



# New Zealand Pork Guide

## Outdoor Pigs in OverseerFM

This guidance has been developed to support outdoor pork producers and their consultants to use OverseerFM. This guidance includes a number of screenshots that will become out of date as the software develops. Any significant impacts on outdoor pig data entry functions will be updated as needed.

New Zealand Pork holds a list of consultants who have received training in the development of outdoor pig nutrient budgets using OverseerFM. Any producers requiring assistance can contact the New Zealand Pork Office (phone 0800 697 675 or email [environment@pork.co.nz](mailto:environment@pork.co.nz)).

### Accessing OverseerFM

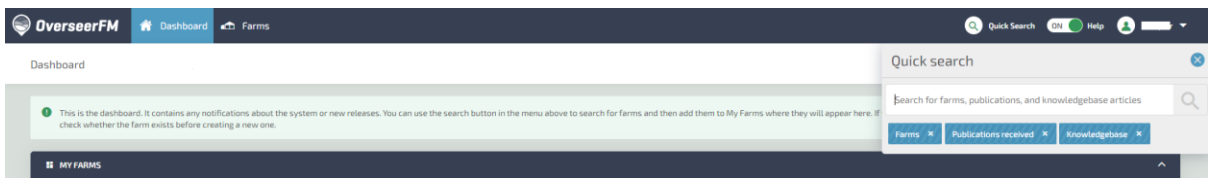
OverseerFM is very different to its pre-cursor OVERSEER Nutrient Budgets. It allows easy sharing of farm data between different users and organisations through a permissions process attached to a single farm account. More information on creating a farm account and setting permissions can be accessed [HERE](#). Once a farm account has been created and the subscription paid multiple analyses can be created for that farm to understand current state and test possible scenarios. OverseerFM also includes the function to submit a publication to a regional council for compliance reporting purposes. You can find out more about publications [HERE](#)

It is free to register for OverseerFM and only one subscription needs to be paid annually per farm account. For more information on registration click [HERE](#)

OverseerFM is available at <https://fm.overseer.org.nz>.

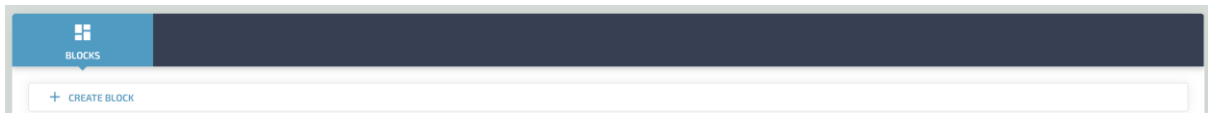
### OverseerFM user guides and Knowledge base

OverseerFM provides users with guidance throughout the software with additional help available if you turn on Help in the top menu. Overseer Limited also provides a Knowledge base, via the “Quick Search” function (see page two), which takes users to information relating to their search criteria.



The user guide and Knowledge base articles provide users guidance for data inputs that consistently achieve the most meaningful results. Only pig specific input requirements are covered in this guide.

## BLOCKS



### Creating outdoor pig blocks/setting up blocks

The first step when creating an analysis in OverseerFM is to define the blocks that make up the farm. After creating a new analysis, the only option available is to create a block. This launches a map on which you can draw the outline of the block. The map location is based on the address entered when creating the farm.

To add an outdoor pig block to the nutrient budget, draw the block and select *Outdoor pigs* from the block name drop down list. There may be more than one outdoor pig block created e.g. breeding herd and a grower herd. Input the effective area (ha) for the outdoor pig block(s).

**BLOCK DETAILS** ? X

Select the type of block and enter a name that will be used to recognise the block.

\* BLOCK TYPE  
Outdoor pigs

\* BLOCK NAME  
Breeding Herd

\* EFFECTIVE AREA  
14.2 ha

The effective area excludes raceways and fenced-off wetlands or non-productive areas. When entering for non-productive blocks multiple block outlines can be drawn. The effective area should be the sum of all outlines drawn.

\* DISTANCE FROM COAST  
12 km

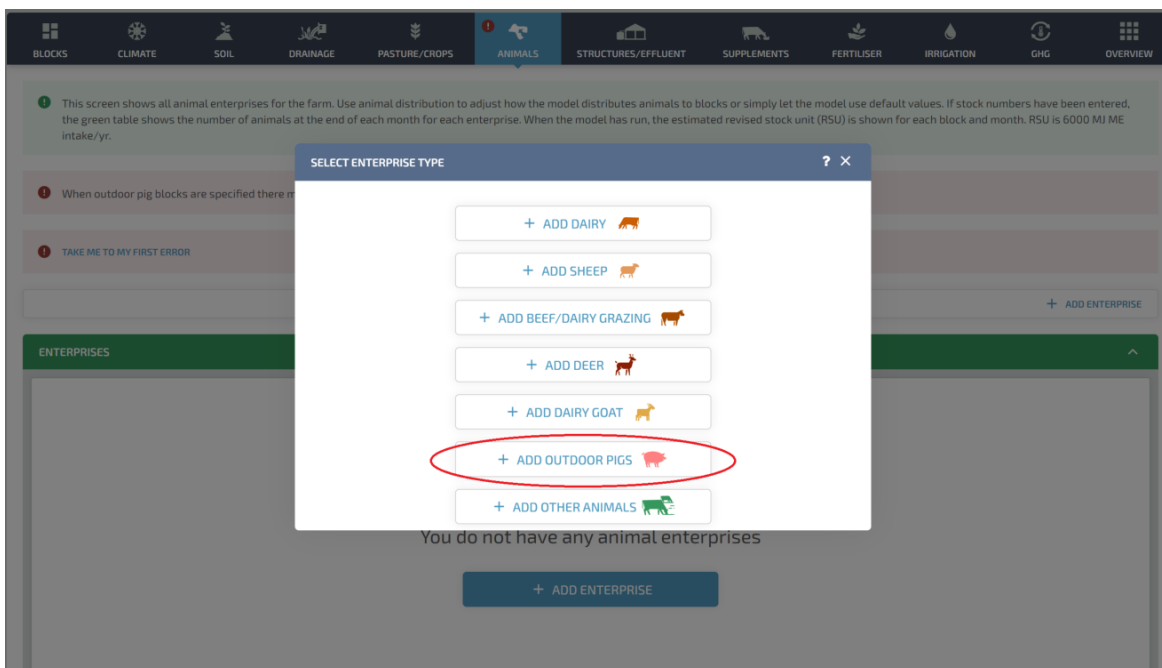
This is the distance from the coast in the direction of the prevailing wind, expressed in kilometres. As you move further from the coast the concentration of sulphur (S) and cations (K, Ca, Mg, Na) in the rainfall decreases. Therefore, the distance from the coast in the direction of the prevailing wind will influence the amount of S, K, Ca, Mg and Na deposited annually in the rainfall. It is important to choose the distance of the prevailing wind as this is the direction from

Cancel Done

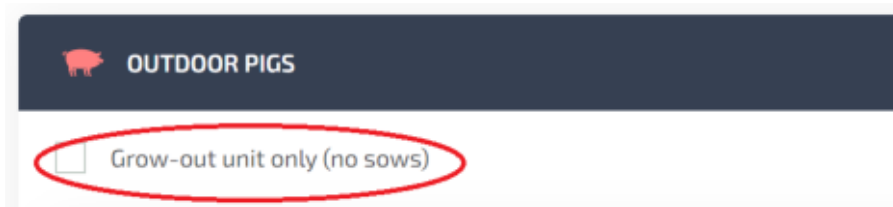
# ANIMALS



Once the outdoor pig blocks are created animals need to be added. To add outdoor pigs as an enterprise, select + *ADD OUTDOOR PIGS* under the *Animals* input tab.



If there is a grow-out unit only (no sows) then select *Grow-out unit only (no sows)*.



## Numbers

Enter key information for sows, boars, unmated gilts, and outdoor growers and finishers.

### Sows

- Number of sows and mated gilts
- Chopper (carcass) weight
- Replacement rate
- Litter per year
- Average weaned per litter OR average weaned per week
- Weaning age

- Weaning live weight.

### Boars

- Number of boars on hand
- Replacement rate.

### Unmated gilts (replacements)

- Number on hand OR
- Days spent growing gilts.

### Outdoor growers and finishers

Weaners added to outdoor blocks per week

- Weaned from farm AND/OR
- Brought in
- Average liveweight at purchase
- Average age at purchase
- Average carcass weight at sale OR average live weight at sale
- Average age at sale.

NUMBERS

#### Sows

* NUMBER OF SOWS AND MATED GILTS 0	* CHOPPER (CARCASS) WEIGHT 0 kg	* REPLACEMENT RATE 0 %	* LITTERS PER YEAR 0.00
* AVERAGE WEANED PER LITTER 0.0	* AVERAGE WEANED PER WEEK 0	* WEANING AGE 0 days	* WEANING LIVE WEIGHT 0.0 kg

#### Boars

* NUMBER OF BOARS ON HAND 0	* REPLACEMENT RATE 0 %
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#### Unmated gilts (replacements)

Enter by number on hand   
  Enter by days spent growing gilts

* NUMBER ON HAND 0	* DAYS SPENT GROWING GILTS 0 days
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### Outdoor growers & finishers

Weaners added to outdoor blocks per week.

WEANED FROM FARM	BROUGHT IN	* AVERAGE LIVE WEIGHT AT PURCHASE	* AVERAGE AGE AT PURCHASE
0 per week	10 per week	0.0 kg	0 days
* AVERAGE CARCASS WEIGHT AT SALE	AVERAGE LIVE WEIGHT AT SALE	* AVERAGE AGE AT SALE	
0.0 kg	0 kg	0 days	

## Feeding system

This screen requires a *feeding method* to be selected for each class of pig - the feed method and form is important as it affects the feed wastage and total feed used.

- Dry sows (mating)
- Dry sows (gestating)
- Lactating sows
- Replacements (gilts and boars)
- Growers and finishers (if this has been selected in the *Numbers* screen).

Choose the *feeding method* from the dropdown menu. The options include:

- On ground
- On a feed pad
- Trough on pad
- Trough on paddock
- Ad lib feeder
- Liquid Feeder
- Electronic sow feeder
- Feeding bails.

Then state if the feed is in *pellet form* (or if not, it assumes meal) and tick the box if *no bird loss occurs*. These are important because each feed type and feed system has a default feed wastage associated with it. As the model stands with the default feed levels, it assumes the wasted feed is added to sow intake so with less wastage the sow feed intake increases. The guidance notes suggest users manually input feed levels when a feed system changes. The same occurs when using pellets.

**FEEDING SYSTEM**

**Feeding methods**

	FEEDING METHOD	USE PELLETS
Dry sows (mating)	* Select a feeding method	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dry sows (gestating)	* Select a feeding method	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lactating sows	* Select a feeding method	<input type="checkbox"/>
Replacements (gilts & boars)	* Select a feeding method	<input type="checkbox"/>
Growers & finishers	* Select a feeding method	<input type="checkbox"/>

No bird loss occurs       Creep feed supplied

**Growers & finishers feeding**

AGE GROWER FEED FED: 22 days      AGE FINISHER FEED FED: 78 days

## Feeding amount

This screen requires the *feed amount* to be entered for each class of pig. This is kg feed/animal/day.

The amount is the amount brought in through the farm gate. Feed for pigs (sows, gilts, boars, outdoor raised weaners) in villages or in barns or standoff pads for part of the year must be included. Feed to weaners (growers, porkers and baconers) raised in sheds should not be included.

**FEED AMOUNTS**

**i** The amount is the amount brought in through the farm gate. Feed for pigs (sows, gilts, boars, outdoor raised weaners) in villages or in barns or standoff pads for part of the year must be included. Feed to weaners (growers, porkers and baconers) raised in sheds should not be included.

**Growers & finishers**

	OVERRIDE DEFAULTS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Weaners	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Growers	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Finishers	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Gilt developers	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

8.45 kg/day

### Sows

	OVERRIDE DEFAULTS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sows mating	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Sows early gestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Sows mid gestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Sows late gestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sows lactating	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

19.10 kg/day

Feeding amount defaults are displayed. Select *Override Defaults* to enter farm specific data.

*Note: Adjustments in feed amounts need to be manually undertaken in the nutrient budget when there is a change to a more efficient (or inefficient) feeding method when default feed amounts are being used. Those producers using actual data should see a reduction in feed amount due to less feed wastage.*

When using default feed amount data use the table below to reduce the feed amount by the required percentage.

Feeding method	Wastage pellet %	Bird loss pellets %	Wastage meal %	Bird loss meal %
On the ground	10	7	20	5
On a feed pad	5	7	12	5
Trough on pad	5	3	12	<b>3</b>
Trough on paddock	5	3	12	3
Ad lib feeder	5	3	10	3
Liquid feeding	5	1	5	0
Electronic sow feeder	2	0	2	0
Feeding bails	5	3	5	0

## Feed composition

*Feed composition* defaults are displayed which are specifications for a typical well formulated commercial diet. Select *Override Defaults* to enter farm specific data.

The data required is for Creep, Weaners, Growers, Finishers, Gilt developer, Sows late gestation, Sows lactating and Sows general. This information will be available from the farm nutritionist. The data and units needed if the farm specific data for diets used is:

- DM content (g/kg)
- Volatile solids (g/kg)
- ME content (MJ ME/kg)
- Crude protein (g/kg)

- Ileal digestible protein (g/kg)
- P (g/kg)
- Digestible P (g/kg)
- K (g/kg)
- S (g/kg)
- Ca (g/kg)
- Mg (g/kg)
- Na (g/kg)
- Cl (g/kg).

## Blocking allocations

For each outdoor pig block, enter the percentage of block area occupied by each class and the area taken by lanes and other areas. The total must equal 100%. All stock classes must be allocated to at least one block.

At least 1% must be in *lanes and other areas*.

**BLOCK ALLOCATIONS**

For each outdoor pig block, enter the percentage of block area occupied by each class, and the area taken by lanes and other areas. The total must equal 100%.

**Breeding Herd**  
 Outdoor pigs - 14.2ha

	% OF BLOCK
Dry sows (mating)	100 %
Dry sows (gestating)	0 %
Lactating sows	0 %
Replacements (gilts & boars)	0 %
Growers & finishers	0 %
Lanes and other areas	0 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100 %</b>

## Green cover

Enter the *Green Cover (%)* for each of the blocks for spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

Select                    +                    **ADD**                    **GREEN**                    **COVER**

**GREEN COVER** + ADD GREEN COVER

Specifies the percentage area of outdoor pig blocks that are covered by pasture.

+ ADD GREEN COVER



Enter the percentage of green cover for each season for each animal class.

**OUTDOOR PIGS SEASONAL GREEN COVER**

**Blocks**

Select one or more blocks

**Seasonal green cover**

Enter the percentage of green cover for each season for each animal class.\*

	SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN	WINTER
Dry sows (mating)	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Dry sows (gestating)	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Lactating sows	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Replacements (gilts & boars)	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Growers & finishers	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

Cancel Done

Note: Please contact the New Zealand Pork Office (phone 0800 697 675 or email [environment@pork.co.nz](mailto:environment@pork.co.nz)) if you require some more information on estimating % green cover on outdoor pig farms.

## STRUCTURES/EFFLUENT



### Outdoor pigs- straw disposal

This screen describes the management of straw bedding from huts. Data is inputted on the straw used per sow per year on the breeding unit. If farm specific data is not available there is a default of 140 kg/sow/year.

Select a *straw management* option for straw bedding in breeding area from the dropdown menu:

- Burnt
- Left in situ
- Spread on selected blocks
- And other (exported).

**OUTDOOR PIG HUTS** ✕

1 Describes the management of straw bedding from huts.

**Straw on huts**

STRAW PER SOW IN HUTS  
140 kg/sow/yr

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**STRAW DISPOSAL** + ADD STRAW DISPOSAL OPTION

PROPORTION	STRAW MANAGEMENT	COMPOSTING METHOD	TIME IN STORAGE
100 %	Burnt		

If *Spread on selected blocks* or *Other (exported)* is selected, select a *composting method*:

- No storage
- Covered (from rain)
- Open (open to rain).

Provide the *time in storage* in months.

**STRAW DISPOSAL** + ADD STRAW DISPOSAL OPTION

PROPORTION	STRAW MANAGEMENT	COMPOSTING METHOD	TIME IN STORAGE
100 %	Spread on selected blocks	Covered (from rain)	2 months

A second management option can be used for a portion of the straw. This option is required when for example, fire bans prevent the burning of straw in the summer.

## Housing

There are two options for pig housing in OverseerFM:

- 1) **+ADD OUTDOOR PIG FARROWING VILLAGE** - which have an effluent management system
- 2) **+ ADD OUTDOOR PIG SHED/BARN** - which have either bedding material or an effluent management system. Note: a hut on a paddock is not a shed or barn.

### Outdoor pig farrowing villages

A farrowing village is a purpose-built facility to remove sows off paddocks where the effluent can be contained and handled in a separate manner. The sows will enter the facility shortly before farrowing and remain for a period post farrowing.

Enter key information:

- Time in days that the sows spend in the village pre farrowing
- Time in days that the sows spend in the village post farrowing
- Select an effluent management system.

✕
**OUTDOOR PIG FARROWING VILLAGES**

1 A farrowing village is a purpose-built facility to remove sows off paddocks where the effluent can be contained and handled in a separate manner. The sows will enter the facility shortly before farrowing and remain for a period post farrowing.

### Sows placed in farrowing villages

\* TIME PRE FARROWING \* TIME POST FARROWING

0 days 0 days

### Effluent from farrowing villages

\* EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT

Select an effluent management system ▼

### Outdoor pig barns/sheds

If pigs are placed in shed or barns, the data required is % of pig days per month (pigs placed in sheds or barns). For each pig class, record the percentage of animals in that class that are housed off-paddock in a barn or housed. To account for movements at different times during the month, the best approach is to first calculate numbers on a housed day basis (number of pigs x days housed/days in month) before calculating the percentage of pigs housed. For sows, it is the percentage of pig days sows are not in the village.

Pig housing can be and is used as a mitigation method when the stocking rate is too high. For example, the nitrogen load could be reduced by putting pigs in a shed and exporting their nutrients.

Select how effluent managed:

- Concrete pad (no bedding) OR
- Straw bedding material.

✕
**OUTDOOR PIG BARNs/SHEDS**

1 For each pig class, record the percentage of animals in that class that are housed off-paddock in a barn or shed. To account for movements at different times during the month, the best approach is to first calculate numbers on a housed days basis (i.e. number of pigs \* days housed / days in month) before calculating the percentage of pigs housed. For sows, it is the percentage of pig days sows are not in the village.

### Pigs placed in barns/sheds

Percentage of pig days per month

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dry sows (mating)	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Dry sows (gestating)	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Lactating sows	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Replacements (gilts & boars)	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Growers & finishers	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

### Effluent from barns/sheds

Concrete pad (no bedding)   
  Straw bedding material

\* EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT

Select an effluent management system ▼

## Housing effluent

An effluent management system can be selected as part of an *Outdoor Pig Farrowing Villages* or *Outdoor Pig barns/sheds*. Select from the dropdown list:

- 2 pond + discharge
- Spray from sump
- Holding pond - spray regularly
- Holding pond - stir and spray regularly
- Holding pond - spraying infrequently
- All exported (this is the usual option).

If *Straw bedding material* is used in barns, then this option should be selected. A bedding management system will then be selected:

- Spread on blocks
- Other (exported).

Effluent from barns/sheds

Concrete pad (no bedding)  Straw bedding material

\* BEDDING MANAGEMENT: Spread on blocks

\* COMPOSTING METHOD: Select a composting method

Note: If the spent bedding (compost) or effluent from housing is spread on other blocks on the farm then these blocks will be receiving this as a liquid or solid effluent. This is dealt with in the *Structures/effluent* input tab where the particular block(s) receiving the effluent is selected under *Liquid Effluent Applications* and *Pond Solid Applications*.

## OVERVIEW



Results and key summary information about the analysis is presented in the *Overview* Tab.

Complete a sense check of the nutrient budget by checking the *Farm Details* report. In particular the Sow DM intake (tonnes/sow/year) should be within the range of 1.1 to 1.4. Remember this is dry matter per sow, as a check the dry matter will be 88-90% of the as fed feed quantity. The sows per ha value should match the outdoor pig stocking rate for the farm.

## CONTACT

If you have any problems understanding the data required to be entered into OverseerFM please contact:

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If you have any queries or problems with OverseerFM contact our [helpdesk](#).