



PPILOW workshop - 2024-03-07

Helsinki EU office, Brussels



General presentation of the PPILOW project



Anne Collin
INRAE, France
Anne.Collin@inrae.fr



Why is it important to consider welfare in low-input outdoor and organic farming systems?

- High quality of the rearing practices and of the products
- Diversity of practices throughout Europe
- Still a need to improve animal welfare and limit mortality, in relation to the outdoor access challenging the animals, ethical issues, the wish of practitioners and societal expectations

Identify, test and evaluate animal welfare-improving practices by taking into account environmental, economic and social impacts including human well-being

PPILOW partners and collaborators



PPILOW

Poultry and Pig Low-input and Organic production systems' Welfare

2019-2024



Coordination: **INRAE**

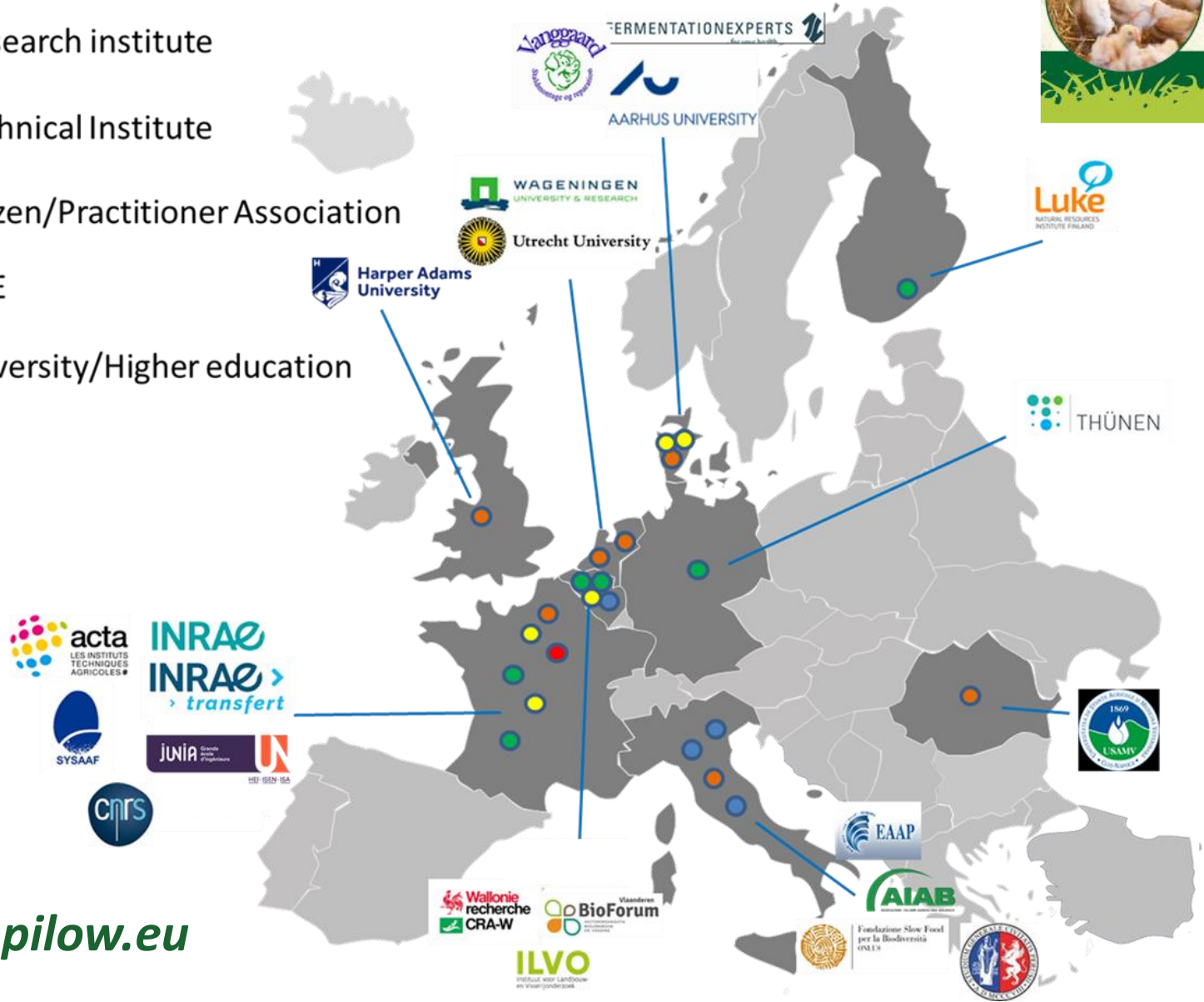
22 PPILOW Partners in 9 countries

9 National Practitioner Groups (NPG)



©Thuenen

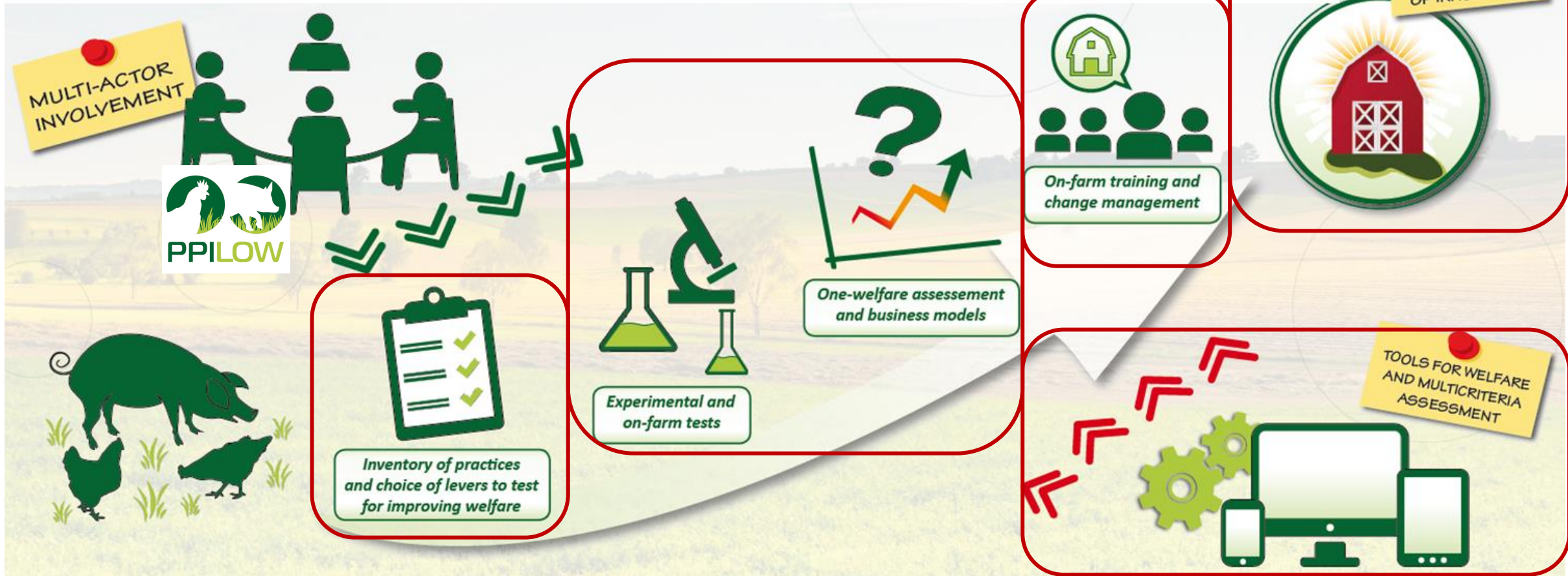
- Research institute
- Technical Institute
- Citizen/Practitioner Association
- SME
- University/Higher education



www.ppilow.eu



Innovative breeding and rearing strategies

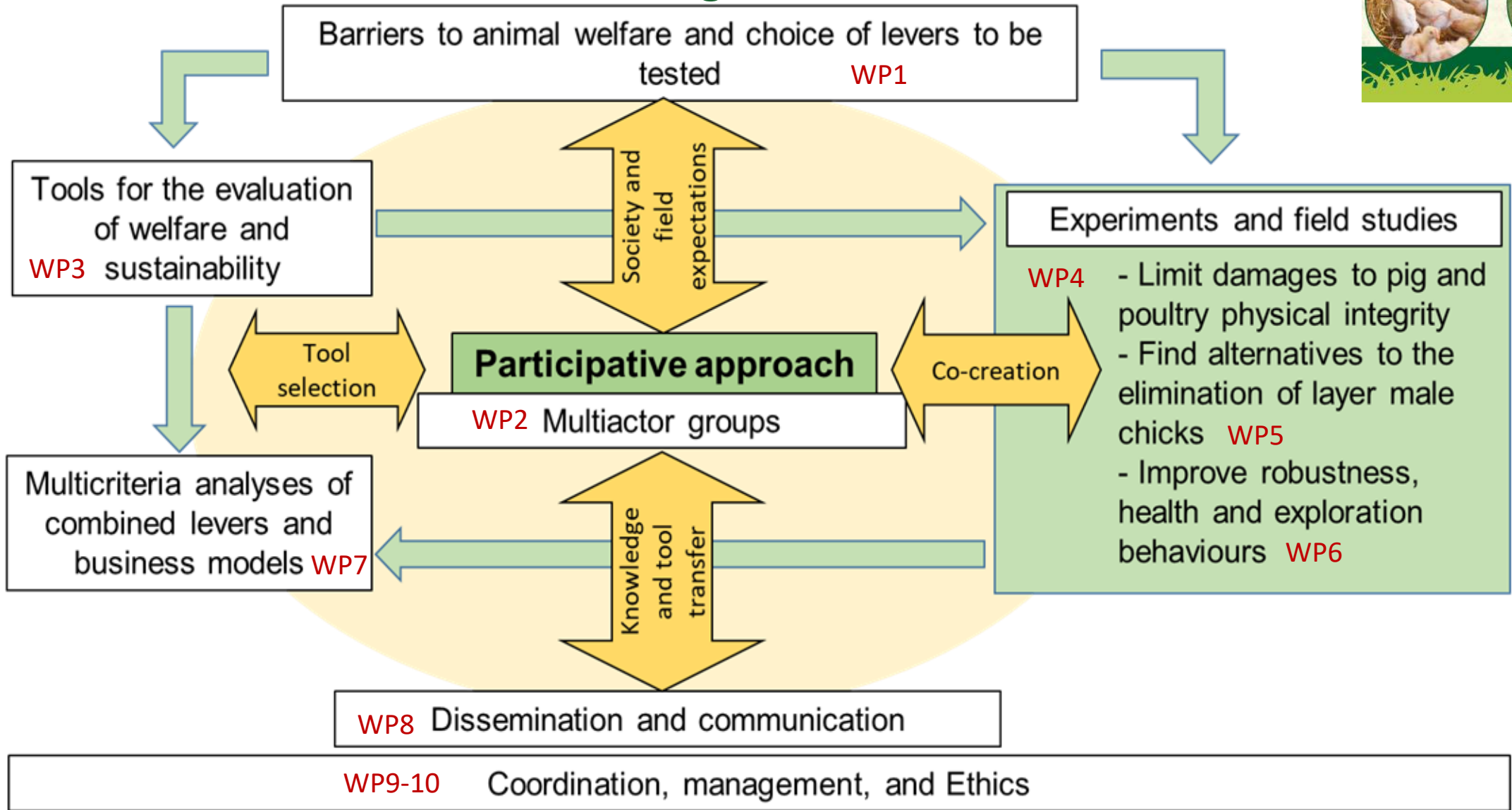


Favouring positive behaviours, improving health and robustness

Avoiding piglet castration, beak trimming, the elimination of layer male chicks



PPILOW Organisation



Country	Experimental Task	NPG	Overview of the innovations implemented on-farm in T2.3
NL	4.1 (WP5)	Poultry	Working on feather pecking and dual-purpose genotypes with a group of farmers and a coop with a focus on layers
DE	5.1-5.2		Broilers from dual-purpose genotype started from December 2021 to March 2022 and on-farm trial are still on-going
FR	5.1-5.2		Broilers from dual-purpose genotype were reared in France (December 2021 – March 2022). Laying hens of one PPILOW dual-purpose genotype have been reared on the same farm since April 2022.
DK	5.1-5.2		Pullets from two dual-purpose genotypes reared in France were then tested on-farm in Denmark. One farmer expressed interest in the dual-purpose genotypes during NPG-meetings and received young hens from two genotypes for the trial
FR	6.2		On-farm hatching of slow-growing chicks tested
DE	6.2		The testing of on-farm hatching is in the planning phase
DK	6.3		On-farm study with laying hens to test the most promising plant or plant extracts on intestinal infections with especially <i>Ascaridia galli</i> .
DE	6.3		The testing of a product from Fermentation Experts company is in the planning phase
NL_BE	6.3		Alternatives to anthelmintics (planning phase)
FR	3.1-3.2	Pigs	PIGLOW app training and test in pig farms
BE	3.1-3.2		PIGLOW app training and test in pig farms
RO	6.3		Implementing the experiment on medicinal plants for improving the immune system and limiting parasitism and pathologies on farm
FR	6.4		Sow huts designed by Vanggaard and AU and tested in DK were installed in 2 farms
BE	6.4		Sow huts designed by Vanggaard and AU and tested in DK implemented in one farm
IT	6.4		Sow huts designed by Vanggaard and AU and tested in DK were installed in 2 farms



Figure 3: Plants with antiparasitic potential: a-*Calendula officinalis*, b- *Satureja hortensis* L., c- *Coriandrum sativum*, d- *Allium sativum*, e- *Cucurbita pepo*, f-*Artemisia absinthium*.



PPILOW PARTNERS



Thanks for your attention!

www.ppilow.eu