Manitoba Researchers Collaborate to Grow the Pork Industry
Collaboration in Research has made Manitoba a national and international leader in pork production and management.

Feeding the world
Creating local jobs
Improving hog care
Improving sustainability
Sharing knowledge worldwide.
From Manitoba to the World

Hog and pork exports from Manitoba in 2019:

- Japan: $582 million
- United States: $353 million
- China: $143 million
- Mexico: $96 million
- South Korea: $50 million
The pork industry is one of the largest farming industries in Canada. Manitoba leads the country as the top hog producer, marketing 7.7 million pigs in 2019 and accounting for 23.7% of Canada’s hog farm cash receipts. The province is a major exporter of pork products, sending over 70% of what is produced to international markets. The top five markets in 2019 were Japan, the United States, China, Mexico, and South Korea. In total, Manitoba’s hog and pork exports totaled $1.3 billion in 2019.

Manitoba is home to several major pork processors, including HyLife and Maple Leaf Foods, that have helped to develop Manitoba’s reputation as a high quality pork supplier.

In 2019:

- **7.7 million** hogs marketed
- **$1.1 billion** in farm cash receipts
- **$1.7 billion** in meat and meat product sales
- **$1.3 billion** in export earnings
- **37** export destinations

Manitoba produces some of the world’s best pork

As a leading player in Canada’s pork industry, Manitoba has engaged with a network of collaborators to address some of the main challenges and risks facing the industry including:

1. **Animal welfare**: Consumer expectations and regulatory changes have created the need to convert sow housing layouts away from individual stalls and towards a grouped design, which gives sows the freedom to move around, interact with other pigs, and explore their environment.

2. **Feeding**: Feed is the single highest cost in the pork production system, compounded by new grouped sow barn environments that create additional challenges in how pigs are fed.

3. **Manure management**: Researchers are investigating ways to address concerns with manure management including manure storage, treatment, transportation, odour, and manure nutrient balance.

4. **Biosecurity**: African swine fever has swept through several African countries and spread to central Asia and Europe, and poses an existential threat to the Canadian pork sector if it reaches here.

5. **Labour shortages**: By 2025, the sector will need over 15,000 workers but about 3,000 of these positions will remain unfilled.¹

Better ways to House and Feed Pigs

The care and handling of pigs has changed as the swine industry has evolved

In 2014, the Canadian Code of Practice was updated to allow greater freedom of movement for gestating sows. In response, the National Sow Housing Conversion Project (NSHCP) was formed, spearheading a three-year effort to help producers transition barns to group sow housing.

Manitoba researchers collaborated with experts across Canada, including engineers and behavioural animal scientists to design the new open concept sow housing. To date, thousands of barns have been converted into group sow housing systems.

HyLife converted 3,000 sow farrow to wean gestation crates at the Rosco Farm in Manitoba approximately four years ago, which has served as a prototype of continuous improvement to convert other sow barns in the HyLife production system.

Maple Leaf Foods has already transitioned 50,000 sows (77% of their stock) to an open housed system.

Enhancing the wellness of pigs

Dr. Laurie Connor and her team at the University of Manitoba have led a series of research projects related to sow housing.

The changes in the Canadian Code of Practice requires pigs to have multiple forms of ‘enrichment’, to enhance their physical and social environments. Enrichment can be as simple as something for the pigs to chew on, like straw, which has the added benefit of being digestible.

Research shows that pigs who have straw to chew on tend to be less aggressive and show increased growth.

Several pig farms have engaged in extension studies to trial new enrichment strategies, seeing positive benefits in sow behaviour.

In housing sows together, pig farmers must address how best to feed their pigs, either in a competitive or non-competitive system

In a Competitive Feeding System

all sows have access to the feed at the same time.

While this system has cheaper up-front costs and little training requirements for the sows, dominant sows can steal feed from other sows, leading to uneven feeding.

In a Non-Competitive Feeding System

sows access individual stalls with gates that close behind them. This prevents access by other sows, reducing aggression. A computer reads a tag on the pig and allocates a specific amount of feed. However, some training is required to get the sows to use the feeding system.

Guidelines on how to choose and implement different feeding systems have been developed collaboratively by the University of Manitoba, Manitoba Pork, and the Prairie Swine Centre.

UP TO 70% OF THE COST TO PRODUCE A PIG COMES FROM FEEDING

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The average-sized feeder pig produces 10 lbs of manure each day. When scaled up to large farming operations with thousands of pigs, managing manure poses a significant engineering and environmental challenge.

But manure is much more than unwanted waste—it is a valuable and critically utilized resource. Manure is a rich source of nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen. It acts as a natural crop fertilizer that can, in part, replace synthetic ones.

**Phosphorus must be just right**
The most productive soil has a balanced nutrient profile for its crop: using too little reduces crop yield; using too much wastes money, and the excess nutrients run off into surrounding waters, creating the conditions for algae overgrowth that can choke out otherwise healthy lakes and rivers.

MLMMI research has tackled the issue of phosphorus imbalance, especially deficits, in Manitoba’s cropland, creating a phosphorus budget map which identified municipalities that were deficient in phosphorus.

The MLMMI helped to optimize a two-cell manure storage system, achieving a nutrient rich product that can be used to fertilizer nutrient deficient fields selectively with phosphorus.

**Nutrient Cycle**

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Crops

> Surplus
> Large Deficit
> Small Deficit

Phosphorus Map

Nutrients (eg. Phosphorus)

2 Cell Manure Storage System

Livestock

Manure
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**Mitigating Animal Health, Supply Chain and Human Financial Impacts**

Although humans cannot contract the African Swine Fever, certain strains have a 100% mortality rate among pig populations. If ASF is discovered in Canada, it has the potential to interrupt trade—a crisis that would disrupt 70% of pork production, the proportion that is exported from Canada every year.

Today, African Swine Fever testing is performed on tissue samples within government labs, a time-consuming process.

At the Canadian Food Inspection Agency lab based in Winnipeg researchers are developing a new test that can be done in pig barns using saliva samples.

The technology is now being trialed by pork processing companies, including field testing in international locations such as Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and the United States.

This advance will help close a critical gap in preventing and mitigating an ASF outbreak in Canada.

**In fighting a pandemic, rapid testing is key**

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Winnipeg

= Surplus
= Large Deficit
= Small Deficit

ASF Mortality Rate

100%
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FOR SOME STRAINS OF ASF
HyLife

Leading Canada in production and innovation

HyLife is one of the top pork producing companies in Canada. Headquartered in La Broquerie, Manitoba, it also has a major processing facility in the province, located in Neepawa. The company is vertically integrated, producing and processing over 3 million hogs each year, exporting to 20 countries, and supported by 3,500 employees worldwide. HyLife’s dedication to sustainability, coupled with innovations and control in all steps of pork production, ensures a premium pork product with a strong reputation globally.

An important new and expanded market opportunity rests in Asian markets, especially in China.

HyLife utilizes the resources of the Food Development Centre (FDC), located in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, to develop products that are better suited to the Chinese market.

“The next 100 million people eating fresh chilled pork in the world live in China.”
— Guy Baudry
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER, FOODS DIVISION, HYLIFE

Maple Leaf Foods

A holistic food company

Maple Leaf Foods is one of Canada’s flagship food companies. Their roots go back 100 years and today, they are one of Canada’s largest food processors. Recently, the company has launched a robust sustainability platform, covering not only the environmental impact of the company but also worker health and safety, animal welfare, and community engagement. Maple Leaf Foods is the first Canadian food company to declare a position to become carbon neutral. By 2025, the company intends to reduce its carbon footprint by 50% from the 2014 level.

While Maple Leaf Foods is best known for meat products such as pork, they have diversified into other markets by embracing meat alternatives. One of these alternatives is plant-based proteins, a rapidly growing market. The approach will help ensure a more balanced food supply—good for the planet—and good for the profitability and sustainability of one of our most important protein food producers.
On the Horizon

Innovation continues to pave the way toward a sophisticated pork production system

For every $1 invested into research, $4.10 was returned per pig, per year in Canada’s pork industry

Manitoba’s contribution as part of the Canada-wide collaborative network of pork researchers has helped propel the progress and profits of the pork industry.

Harnessing the power of data to improve decision making.
New initiatives underway include:

Artificial Intelligence
AI is a new tool coming to the pork industry, aimed at improving pig welfare, sustainability, and cost efficiency of pork production. Using cameras, microphones, accelerometers and other measures on pigs, artificial intelligence is rapidly tracking pig behaviour and detecting sickness and aggression, which allows farm operators to quickly intervene. This also paves the way for precision pork farming, an approach that optimizes production in a way that considers the contribution of each individual animal.

Pig Microbiome Research
The pork industry is taking cues from human health researchers, as producers look to the gut health and microbiome of pigs. The gut microbiome consists of all the microbes—from bacteria to fungi—that naturally live in the pig’s gut. They help break down food and block the growth of pathogens, improving the immune system—and more. As the pork industry works toward understanding the pig microbiome, it guards the industry against health threats such as pandemics, but also positively impacts multiple aspects of pork production.

“The combination of market access to premium markets, cost competitive live production and processing costs, coupled with innovation has made HyLife a globally sustainable system.”

— Guy Baudry
HYLIFE
There are two aspects to research:

1. Knowledge generation — doing the research and developing solutions, and
2. Knowledge transfer — sharing solutions in practical ways so the industry can take full advantage.

In most Canadian pork research projects, you will find a lead and several collaborating institutions involved from other provinces and cities. Pork research involves governments, universities, sector organizations, and industry. This network performs industry-relevant research that benefits the sector, addressing its challenges, and helping to achieve sustainable growth.

Canada’s highly collaborative and far-reaching network is key to transferring knowledge across the country and around the world. This knowledge transfer increases the uptake of research findings, ensuring that research creates impacts and stays relevant to the needs of the industry and end users. It also facilitates early adoption of new technologies and practices, ahead of competitors.

Swine Innovation Porc has 3 Swine Research Clusters

- **$11.7 million**
  
  INTO 14 PROJECTS BY CLUSTER 1
  BETWEEN 2010-2013

- **$19.7 million**
  
  INTO 20 PROJECTS BY CLUSTER 2
  BETWEEN 2013-2018

- **$18.5 million**
  
  GEARED TOWARDS DRIVING INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABLY INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS AND RESILIENCE OF THE SWINE SECTOR BETWEEN 2018-2023

Canada’s network includes:

1. Provincial pork organizations [nine of them], which represent 7,000 pig farms:
   a. BC Pork
   b. Alberta Pork
   c. Sask Pork
   d. Manitoba Pork
   e. Ontario Pork
   f. Les Éleveurs de porcs du Québec
   g. Porc NB Pork
   h. PEI Pork
   i. Pork Nova Scotia

2. Canadian Pork Council [in Ottawa] has board representatives from those nine provincial organizations

3. Swine Innovation Porc [national research coordination body in Quebec] that is responsible for coordinating much of the research conducted by this collaboration network

4. Prairie Swine Centre [Saskatchewan], an inter-provincial research institution connected with the University of Saskatchewan

5. University of Manitoba

6. Industry [e.g., Hylife and Maple Leaf Foods]

7. Government [Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Departments of Agriculture from all provinces and territories, and the Canadian Agricultural Partnership]

Manitoba Pork

**$10 million**

INVESTED OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS
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STATISTICS CANADA
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