SOW PRODUCTION RECORD

Sow No. _____ Breed _____ Birth Date _____

Sire _____ Dam _____ Registration No. _____

Age at 230 lbs., if known_____ Backfat probe at 230 lbs., if known _____

(How obtained, description, disposition, etc.) Remarks regarding this sow _____

FARROWING RECORD							WEANING RECORD					
Breeding Dates	Sire	Date Farrowed	No. Born	No. Born Alive	Litter Birth Wt.	REMARKS	Date Weighed	Actual Weight	No. Weaned	Adj. 21 day* litter weight	SPI**	REMARKS

*See other side for instructions on using this card.

**Sow Productivity Index.

SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THIS CARD

This card provides spaces for information to cover as many situations as possible including its use for registered animals. However, the basic information needed is identification number of sow, birthdate, litter size, date weighed, actual weight and pigs weaned.

The columns labeled ''Remarks'' can be very valuable in recording such items as disposition of sow, any difficulties at far-rowing, and difficulty in re-breeding.

Adjusting for Age and Number of Pigs Nursed

1. **Adjusting weight to 21 days** is done on the basis of average daily gain from birth to weaning. The following table is used:

Age, days	A	Age, days	A	Age, days	A
14	1.29	19	1.07	24	.91
15	1.24	20	1.03	25	.88
16	1.19	21	1.00	26	.86
17	1.15	22	.97	27	.84
18	1.11	23	.94	28	.82

This is done by first knowing the age in days of the litter. Next multiply the actual litter weight by that factor in column A. Example: a litter of 8 pigs from a gilt weighed 76 at 19 days of age:

$$76 \times 1.07 = 81 \text{ lbs. age adjusted weight}$$

2. **Adjusting for number of pigs/litter** is adjusted to a litter size of 10. To adjust the 21-day age adjusted weight, add:

> Gilts - 9 lbs. for each pig under a litter size of 10.
> Sows - 10 lbs. for each pig under a litter size of 10.

Example: $81 + 18 = 99$ lbs. age and litter size adjusted weight.

3. **Sow Productivity Index** is simply a method in which to estimate the productive capability of your swine herd. It is calculated in the following manner:

$$SPI = (6.5 \times NBA) + LW$$
$$NBA = \text{Number of pigs born alive}$$
$$LW = \text{Age and litter size adjusted weight}$$

Example: $SPI = (6.5 \times 8) + 99$
$SPI = 151$

4. **Ratios** can now be calculated if you so desire. This aids in identifying the superior individuals in your herd. A ratio greater than 100 indicates an above average individual.

$$Ratio = \frac{SPI \text{ of an individual}}{SPI \text{ average for your herd}} \times 100$$

Example: $Ratio = \dfrac{151}{137} \times 100$

$Ratio = 110$