

Total non-productive days and its categories are improving in Colombian farms in the period 2011-2014

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Introduction:

The analysis of **Non-Productive days (NPD)**, including its breakdown by types is a very useful tool to understand reproduction problems. But it is not the most used indicator because of its complexity and lack of availability in most swine software packages. This is even more unusual in small familiar farms without professional support.

The objective of this study is to characterize the distribution and trend of different types of NPD at Colombian farms supported by ASOPORCICULTORES (Fondo Nacional de la Porcicultura).

Materials and Methods:

A total of 42 Colombian farms (14.100 sows) were grouped in a single database including data from October 2011 to September 2014 to calculate the total number of NPD and its distribution in six key intervals.

NPD interval	Acronym
Wean-First Service	WFS
First Service-Effective Service of multiparous	FSES m
First Service-Removal of multiparous	FSR m
Wean-Removal	WR
FSES of gilts	FSES g
FSR of gilts.	FSR g

The analysis was split in three periods of 12 months. Data were analyzed using PigCHAMP software and by GLM procedure of SAS.

Results:

Figure 1: NPD evolution every year

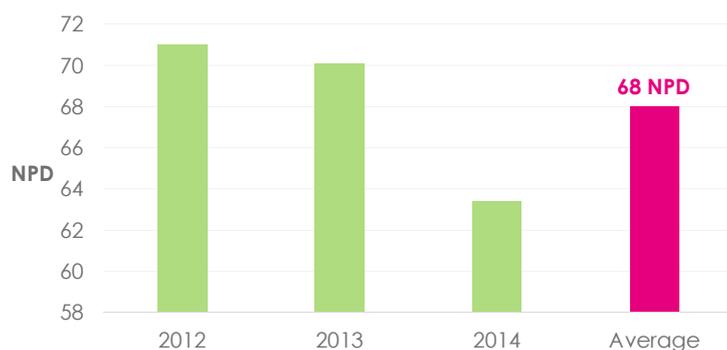
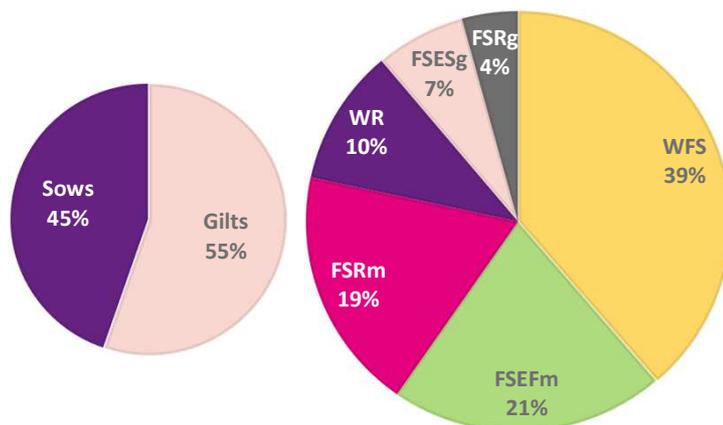


Figure 2: NPD breakdown by types



Most of the key intervals are improving, in particular those related to FSES and FSR, both in gilts and sows ($P < 0.05$), because of a better efficiency in reproduction management and farm planning.

Conclusions:

NPD are improving in the period 2011-2014 in small-familiar farms in Colombia belonging to the program coordinated by ASOPORCICULTORES.

The use of this analysis as a routine is a good tool to improve the competitiveness of farms, including local industry based on small-familiar farms.