



## Aim

The Netherlands 2018

At a farm the farrowing rate is too low (82%). This is mainly caused by the 2<sup>e</sup> parity sows.

The farm breeds its own gilts by inseminating York sows with the L line from Topigs. By giving these sows Lianol ferti, we want to reduce the returns to service rate and proof a clear effect of the Lianol ferti on fertility.

## Material & Method

Number of sows on the farm: 1150 Topigs 20 + 70

After weaning a group of sows, a selection was made of 30% sows from this group (84 of 276). Only 2<sup>e</sup> parity sows and weakened sows were selected.

After this 2 equal groups were made (selection criteria were: parity number and number of piglets weaned in the previous litter).

The 2<sup>e</sup> parity sows get 7 tablets Lianol ferti; 3 days before weaning, weaning day and 3 after. The other weak sows 5. The sows receive 3.5 - 3.8 kg feed in the breeding stable. In addition, 250g of sugar from Friday to Friday.

The first 4 weeks in the gestation stable they get 3.2 kg of feed and then 2.8 kg.

## Results

	Control	Lianol ferti
<b>HEAT DETECTION</b>		
Sows per group	41	41
Sows not in heat	2	5
% sows not in heat	4.9	12.2
<b>RETURNS TO SERVICE</b>		
Remaining sows per group	39	36
Number of returns to service	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>
% returns to service	<b>33.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>FARROWING</b>		
Remaining sows farrowing	24	31
Born alive/Litter	14.4	14.8
Still born/Litter	1.9	1

## Conclusion

The returns to service rate has dropped considerably as expected by Lianol ferti. We also see that the treated sows have more piglets born alive and fewer still born piglets per litter.

Sows that have lost a lot of weight in the farrowing pen have a high risk of returning and of smaller, less vital litters in the next cycle. This trial shows that these specific sows certainly benefit from Lianol ferti.

## Economic results

### **Cost/year: € 2779/year**

30% of 2645 litters (1150 x 2.3): 794 x € 3.5/sow:

### **Profit/year: € 16.170/year.**

Lianol ferti gives 19.4% fewer sows returning in this difficult group (794 sows). This gives 264 sows returning (33.3%) compared to 110 (13.9%). This gives 154 fewer sows returning: 154 x € 105 \*

\*€ 3 per lost day and an average of 35 lost days per sow returning: source WUR (Wageningen University Research)