











Effect of creep-feeding on preweaning growth of suckling pigs

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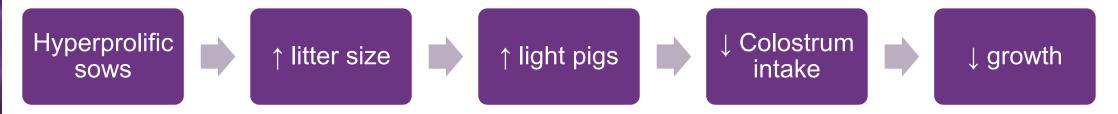
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Introduction





- Weaning weight determines pw growth to slaughter (Collins et al, 2017)
- Creep feeding for ↑ growth and health of piglets born in large litters (Arnaud et al, 2023)
 - Allows the piglet to adapt to ingredients in pw diets & provides supplementary nutrition
- The proportion of CF eaters determines the success of creep feeding (Pluske et al, 2018)

Objective

To determine the effect of creep feeding on pre-weaning piglet growth & if piglets classified as eaters or non-eaters of CF have differing pre-weaning growth









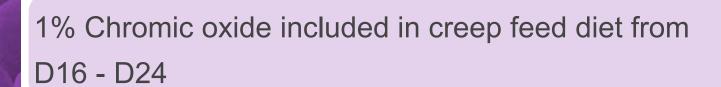
Materials and Methods

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- Conducted at AFBI, Northern Ireland
- 45 sows/litters selected on D12 and randomly assigned to:
 - 1: Control: no creep provided (n = 12)
 - 2. Pelleted creep feed (n = 33)
- Commercial creep feed from D12 to weaning (D28)
- Fed from circular plastic creep feeders

Table: Chemical composition of creep feed

Crude protein (%)	18.4
Lysine (%)	1.65
DE (MJ/kg)	16.25







Materials and Methods



Measurements

- ➤ Faecal swabs on D18, 21 & 25 ◆
- Sow BW & feed intake
- ➤ Individual piglet BW on D12, 19 & 28
- Pre-weaning ADG
- Creep feed disappearance per pig
- Incidence of diarrhoea
- Mortality
- Medication usage



- ≥ 2 green swabs = Eater
- ≤ 1 green swab
 - = Non-eater







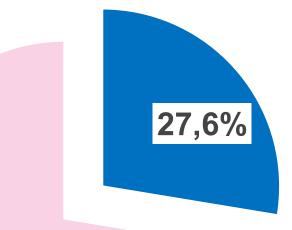


Results

Creep feed disappearance = 227 g/pig

Average creep feed consumption = 2964 g/litter

Proportion of 'Eaters' and 'Non-eaters'



72,4%

$$SD = \pm 26.8 \%$$



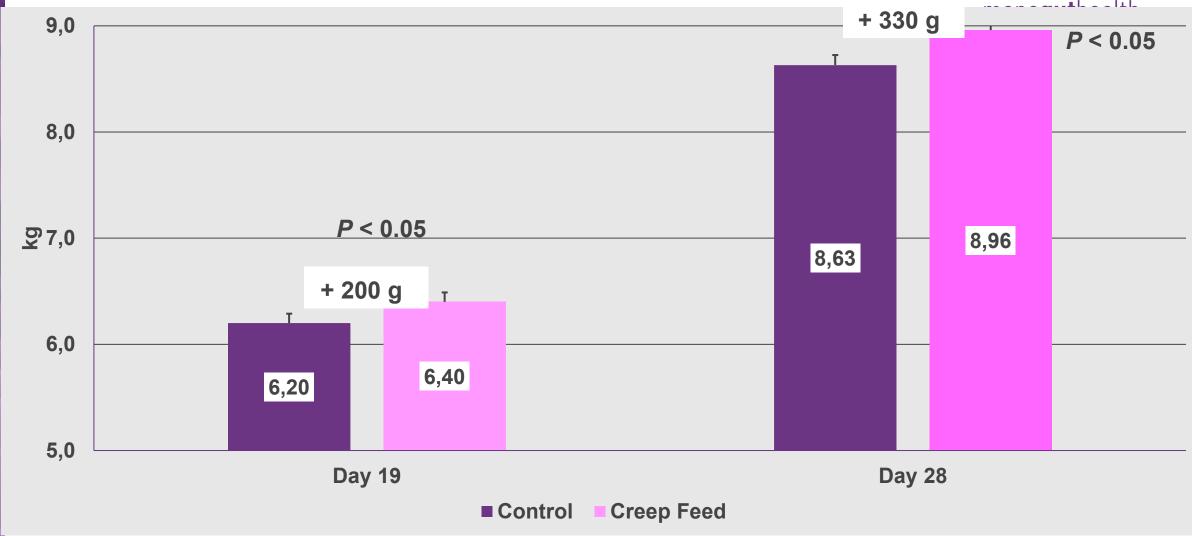






Results – Body weight





BW of pigs on D12 was used as a covariate in the analysis



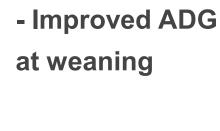


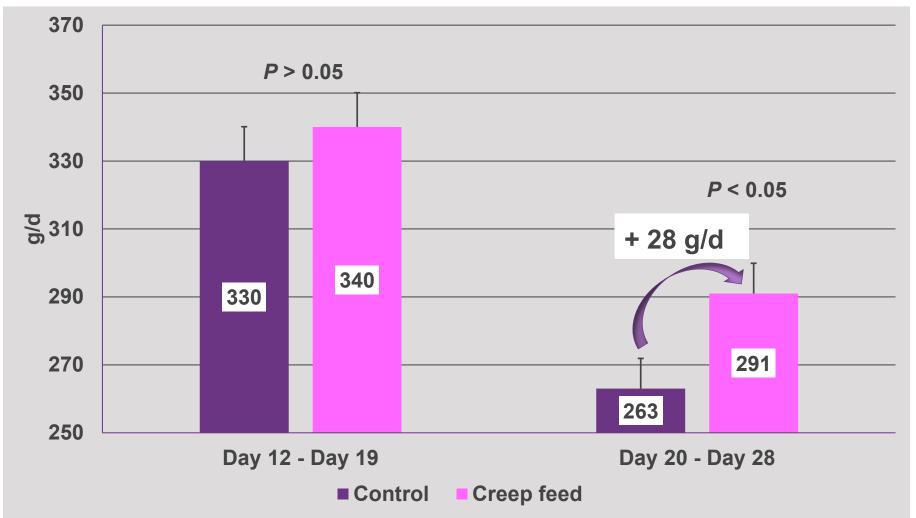




Results – Average daily gain







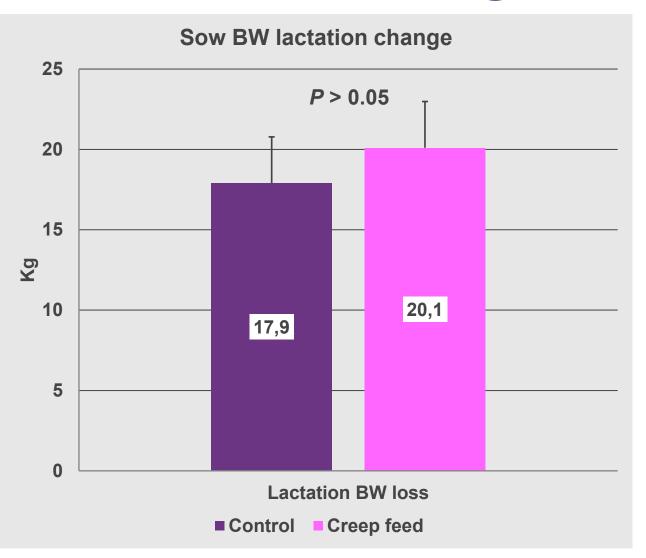


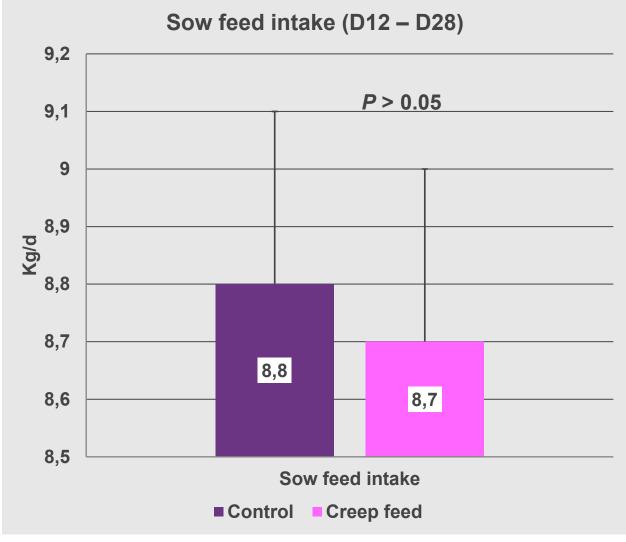






Results – Sow growth performance









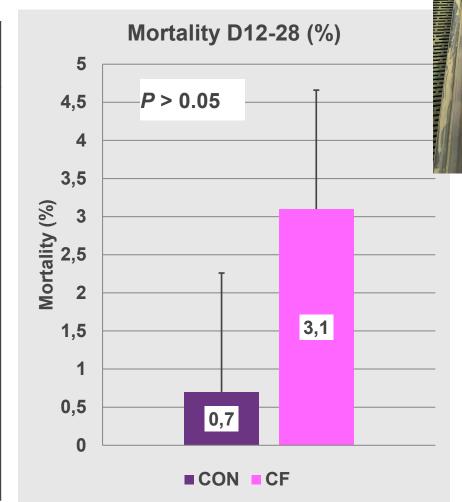




Results – Health Monitoring

Table: Incidence of pig diarrhoea D15, 21 & 28

Day	Treatment		SEM	P
	CON	CF		
15	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.45
21	0.22	0.07	0.09	0.22
28	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.11
Combined	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.73



'No difference on the number of clinical cases of disease and medication usage

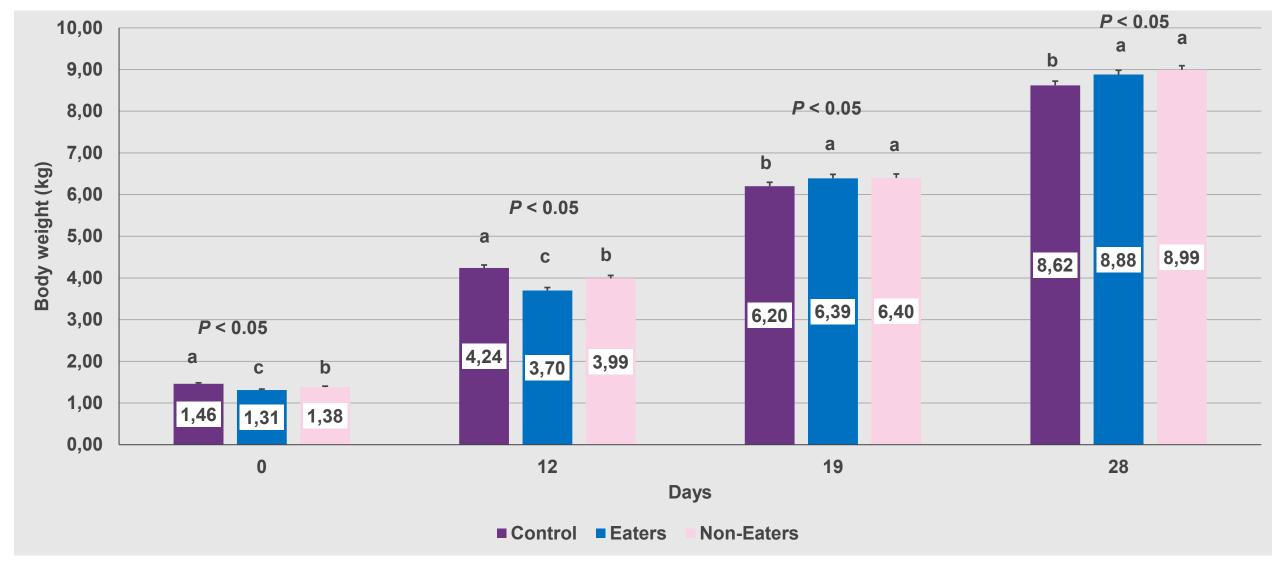








Results – Body weight (kg)



a-b-c Bars that do not share a common superscript differ significantly at P<0.05

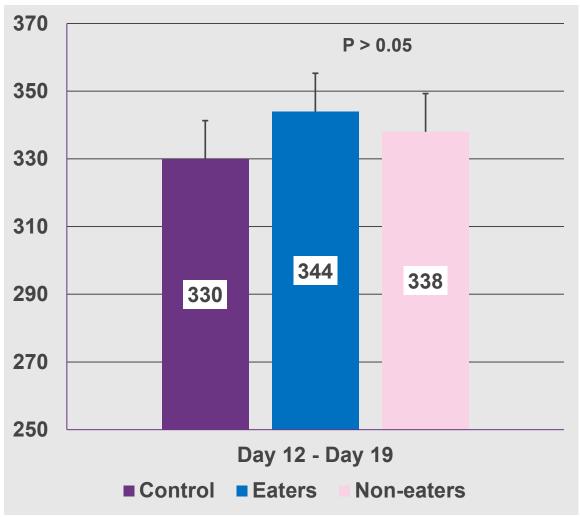


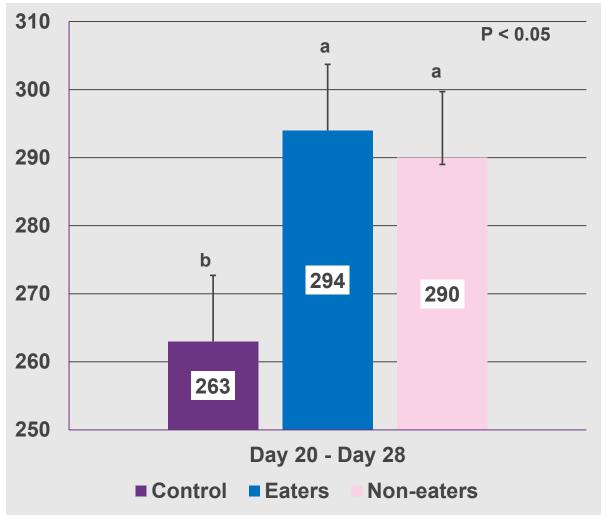






Results – Average daily gain (g/d)





a-b-c Bars that do not share a common superscript differ significantly at P<0.05









Conclusions



- Low % of Eaters identified in litters offered creep feed (28%)
- ➤ Lower than expected creep feed intake (~2.9 kg/litter)
- Creep feeding increased pre-weaning growth
- Eaters and Non-eaters of creep feed had increased WW
- Pigs identified as Eaters at weaning were found to be lighter at birth and D12 compared to Non-eaters of creep feed
- > Even Non-eaters benefitted from creep feed provision likely due to reduced competition for maternal milk from Eater litter mates

Future work

Effect on the gut microbiota pw; Acute-phase protein and oxidative stress parameters pw









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THANK YOU

Do you have any questions?

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