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Efecto de la reducción o incremento del número de cerdos nacidos vivos en el segundo parto en la vida productiva de las cerdas en el sureste de México

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Abstract: The objective of this study was to determine the effect of the change in litter size between parity one and two (DNBA) and by summed number of pigs born alive in parity one and two (SNBA) on lifetime productivity of sows in four pig farms in the tropics of Mexico. Data from 6,046 sows, with information on lifetime piglets born alive (LBA), length of productive life (LPL), number of parity at culling (NP) and piglets born alive per year (PBYP), were used. Sows were categorised into 11 DNBA groups: ≤ -5 , -4 , -3 , -2 , -1 , 0 , $+1$, $+2$, $+3$, $+4$ and $\geq +5$ piglets, and 5 SNBA group: ≤ 17 , 18 to 20 , 21 to 22 , 23 to 25 and ≥ 26 piglets. A positive linear trend was observed for LBA, LPL and PBYP for sows that decreased in ≤ 5 piglets to sows that increased in ≥ 5 piglets. Sows with greater SNBA stay longer in the herd and produced more piglets during their productive lifetime. Sows that increased litter size at second parity and those that produce more piglets in their two first parities were more productive.

Keywords: piglets, second parity, reproduction, sows.

Resumen: El objetivo de este estudio fue determinar el efecto del cambio en el tamaño de la camada entre el parto uno y dos (DNBA) y por la suma del número de cerdos nacidos vivos en el parto uno y dos (SNBA) sobre la vida productiva de las cerdas en cuatro granjas porcinas en el trópico de México. Se utilizaron los datos de 6.046 cerdas, con información sobre los lechones nacidos vivos por vida productiva (LBA), la duración de la vida productiva (LPL), número de partos a la eliminación (NP) y lechones nacidos vivos por año (PBYP). Las cerdas fueron clasificadas en 11 grupos DNBA: ≤ -5 , -4 , -3 , -2 , -1 , 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 y ≥ 5 lechones, y 5 del grupo SNBA: ≤ 17 , de 18 a 20 , 21 a 22 , 23 a 25 y ≥ 26 lechones. Se observó una tendencia lineal positiva de LBA, LPL y PBYP para cerdas que disminuyeron en ≤ 5 lechones a cerdas que aumentaron en ≥ 5 lechones. Las cerdas con mayor SNBA permanecen más tiempo en la granja y produjeron más lechones durante su vida productiva. Las cerdas que aumentaron el tamaño de camada al segundo parto y las que tuvieron más lechones en sus dos primeros partos fueron más productivas.

Palabras clave: lechones, segundo parto, reproducción, cerdas.

INTRODUCTION

The number of pigs born alive commonly increases with the parity number of the sow (Suriyasomboon et al 2006). However, Morrow et al (1992) in USA reported that 41% of the herds and 54% of the

sows show a decrease or similar number of piglets born alive in the second parity compared to the first parity sows, phenomenon called the second-litter syndrome. In the tropics of Mexico, the percentages of sows showing the second-litter syndrome are 60% (Segura-Correa et al 2013). The reduction in litter size at second parity might decrease lifetime productivity (Hoving et al 2011). The decrease or increase in litter size at second parity is binomial trait; however, litter size decrease in parity 2 sows (Sasaki et al 2011). The summed number of pigs born alive in parities 1 and 2 (SNBA) is an alternative measure of prolificacy of sows and it was reported to be related with a reduction of the number of piglets born alive in parity two at the sow level (Saito et al 2010). Furthermore, Sasaki et al (2011) reported the effect of quantitative difference in the number of piglets born alive between parity one and two (DNBA) and SNBA on lifetime piglets born alive, lifetime nonproductive days, and number of parity at culling and piglets born alive per sow per year.

A few studies have reported on the effect of DNBA and SNBA on lifetime productivity of sows (Saito et al 2010, Sasaki et al 2011) and none in tropical conditions. It might be possible to increase reproductive and productive performance of sows and herds by determining the critical value of DNBA and SNBA for sow lifetime performance, which may help in making decisions and choose management practices that increase the amount of pigs born alive in swine production systems. The objective of this study is to determine the effect of DNBA and by SNBA on lifetime productivity of sows in four pig farms in the tropics of Mexico.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Data was collected from four typical commercial farms of Yucatan, Mexico, located between 19°30' and 21°35' North and 90°24' West. The climate of the region is sub-humid tropical, with average temperature of 26.6°C, average rainfall of 1.100 mm, and relative humidity of 78% (INEGI 2004). The data from the farms used in this study had been previously used in another study about lifetime performance of sows (Ek-Mex et al 2015). Data were obtained from the computer recording system (PigCHAMP[®]) of the four farms from 2007 to 2011. The main information used was farm identification, sow identification, sow parity number, date of farrowing and litter size at farrowing. All farmers had sows Camborough 22, produced their own replacements and quarantine the replacement gilts.

Farms 1, 2 and 4 were full cycle farms with 3.900, 1.200 and 550 sows, respectively. Farm 3 was a two-site- type farm (breeding and production) with 320 sows. In all farms, breeding was carried out by artificial insemination; however, if sows did not get pregnant after three inseminations, natural mating with a boar was used. Estrus detection in sows was performed every day at 6:00 and 18:00 h using a boar, and sows inseminated two times (12:00-18:00 h), after estrus detection. Animals were fed commercial diets according to their productive stage. Young sows (about 200 kg body weight) received 2.6 kg/ day of feed with 3.000

kcal EM/kg, 16% crude protein and 0.8% lysine; whereas adult sows over 300 kg of weight received 3.2 kg/day of feed.

DNBA was calculated by subtracting the number of piglets born alive in the first parity from the number of piglets born alive in the second parity (Sasaki et al 2011). SNBA was defined as the sum of the number of piglets born alive in the first and second parity (Saito et al 2010). Lifetime productivity was calculated as the total number of piglets born alive (LBA) from first to last farrowing. The length of productive life (LPL) was defined as the time from the first farrowing to culling or death of the sow. The productivity per year was defined as the number of piglets born alive per sow per year (PBYP). PBYP was calculated as LBA divided by the total days from entry date and removed or culling date from the breeding herd multiplied by 365 days; when the total days from entry date and removed or culling date was ≤ 365 days, the PBYP of a sow was equal to the LBA (Ek-Mex et al 2015). Based on DNBA sows were categorised into eleven groups: ≤ -5 , -4 , -3 , -2 , -1 , 0 , $+1$, $+2$, $+3$, $+4$ and $\geq +5$ piglets. Five SNBA groups were built based on quintiles: ≤ 17 , 18 to 20, 21 to 22, 23 to 25 and ≥ 26 piglets.

The statistical analyses were carried out using general linear model procedures (SAS 2008). Two models were used; in both models, the dependent variables were LBA, LPL, number of parities per sow (NP), and PBYP. The first statistical model included the fixed effects of DNBA, farm (1, 2, 3, 4), year of first farrowing (2007 to 2011), season of first farrowing (dry, rainy and windy), litter size at first farrowing (LSF1), age at first farrowing (AF1), significant simple interactions and the error term NID (normal identically distributed; $0, \sigma^2_e$). The second model was similar to model 1 except that the effect of DNBA was replaced by the effect of SNBA. The season of first farrowing was not significant on PBYP in Model 1; and LSF1 was not significant on LPL and NP in Model 2, so they were removed from the final analysis. In addition, the fixed effects of year at first farrowing, season at first farrowing, LSF1 and AF1 were not included in the results. Least square means were generated and separated statistically with pairwise *t* tests (PDIF option), with significant differences reported at $P \leq 0.05$. Correlation analysis was carried out between LBA and PBYP using the CORR procedure (SAS 2008).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The overall mean and standard deviation of DNBA was -0.41 ± 4.0 pigs, the means and standard deviation for farm 1, 2, 3 and 4 was -0.53 ± 4.1 , -0.5 ± 4.0 , and 0.12 ± 3.5 and 0.16 ± 3.6 piglets, respectively. The means overall and for farm of DNBA in this study was low that reported by Sasaki et al, (2011) of 0.5 piglets. The frequencies (%) of the DNBA groups (≤ -5 , -4 , -3 , -2 , -1 , 0 , $+1$, $+2$, $+3$, $+4$ or $\geq +5$ piglets) were 15.1, 5.4, 6.8, 9.5, 10.2, 11.3, 10.5, 8.6, 6.9, 5.4 and 9.9%, respectively. The 20.6% of sows had litter size reduced in at least 4 piglets from first to second parity, which also had the worst lifetime performance. A positive linear

trend was observed for LBA, LPL, PBV and NP for sows that decreased in ≤ -5 piglets to sows that increased in $\geq +5$ piglets (table 1). The greatest LBA and PBV were observed for the sows with DNBA between -1 to $\geq +5$ piglets; which differ from that reported by Sasaki et al (2011) who reported the greatest LBA and PBV in sows with DNBA -1 to +3 piglets. Also, in this study the simple correlation of LBA and PBV was 0.63. A decrease in the number of piglets born alive at second parity might also decrease lifetime performance (Hoving et al 2011). The reduction of the number of piglets born alive in second parity might be related to large litter size at first parity (Saito et al 2009, Segura-Correa et al 2013). Likewise, the decrease of litter size in second parity sows is often related to an excessive weight loss during first lactation and short weaning to oestrous interval can negatively influence follicle and oocyte development and embryonic survival (Schenkel et al 2010). The increased the number of piglets born alive in parity 2 may be due in part by the prolonged weaning to first service interval and farrowing interval (Koketsu et al 1998, Alzina-López et al 2011). Also, these differences may be due to administration decisions, differences in biosecurity measures, genetic lines used, the size of the herd and statistical model used. Differences in production per year could also be due the factors mentioned before. Likewise, management practices, inefficient estrous detection, improper male stimulation, mating at an early age, uses of young boars, improper nutrition, infectious or toxic agents, and environment can be responsible for these differences.

The means and standard deviations of SNBA were 21.1 ± 4.6 piglets, the means and standard deviation for farm 1, 2, 3 and 4 were 21.4 ± 4.5 , 22.7 ± 5.1 , 19 ± 4.2 y 18.8 ± 4 , respectively. Sows with more SNBA had better performance for all four traits. The sows with SNBA ≥ 26 pigs had 8.4 pigs more PBV than sows with SNBA ≤ 17 pigs. In our study, the sows with high SNBA (≥ 23 pigs) had the highest lifetime performance (table 1). According to Sasaki et al (2011) lifetime productivity after parity 2 could partly be predicted by SNBA. The repeatabilities for litter size is low of 0.12 (Segura-Correa et al 2015), which indicated a high influence of environmental factors associated with small litter size at second parity such as large litter size at first parity, body condition score, lactation length and weaning to service interval (Saito et al 2009, Schenkel et al 2010, Segura-Correa et al 2013). Therefore, better management practices are needed to improve litter size at farrowing in young sows.

Table 1

Least squares means and standard errors by sow groups based on the difference of number of pigs born alive between parity 1 and 2 (DNBA), and between the sum of number of pigs born alive in parity 1 and 2 (SNBA).

Sow groups	N	LBA	LPL	NP	PBY
DNBA					
≤ -5	915	39.2±1.82 ^f	601.6±19.1 ^c	4.6±0.15 ^b	17.4±0.33 ⁱ
-4	331	44.5±2.02 ^e	626.3±21.8 ^b	4.8±0.17 ^{ab}	19.9±0.37 ^h
-3	415	43.5±1.9 ^e	606.3±21 ^c	4.6±0.16 ^b	20.2±0.36 ^{gh}
-2	579	45.6±1.9 ^e	617.3±20.2 ^c	4.7±0.16 ^b	20.6±0.35 ^g
-1	616	48.8±1.9 ^d	640.6±20.2 ^{ab}	4.9±0.16 ^a	21.7±0.34 ^f
0	685	50.4±1.9 ^d	647.4±20 ^{ab}	4.9±0.15 ^a	22.4±0.34 ^e
+1	636	53.5±1.9 ^c	660.7±20 ^a	5±0.16 ^a	23.4±0.34 ^d
+2	522	53.3±1.9 ^c	646±20.4 ^{ab}	4.9±0.16 ^a	23.9±0.35 ^c
+3	417	54.6±1.9 ^{bc}	658.8±21 ^{ab}	5.0±0.16 ^a	24.3±0.36 ^c
+4	329	56.8±2.01 ^b	660.9±22 ^{ab}	4.9±0.17 ^a	25.5±0.37 ^b
≥ +5	602	60±1.9 ^a	661.9±20 ^a	4.9±0.15 ^a	27.2±0.34 ^a
SNBA					
≤ 17	1.295	40.2±1.6 ^e	603.9±11.4 ^d	4.5±0.08 ^c	17.6±0.33 ^f
18-20	1.287	47.2±1.6 ^d	632.9±11.3 ^c	4.7±0.08 ^b	20.8±0.33 ^d
21-22	1.079	51.2±1.6 ^c	642.4±11.8 ^{bc}	4.8±0.08 ^{ab}	22.6±0.34 ^c
23-25	1.348	55.0±1.6 ^b	660.9±11.1 ^a	4.9±0.08 ^a	24.1±0.33 ^b
≥ 26	1.037	59.2±1.6 ^a	657.0±11.8 ^{ab}	4.9±0.08 ^a	26.4±0.33 ^a

Medias de cuadrados medios y error estándar por grupo de cerdas grupos de cerdas basada en la diferencia del número de lechones nacidos vivos entre el parto 1 y 2 (DNBA), y entre la suma de número de lechones nacidos vivos en el parto 1 y 2 (SNBA).

Column with different letters are statistically different ($P < 0.05$). LBA: lifetime of piglets born alive.

LPL: length of productive life. NP: number of parities per sow. PBY: piglets born alive per sow per year.

Columna con diferente literal son estadísticamente diferentes ($P < 0,05$). LBA: lechones nacidos vivos por vida productiva.

LPL: duración de la vida productiva. NP: número de partos a la eliminación. PBY: lechones nacidos vivos por cerda por año.

Under the conditions of this study, sows with large decrease in liters size at second parity had the poorest lifetime performance; and sows with more SNBA piglets had the greatest lifetime performance at farrowing. As an alternative, culling of sows based on poor DNBA and SNBA performance could improve lifetime productivity of sow. However, culling a sow immediately at the second parity may increase PBY of the sow, but decrease the lifetime piglets of born alive and the number of parities per sow of the farm. Also, salvaged prices for young sows at parity 2 may not cover replacement gilt costs unless the market price for culled sows is so high.

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