

Swine Innovation

















EXPLOSE OF CONTROL CON

Zephyr - How Does it Work?

- Modified air gun incorporating a conically shaped head
- Depression depth of at least 9mm

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- Powered through a air compressor
- · Portable collapsible animal restraint











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Equipment Standardization

A.A.

- Addressing feeding management challenges
 - Nutrient requirements vary greatly within pigs in a group
 Most feeding programs are based on feeding
 - average, or most demanding pigs in a room.
 - Results in limiting performance (average) or feeding excess nutrients (most demanding)



Precision Feeding System (PFS)

Focuses on feeding pigs individually with diets based on individual feed intake and growth patterns

- Meets individual nutrient requirements of individual pigs
- Maximizes growth potential of individual pigs
- Reduces over feeding of nutrients lower output of nutrients excreted to the environment

Candido Pomar, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada





Precision Feeding – Producer Impact Meeting individual nutrient requirements is expected to save a minimum of \$6/hog Beta sites will be established in 2013 Demonstration site established in 2015 Commercially available in 2018

Feed Inputs & Feeding Sow Nutrition during Gestation • A single phase feeding program leads to overfeeding in early gestation, underfeeding in late gestation - Nutrient excretion - not meeting nutrient requirements Overfeeding in the formulation of the formula

- Common practice to increase daily feed allowance prior to farrowing
 - Insufficient to account for increases in amino acids in the last 4 weeks of gestation

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Parity Segregated Feeding Objectives • Specifically refining requirements for amino acids - Lysine, threonine, isoleucine, and tryptophan • Amino acid requirements are greater in late gestation - Day 45 fetal and mammary growth increase exponentially Ron Ball & Soenke Moehn, University of Alberta

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A. **Parity Segregated Feeding** · Implementation of a Parity Segregated Feeding Program - Consist of 2 diets that satisfy the highest and lowest amino acid requirements and can be mixed in appropriate ratios - Bump up feeding levels in last 4-weeks of gestation 0.6 kg/day – gilts 0.5 kg/day – 2nd parity 0.4 kg/day – older sows

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Parity Segregated Feeding -**Producer Benefit**

- · Supplies necessary amino acids and energy to match sows' requirements
 - Improved sow condition at farrowing
 - Better breeding success
 - Increased longevity
- · Feed cost savings around \$10 sow/year - Savings are greater for older sows



Brian Sullivan, CCSI

Genomics – Why is it Important?

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- · We can predict traits with good accuracy using genomics!
- Young animals can be evaluated from a DNA sample (using the 60K SNP test) before any performance traits are measured
- Can be used to get early evaluations on traits measured later in life (like sow productivity)

Genomics – Producer Benefit

- · Faster improvement for performance and productivity traits
- · Improve new traits such as meat quality - differentiate towards higher value markets
- · Lower COP and higher value





Additional Research Projects Development of Standards for Swine Production Systems Benchmark current systems in swine facilities to determine the cost/benefit of system optimization New and Innovative feeding programs Examination of novel feed ingredients (lentils, canola meal) Compensatory growth

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