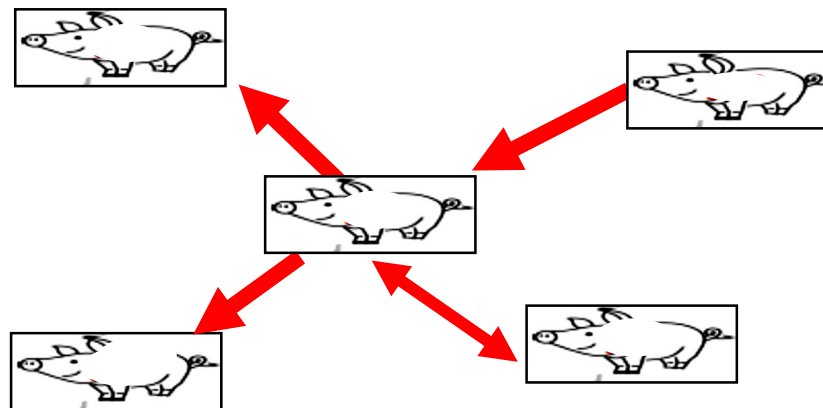


# Get Insight to Agonistic Behavior in Pigs using Social Network Analysis

Saif Agha, Emma Fabrega, Toni Dalmau & Juan Pablo Sanchez  
**IRTA, Spain**



# Agonistic Behavior

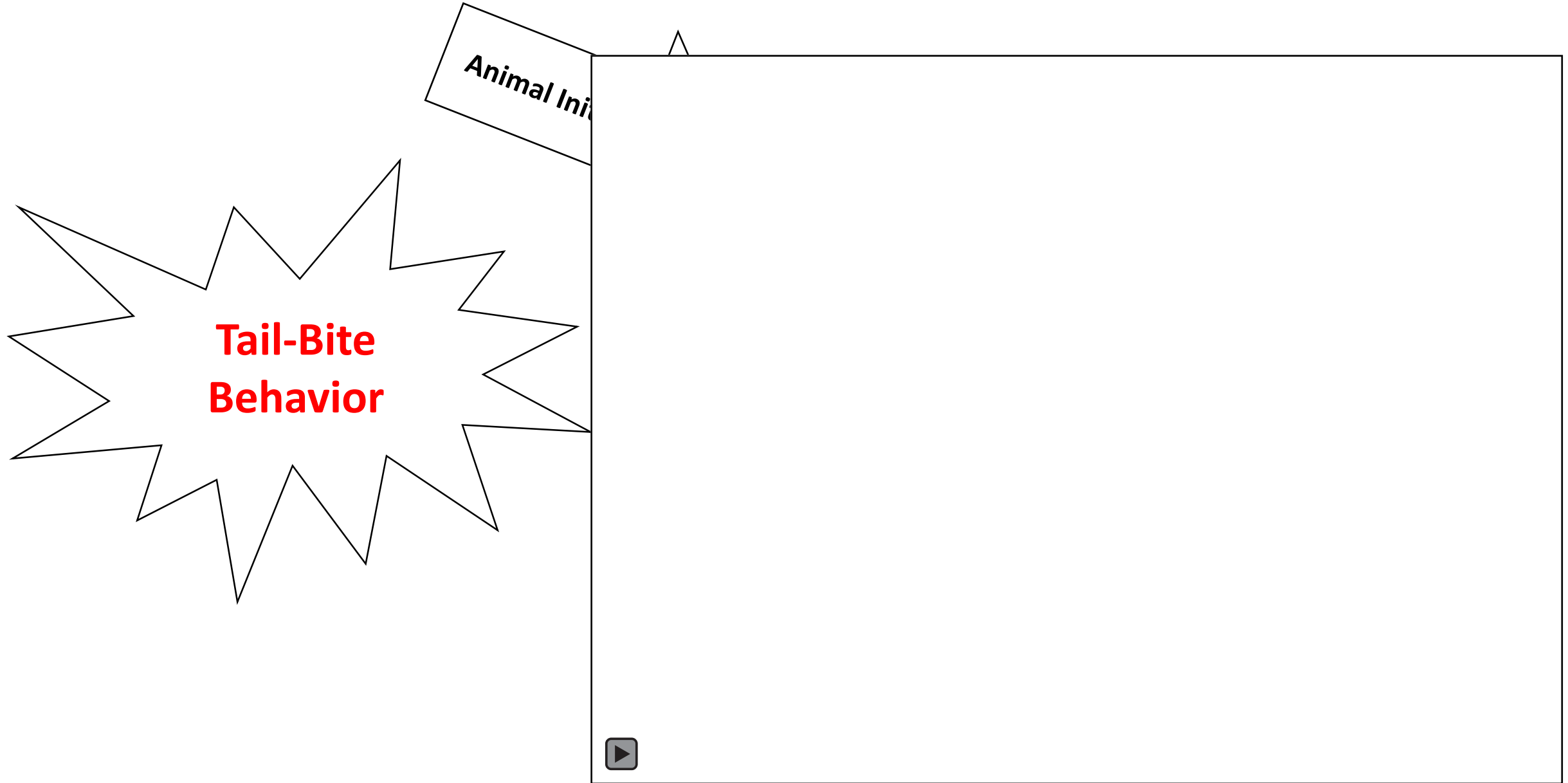
**Agonistic Behavior** has several negative consequences on welfare and production of pigs.

Types of  
**Agonistic Behavior??**



# Fighting Behavior





A black-outlined starburst shape with multiple points, resembling a jagged circle, containing the text.

# **Head Knocking Behavior**



# Registration of Agonistic Behaviour



**Fight**



**Tail-Bite**

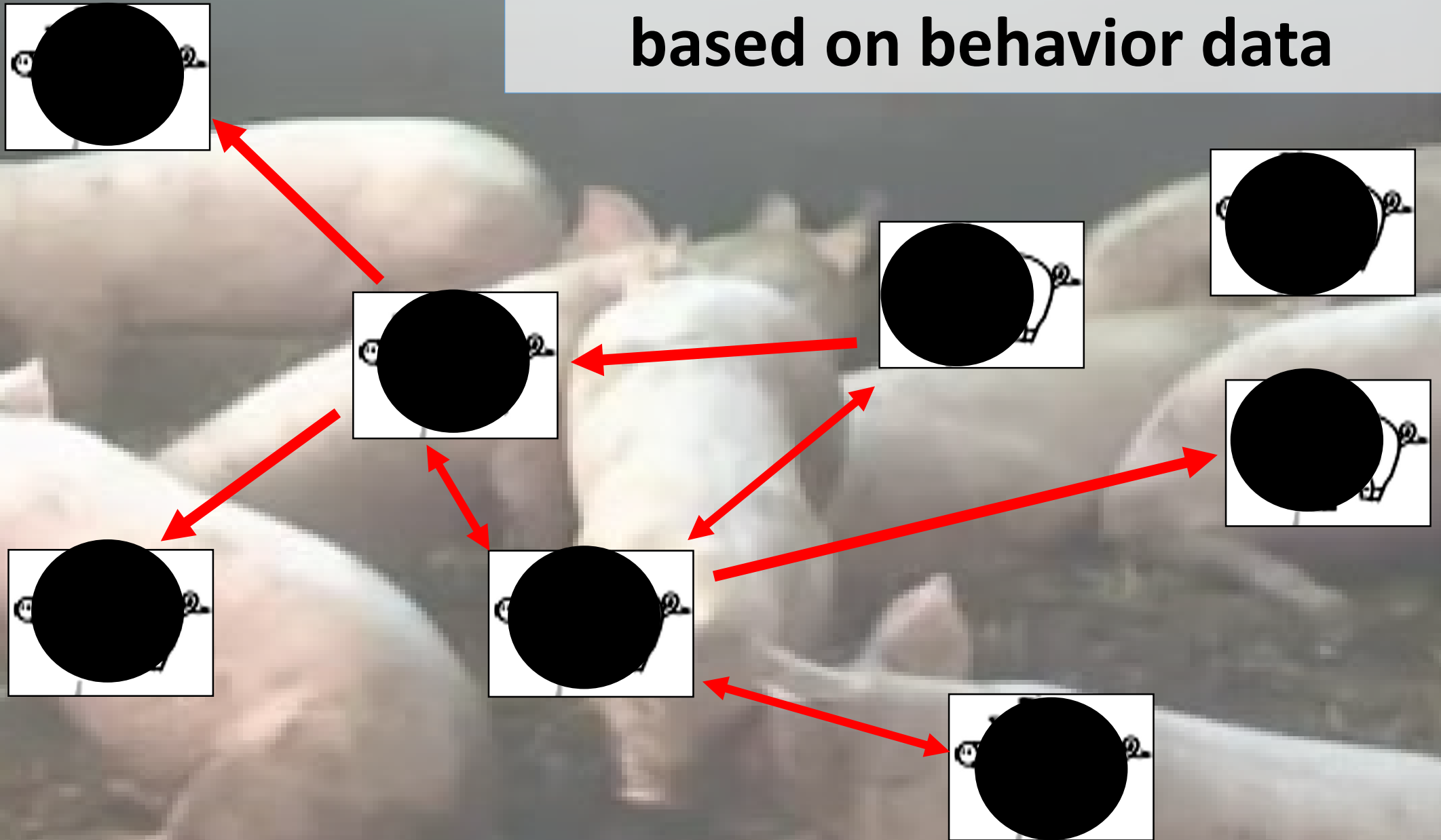


**Head Knocking**

Animal Initiated	Animal Received	Total Aggression
151	162	1
151	2129	1
151	2130	1
151	2131	1
152	151	1
152	175	1
152	2127	1
163	151	2
163	152	1
163	176	2
175	2127	1
175	2129	1
176	163	1
176	2127	2
2110	2129	1
2127	152	2
2127	163	1

- 332 pigs were registered.
- 29 pens.
- 10-15 animals/pen.

# Constructing Social Network based on behavior data



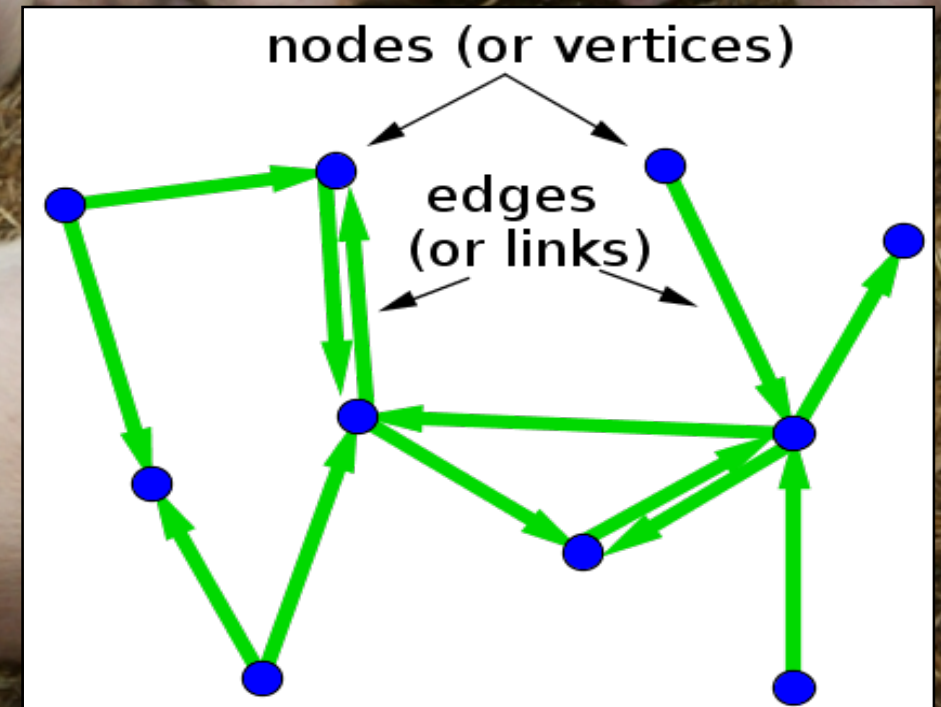


# Social Network Analysis (SNA)

**SNA** is an approach that quantifies the pattern of relationships among interacting individuals.

## SNA graph is composed of:

- Node (Vertex)  
Represents an individual in a network.
- Edge (Links)  
Interaction between two nodes.
- Edge direction  
From the individual “Initiating” to the individual “Receiving” the action.

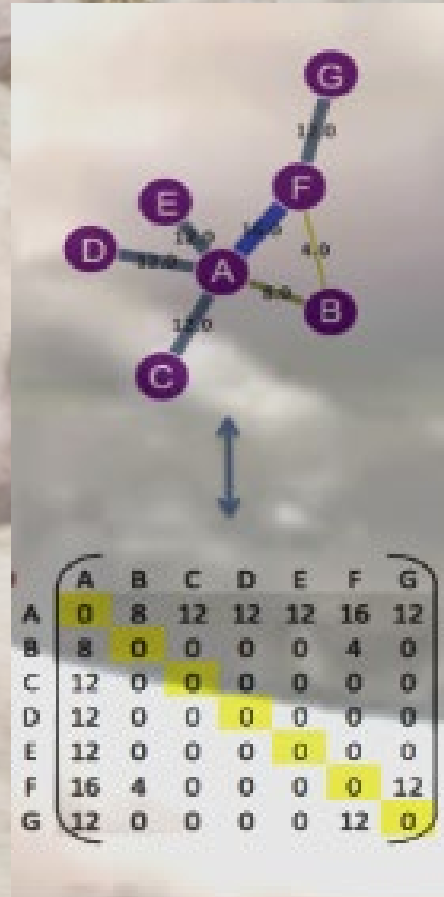




# Social Network Analysis (SNA)

**Behavior  
Data**

**SNA**



**SNA**

## Network Statistics

- I. Group (Pen) Level
- II. Individual level

**New Behavior Traits**





# **I. Group measures (pen level)**



**1. Network Density**



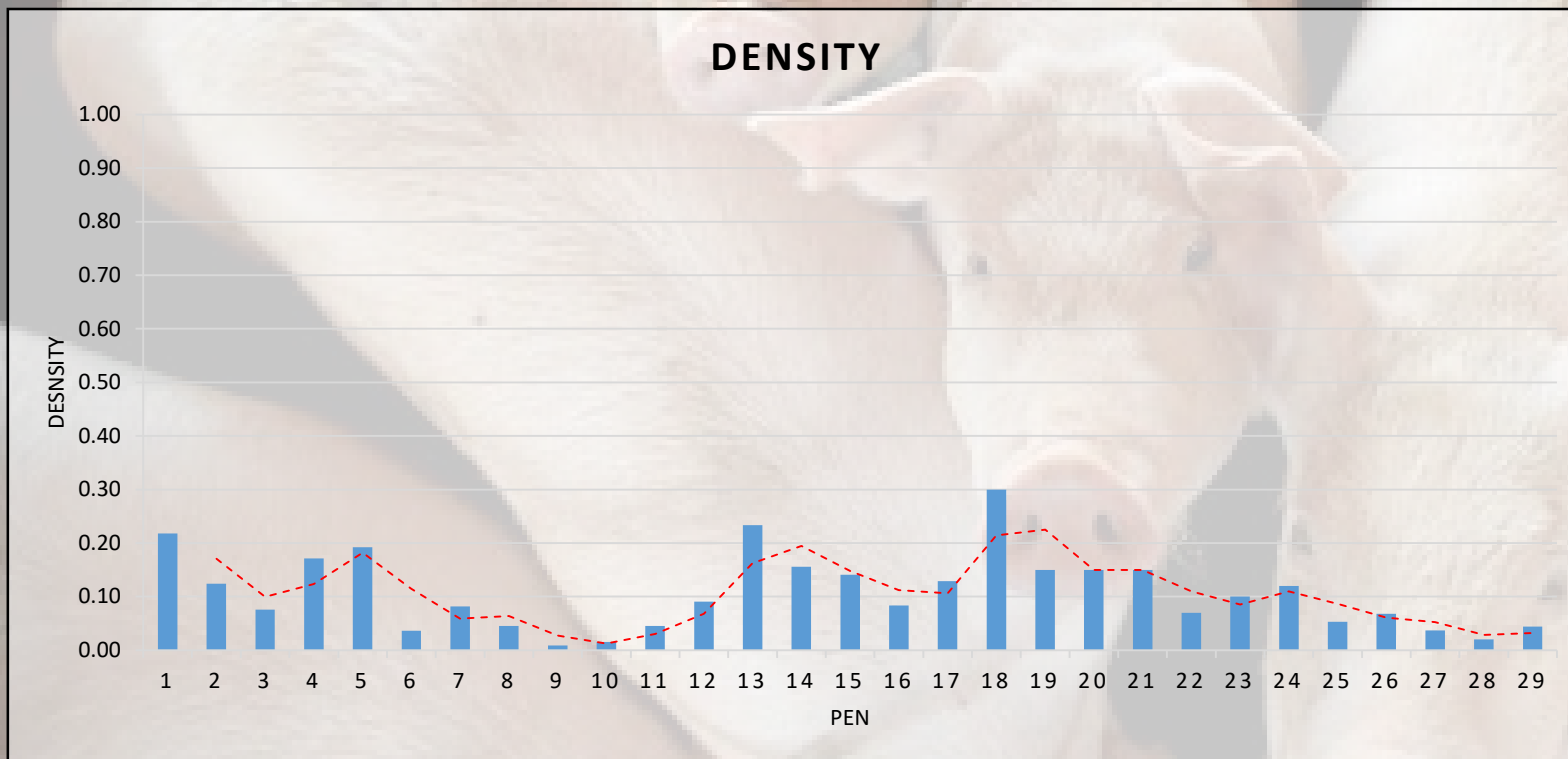
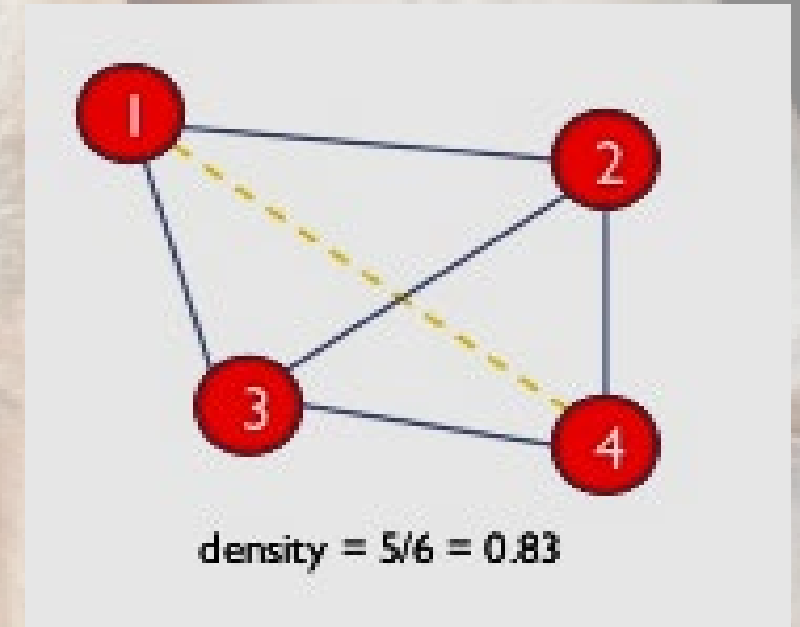
**2. Network Reciprocity**



**3. Identification of  
Communities**

# 1-Network Density

The number of observed edges divided by the number of possible edges in the network.

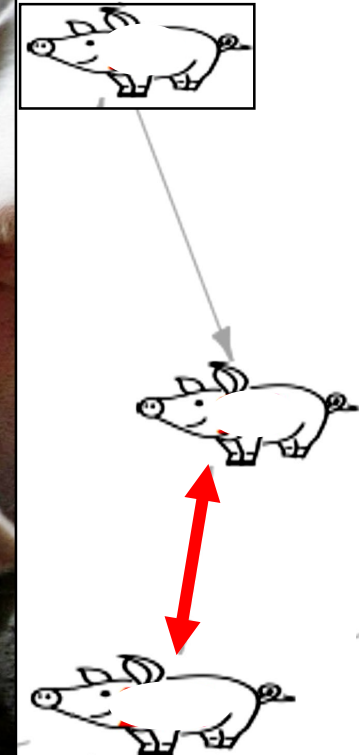


**The higher the density, the more aggressive the group  
(Max = 1)**

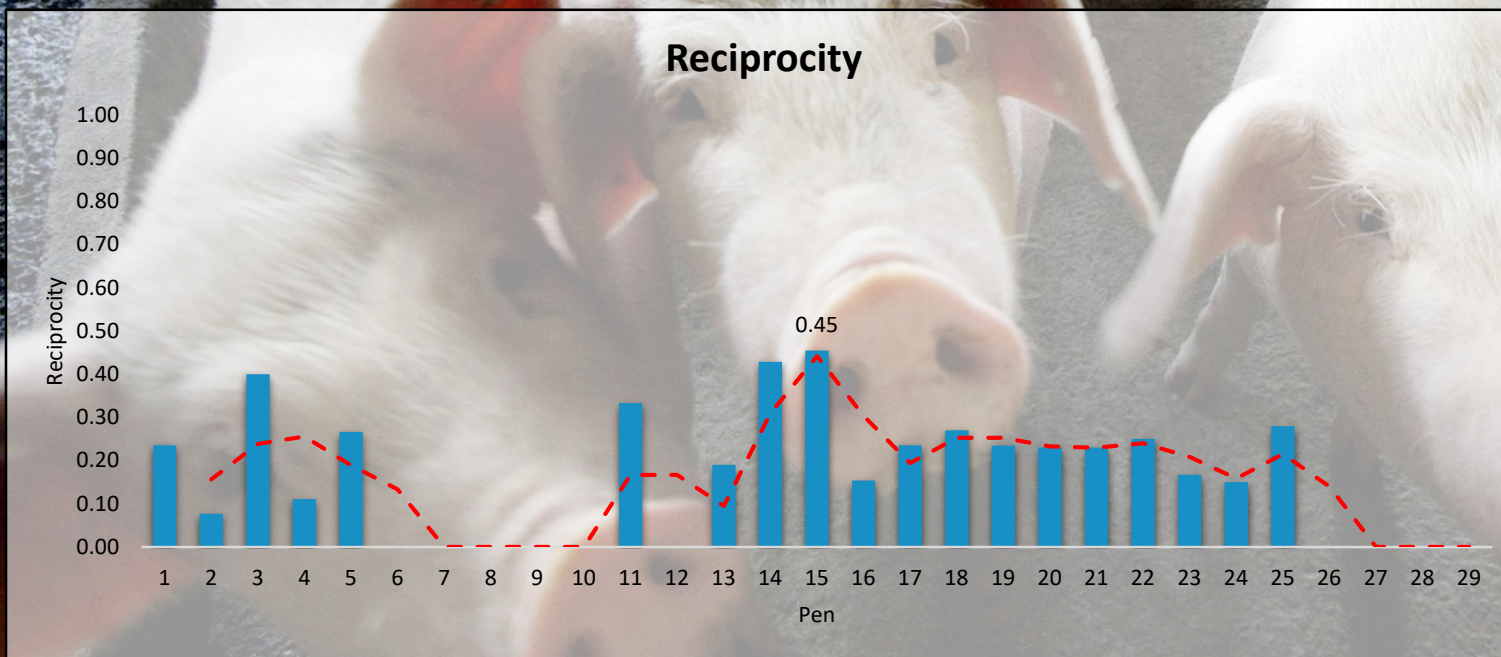


# 2-Network Reciprocity

The ratio of the number of pairs with a reciprocated action relative to the number of pairs with any action.



**Reciprocity = 0.5**

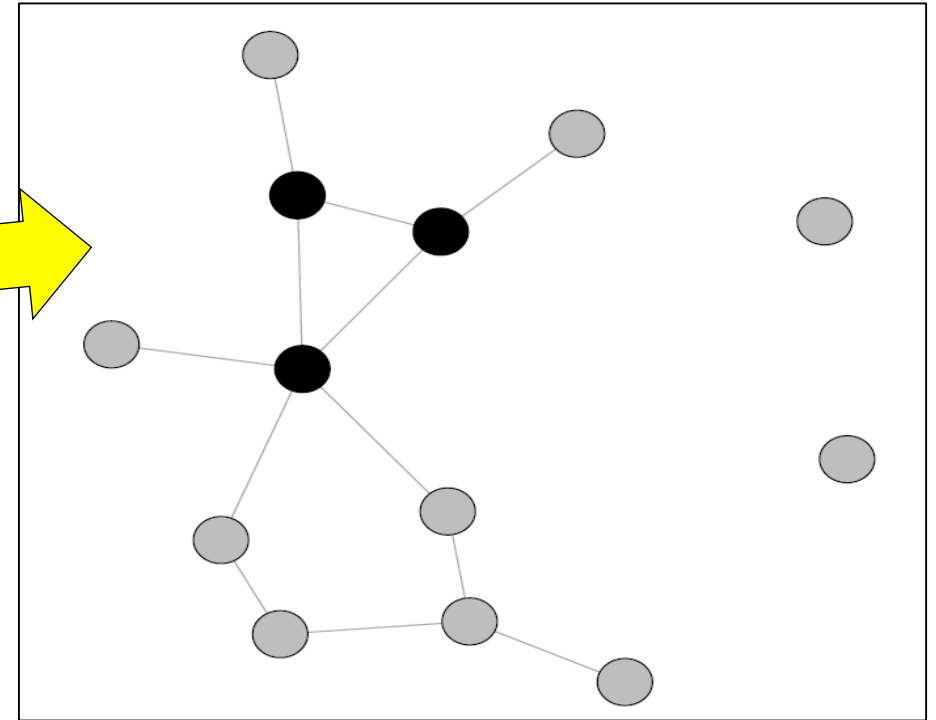
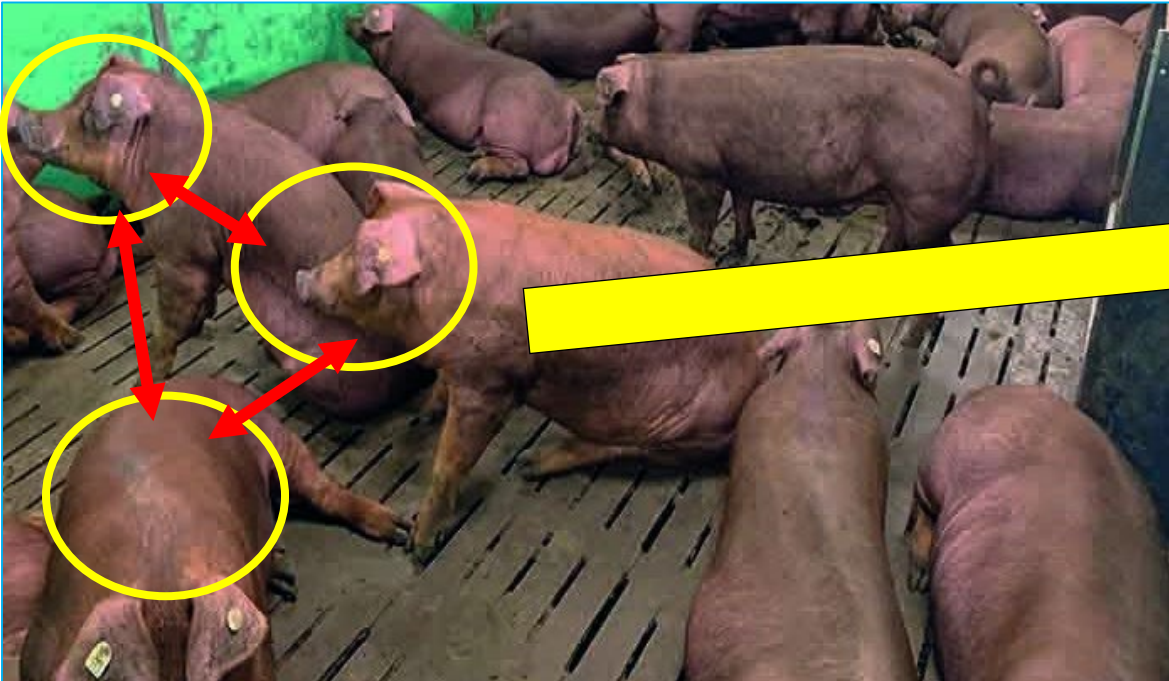




# 3. Identification of Communities

## 1- Clique of Animals

Group of animals that are fully connected

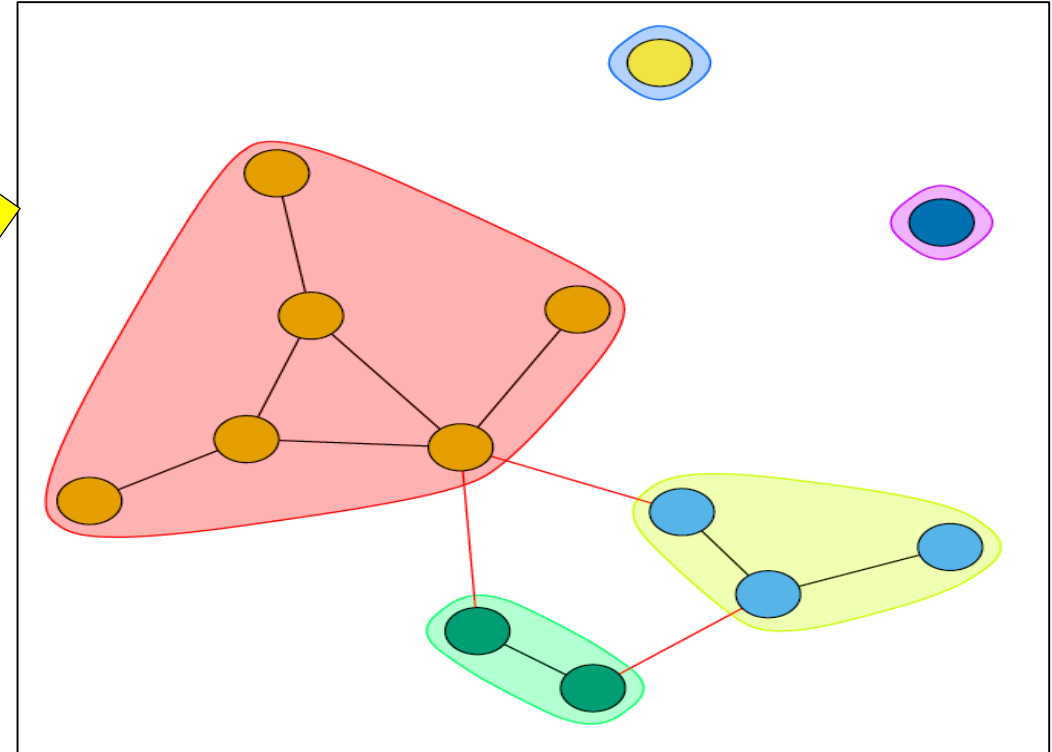
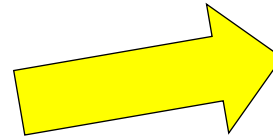
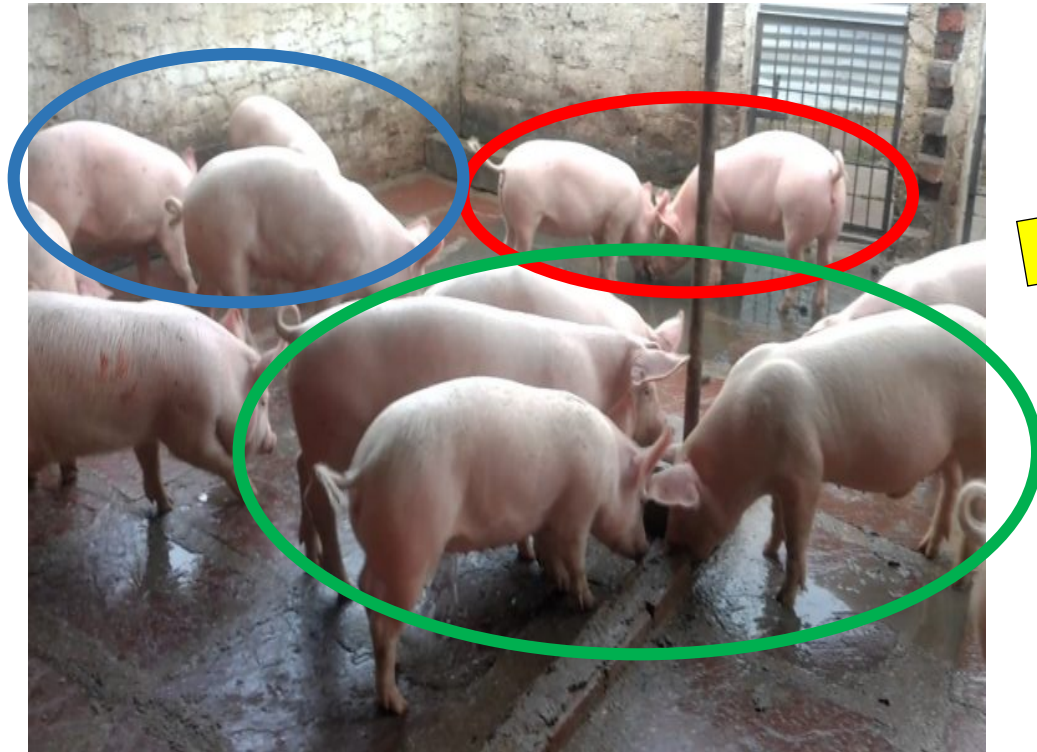




# 3. Identification of Communities

## 2- Modularity

Dividing the group into sub-groups of animals that consistently interact among them more frequently than with others



## II. Individual measures

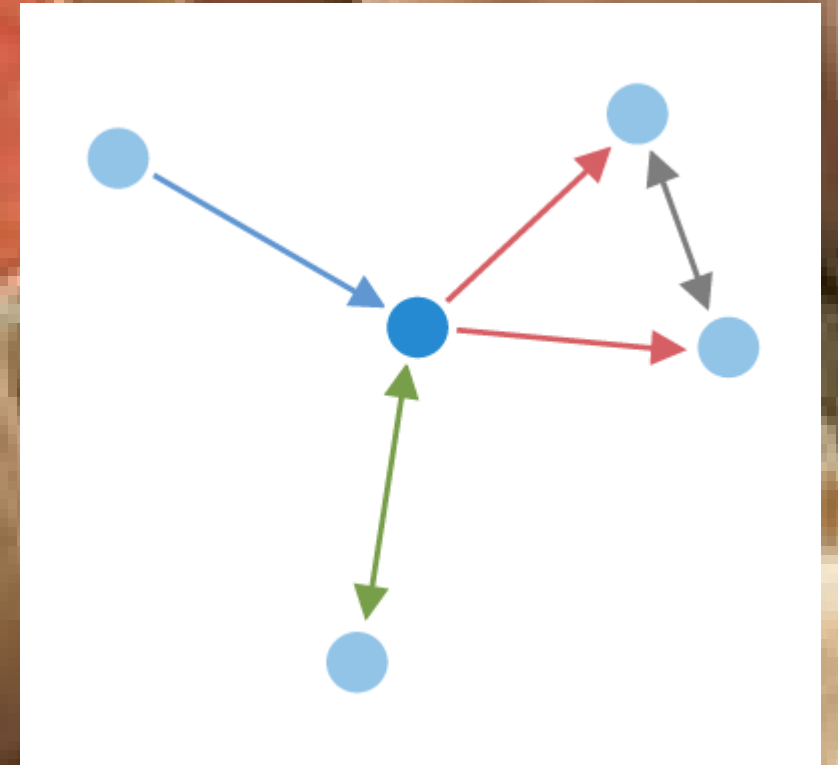
### 1. Degree = Number of edges linked to a node

- Out-degree = Edges leaving the node
- In-degree = Edges reaching the node
- All-degree = Count of all edges

### 2. Eigenvector centrality

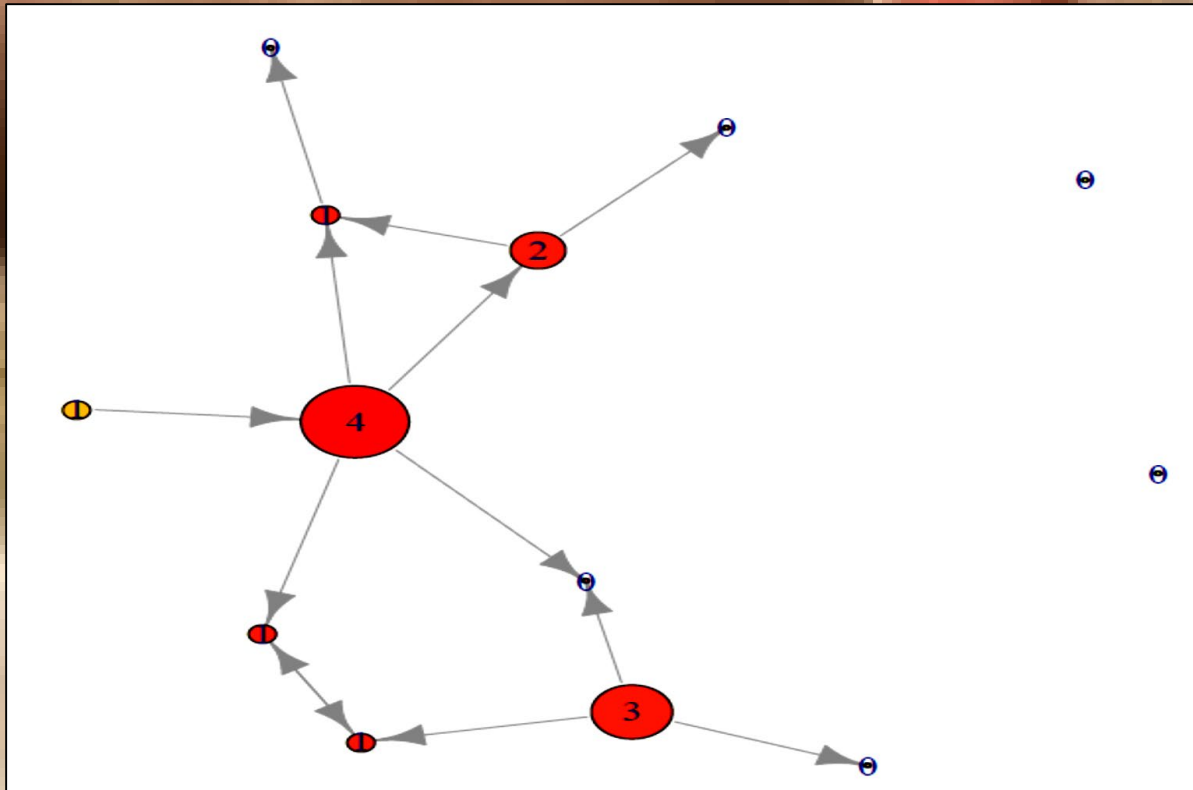
### 3. Betweenness centrality

### 4. Closeness centrality



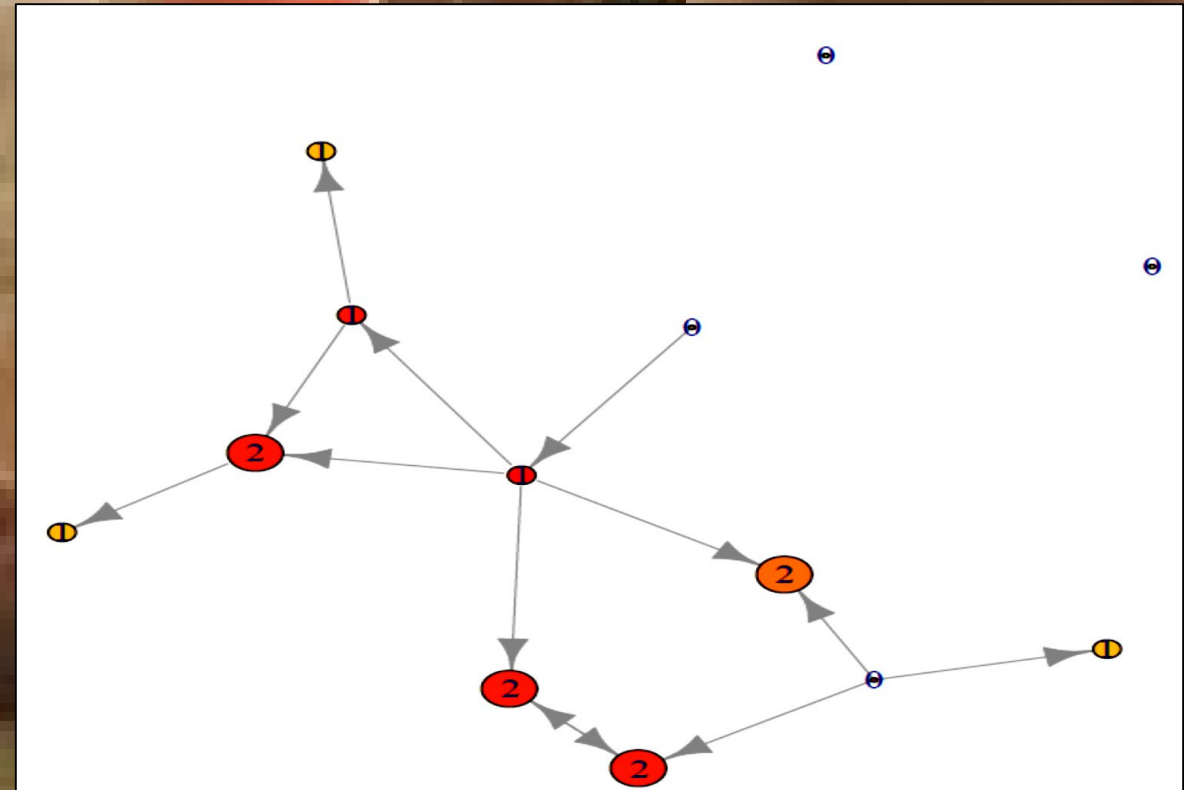
## Out-degree centrality

The number of Edges leaving the node  
**“Initiated Agonistic Behavior”**



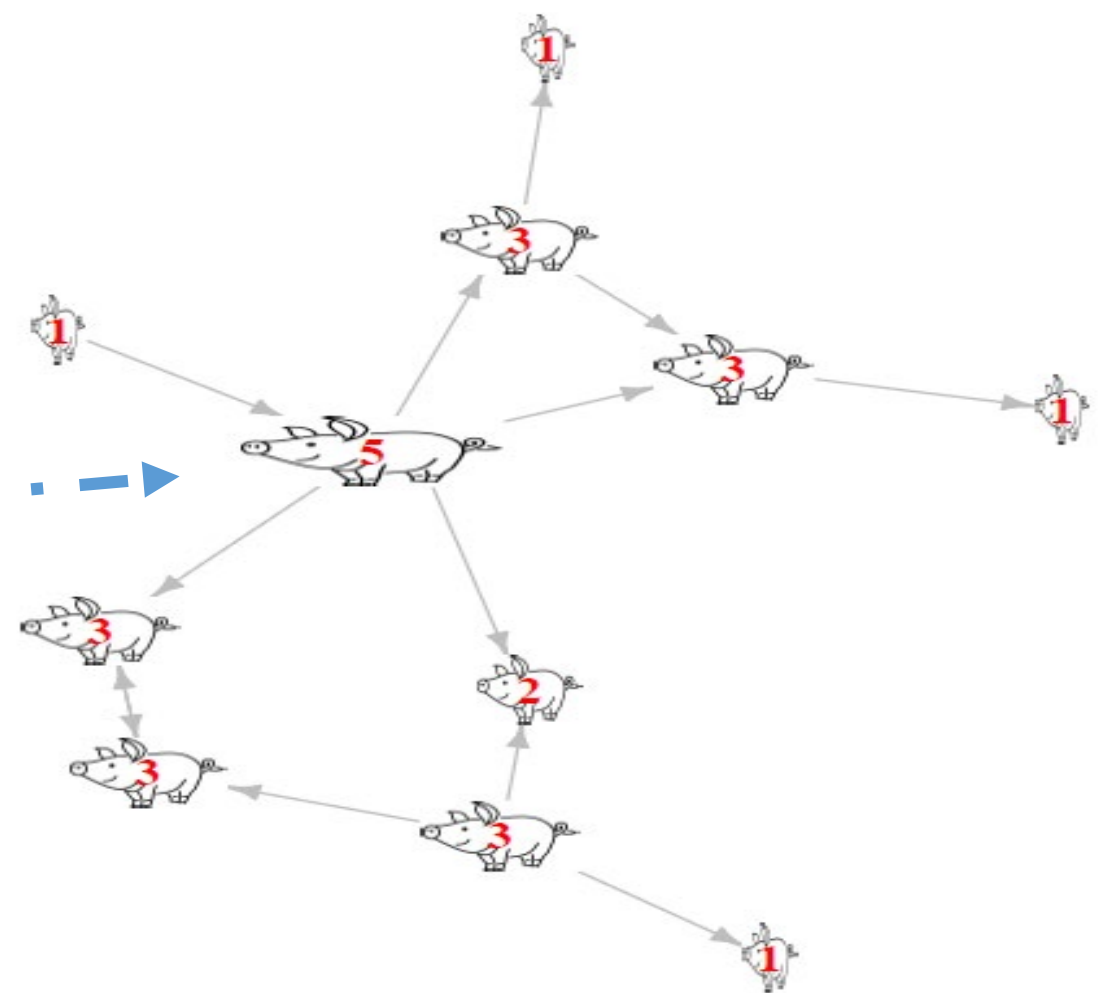
## In-degree centrality

The number of Edges reaching the node  
**“Received Agonistic Behavior”**



# All-Degree Centrality

- The number of all edges that a node has.
- The animal with the highest degree is the one more involved in aggression.

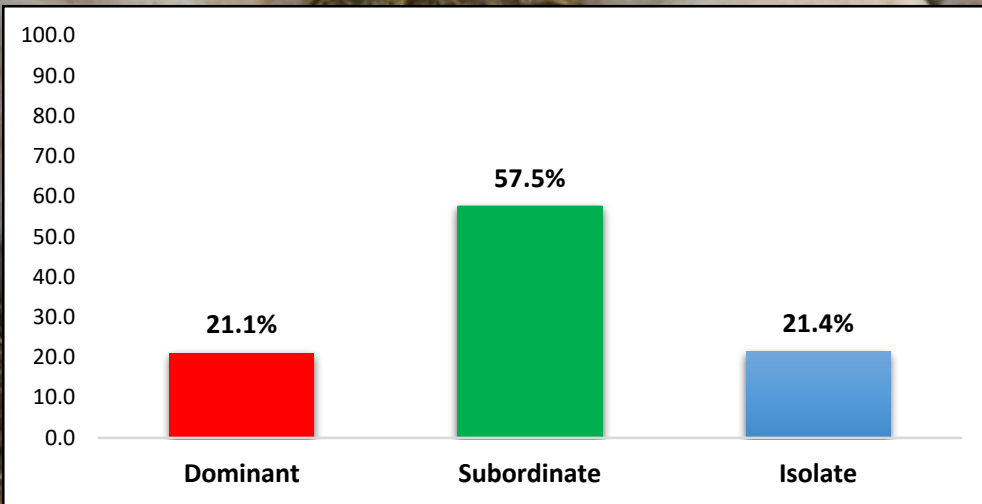




# From the degree records, social rank could be defined

Social Rank Index= Out-degree/All-degree

- Dominant  $\geq 0.7$
- Subordinate  $< 0.7$
- Isolate: zero All-degree

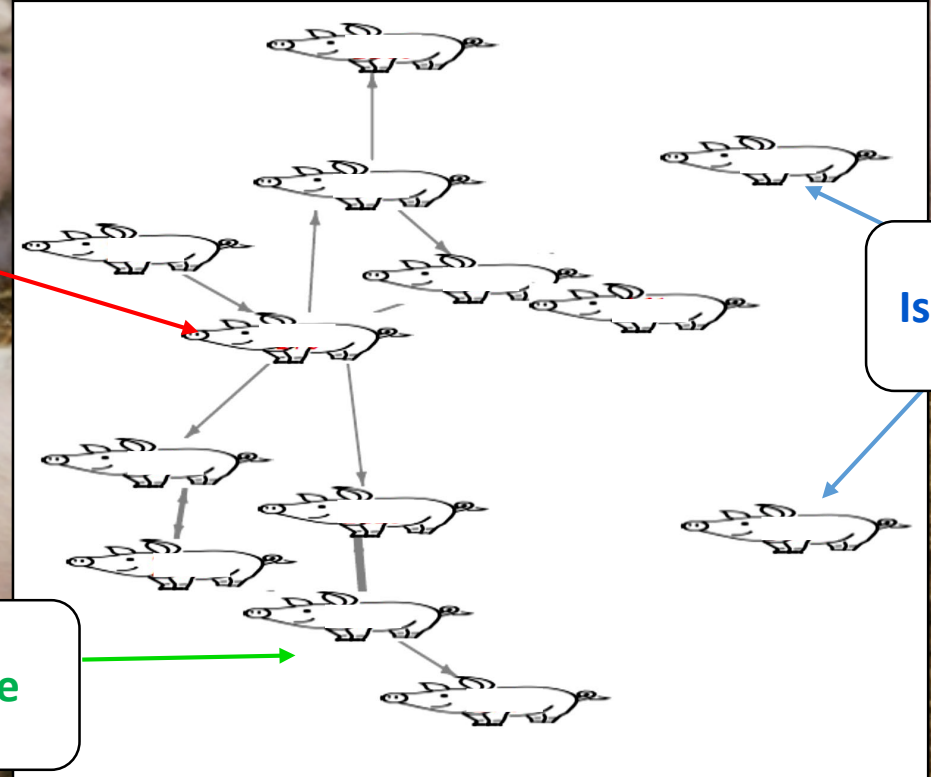


Social Rank Index in Duroc Pigs

Aggressive  
(Dominant)

Subordinate

Isolates

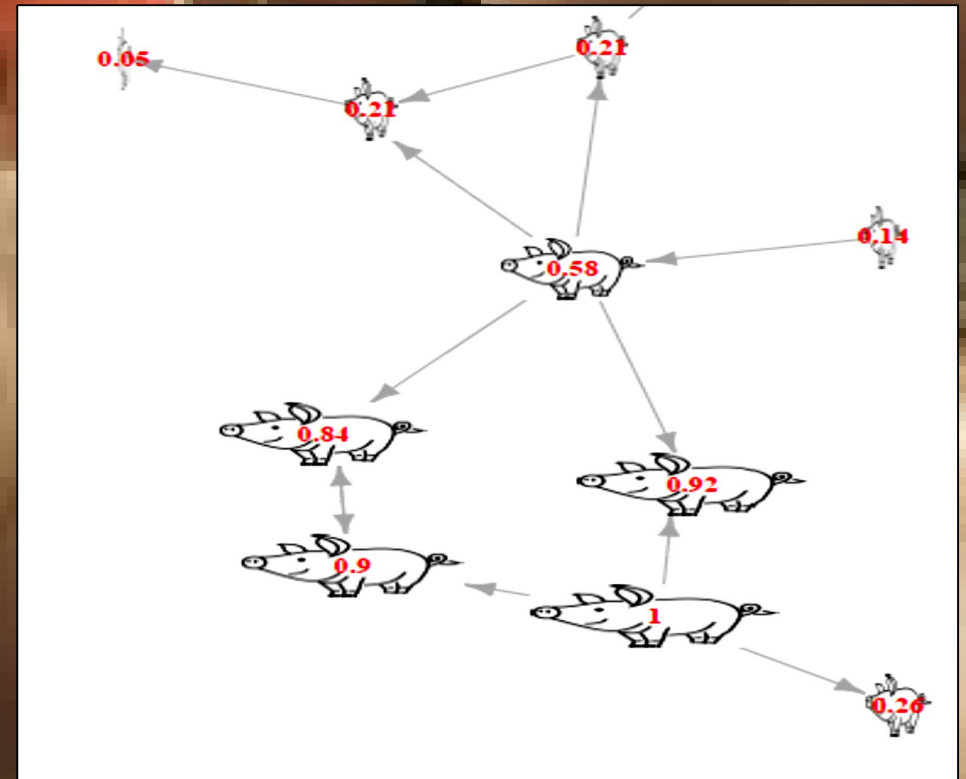




# Eigenvector centrality

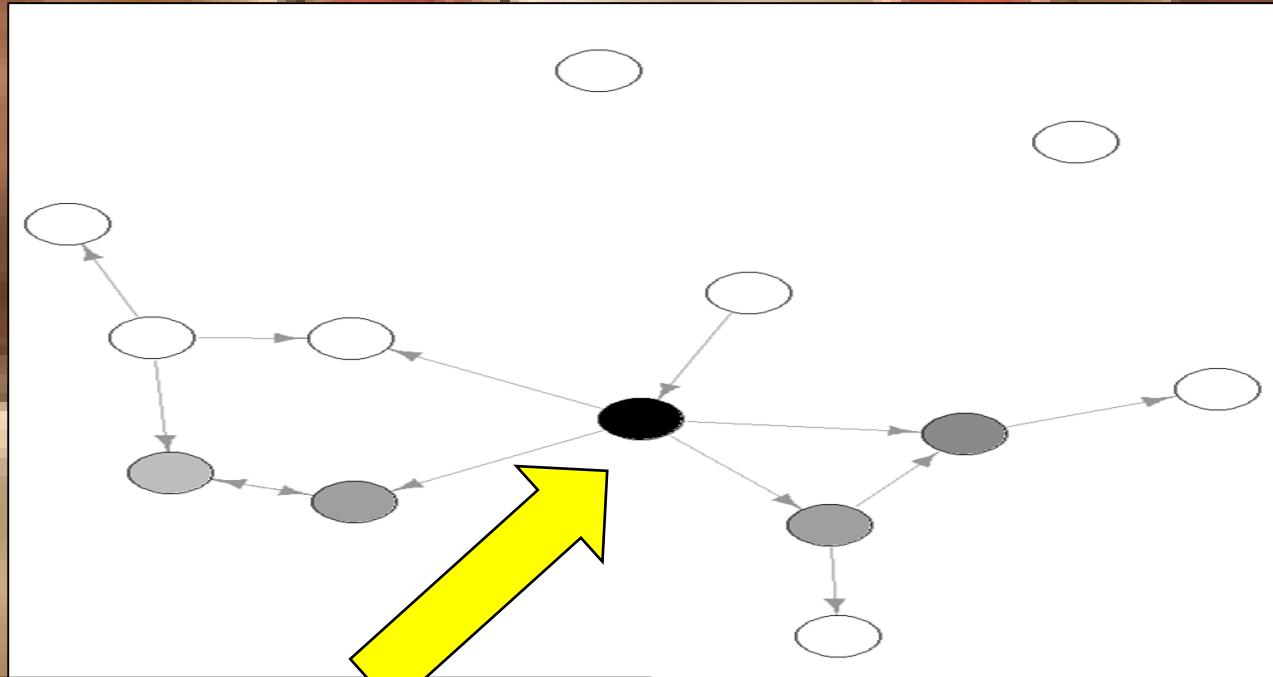
Eigenvector centrality accounts for the **degree** and **importance** of connections.

- Eigenvector coefficient = 0 (least central)
- Eigenvector coefficient = 1 (high influence)



# Betweenness centrality

Identifies the animals that play a key role in the transmission of aggression

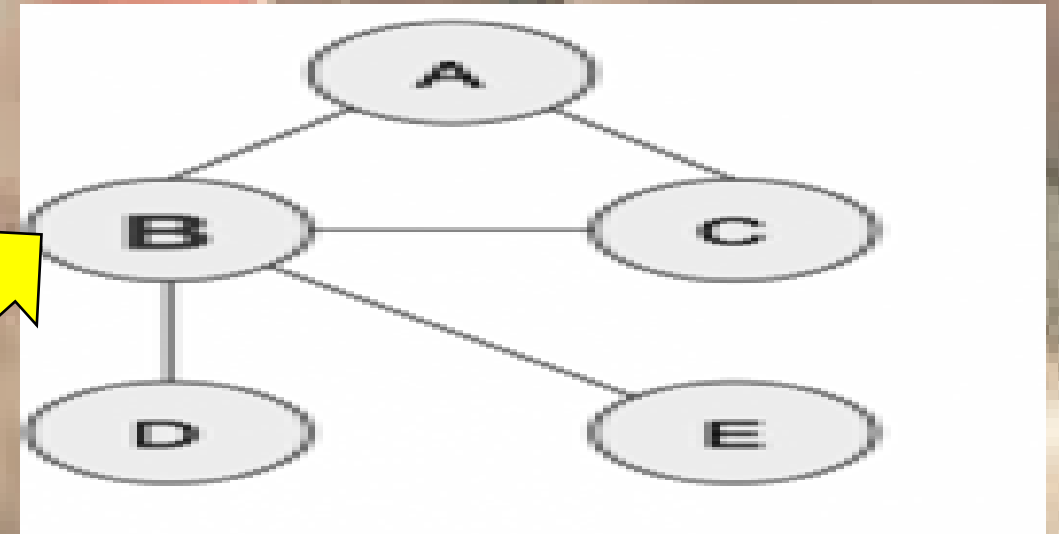


Removal of this animal  
will break the network &  
reduce the aggression in  
the pen

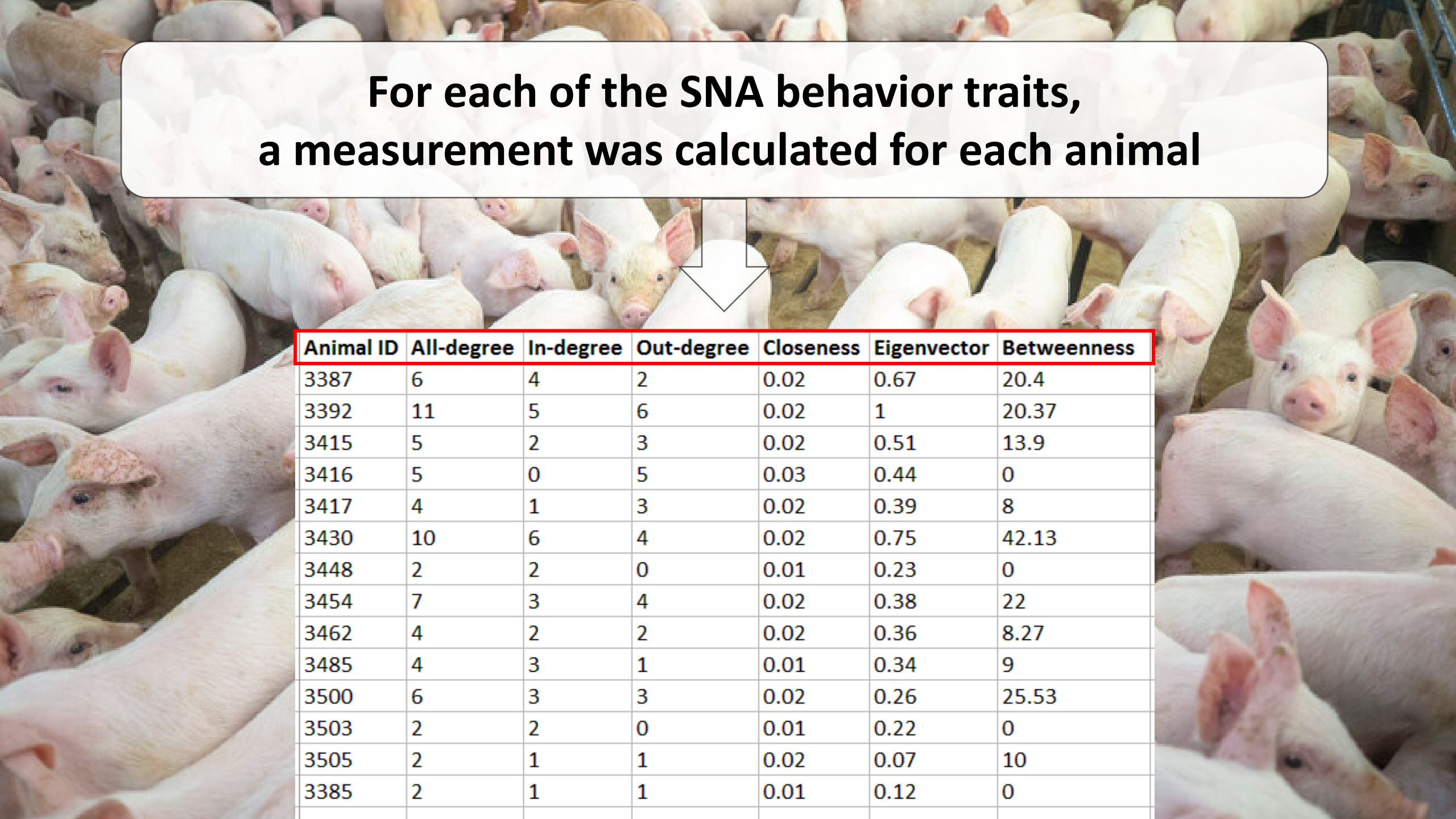
# Closeness centrality

**Closeness centrality** measures how far a node is to all other nodes in the network.

Animal **B** has the highest Closeness, as it is directly connected to all the animals in the pen



**For each of the SNA behavior traits,  
a measurement was calculated for each animal**



Animal ID	All-degree	In-degree	Out-degree	Closeness	Eigenvector	Betweenness
3387	6	4	2	0.02	0.67	20.4
3392	11	5	6	0.02	1	20.37
3415	5	2	3	0.02	0.51	13.9
3416	5	0	5	0.03	0.44	0
3417	4	1	3	0.02	0.39	8
3430	10	6	4	0.02	0.75	42.13
3448	2	2	0	0.01	0.23	0
3454	7	3	4	0.02	0.38	22
3462	4	2	2	0.02	0.36	8.27
3485	4	3	1	0.01	0.34	9
3500	6	3	3	0.02	0.26	25.53
3503	2	2	0	0.01	0.22	0
3505	2	1	1	0.02	0.07	10
3385	2	1	1	0.01	0.12	0

Isolate animal

Subordinate  
animal

Dominant  
animal

I am  
Hungary  
!!!!

Can I eat with  
you Guys

I will eat  
**FIRST**

Dominant pigs  
eat more?  
grow more?  
more efficient??





A photograph of a group of sheep in a field. Overlaid on the image are three star-shaped callouts. One green star on the left contains the text 'Feeding Behavior'. A red star in the upper right contains the text 'Agonistic Behavior'. A larger grey star in the lower right contains the text 'Association between Feeding & Agonistic Behaviors'.

**Feeding  
Behavior**

**Agonistic  
Behavior**

**Association between  
Feeding & Agonistic  
Behaviors**

# Correlation between **Feeding** & **Agonistic** Behaviors

## Feeding Rate (FR)

Average feed intake per unit of time, in g/min.

## Feeding Frequency (FF)

Total number of visits to the feeder per day, in units.

## Occupation Time (OT)

Time at feeder trough per day, in min/day.

## Time between consecutive visits (Flnt)

The mean of time between two consecutive visits per day, in min/day.

	FR	OT	FF	Flnt
<b>All-degree</b>	-0.18**	0.14*	0.11*	-0.10
<b>In-degree</b>	-0.11*	0.08	0.09*	-0.07
<b>Out-degree</b>	-0.18*	0.15*	0.10	-0.11
<b>Closeness</b>	-0.06	0.20*	0.01	-0.05
<b>Eigenvector</b>	-0.02	0.02	0.08*	-0.02
<b>Betweenness</b>	-0.15*	0.02	0.11*	-0.07

Low correlations between **Feeding** and **Agonistic** behavior in the studied Duroc pigs





## Correlation between SNA **Agonistic** behaviour and **performance** traits

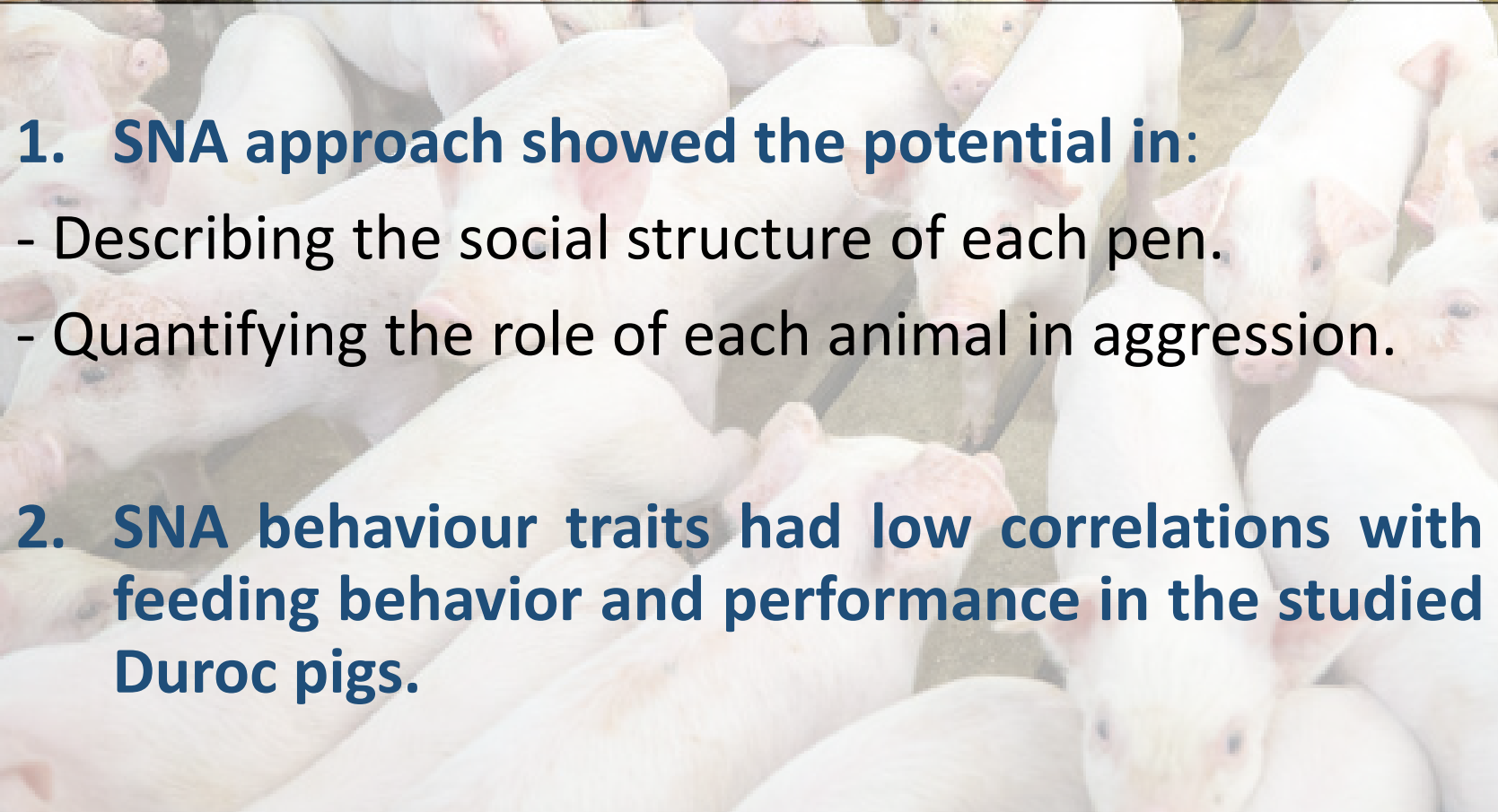
	Backfat	Body weight	ADC	FCR	ADG
<b>All-degree</b>	-0.07	-0.04	0.04	0.17*	-0.07
<b>In-degree</b>	-0.10	-0.08	-0.02	0.09	-0.11
<b>Out-degree</b>	-0.01	0.01	0.07	0.18*	-0.01
<b>Closeness</b>	0.12*	0.09	0.15*	0.17*	0.07
<b>Eigenvector</b>	0.01	-0.04	-0.06	-0.02	-0.07
<b>Betweenness</b>	-0.01	-0.05	-0.02	0.10	-0.08

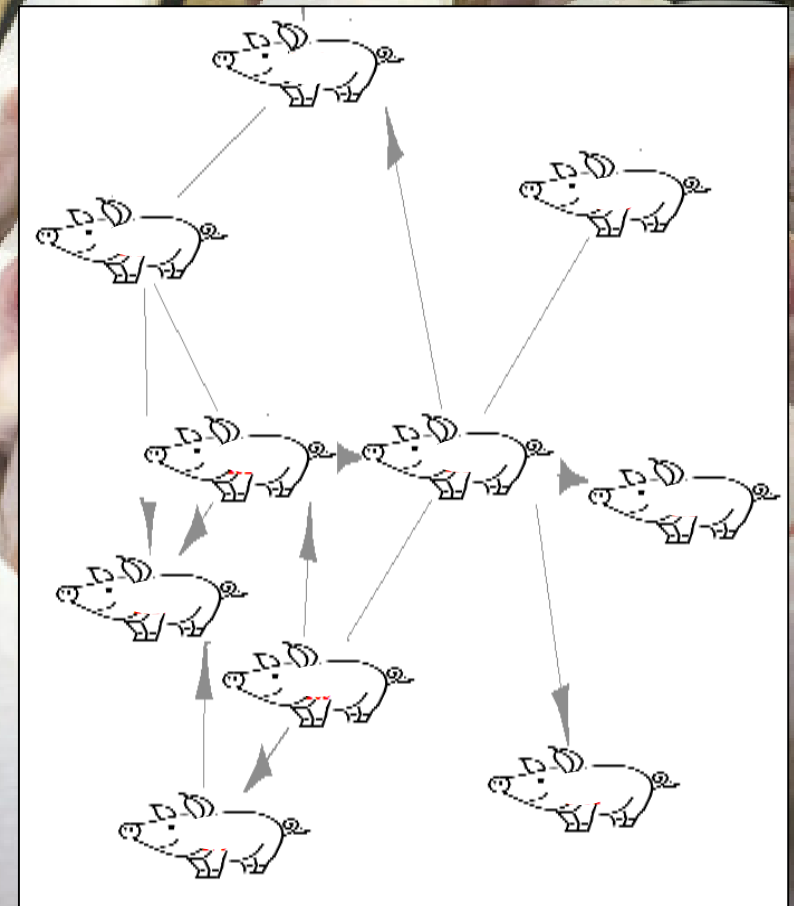
\*p<0.05, ADG = average daily gain; ADC = average daily consumption; FCR = feed conversion ratio.

Low correlations between  
**Agonistic** behavior and  
**performance traits** in Duroc

A large group of white piglets, likely in a farm setting, filling the background of the slide. The piglets are of various sizes and are looking in different directions. The word "Summary" is overlaid in the center in a dark blue font.

# Summary

- 
- 1. SNA approach showed the potential in:**
- Describing the social structure of each pen.
  - Quantifying the role of each animal in aggression.
- 2. SNA behaviour traits had low correlations with feeding behavior and performance in the studied Duroc pigs.**



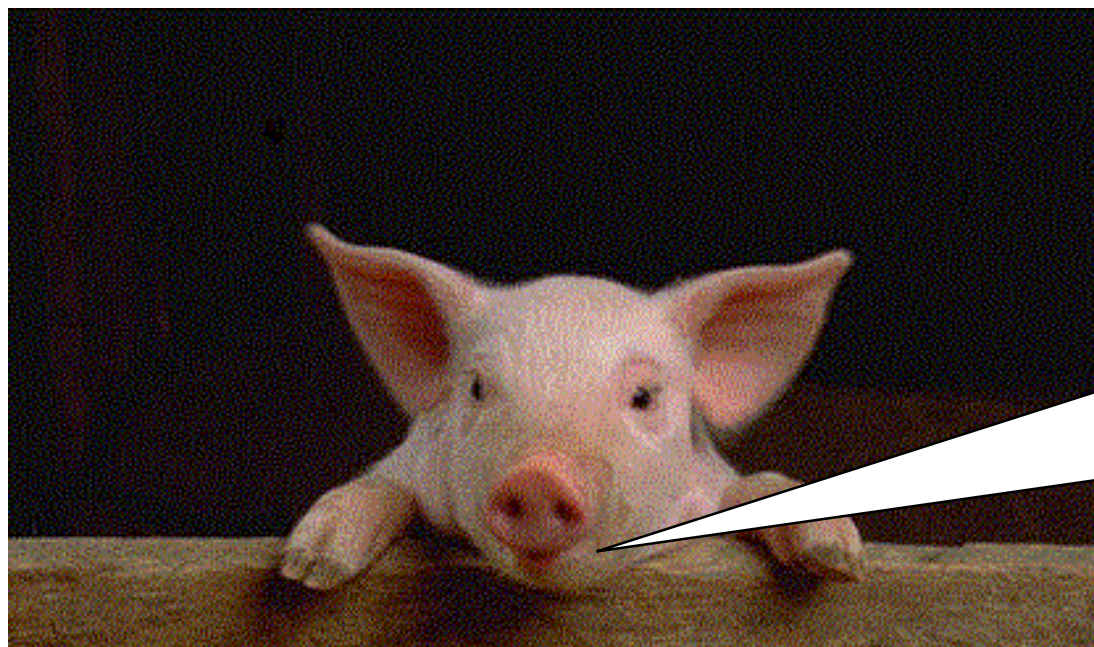


# Feed-a-Gene



European  
Commission

Horizon 2020  
European Union funding  
for Research & Innovation



**Thanks for  
your  
attention**