# Environmental impacts and their association with performance and excretion traits in growing pigs

Alessandra Monteiro, Ludovic Brossard, Hélène Gilbert, <u>Jean-Yves Dourmad</u>

<sup>1</sup>PEGASE, INRA Agrocampus Ouest, France <sup>2</sup>GenPhySE, INRA Univ. Toulouse, INPT, ENSAT, France

70<sup>™</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

ANIMAL FARMING FOR A HEALTHY WORLD



**GHENT - BELGIUM** 

26 - 30 AUGUST 2019

#### Context

- ✓ Environmental impact of animal production
  - $\Rightarrow$  a major issue for sustainability
- ✓ Different approaches available to reduce environmental impacts of pig production
  - Improve housing and manure management
  - Improve the production of feed ingredients and feeding strategies
  - Improve pigs' efficiency of use of feed and reduce their excretion



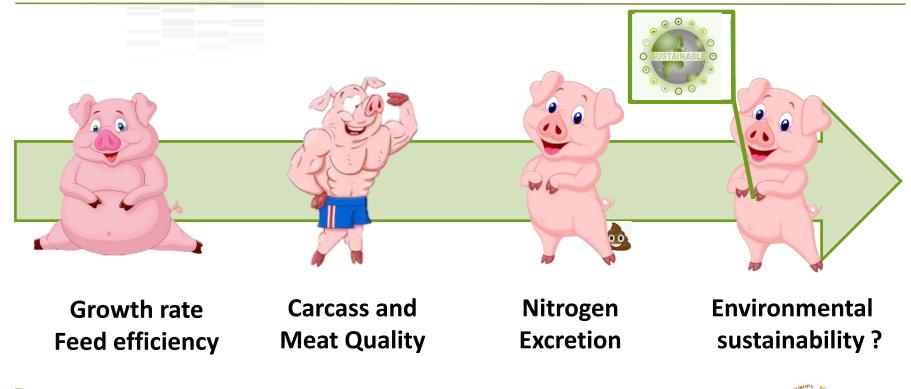








#### Selection criteria are changing over time







## N excretion as a selection criteria !

• **N Excretion** is related to both feed efficiency and environmental impact



But limited signification because the pig supply chain involves a complex system => feed production, animal raising, manure disposal...



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) provides much better indicators of environmental impacts







#### **Objectives**



To investigate, using a modelling approach, the relationships between **production traits**, **N and P excretion** and **LCA impacts** of individual growing pigs





#### Simulation approach combining a growth model and LCA



- 2-phases
- "Precision feeding"

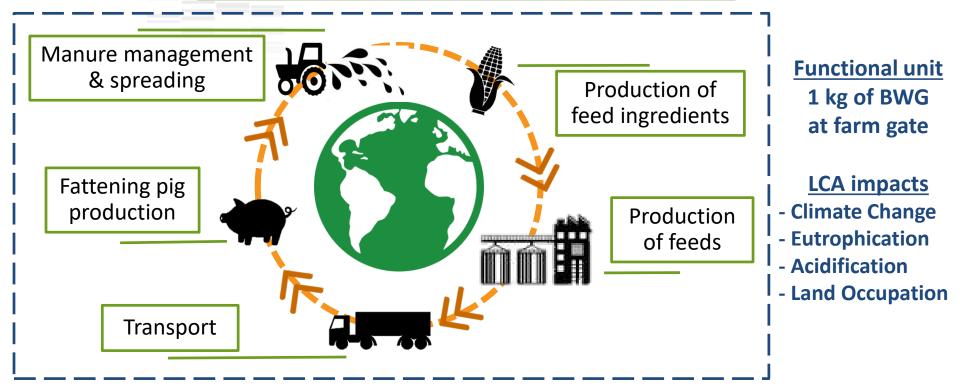
 1,000 pigs (variance-covariance matrix, 5 parameters)  Individual performance

- Determination of animal performance and excretion
- LCA for each pig according to its own performance and excretion





#### **LCA - System boundaries**







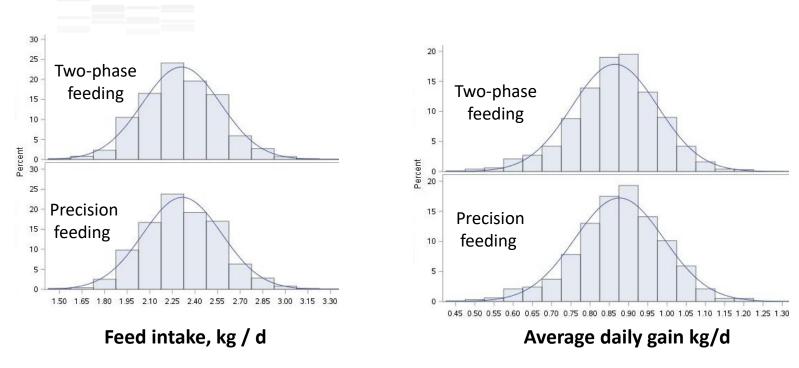
## Effect of feeding strategy on growth performance, N excretion and LCA impacts

	Feeding program		
Mean (CV%)	two-phase	Precision	
Feed intake (kg/d)	2.31 (11.2%)	2.32 (11.2%)	ns
ADG (g/d)	864 (13.6%)	876 (13.2%)	*
FCR (kg/kg)	2.69 (10.6%)	2.67 (12.1%)	t
N excreted (kg)	3.83 (18.1%)	3.20 (17.5%)	* * *
Climate Change (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/kg)	2.34 (10.8%)	2.31 (12.2%)	*
Eutrophication (g PO <sub>4</sub> eq/kg)	17.4 (13.4%)	16.1 (13.8%)	* * *
Acidification (g SO <sub>2</sub> eq/kg)	48.1 (15.1%)	43.3 (15.2%)	* * *





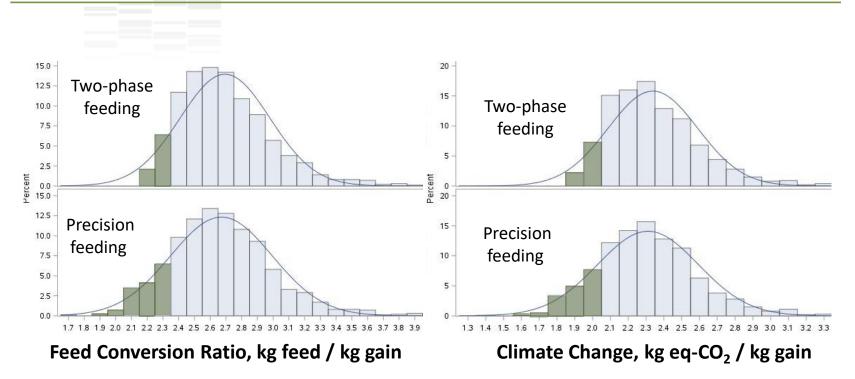
#### Variability of performance – Effect of feeding strategy







#### Variability of performance – Effect of feeding strategy

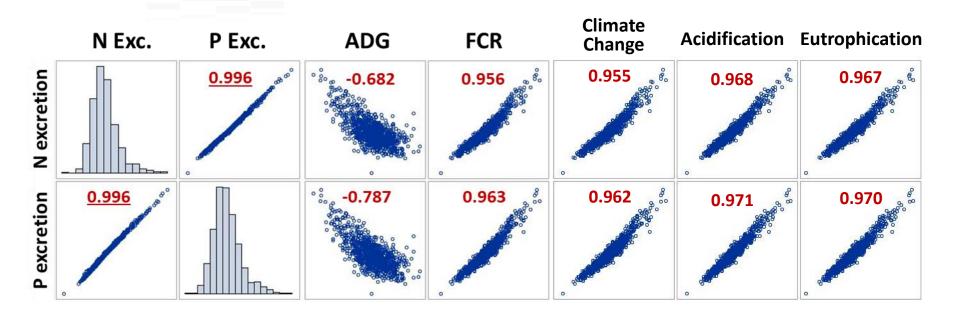






#### **Correlation matrix: Excretion data & LCA**

#### (precision feeding strategy)

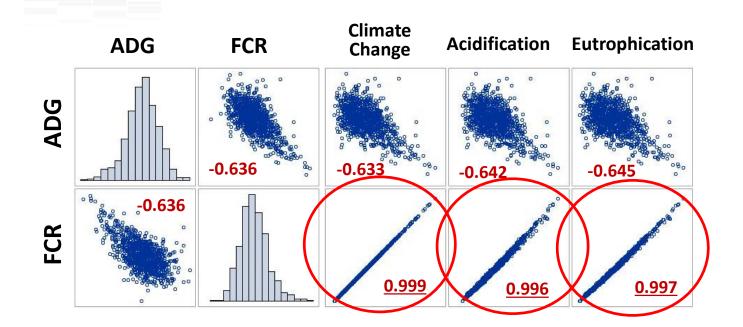






#### **Correlation matrix: Growth performance & LCA**

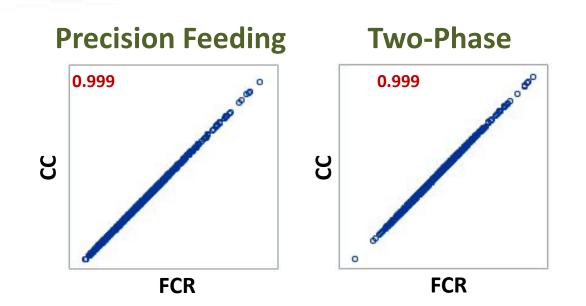
#### (precision feeding strategy)







# Effect of feeding strategy on prediction of climate change from feed conversion ratio

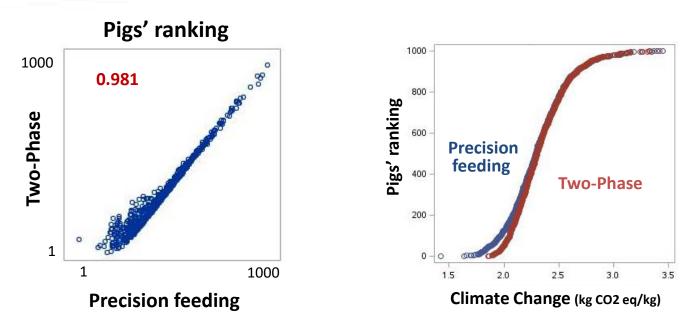


 $\Rightarrow$  no effect on the quality of the prediction





# Effect of feeding strategy on ranking of pigs according to their "Climate Change" impact







### **Conclusion and perspectives**

- FCR appears to be a much better proxy of environmental impacts than N or P excretion
- The quality of the relationship between FCR and environmental impacts is not affected by the feeding program
- ✓ But absolute values of FCR and LCA impacts depends on the feeding strategy, which may to some extent affect the ranking of pigs









### **Conclusion and perspectives**

#### $\checkmark\,$ Apply the same approach on real data

- LCA calculation of the feeds used
- hypothesis for housing and manure management
- LCA calculation of individual pigs
- ✓ Estimate the genetic parameters of LCA impacts

















70<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

ANIMAL FARMING FOR A HEALTHY WORLD



**GHENT - BELGIUM** 

26 - 30 AUGUST 2019