

A photograph of two large, pink pigs standing on a paved road that stretches into the distance. The sky is filled with dramatic, colorful clouds in shades of orange, yellow, and purple, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The background shows rolling hills and mountains under the twilight sky.

norsvin

**Components of modern
maternal lines**

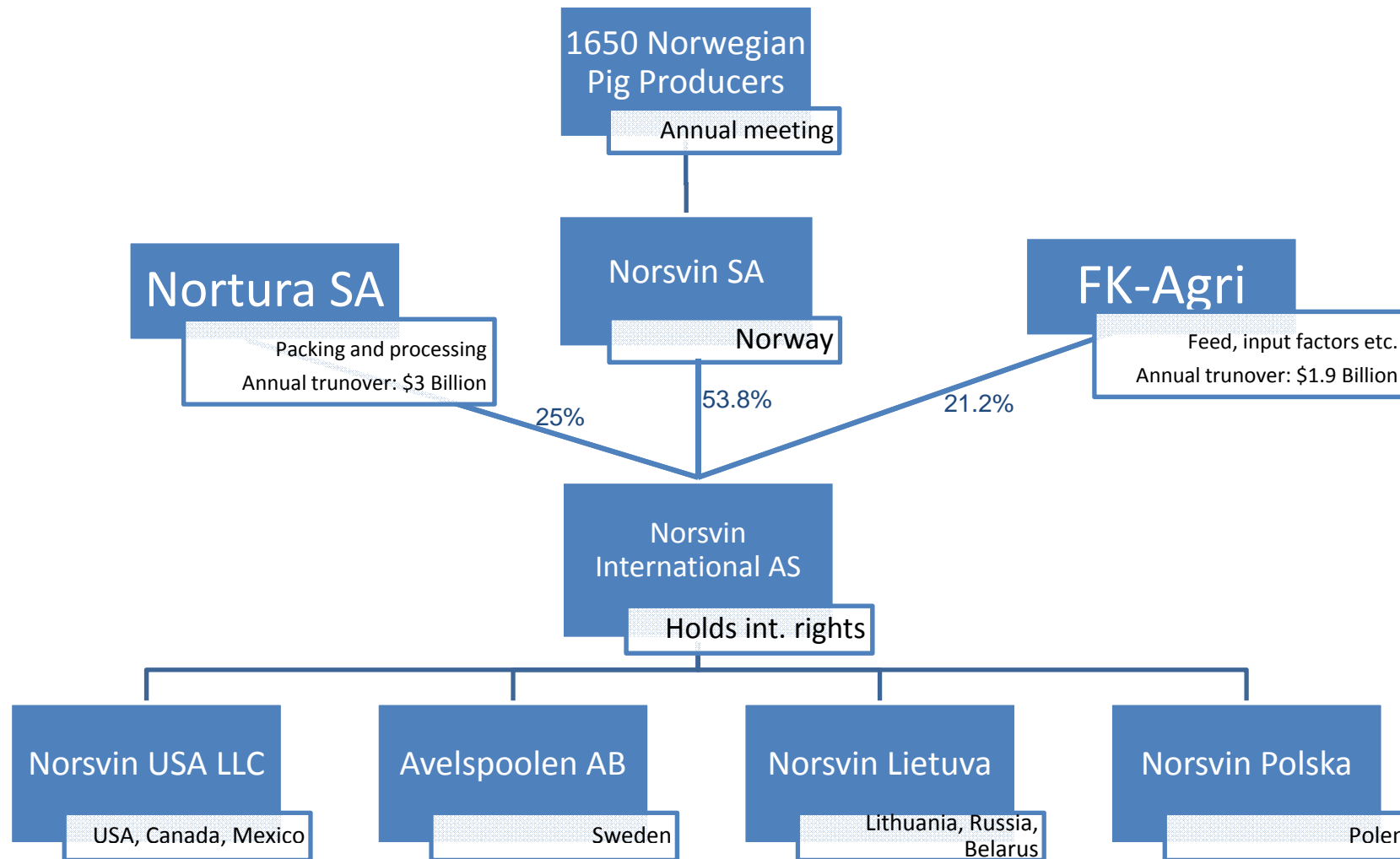
Dr Bjarne Holm

Who am I?

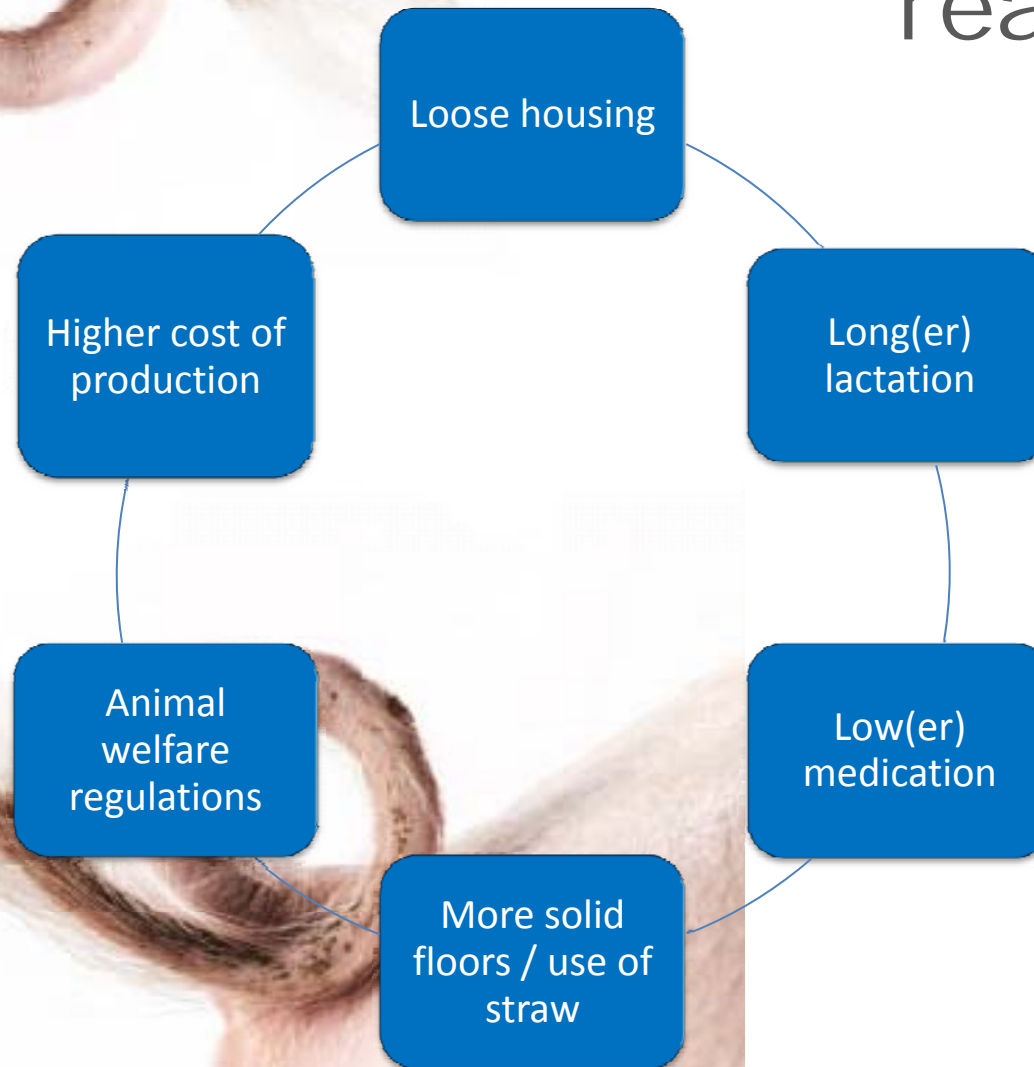
- **Chief Operating Officer
Norsvin Group**
- **Manager of technology and
product development
Norsvin USA LLC
2007 – 2009**
- **Head of genetic department,
Norsvin International AS.
2005 – 2007**
- **PhD in Genetics in 2004**
- **Born and raised on a pig farm**



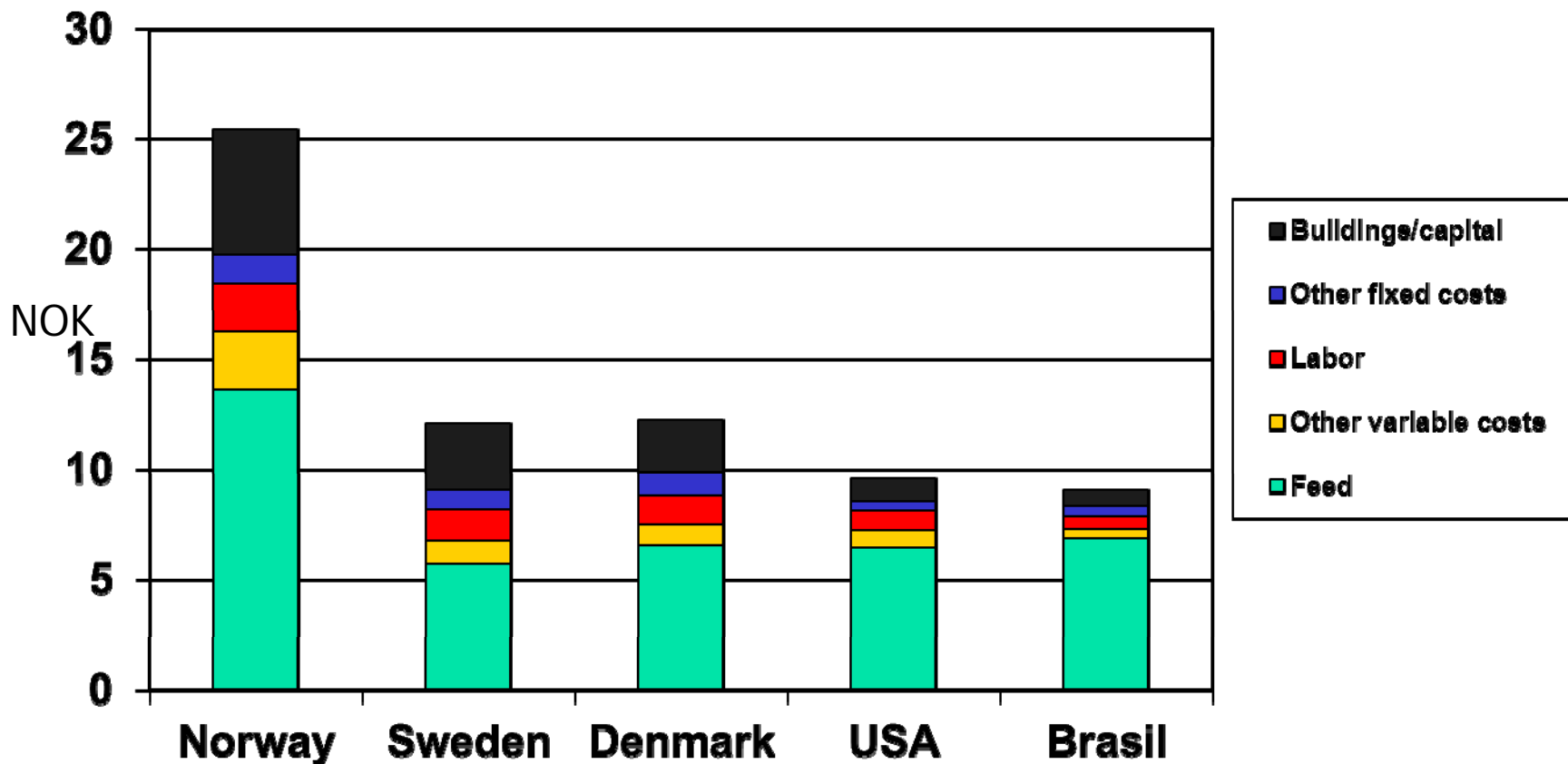
Norsvin Group



Nordic specialties becoming European realities



Costs per kg produced pork



Source: Interpig 2009 and Ingris 2009/Norsvins DB 2009
 NOK1 = €0,13

Long term, price of energy only going up

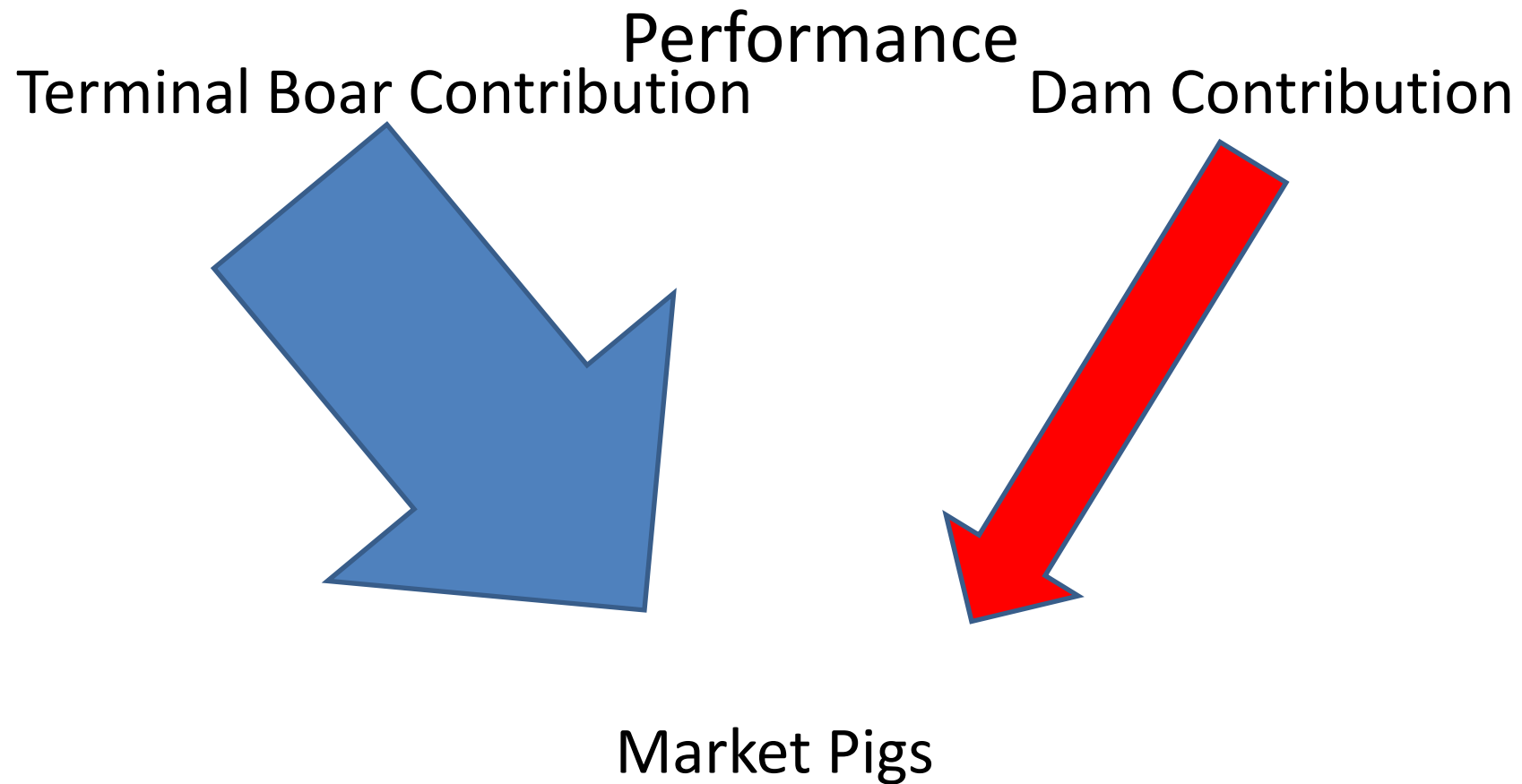


Price in Norway right;
1 liter = €1.8

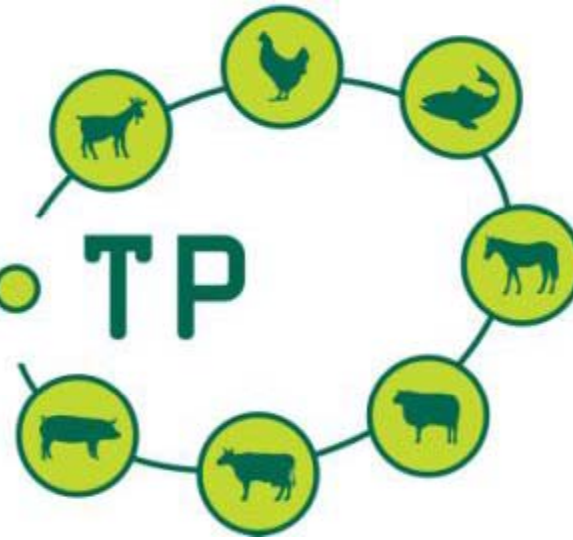


Feed cost in Norway; 1.62 € per/kg
produced pork meat

Traditional US/European Swine Industry Parental Contribution to Enhanced Finishing Floor Performance



FABRE • TP



**STRATEGIC RESEARCH
AGENDA**

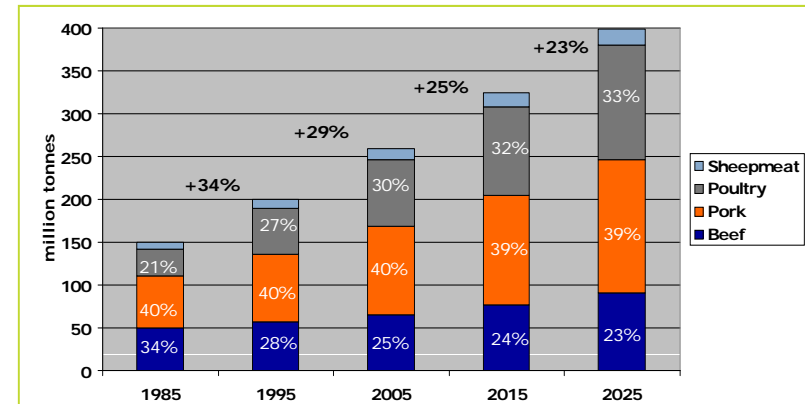
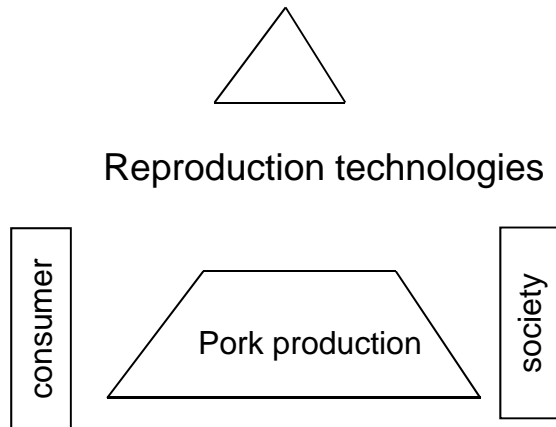
PIGS

Miguel A.Higuera
Bjarne Holm
Jean-Pierre Bidanel
Fenna Zijlmaker
Knol, Egbert



INTRODUCTION

- 40% of meat is pork
- Consumption will increase
- Competition with food and fuel
- Further reduction of costprice



- Health: consumer
- Health: society
- Animal welfare
- Climate change

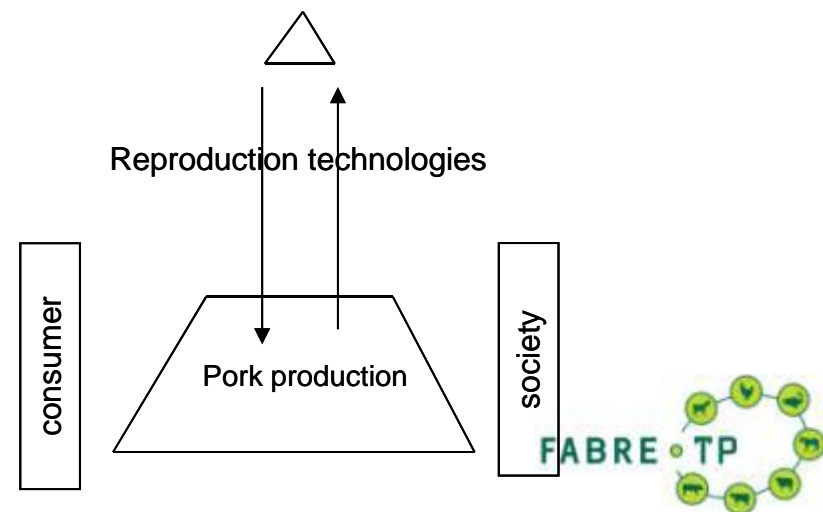


CHALLENGES, KNOWLEDGE GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Changing production environment:
 - Feeding
 - Housing
 - Health
- Imperfect understanding of:
 - Feed digestion
 - Genotype-environment interaction
 - Human and animal health

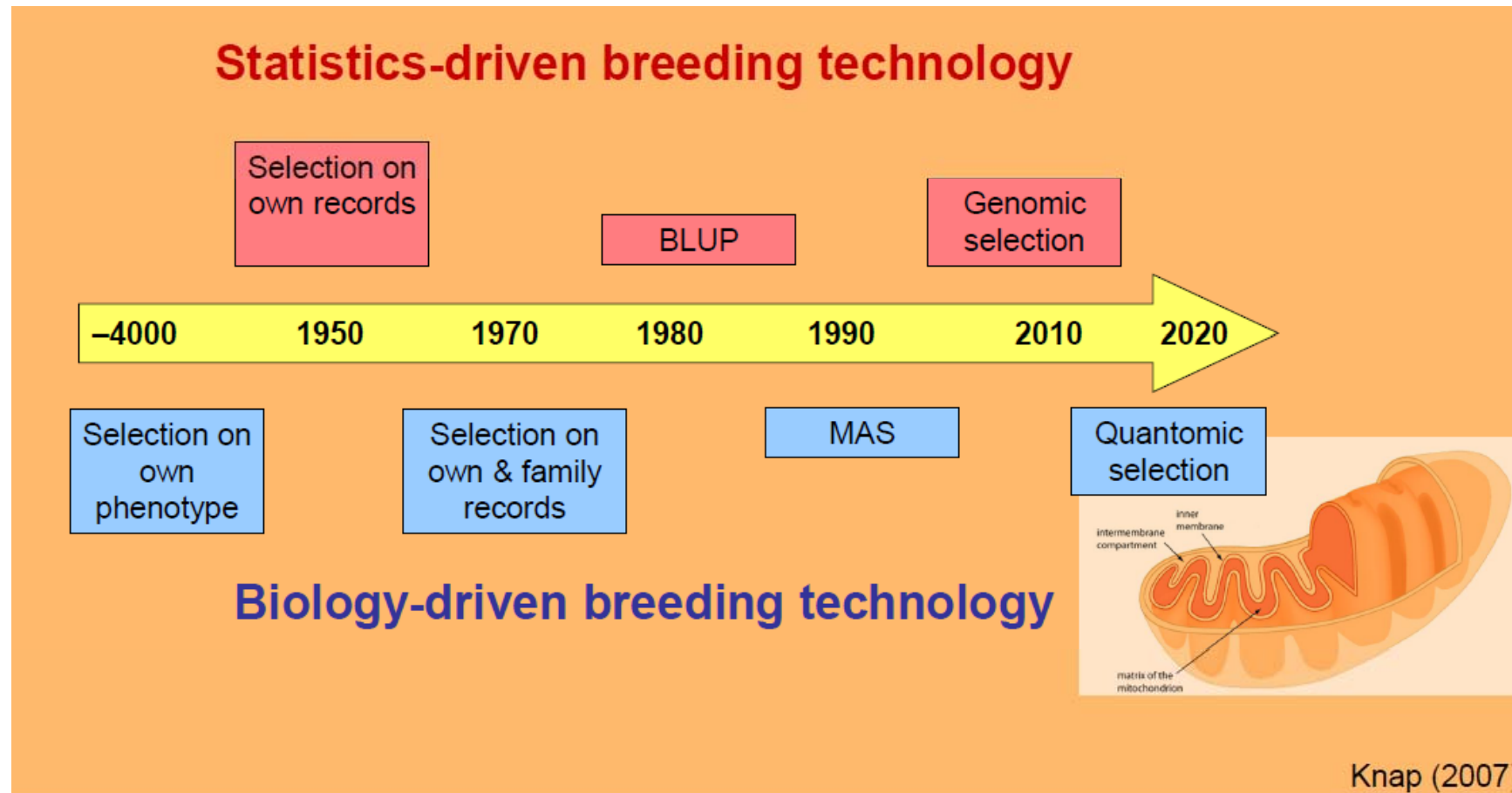
Opportunities

- GENOMICS
- Small flexible high health nucleus populations
- Further improvement of (feed) efficiency



Knap, PIC

International Conference on Feed Efficiency November 9, 2011



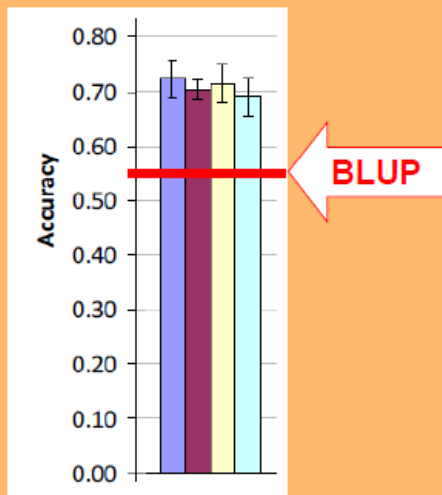
Knap, PIC

International Conference on Feed Efficiency November 9, 2011



Genomic selection: the first implementation cases in pigs

FCR

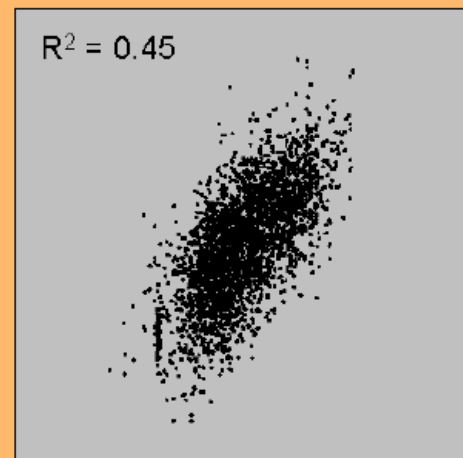


27 % higher reliability →
27 % faster genetic improvement

Huisman (2011)

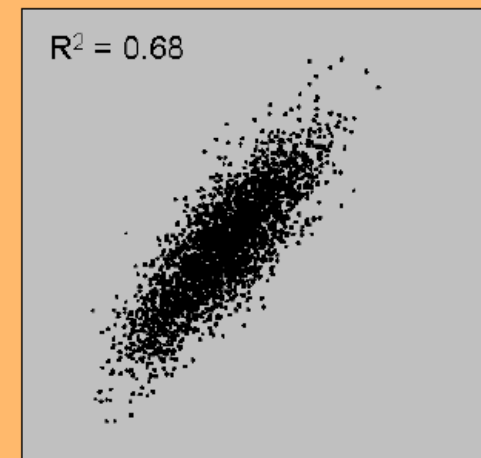
Litter size

progeny test result



BLUP around puberty

progeny test result



genomic EBV around puberty

50 % higher reliability →
50 % faster genetic improvement

Deeb (2010), Knap (2011)

PROBLEM OF STASIS

- Europe: many countries
- Breeding programs within countries
- Worldwide trade of meat
- Mainly SME's
- Cost and knowledge intense across species gen- and other -omics developments

- Need for European precompetitive cooperation
 - Between countries
 - Between disciplines
 - Between species
 - Between “humans and species”



RESEARCH PRIORITIES – SHORT TERM

Breeding goal

- Define future production environment
- Including welfare indicators
- Including environment sensitivity (where will production go to)

Technology

- Implementation of genomic technologies!!

Traits

- **Cooperation between feeding and genetics in terms of by-products and gut health**
- **Mothering ability, better sows, longer living which prepare piglets for optimum finishing phase**



RESEARCH PRIORITIES – LONG TERM

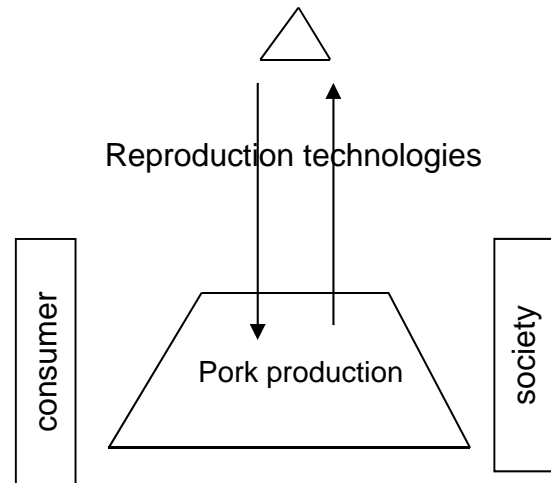
Exploiting gene – environment interaction

Identification of complex regulatory networks and epigenomic mechanisms at the whole-genome level;

- Need for fully annotated pig genome
- Need for accessible individual genetic identity card
- Offers optimum individual treatment in feeding and animal health
- **Offers ‘PUP’, predictable uniform pork**



Conclusion I



Genetic selection can strongly help to maintain and strengthen a sustainable pork production.

Europe has a head start in open communication with consumers and society,

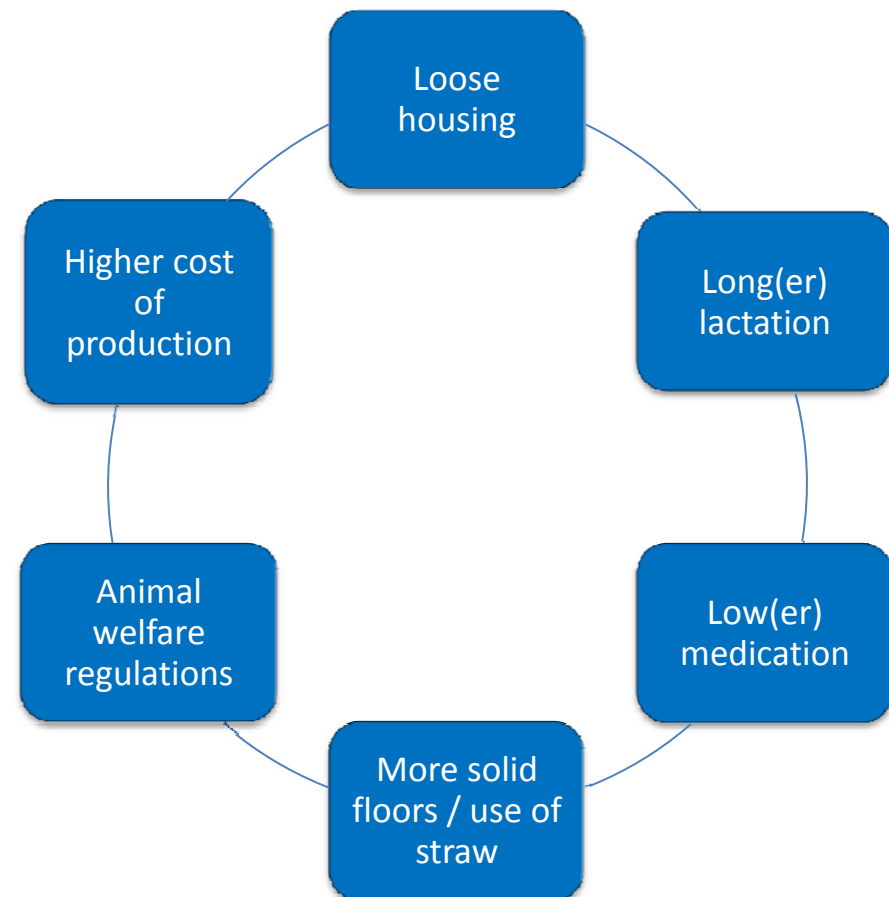


Components of modern maternal lines

Combine the need for improved pork production efficiency

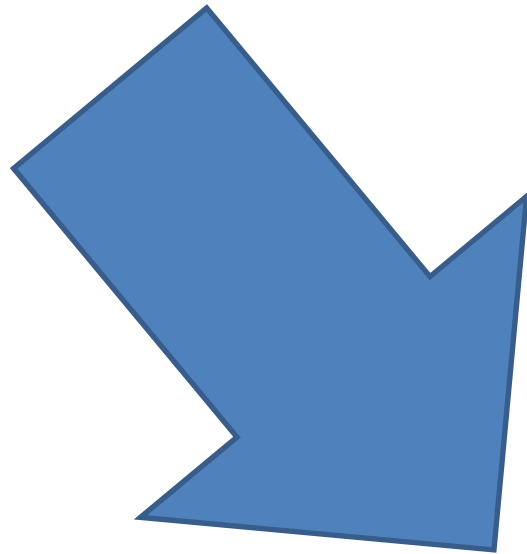
With

Sustainable, consumer and society approved, production

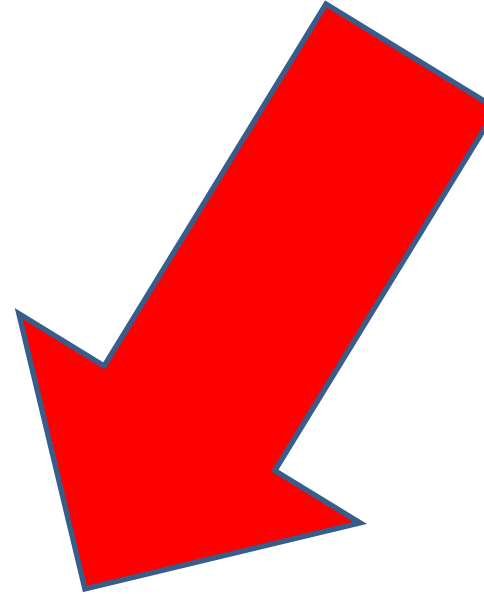


Future Parental Contribution to Enhanced Finishing Floor Performance

Terminal Boar Contribution



Dam Contribution

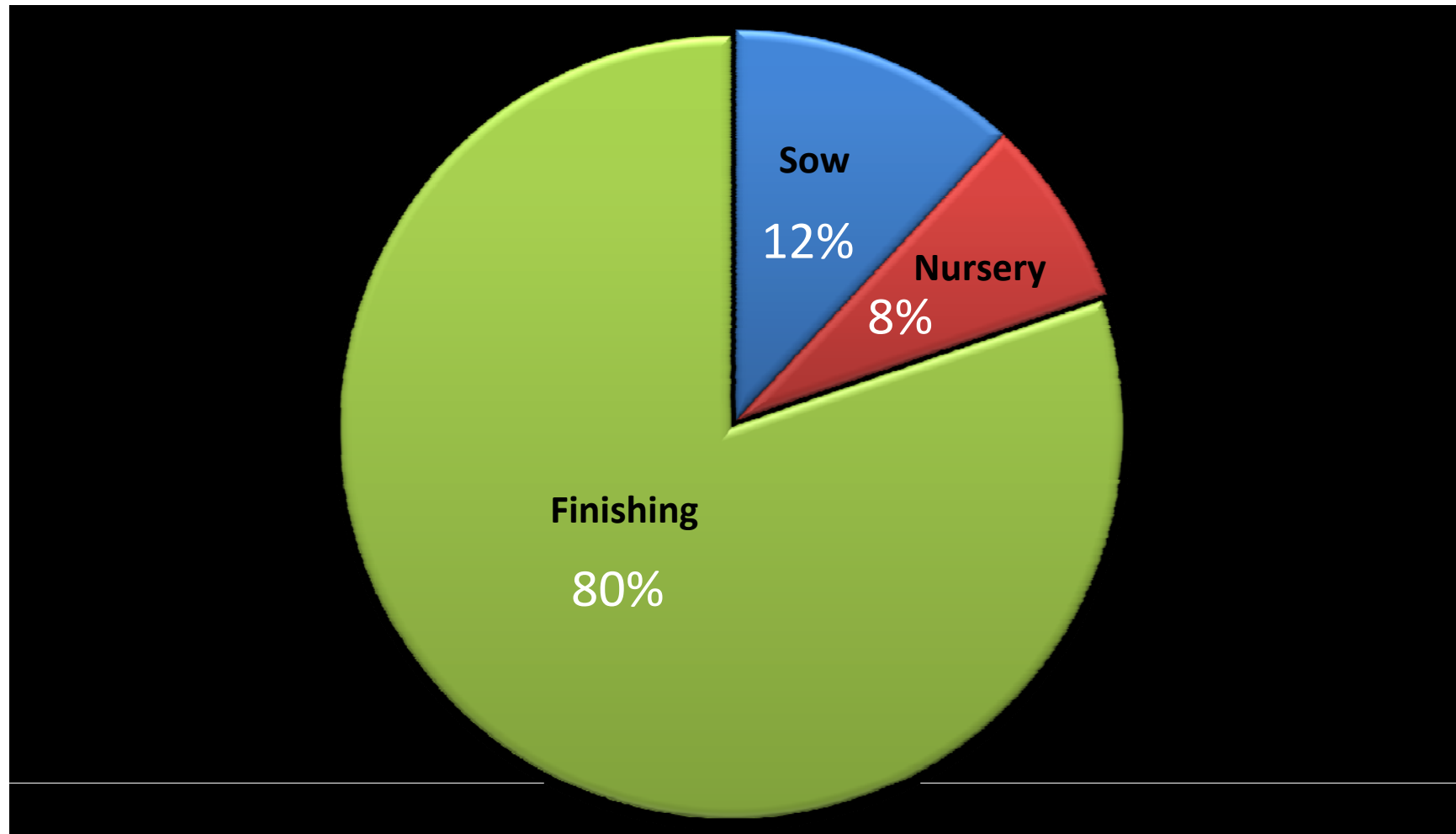


Market Pigs

50% genetic makeup from terminal sire

50% genetic makeup from dam

Percentage of Feed per Pig Produced by Stage of Production



Norsvin® LY – F1



34

Loose housing
Gestation

- Structure
- Temperament





Loose housing

Farrowing

- Structure
- Temperament
- Maternal behavior



High demand on capacity through maternal lines / maternal bi-products

- Sow productivity demand in loose housing:
- Capacity maternal bi-products to 130kg live weight with “no” antibiotics:

30+ PSY

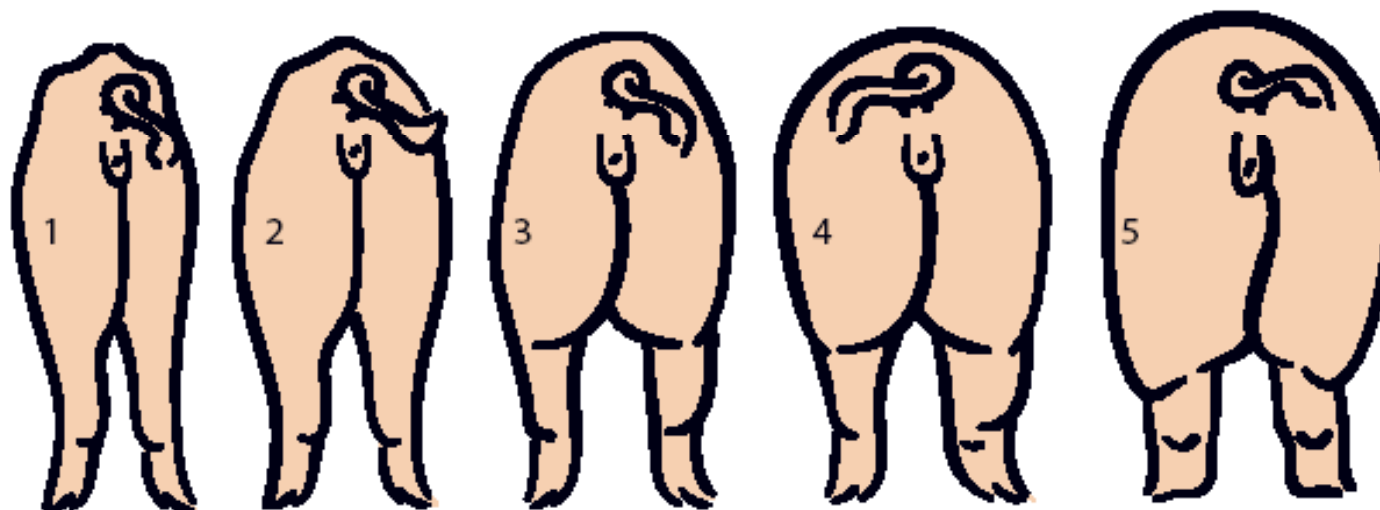
70% of entered gilts wean a 3rd litter

~ 1000g/day

60-61 %-lean

2,2 FE

Condition Score



Score	1	2	3	4	5
	Emaciated	Thin/Poor	Good	Overweight	Over fat
Pin bones and tail	Very prominent pin bones and deep cavity around the tail setting	Pins bones covered but only slightly. Tail setting covered.	Pin bones covered, only felt with firm pressure. No cavity around tail.	Cannot feel pinbones. Root of tail set deep in surrounding fat.	Further deposition of fat is impossible.
Loin	Very narrow. Flank hollow. sharp edges on transverse spinal process.	Narrow, flank still rather hollow. Edge of transverse spinal process has some covered.	Flank full. Edge of transverse spinal process covered.	Flank full and rounded. Cannot feel bones.	Further deposition of fat is impossible. Body rotund.
Backbone	Vertebra prominent and sharp.	Prominent vertebrae.	Vertebrae just palpable with pressure.	Cannot find vertebrae.	Midline appears between rolls of fat.
Ribs	Individual ribs visible and prominent.	Ribs are still reasonable apparent and can be felt but there is cover.	Rib cage not visible and it is difficult to feel the ribs.	Cannot feel ribs.	Thick fat cover.

Hands – on Condition Scoring

R&D costs are rising to meet future demands on performance

Focus even more on research and development that brings efficiency through the female



Norsvin Genetic Strategy

Create competitive
advantage for an
integrated industry



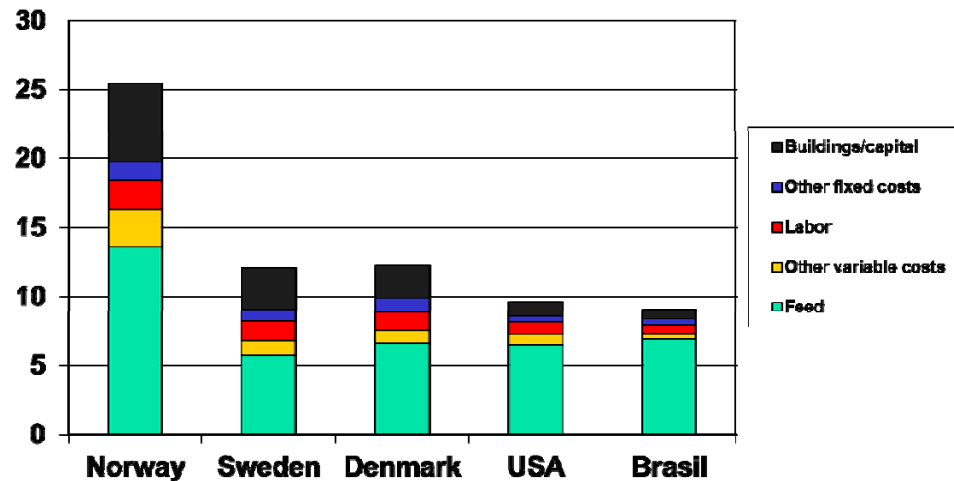
AI – Piglet production – Finishing – Packer – Processing – Consumer

Norsvin genetic strategy

- Combination high density phenotyping & genomic selection
- Keep focus on the integrated economic model
 - Including “all” aspects of chain of value in pork production
 - Wide and sustainable breeding goal
- Increased throughput through reduced mortality and morbidity
 - More emphasis on piglet quality
 - Proper use of piglet weights combined with other breeding goal traits
 - Direct as well as indirect selection for sow longevity
 - Possibilities for disease tolerance
- More accurate tools demands more surveillance of possible unfavorable side effects & close cooperation with customers
- Seek partnership to strengthen R&D and product quality

Norsvin is not a low cost strategy genetic supplier

Cost is a great motivator



Norsvin's mission and main task has for decades been to:

- **Build a genetic system that brings efficiency, productivity and quality to the market hog and the pork from both the maternal and the terminal**
- Simultaneously, develop a prolific but balanced female
 - *Ave weaning age is 32 days*

Norsvin, the short story

- Extremely expensive production circumstances in Norway, therefore the focus has been on feed efficiency, productivity and prolificacy for more than 50 years
 - Norsvin is producer owned – cooperative
 - The same farmers also own the main packer and the feed provider
- Broad breeding goals, including 'all' aspects of the industry; focus on fully-integrated system
- AIM: Sustainable, long term genetic progress

Updated maternal breeding goals 2010: From quantity to quality

Efficiency

Feed & Growth

Reproduction and maternal ability

Total born

Litter weight

Individual piglet weight at 3 weeks

Still born

Prewaning mortality

Exterior / robustness

Functional teats

Functionality

Sholder sore

Body condition at weaning

Meat quality

IMF

pHu

Drip loss



Complex reality

Norsvin Landrace (currently; repeatability model, ~50% P1 litters)

Landrace	TB	SB	PM	LW, d21	SS	BCW
TB	0,11	0,34	0,59	0,42	0,07	-0,15
SB		0,07	0,17	-0,06	0,12	-0,18
PM			0,07	-0,25	-0,14	0,11
LW, d21				0,09	0,11	-0,30
SS					0,22	-0,68
BCW						0,18

TRAITS

TB: total born

SB: still born

PM: piglet mortality

LW: d21: litter weight at day 21

SS: shoulder ulcers

BCW: body condtion at weaning

RECORDS

156 000

156 000

65 000

110 000

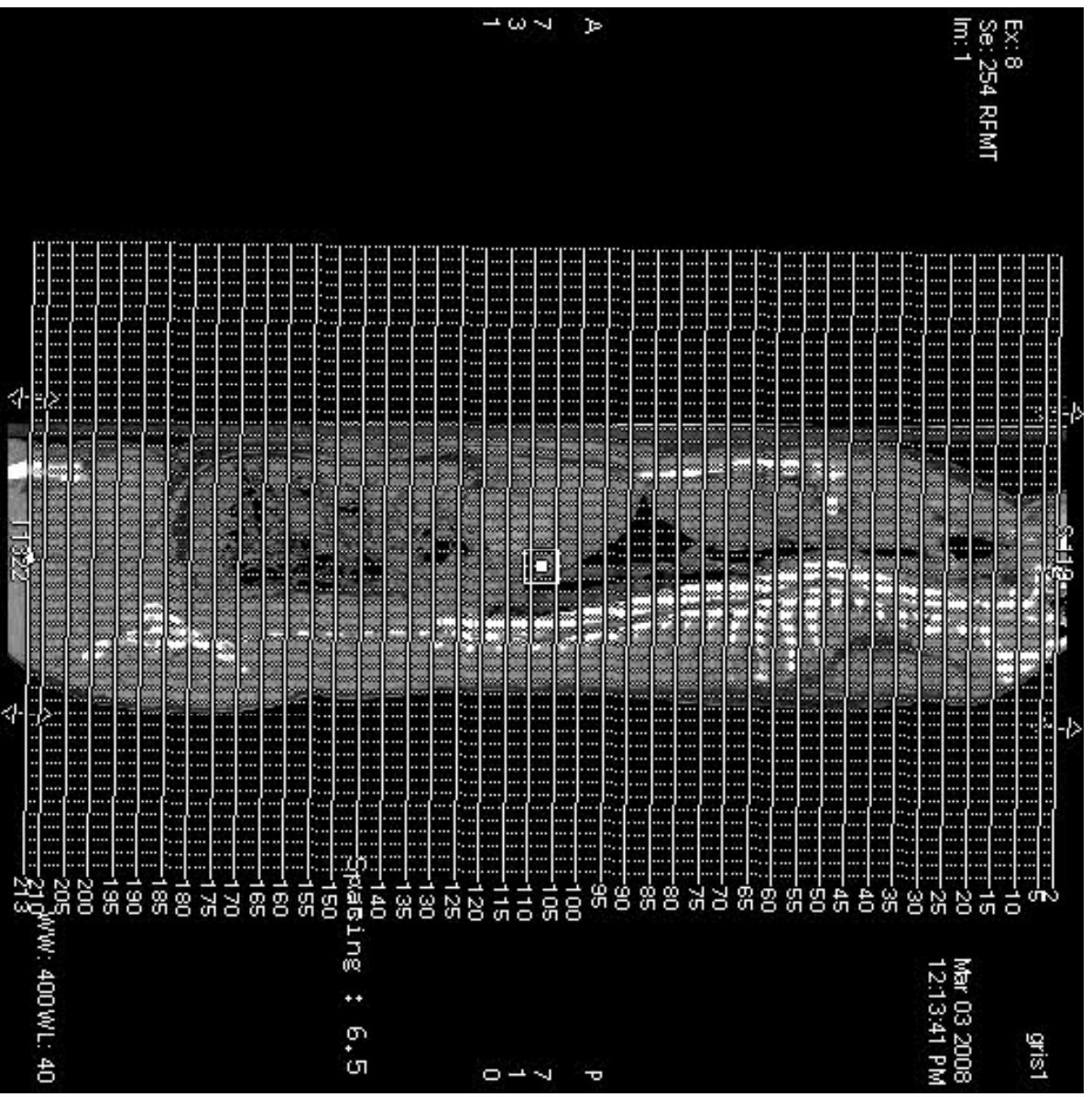
27 000

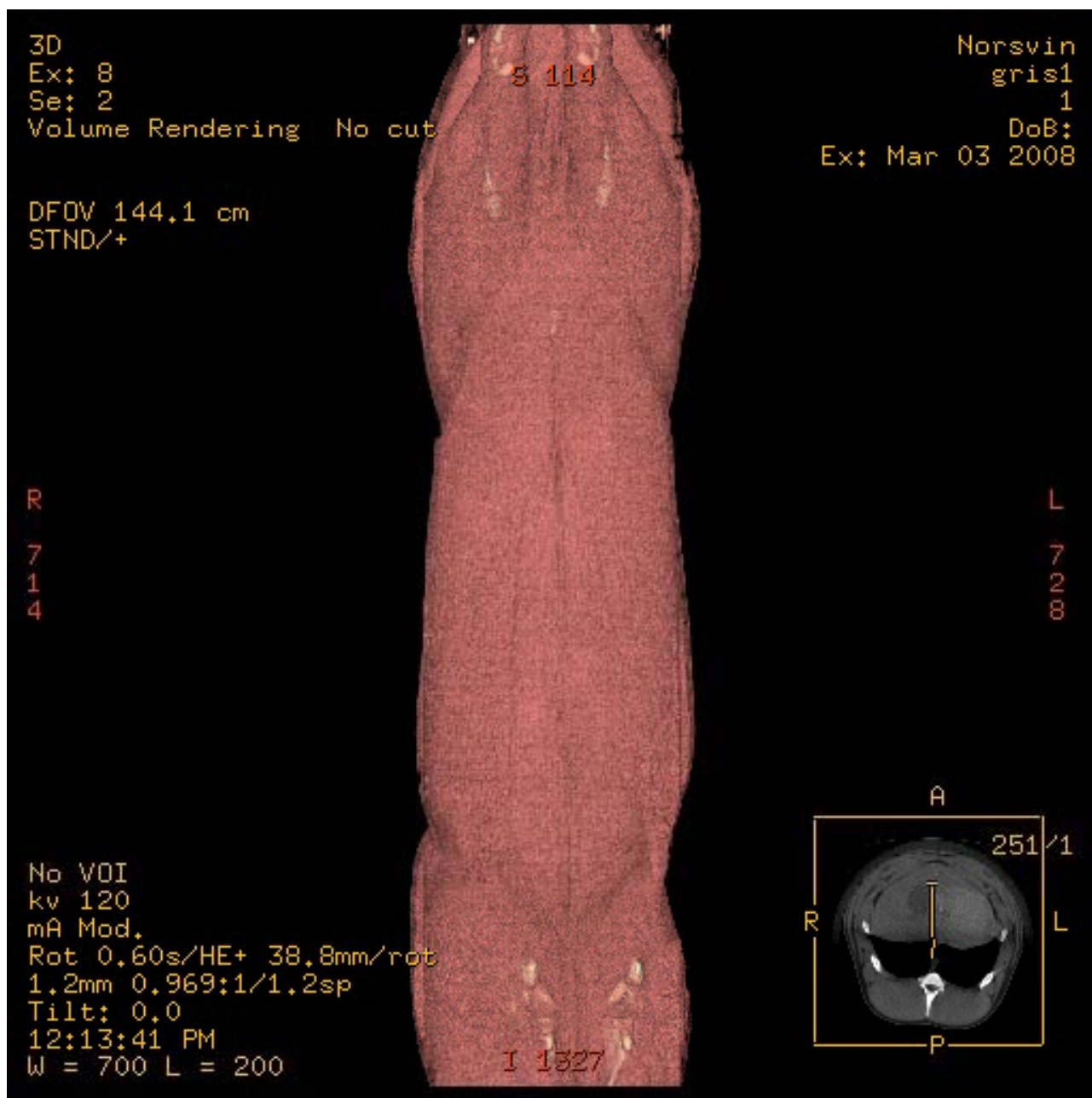
23 000

Norsvin maternal and terminal boar test

- **3,500** purebred boars on-test annually
- Test period: 35 to 120 kg
- During test:
 - Individual feed efficiency
 - Individual gain/growth curves
- Off test:
 - CT-scanning
 - Manuel and video evaluation of exterior







Hard but balanced selection

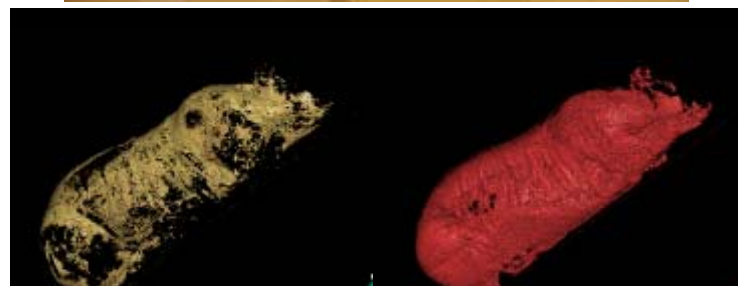
Efficiency and growth



Carcass, structure, etc

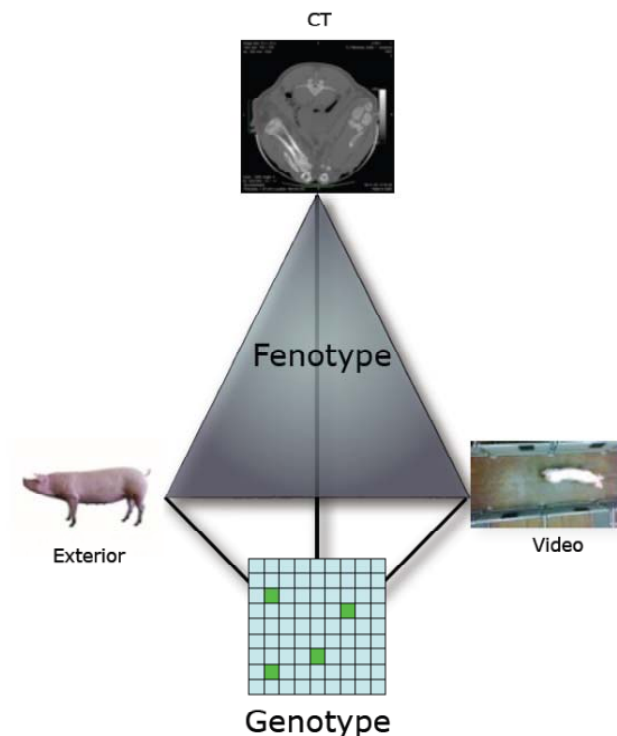


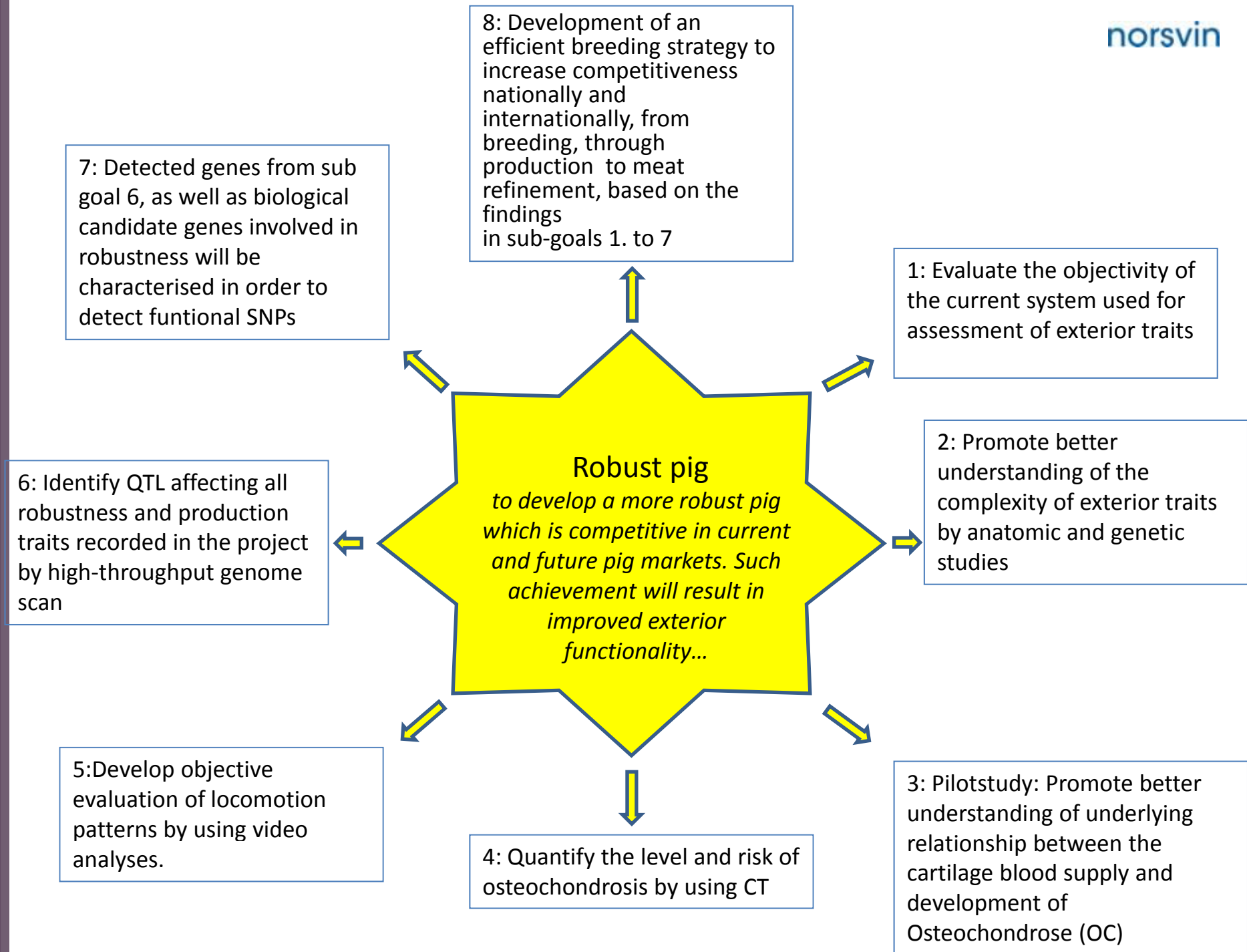
Meat- and fat quality



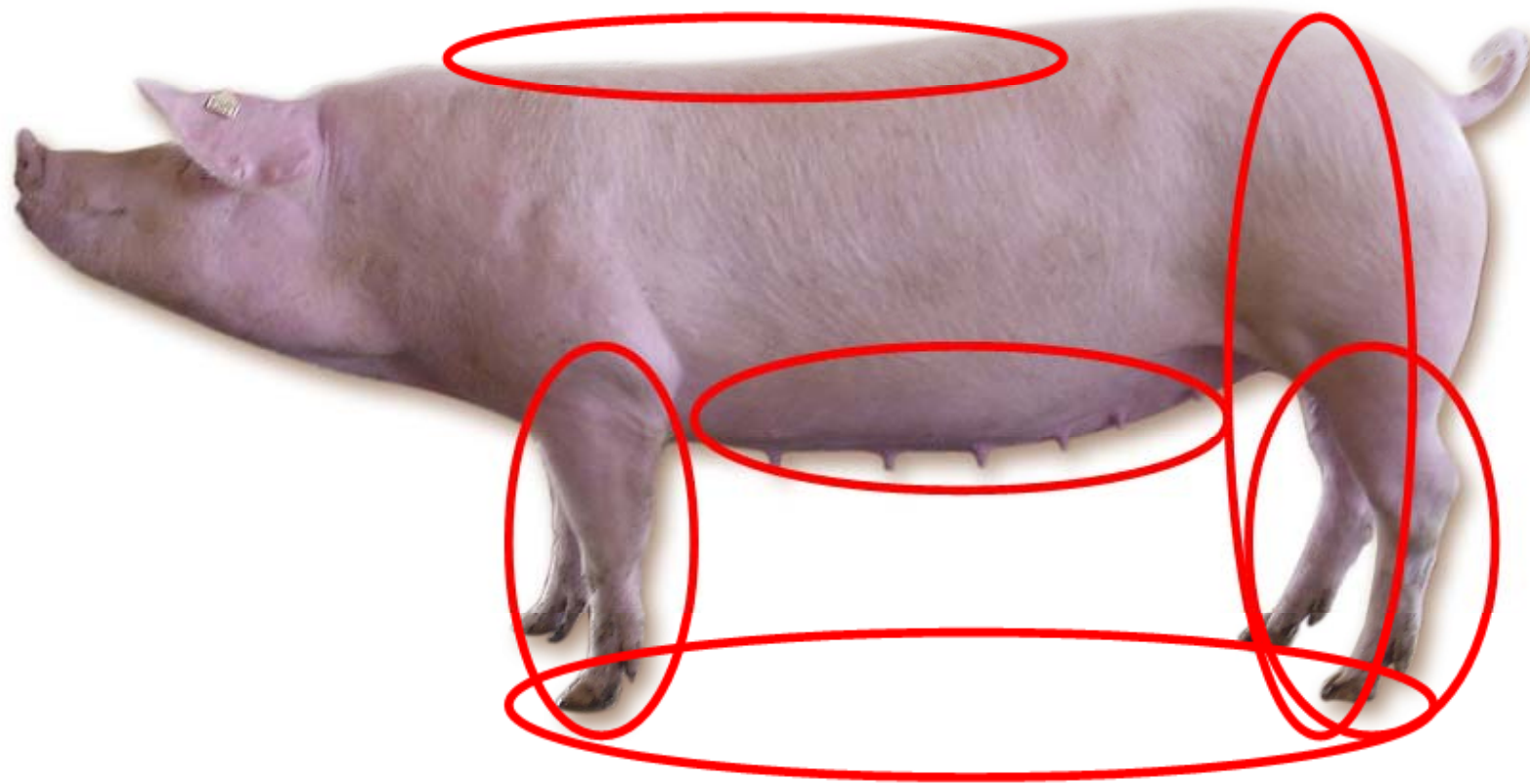
Robust pigs by improved exterior functionality and reduced osteochondrosis using non-invasive technology

- Project leader Dr. Grindflek, Norsvin
- The project involves 1 senior scientist, 2 post.doc, 1 PhD-student, 50 % technicians, 75% scientific assistant, 2 PhD- advisors
- Ramme: 16 mill NOK/4 years
 - NVH
 - UMB
 - Norsvin
- Partly financed by Norwegian research council





Subgoal 1 and 2: Exterior assessment



Teat quantity and quality

Off-test and boar test:

- Number of teats
- Number of teats in front of navel,
- Number of inverts,
- Number of non - normal

Boar test only:

- Distance from relaxed front leg to first teat
- Sagittal teat spacing



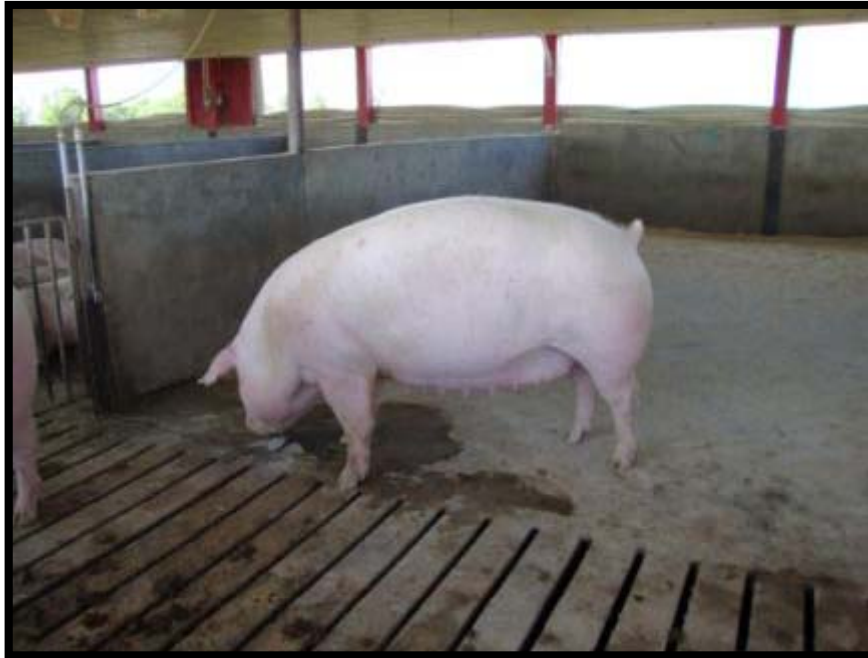
Table 2. Heritabilities + s.e. for Total Number of Teats and Number of Inverted Teats in Norwegian Landrace

Trait	Heritability
Inverted Teats-Boars	0.21 \pm 0.03
Inverted Teats-Gilts	0.32 \pm 0.02
Total Teats-Boars	0.38 \pm 0.03
Total Teats-Gilts	0.41 \pm 0.02

(Long et al., 2010)

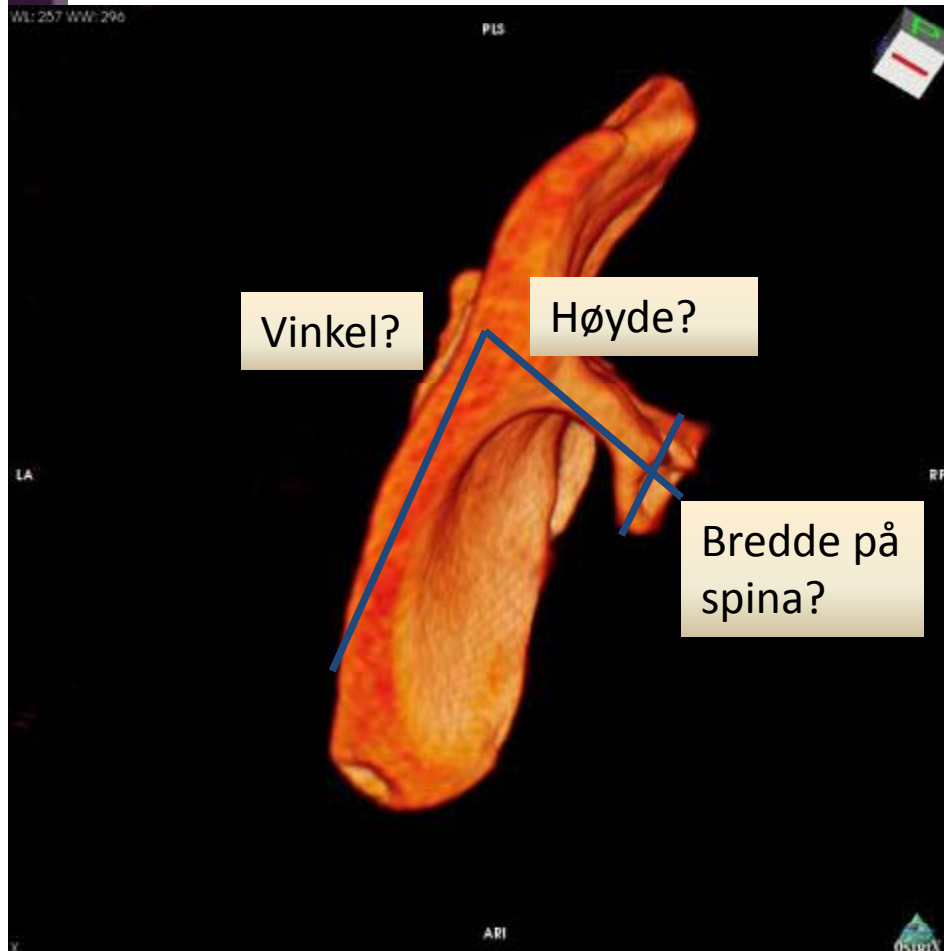


UNDERLINES



- Minimum of 14 functional teats
- Ave teat count on landrace piglets is 15.94
- Remember-Sows will lose mammary glands throughout their life

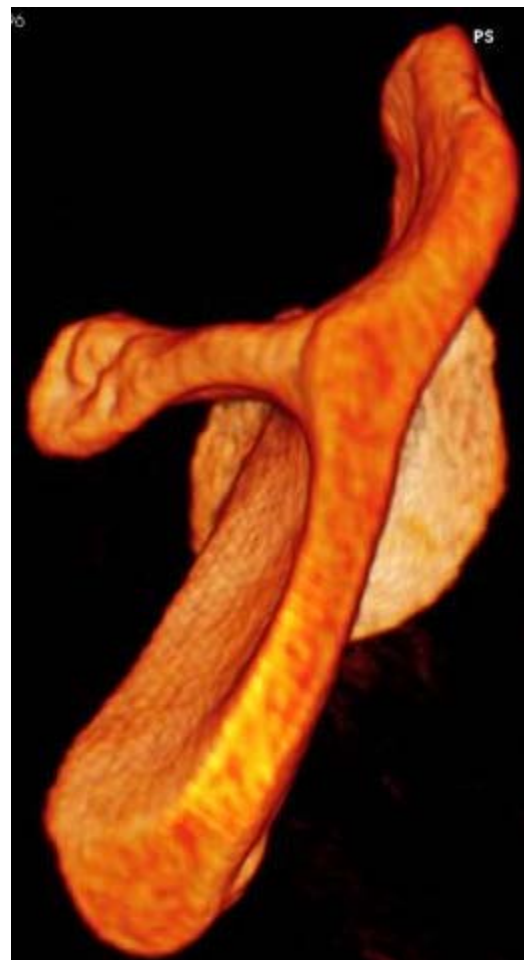
Shoulder lesions?



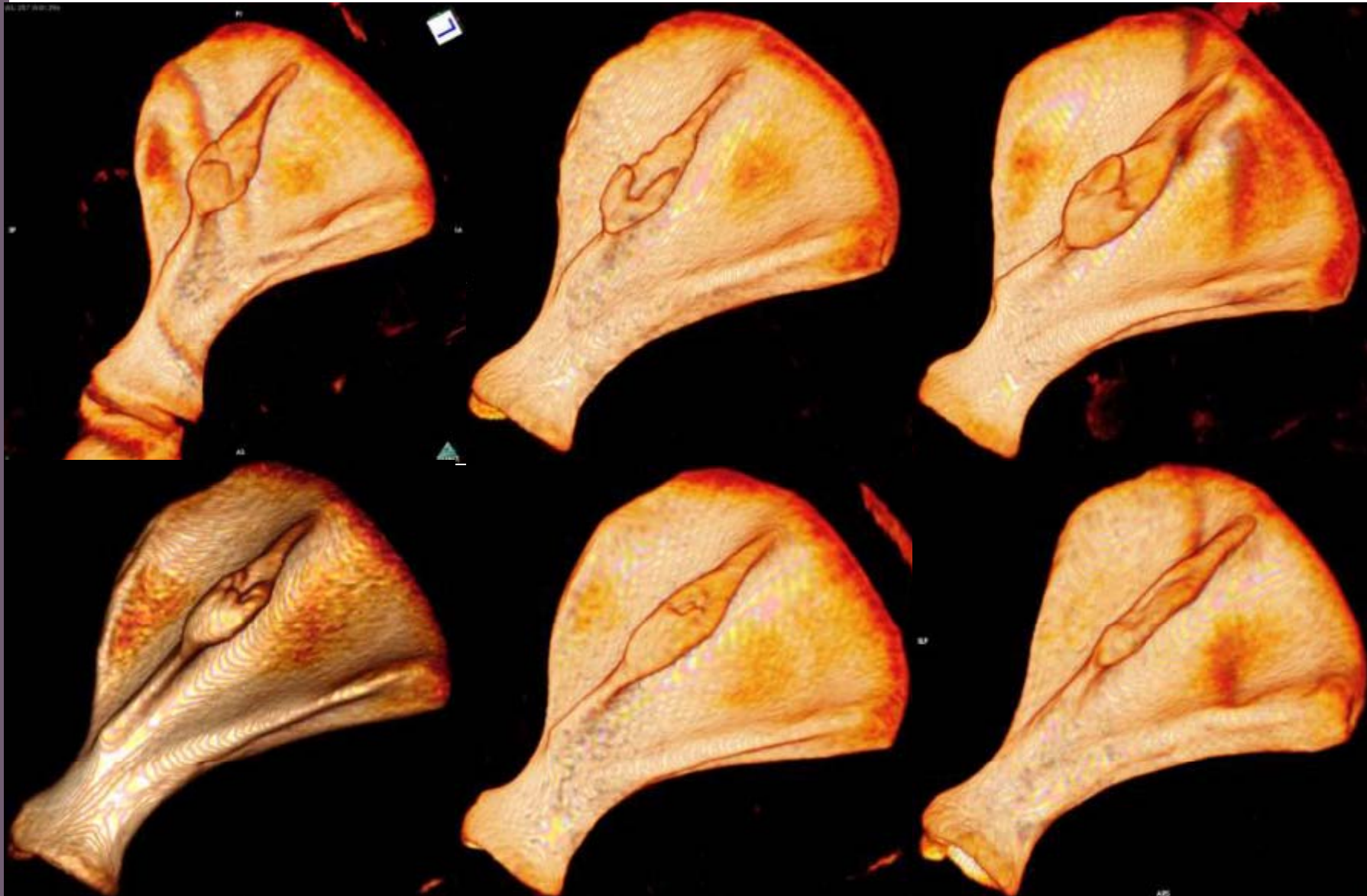
- Why does sows get shoulder lesions?
 - Body condition at weaning
 - «Time spendt liing down»
 - Morphology of shoulder blade?
 - Height of spina scapula?
 - Morphology of spina scapula?
 - Angle between spina og shoulder blade?

2D....3D...

Tykkelse på skinn og fettlag

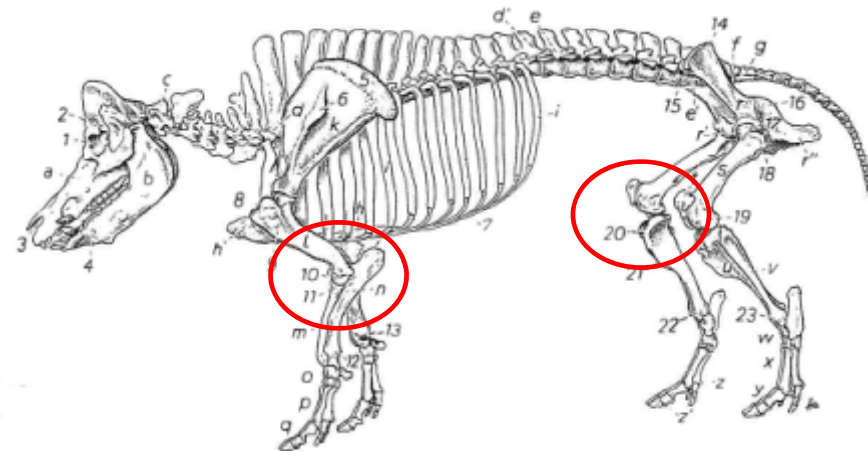
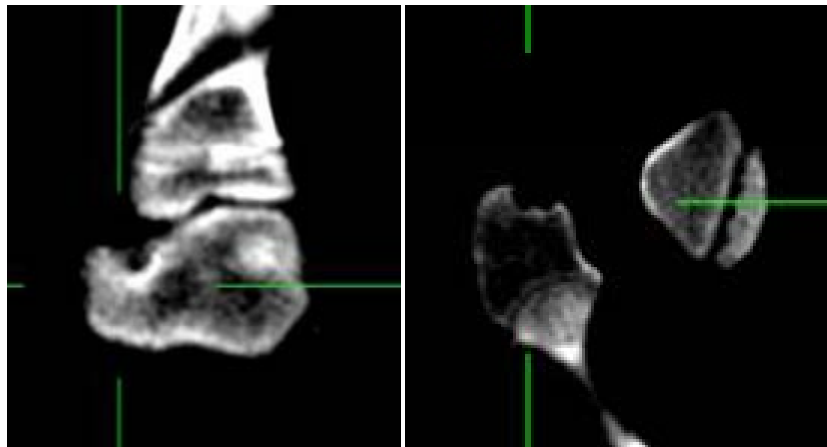


Morfologi - variasjon



Sub goal 4: OC – Quantify the level and risk of osteochondrosis by using computed tomography (CT)

- Front leg: 2 x humerus- radius/ulna
- Hind leg: 2 x femur- tibia/fibula
 - Lateral and medial condyle
 - Modified Grøndalen
 - Observes high frequency of OC at medial distal femur position



Subgoal 5: Video analysis

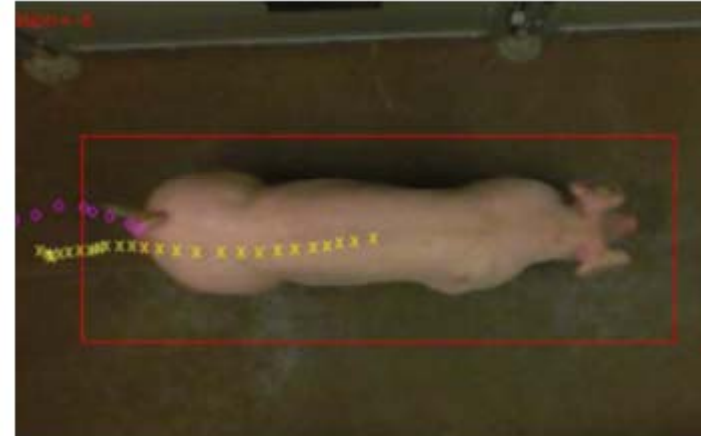
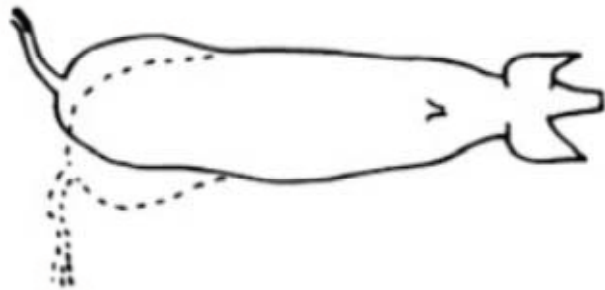
Goal: Collect information from still photos gathered with a video device

Framegrabbing

Loop: Collect information from one picture

-> og to next picture

[webcam4.mov](#)



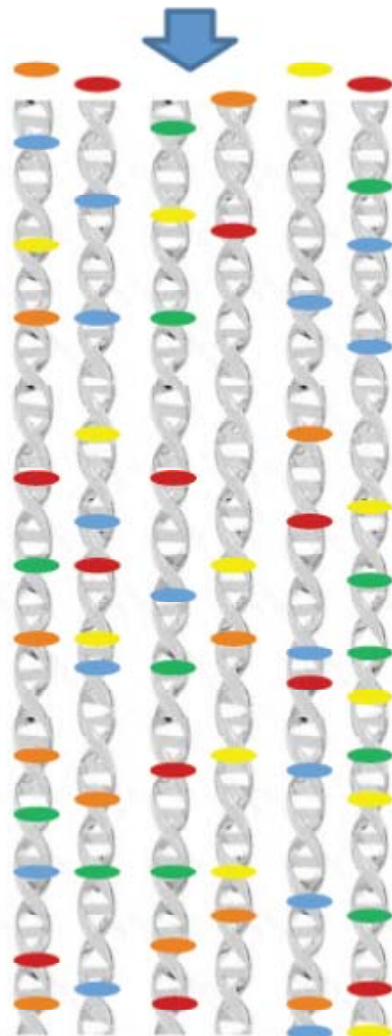
Subgoal 6

Genomanalyse

norsvin

Grindflek, E. og Hamland, H.

Genomet



— Osteochondrose

— Eksteriør og holdbarhet

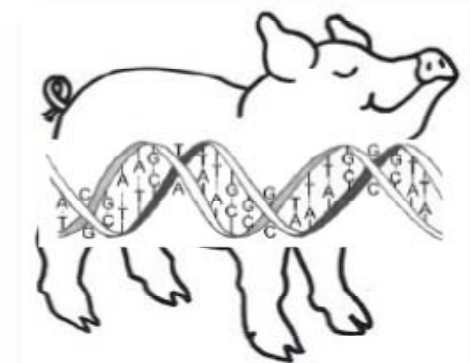
— Produksjon

— Helse

— Andre.....

Genetiske varianter på genomet (arvematerialet) som har betydning for robusthet og andre egenskaper.

Genom-avlsverdi

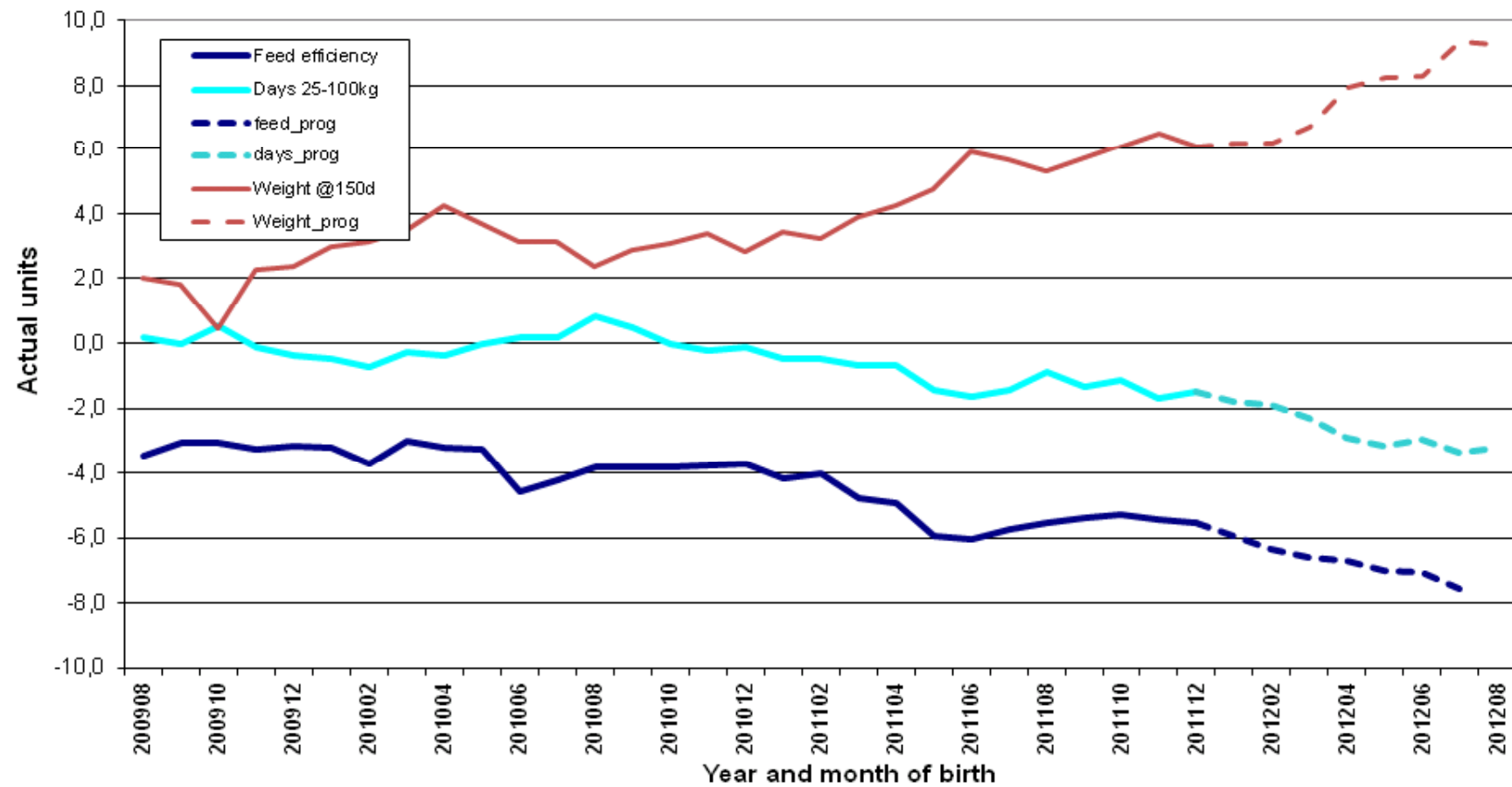


Genomseleksjon

Maternal breeding goal bringing it together

	<i>Sub Index</i>	<i>% weight in Total EBV</i>	<i>Traits</i>	<i>% weight in sub index</i>	<i>% weight in overall EBV</i>	<i>Heritabilities</i>
Total EBV	<i>Production</i>	14 %	<i>Feed consumption, 25-100 kg (kg)</i>	35 %	5 %	0,36
			<i>Age at 25 kg (days)</i>	19 %	3 %	0,54
			<i>Days from 25 kg to 100 kg</i>	46 %	6 %	0,41
	<i>Carcass Quality</i>	15 %	<i>Killing out percentage</i>	34 %	5 %	0,26
			<i>Lean meat percentage</i>	66 %	10 %	0,54
	<i>Meat Quality</i>	11 %	<i>Drip loss (percent)</i>	73 %	8 %	0,17
			<i>Intramuscular fat</i>	27 %	3 %	0,46
	<i>Litter Size</i>	21 %	<i>Total born (#)</i>	67 %	14 %	0,09
			<i>Stillborn (#)</i>	33 %	7 %	0,07
	<i>Reproductive ability</i>	1 %	<i>Weaning service interval (days)</i>	100 %	1 %	0,08
	<i>Maternal ability</i>	22 %	<i>Piglet mortality(#)</i>	74 %	16 %	0,07
			<i>Number of teats (#)</i>	8 %	2 %	0,39
			<i>Inverted teats (#)</i>	18 %	4 %	0,40 (B), 0,36 (F)
	<i>Robustness</i>	17 %	<i>Structure</i>	50 %	8 %	-
			<i>Osteochondrosis (points)</i>	12 %	2 %	0,32
<i>Defects</i>			11 %	2 %	-	
<i>Shoulder sore (points)</i>			6 %	1 %	0,22	
<i>Body condition (points)</i>			21 %	4 %	0,16	

Genetic trend and prognosis Norsvin Landrace



High demand on capacity through maternal lines / maternal bi-products

- Sow productivity demand in loose housing:
- Capacity maternal bi-products to 130kg live weight with “no” antibiotics:

30+ PSY

70% of entered gilts wean a 3rd litter

~ 1000g/day

60-61 %-lean

2,2 FE



A photograph of two large, light-colored pigs standing on a paved road that curves into the distance. The scene is set at sunset or sunrise, with a dramatic sky of orange, yellow, and purple clouds. The background shows rolling hills and mountains under a darkening sky. The word 'norsvin' is overlaid in large white letters across the middle of the image.

norsvin

Thank you for your attention

www.norsvin.com