Starting Weaned Pigs for Optimal Lifetime Performance

Saskatchewan Pork Industry Symposium 2019

Nat Stas M.S.
PIC North America
Not all weaned pigs have the same condition for growing in our barns!!!
Weaning Weight

Key Biological & Management Factors

Birth Weight
- Parity Distribution
- Litter Size
- Gestation Length
- Muscle fibers formed prenatally
- Sex
- Genetic trend
- Sow Nutrition

Farrowing Houses Procedures
- Milking Capacity
- Colostrum SOP
- Temperatures
- Health
- Weaning Age

Wean to Finish Keys
- Early Pig Care
- Feed Access
- Vital Space
- Water Availability
- Ventilation
- Health
- Nutrition

Carcass Value & Market Pig Cost

Weaning Weight (consequence)

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Understanding The Why’s of Early Pig Care (EPC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working on</th>
<th>Would Be Reduced</th>
<th>Expected Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reduce Health Challenges</td>
<td>1. Fallback Pigs</td>
<td>Increased labor efficiency with more quality and focus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reduce Stress at Reception</td>
<td>2. Treatments</td>
<td>Better Nursery Performance &amp; Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Assure a Good Start in the First 10 days</td>
<td>3. Pig Movements</td>
<td>More efficient facility use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Pens with Extra Care like Gruel Feed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Open Pens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How Can We Reduce Health Challenges?

3 points

Goal: Achieve 8 Key Steps
- AIAO Procedures
- Scrape and remove all large organic material
- Maximize surface areas for soaking
- Soak the room
- Apply acid wash
- Power wash w/hot water
- 3rd party inspection
- Apply disinfectant

Goal: Enough time to dry the barn allowing the disinfectant to work well

Goal: Nothing “new” inside

Enter Options
- Shower in/out
- Danish Entry
- Disposable Clothes & Boots

Outside of Barn
- Shoe Covers

Disinfection Area

Remove as much equipment as possible
Use sprinkler system
Foaming gun is recommended
How Can We Reduce Stress at Reception?

**Goal:** Avoid competition, ensure quick treatments and efficient space usage

- Pig Sorting
  - Bottom 10-15%
  - Sick pigs ASAP
- Assure the best transition for weak pigs from day 0

**Goal:** Avoid Thermal Stress
- Barn warmed 21-26°C*
- Right comfort zone (if applies)
- Dry Floor

**Goal:** Pigs should find water easily
- 10-12 pigs/drinker
- Extra water sources
- Water could be dripping on the floor for 6 hrs post arrival

* Rooms with Brooders ~21-24°C. Rooms without brooders ~25-26°C
How Can We Ensure Success In the First 10 days?

5 points

1. Hydration
2. Early Feed Intake
3. Comfort Zone
4. Room Temperature
5. Placement Plan
Early Pig Care: Hydration

**Water Source Height**
(Based on smallest pig in pen)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Source</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nipples - 90° angle</td>
<td>Shoulder Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipples - 60° angle</td>
<td>5-7.5cm above shoulder level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowls</td>
<td>40% of shoulder level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**10-12 Pigs/Drinker**
(Bowls or Nipples)

- 15-20 PSI
- 500-1000 ml/min

Note: Supplements by water can help improve hydration and provide key electrolytes during the first 48 hrs
Early Pig Care: Hydration

Considerations to have plenty water at placement

- Can take ~34-36 hours for 85% of pigs to find water\(^b\)
- Feed intake is dependent on water consumption
- Younger pigs have higher water:feed ratio needs
- Scour chances can increase up to 30% with low ADFI in first 7 DOF\(^c\)

\(^a\) Impact of Feeders and Drinker devices on Pig Performance, Water Use and Manure Volume, Brumm et al., 2000
\(^b\) Varley and Stockill, 2001
\(^c\) Madec et al., 1998
### Mat Feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipe</td>
<td>0.45kg per 40 pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space/pig</td>
<td>0.04 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>4-6 times/day @ 3-7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result expected</td>
<td>Reduction in sorting pigs, Less scours and better NRY performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>Achieve a feed intake of 1.4-1.8kg in first week and identify pigs that are not competing well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gruel Feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipe</td>
<td>1/4 kg feed &amp; 3/4 L H₂O/15 pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space/pig</td>
<td>7.6 cm of linear feeder space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>3x/day@ 2-3ds consumed &lt;1hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result expected</td>
<td>Improve feed intake in smaller and poor competitors (10%-15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>Avoid starve outs and recover body condition in poor competitors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Early Pig Care: Early Feed Intake

Mat Feed Training Activity

- Ensure fresh feed availability in the feeders
- Use same diet that is available in feeders
- Check if mat is wet
- Main goal is to initiate pen activity which should increase feed intake
- Caution: Creep/mat feeding for too long or with too much feed, trains the pigs to wait for the caretaker.
- Second goal is early identification of the poor competitors

Note: Supplements to promote the feed intake can be used as top dressing in the feeders trough during feed intake training period (2-3 days)
Early Pig Care: Early Feed Intake

If mat is not available, follow the same principles of mat feed training using the feeders trough

- Create activity 4-6 times/day during the first 3-7 days post wean
- Poor competitor identification
- Ensure fresh feed by removing the feed in the feeder space

Nursery feeder space recommended is one linear inch/pig (up to 27kg)

Supplements to promote the feed intake can be used as top dressing in the feeders during feed intake training period (2-3 days)
FEED SUPPORT: GRUEL FEEDING
PIC INTERNAL INFORMATION - 2014 (SUB-POPULATION)

Treatments in **Sort down pigs**:
- Mat feeding 2x a day (1/4 kg)
- Mat feeding (2x a day) PLUS gruel 4x a day

Starting weaned weights:
- ~17% of General Population (~900 Pigs),
- Average population size = 5.5 kg

![Graphs showing ending weight, death loss, and treatments for Mat Only and Mat & Gruel groups.](Image)
FEED SUPPORT: GRUEL FEEDING
PIC INTERNAL INFORMATION -2014 (SUB-POPULATION)

Variation of Weights - Control vs. Gruel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight (pounds)</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Gruel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37-40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average
Gruel Feeding Preparation
When Feed Form is Pellet to Ensure the Correct Recipe
Early Pig Care: Comfort Zone

There are two tools for having a good comfort zone: Brooder and Mat

**Brooder Goal**
35°C directly underneath brooder
1-17,000 BTU/160hd* (max. 2 pens)

**Mat Goal (feeding and comfort zone)**
0.04 m²/pig

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* I-17 LB White Model
Early Pig Care: Room Temperature

- Barns with brooders should be pre-warmed 21-24°C before pigs reception and brooders lit prior to placement. If room doesn’t have brooder 25-26°C is recommended
  ✓ Remember set point is not DRT and Heat lamps are not brooders

- Room Temperature:
  ✓ With brooders, maintain at 23-24°C (No brooders: 26-28°C)
  ✓ Remember set point is not DRT and Heat lamps are not brooders
  ✓ Target can be reduced by 3.6°C/wk after 3 wks

- Remember to consider pig age, weaned weight, health, stocking density, floor type and season.

Concrete slat flooring and solid walls

No Comfort Zone

W/Comfort Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOF</th>
<th>5kg</th>
<th>6.4kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5kg</th>
<th>6.4kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: When comfort zone is removed, the temperature should be set back to normal DRT
**Ventilation System Check**

**Goal**: The ventilation curve should be defined by:

- Pig Weight. Related to;
  - CFM/Pig (Min.Vent)
  - DOF
- Desired Room Temperature
- Bandwidth

**Initial Settings and Regular Check**
(At Least Every Week)

**Quick Check**
(Randomly in Every Barn Visit)

**Goal**: 3 – 4 m/s

**Goal**: <65%
Ventilation: Standard Air Speed @ Pig Level

3 - 4 m/s = Keep Static Pressure in Standard Range
Placement Plan

Tip: W2F placement plan impacts F/G

Effect of sorting pigs at placement over F/G and growth rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Sorted pens by weight</th>
<th>Unsorted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADG, kg/d</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/G</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Weight d91, kg</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feed Efficiency in Swine, J. Patience 2012
Placement Plan (first 10 days)
Ensuring Customized Conditions

General Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Smallest</th>
<th>Challenged</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mat Space*</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04-0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat Feeding</td>
<td>4x/d@3d</td>
<td>4x/d@3d</td>
<td>4x/d@5d</td>
<td>4x/d@7d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruel</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>2x/d@2d</td>
<td>2x/d@4d</td>
<td>4x/d@7d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Water</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>First Day</td>
<td>Day 2→5</td>
<td>First 10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Feeders</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Day 2→5</td>
<td>Day 1→5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-starter</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>warm + heat</td>
<td>warm + heat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Mat space unit is m²/pig

Note: If mats aren’t available, feed intake training can be done using the feeder
## Early Pig Care: Placement Plan

### Indicator | Value
---|---
Pigs/barn | 1,280
     | 80
     | 7
Pigs/pen | 80
Drinkers/pen | 7
Feeder space/pen, cm | 203
     | 20.8
     | 3
Floor Space/pen, m² | 20.8
     | 3
Mat Space/pen, m² | 0.5
Brooder/pen | 0.5

### Sorting Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>%</th>
<th># Pigs</th>
<th># Pens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom Pigs</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Pen</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Pen</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Population</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>80 Base</th>
<th>83 4.0%</th>
<th>86 8.0%</th>
<th>90 12.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigs/drinker</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Space/Pig, cm</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking Density, m²/pig</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat Space, m²/pig</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs/brooder</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finally, the pen floor space will be between 80 and 90 pigs/pen !!!!!
# Early Pig Care Plan (EPC, first 10 days)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure*</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Day 7</th>
<th>Day 8</th>
<th>Day 9</th>
<th>Day 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mat Feeding – Normal/Smallest Pens 8am-11am-2pm-4pm</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat Feeding – Challenged 8am-11am-2pm-4pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat Feeding – Hospital Pen. Depending on how many new pigs are placed: 8am-11am-2pm-4pm</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruel Feeding – Smallest 8am-2pm</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruel Feeding – Hospital/Challenged Pen 8am-11am-2pm-4pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Water Sources- Smallest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Water/Feeders – Challenged pigs pens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Water/Feeders – Hospital Pen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort out poor competitor pigs to challenged pens (from Normal and Smallest pig pens)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort out sick pigs to hospital pen (from any pen)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Starter – Normal (0.18kg/d of feed intake and 0.45kg of budget)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Starter – Smallest/Challenged/Hospital (0.11kg/d of feed intake and 0.54kg of budget)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Adjustment, % of Pan Coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Each time a procedure is done, candidates should be identified with a mark for better follow up</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REDUCE COMPETITION FOR FLOOR AND FEEDER SPACE

GRUEL FEEDING – EXTRA WATER

GRUEL FEEDING

EXTRA TEMPERATURE

ACID PAK

INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT

DESICCANTS FOR PEDv PROBLEMS

ELECTROLYTES (3d-5d)

Hospital Pen Expectations
### Early Pig Care: Value of Good EPC Practices Reference

#### Adapted from Zoetis, Technical Update, Oct 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>HE&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Diff SC vs HE&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Pigs</td>
<td>78,739</td>
<td>77.177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. BW In, lbs</td>
<td>12.72</td>
<td>13.09</td>
<td>no significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADG, lbs/day</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>no significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCR</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality, %</td>
<td>5.10%</td>
<td>2.77%</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication Cost, $/hd</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adapted Leman Conference (Zoetis, 2011)<sup>a</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>HE&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Diff SC vs HE&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Pigs</td>
<td>168,901</td>
<td>162.691</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. BW In, lbs</td>
<td>12.97</td>
<td>12.95</td>
<td>no significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. BW out, lbs</td>
<td>56.24</td>
<td>57.95</td>
<td>P=0.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality, %</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
<td>P=0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication Cost $/hd</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>P=0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Opportunity Cost $/Pig

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADG</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCR</td>
<td>$0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>-$0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, $/Pig</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.25</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>$0.23</td>
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<td>ADG</td>
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<td>Treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total $/Pig</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.77</strong></td>
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<sup>a</sup>HE= Zoetis Husbandry Educator<sup>TM</sup> where caregivers are trained on best practices focalized on; pen and the individual pig for the first two weeks post placement, daily classification of sick pigs, farm protocols, placing and sorting pigs, environmental management and time management. Effect of HE was measured on 12 geographically separate sites.
Take Home

Early Pig Care
Observe Every Pig, Every Pen, Every Day

EARLY FEED INTAKE

Ideal Training Goal is to stimulate piglets nursing from the sow as a litter.

Who
- Entire population

Recipe
- 1 lb per 40 pigs

Space/Pig
- 0.4 ft per pig

Frequency
- 4-5 times/day for 3-7 days post-weaning

TOO CROWDED

CORRECT

Great Feeding Goal is to avoid starve-outs and allow poor competitors to recover body condition.

Who
- Bottom 15-20% and hospital pens

Recipe
- 8 oz. feed & 24 oz. water/5 pigs

Space/Pig
- 3 inches of linear feeder space

Frequency
- 3 tons/day consumed in one hour for 2-3 days

TOO CROWDED

CORRECT

IMPROVE NURSERY PERFORMANCE

- Practice Fault-Finding
- Use Barn Resources Efficiently
- Recover Body Condition after Weaning

HYDRATION

Hydration Goal is to ensure hydration and increase chances of pigs starting on feed.

Who
- 10

Water Pressure
- 15-20 PSI

Swinging Nipple
- 90-degree-shoulder height

60-degree-2.5 inches above shoulder height

Bowl Drinkers
- 40% of shoulder height

TOO MANY PIGS/DRINKER

CORRECT

ROOM TEMPERATURE

Desired Room Temperature (DRT) depends on pig weight, floor type, comfort zone quality and insulation type.

- DRT needs to be adjusted once the comfort zones are removed.
- Providing a mat for comfort zone allows the DRT to be 2-3°F lower.
- Providing a brooder for comfort zone allows the DRT to be 8-9°F lower.

PLACEMENT PLAN

Placement Plan Goal is to have pigs placed before pigs arrive. Management by category of pigs.

Bottom Pigs
- 15-20% of smallest

Open Pigs
- Foot competitors from normal pens
- Don’t overcrowd the space

Hospital
- Avoid having open pens in late phases
- Sick pigs - treatments
- Extra temperature, water, feeders

Graduated
- Recovered pigs from hospital pens

Normal
- Normal population

Do not receive pigs in wet barns!
- Barn and equipment must be clean, disinfected, and dry when pigs are received.
- It reduces immunity challenges and prevents contamination from previous pigs.
- Disinfection process is complete when the barn is dry.
Thank You!

QUESTIONS?

Questions: nat.stas@genusplc.com