

Precision Feeding Through Digital Innovation and Models 数智化营养赋能精准饲喂

Mohsen Abedin, PhD

Director of Swine Technology, Trouw Nutrition North America

泰高北美区战略市场与技术总监



The 14th Leman China
Oct. 2025

 **trouw nutrition**
a Nutreco company

个人简介 Who I am

Education 教育背景

2002-2009 **本科** 农业工程, **硕士** 动物科学
B.Sc. Agricultural Engineering, M.Sc. Animal Science

2010-2015 **博士** 动物营养
Ph.D. Animal Nutrition

- 研究方向: 肠道微生物与免疫学 Focus: Gut Microbiology and Immunity
- 麦吉尔大学, 加拿大蒙特利尔 (Zhao Xin教授实验室) McGill University, Montreal, Canada (Prof. Xin Zhao's lab)

Professional Experience 工作经历

All within the North American Swine Industry 全部任职于北美生猪产业

2015-2021 猪营养师 (嘉吉) Swine Nutritionist (Cargill)

2021-Today 战略市场与技术总监 (泰高)
Director, Strategic Marketing and Technology (Nutreco)

Live in Ontario, Canada 现居加拿大安大略



加拿大与中国生猪市场

Canadian and Chinese Swine Markets

	CANADA (2025) 	CHINA (2025) 
Total Hog Inventory 生猪总存栏量	~14 million head (down 0.9% YoY)	~408 million head (down 0.4% YoY)
Breeding Herd 能繁母猪存栏量	~1.2 million sows	~40 million sows (declining trend)
Annual Pork Output 猪肉年产量	~2.1 million metric tons (stable to slight growth)	~57 million metric tons (slight decline expected)
Export Share 出口占比	~65% of production exported (mainly to U.S., Japan, Mexico, South Korea)	Minimal exports
Consumption Trend 消费趋势	~15 kg per capita, stable	~40 kg per capita, slightly declining
Industry Structure 产业结构	Mix of family farms and integrators; moderate consolidation 家庭农场与一条龙企业混合经营；整合度适中	Rapid consolidation; top 20 firms produce 28% of pigs 整合迅速；前20大企业生产了28%的生猪

共同的挑战 Common Challenges Between



Feed Cost 饲料成本

- High pressure on efficiency
- 效率压力巨大
- Consolidation towards integrated systems
- 向一体化系统整合



Legislation 法规

- Antimicrobial reduction
- 减少抗生素使用
- Zinc oxide reduction
- 限制氧化锌用量
- Carbon footprint
- 碳足迹管控



Diseases 疾病

- Predominance of viruses (PRRS), bacteria (Strep. Suis, E. Coli, Salmonella)
- 病毒性疾病为主 (猪繁殖与呼吸综合征)、细菌性疾病 (猪链球菌、大肠杆菌、沙门氏菌)



Technology Adoption 技术应用

- Digitalization and automatization
- 数字化与自动化
- Integration of new technologies
- 新技术融合



Trade 贸易

- Logistics and Trade regulations
- 物流与贸易法规
- Raw material volatility
- 原材料价格波动



Labour shortage 人工短缺

- Limited access to skilled labour
- 技术劳动力稀缺
- High rotation of personnel
- 人员流动率高

Science-driven solutions[®]

数字化革命 The Digital Revolution

Few High-Impact Applications and Technologies 部分高度受影响的应用和技术

饲料原料与现场评估

Ingredient and Feed On-Site Evaluation

- Nutrient Analysis
- Quality Control
- Particle Size Distribution

传感技术

Sensing Technologies

- Computer Vision, Air Quality, and Health Monitoring

基准比对

Benchmarking



建模、数据整合与分析

Modeling, Data Integration, and Analytics

- Precise Nutrient Requirement
- Management Optimization Strategies
- Performance & Financial Return Calculation
- Shipping & Carcass Quality Assessment
- Sustainability Metrics

自动化精准饲喂系统

Automated Precision Feeding Systems

- Individually Tailored Nutrition
- Right Time, Right Amount Feeding

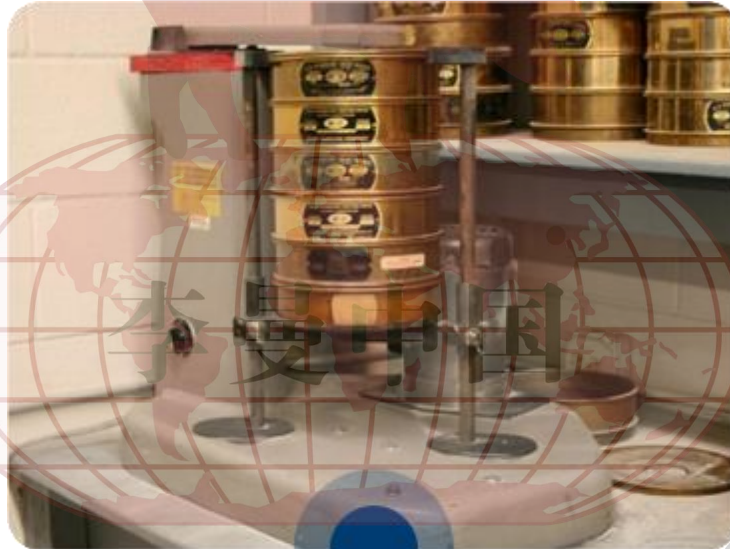
是时候调整方向了 It's time to shift gears

Great in their time. Outdated today!
旧时王谢堂前燕，飞入寻常百姓家。



Hongqi CA770
红旗 CA770

1960s and 1970s.



Sieve Test for Particle Size
粒度筛分试验

1960s - today!



Kjeldahl Protein Analysis
凯氏定氮法

1900s - today!

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原料现场评估 On-Site Ingredient Evaluation

Scan
扫描

1



Access
登录

2



Analyse
分析

3



Act
行动

4

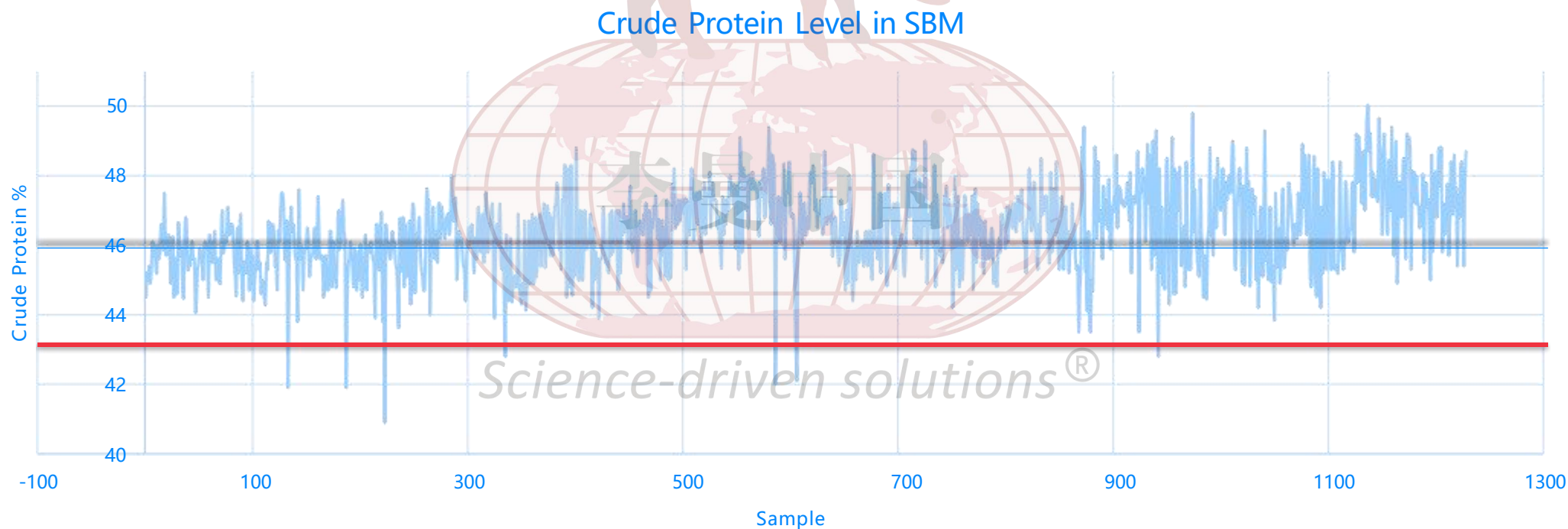


为什么原料分析很重要

Why Ingredient Analysis Matter

豆粕案例 Soybean Meal (SBM) example:

More than 1000 samples of SBM were tested in Canada. The variation in Crude Protein (CP)% ranged from 42% to 50%
在加拿大对1000多份豆粕样本进行的检测显示，其粗蛋白含量在42%至50%之间波动



豆粕案例

Soybean Meal example

- When you formulate a fattener diet assuming soybean meal has 43% protein, but the actual level is 46%, you're leaving money on the table
- 如果配制育肥猪日粮时假设豆粕粗蛋白含量为43%，而实际到货的豆粕含量高达46%，那么你相当于把利润白白浪费掉了

43% Protein

Diet	Cost /mt	Amount
Grower	\$430	80 kg/pig
Finisher	\$400	200 kg/pig
Cost/pig		\$160.4

46% Protein

Diet	Cost /mt	Amount
Grower	\$418	80 kg/pig
Finisher	\$394	200 kg/pig
Cost/pig		\$159.2

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Saving= \$1.2 /pig

* savings vary based on formula, soybean meal, amino acids, and other ingredient prices

The image features a pig on the left and a blue wireframe digital twin of the pig on the right. The background is dark blue with floating binary digits (0s and 1s). A semi-transparent globe with the Chinese characters '本曼申' is positioned between the two pigs. A yellow curved banner is at the bottom left.

Digital Twins

数字孪生

For Nursery and Grow Finish Pigs
针对保育和生长育肥猪

数字孪生 Digital Twins

A digital twin is a virtual copy of a real system that helps simulate how it works and predict the impact of decisions before they're made!

数字孪生是指通过创建一个真实系统或物理实体的虚拟副本，利用实时数据驱动，来模拟其运行状态，并能够在实际决策实施前预测其影响的技术概念

1 Data Collection

2 Model Processing

3 Performance & Economic Analyses

4 On-Farm Application

ALL ABOUT FEED

Feed ▾

The industry ▾

Market ▾

What if there was a test drive for farm decisions?

watson
SWINE PERFORMANCE INVESTIGATOR

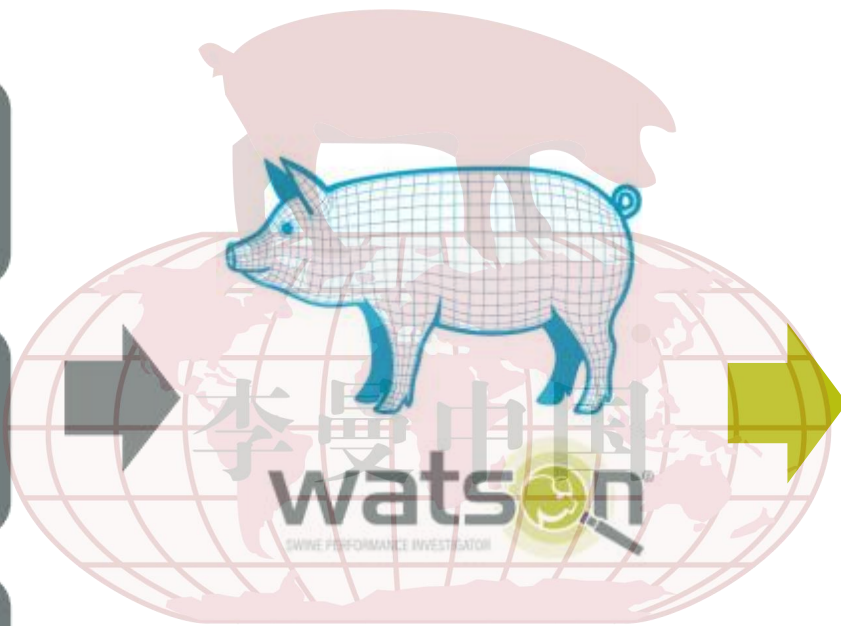
Trouw Nutrition
Partner Profile

16-10-2023 | Partner | Market trends



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INPUTS 输入



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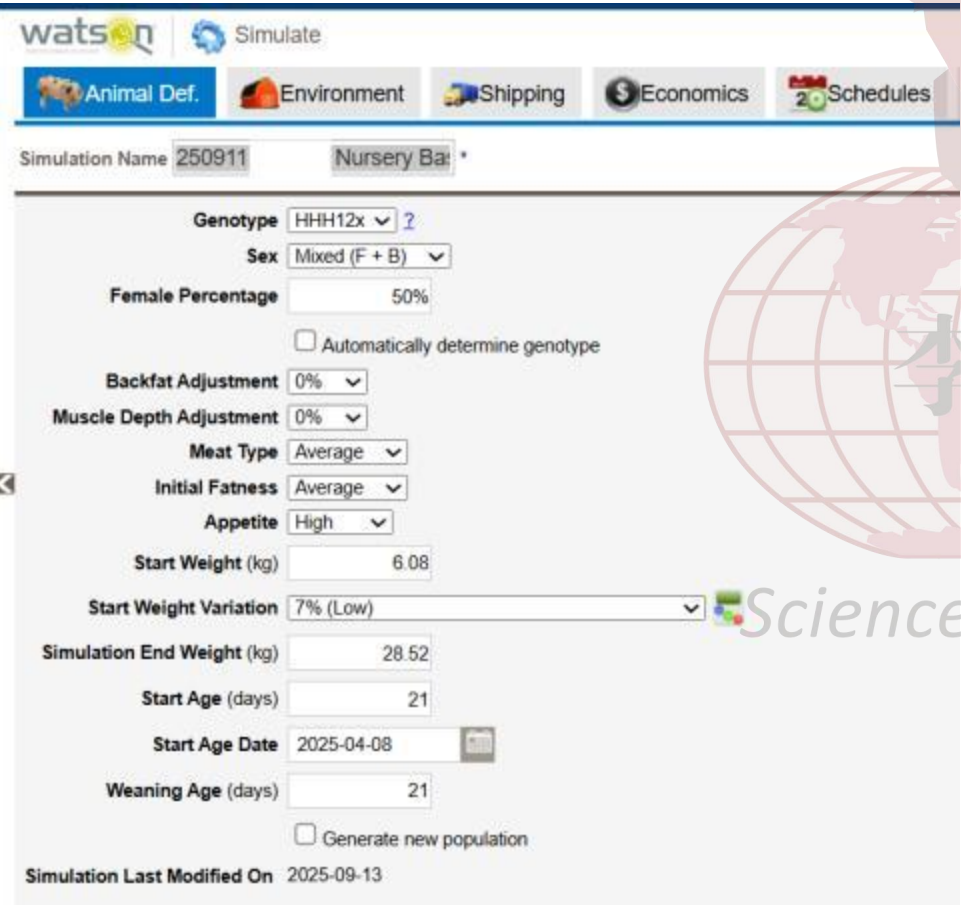
**Formulation
Software**
配方软件

OUTPUTS 输出



案例研究 – 保育阶段 Case study – Nursery

A large pork producer in Ontario asked about the impact of a diet change, as well as the comparison between a 3-phase and a 4-phase feeding program
安大略省一家大型猪肉生产商询问了变更饲料的影响，以及3阶段与4阶段饲喂程序的比较



The screenshot shows the Watson simulation software interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Animal Def.', 'Environment', 'Shipping', 'Economics', and 'Schedules'. The 'Simulation Name' is '250911' and the 'Nursery Ba' is selected. The 'Genotype' is 'HHH12x' and 'Sex' is 'Mixed (F + B)'. The 'Female Percentage' is '50%'. There is a checkbox for 'Automatically determine genotype'. The 'Backfat Adjustment' is '0%' and 'Muscle Depth Adjustment' is '0%'. The 'Meat Type' is 'Average', 'Initial Fatness' is 'Average', and 'Appetite' is 'High'. The 'Start Weight (kg)' is '6.08' and 'Start Weight Variation' is '7% (Low)'. The 'Simulation End Weight (kg)' is '28.52'. The 'Start Age (days)' is '21' and 'Start Age Date' is '2025-04-08'. The 'Weaning Age (days)' is '21'. There is a checkbox for 'Generate new population'. The 'Simulation Last Modified On' is '2025-09-13'.

Input: 输入

Genotype determination (intake/day, ADG, current FCR)
基因型测定 (采食量/天, 平均日增重, 当前饲料转化率)

Animal Definition 动物定义

- Weaning age 断奶日龄
- Weaning weight 断奶体重
- End weight 出栏体重
- Days in nursery 保育舍饲养天数

Environment and Management 环境与管理参数

- Feed waste 饲料浪费
- Pen size 栏位尺寸
- Stocking density 饲养密度
- Feeder type (trough/individual) 料槽类型 (通槽/个体)
- Barn temperature and Humidity 舍内温湿度
- Flooring (plastic, slatted) 地面类型 (塑料, 漏缝地板)
- Mortality 死亡率

Output 输出

Parameter	Baseline	New Diet	
		3-Phase	4-Phase
Start weight (kg)	6.6	6.6	6.6
End weight (kg)	25.9	26.0	25.9
ADG (g)	458	461	460
Total feed (kg/pig all phases)	27.4	27.4	27.5
Feed conversion	1.42	1.42	1.43
Cost/kg (\$/pig)	0	-0.025	-0.032
Total days	42	42	42





Sow Model

母猪模型

For lactating and Gestating sows
针对泌乳母猪与妊娠母猪

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Sows: The Farm's Greatest Asset

母猪：猪场最重要的资产

生产力的基础 Foundation of Productivity

营养与体况管理直接影响母猪的产仔性能及其使用年限

Nutrition and body condition directly influence litter performance and sow longevity.

高昂的替代成本 High Replacement Cost

每一头母猪都代表着巨大的投资

Every sow represents a significant investment.®

每头母猪都是独特的 Each Sow is unique

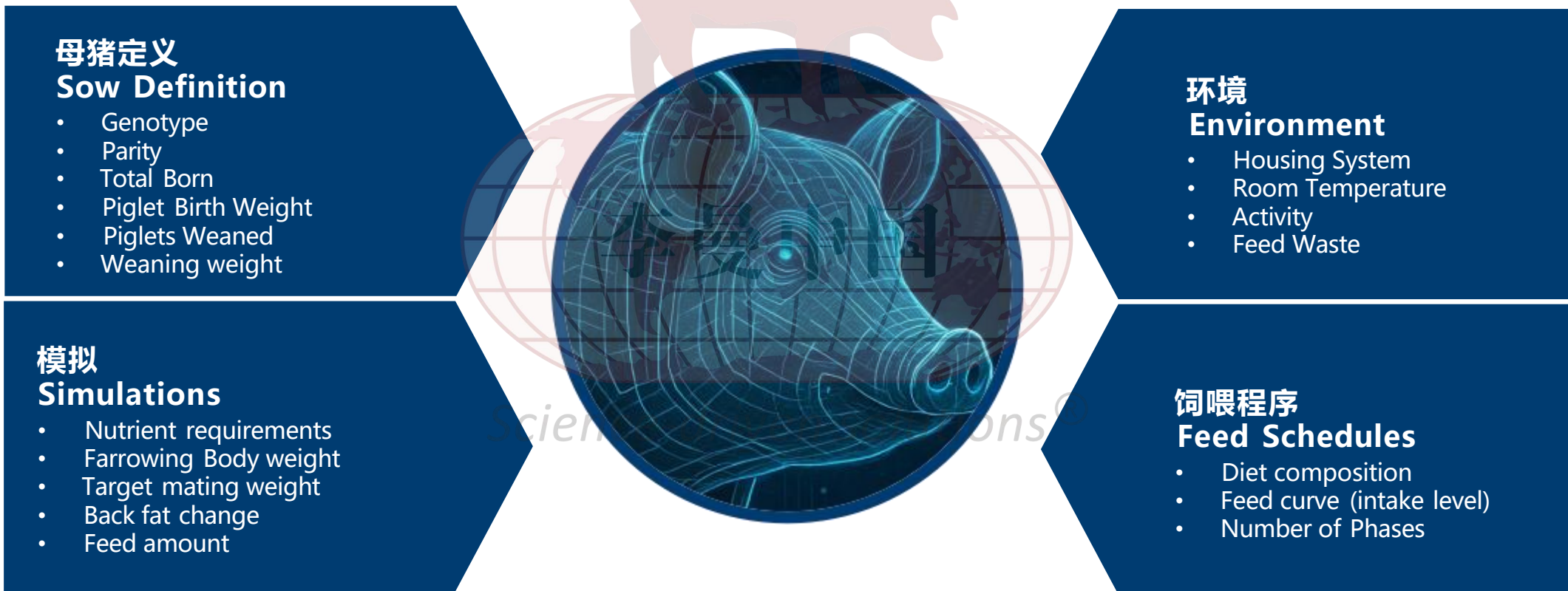
个体需求至关重要——精准饲喂能确保满足其特定营养需求

Individual Needs Matter — precision feeding ensures her specific requirements are met.

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Thanks to advanced modeling, sow data can also be plugged into the model to create precision feeding programs tailored to the farm's objectives

借助先进的建模技术，母猪数据亦可输入模型，从而制定出根据猪场具体目标定制的精准饲喂方案。

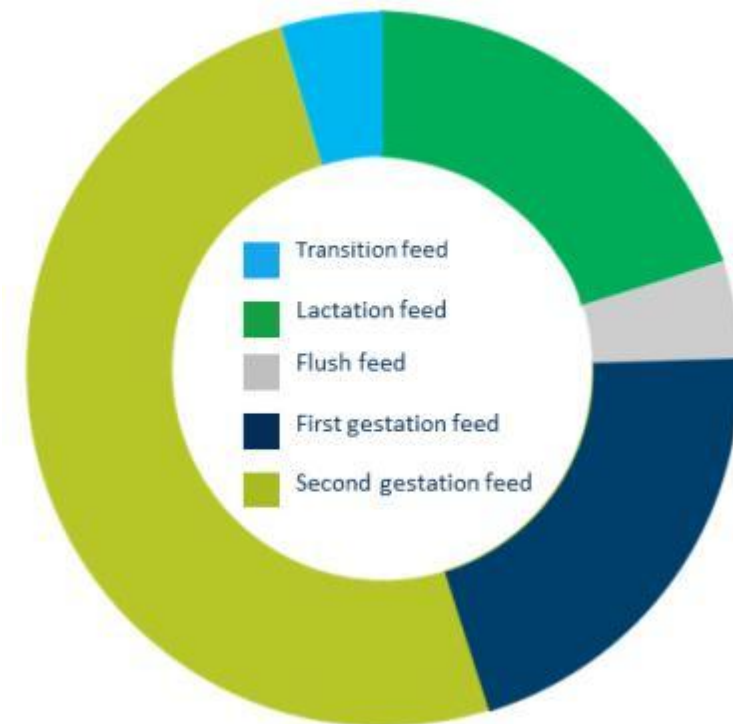


Optimum feed program and body condition management in sows results in
优化母猪的饲喂程序和体况管理，能够带来一系列关键的积极效果：

- Body condition Management -> Longevity
- Smooth farrowing
- High feed intake in lactation phase
- More milk production -> Less piglet mortality
- Less Sow weight loss during lactation phase
- Higher reproductive performance in next cycle
- Reduce gilt replacement costs

精准的体况管理 -> 延长母猪使用年限
顺利分娩
高的哺乳期采食量
充足的奶水与营养 -> 降低仔猪死亡率
减少哺乳期体重损失
下一周期更高的繁殖性能
降低后备母猪更新成本

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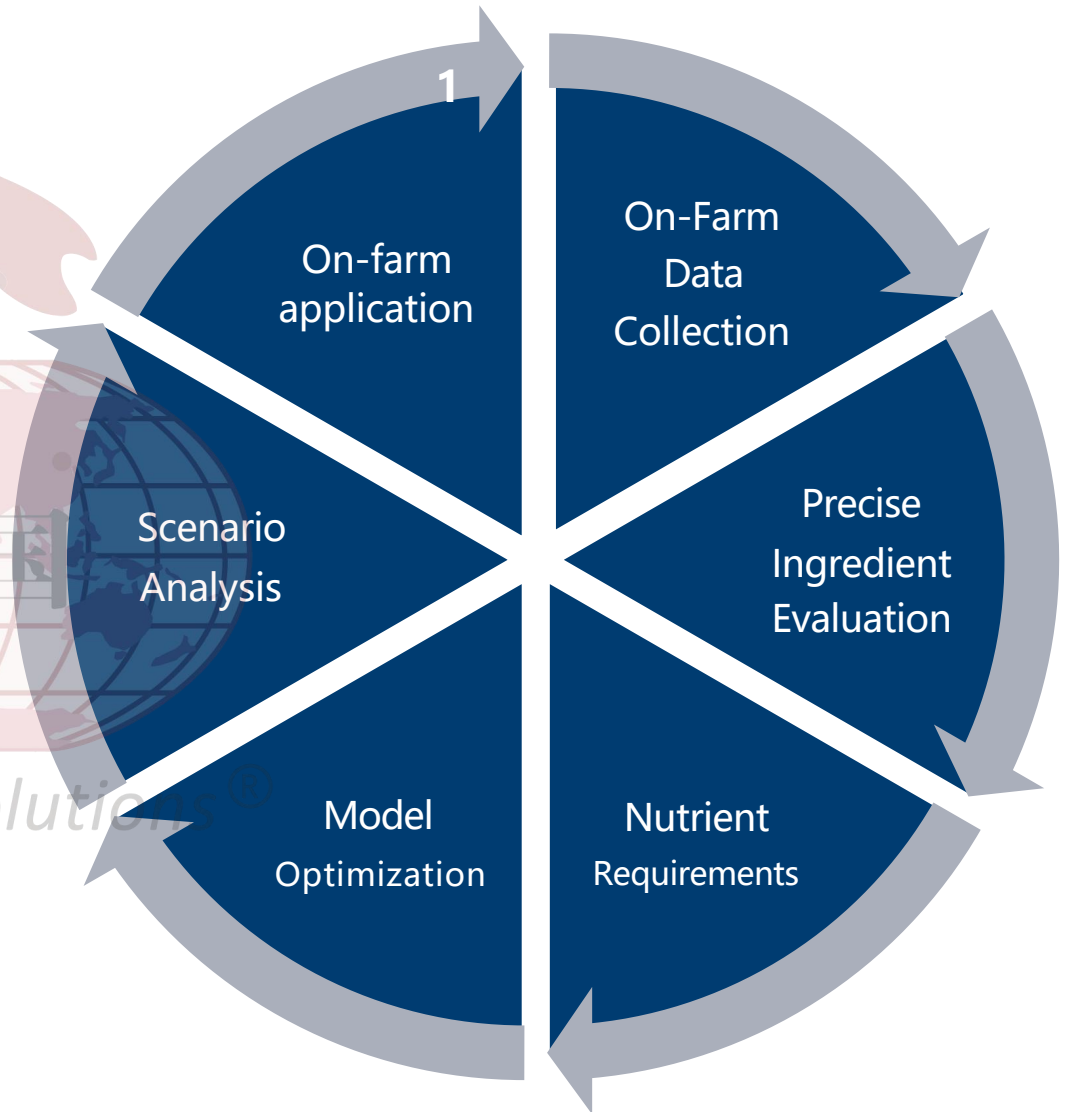


Precision feeding is a continuous cycle that turns on-farm data into optimized nutrition programs.

精准饲喂是一个持续的闭环流程，它将猪场数据转化为经过优化的营养方案。

By combining ingredient evaluation, modeling analysis, and advanced on farm equipment, precision feeding delivers practical, real-time feeding strategies that drive pig performance and farm profitability

通过将原料评估、模型分析和先进的现场检测设备相结合，精准饲喂能够制定出实用且实时的饲喂策略，从而提升猪只生产性能并提升猪场盈利水平。



谢谢您!

Thank you!

