

Sow maternal ability

Major component of successful piglet production

Sow capacity of adaptation

Maintaining production levels despite environmental changes or disturbances

- Piglet potential of survival Influenced by dam and boar
- > Sow housing
- Genetics



Sow maternal ability

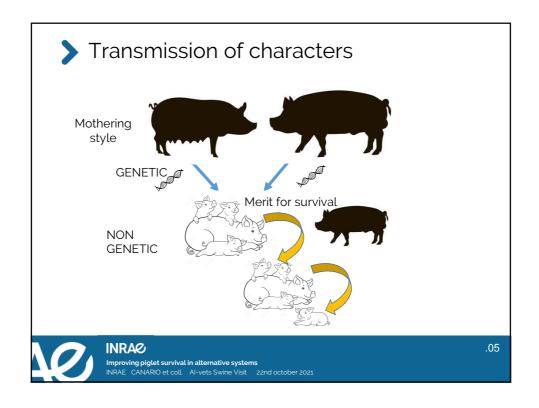
Major component of successful piglet production

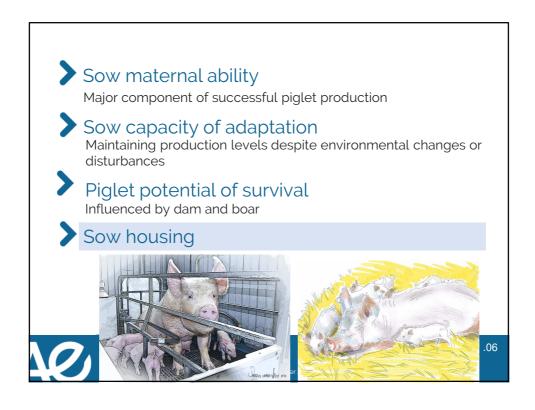
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2018: Setting the core population

Establishment of <u>Core population</u> made available for physiological, behavioural, nutritional, environmental trials

Most organic pig farms use maternal lines of pigs selected under conventional conditions that are not really adapted to organic systems

Lack of targeted breeding for organic production results in relatively high piglet mortality in organic production

⇒Research on sow and piglet adaptation to organic system



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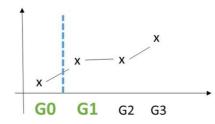


Selective breeding to improve piglet survival

Exploit genetic information (pedigree data)

Develop population: transmission of characters by descent

As a basis: selection upwards to improve piglet survival



Principle: sows inseminated over successive generations with semen from boars with a high genetic merit (breeding value) for piglet survival

Daughters from best dams chosen as future reproducers

A genetic proposal for better compliance with organic farming needs





Choice of genetics for organic condition

Large White

Drawbacks

Highly selected: high prolificacy + more excitable temperament

Advantages

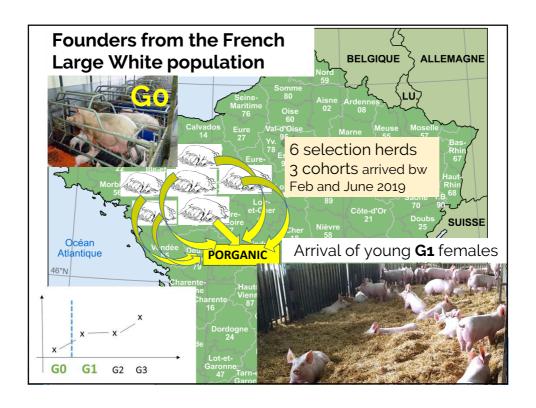
Large population, thousands performance records (litter size), pedigree information traced back Variability in maternal ability

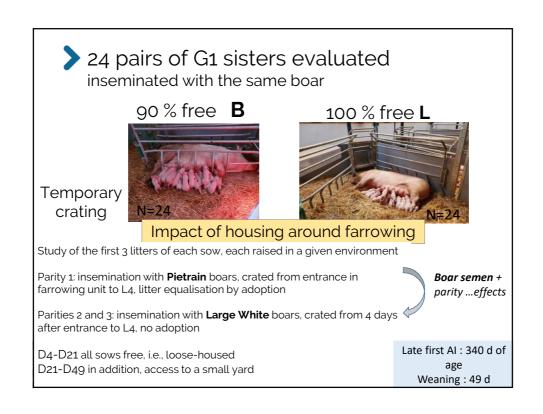
STEP 1: Animals with high genetic merit for piglet survival chosen as founders in the French National genetic scheme

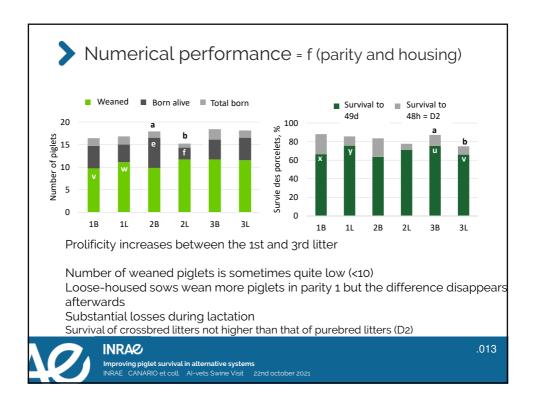
from conventional production systems raised in in-door facilities

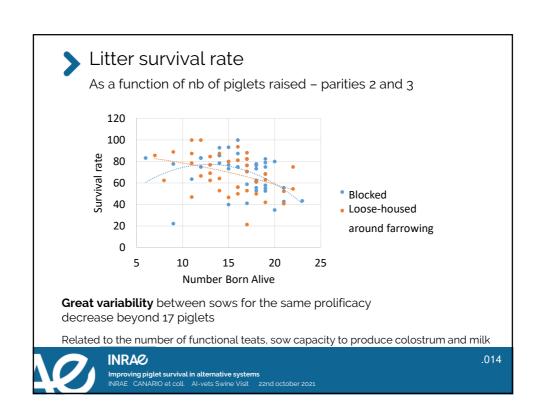


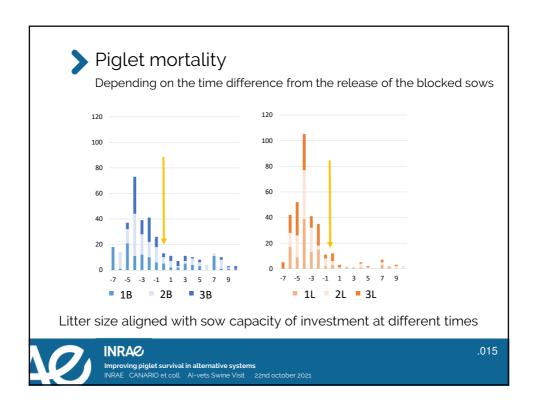
Choice of Go dams + production young G1 females Genetic evaluation of boars for piglet survival rate Nucleus herds AI LW BOARS High genetic DAMS raised in nucleus herds N=26 merit for piglet Good performance over survival several parities (av. N=3) high piglet survival av. 94% large Nb piglets weaned Survival rate G1⁶⁶ young females 13,3 $h^2 = 0.10$ good maternal behaviour ease of farrowing INRAO .010 mproving piglet survival in alternative systems













dead piglets were collected, weighed and externally examined and classified as

- piglets dying from sow aggression : bite wounds
- weak piglets: lighter weight than at the previous measurement
- crushed piglets: tongue hanging out of the mouth, flattened body
- other causes







Piglet Necropsy

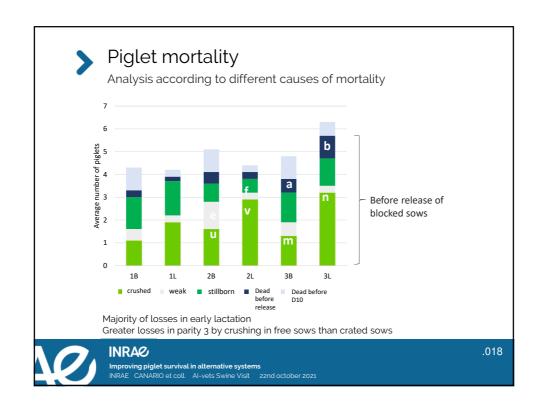
- Stillborn: lung flotation test
- · Crushing: Subcutaneous oedema, lacerations and/or internal and/or external fracture(s)
- Starvation: Prominent spine and ribs with little or no abdominal subcutaneous fat combined with low stomach and intestinal milk content
- Physiological maturity BMI, PI, ratio head length/BL liver weight/BW Canario et al. 2016

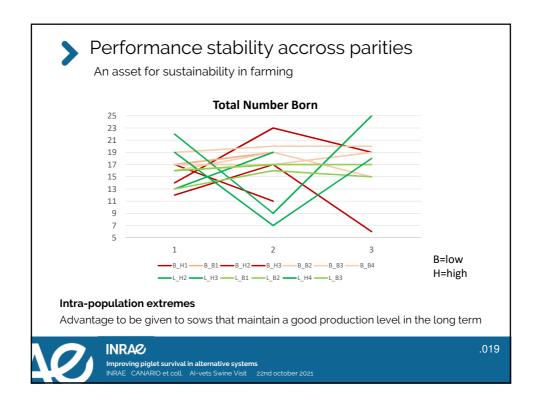


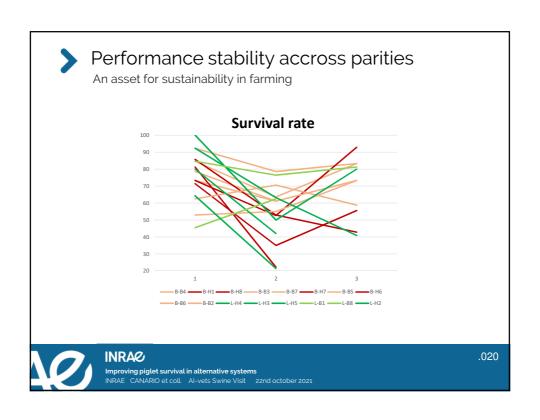


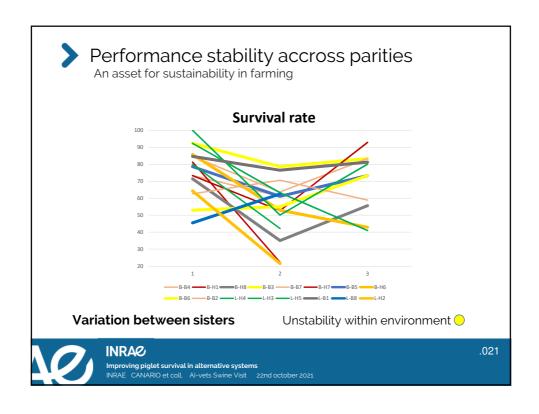
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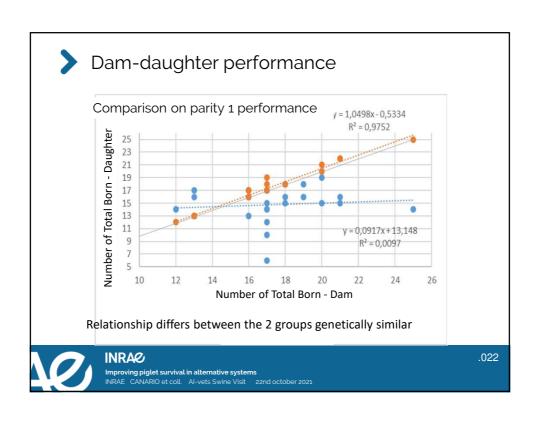
Improving piglet survival in alternative systems
INRAE CANARIO et coll. Al-vets Swine Visit 22nd october 2021













Sow behaviour: key factor for improvement?

observations on farm

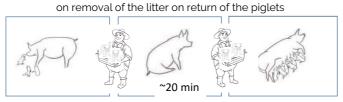
Description

Reaction on entering the lodge

Maternal behaviour

- Reaction of the sow to the first entry of a caretaker into the pen after

Reaction of the sow when weighing piglets D1: separation test



Items: Posture / Change of posture / Vocalizations / Mobility / Attention -Protection towards piglets / Exploratory behaviour / Difficulty of intervention



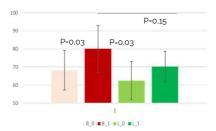
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Sow behaviour: key factor for improvement?

Return after separation

Maternal attitude towards piglets B: 36,4% vs L: 69,6% P=0.05

Survival rate = f(housing x behaviour)



Temporary crated sows showing maternal behaviour at D1 have a higher piglet survival rate until weaning



INRAO



> Sow behaviour: key factor for improvement?

Activity overall indicator of maternal behaviour + health status

Canario, EAAP 2020



Bonneau et al., 2021

Exploiting intra-population variability

The sow builds a nest pre-farrowing, is calm during the farrowing process, then gradually returns to a normal level of activity, establishes the mother-young bond

Artificial intelligence for the fine study of characters



Sow stress at

farrowing piglet

maturity E Merlot

Cortisol kinetics (saliva) -



Perspective Several protocols - data to be analysed

General management of the population A Prunier L Canario

Precise determination of causes of mortality in early lactation ⇒ necropsy Crossfostering highly limited and guidelines for managing supernumerary piglets

Assessment of sow investment in the raising of its progeny

Sow maternal behaviour L Canario Reaction to separation from progeny, on-farm

notations + video analyses metabolites levels (blood) Human-animal relationship C Tallet Reaction of sows and piglets towards human

approach + video analyses Piglet social interactions C Clouard



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Improving piglet survival in alternative systems INRAE CANARIO et coll. Al-vets Swine Visit :

video analyses

> Conclusions

More tedious implementation of core pop than expected:

- Young females purchased rather than their mothers
- 3 cohorts: Advantage: greater genetic diversity
- Difficulty on G1 P1: brand new facility + iron tests (diarrhea)

Adjustments on P3:

Limiting increase of litter size (not too high EBV for Nb born alive)

Genetics: Crossbred litters did not perform better than LW purebred

Possible interactions of genetics with the environment

LW sows chosen for G2 are promising for Improving piglet survival

Select on relevant features -> LW suitable for organic production



> Conclusions

Piglet losses in organic systems are high and difficult to manage through good practices

Recording piglet causes of death

Observing sow behavior to facilitate their management

Record performance and pedigree information

Specific breeding goal



