Sow Fertility Audit/ Training

Farm number_____ Auditor_____ Date _____

General Observations:

Inventory on the farm is (<90%) (90-104) (>104%) of budgeted number Gilts entered into (ISO) (Finish) (breeding)

Lesion scores for weaners = _____% Score1 _____ % Score 2 _____% Score 3

Lesion scores for Preg CHeck = _____% Score1 _____ % Score 2 _____% Score 3

Lesion scores entering farrowing = _____% Score1 _____ % Score 2 _____% Score 3

Farrowing Management:

% farrowing capacity for the next 6 weeks = _____%

% of farrowings that are induced (<5%) (5-15%) (>15%).

Sow lactation feed intake on Day 8 averages (4-6 lbs) (6-8 lbs) (8-10 lbs) (10-12 lbs) (>12 lbs).

% of sows farrowing < 7 born alive per litter (<5%) (5-10%) (10-15%) (>15%)

Average born alive as % of farrowed (<75%) (75-80%) (80-85%) (85-90%) (90-95%) (>95%)

% of sows nursing < 8 pigs the week prior to weaning (<2%) (2-4%) (4-8%) (8-10%) (>10%).

Pre-weaning mortality primarily occurs (early <3 days) (3-7 days) (due to pig quality) and due to (disease) (sow problems) (lack of attention)

Mating Performance

% of breeding target last 3 weeks _____

Awareness of semen handling procedures (< 75%) (75-90%) (evident)

Supervision during matings is (excellent) (better that average) (adequate) (needs improvement)

Mating technique is (excellent) (better that average) (adequate) (needs improvement)

Boar exposure is (excellent) (better that average) (adequate) (needs improvement)

Fatigue of females to be mated is (not an issue) (rarely an issue) (apparent due to _____)

Habituation of females to be mated is (not an issue) (rarely an issue) (apparent due to _____)

Weaned sows conception rate is (<10%) (10-15%) (>15%) better the gilts.

Gilt conception rate is (<5%) (5-10%) (11-15%) (>15%) better than opportunity females.

Metritis occurs (rarely) (sporadically) (frequently) and primarily (prior to) (<10 days after) (10-15 days) (>15 days) after 1st mating.

Weaned Sow Management:

Weaned sows are graded (at weaning) (at 7 days) (at pregnancy check) (not apparent).

Weaned sows are 1st placed in crates (at weaning) (within 8 hrs of weaning) (within 24 hr of weaning) (prior to service) (whenever).

% of weaned sows that were mated only 1 time (0%) (<5%) (5-10%) (>10%).

% of weaned sows served before Day 5 after weaning (>50%) (40-50%) (30-40%) (20-30%) (<20%).

% of weaned sows not served by 7 days (<5%) (5-10%) (>10%)

Mated females are moved to gestation stalls (never) (< 2 days) (2-4 days) (4-7 days) (>21 days) (other _____) after 1st mating.

Parity 1 females made up _____% of the last 6 week's weaners and _____ % of the breeds for last 6 weeks

% Parity 1 females not served by 7 days this week is _____%.

Primary impact on weaner performance is (farrowing issues) (animal health) (service quality) (timing) (environmental)(other_____)

Gilt Management

% of gilts on self-feeder when mated (<25%) (25-50%) (50-75%) (>75%)

% of gilt matings due to PG600 Treatment _____%

Number of Gilts injected with PG600 for breeds last week _____ % actually served _____

Gilt matings (occur predominantly due to a plan) (are determined when found in heat) (are attempted but need development)

Gilts are moved to the group (daily after 1st) (daily after 2nd) (weekly) (from parking lot) (predominantly from pens)

% of Gilts served within 21 days of availability (<25) (25-50) (50-75) (>75)

Gilts are available according to needs (<75%) (75-85%) (85-95%) (always) (sporadically)

Compliance to size/weight targets is (<75%) (75-85%) (85-95%) (always) (sporadically) at delivery.

Compliance to size/weight targets is (<75%) (75-85%) (85-95%) (always) (sporadically) at breeding.

Compliance to size/weight targets is (<75%) (75-85%) (85-95%) (always) (sporadically) at farrowing.

% Gilts served in the next 6 groups to farrow is (<5%) (5-10%) (10-15%) (15-20%) (>20%).

% Gilts left standing in the next 6 groups to farrow is (<5%) (5-10%) (10-15%) (15-20%) (>20%).

Management of Rebreeds/Ops

% Rebreeds served in the next 6 groups to farrow is (<5%) (5-10%) (10-15%) (15-20%) (>20%).

Conception rates from 1st service are (<5%) (5-10%) (10-15%) (>15%) better than 2nd service.

Conception rates from 2nd service are (<5%) (5-10%) (10-15%) (>15%) better than 3rd or higher services.

Herd culling % is (<20%) (20-30) (30-40) (40-50) (>50%) for the last 7 weeks.

Of the culls, (<20%) (20-30%) (30-45%) (45-60%) (>60%) were culled due to 3-Strike Rule

Ratio of regular to irregular returns to estrus (< 3:1) (approx 3:1) (> 3:1) and varies significantly by (parity) (week) (rarely).

Stress penning is used (never) (sporadically) (on schedule) (not needed).

Self-feeders are used (in gilt pens) (for sow condition issues) (with little success) (rarely) (not present)

Sow deaths occur: _____% < service, _____% service to preg-check _____% 35-112 days, _____ in farrowing

Gestation Management

Body condition scoring is (not evident) (documented and effective) (documented/ not effective) (effective/ not documented)

Compliance with Body Condition and Feeder adjustment is _____ %

Compliance with crate-sizing procedures is (<75%) (75-80%) (readily apparent)

(<5%) (5-10%) (10-15%) (>15%) of the females are too large for the crate they are in

_____% of females are regularly gestated in pens for _____ days