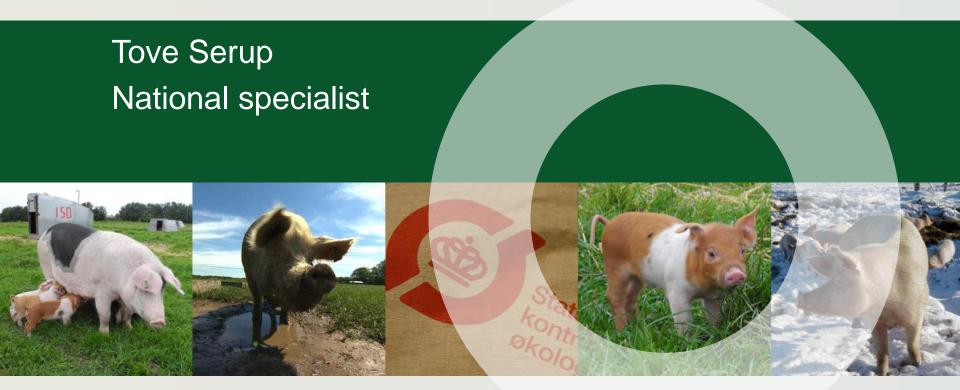


# **Robust breeds for organic pig production**









# The project was supported by

- Fonden for Økologisk Landbrug
- Det Europæiske Fællesskab ved Den Europæiske Fond for Udvikling af Landdistrikter og Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri
- Udviklingscentret for Husdyr på Friland

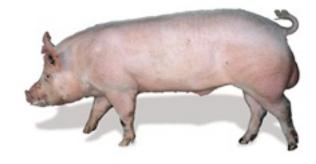






#### **Ordinary breeds used in Denmark**





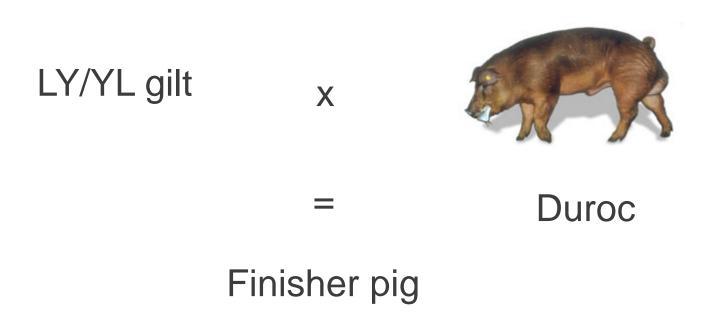
#### Landrace <sup>=</sup> Yorkshire

Х

LY/YL gilt



#### **Ordinary breeds used in Denmark**



4 | November 6, 2013





#### Live piglets day 5 Breed for L-sows littersize changes to LY Weaning age, SOWS Weeks, 7,5 to 4 Weaned/sow/year Liveborn piglets

#### Figur 1 Development liveborn and weaned piglets /sow/year

VIDENCENTER FOR SVINEPRODUKTION ARSBERETNING 2012





#### Intensive versus extensive conditions

	Intensive	Extensive
Frame	Inn door	Out door
Weaning age, days	30 - 35	49 - 52



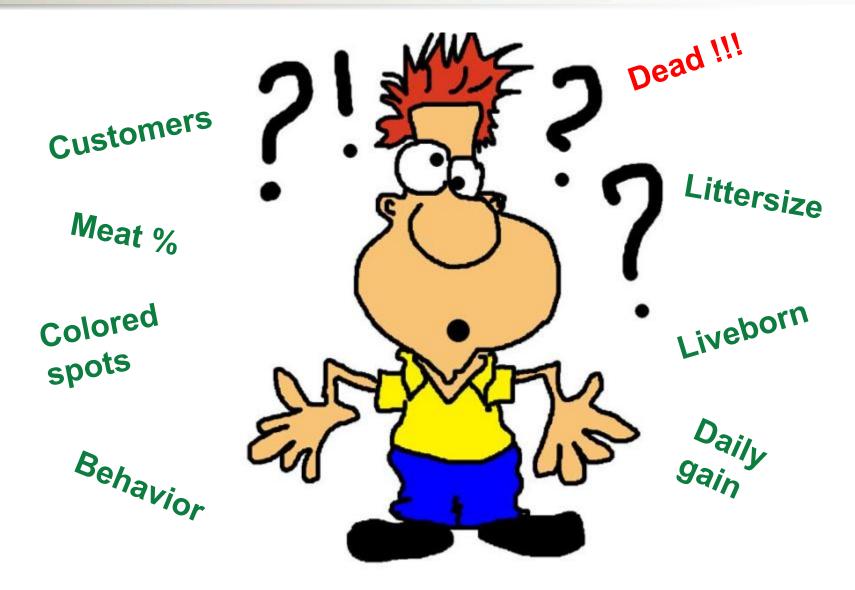


# Status for the organic production

- Litter size more than 20 is common
- Number of teats 12–14
- Dead in the lactating period higher than 20 %
- Litter equalization is practiced
- Still learning how to practice nursing sows...











# Information about sow herds in other countries

- England tradition for outdoor production/organic
- Sweden Scandinavian example for organic prod.
  often indoor
- Germany tradition for organic often inn door
- Netherlands high efficiency inn door
- Norway although no tradition for organic/outdoor interesting!





#### **Demonstration test**

- English Saddleback x Danish Landrace = SL
  Y x SL = finisher pig
- 2. English Duroc x Danish Landrace = DL Y x DL = finisher pig





#### **Demonstration test**

	Sow SL	Sow DL	Av. DK organic LY
Number of litters	11	7	
Number of live born/litter	12,9	11,7	13,7
Number of weaned/litter	10,9	9,3	10,9
Number for slaughter	111	60	
% dead, lactating	15,5 *)	20,7	20
% dead, born to slaughter	21,8	26,8	

\*) one litter had 6 dead because of *Clostridium perfringens* type C calculating 10 litters the mortality was 8,5, %





# **Quality criteria**

Carcass weight,	75,0 - 92,9		
Meat content - total	56		
Meat content - mid	59		
Fat, lion, mm	10 – 22		





#### **Slaughter result – demonstration test**

_	Number				
Genetic komb.	Delivered,	Rejected,	With colour	Accepted, for highest price	
Y x SL	111	1	3	41	
Y x DL	60	1	0	39	





# **Slaughter result**

Genetic komb.	No.	Av. carcass weight, kg	Meat content			Pct. accepted for the high price
			Av.	Min.	Max	
Y x SL	106	82,9	55,1	48,0*)	60,6	38,7
Y x DL	52	82,6	57,8	51,5	63,6	75,0
D x LY, herd	1131					81,1





#### Farmers experience and judgment

- No difference in birth weight (visual)
- No difference in weaning weight (visual)
- The sows have had the same amount of feed – the SL and DL sows kept weight better than the YL

Especially the SL sows have a obvious

different behaviour – they were very calm!





#### **Farmers experience and judgment**

- The weaned Y x DL had diarrhoea (33 %)
- The weaned Y x SL had no diarrhoea
- O The weaned D x YL had "some diarrhoea"





# **Over all indications**

Slaughter result were not satisfactory!

No difference in behaviour between DL sows and LY

The SL sows had a very different behaviour.... They were phlegmatic, easy to get along with and spend more time outdoor than the other





## **Over all indications**

The (Y)SL piglets were more robust:

- lower mortality in the lactating period
- no diarrhoea after weaning





# Reflections

Saddleback is interesting – how far can we get if:

- they are selected for meat content?
  Some had more than 60 %
- there only is 12,5 % S in the finisher?





#### Reflections

Should we:

- re-introduce Hampshire?
  (high meat content small litter size)
- Try something else?





# New initiative

A group of farmers now import semen from Norway, because their breeding target include:

- Strong piglets that the sow can foster herself
- 12 piglets/13 kg or 13 piglets/12 kg at day 32
- High milk yield, 16 teats, strong legs
- Slowed down the priority of litter size (2008)





# **New initiative**

The organic pig production is not a big issue in Norway, but:

- The have loose housing farrowing sows
- No tail docking

Which makes it interesting to try to implement in Denmark .....results will follow......





#### The Rapport is to be found here:

- www.Landbrugsinfo
- Økologi
- O /Svin
- O /Svinehåndbog, pkt. 9.7

#### .....only in Danish...I am sorry.....



# What's up – what's down....?

