

Evaluation of the effects of selection on sow efficiency and robustness



By: P. Silalahi, T. Tribout, J. Gogué, Y. Billon, J. P. Bidanel



66th EAAP Annual meeting, Warsaw, Poland, 31 August – 4 September 2015





- Selection has been successful in many pig populations
- Selection may unfortunately be accompanied by detrimental effects
- E.g. an increase in piglet mortality has been shown in many populations



Objective of the study

To estimate the effects of selection on:

- Sow reproductive efficiency
- Traits related to robustness

Using an experimental design based on frozen semen



Experimental design (1/2)







Litter size standardized within 24h after birth

Cross fostering of 50% of piglets across genetic group



Traits investigated (1/2)

- Traits related to sow reproductive efficiency
 - Age at puberty
 - Ovulation rate, prenatal survival
 - Litter size and weight at birth and at 21d
 - Weaning to estrus interval
 - Colostrum and milk composition



Traits investigated (2/2)

- Traits related to robustness
 - Sows longevity
 - Piglet survival
 - Variability of sow performance across parities
- Global indicators
 - Ratio of TNB and LWB during lifespan and productive life



Statistical analysis

- Traits were analysed using mixed linear models with the SAS Mixed procedure
- Model
 - fixed effects of: genetic group, parity, herd, batch within herd
 - random effects: sow within genetic group
 - Covariates : litter size / individual weight at birth when appropriate
- Heterogeneous variances across groups used when appropriate



Corpus lutea and litter size









Milk quality

Trait ¹ (%)	Mean		Pr > t for H0 :
	D77 sows	D98 sows	ΔGa = 0
DM col	22.08 ± 1.05	21.23 ± 0.97	0.55
DM milk	19.47 ± 0.38	19.97 ± 0.35	0.35
PR col	9.04 ± 0.81	9.03 ± 0.76	0.98
PR milk	5.01 ± 0.11	5.02 ± 0.10	0.92
FAT col	7.99 ± 1.07	7.69 ± 0.97	0.82
FAT milk	7.24 ± 0.40	8.37 ± 0.36	0.03
Lact col	3.5+0.39	3.4+0.35	0.83
Lact milk	4.8+0.40	5.7+0.58	0.25

DM col = colostrums dry matter; DM milk = milk dry matter; PR col = colostrums protein; PR milk = milk protein; FAT col = colostrums fat; FAT milk = milk fat; Lact col = colostrums lactose; Lact milk = milk lactose.





Sow longevity

Group difference (1/2 estimated genetic trend)





Sows lifespan efficiency

Group difference (1/2 estimated genetic trend)





Residual standard deviation of sow performance across parities

Group difference (1/2 estimated genetic trend)





Within litter residual standard deviation of piglet weight

Group difference (1/2 estimated genetic trend)







Conclusion

- Sows produced more and bigger piglets after 21 years of selection
- Conversely, selection had unfavourable effects on:
 - Sow milk production (after litter size standardisation)
 - Longevity and productive life
 - Variability of sow performance across parities was increased
 - Within litter variability of piglet weight was increased
- \Rightarrow has led to changes in the selection goal
 - ⇒ Integration mean and standard deviation of piglet weight in the selection goal









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