

## Mating management / Peter Gerrits 2016

### Targets

- < then 5% rematings
- > 90% farrowing rate
- > 15 total born

### Preparing gilts

- Enough growth in the rearing period, approximately 700 to 750 gr per day
- Vaccinations done in time
- Heat stimulation and recording from 180 days
- Creating groups
- Training at ESF stations and acclimatisation for crates finished
- Required back fat thickness at 240 days approx. 14 mm and a weight of minimum 140 kg
- Start flushing about 10 days before expected breeding date

### COLORING IN STIMULATION PERIOD

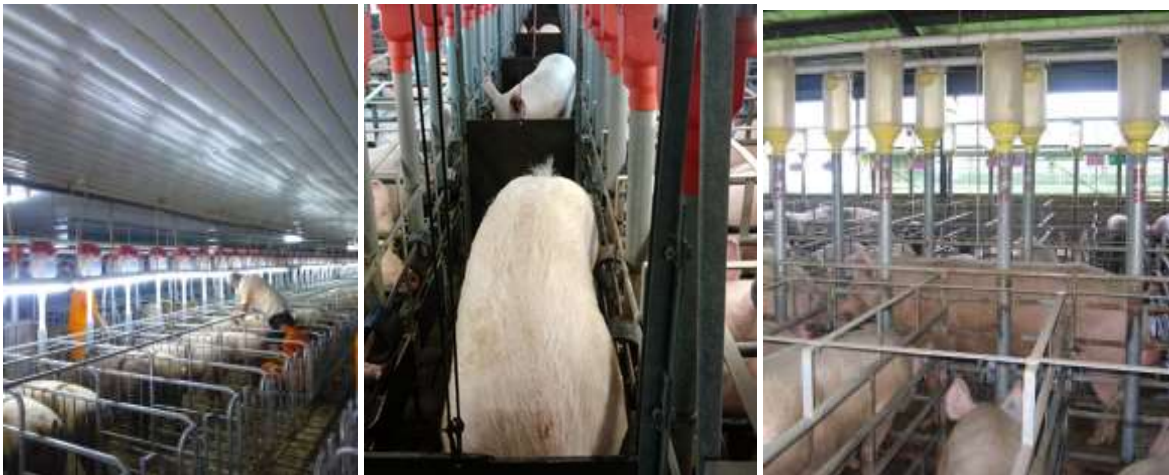


### Preparing sows

- Sows must come clean from farrowing
- Sows body-condition must be optimal with back fat in a range of 12 to 15 mm
- Start flushing from day of weaning, with lactation feed ad lib. and some 200 grams of sugar
- More and more farms choose for a special eros feed.
- Take care for positive stress by feeding enough and in time. Not first 1,5 day starvation.

### Stimulation in mating centre

- Feed ad libitum, lactation feed
- Light intensity
- Water ad libitum
- Climate ok,  $\geq 18$  degrees, fresh air
- Boar contact, partitions in front of the sows



### Presentation Dot Strip Cross (DSC)

- Based on the use of two different colour markers
- Green (morning), red (afternoon)
- All actions are monitored by marking the animals
- Dots ( O ) are telling us , the sow shows standing heat.
- Stripes ( I ) tell us the sow is inseminated.
- Cross ( X ) tells us standing heat period has ended.
- Basic are two times heat check per day ( interval minimum 7 hours)

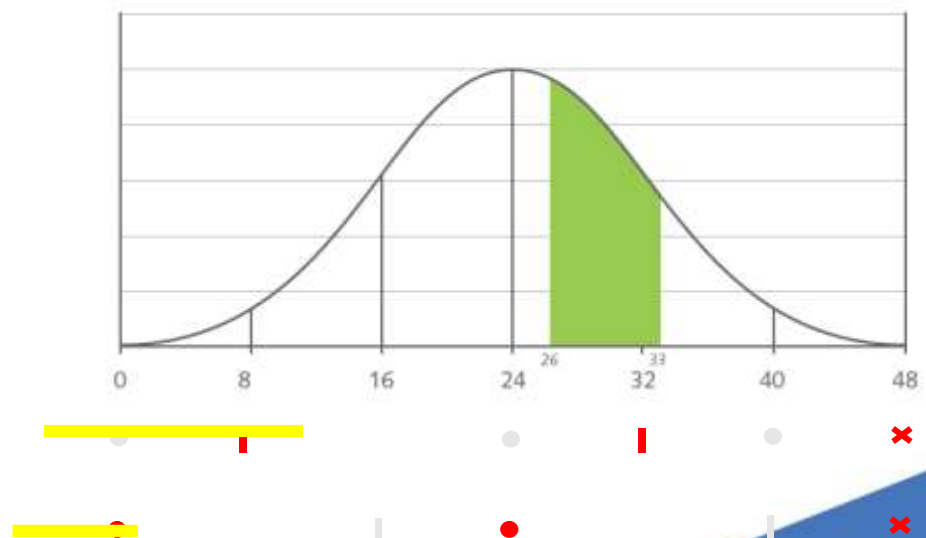
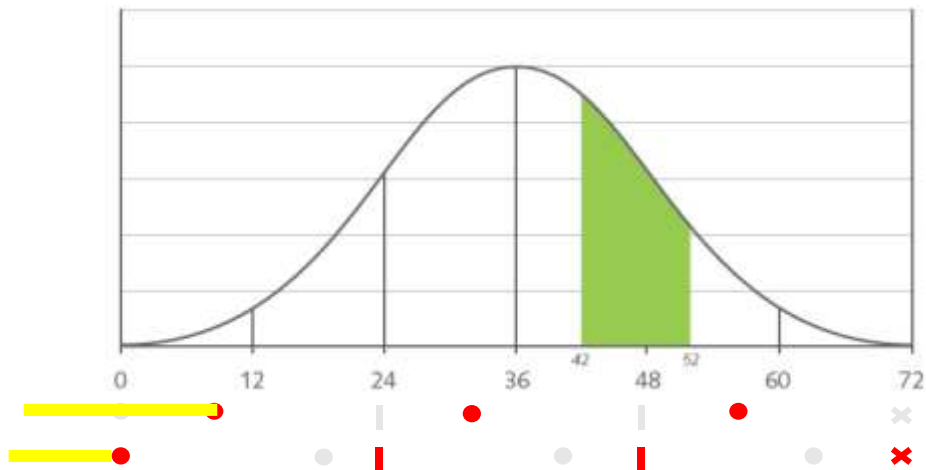
### What is it?

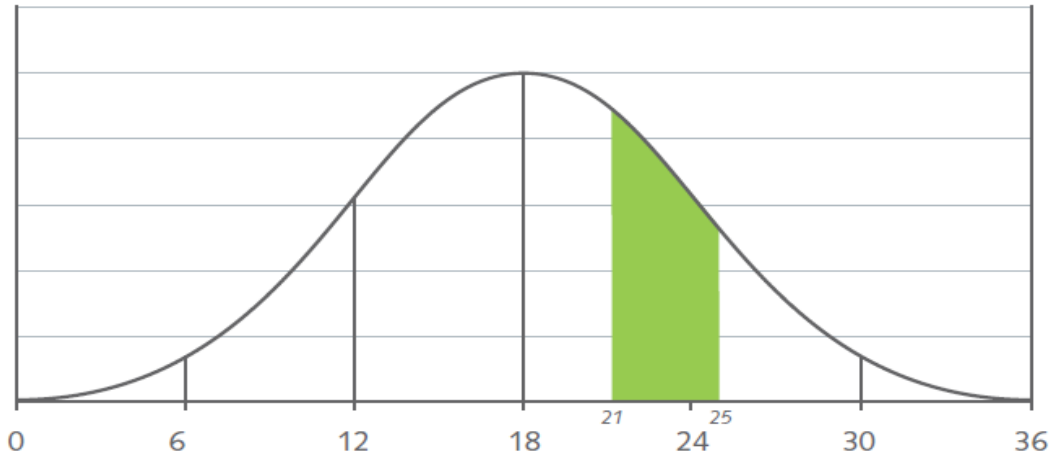
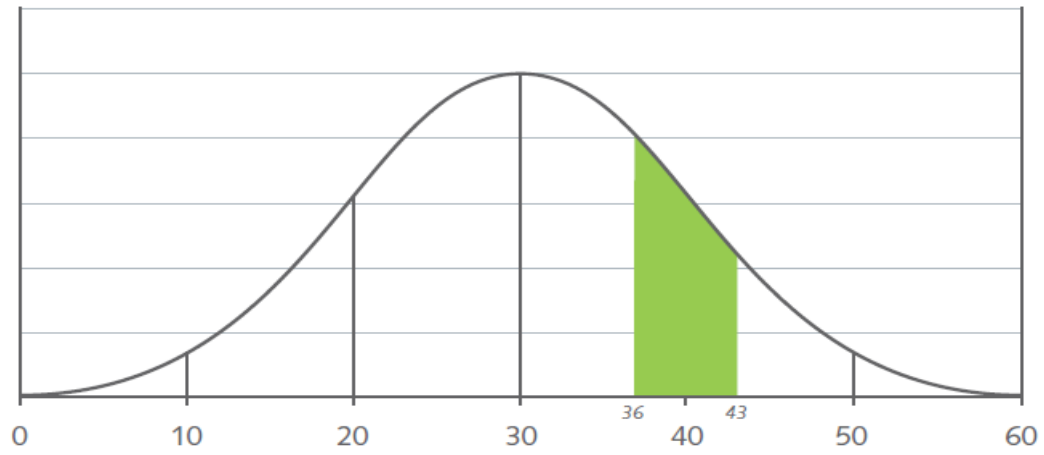
- It's a notation on the sow that gives you direct information about the timing of the insemination per individual
- You mark the start and the end of heat
- It shows the accuracy of your workers
- It is simple and clear

### Daily routine

- AM
- Start heatcheck at 7.00 H
- Time between AM and PM is max 8 hours
- PM
- Start heatcheck at 15.00H
- Time between PM and AM is min 16 hours

### Implementation of DSC 1





**Implementation**

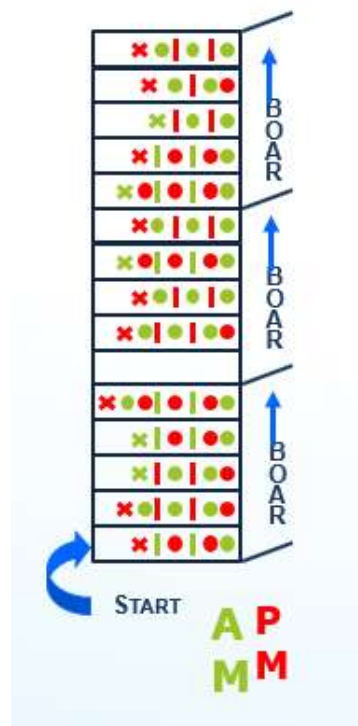


### What do we want to achieve?

- We want to make it visible what you have been doing in the mating area
- We want to find out if the timing of insemination is correct
- We want to achieve that with minimal costs (read doses and labour) the fertilisation can be ensured
  - ❖ Insemination at optimum moment.
  - ❖ Heat check, insemination and stimulation in one move



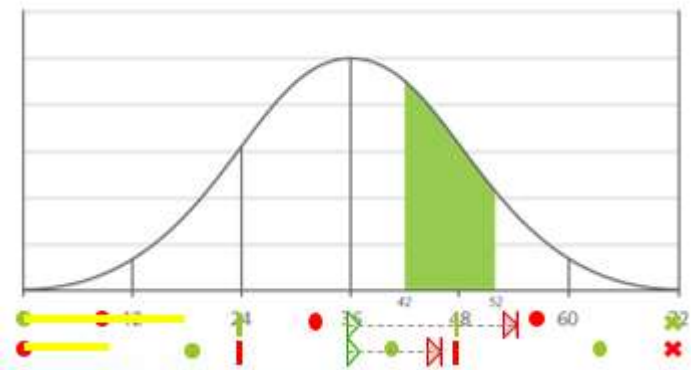
### Insemination strategy



**System**



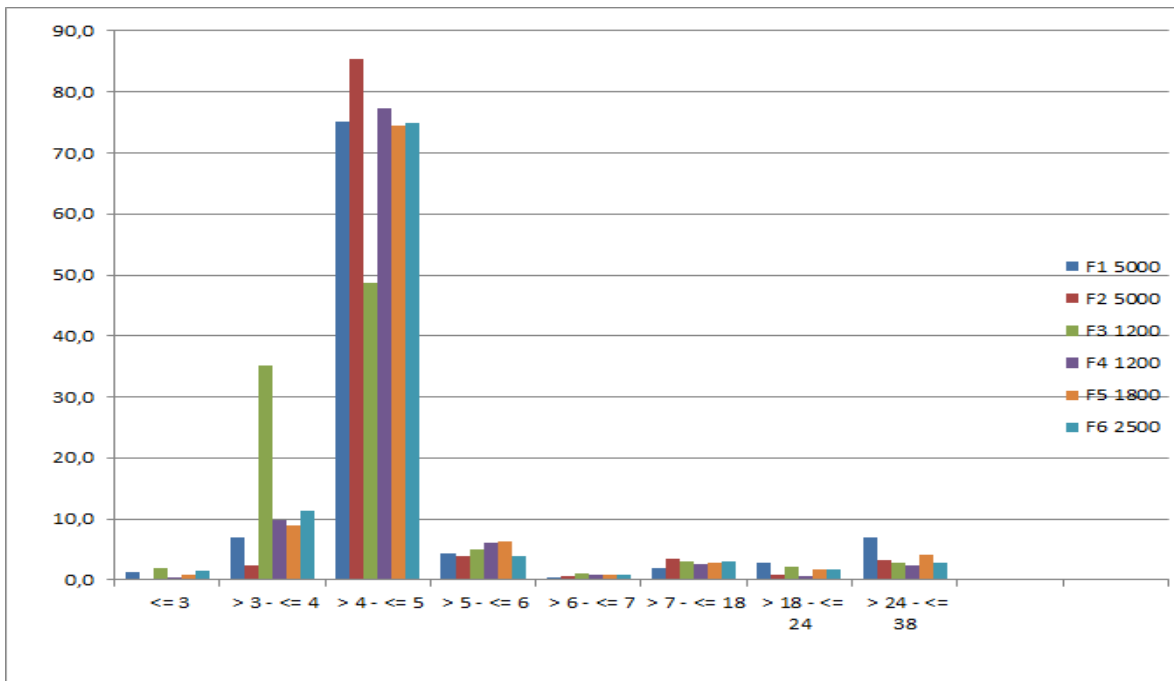
**Implementation of DSC**



### After insemination

- Moving sows/ gilts.
  - Within 36 hours of last insemination.
  - After 30 days.
  
- Feeding sows/ gilts
  - 2.6 for sows and 2.2 for gilts, both with normal body-condition.
  - If needed correct the body-condition in the first 30 days of gestation.

### Percentage of sows inseminated per interval after weaning



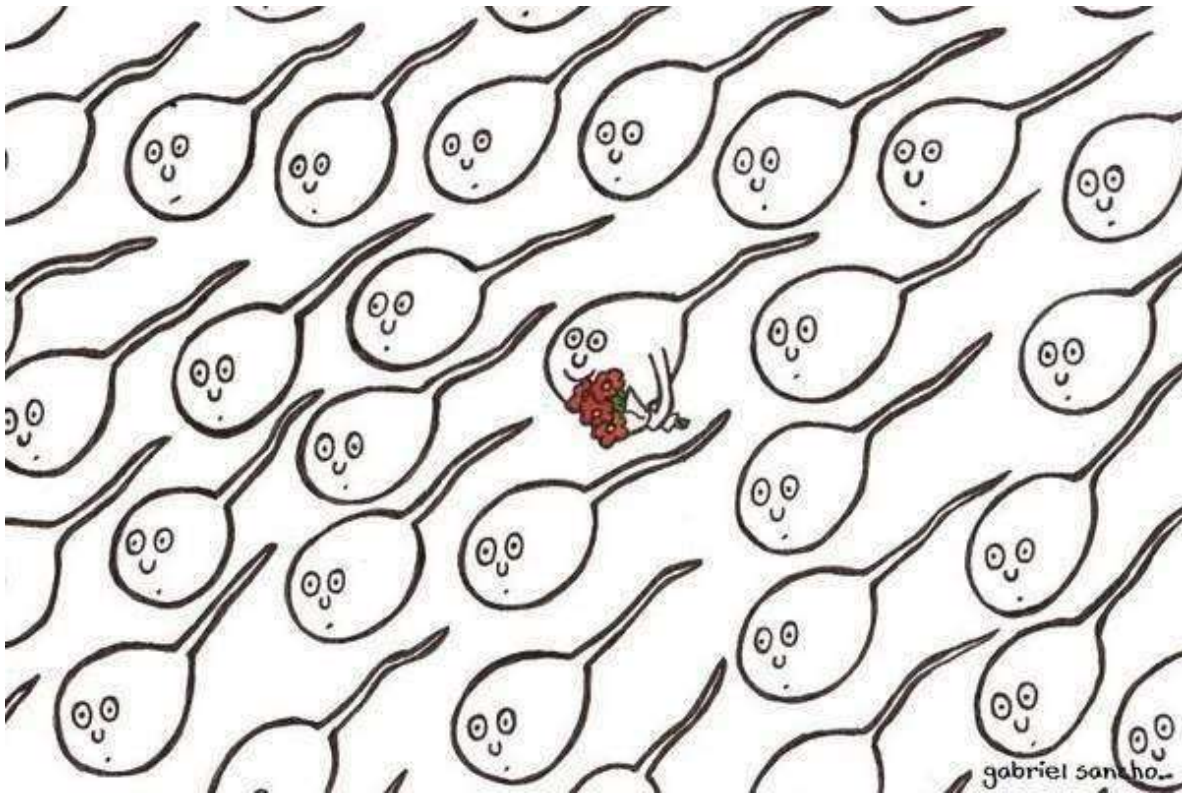
### Strategy plan for your farm

Thursday weaned sows.											
BPT = Back pressure test, standing heat in front of the boar.											
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<b>ON Sows in this schedule never a third insemination.</b>											
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		BPT		1		2					
			BPT	1		2					
				BPT	1		2				
					BPT	1		2			
						BPT	1		2		
							BPT	1		2	
								BPT+1		2	
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Gilts -- returns		Detection BPT at AM, first insemination at PM the same day, second insemination 24 hours after the first.									
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Think in solutions



Thank You

# Expect More



# Mating management

Peter Gerrits  
2016

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# Daily routine

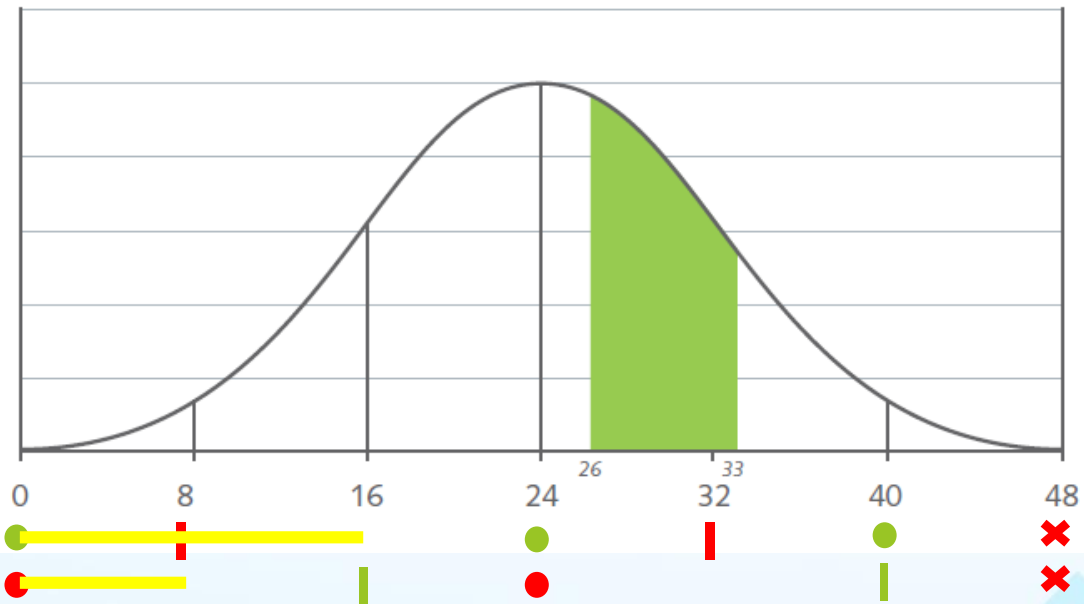
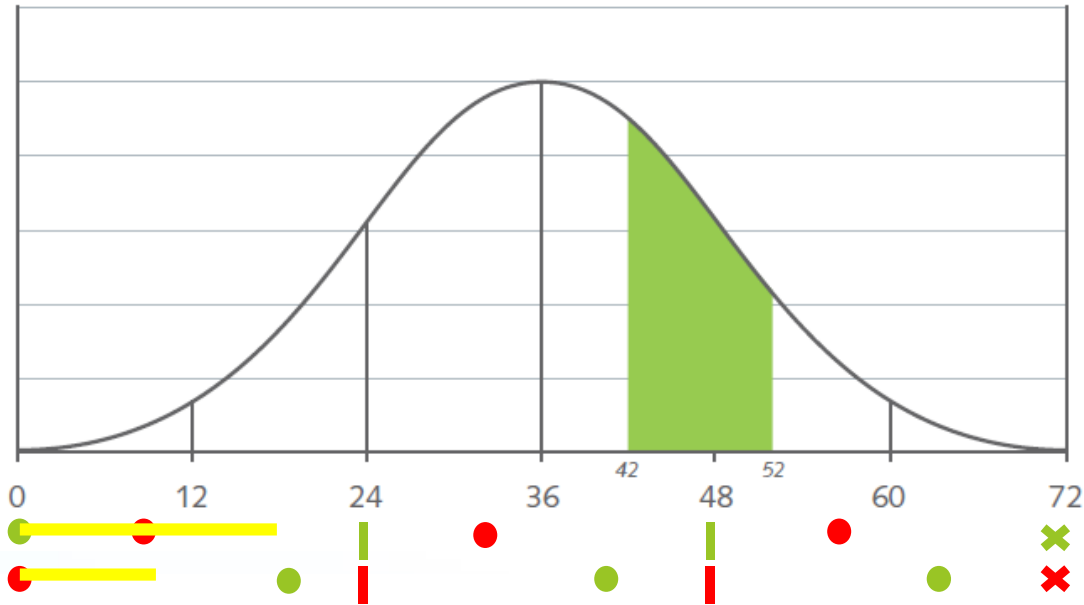
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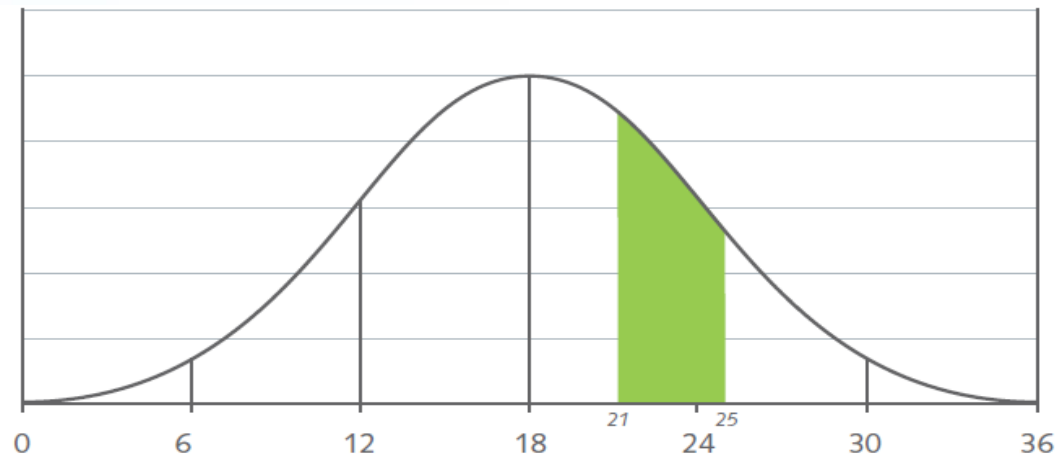
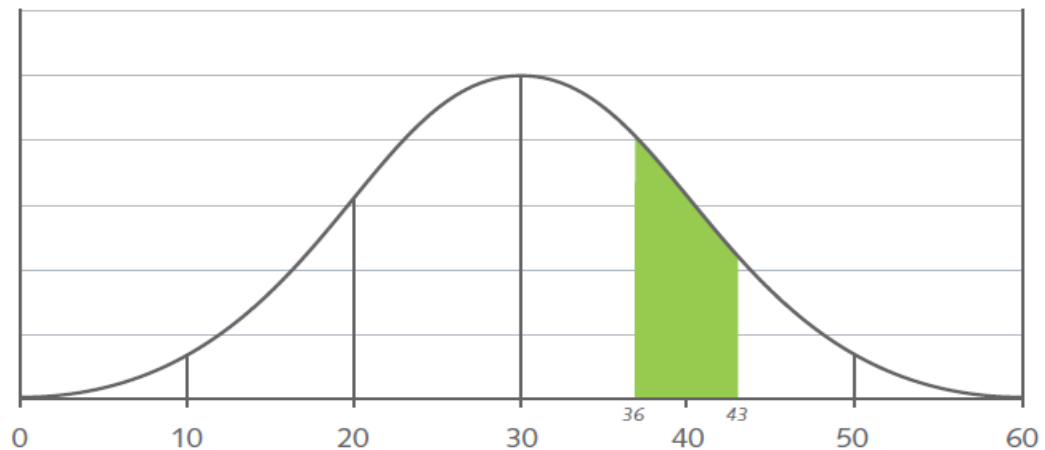
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# Implementation of DSC 1



# Implementation of DSC 3

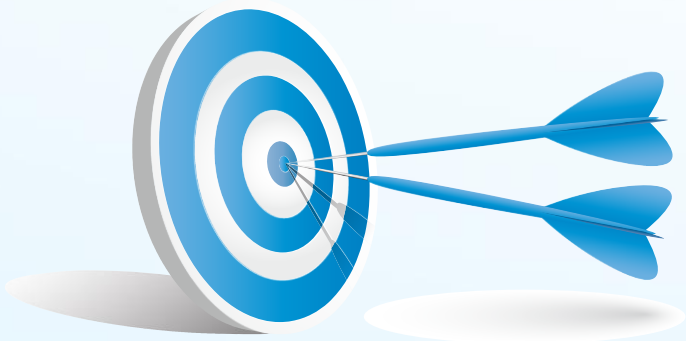


# Implementation



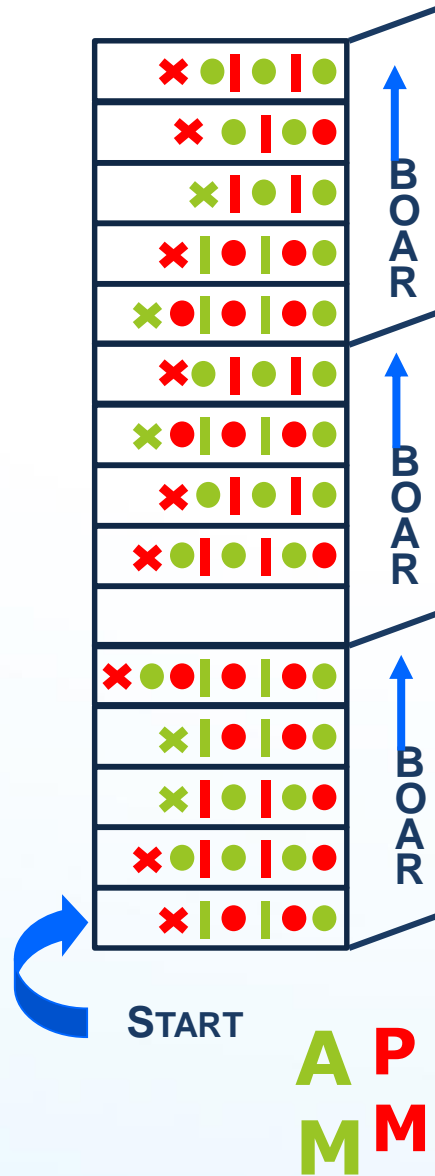
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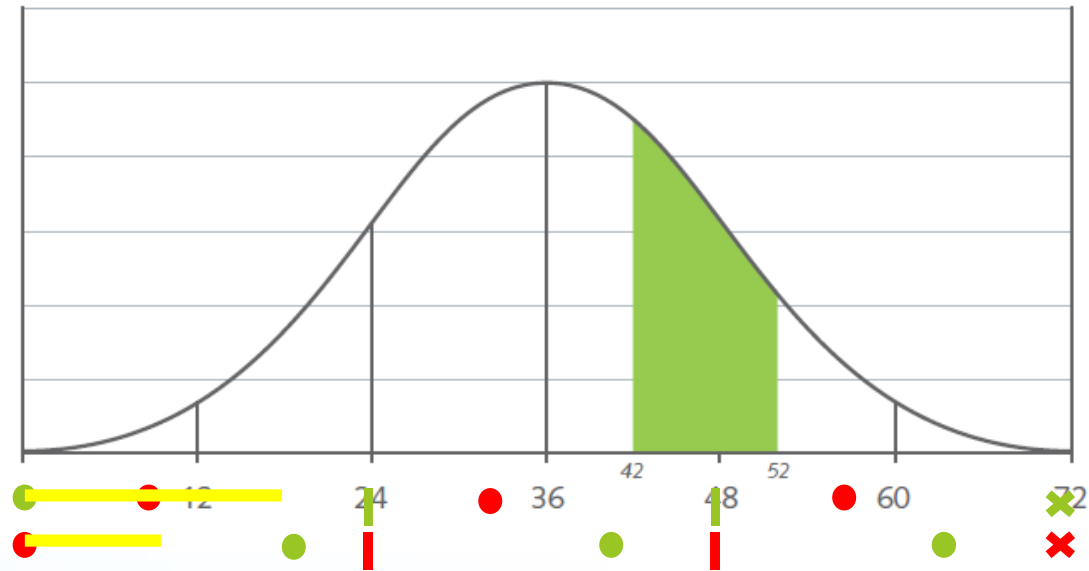




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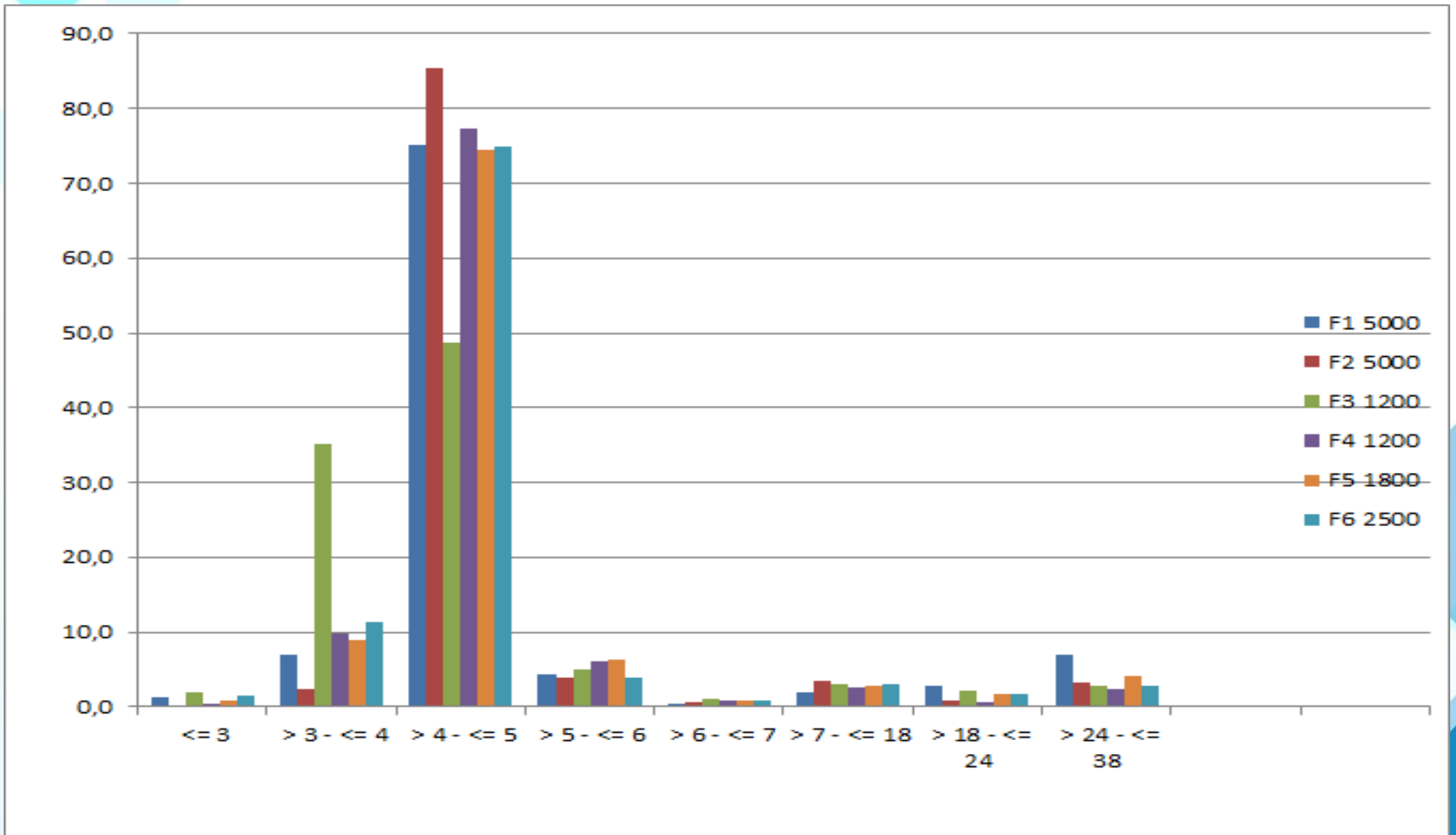
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							BPT	1		2	
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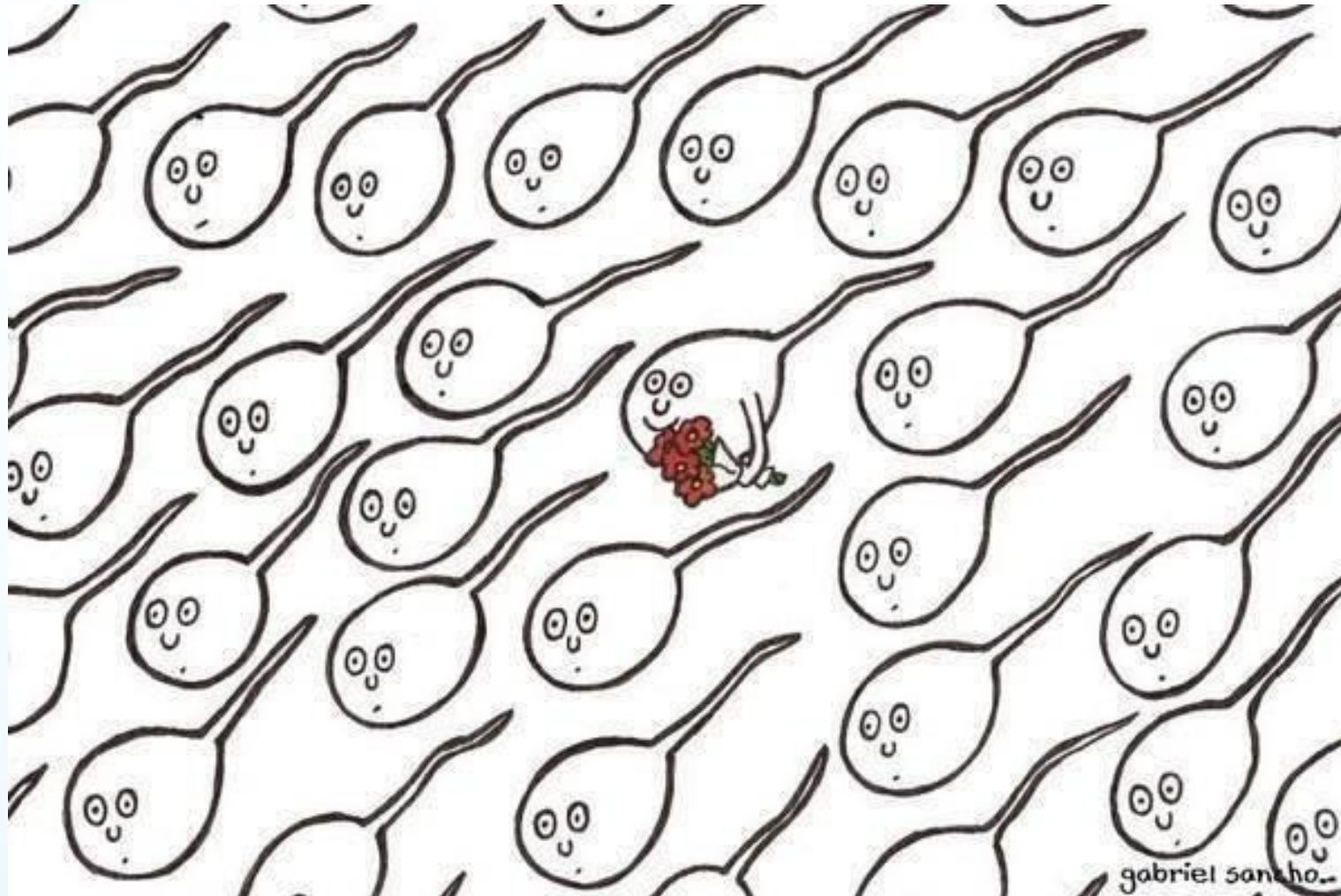
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