



**65rd Annual Meeting EAAP,  
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## **The Iberian pig production systems and their high-valuable products**

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# Introduction

## # Spanish pig production

- Around 25 million heads
- > 40 million pigs slaughtered / year
- 250,000 Ton of dry-cured hams (& shoulders) / year

## # Iberian pig sector (2013)

- Around 1,8 million heads
- ± 2 million Iberian pigs slaughtered / year
- 18,650 Ton of dry-cured Iberian hams consumed
- 657 millions € household expenditure in Iberian pig products

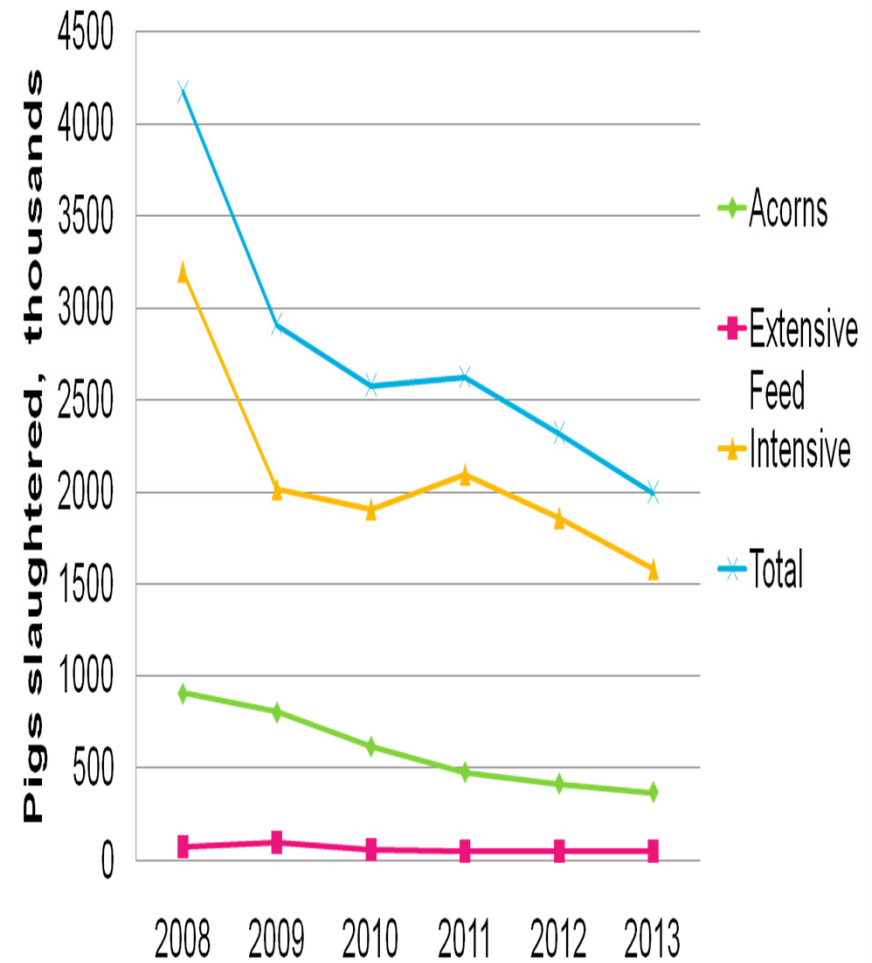
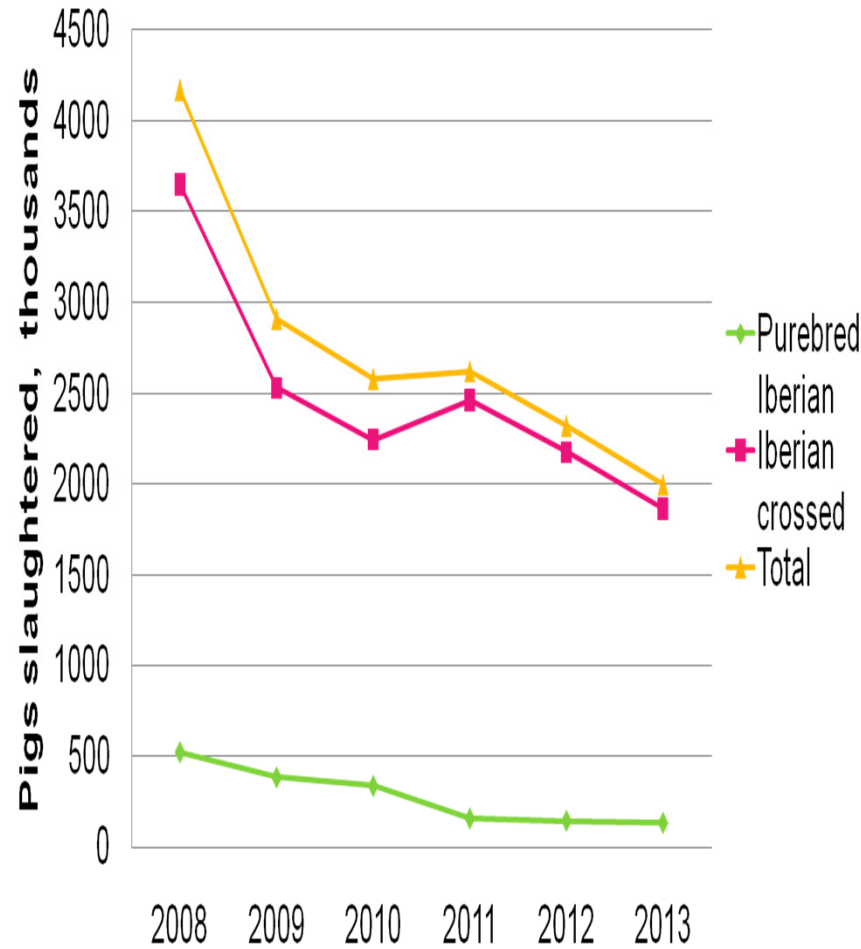
## Iberian pigs slaughtered in 2013

	thousands	%
Purebred Iberian	132.3	6.6
Iberian crossed	1,862.5	93.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,994.5</b>	
Acorns	365.8	18.3
Acorns + Feed	14.0	0.7
Extensive / Feed	35.4	1.8
Intensive	1,579.6	79.2

Riber 2013



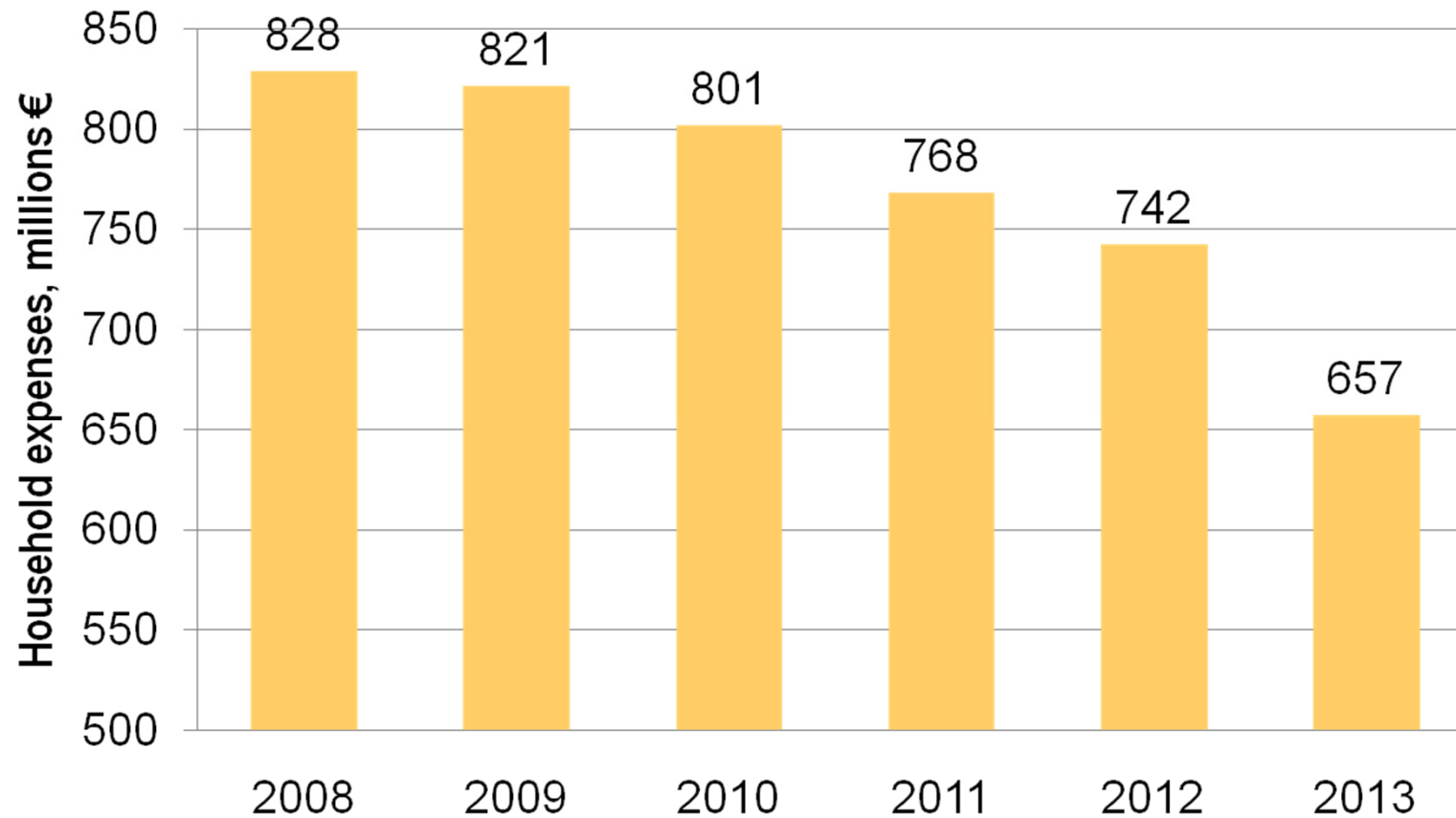
## Evolution of Iberian pigs slaughters



Riber, 2013



## Household expenditure in Iberian pig products



Riber 2013



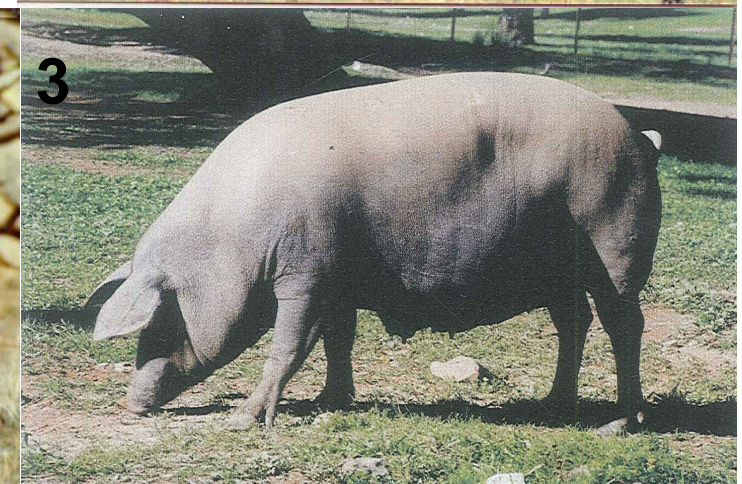
**The Iberian pig**



# Iberian pig lines

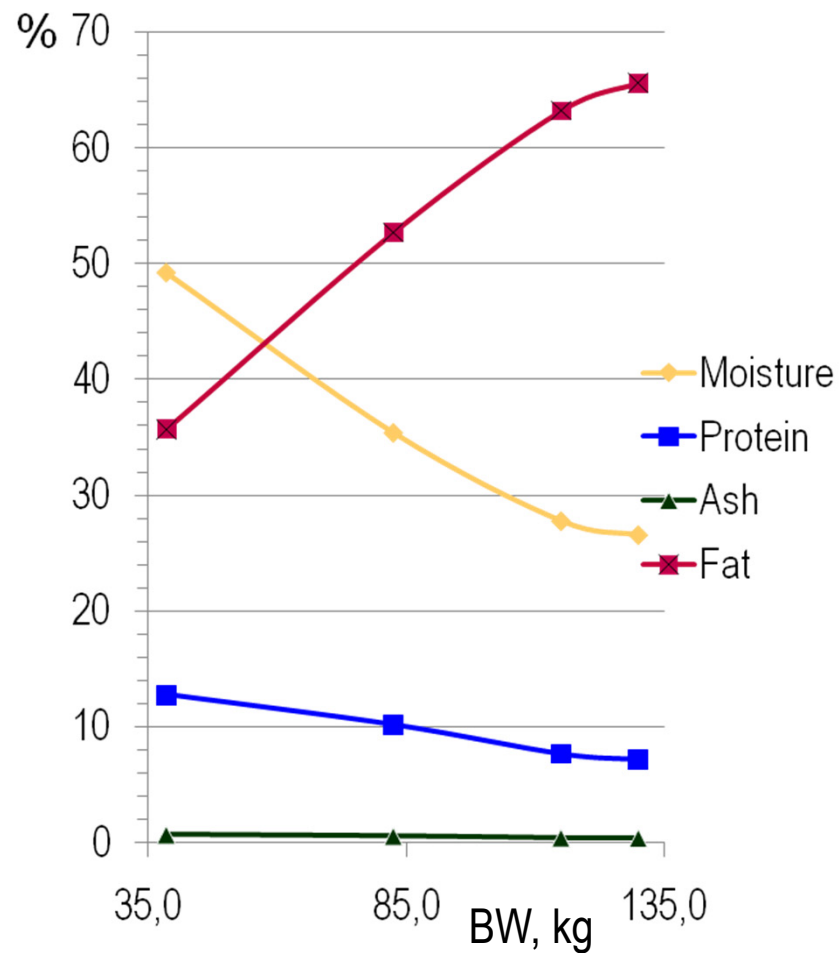
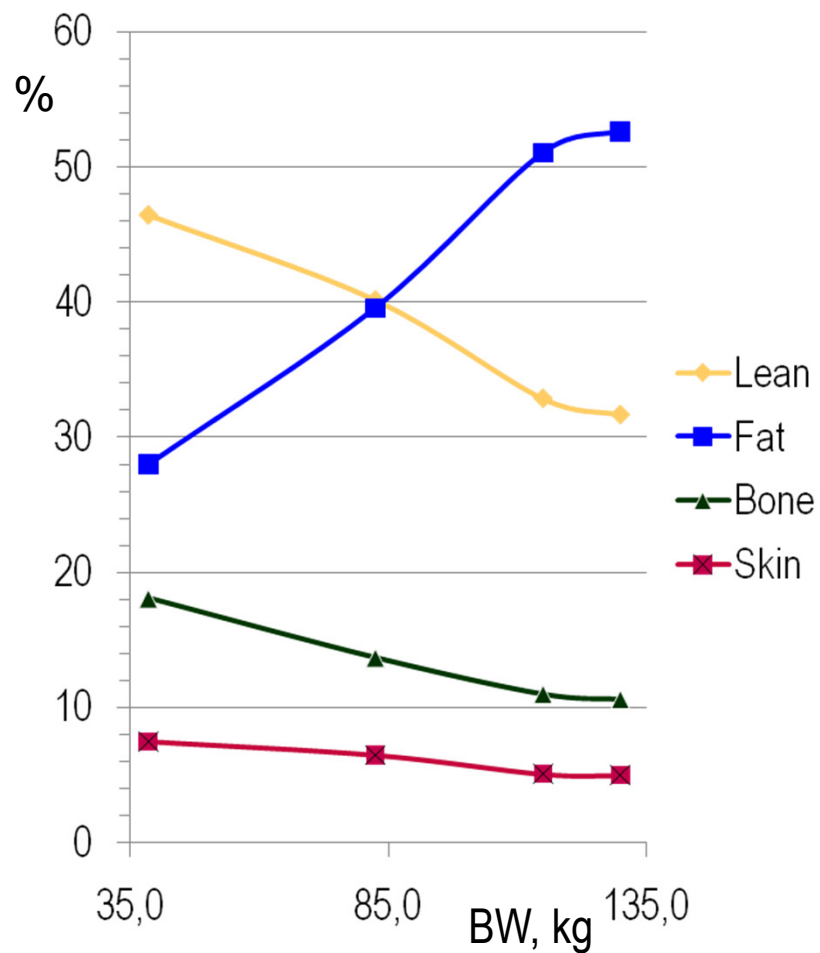
AECERIBER (Diéguez, 2001)

- 1. Retinto { Extremeño (Silvela, Valdesequera, Villalón, Oliventino)  
Portugués (Caldeira, Ervideira)
- 2. Lampiño { Español (Guadiana, Serena)  
Portugués
- 3. Entrepelado
- 4. Torbiscal
- 5. Mamellado
- 6. Dorado  
Gaditano
- 7. Manchado  
Jabugo

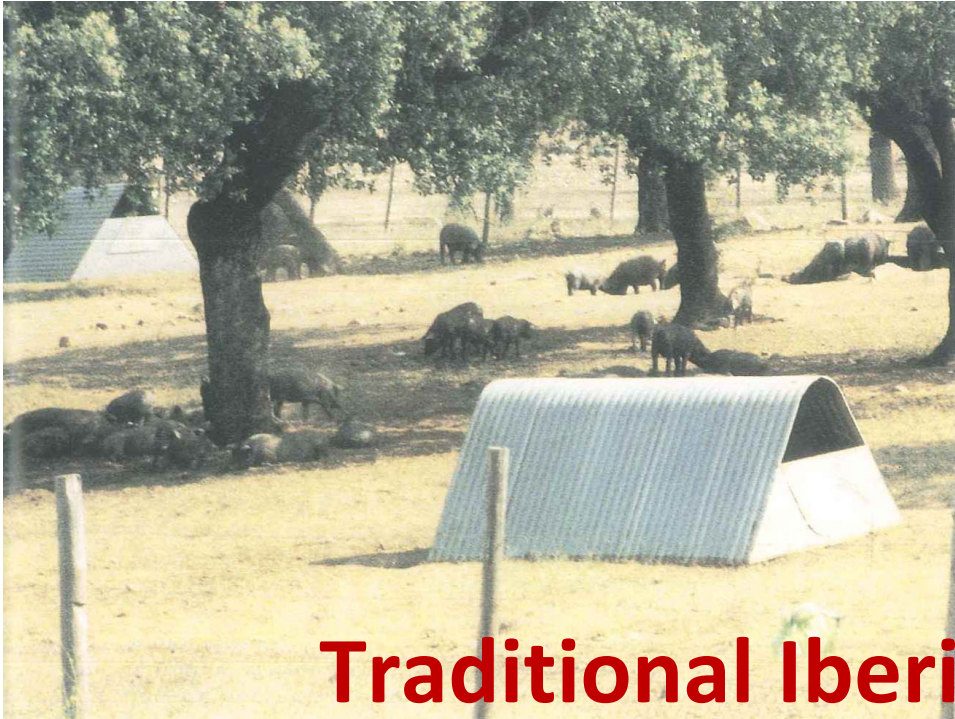


# Iberian pig carcass composition

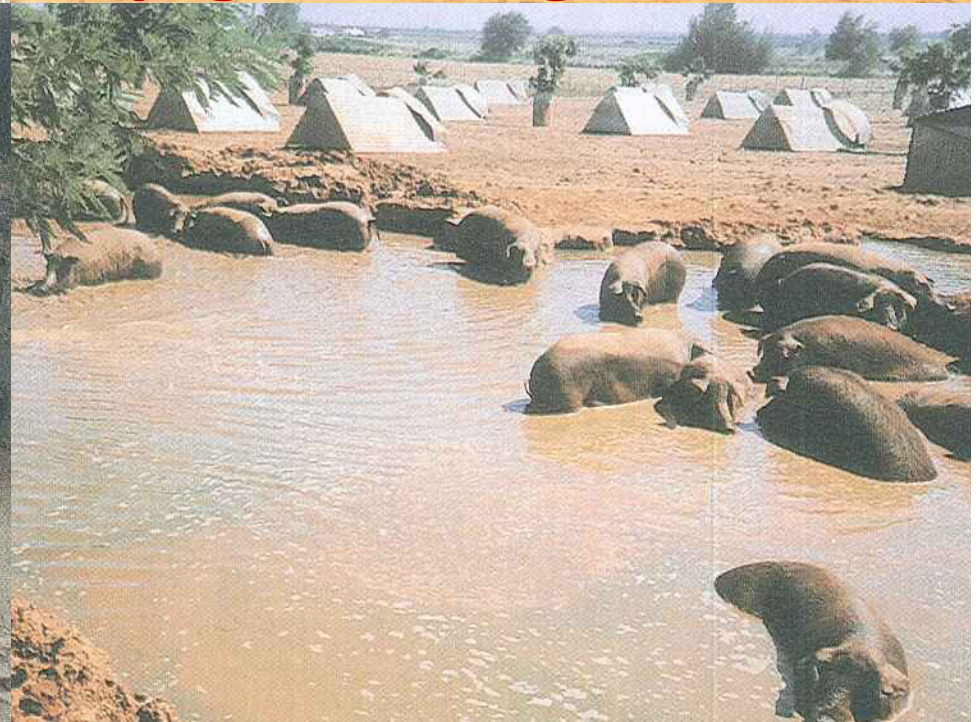
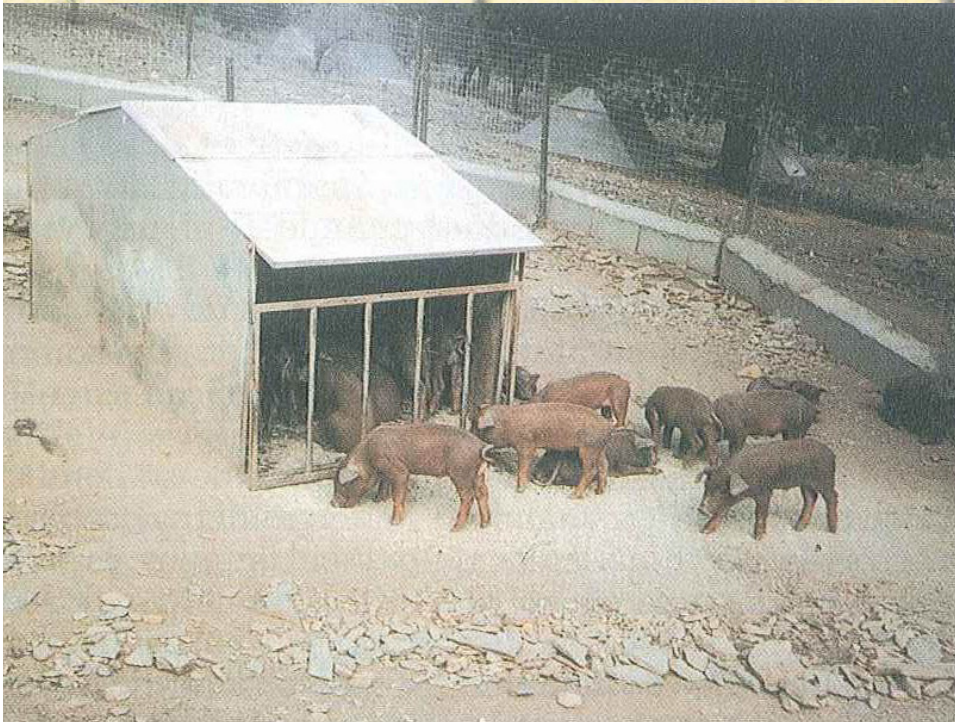
Freitas, 1998







**Traditional Iberian pig farming**



# Iberian sow productivity

# 3400 sows , 8 farms, Year 2009

■ Total born /sow	8.3
■ Born alive / sow	7.8
■ Weaned / sow	6.8
■ Lactation, d	27
■ Litters / year	2.11
■ Productivity	14.4

Aparicio et al., 2011





**Breed: Iberian 100%**

**Norma 2014**

**Iberian 50, 75% but Iberian sow X Duroc boar**



## The ecosystem: “La dehesa”

## Main areas of Iberian pig production



## Geographic distribution of Iberian pig population

Nov. 2013

	Sows	%	Total heads	%
Castilla la Mancha	6,499	2.6	67,549	2.9
Castilla y León	65,339	25.7	678,077	28.8
Andalucía	67,267	26.4	591,193	25.1
Extremadura	115,204	45.3	1014,489	43.1
Spain	254,392		2351,566	

INE – MAGRAMA



# Acorns production

in the area of Badajoz, Extremadura

Vasquez, 1999

- Oak dispersion 45 trees/Ha
- Tree production 9 kg (8-14kg)
- Production 350 kg/Ha (250-750 kg/Ha)
- Animal density 0,7 (0,6-2,1 pigs/Ha)

**Montanera: maximum 1,25 pigs/Ha (Norma 2014)**

## Acorns chemical composition

	Q.ilex	Q. suber
Almond	71.4	78.7
DM	65.4	62.2
CP	5.2	5.6
Fat *	8.0	6.2
Starch	62.9	52.4
Sugars	11.2	19.2
NDF	23.4	27.3
Tanins	3.1	5.3

Fatty acids	Q. ilex	Q.suber
SFA		
Palmitic	15.3	14.7
Stearic	3.3	1.8
MUFA		
Oleic	63.3	59.1
PUFA		
Linoleic	15.6	20.4

12 samples, Portugal

140 samples, from 5 locations in Portugal

\* Campaniço & Nunes, 2006

Almeida et al., 1992  
Campaniço & Nunes, 2006





**The fattening period: “Montanera”**



# Weight gain during « Montanera »

Rodriguez-Estevez, 2011

## # Seasons 2003 & 2004 :

- Initial BW 111.8 kg
- Year (2003/2004) 740 vs 780 g/d
- Sex (barrows/females) 780 vs 720 g/d
- Age (less/more yr) 710 vs 830 g/d
- Period (start/end) 600 vs 850 g/d

**Montanera: minimum 46 kg and 60 d (Norma 2014)**

## Feed conversion on « Montanera » in the area of Badajoz, Extremadura

Vasquez, 1999

- # Feed intake “montanera”:  
+ 20% grass, roots, mushrooms, invertebrates, etc
- Tree acorns production                      9 kg (8-14kg)
- Total production                      350 kg/Ha (250-750 kg/Ha)
- Animal density                      0,7 (0,6-2,1 pigs/Ha)
- **FCR : 10.87 kg acorns / kg BW**

## The effect of acorns type on some parameters

	Q.ilex	Q.suber	
ADWG, g/d	933	912	ns
Fat depth, mm	36.8	35.9	ns
Loin depth, mm	39.1	42.2	**
Fatty acids			
Palmitic	19.5	18.6	***
Stearic	8.9	8.4	*
Oleic	56.1	55.2	***
Linoleic	8.2	10.4	***

73 barrows, 15-16 months, montanera from Nov-Jan

Campaniço & Nunes, 2006

## The effect of genotype on productive performance

	100% Iberian	75 Ib : 25 Du	50 Ib : 50 Du
initial BW, kg (Mar)	36.4 <sup>c</sup>	40.4 <sup>b</sup>	54.2 <sup>a</sup>
ADWG growing, g/d	196 <sup>c</sup>	222 <sup>b</sup>	285 <sup>a</sup>
iBW PreMontanera, kg (Jun)	57.7 <sup>c</sup>	65.3 <sup>b</sup>	88.1 <sup>a</sup>
ADWG premontanera, g/d	339 <sup>b</sup>	349 <sup>b</sup>	395 <sup>a</sup>
iBW Montanera, kg (Oc-Nv)	95.2 <sup>c</sup>	105.0 <sup>b</sup>	133.4 <sup>a</sup>
ADWG montanera, g/d	701 <sup>a</sup>	692 <sup>a</sup>	587 <sup>b</sup>
final BW, kg (Jan-Fb)	159.9 <sup>c</sup>	170.4 <sup>b</sup>	189.4 <sup>a</sup>
Weight gain Montanera, kg	64.6 <sup>a</sup>	65.4 <sup>a</sup>	56.1 <sup>b</sup>

150 barrows, born on Autumm

Benito et al., 2001

## The effect of genotype on carcass parameters

	100% Iberian	75 lb : 25 Du	50 lb : 50 Du
Carcass wgt	129.5 <sup>c</sup>	136.9 <sup>b</sup>	150.9 <sup>a</sup>
Fat depth, mm	76.8 <sup>a</sup>	71.2 <sup>b</sup>	54.7 <sup>c</sup>
Loins, %	2.64 <sup>c</sup>	2.93 <sup>b</sup>	3.59 <sup>a</sup>
Hams, %	16.9 <sup>c</sup>	17.5 <sup>b</sup>	19.2 <sup>a</sup>
imFat Loin	6.7 <sup>a</sup>	6.4 <sup>b</sup>	6.4 <sup>b</sup>
imFat Ham	6.4 <sup>a</sup>	5.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.6 <sup>b</sup>

150 barrows slaughtered on Feb with 16 months minimum

Benito et al., 2001

## The effect of genotype on FA composition

	100% Iberian	75 Ib : 25 Du	50 Ib : 50 Du
<b>Subcutaneous fat</b>			
Palmitic	19.2 <sup>b</sup>	19.3 <sup>b</sup>	19.8 <sup>a</sup>
Stearic	7.3 <sup>b</sup>	8.3 <sup>a</sup>	8.6 <sup>a</sup>
Oleic	56.9 <sup>a</sup>	55.7 <sup>b</sup>	54.3 <sup>c</sup>
Linoleic	9.8 <sup>c</sup>	10.3 <sup>b</sup>	10.8 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Intramuscular loin fat</b>			
Palmitic	23.8	24.4	24.3
Stearic	9.1 <sup>b</sup>	9.9 <sup>a</sup>	10.1 <sup>a</sup>
Oleic	53.5 <sup>a</sup>	52.5 <sup>b</sup>	52.2 <sup>b</sup>
Linoleic	5.6	5.6	5.8

150 barrows slaughtered on Feb with 16 months minimum

Benito et al., 2001

# Production conditions for the Iberian pig

Official regulation (RD 4/2014, March 1)

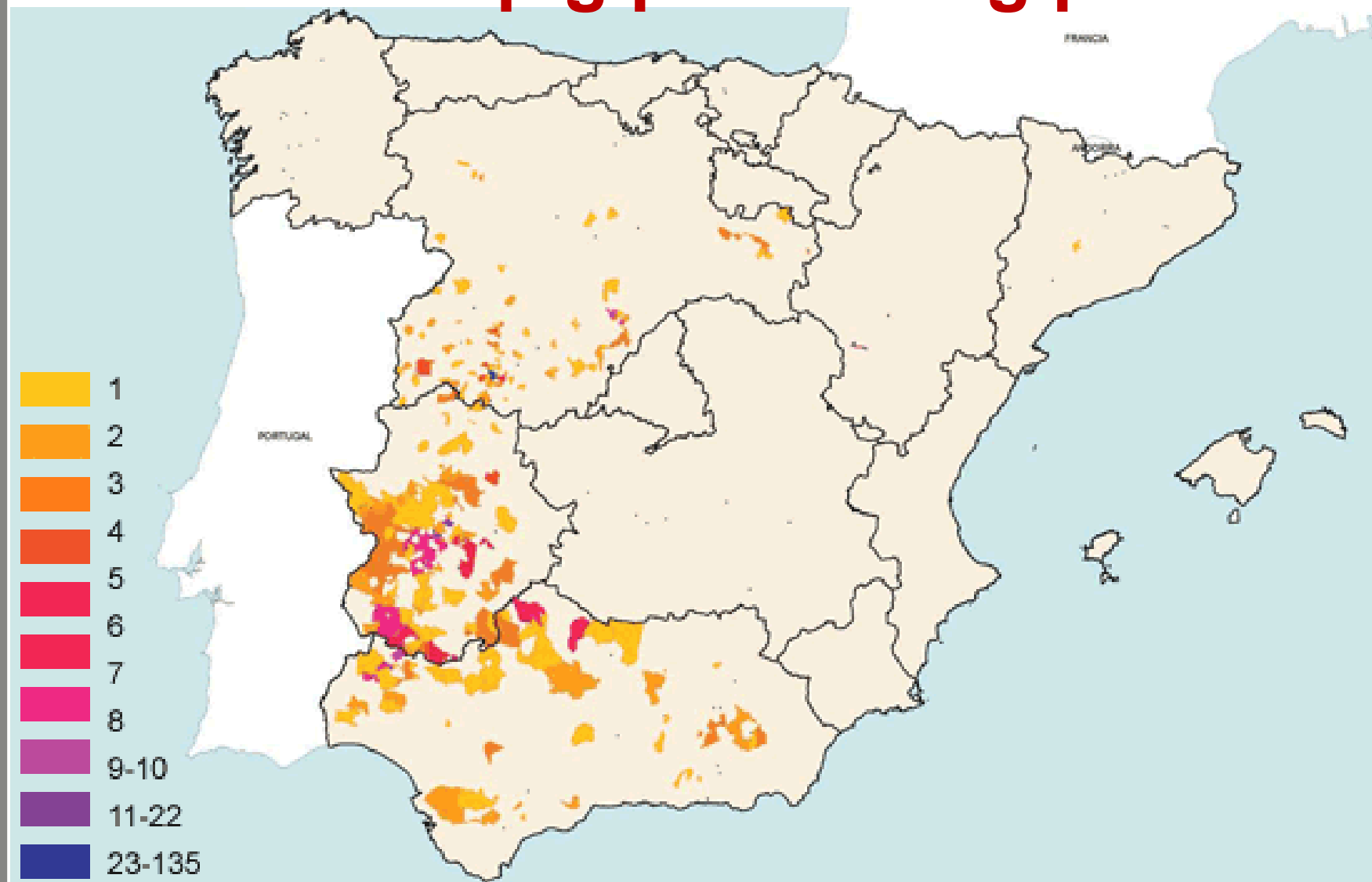
<b>Acorns</b>	Density	0.25 -1.25 pigs/Ha	
	Slaughter	Dic 15 –Mar 31	
	Age (min.)	14 months	
<b>Bellota</b>	Carcass weight (min.)	<b>108 kg Iberian 100%</b>	115 kg Iberian
<b>Free-range</b>	Density (max.)	Free-range 15 pigs/Ha Intensive 100 m <sup>2</sup> / pig	
<b>Cebo de campo</b>	Age (min.)	12 months	
	Carcass weight (min.)	108 and 115 kg	
<b>Intensive</b>	Density (max.)	2 m <sup>2</sup> / pig	
	Age (min.)	10 months	
<b>Cebo</b>	Carcass weight (min.)	108 and 115 kg	





## Iberian pig dry-cured products

# Iberian pig processing plants



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# Identification at slaughter

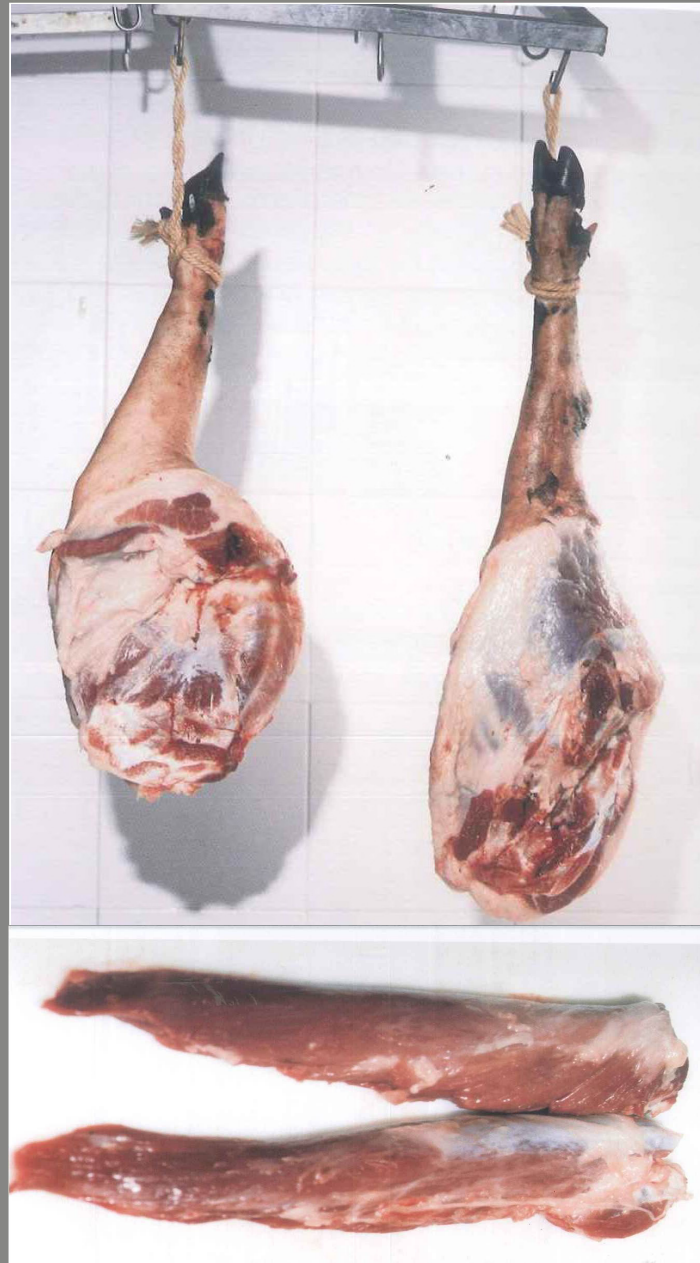
**Black:** 100% Iberian, Acorns

**Red:** Iberian, Acorns

**Green:** Iberian, free-range / feed

**White:** Iberian, Intensive / feed

(Norma 2014)



# Traditional Iberian ham processing

## Preparation

## Stabilization

1. Salting (2-1d/kg)
2. Post-salting (75-90d)

## Development of sensory characteristics

3. Drying (Summertime, 120-150d)
4. Curing on cellars

Extremadura / Andalucía : 12-18 months

Guijuelo : 24 months

Adapted from Antequera, 2006



## Profiling

V, 0-3°C, 1-2d

## Salting

2-1d/kg, 1-3°C, RH >80%



## Post-salting

aW<0.96, 3-5°C,  
RH 85 to 75%, 75-90d

Adapted from Antequera, 2006



## Drying

Summer, rising T,  
RH 60-80%,  
 $a_w \approx 0.92$ ,  
120-150d

## Curing on cellars

( $a_w \approx 0.90$ )

Extr / And : 10-15, 18-22°C,  
RH 70-75%, 12-18 months

Guijuelo : 6-8, 15-16°C,  
RH 70-75%, 24 months



Adapted from Antequera, 2006

# Processing conditions for Ib pig products

Official regulation (RD 4/2014, March 1)

	Raw weight	Processing length	Final weight
Ham	< 7 kg	min 600 d	100% IB $\geq$ 5.75kg Iberian $\geq$ 7 kg
	$\geq$ 7 kg	min 730 d	
Shoulder	-	min 365 d	100% IB $\geq$ 3.7kg Iberian $\geq$ 4 kg
Loin	-	min 70 d	

## The effect of genotype on dry-cured hams

<i>Biceps femoris</i>	100% Iberian	♀ 50 Ib : 50 Du♂	♀ 50 Du : 50 Ib♂
Moisture	47.9 <sup>b</sup>	49.2 <sup>ab</sup>	50.8 <sup>a</sup>
IMF	7.1 <sup>a</sup>	6.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.6 <sup>b</sup>
Myoglobin	4.9 <sup>a</sup>	3.6 <sup>b</sup>	3.5 <sup>b</sup>
Iron	1.7 <sup>a</sup>	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 <sup>b</sup>
α-tocopherol	6.7	6.3	6.7
$a_w$	0.88	0.87	0.87
pH	6.1 <sup>a</sup>	5.9 <sup>b</sup>	5.9 <sup>b</sup>
L*	39.5	38.7	40.5
a*	18.4 <sup>a</sup>	13.9 <sup>b</sup>	14.7 <sup>b</sup>
b*	5.9	5.5	5.2

Hams issued from 30 pigs raised indoors with HOleic+α-tocopherol enriched diets

Ventanas et al., 2014



## The effect of diet on dry-cured hams

IM fat <i>B. femoris</i>	100% Iberian	♀ 50 lb : 50 Du♂	♀ 50 Du : 50 lb♂
Palmitic	23.1 <sup>a</sup>	21.7 <sup>b</sup>	22.4 <sup>ab</sup>
Stearic	9.9	10.3	10.5
Oleic	48.7	48.2	47.5
MUFA	54.2 <sup>a</sup>	52.9 <sup>b</sup>	52.3 <sup>b</sup>
Linoleic	8.3 <sup>b</sup>	9.6 <sup>a</sup>	9.2 <sup>a</sup>
<b>P ox</b> , nM carbonyl/mg prot	<b>6.8<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>8.0<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>8.1<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>TBARS</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.36</b>
<i>Aldehydes</i>			
Pentanal	50.5	57.0	61.8
Hexanal	207.3 <sup>b</sup>	303.5 <sup>a</sup>	317.4 <sup>a</sup>
Heptanal	11.3	11.9	13.8

Hams from 30 pigs fed HOleic+ $\alpha$ -tocopherol enriched diets

Ventanas et al., 2014

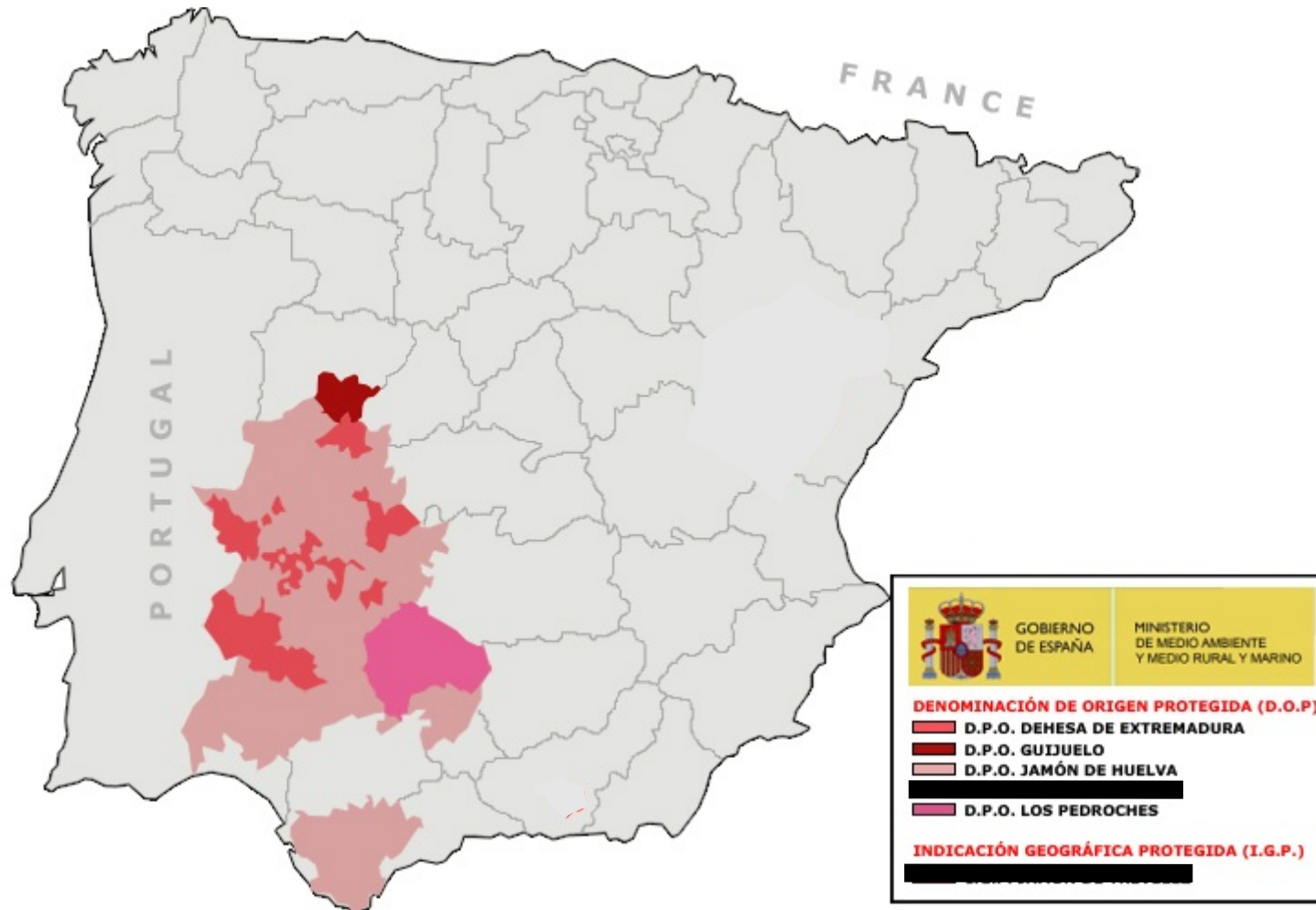
## The effect of diet on dry-cured hams

Ham Sct fat	Montanera	Feed	Vit E
Palmitic	23.8 <sup>b</sup>	25.3 <sup>a</sup>	25.2 <sup>a</sup>
Stearic	9.2 <sup>b</sup>	12.4 <sup>a</sup>	12.7 <sup>a</sup>
Oleic	53.2 <sup>a</sup>	50.7 <sup>b</sup>	49.7 <sup>b</sup>
Linoleic	8.2 <sup>a</sup>	6.5 <sup>b</sup>	7.1 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Volatile compounds</i>			
Hydrocarbons	2792	1811	1918
Aldehydes	1427	915	884
Ketones	224	127	144
Alcohols	1347	801	1097
<b>Total volatiles</b>	<b>5790</b>	<b>3654</b>	<b>4043</b>

30 hams traditionally cured

Timón et al., 2001

# Spanish recognized Iberian pig ham P.D.O.







**THANK YOU VERY  
MUCH FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!!!!**