

Deliverables of the COREPIG project are management tools based on the HACCP principle (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points). These tools help farmers (in a farm specific way) to solve and prevent problems with endoparasites, reproduction and farrowing problems, weaning diarrhoea and suckling piglet mortality. They are available as Microsoft Excel® files. We recommend that the tools be used by the farmer together with the farm's advisor or veterinarian.

Each tool contains instructions for use and consists of three parts:

- i) a questionnaire for the farmer,
- ii) a check list to be used in the barn and
- iii) the farm specific report.

Description of the HACCP tool

The **questionnaire** collects information on the farm conditions and farm management that are relevant to control of endoparasites.

pasture		
Which animals have access to pasture (bare soil and grasscovered)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	piglets
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	fatteners
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sows
Are pastures well-drained/dry?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
Are there moist areas on the pastures (at least part of the year) (puddles, wallowing areas, etc.)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

The **checklist** is used to record the situation in the barn

Is more than 50% of pastures covered by vegetation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
What is the average vegetation height? (do not include the much used feeding area)	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 cm (no vegetation)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 cm
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10 cm
	<input type="checkbox"/>	>15 cm
Do you use bedding material / deep litter outdoors?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ja
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nein

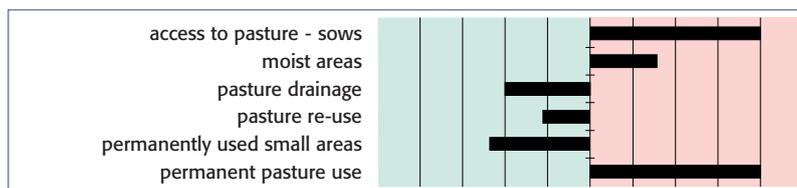
In addition, at least 10 faecal samples should be collected randomly from each age group present on the farm. This can be done via your veterinary service, which will send the samples to a lab which counts the endoparasites eggs present in the samples. The count results can be entered in a table in the tool and form part of the farm report.

The farm specific **report** has three parts:

- 1) List of preventive measures already implemented on the farm (with explanation of their causal relationship)
- 2) List of high impact hazards which should be changed (plus recommendations for improvement)

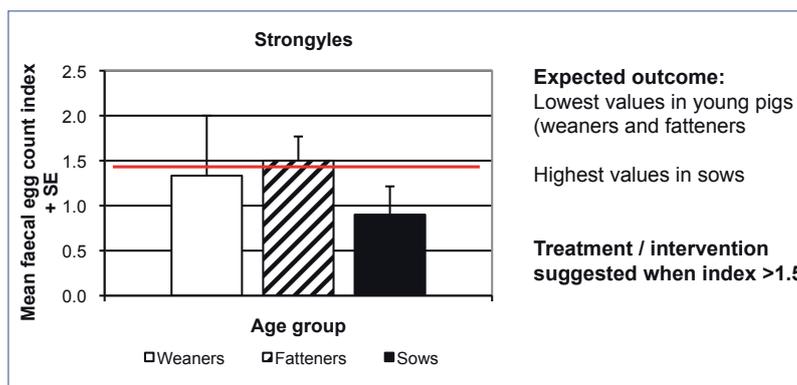
Risk area	Key-word	Answer	Reasoning / causation	Solutions / suggestions
Outdoor areas	permanent pasture use	Yes	The numbers of surviving eggs and larvae is reduced over time.	➤ Use pasture rotation.
Outdoor areas	vegetation height	10 cm	Short vegetation provides less protection for the parasite eggs and larvae compared to higher vegetation.	➤ Keep vegetation on pasture at reasonable heights.
Outdoor areas	rotation cycle	1 year	The numbers of surviving eggs and larvae is reduced over time.	➤ Increase rotation cycle.

- 3) Overview of the farm's 'strengths and weaknesses' (regarding control of parasites)



Bars to the left (green) indicate preventive measures already implemented while bars to the right (red) point out aspects, which increase parasite problems on the farm. The longer the bar, the stronger the impact.

- 4) Egg count graphs based on faecal samples



These graphs show the results from the parasitological eggs counts of each age group. A count index larger than 1.5 (red line) indicates a need to take antiparasitic action.