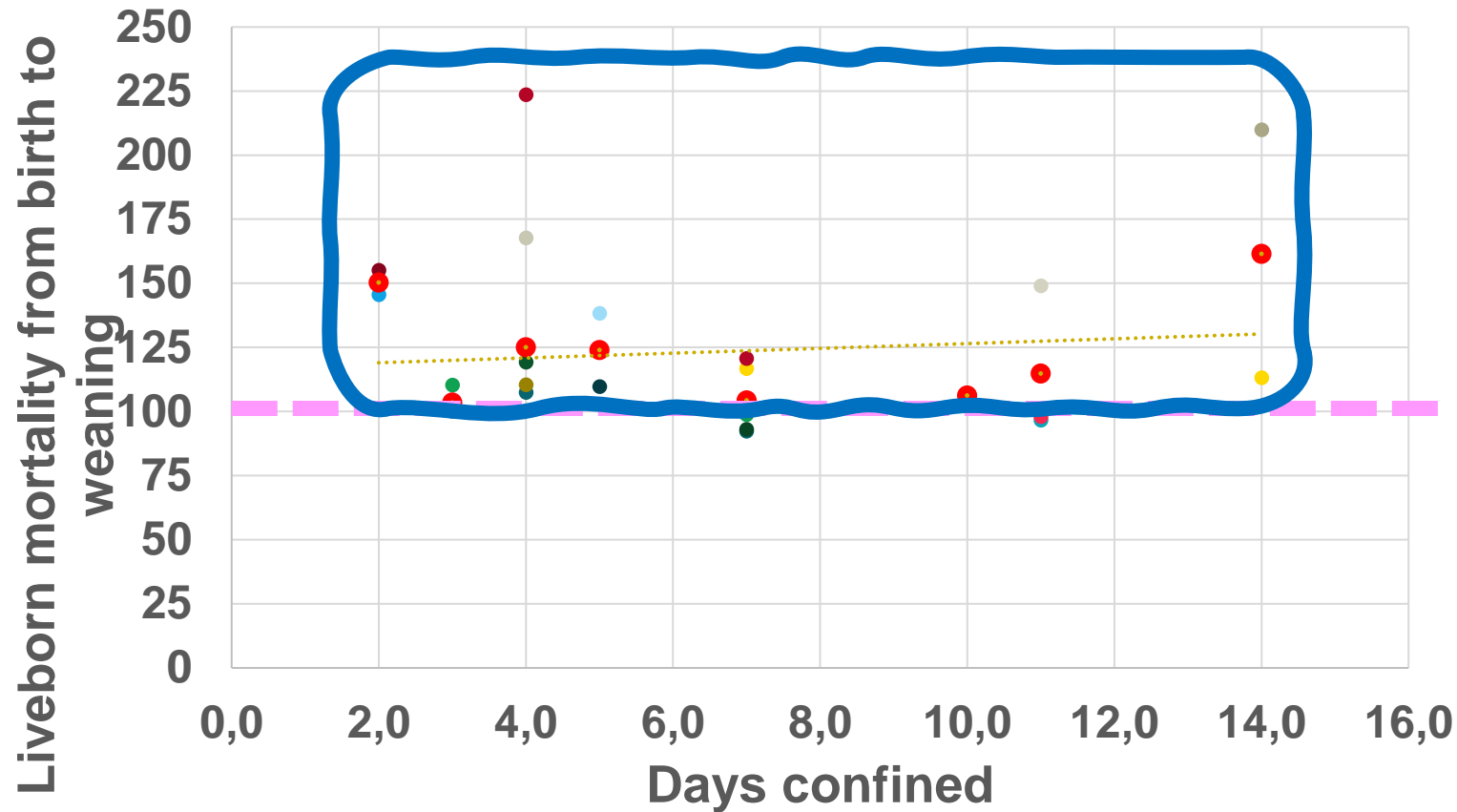
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Zero confinement (100) – or temporary confinement



Goumon et al., 2022

Permanent confinement (100) – or temporary confinement



- Ceballos et al 2021
- Chidgey et al 2015
- Chidgey et al 2016a
- Choi et al 2020
- Höbel et al 2018
- Lambertz et al 2015
- Loftus et al 2020
- Lohmeier et al 2020
- Lohmeier et al 2020
- Salaun et al 2004
- Salaun et al 2004
- Kinaine et al 2021
- Caille et al 2010
- Caille et al 2010
- Caille et al 2010
- Caille et al 2010
- Condous et al 2016
- King et al 2019a
- Caille et al 2010
- Caille et al 2010
- Caille et al 2010
- Gouman et al 2018
- Mack et al 2017
- Spindler et al 2018
- Singh et al 2017
- Moustsen et al 2013
- mean
- Lineær (mean)

Goumon et al., 2022

Loose sows – size of farrowing pens

- Shall the farrowing pen be 5.5 / 6.0 / 6.5 / 7.0 / 7.8 m²?
- Equalsided or rectangular?
- If rectangular – which dimensions – depth and width?
- Flooring?
 - Impact of pen dimensions on dimensions and placement of slatted floor?
- Irreversible decision

It is VERY difficult

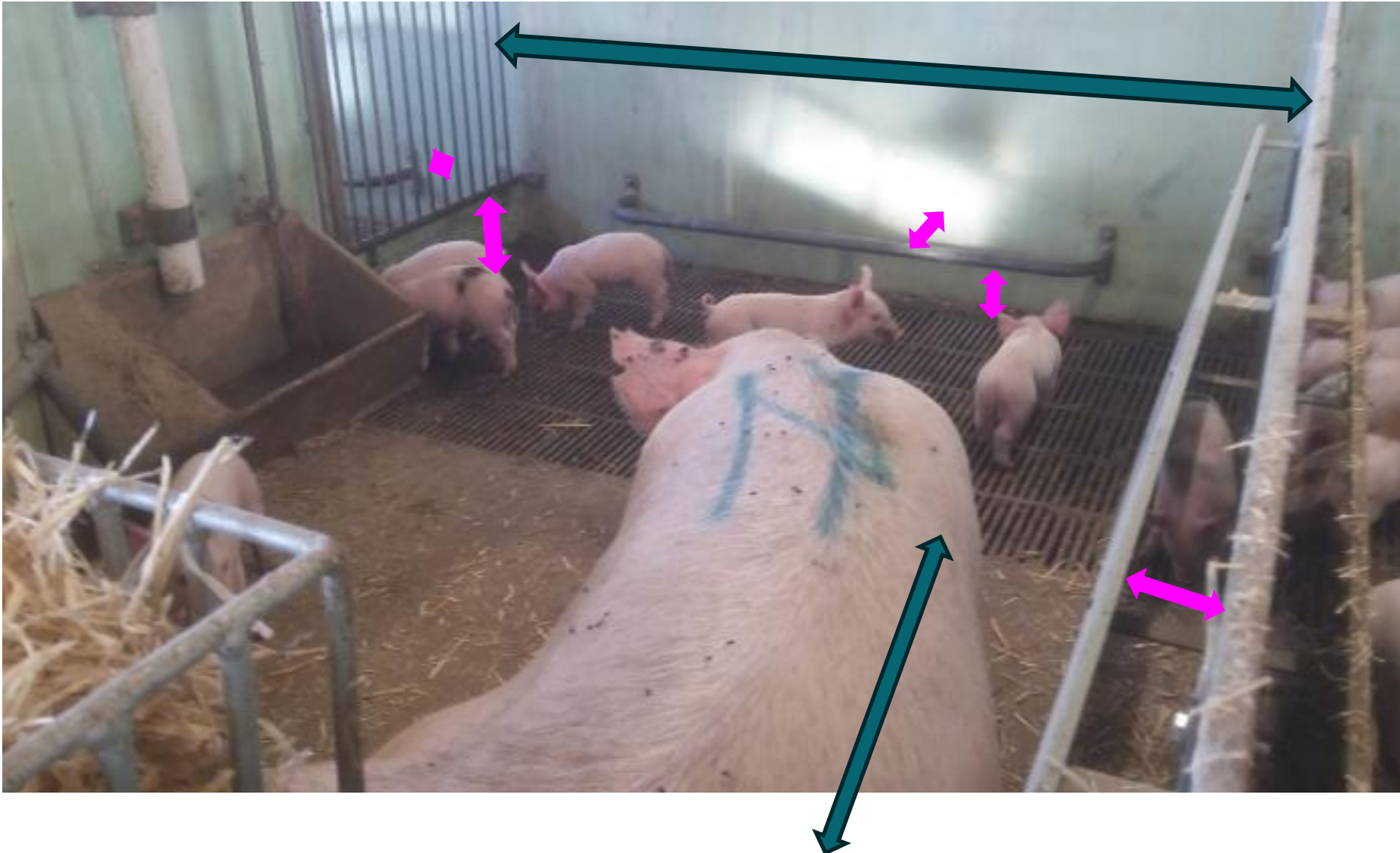
But we must try and solve it

Otherwise a lot of

'useless'/unsuitable pens will be

constructed – and that no good for anyone

Dimensions – pen equipment



Sows:
Dunging
Lying
Thermoregulate
...

Piglets:
Shoulder width
Safety zones
.....

'Ideal' pen size – space for the sow

- Sows' dimensions
 - Minimum



- Planar width – turning space
 - Minimum
 - Ease of movement



*Planar width of 153 cm
Planar area of 3.17 m²*

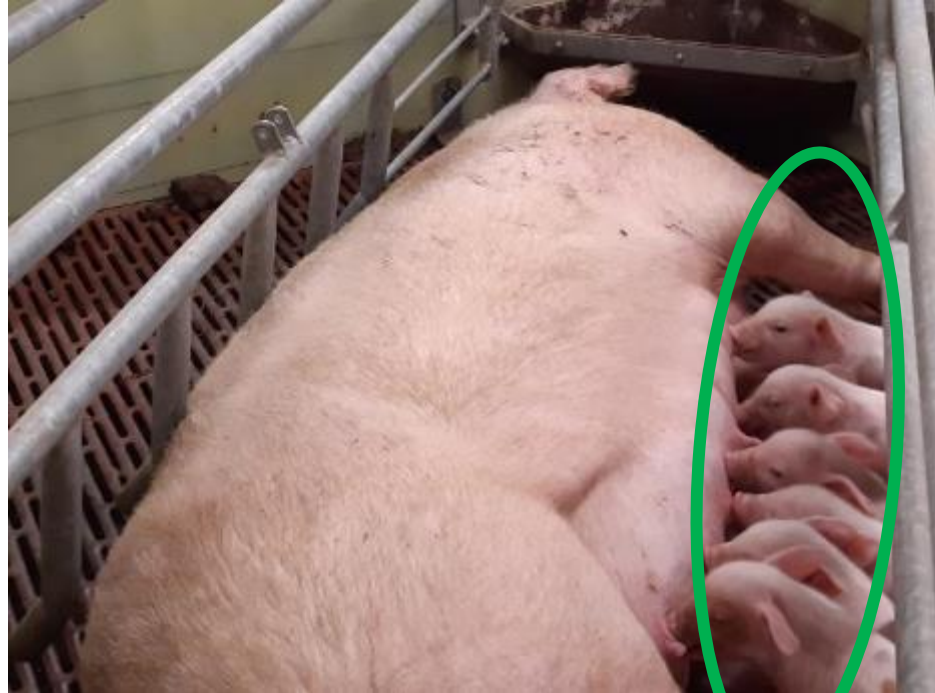
considered necessary to allow unobstructed turning for sows with the 95-percentile weight.

Needs further research

'Ideal' pen size - space for piglets

- Dimensions*number
- Piglet dimensions
 - Birth,
 - One week
 - Four-five weeks
- Litter size in pen

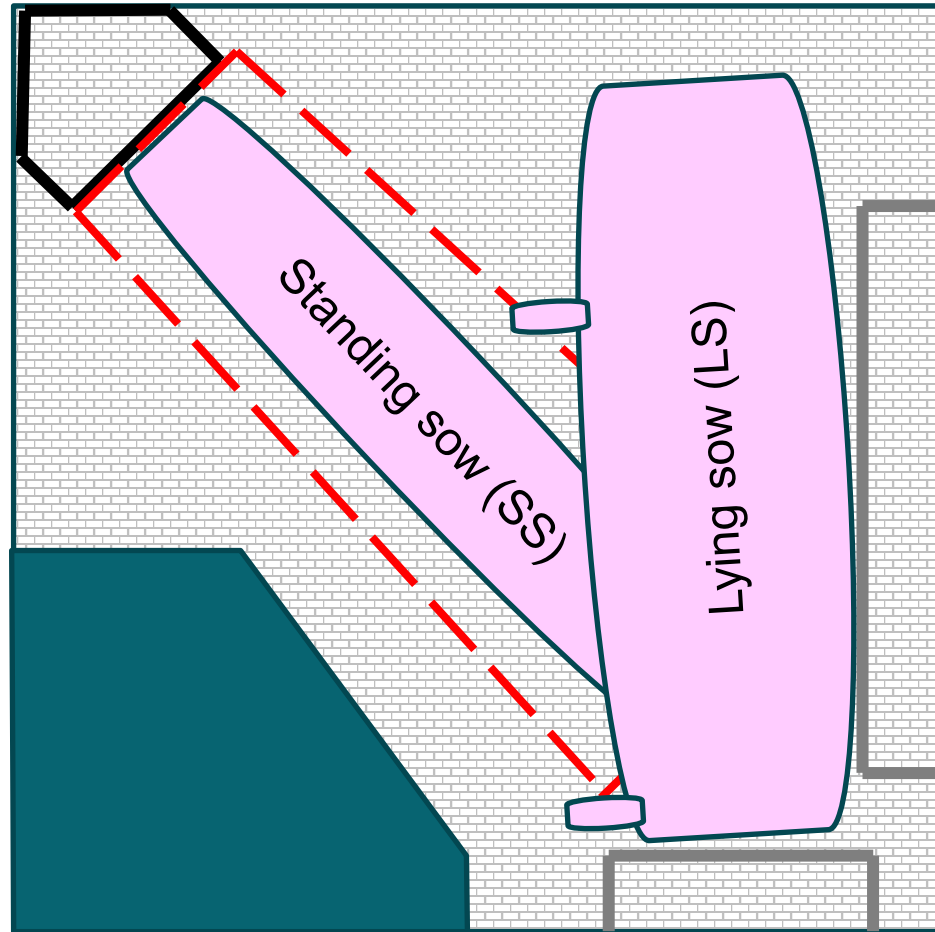
- Functional areas
- Piglet safety zones



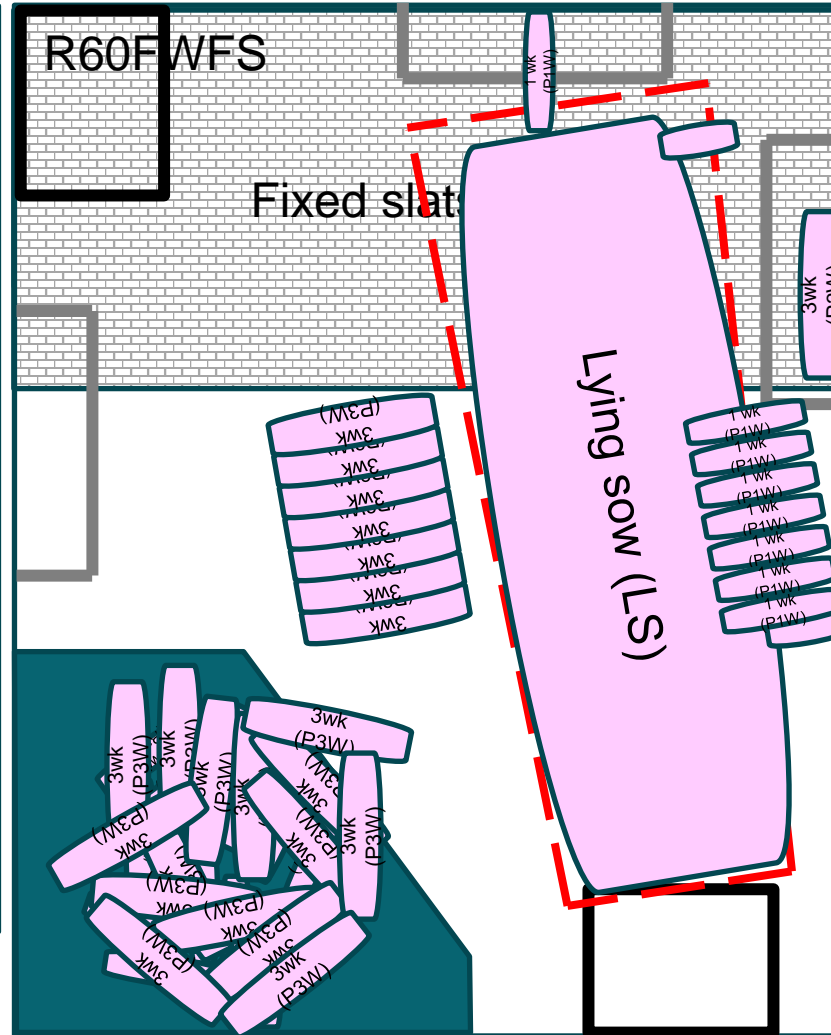
Space – temporary confinement and loose



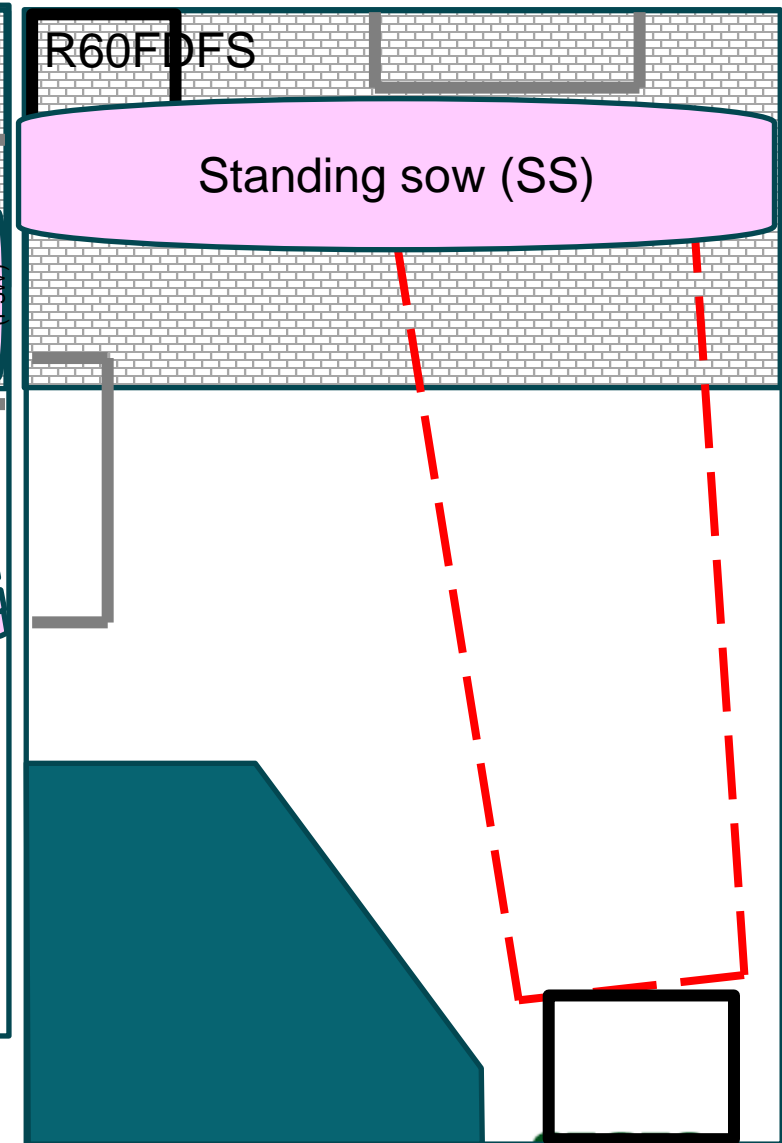
How different can 6 m²-pens be?



Square
S60 / 245*245



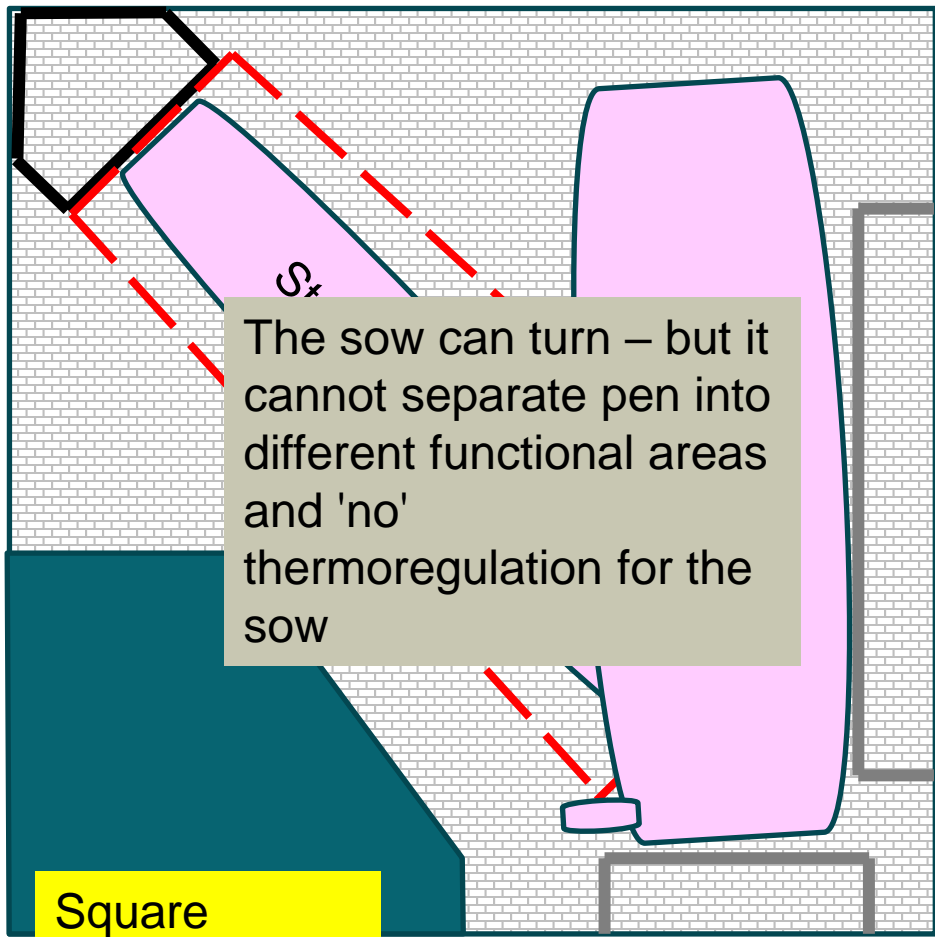
Rectangular – width (220 cm)
273*220



Rectangular – depth (300 cm)
300*200

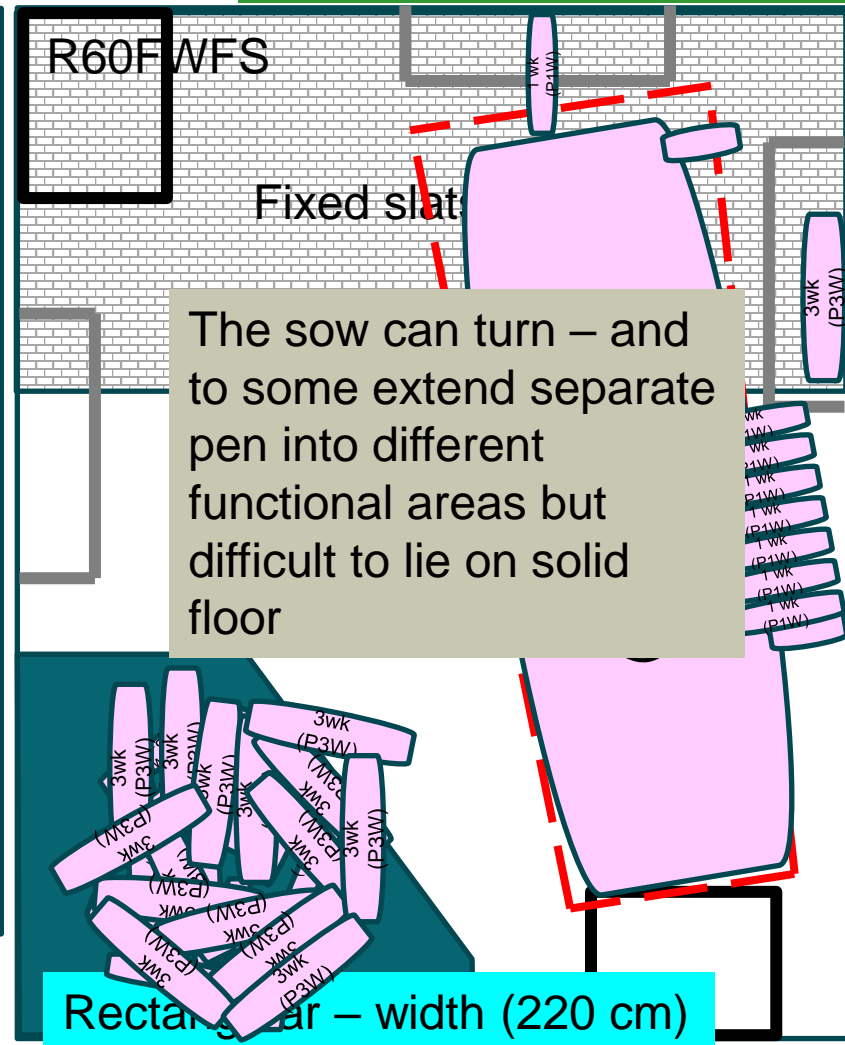
How different can 6 m²-pens be?

There will be standards or legislation
– do it clever and smart and the pigs will respond positively and the stockpeople



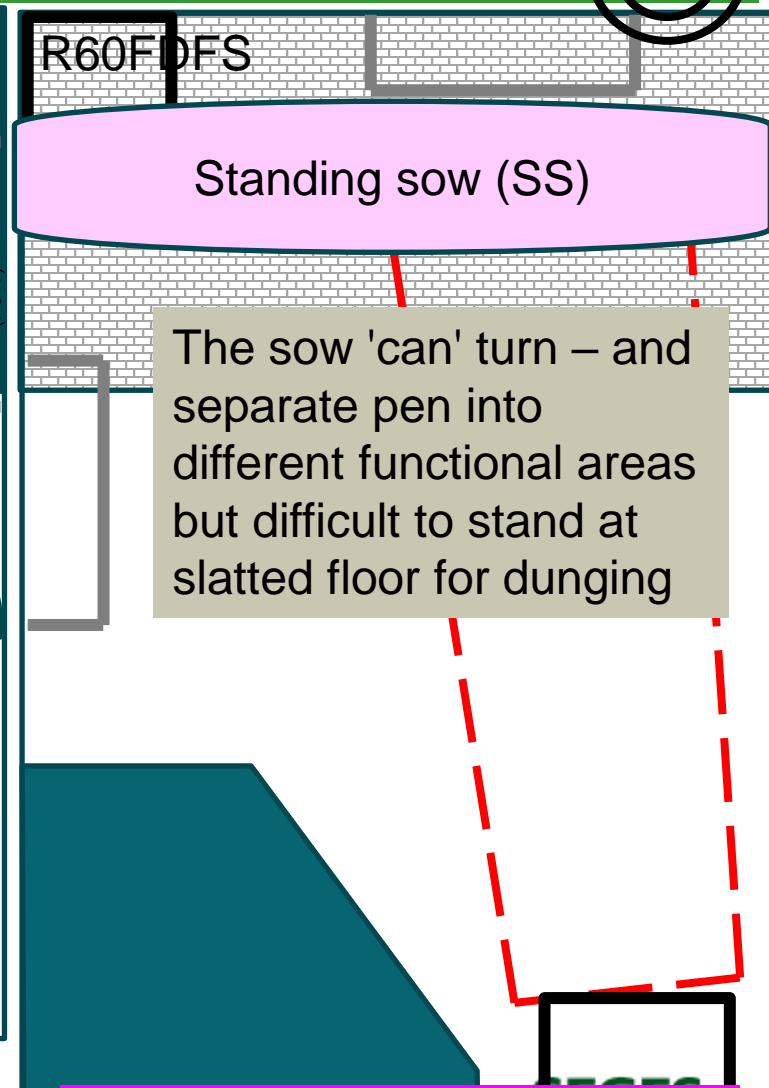
The sow can turn – but it cannot separate pen into different functional areas and 'no' thermoregulation for the sow

Square
S60 / 245*245



The sow can turn – and to some extent separate pen into different functional areas but difficult to lie on solid floor

Rectangular – width (220 cm)
273*220



The sow 'can' turn – and separate pen into different functional areas but difficult to stand at slatted floor for dunging

Rectangular – depth (300 cm)
300*200

From theory to 'practice'



Checklist before deciding space and dimensions....

30 questions related to pen design and which are important for:

- The sow – when loose or if/when temporary confined
- Neonatal piglets
- Caretakers / stockpeople
- Environment / clima

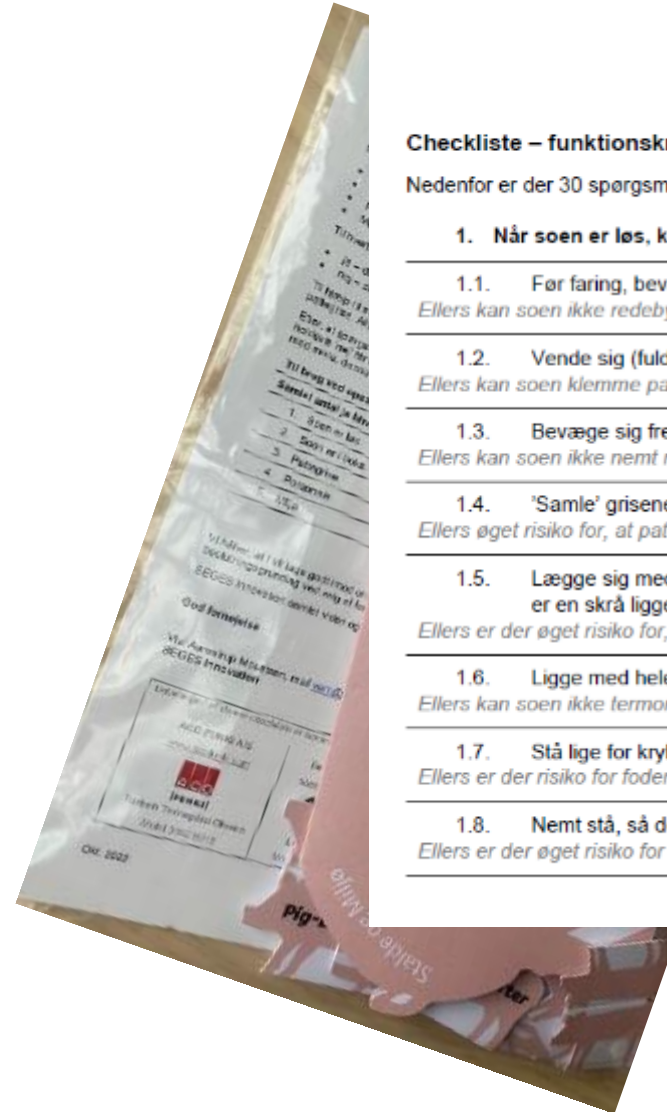
Each question can be answered:

- Yes – fulfilled in the pen
- No – the pen does not fulfill this

It comes with cardboard pigs:

- 1 so,
- 20 (\pm) app. 1-3 day old piglets
- 20 (\pm) app. three week old piglets

All cardboard pigs are in scale 1:10




Checkliste – funktionskrav – indretning af faresti til løse søer

Nedenfor er der 30 spørgsmål til sti-indretning (med tilhørende forklaring/udfyldning af spørgsmål)

	Ja	Nej
1. Når soen er løs, kan soen:		
1.1. Før faring, bevæge sig (tage nogle skridt) i stien <i>Ellers kan soen ikke redebygge, og det kan øge antal dødfødte</i>		
1.2. Vende sig (fuld længde)? <i>Ellers kan soen klemme pattegrise</i>		
1.3. Bevæge sig frem/tilbage – udover dens egen længde – når den skal lægge sig? <i>Ellers kan soen ikke nemt rejse og lægge sig, og det kan reducere mælkeproduktion</i>		
1.4. 'Samle' grisene, inden den (soen) lægger sig ned? <i>Ellers øget risiko for, at pattegrise klemmes</i>		
1.5. Lægge sig med støtte – dvs. er der mindst en og gerne flere stisider, hvor der fx er en skrå liggevæg og ikke en friholderbøjle? <i>Ellers er der øget risiko for, at der klemmes pattegrise</i>		
1.6. Ligge med hele kroppen både på det faste gulv og på spallegulv? <i>Ellers kan soen ikke termoregulere</i>		
1.7. Stå lige for krybben? <i>Ellers er der risiko for foder- og vandspild</i>		
1.8. Nemt stå, så den undgår at gøde på det faste gulv? <i>Ellers er der øget risiko for dårlig hygiejne</i>		
I alt: Løs so		

Checklist before deciding space and dimensions....

Checkliste – funktionskrav – indretning af farest

Nedenfor er der 30 spørgsmål til sti-indretning (med tilhørende )

1. Når soen er løs, kan soen:
1.1. Før tæppe, bevæge sig (tage nogle skridt) i <i>Ellers kan soen ikke redebygge, og det kan øge antal d</i>
1.2. Vende sig (fuld længde)? <i>Ellers kan soen klemme pattegrise</i>
1.3. Bevæge sig frem/tilbage – udover dens egen <i>Ellers kan soen ikke nemt rejse og lægge sig, og det ka</i>
1.4. 'Samle' grisene, inden den (soen) lægger sig <i>Ellers øget risiko for, at pattegrise klemmes</i>
1.5. Lægge sig med støtte – dvs. er der mindst er en skrå liggevæg og ikke en friholderbøjle <i>Ellers er der øget risiko for, at der klemmes pattegrise</i>
1.6. Ligge med hele kroppen både på det faste <i>Ellers kan soen ikke termoregulere</i>
1.7. Stå lige for krybben? <i>Ellers er der risiko for foder- og vandspild</i>
1.8. Nemt stå, så den undgår at gøde på det faste <i>Ellers er der øget risiko for dårlig hygiejne</i>
2. Når soen er i boks:
2.1. Er der mindst 20 cm bag soen <i>Ellers kan pattegrisene have svært ved at blive født, og</i>
2.2. Er mindst 125 cm (dvs. soens dybde (fra ry længde)) fra indvendig i boks til begge stier kan die på begge sider <i>Ellers kan pattegrisene ikke optage tilstrækkelig råmælk af dehydrering, sult eller infektion</i>
2.3. Er der kun plads til at grisene kan die på de <i>Ellers kan pattegrisene ikke optage tilstrækkelig råmælk af dehydrering, sult eller infektion</i>
2.4. Kan soen tildeles redebygningsmateriale på <i>Ellers kan soen ikke redebygge, og det kan øge antal d</i>
2.5. Kan redebygningsmateriale fastholdes – er rækkevidde, så soen har adgang til det kon <i>Ellers kan soen ikke redebygge, og det kan øge antal d</i>

I alt: So i boks |

3. Pattegrise
3.1. Bliver pattegrisene fastgjort <i>Ellers er der øget risiko for, at pa</i>
3.2. Er der 1,4-1,5 m ² fast gulv – også når de er <i>Der er dels lovkrav om, at alle pa mindst er det vigtigt for at reducere kan dø af kulde</i>
3.3. Er der 1,6-1,7 m ² fast gulv – også når de er <i>Med stigende kuld størrelse og pe grise i stien, da der ellers skal væ ammesøer.</i>
3.4. Er der plads til pattegrise er der 125 cm – så så plads til, at en pattegrise <i>Det er en forudsætning for en høj søer har nem adgang til soens y</i>
3.5. Når soen lægger sig <i>For at reducere risiko for infektion som soen skal bruge</i>
3.6. Når soen lægger sig <i>Med stigende kuld størrelse og pe grise i stien, da der ellers skal væ ammesøer.</i>
3.7. Er der et område, hv soen kan nå det? <i>Med stigende kuld størrelse og pe grise i stien, da der ellers skal væ ammesøer. En forudsætning for i</i>
3.8. Er der et område me gelse? <i>Der er lovkrav om, at alle pattegr</i>

I alt: So i boks |

4. Personale	Ja	Nej
4.1. Er det let at holde stien ren? <i>Hvis der er delvist fast gulv – kan det fx skræbes fra gangen?</i>		
4.2. Er det let at 'fange' en pattegrise og komme rundt om soen for at få fat i grise, når soen er i boks? <i>Det er vigtigt, at der ikke er steder, hvor grisen kan gemme sig, eller inventar, som skal åb- nes/lukkes for at komme rundt i stien, når personalet fx samler pattegrisene i hule ved kastra- tion og andre rutiner.</i>		
4.3. Er det let at 'fange' en pattegrise – og komme rundt om soen for at få fat i grise, når soen er løs? <i>Det er vigtigt, at der ikke er steder, hvor grisen kan gemme sig, eller inventar, som skal åb- nes/lukkes for at komme rundt i stien, når personalet fx samler pattegrisene i hule ved kastra- tion og andre rutiner.</i>		
4.4. Er det nemt at tilse og tømme krybben uden at gå ind i soens område? <i>For blandt andet at spare tid og reducere risiko for spredning af smitte er det en fordel, hvis krybben kan tilses fra gangen eller i det mindste tilses og tømmes uden at gå ind i soens om- råde. Derved undgås det at bruge tid på at åbne og lukke låger mm.</i>		
4.5. Kan foder justeres fra gangen? <i>For blandt andet at spare tid og reducere risiko for spredning af smitte er det en fordel, hvis foder kan justeres fra gangen</i>		
4.6. Hvor let er det at sætte soen i boks? <i>Da de fleste/alle søer sættes i boks, er det vigtigt, at det er nemt at gøre (uden tunge løft og, at inventardele, som skal bruges, er ved hånden)</i>		
4.7. Er personalet beskyttet/adskilt fra soen, når soen sættes i boks? <i>Kan fx forevingen kan bruges som beskyttelse for personalet – dvs., at vingen er mellem pe- sonale og so, når soen sættes i boks</i>		
I alt: Personale		
5. Miljø	Ja	Nej
5.1. Begrænser det faste gulv gylleoverfladen? <i>Farestier til løse søer er større end kassestier og har dermed alt andet lige en større gylle- overflade per so, hvilket øger ammoniak-emission, medmindre, at der er delvist fast gulv i fa- restien og deraf følgende reduceret kumme og gylleoverflade.</i>		
5.2. Er der risiko for gødning på det faste gulv? <i>I stier med delvist fast gulv er det vigtigt for at sikre lave emissioner, at det faste gulv er rent og tørt. Derfor er dimensioner på og placering af spaltegulvsområde</i>		
I alt: Miljø		

Checklist before deciding space and dimensions....

Overview of how well pen designs fulfill		Responses:	
Total number of yes and no's	Number of questions	yes	no
1. Sow is loose	8		
2. Sow is confined	5		
3. Piglets	8		
4. Stockpeople	7		
5. Environment	2		
total	30		

Compare eg.

- What is the impact of space allowance?
- Do some brands/pen equipment fulfill more criteria than others?
- Where do you get the most value for money?

SEGES Innovation – PIG – we continue in 2024 and

- Feeding placenta
- Energy at farrowing
- Milk composition
- Milkuptake
- Feedcomposition
- Space - activity
- Thermoregulation
- Enrichment
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- Survival
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- No castration / no pain
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- Transport
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HORIZON-CL6-2023-GOVERNANCE-01 - WelFarmers

- Evaluation summary report: 15/15
- 18 partnere
- Eight countries
 - Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Rumania, Ireland, Finland, Denmark
- Four innovation themes
 - WP2 – Loose lactating sows(SEGES Innovation WP-leader)
 - WP3 – Entire males/no pain castration
 - WP4 – Pigs with non-docked tails
 - WP5 – Space and flooring (solid/drained floor) – weaners and growers

Spanish partners

- Asociation-National De Productores de Ganado Porcino (ANPROGAPOR)
- Universidad De Murcia
- 333 Corporate 1998

HORIZON-CL6-2023-GOVERNANCE-01 - WelFarmers

- **first step**
 - 8 RNs composed by pig farmers and their associations, actors and ...
 - 4 European TGs
- **second step**
 - collecting, discussing, and prioritizing the most urgent innovation needs and solutions for pig farmers in relation to the four innovation themes from the pig farmers' organizations partners
- **third step**
 - collecting the most up-to-date data and detailed good practices, innovations, and tools, applied in real farms, in collaboration between the farmers' organizations and research institutions
- **fourth step**
 - analyze, evaluate, select and validating the best of the good practices, including innovations and tools, collected in the third step.
- **fifth step**
 - establishing an exchange platform (i.e. Pig Welfare Knowledge Hub) on those welfare issues, practices, and tools and to disseminate practical advising and references to farmers

SEGES Innovation - PIG

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Questions



Contact us



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SEGES
INNOVATION