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TITLE

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

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CONTENT

Background and Objectives

The objective of this study was to describe the evolution during 2008-2018 (June to June) for the reproductive KPIs including farrowing rate (FR), adjusted farrowing rate (AFR) and number of repeat services (RS)

Materials & 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

In G3 FR ranged from 82.1 to 85.9, AFR from 86.2 to 89.0 and RS from 11.3 to 8.6% in 2008 to 2018 respectively. A stationnal effect was showed since FR and AFR had worse values in winter while RS was worse in Autumn than in the rest of the seasons

In December 2013 there was a significant deviation in which FR (81.1%) and AFR (85.3%) dropped up to 4% instead of growing up like in previous years. We can hypothesize if this could be related with the adaptation works to group sows because of welfare regulation that was performed in around that period despite it is not possible to confirm it.

FR and AFR increased in G1 over the years and RS decreased (9.4% to 5.0%). FR and AFR kept stable in G2 although with higher variance than G1. RS decreased slower in G2 than in G1. RS improved much more in in G2 vs G1 (4.9 vs 11.9%)

Discussion & Conclusion

FR, AFR and RS improved in the last 10 y in Spanish farms mostly due to the improvement in the high performing ones