

Disease Prevention and Control in Smart

Multi-storey Pig Farms at Yangxiang

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Part I

Introduction to

Yangxiang Smart

Multi-storey Pig Farms



1. Distribution of Yangxiang Multi-storey Pig Farms



Multi-storey boar studs: Guigang,

Shenyang, Yuzhou

Multi-storey sow farms: Guifeishan,

Nansha









stock, and over 800,000 weaned piglets produced every year.

building covers an area of 11.4 mu. The farm has a total of 4 multi-storey pig houses and 32

production lines, including 26 sow lines, 6 nursery-gilt lines, with 28,000 production sows in

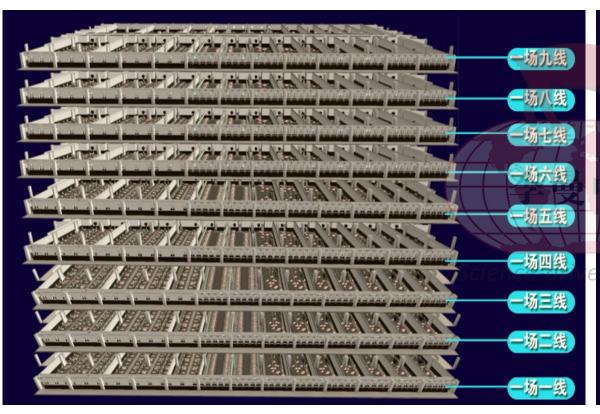


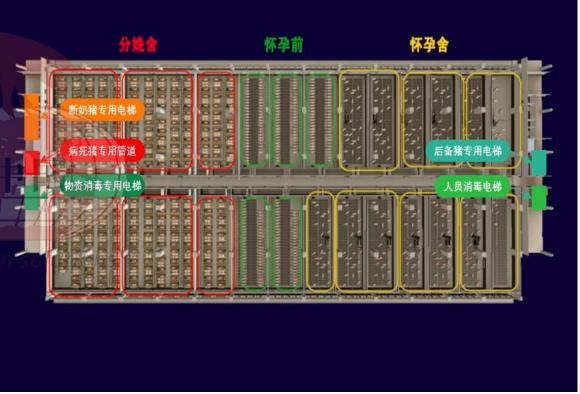
- ☐ High biosecurity barrier
- ☐ High land resource efficiency
- ☐ Highly intelligent pig production
- ☐ High efficiency and safe operation
- High-standard environmental protection





①Closed spaces of building + storey + unit block pathogen spread and cross contamination







2Very high land use efficiency

Uses less than 1/10 of conventional pig

farming



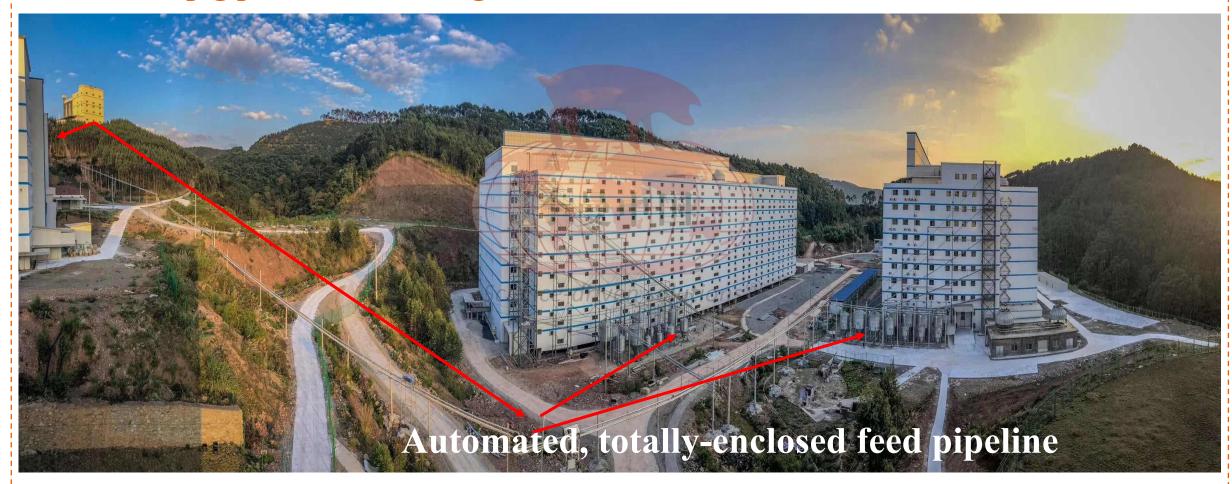
Multi-storey: individual building takes up 11.4 mu at Guifeishan



Flat housing: Tuanjie pig farm takes up 122.1 mu



3 Efficient pig production through mechanization and automation





Intelligent systems enable pig production revolution





5The highly concentrated space of multi-storey farm facilitates integration

and saving of resources.







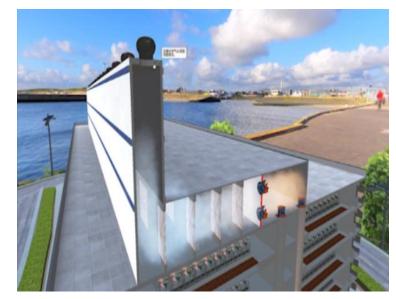




6Three-layer wall air filtration, three-layer waste gas washing and unified discharge block pathogens and the four pests







Cooling pad

Air filtration

Waste gas washing

3. Application at Guifeishan Multi-Storey Pig Farm



The farm started operation in Sep 2017 and has been operating in full capacity since Mar 2019. It has been operating stably for 6 years with better production indicators than most conventional pig farms!



4. Intelligent online system of Guifeishan multi-storey farm



The multi-storey pig farm adopts the FPF future pig farm intelligent management platform and equipment to move "farms, pigs, things and people" to the Internet, and uses intelligent equipment such as intelligent ear tags, precise feeder, heat detectors, and fat adjusters to liberate workers' hands and brains and make raising pigs easier and

smarter.



5. Snapshots of production at Guifeishan





















Part II

Key Issues of Multi-

storey Pig Farming

Systems



1. Difficulties in designing and building multi-storey pig farms



Technological design

Intention of technological design
Rationality in technological process
Building safety issues
Rationality in biosecurity

Building footprint

road

Pig farm main floor area
Supporting environment protection area
Supporting living facilities area
Supporting facilities area for water, power,

Property right

Nature of land
Property ownership certificate
and mortgage of the building

Building cost

Building structure - multistorage concreting

Leakage prevention

Equipment and facilities

2. Key difficulties in multi-storey pig production





System: elevator, pipeline

Difficulty: difficult, high cost

for high rises



High requirement for personnel quality
Scattered workers, hard to standardize



High cost for elevator transport and its maintenance Difficulty in slope and corridor pig transport



Horizontal crossing: people, pigs, materials Vertical crossing: elevators, air

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Pipeline treatment Harmless treatment



Large amount to be treated by manure submerged in water and manure scraper

Leakage prevention

3. Disease prevention and control risk in multi-storey farming systems YANGXIAN

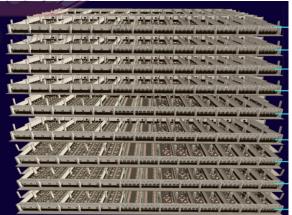


High rearing density, high risk of aerosol contamination

- Air flows one-way in the pig house with no crossing, yet air outside the house may be drawn in or return
- The supporting areas outside the pig house have cross-contamination risk, especially the elevators/corridors for moving pigs, pipelines/elevators for harmless treatments
- Limited space in buildings, high crossing risks of people, pigs, and materials
- (1)Horizontal crossing: Only 1-2 public corridors in each line, with overlapping of pig movements, material and sick/dead pig transport and people movements
- Vertical crossing: Same elevators/pig driving corridors are used in both introducing pigs into and moving out of various lines, leading to cross-contamination; difficulty in cleaning



Traditional horizontal ventilation



Farming pattern of small units in buildings



Moving pigs by elevators

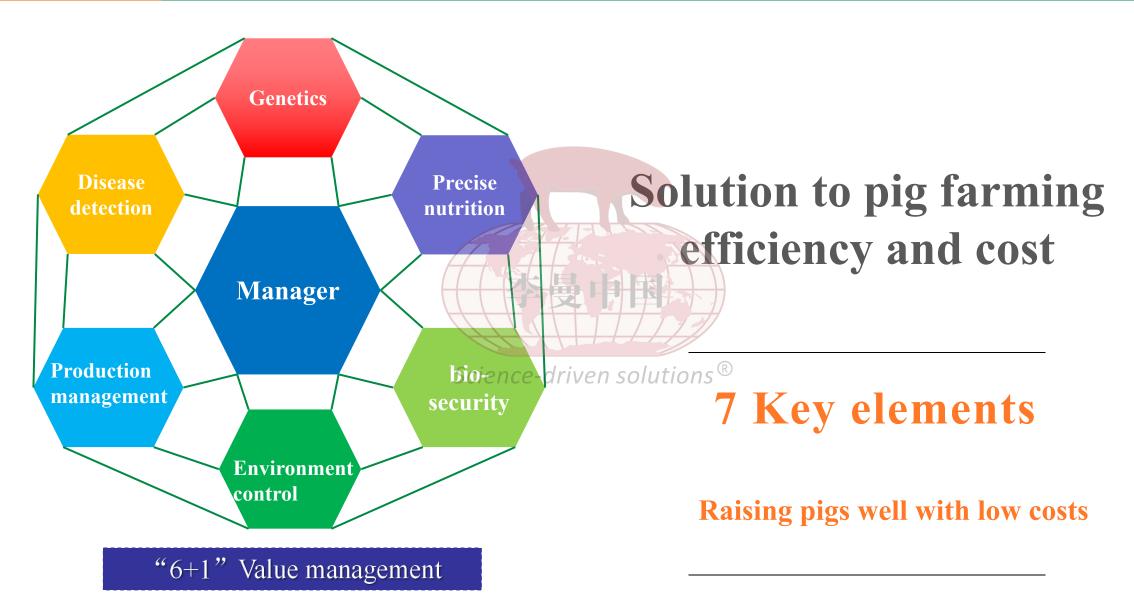


Part III



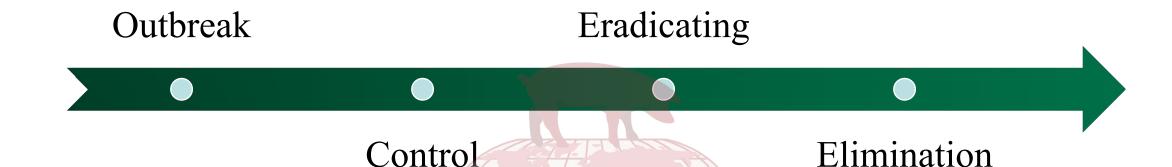
1. Pig farming value conception at Yangxiang





2. Disease management strategy at Yangxiang





Caretaking is more important than prevention, prevention more important than treatment

Level by level, from points (eradicating farms) to plane (disease eradication demonstration zone)

From disease-free with vaccination to disease-free without vaccination

3. Disease control approach at Yangxiang Multi-storey pig farms



□ Objective:

Achieve prevention, control and elimination of major diseases by 'disease-free' with or without vaccination and create major disease eradication demonstration zones

□ Method:

- 1) Create robust biosecurity systems and biosecurity prevention and control barrier
- 2) Strict control on breeding stock sources and herd monitor, quality over quantity
- 3) Proper plan of gilt -P1 sow production rhythm
- 4) Make prevention and control plan for major diseases like ASF, PRRS, Pseudorabies and diarrhoea, and emergency plans for major outbreaks
- 5) Strict implementation of immunization plans and health plans

□ Monitor and evaluation:

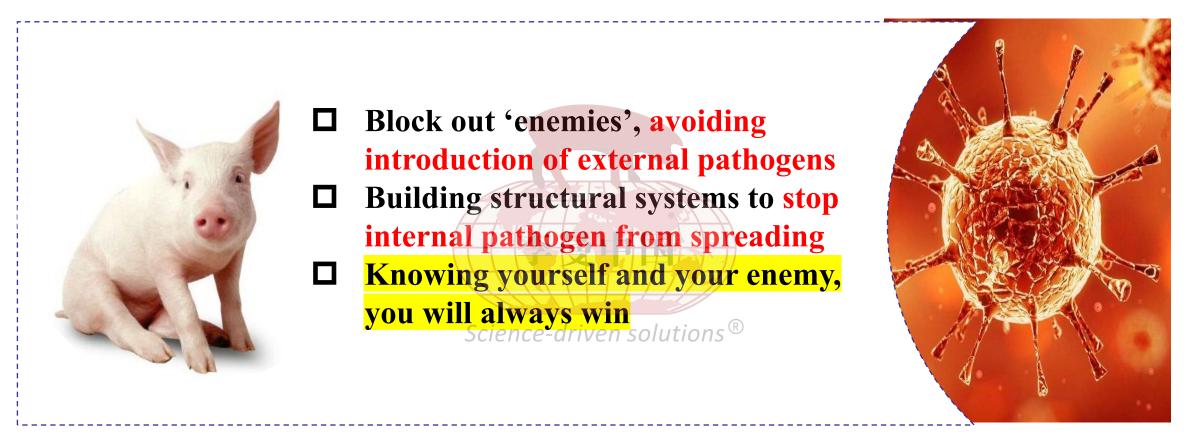
1) Monitor frequency: regular monitoring (regular tests) and real-time monitoring (dead/sick pigs)

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2) Monitor objects: pig samples (blood, tissues, oral/nasal swabs, fecal swabs) and environmental samples (vehicles, air, dust)

3.1 Biosecurity as cornerstone



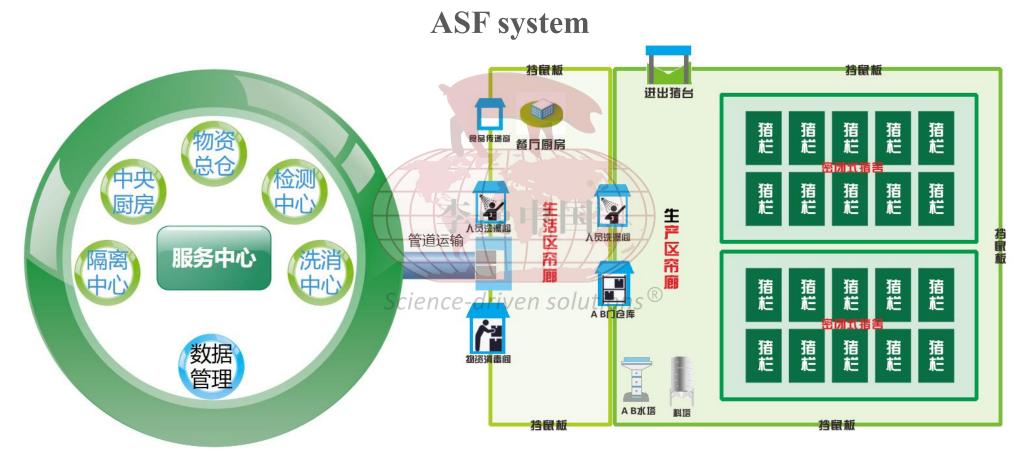


Biosecurity system is a series of comprehensive control measures taken to eliminate sources of infection, cut off transmission routes and protect susceptible animals!

3.1.1 Establishment of Yangxiang 'steel drum' biosecurity system



Yangxiang biosecurity system=service centre + 'steel drum' pig farms + special anti-



Progressive management of clean/dirty partition

3.1.2 Basic disease control facilities in the biosecurity system



Physical barriers	Disease- control facilities	Quaran- tine facilities	Deconta- mination facilities	Anti- rodent facilities	Ventila- tion facilities	Testing platform s	Vehicle control	Feed and water
24km double fence; Plantation barrier, solid walls	Shower rooms, sauna, Disinfection, soaking, fumigation rooms; Central kitchen	Quarantine center; Living area; Production area	High pressure cleaner, high pressure gun; Hot-air stove	Corridors, rat screens, mosquito and fly nets; Electric cats, poison bait stations, mousetraps	Cooling pad, fans; high efficiency filter	Testing qualifications and testing system; Fluorescent Quantitative PCR System	Washing and disinfection sites; Drying room, transfer stop; Pig vehicles, commuting vehicles, material delivery	High- temperature pelleting, material tower, tank truck; Rotating water tower and disinfection machine



3.1.3 Operational process management of the biosecurity system



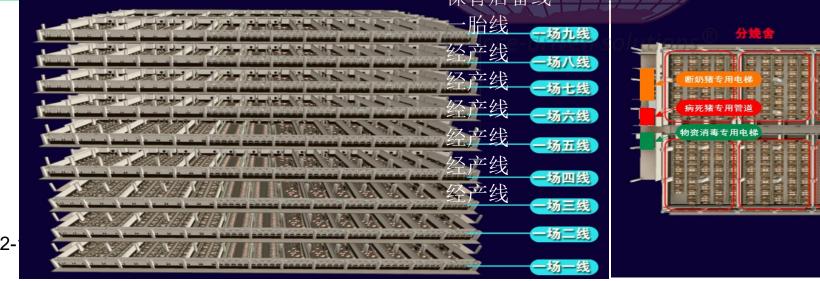
- □ Clear standards: Establish clear operating standards for the biosecurity system according to space and lines, with clear steps that are easy to understand and operate;
- **Aaccountability**: Each space and line must be allocated to a person in charge who is capable
- □ Unit management: People, items, tools, passages, etc. in each space must be completely independent as much as possible and must not intersect with other spaces at any time;
- Space control: Establish control system quickly for a space with problems, including tests, reflection and rewards;
- Inspection and internal audit mechanism: Regularly conduct follow-up inspections and closed-loop procedure on biosecurity

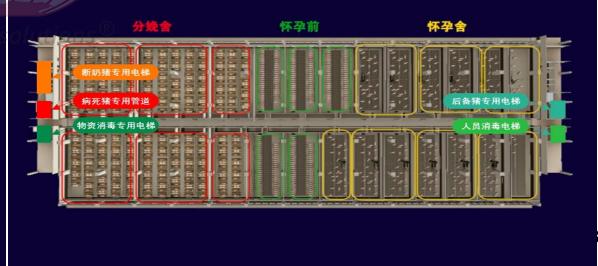


3.2 control on breeding herd source and production rhythm



- 1. The health of the gilts that are introduced for the first time is very important, with 100% testing for the pathogens and antibodies of ASF, PRRS, pseudorabies, classic swine fever and other diseases;
- 2. Introducing safe and reliable pig semen is the key to ensuring stable production of subsequent pig herds. The pig sperm (original sperm) is 100% monitored to ensure that no specific pathogens are carried;
- 3. Carry out progressive disease control in strict accordance with the flow direction of the core line nursery/gilt line P1 line sow line;
- 4. Implement a weekly-batch AIAO production system, to reduce the mixing of different batches and prevent active pathogens within a pig herd;
- 5. Establish a daily monitoring and inspection system for herds, and evaluate the health of herds through the detection of abnormal pigs, sentinel pigs, etc.

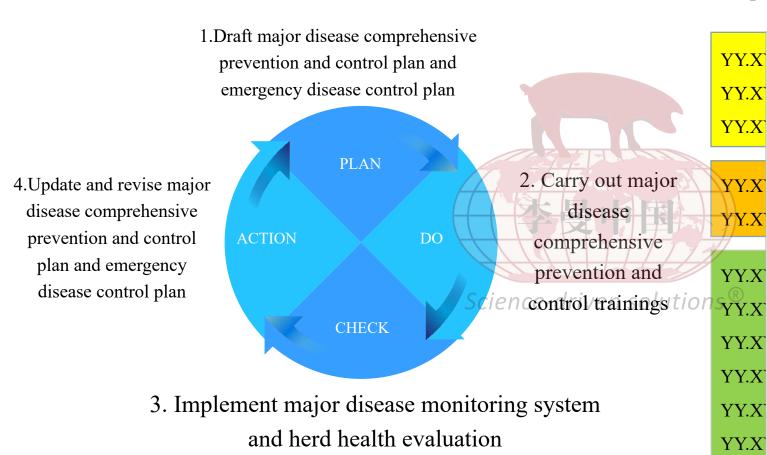




3.3 Make and implement major disease comprehensive prevention



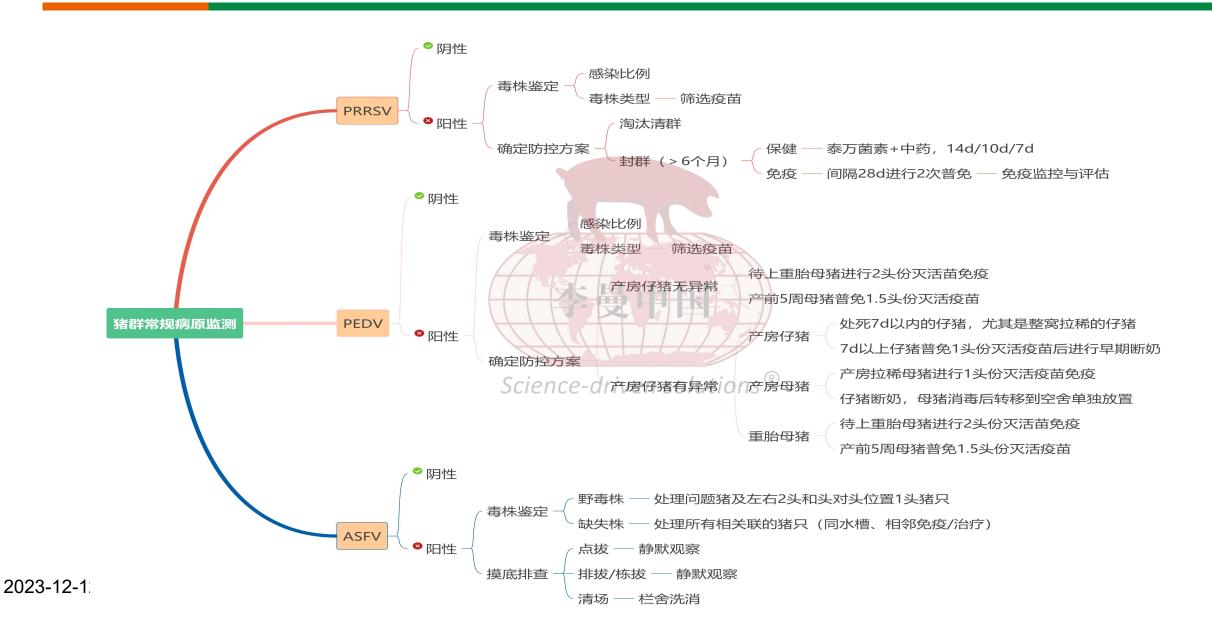
✓ Documents on major disease comprehensive prevention and control systems



and control plans

3.4 Emergency plan for pig farm major disease outbreaks





3.5 Necessary immunization and health care



Immunization

- 1. Establish necessary acquired immune protection
- 2. When there is no risk of pathogenic infection, reduce or stop the use of live vaccines, and gradually move from disease-free with vaccination to disease-free without vaccination
- 3. Regularly check antibodies to identifye-driven solutions immune effects

- 1. Control diseases through antibiotics, vitamins, probiotics, traditional Chinese medicine and microecological preparations
- 2. Regulate the host's non-specific immunity, increase resistance and improve health

Health

care

3. Rotate medication to avoid long-term use of the same drug/type and the development of drug resistance

3.6 Routine monitoring of herd health



□ Monitoring objectives

- ✓ Assess the health status of pigs (feeding frequency, feed intake, body temperature changes)
- ✓ Identify pigs that are currently ill
- ✓ Identify existence of vertical transmission (aborted fetus/ embryonic membrance, birth canal swab/umbilical cord blood, castration fluids)
- ✓ Identify existence of latent virus-carrying pigs (tonsils, lymph nodes)

□ Environmental monitor objectives

- ✓ Pathogen shedding (aerosol, dust)
- ✓ Identify infection range of groups at risk
- ✓ Environment disinfection effects



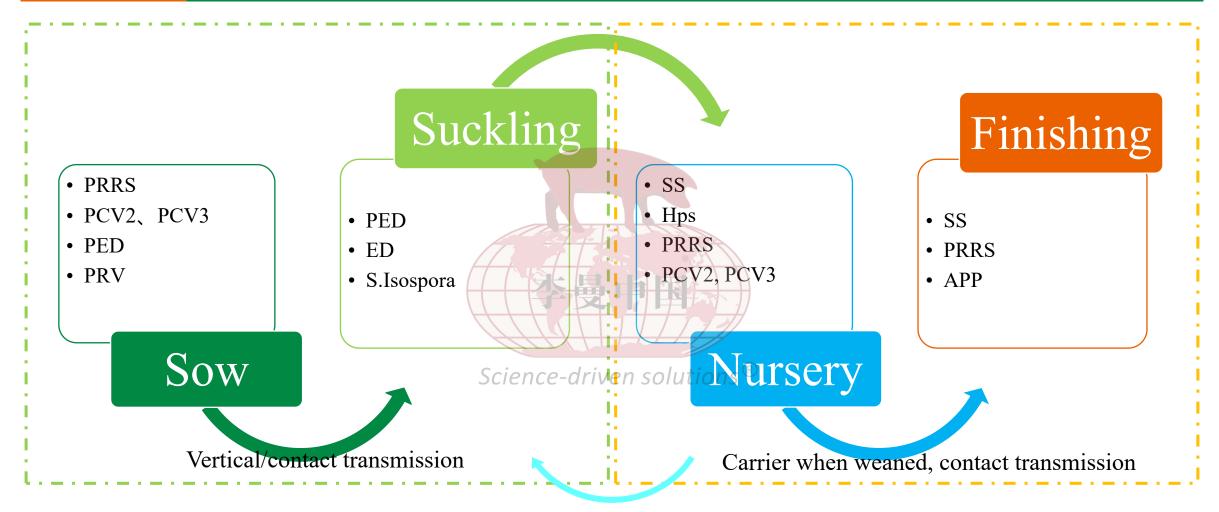
Intelligent devices (precise feeder, group feeder, water feeder, heat detector, etc): record feed intake frequency and amount, water intake amount and temperature change

(tonsils,	采样对象	样品类型	采样频率	采样数 (份)	混样比例	抗原			抗体		
						PRRSV	PCV2/3	ASFV	PRRSV	ASFV	PRV
		脐带血	每周/批	10	10混1	√	√	√			
Science-	新生仔猪 driven	去势液	毎周	2	2混1	√	√	√			
		solipions	⁸ 每批次	5%		√		√	√	√	√
		扁桃体/淋巴结	死猪	5	5混1	√	√	√			
		血液	批次	5		√		√	√	√	√
	哺乳母猪	口腔液	批次	5		√		√			
		扁桃体/淋巴结	死猪	3份	单检	√	√	√			
	哨兵猪	血液	每月	5	5混1	√			√	√	√
	明共角	扁桃体/淋巴结	毎月	5	5混1	√	√	√			
		空气样本	毎月	5	5混1	√		√			
		水帘拭子	每月	5	5混1	√		√			
	环境	无动力风机拭子	毎月	5	5混1	√		√			
	- 小児	顶楼风机拭子	毎月	5	5混1	√		√			
		电梯拭子	批次	5	5混1	√		√			
		中转车拭子	批次	5	5混1	√		√			

Sampling plan for major diseases

3.7 Health synergy of sow-piglet-finishing herds

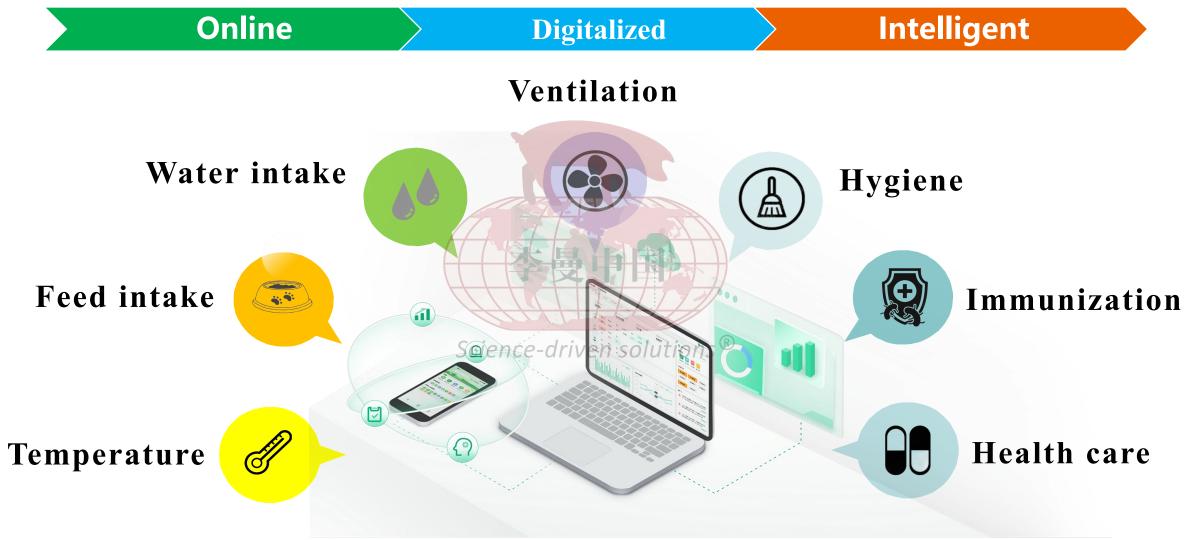




Production indicators of different stages of market pigs(survival rate, growth rate, etc.) and slaughter evaluation (lungs, liver, etc.) mirrors the status of sow farm and indicates potential diseases.

4. Intelligent solution to disease control





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