



HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT & ECONOMY

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EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FEED PROGRAMS ON SECOND LITTER SYNDROME IN AFTER FIRST WEANING TO SECOND PARITY SOWS

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Introduction

It is well known that second parity sows may have low farrowing rate or low reproduction performance. Furthermore, it made a negative impact on farm productivity. Hence, improving reproductive performance of second parity sows might improve farm productivity. This experiment was conducted to evaluate the effects of different feed programs on reproductive performance, litter performance and second litter syndrome in after first weaning to second parity sows.

Material & methods

The experiment was started when sows in the first weaning, and a total of 52 sows, average body weight (BW) of 173.4 kg, were allotted to one of four treatments based on BW and backfat thickness with 4 treatments and 13 replicates. The treatments were CON: weaning-artificial insemination day (gestation sow diet 3kg)-farrowing (2.2 kg); A: weaning-artificial insemination day (gestation sow diet 3kg)-farrowing (2.4 kg); B: weaning-artificial insemination day (gestation sow diet 3kg)-day 35(2.4 kg)-farrowing (2.2 kg); C weaning-artificial insemination day (lactation sow diet 3kg)-farrowing (2.2 kg).

Results

In feeding trial, the body weight change in gestation sows and second litter syndrome rate were found to be significant different between each treatment ($P < 0.01$ and $P = 0.02$, respectively). Feeding 2.4kg in whole gestation period sows showed the most body weight gain and the lowest second litter syndrome rate, but there was no significant difference in BW, BW change, backfat thickness and backfat thickness change during other period. However, there was no significant difference in reproductive performance and litter performance when fed different feed programs.

Conclusion

Consequently, feeding 2.4kg in gestating period in second parity sow could reduce the second litter syndrome rate and improved the sow productivity.