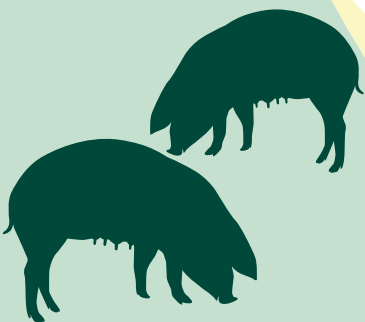




# FAROTEK

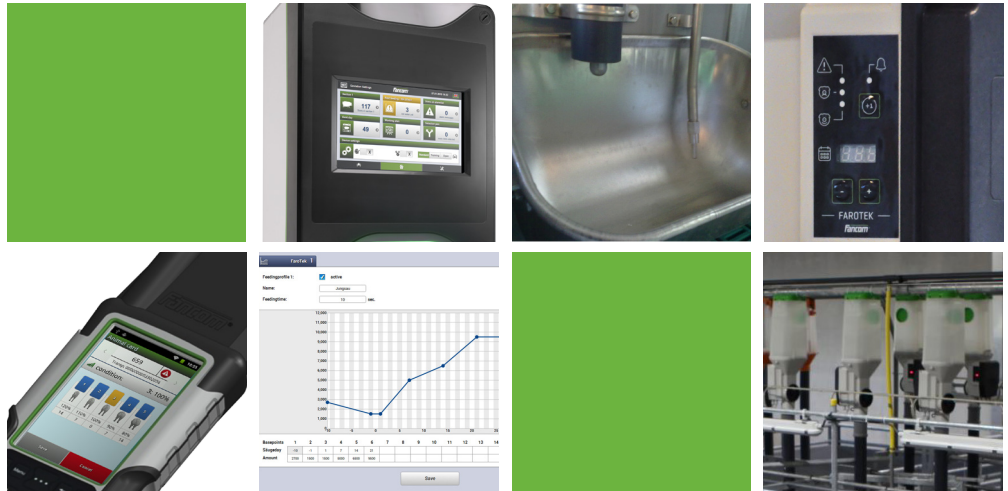
## INDIVIDUAL FEEDING IN THE FARROWING HOUSE

- Feeding according to a feed curve based on the individual needs of the sow
- Better feed intake and less weight loss
- Higher milk production
- Uniform piglets
- Better sow condition



# FAROTEK INDIVIDUAL FEEDING IN THE FARROWING HOUSE

Genetic improvements in sow breeding mean that the number of piglets in each litter is increasing. Sows must have a higher feed intake in order to produce more milk and at the same time limit body weight loss. FaroTek allows you to feed sows several times a day according to an individual regime. This optimally utilises the sow's feed intake capacity.



## How does FaroTek work?

The system calculates each sow's daily feed ration according to a feed curve and doses this ration in several portions throughout the day. The feed is not dispensed into the trough at regular, fixed times - but according to the sow's appetite. Each time the sow touches the sensor, the FaroTek doses 60 grams of feed into the trough. Once the sow has eaten her complete feed ration, the system will stop dosing until the next feeding time. The number of feeding times can be set individually. Initially, you set two feeding times a day. Later on, when the amount of feed increases, you can set up to eight feeding times a day. A handy LED indicator shows the feed status of the sow concerned.

## Easy operation

All data regarding the sows in the section is saved in the TouchTek control installed in the section. When the sows are housed in the section, each sow in the group has the same feed curve. The feed curve can be adapted individually via the TouchTek control or the M-Touch hand-held unit according to the sow's needs, number of piglets in the litter, litter number and the sow's condition.

Each section can operate stand-alone. If the FaroTek is included in a network and linked to a PC, all sow data can be saved and used for management analysis.

## Save on feed costs

Thanks to the combination of the right feed curve and the individual adjustments, sows are always fed the optimal amount. The sows have a higher feed intake and lose less body condition (backfat). In the subsequent farrowing cycle they have less weight to make up for and can therefore consume less feed. Savings can amount to as much as 500 kg feed per place in the farrowing house per year.

A sow in good condition offers even more advantages:

- Higher milk production and therefore more uniform litters.
- Less metabolism stress (weight loss followed by weight gain) reduces mortality.
- Easier return to heat and larger litters at the next farrowing.
- Lower replacement percentage of sows and improved results thanks to good age distribution in the herd

