Achieving Top Performance Through Systems, Breeding Stock, Facilities, and Management

KPIRS Seminar – Daejeon, Korea | February 25, 2026 | Speaker:

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AGENDA

01 Performance of DanBred in Asia

02 Actual: DanBred Farm Production Numbers

03 More piglets, less sows

04 The DanBred Breeding System

01

Performance of DanBred Pigs:

In Southeast Asia

First things first: Feed the right feed for the Gilts

Feeding strategies to optimise reproductivity in your gilts

Gilt Development

Building Long Lasting Sows

Optimize reproductivity of DanBred gilts

DanBred gilts are bred to have a huge potential for lean growth, which is why balancing feed energy levels, crude protein, lysine, and minerals according to the **DanBred recommendations** is imperative to promote the proper backfat levels and body condition.

This, together with our **management recommendations**, will give the gilts the best start for life - and ensure the future of the herd.

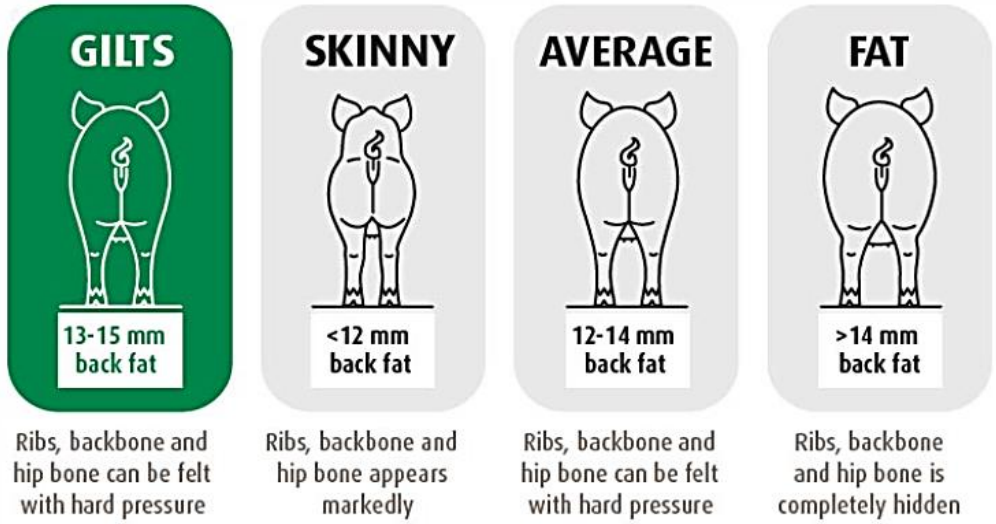
Optimal feeding of **DanBred gilts** will ensure a **steady**, **continuous** - but **controlled - weight gain** throughout the **growth-period**. The **target** is to **initiate puberty** and the **onset of the oestrus** cycle, support the **mammary** development and **maximise** the productivity on **litter size** and **sow longevity**.

Feeding Gilts.

Focus on uniform gilts at first service to get uniform sows

Focus on longevity and litter size and not just litter size in first parity

As the body fat content can play a role in the onset of puberty and oestrus, it is important to aim at a backfat target not less than 14 mm – the optimum is 14-15 mm.



* Backfat target at the time of mating, when measured at the point P2.

The goals at first service in 2nd heat.

- Age 220-240 days (30-33 weeks)
- Backfat 13-15 mm
- Weight 150-165 kg

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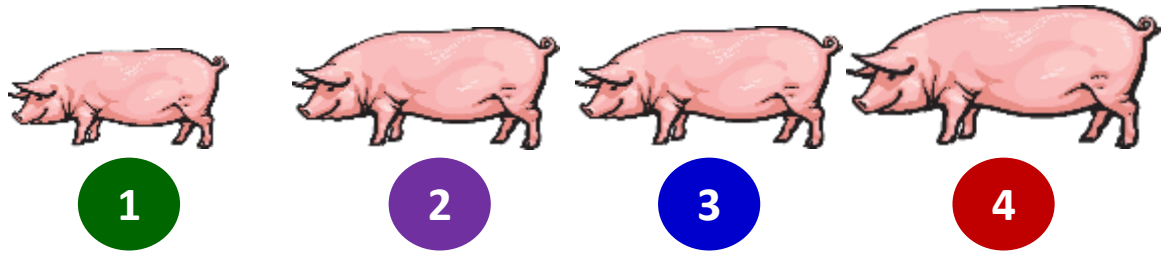
NUTRIENT TABLES FOR GILTS- ALL THE SCENARIOS

The energy density per kilo feed

The table below shows the recommended content of energy per kg feed in different weight stages when using restricted feeding.



Energy. per kg feed	**Gilts 30-60 kg**	**Gilts 60-110 kg**	**Gilts 85-110 kg**	**Gilts > 110 kg**
MJ ME/kg feed	13,0	12,8	12.7	12.5
Kcal ME/kg feed	3,105	3,057	3,033	2,986
MJ NE/kg feed	9,8	9.7	9.6	9.4
Danish feed units (FU)sow/kg	1,07	1.05	1.04	1.02
The relation between MJ ME/MJ NE depends on the raw materials.				

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Protein and Amino acids

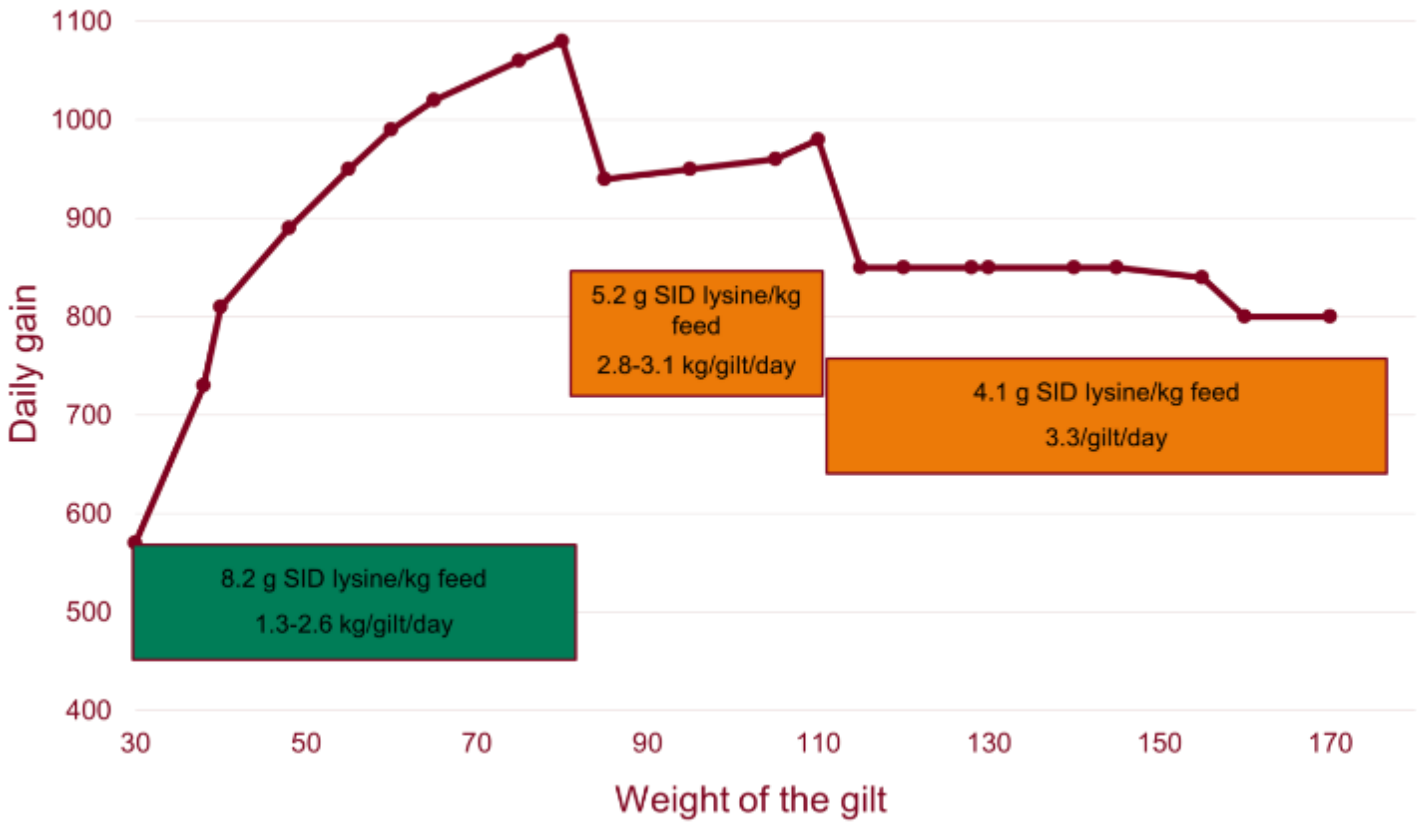
The table below shows the recommended content of Standardized Ileal Digestible (SID) protein and selected amino acids per kg feed when using restricted feeding.

Amino acids. (digestible)	**Gilts 30-60 kg**	**Gilts 60-110 kg**	**Gilts 85-110 kg**	**Gilts > 110 kg**
SID protein. min. g/kg	126	105	94	82
Lysine. SID, g/kg	8,2	6,3	5,2	4,1
Total lysine, g/kg	9,4	7,2	6,0	4,7
Methionine. % of SID lysin	31	31	31	31
Methionine + Cysteine % of SID lysin	58	58	65	65
Threonine. % of SID lysin	65	65	72	72
Tryptophan. % of SID lysin	20	20	20	20
Isoleucine. % of SID lysin	56	56	60	60
Leucine. % of SID lysin	108	108	102	102
Histidine. % of SID lysin	36	36	35	35
Phenylalanine. % of SID lysin	55	55	58	58
Phenylalanine + tyrosine. % of SID lysin	113	113	102	102
Valine. % of SID lysin	69	69	74	74

Gilt Development in summary…

Production Targets

- **150-165 kg** of weight in the insemination period
- **13-15 mm of backfat** in the insemination period
- **210 to 230 days** of age in the insemination period
- Gilts should be mated in their **second heat**
- Gilts should be fed **restrictively** from around 30 kgs



When feeding gilts
Restricted phase feeding is highly recommended

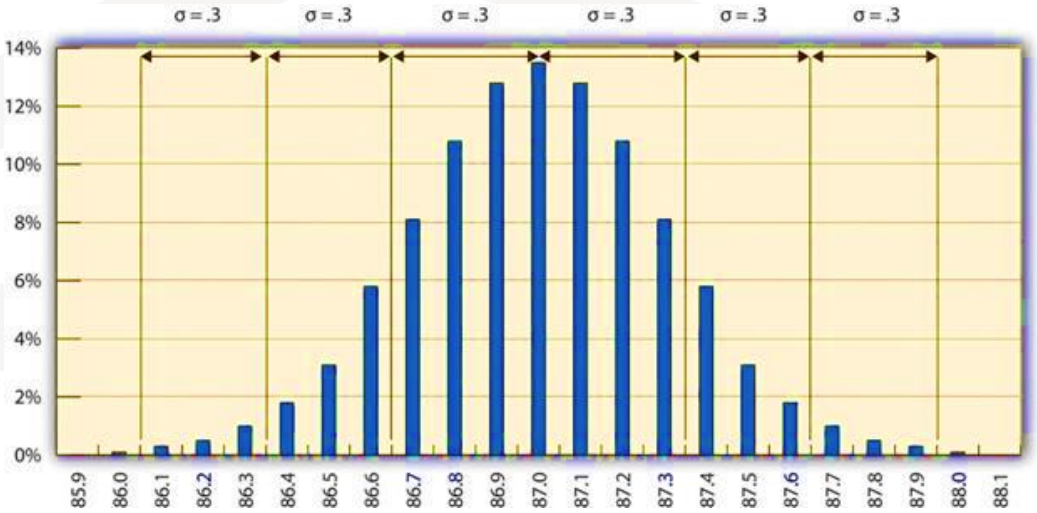
The aim should be around 825 g daily gain from 30 kg to 140 kg.

Check the weight according to age every week to ensure proper growth curves.

Restricted phase feeding with three diets from 30 kg until 140 kg is highly recommended.

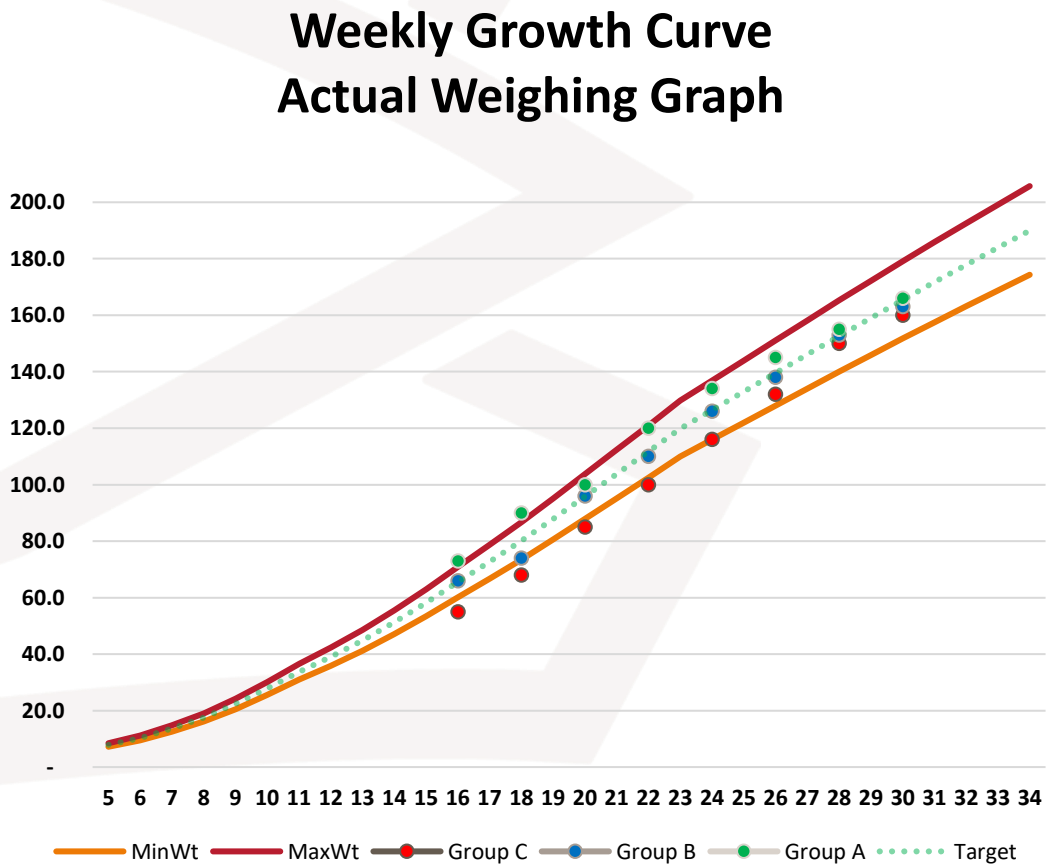
Gilt Development – Feeding Curve, Growth Rates and Back Fat Deposit

- **Aiming for a gain of around 825 g/day from 30kg to 140 kg h**as shown to give the best possible basis for long-term reproduction productivity.
- **Restricted feeding is recommended,** as it is an easy way to regulate daily gain.
- Group the gilt in pens according to weight.
- It is important to note that in any group of pigs there would be **natural variation in weights**



Gilt Development – Feeding and Growth

Adjust the feeding – low weights feed more, heavy pigs feed less – thus restrictive feeding



It is reasonably accurate to weigh gilts with a tape measure

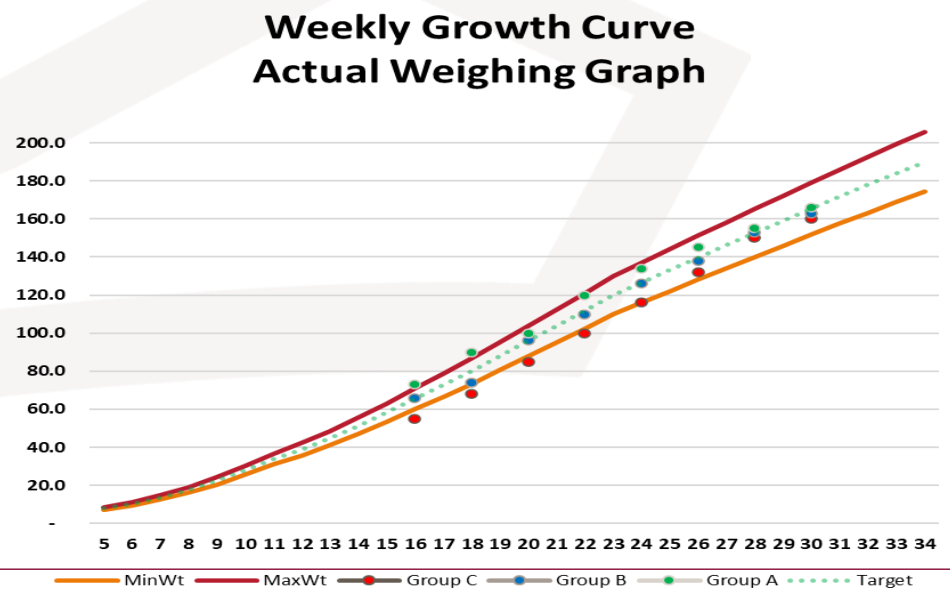
It is more important for both survival and results that your gilts have the right weight and body condition at mating than the right age.

You can use a measuring tape to “weigh” your gilts – it’s both cheap and reasonably accurate.

Gilt circumference behind front legs, cm	Gilt weight, kg
102	100
109	120
113	130
117	140
120	150

Gilt Development – Feeding and Growth

- We adjust according to weight, so **sample weighing** using a weighing scale is important
- Weigh the pigs **at least every 2 weeks** – record the weights and put It in the weight curve
- **Adjust the feeding** – low weights feed more, heavy pigs pig less – thus restrictive feeding



Gilt Management: Building a Strong Foundation

Feed the gilts 2-3 times per day.

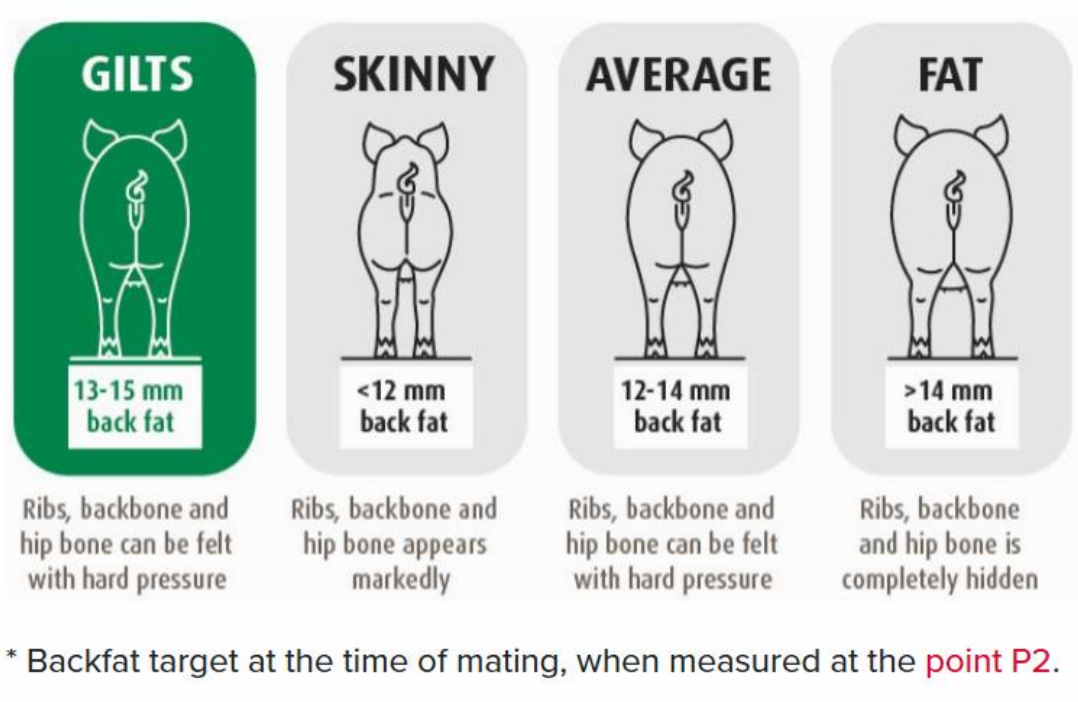
7-10 days before expected mating: start flushing with 3.5-4 kg feed per day to secure a strong heat - lactation feed is recommended.

Thin gilts (backfat thickness < 14 mm) should be flushed from first heat until mating.

Gilts with 14-15 mm backfat or more should start flushing 5-7 days before mating [2].

Gilt Development – Body Condition and Weight

- As the body fat content can play a role in the onset of puberty and estrus, it is important to aim at a backfat target not less than **13 mm –** the optimum is **13-15 mm**.



Gilt Development – Feeding Curve, Growth Rates and Back Fat Deposit

- A good flow
  - The right amount of gilts
  - Ensure correct batch size
- Rearing of gilts from 65 to 110 kgs
  - Feeding to increase **backfat thickness**
  - Fed should be **different from slaughter pigs**
- Rearing of gilts from 110 kgs to first service
  - Focus even more **on slowing the gain** and **maximizing backfat storage**
- Phase feeding of gilts is highly recommended with the objective of promoting **back fat deposit**

Housing conditions during the growth period is key to ensuring individual quality of the animals, especially when focusing on **sow longevity and lifetime productivity**

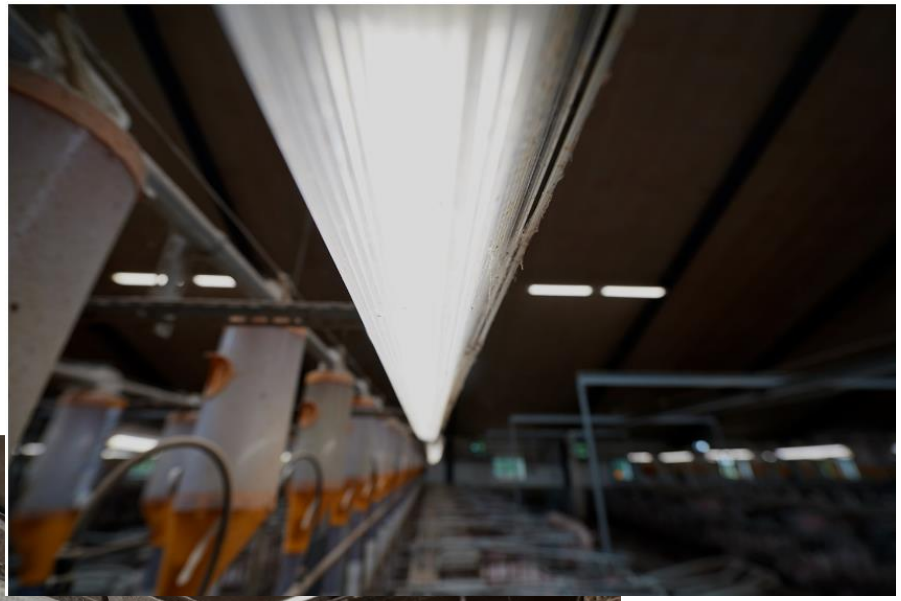
The conditions are important for animal welfare, but also the overall conformation of the gilts.

Keep in Mind

- It is recommended to house gilts in stable groups to avoid multiple ranking fights.
- At weaning, it is not recommended to have more than 25-30 animals per pen.
- Around 30 kg, each group should only consist of **approximately 8 –12 animals per pen**.
- Gilts ≥ 110 kg should have a space allowance **between 1.5 – 1.9 m2 per animal**.
- More space is always an advantage to promote movement and strength in the animals.

Optimal Housing Conditions - Lighting

- Secure enough light: **light** can ensure a proper heat among gilts. Secure a **minimum of 100 LUX** at the eye level for **16 hours** a day, preferably **200 lux**.
- Make sure all light sources are clean and produce the recommended amount of light.
- Be aware of any **dark corners** in the gilt unit.
- **Natural light will produce a high amount of lux**, but it is very sensitive to dirt on walls and windows, therefore it is a good idea to keep **walls clean** and **paint** them **white**.



Keep in Mind

- **Avoid plastic slats** after the weaner section.
- To achieve the best possible conformation, **gilts above 20 kg should not be kept on plastic slats.**
- **Easy access** to **feed and water**. The pen layout must allow sufficient eating space for all gilts to support uniform growth.
- **Pen layout**: it is an advantage **if 2/3 of the pen has solid flooring** and if the floor is kept **dry and non-slippery**.

Gilt Development – Feeding and Growth

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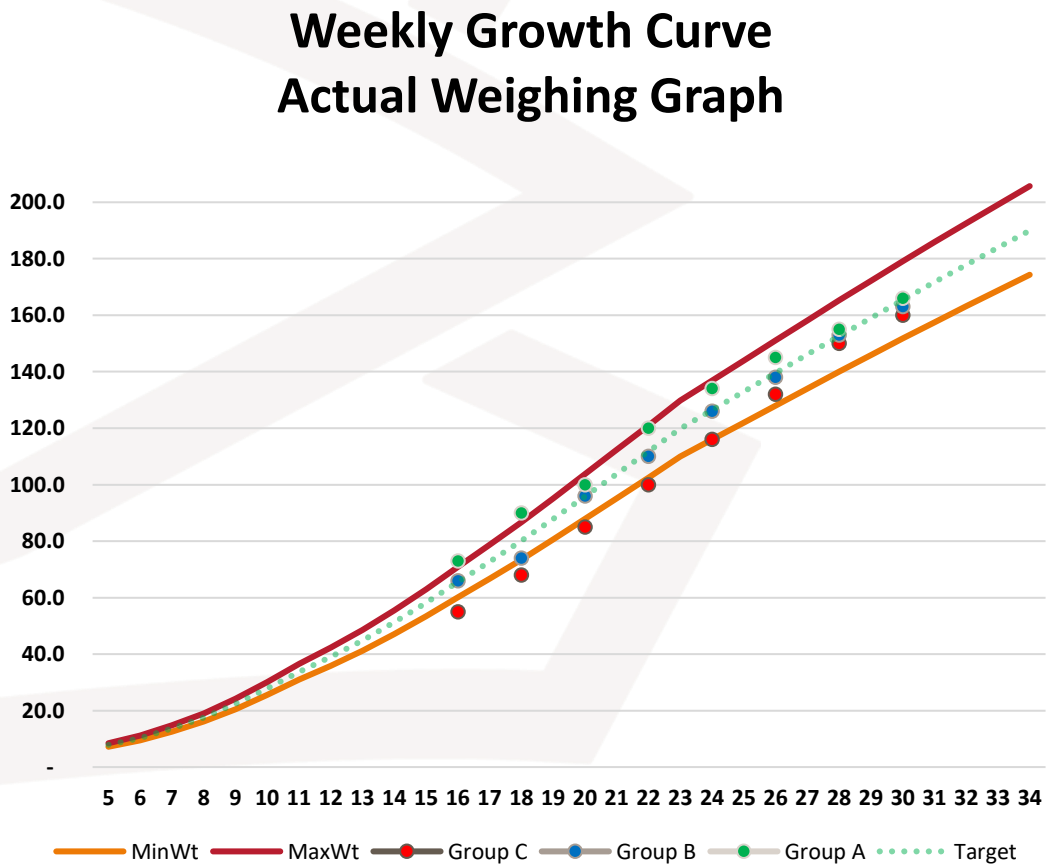

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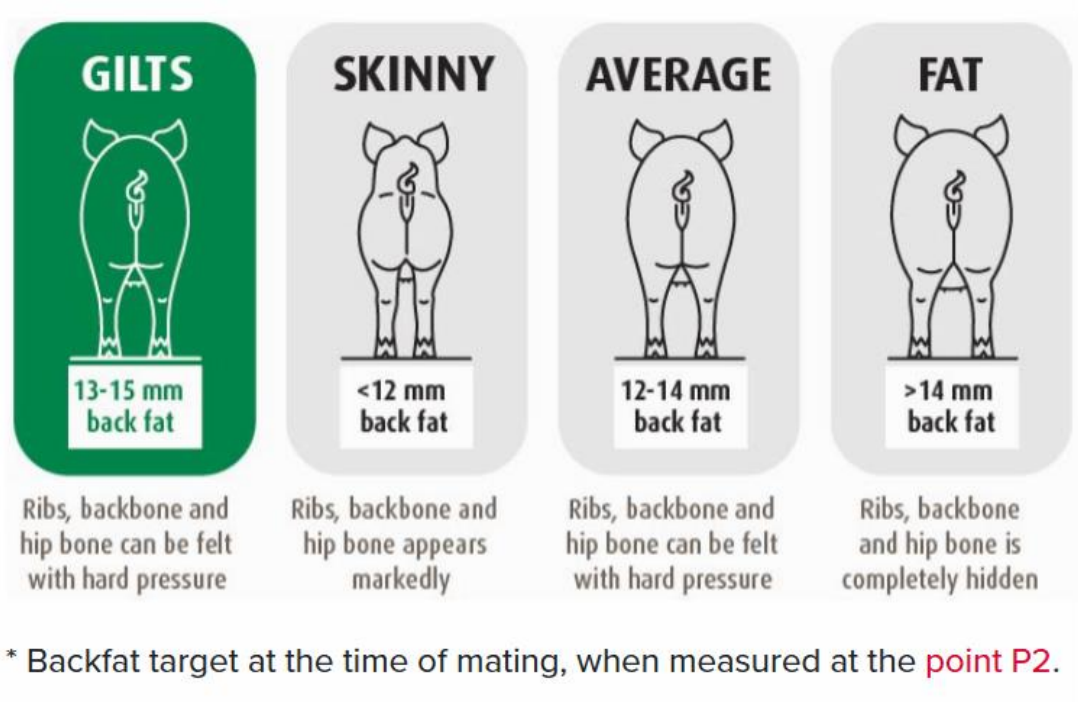

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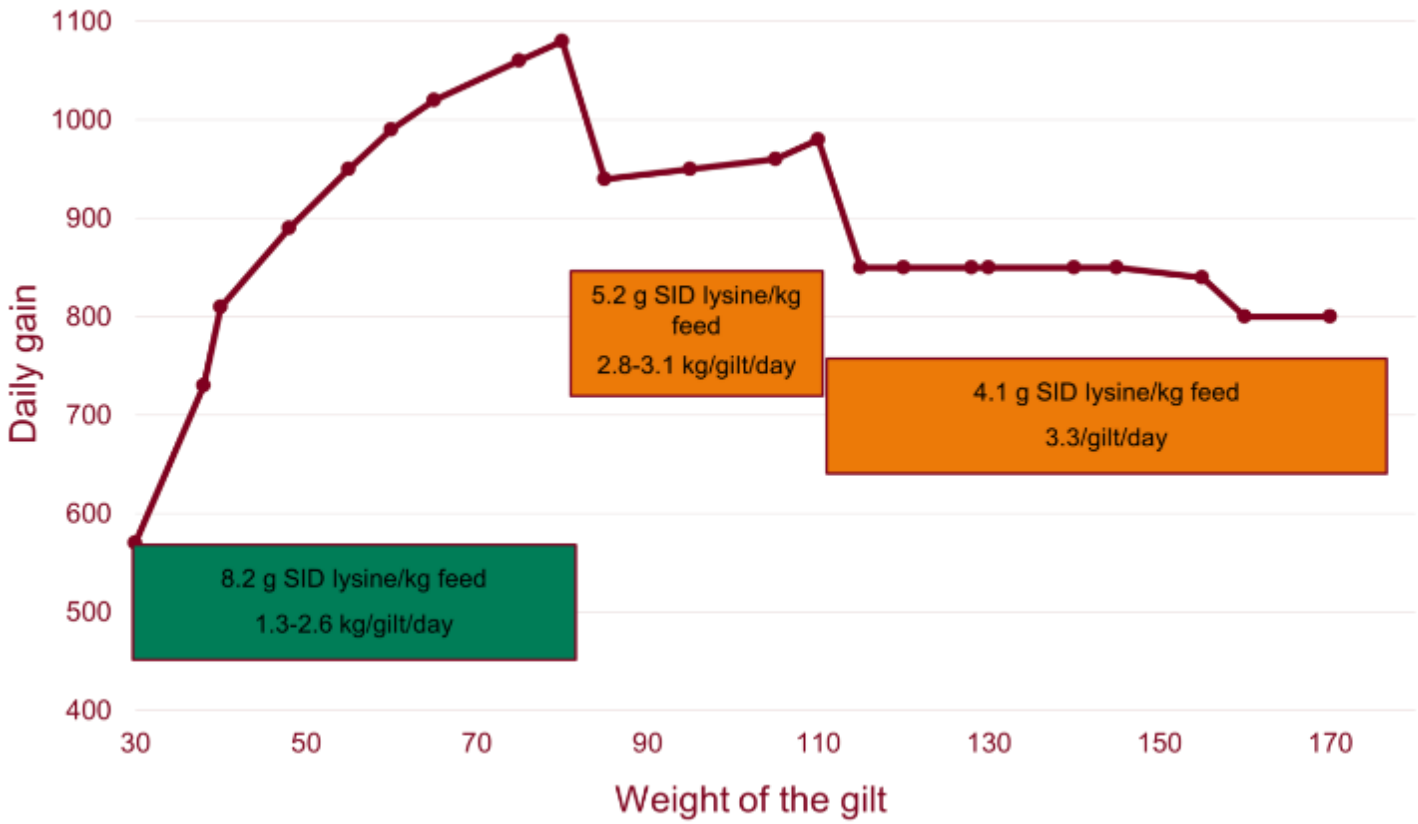


Daily management routines for calm high-quality gilts

For consistency and continuity in the rearing section, it is advised to **appoint one person** as responsible for setting the direction of the **daily tasks**, such as **feeding**, **selection**, **backfat scanning**, **health inspection**, and **heat detection**.

All gilts in all pens must be checked minimum **one time per day**

- Make sure to go into the pen and ensure that all gilts are **seen** up and in **motion every day**.
- Inspect the gilts while feeding, especially in the morning. **Check** legs and hooves while the gilts get up and walk around. **Clean** the floor also during this period, especially the **solid floor**, which in **particular** can be **slippery** and increase risk of **splaying**.
- **Good stockmanship** is crucial to rear gilts that are **calm** and **easy** to **handle** in the sow unit.
- Give the gilts **positive human contact** daily from a young age.
- Have a **gentle** and **peaceful approach** to the **gilts** when **managing** and **moving** them.

Socializing Breeding Animals

Health and Welfare Monitoring Plan

Keep everyone involved informed of updates in herd health status.

Have a plan for any treatments and medications administered. Register when, which animals have been treated and which medicine was used.

Use relief/ hospital pens systematically: isolate animals in need of extra care due to disease or fighting.

Climate and Environment

- Check ventilation, feeding and watering system periodically.
- Make sure everything runs according to recommended standards.

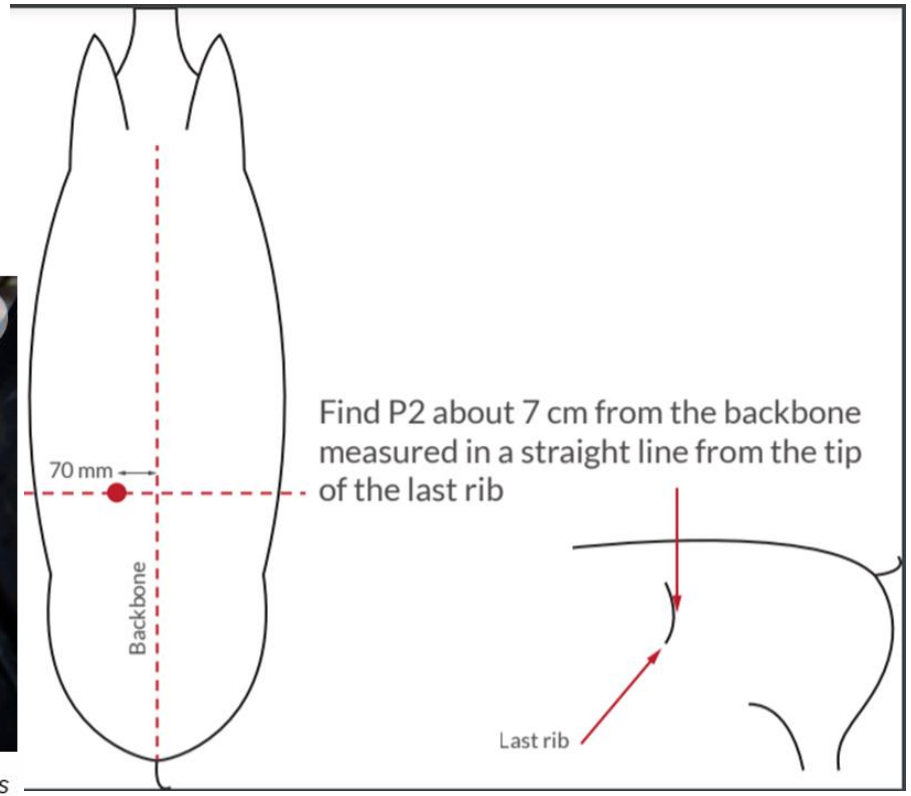
Weighing of gilts and check Backfat (BF)

Recommended to do this at:

- ✓ 24 wks of age
- ✓ 28 wks of age
- ✓ At mating

Accurate backfat measurements rely on precision – measurements are made 7 cm from the spine on the rear rib

When reading the measurements of backfat on the scanner, it is important to read in P2 to have comparable results



In Summary… **Gilt development is crucial to improve the sow's productive lifetime in your herd.**

Gilts must have **enough quarantine time** before entering the herd.

Ensure the right **feeding strategy** for the DanBred gilts to reach **optimum DanBred reproductivity**.

Proper housing conditions and how well you **handle the daily routines with the gilts** are also essential focus points in order to be successful in gilt development and quality

02

Actual: DanBred Farm Production Numbers

In the Philippines

Highly Prolific DanBred Sows: The Game Changer

DanBred Partners in the Philippines

DanBred Activity in the Philippines

1. Importation of **DanBred Purebreds** (Danbred Landrace, Yorkshire and Duroc)
2. Sale of Hybrid Breeders (**Gilts**)
3. Sale of Duroc **Boar** and **Semen**

Farm Location and Biosecurity

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DanBred Lucra 2025 Performance (F1/Hybrids – Commercial Farm)

Total Born – **18.9** (45,526 pigs)

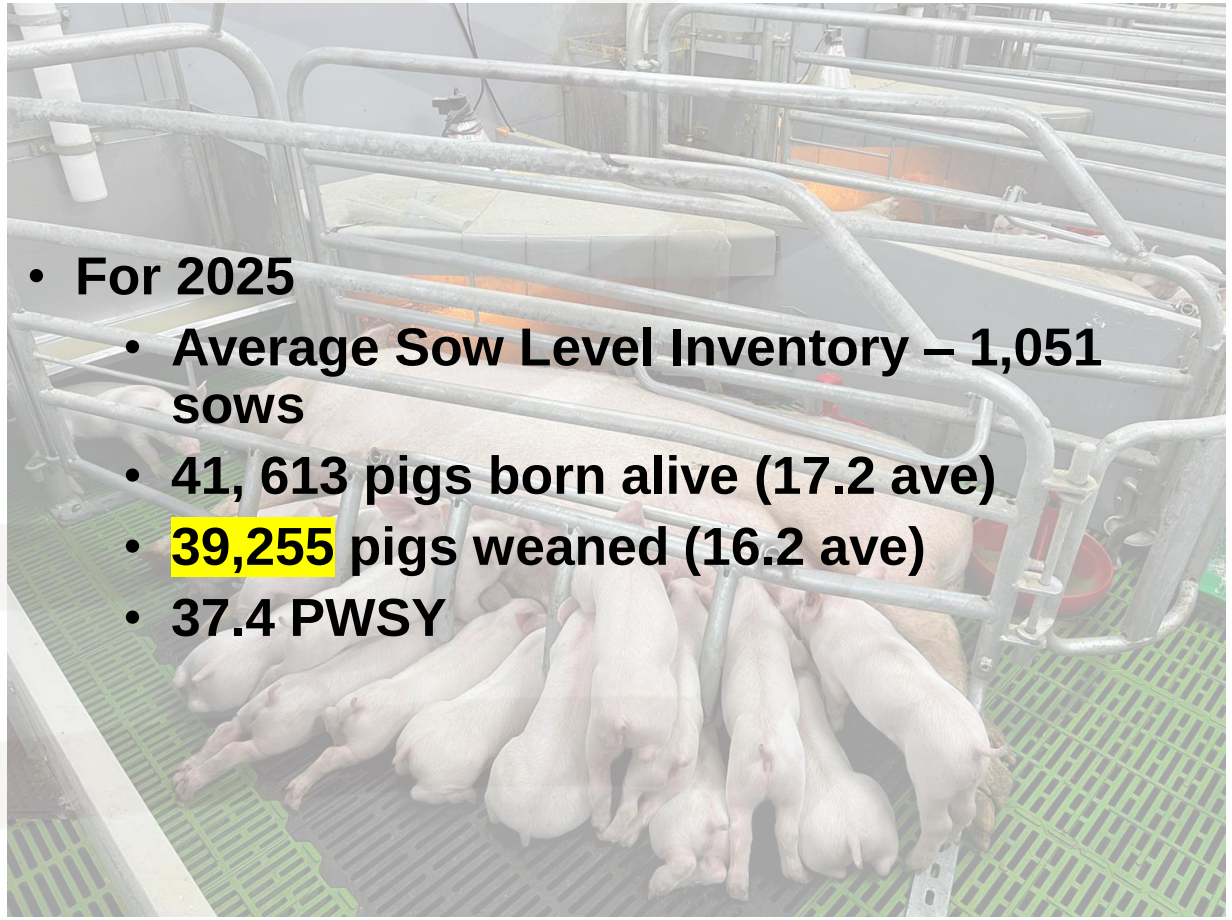
Total Born Alive – **17.2** (41,613 pigs)

Total Pigs Weaned – **16.2** (39,255 pigs)

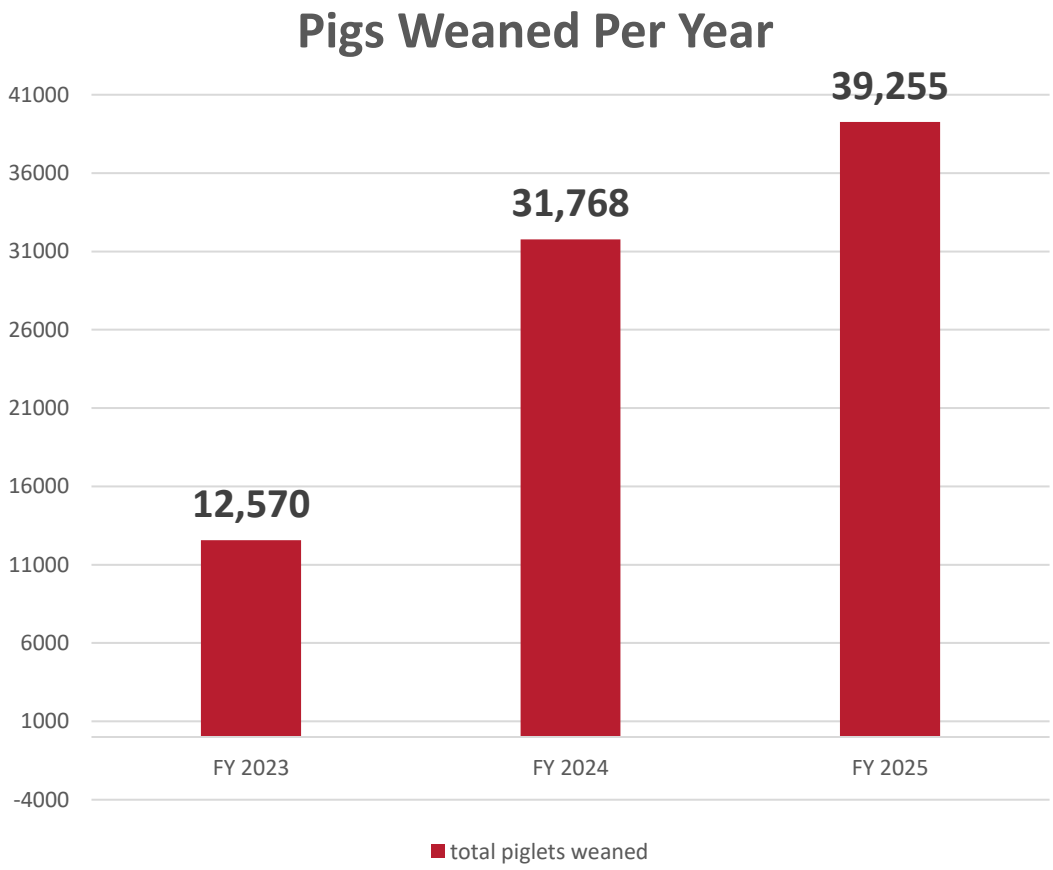
Sow Inventory (avg annual) – **1,051** sows

Pigs Weaned Per Sow Per Year **– 37.4**

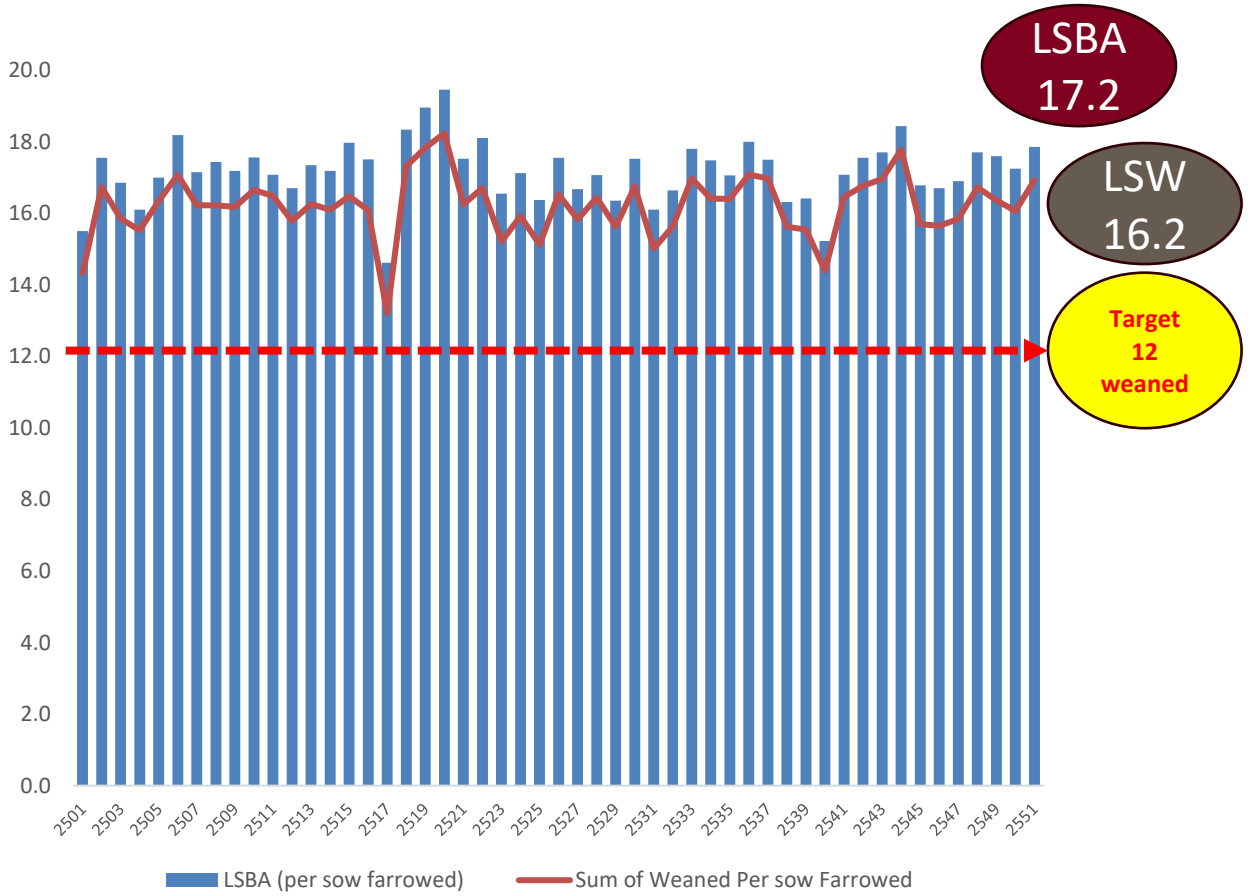
Weaned Output – F1/Hybrid Farm



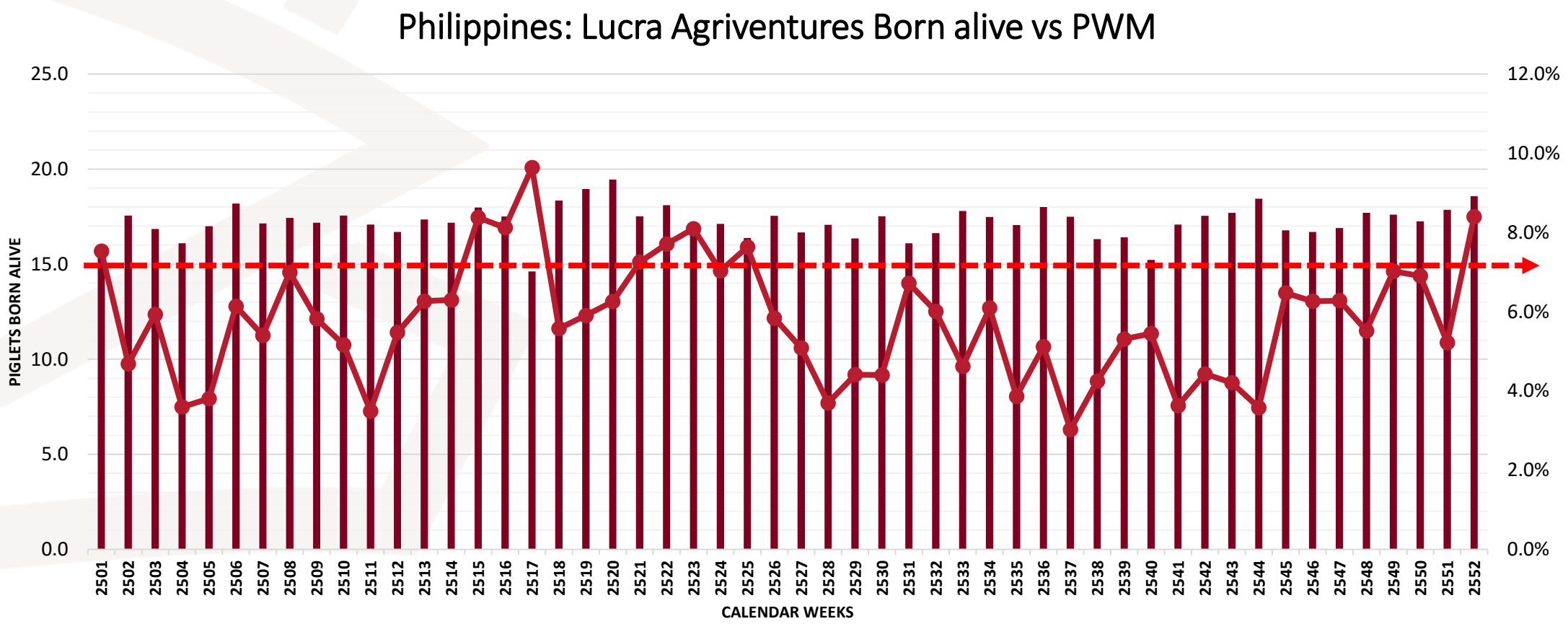
- For 2025
  - Average Sow Level Inventory – 1,051 sows
  - 41, 613 pigs born alive (17.2 ave)
  - 39,255 pigs weaned (16.2 ave)
  - 37.4 PWSY



2025 Performance of DanBred Hybrid: Farrowed Sows from Week 01 to 51
Lucra Agriventures Farm



Lucra Agriventures:
Jan to Dec (Week 01 to 52) 2025, Born Alive: 17.2, PWM: 6.0%



DanBred performs above the Danish average

Philippines – Lucra Agriventures – higher than 0.8 more weaned pig vs the average DanBred Farms in Denmark

	LUCRA Agriventures Corp	Danish DanBred farms (weighted average)	Top 5 Danish DanBred herd (average)
Liveborn per litter	**17.3**	18.8	20.1
Weaned/sow/year	**37.1**	36.3	43.2

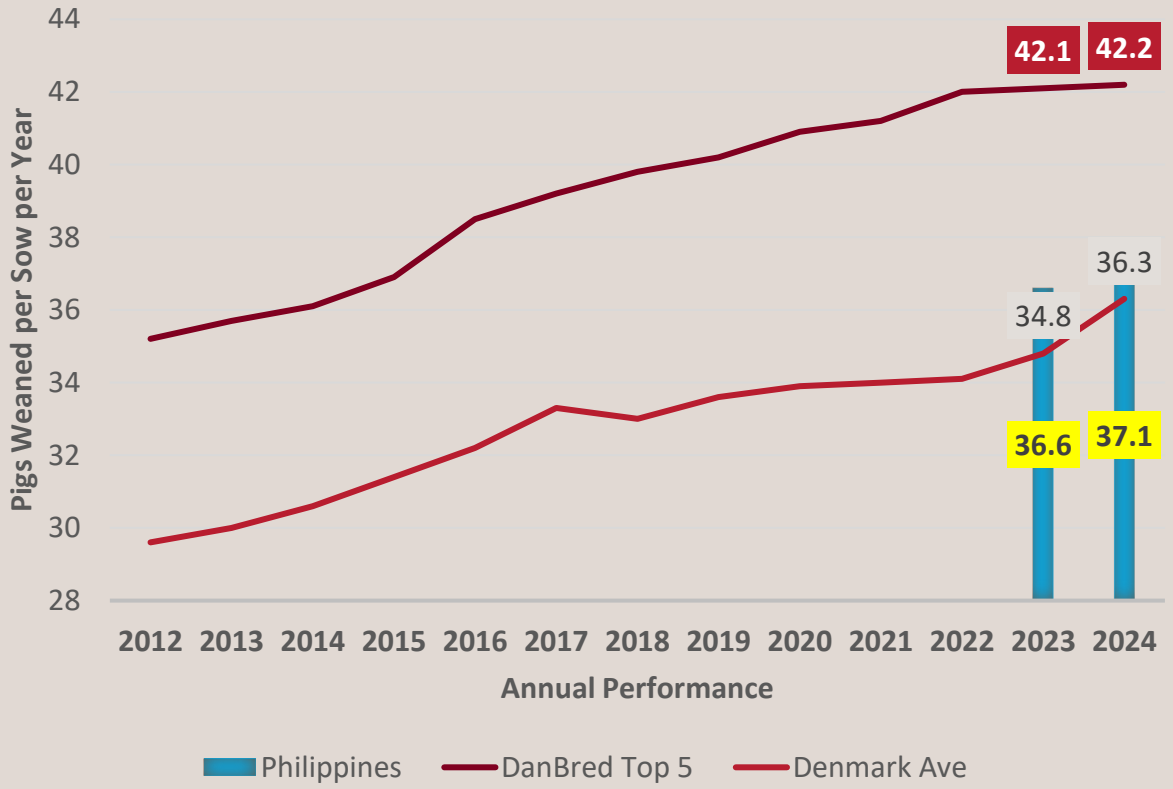
Productivity on sow farms using DanBred genetics increased to 36.3 pigs weaned/sow/year from 2023 to 2024 according to the weighted average.

This is an improvement of 0.7 more weaned pig per sow per year!

DanBred Philippines – Lucra: 0.8 more weaned pig vs Danish Ave

Source: SEGES Innovation. Note no. 2322 and Note no. 2410

Up, up, up!
Production results by DanBred



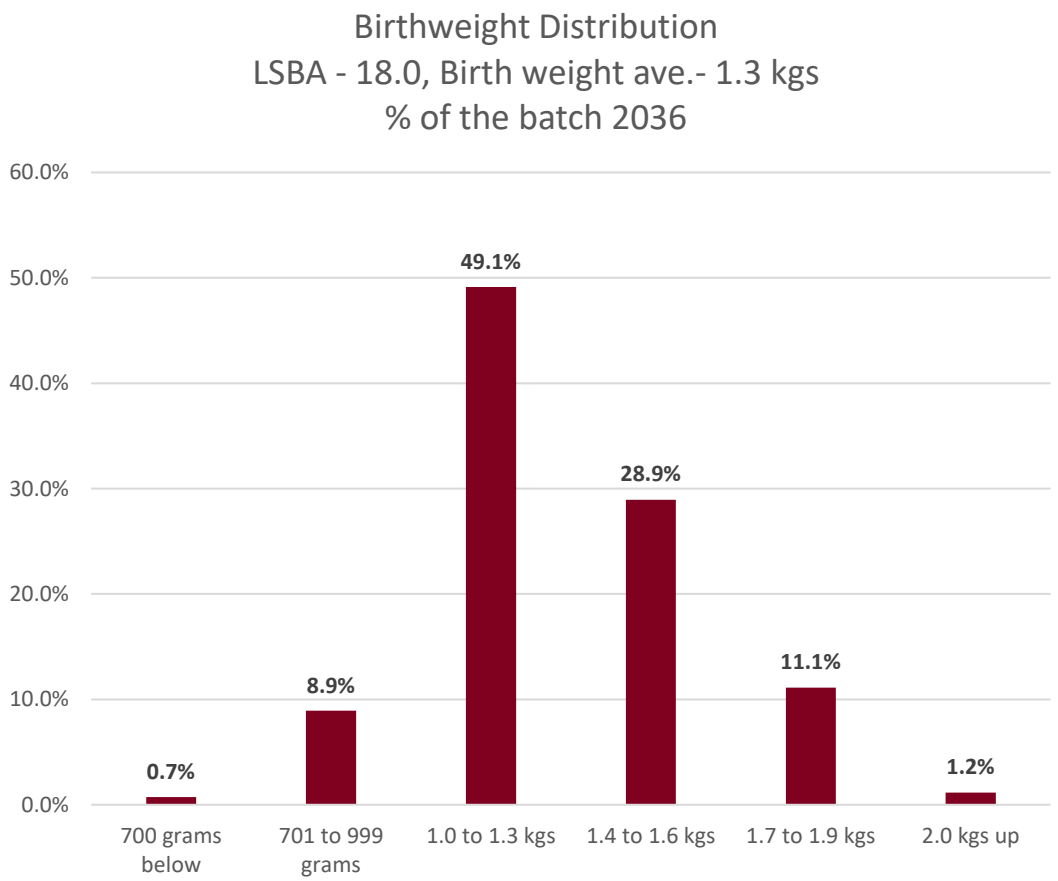
Production Performance (Philippines Multiplier Farm)

Latest Production Summary	2024 Results
Pigs weaned/sow/year (No)	37.1
Conception Rate (CA)	96.33
Litters/Sow/Year	2.33
Average Gestation Length	116.5

The data is based on Danish farms that have agreed to share their results publicly. These farms represent merely a fraction of DanBred's customers in Denmark, but they are representative for the entire customer base.

	All farms (Denmark) 2024	Top 5 Farms 2024	Philippines 2024
Live Born Per Litter	18.8	20.1	17.3
Weaned/sow/ year	36.3	43.2	37.1
Pre-weaning Mort	14.0	8.7	7.9
Farrowing Rate	88.0%	90.6%	90.6%

Birthweight Distribution and Litter size Born Alive



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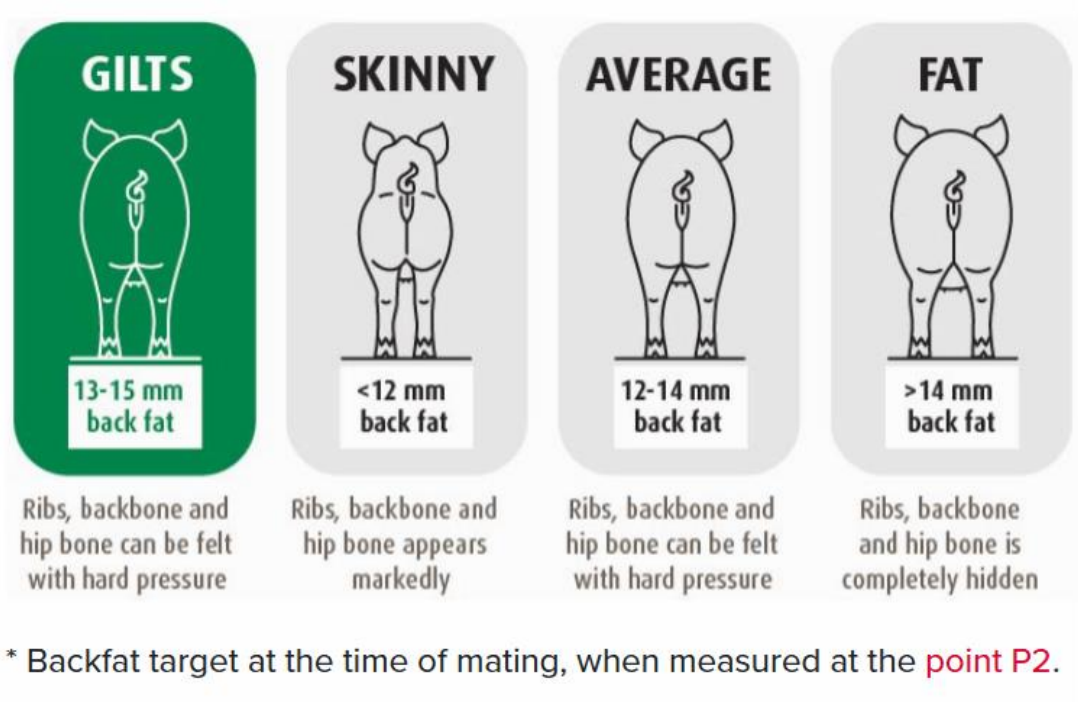
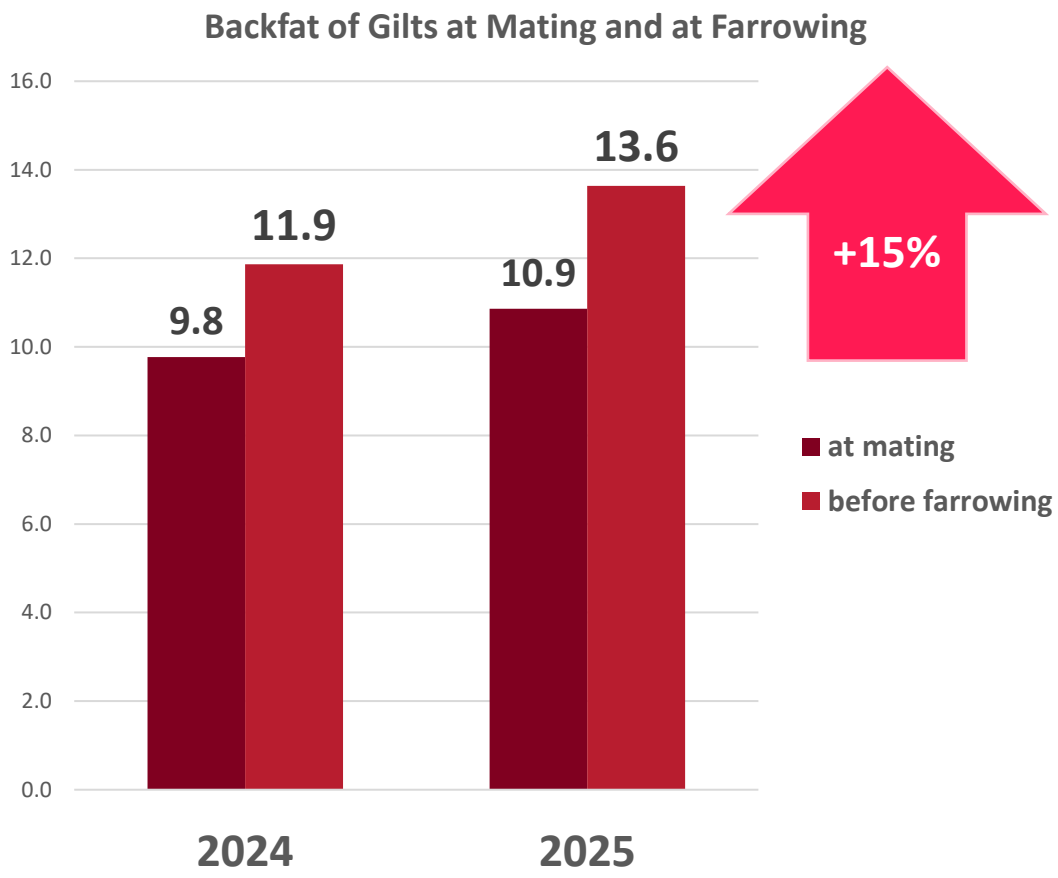
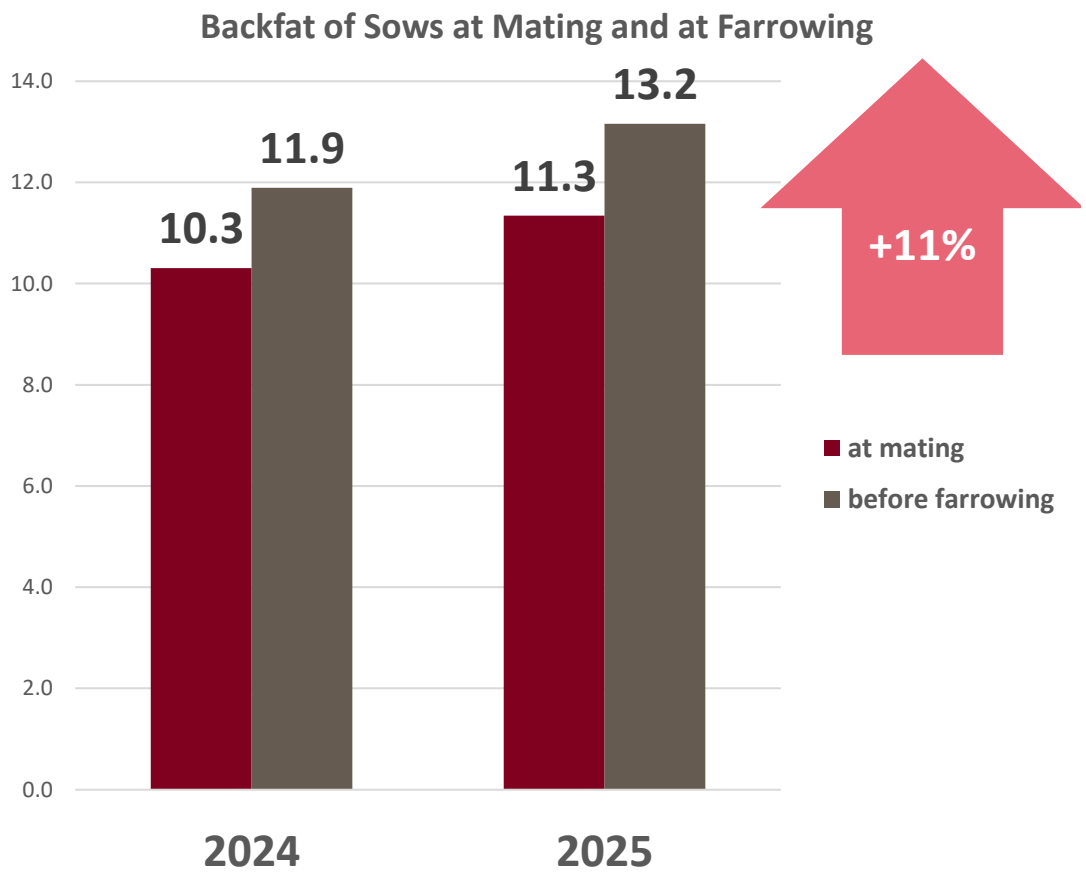
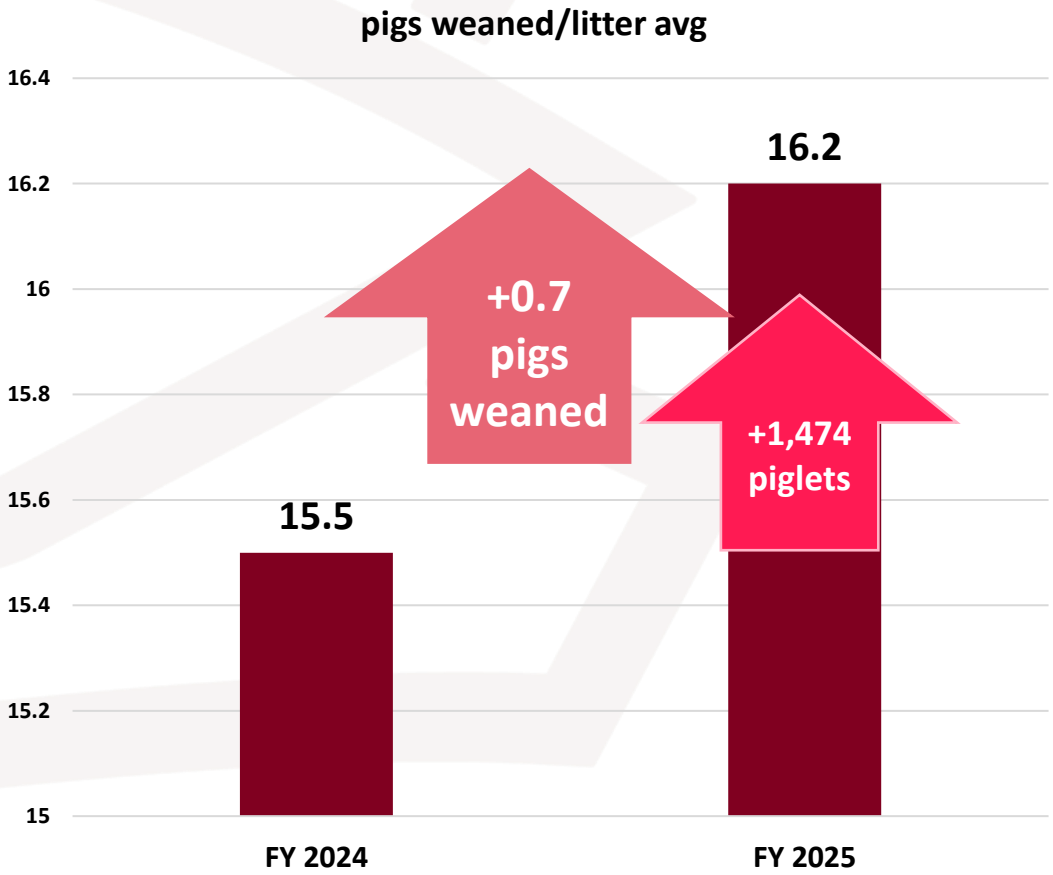


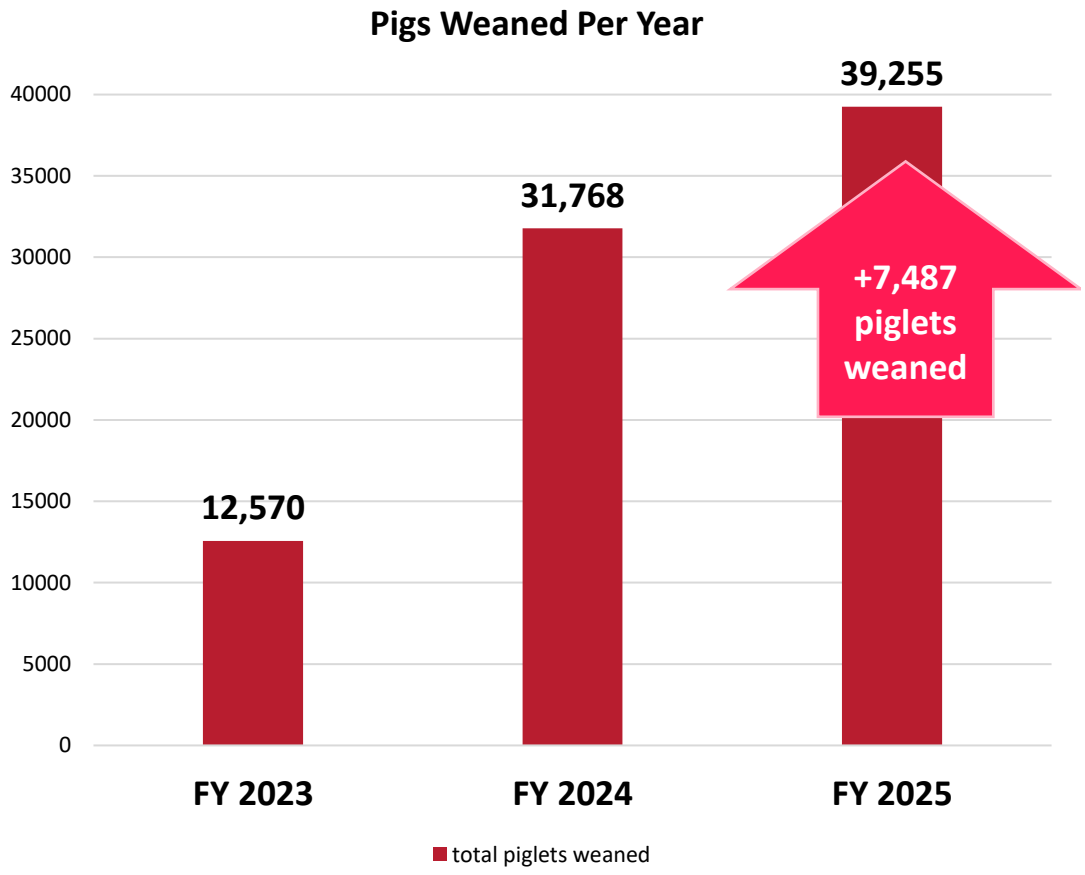
The Importance of Managing the Backfat





Breeder Conditions and Output

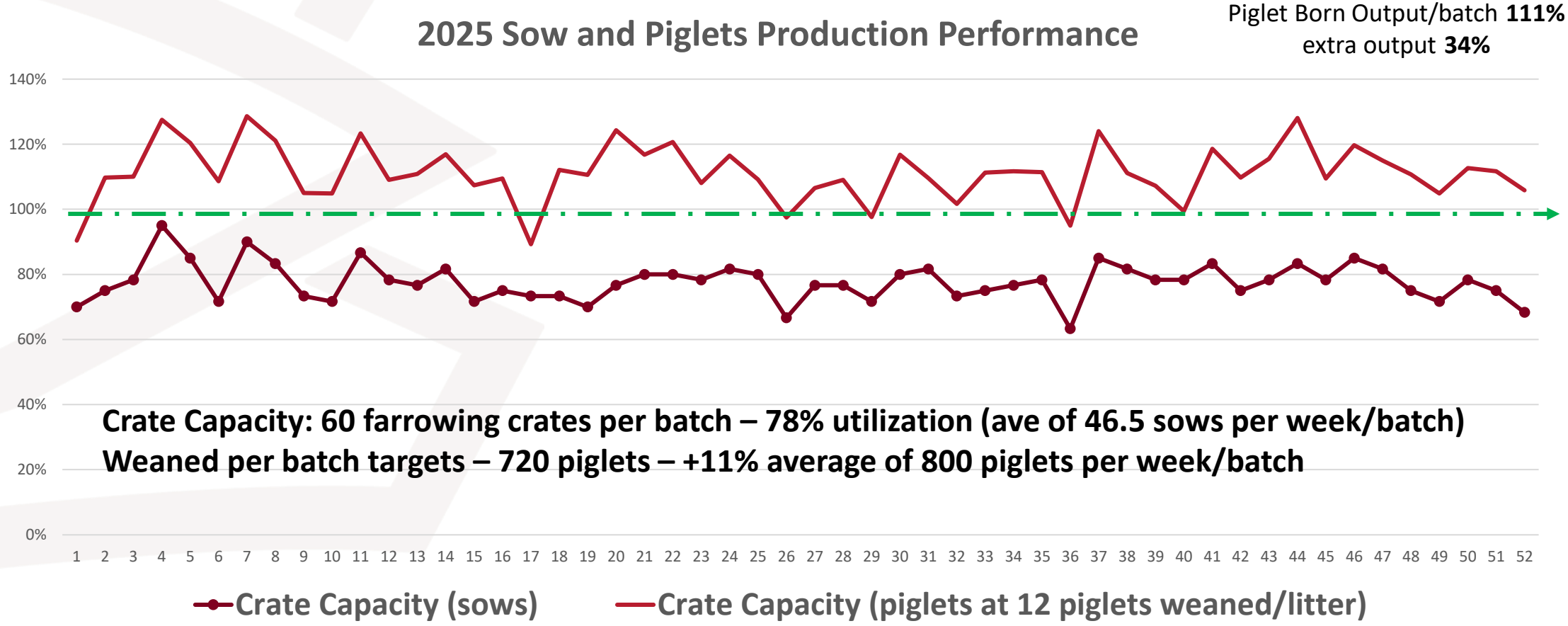




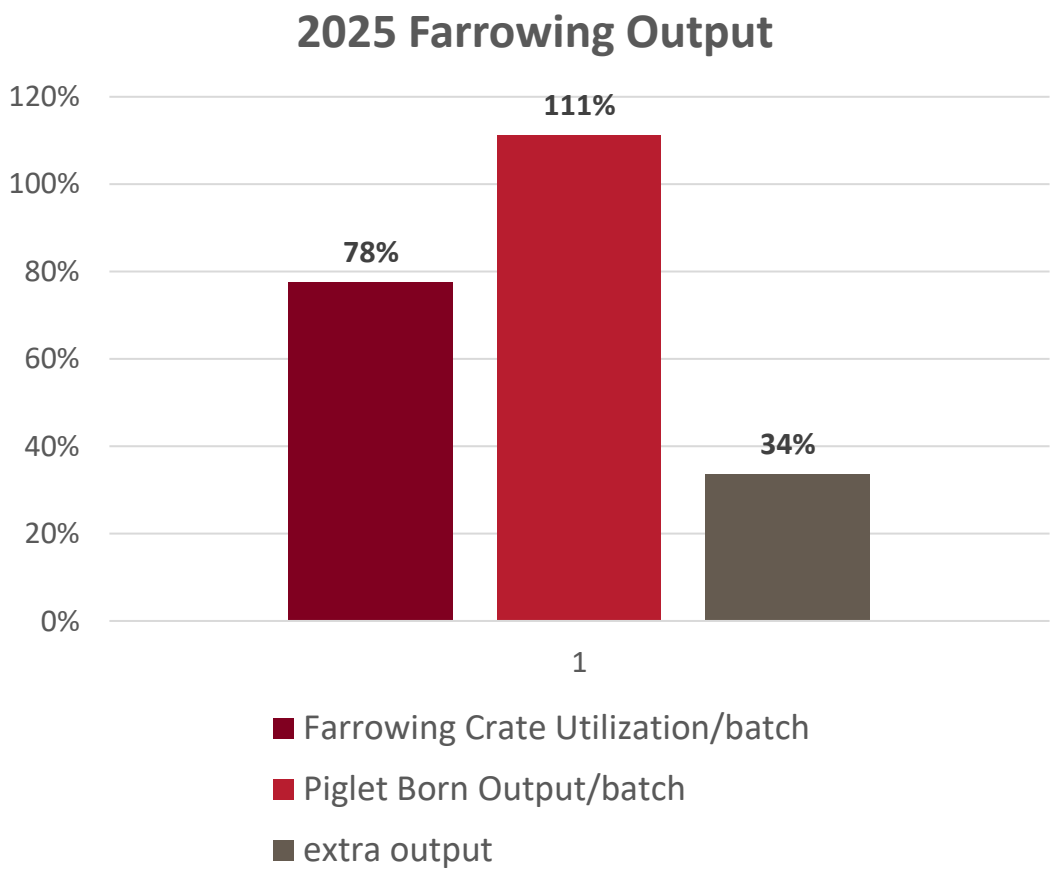
+1,474 piglets if same number of sows weaned 2024 vs 2025

Farm Spaces and actual output

Capacity Analysis
Farrowing Output
Farrowing Crate Utilization/batch **78%**
Piglet Born Output/batch **111%**
extra output **34%**



Farrowing Crate Utilization – 22% less sows, 34% more piglet output (based on farm capacity)



DanBred performance in the Philippines shows

- **Better reproductive** and production efficiencies
- **Higher born alive** per litter
- **30% more output** per sow compared to the current average local performance
- **More piglet** less sows
- **More pork** less resources

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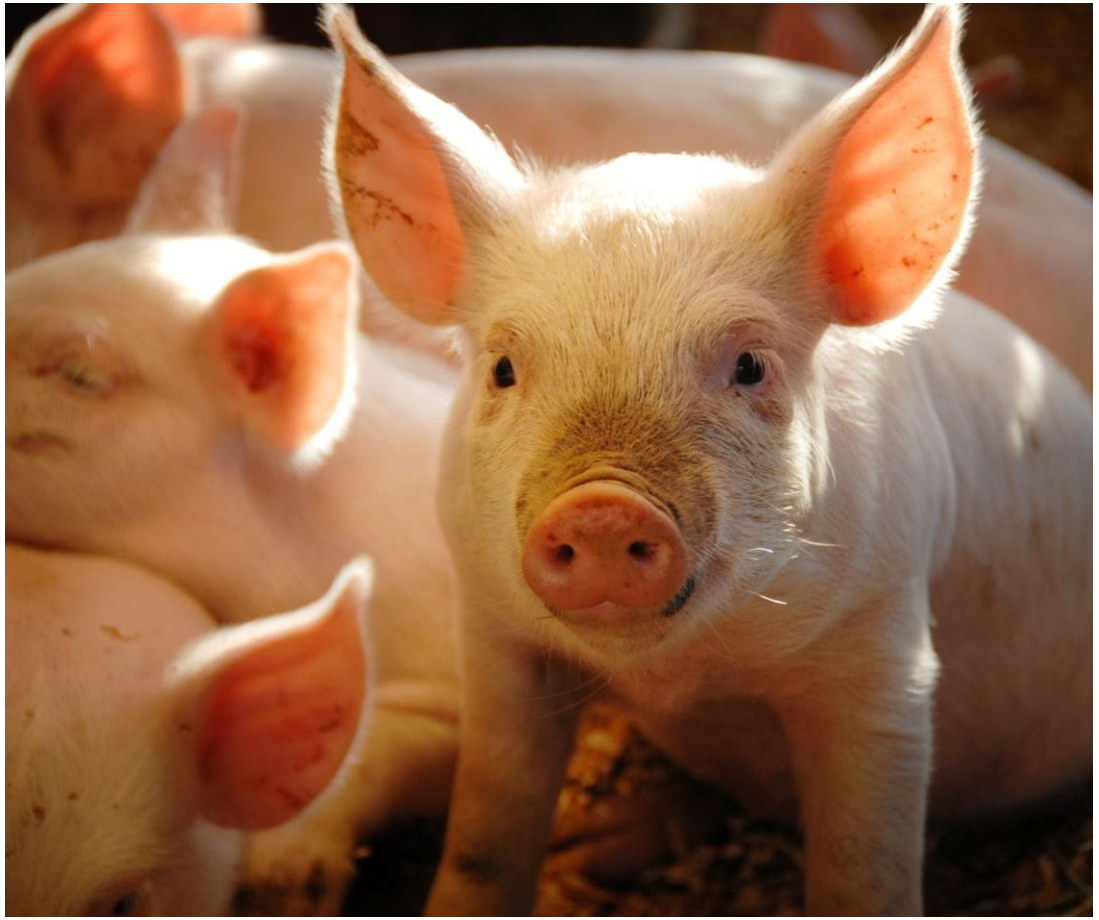
03

Farrowing Strategy:

Managing Large Litters

More Piglets, Less Sows

Managing Large Litters: From Survival to Thriving



Ensuring Colostrum Intake

Colostrum intake of 250–300 ml per piglet within 4–6 hours is vital for survival using split suckling techniques.

Cross-Fostering Strategy

Cross-fostering within 24–48 hours places excess piglets with nurse sows to balance litter sizes effectively.

Post-Farrowing Care

Daily pen inspection, hygiene and creep feed from day 14 improve piglet health and growth in large litters.

Split Suckling - colostrum

SPLIT SUCKLING

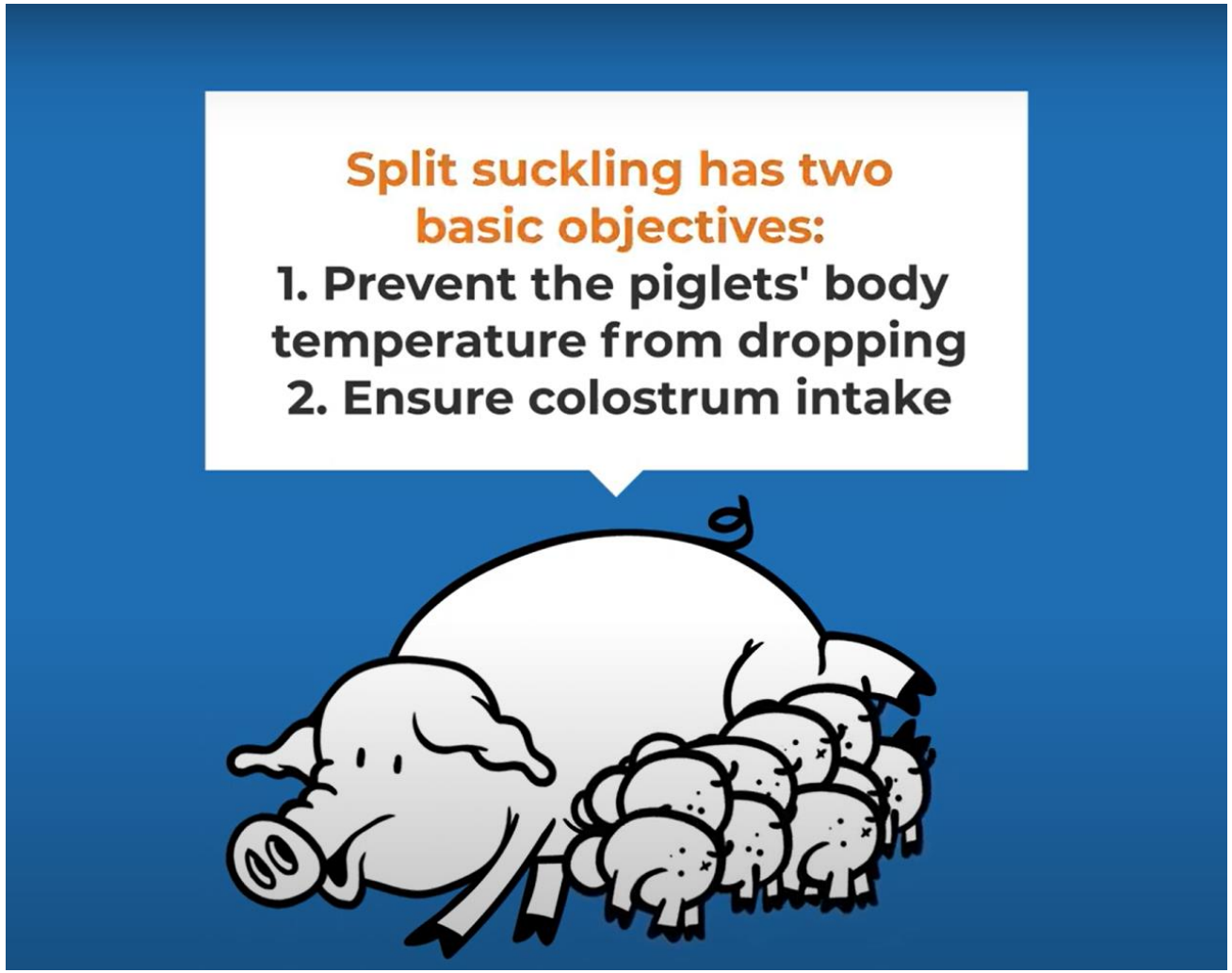
Do the split suckling method when the sow farrowed more than 15 piglets, begin the process by dividing the litters into two groups.

Confine the larger litters on the heat crib for 60 minutes, and after the smaller litters finish the duration of 60 minutes on suckling milk release the larger litters on the heat crib for them to suck milk on their mother.

Repeat this process until the piglets are fostered.

Ex: 20 piglets

- 1st group smaller litter 6:00 am to 7:00 am
- 2nd group bigger litter 7:00 am to 8:00 am



Litter Equalization

- When all piglets have received enough colostrum 12-24 hours after farrowing
- You can carry out litter equalisation until 48 hours after farrowing, but after that, you shouldn’t move any piglets
- Carry out litter equalisation so that every sow gets the number of piglets she is able to nurse according to your earlier assessment
- First of all, move the bigger piglets from the litter and leave the smaller piglets with their mother
- Make sure the foster sow gets piglets of the same size
- Use second parity sows for the smaller piglets as these sows have smaller teats
- Make as many foster sows as needed – every piglet needs sufficient access to the udder

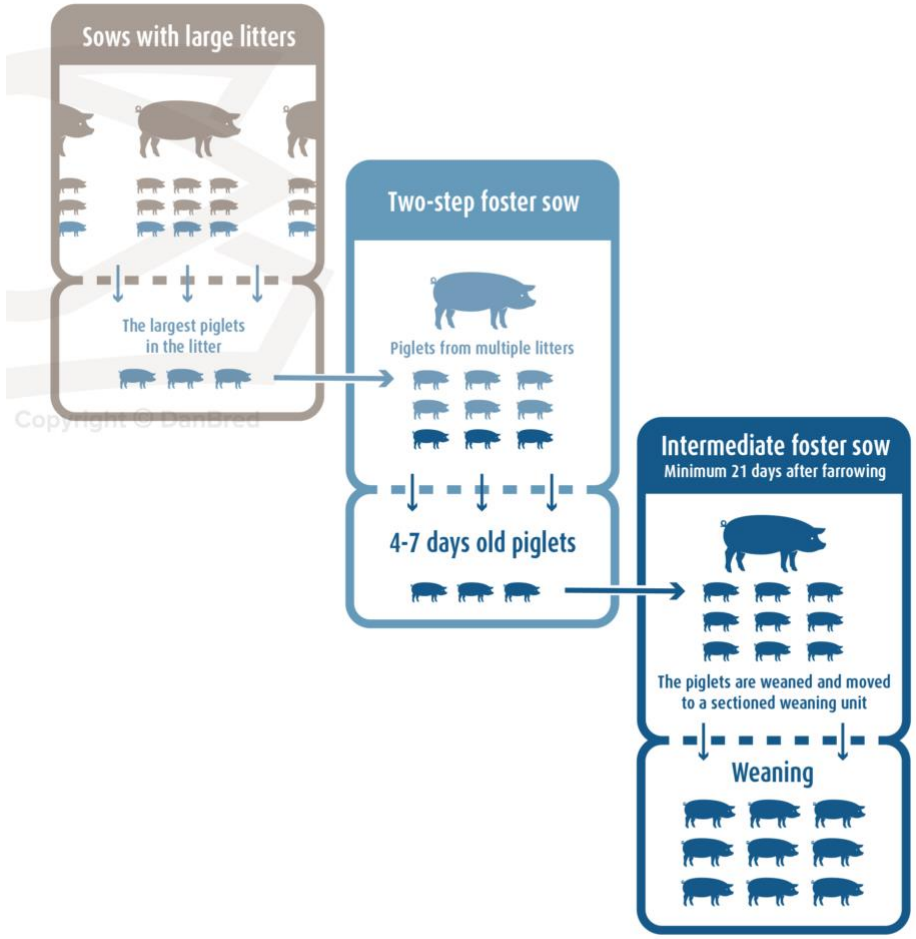
Foster Sow and Litter Equalization

In foster care and sizing, if the litter size is too large foster the other piglets to another sow.

Use **18-21 day old (largest litters of the batch)**, farrowed sow for **14 day old** litters, a **14 day** old farrowed sow for 7 day old litters, and **7 day old farrowed** sow for any extra litters.

Make sure that all litters are registered before fostering it to other sow.

Group the piglets by size (small, medium, large).



The data is based on Danish farms that have agreed to share their results publicly. These farms represent merely a fraction of DanBred's customers in Denmark, but they are representative for the entire customer base.

	All farms (Denmark) 2024	Top 5 Farms 2024	Philippines 2024
Live Born Per Litter	18.8	20.1	17.3
Weaned/sow/ year	36.3	43.2	37.1
Pre-weaning Mort	14.0	8.7	7.9
Farrowing Rate	88.0%	90.6%	90.6%

In summary: 37 pigs weaned per sow year

Building a Strong Foundation: Gilt Development for Longevity

Optimizing Gestation: Preparing Sows for Large Litters

Mastering the Farrowing Unit: Managing Large Litters

Focus on gilt development, gestation feeding, farrowing management, and piglet nutrition to replicate this success.

04

Our three-way crossbreeding system

The sure way to world-class results

A complete three-way breeding system

DANBRED

DanBred Yorkshire

DanBred Landrace

DanBred Hybrid

DanBred Duroc

DanBred Finishers

Meet the female breeds

DanBred Yorkshire

- Good mothering abilities
- Produces large litters of uniform and vital piglets
- High daily gain
- High feed efficiency
- Good meat quality

DanBred Landrace

- High fertility
- Good mothering abilities
- Produces large litters of robust pigs
- Strong animal with solid legs
- High lean meat percentage

DanBred Landrace & Yorkshire
Breeding goal (2025)

Productivity

Piglet and weaner growth

Finisher growth

Feed conversion

Lean meat percentage

Killing out

26%

Reproduction

Litter size

8%

Robustness

Piglet survival

Sow survival

Conformation

Litter weight gain

66%

Breeding goal explained

Productivity (26 %)
- Daily gain
- Feed conversion
- Killing out
- Lean meat percentage

Robustness (66 %)
- Piglet survival
- Sow survival
- Conformation
- Litter weight gain

Reproduction (8 %)
- Litter size

A high **daily gain** shortens the time before your animal is ready for slaughter.

Better **feed efficiency** results in pigs that produce more pork with less feed – so you can lower your costs of production.

High-quality pork is in high demand all over the world. We select for a high **lean meat percentage**, matching the trend for increasingly heavier finishers.

We select for the piglet's own genetic potential to **survive** as well as the sow's effect on **piglet vitality**.

Sow survival is measured throughout the entire life of the sow - from the first mating to the last farrowing directly in the production herds.

We select for strong and robust pigs. **Conformation** is assessed as an overall score of the pig's legs, back and posture with the aim to reduce the risk of culling.

With **litter weight gain** we measure the sows ability to nurse her own piglets, we expect the sow will have a greater milk yield as well as improve the ability to nurture more piglets

We select for an improved **number of piglets born**, so the sows can produce more piglets than before.

More robust pigs
Piglet survival increases with DanBred

	2024	2023	2022
Piglet survival	78.6 %	77.8 %	77.0 %

+ 1.6 percentage points higher piglet survival in just two years

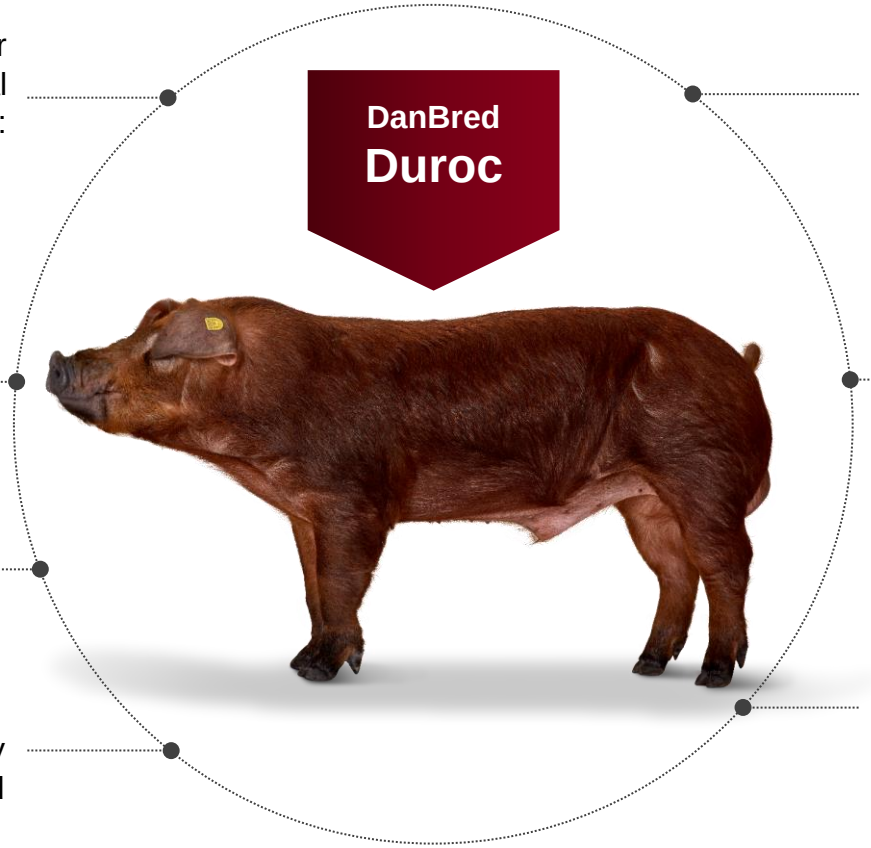
DanBred Duroc.
More pork for fewer costs

DanBred Duroc finisher carcasses have exceptional meat quality: pH, colour and IMF

DanBred Duroc is continuously selected for high lean meat percentage, matching the trend for increasingly heavier finishers

DanBred Duroc is the world's most profitable and environmentally-efficient efficient terminal boar line

DanBred Duroc progeny have superior daily gain from birth to slaughter and the best feed efficiency



DanBred Duroc progeny are robust and have uniform growth rates from birth to slaughter

DanBred Duroc progeny are easy to handle and highly social, leading to higher animal welfare

DanBred Duroc produce litters with high survival rates and vigorous piglets

DanBred Duroc
Breeding goal (2025)

Productivity

Piglet and weaner growth

Finisher growth

Feed conversion

Lean meat percentage

Killing out

40%

Robustness

Piglet survival

Conformation

Litter productivity

60%

Breeding goal explained

Productivity (40 %)
- Daily gain
- Feed conversion
- Killing out
- Lean meat percentage

A high **daily gain** shortens the time before your animal is ready for slaughter.

Better **feed efficiency** results in pigs that produce more pork with less feed – so you can lower your costs of production.

High-quality pork is in high demand all over the world. We select for a high **lean meat percentage**, matching the trend for increasingly heavier finishers.

Robustness (60 %)
- Survival
- Conformation
- Litter productivity

We select for the piglet's own genetic potential to **survive** as well as by paternal boar effect on **litter productivity**.

We select for strong and robust pigs. **Conformation** is assessed as an overall score of the pig's legs, back and posture with the aim to reduce the risk of culling.

Continuous genetic progress

Results in direct profitability for you

Setting the Standard:
DanBred leads in reproduction

	Average Danish DanBred farms 2022	Average Danish DanBred farms 2023	Average Danish DanBred farms 2024	Top 10% 2024
Liveborn per litter	18.6	18.9	19.2	20.0
Piglet survival, total	77.0%	77.8%	78.6%	82.1%
Weaned pigs per sow per year	35.4	36.3	37.3	41.9
No. of herds	135			

Almost
+2 weaned pigs per sow per year in just two years!

Setting the Standard: Also, in productivity

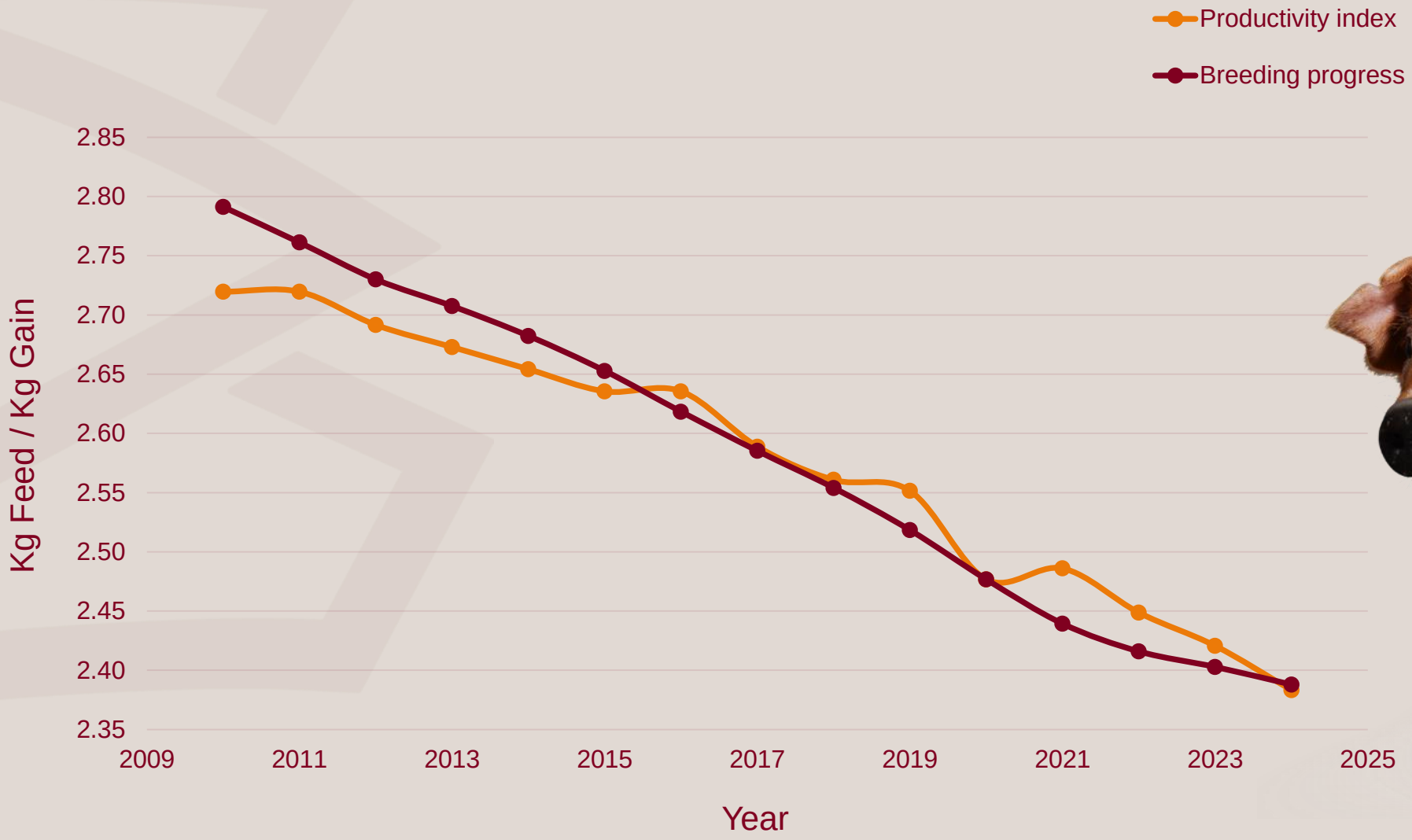
	Average Danish DanBred farms 2022	Average Danish DanBred farms 2023	Average Danish DanBred farms 2024	Top 10% 2024
Average daily gain 30-115 kg , grams	1.055	1.063	1.080	1.162
Feed conversion ratio, kg feed/kg gain	2.45	2.42	2.38	2.23
Lean meat percentage, %	59.6	59.6	59.7	59.8
Finisher survival rate, %	97	97	96.9	97.6
Production value per pen, € per year	€96.8	€101.7	€108.1	€141.3

Productivity from weaning to slaugther

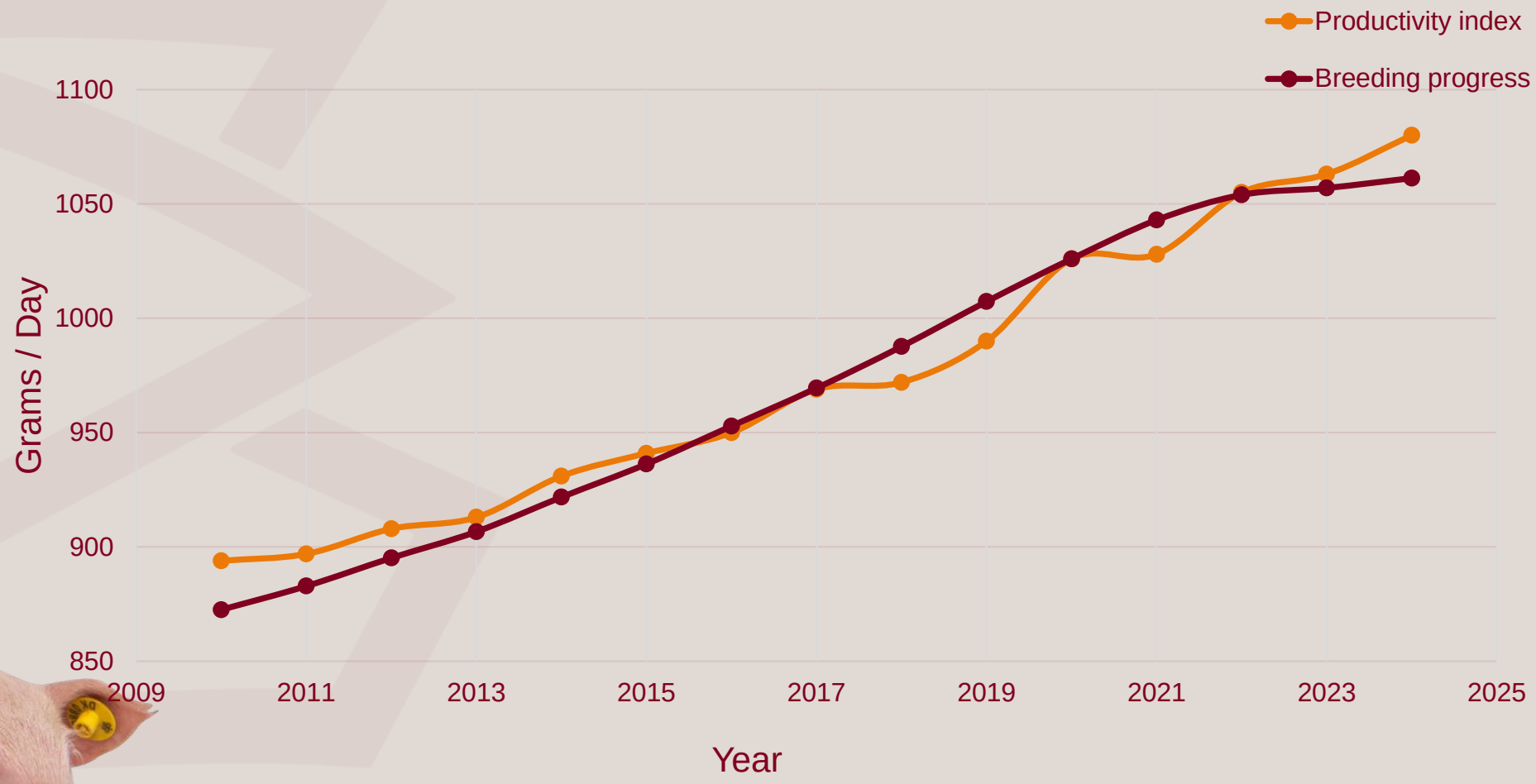
	2022	2023	2024	Top 10% in 2024
Daily gain (7-115 kg), g	883	839	846	919
Feed efficiency (7-115 kg), kg feed per kg gain	2.26	2.23	2.20	2.06

Source: Converted key numbers from ”Results for DanBred pigs, 2025”, Danish Agriculture & Food Council.

Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR), 30-115 kg



Daily gain, 30-115 kg



Breeding progress…

How you can benefit from our total genomic selection:

1.
Get a crystal clear picture of which breeding pigs have optimum genetic traits.

2.
Select a breeding candidate that fits your breeding goals exactly.

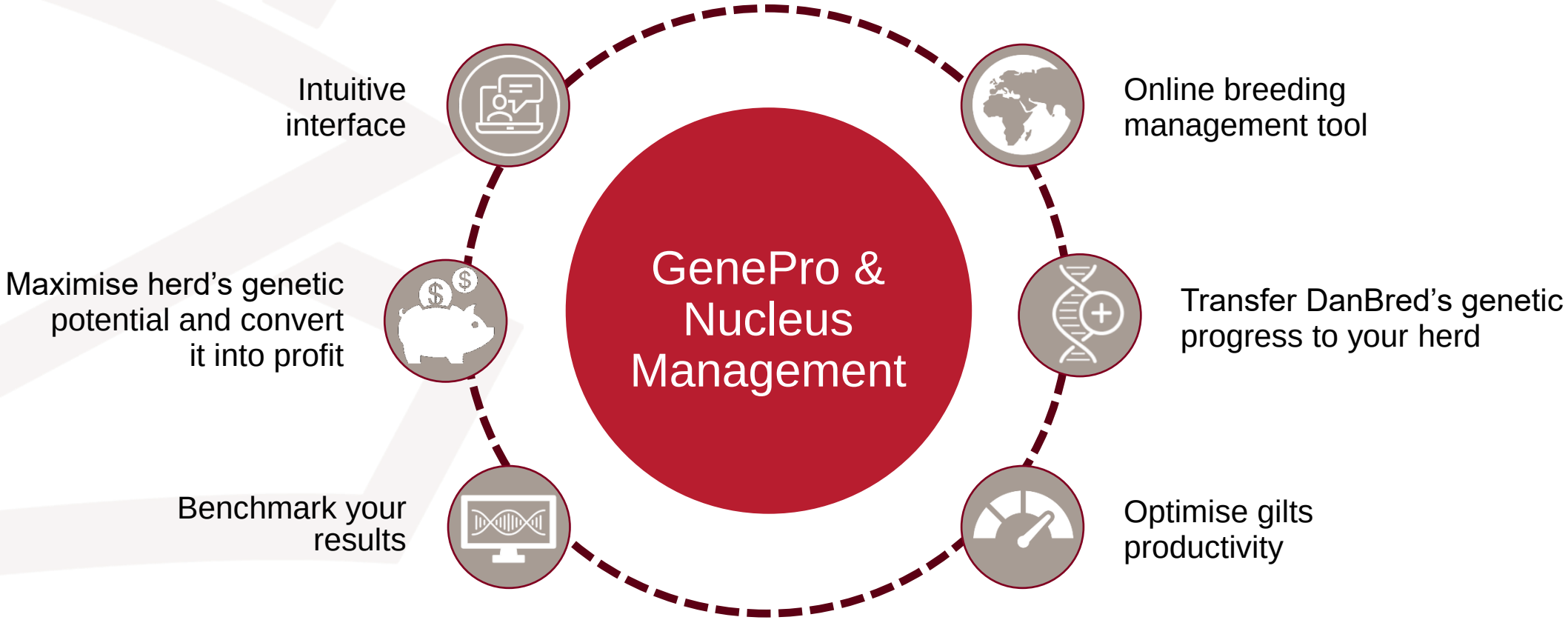
3.
Now, you're improving breeding progress!

… your production results follow our breeding progress 1:1

DanBred
Nucleus Management

Maximizing your herd’s genetic potenial

The same tool (DanBred Database) used by DanBred nucleus herds & top performing farms



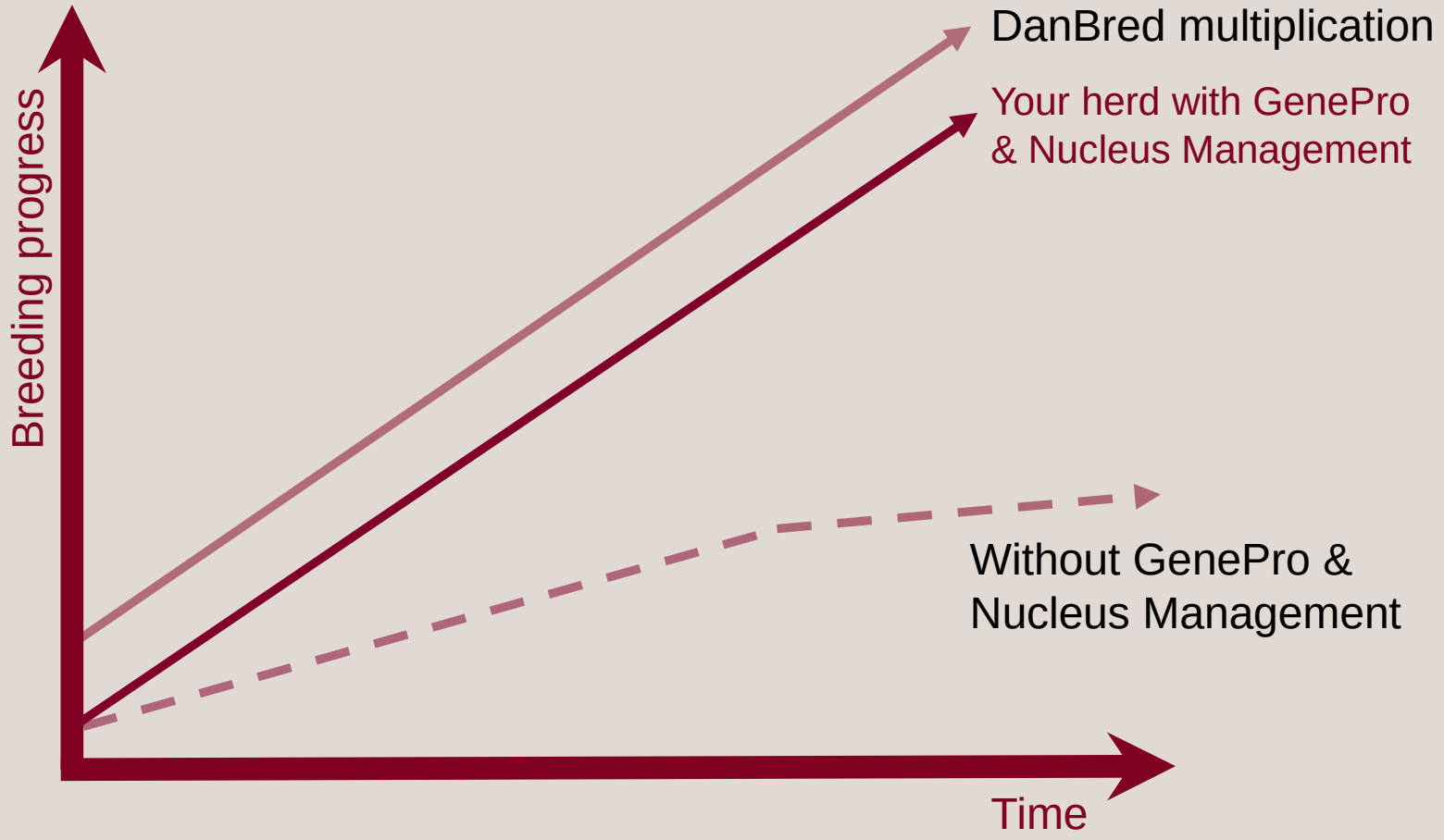
MAXIMUM GENETIC POTENTIAL

in your production herd with GenePro & Nucleus Management

1.80€

per year per finisher

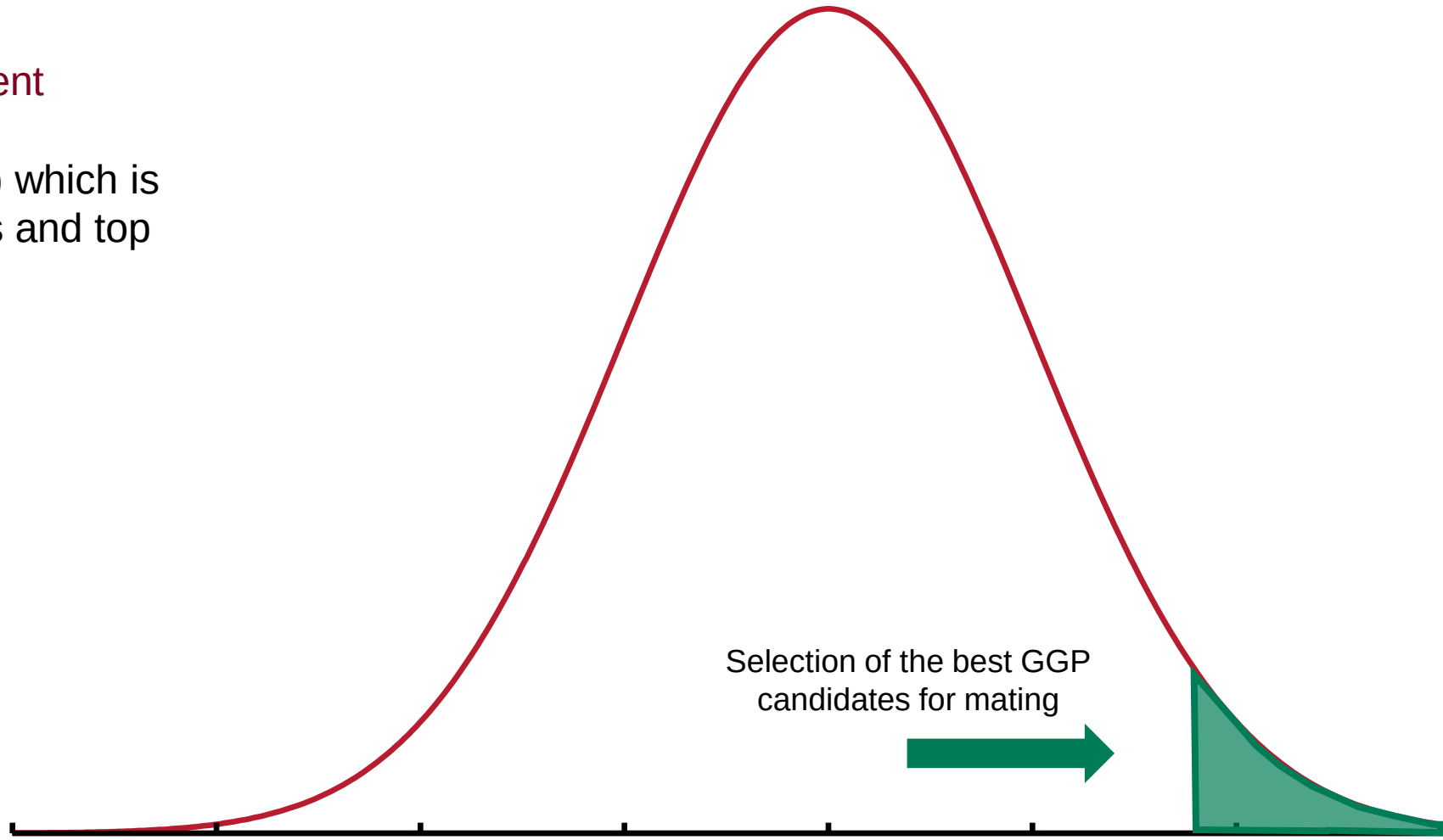
genetic improvement from 2016 to 2020



Key value

GenePro & Nucleus Management

Same tool (DanBred Database) which is used in DanBred nucleus herds and top performing farms.



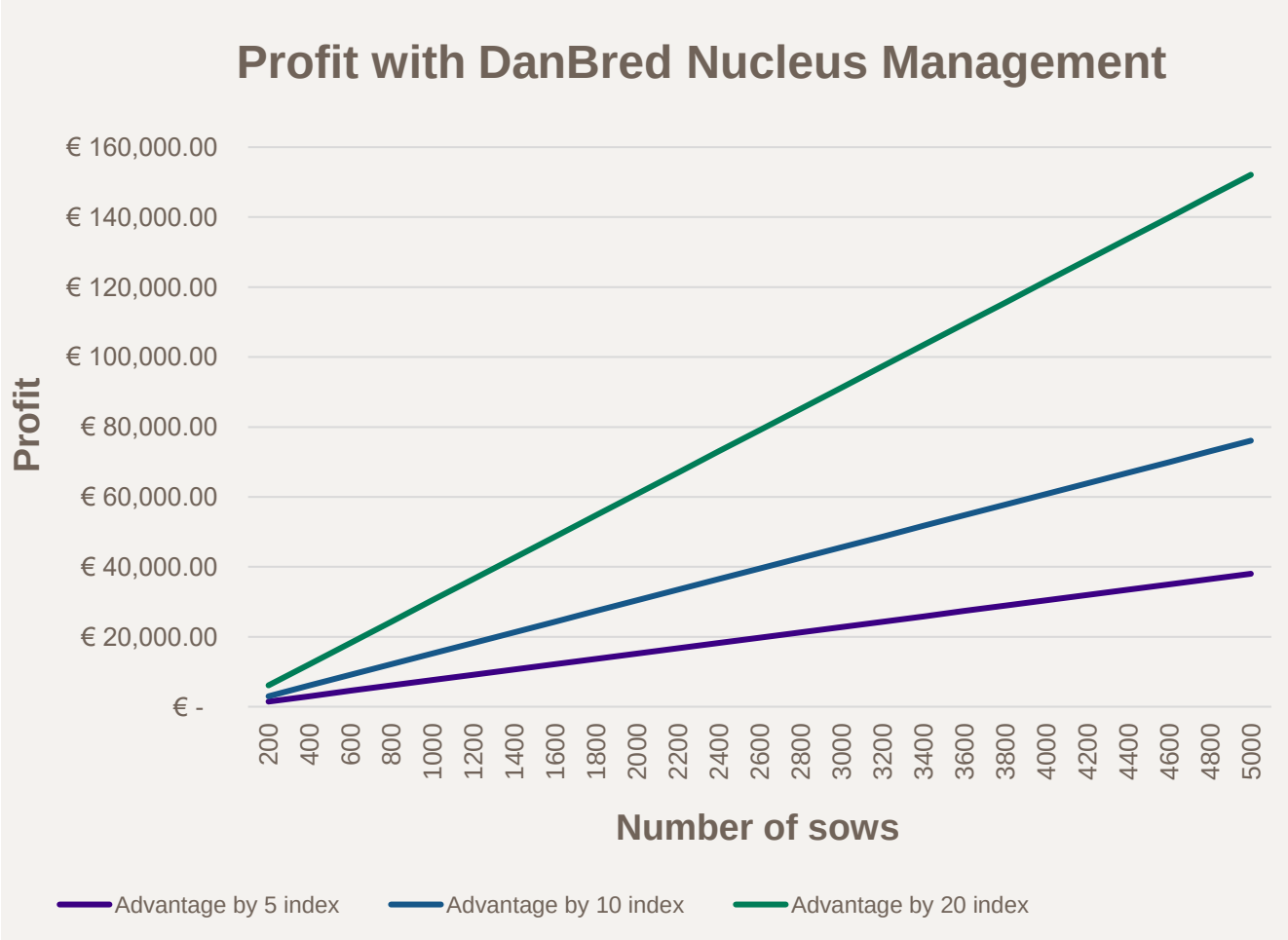
Economic benefits of Nucleus Management

By using **DanBred Nucleus Management**, you can increase the index level in your herd.

When you produce 30 PSY, one index point is worth EUR 1.52 per sow per year.

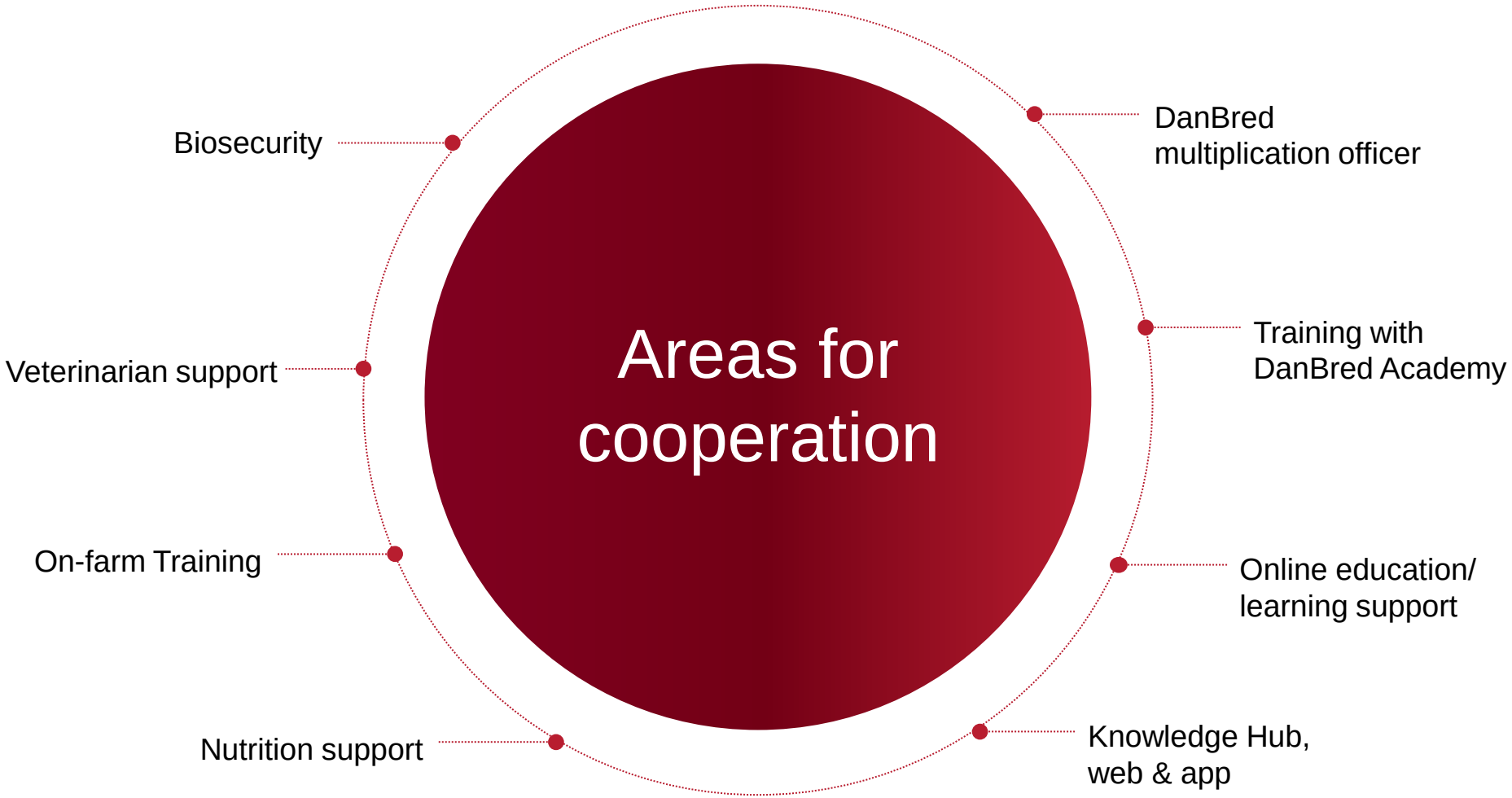
The index improvement positively affect the finisher pigs through:

- Better feed efficiency
- Faster daily gain
- Higher lean meat percentage
- More robustness
- Improved survival



The index gap between the lowest and highest farms is 25 index points.

Your business. Our DNA.



Balanced breeding for sustainable productivity

DanBred breeding programme

Balanced breeding:
Productivity and sustainability go hand in hand

More piglets, less sows

2018: 33.8 weaned pig per sow per year.

2023: 35.3 weaned pigs per sow per year.

+ 1.5 piglets more per sow per year in just 5 years.

You can produce more piglets with less sows because our sows give birth to many robust, vital piglets.

More pork, less resources

2018: 2.6 kg feed per kg gain.

2023: 2.5 kg feed per kg gain.

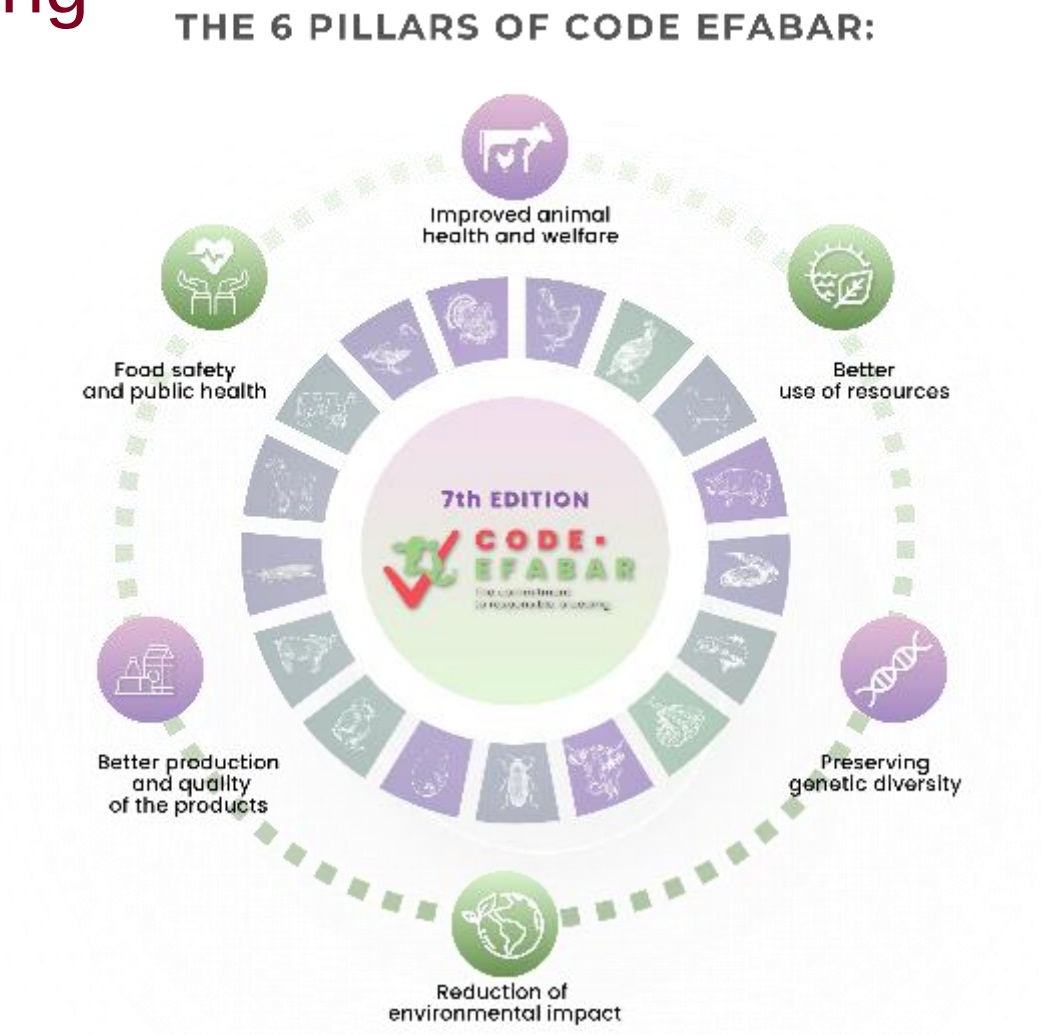
- 0.1 kg feed per kg gain less in just 5 years.

You can produce more pork with less resources because our finishers have superior feed efficiency.

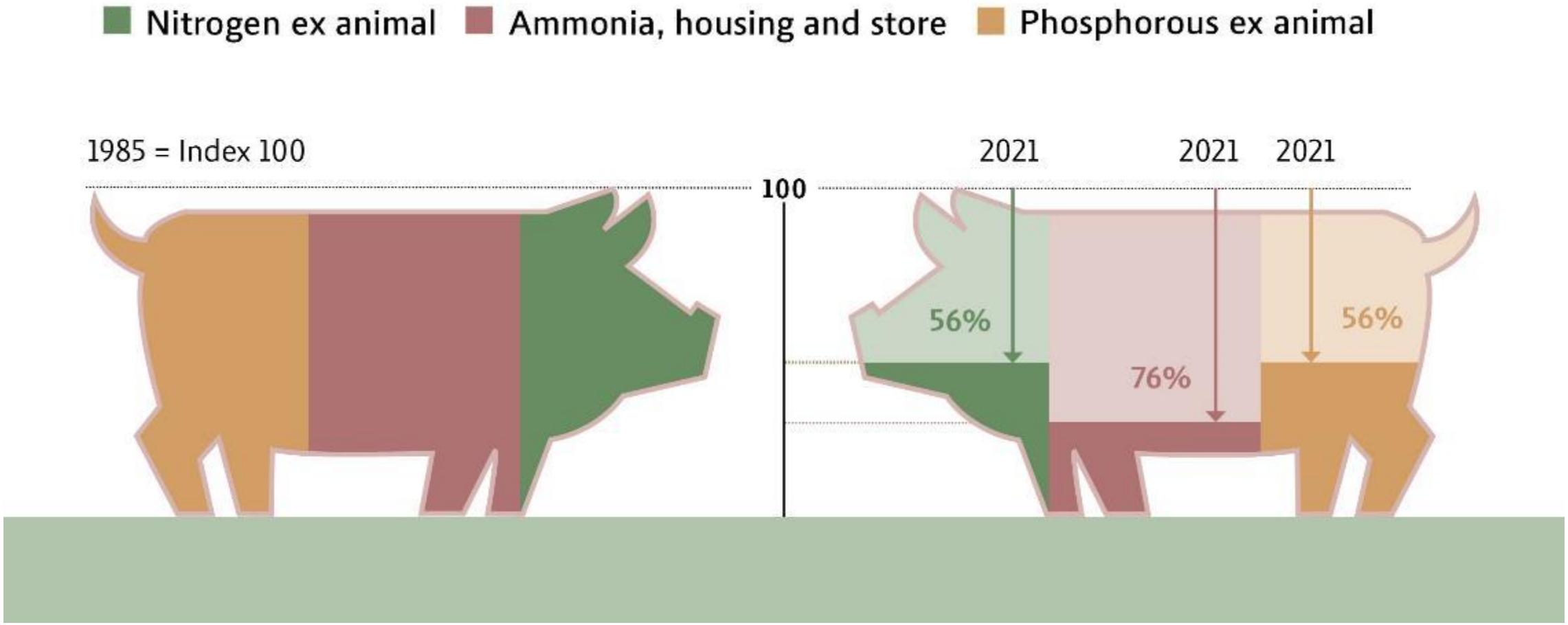
Code EFABAR
A commitment to balanced breeding

Breeding plays an important role in pig production, both today and in the future.

Therefore, DanBred is committed to responsible and balanced breeding with the Code EFABAR certificate – to support a sustainable future for pig production.



Emissions per kg pig meat from 1985-2021



Source: DCE, *Albrektsen et al. (2023), forwarded spreadsheet, Svinekød statistik 2010-2021, Danish Agriculture & Food Council and* [Denmark_NFR_Report_2023.xlsx (europa.eu)]

Producing more piglets with highly productive sows

The DanBred Breeding System

DanBred female breeds:
More piglets with less sows

DanBred Yorkshire

- Good mothering abilities
- Produces large litters of uniform and vital piglets
- High daily gain
- High feed efficiency
- Good meat quality

DanBred Landrace

- High fertility
- Good mothering abilities
- Produces large litters of robust pigs
- Strong animal with solid legs
- High lean meat percentage

CARE FOR MORE

DANBRED HYBRID BRED FOR BUSINESS

More profit

41.9 pigs weaned per sow per year

More potential

82.1 percentages in total piglet survival

More productivity

20 liveborn piglets

Do you want more from your sow line?

The DanBred Hybrid is bred for business to deliver on your ambitions.

GET BIG FAST

More pork for less costs
1,161 g daily gain

Verified best-in-class performance
<2.23 kg feed per kg gain

Exceptional meat quality
59.8 % lean meat

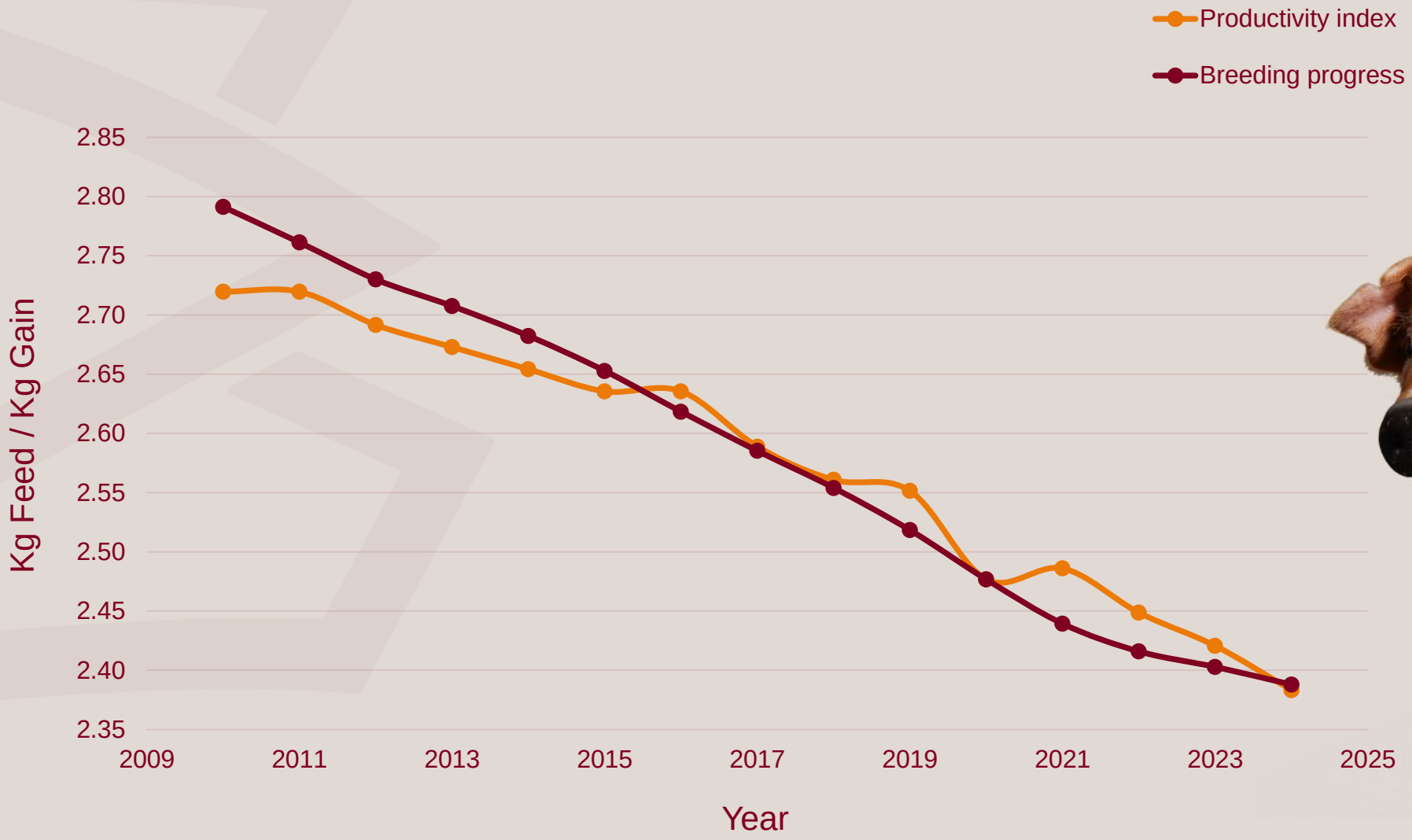
Choose the best performing terminal sire on the market to boost your business and stay competitive.

Productivity from weaning to slaugther

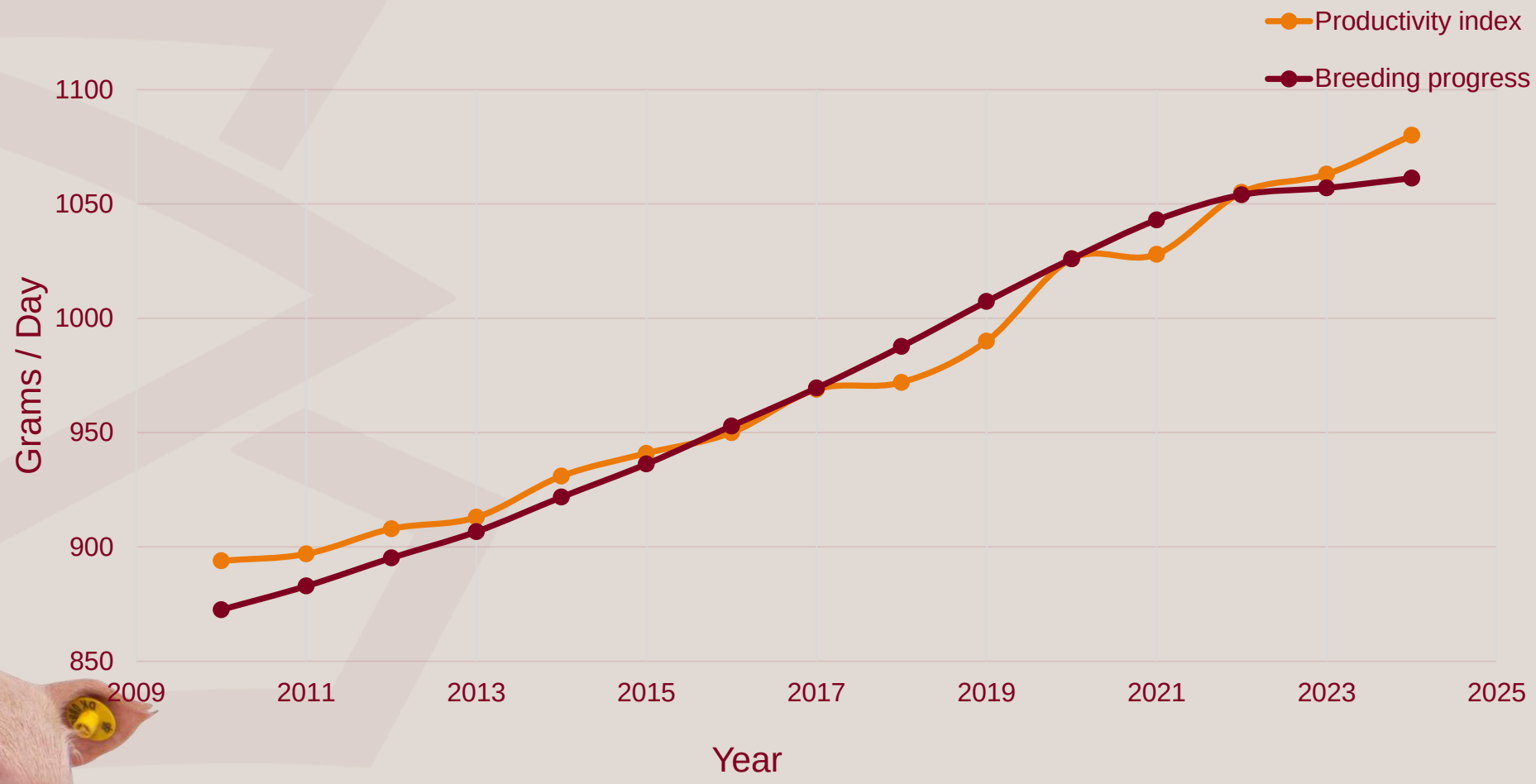
	2022	2023	2024	Top 10% in 2024
Daily gain (7-115 kg), g	883	839	846	919
Feed efficiency (7-115 kg), kg feed per kg gain	2.26	2.23	2.20	2.06

Source: Converted key numbers from ”Results for DanBred pigs, 2025”, Danish Agriculture & Food Council.

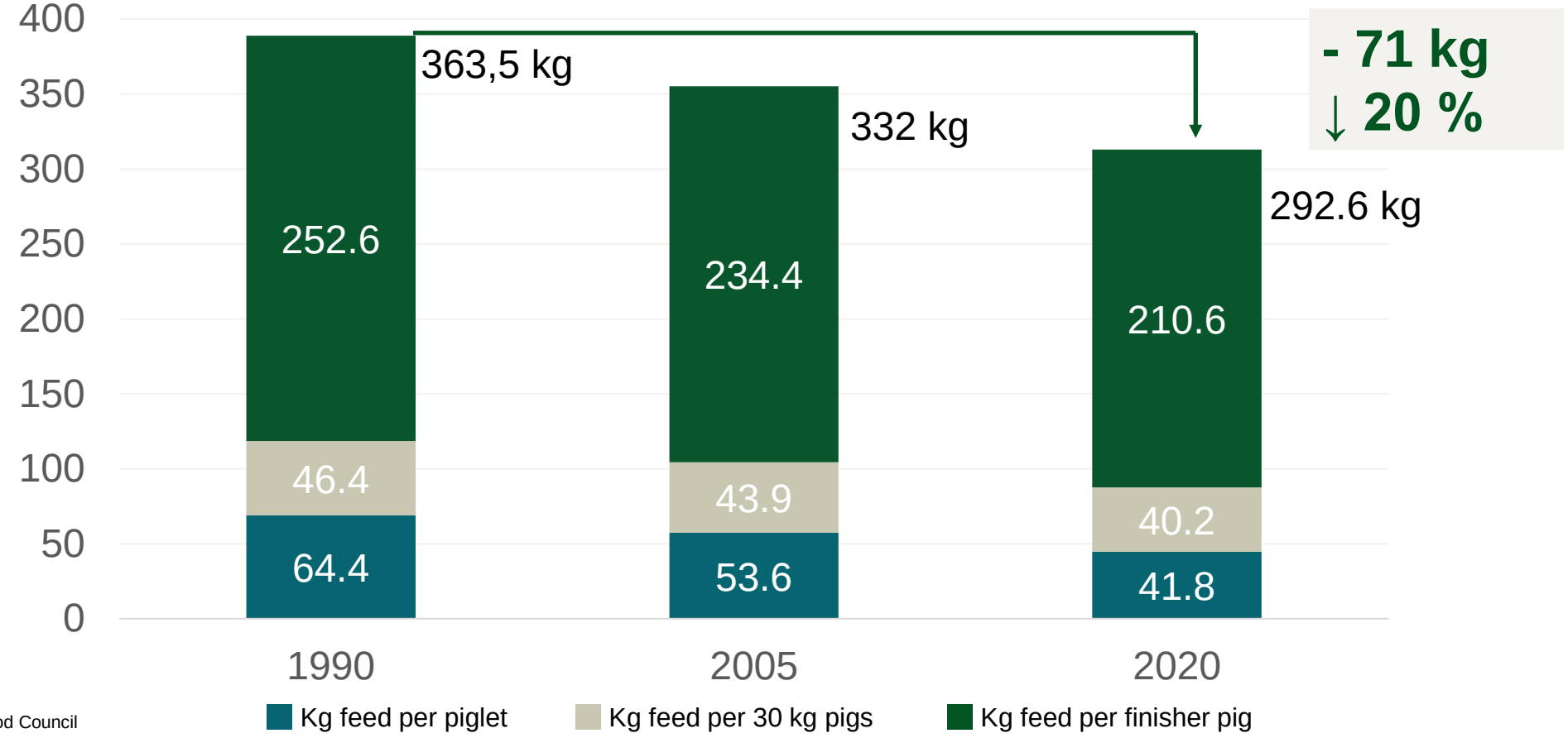
Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR), 30-115 kg



Daily gain, 30-115 kg



Development of feed consumption to produce one 115 kg pig

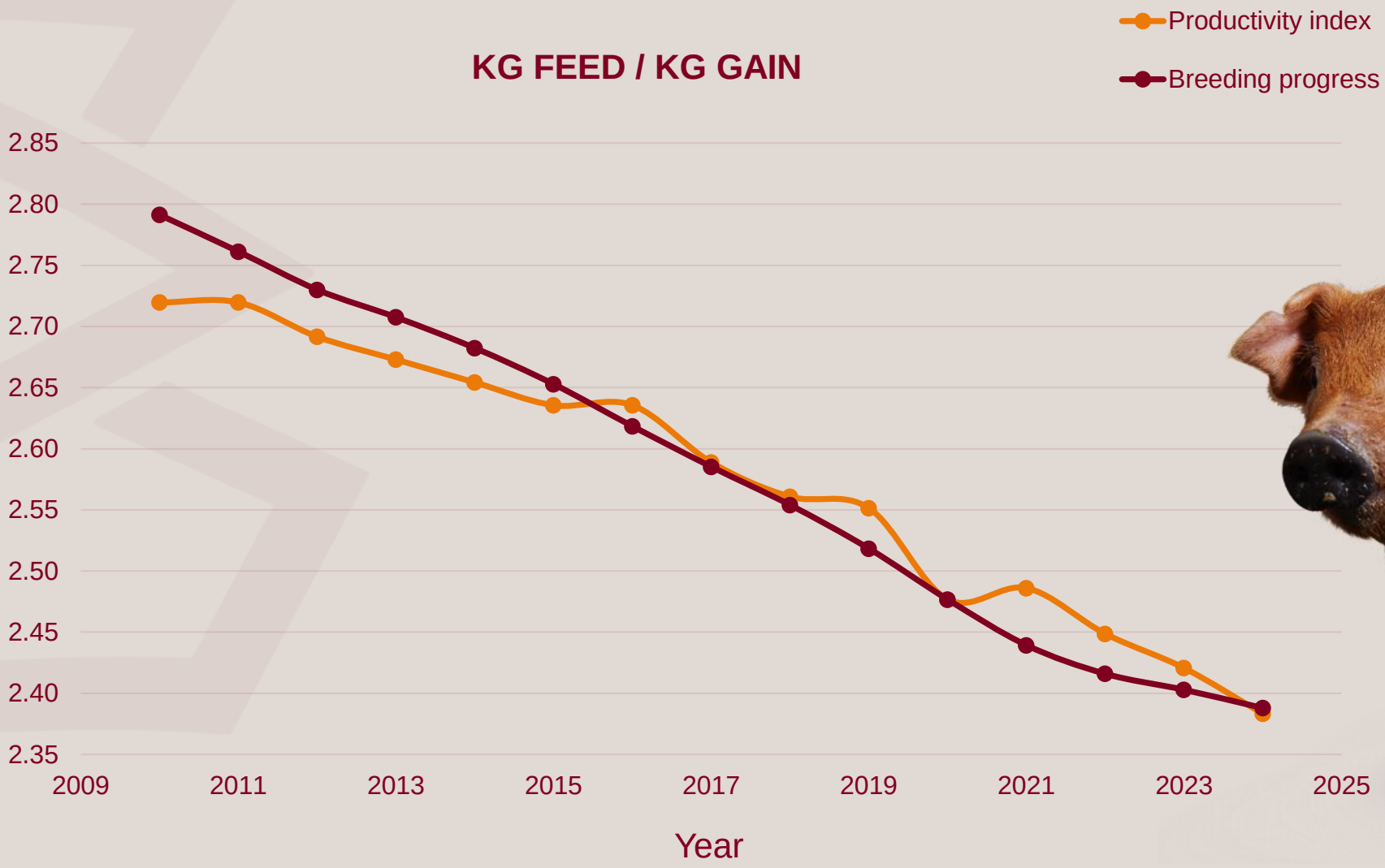


Source: Danish Agriculture & Food Council

DanBred feed efficiency, 30-115 kg

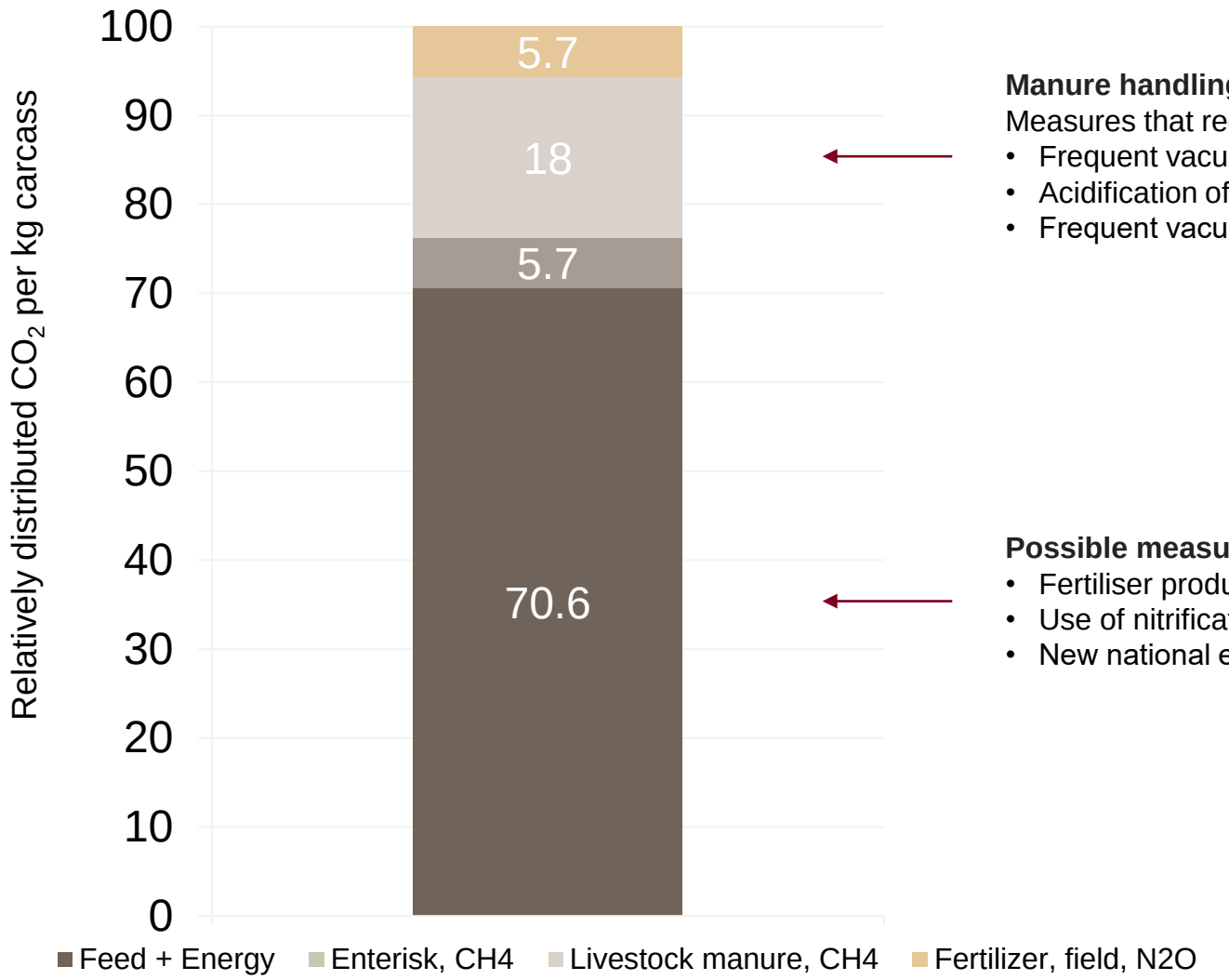
- **0.24 kg feed per kg growth results in…**

- **more than 13.6 kg of CO2 equivalents**



Pigs from farrowing to slaughter (115.3 kg)

Distribution of climate footprint of a pig from birth to delivery in the stables.



Manure handling: Effect on methane

Measures that reduce methane loss:

- Frequent vacuum flushing of manure + Biogasification
- Acidification of manure in the barn
- Frequent vacuum flushing of manure → acidification in manure stores

Possible measures in plan production:

- Fertiliser produced on green energy
- Use of nitrification inhibitors
- New national emission values for nitrous oxide

Source: Danish Agriculture & Food Council

Background

Ariel P. Peregrino, DVM

Education:

Central Luzon State University

BS Animal Husbandry, 2004

Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, 2006

Background:

2023-	Technical Service Manager, DanBred Asia.
2022-23	Team Leader Sunjin Farm Solutions, Philippines.
2022-22	Swine Operations Supervisor, Maagir Farm.
2011-21	Swine Operations Manager, RDF.
2007-11	Farm Veterinarian/Farm Manager, Dalco Farm.

Publications:

“Use of Infra-red thermography to assist control of evaporative cool cells.”

“Breeding sows using single serving offering substantial benefits in production.”

Both International Pig Veterinary Society Congress 2018 Proceedings.

DANBRED