Management of the pig production

Linda Fager
Management of the pig production

Why Denmark is number one?
Because we believe that after the finish line there’s a future for the Danish pig production
Management of the pig production

What is our production level?, sows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of feed</td>
<td>1529 FU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% gilts</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born alive/litter</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still born/litter</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaned/litter</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at weaning, days</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight at weaning, kg</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Management of the pig production

What is our production level?, sows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non productive days</td>
<td>14,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning -&gt; mating</td>
<td>5,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrowing rate</td>
<td>86,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaned piglets/sow/year</td>
<td>27,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter/sow/year</td>
<td>2,25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pig Management Training – Lecture:
Management in pig production by Linda Fager, Agricultural Academy of Zealand
Management of the pig production

What is our production level?, weaned piglets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dead after weaning</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily gain, g</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at 30 kg, days</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food pr piglet</td>
<td>46.4 FEsv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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What is our production level?, slaughter pigs

| Daily gain, g | 898 |
| Feed conversion FU/kg gain | 2.84 |
| Avg. slaughter weight, kg | 81.4 |
| Pct meat and lean, % | 60.2 |
| Pct dead and culled, % | 4.1 |
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What is our production level?, best 25%

- Weaned piglets/sow/year: 29.9
- Daily gain 30-100 kg, g: 974
- Feed conversion, FU/kg gain: 2.68
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How to become The One

Know your production, don’t guess, and do it right
Gross margin and fixed costs

+ Weaners sold, amount * price
+ Slaughtered sows
- Dead sows
+ Sold gilts, young female
- Bought young female
- Feed to sows, amount * price
- Feed to piglets, amount * price
- Veterinarian
- Insemination
- Advisory

= Net income (Gross margin)

Manintenance
Energy
Labour
Depreciation, buildings/equipments
Interest

= Fixed costs

Gross margin – Fixed costs = Result

How do we maximize
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Which areas can we control?

- Weaners sold
- Price pr. weaner
- Food amount
- Price off the food

- Bought young female
- Veterinarian
# Prices pr. kg and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010 for now</th>
<th>2010 Week 20</th>
<th>2010 Week 40</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kr/ 7 kg pigs</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 kg pigs</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bonus payment not included
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- Live born, 14.2
- Still born
- Dead in nursing, 14%
- Weaned pigs, 12.2
- Weaners sold/sow, 27.5
- Length of nursing, 31 days
- Non productive days, 14.9
- Litters/sow, 2.25
- Pregnancy (116)

Average numbers !!!!
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- **Live born/litter**: 14.8
- **Still born**
- **Dead in nursing**: 12.2%
- **Weaned pigs**: 13
- **Length of nursing**: 29.6 days
- **Non productive days**: 11.7
- **Pregnancy (116)**
- **Litters/sow**: 2.31

30 – 27.5 = 2.5 Pigs pr. sow pr. year * 192 dkk = 432 dkk/sow/year

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*Piglets born*
- Lay out of mating section
- Contact to boars
- Light, hours and lux
- Amount of feed
- Heat control
- Correct time, ovulation
- Insemination technique
- Quality of boar semen
- No stress after mating
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Amount of non productive days
Weaning to mating
Weaning to slaughter
Mating to mating (returnrate)
Mating to slaughter

Farrowing rate must be 90%
You need to know where you have the non productive days
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Amount of non productive days
Heat control
Heat control
3 and 6 weeks after mating.
Use a boar
Take your time
Do it more than once

Its simpel for many but also extreemly important!!!!
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Amount of non productive days

Gestation control
Gestation control
Gestation control

Use a good gestation tester and use it often!!!

Its simpe for many but also extreamly important!!!!
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**Dead in nursery period**
Layout of farrowing pen
Sows milk production
Use of nursing sows
Temperature for sow/piglets
Management in the farrowing pen

**Important:** You feed the piglets through the sow
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Feeding

How much do you use?

What do you pay for it?
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1000 sows 1.500 kg = 1.500.000 kg/year
* 0,25 euro/kg = 375.000 euro/year

1000 sows 1.550 kg = 1.550.000 kg/year
* 0,25 euro/kg = 387.500 euro/year

If you use 50 kg more/sow its cost you
387.000 – 375.000 = 12.500 euro/year = 93.750 dk/year
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**All** the details are optimized

- **Feed** – amount, price and quality
- **Layouts** (sectioned housing)
- **Time**
- **Motivation** – this is a detail which get more and more attention in Denmark

- **Breeding**
- **Reproduction**
- **Health** status - vaccination – sections – entrance room