



# Nest material decreases farrowing duration in crated sows



NERTHUS

Rafaella F. Carnevale<sup>1</sup>, Matheus S. Monteiro<sup>2</sup>, Bruno B. D. Muro<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Marcos V. B. Nicolino<sup>2</sup>, Laya K. A. Silva<sup>1</sup>, Roberta Y.

Hoshino<sup>1</sup>, Cecília A. F. Melo<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer S. Motta<sup>1</sup>, Cesar A. P. Garbossa<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nerthus Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento, São Carlos, Brazil; <sup>2</sup>Department of Animal Nutrition and Production, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; <sup>3</sup> PoulPharm, Belgium

## Background and Objectives

- Modern sows are still very driven to create nests prior to farrowing;
- Actual systems: limited space or materials; concerns about clogging sewer systems;
- Sows cannot satisfy their natural behavior, causing distress and frustration, jeopardizing farrowing traits and colostrum production.

## Material and Methods

- Sows were randomly allocated to treatment groups at previous day of expected farrow date;
- Farrowing duration was calculated as the interval from the first and the last piglet born
- The number of total born, liveborn, stillborn, and mummified were recorded.
- Colostrum intake was calculated as described by Theil et al. (2004), and colostrum production was calculated as the sum of litter colostrum intake.
- Variables were analyzed with generalized linear models and statistical differences were set at  $p < 0.05$



CON (n = 6)  
Without access to  
nesting material



BONEST (n = 6)  
Access to 3 kg of  
biodegradable, water soluble  
and edible nesting material



## Results

Table 1 – Impact of nesting materials on farrowing traits, colostrum intake and yield

Variable	Farrowing traits			
	Control	BioNest	SEM	P-value
Farrowing duration (min)	274.500	182.333	29.932	<b>0.034</b>
Birth interval (min)	15.594	11.532	1.819	0.145
Total born per litter (n)	17.833	17.429	1.540	0.851
Born alive per litter (n)	15.500	14.428	1.504	0.611
Stillbirth (%)	6.106	4.028	2.226	0.474
Colostrum intake (g)	277.506	303.786	16.019	0.722
Colostrum yield (g)	4303.562	4512.732	273.289	0.600

## Discussion and Conclusion

The results of decreased farrowing duration, support the notion that supplying sows with biodegradable, water soluble and edible nesting material is effective in improving the farrowing kinetics

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