

Pig Mycotoxin Checklist

Your herd may be facing a mycotoxin challenge if any of the signs below are present

Signs to look for in the breeding herd

- Increase in regular or irregular returns, anoestrus
- Increased weaning to service interval
- High incidence of rectal or vaginal prolapses, abortions, Mastitis Metritis Agalactia (MMA) or foetal re-absorption
- Inconsistency in sow body condition
- Reduced numbers born and milking ability
- Increase in stillbirths, small litters or weak piglets
- High incidence of splay-leg piglets
- Increase in the age of puberty of boars and gilts
- Boars in the herd suffering from reduced libido, poor semen quality or low sperm concentration
- Vulva enlargement/reddening in piglets

Signs to look for in the growing and finishing herd

- Reduction in feed intake or pigs off their feed
- Reduced growth rates
- Increase in disease incidence or poor immunity
- Swollen vulva's
- Early puberty, premature oestrus
- Vomiting
- Increase in sudden deaths, pale pigs, weak pigs, bloody faeces or Erysipelas incidence
- Any other unexplained concerns

Signs to look for in feeds and bedding

- Evidence of spoilage or heating in any feeds
- Feeding of high moisture or very dry grains
- Poor quality straw bedding
- Feeding co-products or liquid feeding
- Unusual pre or post-harvest weather conditions such as drought, flooding or temperature extremes at harvest

Bio-security

- Is there a routine cleaning policy of bulk bins, wet mixing tanks, feed pipe lines and feeders?
- Is there a policy for hoovering ventilation shafts and dust accumulations?

