



第14届李曼中国养猪大会暨世界猪业博览会

背膘管理对母猪生产性能及成本的影响

——基于丹系种猪的实践

The effect of back fat management on sow production performance and cost

—— Based on the practice of Dan line breeding pigs



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一、引言I. Introduction



- 丹系母猪是全球公认的优秀高产母猪品种之一，在国内热度也在持续升温，其突出特点是高产（卓越的生产性能、优秀的泌乳能力和良好的母性）和高效（高效的饲料转化与生长性能）。
- Danish sows are one of the worlds most recognized high-yielding sow breeds, and their popularity in China continues to rise. Their outstanding features are high yield (excellent production performance, excellent lactation ability and good maternal nature) and high efficiency (high feed conversion and growth performance).
- 丹系母猪也有着公认的缺点：营养需求高、肢体问题、母猪高死亡率、高淘汰率、断奶成活率低、断奶重低等问题。
- Danish sows also have recognized disadvantages: high nutritional requirements, limb problems, high mortality rate of sows, high culling rate, low weaning survival rate, low weaning weight and other problems.
- 安徽大自然种猪公司作为首批丹系国家核心育种场，自2010年开始，持续专注丹系种猪育种15年；在丹系猪饲养管理上同样遇到了丹系母猪存在的问题，大自然也是持续寻求解决方案，我们对丹系母猪做了持续的本土驯化，逐步形成适合本土养殖的品种。
- Anhui Nature Breeding Company, as one of the first national core breeding farms for Dan pig breeds, has dedicated 15 years since 2010 to specialized breeding. In managing Dan breed pig operations, we encountered challenges with native sows and persistently sought solutions. Through continuous domestication efforts, we have gradually developed a breed specifically adapted to local farming conditions.

一、引言I. Introduction



- 后非瘟时代降本增效成为企业维持竞争力的关键策略，如何在保障生产性能前提下降低饲料投入成本成为关键课题。
- In the post-ASF era, cost reduction and efficiency increase have become the key strategy for enterprises to maintain competitiveness. How to reduce the cost of feed input under the premise of ensuring production performance has become a key topic.
- 背膘管理作为有效的技术管理手段和降本措施成为大自然研究的重点。
- Back fat management has become a key focus of natural research as an effective technical management and cost reduction measure.

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二、研究目的II. Research Objectives

- 探索背膘管理对丹系母猪生产性能的影响，分析不同生产阶段的最佳背膘厚度需求。
- To explore the effect of back fat management on production performance of Dan breed sows and analyze the optimal back fat thickness requirements in different production stages.
- 研究不同背膘水平对丹系母猪生产成本的影响，寻求背膘厚度与生产成本最佳平衡点。
- To study the influence of different back fat levels on production cost of Dan breed sows and find the optimal balance between back fat thickness and production cost.

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三、材料方法III. Materials and Methods

- 猪场位于安徽省宿州市桃园镇，地处皖北平原地区。
- The pig farm is located in Taoyuan Town, Suzhou City, Anhui Province, in the plain area of northern Anhui.
- 存栏1500头的丹系母猪扩繁场，后备猪本场自留。
- The breeding farm houses 1,500 Dan breed sows, with all breeding stock retained on-site.
- 本场为“配种-断奶”猪场，场内执行21天批生产。
- This is a "breeding-weaning" pig farm, and the farm implements 21-day batch production.
- 研究期间本场未发生过ASF、PRRS和PED等重大疾病，本场配备了季节性正压空气过滤系统。
- No major diseases such as ASF, PRRS, or PED occurred during the study period at this farm, which is equipped with a seasonal positive pressure air filtration system.

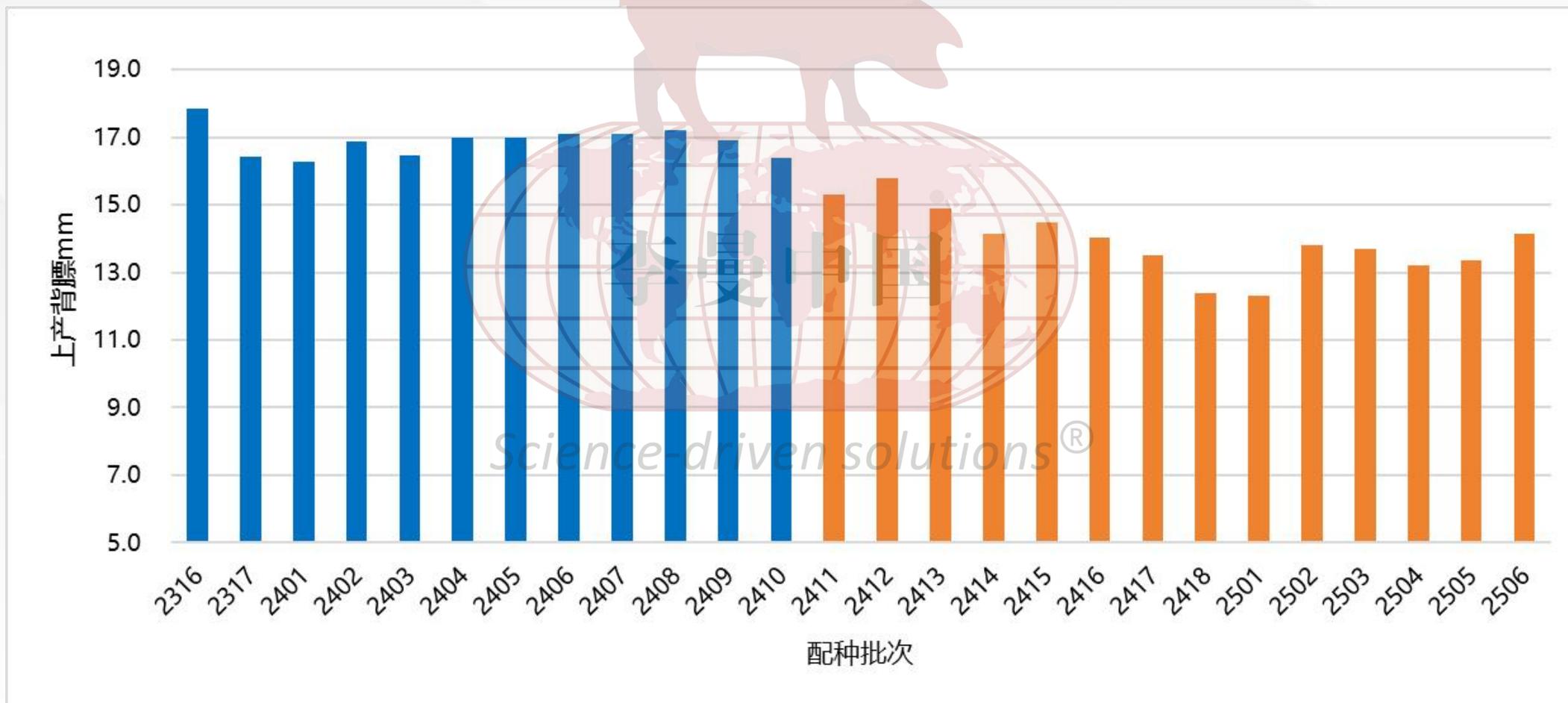


三、材料方法II. Materials and Methods

- 自2023年10月开始执行背膘精细管理，截止目前共执行26个批次，累计配种母猪5543头，分娩母猪4943头，背膘测定约13500头次。
- Since October 2023, the fine management of back fat has been implemented. Up to now, a total of 26 batches have been implemented, with 5,543 sows bred and 4,943 sows delivered, and about 13,500 back fat measurements have been made.
- 本研究分两阶段进行：This study was conducted in two phases:
 - ✓ 第一阶段按照上产背膘（16-18mm）执行（12批）。
 - ✓ The first phase focuses on achieving a target backfat thickness of 16-18mm (12 batches).
 - ✓ 第二阶段按照上产背膘（14-16mm）执行（14批）。
 - ✓ The second phase targets the upper back fat layer (14-16mm) with 14 batches.

三、材料方法II. Materials and Methods

- 母猪批次上产背膘情况 Back fat production per litter in the sow batch



三、材料方法III. Materials and Methods

• 饲料营养标准 Feed nutrition standards

表1 大自然繁殖场饲料营养标准					
指标	单位	妊娠阶段		哺乳阶段	
		丹麦推荐	大自然定制	丹麦推荐	大自然定制
SID粗蛋白	%	10	12	12.5	15
SID赖氨酸	%	0.42	0.55	0.84	1
净能	千卡/公斤	2270	2300	2420	2600
粗纤维	%	/	7.5	/	4

备注: remarks :

1. SID-Standard ileal terminal digestible
1、SID-标准回肠末端可消化
2. The current customized nutrient concentration of sows is significantly higher than the Danish recommended standard
2、目前定制的母猪营养浓度显著高于丹麦推荐标准
3. Dan line sows require high fiber diet
3、丹系母猪需要高纤维日粮
4. The above standards are the lower limits
4、以上标准均为下限

三、材料方法II. Materials and Methods

• 母猪饲喂策略 Feeding strategy for sows

表2 母猪饲喂程序和背膘管理方案 Table 2: Feeding Procedures and Backfat Management Plan for Sows

类别	胎次	阶段	饲料品种	背膘	日饲喂量Kg	平均采食量	标准背膘	备注	
妊娠母猪	经产	怀孕前期 (1-30天)	怀孕母猪料	<12mm	2.3-2.5kg	2.3Kg	13mm	背膘测定： 断奶、上产 100%测，30 和90天抽测 30%（兼顾 头胎母猪）； 根据背膘结 果对饲喂量 进行调整。	
				12-14mm	2.2-2.4kg				
				>14mm	2.0kg				
	头胎	怀孕中期 (31-90天)		/	2.0kg				
				怀孕后期 (91-112天)	/		3.0-3.2kg		
					怀孕前期 (1-30天)		/		2.0kg
怀孕中期 (31-90天)	/	2.2kg							
	怀孕后期 (91-112天)	/	2.8-3.0kg						
哺乳母猪		经产/后备	产前-临产	哺乳母猪料	/	2.0kg	6.5kg	/	
	产仔当天		/		0.5kg	/			
	产后2-6d		/		1-6kg	/		每天增加 1.0kg	
	产后7d-断奶		/		自由采食	11-13mm		14d达到 8.0kg	

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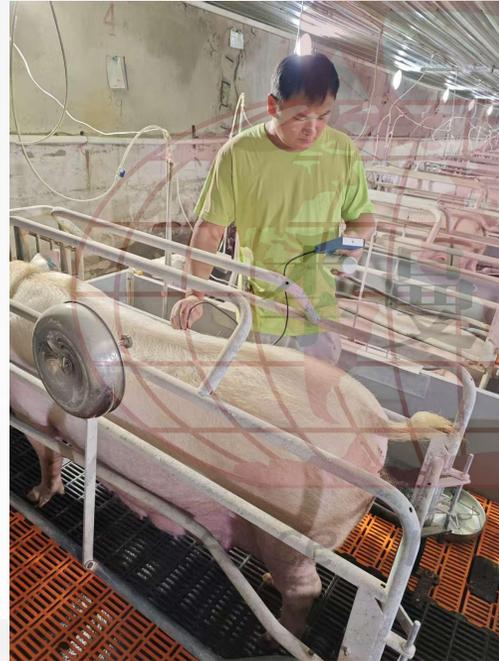
- 背膘测定选用美国Renco LEAN-MEATER背膘仪，分别与上产前和断奶前进行背膘测定，测定比例100%。
- The lean back was measured with the American Renco LEAN-MEATER lean back meter, and the lean back was measured with 100% proportion respectively before delivery and before weaning.
- 背膘分组如下：上产背膘分三组—低背膘 ($\leq 14\text{mm}$)、中背膘 ($14\text{mm} < X \leq 16\text{mm}$)、高背膘 ($> 16\text{mm}$)；断奶背膘分三组—低背膘 ($\leq 12\text{mm}$)、中背膘 ($12\text{mm} < X \leq 14\text{mm}$)、高背膘 ($> 14\text{mm}$)。
- The back fat was divided into the following groups: Upper production back fat was divided into three groups—low back fat ($\leq 14\text{mm}$), medium back fat ($14\text{mm} < X \leq 16\text{mm}$), and high back fat ($> 16\text{mm}$); weaning back fat was divided into three groups—low back fat ($\leq 12\text{mm}$), medium back fat ($12\text{mm} < X \leq 14\text{mm}$), and high back fat ($> 14\text{mm}$).
- 收集各批次背膘数据、生产效率指标以及生产成本指标，并使用IBM SPSS Statistics软件进行单因素方差分析。
- Collect the back fat data, production efficiency index and production cost index of each batch, and use IBM SPSS Statistics software for one-way ANOVA.

三、材料方法III. Materials and Methods

• 背膘测定 Backfat measurement



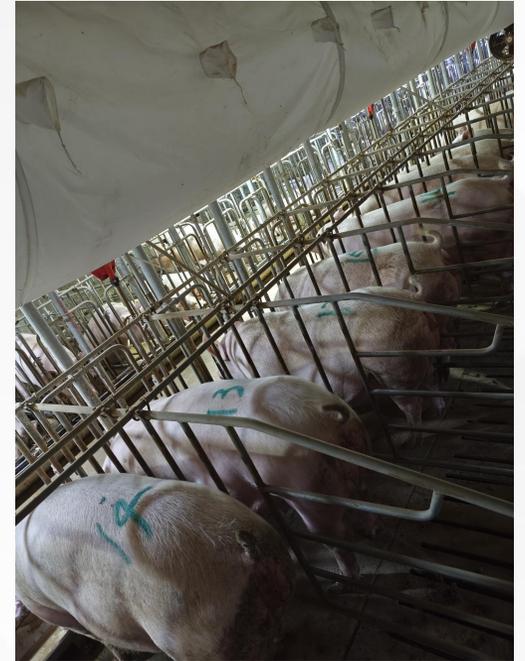
Renco LEAN-MEATER背膘仪
Renco LEAN-MEATER back
fat meter



断奶背膘测定
Weaning back
measurement



上产背膘测定
Back fat measurement
before delivery



上产背膘情况
Back fat measurement
before delivery

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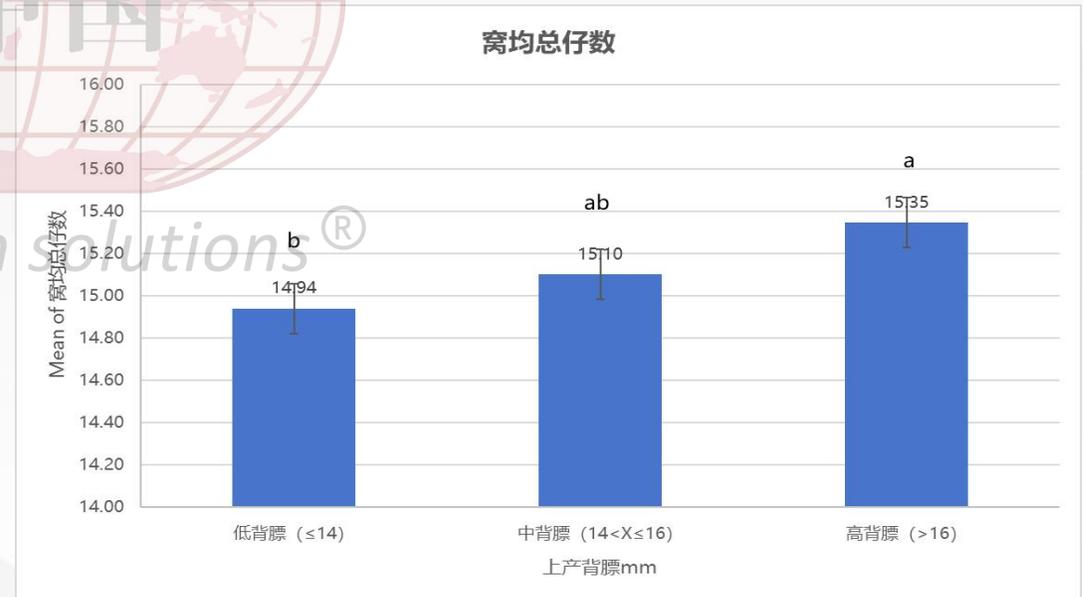
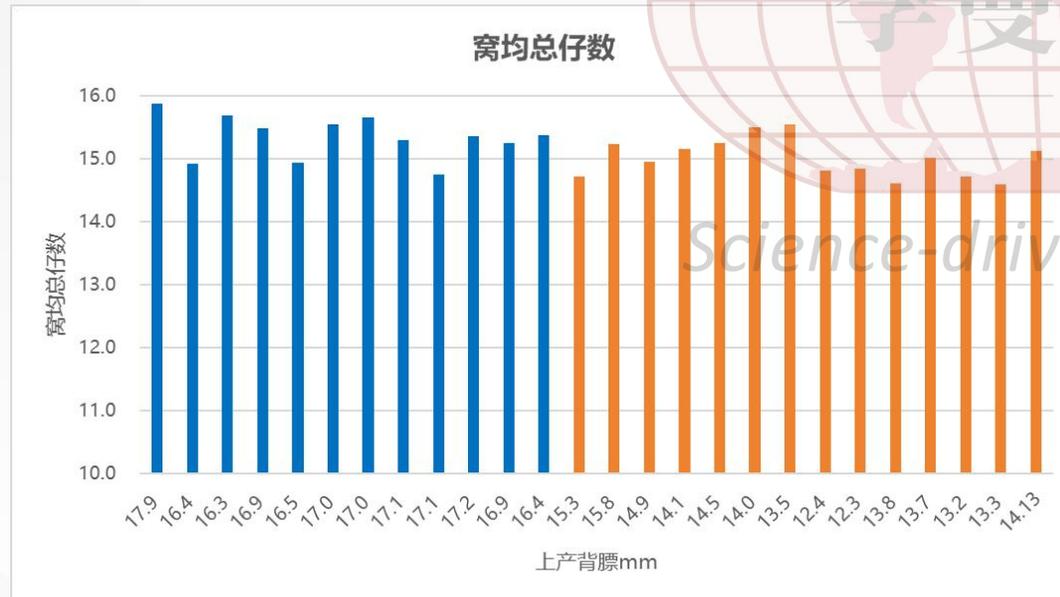
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1、上产背膘对母猪生产性能影响——窝均总仔数

1. Impact of back fat percentage on sow productivity: average litter size

- 三组窝均总仔数相比，高背膘组15.35头>中背膘组15.10头>低背膘组14.94头，其中高背膘组与低背膘组差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)，中背膘组与其他两组差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)。
- The total number of piglets in the three groups was 15.35 in the high back fat group, 15.10 in the medium back fat group, and 14.94 in the low back fat group. The difference between the high back fat group and the low back fat group was significant ($P < 0.05$), while the difference between the medium back fat group and the other two groups was not significant ($P > 0.05$).

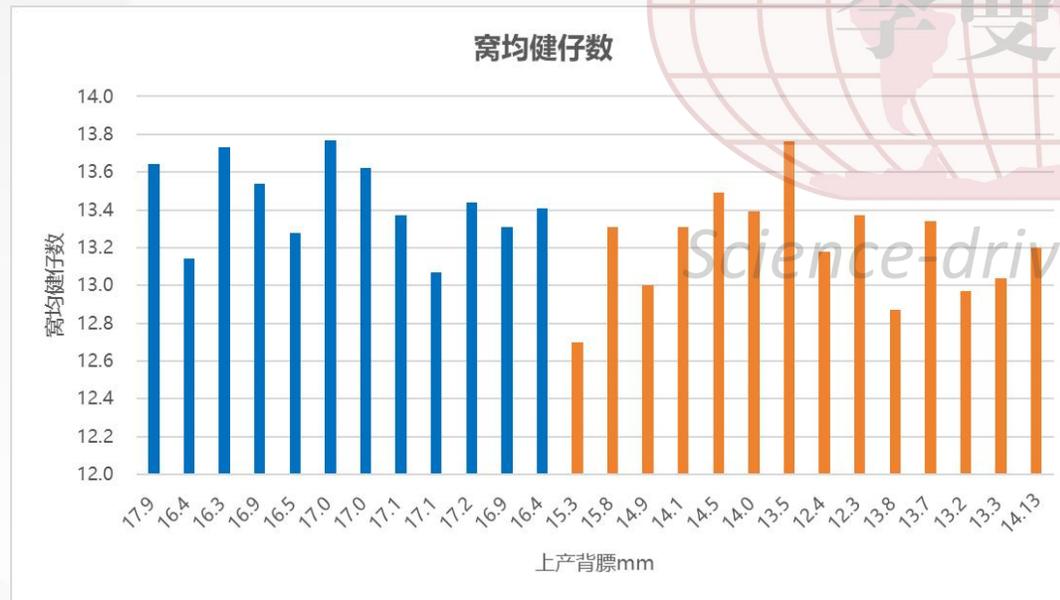


四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

1、上产背膘对母猪生产性能影响——窝均健仔数

1. Impact of back fat percentage on sow productivity: **average number of healthy piglets per litter**

- 三组窝均健仔数相比，高背膘组13.44头 > 低背膘组13.25头 > 中背膘组13.20头，但差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$) ;
- When comparing the number of healthy piglets in the three groups, the high backfat group had 13.44 piglets, followed by the low backfat group (13.25) and the medium backfat group (13.20), though the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$).
- 低背膘管理对窝均健仔数影响不大。
- Low back fat management had little effect on the number of healthy young per litter.

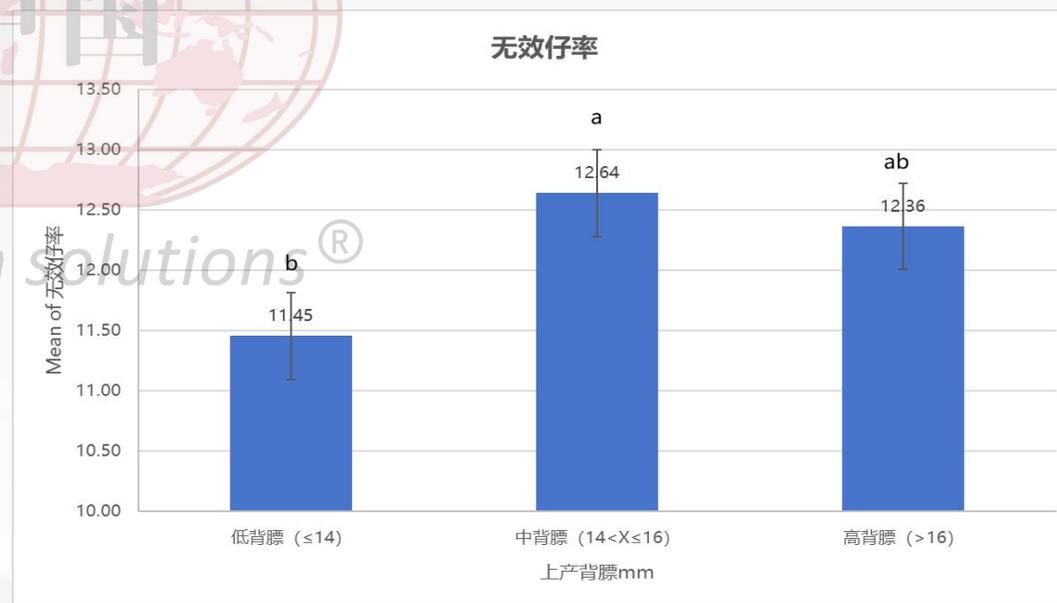
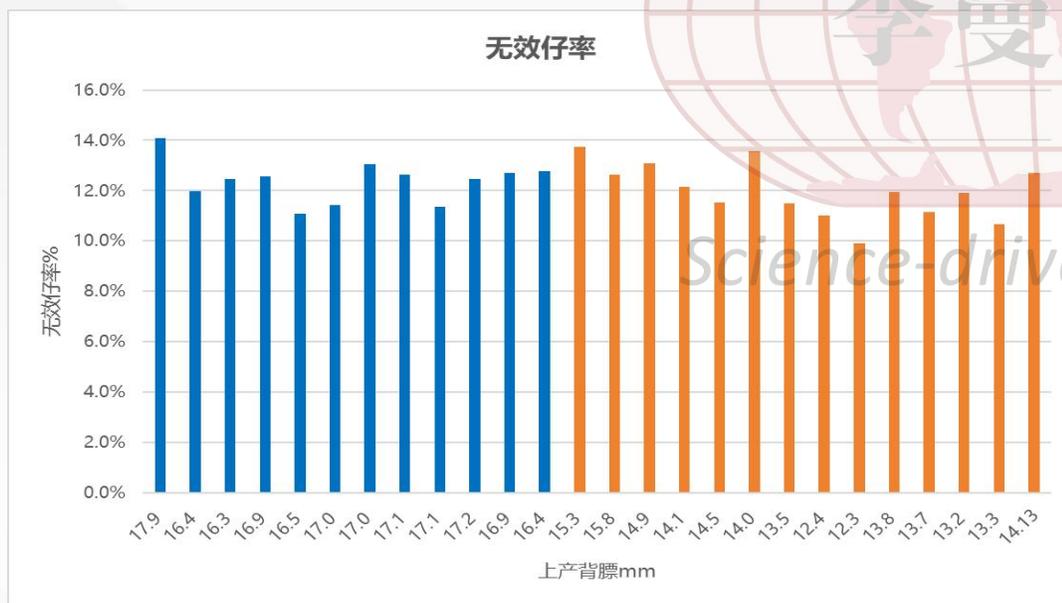


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1、上产背膘对母猪生产性能影响——无效仔率

1. Impact of back fat percentage on sow productivity: Invalid piglet rate

- 三组无效仔率相比，低背膘组11.45% < 高背膘组12.36% < 中背膘组12.64%，其中低背膘组与中背膘组差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)，其他组差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)；
- The three groups showed a significant difference in backfat percentage: low backfat group (11.45%) < high backfat group (12.36%) < medium backfat group (12.64%). The low and medium groups showed significant differences ($P < 0.05$), while other groups showed no significant differences ($P > 0.05$).
- 低背膘管理能显著降低无效仔率。
- Low back fat management can significantly reduce the rate of invalid piglet.

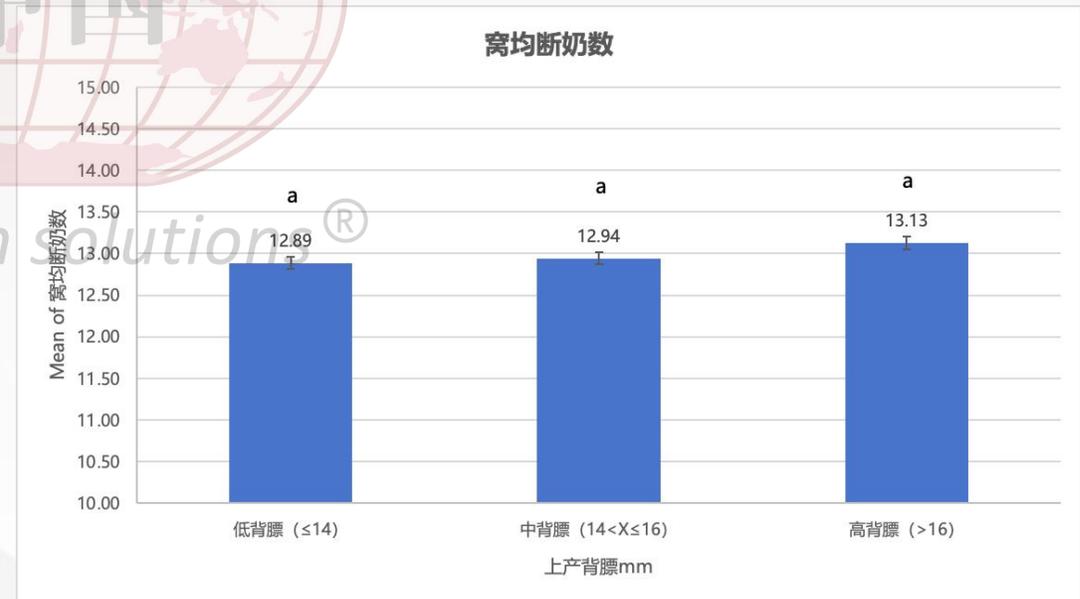
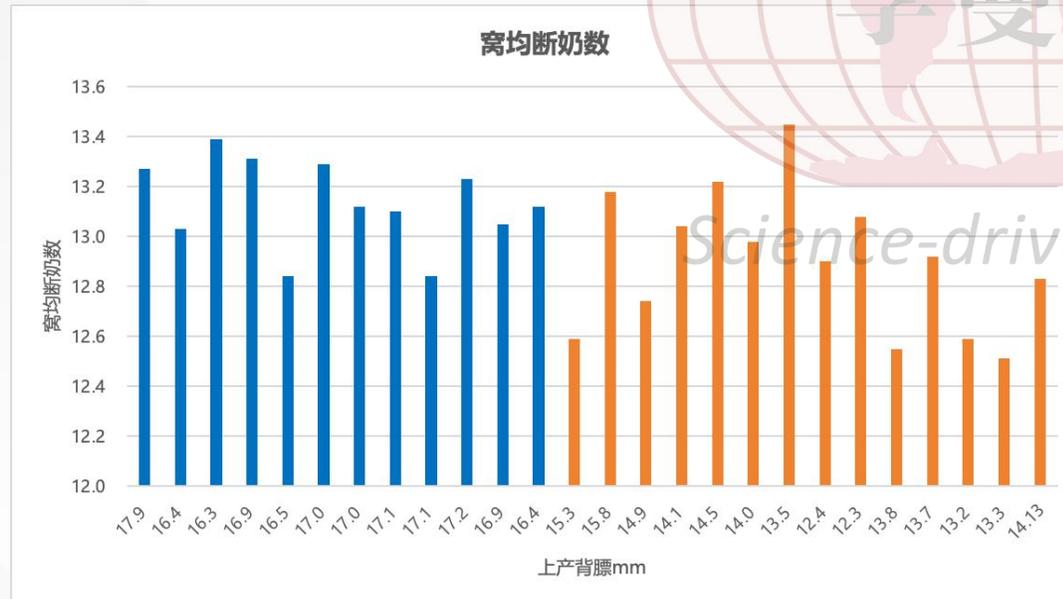


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1、上产背膘对母猪生产性能影响——窝均断奶数

1. Impact of back fat percentage on sow production performance: **average number of weaned piglets per litter**

- 三组窝均断奶数相比，高背膘组13.13头>中背膘组12.94头>低背膘组12.89头，但差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$) ;
- Compared with the number of weaned animals in the three groups, the number of weaned animals in the high back fat group was 13.13 > the number of weaned animals in the medium back fat group 12.94 > the number of weaned animals in the low back fat group 12.89, but the difference was not significant ($P > 0.05$);
- 低背膘管理对窝均断奶数影响不大。
- Low backfat management has little effect on average weaning per litter

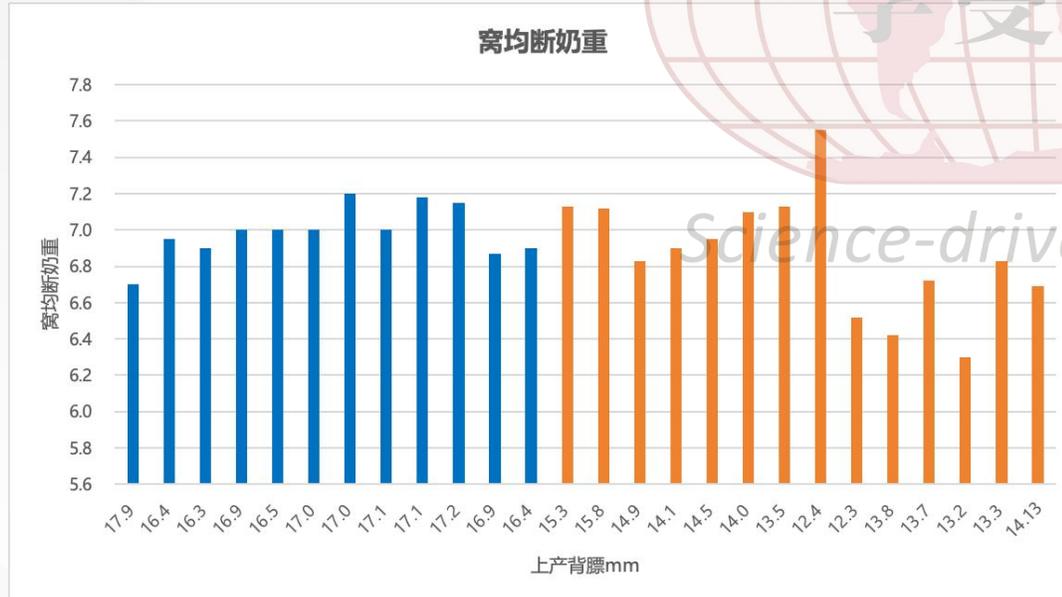


四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

1、上产背膘对母猪生产性能影响——窝均断奶重

1. Effect of upper back fat on sow production performance —— average weaning weight per litter

- 三组窝均断奶重相比，高背膘组7kg/头>中背膘组6.94kg/头>低背膘组6.81kg/头，三组差异不显著 (P > 0.05) ；
- Compared with the weaning weight of the three groups, the high back fat group was 7kg/ head> the medium back fat group 6.94kg/ head> the low back fat group 6.81kg/ head, and the difference between the three groups was not significant (P> 0.05);
- 低背膘管理对窝均断奶重影响不大。
- Low backfat management has little effect on average weaning weight per litter.



四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

1、上产背膘对母猪生产性能影响——小结

1. Summary of the influence of upper back fat on production performance of sows ——

- 母猪执行低背膘 ($\leq 14\text{mm}$) 饲喂能显著降低无效仔率 ($P < 0.05$) ; 对窝均健仔数、窝均断奶数和窝均断奶重影响不大; 对窝均总仔数有负向影响。
- Feeding of low back fat ($\leq 14\text{mm}$) in sows could significantly reduce the rate of ineffective piglets ($P < 0.05$); it had little effect on the average number of healthy piglets, the average number of weaned piglets and the average weight of weaned piglets; it had a negative effect on the average number of piglets in the litter.

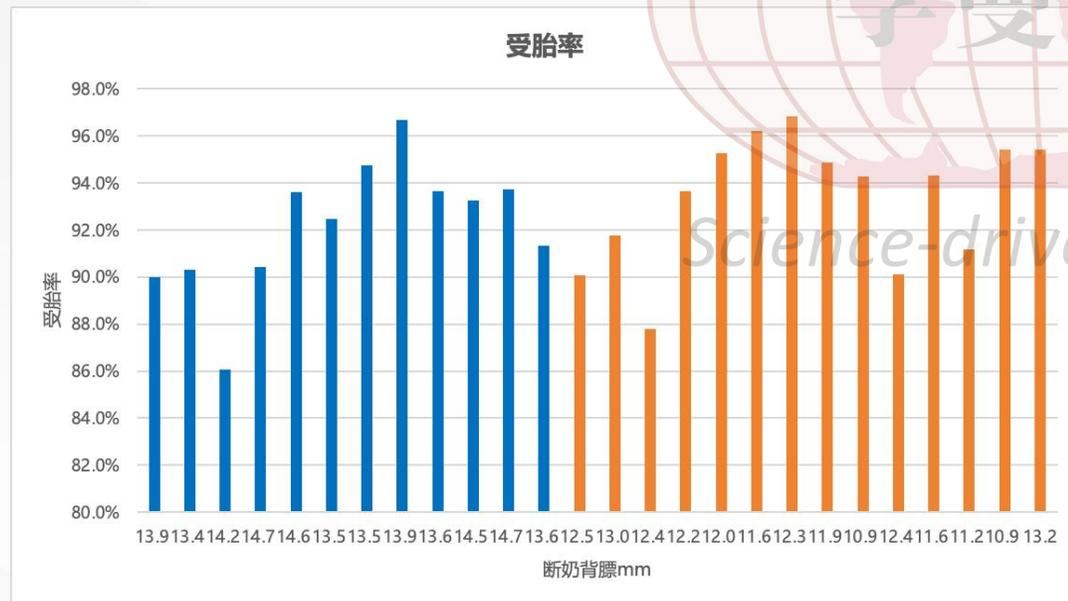
上产母猪不同背膘厚度对生产性能的影响 The effect of different backfat thickness on production performance of sows entering the delivery room				
生产指标	低背膘组 ($\leq 14\text{mm}$)	中背膘组 ($14 < X \leq 16\text{mm}$)	高背膘组 ($> 16\text{mm}$)	显著性
窝均总仔数	14.94 头	15.10 头	15.35 头	低 vs 高显著 ($P < 0.05$)
窝均健仔数	13.25 头	13.20 头	13.44 头	不显著
无效仔率	11.45%	12.64%	12.36%	低 vs 中显著 ($P < 0.05$)
窝均断奶数	12.89 头	12.94 头	13.13 头	不显著
窝均断奶重	6.81 kg/头	6.94 kg/头	7.00 kg/头	不显著

四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

2、断奶背膘对母猪生产性能影响——**受胎率**

2. Impact of weaning back fat on sow production performance: **conception rate**

- 三组受胎率相比，低背膘组94.49%>中背膘组92.48%>高背膘组91.41%，但差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$) ;
- When comparing three groups, the low backfat group showed the highest conception rate at 94.49%, followed by the medium group (92.48%) and the high group (91.41%), though the differences were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$).
- 低背膘管理对受胎率影响不大。
- Low back fat management has little effect on conception rate.

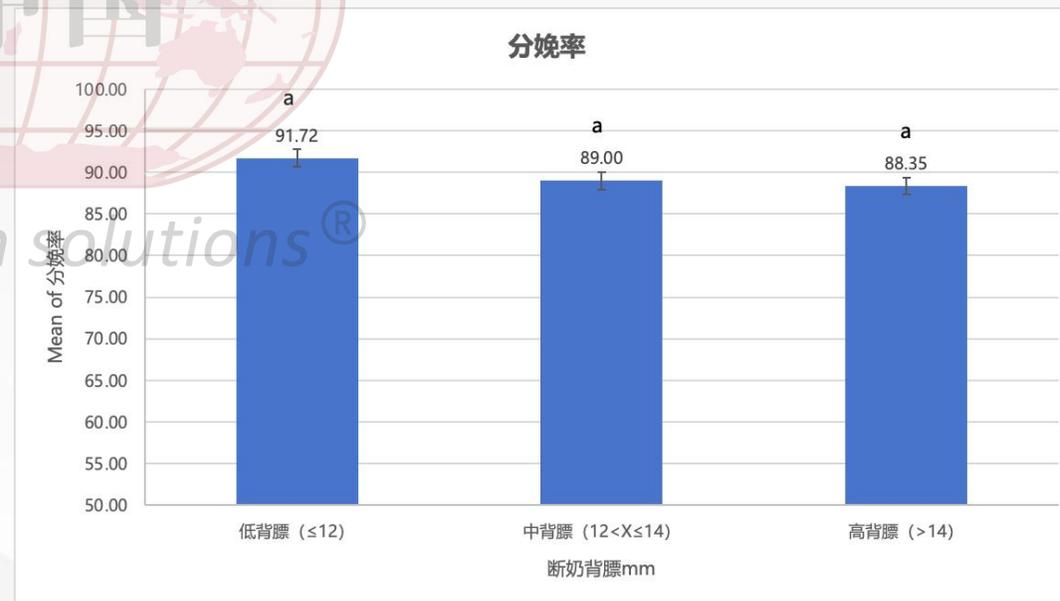
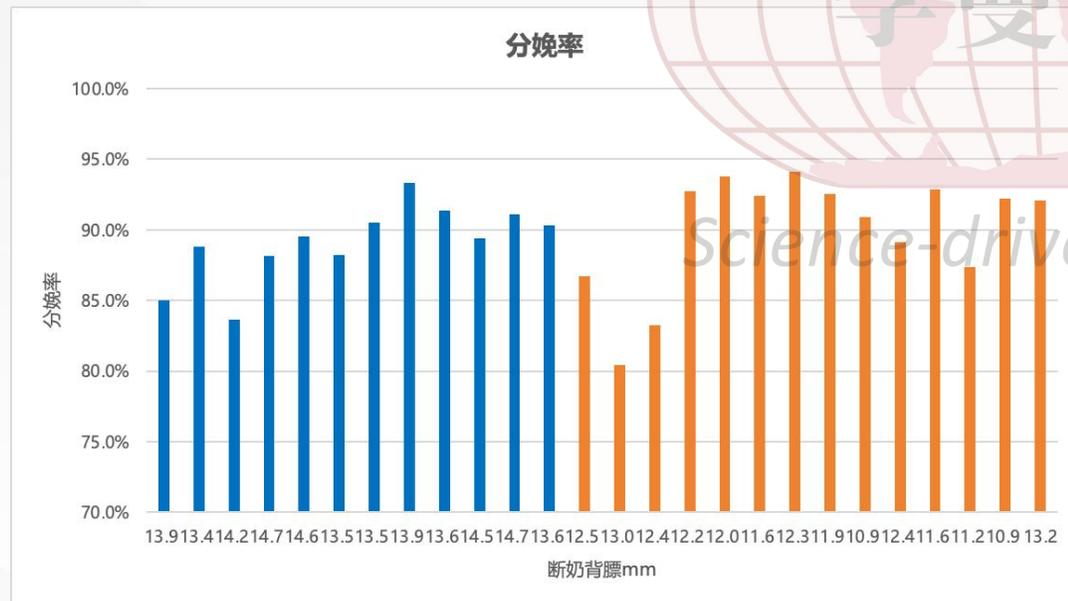


四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

2、断奶背膘对母猪生产性能影响——分娩率

2. Impact of weaning back fat on sow production performance: farrowing rate

- 三组分娩率相比，低背膘组91.72%>中背膘组89.00%>高背膘组88.35%，但差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$) ;
- When comparing the three birth rates, the low backfat group showed the highest rate at 91.72%, followed by the medium group at 89.00% and the high group at 88.35%, though the differences were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$).
- 低背膘管理对分娩率影响不大。
- Low back fat management had little effect on farrowing rates.

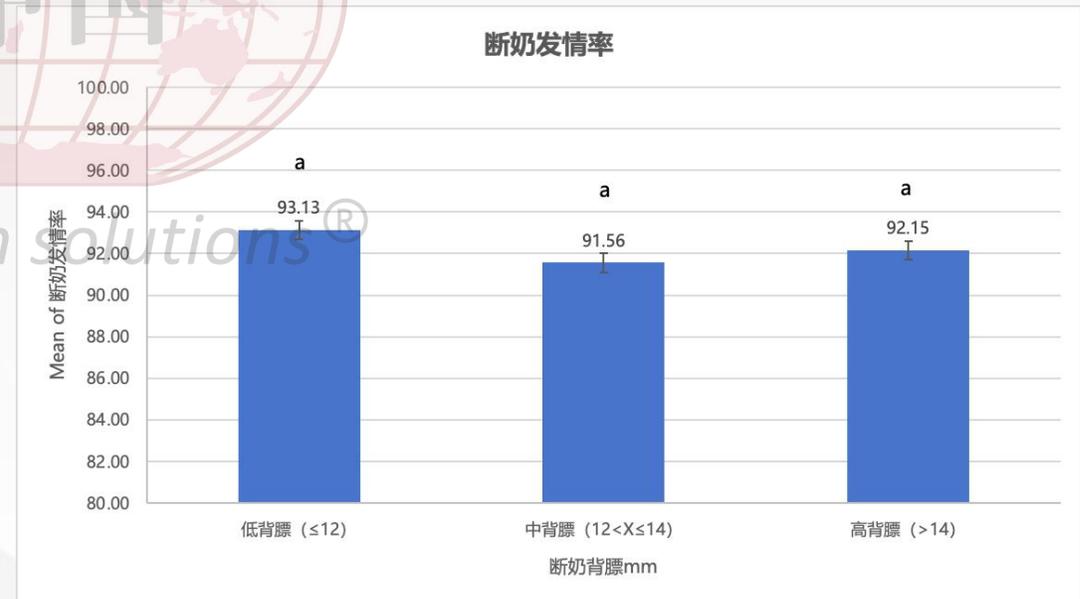
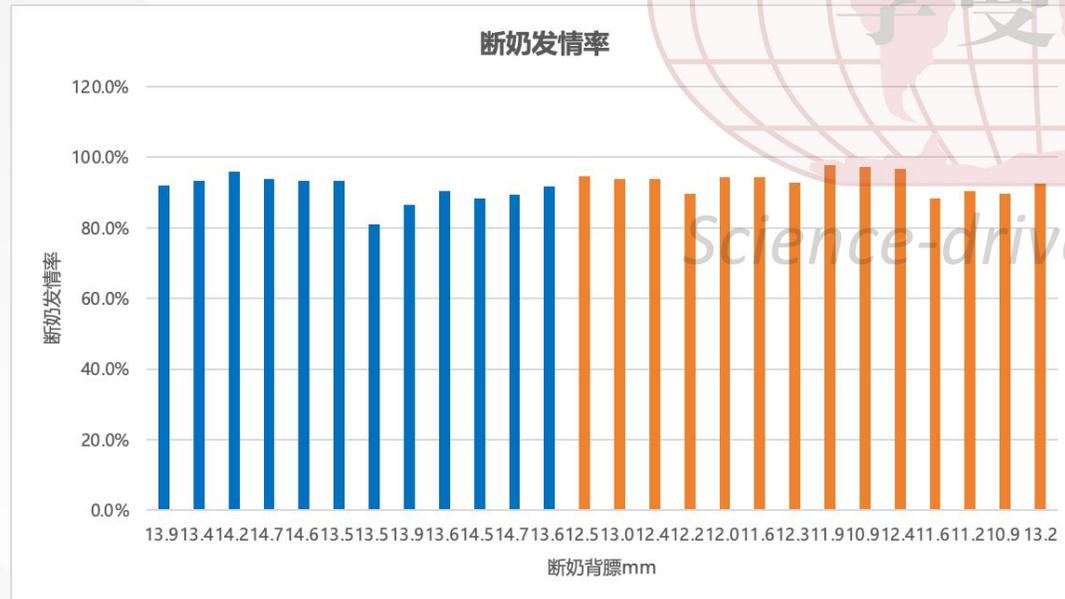


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2、断奶背膘对母猪生产性能影响——断奶发情率

2. Impact of weaning back fat on sow production performance: weaning estrus rate

- 三组断奶发情率相比，低背膘组93.13% > 高背膘组92.15% > 中背膘组91.56%，但三组差异不显著 (P > 0.05) ；
- When comparing estrus rates among three weaned groups, the low backfat group (93.13%) showed the highest rate, followed by the high backfat group (92.15%) and the medium backfat group (91.56%), though the differences were not statistically significant (P > 0.05).
- 低背膘管理对断奶发情率影响不大。
- Low back fat management has little effect on weaning estrus rate.

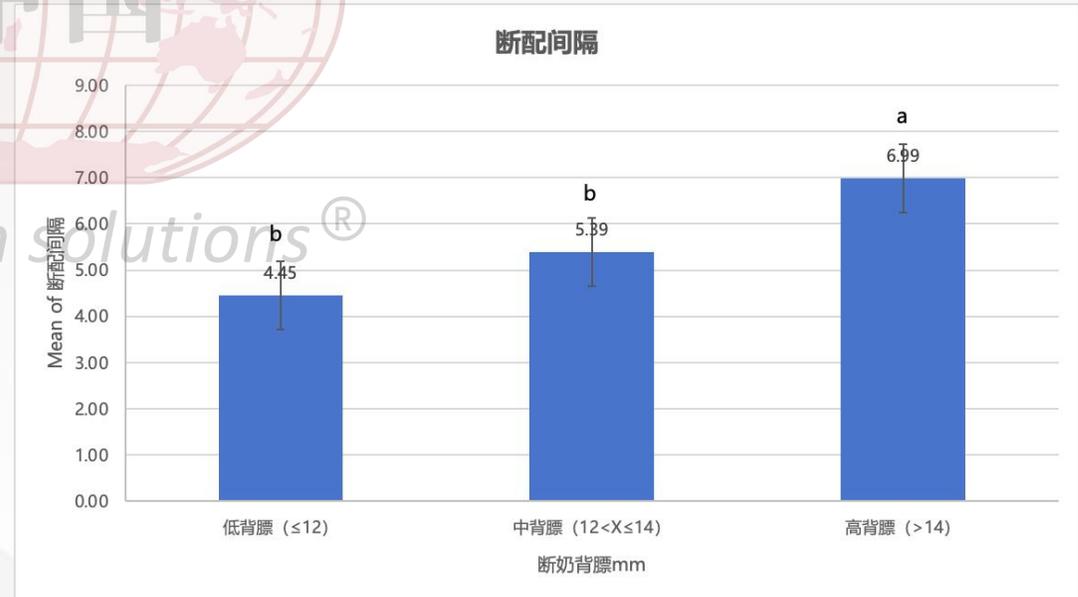
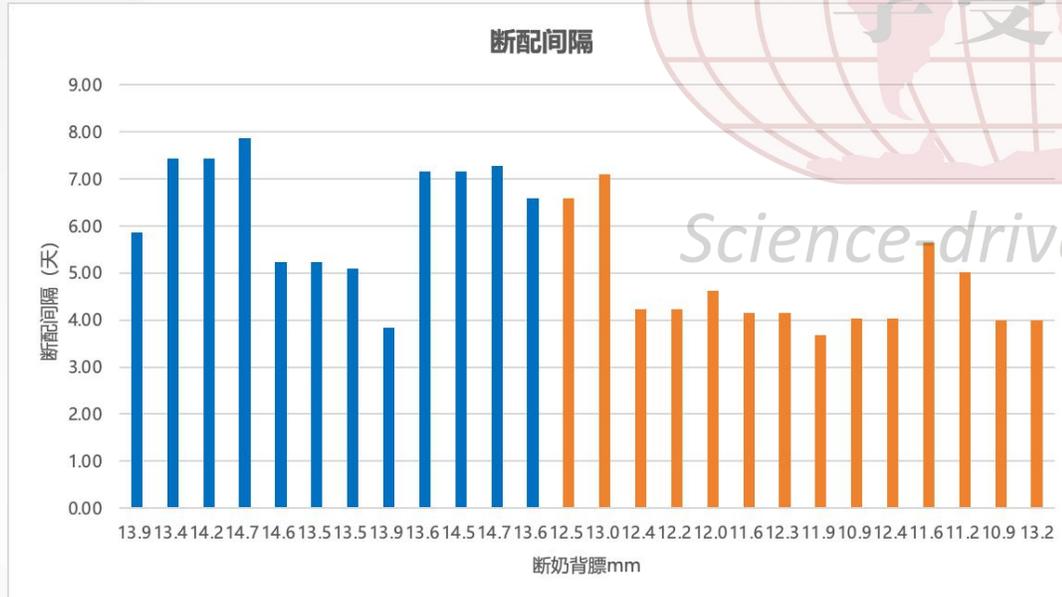


四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

2、断奶背膘对母猪生产性能影响——断配间隔

2. Impact of weaning back fat on sow production performance – Weaning and mating interval

- 三组断配间隔相比，低背膘组4.45天<中背膘组5.39天<高背膘组6.99天，其中低背膘组与高背膘组差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)，与中背膘组差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)；中背膘组与高背膘组差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)；
- The three groups showed a 4.45-day interval in low backfat, 5.39 days in medium backfat, and 6.99 days in high backfat. The low and high backfat groups showed significant differences ($P < 0.05$), while the low and medium groups showed no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). The medium and high backfat groups also showed significant differences ($P < 0.05$).
- 低背膘管理能显著降低断配间隔。
- Low back fat management can significantly reduce the interval between weaning and mating.

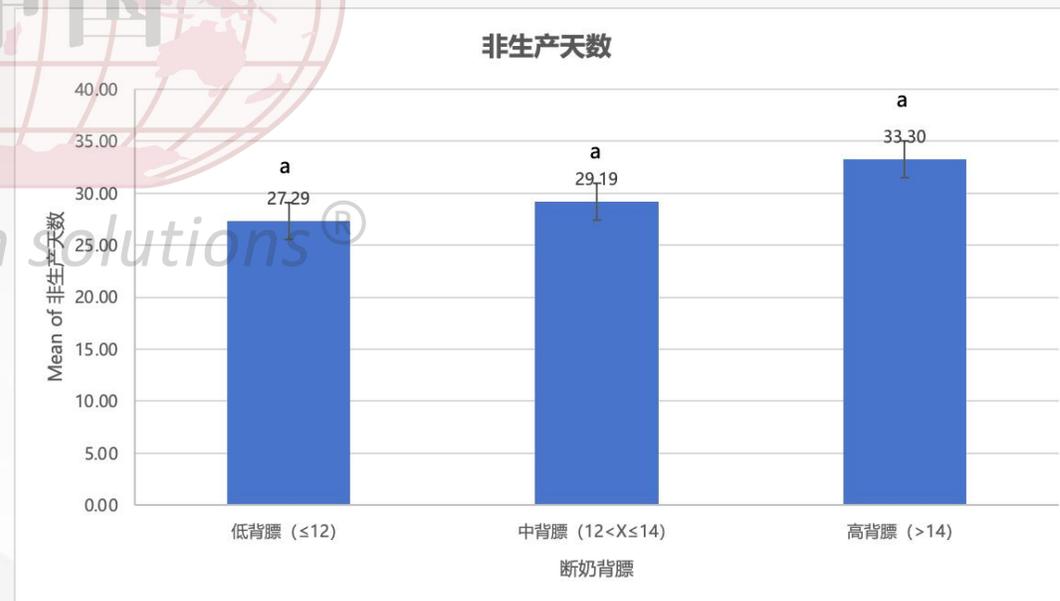
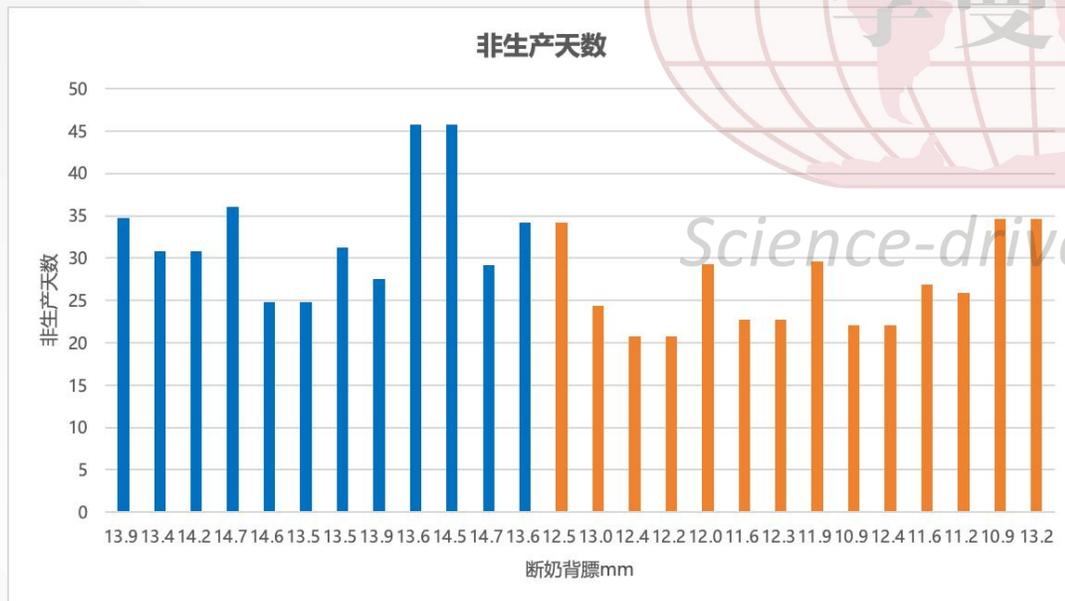


四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

2、断奶背膘对母猪生产性能影响——非生产天数

2. Impact of weaning back fat on sow production performance: **Non-productive days**

- 三组断奶非生产天数相比，低背膘组27.29天<中背膘组29.19天<高背膘组33.30天，但三组差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$) ;
- The three weaned non-productive days were 27.29 days for the low backfat group, 29.19 days for the medium backfat group, and 33.30 days for the high backfat group, with no significant differences among the groups ($P > 0.05$).
- 低背膘管理对非生产天数影响不大。
- Low back fat management has little effect on non-productive days.

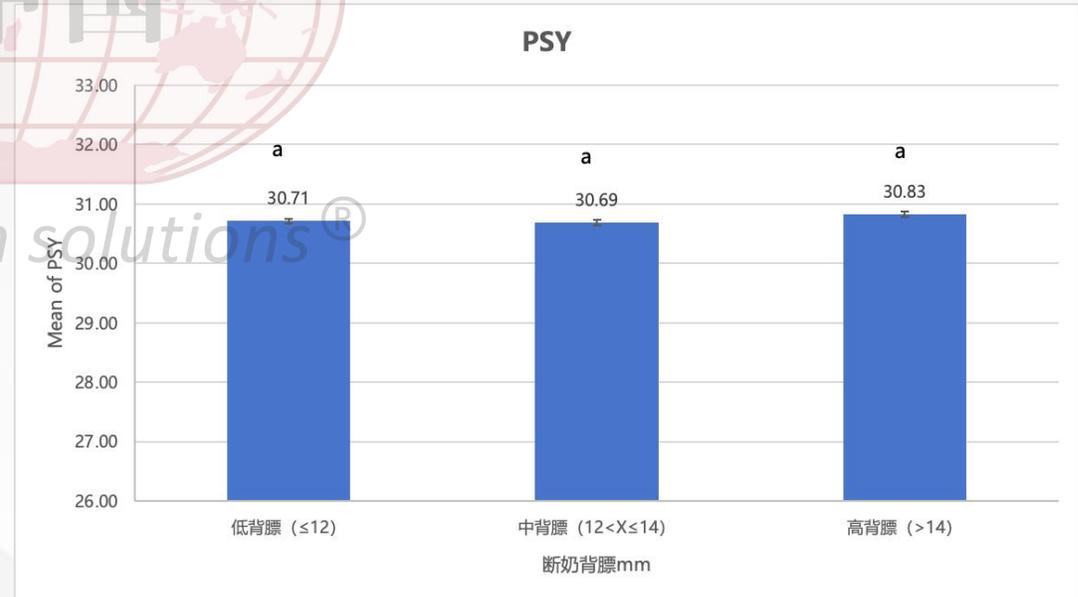
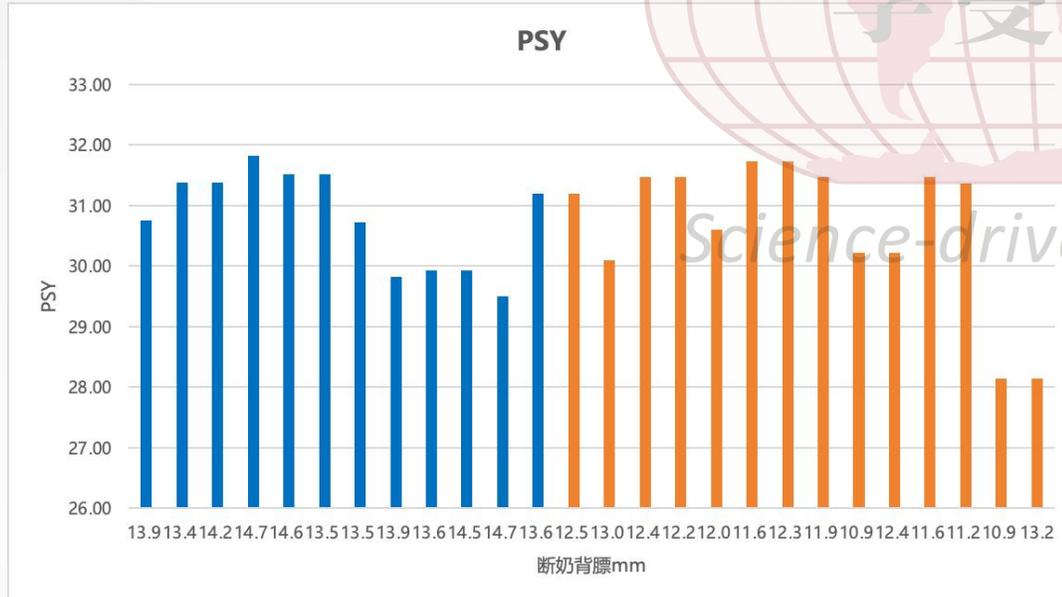


四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

2、断奶背膘对母猪生产性能影响—— PSY

2. Impact of Weaning Back Fat on Sow Production Performance — PSY

- 三组PSY相比，高背膘组30.83>低背膘组30.71>中背膘组30.69，但三组差异不显著 (P > 0.05) ；
- In the three PSY groups, the high backfat group showed the highest value (30.83), followed by the low backfat group (30.71) and the medium backfat group (30.69), though the differences were not statistically significant (P> 0.05).
- 低背膘管理对PSY影响不大。
- Low back fat management has minimal impact on PSY.



四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

2、断奶背膘对母猪生产性能影响——小结

2. Impact of weaning back fat on sow production performance – Summary

- 母猪执行低背膘 ($\leq 14\text{mm}$) 饲喂能显著降低断配间隔 ($P < 0.05$) ; 对受胎率、分娩率、断奶发情率、非生产天数等有正向影响 (差异不显著) ; 对PSY影响不大。
- Feeding sows with low back fat ($\leq 14\text{mm}$) significantly reduced the interval between parities ($P < 0.05$), positively affected conception rate, farrowing rate, weaning and estrus rate, and non-productive days (though the differences were not significant), and had little impact on PSY.

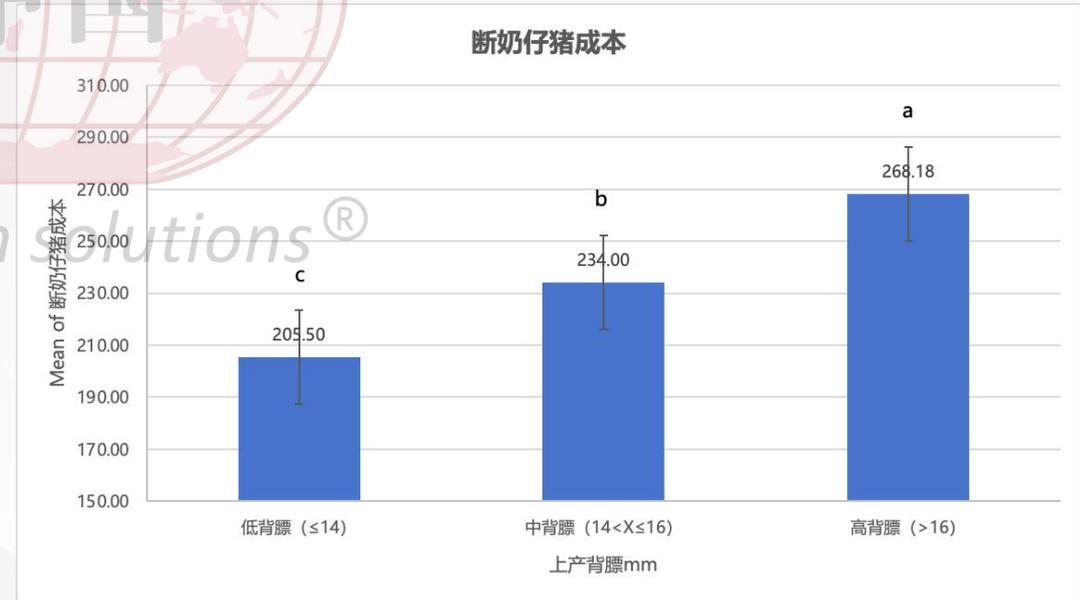
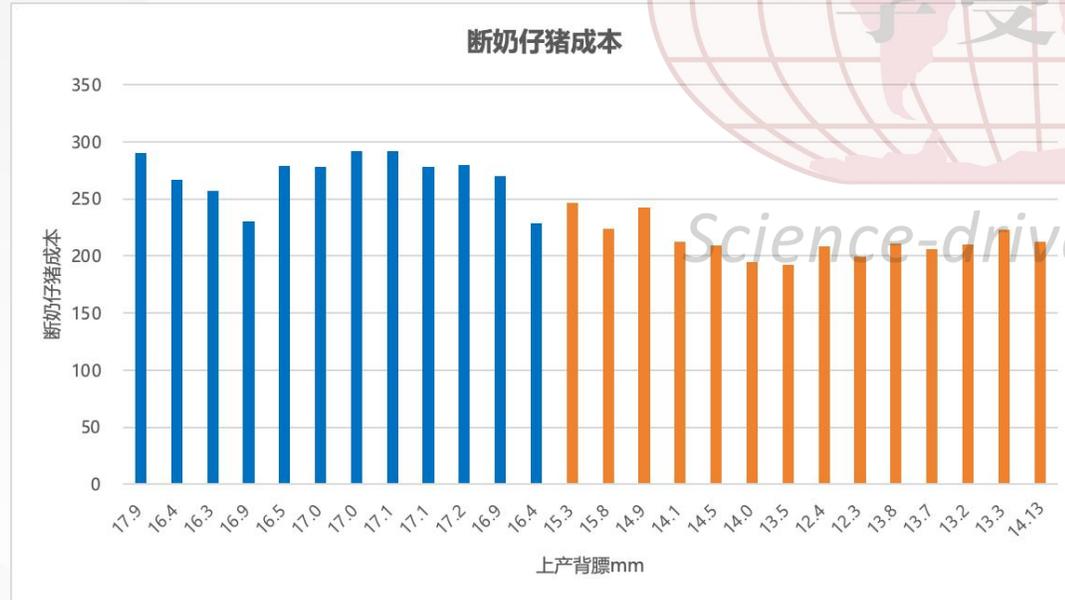
断奶母猪不同背膘厚度对生产性能的影响				
生产指标	低背膘组 ($\leq 12\text{mm}$)	中背膘组 ($12 < X \leq 14\text{mm}$)	高背膘组 ($> 14\text{mm}$)	显著性
受胎率	94.49%	92.48%	91.41%	不显著
分娩率	91.72%	89.00%	88.35%	不显著
断奶发情率	93.13%	91.56%	92.15%	不显著
断配间隔	4.45 天	5.39 天	6.99 天	低 vs 高显著 ($P < 0.05$)
非生产天数	27.29 天	29.19 天	33.30 天	不显著
PSY	30.71	30.69	30.83	不显著

四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

3、背膘管理对生产成本的影响——断奶仔猪成本

3. Impact of back fat management on production costs: weaning costs

- 三组断奶仔猪成本相比，低背膘组205.5元/头 < 中背膘组234元/头 < 高背膘组268.18元/头，且各组之间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$) ；
- The cost of weaning piglets in three groups was 205.5 yuan/head for the low backfat group, 234 yuan/head for the medium backfat group, and 268.18 yuan/head for the high backfat group, with significant differences among the groups ($P < 0.05$).
- 低背膘管理能显著降低断奶仔猪成本。
- Low back fat management can significantly reduce the cost of weaned piglets.

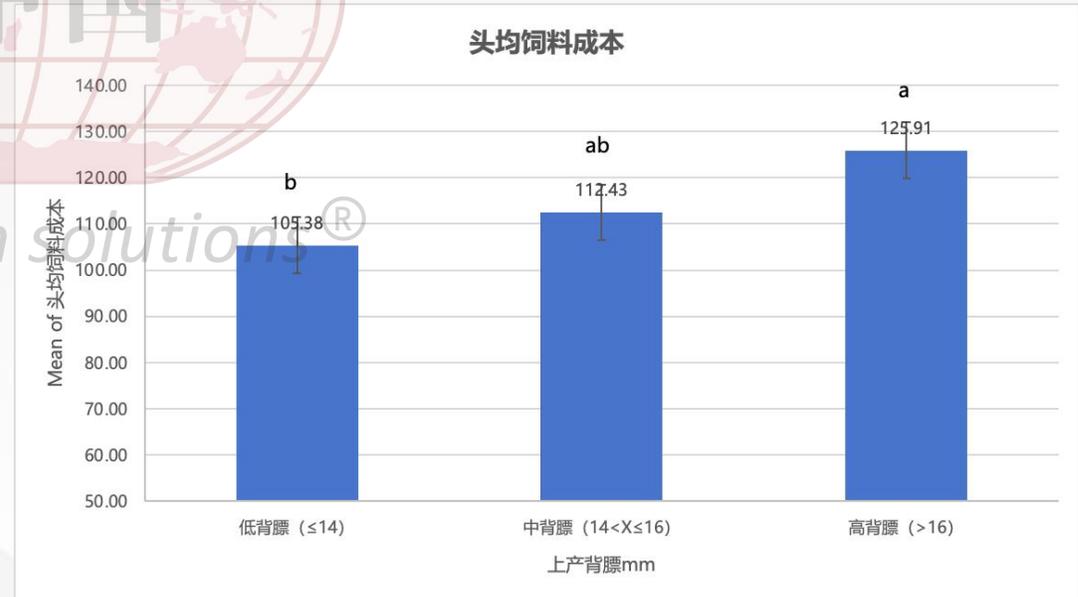
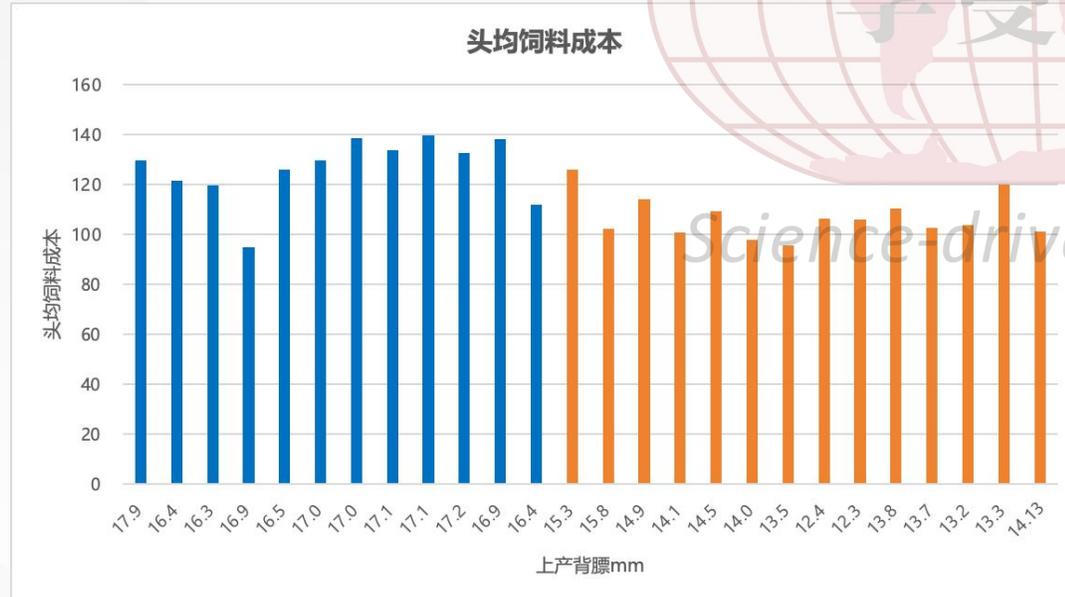


四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

3、背膘管理对生产成本的影响——断奶头均饲料成本

3. Impact of Backfat Management on Production Costs: Average Feed Cost per Weaned Head

- 三组头均饲料成本相比，低背膘组105.38元/头 < 中背膘组112.43元/头 < 高背膘组125.91元/头，其中低背膘组与高背膘组差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)，中背膘组与其他组差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)；
- The feed cost per head was 105.38 yuan for the low backfat group, 112.43 yuan for the medium backfat group, and 125.91 yuan for the high backfat group. The low backfat group showed significant differences compared to the high backfat group ($P < 0.05$), while the medium backfat group showed no significant differences from the other groups ($P > 0.05$).
- 低背膘管理能显著降低头均饲料成本。
- Low backfat management can significantly reduce the average feed cost per head.



四、结果分析IV. Result Analysis

3、背膘管理对生产成本的影响——小结

3. The impact of back fat management on production cost-Summary

- 母猪执行低背膘 ($\leq 14\text{mm}$) 饲喂管理能显著降低头均饲料成本和断奶仔猪成本 ($P < 0.05$)。
- Feeding management with low back fat ($\leq 14\text{mm}$) in sows significantly reduced both feed cost per head and weaning piglet costs ($P < 0.05$).

上产母猪不同背膘厚度对断奶仔猪生产成本的影响

成本指标	低背膘组 ($\leq 14\text{mm}$)	中背膘组 ($14 < X \leq 16\text{mm}$)	高背膘组 [®] ($> 16\text{mm}$)	显著性
断奶仔猪成本	205.5 元/头	234 元/头	268.18 元/头	各组间显著 ($P < 0.05$)
头均饲料成本	105.38 元/头	112.43 元/头	125.91 元/头	低 vs 高显著 ($P < 0.05$)

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➤ 结论 Conclusion

- 低背膘饲喂管理（上产背膘14mm、断奶背膘12mm），母猪生产性能未受明显影响，同时对无效仔率和断配间隔等效率指标有显著正向影响。
- The low backfat feeding management (14mm backfat at peak production and 12mm at weaning) showed no significant impact on sow production performance, while significantly improving key efficiency indicators including the invalid piglet rate and breeding interval.
- 低背膘饲喂管理（上产背膘14mm、断奶背膘12mm）在不影响丹系母猪生产性能的前提下，能显著降低断奶仔猪成本。
- Low backfat feeding management (14mm backfat at peak production and 12mm at weaning) can significantly reduce weaning costs without compromising the reproductive performance of Dan breed sows.

五、结论与讨论V. Conclusions and discussions

2025年生产指标: Production targets for 2025:

生产指标		1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	年度合计
存栏	基础母猪平均存栏数(头)	1406	1434	1437	1442	1464	1483	1494	1479	1456
	基础母猪死亡率(%)	0.5	0.07	0.63	0.42	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	3.98
	基础母猪淘汰率(%)	1.92	3.56	2.23	5.48	3.28	1.35	2.48	5.88	26.24
配种	配种头数(头)	209	422	238	457	214	462	416	221	2429
	断奶发情配种间隔天数(天)	4.22	4.62	4.14	4.56	4.1	5.65	5.01	4	4.44
	断奶7天内发情配种率(%)	88.89	90.65	94.33	91.16	88.77	97.19	91.76	90.36	91.27
	35天妊娠率(%)	95.85	94.26	92.18	91.18	95.4	95.14	90.87	87.02	92.69
分娩	分娩率(%)	87.98	93.81	93.26	92.52	90.02	92.86	87.39	92.12	91.07
	分娩窝数(窝)	388	197	401	198	379	195	409	220	2387
	窝均健仔数(头)	13.16	13.49	13.58	13.18	13.12	13.34	13.01	13.2	13.25
	窝均总产仔(头)	15.05	15.25	15.53	14.81	14.73	15.01	14.53	15.12	15.01
	窝均断奶数(头)	13.06	12.91	13.22	13.39	12.86	13.39	13.29	12.51	13.08
	死胎和木乃伊(%)	6.46	5.38	6.38	4.78	4.7	4.9	4.21	6.63	5.6
	窝均断奶重(kg)	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.12	7.55	6.47	6.72	6.4	6.85
商品猪	断奶前成活率(%)	99.17	98.78	98.78	98.77	99.18	98.67	99.54	96.03	98.6
	后备利用率(%)	82.7	92.5	87.1	90	91	94.7	97.87	98.28	91.77
哺乳	哺乳期(天)	25	25	26	25	26	23	24	25	25
母猪生产力	非生产天数(NPD)	20.77	29.28	22.17	27.31	17.76	17.56	20.48	28.17	24.6
	年产胎次(LSY)	2.41	2.37	2.4	2.36	2.38	2.41	2.39	2.29	2.37
	年提供断奶仔猪数(PSY)	31.47	30.6	31.73	31.6	30.61	32.27	31.76	28.65	31.03

五、结论与讨论V. Conclusions and discussions

2025年断奶仔猪成本： Cost of weaning piglets in 2025:

成本项目		1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	平均				
断奶成本	猪折旧	24.1	23.7	23.1	17.7	19.6	20.2	23.8	19	21.1	19.2	19.4	12.9	20.3
	饲料	102.4	114.1	100.7	109.2	97.8	95.6	106.4	105.9	110.3	102.5	103.7	119.9	105.6
	兽药	12.6	13.1	15.1	11.5	10.8	10.5	11.9	11.3	10.2	11.6	12.5	11.9	11.9
	疫苗	13.3	20.1	4.6	5.7	4.6	5.5	3.7	2.6	8	8	6.3	6.7	7.2
	人工	40.1	37.9	38.8	36.8	33.4	32.7	32.6	29.8	29.7	29.8	30.2	31.1	33.5
	固定资产折旧	11.1	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.6	10.8	11	11.4	10.6
	租赁费	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.8	6	5.6
	燃料动力	8.9	8.5	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.9	7.2	7.8	9.4	7.4
	低值易耗品	3	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.1	2	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.6	4.2	3.9	2.9
	办公费	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8
	修理费	2	3.8	2.5	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6
	猪精液	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	2	2.9	3.5	4.3	5.2	1.6
	其他	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	2	2	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.6
合计	224.1	242.3	212.5	209	194.2	192.2	208.6	199	211.1	206.1	209.7	223	210.4	

五、结论与讨论V. Conclusions and discussions

➤ 讨论 Discuss

- 未来新丹系猪群饲喂策略和背膘管理方案进一步摸索。
- The feeding strategy and backfat management plan for the future new Dan breed pig herd will be further explored.



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