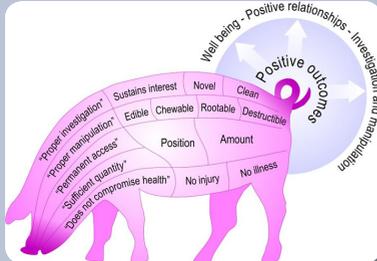


## Enrichment for Finishing Pigs

### Why do pigs need an enriched environment?

Naturally, pigs are curious animals. They are strongly motivated to root, explore, sniff, chew and play and spend more than 75 % of the day exploring their environment. Therefore, an enriched environment is the basis for the pigs' welfare.



Furthermore, the EU directive 2008/120/EC states in Annex 1, para 4 “...pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material to enable proper investigation and manipulation activities, such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such, which does not compromise the health of the animals.” In order to stay compliant to existing law, suitable enrichment material must be provided.

## Provision of enrichment on our farm

Number of finisher pigs (total) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of pens \_\_\_\_\_  
 Enrichment provided \_\_\_\_\_

Tails are docked: Yes/No  
 Adequate hospital pen available: Yes/No



## Exploratory behaviour

- 1 = Step in front of pen, 2 minutes “adaption time”
- 2 = Observe active pigs (standing/sitting but do not include drinking or feeding)
- 3 = Count the number of pigs which are doing A)
- 4 = Count the number of pigs doing B)

### A) Investigating a manipulable material or object

Include if the snout/mouth is manipulating straw, hay, wood (chip), sawdust, mushroom compost, peat, roughage (if not part of ration) or other material that enables proper investigation and manipulation OR in contact with an object („toy“) such as hanging object or ball.



### B) Manipulating other pig and pen fittings

Include if snout/mouth is in contact with any part of another pig, with muck or the floor, fixtures or fittings of the pen. Empty chewing, tongue rolling etc. is included here. Pay attention at feeders or drinker to discriminate between manipulation of fittings and eating/drinking.



# Now score your farm!

No. of pigs doing A \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. of pigs doing A + B \_\_\_\_\_

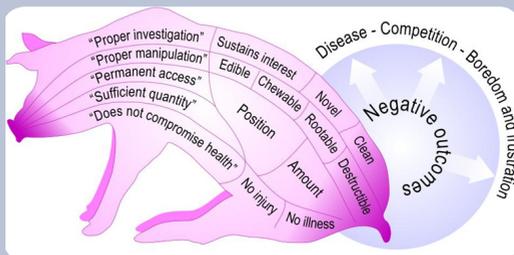
No. of pigs doing B \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

multiply by 100 for result in %

Maximal exploratory behaviour				Minimal exploratory behaviour
100 – 86,4%	86,3 – 68,8 %	68,7 – 44,5 %	44,4 – 18,1 %	18,0 - 0,0 %

Data prov. by Welfare Quality® and AssureWel

## Scoring tail-lesions - How many pigs are tail-bitten?



Score 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of pigs with score 1 / total number of pigs

...../.....=.....  
 multiply by 100 for result in %



Score 1  
 Superficial lesion (red areas but no indication of inflammation/swelling, no part of tail bitten off)

Top 20 % of farms				Bottom 20 % of farms
0,0 – 0,0 %	0,0 – 0,7 %	0,8 – 3,3 %	3,4 – 5,8 %	5,9 – 23,2 %

Data prov. by Welfare Quality® and AssureWel

Score 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of pigs with score 2 / total number of pigs

...../.....=.....



Score 2  
 Deep lesion with broken skin visible, inflammation/swelling visible. Part of tail missing (bitten off)

Any pig with Score 2 needs treatment and hospitalisation!

Tail-bitten pigs are suffering from severe pain and their welfare is highly compromised.

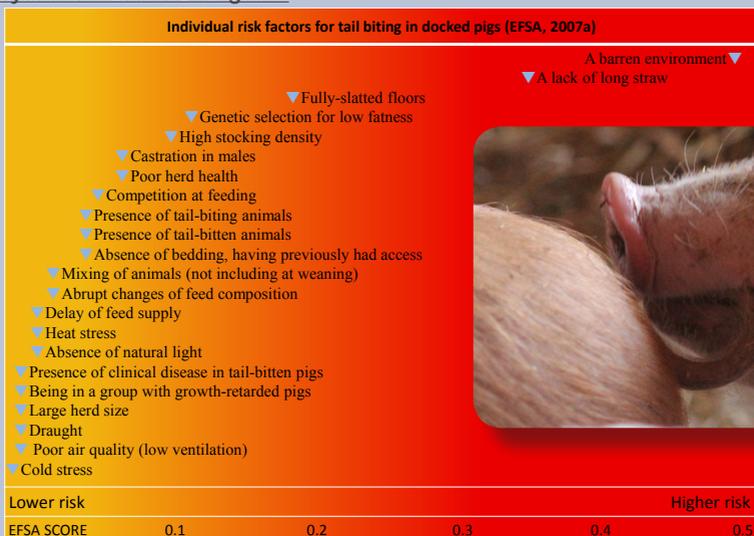
Another consequence can be reduced weight gain as well as carcass condemnations due to systemic infections originating from the bitten tail - in other words, a financial loss!

Managing healthy animals is more satisfying than treating sick animals.



## How to prevent tail-biting?

According to EU directive 2008/120/EC in Annex 1, para 8 “Neither tail-docking (...) must be carried out routinely (...). Before carrying out these procedures, other measures shall be taken to prevent tail-biting and other vices, taking into account environment and stocking densities. For this reason inadequate environmental conditions or management systems must be changed.”



## What to do in case of tail-biting?

Step 1: Assess and record tail-lesions

Step 2: Identify risk factors

Step 3: Make appropriate management changes

Step 4: Stop tail-docking

ONLY after having made appropriate management changes short-term tail-docking is allowed if tail biting still continues. But tail-docking must not be undertaken routinely - therefore the efforts to

stop routine tail-docking have to be kept up.



# Properties of different enrichment materials

## - An overview

Materials offered as enrichment: substrate or roughage	Properties that promote proper manipulation behaviour			
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊 Soil may contain edible components such as plant roots	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊

Further information can be found at

<https://www.euwelnetpigtraining.org/>

Materials offered as enrichment: objects or toys	Properties that promote proper manipulation behaviour			
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊 Only superficial chewing possible	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊 The harder the plastic, the less chewable it is	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊 The harder the plastic, the less destructible it is
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊 Hard wood, can be too hard for the pigs to chew	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊 Wood can splinter. Hard wood, in big blocks, can be too hard for the pigs to destruct
	Edible 😊 BUT if recycled cardboards contain toxins	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊 Some rooting possible if left at floor level	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊 Some rooting possible if sacking set at floor level	Destructible 😊
	Edible 😊	Chewable 😊	Roachable 😊	Destructible 😊