

ORGANISED BY





SPONSORED BY





















# Mick Hazzledine

Premier Nutrition

### How does the nutritionist handle farm data?

#### Build a picture

- Is the data accurate? How is it calculated? How is feed use calculated (bin estimates)? How is mortality handled in the data? Number of bins? Sexed?
- What else do we know about the farm? Stocking density, feed wastage.
- What is the value of growth rate heavier pigs economic abattoir contract
- What time of year is it?
- Genetics and health
- Model....and reflect!!

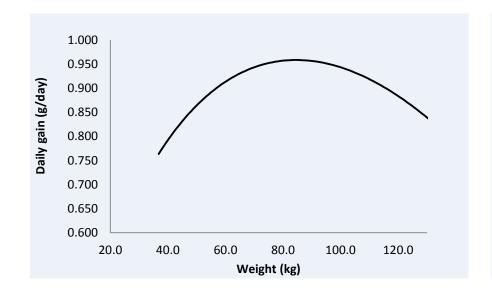
#### Premier Pig Performance Simulator vs 19

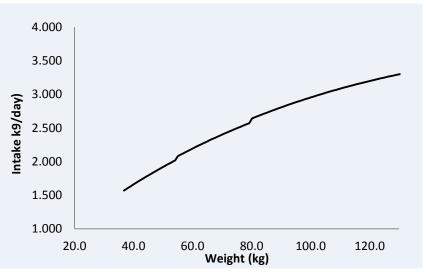
Premier Pig Performance Simulator vs 19								
	Input data				Gro	wth estimate		
Weight start (kg)	40				Feed intake requirement (kg)	196		
End Weight (kg)	110				Intake (kg/day)	2.57		
Growth rate target (g/day)'	Average				Intake (+wastage, kg/day)	2.64		
					Daily gain (g/day)	919		
Sex	Boarlgilt				FCR	2.80		
Dam line	Outdoor				FCR (+ wastage)	2.87		
Feed form	Pellets				P2 (mm)	11.6		
Draughts, wall/floor insul. Not insulated, not draughty				KO(%)	75.3			
Floor in lying area	Deep straw				Feed (inc wastage)	Feed 1	Feed 2	Feed 3
Pen type	Yards				Days	17	27	32
House temp C	16				Feed (kg/pig)	34	68	99
Mortality (%)	3				Feed (t/batch)	67	135	198
	Feed price (£/t)	NE (MJ/kg) I	Protein (%)	Phos (%)	Digestible lysine required (%)*	Feed 1	Feed 2	Feed 3
Feed NE (MJ/kg) - 1	210	3.8	16.2	0.45		0.95	0.88	0.79
Feed NE (MJ/kg) - 2	195	3.6	14.9	0.4	average of requirment for period +10% for population			
Feed NE (MJ/kg) - 3	185	3.4	13.9	0.36	Economic	Fixed price	Contract**	
Change weight 1 (kg)	55				Pig value (£/pig)	125.3	124.7	
Change weight 2 (kg)	80				Feed costs (£/pig)	38.62	38.62	
Overhead cost (płday)	12				Margin over feed and weaner (£/pig)	36.67	36.04	
Weaner price (£/head)	50				Overhead costs (£/pig)	9.12	9.12	
Pigs placed	2000	Clean down (d)	20		Margin over feed,wean, O.H (£/pig)	27.55	26.92	
Base Price (płkg DV)	156	Deductions (£/pi	2.5		Feed cost/kg DW at end weight	86.5	86.5	
Av DW (kg)	83	Transport (£/pig	2		"contract model limit +/- 7kg DW from grading sheet average D25			
PaconCheck price curv	13	12	I	С	Environmental Excreted kg/pigixc. kg/pp/annu % retained			
	0	-0.0014242	0.23073	-7.7857	N	2.46	9.3	47.6
Model integrity	valid				Р	0.44	1.7	43.5

## But how good are the models?

- There are >20 constants to "grow the pig" all have a degree of error
- Growth rate and feed intake curves are critical to determining nutrient requirements
- Disease we can only model indirectly (ie using growth, intake)
- Population modelling in its infancy (10% more for population cf individual)
- Good for the "bigger picture", optimum slaughter weight

#### But much better if driven by real farm data

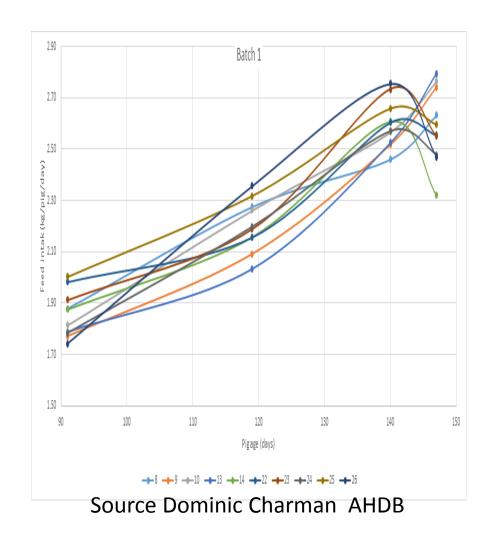


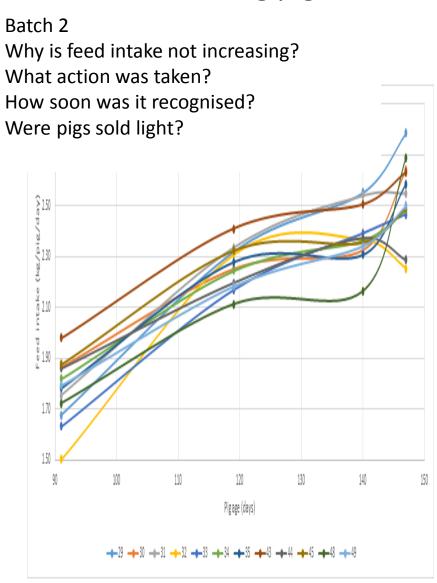


## Example

#### Feed intake on subsequent batches of finishing pigs

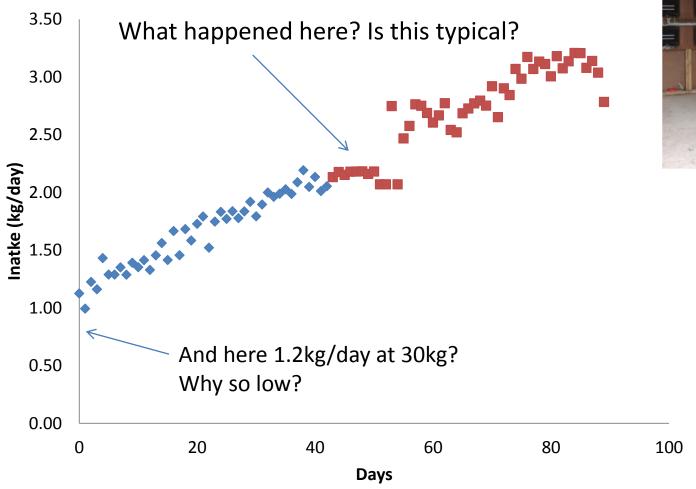
Batch 1





Example

Cranswick trial farm





♦ fin 1

fin2

## What would the nutritionist like to know and how would like to receive the data?

- Daily pen records of feed (and water), mortality
- Weight estimates on selected pens (individual weights very useful particularly approaching slaughter weight).
- House temperature
- Farm comments differences to norm, health
- Log in and collect data preferably .xls, graphical.
- Automatic amber, red alert when intake or other parameters outside of pre-determined limits by mail.
- Historical averaging to update norm
- (Link to abattoir returns and grading analysis)
- Model then becomes farm specific and increasingly accurate over time

### So what is all this information worth?

- Obviously depends upon the starting point
  - 1. Basic nutrition and production
    - Refining feeding programmes and reducing nutrient excess £5-10/t (0.1% SID lysine £8/t)
    - Higher physical performance? More marginal as feeds often over-specified (safety margins)
    - Reduce N and P excretion
    - Optimum slaughter weight (marginal feed cost 80p/kg DW)
  - 2. Troubleshooting/early detection
    - Your guess is as good as mine!
  - 3. Research
    - Additives, concepts, sire-lines
    - Third party income (£10-20k gross/trial if well replicated)
- To what extent are the results from this farm applicable to other farms under the same ownership?
- Feed blending allows much quicker implementation of nutritional changes (and feeding of different sexes within a house)



ORGANISED BY





SPONSORED BY



















