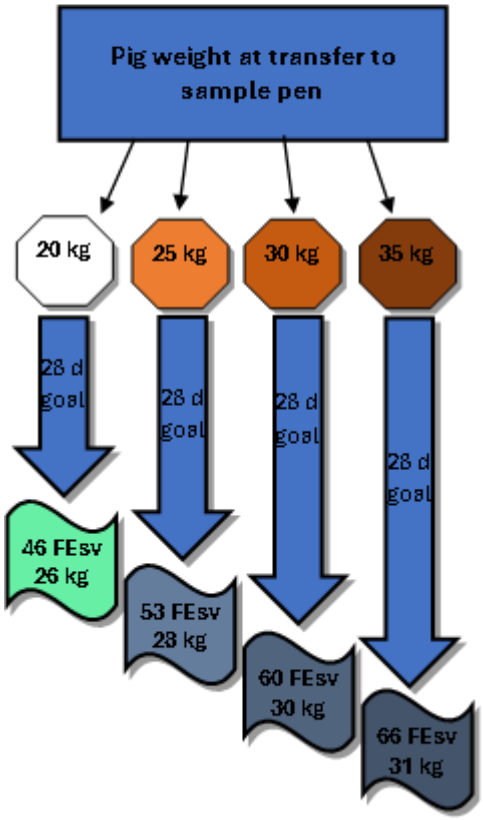
H14 – 28-day figures



Measuring your success

28-day figures are a tool for continuously measuring productivity in finishers.

28-day figures and logbook per batch

Tool for close monitoring of pigs, typically 1-2 pens in each batch. The following data is collected:

- Weight at transfer.
- Temperature in the lying area before transfer.
- Gain day 0-28.
- Feed intake day 0-28.
- Logbook for new initiatives or incidents during the period.

The goal is for pigs weighing 30 kg at transfer to grow 30 kg and consume 60 feed units (FEsv) during the period (see figure). At the same time, the floor temperature in the lying area should reach 22°C before the pigs are transferred. If one or more of the targets are not met, focus should be placed on how to optimize the start-up period with new initiatives for subsequent batches.

Be aware of:

1. Many errors before day 28 result in more days to slaughter and are more critical than errors just before slaughter. This is because pigs cannot always compensate for the error and are therefore not able to catch up on growth later. For example, if the feeding system fails and a feeding is missed, the pig's stomach cannot hold a double portion of feed next time.
2. Measuring 1–2 pens is only a sample. You may be unlucky and select non-representative pigs.
3. Measuring between baseline and achieved efficiency requires that you review and establish the data basis before you start (see page 2)

H14 – 28-day figures

1.	The 28-day figures and logbook are tools shared between employees, owner and advisors so that everyone are able to continuously follow production. Everyone can see which initiatives have been launched, whether errors have occurred, and how each batch is performing. Sharing the tool can be done via a spreadsheet stored in cloud-based platforms like Dropbox or OneDrive. Sharing allows data to be accessed from various locations/devices: from the office, the ante-room, or a mobile device. The advisor reads the figures and comments at least every 2-4 weeks. <u>Important regarding feed:</u> • Liquid feed – feed intake per pig: Can be calculated based on total feed intake across all valves, but can also be limited to just the feed from the pens included in the sample. NOTE: If you wish to calculate feed consumption per kg of growth, it must be done by taking the feed allocated to the sample and dividing it by the growth measured only on the same pigs. • Dry feed – feed intake per pig: Can only be measured with systems that track feed allocated per feeder or per section. For example, systems that weigh 15–50 kg at a time and transport it to each feeder.
2.	Measuring 1-2 pens is only a sample. You may be unlucky and select non-representative pigs. To avoid this, it is important to carefully select pigs for transfer to the sample pen. They should be neither the largest nor the smallest. As a rule of thumb, deviations from feed and growth targets must differ by +/- 3 feed units (FEsv) or +/- 3 kg per pig to be considered a serious deviation. If there is only a deviation in growth but not in feed, it may simply be coincidence. BUT if there is a deviation in both growth and feed intake, there is a high probability that an error occurred during the 0-28-day-period.

Target (only available in Dansish):

Inds.vægt Kg	Tilvækst, kg Målsætning	Foder, FEsv Målsætning	dtv., gram målsætning	FE/kg tv målsætn
20	25,9	46	925	1,78
21	26,4	47,5	943	1,80
22	26,9	49	961	1,82
23	27,3	50,5	975	1,85
24	27,8	51,9	993	1,87
25	28,2	53,3	1.007	1,89
26	28,6	54,7	1.021	1,91
27	29,0	56	1.036	1,93
28	29,3	57,4	1.046	1,96
29	29,7	58,7	1.061	1,98
30	30,0	60	1.071	2,00
31	30,3	61,3	1.082	2,02
32	30,6	62,5	1.093	2,04
33	30,9	63,8	1.104	2,06
34	31,2	65	1.114	2,08
35	31,4	66,2	1.121	2,11
36	31,7	67,4	1.132	2,13
37	31,9	68,5	1.139	2,15
38	32,1	69,7	1.146	2,17
39	32,3	70,8	1.154	2,19
40	32,5	71,9	1.161	2,21