

# PIG PRODUCTION LIKE A SWEDEN

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## SPEAKERS

### ■ How it all began

#### **PER WALLGREN**

Professor SVA, National Veterinary Institute

### ■ Experiences from a Swedish pig farmer

#### **JEANETTE ELANDER**

Pig farmer, Business expert LRF,  
Federation of Swedish Farmers,  
Business manager Swedish Pig Farmers' Association

### ■ Low antibiotic use combined with high performance

#### **MARIE SJÖLUND**

Associate professor SVA, National Veterinary Institute  
SLU, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

### ■ Mate like a Swede

#### **GUNNAR JOHANSSON**

DVM, Farm&Animal Health

### ■ No man is an island

#### **FREDRIK ENGSTRÖM**

DVM, Farm&Animal Health

### ■ Veterinarian holds the key

#### **AXEL SANNÖ**

DVM, PhD  
SLU, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences,  
Farm&Animal Health



# TAKEAWAYS

- **Cooperation** between farmers, staff, veterinarians and advisors is the key for successful pig production
- **Loose housing, increased space allowance** and access to **rooting material** improve animal welfare
- **Age segregated, batch-wise production** from birth to market weight with a limited mixing of pigs reduces disease transmission
- **Increased weaning age** creates more robust weaners better prepared for optimal performance as finishers
- **Strive for individual treatments** over group treatments



# SWEDEN FIRST OUT TO BAN GROWTH PROMOTORS IN 1986

How it all began and a comment to the situation today

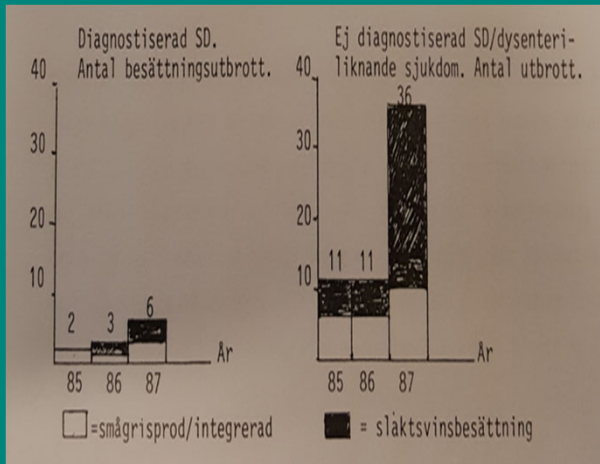




# HOW IT ALL BEGAN

- A **general discussion** about the use of antibiotics in the 1980ies – including consumer aspects
- A **proposal about banning growth promoters** was written by the farmers in 1985
- It was **accepted by the government**
- Thus, the ban of growth was not initiated by the authorities, the ban was **initiated by the farmers**
- The ban was **effectuated by January 1 in 1986**

Wallgren, 1988



- **New problems**

Especially with intestinal diseases  
Age at 25 kg increased with 5-6 days

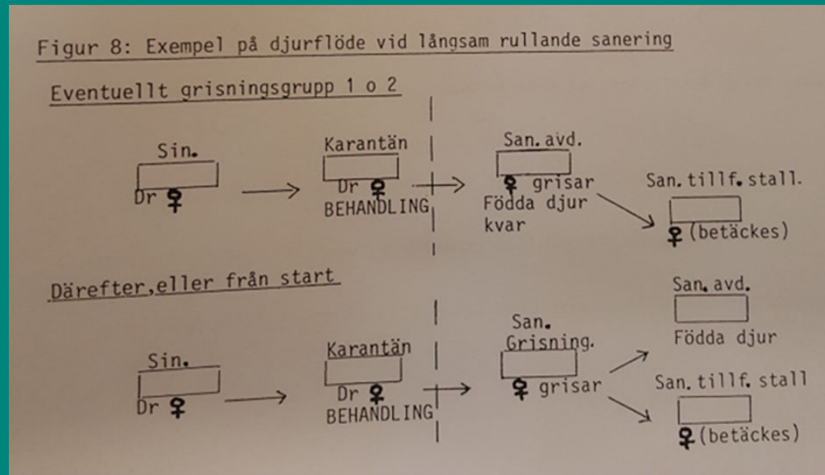
- **PWD (Post Weaning Diarrhoea)**

Toxigenic *E. coli*  
Treatment incidence increased >100%

- **Dysentery** – previously unknown

*Brachyspira hyodysenteriae*  
Especially in weaners and young fatteners

**THE FIRST  
YEARS ...**



# MEASURES USED TO PREVENT PROBLEMS

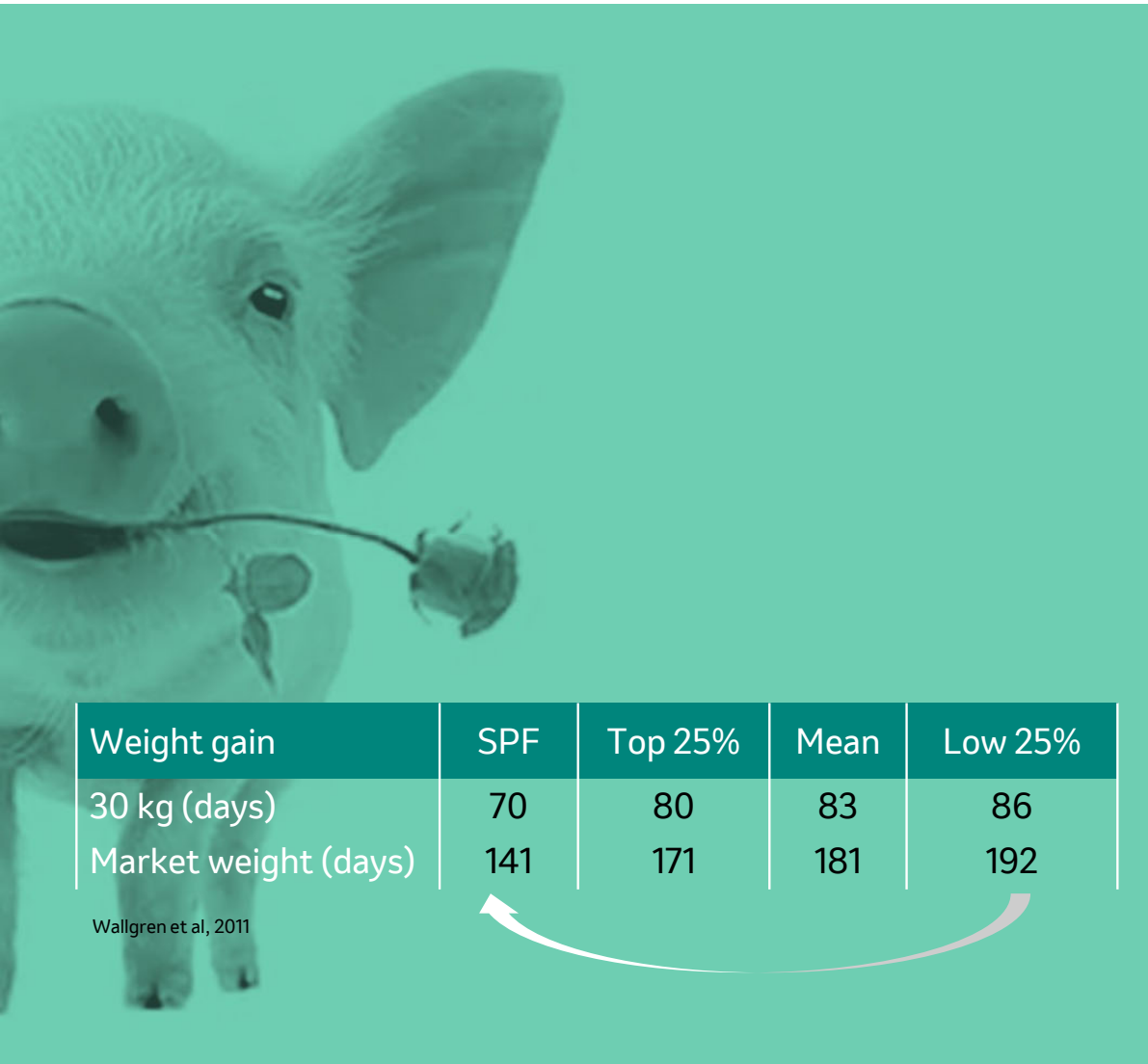
- **General**
  - Improved hygiene
  - Improved management
  - Age segregated rearing from birth
- **PWD**
  - Improved feed recipes
  - Protein from 20% to 15%
- **Dysentery**
  - Sanitation of affected herds
  - Growers sold out/slaughtered
  - Treatment of breeding stock with tiamulin ... and transfer to cleaned and disinfected units
- **The productivity of today is by far better than before the ban!**

- Infections **reduce DWG**
  - Infections **prolong rearing time**
  - Infections **needs antibiotics!**
  - Infections **reduce welfare!**
- 
- Infections **decrease profits!**
  - Infections **also increase the environmental footprint!**

# INFLUENCE OF INFECTIONS







# INFLUENCE OF HEALTH

- Health **increase DWG**
- Health **reduce rearing time**
- Health **need no antibiotics!**
- Health **improve welfare!**
  
- Health **improve profitability!**
- Health **also reduce the environmental footprint!**

Weight gain	SPF	Top 25%	Mean	Low 25%
30 kg (days)	70	80	83	86
Market weight (days)	141	171	181	192

Wallgren et al, 2011



- **Pigs, including sows, are always loose housed**
  - **Access to bedding material for all age categories**
  - **No weaning before 28 days of age**
- ➔ Heavier and more mature piglets at weaning
- ➔ ... but fewer piglets per sow and year



# HIGH ANIMAL WELFARE 1



# **FARROWING - CRATE OR PEN?**

- Fixation of sows has been banned in Sweden since 1989
- Negative effects of this have been discussed ever since



# FARROWING – CRATE OR PEN?

- In 2015, a trial comparing fixation of sows at farrowing with free farrowing sows in the same herds

Category	Suckling time (days)	Weaned per sow & year
Fixation of sows	$32.8 \pm 1.6$	$26,0 \pm 2,6$
Free farrowing sows	$32.7 \pm 1.3$	$26,2 \pm 1,6$
<i>Difference; fixation vs free</i>	<i>+ 0.1</i>	<i>- 0.2</i>

Wallgren and Gunnarsson, 2015

- Free farrowing sows performed equal to fixed sows
- Consequently, no need for fixation



# COMMENTS ON FIXED SOWS

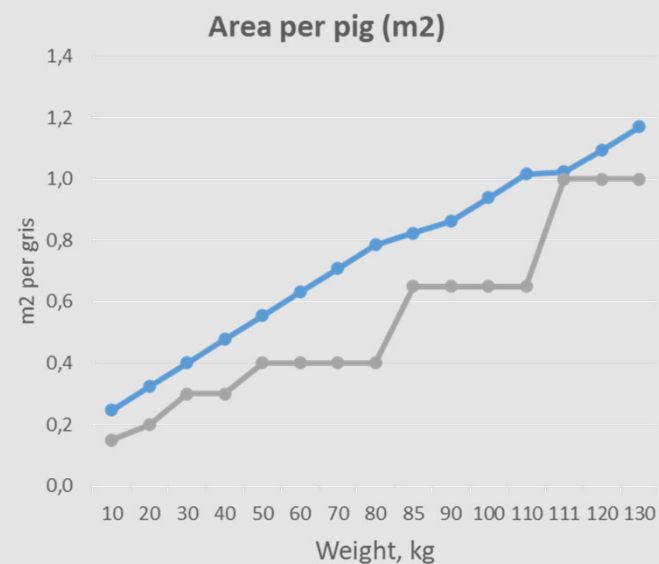
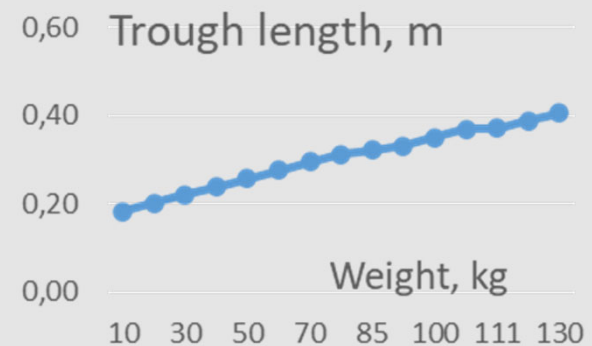
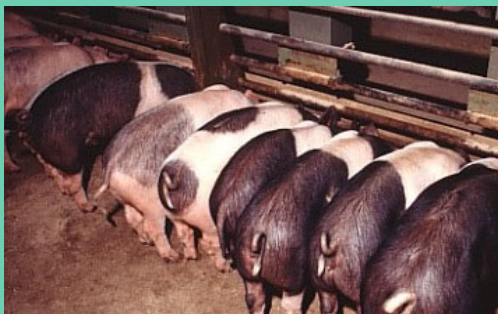
- Fixation of sows may have an effect when pens are smaller than 5m<sup>2</sup>, but not in larger pens  
(concluded by EFSA, 2007)
- Farrowing pens in Sweden have to be at least 6 m<sup>2</sup>  
*Is that enough?*
  - Bigger sows
  - Larger litters






# HIGH ANIMAL WELFARE 2

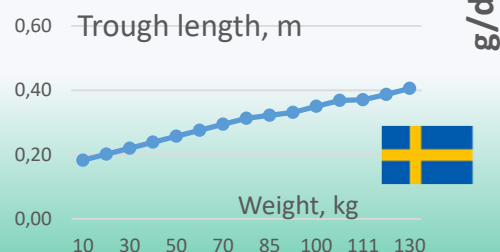
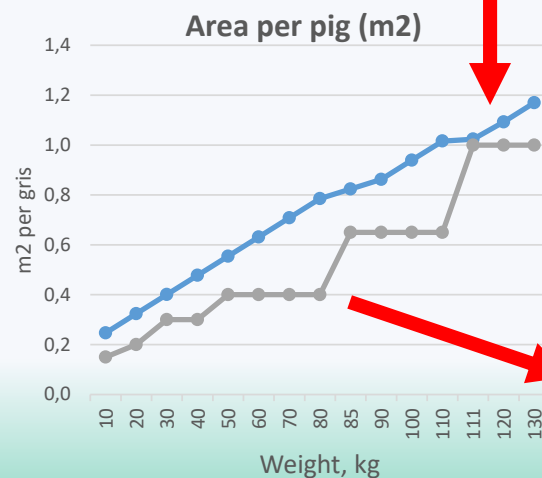
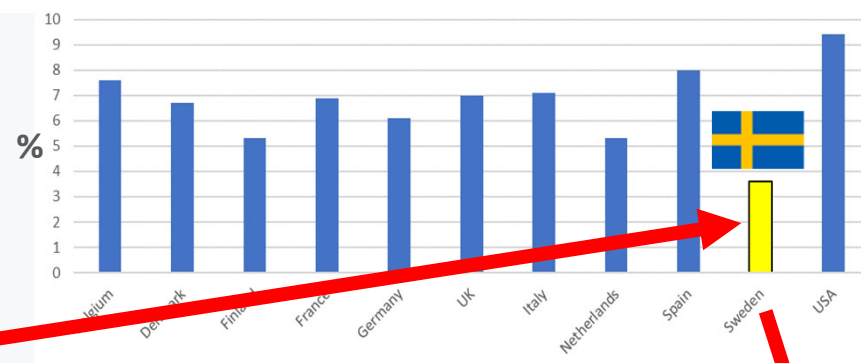
- No tail docking
- Larger space per pig



# IS THIS REALLY JUST A COINCIDENCE?

WEANING	 Sweden	"General"
Age	33 days	23 days
Weight	8.2 kg	≈5 kg
Litters weaned	2.2	2.5

Mortality from weaning to market weight (2014-2018)



Source: Interpig



# GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

- There is no conflict between welfare and productivity!
- Instead, welfare is a request for good productivity!
- Conditions above the minimum may even be profitable!
- Happy pigs produce well because they are comfortable







# ANTIBIOTICS IN SWEDEN

Prevention without antibiotics  
is better than cure

Healthy animals do not need  
antibiotics



# EXPERIENCES FROM ASWEDISHPIGFARMER

**Jeanette Elander**

Pig farmer, Business expert LRF, Federation of Swedish Farmers,  
Business manager Swedish Pig Farmers' Association

# PRODUCES FOR THE SWEDISH MARKET

- Swedish consumers (and producers) value high animal welfare with
  - tails
  - larger area per pig
  - daily supply of straw
  - animal health, low need for antibiotics
- We work, and have done for a long time, together in the industry with infection prevention and for a good environment for the pigs

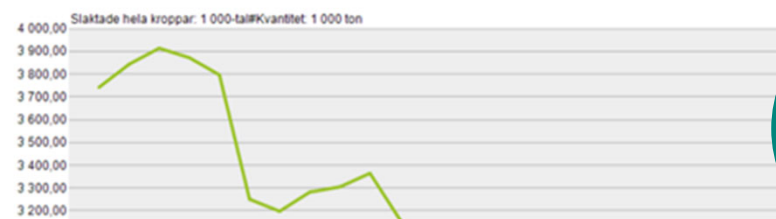


# SWEDISH PIG PRODUCTION HISTORICALLY & THE RESULT OF NEW GENETICS (TOPIGS NORSVIN)

Number of sows in production(1 000-tal)



Slakt av större lantbruksdjur vid slakteri efter År. Summa gris, Slaktade hela kroppar, 1 000-tal.



**2013-2021**  
-13,7% sows,  
same number of  
slaughterpigs

19  
95

Sweden a part of EU

20  
14

Action plan for Swedish pig production

20  
17

National food strategy





# NEW GENETICS & PRODUCTION

## Slaughterpigs results 2011-2021, best 25%

	Best 25% growth			Best 25% feed/kg growth		
	Meat %	Growth g/day	Feed MJNE/kg growth	Meat %	Growth g/day	Feed MJNE/kg growth
<b>2021</b>	<b>58,2</b>	<b>1071</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>58,6</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>22,4</b>
2011	58,1	985	25,2	58,1	949	24,5

## Sows results 2011-2021, best 25%

	Piglets/sow/year	Born alive	Mortality suckling pigs	Farrowing %
<b>2021</b>	<b>31,1</b>	<b>15,6</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>91</b>
2011	26,3	13,5	14,9	87,4

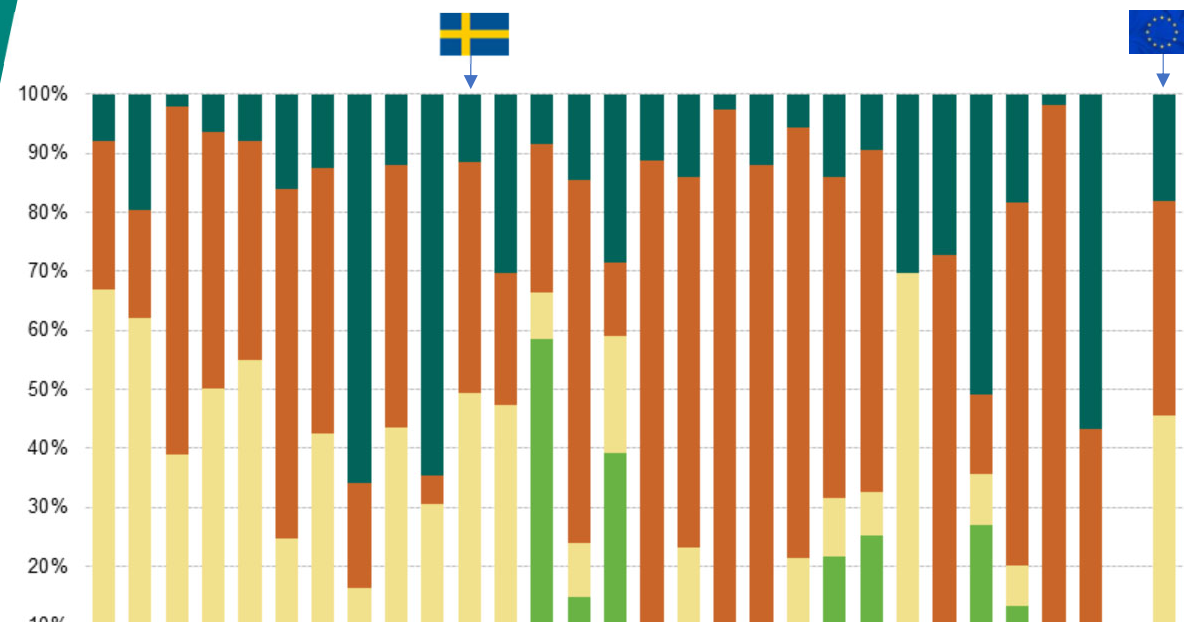


# MORTALITY

InterPIG 2020

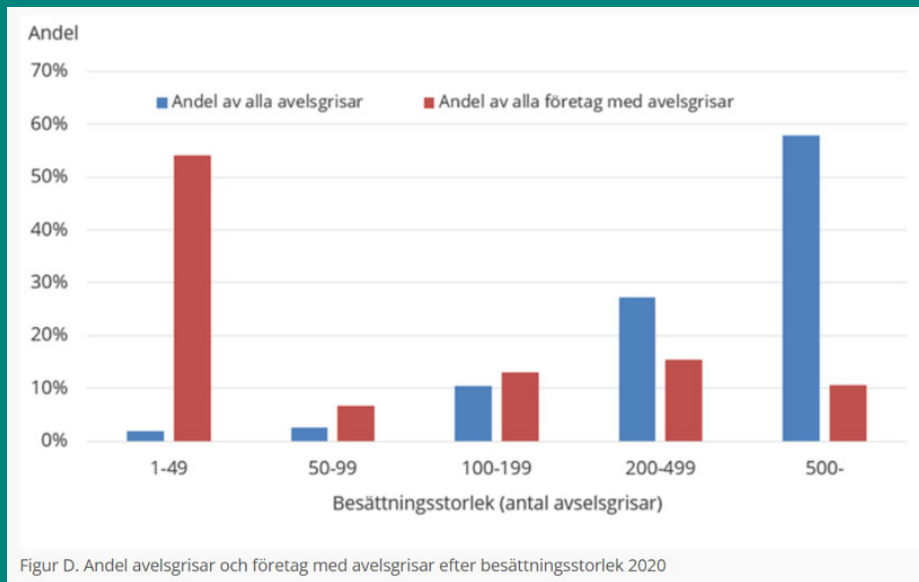


# DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER PIGS BY TYPE OF PIG FARM (FSS 2010)

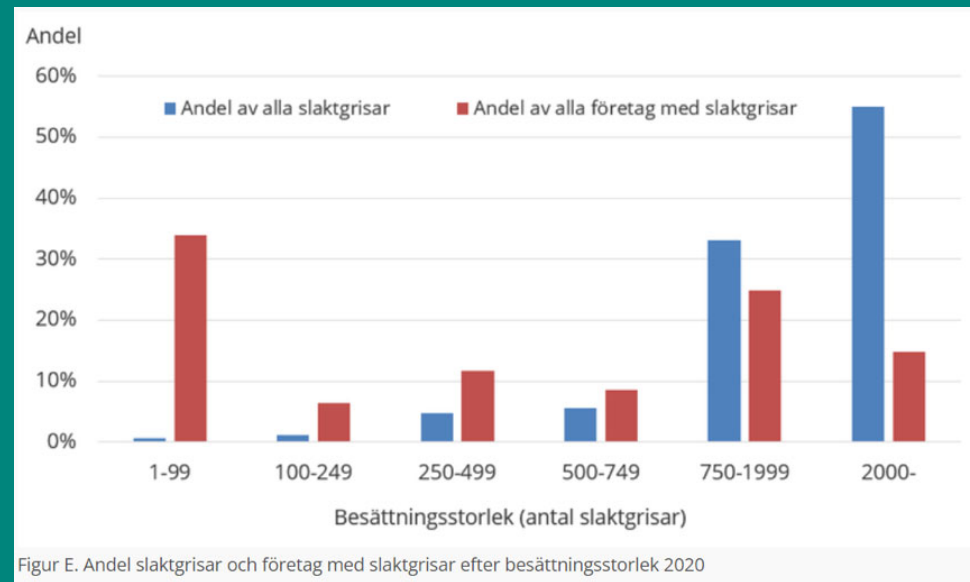


[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Archive:Pig\\_farming\\_sector\\_-\\_statistical\\_portrait\\_2014](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Archive:Pig_farming_sector_-_statistical_portrait_2014)

**Close to 60% of the piglets** are produced in herds with at least 500 sows



**55% of the slaughterpigs** are produced in herds with 2000 places





PIGPRODUCTION  
LIKEASWEDE

# ANTIBIOTICUSEIN SWEDISHPIGS

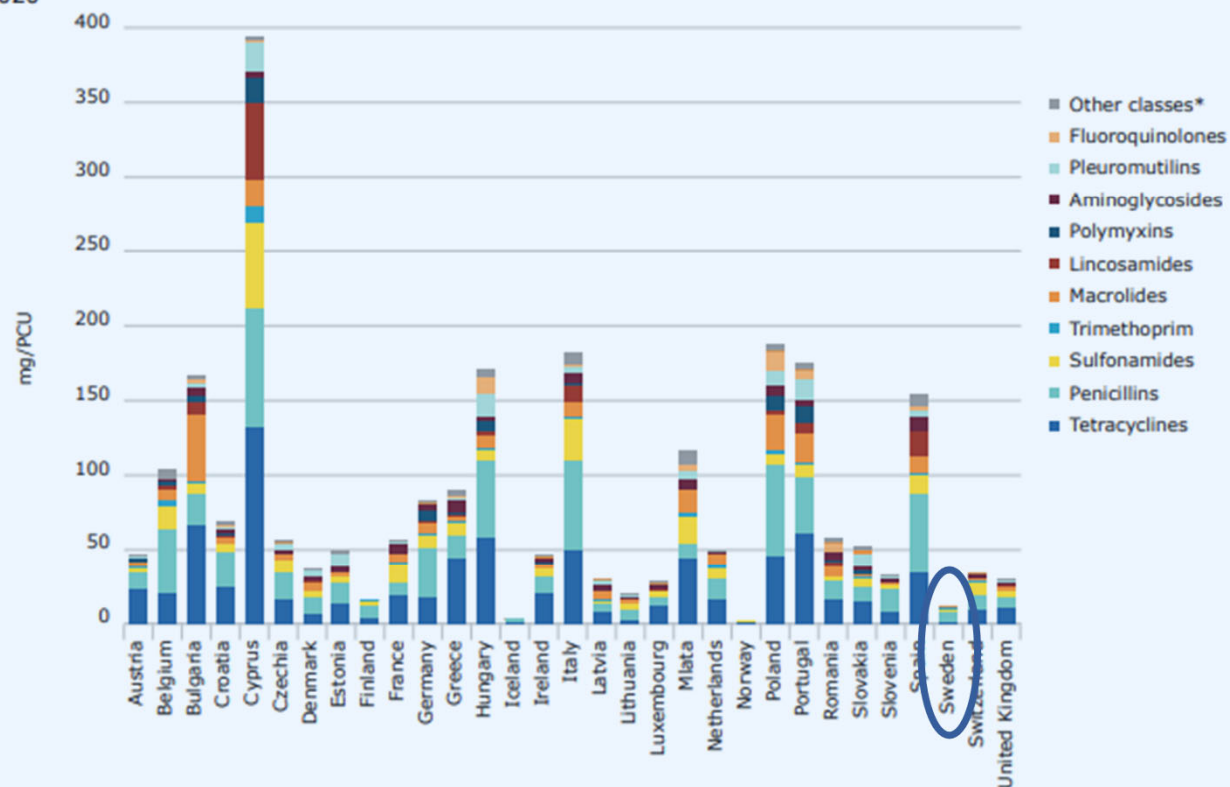
Marie Sjölund

Deputy State Veterinarian National Veterinary Institute, SVA  
Associate Professor Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SLU

# SALES FOR FOOD- PRODUCING ANIMALS IN EUROPE



**Figure 2.** Sales for food-producing animals, in mg/PCU, of the various antimicrobial classes, for 31 European countries, in 2020<sup>1</sup>

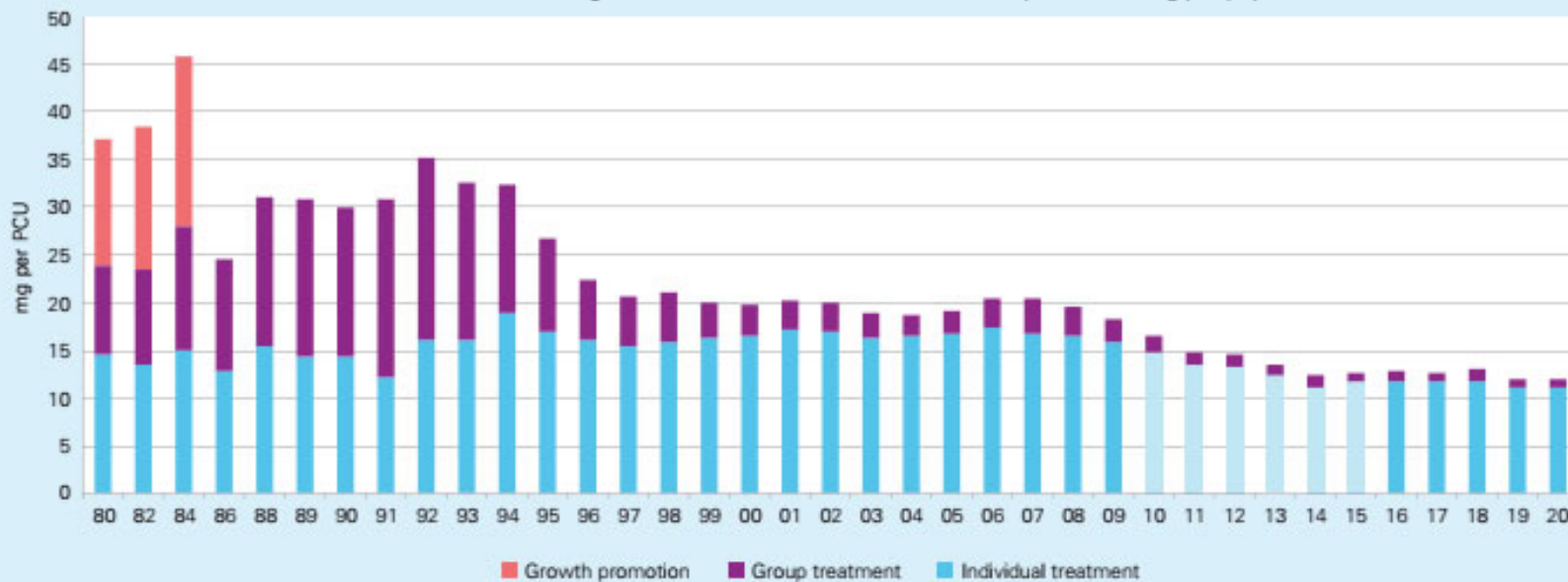


\* 'Other classes' includes amphenicols, cephalosporins, other quinolones and 'Others'.

<sup>1</sup> Differences between countries can be partly explained by differences in animal demographics, occurrence of bacterial diseases, selection of antimicrobial agents, dosage regimes, types of data source, and veterinarians' prescribing habits.

# SALES OF ANTIBIOTICS FOR ANIMALS IN SWEDEN

Figure 2.1. Sales of antibiotics for animals expressed as mg per population correction unit (PCU)\*.



\*Data from 2010-2015 are uncertain because of a lack of completeness mainly affecting injectable products. This is indicated by a paler colour for antibiotics for individual treatment. In the present figure, all products (including tablets) are included while in data presented in the European surveillance of veterinary antimicrobial consumption tablets are excluded when calculating mg/PCU.



# SALES OF ANTIBIOTICS PER SPECIES



Figure 4.2 Distribution of live biomass and antimicrobial consumption in main animal species, tonnes, Denmark



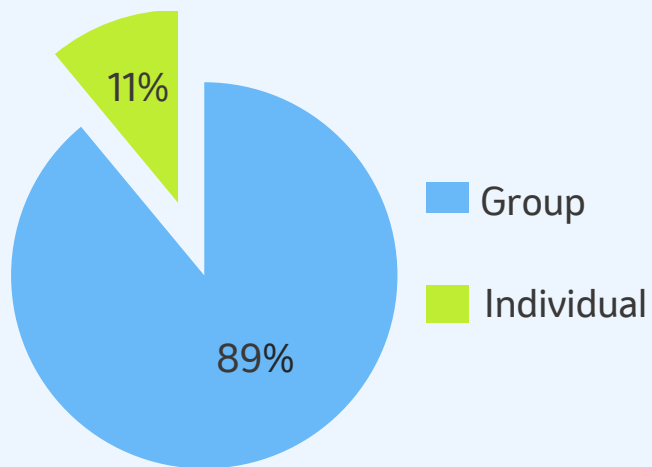


# COMPARISON BETWEEN COUNTRIES

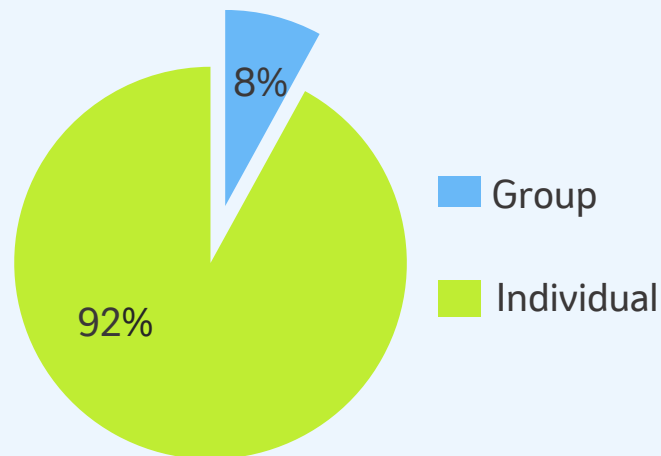


Photo by Marie Sjölund, SVA

# THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION



Mean for 31 countries



Sweden

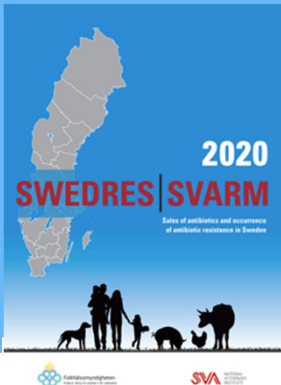


# ADMINISTRATION ROUTE FOR PIGS



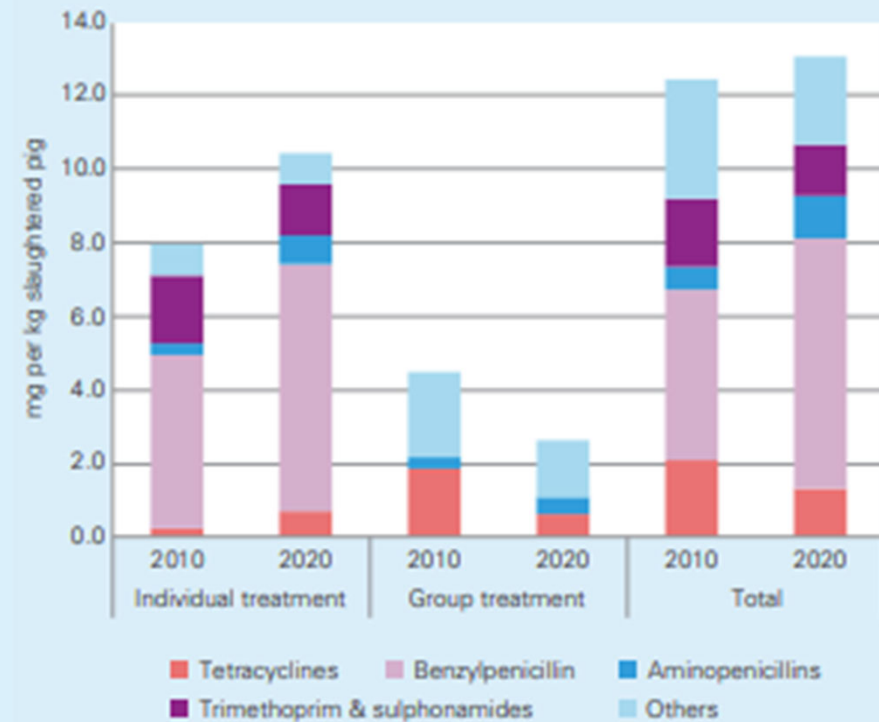
# SALES OF ANTIBIOTICS FOR PIGS

- Increase in treatments for individual pigs
- Reduction in group medications
- Slight increase in total use



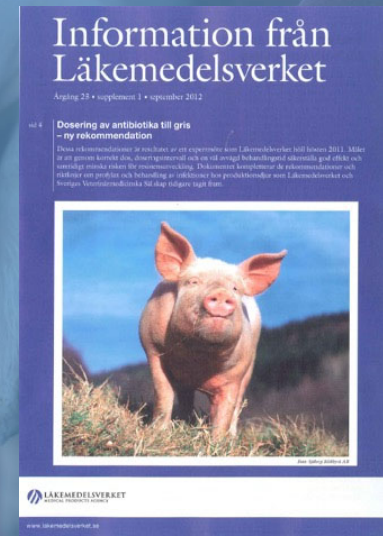
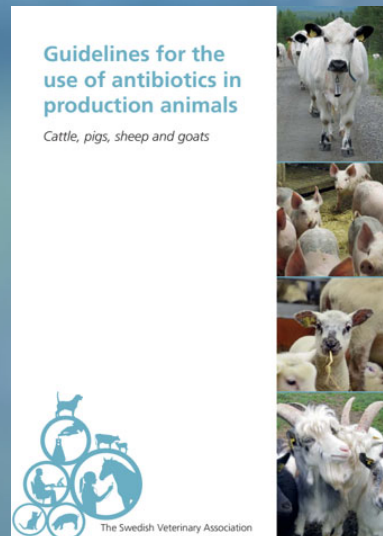
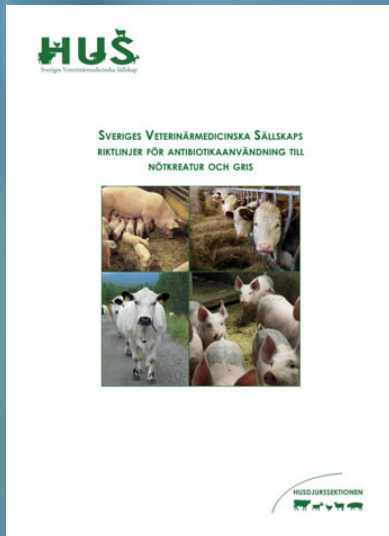
[https://www.sva.se/media/8d9678c390929e9/swedres\\_svarm\\_2020.pdf](https://www.sva.se/media/8d9678c390929e9/swedres_svarm_2020.pdf)

**Figure 22.** Sales of antibiotics for pigs in 2010 and 2020 expressed as mg active substance per kg slaughtered pig<sup>a</sup>.



<sup>a</sup>Others include all classes not given separately, mainly aminoglycosides, macrolides, pleuromutins and polymyxins.

# GUIDELINES IMPORTANT TOOLS



<https://www.svf.se/media/vd5nev41/svfs-riktlinje-antibiotika-till-produktionsdjur-eng-2017.pdf>







**HEALTHY ANIMALS  
DO NOT NEED  
TREATMENT!**





PIGPRODUCTION  
LIKEASWEDE

# MATELIKEASWEDE

Gunnar Johansson  
DVM  
Farm&Animal Health

A close-up photograph of a pig's face, showing its eye, ear with a yellow tag, and snout. The pig is resting on straw.

# BATCH-WISE PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTION

- Everything started with **the ban on growth promoters.**
- To handle **the postweaning diarrhoea and dysentery** that came as a consequence, **age segregated batch-wise production became essential.**
- All-in-all-out systems with improved biosecurity and hygiene took the place of antibiotics **to ensure healthy pigs.**



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# WEANING STEERS THE ESTRUS

The weaning of the sow became the way to steer the next farrowing and also to direct the batch-wise playing orchestra.



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# QUALITY ASSURED PRODUCTION REPRODUCTION IS THE KEY

- Swedish farmers started programs to increase productivity and to increase animal welfare.
- Better environment, ventilation and hygien and feeding became crucial to control the reproduction.



# A SHORT FARROWING PERIOD

A short period from the first farrowing to the last in a group is the trick!


With a long period of time between the first and last sow to farrow, the piglets in the litter borned late got a short suckling phase and are weaned quite early.



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- **Sows in god shape**
- **Control of diseases and vaccinations**
- **Synchronized estrus**
- **Food**
- **Light**
- **And no stress!**



# CONTROL OF REPRODUCTION



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# AVOID STRESS

- Avoid stress and regrouping during the implantation!
- Loose housing but individual feeding!
- Fixed management routines



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# VULNERABLE PERIODS

late pregnancy



early pregnancy



lactation



weaning



insemination



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# ESTRUS PLANNING FOR GILTS

- **Altrenogest** can help gilts in estrus with a group of weaned sows. Just another tool in the toolbox!
- **Relationship** between Age at First Farrowing and Longevity







# GOOD REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IS CRITICAL FOR HEALTHY PIGLETS!



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**CONSULTING**  
**PIG**PRODUCTION****  
NOMANISANISLAND

Fredrik Engström  
DVM  
Farm&Animal Health



# HEALTH AND WELFARE



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# MAXIMIZE ECONOMIC PAYBACK



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# FIVE MAJOR FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO SUCCESSFUL CONSULTING



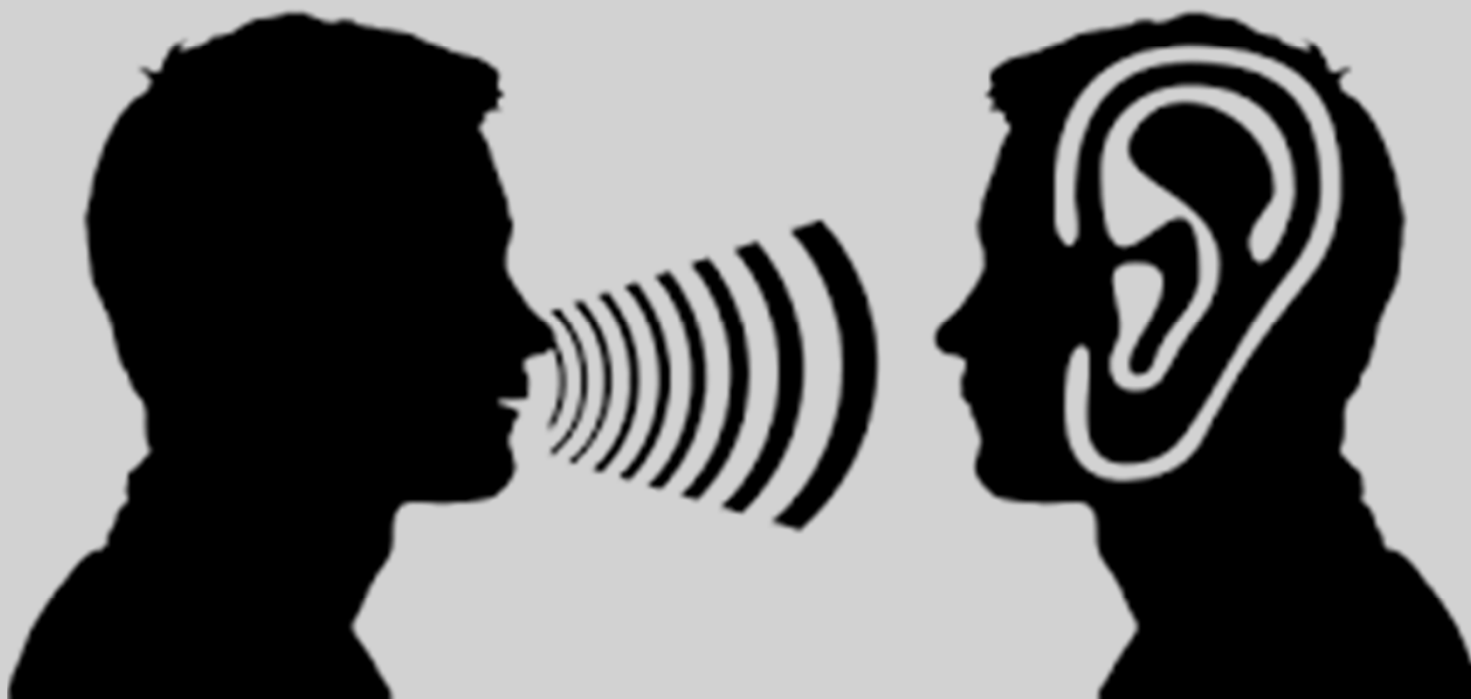
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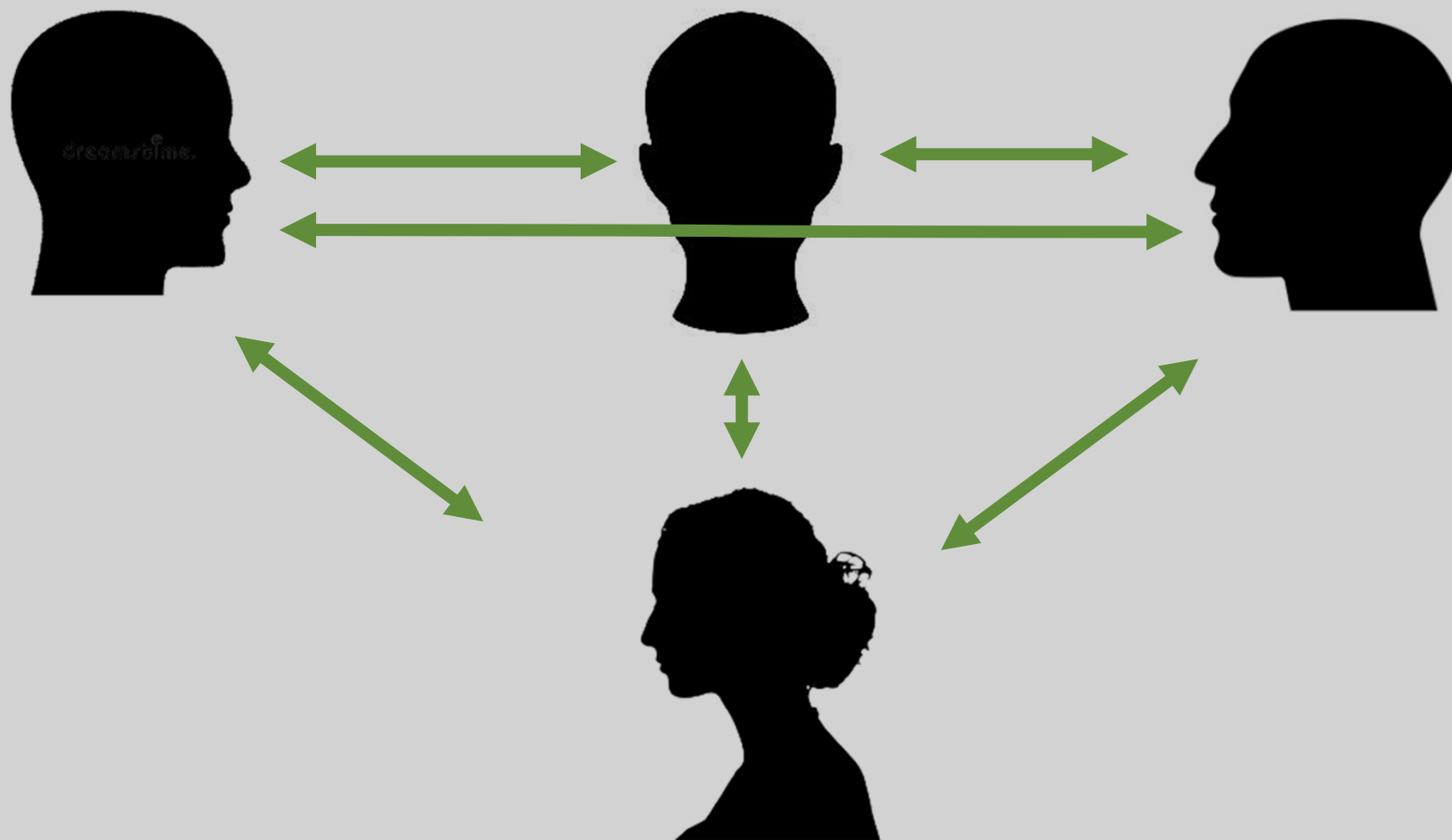


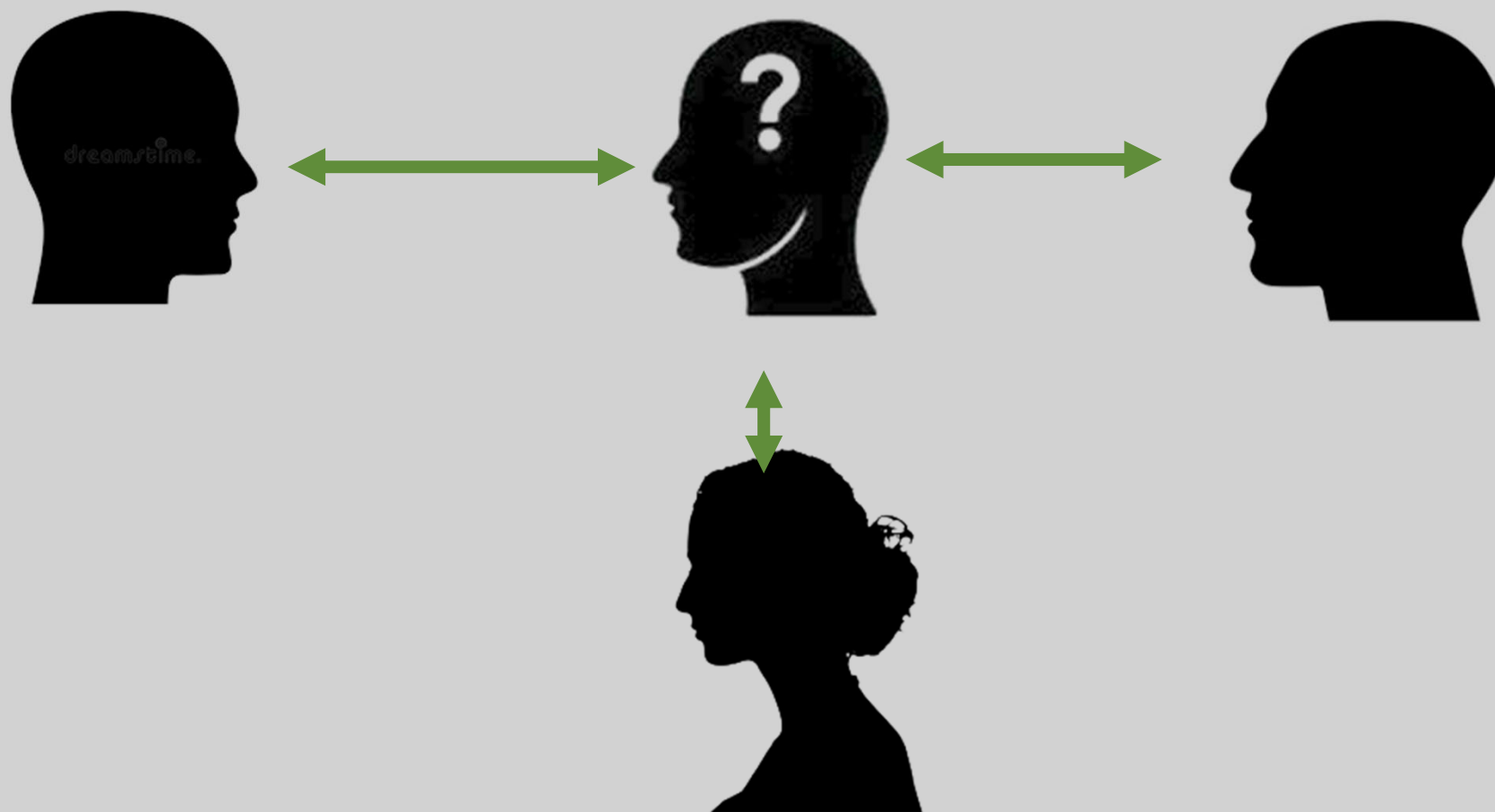














A close-up photograph of a small, pink piglet being held gently by a person wearing blue medical scrubs and blue nitrile gloves. The piglet is looking towards the camera with a calm expression. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the person's scrubs.

# METHOD

- Follow up program
- I am a prescribing veterinarian, visiting every 6-7 week
- Team: veterinarian-, production-, feed advisor



# METHOD

- Two physical meetings
- Two digital meetings
- Each meeting after quarterly follow up
- Phone consulting when necessary



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# METHOD

- Before every meeting the team analyze health- and economic data







# WE SELL KNOWLEDGE AND COACHING SO:

1. Management Routines
2. Management Routines
3. Management Routines







# CHECKLIST













# SMALL CHANGES **MAKE A LOT** OF MONEY

- Economic follow up is a major factor and incentive for the farmer



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# ECONOMIC EFFECTS, PIGLETS AND GROWING PIGS FROM 2020-2021

Marginal value per piglet, 52,99 EUR

Weaned piglets	Piglets per sow and year	EUR per sow and year	Number of sows	EUR in total
0,7	1,31	79,53	252	20 041

Age at 30 kg, days		EUR per sow and year	Number of sows	EUR in total
- 6,0		38,71	252	9 756

Total 29 797 EUR



# METHOD

- After every meeting the team has a meeting on their own
- Report written and sent to the producer and staff

A pig is visible in the background, standing in a field. The entire image has a teal overlay. A white square icon is located to the left of the title.

# TAKEHOMEMESSAGES

- **Know your limits** – cooperate more
- **Conflicting advice** – slower progress in health- and economic results
- **Good communication** – between veterinarian, advisers, owner and staff is the key for success



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# TAKEHOMESSAGE

## NOMANISANISLAND

*John Donne 1572-1631*



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# PIGPRODUCTION LIKEASWEDE

Axel Sannö

DVM, PhD

SLU, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden  
Farm&Animal Health, Uppsala, Sweden



**VETERINARIANS  
HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE  
– USE IT!**



“Swine veterinarians today focus more on preventive medicine and improving overall herd health rather than responding after disease occurs”

*Diseases of Swine 11<sup>th</sup> ed 2019*

**REALLY?**  
**HOW?**



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HEALTHY ANIMALS FOR PROSPEROUS FARMS

A photograph of several pigs in a metal-fenced pen. The pigs are light-colored with pink and blue identification bands. A large green semi-transparent overlay covers the left side of the image, containing text.

# A LOT OF HARD LESSONS FOR PIGS AND PIG PRODUCERS SINCE 1986

- What has been the biggest changes in Sweden since the ban on growth promoters in 1986?
- *Age segregated batch wise production*
- *All-in-all-out, with improved biosecurity and hygien*




- Veterinarians have moved from using drugs to giving advice
- Focusing on true prevention through management changes and vaccinations rather than quick fixes



- Specialised and larger farms with high competence in the working staff. “Full time pig-producers”
- Focusing on the whole production chain from the farrowing pen to market weight





- 
- High level of integration on farm or between farms
  - Loose housed pigs in all parts of production, including sows



# INCREASING THE WEANING AGE – INCREASED YIELD PER SOW AND A MUCH MORE ROBUST WEANER PIG

## Differences between weaning at 4 weeks compared to 5 weeks

Weaning at:	4 weeks	5 weeks	Difference
Number of sow spaces	1,000	880	-120
Number of farrowing pens	240	240	0
Total born	16.3	16.7	0.4
Litter/sow/year	2.36	2.26	-0.1
Percentage of farrowing sows	87	89	2
Weaning age (days)	26	33	7
Delivery weight (at 12 weeks)	25	30	5
Package price piglet feed	39	36	-3
Annual yield/sow €	347	373	26

*Modified from Teer Haar R. (2020)*



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# DISEASE IS COSTLY – ECONOMICALLY, ENVIROMENTALLY & FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

## Economic impact of endemic infectious diseases to pig production

Disease	Reduction in ADG	Cost/sow/year	Reference
Swine dysentery		250 €	a
PRRS		224 €	b
PMWS		100 €	b
Sarcoptic mange	4,5-12%		c
<i>M. Hyopneumonie</i>	2-8%		c

a) Ehlorsson, C.J. and Wallgren, P. (2018) Cost-benefit of eradication swine dysentery in a farrow-to-finish herd. Proc. ECPHM 10: 334 (HHM-075).  
b) Wallgren, P. (2011) Economical impact of diseases on pig production with special focus on emerging diseases. Proc. Int. symp. Emerging and re-emerging Dis. 6: 340.  
c) Zimmerman, J.J., et al., Diseases of Swine. 2019.

Modified from Teer Haar R. (2020)



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## **DISEASE IS COSTLY - ECONOMICALLY, ENVIROMENTALLY & FOR ANIMAL WELFARE**

- Improving health is the number one thing to reduce the carbon foot-print of pig production
- Increasing ADG and feed efficacy
- Also, reducing need for antibiotics
- Reducing workload
- Increasing profitability



# ■ ANOTHER WAY TO SEE IT THE RIGHT TO BE HEALTHY

- Healthy pigs do not suffer from infections
- Therefore they grow well
- The CO<sub>2</sub>-mark will be low
- They do not need antibiotics

HEALTHYPIGSARE  
CLIMATESMART





# THIS IS NO NEWS TO ANYONE

Google Scholar

PubMed.gov

- Numerous scientific reports have been published
- Our veterinary clinical experience tells us this
- The quality of the piglets produced, not the number of pigs should be prioritized
- Veterinarians and advisors must get in the driver seat in consulting farmers and their staff

# QUANTITY < QUALITY

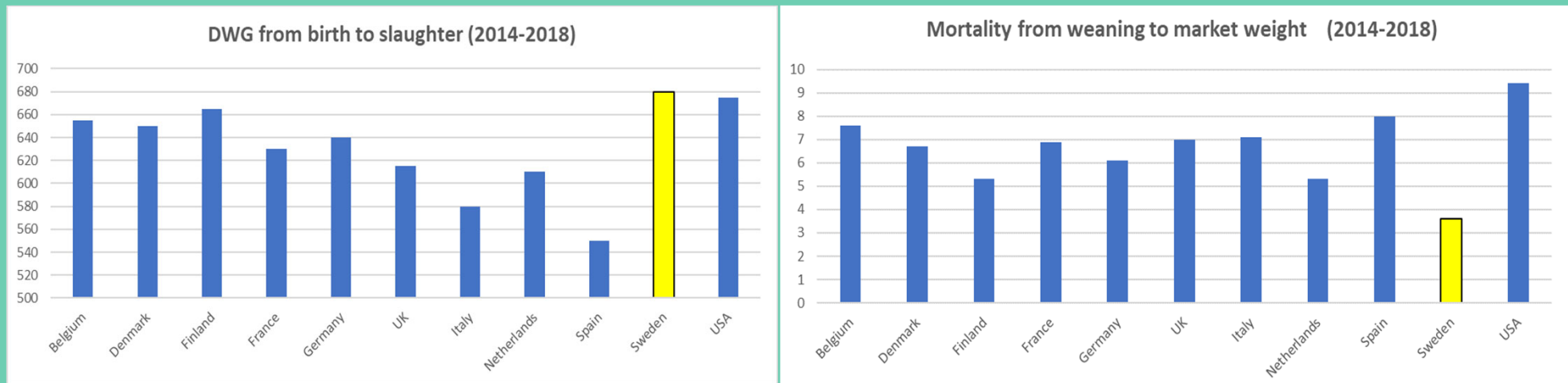


# QUANTITY < QUALITY

**Figure 2.** Sales for food-producing animals, in mg/PCU, of the various antimicrobial classes, for 31 European countries, in 2020<sup>1</sup>



# QUANTITY < QUALITY





# GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

- There is no conflict between welfare and productivity!
- Instead, welfare is a request for good productivity!
- Conditions above the minimum may even be profitable!
- Happy pigs produce well because they are comfortable





# TAKEAWAYS

- **Cooperation** between farmers, staff, veterinarians and advisors is the key for successful pig production
- **Loose housing, increased space allowance** and access to **rooting material** improve animal welfare
- **Age segregated, batch-wise production** from birth to market weight with a limited mixing of pigs reduces disease transmission
- **Increased weaning age** creates more robust weaners better prepared for optimal performance as finishers
- **Strive for individual treatments** over group treatments

**THANKSFORLISTENING**

