10 Key points to increase weaned piglets / sow - year

Carlos Casanovas Granell
Swine Veterinary Consultant

SUMARY

- During this talk, 10 critical points to try to increase productivity at the sow unit will be discussed.
- It will be seen that with the genetics from nowadays, which are highly prolific, the biggest productive margin is localized at all the factors involved in weaning more piglets per farrowed sow:

1. ¿When are we breeding our gilts for the first time? Age and weight at first service.
2. ¿At how many days are we weaning? 21 vs 28 days.
3. Methods to increase efficiency when checking oestrus and breeding sows.
4. ¿Which feeding program are we following?
5. ¿How are we placing pregnant sows in pens?
6. ¿How much time are we losing when sows are losing pregnancy?
7. ¿Do we really know the real productive potential of our sows?
8. ¿It's usefull to induce the farrowing of our sows?
9. The key point: Management during first 3-4 days of live.
10. ¿Do we know how to do nurse sows?

INTRODUCTION

To find a good recipe for crisis time, the solution it's quite easy to explain, but more difficult to put into practice.

I can only imagine 2 options:

Increase productivity.
Decrease costs.

During this speak we will check some critical management points in the sow unit, pondering them over a productive point of view.

INTRODUCTION

¿Where is the main edge of productive benefit?

Length of reproductive cycle (weaning 21days) = **20 weeks**

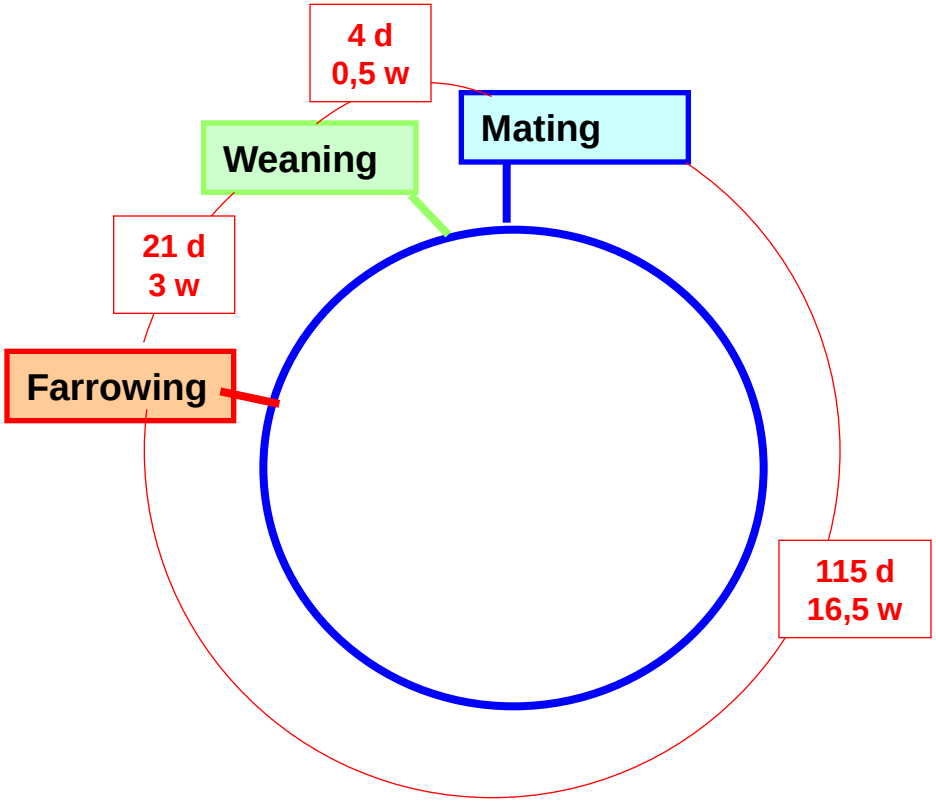
Weaned piglets / sow: **10**

To get 1weaned piglet = 2 weeks time investment

1 return at 21 days = Loose 1,5 piglets

If we wean 1,5 piglets more (11,5) → We could have a 100% of returns at 21 days and keep the same productivity

1,5 piglets = 100% Returns
Loosing 0,15 weaned / sow = Increase 10% repturns at 21 days



INTRODUCTION

¿Where is the main edge of productive benefit?

If we increase 0,15 piglets weaned / farrowing, we compensate a 10% returns at 21 days.

Lots of times we plain an increase of returns at 21 days from a 10% to a 20%.

...and it's to plain...

But, lots of times we don't plain so much when weaning a batch at 9,8 piglets / sow when usually we where weaning at 10,1.

... And we are loosing the double!!!!

In the case of weaned piglets, even we round off and we forget decimals. It's not the same to wean "around 10,5" than at 10,36!

In farms that are starting to have a good productivity, the main improvement edge is usually number of weaned piglets / sow.

Objective: Maximize weaned nº

Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

"The first step to wean a lot, is to farrow a lot". (very clever…)

Actual genetics are more prolific every day.

Table 1 607 farms	Total born / sow -year	Total born / farrowing
Top 5 %	35.33	14.53
Top 10 %	34.55	14.20
Top 25%	33.16	13.73
Top 50%	31.90	13.27
All farms	29.85	12.69

Swine Management Services' farm benchmarking database 2009 (USA)

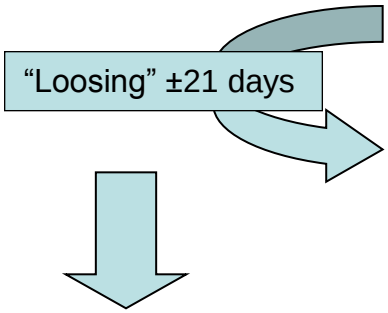
To get an elevated nº of total born is vital: It has a great impact on the cost of the weaned piglet.

Then we have to know how to wean them: "Bring me piglets, as more as better, I will manage with them" (*Miquel Forcadell, "SAT La Vall" manager, 8000 sows. He is the "Rossi" of piglets*)

Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

The first step to get a lot of total born is doing a good job with the replacement stock.

Problem 1: Gilts, ¿When do we breed them?



	Nº sows	Born alive	% Sows remaining at 2nd cycle
120 Kg / 230 days	78	9,2	74,35 %
>140 Kg / 250 day (France)	87	11,6	93,10 %

Eduard Marcuello, Sus Scrofa 2004

21 days = 1,5 piglets

If the gilt farrows and weans (she or another sow) 1,5 piglets more, the higher time invested is compensated.

+

“Rebound effect”:

- Higher % sows remaining in the farm: % Replacement is reduced.
- Higher prolificacy an fertility at latter cycles.

Objetivo 1: Maximize prolificacy

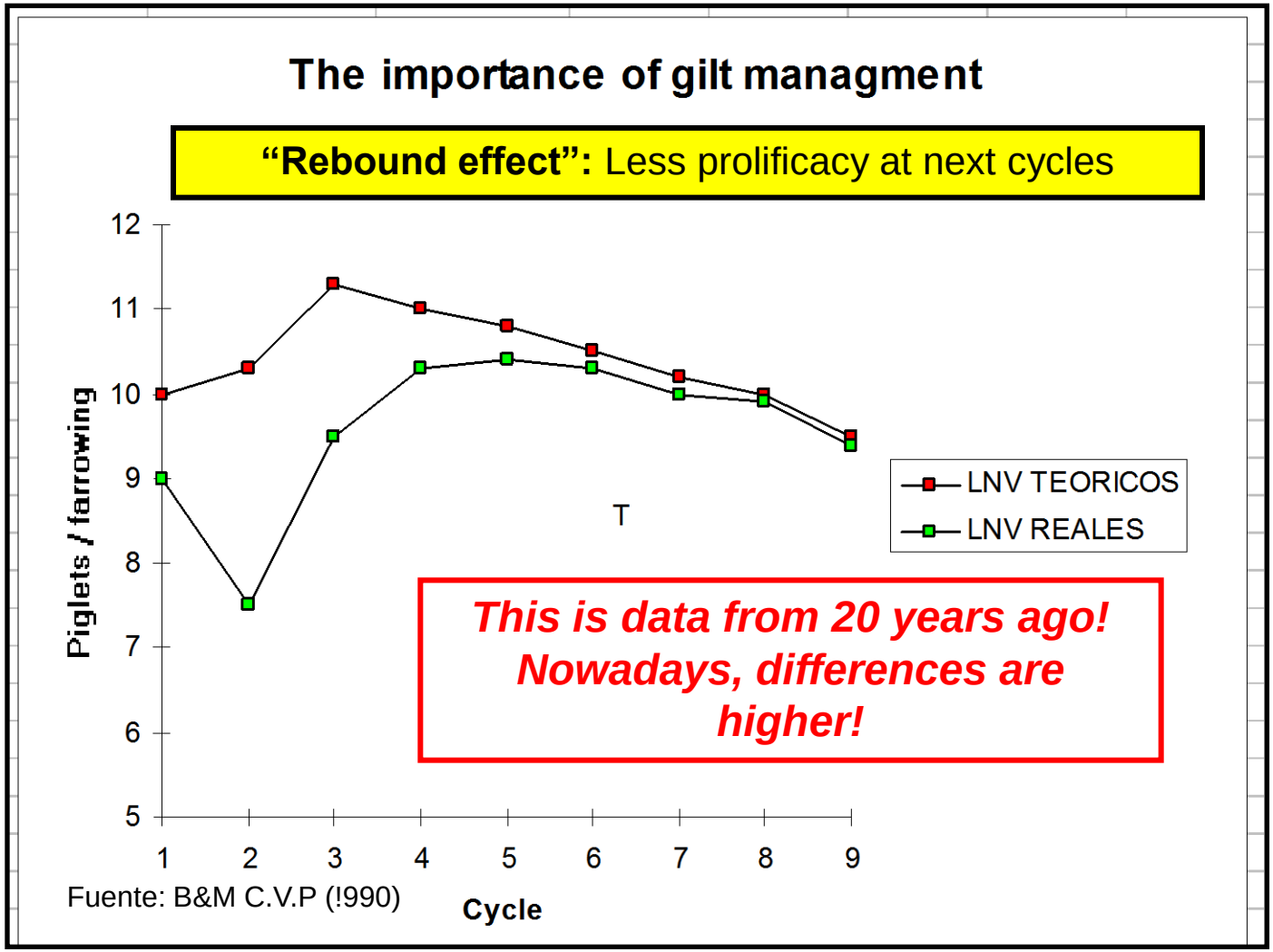
When gilts are breeded at a short age and weight...

Problem 1: Gilts, ¿When do we breed them?

• Gilts: Are the 20% of the farm.
• If we give them 21 days more = ↑20% returns at 21d.

As 0,15 weaned / sow = 10% returns

→ Increasing weaned piglets in 0,30 for all the sows, lost of time is compensated.

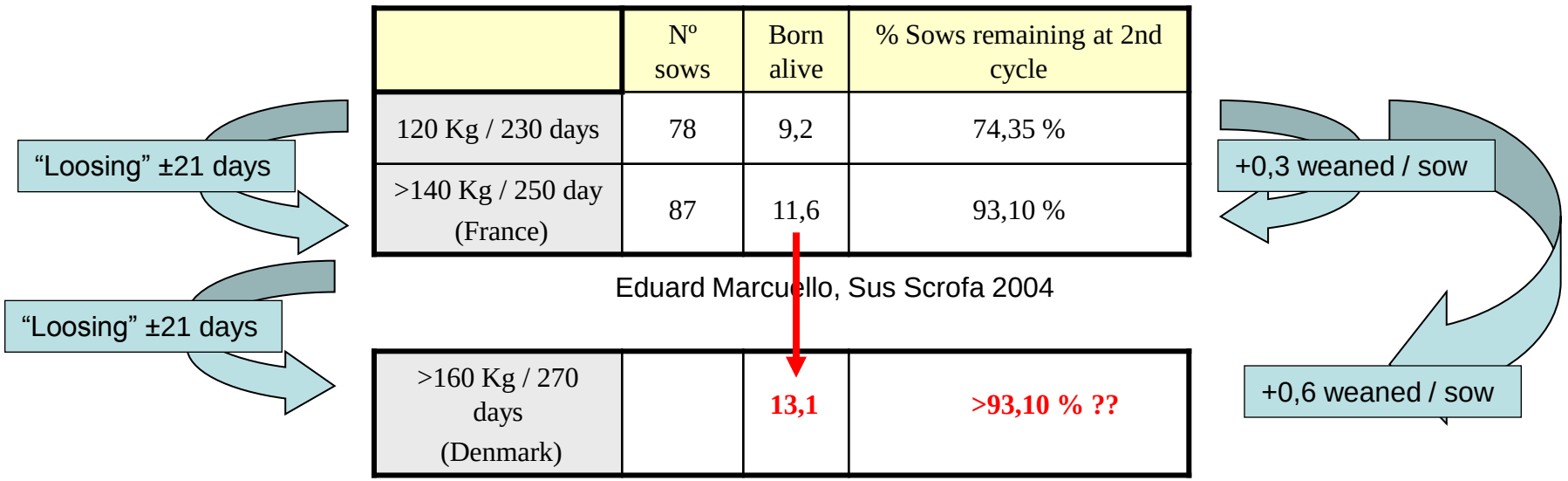


Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

The first step to get a lot of total born is doing a good job with the replacement stock.

Problem 1: Gilts, ¿When do we breed them?

¿Danish system?: 160 Kg / 270 days



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>160 Kg / 270 days (Denmark)		**13,1**	**>93,10 % ??**

21 days = 1,5 piglets

If the gilt farrows and weans (she or another sow) 1,5 piglets more, the higher time invested is compensated.

+

"Rebound effect":

- Higher % sows remaining in the farm: % Replacement is reduced.
- Higher prolificacy an fertility at latter cycles.

Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

Second step to get a high born number is to do a good job during lactation.

Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

From a productive point of view…

Reproductive cycle length (weaning at 21 days) = **20 weeks**

Reproductive cycle length (weaning at 28 days) = **21 weeks**

Increasing 1 week the cycle = losing 1 part of 20 = 5%

If we were weaning 10 piglets, increasing it in 0,5 (10,5), the lost due to a slower farrowing rotation is compensated

Weaning ½ piglet more per sow is the same as reducing in 1 week the reproductive cycle of all the sows in the farm.

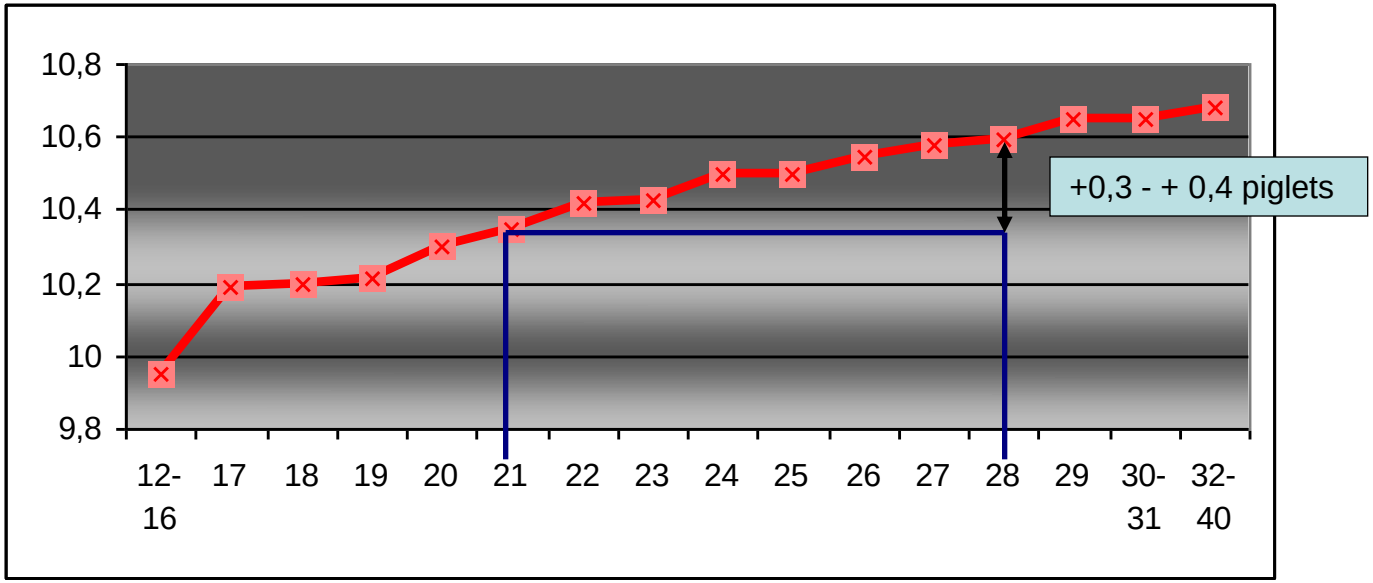
We could "stop" all the weaned sow during 1 week using altrenogest and we would reach the same productivity.

¿Would they farrow and wean 0,5 piglets more afterwards?

Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

From a productive point of view…

Relation between lactation length and total piglets born at next farrowing



Fuente: Vidal, J., et al. (2001)

Average veaning age	21,5	27,5
Number of weaning	15.592	30.778
Toral born / sow	11,88	12,42

Fuente: Martín, M.A. (2004)

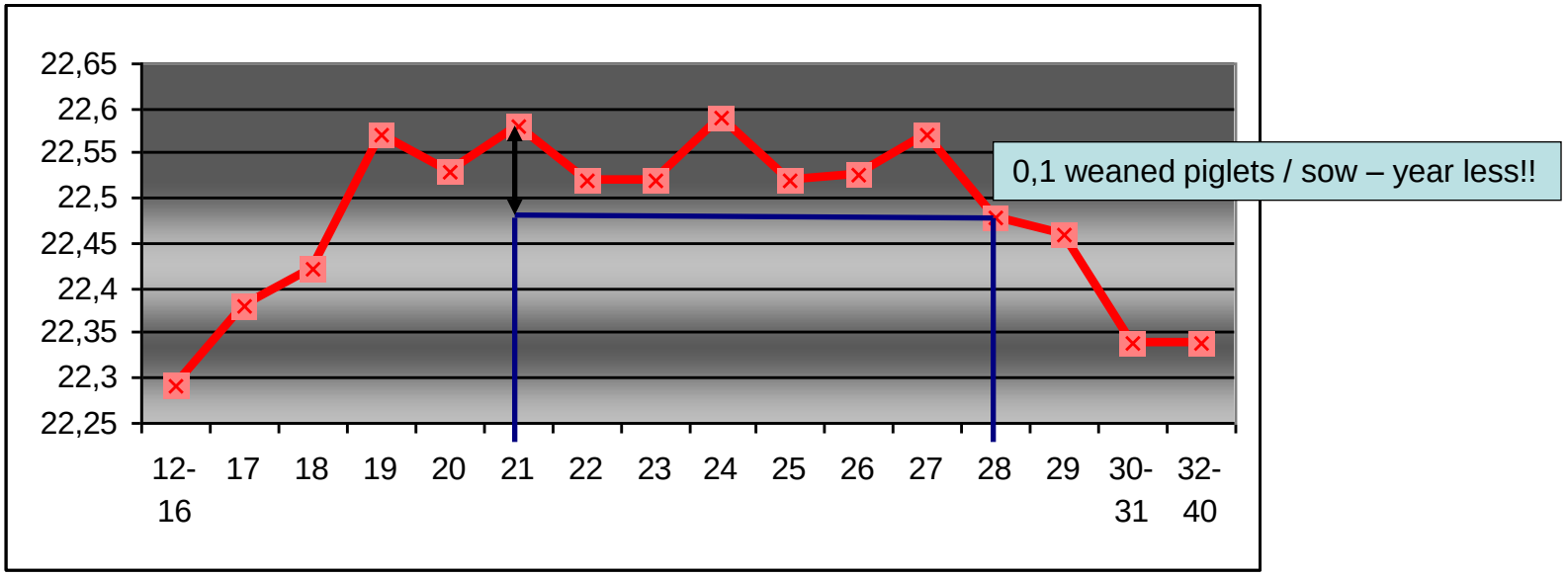
+0,54 lechones

This are total born!
Afterwards we need to get them alive and wean them!

Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

From a productive point of view…

Relation between lactation length and weaned piglets / sow - year



Fuente: Vidal, J., et al. (2001)

That's what happens when we are not able to achieve +0,5 extra piglets per weaned sow...

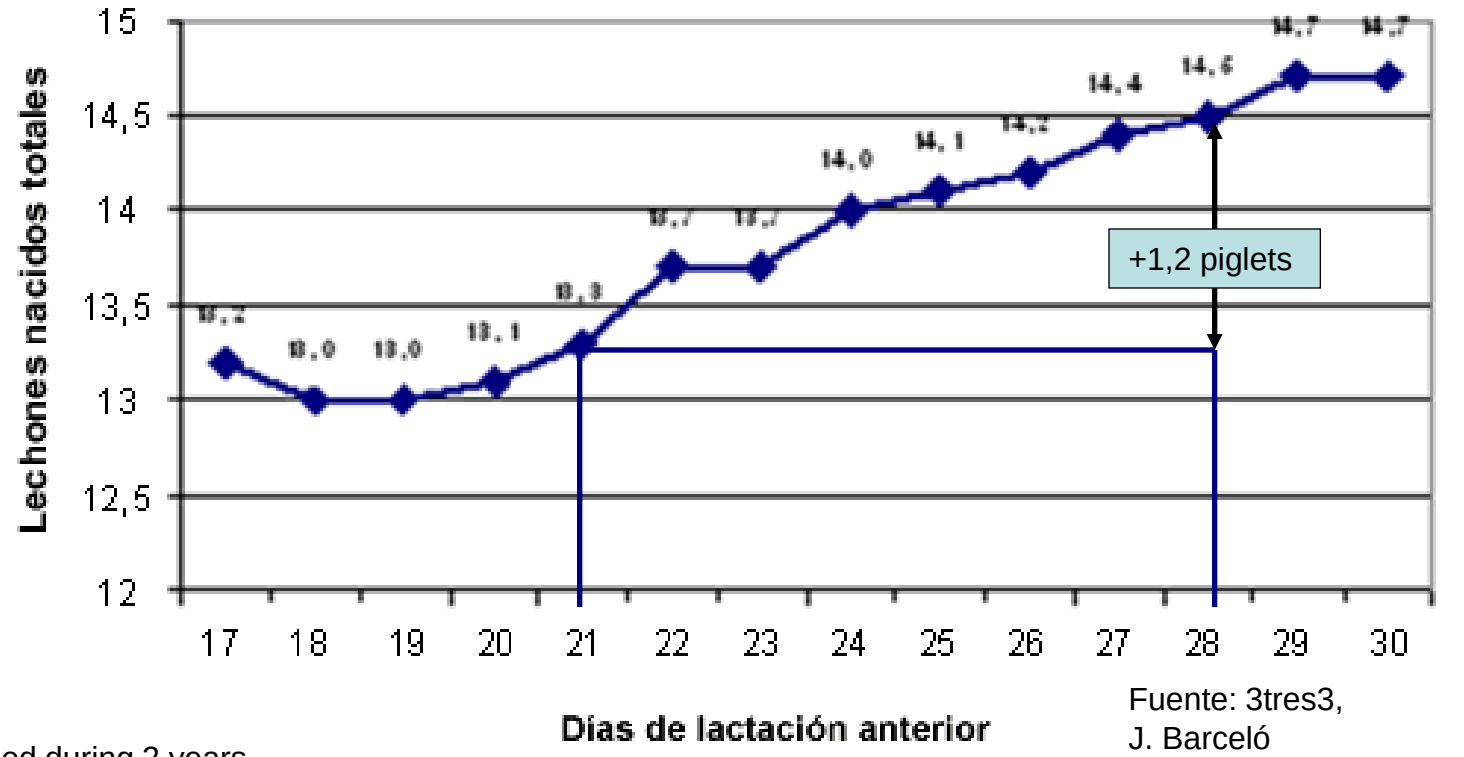
Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

From a productive point of view…

We need to take into account...

- **The data from Vidal is from 10 years ago!**
- **Nowadays, with hiperprolific sows, differences are greater.**

Relation between lactation length and total piglets born at next farrowing (june 2009)



Fuente: 3tres3,
J. Barceló
J. Oliva. CEFU SA

22.000 sows, studied during 2 years
Average results from 10 big sow units (1.000 a 3.000 sows)
Total farrowings analized: 97.551

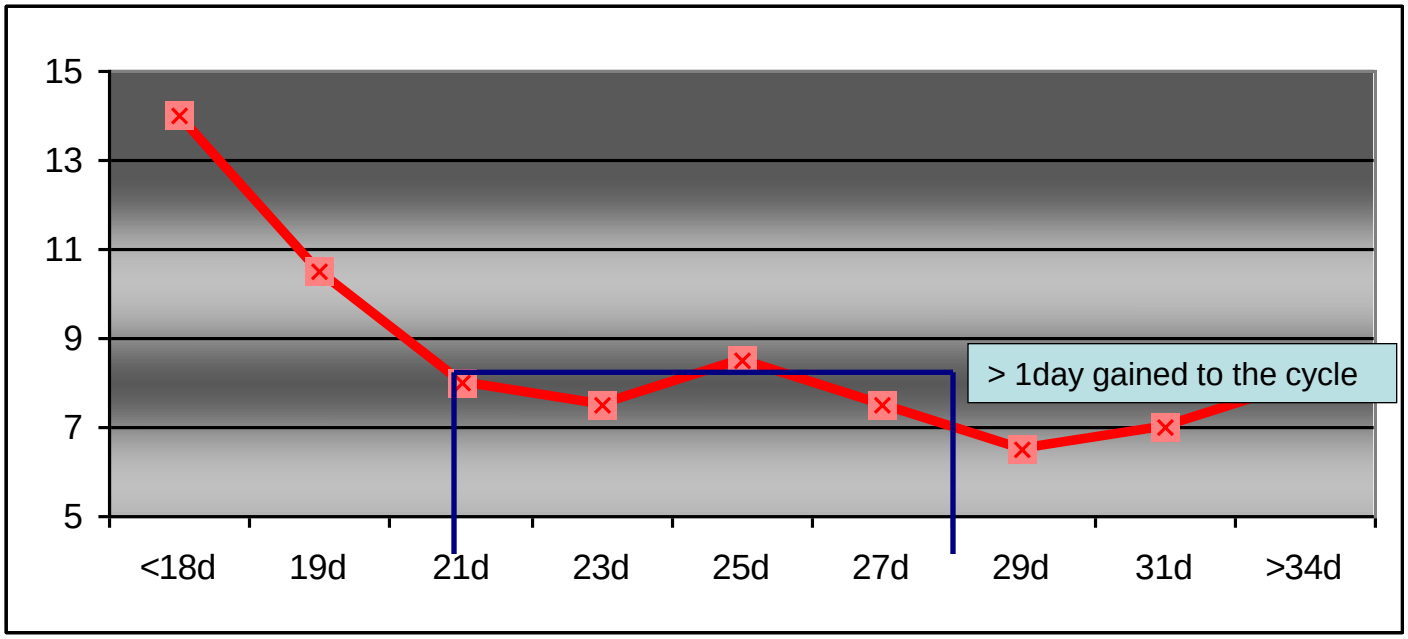
Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

From a productive point of view…

We need to take into account...

- **The data from Vidal is from 10 years ago!**
- **Nowadays, with hiperprolific sows, differences are greater.**
- **"Rebound" effect:**
  - Shorter Weaning – Oestrus interval
  - Higher fertility

Relation between lactation length and the weaning to fertile breeding interval



Fuente: Le Cozler, et al (1997)

Problema 2: Multíparas, ¿A qué edad destetamos?

Desde el punto de vista económico...

Suponiendo que logramos la misma productividad por cerda...

Destete 21 días Peso medio: 6,5 Kg	**Destete 28 días Peso medio: 8 Kg**
Pienso extra lechones • Ingesta / dia ± 140g x 7 días = 1 Kg. • +1 Kg pienso = 1 Kg GMD si IT=1 • Coste 1 € /Kg = **+1 € / lechón** • **- 0,5 Kg peso**	**Pienso extra cerdas** • +8 Kg/día x 7 días pienso lactación. • Coste 0,28 € / Kg = 15,68 € / cerda • **+ 1,56 € / lechón** • **+ 0,56 € / lechón diferencia**
Menor espacio maternidad • Rotación 4 semanas: 13 partos / plaza-año = 130 lechones / año • Amortización 15 años = 130 x 15 = 1950 lechones • coste plaza maternidad: 1500 €	**Espacio extra maternidad** • Rotación 5 semanas: Se necesitan 25% de plazas más para producir los mismos lechones.
• coste / lechón = **0,77 € / lechón**	• Coste / lechón = **0,96 € / lechón** • **+ 0,19 € / lechón diferencia**

+25%

+25%

Problema 2: Multíparas, ¿A qué edad destetamos?

Desde el punto de vista económico...

Suponiendo que logramos la misma productividad por cerda

Destete 21 días **Peso medio: 6,5 Kg**		**Destete 28 días** **Peso medio: 8 Kg**
Espacio extra transición • Rotación 6 semanas: lechón 20 Kg	+20% ←	**Menos espacio transición** • Rotación 5 semanas: lechón 20 Kg • 10,4 vueltas / año • Amortización 15 años: 156 vueltas • Coste por plaza destete: 120 €
• Coste / lechón = **0,93 € / lechón** • **+ 0,16 € / lechón**	+20% ←	• 120 / 156 = **0,77 € / lechón**
TOTAL: + 0,16 €		**TOTAL: + 0,75 €**

TOTAL: - 0,5 Kg / lechón

Problema 2: Multíparas, ¿A qué edad destetamos?

Desde el punto de vista económico...

Suponiendo que logramos la misma productividad por cerda

Destete 21 días
Peso medio: 6,5 Kg

Otros:
Más gasto calefacción y ventilación al destete
Consumo energía (SIP Consultors): 0,7-0,8 € / lechón (6 sem. estancia)
→ **0,125 € / lechón – semana??**
→ **Gasto mayor al principio: 0,3 € / lechón??**

Necesidad instalaciones mejores

Más problemas sanitarios??
+ bajas
+ gasto medicamentos

Destete 28 días
Peso medio: 8 Kg

Otros:
Más gasto calefacción y ventilación en maternidad
Consumo energía (SIP Consultors): 1 € / lechón (4 sem. estancia)
→ **0,25 € / lechón – semana??**
→ **Gasto menor al final: 0,1 € / lechón??**

Más margen para hacer nodrizas sin destetar lechones justos de días y peso.

Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

If we suppose that the same productivity will be achieved

Weaning at 21 days
Average weight: 6,5 Kg

OK

If we reduce to much productivity when weaning at 28 days. ¿Till where? More counts need to be done

It gains benefits with low prolific sows or with lack of profit of hiperprolific ones (bad management / bad facilities)

...Or if sows are already farrowing a lot of piglets, even being weaned at 21 days...

Weaning at 28 days
Average weight: 8 Kg

OK

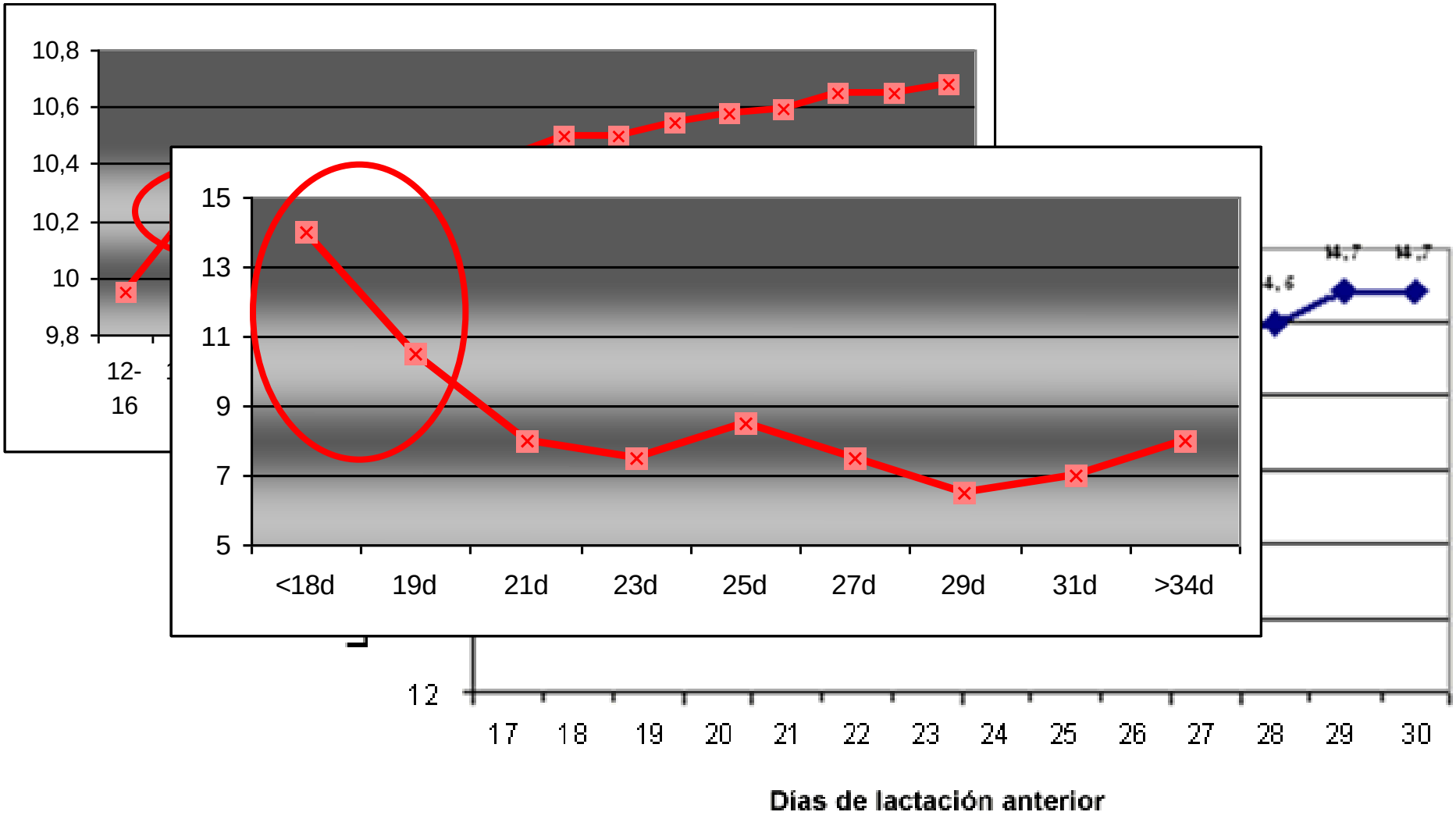
If we are able to maintain or increase the same productivity per sow as weaning at 21 days.

With hiperprolific sows and a good management this is very probable

If we have bad weaning facilities and / or sanitary problems

Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

We can discuss if its better to wean at 21 or 28 days, but what's quite clear is that we don't have to wean under 21 days.



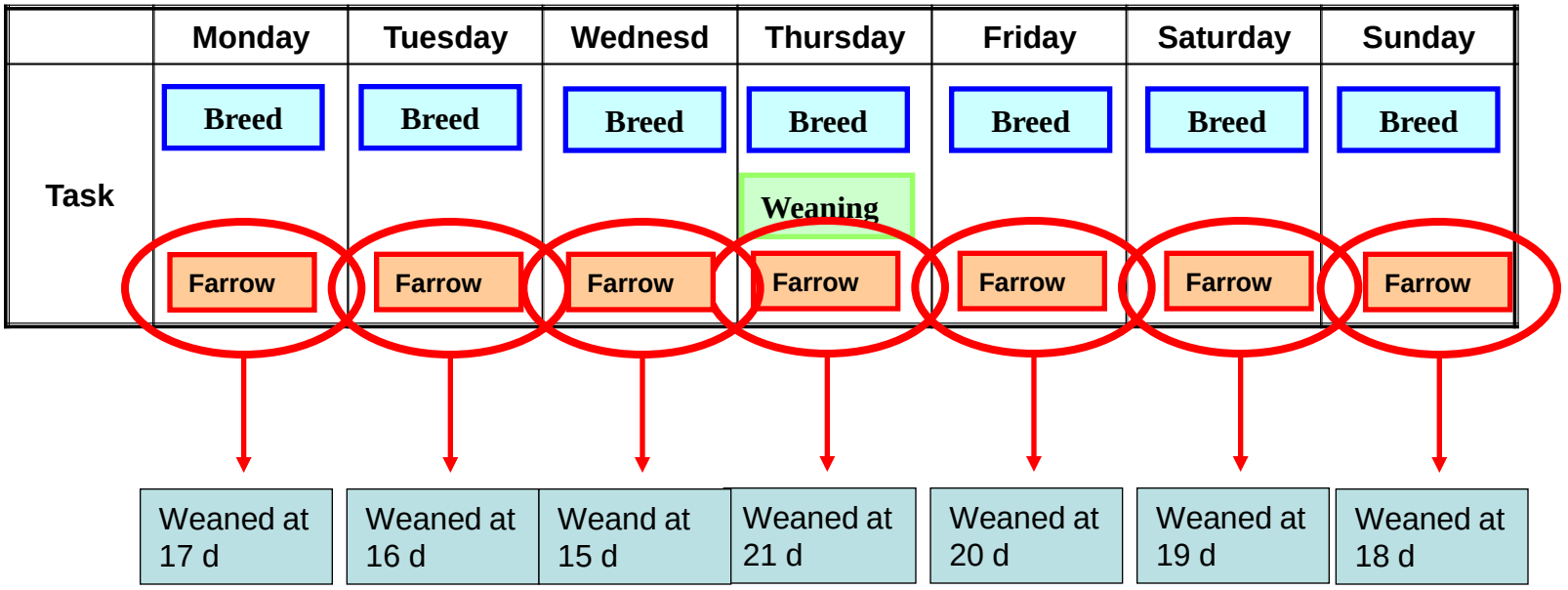
Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

¿How do we do it?

Example: Wean-breed time = 4 days, gestation length = 115 days, only one weaning day / week in thursday, farrowing room rotation = 4 weeks

- Monday breedings → Thursday farrowings
- Tuesday breedings → Friday farrowings
- Wednesday breedings → Saturday farrowings
- Thursday breedings → Sunday farrowings
- Friday to Sunday breedings → Monday to Wednesday farrowings

Maximum weaning age 21 d (from 15 to 21d)



Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

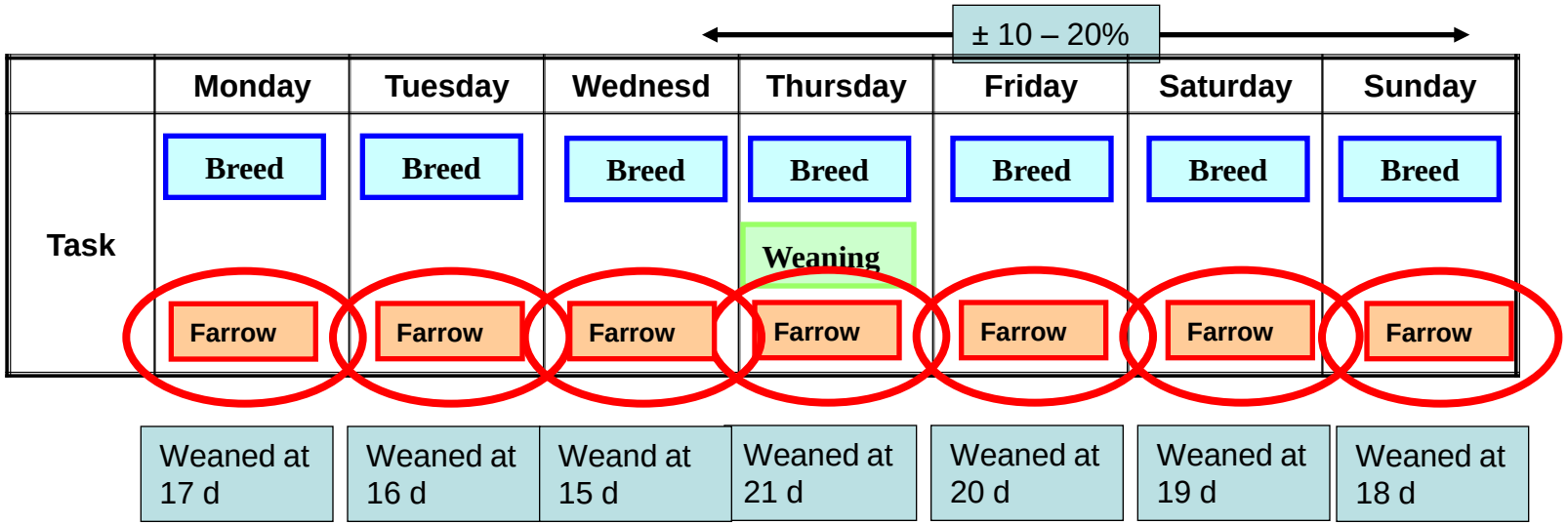
¿How do we do it?

Solution: Sows “out of place” (breedings > Wednesday) will be ± 10% - 20% on every batch.
Option 1: Increase farrowing place in a 10-20% of the farrowing objective per batch → so we can give this sows one week more of lactation.

- Example: 16 rooms for de 20 sows (Farrowing Objective: 80 / week)
- With an extra room for 20 sows → **Mínimum** weaning age: 20 days (from 20 till 27 days).
- **Extra benefit:** When doing nurse sows + offerning one extra week to small piglets.

Option 2: If we don’t have 1 extra room: Reduce farrowing objective in 5% for every batch = generating 20% extra space. Problem: It will suit to the AI – AO room management? OK for units with a high number of room (ususally big units).

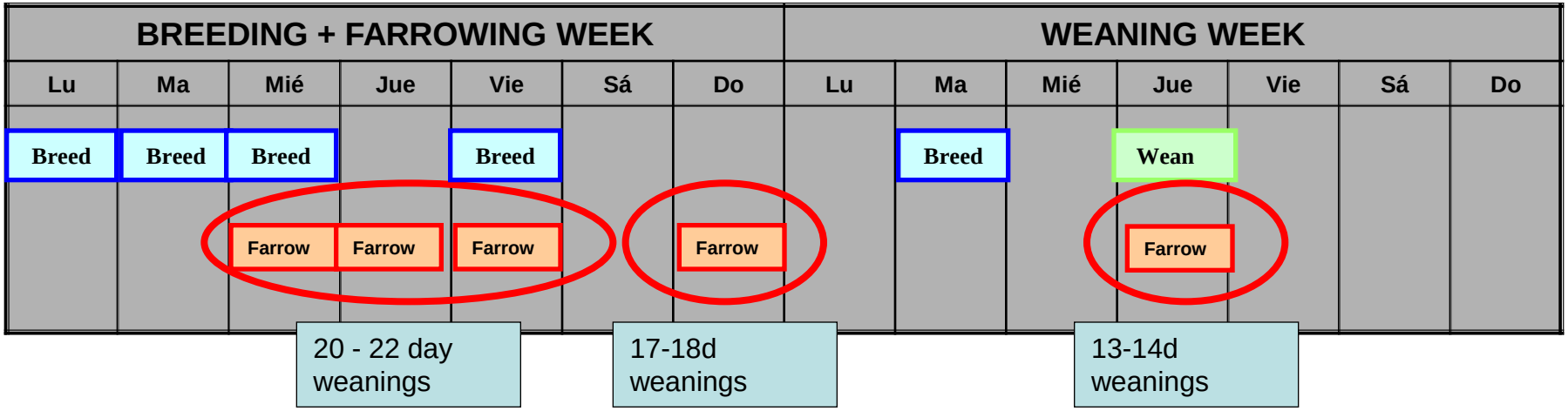
Option 3: Doing >1 weaning / week. Problem: It suits only to big farms??



Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

¿How do we do it?

Farms working with batch management systems with a farrowing room rotation of 4 weeks (BM every 2 / BM every 4 weeks).



The problem is even higher. Example:

• Breeding at Friday during breeding week → farrowing Monday–Tuesday → weaning 17-18d.

• Breeding Tuesday weaning week → Farrow on Thursday–Friday weaning week → weaning at 3-14 d.

Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

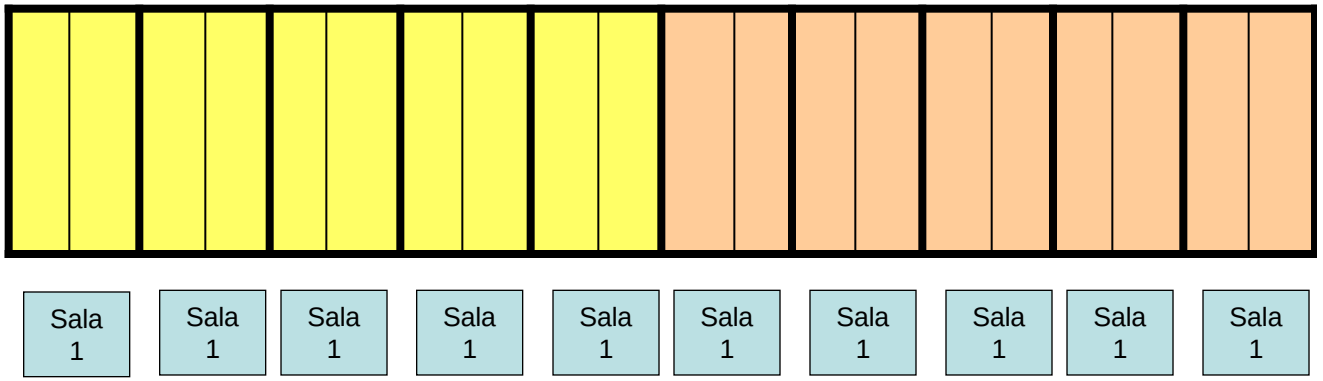
¿How do we do it?

Farms working with batch management systems with a farrowing room rotation of 4 weeks (BM every 2 / BM every 4 weeks).

Example:

- Farm with 10 farrowing rooms: 10 places / room
- Farrowing objective: 50 farrowings / 2 weeks

Maximum weaning age 21 d (from 12 to 21d)



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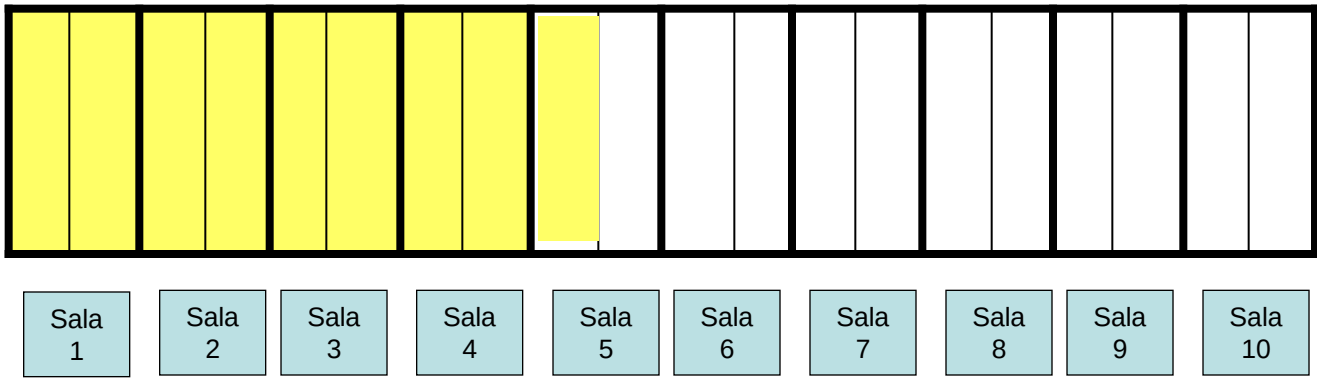
¿How do we do it?

Farms working with batch management systems with a farrowing room rotation of 4 weeks (BM every 2 / BM every 4 weeks).

Solution:

- Reduce farrowing objective in a 10% → **45 farrowings / 2 weeks**
- Enter sows into farrowing rooms following a strict farrowing date order, without leaving empty crates.
    - Batch 1: Room 1, 2, 3 and 4: Main group of sows breeded during the breeding weak
    - ½ room 5: 10% remaining sows



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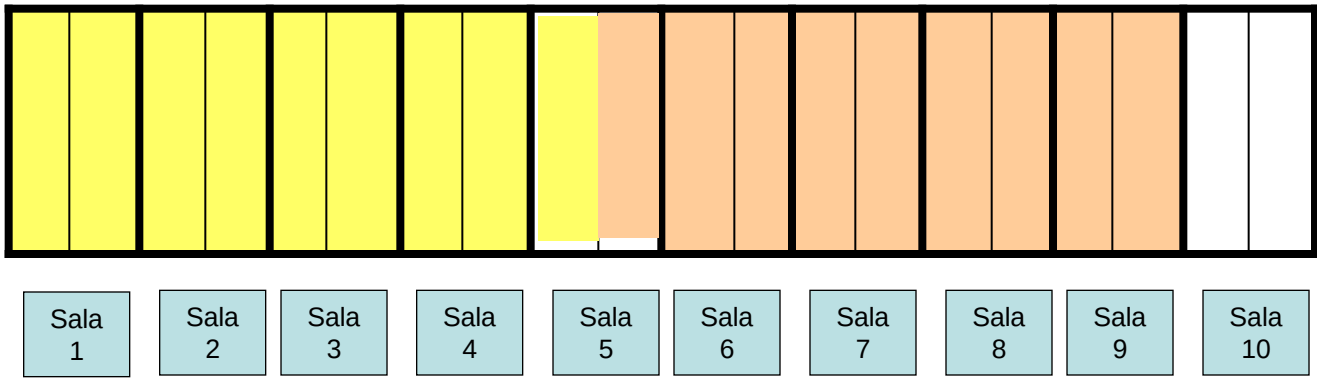
    - Batch 2: Ends to fill room 5, all rooms 6, 7, 8 y 9. At ½ room 9 remain 10% “retarded” sows.



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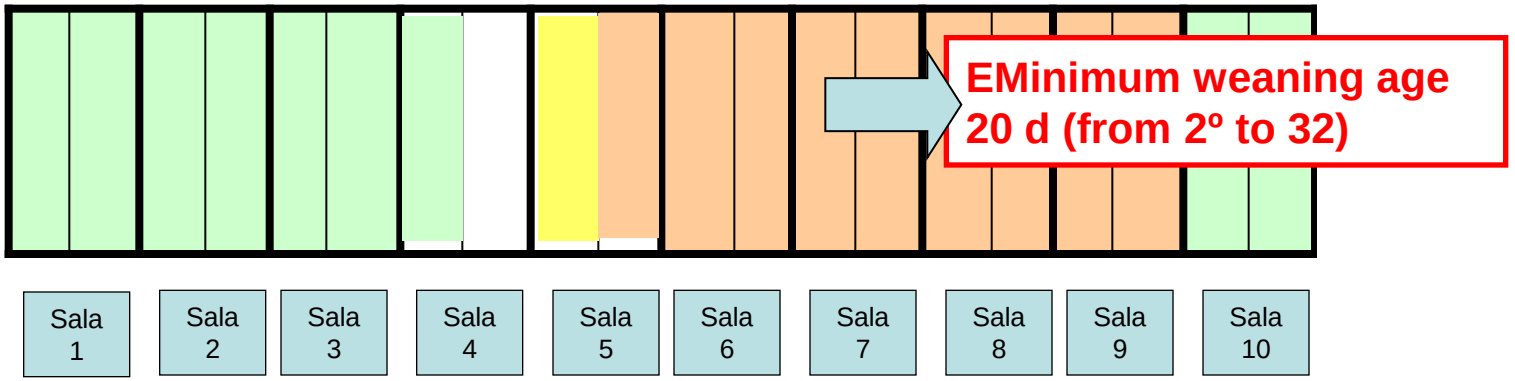
- Batch 2: Ends to fill room 5, all rooms 6, 7, 8 y 9. At ½ room 9 remain 10% “retarded” sows.
- Batch 3: Room 10, 1, 2 and 3: Main group of sows breeded at “good time”
- ½ room 4: 10% retarded sows.

→ **Retarded sows from batch 1 (yellow) will not be weaned with his batch, they will be weaned with the next one (with 28-32 days). They also can be used for nurse sows**



Problem 2: Multiparous ¿When do we wean them?

¿How do we do it?

Farms working with batch management systems with a farrowing room rotation of 4 weeks (BM every 2 / BM every 4 week

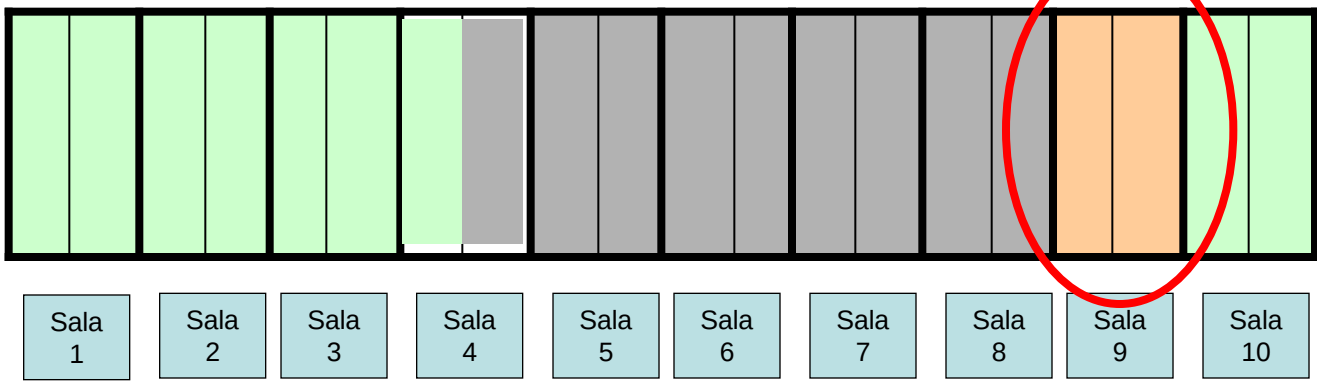
¿Reduce nº sows during crisis times?
Good option if:
- **Weaned piglet quality is increased**
- **Sows are more prolific afterwards**
- **Less sows → More time to pay attention to details, more productivity.**

Solution:

- Reduce farrowing objective in a 10% –
- Enter sows into farrowing rooms follow … ng empty crates.
  - Batch 1: Room 1, 2, 3 and 4: Mai … weak
  - ½ room 5: 10% remaining sows
  - Batch 2: Ends to fill room 5, all rooms 6, 7, 8 y 9. At ½ room 9 remain 10% "retarded" sows.
  - Batch 3: Room 10, 1, 2 and 3: …
  - ½ room 4: 10% retarded sows
  - Batch 4: Ends to fill room 4, th … retarded sows.

Problem: Lots of small rooms are needed to be able to work AI-AO

From 1 to ½ room to enlarge lactation. Extra time for:
- **Retarded sows**
- **Small piglets**
- **Nurse sows**



Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

Third step to get a lot of piglets born is to chack oestrus and breed properly

Problem 3: ¿How do we check oestrus and breed?

From a good breeding, we expect:

1. Maximum fertility

2. Maximun prolificacy: ¿More important than fertility?

(It has no sense to discuss it, cause both parameters are related)

¿Something more?

3. The method should be relatively fast:

It has no sense to use a method that optimizes fertility and prolificacy if afterwards there is no time to check the piglets cause we have been breeding Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning and afternoon.

(…if this method would give a significant number of extra piglets, maybe I would agree to establish it…).

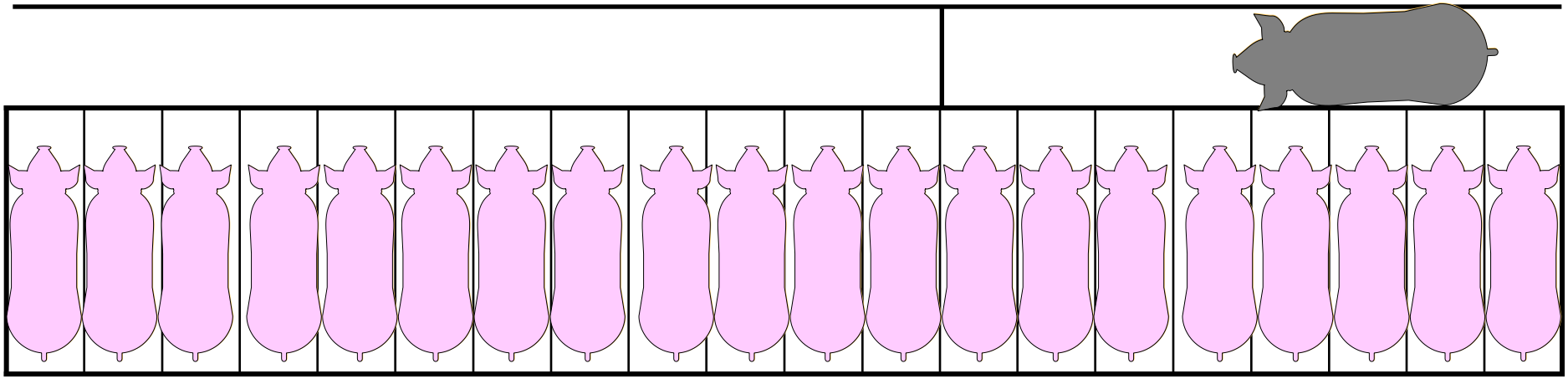
Problem 3: ¿How do we check oestrus and breed?

Let's see a method that combines speed with good results:

We suppose weaning on Thursday

1. Check oestrus + heat stimulation with the boar on Friday, Saturday and Sunday on CRATES.

- **If one sow gets on heat on Saturday, we breed her.**
- **Sows that start to show oestrus signs on Sunday are bred on Monday.**



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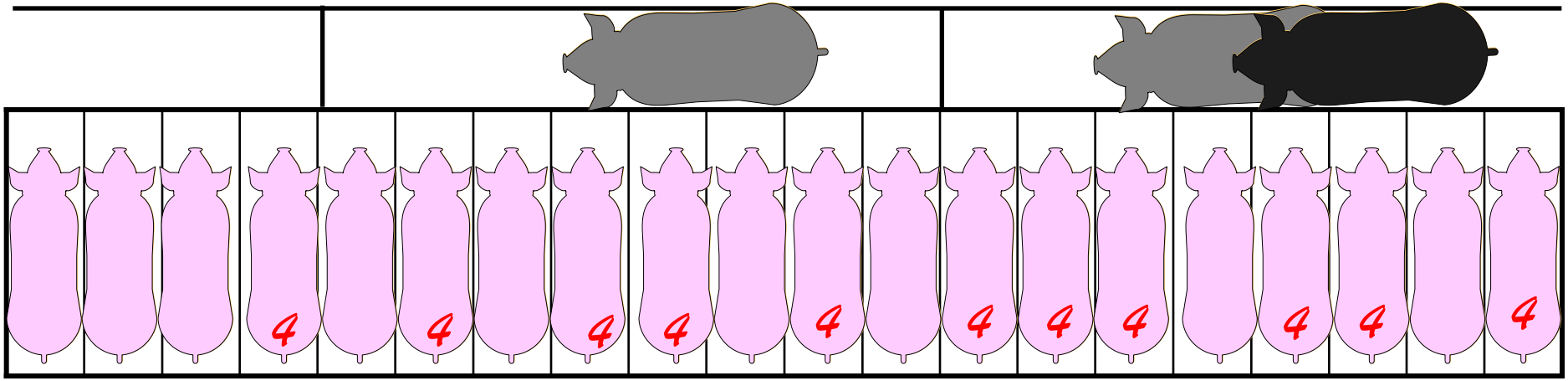

2. Checking oestrus and breeding at the same time.

MONDAY:

Step 1: Close boar in front of maximum 10-12 sows.

Step 2: Check oestrus and mark sows with heat 100% sure.

Step 3: Clean vulva, introduce catheter, elastics and semen d

Step 4: Review heat of doubt sows

Step 5: Wait 5 minutes

Check sow that sit down / reflux semen

Time can be profited to register the breedings

Step 6: Forward the the boar and repeat steps 1 to 5

Ideal situation: Introduce a 2nd boar: Longer stimulation

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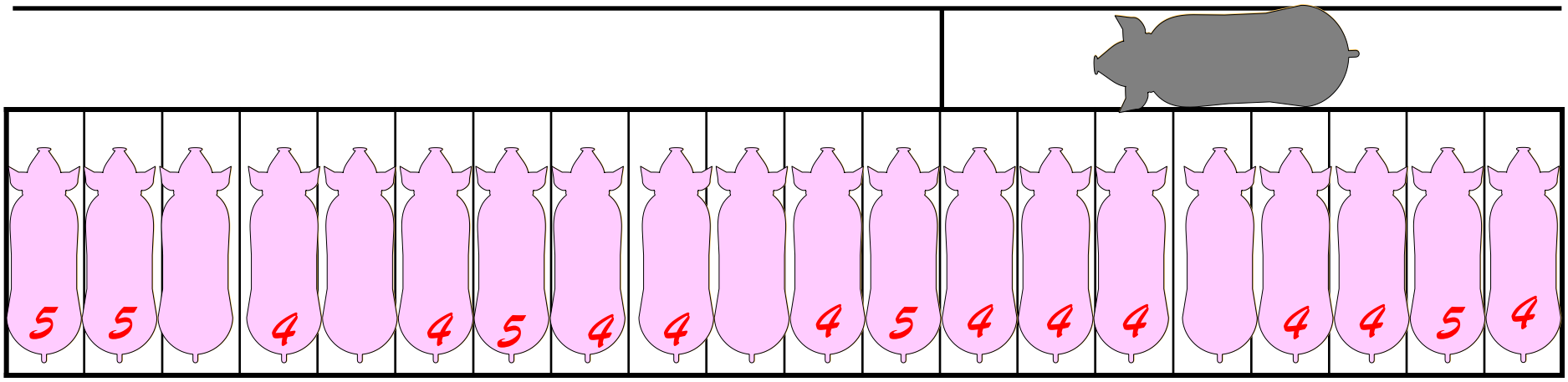
System that offers ↑stimulation degree + speed

Problem 3: ¿How do we check oestrus and breed?



2. Checking oestrus and breeding at the same time.

TUESDAY:

Step 1: Check oestrus of 2nd heat day sows and check oestrus of “new” sows. Mark only the ones with 100% heat evidence.

Boar needs to be moved at short sections, stimulating only 10-12 sows: Breed sows at the optimal time.

***Step 2*:** Clean vulva, introduce catheter, elastics and semen dose to the marked sows.

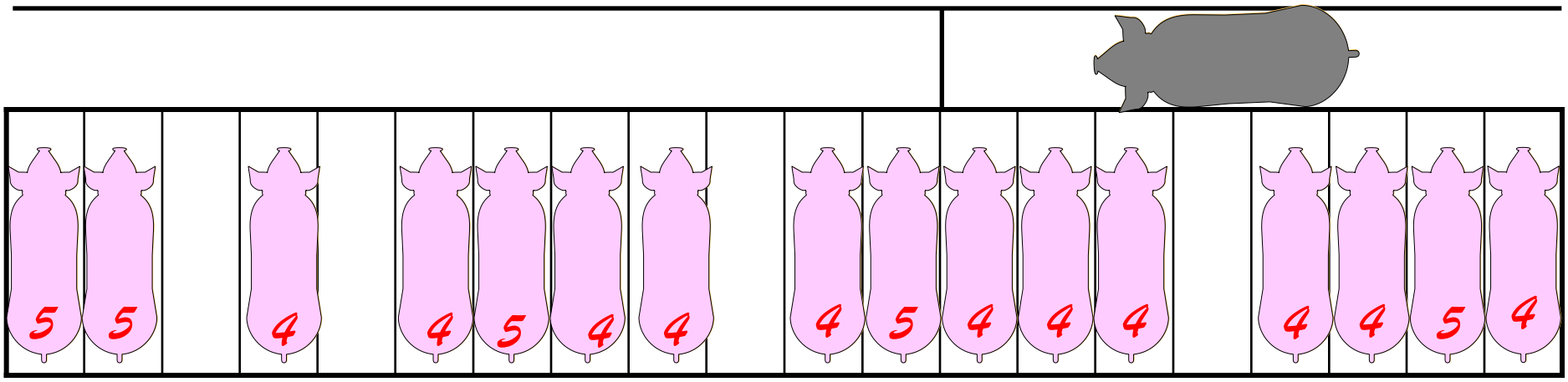
It’s interesting to do this step quite fast (2 persons) in order to breed at the best moment (not latter than 10-15’ after boar contact

Attention: Sponge catheter and long enough.

Step 3: Review heat of doubt sows.

Step 4: Once work at crates is finished, take ALL sows that have not shown oestrus signs and move them to pens. Check oestrus with direct contact with a different male.

Problem 3: ¿How do we check oestrus and breed?



2. Checking oestrus and breeding at the same time.

TUESDAY:

Step 1: Check oestrus of 2nd heat day sows and check oestrus of “new” sows. Mark only the ones with 100% heat evidence.

Boar needs to be moved at short sections, stimulating only 10-12 sows: Breed sows at the optimal time.

***Step 2*:** Clean vulva, introduce catheter, elastics and semen dose to the marked sows.

It’s interesting to do this step quite fast (2 persons) in order to breed at the best moment (not latter than 10-15’ after boar contact

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Step 5: At the afternoon: Organize sows

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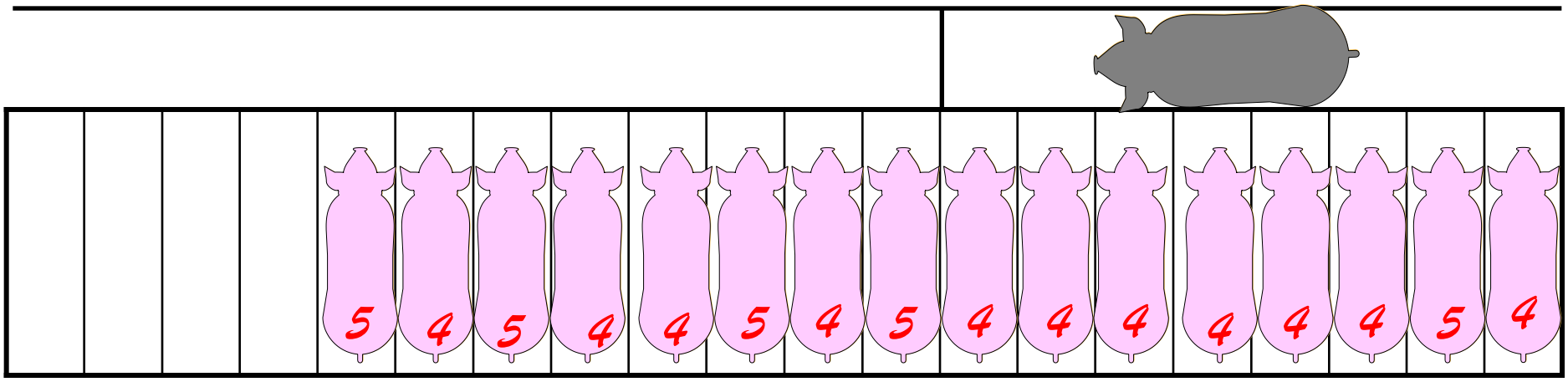

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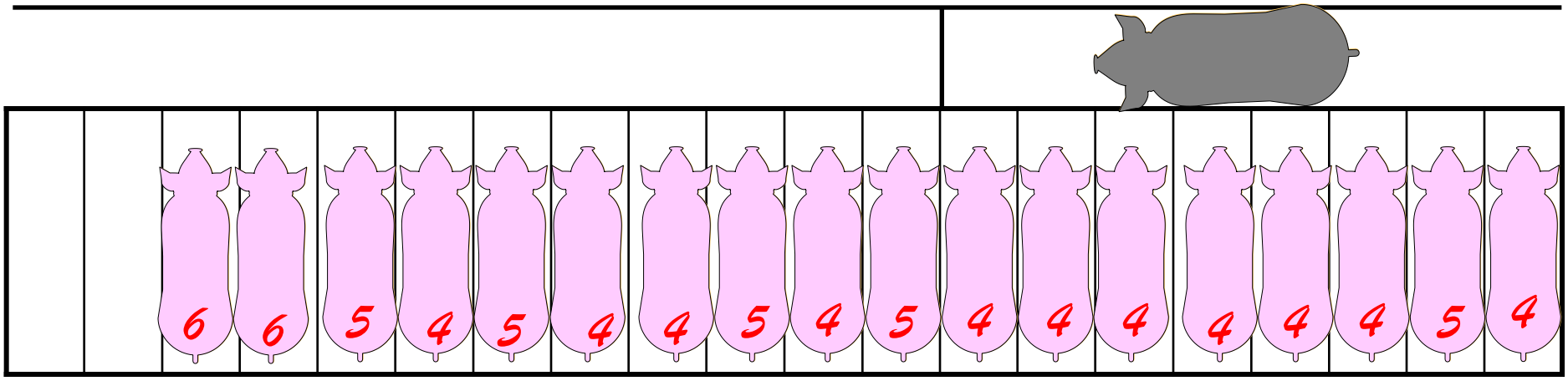


2. Checking oestrus and breeding at the same time.

WEDNESDAY:

Step 1: Check oestrus of sows placed on pens. If on heat, put them at the end of the file.

Step 2: Before introducing the boar in front of the crates, chaeck Monday breedings. If they don't show a perfect standing reflex, don't breed them.

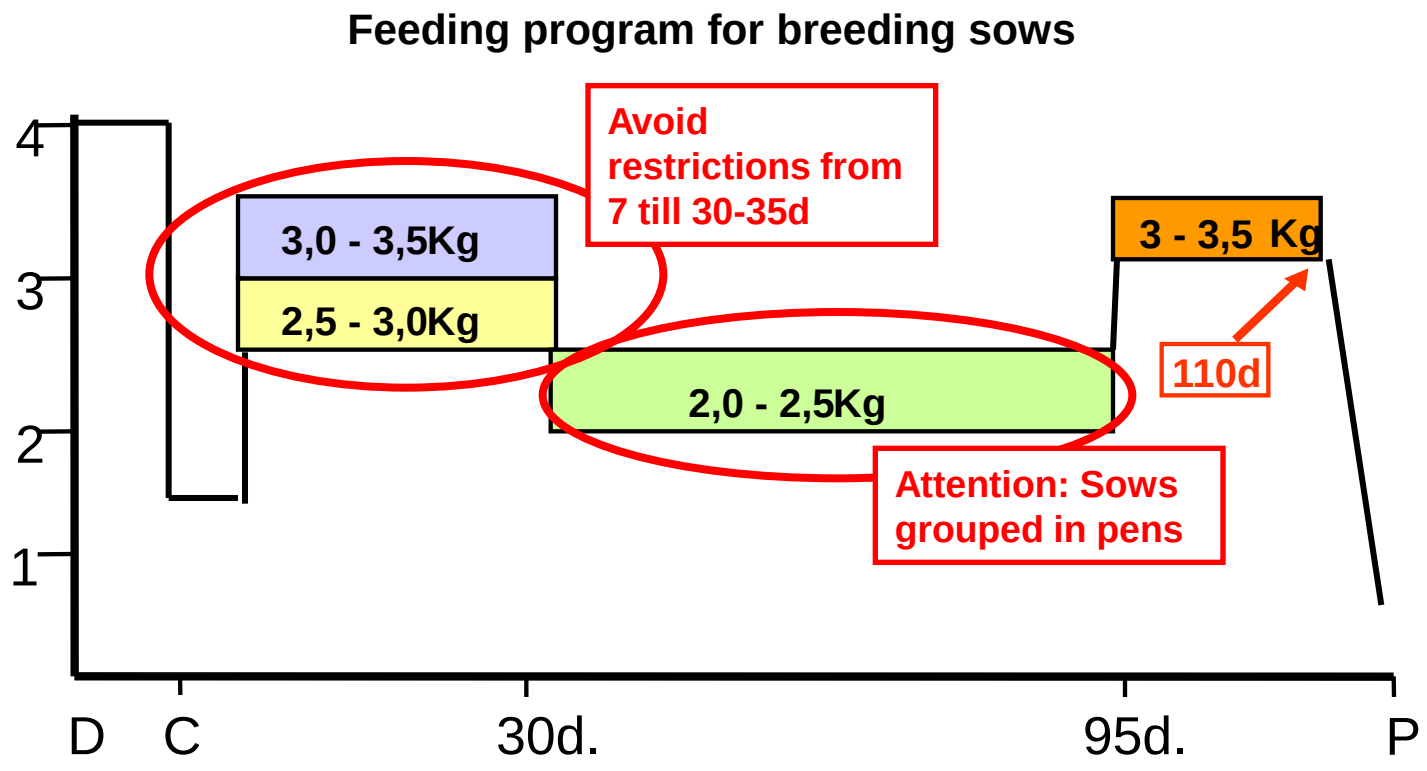
Gilts:

- **Oestrus check and breedings morning and afternoon**
- **Attention: Use spiral catheter, without elastics!!!**

Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

Fourth step to maximize piglets born is to minimize embryonic loses

Problem 4: ¿How do we feed our sows?



Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

Fourth step to maximize piglets born is to minimize embryonic loses

Problem 5: ¿How do we place our pregnant sows in pens?

1st rule: Ensure food supply
- Badly made facilities are expensive afterwards!
- Floor feeding: ↑ food lost ↑ competence
- ¿How can we adjust the feeders? ¿Stair + accident?

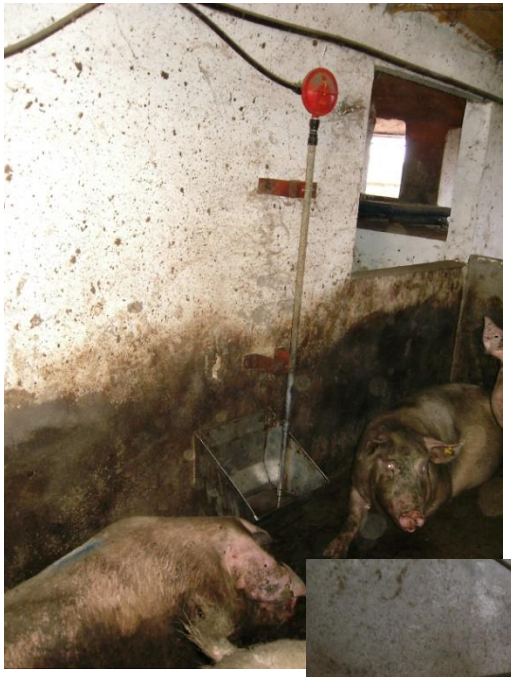
1st rule: Ensure food supply
- That's not a badly made job, easy and cheap transformation from crates to pens
- Good regulation capability (but not individuall)
- Less competence
- ¿A slow fall system could be established?

Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

Fourth step to maximize piglets born is to minimize embryonic loses

Problem 5: ¿How do we place our pregnant sows in pens?

2nd rule: Make sure water availability
- Old grower: Small drinkers
- Pregnant sows during summer: need ↑ water intake
- The mouth is too big for the drinker → Embrionary loses, abortions



2nd rule: Make sure water availability
- Farrowing feeder + float = Ceap + easy + efective
- 2 floats (one closed) just in case one gets broken.

Objective 1: Maximize prolificacy

Fourth step to maximize piglets born is to minimize embryonic loses

Problem 5: ¿How do we place our pregnant sows in pens?

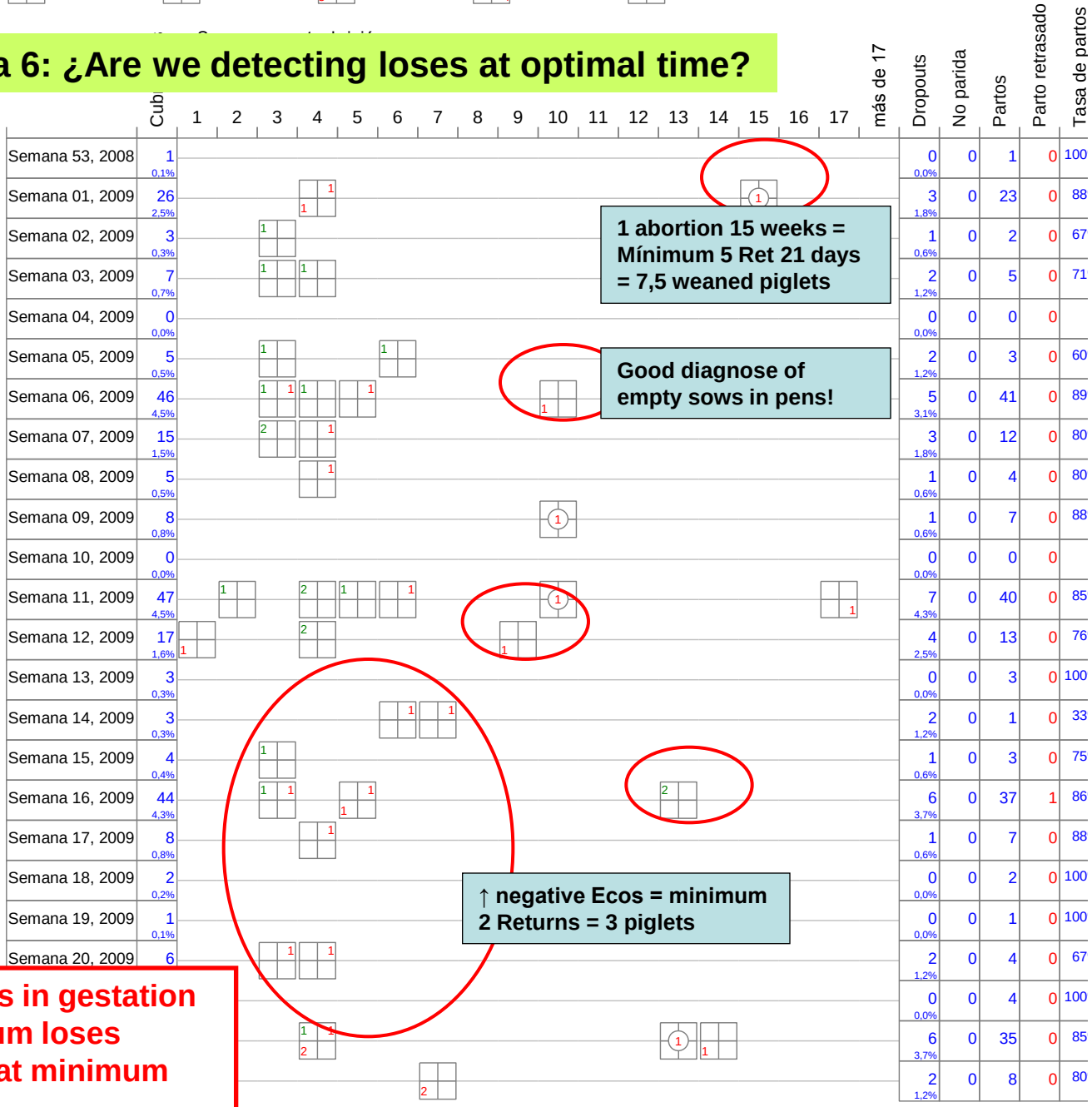
3rd rule: Try to introduce sows as latter as possible into pens.
Minimum 35 days, better 42
¿The law allows it?

4rd rule: As more space / sow, better
In this case is recommended to follow 100% the law. Even if more space can be given, better.

Reducing sow number on farm → Allows to move sows latter and introduce less sows / pen.

Retorno | DG negativo | Matadero/Venta | Muerta | Abortos

Problema 6: ¿Are we detecting loses at optimal time?



2 objectives in gestation

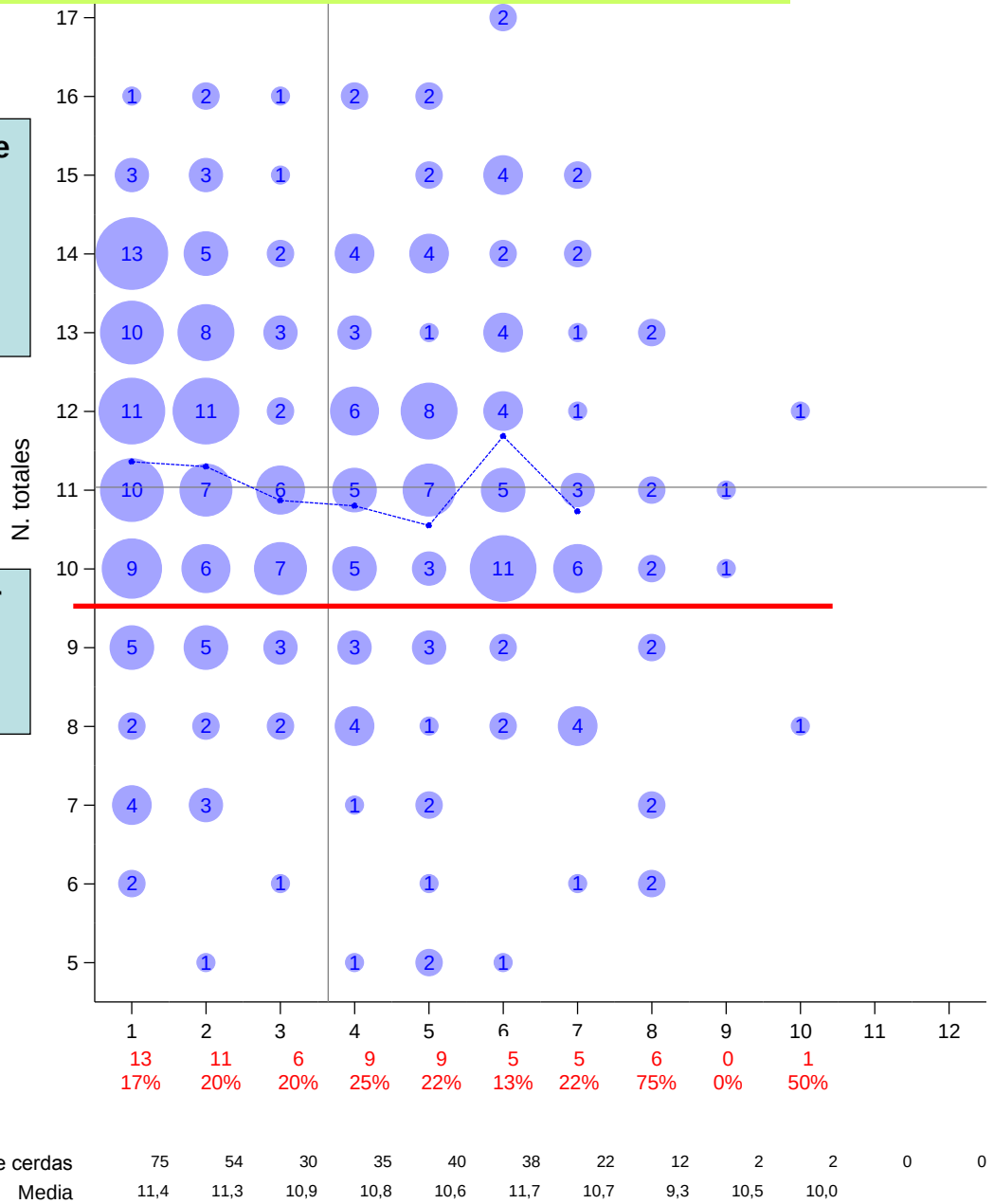
1. **Mínimum loses**
2. **Loses at minimum time**

310 cerdas Parida entre 01-ene-08 y 01-jul-08 (Media de partos 3,6)
Gráfico de nº de parto frente a N. totales (MediaN. totales 11,0)

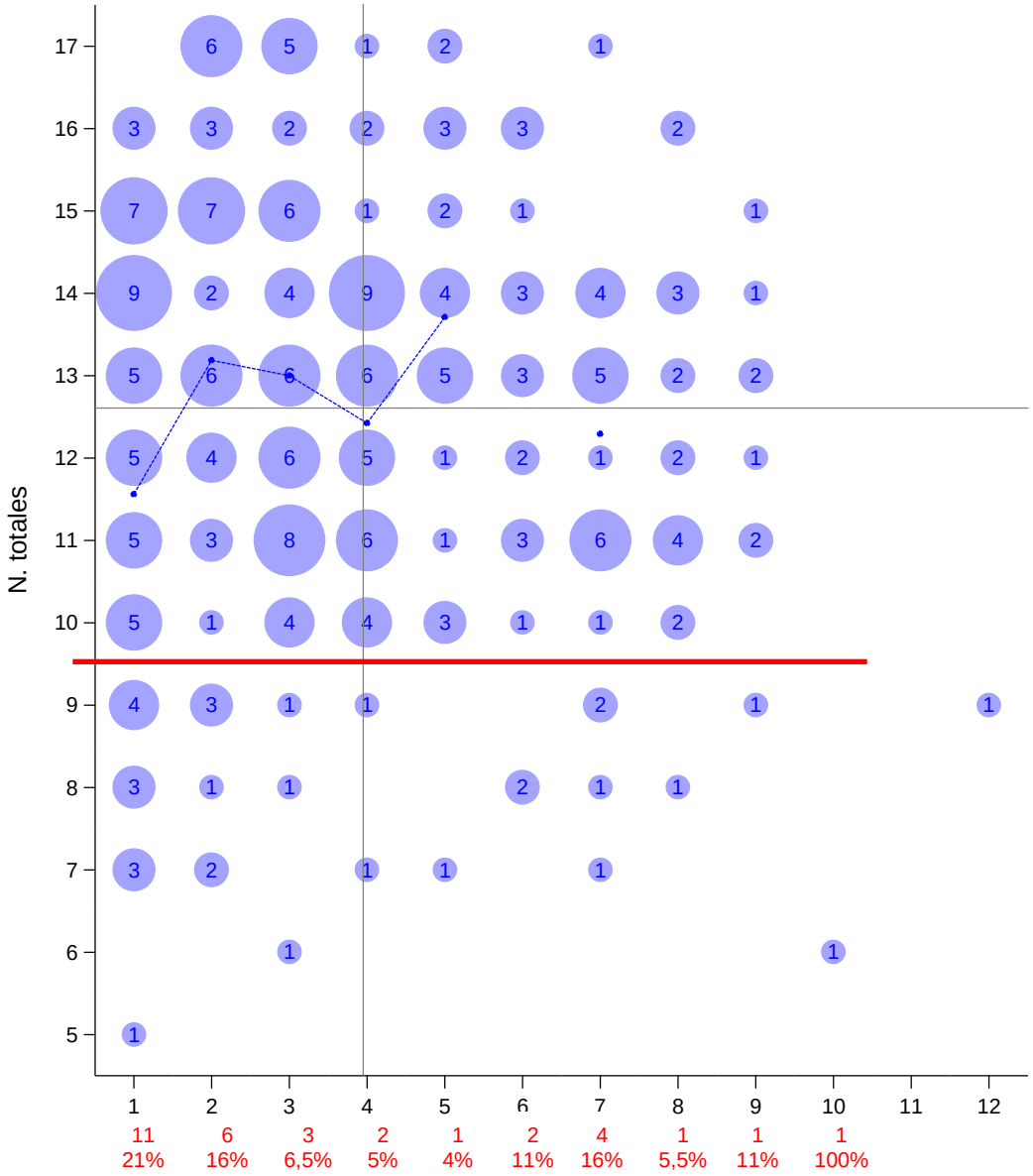
Problem 7: ¿Do we know the real potential of our sows?

At this farm, most of the key points explained have been puted into practice. Let's see the ↑ prolificacy during the following 3 years.

Review the litter scatter and the % mummified piglets is a key point to detect problems..

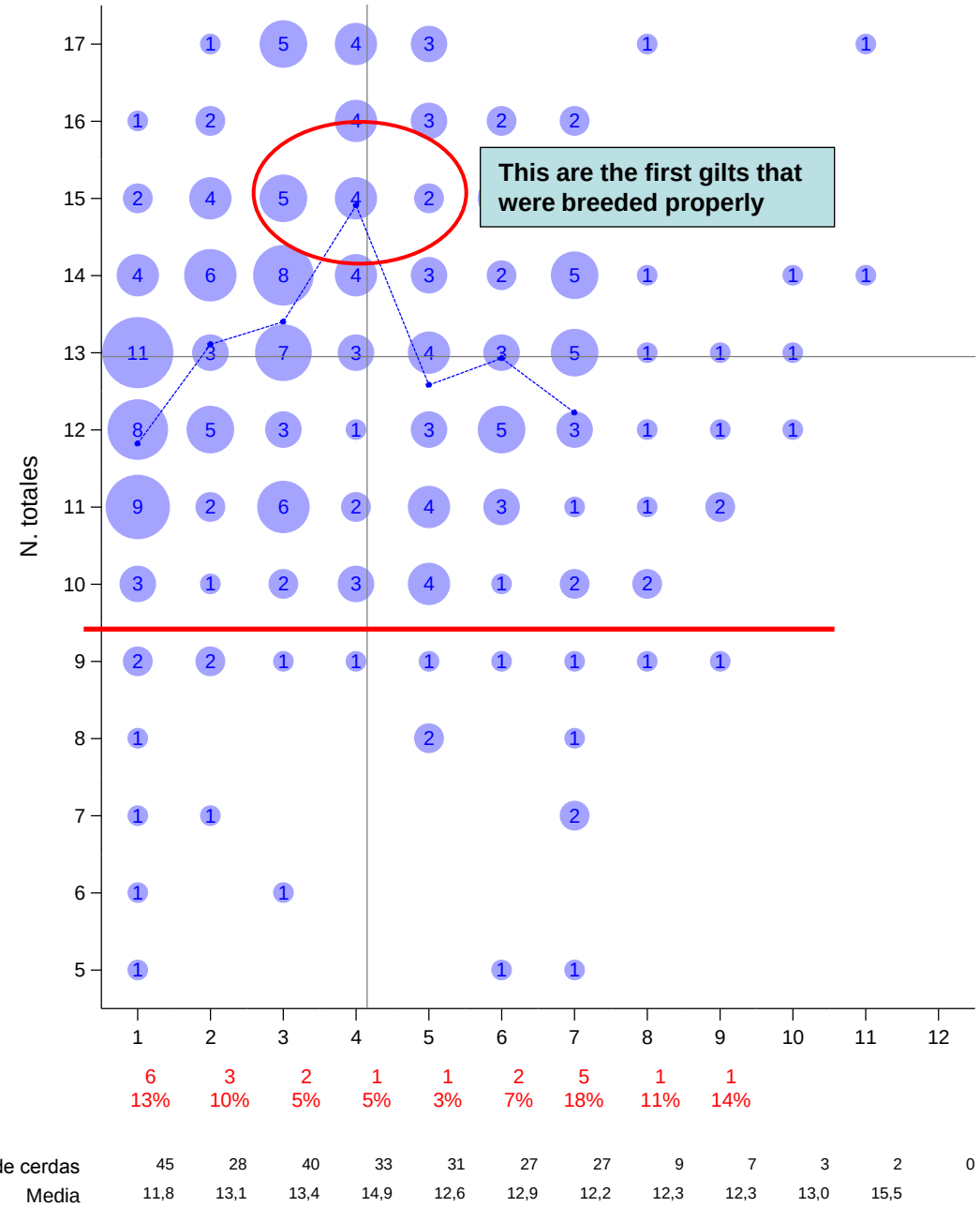


268 cerdas Parida entre 01-ene-09 y 01-jul-09 (Media de partos 3,9)
Gráfico de nº de parto frente a N. totales (MediaN. totales 12,6)



Nº de cerdas	52	38	45	38	24	18	24	18	9	1	0	1
Media	11,6	13,2	13,0	12,4	13,7	12,6	12,3	13,1	13,1	6,0		9,0

252 cerdas Parida entre 01-ene-10 y 01-jul-10 (Media de partos 4,2)
Gráfico de nº de parto frente a N. totales (MediaN. totales 12,9)



Objective: Maximize nº weaned piglets

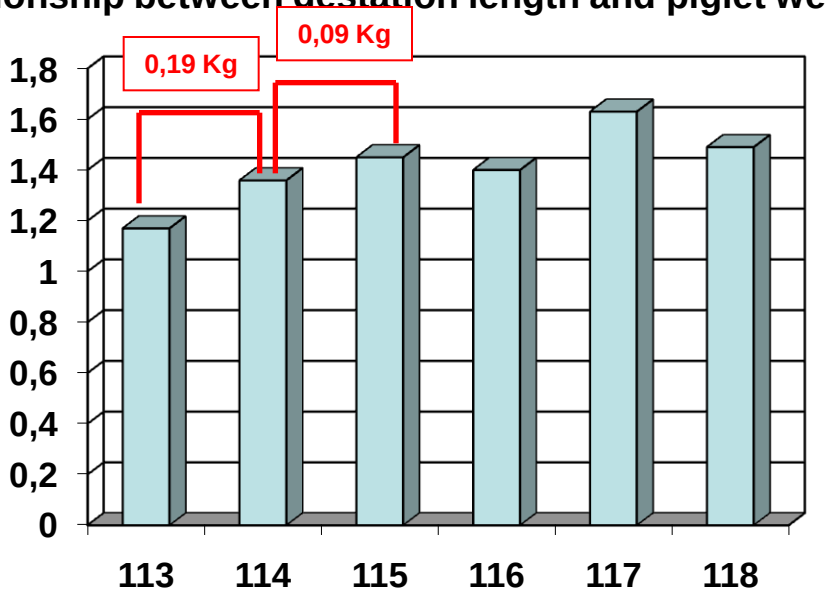
Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is that only a few are dying" (…very clever too…)

Problem 8: ¿Farrowing induction?

"First step to maximize number of piglets born alive is to reduce stillbirths".

Relationship between gestation length and piglet weight



Fuente: Pinilla y Mickevicius, (2007)

¿What do we prefer?
Reduce stillbirths and have a more fragile piglet...
...less born alive, but stronger ones

Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"First step to maximize number of piglets born alive is to reduce stillbirths".

Problem 8: ¿Farrowing induction?

YES

- **Good assistance**
- **If we have ↑ % stillbirths (>8%?): + common with hiperprolífic sows?**
- **Good facilities and management during first day of live (so weight is not so important)**
- **Labor organization, reduce farrowings during weekend**

Good farms. Stillbirt reduction compensates the fact that the born piglet is weaker.

NO

- **Bad assistance: Lack of time??**
- **↓ % stillbirths**
- **Bad farrowing facilities and / or poorer management (in this case, pay attention to t weekend!)**

→ In this case we give more importance to the "quality" of the piglet rather than the quantity.

- **Capability to organize work turns, even during weekend (big farms)**

More than yes or no, the question would be...

ANTICIPATE INDUCTION

RETARD INDUCTION

Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is minimize piglet death during lactation".

Problem 9: The critical point. Management during first 3 days after farrowing

Critical points:

- **Sow feeding and Body Condition**
- **Piglet thermal confort**
- **Calostrum intake / extra intake to the smaller ones**
- **Equalization of litters after birth**
- **Movement of piglets between litters till 3-4 days of live**

Extra calostrum intake to small piglets ¿How many farms are doing it? ¿Too much time?

- Milk extraction: Using retarded oxitocine, 5'-10' → 0,5l
- 1 piglet = 20cc → we have for 25 (2 litters of small piglets)
- Administration: Using a probe, 5' → 10 piglets

TOTAL: 20-25' to give calostrum to 25 small ones

If we achieve to save 1,5 = 1 return at 21 d less
¿How much time do we need to detect and breed a sow that is returning into heat?

Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is minimize piglet death during lactation".

Problem 9: The critical point. Management during first 3 days after farrowing

PROBLEMS:

- **Most farrowings on Wednesday / Thursday and Friday → 3 first days of live occur during the weekend**

- **Weaning day: Wednesday / Thursday → It affects plenty to the farrowings and born piglet checks.**

SOLUCIONS:

- **Batch Management**

→ Not all weekends will be occupied by farrowings
→ Weaning never coincides with farrowings: We can focus on farrowings + weekend low oestrus check and breeding lavor.

- **¿Weaning on Monday?**

For people who prefer to pay more attention to harver rather than sowing!!

Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is minimize piglet death during lactation".

Problem 9: The critical point. Management during first 3 days after farrowing

PESIMISTIC POINT OF VIEW:
16 bad piglets. They will die equally.

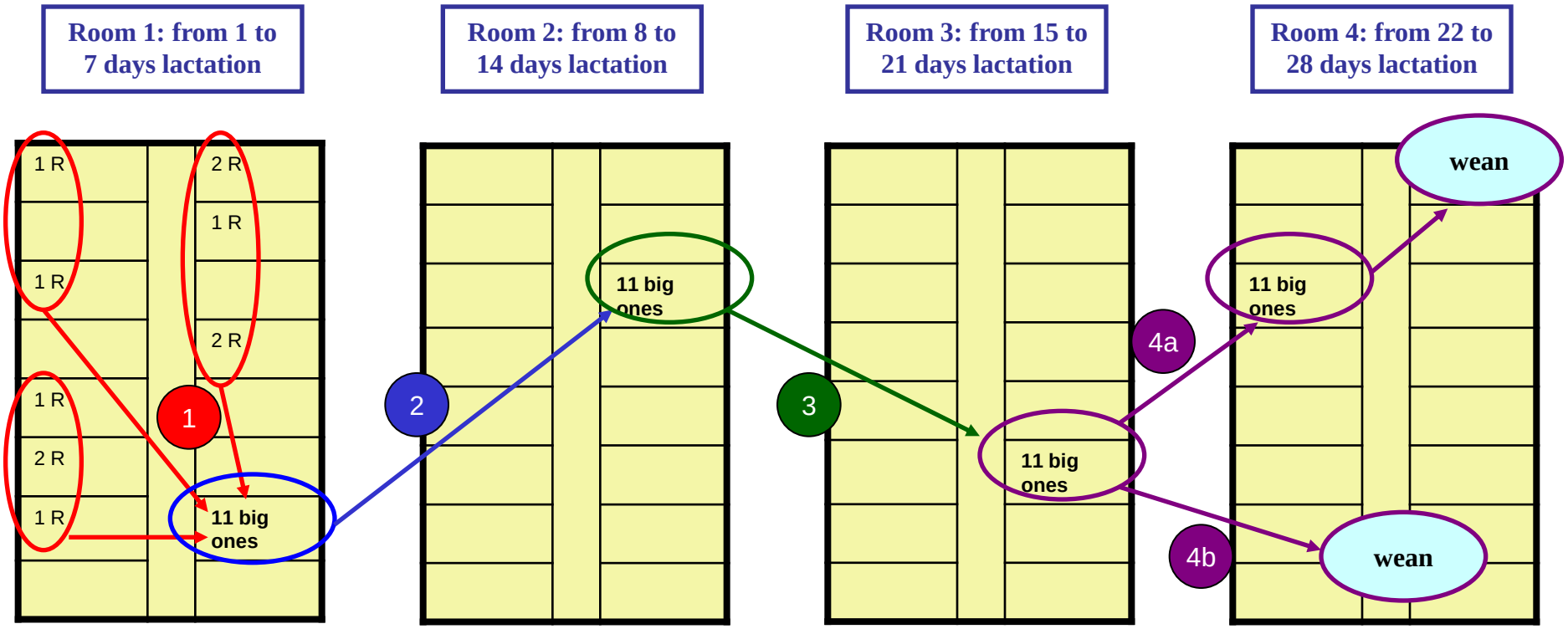
OPTIMISTIC POINT OF VIEW
Chance to reduce the efect of 10 returns at 21 days
(20% repeticiones in a 1000 sow unit)

Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is minimize piglet death during lactation".

Problem 10: The more than critical point when a lot of piglets are born: NURSE SOWS

OPTION 1: Piglets go "forward"



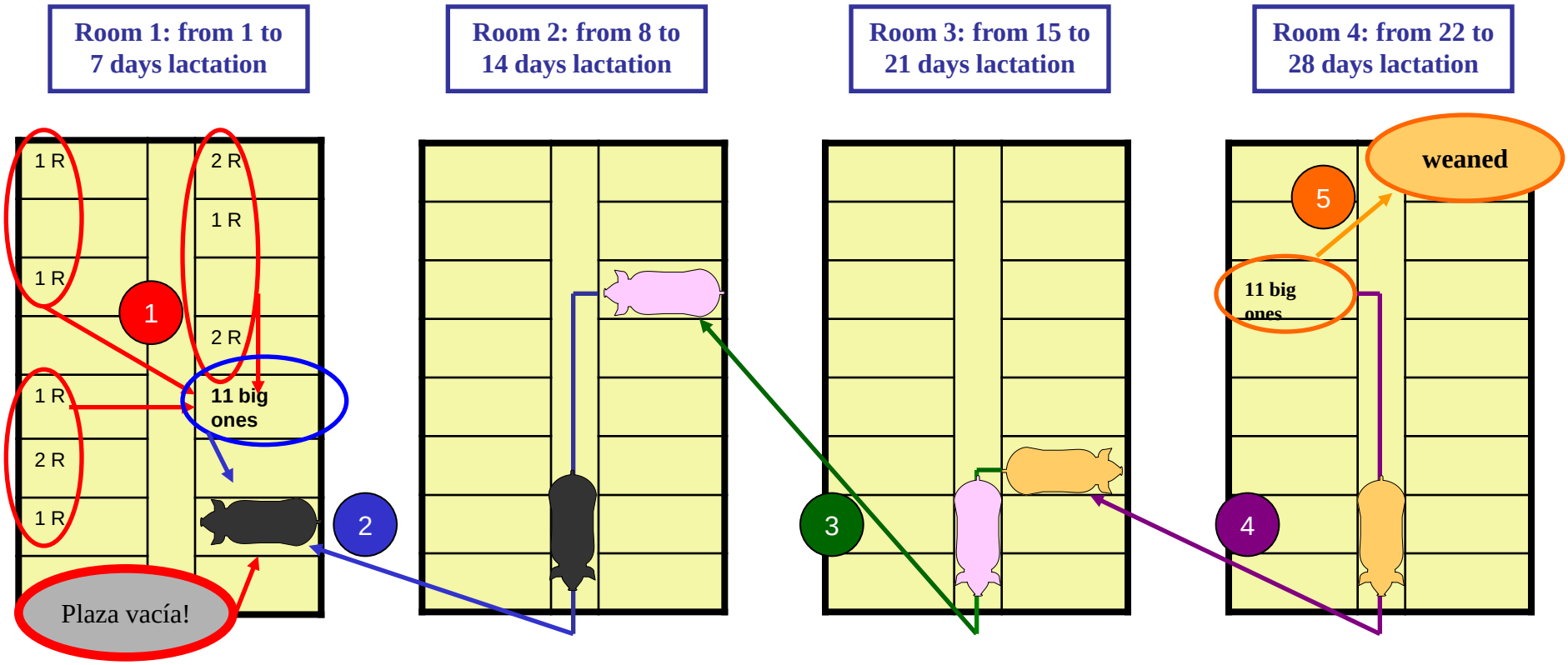
PROBLEM: Piglets with less days at weaning: less tah 21 days if weaning at 3 weeks.
When weaning at 28 days → + flexibility

Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is minimize piglet death during lactation".

Problem 10: The more than critical point when a lot of piglets are born: NURSE SOWS

OPTION 2: Move sows backwards

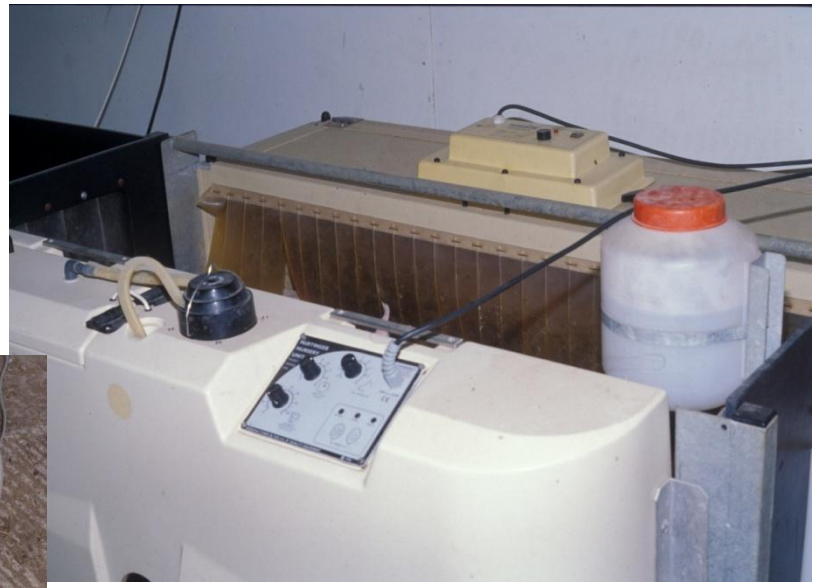


Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is minimize piglet death during lactation".

Problem 10: The more than critical point when a lot of piglets are born: NURSE SOWS

OPTION 3: Future? Milk machines



Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is minimize piglet death during lactation".

Problem 10: The more than critical point when a lot of piglets are born: NURSE SOWS

OPTION 3: Future? Milk machines

Objective 2: Minimize mortality

"Second step to wean a lot is minimize piglet death during lactation".

Problem 10: The more than critical point when a lot of piglets are born: NURSE SOWS

OPTION 3: Future? Milk machines

CONCLUSION

We need to improve, at all farm levels, but mainly increasing prolificacy and saving more piglets at the farrowing unit.

¿That means more time is needed?

Try to make your time more profitable, invest it where it gives more return.

- **Fast systems for checking heats and breeding sows, minimizing sow movements**
- **¿Don't cut teethes?**
- **¿Reduce sow number?**
- **Better labor organization: BATCH MANAGEMENT**

Example: Sow unit with 120 farrowing crates

Rotation (BM 2w / 4w): weaning 21d → 120 farrow/4w → 1560 far

↓ 1/5 = 20%

↓ 2/6 = 33,3 %

Rotation (BM 5w / 3-2w): weaning 28d → 120 farrow/5w → 124

w/vear

↓ 1/6 = 16,6%

Rotation (BM 3w): weaning 28d → 120 farrow/6w → 1040 farro

THE ONE THAT DOESN'T LEARN TO FLY HIGH, WILL NOT REACH THE GOAL

Thank's a lot for your attention!!!