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KEY

 Preventive measures

 Corrective measures

 Production cycle

 Transfer to or from hospital

Types of welfare improvement for gilts and sows

 Improves health (reduction of risk of soft-tissue lesions and/or mobility disorders)

 Reduces risk of heat or cold stress

 Reduces hunger and/or thirst

 Reduces social stress

 Helps animals to move around

 Helps pigs to express natural behaviours (exploring, foraging, nest-building, etc.)

 Helps animals to rest

 Avoids stress of handling



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Preventive measures

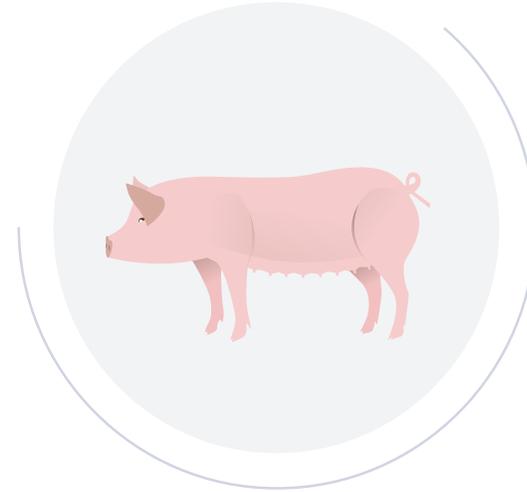
Corrective measures

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Selection of gilts



Characteristics

- **Weight:** 135-150kg
- **Age at breeding:** around 200 days
- **Genetic selection criteria:**
no fast-growing or hyperprolific lines



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Group housing area

Good welfare conditions

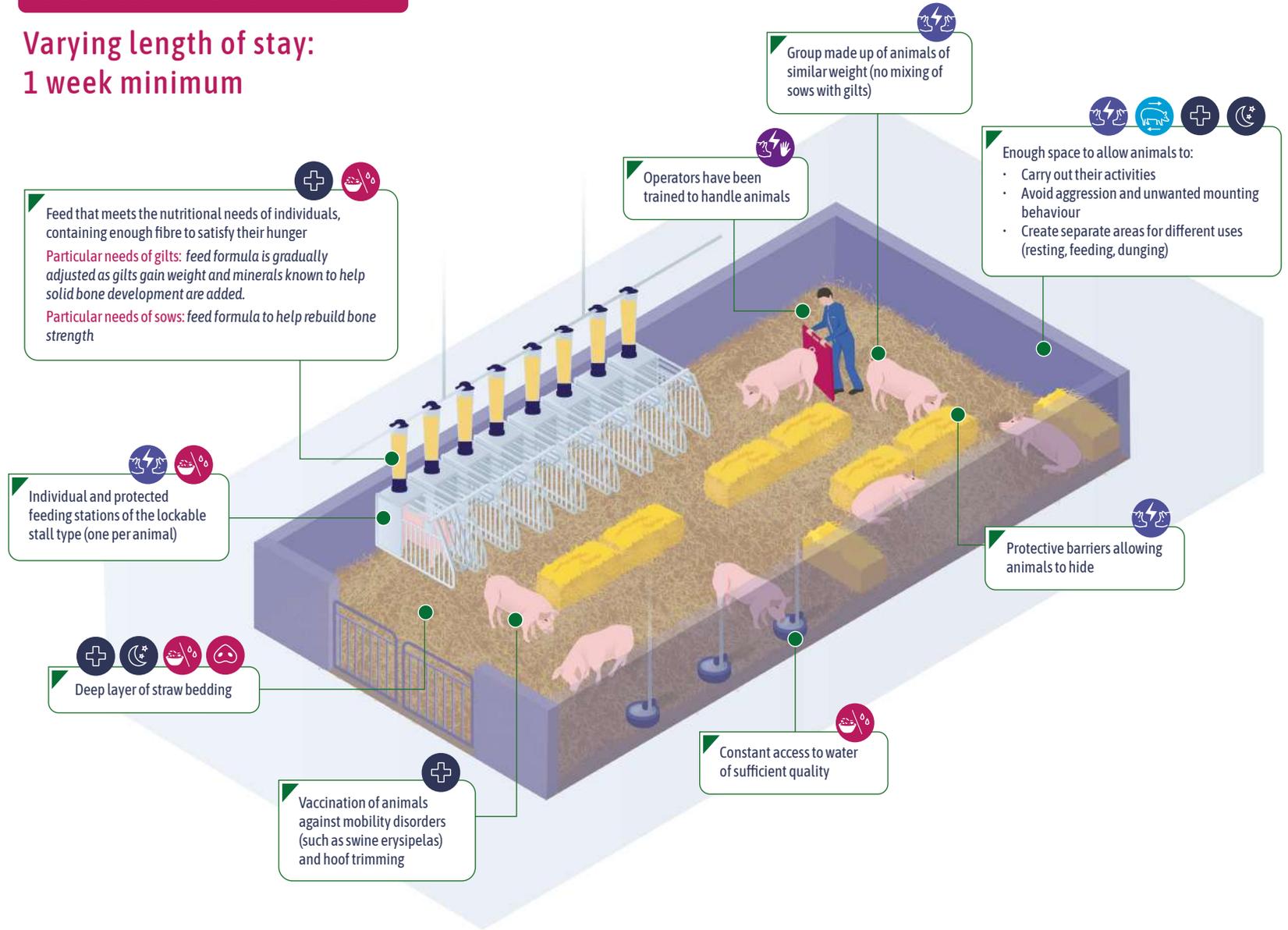
Varying length of stay:
1 week minimum

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Group housing area

Adequate welfare conditions

Up to one week before farrowing

Measures that meet only minimum welfare requirements

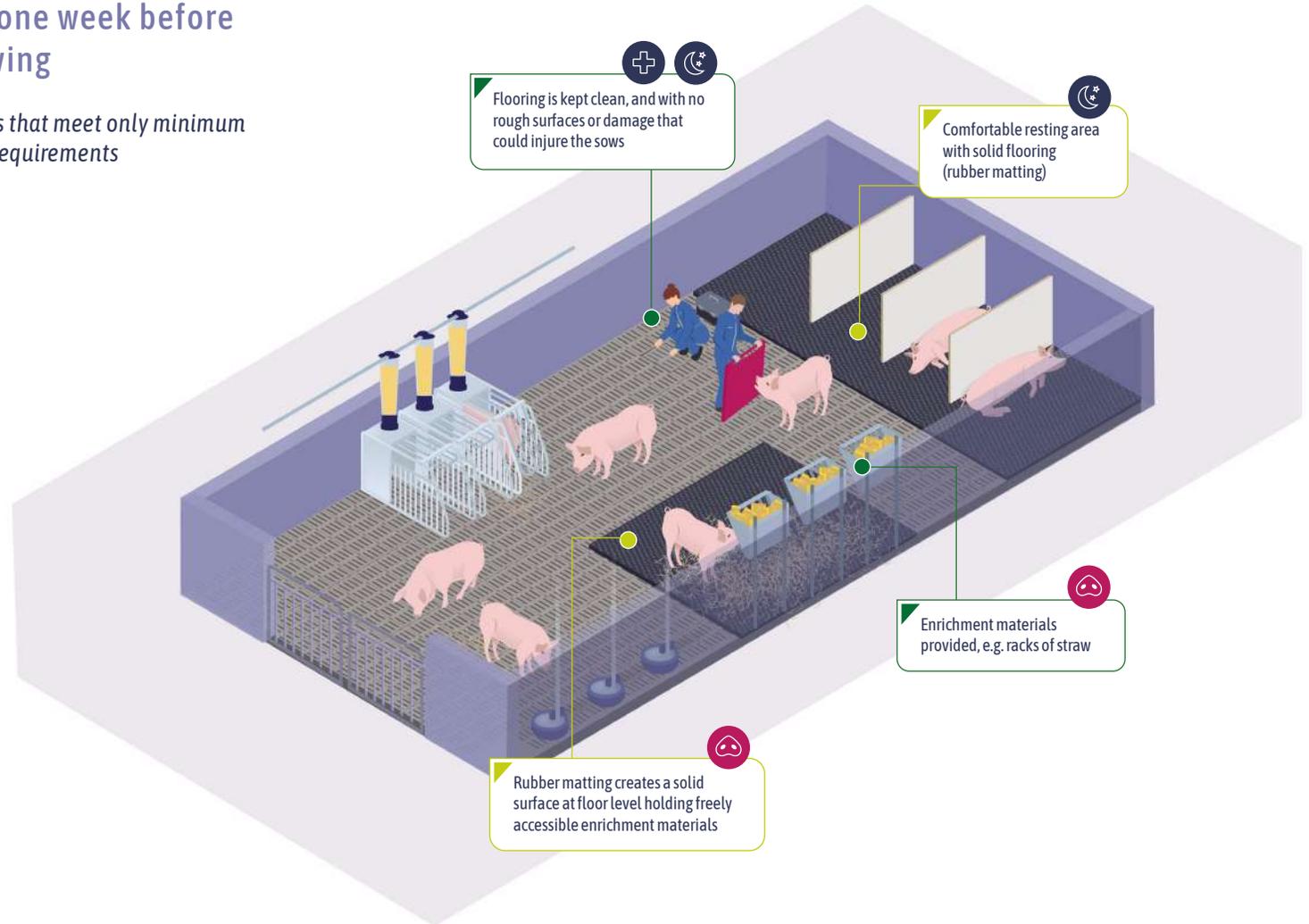
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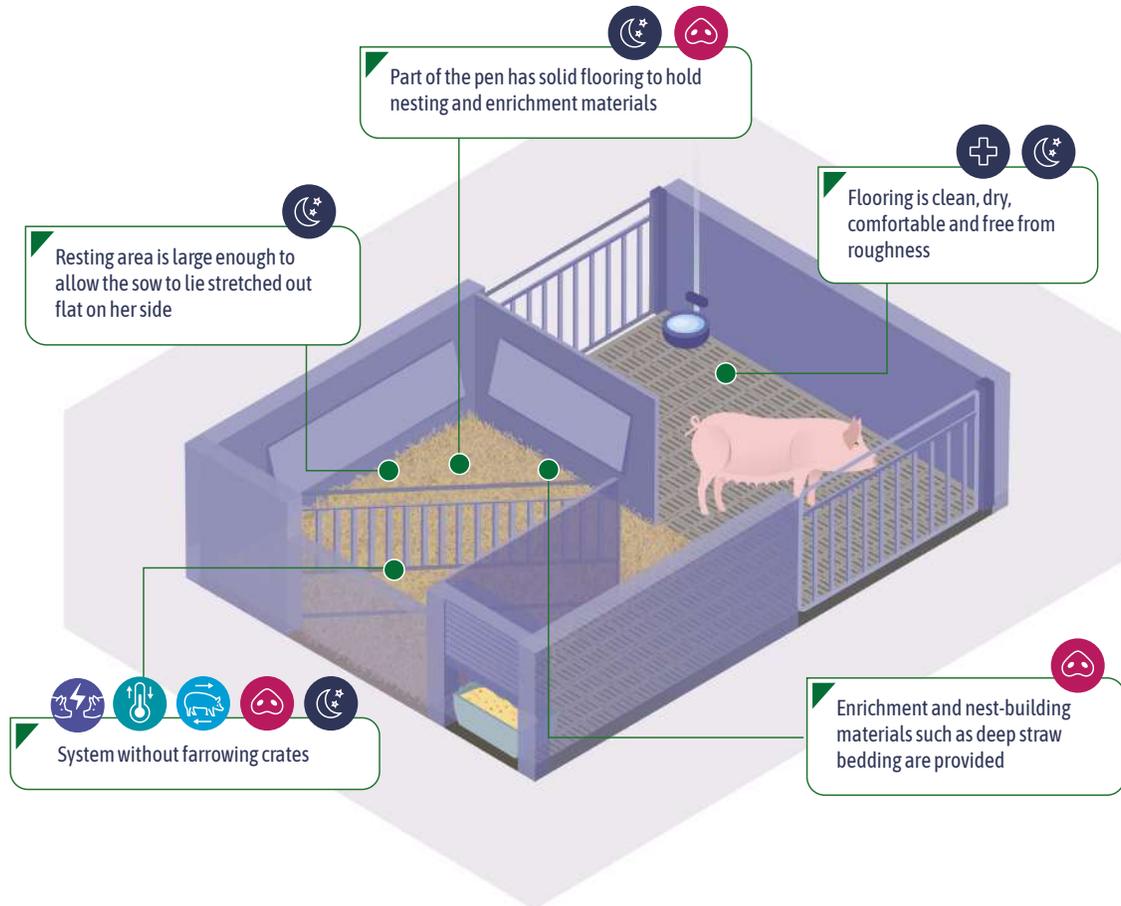




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Farrowing and nursery areas

Sow is left alone for about 5 days



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Farrowing and nursery areas

Sow remains with her piglets for about four weeks



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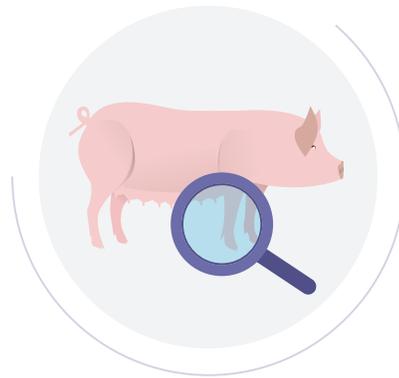
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- The sow has enough space ($\geq 8\text{m}^2$) to:
 - Choose an area that is at the right temperature for her needs
 - Create separate areas for different uses (resting, feeding, dunging)
 - Make contact with her piglets
 - Choose when to respond to piglet's attempts to suckle



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Monitoring the sow's condition after weaning



Inspection criteria:

- Condition of the teats
- Condition of the body
- Mobility



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Hospital pens

