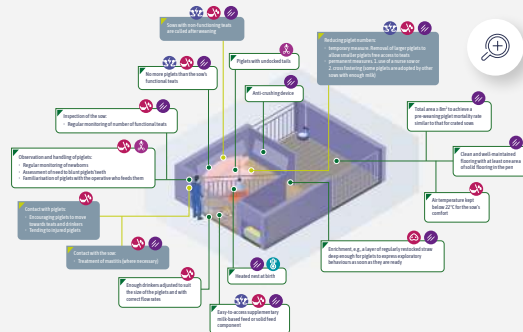


FARROWING AND SUCKLING

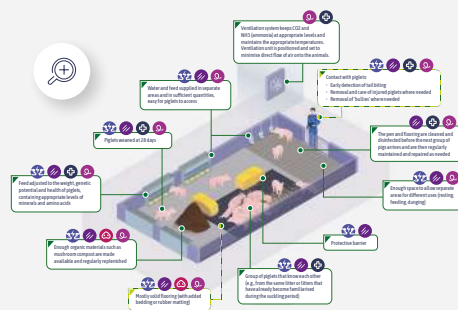
Pre-weaners (weaned at 28 days)

Where piglets fail to ingest enough milk, measures to be taken are shown in a box with a grey background



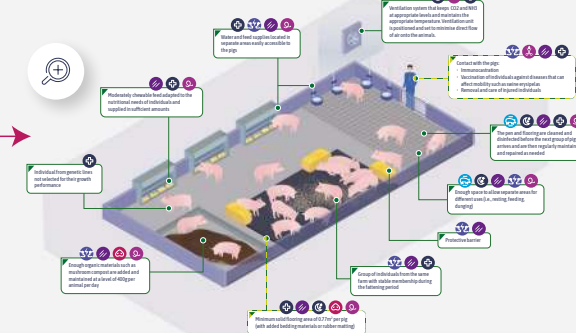
WEANERS

Length of stay: 6 - 8 weeks



REARING PIGS

Length of stay: 12 to 16 weeks



KEY

Preventive measures

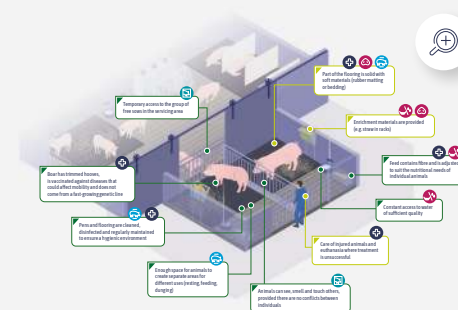
Corrective measures

Production cycle

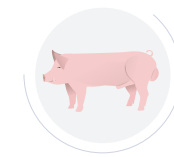
Types of welfare improvement for piglets, rearing pigs and boars

- Reduces risk of problems with digestion, breathing or mobility
- 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)
- Helps animals to rest
- Reduces risk of tail biting
- Reduces risk of lesions (other than from tail biting)
- Reduces the stress of isolation
- Reduces the effects of painful surgical procedures on welfare

BOARS



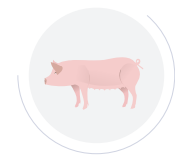
Selection of teaser boars (whose presence is used for heat detection and stimulation in sows)



Characteristics

- Genetic selection criteria: no fast-growing lines

Selection of gilts



Characteristics

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

For further information

See infographic on the welfare of breeding sows



BACK TO TOP

KEY

 Preventive measures

 Corrective measures

 Production cycle

Types of welfare improvement for piglets, rearing pigs and boars



Reduces risk of problems with digestion, breathing or mobility



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)



Helps animals to rest



Reduces risk of tail biting



Reduces risk of lesions (other than from tail biting)



Reduces the stress of isolation



Reduces the effects of painful surgical procedures on welfare



BACK TO TOP

FARROWING AND SUCKLING

Pre-weaners (weaned at 28 days)

Where piglets fail to ingest enough milk, measures to be taken are shown in a box with a grey background

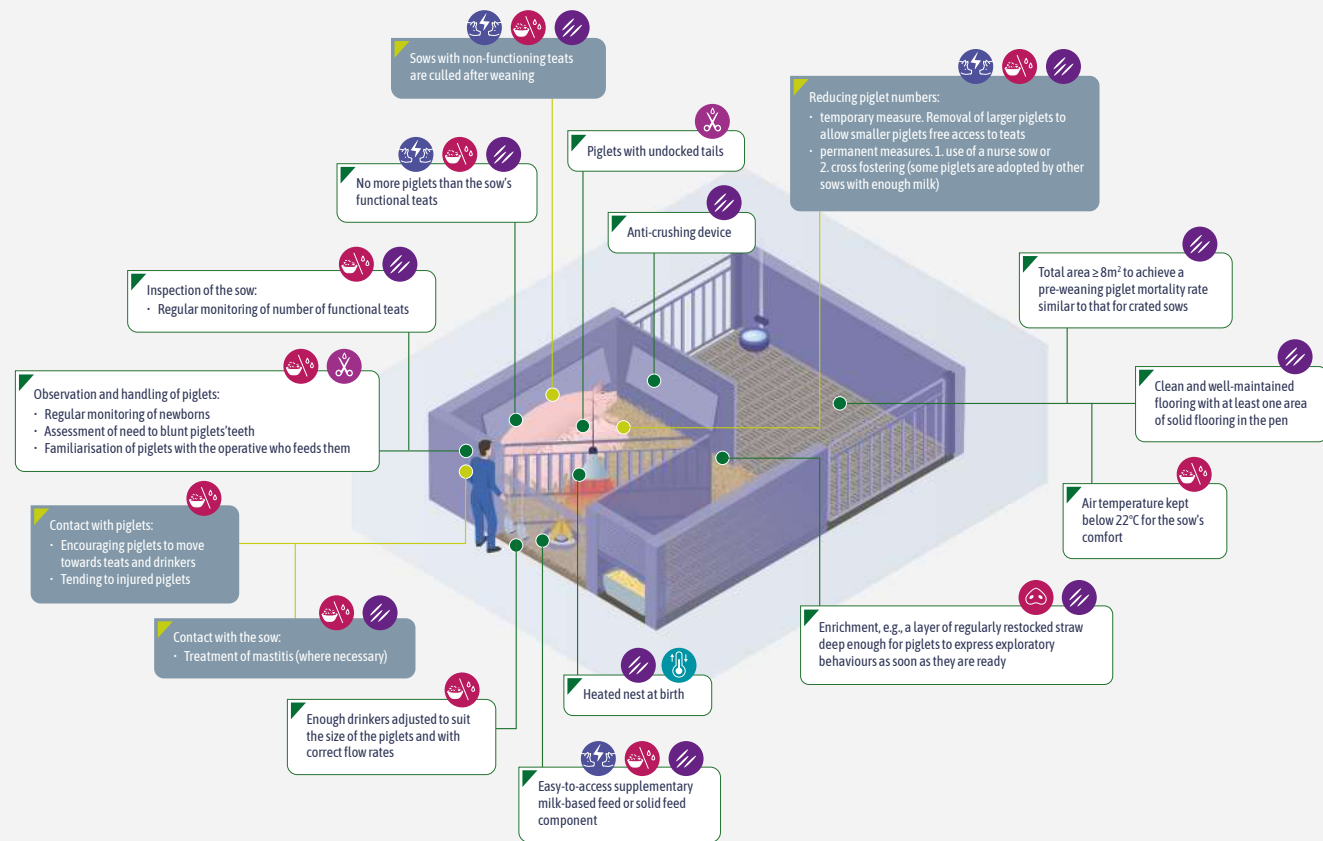
KEY

Preventive measures

Corrective measures

Types of welfare improvement for piglets, rearing pigs and boars

-  Reduces risk of problems with digestion, breathing or mobility
-  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)
-  Helps animals to rest
-  Reduces risk of tail biting
-  Reduces risk of lesions (other than from tail biting)
-  Reduces the stress of isolation
-  Reduces the effects of painful surgical procedures on welfare





BACK TO TOP

WEANERS

Length of stay: 6 - 8 weeks

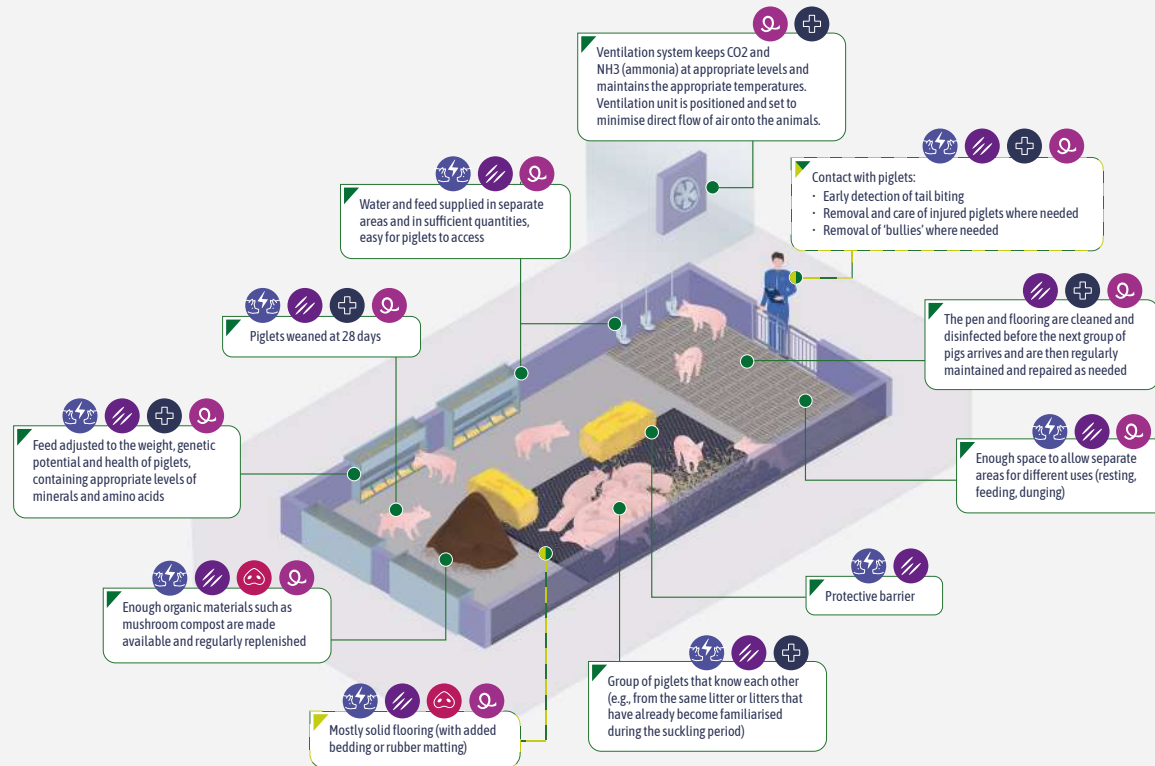
KEY

Preventive measures

Corrective measures

Types of welfare improvement for piglets, rearing pigs and boars

-  Reduces risk of problems with digestion, breathing or mobility
-  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)
-  Helps animals to rest
-  Reduces risk of tail biting
-  Reduces risk of lesions (other than from tail biting)
-  Reduces the stress of isolation
-  Reduces the effects of painful surgical procedures on welfare





BACK TO TOP

REARING PIGS

Length of stay: 12 to 16 weeks

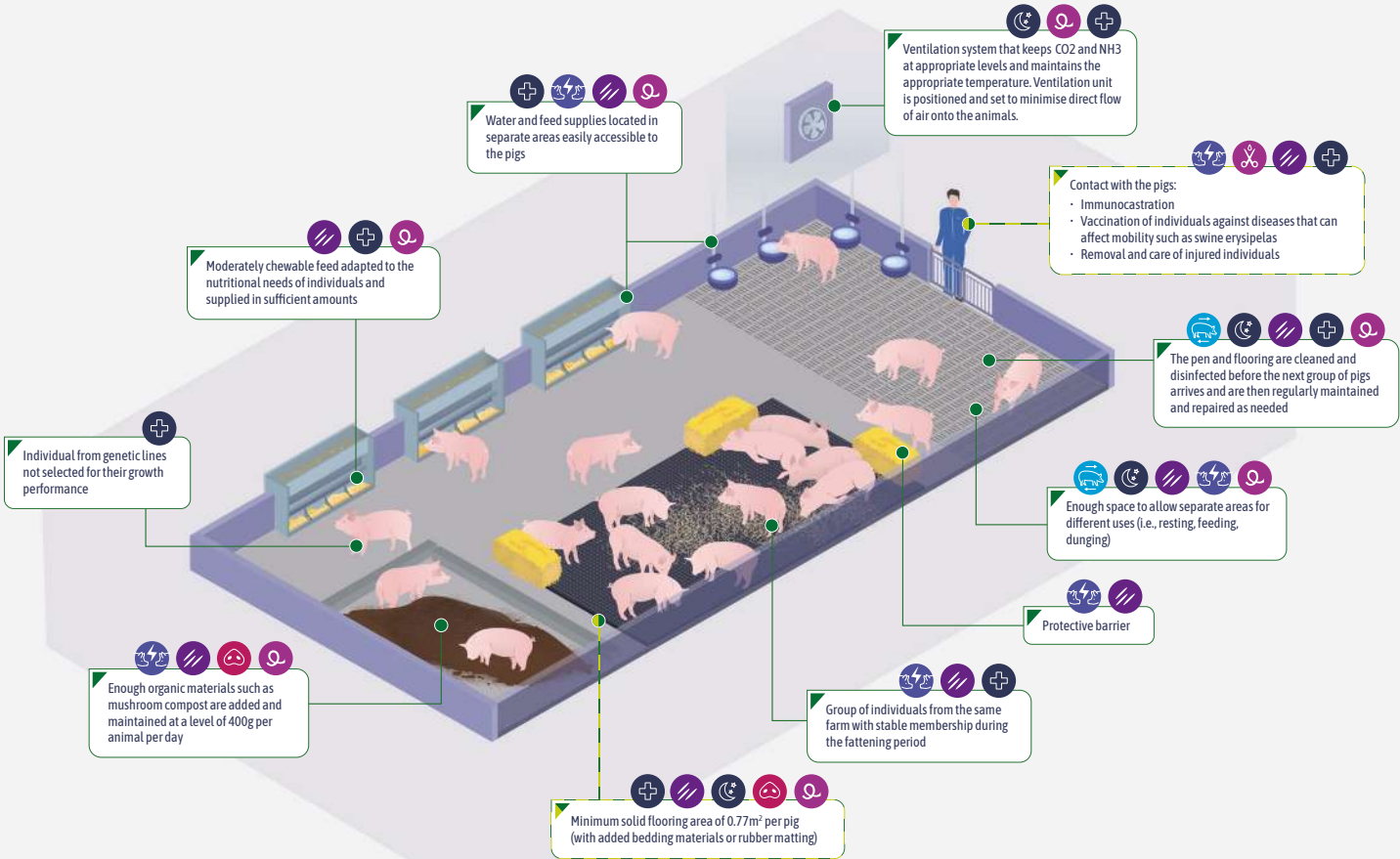
KEY

Preventive measures

Corrective measures

Types of welfare improvement for piglets, rearing pigs and boars

-  Reduces risk of problems with digestion, breathing or mobility
-  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)
-  Helps animals to rest
-  Reduces risk of tail biting
-  Reduces risk of lesions (other than from tail biting)
-  Reduces the stress of isolation
-  Reduces the effects of painful surgical procedures on welfare

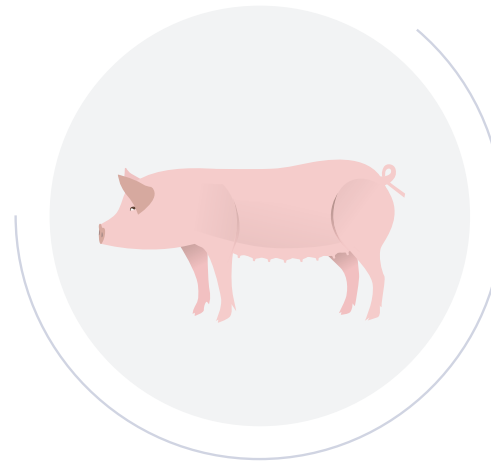




BACK TO TOP



Selection of gilts



Characteristics

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

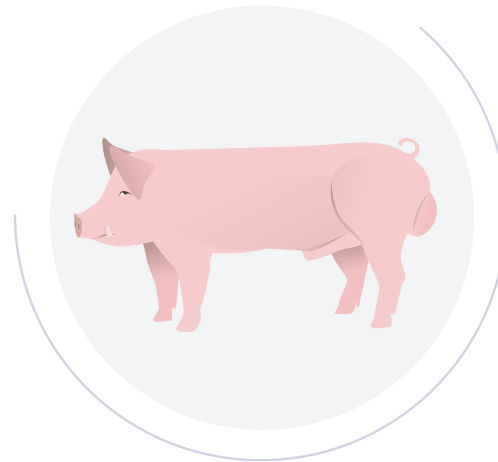


BACK TO TOP



Selection of teaser boars

(whose presence is used for heat detection and stimulation in sows)



Characteristics

- Genetic selection criteria:
no fast-growing lines



BACK TO TOP

BOARS

KEY

- Preventive measures
- Corrective measures

Types of welfare improvement for piglets, rearing pigs and boars

- Reduces risk of problems with digestion, breathing or mobility
- 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)
- Helps animals to rest
- Reduces risk of tail biting
- Reduces risk of lesions (other than from tail biting)
- Reduces the stress of isolation
- Reduces the effects of painful surgical procedures on welfare

