

Fodring under opvækst

Effekt på ydelse og
præstationsresultater

Speciale projekt

Joanna Klaaborg
Københavns Universitet, Sektion for
Produktion, Ernæring og Sundhed
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KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET



Lidt om os

- Joanna Klaaborg
- Cand.scient Animal Science 2018
- Videnskabelig assistent, KU

- Theresa Nyborg Carl
- Cand.scient Animal Science 2018
- Foderoptimør, DLG

- SEGES: Thomas Sønderby Bruun
- Københavns Universitet: Charlotte Amdi Williams og Anders Ringgaard



Baggrund

- Førstekuldssøer får lavere kuldstørrelse
- Risiko for stort vægttab under laktation
- Høj udsættelse af unge søer (~30%; Myllerup & Frandsen, 2017)

- Fokus på huld ved første løbning
- Fokus på huld ved faring



Baggrund

ELSEVIER Animal Reproduction Science 66 (2001) 225–237 www.elsevier.com/locate/anireprosci

Effect of birth litter size, birth parity number, growth rate, backfat thickness and age at first mating of gilts on their reproductive performance as sows

P. Tummaruk^{a,c,*}, N. Lundeheim^{b,c},
S. Einarsson^{a,c}, A.-M. Dalin^{a,c}

^a Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Box 7039, SE-75007, Uppsala, Sweden
^b Department of Animal Breeding and Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Landscape Planning and Horticulture, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Funbo-Lövsta, SE-75597, Uppsala, Sweden
^c Centre for Reproductive Biology in Uppsala (CRU), SE-75007, Uppsala, Sweden

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Effect of feeding level during rearing and mating strategy on performance of Swedish Yorkshire sows

2. Reproductive performance, food intake, backfat changes and culling rate during the first two parities

Y. Le Cozler¹, E. Ringmar-Cederberg², L. Rydhmer², N. Lundeheim^{1†}

¹Department of Animal Nutrition and Management, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden
²Department of Animal Breeding and Genetics, Centre for Reproductive Biology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden
³INRA, Station de Recherches Porcines, 35590 Villers-Bretonneux, France

Abstract

A 2 × 2 factorial experiment was conducted to study the effects of feeding level during rearing and of mating strategy on the reproductive performance and food intake of first- and second-litter sows. Gilts were offered food either at 0.8 of the ad libitum (AL) level (R) or at 0.8 of the AL level (R) and served either at first (E1) or third (E3) parity.

JNS JOURNAL OF NUTRITION SCIENCE

Performance and maternal backfat levels during gestation influence maternal cortisol levels, milk fat composition and offspring growth

Charlotte Amdt^{1,2,3}, Linda Giblin², Alan A. Hennessy², Tomás Ryan¹, Catherine Stanton², Neil C. Stickland³ and Peadar G. Lawlor^{1*}

¹Teagasc, Pig Development Department, Animal and Grassland Research and Innovation Centre, Moorepark, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Republic of Ireland
²Teagasc, Food Research Centre, Moorepark, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Republic of Ireland
³Teagasc, Pig Development Department, Animal and Grassland Research and Innovation Centre, Moorepark, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Republic of Ireland

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Different rearing intensities of gilts:

I. Effects on subsequent milk yield and reproduction

Martin Tang Sørensen^{*}, Viggo Danielsen, Hans Busk

Danish Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Research Centre Foulum, P.O. Box 50, DK-8830 Tjele, Denmark

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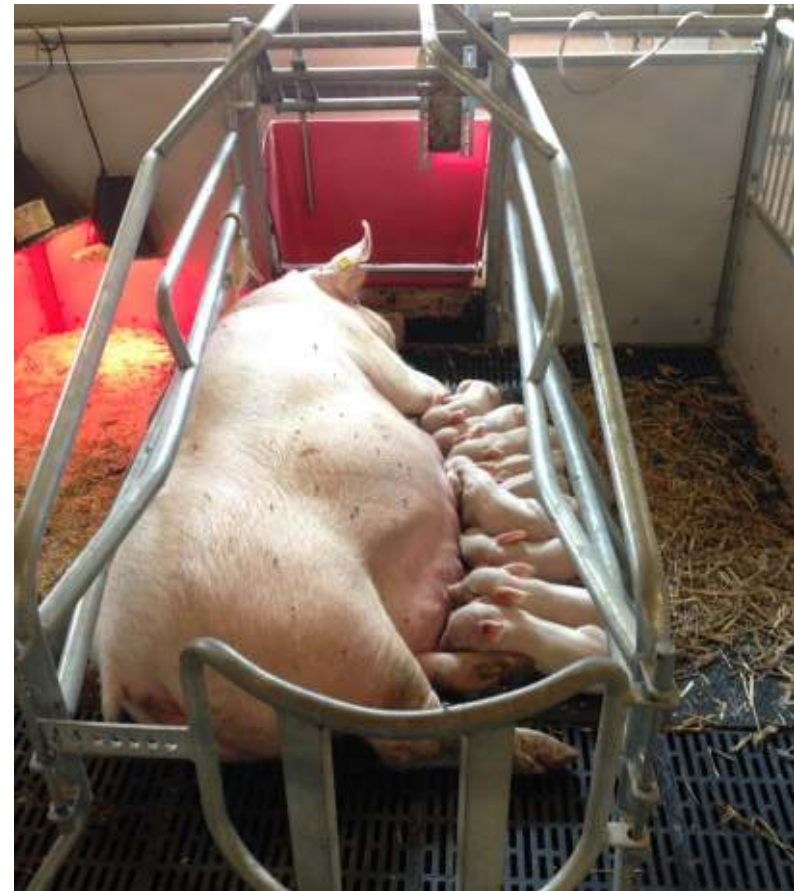
Abstract

Growth, subsequent milk yield and subsequent reproduction traits were recorded in an initial number of 72 gilts subjected to one of three different rearing intensities, Semi ad lib. feeding (ad libitum for 30 min at the two daily feedings), Control (Danish standards), and 75% Control. The treatments were imposed between 6 weeks of age and mating. During four subsequent pregnancy and lactation periods, all animals were fed according to Danish standards. Daily gain between 6 weeks

Danske søer er højtydende og af mager kropstype

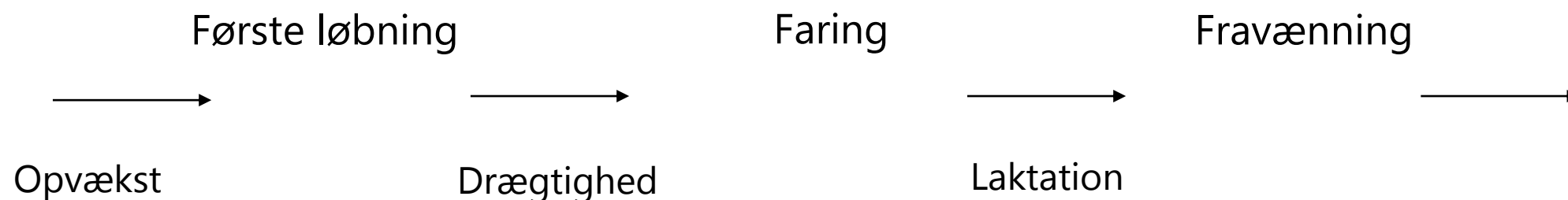
Formål

- Undersøge hvordan foderstrategi under opvækst påvirker
 - Kuldstørrelse og -tilvækst
 - Foderoptag
 - Mobilisering af kropsdepoter
 - Mælkekomposition



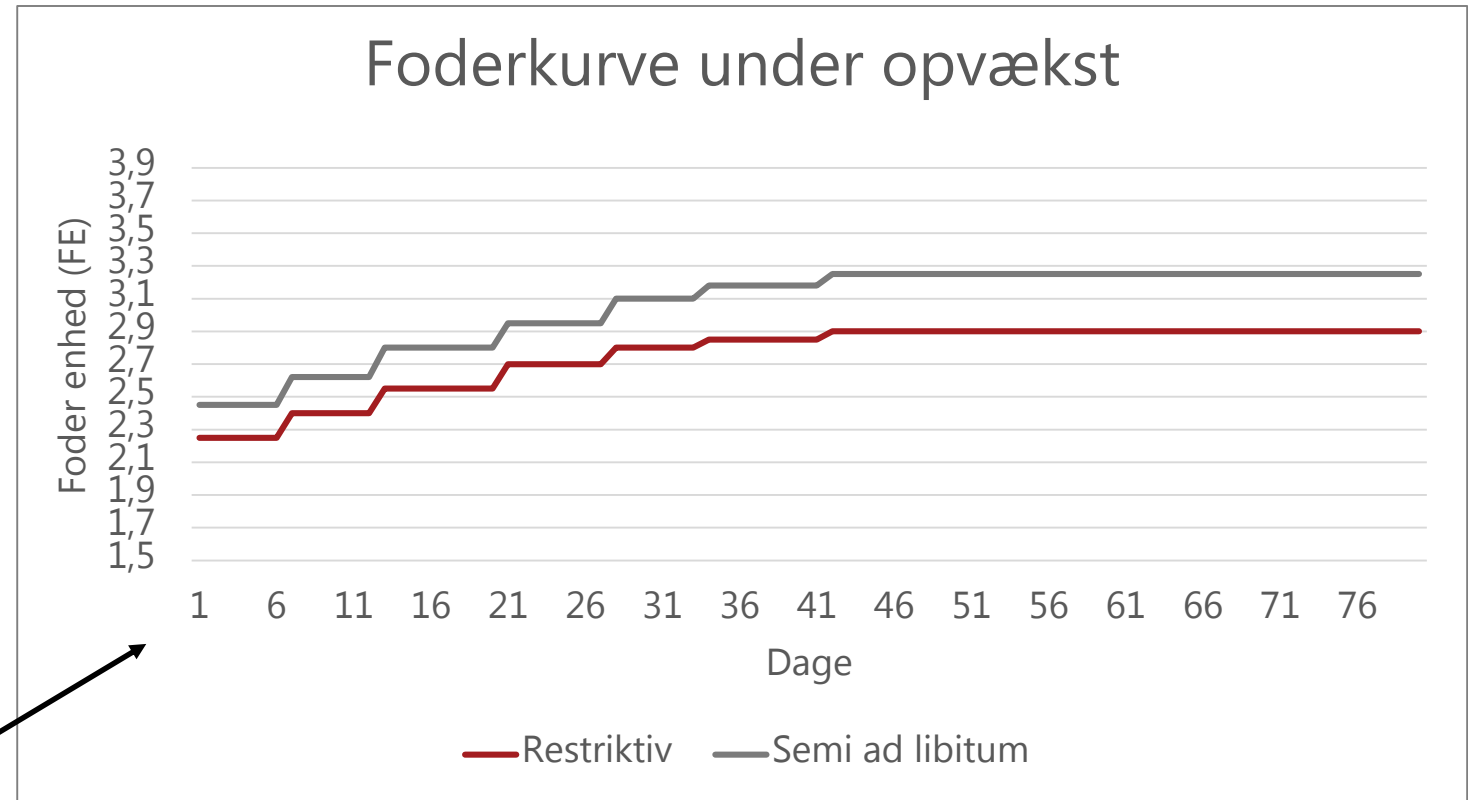
Forsøgsdesign

- 1 besætning med 1800 søer
- 39 polte
- Fulgt dem fra 60 kg → fravænning af første kuld



Forsøgsdesign

- Fodring under opvækst
 - Restriktiv
 - Semi ad libitum
- Fodring under drægtighed og laktation ens



~60kg

Forsøgsdesign

- Prøveindsamling
 - Sovægt og rygspæk gennem hele perioden



Forsøgsdesign

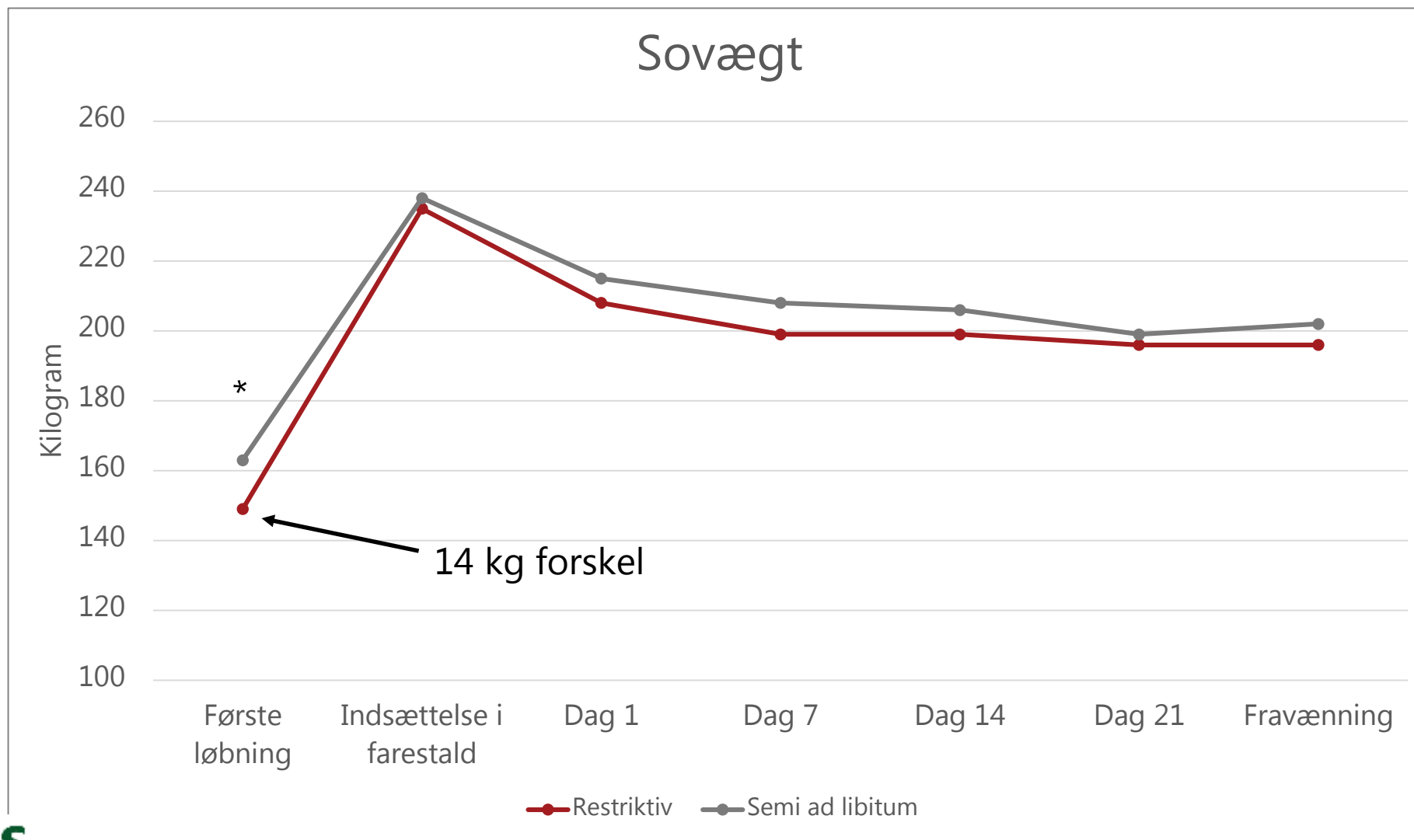
- Prøveindsamling ved faring
 - Fødselsvægt
 - Kuldstørrelse
 - Råmælk
- Prøveindsamling under laktation
 - Pattegrisevægt ugentligt
 - Mælk dag 7, 14 og 21



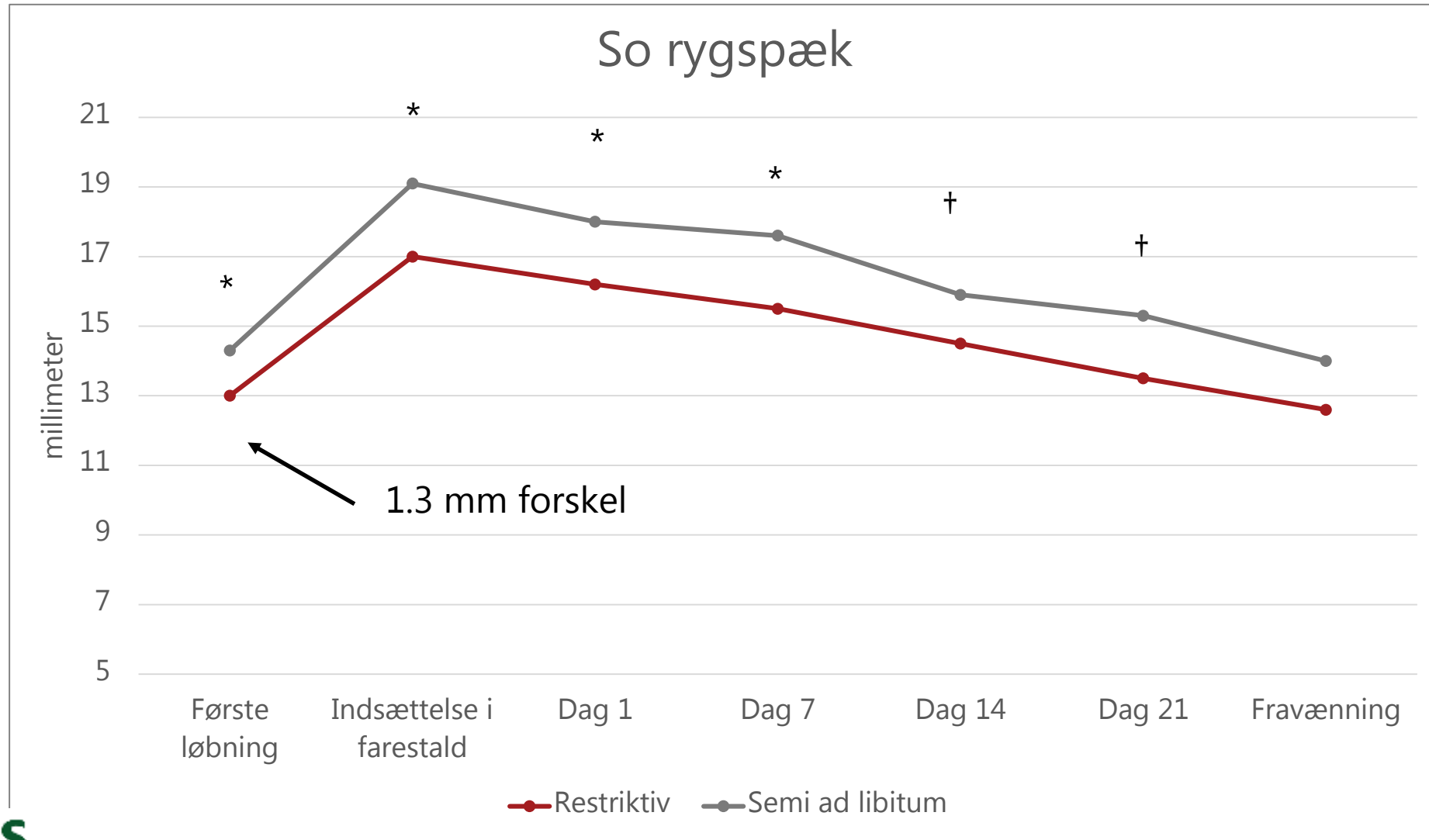
Resultater: Poltetilvækst

	Restriktiv	Semi ad libitum	P-værdi
Foderoptag (sum/FE)	218	264	0.01
Tilvækst (g/d)			

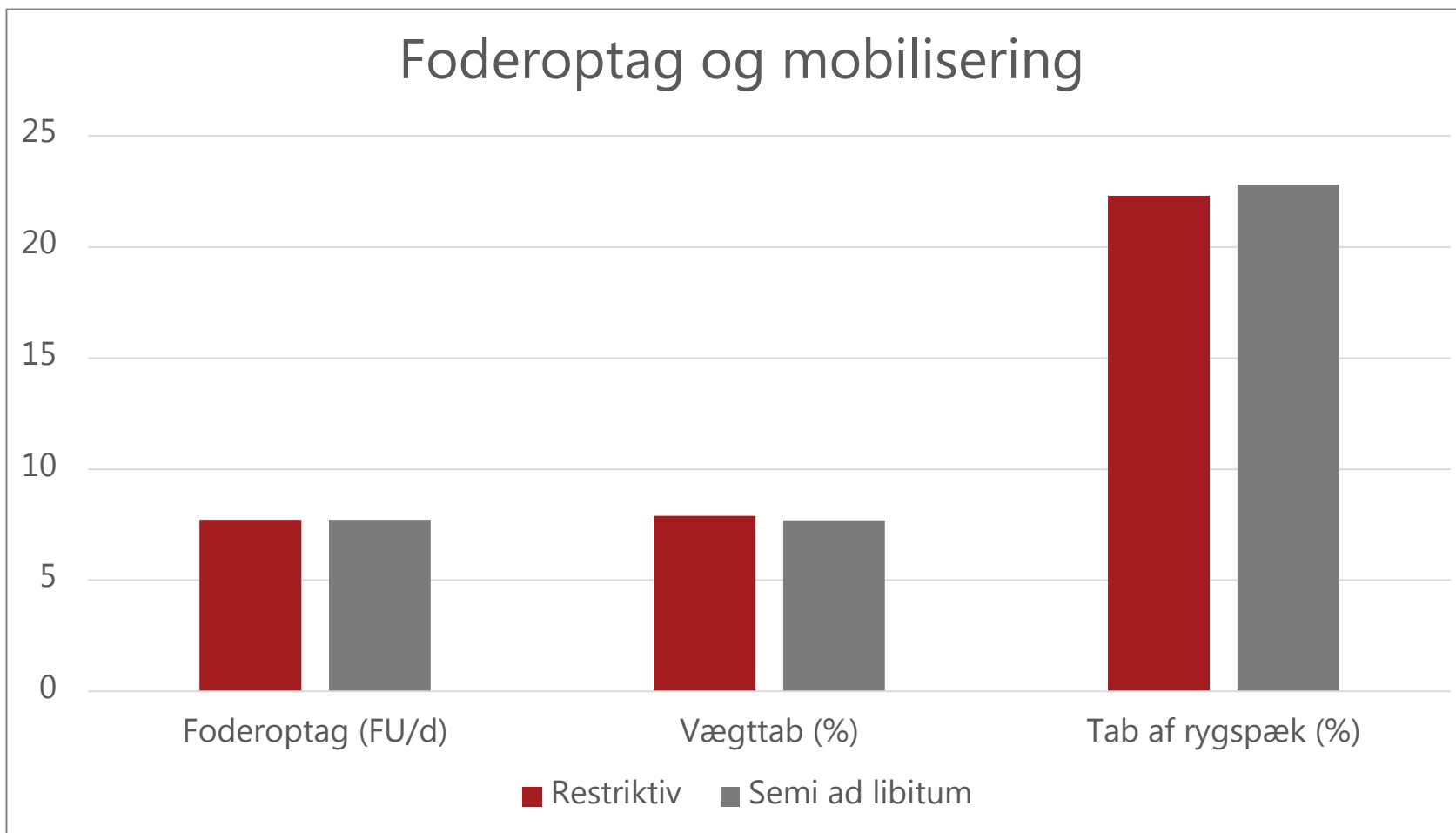
Resultater



Resultater



Resultater



Konklusion

- Fodringsstrategi havde ingen effekt på produktionsresultater
- For lille forskel mellem grupper → 14 kg og 1.3 mm
- Danske søer ikke påvirket af huld
- Avl har skabt en robust polt



Hvad så nu?

- Inkludere data fra anden reproduktionscyklus
- SEGES data fra 270 kuld skal behandles og publiceres

