

# Activities with male pigs

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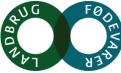
## Boar taint – weight and age



- Skatole and androstenone at increasing weight and Research Centre
  - 1. Biopsies:
    - 60 to 120 kg neck fat biopsies + blood samples interval 10 kg
    - HPLC analyses of skatole, androstenone; biopsies + blood
  - 2. Slaughtered at 80 kg up to 120 kg live weight.
    - Biopsies and blood samples day before slaughter.
    - Skatole equivalents and human nose neck fat samples
    - Skatole, indole and androstenone fat and blood HPLC



### **Boar taint active coal**





# Maximal growth & low boar taint



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- Increasing growth of male pigs
  - Increasing the level of protein and amino acids by 15%
  - Increasing energy in diet by 8%
- Reducing boar taint
  - Feeding pure grain 3 days before slaughter.
- Two-factorial design.



### Different fibre sources

- PODE NAME OF STREET OF STR
- Feeding male pigs different fibre sources before slaughter
- Idea: to reduce skatole level. Feeding strategies tested:
  - 1. Control diet (30 pens of 8-9 pigs)
  - 2. 15% chicory 4 days prior to slaughter (30 pens of 8-9 pigs)
  - 3. Pure grain 3 days prior to slaughter (30 pens of 8-9 pigs)
  - 4. 10% Jerusalem artichoke 4 days prior to slaughter (100 pigs)
  - 5. 10% sugar beet pellets 14 days prior to slaughter (100 pigs)
  - 6. 10% palm cake 14 days prior to slaughter (100 pigs)
- For the first three treatments, productivity is recorded
  - Production economy are calculated.











Control diet

Chicory

Grain pellets





Sugar beet pellets



### Palm cake



# Concepts in an organic herd



- Management and feeding strategies
- Effect on boar taint (skatole and androstenone)
- One herd:
  - 250 male pigs are divided into two treatments.
  - Group 1: control diet and slaughter weight (115 kg).
  - Group 2: reduced weight & grain 2-4 days prior to slaughter.

