



University of
Veterinary Medicine
Budapest

7th Fatty Pig & 12th Mediterranean Pig Meeting



12-14 September, 2024

Budapest, Hungary

- 12:00-12:15** **T-2-1** *Unified or rather different European market expectations for premium porcine products*
Carolina Pugliese (Italy)
- 12:15-12:30** **T-2-2** *New developments and goals in meat quality evaluation – emphasis on local pig breeds*
Meta Čandek Potokar (Slovenia)
- 12:30-12:45** **T-2-3** *Supporting the preservation of local pig breeds through EU quality schemes – an overview of geographical indications for fresh and processed pork*
Danijel Karolyi (Croatia)
- 12:45-13:00** **T-2-4** *Immunocastration of Fatty Pig Boars – Balancing Animal Welfare and Productive Expectations*
Rui Charneca (Portugal)
- 13:00-13:15** **T-2-5** *Is crossbreeding a valuable tool for serving gene preservation as well as different markets?*
Mercedes Izquierdo (Spain)
- 13:15-14:15** **Lunch and posters**
- 14:15-15:00** **T-2 Session 2 – Part 2**
Rural policy, social role, local food supply and export options of native pigs in Asian and African countries
Chairs: Yuki Muranishi (Japan) and Marcus Bates (UK)
- 14:15-14:30** **T-2-6** *Cultural and economical position of fatty pigs in Taiwan*
Jeng-Fang Huang (Taiwan)
- 14:30-14:45** **T-2-7** *Three million native pigs in remote areas and large-scale farming in Laos*
József Rátky
- 14:45-15:00** **T-2-8** *Jeju pig in Korea, present role and future plan*
Hee-Bok Park (South Korea)
- 15.00-16.15** **Coffee break and poster session**
- 17:30** **Departure from University of Veterinary Medicine Budapest to Üllő Campus / Large Animal Practical Center of University of Veterinary Medicine Budapest**
- 18:30** **Arrival to Üllő Campus, welcome drink**
Introduction of Farm Animal Clinic
- 19:00** **Barbeque (social programme)**
- 22:00** **Transfer back to University of Veterinary Medicine Budapest**

T-2-4 IMMUNOCASTRATION OF FATTY PIG BOARS – BALANCING ANIMAL WELFARE AND PRODUCTIVE EXPECTATIONS

Rui Charneca

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Immunocastration (IMC) of pigs became possible with the development of a conjugated Gonadotropin releasing factor analogue solution in Australia, at the end of the 20th century. This solution was approved for use in the European Union in 2009, with a recommended protocol for males of modern genotypes raised in intensive production systems. Despite the elapsed time and pressure to end physical castration, IMC is still seldom used in intensive production, with the exception of some countries (e.g. Belgium). In local pig breeds production systems, animals are usually slaughtered at advanced ages and high weights, requiring, therefore, sexual neutralization to avoid “boar taint” compounds in their fat, meat, and processed products. These animals are also frequently raised in outdoor conditions, leading to unique challenges regarding animal handling and their interaction with wildlife species. However, the commercial use of IMC in these systems is not known and scientific knowledge on the effects of IMC on the productive and quality traits of animals and products is limited. This work aims to present an overview of the main effects of IMC on the reproductive tract, performance, carcass and meat and quality of local breed fatty pigs, based on past and current studies. The goal is to better understand the implications of using this technique in these breeds and systems. Additionally, we aim to discuss existing and potential constraints for the use of IMC in fatty pig production, including its acceptance by farmers, the industry, and pork product consumers.

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