



Aim

Belgium 2010

To check the effect of Lianol ferti on the fertility of sows.

In the trial Regumate is also used to see if Lianol ferti has an additional effect.

Material & Method

Total number of sows and gilts: 400

There are 4 groups of 100 animals each.

Group A: gilts + Regumate for synchronization.

Group B: gilts + Regumate + Lianol ferti (Lianol ferti treatment for 2 days before up to 3 days after stopping Regumate treatment)

Group C: control sows.

Group D: Lianol ferti from 3 days before up to 2 days after weaning.

Results

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
	Contr.	Lianol ferti	Contr.	Lianol ferti
Percentage in heat (%)	92	95.5	96.4	95.6
Percentage gestation (%)/sows in heat	84.5	89.7	91.7	94.4
Percentage gestation(%)/total	77.7	85.7	88.4	90.2
Born alive/sow	9.4	10.6	10.2	11.4

Conclusion

Looking at the 100 original gilts present in group B, these gave 908 piglets compared to 730 piglets in group A. This is a difference of 178 piglets more. For the sows in group D this was 1028 piglets versus 902 in group C. A difference of 126 piglets more.

Besides the number of piglets, there is also a clear difference in the fertility parameters for the groups that have received Lianol ferti around the insemination.

Economic results

Suppose: std. farm with 500 sows - PN*: 29 - FI*: 2.3 - gilts = 20% of the sows population - mortality 14%

Cost/year: € 3.5/treatment x 2.3 x 500 = € 4.025/year

Revenue/year: € 14.372/year

- For the gilts: 8% fewer returners and +178 piglets/cycle = $2.3 \times ((20\% \times 500 \times 8\% \times \text{€ } 105^*) + (153 \times \text{€ } 20/\text{piglet})) = \text{€ } 8.970$

- For the sows: 1.8% fewer returners +126 piglets/throw = $2.3 \times ((80\% \times 500 \times 1.8\% \times \text{€ } 105^*) + (108 \times \text{€ } 20/\text{piglet})) = \text{€ } 5.402$

* € 3 per loss day and on average 35 loss days per returner: figures WUR (Wageningen University Research)

* PN: produced piglets per sow per year

* FI: farrowing index