INFLUENCE OF THE MICROCLIMATE FACTORS ON THE MILK PRODUCTION AT SOWS

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Abstract

Maternity represents the sector in witch a constant number of weaned piglings necessary for the nursery sector. That's why the maternity comportments must provide constant environmental conditions both in summer and in winter

Key words: : microclimate, piglings, influence

INTRODUCTION

Maternity sector is a new stage in the technological flow, being the space that produces a constant number of piglets weaned, needed for the nursery. Therefore, maternity departments, especially in winter as in summer need to ensure constant environmental conditions.

In this paper we propose to follow the influence of microclimate on lactating sows

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Observations were made in a swine breeding complex using lots of sows of Large White boars mounted in the same race.

Control group (M) - with a total of 10 sows were maintained in pens with free maintenance, experimental group 1 (L1) with a total of 10 sows maintained in pens with underfoot heating, the experimental group (L2) with a number of 10 sows maintained in furrowing pen with total grills and electric heating in concrete slab.

RESULTS AND DISSCUSIONS

Maintenance free sows in furrowing pen, ensuring comfort for lactating sows and piglets. Local heating for the piglets is by infrared lamps and a rubber mat attached to the floor.

For batch L1 boxes with maintained in floor heating, provide good conditions for raising piglets, and if the batch L2 was found to provide a

high degree of preservation of cleanliness especially in the feeding and resting area for piglets.

Microclimate factors values obtained are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Microclimate parameters

Microclimate factors	Name	Lots		
Temperature		M	L1	L2
	boxes with free maintenance of sows	20-22ºC		
	boxes with floor heating		22-26ºC	
	boxes with grill and electrically heated concrete slab			28-33ºC
humidity	lactating sows	56-60%	60-62%	62-64%

Maternity temperature has a decisive role both in maintaining health as well as achieving a higher average daily gain.

Based on research conducted in lactating sows was found that a higher temperature maintained at 32 ° C had a 37% consuming less feed, but also had greater weight loss than those who were maintained at temperatures between 16-26 ° C.

Humidity plays an important role in maternity especially for infant piglets.

CONCLUSIONS

Failure to ensure of an for infant piglets optimal temperatures leads to loss by death during the first days of life, which may amount to 60% of the total losses from birth to weaning. It is very important for piglets ensure optimal air temperature and temperature in the compartment floor.

Temperature of environment benefiting mainly by the sows does not exceed 24 º C and piglets should be provided with an area heated and well insulated from the sow.

High humidity have a negative influence, by the fact that favors increased microbial load in the shelter, animal sensitivity, increased morbidity and mortality in piglets.

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