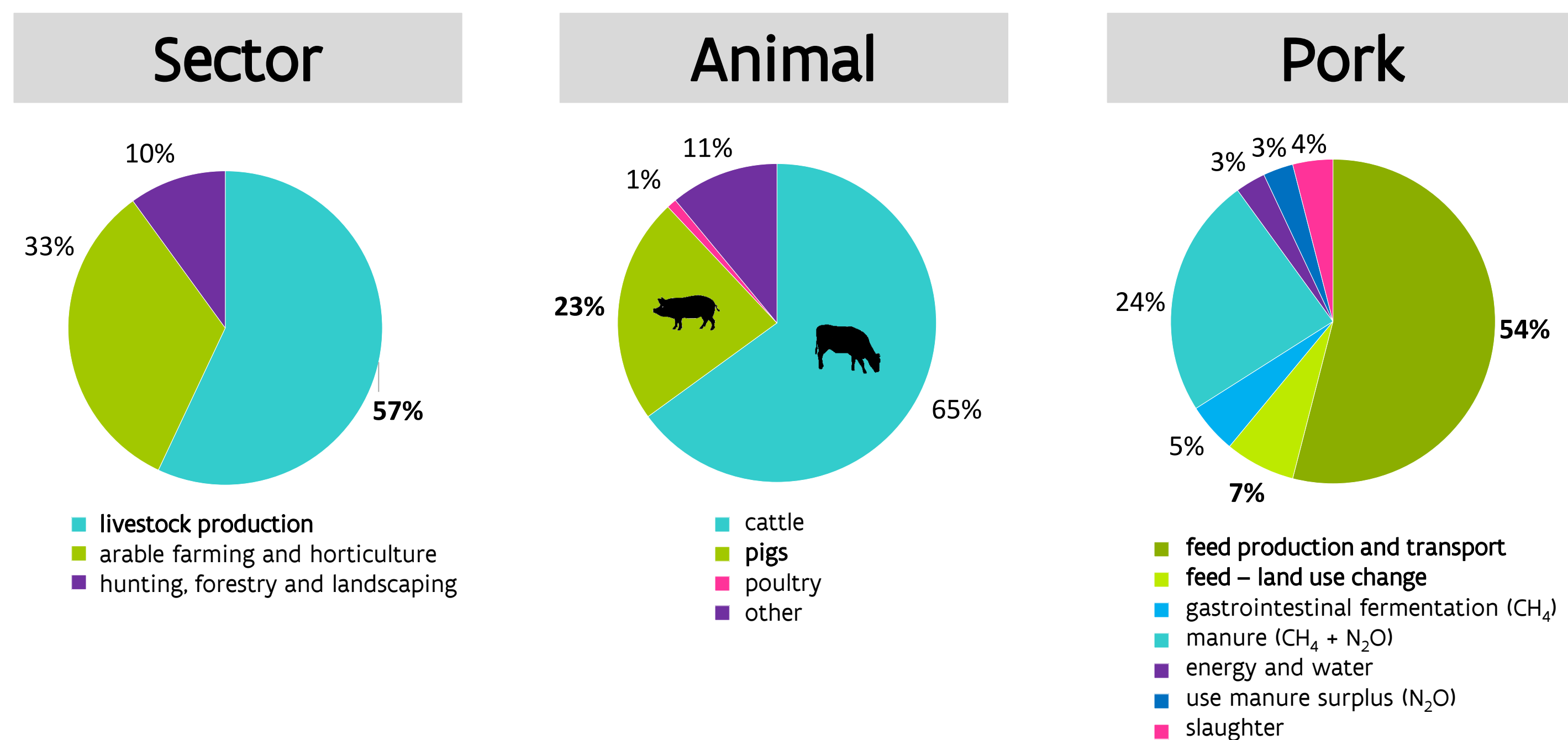


The impact of slaughter weight and sex on the carbon footprint of the pig's feed intake

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INTRODUCTION AND AIM



Pigs determine the carbon footprint (CFP) of the Flemish agriculture by 23%, mainly by their feed.

HOW DOES SLAUGHTER WEIGHT AND SEX AFFECT THE CFP OF THE PIG'S FEED INTAKE?

CONCLUSIONS

HIGHER SLAUGHTER WEIGHT = HIGHER CFP_{feed intake}/KG PORK

COUNTERBALANCED BY A SOY FREE FEED IN 3rd PHASE

BARROWS: HIGHEST CFP_{feed intake}

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Animals

- n = 384 (Danish sow x Belgian Piétrain sire)
- Entire males, barrows, immunocastrates, gilts
- 4 pigs per pen (same sex)

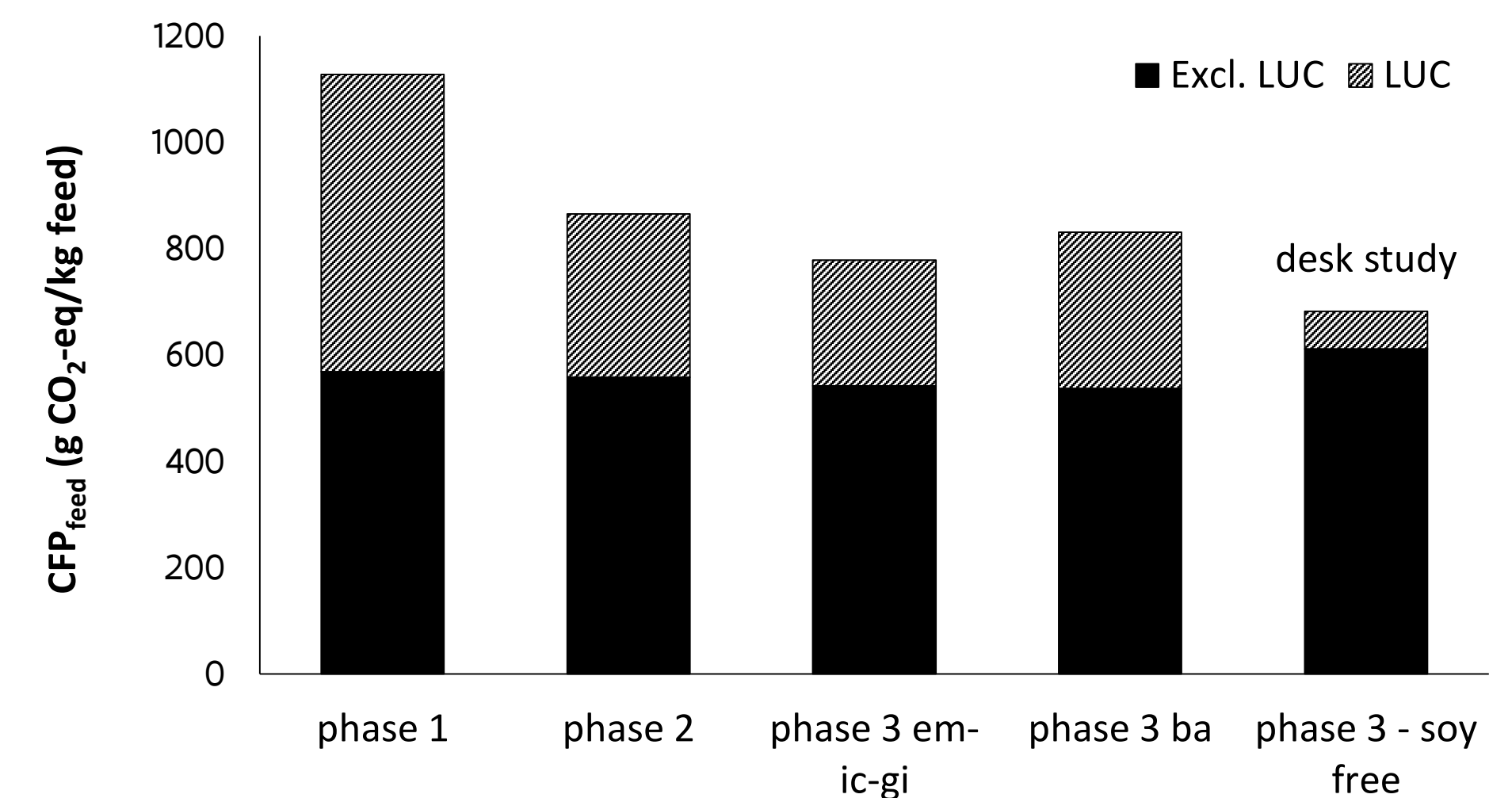
Feeds

- ad libitum, 3 phases: 25-50kg, 50-80kg, 80kg-slaughter
- Barrows: lower-nutrient feed in phase 3
- Desk study: soy free phase 3 feed for all sexes
- Feed intake registration per pen
- Determination CFP_{feed} via FeedPrint 2015.03

Weights

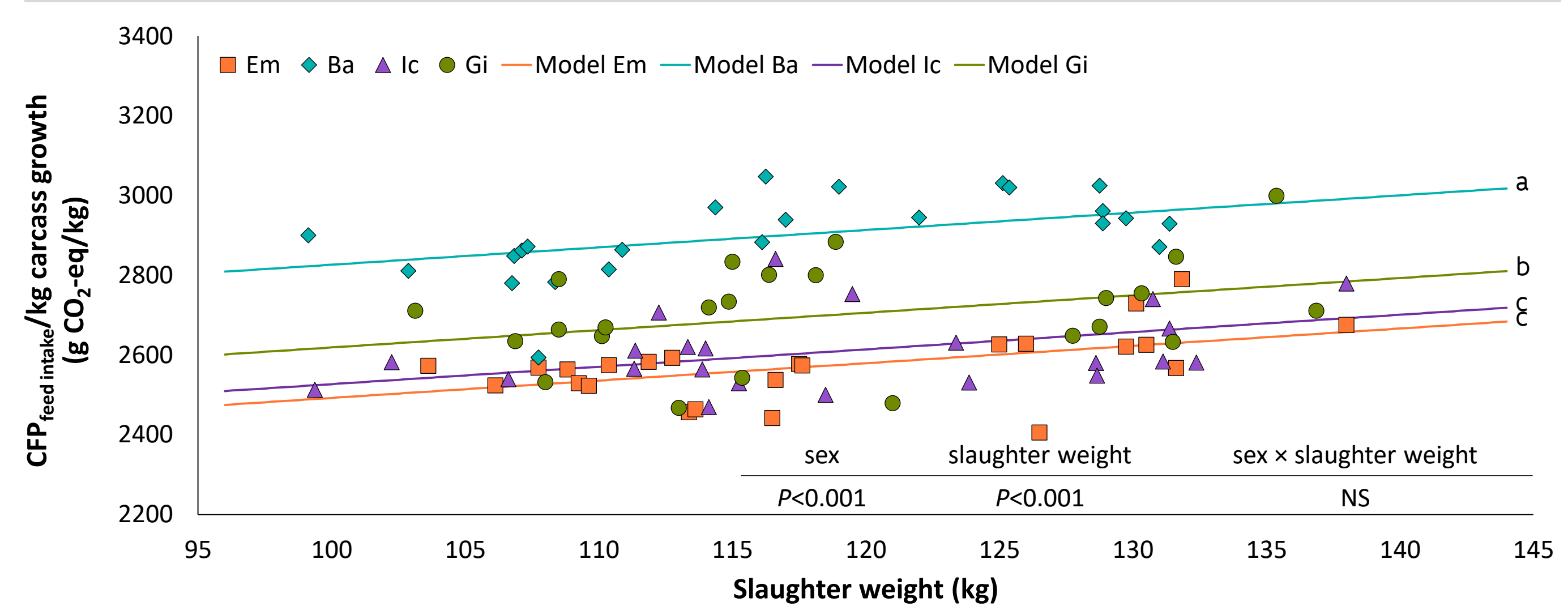
- Individual weighing, slaughtering at different weights
- Start weight = 25kg, slaughter weight = 99-138kg
- Determination CFP_{feed intake}/kg carcass growth or weight

RESULTS

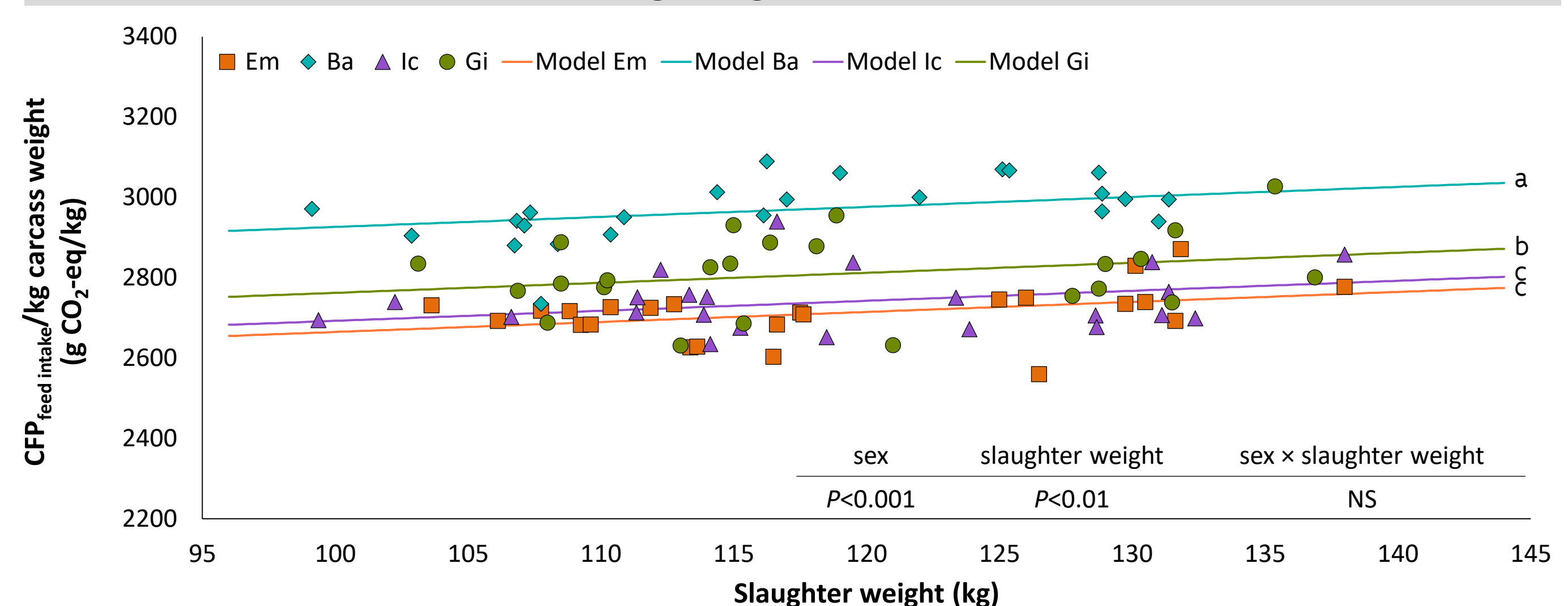


Phase 3 feed has a lower CFP.

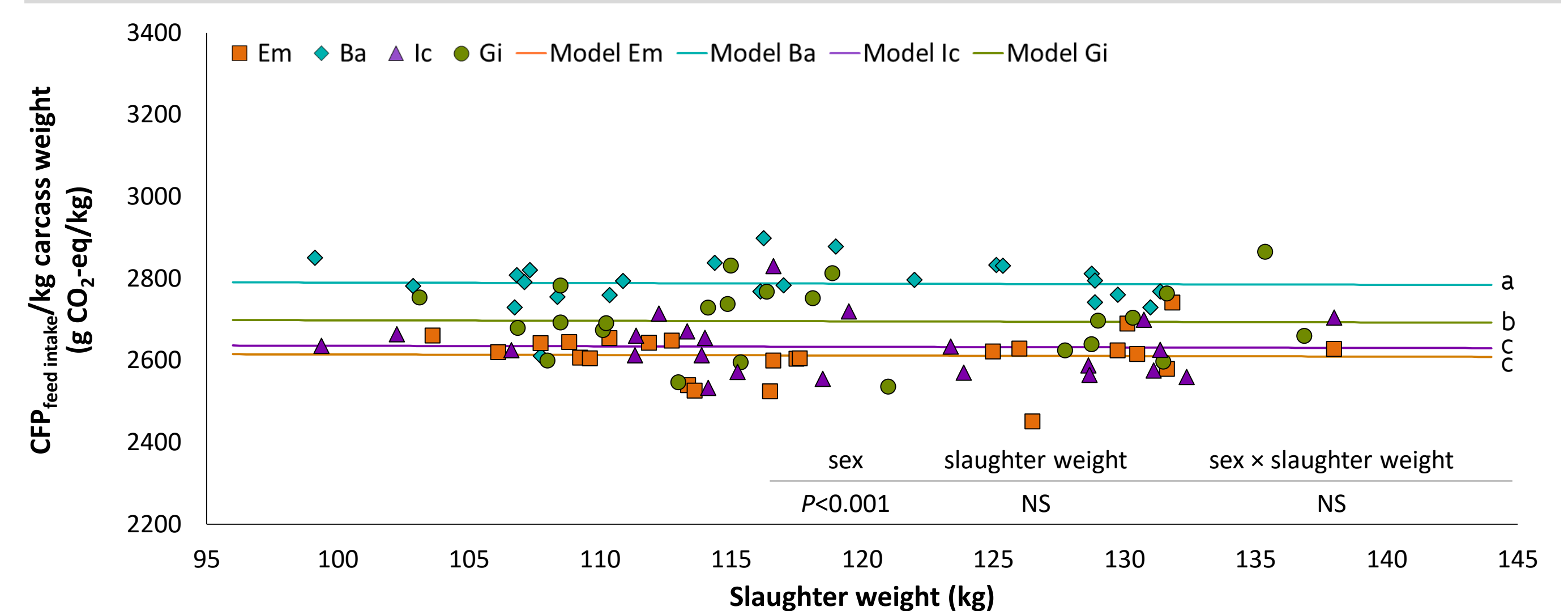
Only growing-finishing period



Including piglet production



Desk study: soy free phase 3 feed



A higher slaughter weight implies a higher CFP_{feed intake}/kg carcass growth or /kg carcass weight.

Barrows (Ba) have the highest CFP_{feed intake}, entire males (Em) and immunocastrates (Ic) the lowest, gilts (Gi) score intermediate.



Flanders

is agriculture and fisheries

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