



Results of an inquiry into 106 farms with small sow herds as a supplementary production. 3. – Housing of animals and working conditions

Frédérique Buisson, Christine Campion, P. Philippe Rousseau

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per year and in the rearing-fattening farms, 15.93 bacon pigs per sow and per year. The mean age at weaning was 38.4 and 38.7 days, respectively.

Most farmers used the grouped rearing system but without keeping regular intervals between groups. Multi-suckling was practised in particular in the rearing farms. It was noticed that the productivity was higher in the farms using the batch system. In that case the age at weaning (29.1d) was 10 days lower than in farms with a conventional management system. The number of places available in the piggeries for each physiological stage was very large and reduced the negative effects of an aleatory management. The dispersion of piggeries was inversely proportional to the size of the farms and the productivity of the rearing farms tended to decrease as this dispersion increased.

According to the farmer book-keeping, mainly commercial feedstuffs were used in rearing-fattening farms: they represented 69.6 and 78.4 p. 100 of the feeds consumed.

It was noticed that in the rearing-fattening farms, the profit margin increased when using cereals + a nitrogen-mineral-vitamin mixture and cereals + soybean + mineral-vitamin mixture instead of compound feeds.

Results of an inquiry into 106 farms with small sow herds as a supplementary production

3. — Housing of animals and working conditions

Frédérique BUISSON, Christine CAMPION, P. ROUSSEAU
*I.T.P., Région Ouest, Domaine de la Motte-au-Vicomte
B.P. 3, 35650 Le Rheu (France)*

According to an inquiry into the housing and working conditions of 40 small pig rearing farms and rearing-fattening farms including 16.4 and 19.4 sows, respectively, the following conclusions could be drawn:

- the investments are small; redemption costs of rearing farms represent $1/3$ and those of rearing-fattening farms $1/2$ of those observed in specialized production units;
 - the housing conditions are more adapted to animals in rearing-fattening than in rearing farms;
 - in more than half of the cases, the pregnant sows were housed in huts with eating places;
 - farrowing pens were mostly placed in converted buildings;
 - fattening houses were generally well arranged;
 - working time recorded was almost the double of that of specialized production units. This parameter calculated per sow decreased when the size of the unit increased and it increased when the different houses were dispersed;
 - the income/hour was similar to that of the specialized production units, but the working conditions were more difficult.
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