

62nd EAAP annual meeting, Stavanger 2011



Modelling the dynamics of feed intake in growing pigs:

interest for modelling populations of pig

B. Vautier, N. Quiniou, J. van Milgen, L. Brossard



Growth modelling



□ Growth models:

mecanist, dynamic, determinist

- Body weight (BW) = function of Age
 - Daily feed intake (FI) = function of BW
- Description of BW and FI curves

□ Simulate an "average pig"

- Adjustment of average parameters
 - Simulation of an average response
- Underestimate the nutrient requirements at the batch level
(*Brossard et al., 2007*)



Growth modelling



□ Batch scale / individual scale

- Growth and intake adjusted parameters per pig
- Variability of individual requirements
- ➔ Link between parameters (*Brossard et al., 2009*)

□ Switching scale issues

- To estimate precisely the individual parameters
- To model the link between ind. parameters within a batch
- ➔ To simulate the response of the batch to nutrient supplies



Growth modelling with InraPorc®



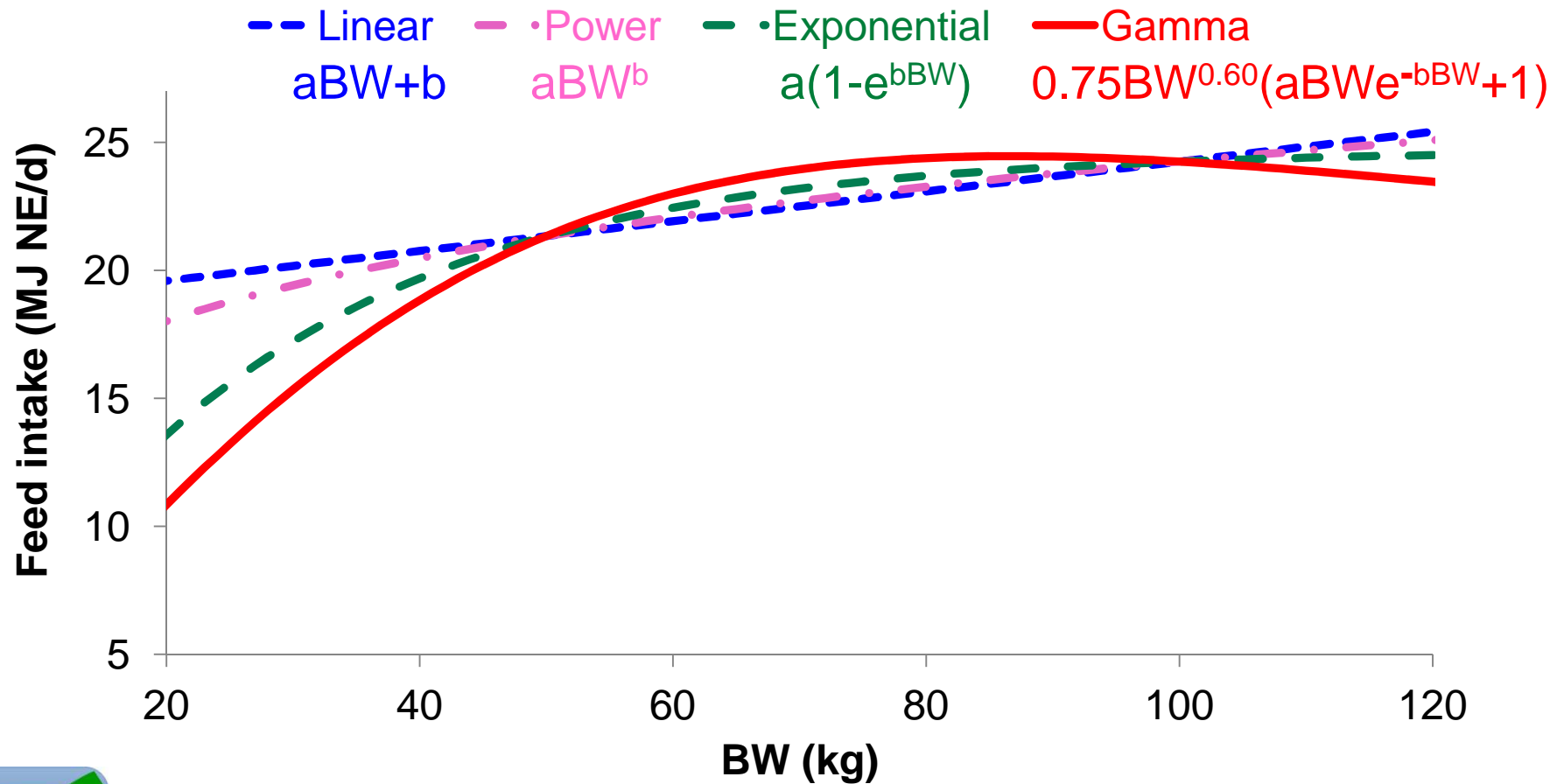
□ 1 Profile = 8 parameters

Initial BW	kg	BW_i	} Gompertz function
Final BW	kg	BW_f	
Initial age	d	AGE_i	
Duration	d	Dur	
Protein deposition	g/d	PD	
Gompertz B coef.		B_{Gomp}	} $FI = f(BW)$
FI at 50 kg BW	MJ NE	FI50	
FI at 100 kg BW	MJ NE	FI100	



Growth modelling with InraPorc[®]

□ 4 functions available to describe $FI = f(BW)$



Aim of the study



- Which FI equation best fits recorded data?
- How are the individual profile parameters distributed and linked in pig populations?



Materials and methods: data collection

□ Animals:

- 7 batches of 144 barrows and gilts (1008 ind.)
 - LWxLD sows
 - 8 sire breeds,
 - half a batch from LWxPP
 - other half from an alternative commercially available breed

□ *Ad libitum*

□ Group housed (12 / pen)

□ Measurements

- Individual FI (automatic feed dispenser)
- BW: x6 over the growing-finishing period



Materials and methods: data processing

□ Growth profiles adjusted in InraPorc[®]:

- BW
- FI

□ Rejection of profiles

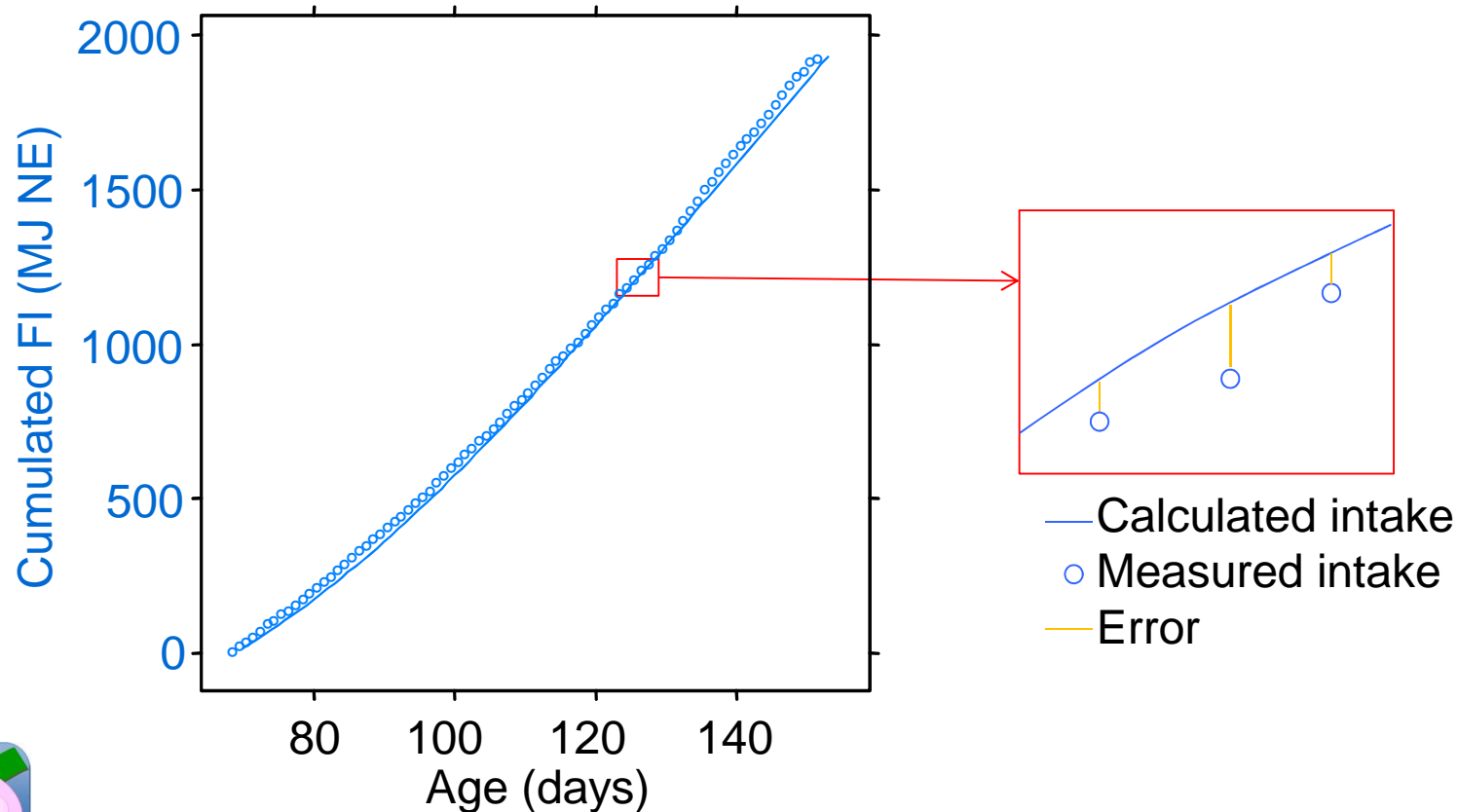
- Health problems
- BW loss

→ 918 animals kept in the database



Materials and methods: calculations

Comparison of FI calculated with each of the 4 equations to measured FI



Materials and methods: statistics



□ Equations $FI = f(BW)$

- Error summarized by the Root Mean Square Error of Prediction of every individual profile

$$RMSEP = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(FI_{calculated} - FI_{measured})^2}{duration}}$$

- Statistical analysis with Mixed procedure (SAS v8.01)
 - Fixed effects: equation, genotype, sex, batch + interactions
 - Random effect: pen



Materials and methods: statistics



□ Factors of variation of each profile parameters

- Mixed procedure (SAS v8.01)
 - Fixed effects: genotype, sex, batch + interactions
 - Random effect: pen

□ Link between profile parameters

- Principal Component Analysis



Comparison of equations



□ Equation:

P<0.001

Equation	Linear	Power	Exponential	Gamma
Mean RMSEP (MJ NE)	46.1 ^a	42.0 ^b	37.5 ^c	34.5 ^d

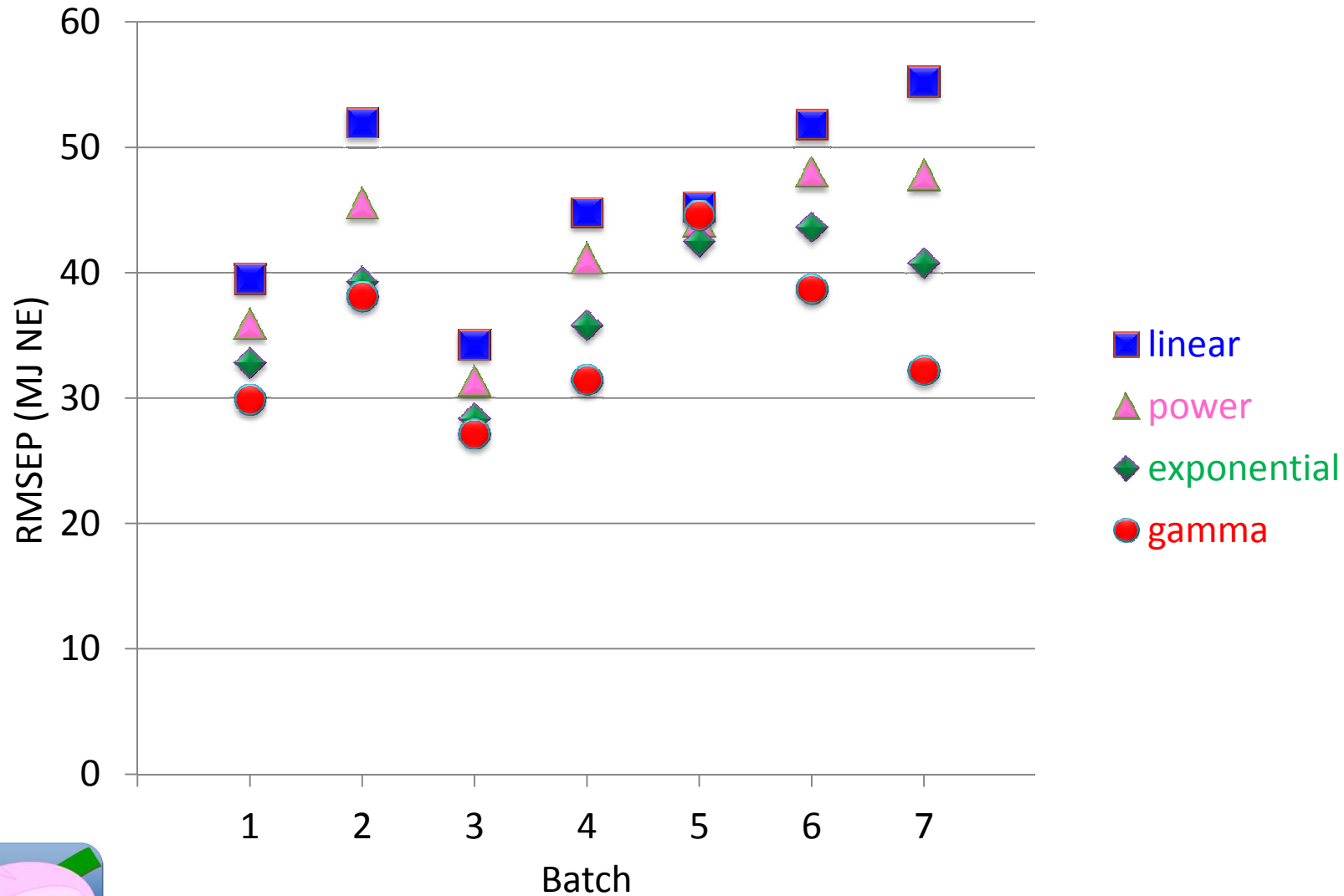
□ Equation x genotype: NS

□ Equation x gender: NS

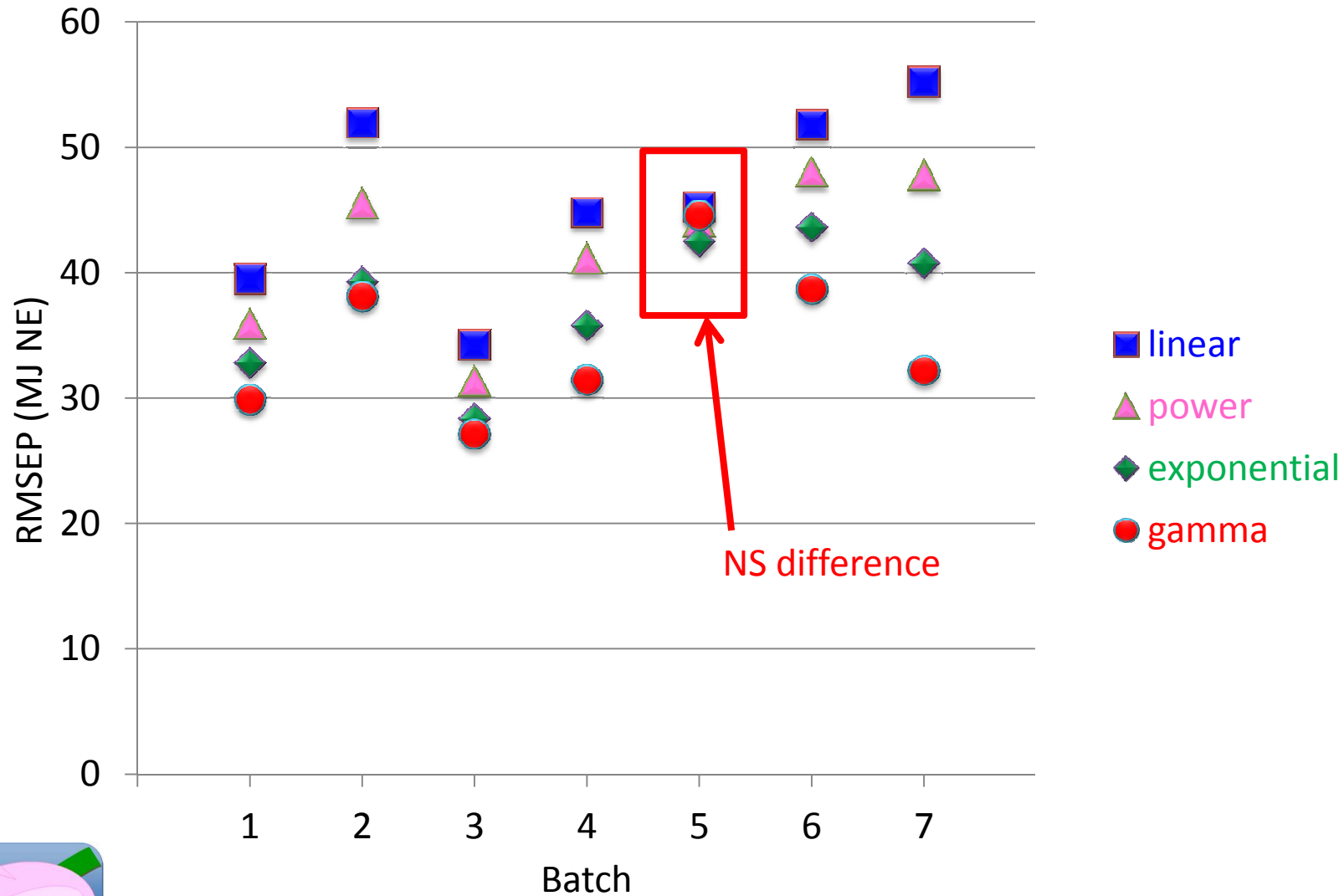
□ Equation x batch: P<0.001



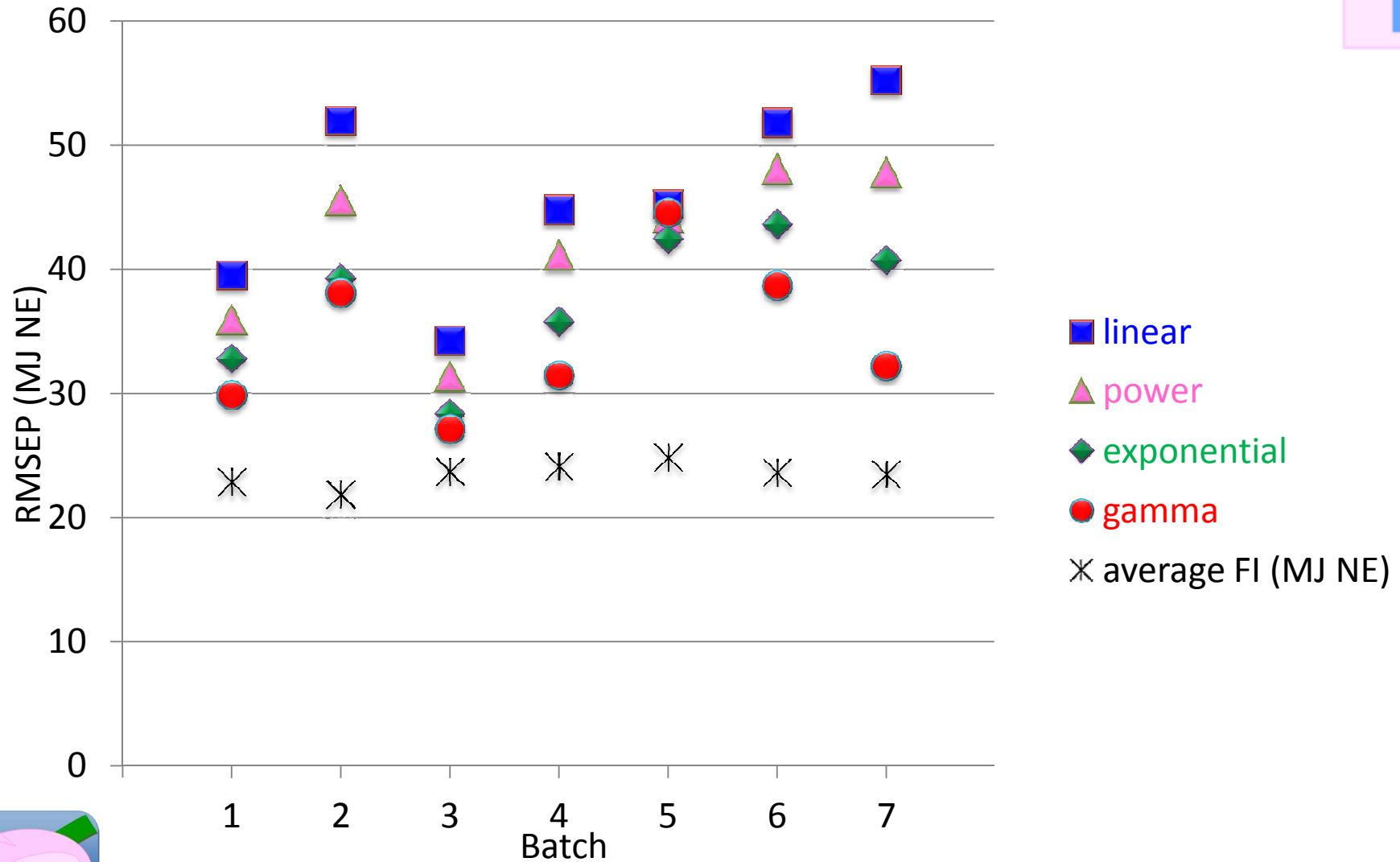
Equation x batch interaction ($P < 0.001$)



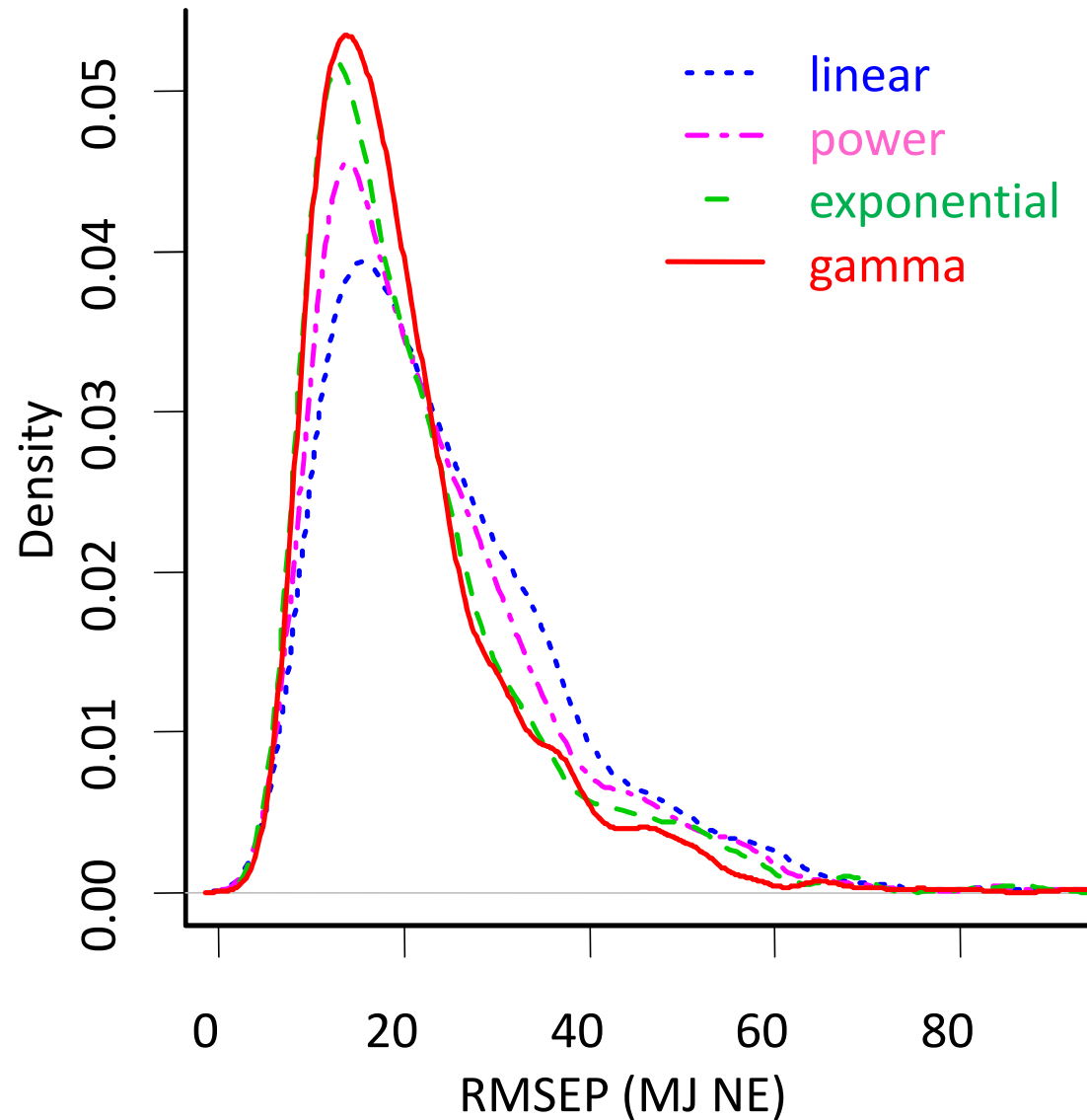
Equation x batch interaction (P<0.001)



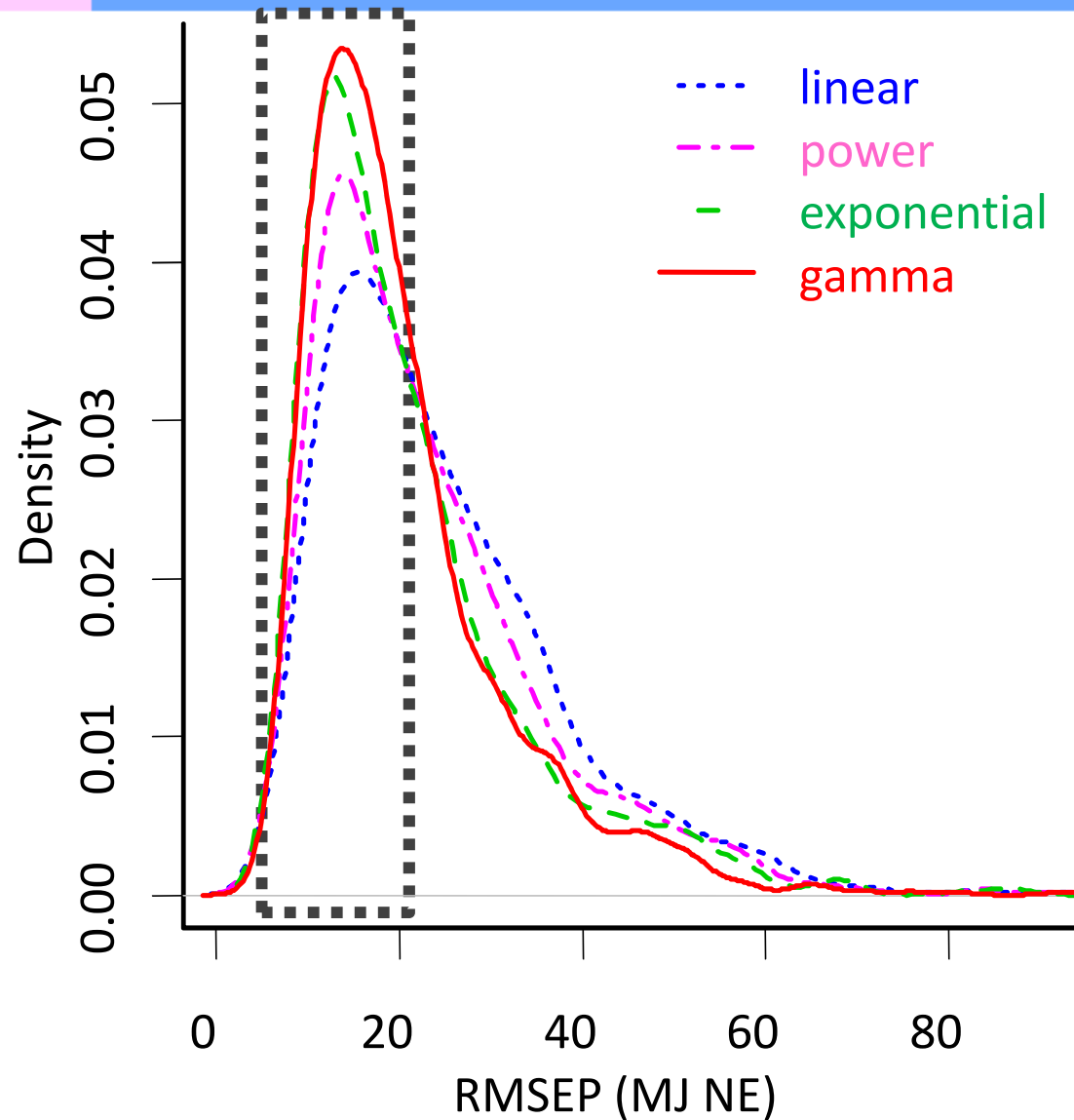
Equation x batch interaction ($P < 0.001$)



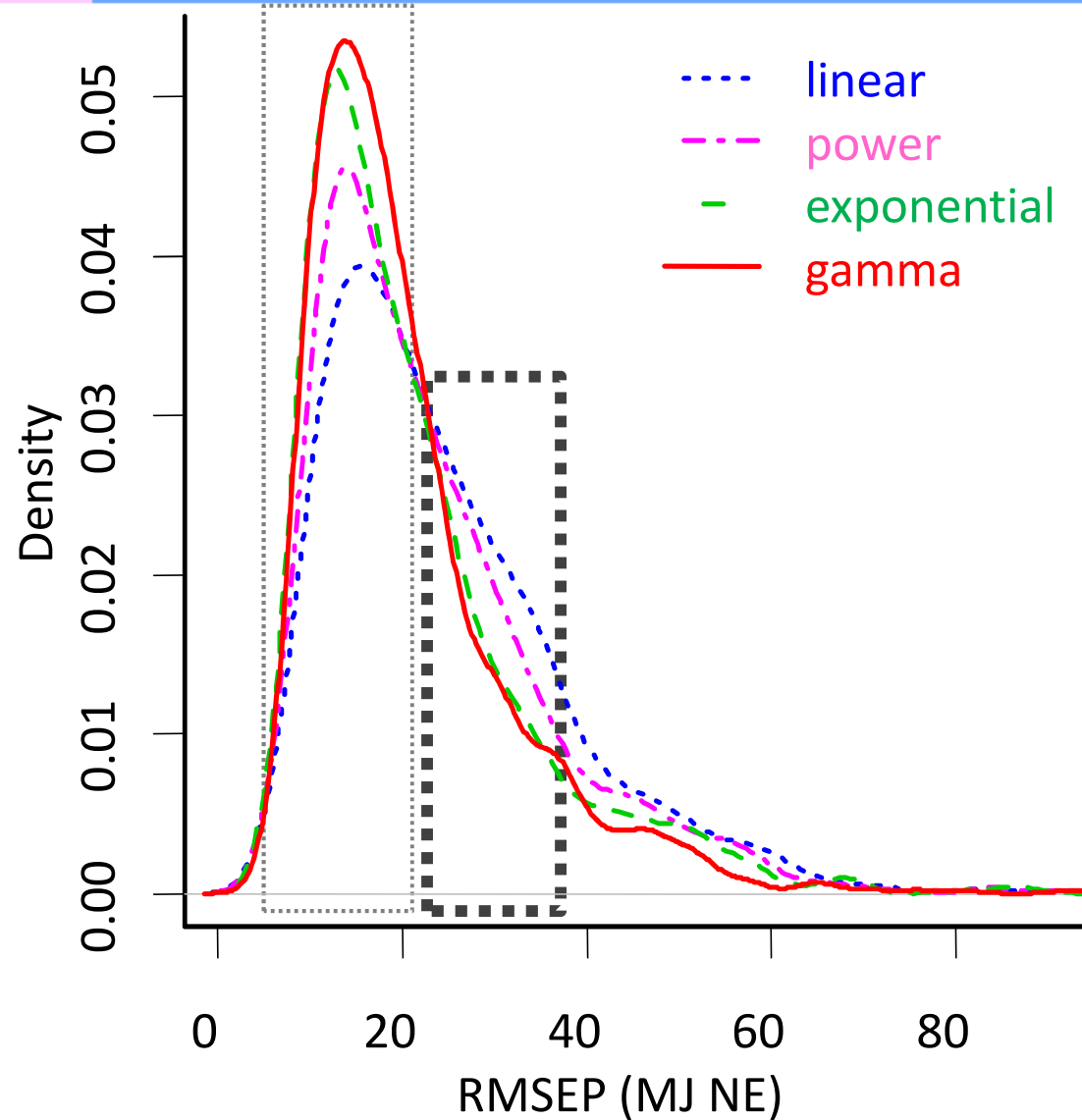
RMSEP density among equations



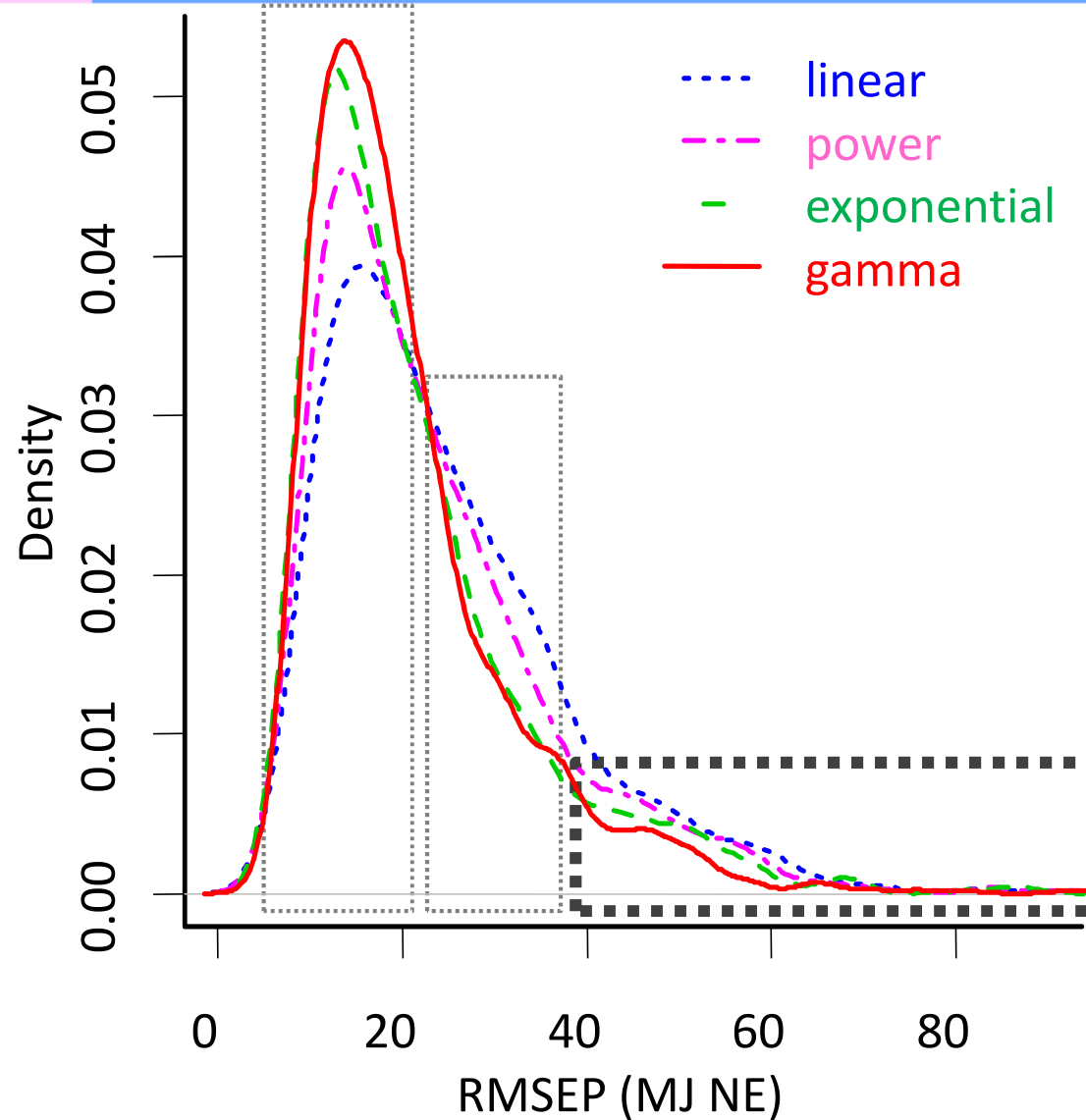
RMSEP density among equations



RMSEP density among equations



RMSEP density among equations



Factors of variation of profile parameters

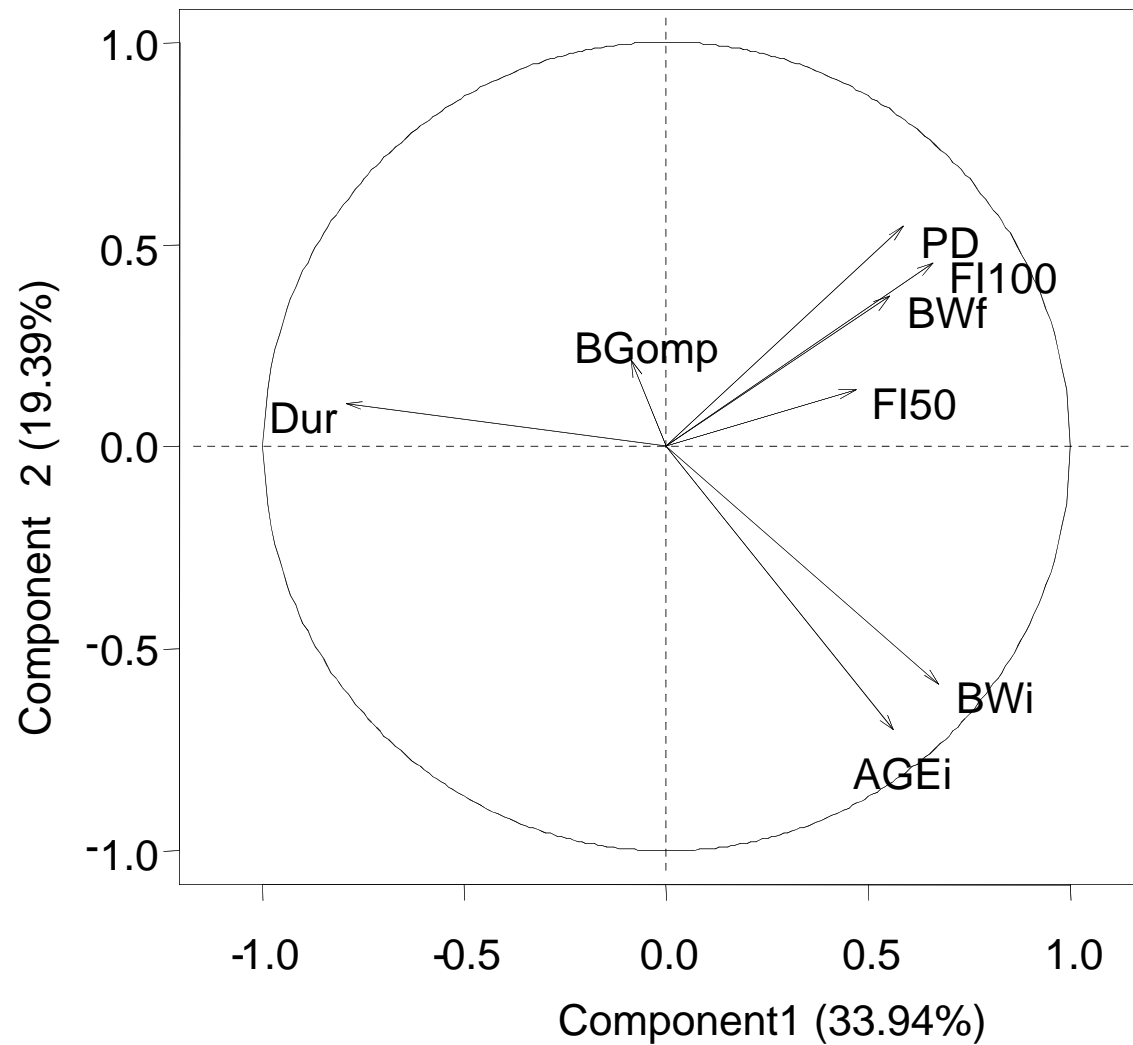
Range
of values

Significant effects
B: batch, G: genotype, S: sex

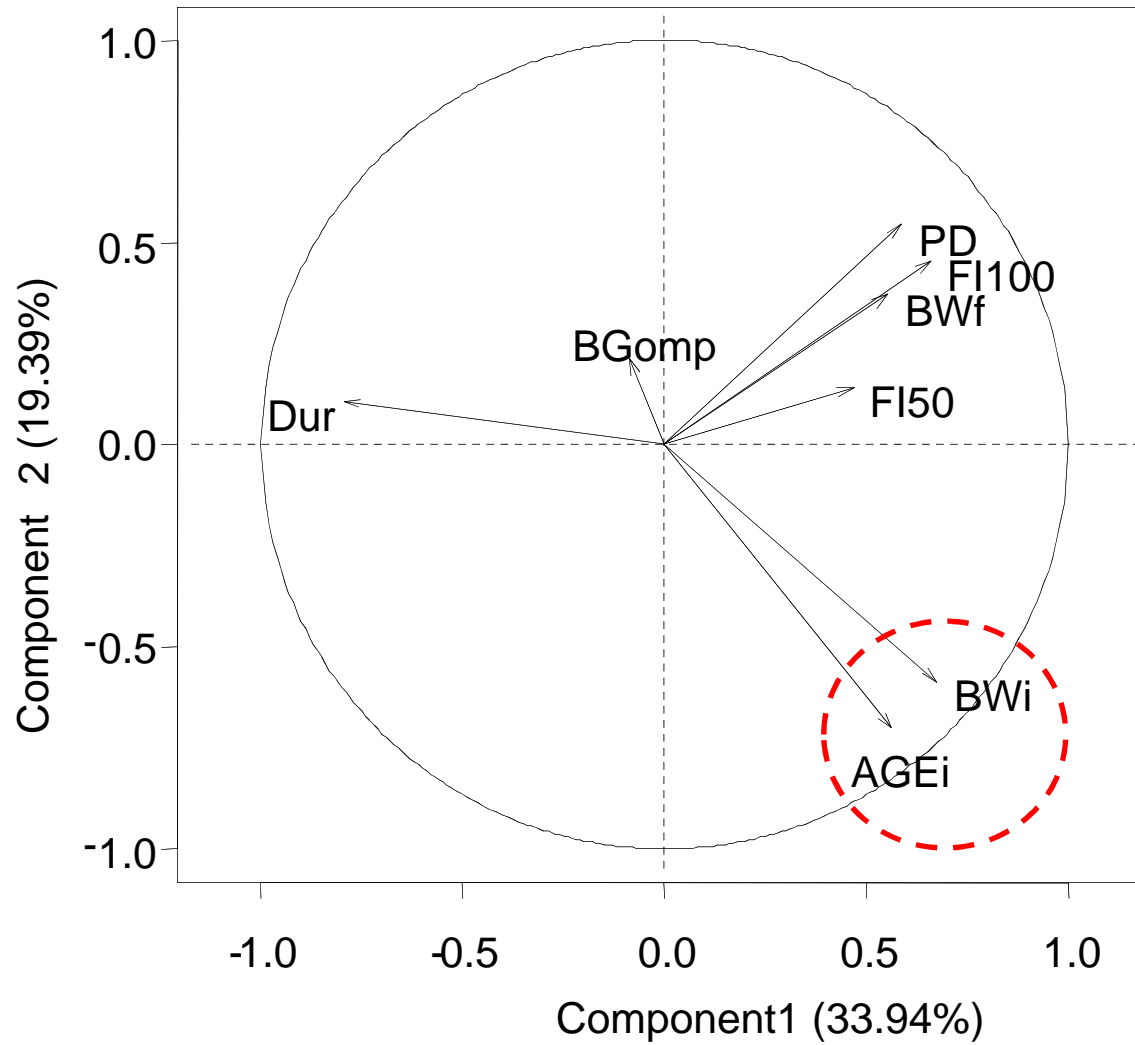
Initial BW	19 – 47	B	S	
Final BW	88 – 141	B	S	S x B
Initial age	59 – 79	B	G	
Duration	78 – 120	B	S	S x B
PD	75 – 224	B	S	S x B
Gompertz B coef.	9 – 1505	B	S	
FI50	15 – 37	B	S	
FI100	16 – 44	B	S	S x B



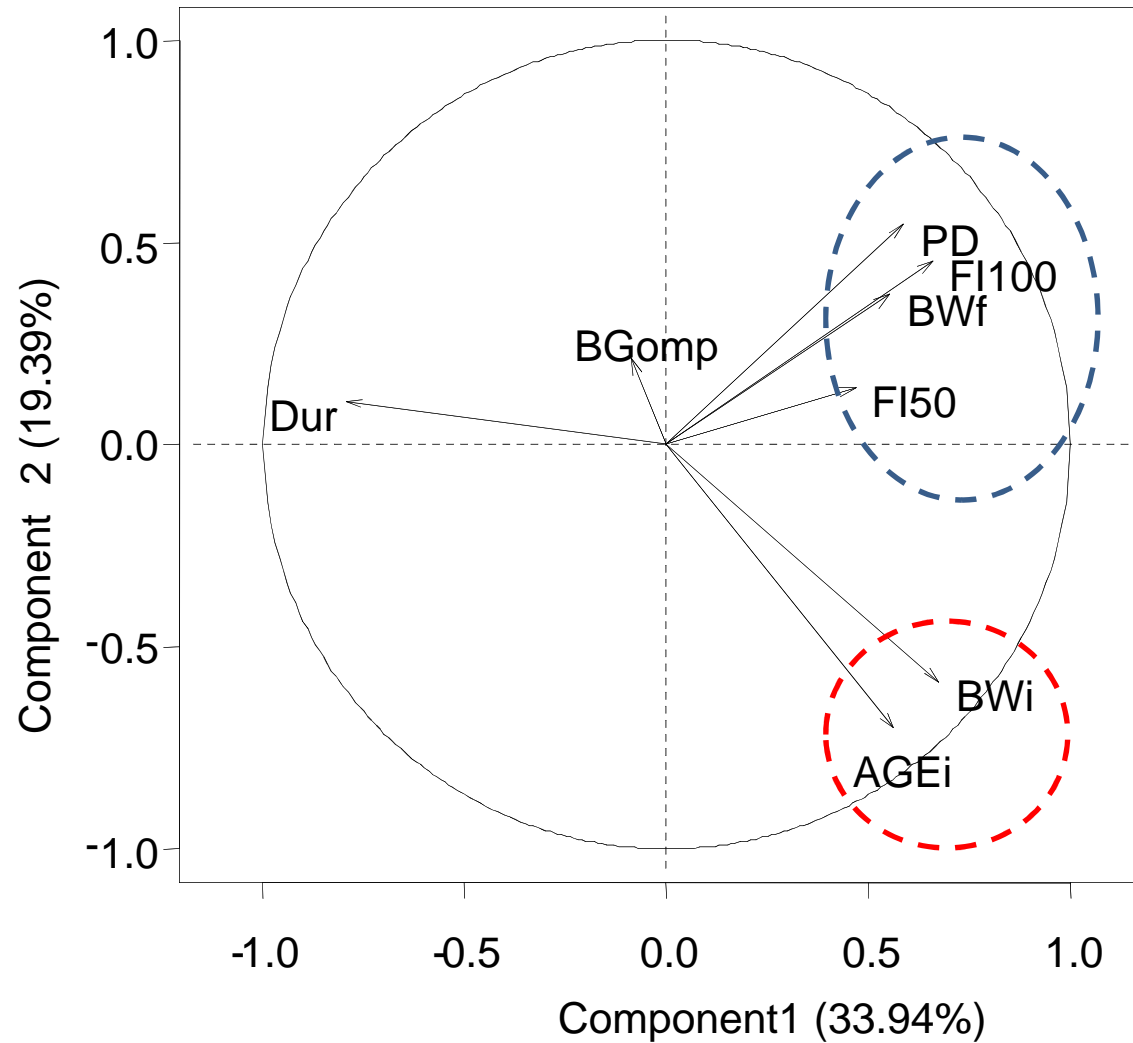
Links between profile parameters



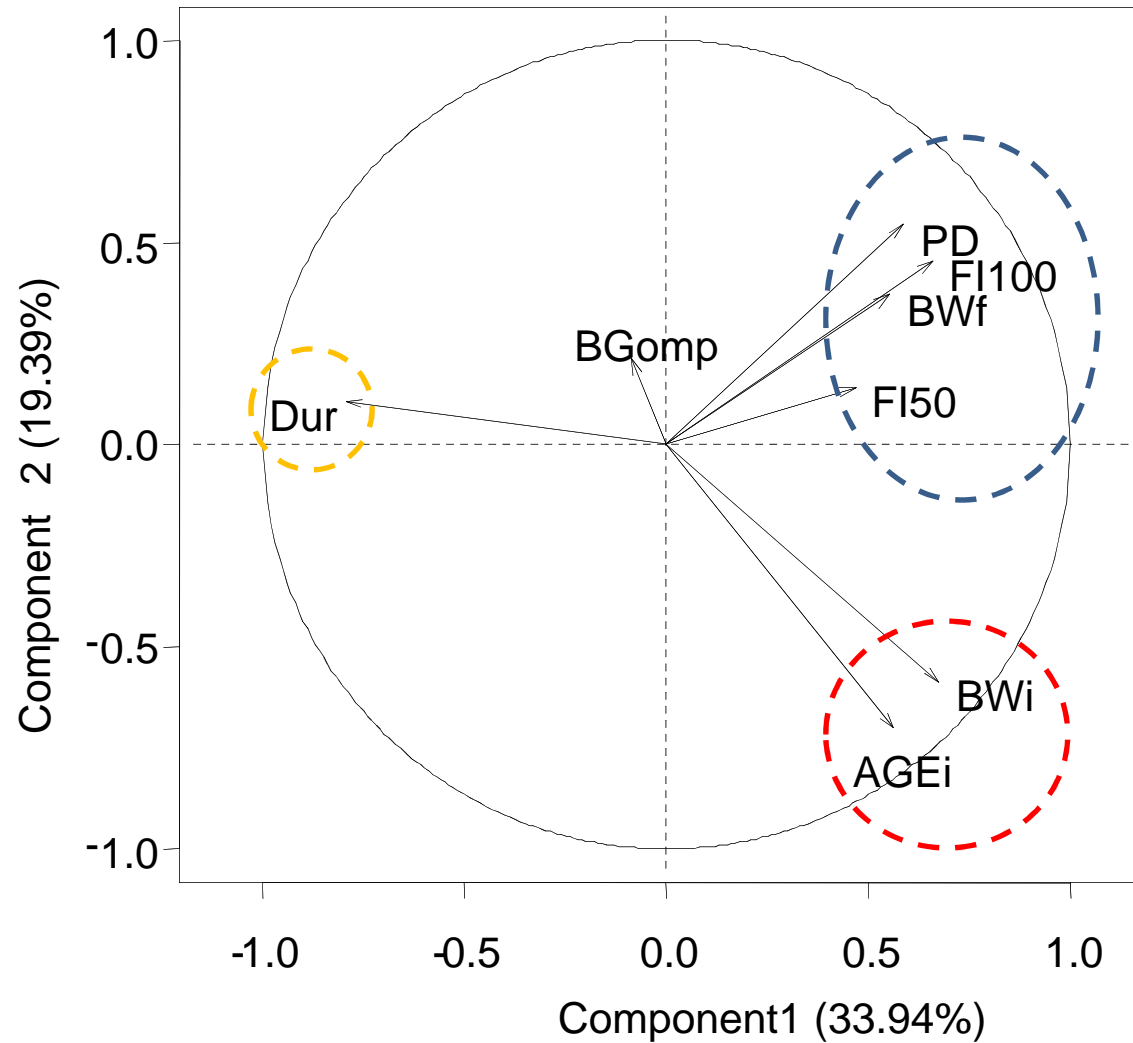
Links between profile parameters



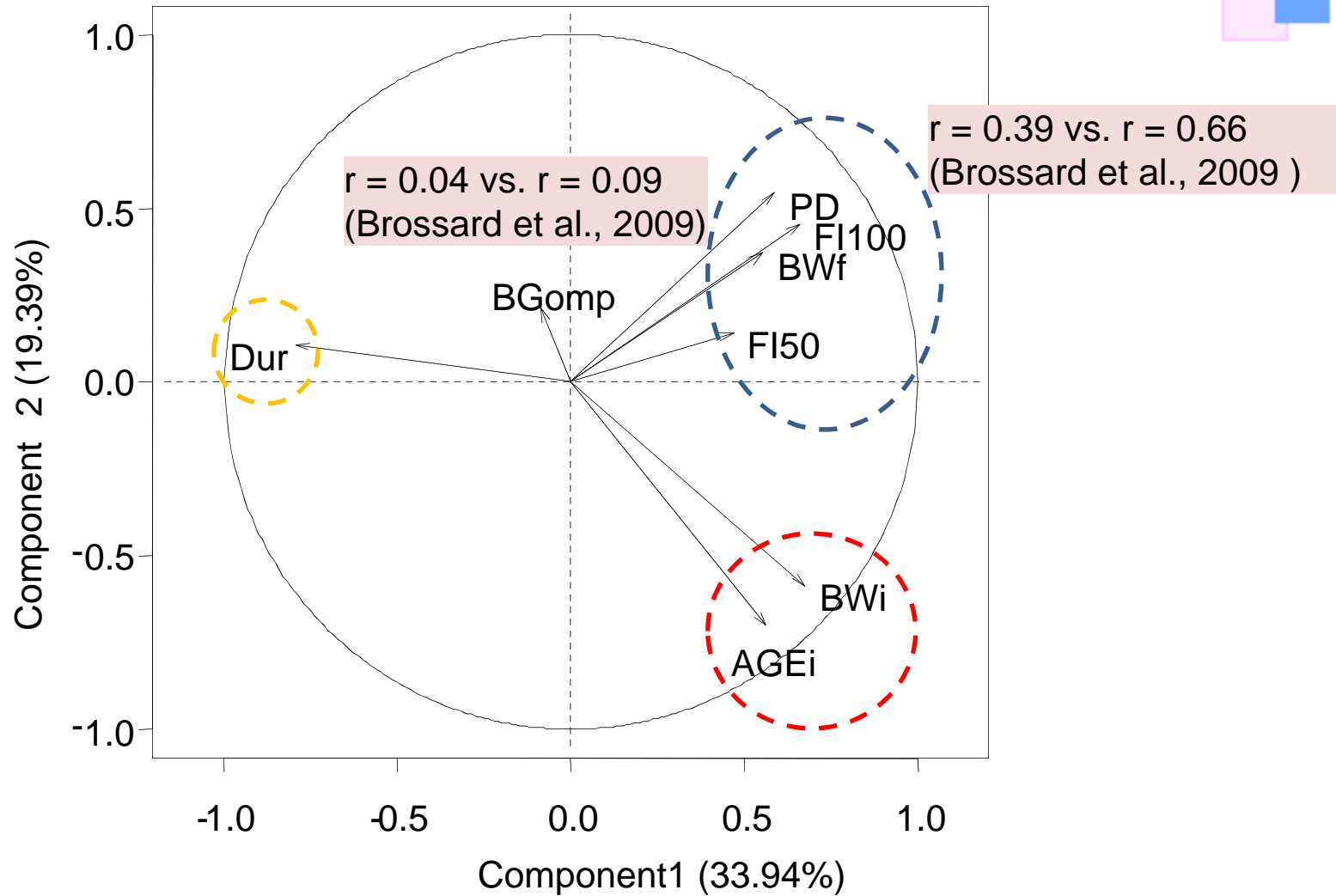
Links between profile parameters



Links between profile parameters



Links between profile parameters



Conclusion



- No interaction
between equation and genotype and sex**



Conclusion



- ❑ **No interaction between equation and genotype and sex**
- ❑ **Gamma function best fits the measured data**
 - ❑ Importance of the decrease in FI to maintenance at the end of the fattening period



Conclusion



- ❑ **No interaction between equation and genotype and sex**
- ❑ **Gamma function best fits the measured data**
 - ❑ Importance of the decrease in FI to maintenance at the end of the fattening period
- ❑ **Links between some profile parameters are confirmed**
- ❑ **Further investigation are required**
 - ❑ to describe the covariance matrices from different populations of pigs
 - ❑ to identify structure(s) to use when generating virtual batches

