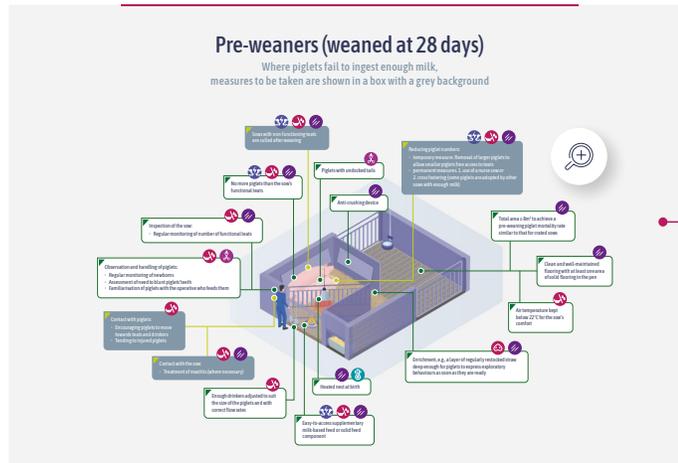


FARROWING AND SUCKLING



WEANERS



REARING PIGS



BOARS



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

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



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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

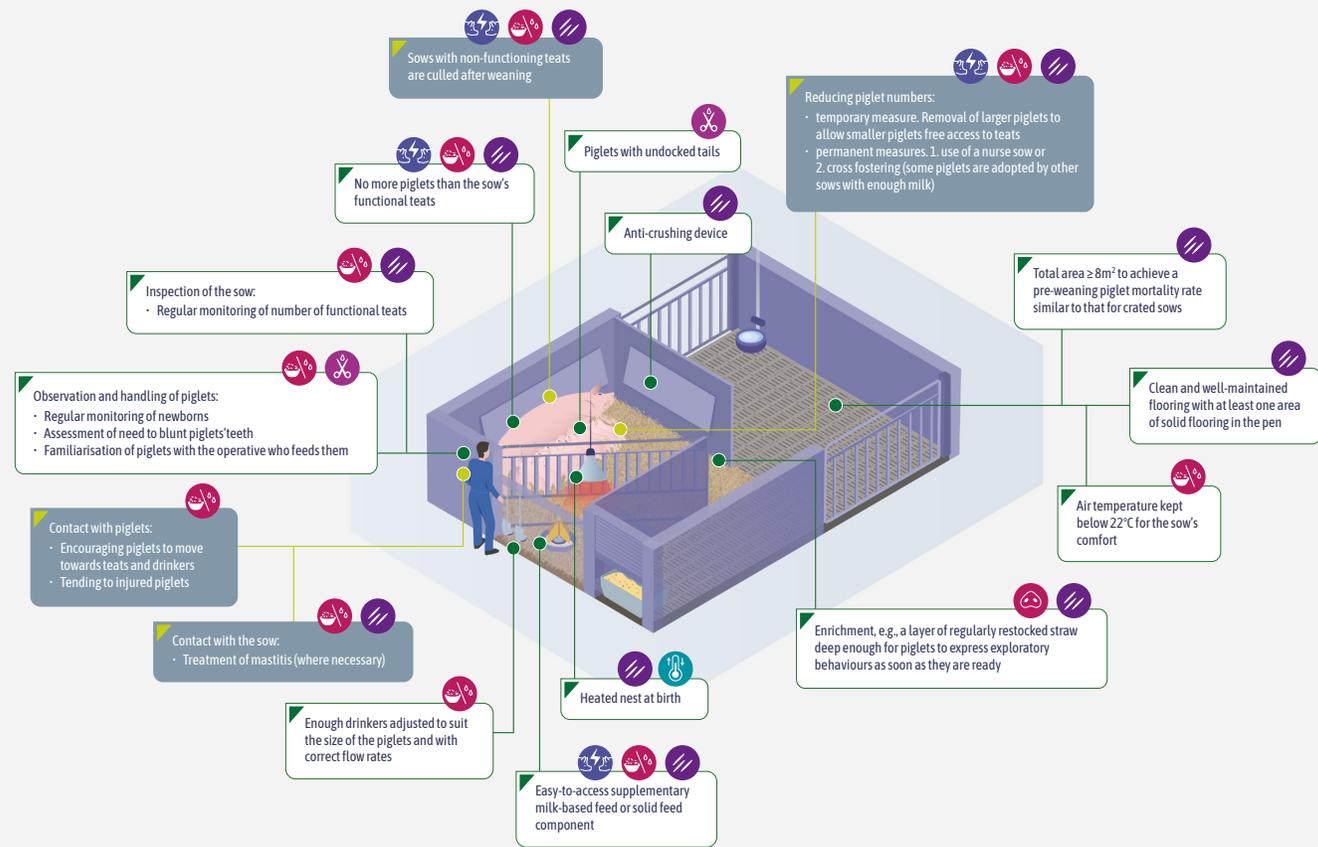
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WEANERS

Length of stay: 6 - 8 weeks

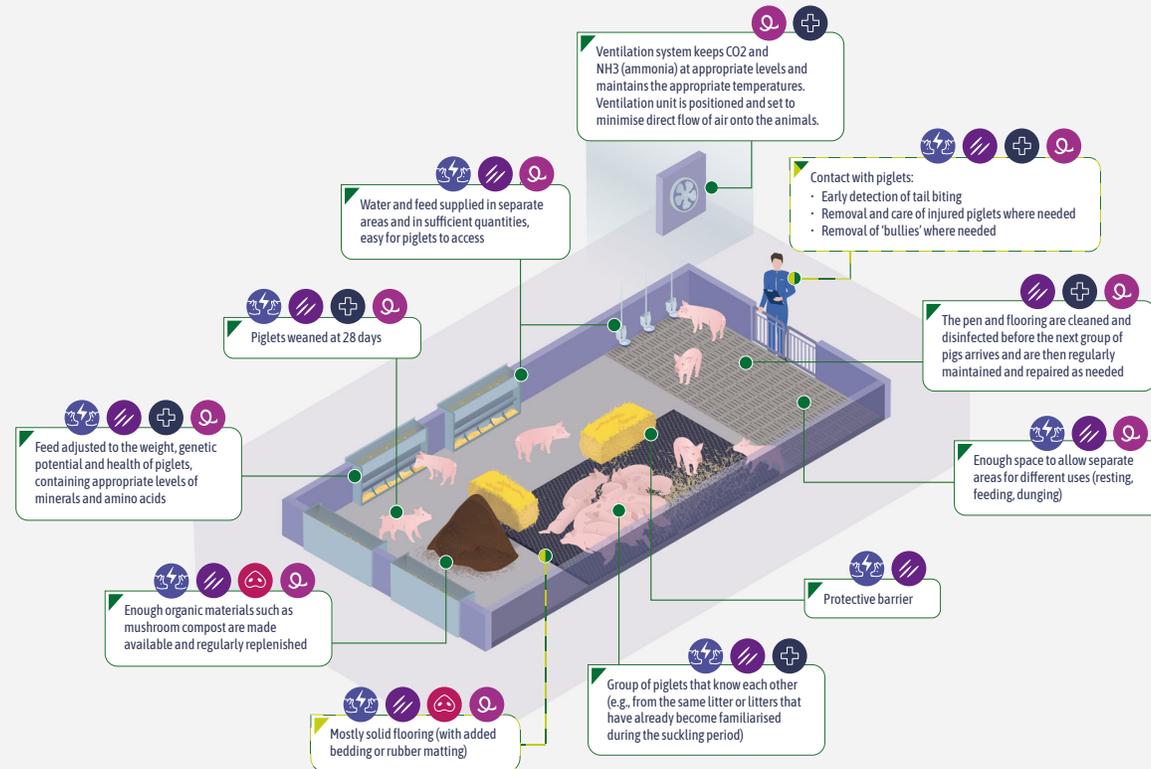
KEY

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REARING PIGS

Length of stay: 12 to 16 weeks

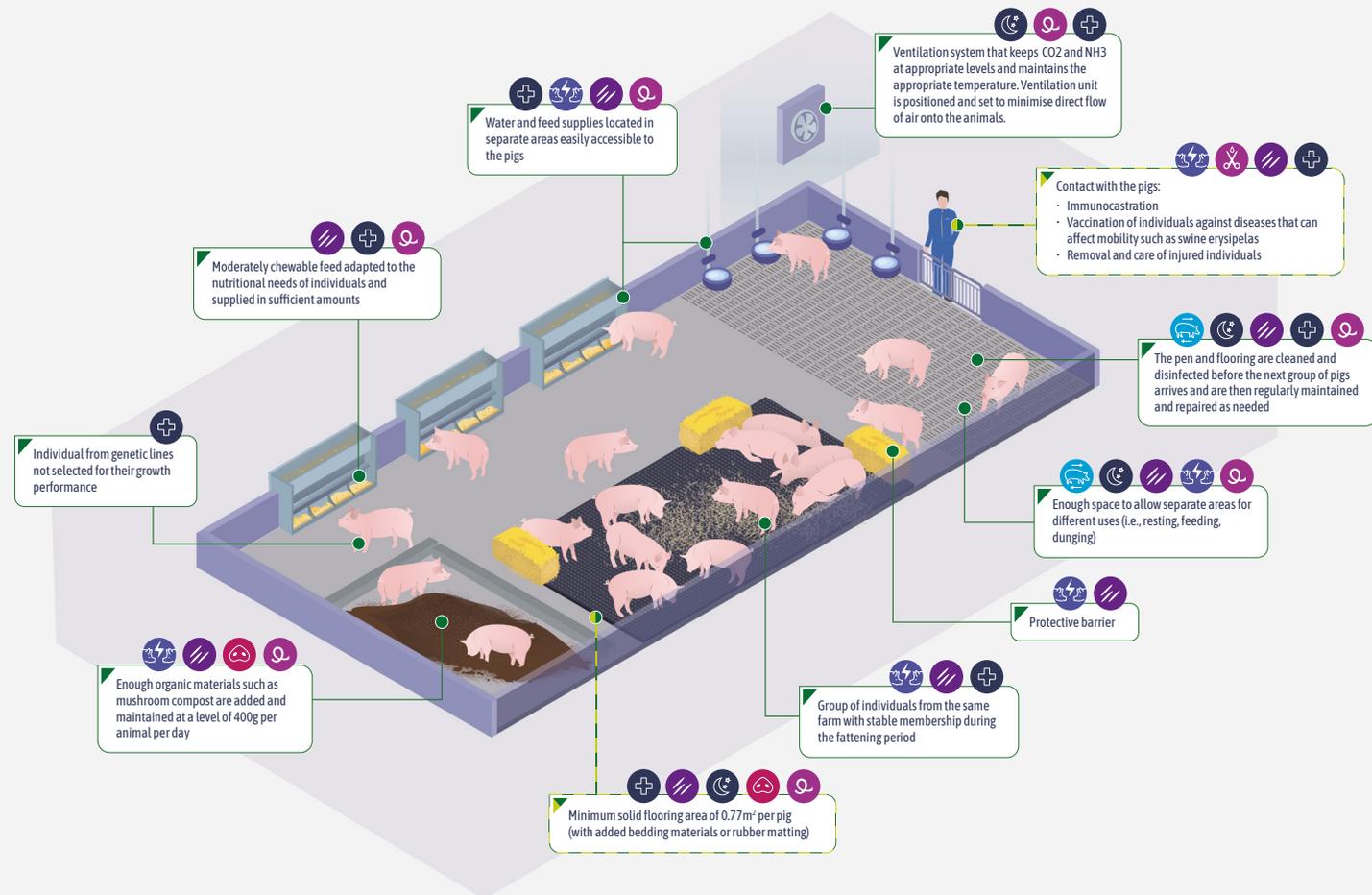
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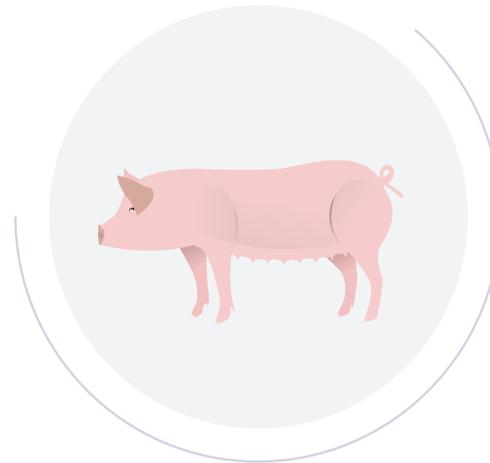




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Selection of gilts



Characteristics

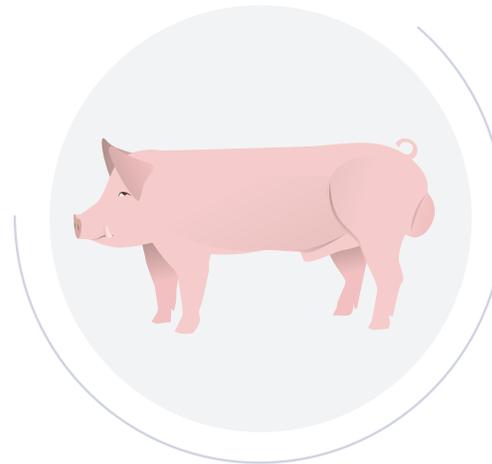
- Weight: 135-150kg
- Age at breeding: around 200 days
- Genetic selection criteria:
no fast-growing or hyperprolific lines



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



Characteristics

- Genetic selection criteria:
no fast-growing lines



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BOARS

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