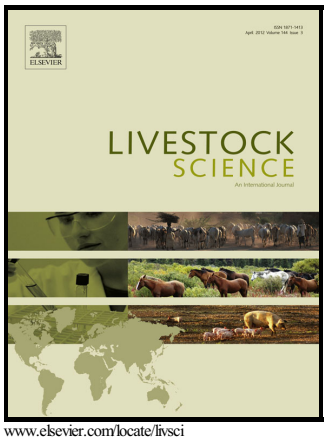

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Interval from last insemination to culling: II. Culling reasons from practice and the correlation with longevity

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Abstract

This study studied the relation between longevity, the interval from last insemination to culling in days (IL2C) with 7 different cull classes; 1. reproduction cull class, 2. Production cull class, 3. Locomotion cull class, 4. Accident cull class, 5. General disorder cull class, 6. Peri-partum cull class and 7. Unknown cull class. Overall, the most important cull classes were reproduction (19%) and production (50%). The IL2C for production (146.3±1.2) and reproduction (87.4±1.9)were significantly different from each other but also from locomotion(127.0±3.6), accident (120.1±7.3), general disorder (105.4±5.5), peri-partum (109.6±5.7) cull classes. Sows that were culled for production reasons had significantly the highest average parity number at culling (4.6±0.2) compared to all other culling reasons such as reproduction (3.1±0.2), locomotion (2.3±0.3), accident (2.9±0.5), general disorder (3.3±0.4) and peri-partum (3.3±0.4) cull classes. Furthermore, it was found that age in days, parity number at culling and IL2C showed to be heritable traits (0.13±0.05, 0.16±0.05 and