

Portec Australia

Gilt Edge Resources Pty Ltd A.C.N 100 954 112

P.O. Box 331, Belmont W.A. 6984

15 Camden Street, Belmont, W.A. 6104

Phone (08) 9479 3100 Fax: (08) 9479 3130

www.portec.com.au



Quarterly Veterinary Health and Production Plan

Farm
Visit Date

Teaching example
27th July 2007

Jan-Mar		Jul-Sep	+
Apr-Jun		Oct-Dec	

Dear Chris and Kim

Many thanks for inviting me to the farm on the 24th July 2007. Please find enclosed the report on the visit including a variety of advice sheets for stockpeople continuing education.

Recommendations and Summary

Points discussed at the visit

1	Future pig flow models should be reviewed by the whole health team
2	All leaking drinkers should be fixed
3	All drinkers should be reviewed and fixed or replaced as soon as possible
4	Care over the cheaper metal dividers is required – otherwise pigs may get damaged from the metal.
5	Review medicine storage protocols
6	Design and construct a second collection area – to allow easier pooling of semen.
7	There has been a change to the permitted medicine list. Please review and if there are medicines missing please call me and I will include these on the list.

Yours sincerely

Dr Brilliant Murdoch Vet

Production Analysis Review

The yellow boxes can be customised. Internal calculations then perform the analysis.

Farm actual results:

	Q3	Q4	Q1	Current	Target	Comment
Farrowing rate %	74	75	73	72	82	Below
Wean to service interval (d)	5.0	5.0	5.6	7.4	5.5	Raised
Total born/litter	11.2	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.5	OK
Born alive/litter	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.7	Below
Number weaned per litter	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.5	Below
Number weaned per year	8160	8932	8340	8448	8892	Below
Post-weaning mortality %	3	3	3	3	3	OK
Number finished per year	7915	8664	8090	8195	8625	Below

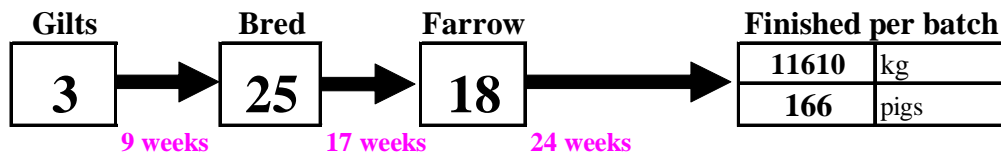
Parity profile:

	Gilt	1	2	3 to 6	7 plus
Actual parirt profile %	32	18	13	36	1
Target parity profile %	17	15	14	46	8
Actual Total born/litter		10.3	11.1	11.3	n/a
Target total born/litter		11.5	12.5	13.0	12.5
Second litter problem?	Yes				

Farm pig flow model:

Unbred gilts 95kg to breeding	30	to	38	required
Females to serve per batch	25			
Sows to farrow per batch	18	assuming	72	FR%
Weight of piglets to wean	1197	kg at	7.0	kg per 24 day old piglet
Weight of finishers to sell	11610	kg at	70	kg deadweight per pig
Target weaners per year	8892			9.5 weaned per crate
Target pigs finishing per year	8625			Batch 1 week(s) long
Target deadweight per year	603720	kg		3 Post-weaning mortality

Proposed Pig Flow Model per Batch



Impact of current production:

Difference farm and target	430	
Potential loss of costs	\$24,105	at \$56 per pig margin over feed to finish
Increase in costs per pig sold	\$2.94	at slaughter

Comments:

There are great potential in the farm. Key components to this potential is to mate to the farrowing rate – 73% and to enhance the litter size to at least 9.5 a crate. The farm has increased its number to farrow from the traditional 18 to the current 23 a week.

We discussed in a little detail various pig flow ideas. If the farm is being expanded I would like to review the pig flow ideas. Current flow does not allow for all-in/all-out. Future flows require careful planning to ensure a 4 week weaning programme is completed. Pure bred sows do not perform well under a 3 week weaning programme.

Biosecurity review

AREA	1	2	3	Comments and Recommendations			
Herd security			+				
Specific biosecurity		+		Showering area should have more off-farm boot security			
Visitor Book			+				
Loading area			+				
Overalls/boots			+				
Water supplies							
Vermin control		+		It is essential that all split feed is cleared as soon as possible. Cover feeders around the farm to reduce bird faeces contamination.			
Disposal method			+	Euthanasia by live round – rifle. Disposal by burial. Note the new gun licence needs to have the company name changed. This is due on the 19 th August 2007.			
Interpretation of scores		1	Room for improvement	2	Attention to detail needed	3	Good

Management and environmental analysis

AREA	1	2	3	Comments and Recommendations
Farrowed Sows		+		The lighting in the small farrowing rooms -14 – need enhancing. These are old weaner decks current lighting is inadequate to allow the stockpeople to visualize the pigs adequately.
Piglets			+	One litter had scour. Use bentonite to help clean up scour. Other piglets looked good. Ceasing teeth clipping should be trialed. Many farms do not require teeth clipping when the sows produce large quantities of milk.
Processing equipment		+		The teeth clippers need to be replaced.
Breeding area				The gilts are mated naturally. The sows have 3 AI doses. This should be reconsidered as there is a major saving possible. 2 doses only should not affect litter size or farrowing rate. This would save \$3-4,000 a year plus a major time factor. I would consider a boar/gating system to enhance AI breeding and stop the use of the breeding pens. Boars should not be housed throughout the breeding shed, they should be grouped together to enhance oestrus detection.
AI storage		+		AI storage (for use on farm) should be in the breeding area. This would reduce traffic to the AI laboratory. The microbiological samples are taken from the diluents, diluents with semen and stored semen.
AI collection		+		The collection area should be cleaned after each collection and thoroughly cleaned at the end of each collection day.



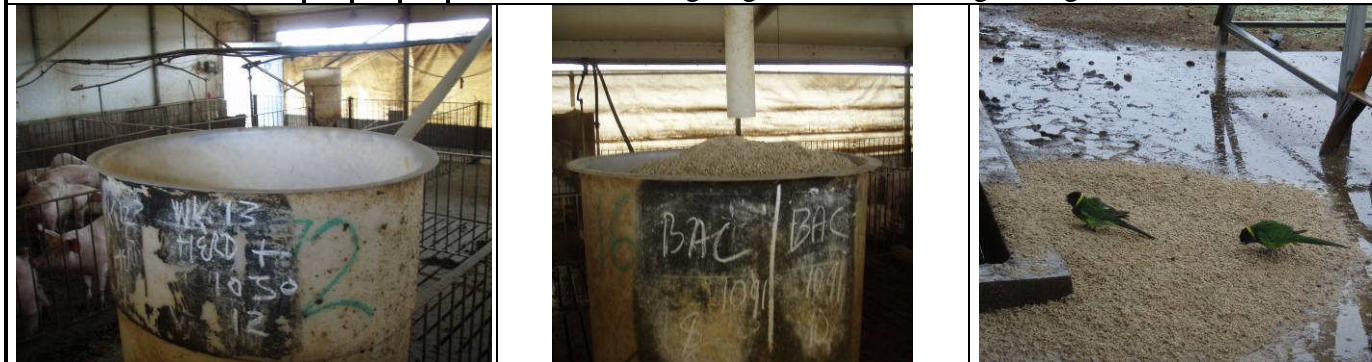
A spare dummy sow	Area where a new collection area could be built	Nursery – hole in the wall – resulting in draughts
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Gestating Sows		+	
Nursery		+	<p>One nursery requires the wall to be repaired – currently there is a large draught from the outside. Many drinkers around the farm – in particular in the nursery area - were leaking. This wastes a lot of water – particularly concerning given the state of the lagoons.</p> <p>In addition, one drinker was in particularly poor state of repair. All drinkers should be reviewed and replaced as necessary.</p>



The drinker showing excessive wear	Rear of the drinker – partially blocked	Front of the drinker with the nipple area rusted off
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Grow/finish		+	<p>Again several drinkers were leaking. 2 feeders were blocked. Curtains require repair – many have large holes. The floor clearly demonstrate that cleaning between batches is inadequate. Several metal bars are breaking in the cheaper Chinese pen divisions. These are providing a serious risk of injury to the pigs. Extra bars should be welded to support these divisions. The feeders should be covered to reduce the risk of bird and rodent contamination of the feed. Covering the feeders will also reduce the dust in the building. Ideally the downpipe should extend into the feeder.</p> <p>There was no coughing exhibited in the growing area.</p>
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Feeders should be covered to reduce bird contamination	Downpipes should extend into the feeder to reduce feed wastage	Birds are a risk where feed is spilt
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Gilt Pool		+	In the absence of Parvovirus vaccination – all unvaccinated gilts must be identified in the system – for future treatment. A feedback programme must be immediately instigated – at least to all gilts prior to first service.
Hospital pens		+	Specific hospital pens are not available.
Isolation			n/a

Health and Welfare Assessment

References to other tests carried out since the last routine visit.	Routine and investigative tests all negative to <i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i>
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Major Diseases known to be present			
Mycoplasma pneumonia	- ve	Swine Dysentery	- ve
Pleuropneumonia	- ve	Progressive Atrophic Rhinitis	- ve
Mange	- ve	PMWS/PDNS	- ve
Ileitis – Clinical signs evident	None		

Clinical evidence of problems	
Breeding area	No problems seen – farrowing rate lower than ideal
Gestation	No problems seen
Farrowing/lactation	One litter scouring. Numbers weaned below target
Weaners 18 -30 kg	No problems seen
Grow/Finish	No problems seen – no coughing
Hospital area	No problems seen
Gilts	No problems seen

Pig Processing and Justification			
Staff processing piglets training			
Iron Injection	Day 1		
Male piglet castration	Day 4		
Tail docking	Day 1		
Teeth Clipping	Day 1		
Piglet identification	Tattoo + Ear notching + Ear punching <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Prostaglandins to induce farrowing	Yes		
Are Sows Rung?	No		
Are there any other welfare issues – if yes please detail	No	+	Yes

Stockperson Training

The following standard advice sheets are included with this report as continual education for the farm staff. For more information please visit <http://www.portec.com.au>

Feedback Teeth clipping Medicine fridge Gilt selection Showering facilities

Medication protocols

AREA	1	2	3	Comments and Recommendations
Storage		+		A max/min thermometer that works and is recorded is required to be placed in the body of the fridge. The fridge requires cleaning. The ice box requires defrosting.
Locked and secure			+	
Medication records			+	
Medicated pig identification				Slap <input type="checkbox"/> Paint + Clip <input type="checkbox"/> Tag <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Injection technique			+	

Preventative Medicine Treatment Plan						Q1	Q2	+	07
Teaching example						Q3	Q4		
Breeding adults									
Age	Treatment	Dose	Doses	Route	Withdrawal				
Gilt Selection	EcoVacLE	4 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
	Parvac	2 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
4 weeks later (pre-breeding gilt)	Parvac	2 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
	EcoVacLE	4 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
3 weeks pre- farrow	EcoVacLE	4 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
Sows									
3 weeks pre- farrow	EcoVacLE	4 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
Weaning	Parvac	2 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
Boars									
Every 6 months	EcoVacLE	4 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
	Parvac	2 ml	1	Injection	Nil				
Piglets/Weaners/Growers									
Age	Treatment	Dose	Doses	Route	Withdrawal				
4 days	Baycox	2 ml	1	Oral	100 days				
Weaning	Enterisol	2 ml	1	Oral	Nil				

Suggestion:

Selection should be made earlier – at 13 weeks of age – 40 kg for example

Gilts - At selection the selected gilts (and boars) should be vaccinated with Erysipelas – Lepto-eryvac for example

Gilts at 90 kg should receive feedback using weaner faeces.

Boars - Boars do not require Parvac every 6 months.

They should be vaccinated with Lepto-eryvac – they do not need *E. coli* vaccination – this alone is a difference of \$3 a vaccine

Retained boars should be treated like selected gilts.

FARM FEED MEDICATION CHART

FARM: Teaching example

APPLICABLE UNTIL: 31st December 2007

DATE: 23rd August 2007

SIGNED: _____

DIET	ADDITIVE	KG/TONNE	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	GRAMS/ TONNE	WITHDRAWAL PERIOD	COMMENTS
CREEP	Nothing					
WEANER	Nothing					
GROWER	Nothing					
FINISHER	Nothing					
	Paylean	0.25 kg/tonne	Ractopamine	5 g/t	12 hours	

Note – No Ivomectins or Tiamulin products are allowed

Authorised Pharmaceutical List Teaching example	Q1		Q2	+	2007
	Q3		Q4		

ACTIVE AGENT	PRODUCT	TREATMENT PROTOCOLS	WHP
Amoxicillin	Betamox	1 ml/ 20 kg intramuscularly for 3 – 5 consecutive days for DIARRHOEA, MENINGITIS, ERYSIPELAS, GREASY PIG, ARTHRITIS, MMA.	28 days
Azaperone	Stresnil	1 ml/ 20 kg intramuscularly to all classes of stock requiring sedation	24 hours
Ceftiofur	Excenel	1 ml/ 15 kg intramuscularly for 3 -5 days for pigs with DIARRHOEA.	5 days
Dexamethasone	Dexason	1 ml/ 20 kg intramuscularly once to reduce inflammation for suckers and weaners with MENINGITIS.	10 days
<i>E. coli</i> , Leptospirosis and Erysipelas vaccine	EcoVacLE	4 ml subcutaneously at gilt selection with booster 4-6 weeks later and 3 weeks prior to each farrowing	NIL
Enterisol	Enterisol- Ileitis	2ml given as an oral drench at weaning	NIL
Erysipelas and Leptospirosis vaccine	Lepto-ery vac	2.5 ml intramuscularly	NIL
Meloxicam	Metacam	1ml/50kg intramuscularly once for LAMENESS, MMA. Repeat in 24hours if needed.	4 days OFF LABEL
Neomycin & Sulfadimidine & Sulfadiazine & Streptomycin	Scourban	2 ml orally for piglets that require treatment for DIARRHOEA or as directed by the veterinarian	14 Days
Oxytetracycline Short acting	Tetravet Flexidose	1 ml/ 10 kg intramuscularly once for MMA, URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS, ARTHRITIS, ABSCESES, PNEUMONIA, WOUNDS and ILEITIS. Repeat in 48 hours if necessary	10 days
Oxytetracycline	Tetravet 980	20mg/kg in water for 3 days Treat for 3-5 days. Make solution fresh daily.	7 days
Oxytocin	Syntocin Butocin	½ - 1 ml intramuscularly to sows that require assistance at farrowing	NIL
Parvovirus vaccine	Parvac	2 ml subcutaneously at gilt selection with booster 3-4 weeks later	NIL
Penicillin – Short acting	Bomacillin SA ProPen Depocillin	1 ml/ 10 kg intramuscularly for 3 – 5 consecutive days for MENINGITIS, ERYSIPELAS, GREASY PIG and ARTHRITIS	14 days OFF LABEL
Prostaglandin F2α	Lutalyse	2 ml intramuscularly to sows on day 111 – 114 of gestation to induce farrowing and to treat post-farrowing discharge.	1 day
Ractapamine	Paylean	0.25 kg/tonne (5ppm) commencing in feed no more than 28 days prior to the last cut	12 hours
Toltrazuril	Baycox	1 ml/ piglet orally at 4 days of age to control of COCCIDIOSIS	100 days

Certain medicines are not to be used:

Tiamulin
Ivomectin

Mycoplasma vaccine

This list was last updated 23rd August 2007 Authorised by Brilliant Murdoch Vet

