







of Agrifood Research







# Deciphering the Impact of Feeding Behavior on Growth Performance and Feed Efficiency in **Grower-Finisher Pigs**

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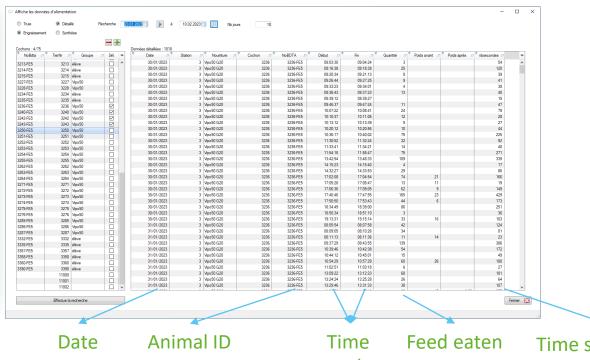


Disclaimer: the PIGWEB project has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under Grant Agreement No 101004770.



# Tracking Animal Feeding Behaviour with automatic feeders





entering/exiting

Time spent eating

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WWW.PIGWEB.EU

the feeder



# Relationship between feed intake and feeding behavior

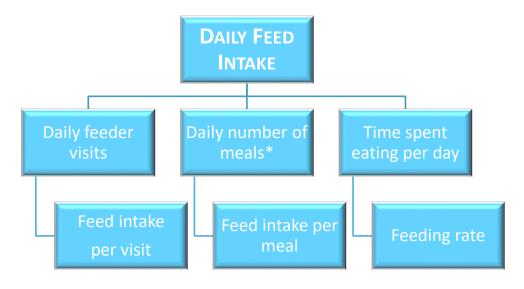
#### Average daily feed intake depends on

Daily feeder visits Feed intake per visit  $N_V$ g/ $N_V$ 

Daily number of meals Feed intake per meal  $N_{M}$  g/ $N_{M}$ 

Time spent eating Feeding rate

min g/min



\* between-visit intervals shorter than 5 min were regarded as withinmeal feeder visits and grouped into meals



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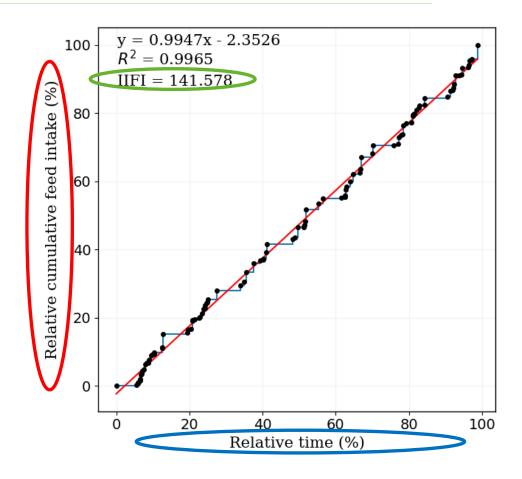
### The index of irregularity of feed intake (IIFI)



according to Salgado et al. (2021)

The index is calculated as the relative cumulative feed intake over the relative time and is an increasing step function.

- The relative cumulative feed intake is expressed as the percentage of cumulative feed intake on each visit in relation to the total feed intake over the week.
- The relative time of each visit is expressed as the percentage of total time for a week.
- The distances from the step function in relation to the slope of the linear regression are considered deviation areas. The sum of these deviation areas gives the IIFI for each pig and week.

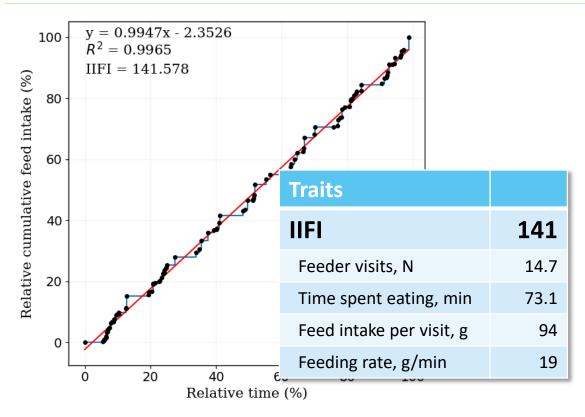


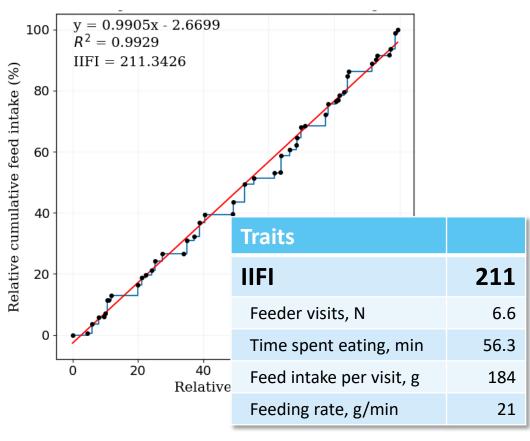


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#### What can the IIFI tell us?







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## Study objectives

- 1. To analyze how feed intake patterns influence growth performance traits and nutrient efficiency in growing pigs.
- 2. To explore the potential of feeding pattern as proxies to predict growth rate and feed efficiency.



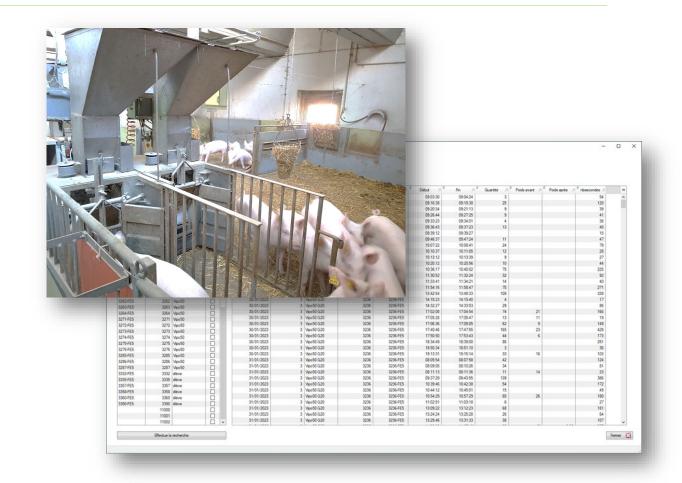
#### Data used for the exploratory data analysis

#### **ANIMALS AND TREATMENTS**

- 48 Swiss Large White castrates
- 3 dietary treatments
  - 12 animals per treatments
  - ad libitum feeding
- Body weight range: 20 − 110 kg

#### **COLLECTED DATA**

- individual feeding data
  - ADFI, feeding behavior traits
- weekly monitoring of BW
  - ADG, FCR



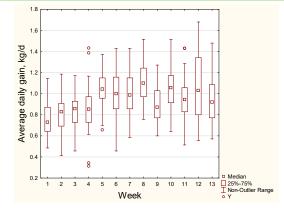


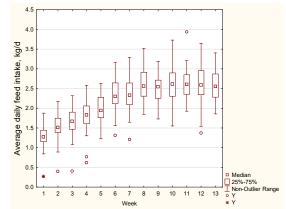
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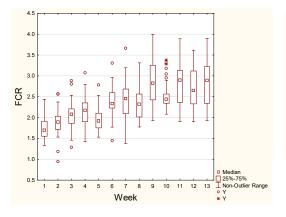


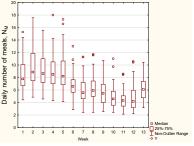
#### Information about the data set

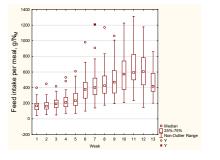
Traits	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	SE
Body weight, kg	62.42	61.10	16.70	131.80	1.20
Average daily gain, kg/d	0.94	0.93	0.31	1.68	0.01
Average daily feed intake, kg/d	2.17	2.21	0.39	3.93	0.03
FCR	2.33	2.26	0.94	3.99	0.02
Daily number of meals, NM	7.09	6.69	2.14	18.00	0.13
Feed intake per meal, g/NM	388.50	324.97	54.80	1'312.40	10.70
Time spent eating, min	60.90	59.93	33.17	101.45	0.57
Feeding rate, g/min	37.76	35.90	5.18	79.67	0.62
IIFI	208.89	196.73	125.48	648.02	2.38

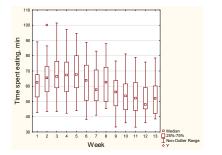


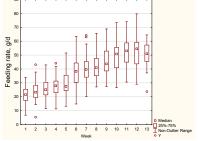


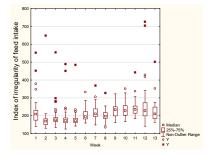










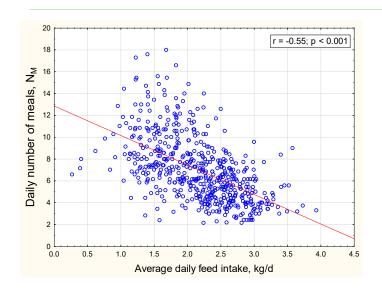


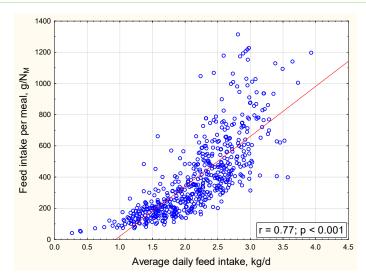


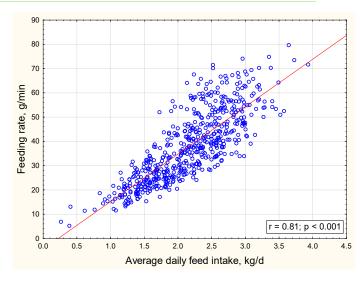
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#### Relationships between daily feed intake and feeding behavior traits





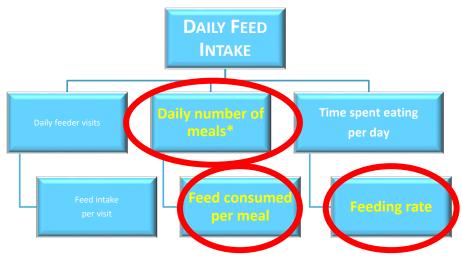


Daily feed intake was positively correlated with the

- Daily number of meals (r = -0.55)
- Feed intake per meal (r = 0.77)
- Feeding rate (r = 0.81)

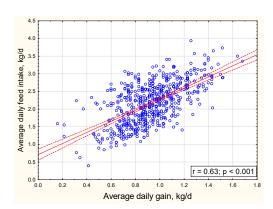


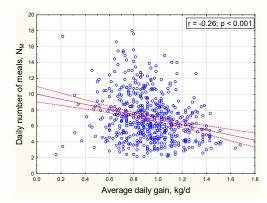
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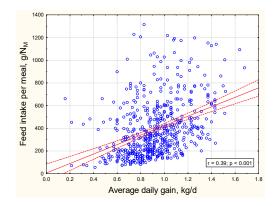


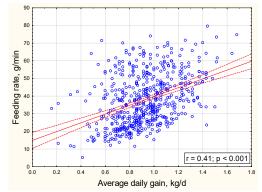


# Relationship between growth rate, feed intake and feeding behavior









#### Average daily gain was correlated to

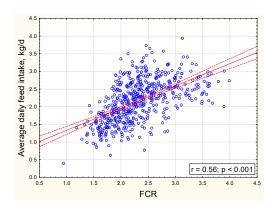
- Daily feed intake (r = 0.63)
- Daily number of meals (r = -0.26)
- Feed intake per meal (r = 0.39)
- Feeding rate (r = 0.41)

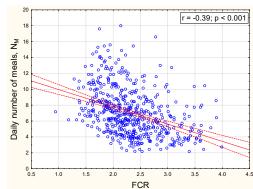


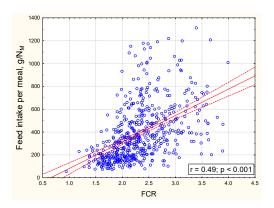
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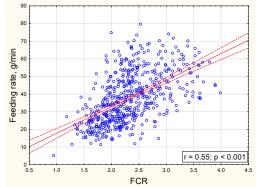


# Relationship between feed efficiency, feed intake and feeding behavior









#### Feed efficiency was correlated to

- Daily feed intake (r = 0.56)
- Daily number of meals (r = -0.39)
- Feed intake per meal (r = 0.49)
- Feeding rate (r = 0.55)



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### Are feed intake or feeding behavior traits proxies for growth rate?

Regression Summary for Dependent Variable: ADG

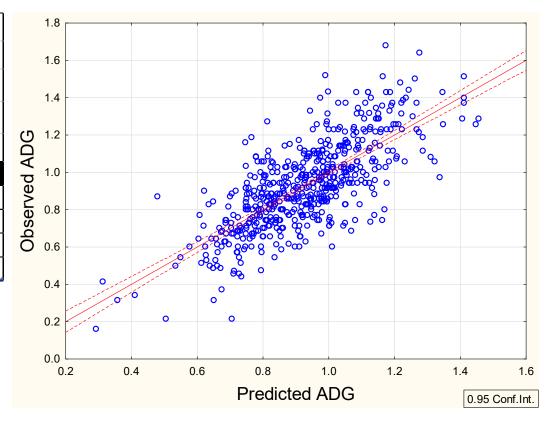
R = 0.740

 $R^2 = 0.547$ 

Ajusted  $R^2 = 0.545$ 

Std Error of estimate: 0.159

	b	SE	p-value
Intercept	0.218	0.029	<0.001
ADFI	0.501	0.023	<0.001
Feeding rate	0.002	0.001	0.043
Body weight	-0.007	0.001	<0.001





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# Are feed intake or feeding behavior traits proxies for FCR?

Regression Summary for Dependent Variable: FCR

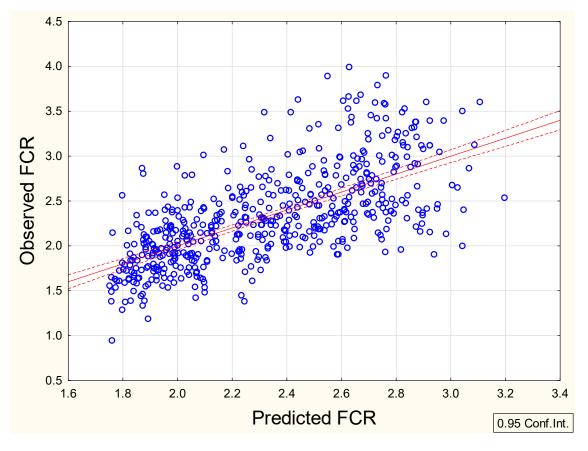
R = 0.675

 $R^2 = 0.454$ 

Ajusted  $R^2 = 0.451$ 

Std Error of estimate: 0.391

	b	SE	p-value
Intercept	2.266	0.228	> 0.001
Body weight	0.017	0.002	> 0.001
IIFI	-0.001	0.000	0.002
Time spent eating	-0.006	0.002	0.010
Feeding rate	-0.012	0.004	0.002





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#### Conclusion

#### **Objective 1)**

To analyze how feed intake patterns influence growth performance traits and nutrient efficiency in growing pigs.

- Daily feed intake is shaped by how much pigs eat during each visit, the time they spend eating per day, and the speed at which they consume their feed.
- These feeding habits also influence their growth rate and their feed efficiency.

#### **Objective 2)**

To explore the potential of feeding pattern as proxies to predict growth rate and feed efficiency.

- Daily feed intake, along with body weight and feeding rate are key factors that determine weekly growth rate.
- Daily feed efficiency, along with body weight, IIFI, time spent eating and feeding rate are key factors that determine weekly feed efficiency.



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