

Silvia Parrini, Anna Acciaioli, Valentina Becciolini, Gustavo Campodoni, Oreste Franci

Study on the behaviour of Cinta Senese and Large White x Cinta Senese pigs reared at pasture



**Department of Agrifood Production and
Environmental Sciences-
Animal Science**



INTRODUCTION

PIF 16.2: Valorisation of traditional and innovative products of Pistoiese mountain (ValMontTI)

The valorisation of Mountain territories and pasture is achieved by:

- characterization and qualification of animal products;
- study of interaction among territories- animal and human;
- study of animals natural resources use.

AIM

Study of the feeding, dynamic, social behaviour of pig

Evaluate

Feeding behaviour and feeding strategies



An efficient and sustainable use of natural resources

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Animals and rearing system:

- **79 growing-fattening pigs;**
- **extensive system;**
- **natural pasture;**
- **feed daily integration 500g/head**



MATERIAL AND METHODS

2 Breeds

CS



CS x LW



In situ direct observation by “scan sampling”

- 3-5 consecutive day in every season
- 20 minute intervals

4 SEASON



3 DIURNAL TIME



MORNING
MIDDLE
AFTERNOON

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Data

Main activity	Specify activity	%
Total feeding	On grass Rooting	Feeding-dinamic behaviour
Moving		
Resting	Standing	100
	Sitting	
	Sleeping	
In group	}	Social behaviour 100
Solitary		



Observation were
gropued (1h)

Frequencies
of the main
acctivity

ANOVA
proc. GLM of
SAS





$$Y_{ijkl} = \mu + B_i + S_j + DT_k + (B * S)_{ij} + (B * DT)_{ik} + E_{ijkl}$$

Results: BREEDS

Breeds Activity %	CS 	LW x CS 	Interaction significance
Total feeding	67.3 ± 3.3	70.0 ± 3.6	B x S **
- On grass	57.2 ± 3.9	61.5 ± 4.0	B x S **
- Rooting	10.0 ± 2.8	8.5 ± 2.9	B x S * B x DT**
Moving	13.5 ± 2.2	10.6 ± 2.3	-
Resting	19.2 ± 2.8	19.3 ± 2.9	B x S * B x DT*
Into group	a 61.7 ± 2.7	b 74.5 ± 2.8	B x S *



Results: SEASON

Season Activity %	 Autumn	 Winter	 Spring	 Summer
Total feeding	a 76.6 ± 4.7	a 65.3 ± 7.5	a 73.2 ± 3.3	b 49.3 ± 5.0
- On grass	a 67.7 ± 6.7	a 65.3 ± 6.5	b 53.4 ± 5.3	b 49.3 ± 5.1
- Rooting	b 8.9 ± 4.0	b 10.2 ± 3.7	a 19.8 ± 2.9	c 0 ± 4.3
Resting	b 12.8 ± 4.0	c 3.2 ± 3.1	b 16.9 ± 2.8	a 44.2 ± 4.3
Moving	b 10.5 ± 3.1	a 21.3 ± 2.1	b 9.9 ± 3.4	b 6.5 ± 2.2
In group	b 76.3 ± 3.9	c 87.0 ± 3.6	a 60.4 ± 2.8	d 48.8 ± 4.2

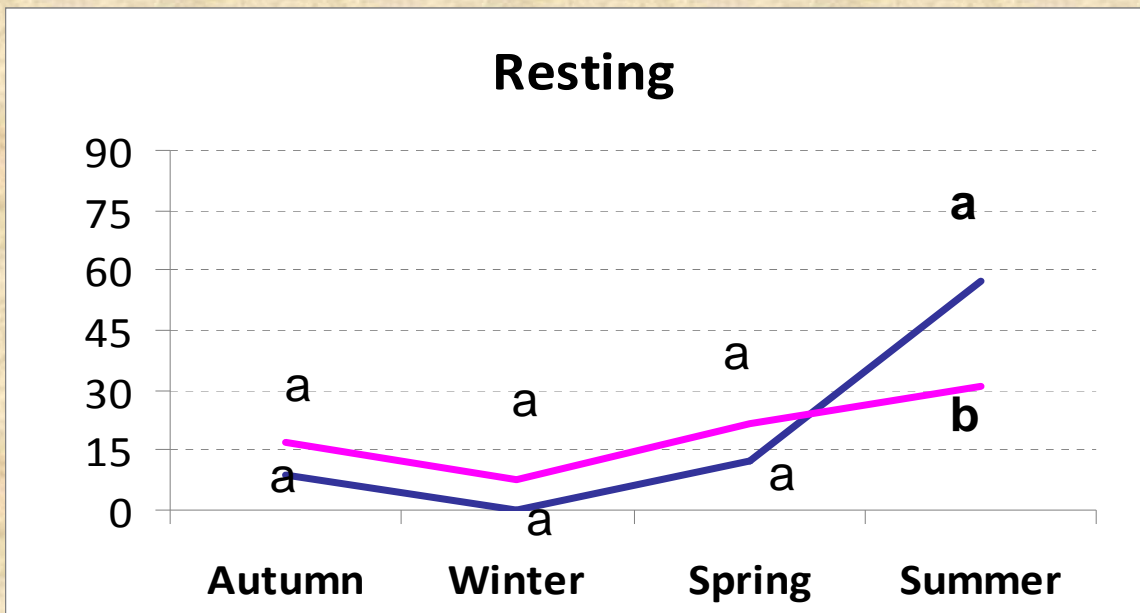
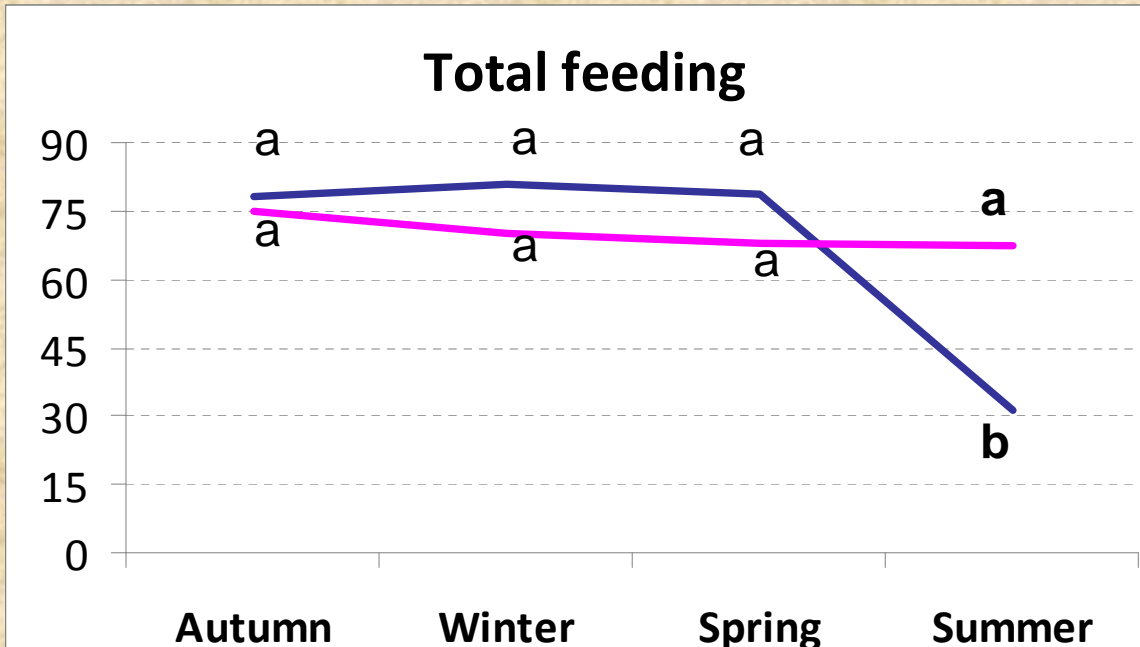
Results: BREED x SEASON



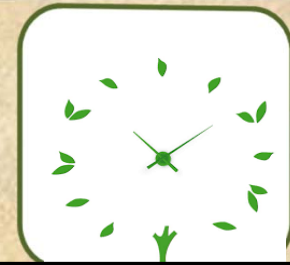
X



— **CS**
— **CS x LW**



Results: DIURNAL TIME



Diurnal time	Morning	Middle	Afternoon
Activity %			
Total feeding	a 58.1 ± 4.9	b 71.2 ± 2.8	b 76.6 ± 4.7
- On grass	51.9 ± 5.8	61.7 ± 3.4	64.5 ± 4.8
- Rooting	6.1 ± 4.2	9.5 ± 2.5	12.1 ± 3.5
Resting	a 30.7 ± 4.1	b 19.0 ± 2.4	c 8.0 ± 3.4
Moving	11.1 ± 3.3	9.7 ± 1.9	4.0 ± 2.7
In group	a 79.1 ± 4.1	b 62.3 ± 2.4	b 62.9 ± 3.5



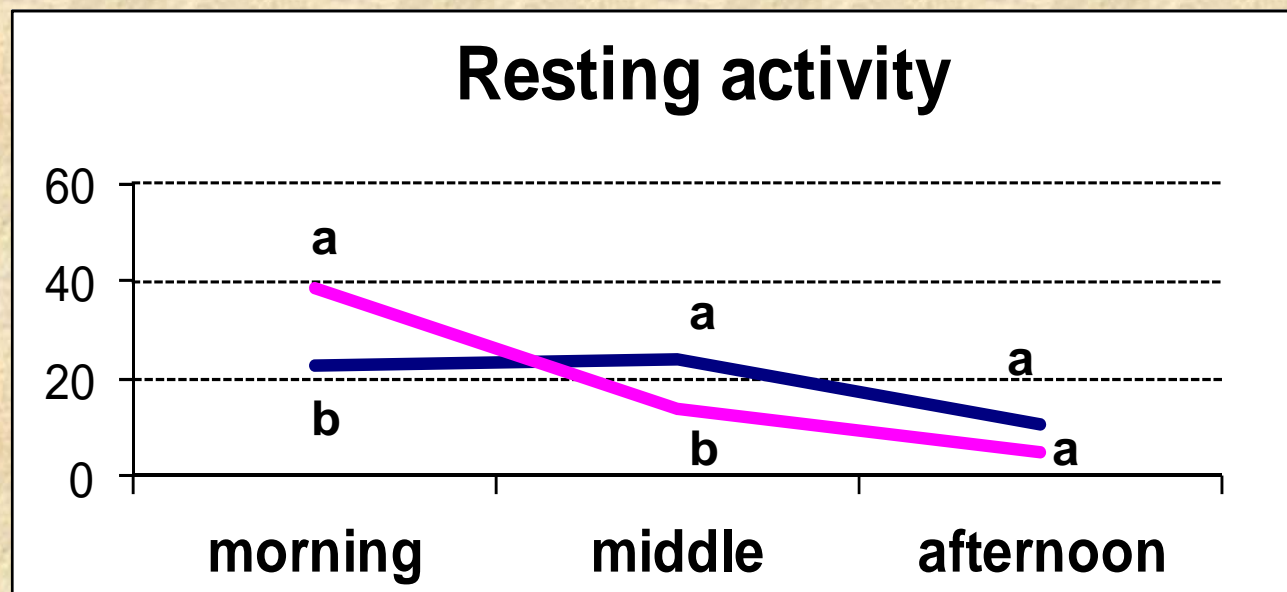
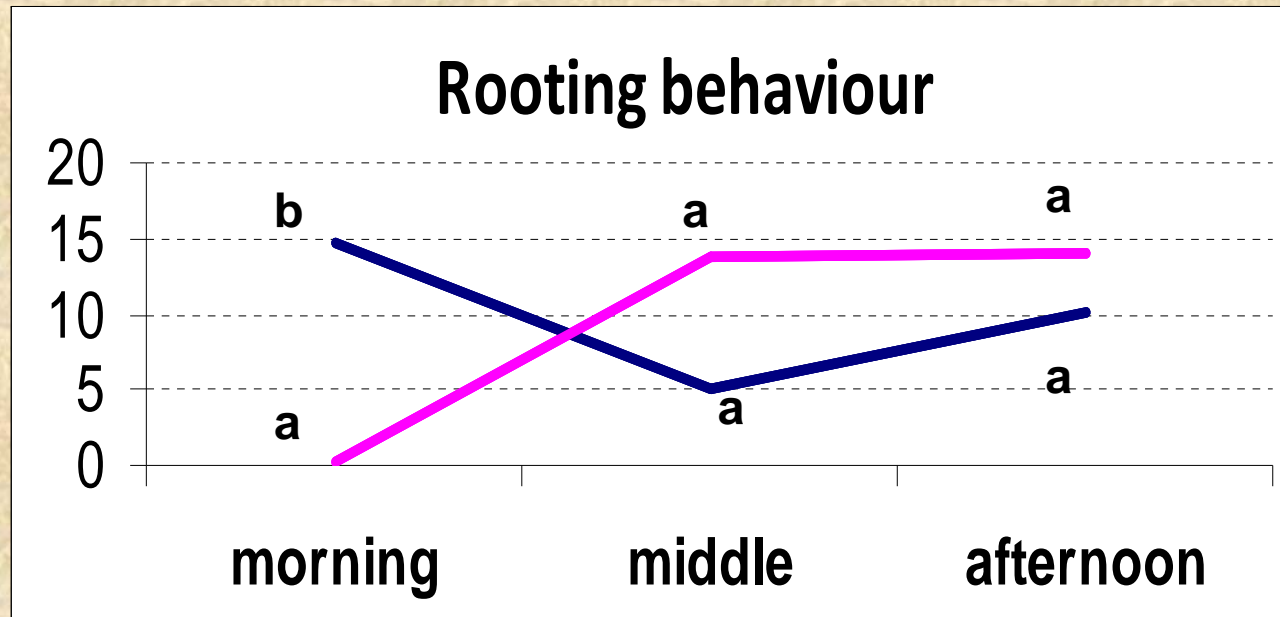
Results: Breeds x Diurnal time




X



— CS
— CS x LW



Conclusion

- Pigs express feeding specific behaviour
- **Feeding behaviour:**
 - Difference between CS and CS x LW: SUMMER
- CS seems more affected by environmental effects
- **Dinamic behaviour:**
 - All animals dedicated less time to moving during SUMMER
- **Social behaviour**
 - CSx LW are more into groups than CS

Thanks for your attention

