### Herd Strength Register

Yea	r	 	

Herd Strength	Register	Year:	Breed

Date	Age of the	Addition by Birth(B) /	Deduction by Selling out (S)/	Total	Remarks
	Animal	Purchase (P)	Slaughter(M)/ Death(D)		

### Breeding record

Sow group	Page	.of
Starting date	.Ending	
Date	_	

Sow ID	Wean date	1s. ser	ervice 2 <sup>nd</sup> service		3 <sup>rd</sup> serv	3 <sup>rd</sup> service		Heat Check		Preg. check	
		Date / time	Boar	Date / time	Boar	Date / time	Boar	Date	+/-	Date	+/-

### Farrowing record - Sow information

Sty Number Litter number
Ear Tag Number Ear NotchRFID No
Farrowing date: Expected Actual
Induced labor Yes No
Farrowing Ease: No AssistanceAssisted C Section
Sow condition: WeightBackfat Score
Pigs born alive StillbornMummies
Birth weight: Total Average
Number After Transfer
Date processed
Date weaned
Weaning weight : Total
Sow disposal : Retain Culling

# Farrowing record – Piglet information

Litter	Sire	Dam	Birth	Number			
			date	Alive	Weaned	Marketed	SPI

# Stock Register

Consumables Register/Non Consumables Register

	Name of the Article										
Month & Date	Particulars	Quantity (No)	Receipt	Issued/Balance stock	Remarks						

### Medicine and Vaccine Register

	SI No.	Date of Receipt	Qty	Order No & Date	Bill No	Date of issue	Issued Amount (kg)	Balance	Initials
ı									

### Treatment Register

Date	Animal No	Symptoms	Treatment	Signature



Animal identification in pig sheds

# **Culling Register**

-							
	SI No	Animal No	Sex	Reason of Culling	Breed	Remarks	

# Post Mortem Register

Date	ID No	Age	Sex	Breed	Clinical findings	Tentative Diagnosis	Remarks

# Sale Register

SI No	 Animal details		Unit Price	Money Receipt No	 Remarks

### For further details contact:

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# RECORD KEEPING IN PIG FARMS

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One of the most important activities of any farming operation is animal identification and record keeping and forms part of good farm animal business. Prompt record keeping enables one to analyze both technical (feeding, breeding, health, production, sale and source of animals etc.) financial performances, plan the future activities, benchmarking, and facilitate confirmation to quality certifications such as ISO, Organic Agriculture and traceability. The present leaflet provides a summary on record keeping in a commercial pig farm and backyard enterprises.





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### Pig farming

The pig is one of the most efficient food converting animals among domesticated livestock. Increasing number of non-vegetarian population and popularity of pork and its products among the public, increasing potential for export are strong encouraging factors to start a pig farming. There is an increase in number of commercial pig ventures and backyard farms in the country, and can play an important role in improving the socio-economic status of the weaker sections of the society, particularly in the North-Eastern (NE) Region of the country. India has a pig population of 10.43 million, with about 38% of pigs reared in the NE states. It has been calculated that there is a gap of about 50% between demand and supply of pork in the NE region.

### Importance of record keeping

In order to achieve profitable pig farming, it is required to implement a set of good management measures, technical skills and entrepreneurship through good record keeping and administration. Record keeping is necessary to improve the efficiency of technical and financial management and the ease of decision making on the farm. Record keeping is an indicator of progress, it is important because records provide information regarding weakness in the management problem, information for budgeting or feasibility studies and a series of records are necessary to monitor progress. Animal health records, source and sale of animals also assist in mapping epidemiology of diseases in case of outbreaks.

Farm records can be broadly classified into individual records, herd records, financial records. The first two records are indicators of management linked with the production performance of the farm. Records provide at glance details of herd health, vaccination programme, breeding etc. The financial records because they are routinely used for book keeping purposes, to prepare balance sheets, as well as cash flow and income (or profit and loss) statements. The banks and other funding agencies also may examine these records.

Financial performance appraisal of the individual farm businesses generally forms the basis for farm management advice. The data obtained in the form can be compared with similar other farms for the purpose of benchmarking.

Additionally, ISO, organic agriculture, Good Management Practice, HACCP, animal traceability and other similar certifications and the local municipal regulations will require the records of farming be maintained properly. This leaflet provides a list and sample of various essential records to be maintained is a commercial pig farm. Two other records to be maintained are on labour management and management of agricultural farm, if maintained along with the animal farm.

The first step of record keeping is the individual animal identification.

### Identification systems for pigs

The ability to identify the individual pigs is part of record keeping for providing optimal management. If the farm implements precision farming, the individual records are of paramount importance since, the each animals are fed accordingly to their individual nutrient requirement. The most common identification systems used for pig farming are ear notching, tattooing, ear tagging and electronic identification systems. Identification by name, colour pattern, shape etc. are practical only when few number of animals are reared. The animals are ideally numbered in the day of birth or should be compulsorily numbered at the time of weaning.

# **Ear notching**

Ear notching involves incising small pieces of skin from ear edges in defined pattern, indicating individual numbers.

# **Tattooing**

Individual animals may be tattooed with specific numbers.

### Eartags and electronic tags

Animals may be tagged with metal or plastic tags which could be button or flat shaped. Often the ear tag uses Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) technology and is referred to as an electronic ear tag. Electronic ear tags conform to international standard. The animals included in the traceability programme should be tagged with tags with international standards (usually the Animal Identification Number (AIN) is a 15 digit number, which allows tracking of animals along the complete food chain.

The following samples records may be maintained in hard copy format. It is ideal to have a soft copy employing a farm management software, if the herd size farm is large.



#### Feed Formula Record

Ingredient	Percentage	Amount (Kg) for each diet		

### Feed Batch Record

Feed batch is the amount of feed mixed at one time. Make one record for each batch of feed is mixed

Date Diet		Amount /batch	Total quantity mixed		

### Feed Register

	Firm Name & Address	Order No & Date	Bill No	Issued Amount (kg)	Balance	Initials