

Nutritional strategies to maximize the health and productivity of SOWS



Conference Report

During lactation, the focus should be on maximizing milk production to promote litter growth while reducing weight loss of the sow, stated Dr. Jan Fledderus during the recent EW Nutrition Swine Academies in Ho Chi Minh City and Bangkok. A high body weight loss during lactation negatively affects the sow's performance in the next cycle and impairs her longevity.

Milk production - 'push' or 'pull'?

"Is a sow's milk production driven by "push" - the sow is primarily responsible for milk production, or "pull" - suckling stimulates the sow to produce milk?" asked Dr. Jan Fledderus at the beginning of his presentation. The answer is that it is primarily a pull mechanism: piglets that suckle effectively and frequently can activate all compartments of the udder, leading to increased milk production. Therefore, the focus should be optimizing piglet suckling behavior (pull) to enhance milk production. This highlights the importance of piglet vitality and access to the udder in maximizing milk yield."

Modern sows are lean

Modern sows have been genetically selected for increased growth rates and leanness, which alters their body composition. This makes traditional body condition scoring (BCS) methods, which rely on subjective visual assessment and palpation of backfat thickness, less effective. This may not accurately represent a sow's true condition, especially in leaner breeds where muscle mass is more prominent than fat.

Technology, such as ultrasound measurements of backfat and loin muscle depth, provide more accurate assessments of body condition and can help quantify metabolic reserves more effectively than visual scoring.

Due to their increased lean body mass, we must consider adjusted requirements for amino acids, energy, digestible phosphorus, and calcium. Their dietary crude protein and amino acid requirements have increased drastically.

Importance of high feed intake for milk production

Sows typically catabolize body fat and protein to meet the demands of milk production. Adequate feed intake helps reduce this catabolism, allowing sows to maintain body condition while supporting their piglets' nutritional needs.

Feeding about 2.5kg on the day of farrowing ensures that sows receive adequate energy to support the farrowing process and subsequent milk production. Sows that are well-fed before farrowing tend to have shorter farrowing durations due to better energy availability during labor.

A short interval between the last feed and the onset of farrowing (3 hours) has been shown to significantly reduce the probability of both assisted farrowing and stillbirths without increasing the risk of constipation. To enhance total feed intake, feeding lactating sows at least three times a day is helpful.

Dr. Fledderus recommended a gradual increase in feed intake during lactation, then from day 12 of lactation to weaning, feeding 1% of sow's bodyweight at farrowing + 0.5 kg/piglet. For example, for a 220kg sow with 12 piglets:

$$(220 \text{ kg} \times 0.01) + (12 \times 0.5 \text{ kg}) = 2.2 + 6 = 8.2 \text{ kg total daily feed intake}$$

Energy source - starch versus fat

The choice between starch and fat as an energy source in sow diets has substantial implications for body composition and milk production.

Starch digestion leads to glucose release, stimulating insulin secretion from the pancreas. Insulin is essential for glucose uptake and utilization by tissues. Enhanced insulin response can help manage body weight loss by promoting nutrient storage and reducing the mobilization of the sow's body reserves.

Sows fed diets with a higher fat supplementation had an increased milk fat, which is crucial for the growth and development of piglets.

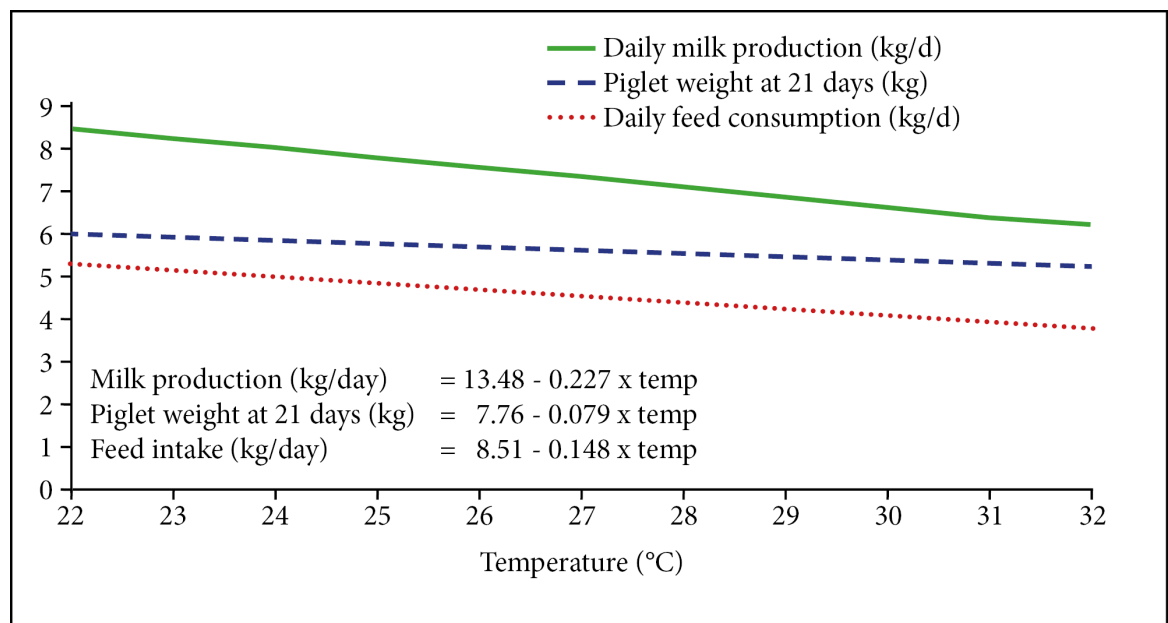
Table 1: Effect of energy source (starch vs. fat) on sows' body composition and milk yield (Schothorst Feed Research)

	Diet 1	Diet 2	Diet 3
Energy value (kcal/kg)	2,290	2,290	2,290
Starch (g/kg)	300	340	380
Fat (g/kg)	80	68	55

Feed intake (kg/day)	6.7	6.7	6.8
Weight loss (kg)	15	11	10
Weight loss (kg)	3.1	2.7	2.3
Milk fat (%)	7.5	7.2	7.0
Milk fat (%)	260	280	270

Heat stress impacts performance

The optimum temperature for lactating sows is 18°C. A meta-analysis concluded that each 1°C above the thermal comfort range (from 15° to 25°C) leads to a decrease in sows' feed intake and milk production and weaning weight of piglets, as shown below.



Effect of heat stress on lactating sows (according to Ribeiro et. al., 2018 Based on 2,222 lactating sows, the duration of lactation was corrected to 21 days)

To mitigate the effects of heat stress, which reduces feed intake, it is beneficial to schedule feeding during cooler times of the day. This strategy helps maintain appetite and ensures that sows consume sufficient nutrients for milk production. Continuous access to cool, clean water can also enhance feed consumption.

Pigs produce much heat, which must be “excreted”. Increased respiratory rate (>50 breaths/minute) has been shown to be an efficient parameter for evaluating the intensity of heat stress in lactating sows.

When sows resort to panting as a mechanism to dissipate heat, this rapid breathing increases the loss of carbon dioxide, resulting in respiratory alkalosis. To prevent a rise in blood pH level, HCO_3 is excreted via urine, and positively charged minerals (calcium, phosphorous, magnesium, and potassium) are needed to facilitate this excretion. However, these minerals are crucial for various physiological functions. As their loss can lead to deficiencies that affect overall health and productivity, this mineral loss must be compensated for.

Implications for management

Implementing effective nutritional strategies together with robust management practices is crucial for maximizing the health and productivity of sows. The priority is to stimulate the sow to eat more. This not only enhances milk production and litter growth but also supports the overall well-being of the sow. Regularly assessing sow performance metrics – such as body condition score, feed intake, and litter growth

- can help identify areas for improvement in nutritional management.

EW Nutrition's Swine Academy took place in Ho Chi Minh City and Bangkok in October 2024. Dr. Jan Fledderus, Product Manager and Consultant at the S&C team at Schothorst Feed Research, with a strong focus on continuously improving the price/quality ratio of the diets for a competitive pig sector and one of the founders of the Advanced Feed Package, was a reputable guest speaker in these events.