Validation of litter quality assessment by pig breeders aiming to develop a piglet vitality index

<u>C. Pfeiffer¹</u>, C. Winckler¹, C. Leeb¹, B. Fuerst-Waltl¹, P. Knapp² and A. Willam¹

¹University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Department of Sustainable Agricultural Systems, Gregor-Mendel Straße 33, 1180 Vienna, Austria

²Schweinezuchtverband & Besamung Oberösterreich, Waldstraße 4, 4641 Steinhaus/Wels, Österreich



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Background

- Revison of breeding goal for Austrian maternal pig lines (Large White, Landrace)
- Including a piglet vitality index into routine genetic evaluation
- Should comprise of piglet vitality and litter homogeneity
- High performance testing costs for exact data collection



Objectives

- Validation of a litter homogeneity score assessed by breeders based on individual birth weights
 - Calculation of Cohens-Kappa-coefficients
 - Estimation of genetic parameters of scores



• Definition of a homogeneity four category scoring scheme for on-farm assessment



Categories	Definition
1	Not uniform: \ge 2 piglets with an estimated birth weight \ge 1.8kg and \ge 2 piglets with an estimated birth weight \le 1.0kg
2	Not uniform: ≥ 2 piglets with an estimated birth weight ≥1.8kg, all other piglets ≥1.0kg
3	Not uniform: ≥ 2 piglets with an estimated birth weight ≤1.0kg
4	Uniform litter: all piglets in the litter weigh between ≥1.0kg and ≤1.8kg at birth. One outlier in each direction permitted
pig.@	



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- Breeders were trained twice
 - Joint training of all breeders for all traits
 - Individual training on each farm



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- Breeders were trained twice
 - Joint training of all breeders for all traits
 - Individual training on each farm
- Feedback during data recording period
 - Written/phone or re-training in severe cases
 - Joint breeders meeting in the middle of data recording period



- Data collection was done by 24 breeders using a tablet within 24 h post partum
 - A special app was programmed











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- Data collection was done by 24 breeders using a tablet
 - A special app was programmed
- Two to three farrowing batches were summed up for calculating Cohens-Kappa-coefficient
 - Depending on the herd size (32 to 351 litters/breeder)
 - Cohens-Kappa-coefficient for six time points



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- Genetic parameters uni- or bivariate AM



Results & discussion of 3,338 litters

Category	Scoring breeders (n)	Scoring based on individual birth weights (n)
1	388	328
2	324	1,151
3	1,075	1,093
4	1,551	759
Mean ± SD	3.14±1.00	2.69±0.93
Spearman-rank-correlation	0.253 (<0.0001)*	
Cohens-Kappa-coefficient	0.338 (0.164 – 0.648)	

Results & discussion of 3,338 litters

Category	Scoring breeders (n) 3 categories	Scoring based on individual birth weights (n)
1	388	328
3	1,075	1,093
4	1,875	1,910
Mean ± SD	3.32±0.96	2.69±0.93
Spearman-rank-correlation	0.515 (<0.0001)*	
Cohens-Kappa-coefficient	0.475 (0.205 – 0.841)	



Cohens-Kappa-coefficient over time



Scoring grouped by litter size - breeders



Scoring grouped by litter size – birth weights



Genetic parameters

Trait	h ²	t
Litter homogeneity score breeder (LH SB)	0.06±0.03*	0.10±0.03
Litter homogeneity score birth weights (LH BW)	0.12±0.03	0.20±0.03
Litter homogeneity score 3 categories (LH 3K)	0.03±0.02*	0.10±0.02



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	LH SB	LH BW	LH 3K
LH SB		0.78±	0.72±
		0.29	0.24
LH BW	0.28±		-0.08±
	0.02		0.37*
LH 3K	0.81±	0.16±	
	0.01	0.02	

Conclusion

- Scoring scheme worked **moderately**
- h² and t were small but still high enough to implement it into routine genetic evaluation
- More data is needed
- If breeding organisation will decide for the scoring scheme
 - Re-training is needed
 - Scoring scheme may not be suitable for all breeders
 - The four presented categories should be used





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