### ID CARD



Scientific Name: SUS SCROFA DOMESTICUS

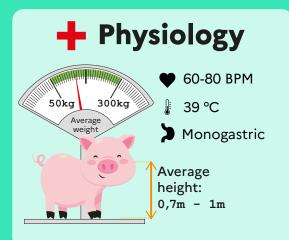
Order: MAMMALS
Family: SUIDAE
Life expectancy: 20 YEARS

Gestation: 115 DAYS (~15 PIGLETS)

Domestication: 10000 YEARS BC.

Signature: Bake

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## Social behaviour

The social behaviour of pigs is governed by three complementary and distinct phenomena:



#### Social cohesion

Pigs live in family groups centered on mothers



#### **Dominance**

**Dominant animals** have priority access to resources (food, etc.)



#### Leadership

Groups include **leaders**, **followers** and independant animals

# Other specific behaviours

Pigs like to **root with** their snouts to find food or simply to explore

Pigs like to **wallow** (i.e. coating the body surface with mud) for cooling, sunburn protection, removal of ecto-parasites, for play and probably also for pleasure.

The sow builds a nest before farrowing

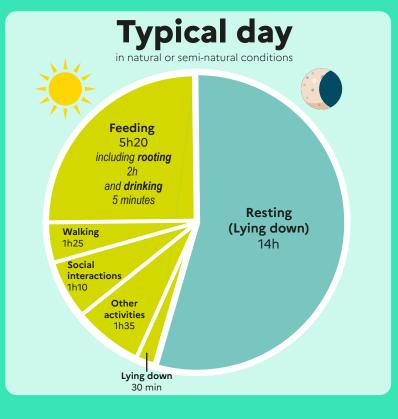
## Cognitive abilities

Able to discriminate between individuals (pigs and humans)

Able to remember episodes from their past and anticipate future events

Able to express negative and positive emotions

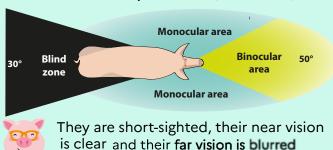




## **Sensory abilities**

## Sight

Their visuel fields is panoramic (330° vision)



They cannot distinguish colors well

Pigs have a very good perception of movements



But they adapt very slowly to light changes

## **Taste**

Pigs are able to identify the 5 primary tastes (sweet, salty, bitter, sour, umami)

They have **twice as** many taste buds as humans

Pigs have a preference for sweet and an aversion to bitter

## **Smell**

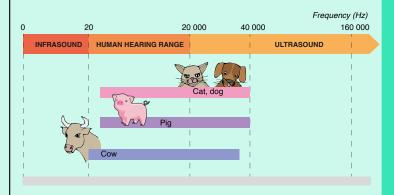
Pigs have a **better** sense of smell than humans. It is **equivalent** to dogs'

**7% of their brain** is dedicated to processing olfactory information (0.01 % for humans)

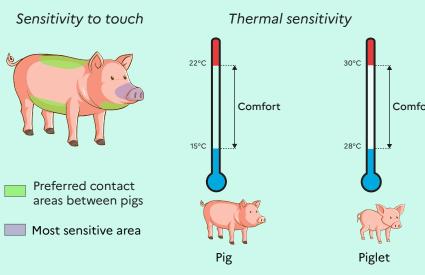
The sens of smell is used for **communication** (via pheromones) and **exploration** (recognition of mates, the breeder, sexual interactions...)

## Hearing

Pigs are very sensitive to high-pitched sounds and less sensitive to low-pitched sounds



## Touch



\*Thermal comfort of pigs depends on the physiological stage of the animal and temperature perception depends on humidity and air velocity Touch is a **highly developed** sense with touch receptors and the ability to **feel pain** all over the body

Pigs cannot regulate their temperature

by sweating, which requires them to
adapt their behaviour (e.g. wallowing, i.e.
coating the body surface with mud)







