

GLOSSARY - PIGS

English	Simple Chinese	Explanation of term	Chinese explanation
360 farrower	360度产仔栏	A free farrowing system that allows temporary restraint of the sow. The 360 farrower is built on the same footprint as a conventional crate with a fully slatted floor, and flexible design. The moveable restraining bars give the sow space to turn around in the pen but also enables close confinement when necessary. As with all systems with optional sow restraint, freedom of movement depends on limiting the use of the restraining bars.	自由产仔体系可暂时限制母猪。360度产仔栏是基于同样的构想,但更具有灵活性,即:具有漏缝地板的常规栏。可移动的限制栏既允许母猪拥有转身空间又能够在必要时限制母猪活动。同所有配有选择性母猪限制的体系一样,活动自由取决于现址栏的使用。
Bar-biting	啃咬栏杆	An abnormal behaviour seen in pigs confined in crates or tether systems where the pig repeatedly bites the side bars. Bar biting indicates severe stress and frustration caused by confinement, barren environments, lack of foraging opportunities and feed restriction.	产仔栏和定位栏养殖的猪只容易产生咬栏的异常行为。咬栏现象说明猪只极其焦虑,充满挫败感,这是由于活动受限,环境贫瘠,缺乏觅食机会及饲养限制所致。
Bedding up with the JCB and spreader bale	用JCB 机器和分散草堆机铺垫料	Distributing substrates used for bedding using a specially designed tractor/machine to spread the substrates through the housing.	使用特别设计的拖拉机/机器来分撒猪舍内的垫料。

Boars	公猪	An uncastrated male pig.	未去势的公猪
Boar taint	公猪膻味/异味	Boar taint is an unpleasant odour/ taste that many consumers would notice if they cooked or ate pork from male pigs that had reached puberty. Boar taint most often occurs in pork from male pigs that were not castrated and is caused by the accumulation of two substances (androstene and skatole) in the fat which are naturally produced when the males sexually mature. Boar taint an important meat quality issue.	公猪膻是指在烹饪或食用猪肉时闻到或尝到的一种难闻的气味/味道。它多出现在性成熟未经去势的公猪中，这是由于它们脂肪中雄酮和粪臭素的蓄积所致。这两种物质在公猪性成熟时自然产生。公猪膻是影响肉质的一个重要因素。
Body condition	体况	Visual assessment of the sow from the side and behind to score the sow's body weight. Typically the scoring is on a 5 point scoring system (1 = severely thin, 5= severely overweight).	目测母猪是指从母猪的侧面和后面评估母猪的体重。目测从1到5评分（1=极瘦，5=极胖）
Body lesions	身体损伤	Injuries that are caused primarily by aggressive encounters or due to poorly designed environments. Tail lesions are the result of tail biting and lesions on the shoulder are indicative of poor levels of comfort. Lesions indicate that elements of housing, feeding or management are suboptimal and that welfare may be compromised.	猪只受伤主要是由于受到同类攻击或由贫瘠的生活环境所致。咬尾行为造成尾巴受伤，缺乏安抚则导致肩膀损伤。猪只身体损伤表明猪舍环境，饲养及管理未达标，从而导致了猪只福利大打折扣。

Body marks	身体伤痕	Injuries or lesions over the body. Scoring systems vary, typically the score is on a 3 point scale (0 = No or few small lesions, 2 = severe lesions covering more than 25% of the body or greater than 5cm). The location and type of body marks present and any obvious patterns on pigs within a pen can help identify risk factors and appropriate action to reduce these risks in the future.	这是指身体上的损伤或伤痕。评分体系不同，通常使用三分制（0=没有或极少伤痕，2=伤痕面积超过身体的25%或大过5cm)同一猪圈内猪只出现身体伤痕的位置及类型有助于发现潜在的风险因素，并可采取相应措施降低该风险。
Born alive	产活仔	The number of piglets born alive. Excludes stillborn piglets. Often expressed as an average per litter or per sow/year.	这是指猪只出生成活的数量，不包括死胎猪。通常表达为平均一窝或每头母猪 / 年。
Cannibalism	自相残杀	The practice of eating the flesh of the same species. When pigs excessively tail or ear bite they are exhibiting cannibalism. Sometimes referred to as savaging, cannibalism may also occur when a sow attacks her piglets, this is more commonly seen in gilts.	猪只咬同类血肉的行为。如猪只呈现过分咬尾或咬耳则被认为是自相残杀。有时也被认为是残暴，自相残杀也可能是母猪攻击小猪，通常是小母猪。
Castration (pigs)	阉割	Removal of the testicles in male pigs. If undertaken castration should be undertaken with pain relief and before piglets are 7 days old.	移除公猪睾丸。如去势，需止痛或在猪只出生7天内去势。
Castration without anaesthetic or pain relief (pigs)	不使用麻醉或止痛 阉割（猪）	Removal of the testicles in male pigs without any pain relief to reduce inflammation and pain.	摘除公猪睾丸时不使用止痛来减轻发炎和疼痛。

Castration with anaesthetic and/or pain relief (pigs)	使用麻醉和/或止痛 阉割 (猪)	Removal of the testicles in male pigs with the use of an anaesthetic gas or sedative injection to ensure pigs are unconscious and/or with pain relief such as Meloxicam to reduce inflammation and pain.	摘除公猪睾丸时使用麻醉气或镇静剂，确保猪只无意识和/或使用止痛剂如美洛昔康来降低发炎，减轻疼痛。
Chilling (piglets)	低温症 (仔猪)	Common cause of young piglet mortality, both indoors and outdoors. Chilled piglets can die of hypothermia and are also more vulnerable to crushing and infection in the first few weeks of life.	造成室内饲养及室外饲养仔猪死亡的普遍原因。体温低的小猪可能死于低体温症并在出生后的几周内对感染和 被压伤无抵抗力。
Chill (pre wean %)	冷颤 (断乳前%)	The percentage of live born piglets before weaning, usually immediately after birth, suffering from cold appearing as shivering with piling, fluffy hair coats.	断乳前出生成活仔猪率，通常在出生后遭遇寒冷，表现为打哆嗦，抱团取暖及毛茸茸的毛发遮体。
Cleanliness (pigs)	清洁	The amount of manure on a pig's body. Pigs are motivated to keep clean so the presence of manure on the body indicates that the environment may be inadequate and pigs may be being prevented from performing normal maintenance behaviours.	猪只身体上的粪便数量。猪只主动保持身体干净，如果身体出现粪便则说明环境不充足，从而猪只不得进行正常的清理行为。
Crate	限位栏	Another term for a confinement stall e.g. gestation crate/sow stall.	限制栏的另一表述，如：妊娠定位栏/母猪栏

Creep area	保温区/教槽区	An area within the farrowing area that is inaccessible to the sow where piglets are protected from crushing by the sow. Often heating and supplementary feed is provided in the creep area.	产仔栏内的一个区域，母猪不得准入，从而实现保护幼猪，以免被母猪压伤。保温区（教槽区）通常会提供热源和补充饲料。
Crushing	碾压行为 / 压伤	The percentage of live born piglets that are crushed by the sow in the pre-weaning stage.	出生成活幼猪在断乳前被母猪压伤的比率。
Crushing (piglets) mortality prior to weaning.	断乳前（仔猪）压死率	During farrowing, piglets are at risk of being crushed by the sow, especially when she changes position or is restless. Crushing is a major cause of piglet.	在产仔时，幼猪存在被母猪压伤的风险，特别是在母猪改变位置或疲倦时。幼猪被压伤是造成幼崽死亡的主要原因。
Deep-bed systems (pigs)	厚垫料系统	Systems where deep bedding substrate e.g. straw is provided for the pigs. Deep bedding provides comfort and encourages natural foraging and rooting behaviours.	该体系提供厚垫料，如给猪只提供稻草。厚垫料为猪只提供安抚，并鼓励自然觅食和鼻拱行为。
Dirtiness (pigs)	肮脏程度（猪只）	The amount of manure on the body of a pig. This is typically done on a 3 point scoring system (0= clean, 2=very dirty with greater than 50% of the body covered by fresh/old slurry/urine/faeces). Pigs are motivated to keep clean so the presence of manure on the body indicates that the environment may be inadequate and pigs may be being prevented from performing normal maintenance behaviours.	猪只身上的粪便量。采用三分制打分体系（0=干净，2=非常脏，超过50%的体表布满新/旧泥浆/尿液/粪便）。猪只有高度自洁行为，体表的粪便表明环境可能不充足，猪只无法进行正常的自洁。

Drinkers (pigs)	饮水器	Used to provide fresh water. These may take the form of bite drinkers, bowls or troughs.	为猪只提供清水。有水嘴，水碗和水槽饮水方式。
Dry sow	空怀母猪	A female pig who is not lactating.	停止泌乳的母猪
Ear and flank biting	咬耳咬腹	The presence or absence of lesions on the ears and flank of pigs caused by other pigs. Ear and flank lesions indicate that the environment is insufficient to meet the behavioural and / or physiological needs of the pig, for example a lack of sufficient manipulable substrate or insufficient space.	猪耳朵及侧面出现的伤痕是由其它猪只导致的。猪耳及猪身侧面的伤痕表明环境不充足，无法满足猪只自然行为和/或心理需求，比如缺乏充足的可翻弄垫料或空间不足。
Ear notch	打耳号	A painful method of permanent marking to identify animals by removing portions of the ear. Combinations of notches are used to mark litter number and pig number within the litter.	通过剪掉猪耳朵的一部分实现永久记号。打耳号通常用来标记猪窝号及猪仔在同一窝里的次序。
Ear tag	耳标	A plastic or metal tag punched through the ear used to identify individuals.	为标记单个生猪而穿过猪耳朵的塑料或金属标记。
Electronic Sow Feeder	电子母猪饲喂站	A system to feed individual sows specific amounts of food. Gates open to allow the sow to enter and close to prevent other sows from entering. Transponders in the ear tags link to a computer which identifies the individual and food is then dropped into the feeder for the sow. Electronic Sow Feeders	为单个母猪定量饲喂系统。门可开关允许母猪进入并禁止其他猪只进来。耳标中的变换器与电脑连接，可识别单个猪只并将相应的饲料量投入饲喂器。电子饲喂器在母猪群养的猪舍内使用普遍。

		(ESF) are commonly used in sow group housing systems.	
Exploratory and foraging behaviour (pigs)	探究和觅食行为	Important investigative behaviours (including rooting and grazing) that take up a large proportion of a pigs time if they have the opportunity to perform.	这是重要的探究行为（包括鼻拱和放牧）。如果提供这些机会，猪只会花大量时间进行这些活动。
Failure to thrive	无法成活	A suckling pig with no obvious clinical diseases, but which, within seven days of weaning, is not eating, is depressed, may display abnormal behaviours such as chewing or chomping behaviour, and which becomes progressively debilitated within 2-3 weeks of weaning.	幼猪在无病理疾病的情况下，断乳后的七天内不再进食，沮丧，呈现异常行为如咀嚼或磨牙，并在断乳后的2-3周内持续恶化。
Farrowing	分娩	Production of a litter of piglets	产一窝小猪仔
Farrowing crate	产仔限位栏	A narrow crate in which the sow gives birth and where the piglets suckle from her for their first 3-4 weeks. The crate confines the sow, prevents her from performing important nesting behaviours and prevents from turning round. Alternative systems should be used.	一种把母猪放在内产仔，分娩后3-4周内给小猪哺乳的狭窄猪栏。阻止母猪转身。福利很差。应该采用替代系统。
Farrowing Houses – Conventional	传统的产仔房	A term to describe the building in which farrowing sows and pre-weaned piglets are housed.	产仔母猪和未断乳猪仔居住的猪舍。

Farrowing rate	产仔率	The number of sows that farrow to a given number of services.	母猪分娩仔猪的数量。
Fattening pig / Finishing pig	育肥猪	A pig, often weighing from 25 to 100 kg (50 to 250 lb), who is being fed for weight gain in advance of slaughter. // a metal cage used to confine a single sow during farrowing (period around parturition) and lactation. The crate is designed to obstruct transition between lying and standing to avoid the risk of the sow crushing her piglets. It severely restricts the movement of the sow which is unable to turn around or engage properly with her piglets.	通常体重25到100公斤的猪，在屠宰前为了增重而催肥。育肥猪在产仔期（分娩期）及哺乳期会被限制在金属作的猪圈。这种猪圈设计是为了防止产仔母猪在躺和站起来时压伤仔猪。这极大的限制了母猪的活动：无法转身，不能与仔猪互动。
Feed system (pigs)	饲料系统	The means of providing food to pigs. Electronic sow feeders, trickle feeders, dump feeders and troughs are all examples of feeding systems.	饲喂猪只的系统：电子饲喂器，少喂多餐，倾斜式饲喂器以及饲喂槽。
Feeder space (pigs)	饲喂空间	The amount of feeding space per pig e.g. the number of feeders should be provided according to feeder size and number of pigs so competition for food is minimised.	每只猪的饲喂间隔，即饲喂器的数量要依据饲喂器型号及猪只数量，将猪只间争食降到最低。
Fight damage	打斗损伤	Injuries such as scratches, bites or lesions caused from aggressive encounters.	猪只间打斗造成的划痕，咬伤等伤痕。
Finisher	育成猪	Grower pigs in the later stages of rearing.	在饲养后期的生长猪。

Flat-deck	高床、仔猪保育栏	Part or fully slatted systems often used for weaners.	通常给断奶仔猪使用半漏缝或全漏缝结构。
Free farrowing systems	自由产仔系统	These systems typically house the sow individually during farrowing but the sow is not confined within a farrowing crate so has freedom to perform nesting and maternal behaviours. There are a variety of different free farrowing systems commercially available.	自由产仔体系主要在母猪产仔期间为母猪提供单独的窝；同时，母猪又不局限于产仔栏:这使得母猪能够筑窝并进行其它母性行为。市面上有多种自由产仔体系可供选择。
Free range (pigs)	放养	Systems where pigs who are born and reared in outdoor systems throughout their lives, with permanent access to pasture.	放养猪只即：猪只出生并成长在户外体系中，在其整个生命周期，它们能够自由接触牧区。
Fully slatted floors	全漏缝地面	Fully slatted floors consist of flooring that contains gaps in order for urine and faeces to fall through. Fully slatted systems have no solid areas so do not provide full comfort for pigs and make the provision of suitable enrichment challenging.	全漏缝地面即地面有漏缝，以使动物的排泄物（尿液及粪便）能够落入漏缝中。全漏缝地面缺少坚固区域，不能给猪只提供舒适的环境，是给猪只提供富养环境的一大挑战。
Gestating sows	妊娠猪	A pregnant female pig.	怀孕的母猪。
Gestation crate/sow stall	妊娠栏	A narrow, metal-barred crate where sows are kept throughout their pregnancies, unable to turn round or perform normal behaviours.	妊娠栏是狭窄的用金属棒隔开的栏，母猪在整个孕期被关在这里，无法转身或进行其它正常活动。
Gilt yard	后备母猪圈舍	An area for young female piglets who have not yet farrowed.	未产仔幼小母猪生活区。

Group farrowing	群养产仔	A farrowing system where sows are housed in a small group and farrow in the group system.	群养产仔是将母猪以小群体居住在统一猪舍并在该群养体系内产仔。
Group housing	群养	A system where gestating sows are housed in groups for the majority of the gestation period. Types of system vary depending on mixing and group size, feeding system etc.	妊娠母猪在其大部分的妊娠期间将以群体为单位而居。多种体系并存，取决于群体大小，饲喂体系等。
Group lactation	群养哺乳	The system allows sows to remain grouped during lactation. Sows are familiar with each other from their gestation group and have free access to individual pens with creep areas for piglets.	群养哺乳即母猪在母乳期间仍然群养。它们在妊娠期就群养，彼此之间很熟悉，能自由进出单独的猪舍,这些猪舍配有幼仔保温区。
Group races	猪群类别划分	Pigs are moved in groups through the race to the point of stunning. Moving the pigs in groups helps to reduce stress.	将猪只按类别划分群体。猪群群体划分有助于降低猪只压力。
Grower / growing pigs	保育猪/生长猪	Pigs in the growing stage after weaning.	猪只在断乳后进入生长期。
Gut fill	猪以干草饱腹 / 饱腹感	The amount of food in the stomach. Straw and roughage can increase gut fill and reduce frustration caused from restricted diets.	肚子里食物的量。使用稻草及粗饲料可增加饱腹感，并降低由于饮食限制带来的失望感。
Gut health (pigs)	肠道健康	The health of the intestines. Poor gut health can cause reduced weight gain, discomfort to the pig and may be a sign of disease.	肠道的健康。肠道不健康会导致猪只增重受阻，猪只不适感，并可能造成猪只生病。

Herd details	畜群信息	Information on the herd. Usually includes breed, semen origin, number of pigs, mortality etc.	畜群信息通常包括品种，猪只血统，猪只数量及死亡率等。
Huddled (pigs)	扎堆	Piglets may sit or lay close together to try and preserve heat. Huddling indicates that piglets are struggling to maintain thermal comfort.	幼猪坐或躺在一起挤堆取暖。如出现此情况则说明幼仔无法保持舒适温度。
Hut	棚屋	Another name for a small unit or arc. These are usually used in outdoor systems.	通常使用在室外体系，是小单位或洞的别称。
Iberico meats	黑毛猪肉/伊比利亚猪肉	Pig meat from the Iberico pig breed. Iberico pigs are reared in Spain and used for such meats as the Jamón ibérico.	源自伊比利亚/黑毛猪品种的猪肉。伊比利亚猪/黑毛猪产自西班牙，用来制作伊比利亚火腿。
Immunocastration	免疫去势	An alternative to surgical castration that is based on interrupting testicular function by inducing an immune response against hypothalamic or pituitary hormones. Immunocastration reduces the incidence of boar taint.	免疫去势通过抑制睾丸功能，引起排斥下丘脑或脑垂体激素的免疫反应。这是手术去势的取代法。免疫去势减少了公猪膻味。
Improvac vaccination	异普克疫苗注射	A vaccination given to pigs to delay puberty and therefore preventing the pig maturing before slaughter. May be used on both male and female pigs and is an alternative to surgical castration in male piglets.	通过该疫苗注射可延迟猪只性成熟，从而阻止猪只在屠宰前成熟。疫苗注射可用于公猪和母猪，同时也是公猪去势的一种方法。

Insemination	授精	The depositing of semen into the reproductive tract of a sow exhibiting oestrus.	公猪精液在母猪发情期进入其生殖系内。
Involuntary sow cull rate	母猪意外淘汰率	Sows slaughtered on farm due to health and welfare issues.	因健康及福利原因而在养殖场屠宰的母猪。
Lactation	哺乳期	The secretion of milk from the mammary glands.	乳腺分泌的母乳。
Litter	窝	The batch of piglets that a sow gives birth to.	母猪产仔数。
Litters per sow per year	每头母猪一年几窝	The number of litters that a sow gives birth to per year.	母猪每年产几窝仔猪。
Liveborn per sow per year	每头每年母猪活胎产	The number of live piglets that a sow gives birth to per year.	母猪每年产仔的活胎数。
Live-born	活产	Born alive.	产下来时活着。
Lockable feeding stalls	可关闭式饲喂栏	Feeding stalls that close the sow in once she has entered and while she is feeding. They are usually manually operated.	该饲喂栏在母猪进入后及进食中关闭。通常是手动控制的。
Longevity (average number of litter per sow)	生育寿命 (每头母猪平均产多少窝仔猪)	Assesses the productive lifespan of the sow by calculating the average number of litters of sows in the herd. This is calculated by the average age of all sows at their last farrowing, subtracting the average age at the	母猪生育寿命评估是通过计算猪群中母猪所产仔猪的平均窝数。计算方法：(所有母猪最后一次产仔的平均年龄-所有母猪第一次产仔的平均年龄) / 产仔间隔

		first farrowing and dividing that number by the farrowing interval.	
Longevity (replacement rate)	寿命 (替代率)	The percentage of sows that are replaced in the herd in a year.	每年猪群中母猪被取代的比例。
Loose housed	宽松空间的养殖	Without the confinement of stalls or tethering. Usually refers to indoor group housed systems.	不使用猪栏或限制栏，通常用于室内养殖体系。
Manipulable material /bedding (pigs)	可翻弄材料/垫料	Substrate that is edible, chewable, investigable, deformable and moveable. It must be provided in sufficient quantity to occupy at least 20% of the pig's time.	可翻弄材料是可食用，可咀嚼，可探索，可变形并可移动的材料。必须提供充足的可翻弄材料，这可以占据猪只20%的时间。
Manure on body	身体上排泄物	Pigs are motivated to keep clean and the presence of manure on the body indicates their environment is inadequate and affecting on their ability to carry out normal maintenance behaviour.	猪只天生爱干净，它们身上排泄物的量表明其环境不充分，影响猪只进行正常的自洁行为。
Maternal behaviour nesting in domestic sows	母性行为 家猪筑窝	Natural behaviour in sows where they are highly motivated to build nests before they farrow.	母猪的自然行为，在产仔前自发筑窝。
Meat pigs	肉猪/商品猪	Pigs reared for meat.	以产肉为主的猪。
Milking ability (pigs)	哺乳能力	The ability of a sow to produce enough milk and feed her piglets.	母猪分泌充足的奶量并喂养其仔猪。

Milk yield (pigs)	泌乳量	The amount of milk produced during lactation. This is difficult to measure in sows and is often estimated by weighing piglets before and after suckling periods.	在哺乳期分泌的奶量。在母猪中很难测量，通常通过在喂奶前后称重仔猪来测算。
Nesting material (pigs)	筑窝材料	Substrate provided to pregnant sows allowing them to perform their innate maternal behaviour to build a nest just before farrowing. It should be provided at least 24 hours before farrowing.	为妊娠期母猪提供的垫料，可以使它们发挥母性行为的天性，在产仔前筑窝。垫料应至少在产仔前24小时提供。
Outdoor bred	室外繁殖	Pigs born in outdoor systems in straw bedded arks with access to a large outdoor paddock and brought indoors for growing and finishing at or shortly after weaning - usually into straw bedded systems in large airy barns or purpose built buildings.	猪只生于室外体系，拥有稻草垫料的室外猪舍，并自由出入更广阔的室外牧场；在断奶后移入室内生长和育肥 - 通常喜欢通风且供有稻草垫料的大猪栏或专用建筑中。
Outdoor bred and reared	室外繁殖及饲养	Pigs are born and then reared in outdoor systems for around half their lives. During this time they may not necessarily have access to pasture, but will have access to an outside pen and a straw bedded tent or ark. The sows remain in the outdoor system throughout their life.	猪只生于并在其一半生命周期中成长于室外体系。这期间它们或许无法进入牧场，但能够自由准入室外猪栏及拥有稻草垫料的猪舍。母猪整个生命周期都生活在室外体系内。
Outdoor free-range farrowing huts	户外放养分娩棚	Outdoor arcs/shelters placed within an outdoor environment where sows have free	母猪能够自由准入室外环境内的室外猪棚，可进行筑窝活动并待产。

		access, can nest build and prepare for farrowing.	
Outdoor-hut / shelter	室外棚屋/棚子	Outdoor arcs/small buildings or covered areas placed outdoors to provide pigs with protection from the elements.	室外棚屋/小猪舍或室外遮蔽区，能够为猪只提供保护。
Parity	母猪产仔窝数	The number of litters a sow has carried.	母猪产仔多少窝。
Part slat/slatted	半漏缝地面	Flooring that contains small gaps (usually running most of the length/width of the pen) to enable faeces and urine to fall through. Wide gaps can cause foot injuries so consideration of design and maintenance is required. Part slatted pens will include a solid floor area which should be large enough for pigs to rest on.	地面上有小漏缝（通常横/竖贯穿猪栏），可以使猪粪便和尿液漏入缝隙中。过宽的缝隙会造成猪脚受伤，需要考虑设计和清理。半漏缝地面设有一部分硬质地面，可以使猪只在上面休息。
Piglets	仔猪	The offspring of a sow.	母猪的幼仔。
Pigs weaned per sow per year	每头母猪每年断奶仔猪数量	The total number of pigs weaned from a sow in a year.	每年每只母猪断奶的仔猪总数。
Posterior scooting	后肢/臀部拖地	Dragging the hind quarters along the floor. Often seen after piglets have been tail docked and is an indicator of pain.	仔猪断尾后常将后肢拖在地板上，是猪只疼痛的表示。
Post-wean mortality	断奶后死亡率	A measure of the number of piglets that did not survive during the rearing period. Represented as a percentage of the total	衡量饲养阶段未能成活的仔猪数量。代表所占成功饲养并被屠宰猪只总数的比率。

		number of pig successfully reared to slaughter.	
Pre-wean	断奶前	Piglets prior to removal from their mother's milk.	中断母乳前的仔猪。
Pre-wean mortality	断奶前死亡率	A measure of the number of piglets that did not survive during the suckling period. Represented as a percentage of the total number of piglets born alive.	在哺乳期未能存活下来的仔猪数。代表所有猪只的出生成活率。
Rooting (for pigs)	拱地 (猪)	A natural behaviour in which pigs place their snouts (noses) in the soil to dig up roots or insects to eat.	猪只把口鼻处拱入土中挖出根茎或者昆虫来吃的自然行为。
Seclusion	隔离	Isolated from other pigs.	同其它猪只分开。
Service area	配种区	The area where sows are inseminated.	母猪授精的区域。
Sham chewing	假咀嚼	Chewing movements when the animal has no food in its mouth. This abnormal behaviour is often seen when sows are housed in barren environments and stalls.	猪只在口中没有食物的情况下进行的咀嚼活动。生长在贫瘠环境或猪栏中的猪只多易出现这种异常行为。
Shoulder lesions	肩伤	Wounds to the shoulder of dry sows. Measured on a scale of severity from 0=none to 2=severe.	干奶母猪肩膀上的伤口。严重程度从0到2 (0=没有, 2=非常严重)。

Single file races	纵队而列	Pigs are lined up towards the point of stunning in a single line. This is more stressful than moving pigs through in groups.	猪只在被击晕前纵队而列。与将猪只以群为单位驱赶相比，这更容易引起它们的焦虑。
Size of herd	猪群数量（大小）	The total number of pigs.	猪只总数。
Skin lesions	皮肤损伤	Wounds that may be from injury or due to levels of comfort being poor. Lesions indicate that housing, feeding and/or management are poor.	由于受伤或受安抚的程度低而造成的损伤。这些损伤表明猪只居住，饲喂及 / 或管理状况不佳。
Sloped walls	倾斜墙面	Walls at an angle that are used in some free farrowing systems to prevent a sow from crushing her piglets.	在某些自由产仔体系使用倾斜墙面，以防母猪压到仔猪。
Sow stall / gestation crate	妊娠栏 / 妊娠定位栏	A narrow, metal-barred crate where sows are kept throughout their pregnancies, unable to turn round or perform normal behaviours.	母猪在孕期被关在狭窄的金属棒条制的定位栏中，这期间无法转身或进行正常的行为。
Spaying (sows)	卵巢摘除	Neutering of non-breeding gilts (female pigs destined to meat consumption) by surgical extraction of the ovaries and oviduct, generally without anaesthesia or analgesia. This practice is still carried out on free-range herds in places such as Sicily, Tuscany or parts of Spain, especially where there are wild boars.	给非育种小母猪（主要用于产肉的猪）所做的绝育，通过手术摘除其卵巢和输卵管，这一过程通常不使用麻醉药或镇痛。在野公猪出没的西西里，托斯卡纳及西班牙的部分地区，人们仍然进行这一操作。
Squeal	尖叫	A high pitched noise made by piglets that often indicates pain	仔猪在疼痛时发出的高声尖叫。

Stable groups	稳定群	A group of sows kept together for their pregnancy- no other sows are introduced into the group.	将孕期的一群母猪分组-不再将其它母猪放入同一个群。
Starvation / failure to thrive	挨饿 / 无法成长	Pre-weaned piglets that do not receive adequate nutrition or that inexplicably lose appetite and fail to nurse.	断乳前仔猪因无法吸收充足营养或不明来由的没胃口，阻碍成长。
Still birth	死胎	Piglets that have already dies before birth.	出生前就死去的仔猪。
Surgical castration (pigs)	手术阉割 (猪只)	The removal of testes in male pigs surgically.	用手术的方法摘除公猪的睾丸。
Swellings	肿胀	An abnormal enlargement of part of the body. Swellings can occur after injury e.g. leg swellings from slipping on wet or damaged floors.	身体某部分的异常增大。肿胀出现在受伤后，如在湿地板上或被破坏的地板上滑倒会造成腿部肿胀。
Swing side crate	旋转围栏	A system where the sow is restrained as she would be in a conventional crate until lactation. Approximately 4-7 days post-farrowing the back of the conventional crate can be opened up (swung) to allow the sow greater movement during lactation.	母猪在哺乳期之前被圈养在常规猪栏里的体系。产仔后4-7天，常规栏的部分可以被打开，从而在哺乳期给母猪更大的活动空间。
Tail docking	断尾	Removal of part of the tail (includes the removal of tip).	移除尾巴的一部分，包括尾尖。
Tail lesions	尾巴损伤	Injury to the tail of finishing pigs. Measured on a scale of severity from 0=none to 2=severe.	育成猪尾巴损伤。受伤程度从0到2标记0=没有，2=严重。

Tail tip	尾尖	The end of the tail.	尾巴的末端。
Tattoo	刺青	A method of identifying pigs. Tattooing is undertaken on the ears and is applied via spiked numbers covered in ink and pierced through the ear.	标记猪只的一种方法。通常标记在耳朵上，通过印有墨水的数字钉穿过耳朵形成。
Teats	乳头	The nipples on the udder where the milk passes through.	生长在乳房上的乳头，母乳从这里通过。
Teeth reduction/resection (pigs) - teeth clipping and teeth grinding	牙齿切除 - 剪牙及磨牙	Removal of the sharp ends of the needle teeth of the piglets to reduce damage to the sows' teats during suckling and to other piglets. Teeth clipping is the reduction (cutting) of a piglet's 8 sharp needle teeth shortly after birth using sharp clippers or pliers. Teeth grinding is another common form of teeth reduction where the piglet's teeth are reduced using a grinder. Routine teeth reduction (clipping or grinding) is prohibited in the EU (but carried out on most farms).	移除仔猪犬齿的尖锐部分，从而减少在哺乳期对乳房及其它仔猪的的损伤。剪牙是在仔猪出生后使用钳子剪掉仔猪的8颗锋利的犬牙。磨牙是另一种普遍操作，通过磨石来磨掉牙齿的部分。惯常的牙齿移除（磨牙或剪牙）在欧盟是明令禁止的，但在多个农场都有实施这一操作。
Thin sows	过瘦母猪	Sows with poor body condition that are underweight. Thin sows indicate that there may be a problem with feed, health or management. Thin sows may have litters with poor birth and weaning weights.	身体状况不良的母猪，体重不达标。母猪过瘦表明在饲喂，健康或是管理方面出现了问题。这样的母猪可能会产下身体状况不佳的仔猪及断奶重仔猪。

<p>Tooth reduction (grind or clip)</p>	<p>牙齿切除 (磨牙或剪牙)</p>	<p>The cutting or grinding of a piglet's sharp needle teeth after birth to prevent damage to the sow's udder and piglets' faces during lactation.</p>	<p>仔猪出生后剪下或磨掉尖锐的犬牙，从而避免在哺乳期对母猪乳房及仔猪面部的损伤。</p>
<p>Tooth resection</p>	<p>牙齿切除</p>	<p>The cutting or grinding of a piglet's sharp needle teeth after birth to prevent damage to the sow's udder and piglets' faces during lactation.</p>	<p>仔猪出生后剪下或磨掉尖锐的犬牙，从而避免在哺乳期对母猪乳房及仔猪面部的损伤。</p>
<p>Tongue rolling</p>	<p>卷舌</p>	<p>An abnormal behaviour seen in pigs confined in crates or tether systems where the pig repeatedly rolls its tongue. Tongue rolling indicates severe stress and frustration caused by confinement, barren environments, and lack of foraging opportunities and feed restriction.</p>	<p>在限制性猪栏或限位栏体系内猪只出现重复卷舌的异常行为。卷舌行为表明猪只因限制，贫瘠的环境，缺乏觅食机会及饲喂受限而压力增加，受挫感强。</p>
<p>Udder damage</p>	<p>乳房损伤</p>	<p>Injuries such as scratches or lesions on the udder. These can be caused by piglets fighting at the teat. Damage to the teats can also be from mastitis infections.</p>	<p>乳房上的抓伤或其它损伤。仔猪因争抢乳头打斗会造成乳房损伤；乳腺炎感染也会造成乳头损伤。</p>
<p>Voluntary sow cull rate</p>	<p>母猪选择淘汰率</p>	<p>Number of sows sent to slaughter due to poor productivity (this can be due to issues such as temperament, poor milk yield, poor fertility etc.)</p>	<p>由于母猪产仔量不佳而被屠宰的数量 (原因是急躁，产奶量少，生育能力弱等)</p>

Vulva biting	外阴咬伤	When a sow bites the vulva of another sow. Vulva bites can lead to infection and farrowing difficulties. Biting occurs due to factors including frustration, feed restriction, inadequate roughage in the diet etc.	母猪咬另一头母猪的外阴部。这会导致感染及产仔困难。出现这一状况的原因包括受挫感强，饲喂受限，饮食中粗饲料供应不足等。
Vulva lesions	外阴损伤	Injury to the vulva region in dry sows caused by other sows biting through frustration. Measured on a scale of severity from 0=none to 2=severe.	干奶母猪被其它母猪咬伤外阴，这是由于其它母猪受挫感强而导致的。受伤程度从0到2标识，0=没有，2=严重。
Weaned	断奶成功	Once the process of weaning piglets off of the sow's milk and/or removing piglets from the sow is complete.	仔猪成功停止食用母猪的母乳及/或实现仔猪离开母猪。
Weaned per litter	每窝断奶量	The number of piglets weaned from the sow after farrowing. Often reported as a farm average (total number of piglets weaned/total number of sows farrowed).	母猪产仔后进行断奶的仔猪量。通常是一个农场的平均值（总断奶仔猪量 / 总产仔母猪量）。
Weaners	断奶仔猪	A piglet that has been weaned.	已经断奶的仔猪。
Weaning	断奶	The process adjusting an animal to food other than its mother's milk. In conventional systems piglets are weaned and permanently removed from the sow at around 4 weeks of age.	帮助动物从母乳过渡到食物的过程。在常规体系中，仔猪将在4周大小时断奶并永久离开母猪。