Breeding Herd & Preweaning Nutrition

Products & Programs

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Akey Breeding Herd Programs

The objectives for the sow herd are to maximize profitable production of healthy pigs and to prolong the efficient productive lifetime of the sow. Maternal lines have been developed with very high rates of reproductive potential. These lean genotypes have body compositions with a large amount of muscle mass and low fat reserves. Because of larger litter sizes in today’s prolific gilts and sows, these females are vulnerable to weight loss in lactation and potentially high replacement rates if not fed and managed properly. Greater outputs from the sow require greater nutrient input if the genetic potential is to be realized for any length of time. Feeding strategies for today’s top-performing sows must match nutrient requirements and sustain sows under intensive production systems.

To achieve the full reproductive potential of any sow, it is necessary to consider the whole breeding cycle beginning with the young prepubertal gilt. All phases of the sow’s reproductive cycle are interrelated. Nutritional status of the gestating sow has a profound effect on lactation performance and post-weaned breeding performance. Akey’s gilt and sow feeding programs are formulated to support high milk production in modern genotypes and promote efficient rebreeding and longevity of the sow.

Akey’s breeding herd feeding programs optimize economics and performance.

Sow HP 80 SP - Mixing & Feeding Directions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of Production</th>
<th>Gilt Developer*</th>
<th>Gestation**</th>
<th>Lactation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed Intake, lb</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysine, %</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, lb</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>1680</td>
<td>1605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBM, lb (47.5%) a, b</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sow HP-80 SP, lb</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat, lb***</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repl Gilt Micro Booster, lb</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repl Gilt Micro Booster, lb</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a = To mix diets using 46.5% SBM, multiply lb of 47.5% by 1.02 and adjust corn.
b = To mix diets using 44.0% SBM, multiply lb of 47.5% by 1.08 and adjust corn.

* Gilt developer should be fed ad libitum from approximately 180 lb. body weight to breeding.
** Daily feeding rates for sows and gilts during gestation will depend on achieving individual body condition targets. The 0.65% lysine diet should be used for most herds (stable body condition and minimal weight loss). Use the 0.75% lysine diet in cases of high weight loss herds or especially young herds with thin body condition problems.
*** If fat is not available, increase corn accordingly.

*Sow HP 98 (without phytase) is still available upon request in some parts of the country for those that place a high value on the phosphorus content of swine effluent.

Selenium Yeast provides an organic form of selenium. This source of selenium, a trace mineral critical for reproductive and body functions, improves body storage in the sow and increases selenium levels in the milk as compared to more normal and less expensive inorganic sources. Akey research confirms the value of this addition to breeding herd diets.

Phytase, an enzyme that enhances digestion of the phytate form of phosphorus found in grains and soybean meal, is included at the level of 2,000 FTU/kg of complete feed. Akey has increased the level of phytase in this base mix to help offset the high cost of inorganic phosphorus sources (dical and monocal). The source of phytase used in this product is a high quality stabilized form that exhibits and maintains excellent enzyme activity and has improved shelf-life characteristics as compared to normal sources of phytase.

Sow HP 80 SP also contains supplemental levels of crystalline lysine to meet the amino acid requirements of productive females without unnecessary reliance on soybean meal.

Soybean meal levels required in lactation diets may be reduced even further (approximately 115 lbs per ton) by the addition of 5 lbs per ton of AA Boost. To evaluate economics of this alternative, see an Akey representative for more information.
**Akey Nurse-ON is a high quality pig milk replacer designed for two distinctively different uses in the farrowing room.**

1. Nurse-On provides complete nutrition to “AT RISK” pigs being raised in a “Rescue Deck™” rearing system. The combination of Nurse-On, Rescue Decks and your good management techniques can:
   - Greatly reduce preweaning mortality of “AT RISK” pigs.
   - Allow light birth weight pigs to grow faster than if they are left on sows.
   - Reduce the need for, inconvenience and expense of using nurse sows.

2. Nurse-On can also be used to strategically supplement litters while still on the sow. Implementing management practices to provide automatic milk dispensing equipment to gilt litters, sows with unusually high pig numbers, etc. can boost overall litter weight gain and avoid the expense of providing milk replacer to all litters.

Nurse-On closely simulates sow’s milk for excellent pig performance, and is designed for ease of handling in automatic liquid dispensing systems.

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**Pig Milk Replacer**

**Gilt Development**

It is important to properly develop the gilt if she is to sustain a long and productive life. Necessary development criteria include 300 lb body weight and a minimum of 210 days of age at first mating. To meet these criteria, proper amino acid, energy and mineral intake must be provided. Skeletal strength must also be developed during this period. Replacement gilts should be placed on a gilt developer diet at 180-200 lb and fed ad libitum prior to breeding. It is important for this diet to include all of the vitamins necessary for reproduction.

**Gestation**

Feeding programs during gestation should provide adequate nutrient levels for body maintenance, fetal development and continued growth. Nutrient reserves must be developed and replenished during gestation. Daily feeding rate should be monitored and adjusted based on individual sow body condition to meet target condition at farrowing. Properly conditioned sows will have improved productivity and increased longevity in the herd.

**Lactation**

Meeting the increased nutrient demands of the highly productive sow during lactation is challenging. To ensure maximum milk production and minimize sow body weight loss, nutrient intake during lactation must match nutrient requirements and production demands. It is critical to maximize nutrient intake through diet formulation, and by implementing feeding and management strategies to enhance feed intake. Lactation diet recommendations are based on production level (litter weight gain per day), daily feed intake, lactation length and weight losses.

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**Rescue Deck Rearing System**

Rearing in a Rescue Deck system involves installing specially designed rearing decks above a portion of the farrowing crates in each farrowing room. Normally one deck is installed for every 10-20 farrowing crates in the room depending on average litter size and management objectives.

A milk replacer mixing and circulating delivery system is also installed with milk piped to each rearing deck. “At Risk” pigs (birth weights under 2.5 lbs) are removed from sows and placed in the decks at 2-4 days of age. “Fall-Back” pigs that do not appear to be getting a sufficient supply of sow’s milk can also be placed in the decks (4-8 days of age). This system makes it possible to target extra nutrition specifically to pigs in need, leaving more milk for pigs that remain on the sow, and increase the number, weight and uniformity of pigs leaving the farrowing facility.

More information on the equipment and technology used in Rescue Deck systems can be found at the following website: www.rescuedecks.com.

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**Pig Milk Replacer Medicated**

Akey Nurse-On is also an ideal milk replacer for orphan pigs raised in any environment where they can be kept warm, comfortable, and clean. Proper cleaning of milk feeding equipment is essential to prevent bacterial challenges, as milk is an ideal environment for bacterial growth.
Creep Feeding

Weaned pigs that start on feed sooner and easier initially upon weaning will have faster growth rates and are less likely to become a fall-back, cull or a light pig at market. The economic impact of easier, better starts with weaned pigs is significant in today’s production systems. For this reason, many producers are increasing weaning age and lactation length.

The opportunity to benefit from an effective creep feeding program is greater now than in the past. Creep feeding also has been shown to improve post-weaned feed intake and gains during the first few days after weaning. This results in groups that are easier to start and can be moved quickly to less costly and less complex prestarter diets. Because of larger litter sizes and increased competition for milk supply an effective creep feeding program can increase weaning weight.

**Akey Pig Creep** should be fed directly on the mat. Otherwise, a wide shallow pan is recommended, which allows piglets easy access to the feed. Pig Creep is manufactured in a meal form to prevent it from bouncing, rolling or easily being kicked off mats.

Akey Pig Creep in meal form is designed for quicker and easier starts

- Reduces the delay (latency) of food intake after weaning
- “Conditions the gut” for transition to post-weaning diets
- Supplements milk supply to large litters
- Meal form reduces wastage

**Features of Pig Creep**

- Stimulates quick interest in solid feed and develops eating behavior by piglets.
- Formulation includes a high percentage of steam rolled oats to promote gut health.
- Designed to supplement rather than replace sow’s milk, so cost is reduced compared to an early wean pellet.
- Highly palatable for consistent consumption.
- Ideal product to introduce to pigs raised in “Rescue Decks™” 3-8 days prior to “weaning”.

**Other Specialized Breeding Herd Products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Replacement Gilt Micro Booster</th>
<th>BOAR PLUS w/ L-Carnitine</th>
<th>FARROW PAC PLUS</th>
<th>AA BOOST</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Gilt Micro Booster provides increased fortification of biotin, zinc and vitamin E to enhance the development of both young gilts and sows by aiding hoof integrity and health, in addition to supporting the overall immune status of animals. This product should be included in diets for developing gilts, new start-up herds, multiplier herds and in other herds experiencing hoof and feet lesions.</td>
<td>Boar Plus is a superior product to supplement a properly fortified gestation diet to meet the mature boar’s unique nutritional needs. Recent research has demonstrated that maximum sperm production is enhanced with higher levels of protein, vitamin E, vitamin C, zinc, carnitine, and other nutrients. Six ounces per day provides proper levels of these additional nutrients. Swine operators that are collecting boars for A.I. can use Boar Plus to help achieve desired body condition, and semen volume and quality.</td>
<td>Farrow Pac Plus is a combination of natural and chemical ingredients that provides a gentle laxative effect when needed for gilts and/or sows. Farrow Pac Plus may be used at farrowing time or continuously if needed. The natural laxative action softens stools without dehydrating the animal, and does not tie up or interfere with other essential nutrients. Farrow Pac Plus is palatable and easy to use. It may be added to the complete feed (10 to 20 lb per ton) or top-dressed (1 to 2 oz/hd./day) for individual treatment.</td>
<td>AA BOOST is designed for use in lactation diets in combination with Akey formulated Base Mixes that already contain crystalline lysine. Adding AA Boost at 5 lbs/ton to diets already containing L-Lysine will reduce the amount of soybean meal needed in the diet by approximately 115 lb/ton. Do not exceed this level of amino acid supplementation and do not use in gestation diets.</td>
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