

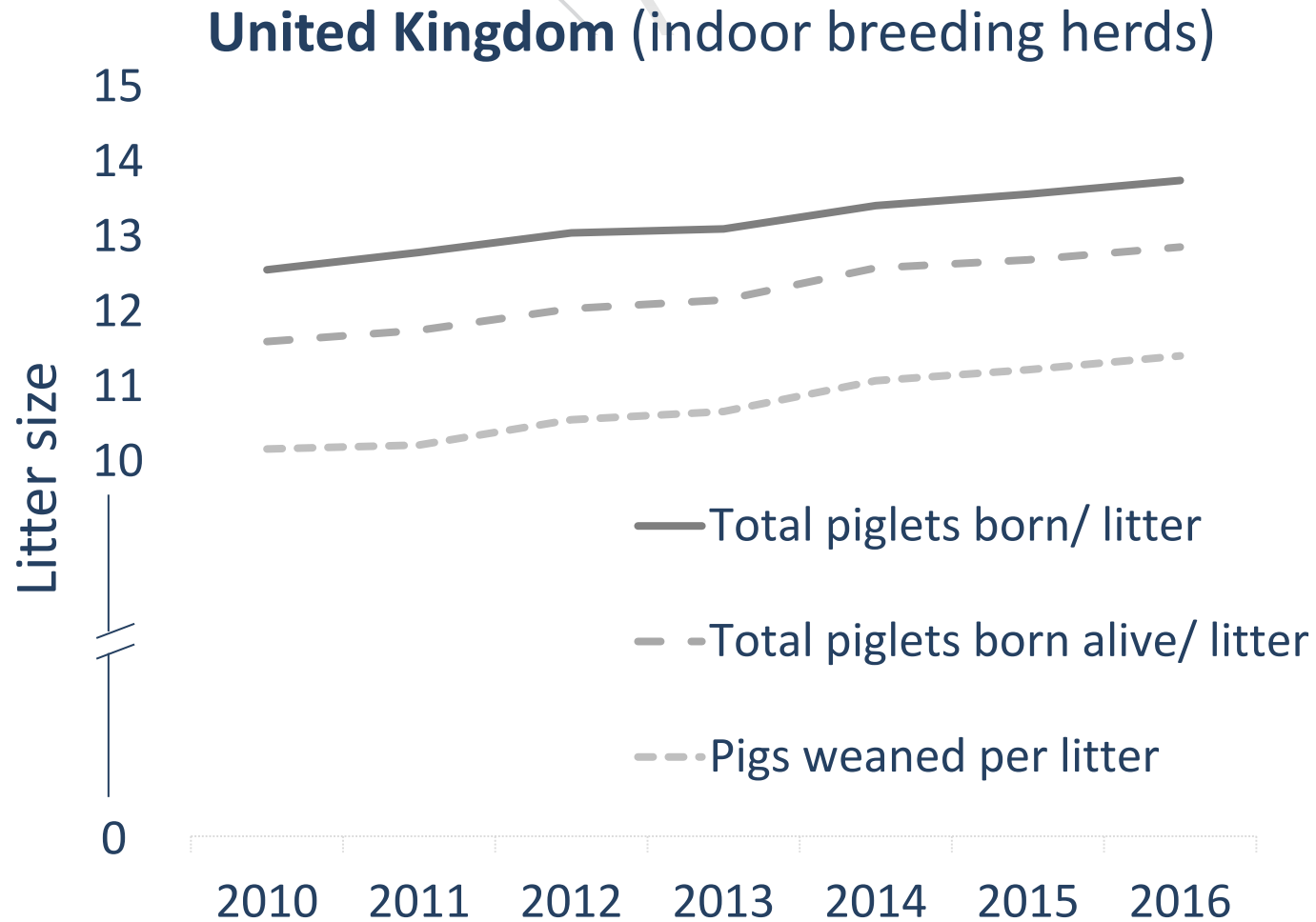


Cross fostering affects the performance of both small and heavy piglets throughout production

Anne Huting, Ian Wellock, and
Ilias Kyriazakis

The problem

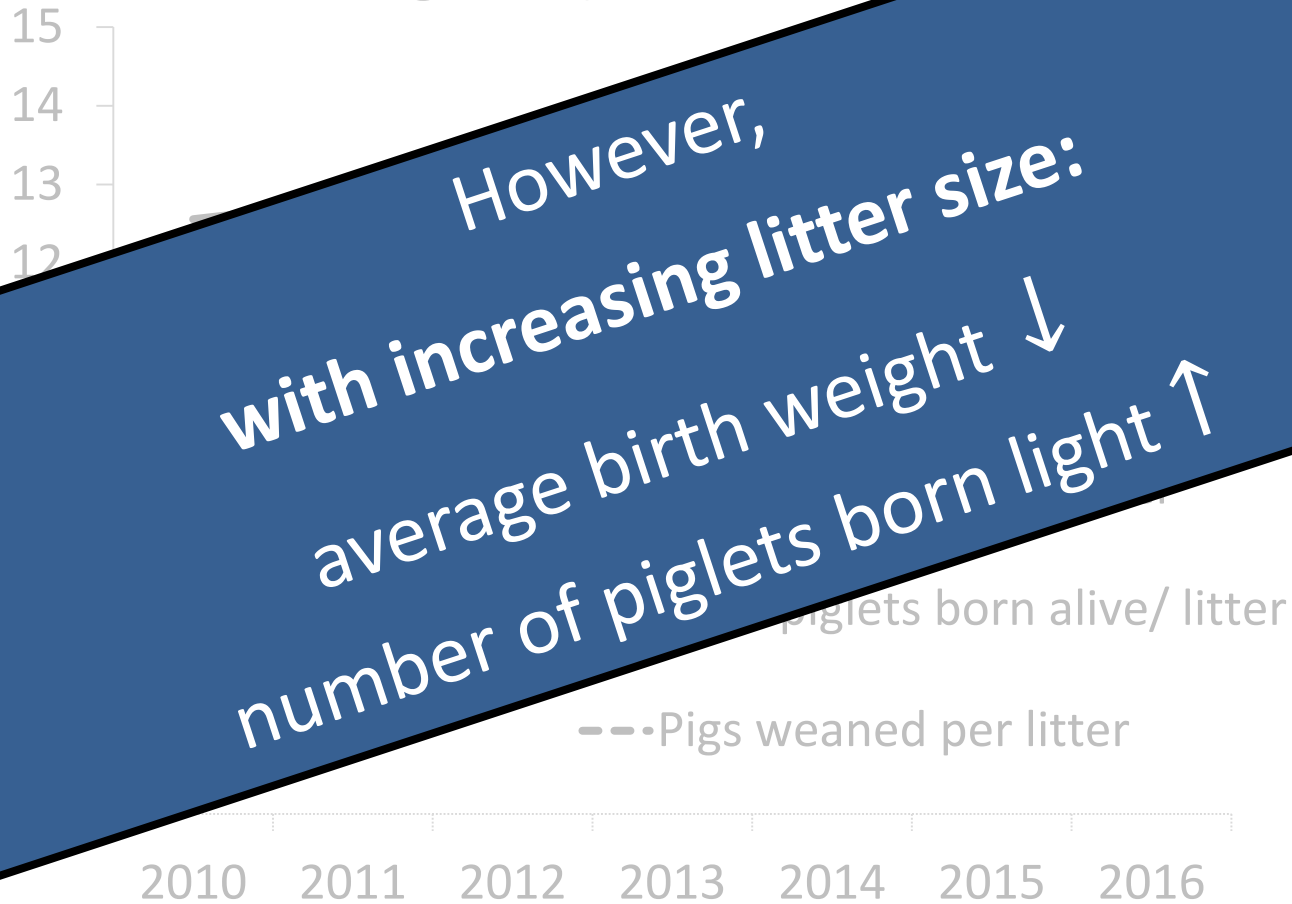
- Litter size as **breeding goal**



The problem

- Litter size as breeding goal

United Kingdom (indoor breeding)



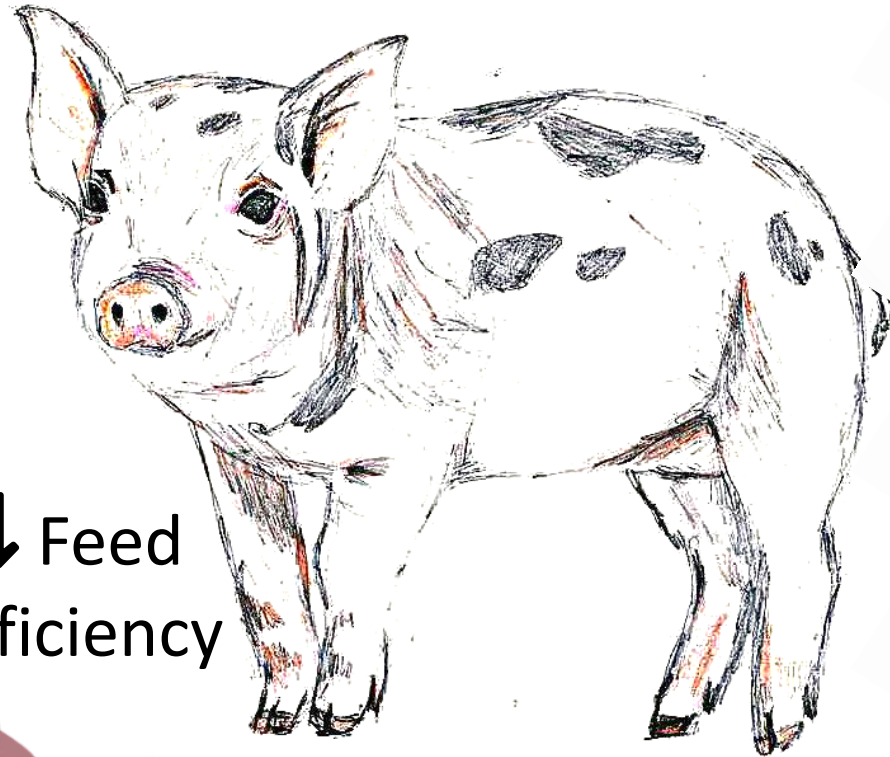
The problem

Fatter carcass

↓ Growth performance



↓ Feed efficiency



Batch inefficiency

↓ Profit



Management strategies

- **Cross fostering**
 - Reducing BW variation
 - Benefits **Light** piglets:
 - ↓ Mortality
 - ↑ Pre-weaning performance
 - What is the effect on **Heavy** piglets?
- **Creep feed**
 - Additional nutrient source
 - Adaptation digestive tract
 - Reduces post-weaning growth check
 - Does **litter composition** play a role?



Aim & Hypothesis

Aim:

*'What is the effect of **litter mate weight** and **creep feed** availability on performance of piglets born **Light** and **Heavy**?'*

Hypothesis:

Cross fostering

- **Light** piglets in **UNIFORM** litters → perform better...
- **Heavy** piglets in **UNIFORM** litters → perform similarly...
... compared to those in **MIXED** litters

Creep feed provision

Piglets that are more likely to eat creep feed, are:

- **Heavy** piglets in **UNIFORM** litters

Litters with creep feed → perform better



Experimental design

Cross fostering (>12 - <24h after birth)

Birth weight class

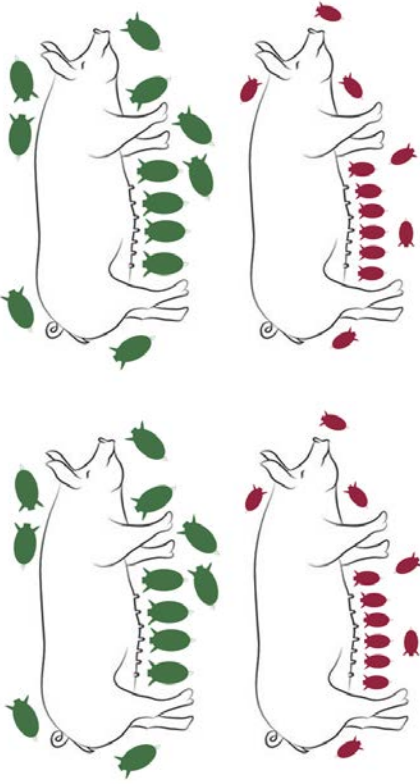


600 g – 1.25 kg

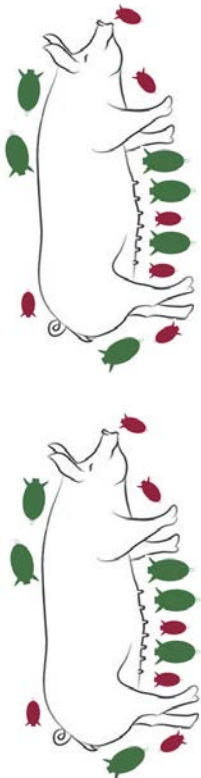
1.50 kg – 2.00 kg

Creep feed

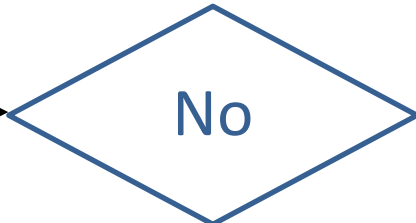
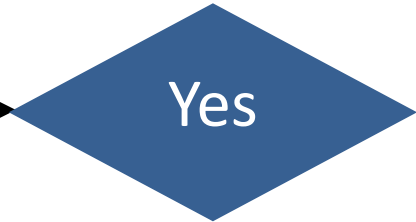
(>d10 - weaning)



UNIFORM



MIXED

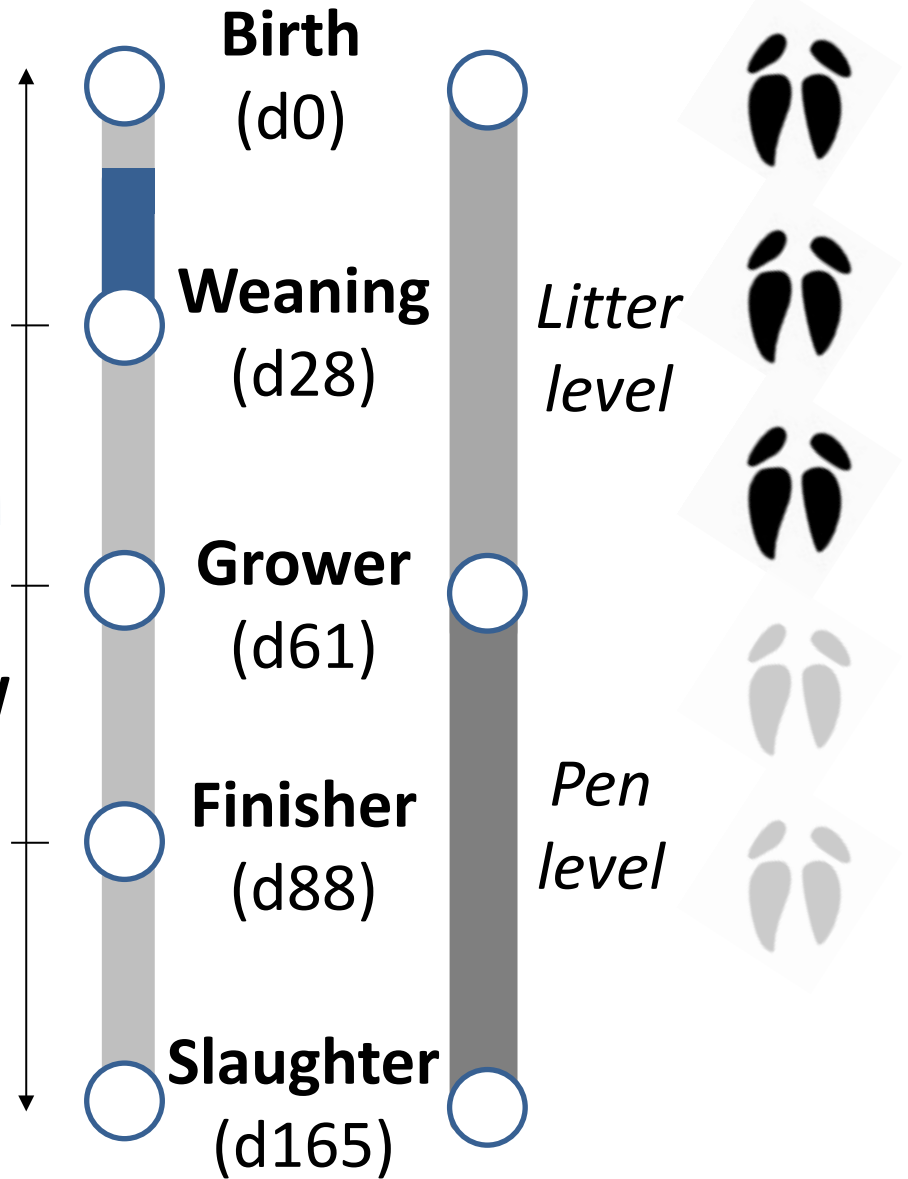


Measurements

*Daily Creep
feed intake*

General information:

Large White x Landrace
6 replicates per treatment



Results

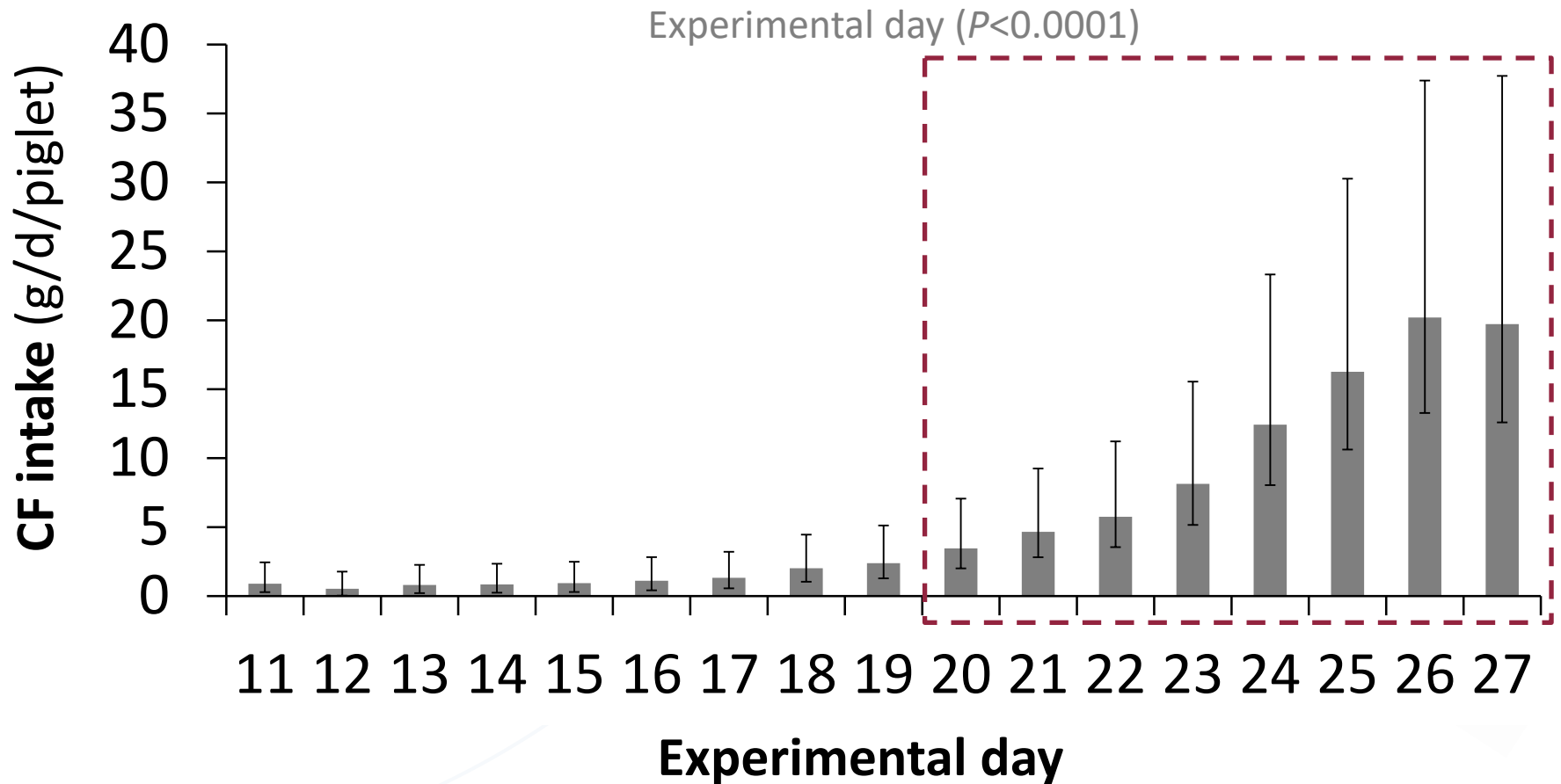
- Pre-weaning removal

<i>Litter composition</i>	UNIFORM		MIXED		Total	P-value
	Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy		
<i>Birth weight category</i>						
No. of pigs on trial						
d0	144	144	77	77	144	
Reasons removal (%)						
Found dead <d2	4.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.1	0.027
Lost BW < d10	9.7	6.9 ^a	7.8	1.3 ^b	4.9	NS
Found dead (d2 - d28)	3.5	2.1	6.5	2.6	4.9	NS
Under 4 kg at d28	1.4 ^a	1.4	5.2 ^b	0.0	2.8	0.083
Total	18.8	10.4 ^a	23.4	3.9 ^b	14.6	0.001



Results

- **Daily creep feed intake ($LSM \pm 95\% CI$)**

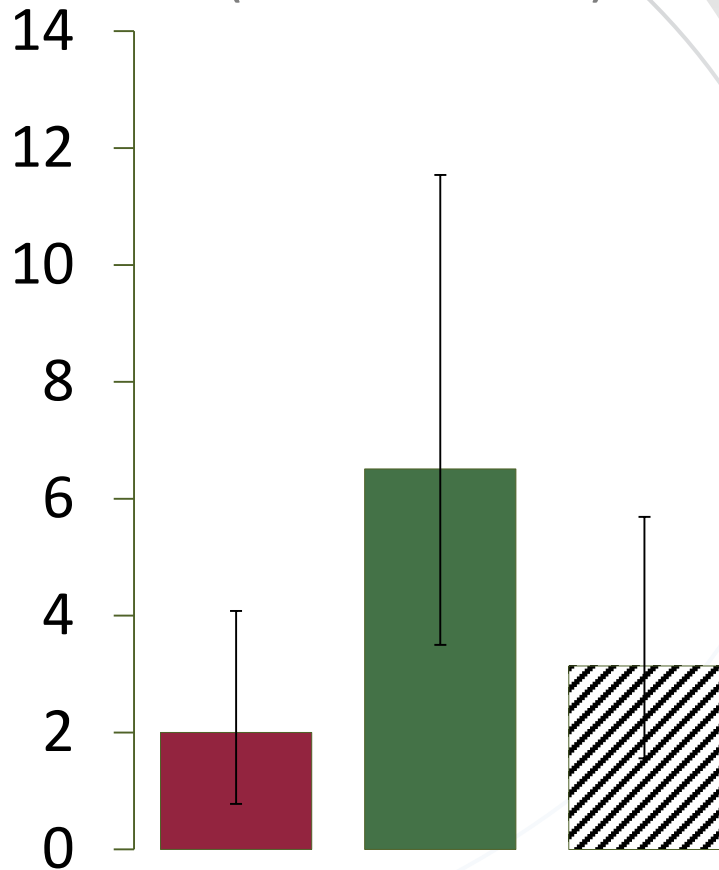


Model: Proc GLM SAS; Random= batch; Back transformed data (log)

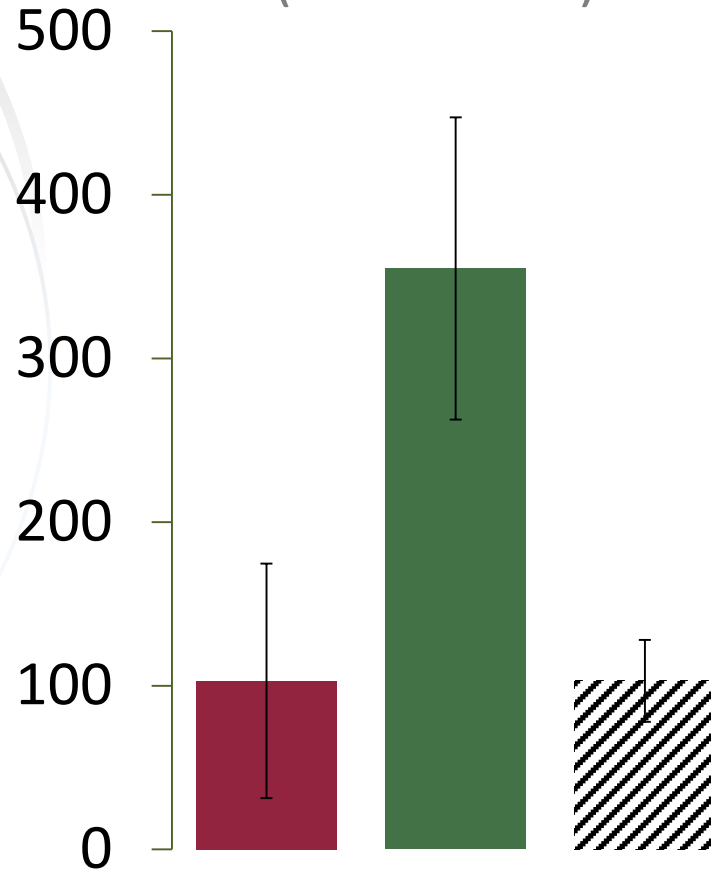
Litter type ($P < 0.05$)

Results

Daily intake (g/day/piglet)
($LSM \pm 95\% CI$)



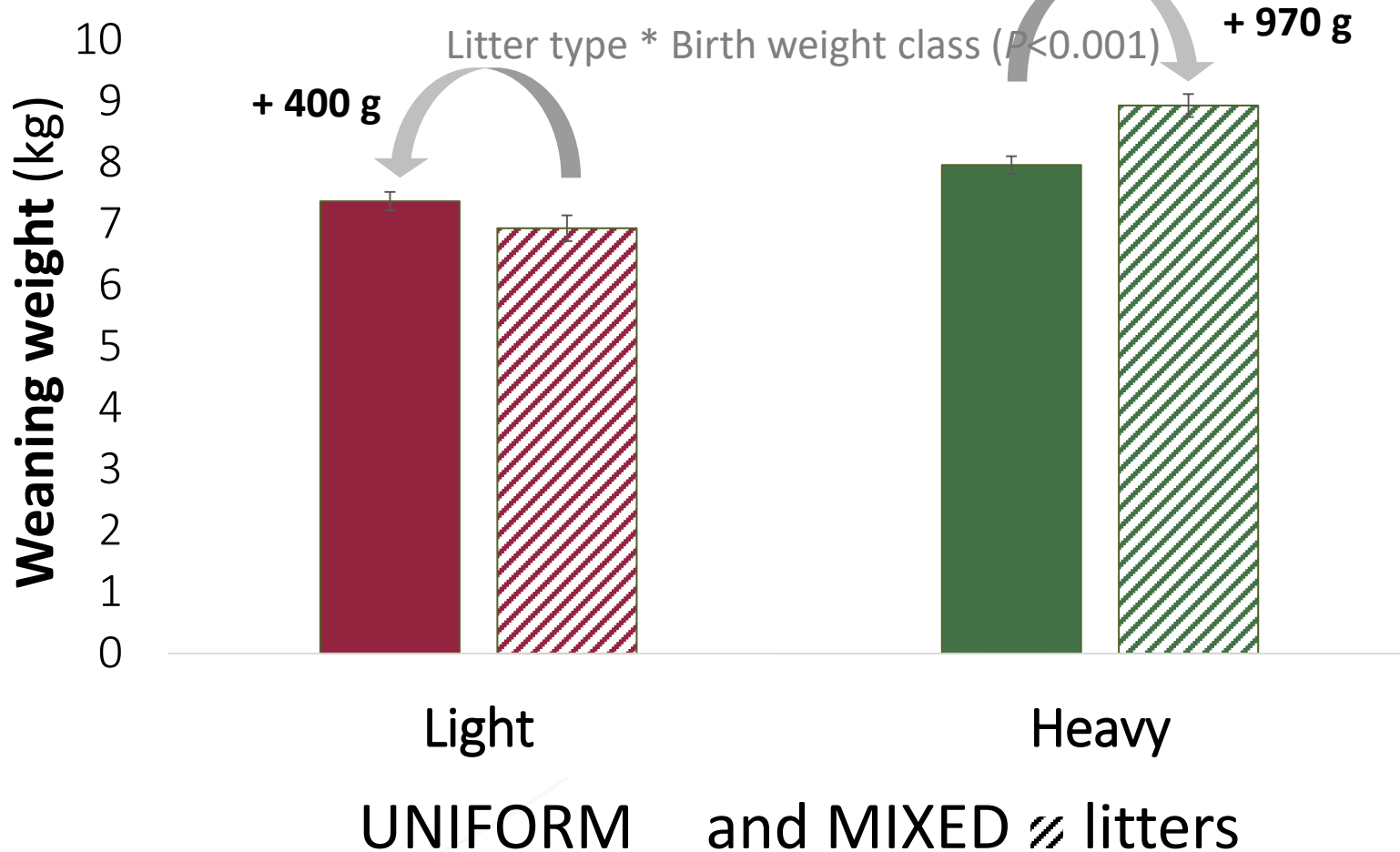
Total intake (g/piglet)
($LSM \pm SEM$)



UNIFORM (**Light**) ; UNIFORM (**Heavy**) ; MIXED \neq

Results

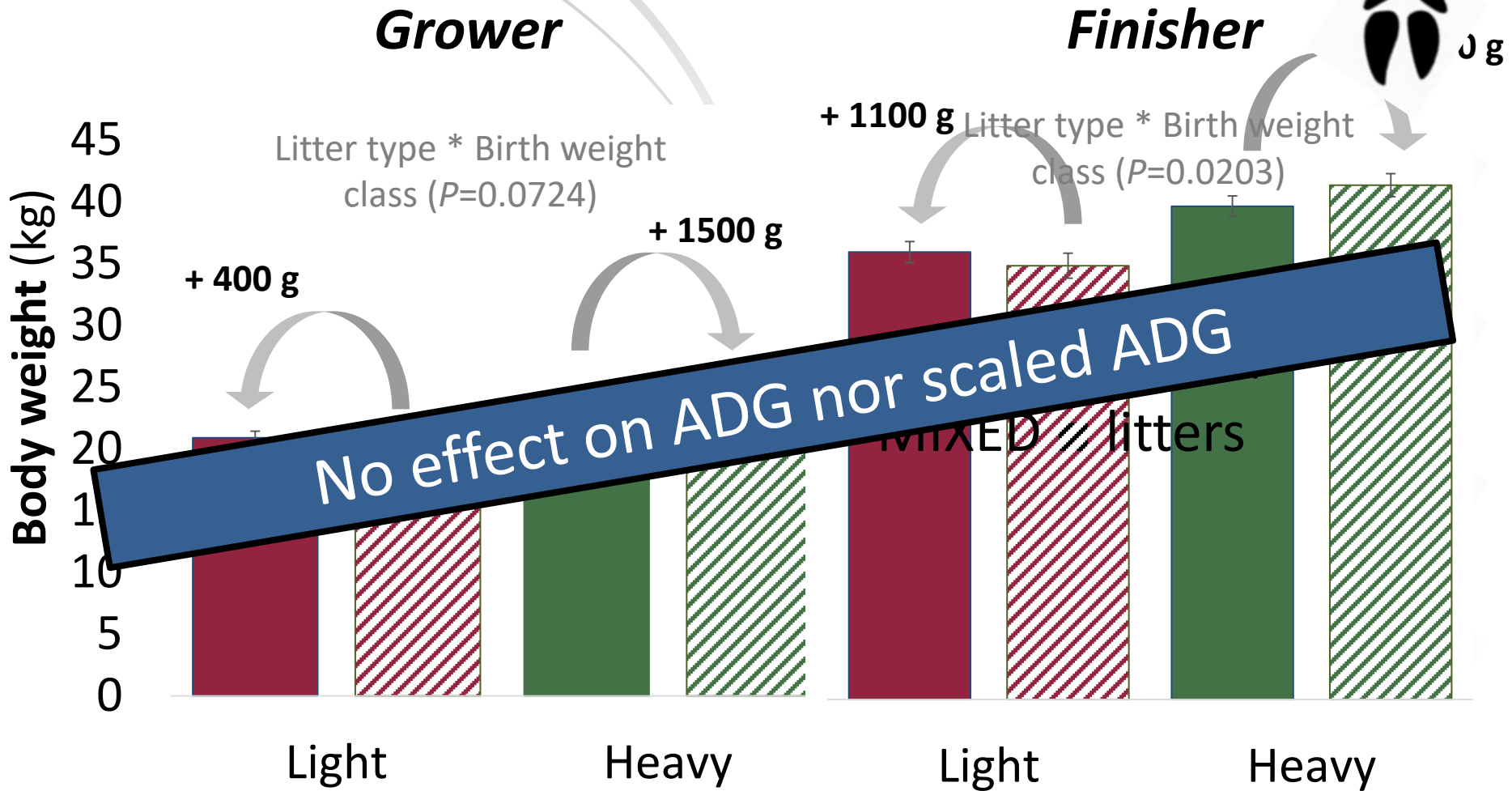
- **Pre-weaning performance ($LSM \pm SEM$)**



Model: Proc Mixed SAS; Random= batch (litter); Weight= # of **L** and **N** piglets within litter

Results

- Post-weaning performance ($LSM \pm SEM$)



Model: Proc Mixed SAS; Random= batch (pen), Weight= # of L and N piglets within pen

Conclusions

The effect of cross fostering

- ↑ Performance of **Light** piglets in **UNIFORM** litters
 - ↓ # of piglets removed <4 kg at weaning
- ↓ Performance of **Heavy** piglets in **UNIFORM** litters
 - ↑ # of piglets removed for losing BW <10 days

Weaning weight advantage sustained to slaughter

The effect of creep feed provision

- Creep feed provision did NOT contribute to an improved pre-weaning performance
- **Heavy** piglets in **UNIFORM** litters ate the HIGHEST quantity



Acknowledgements

Project
sponsors



Cockle Park
farm staff



EAAP
Scholarship





**Thank you for your
attention**