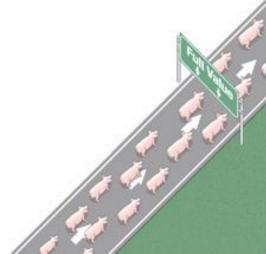
Paylean Update

Prairie Swine Center Producer Meetings

Peter Provis DVM
Elanco Animal Health

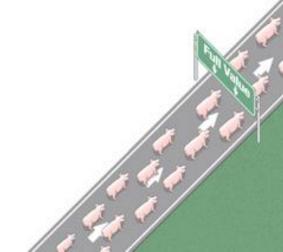




Discussion Points

- Paylean Dose and Duration
- Paylean Economics
- Paylean and the Renaissance grid





Introduction

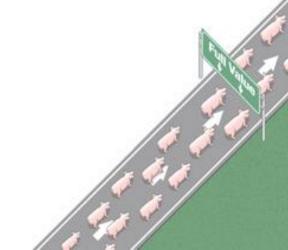
- Paylean fed at 5 to 10 ppm improves average daily gain (ADG) by 10-15%
- Paylean fed at 5 to 10 ppm improves feed:gain (F:G) by 10-15%
- Paylean fed at 10 ppm improves carcass yield and leanness
- Paylean is fed for an average of 28 days prior to market with no withdrawal @ 5 to 10 ppm

Using Paylean- DOSE

Choosing A Dose

 All producers will benefit from the live performance response to Paylean at 5 ppm for an average of 28 days





Using Paylean- DOSE

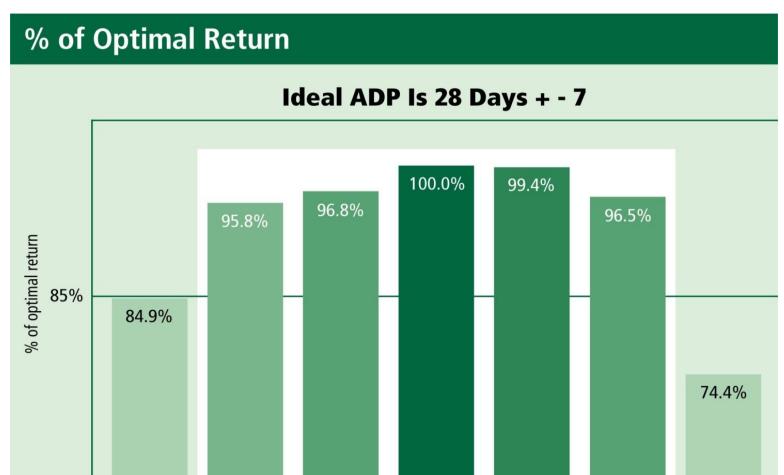
Choosing A Dose

 At 10 ppm, benefits include increasing leanness and the quantity of high value meat cuts, in addition to the same live performance benefits of 5 ppm



Paylean Duration

60%



Average Days on Paylean

28ADP

31ADP

35ADP

42ADP

14ADP

21ADP

25ADP

Using Paylean- Duration

- To achieve an ADP of 28, you may have Paylean in your rations as long as 42 days
- A perfectly acceptable and most profitable duration, according to Purdue research.

EXAMPLE

NUMBER OF PIGS	X DAYS ON PAYLEAN	= PAYLEAN DAYS	
A 250	B 18	C 4,500	
A 250	B 25	C 6,250	
A 250	B 32	C 8,000	
A 250	B 39	C 9,750	ADP
A 0	B 0	C 0	(Total Paylean days/# pigs)
D 1,000		E 28,500 =	F 28.50



Managing Paylean Duration Continuous Flow Tools

Paylean Start Weight Calculator



Continuous Flow Management

Enter Target Days On Paylean 28

- A. Target Live Market Weight
- B. Historical ADG*
- C. Estimated Paylean ADG* (B x 1.12 = 12% improvement)
- D. 28 day Paylean Total kg Gain (target days x C / 1000)
- E. Paylean Start Weight kg (A-D)

900

120

92

* Average Daily Gain (grams) over the Paylean feeding period

Managing Paylean Duration All-in/All-out Management Tools

Paylean Start <u>Day</u> Calculator



All In All Out Management

	Number Of Pigs	X	Days On Paylean	=	Paylean Days		
1 st Cut	A 100	В	7	С	700		
2 nd Cut	^A 330	В	13	С	4290		
3 rd Cut	^A 380	В	20	С	7600		
4 th Cut	^A 400	В	27	С	10800		
5 th Cut	^A 400	В	34	С	13600		
6 th Cut	^A 340	В	41	С	13940		
7 th Cut	A 100	В	48	С	4800		ADP
8 th Cut	A 0	В	0	С	0		(Total Paylean days/# pigs)
TOTALS	D 2050			E	55730	=	F 27

Adjust Days On Paylean in Column B, to achieve desired ADP in column F

Paylean Pays

Paylean Pays For Producers

 F:G alone can pay for implementation of Paylean and nutritional costs

	F:G RESPONSE*				
FEED PRICE/TONNE	10%	15%			
\$200	\$1.80	\$2.70			
\$230	\$2.07	\$3.11			
\$270	\$2.43	\$3.65			
\$290	\$2.61	\$3.92			



Assume 90 Kg intake for last 28 day

* \$/Pig Saved In Feed

*Paylean Saves Feed Costs! - (28 Days ADP)

Save \$0.28/pig in feed

5 ppm

+

Weight Carcass Benefits

+

Barn Turns

Paylean Feed Conversion Advantage

No Paylean

- •Av'g 28 days feed kg = 28 X 3.0 = 84
- •Feed cost = \$250/tonne X 84 kg = \$21.00
- •Total feed cost = \$21.00

With Paylean at 5 ppm/

- Av'g 28 days feed kg = 28 X 3.0 X 88% = 74 kg
- Feed cost = \$250/tonne X 74kg = \$18.50
- Nutrition/Paylean costs = \$30/tonne X 74kg = \$2.22
- •Total Feed cost = \$18.50 + \$2.22 = \$20.72



PAYLEAN FEED SAVINGS BENEFIT = \$21.00 - \$20.72 = \$0.28

Using Paylean

Nutritional Considerations

All inclusion rates of Paylean:

- Total dietary lysine should be increased to a final minimum level of 27 grams per head per day to fuel increased protein deposition from Paylean.
- Maintain ratios of other amino acids to lysine
- No change in energy, mineral or vitamin levels are required when feeding Paylean.

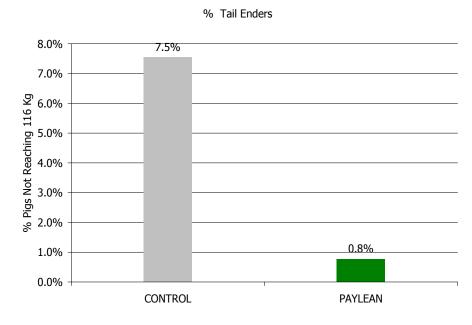


Effect of Ractopamine in Finishing Swine Diets on Growth Performance, Carcass Measurements and Pork Quality

J.F. Patience1, P. Shand2, Z. Pietrasik2, J. Merrill3, D.A. Gillis1, G. Vessie3 and A.D. Beaulieu1

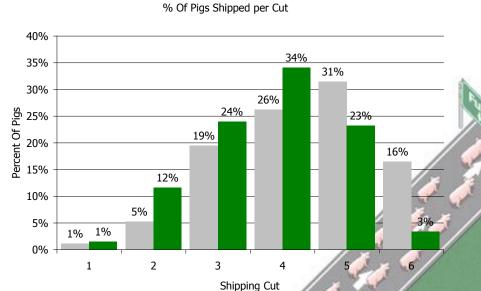
Reducing Days to Market

Number of tail enders was reduced from 20 to 2 pigs over the barn's normal grow out cycle

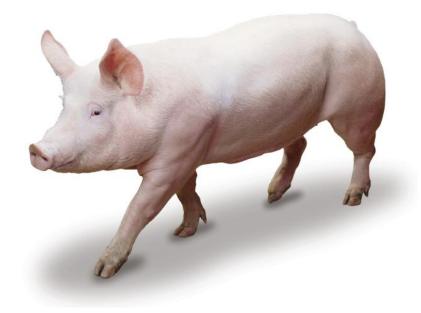


Pigs fed Paylean achieved market weight 4 days sooner than pigs not fed Paylean

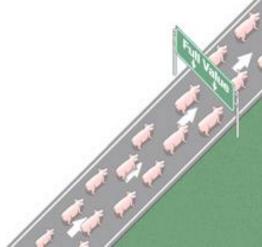




Effects of Paylean Dose





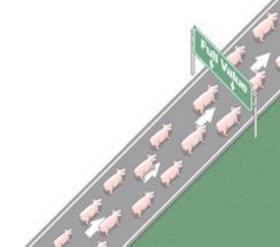


Four Trial Summary

Objective:

 To conduct a four trial summary to determine the effects of feeding different Paylean doses (0 vs. 5.0 vs. 7.5 ppm) on growth performance traits in market weight hogs





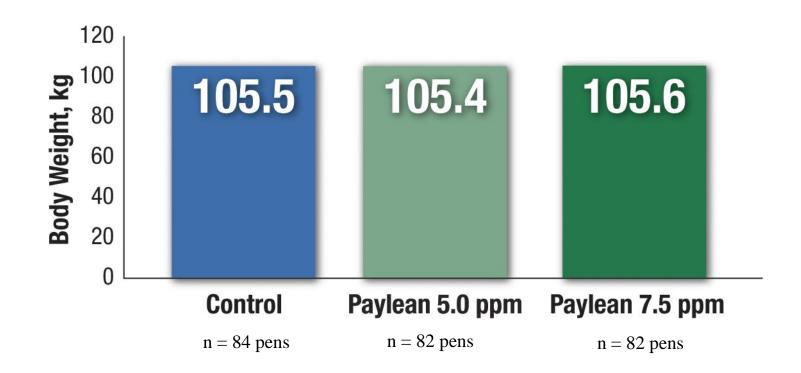
Growth Performance Traits

- Body weight
- Total weight gain
- ADG
- ADFI
- FE



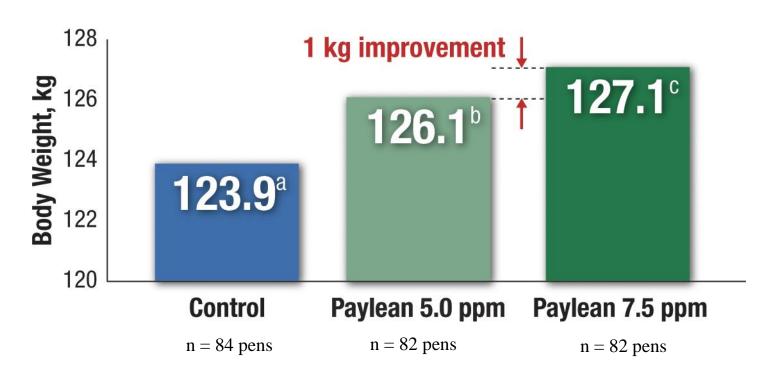


Initial Body Weight





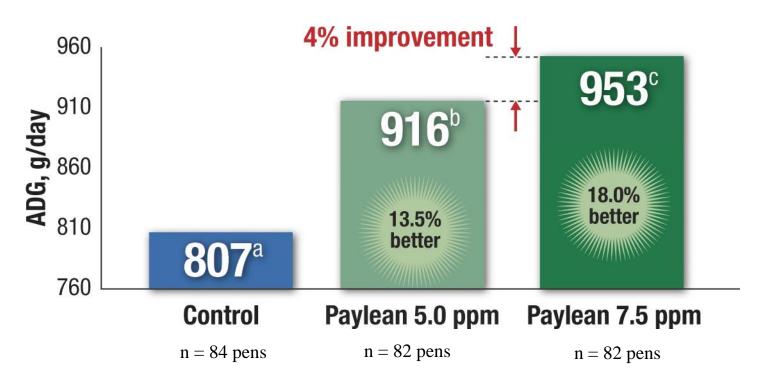
Final Body Weight



 a,b,c Means with differing superscripts differ significantly (P<0.05)



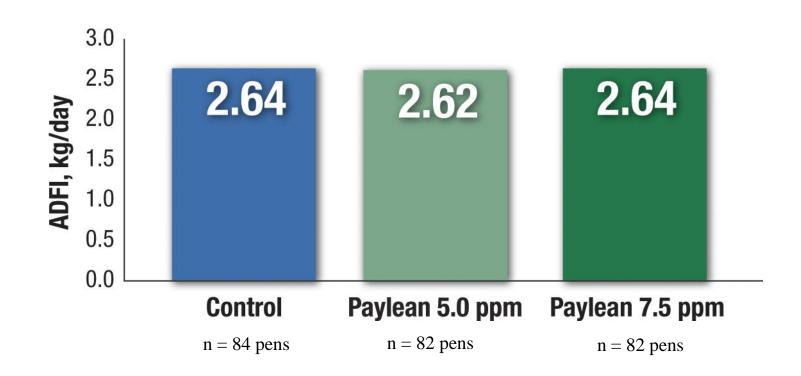
Overall ADG



^{a,b,c} Means with differing superscripts differ significantly (P<0.05)

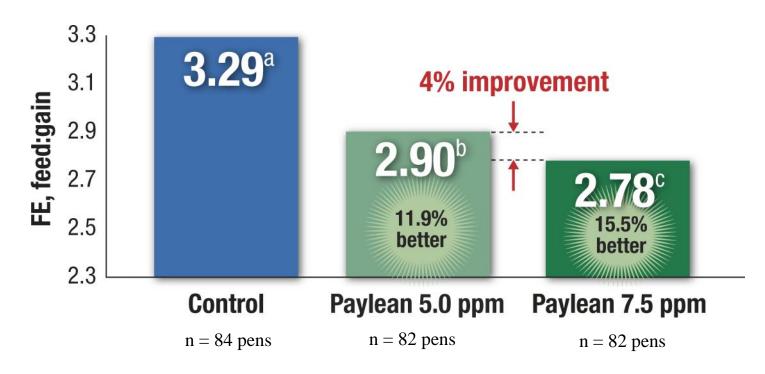


Overall ADFI





Overall FE



 a,b,c Means with differing superscripts differ significantly (P<0.05)

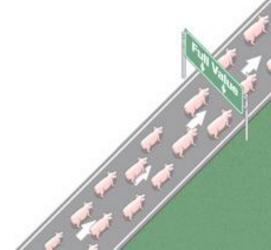


Summary

 Results from the four trial Paylean dose summary suggest that increasing Paylean dose from 5.0 to 7.5 ppm results in the following:

- Live Performance:
 - No change in ADFI
 - -4% improvement in FE
 - -4% increase in ADG
 - 1 kg live weight

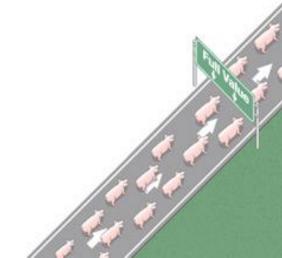




heavier = fatter

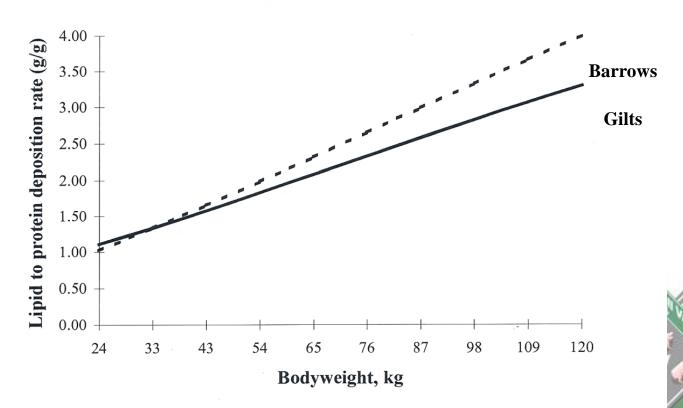
- Naturally, as pigs get heavier, they increase their amount of back fat, and become less lean
- The rate at which this occurs depends on sex and genotype





Fundamentals of Growth

Carcass composition changes as body weight increases. Carcass fat deposition increases with body weight

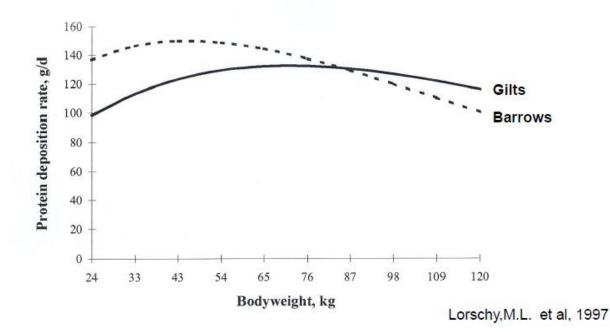




Fundamentals of Growth

Carcass composition changes as body weight increases. Carcass protein deposition decreases with body weight

The rate of protein deposition is dependent upon gender





Why is fat so important?

- Lean % ↑ a lot with a little ↓ in fat (e.g going from 18 to 16 mm = 0.8% in lean)
- Lean % ↑ little with a big ↑ in loin depth (e.g going from 60 to 62 mm = 0.1% in lean)
- Backfat is by far the main driver of carcass lean yield

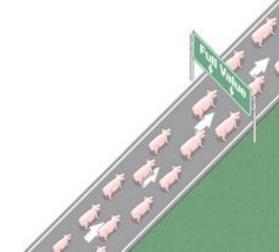


YLD = 68.1863 - 0.7833F + 0.0689M + (0.0080F * F) - (0.0002M * M) + (0.0006F * M)

Impact of changing BF on Yield Class

Backfat	Loin	Lean yield	Yield class
18	60	60.74	4
17	60	61.2	4
16	60	61.7	4

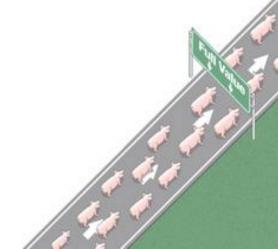




Impact of changing Loin on Yield Class

Backfat	Loin	Lean yield	Yield class
18	60	60.74	4
18	61	60.79	4
18	62	60.85	4





Maple Leaf Renaissance Grid

- What is different?
 - 1. Heavier carcasses
 - 2. Favours leaner carcasses
 - 3. Favours larger loins

Manitoba Sig4 R	Renaissance (Grid	effective.	Aug 1	, 2010	[Core: \$	96 kg]
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Yield	Weight (kgs)	0.00	65.00	75.00	83.50	88.50	93.50	98.50	103.50	108.50	113.50	118.50
Range	Yield	64.99	74.99	83.49	88.49	93.49	98.49	103.49	108.49	113.49	118.49	999.00
-	64.5 - 99.9	25	65	95	108	108	108	108	108	102	95	50
1.5	63.0 - 64.4	25	65	99	110	113	113	113	111	104	100	50
1.5	61.5 - 62.9	25	65	97	109	112	112	112	110	103	100	50
1.5	60.0 - 61.4	25	65	95	108	111	111	111	109	102	95	50
1.5	58.5 - 59.9	25	65	92	107	110	110	110	108	100	90	50
1.5	57.0 - 58.4	25	65	90	100	105	105	105	100	90	85	50
-	0.0 - 56.9	25	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	50

Loin Requirement							60.00 64.99			
Premium	-6.50	-3.50	-1.50	-0.50	1.00	1.75	3.00	4.00	2.50	0.75

*minimum 13mm backfat required to receive positive premiums



Maple Leaf Renaissance Grid

Paylean

Heavier carcasses



Manitoba Sig4 Renaissance Grid effective Aug 1, 2010

90

100

65

100

Loins (Prairie Swine Centre Study)

 Porc Tool illustrates a \$0.76 advantage of Paylean on Sig 3 (\$2.05 net) vs. Renaisance grid (\$2.81 net) at 5 ppm

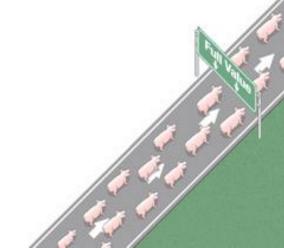


Best of the Maple Leaf Grid = 113

Maple Leaf Grid	Lean Yield Percentage	Carcass Weight		
Sig 3	61.8-64.3	86.5 – 101.49		
Sig 4	63-64.4	88.5 – 103.49		

- Hog processors are looking for more lean at heavier weights
- The bottom end weights move up as well





Heavier = Fatter = Less Lean

M4RENA

Manitoba Sig4 Renaissance Revised Transitional Grid (effective Sep 19, 2010)

Weight (kgs) Yield	0.01 64.99	65.00 74.99	75.00 83.49	83.50 88.49	88.50 93.49	93.50 98.49	98.50 103.49	103.50 108.49	108.50 113.49	113.50 118.49	118.50 999.00
64.5 - 99.9	25	65	95	108	108	108	108	108	102	95	50
63.0 - 64.4	25	65	99	110	113	113	113	111	104	100	50
61.5 - 62.9	25	65	97	109	112	112	112	110	103	100	50
60.0 - 61.4	25	65	95	108	111	111	111	109	102	95	50
58.5 - 59.9	25	65	92	107	110	110	110	108	100	90	50
57.0 - 58.4	25	65	90	100	105	105	105	100	90	85	50
55.5 - 56.9	25	65	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	50
0.0 - 55.4	25	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	50

Loin Requirement		35.00 39.99				55.00 59.99				75.01 99.99
Premium	-6.50	-3.50	-1.50	-0.50	1.00	1.75	3.00	4.00	2.50	0.75

^{*}minimum 13mm backfat required to receive positive premiums



Paylean and backfat

- Studies demonstrate that Paylean at 5 ppm reduces backfat by 2 to 4%. A 2% change in a pig with 16 mm of backfat means only a 0.32 mm differential.
- Paylean is an important production tool on many farms to help produce pigs at the right weight for the slaughter grid



Maple Leaf Renaissance Grid

- Should I move from 5 to 7.5 ppm with Renaissance
 - 1kg more pig with no penalty, for .25 ppm more Paylean
 - 1kg more pig = .8 kg more carcass @ \$1.45 and 110 index =\$1.28 more revenue
 - Net feed savings over Paylean cost 5 vs 7.5 ppm = \$0

NET Advantage \$1.28 additional over 5 ppm



Elanco Recommendation

Virtually all producers can benefit from Paylean in Canada Step 1.

 Establish your baseline experience at 5 ppm Paylean and confirm the >\$2.00 net return from Paylean

Step 2.

Once you are comfortable and established a baseline with 5 ppm, explore the opportunity to capture more with a 7.5 ppm program

Use your nutrition supplier and/or Scott to help you with these steps

Conclusions

"You can't meet the challenges of today with yesterday's tools and expect to be in business tomorrow." Anon

Thank you for your attention.



