Impacts du SDRP sur le classement des porcs et les revenus

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PRRS Impact on Hog Weight Variability and Revenues

The impact of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) has been well documented in many studies but existing studies have failed to quantify the impact of increased variability in pig weights and the costs associated with growing those pigs to a target market weight and also the effect on farm revenues when a smaller proportion of pigs are marketed in the core (ideal) of the marketing grid. This paper provides an overview of preliminary analyses of PRRS using a pig variability model under four scenarios: PRRS negative herd, chronic PRRS, acute PRRS outbreak and PRRS intervention, in a Canadian setting. The combined effect at farrowing, nursery, and grow-finish levels resulted in a drop in revenues ranging approximately from $300/sow/year to $525/sow/year. The most dramatic effects occurred under the acute outbreak scenario, followed by the intervention scenario, and then the chronic PRRS scenario. Approximately 95% of revenue losses were caused by the lower number of hogs marketed. Losses were at their worse during an acute outbreak, with 2,354 fewer hogs. Income losses relating to a lower average carcass index were more modest but could still represent close to $38/sow/year. They were at their highest during an acute outbreak of PRRS, where the hog weight standard deviation was at its highest (23 kg). This deviation means there were a higher number of hogs that were penalized with a lower index because they were outside the target weight range of the grid's core (ideal); in other words, they were either too heavy or too light.