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TITLE

EVOLUTION OF REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IN SPANISH FARMS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS.
IMPACT OF FARMS' PERFORMANCE (I)

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CONTENT

Background and Objectives

The objective of this study was to describe the evolution during the last 10 years for the reproductive KPIs including total born (TB), born alive (BA), still born (SB), mummified (MM), weaning to first service interval (WFSI) and preweaning mortality (PWM).

Materials and methods

Data from 260 farms and a total of 255,386 sows were used obtained from the PigCHAMP Pro Europa SL database in the interval 2009-2018. Time series analysis was performed by decomposing into components for three types of patterns, trends, seasonality and cycles in R software. Data were distributed in groups depending on the number of weaned piglets/sow/year (WPSY): G1 (all the farms), G2 (farms>30 WPSY) and G3 (farms<25 WPSY).

Results

The results for G1 showed an increase of TB from 12.3 to 15.6, BA from 11.3 to 14.0, SB from 7.2 to 7.7%, MM from 0.9% to 2.4% and PWM from 10.8 to 13.0%. WFSI decreased from 6.8 to 5.6 days throughout the 10 years. The worst values were registered in winter for SB, summer for MM and autumn for WFSI. TB, BA and PWM were better in spring.

In 2018 G2 showed 3.73 TB and 3.20 BA per farrowing more than G3. MM showed a significant increase in G2 vs G3, 3.4 vs 1.7% in 2018 respectively. WFSI improved in G2 vs G3, 5.1 vs 6.4, (P<0.05 for all of them).

Discussion & Conclusion

High and low performing Spanish farms managed differently the performance improvement in the last decade as main KPIs showed