

# Main outcomes IPEMA



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# Take home message from the IPEMA webinar

Process of moving towards alternatives to surgical castration is irreversible, even if the solutions applied in Europe differ.

- Growing consensus, at least in Western Europe, that surgical castration of male piglets should be abandoned.
- Surgical castration with pain relief is not sustainable on a long-term in main stream production, although it might be a solution for the products that demand pigs of higher age and weight at slaughter.
- Fact-based solutions to the issues raised by entire male pig production and immunocastration, and covering the whole pork chain were shared by scientists from all over Europe during a webinar on 15<sup>th</sup> September. Around 300 people from 30 countries attended this webinar.

# We have learned that ....

*Realizing market acceptance depends on boar taint and fat quality*

- Consequent detection for boar taint as a safety net at the slaughter line is crucial
- Farm level management and housing system can play supportive role, but not replace detection
- With less backfat thickness some carcasses become too lean and less suitable (e.g. dry hams)
- And, fatty acid composition influences fat firmness
- For both boar taint and fat quality preventive measures are available (e.g. genetics and feed)
- Perceptions exist on vaccination and boar taint

# Entire males

- Entire males do not behave like castrates and females
- Some farmers have learned how to adapt their husbandry practices
- Concerns about taste hamper consumer acceptability
- Carcasses of entire male pigs may also be too lean, which makes the processing of good quality dry-cured products difficult
- Incidence of boar taint and issues with intramuscular fat and fatty acid composition can be efficiently reduced with nutrition and genetics
- Still boar taint should be checked on the slaughterline
- Processing possibility to deal with tainted carcasses, provided there are few of them
- Selection goals to find a balance between feed efficiency and meat quality

# Immunocastration

- With immunocastration performance is better than in castrates but lower than with entire males
- There are also less meat quality issues than with entire males
- The delay between 2<sup>nd</sup> immunisation and slaughter is an efficient tool to find one's own balance between performance and quality
- Acceptability of immunocastration is good provided that evidence-based and science-based information is provided and received

# Immunocastration in organic farming

- Immunocastration does interfere with natural process of sexual maturation
  - But less so than surgical castration, because it is reversible
- The vaccine has no hormonal activity
- Stress during the vaccination procedure
  - < Pain during surgical castration without pain relief
  - Surgical castration with pain relief not stress free
- No indication of safety risk for the consumer
- 80% of consumers readily accept immunocastration when informed

# Entire males and Immunocastration

Successful adoption of the alternatives needs concerted action at all levels of the supply chain

- In order that efforts made at a given level are not nullyfied by lack of action at another level
- To agree on a compromise between performance and quality
- To share costs and benefits associated with the various alternatives in a fair way

# Product specifications for the market

## Fat quality

- Lean carcasses should have >12 mm back fat thickness for marketing dry hams
- Bellies should have <15% poly unsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), and Iodine value < 70

## Boar taint prevalence

- Sufficiently low percentages (2-3%) enable masking strategies to be an effective tool

Farmers will be induced to implement effective genetics and feeding measures, with appropriate incentives and an equitable distribution of costs and returns. This is easier within integrated supply chains.



# Practical solutions

- Entire male pigs housed separately from female pigs, in stable groups with sufficient provision of space in structured pens, with sufficient natural enrichment materials to explore.
- Feeding pigs with adjusted diets will often solve fat quality problem. But this will not be enough for systems targeted to dry-cured products.
- Increasing intramuscular fat content by selective breeding or nutrition is advisable and will contribute to alleviate the toughness issue.
- Selection, nutrition and management strategies help to reduce the incidence of boar taint at farm level.
- Meat that is less suitable for fresh meat consumption due to unusual odour can to a certain extent be sustainably used in processed products provided that appropriate measures are taken.

# Remaining issues

## Intrinsic quality

- Outdoor housing provides higher risk of boar taint prevalence
- Additional to focus on feed efficiency, incentives on fat quality are needed

## Extrinsic quality

- Perception by market actors in third (Asian) markets
- Consumer perceptions i.r.t. vaccination

# Concluding comments

- Ending piglet castration long-term and complex process,
- Unraveling reactions consumers on meat from non-castrated pigs
- Only supply chain wide solutions will really work
- Pork supply chains better and better equipped to become successful
- Still some open ends
  - Potential of available knowledge not fully utilized
  - Role of feeding as a direction for solution not enough in the picture
- FINAL MESSAGE: Objectivity and fact based working are key factors