SowTracker®
Sow Reproductive Management Software

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Overview: SowTracker
- Why use SowTracker?
- Reports generated
- Data Entry
- System requirements and Installation
- Importing/Converting data
- Backing Up / Restoring

Why Use SowTracker?
- Target: Smaller producers needing entry level program for ‘one time fee’
- Repro only, no ‘bells and whistles’ such as PDA access, etc
- Includes most used reports (management lists, sow cards, summary of performance, boar fertility, sow fertility, farrowing rate)
- Can have 1 farm in program at a time
- Can export all reports to Excel, Word, text for graphing and further analysis, or uploading to a ‘full service program’
- Goal: to make sure every pork producer has an affordable, effective computerized sow management software system

Reports
- The primary purpose of the SowTracker program is to generate reports that help you manage your swine herd.
- Reports generated within this application provide comprehensive, detailed information because they select and summarize data from many different data entry records.
- This allows the user to draw conclusions about herd performance and make informed management decisions that will ultimately increase profitability.

Reports:
Sow Management List (Action Lists)
- The following management lists are very useful for the daily management of a swine operation.
- They can be used on a weekly basis to not only verify data integrity, but to also provide a glimpse to the extent of weekly tasks that need to be accomplished in order to keep non-productive sow days to a minimum.
Gilts Entered but not Served

This report will show the ID, date entered into the herd, the days open, her age in days, and her group or location. This report is useful for keeping non-productive sow days to a minimum among gilts recently incorporated into the population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOW</th>
<th>ENTRWD</th>
<th>DAYS</th>
<th>AGEDAYS</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td>01/01/09</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Group A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5678</td>
<td>04/04/09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Group B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9012</td>
<td>07/07/09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Group C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sows Weaned but not Served

This report includes the sow ID, date weaned, and the number of days the sow has been open since she was weaned last. This can be used to id those sows having a detrimental effect on the herd's average number of non-productive sow days, and can be used to verify that all mating events have been entered for weaned sows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOW</th>
<th>WNRD</th>
<th>ENTRWD</th>
<th>DAYS</th>
<th>AGEDAYS</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td>01/01/09</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Group A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5678</td>
<td>04/04/09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Group B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9012</td>
<td>07/07/09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Group C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sows Served Requiring Heat Checks

This list included the sow ID, the date the sow was last served, the number of times the sow was served after weaning, and the date she is expected to come back into heat if she is found not to be pregnant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOW</th>
<th>твер</th>
<th>LSTVRD</th>
<th>TURMSVRD</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>GRPND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td>01/01/09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Date 1</td>
<td>Group A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5678</td>
<td>04/04/09</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Date 2</td>
<td>Group B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9012</td>
<td>07/07/09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Date 3</td>
<td>Group C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sows Due to Farrow

This list includes the sow ID and date served, along with her due date. If a sow is overdue, then the number of days overdue is listed as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOW</th>
<th>TURRDATA</th>
<th>DUE DATE</th>
<th>DNVRD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td>Date 1</td>
<td>Due 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5678</td>
<td>Date 2</td>
<td>Due 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9012</td>
<td>Date 3</td>
<td>Due 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reports: Sow Cards

The list of sows to for which to create sow cards can be based on due dates, or can be individually entered. Each sow cards will show the last six litters of the sow. The bottom part of the sow card is to record farrowing, nursing and weaning performance and then be used for data entry.
Inventory List (List ID’s)

- This report is primarily used for the purposes of inventory by individual ID, group, or location, and is used to verify specific information in the database.

Reports: Reproductive Summary

- Used as a method to monitor performance on a timeframe basis.
- Evaluate trends in performance for each of the main categories of performance (breeding, farrowing, and weaning), along with performance levels across the entire population.
- Similar format and output to Parity Distribution & Genetic Comparison Reports, except they compare across parities or Genetics for a user defined timeframe.

Reports: Farrowing/Pregnancy

- Management Tool: Designate targeted number of services aimed to result in the targeted number of farrowing events.
- User can determine how many sows are still pregnant and thus will be farrowing within a particular timeframe.
- Diagnostic Tool: Troubleshooting problems as to which sows become open, why they become open and when in pregnancy they become open.
Multiple Mating/Repeat Service

- This report allows the user to evaluate reproductive performance by parity comparing two important mating attributes:
  - How many matings in a service (single vs multiple mating)
  - Effect of repeat services
- The breakdown of the report into specific parity distributions can also be used to evaluate the effect of parity on litter size, conception rate and farrowing rate within the breeding herd.

Parity Comparison

- This report shows the current parity breakdown of the herd
- It provides information regarding female performance associated with breeding, farrowing, and weaning by parity.
- The report also presents a summary column, which allows the user to compare specific age groups with the overall performance of the breeding herd.

Genetic Line Report

- The Genetic Line Report provides a very useful summarization of performance for each combination of genetic lines utilized within the operation.

Boar Comparison

- This report allows the user to evaluate overall performance of boars used within the herd and can be sorted on an individual boar ID basis or by common genetics.
Boar Usage

The primary use of this report is to evaluate the relative use of boars (in numbers of matings) within a given time period. Information generated in this report may be useful for determining if a boar has been underused or overused, and it can be used to reconcile semen usage versus semen purchases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boar Usage</th>
<th>Licensed to: Demo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Mar 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0300</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0500</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0600</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0700</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sow Performance by Status

This report is typically utilized by managers for various reasons. One use of the report is to assist in mating decisions at weaning time based on a sow’s lifetime performance.

Litter ID Report

This is used as a tool for identification of gilt replacement candidates within the breeding herd. Once potential replacements are identified and retained in the herd, this report shows the true farrowing date, parentage and genetic line info to enter for each retained female.

Data Entry: Overview

Data Entry
- Sow/Boar Records
- Add Event
Options:
- Mating
- Farrow
- Wean
- Removal
- General Events: group, location, lost tag, treatment

Data Entry: Example: Farrowing - Piglet Death - Wean

Q: If I have a sow that farrowed 10 piglets, weaned 10 and then nursed on 6 piglets, what events would I use?
A: Farrow - Nurse Off 10 - Nurse On 6 - Wean 6

Q: If I have a sow that had 10 stillborn piglets, nursed on 8 piglets and then weaned 8 piglets, what events would I use?
A: Farrow 0 liveborn – Foster On 8 – Wean 8

Q: Do I need to enter a Recipient in the foster event?
A: Preferred.
Converting PigCHAMP DOS data:

- SowTracker will import existing data from PigChamp DOS.
- Uses the existing data export report.
- Batch export option from the History report section of the Breeding Herd Reports.
- Export data from PigChamp DOS to a text file.
- Import the text file into SowTracker.
- Program automatically imports and converts the data to SowTracker format (takes ~ 2-3 minutes).

Converting Existing Data: PigCHAMP DOS:

- Step 1: Determine Data Directory.
  - C:\PC410
- Step 2: Reset Date Format.
  - Month-Day

Converting Existing Data:

- Step 3: Select History report.
  - Reports
  - Breeding Herd Reports
  - History Report
- History Report Properties:
  - Beginning
  - End
  - All
  - Batch
  - History.txt

Converting Existing Data: Importing Data:

- Open SowTracker program.
- File Management
- Utilities
- Delete All Data Database

Conversion Q&A

Q: I converted, how do I know that data is in the database?
A: Run a IDs Report.
Conversion Q&A

Q: I converted, but no data is showing up in the program?
A: Double-check that the history.txt has the correct date format. Another option is to double-check that you used “Import PC History” instead of the “Restore Data” option.

Q: Can I convert from PigCHAMP Care 2.8 or Care 3000?
A: Not at this time.

System Requirements for SowTracker®

- Program written in MS-Access
  - User does not have to purchase Access. Install a ‘runtime’ version that allows user to run program but not make changes
  - Runs on WinXP, Vista, Win98 (need a special version)
  - Runs on Access 2003, 2007

Manual Installation Steps

- Make sure user has MS-Access
  - Install ‘runtime’ Access if they do not have
  - Create ‘c:sowtracker’ folder
  - Copy thumbdrive contents of SowTracker folder to computer SowTracker folder
  - Create a ‘shortcut’ to run the program from the computer screen (SowTracker2.37.mdb) executable program
  - Automated installation CD coming soon

Installation of SowTracker

- Step 1: Insert CD
  - Insert CD into CD drive.
  - Open drive with CD.
  - Double click on Setup.2.14.exe file.
- Step 2: Setup Wizard
  - Click on “Next” button.

Installation of SowTracker (page 63 of User’s Manual)

- Step 3: License Agreement
  - Click on the “I accept the agreement” and Click on Next.
- Step 4: Destination Location
  - Click on Next (this is selecting destination location)
Installation of SowTracker

- Step 5: Start Menu
  - Click on next to setup on the Start Menu

- Step 6: Additional Tasks
  - Click on next to create a desktop icon

- Step 8: Installing
  - Allow program to continue installation as normal

- Step 9: Installation of Access 2003 Runtime
  - Click on Install (1)
  - Click on Install (2)
  - Click on Finish (3)
  - Click on Finish (4)

- Step 10: Setup Wizard
  - Click on Finish

Q&A

Q: Does it need to be licensed?
A: It does not need to be licensed annually.

Q: Can I get the program via floppy disks?
A: No, program is too big to fit on a floppy disk.

Q: Where/Who do I request the program from?
A: John Mabry, PH: 515-294-4103

Q: What operating systems does it work on?
A: Windows ME, Windows XP, and Vista. Operating system can be found from START - CONTROL PANEL - SYSTEM.
Setting Up a New Farm:
Customer Info

- Setup – Farm Information
- Enter appropriate info:
  - Farm Name
  - License To (customer name)
  - Address 1, 2, City, State, Zip
  - Telephone
  - Fax & Email

Setting Up a New Farm:
Farm Units

- Setup – Farm units
- Enter appropriate info:
  - Pig Weight Unit
  - Feed Weight Unit
  - Back Fat Unit
  - Currency name
  - Exchange Rate

Setting Up a New Farm:
Targets

- Setup – Target Value
- Enter appropriate info:
  - Service targets
  - Farrowing targets
  - P/S/Y targets
  - Inventory targets
- Please keep in mind there are 45 pages of targets

Dictionary

SowTracker allows the producer to define operation-specific codes in six different categories:
- Genetics
- Abortion
- Death
- Treatment
- Mating Type
- Origin

Backing Up

- Click on File Management
- Click on Backup Data
- Select location of backup file
- Click on START BACKUP

Restoring

- Click on File Management
- Click on Restore Data
- Select: Data, dictionary, or Data/dictionary
- Click on Browse to select file location
- Click on Start Restore
Questions?