

Feeding grass silage to fattening pigs (OK-Net Ecofeed Practice Abstract)

Problem

Nuvarande produktionssystem äventyrar grisarnas hälsa och välbefinnande genom brist på strukturella foderkomponenter, vilket är förknippat med utvecklingen av magsår.

Lösning

Att utfodra en diet som innehåller grovfoder, som gräsensilage, ökar grisens tarmhälsa.

Benefits

A reduction in gastric ulcers leads to increased animal welfare. Additionally, roughage, such as grass silage, may satisfy the pigs' need for rooting and lead to a reduction in tail biting. Furthermore, the pigs are occupied with feeding for longer periods of time, which leads to a reduction in boredom. As grass silage has a good nutritional value, it is an ideal supplement to concentrate feed.

Applicability box

Theme

Grisar - Djurhälsa - Djurhållning - Production systems

Geographical coverage

In all countries

Application time

Any time

Required time

Time needed to feed pigs

Period of impact

Immediate Impact

Equipment

No special machinery needed

Best in

Fattening Pigs

Practical Recommendations

- Provide fattening pigs with roughage on a daily basis (minimum 100-300 grams per pig every day)
- Grass silage is an ideal roughage: it is very attractive for the pigs due to its taste and consistency. Besides grass silage, grass, hay, and other types of silage have comparable effects on health and welfare.
- To avoid feed waste and to provide good access, place feed in racks at an optimal height.
- Place racks away from areas where pigs rest in order to avoid disturbances.



Feeding roughage, in this case fresh grass, to fattening pigs (Marion Nitsch, FiBL)



Gastric ulcer in fattening pigs (Mirjam Holinger, FiBL)

Further information

Video

- The video "Feeding pigs: effect of silage" is available at the [Organic Farm Knowledge](#) platform.

Reading

- Früh, Barbara and Mirjam Holinger (2019) Organic Pig Farming: Key Characteristics, Opportunities, Advantages and Challenges. In: *Improving Organic Animal Farming. Burleigh Dodds Series in Agricultural Science*, pp. 287–306., doi:10.19103/as.2017.0028.16
- Holinger, Mirjam et al. (2018) Long-Term Effects of Castration, Chronic Intermittent Social Stress, Provision of Grass Silage and Their Interactions on Performance and Meat and Adipose Tissue Properties in Growing-Finishing Pigs. In: *Meat Science*, vol. 145, 2018, pp. 40–50., doi:10.1016/j.meatsci.2018.05.018
- Holinger, Mirjam et al. (2018) Grass Silage for Growing-Finishing Pigs in Addition to Straw Bedding: Effects on Behaviour and Gastric Health. In: *Livestock Science*, vol. 218, 2018, pp. 50–57., doi:10.1016/j.livsci.2018.10.012
- Research Institute of Organic Agriculture – FiBL (2019) Feeding Pigs: Effect of Silage. Video. Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick. Available at organic-farmknowledge.org/tool/35301
- Holinger, Mirjam et al. (2015) Improving Health and Welfare of Pigs - A Handbook for Organic Pig Farmers. Research Institute of Organic Agriculture - FiBL, 2015, organic-farmknowledge.org/tool/35307

Weblinks

- Further documents can be found on the [Organic Farm Knowledge website](#).

About this practice abstract and OK-Net EcoFeed

Publishers:

Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), CH 5070 Frick,
Phone +41 62 865 72 72, info.suisse@fibl.org, www.fibl.org

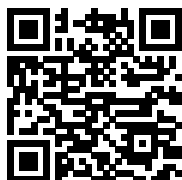
IFOAM Organics Europe, BE 1000 Brussels,
Phone +32 2 280 12 23, www.organicseurope.bio,
www.organicseurope.bio

Authors: Mirjam Holinger, Samuel Scheibler, Barbara Früh

Contact: mirjam.holinger@fibl.org

Permalink:

<https://organic-farmknowledge.org/sv/tool-1/36454>



OK-Net EcoFeed:

<https://orgprints.org/view/projects/OKNetEcoFeed.html>

This practice abstract was elaborated in the Organic Knowledge Network on Monogastric Animal Feed project. The project is running from January 2018 to December 2020. The overall aim of OKNet EcoFeed is to help farmers, breeders and the organic feed processing industry in achieving the goal of 100% use of organic and regional feed for monogastrics.

Project website: <https://ok-net-ecofeed.eu/>

Project partners:

IFOAM Organics Europe (project coordinator), BE; Aarhus University (ICROFS), DK; Organic Research Centre (ORC), UK; Institut Technique de l'Agriculture Biologique (ITAB), FR; Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), CH; Bioland, DE; Associazione Italiana per l'Agricoltura Biologica (AIAB), IT; Donau Soja DS, AT; Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SE; ECOVALIA, ES; Soil Association, UK.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 773911. This communication only reflects the author's view. The Research Executive Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information provided. The authors and editors do not assume responsibility or liability for any possible factual inaccuracies or damage resulting from the application of the recommendations in this practice abstract

