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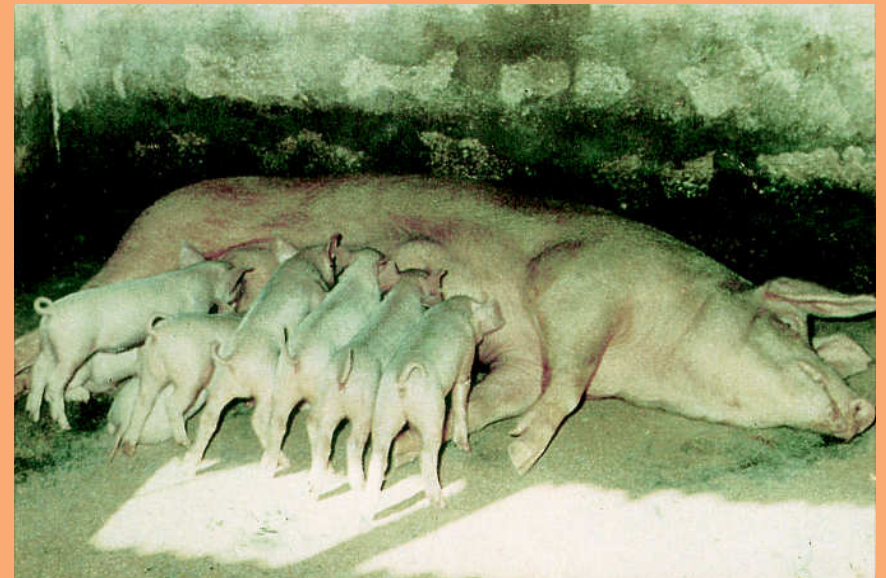


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FEEDS

GUIDE TO FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF PIGS



by Claude Wilson
Dip. Agri. (JSA) Dip. Pig Husbandry (B.C.)

FOR PROFITABLE PRODUCTION



FEEDS
For Profitable Production

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PREPARED FOR HI-PRO FARM SUPPLIES

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FARROWING CHART – SOWS

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30	24																			30	24	31	24
31	25																						

SOWS COME ON HEAT EVERY 20 TO 21 DAYS. CHECK SOWS TO SEE IF THEY HAVE COME BACK ON HEAT.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This handbook commissioned by Mr. Stephen Smith and Mr. Julio Forbes of Master Blend Feeds, received noteworthy support and contribution from personnel both within and outside the company.

Special thanks to Dr. Fred Hanley of Hi-Pro Research & Development for the assistance in the compilation of the material. Thanks to the Sales and Technical Team, comprising Messrs Oliver Thompson, Cliff Kitson, Clinton Wilson and Eric Williams, who individually organized the visits we made to the pig farms islandwide. To Dr. Lloyd Turner and Dr. Panampilly Vijayan for the veterinary and husbandry input.

We must acknowledge the contribution of Bodles Pig Research unit and Cherry Gardens Farm piggery where much of the research work was conducted.

Finally, I acknowledge the technical knowledge in the husbandry of pigs gained at the Barneveld College in the Netherlands.

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GUIDE TO THE FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF PIGS

INTRODUCTION

The way we feed our pigs can have a significant impact on productivity and final profits. As a result, Hi-Pro Feeds, offers high quality pig feeds, as well as a feed management programme that will ensure profitable pig production.

Hi-Pro's interest in the pig industry goes far beyond the provision of high quality pig rations. We also provide technical field support and veterinary advice. As the leading manufacturer of livestock feed, we have developed a total management package concept for the livestock sector as the means to increase technical knowledge, improve efficiency and increase farm profits.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

This programme is the result of trials commissioned by Hi-Pro Feeds both in the research and field environment. The response of quality pigs to Hi-Pro Pig rations exceeds expectation and in this regard Hi-Pro Feeds reinforces the three step-feeding programme using Pig Starter, Grower and Finisher rations(SGF) for growing pigs.

The economic benefits of the SGF programme are numerous. Significantly, the average feed cost is lower and consequently more economical than when a Pig Grower ration is fed throughout the fattening period.

HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES

The manual does not provide a total husbandry procedure nor is it a total treatment of the complex subject of feeding pigs. Instead, it should be used as a GUIDE as together we try to set some standard practices for the pig industry.

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS

Some pig starter rations are formulated mainly from plant sources. Protein derived from plant sources is not ideal for the very young piglets and in most cases is the primary cause of digestive disorders such as scours and gut oedema.

Hi-Pro Pig Starter incorporates protein of animal origin making it more readily utilized by the delicate digestive system of piglets and newly weaned pigs. Used in a carefully managed programme, Hi-Pro Pig Starter will result in:

1. A significant decrease in digestive disorders.
2. Healthier piglets and weaners.
3. Considerable improvement in early growth.
4. Piglets being able to cope with pre and post weaning stress.



FEEDING PROGRAMME FOR PIGLETS

TABLE 1

RATION: **HI-PRO PIG STARTER(MASH/PELLET)**

Crude Protein	%(min)	.....	18.0
Crude Fat	%(max)	.....	6.0
Crude Fibre	%(max)	.....	4.0
Lysine	%(min)	.....	1.20
Digestible Energy	(kcal/kg)	.....	3100-3200

Hi-Pro Pig Starter is recommended as a creep feed for piglets 14 days old(4 kg or 9 lbs), and as a regular supplement for weaners up to 12 weeks old (24 kg or 53 lbs).

PRODUCTIVE DATA

Sexual Maturity	-	8-9 months(male)
		7 months(female)
Oestrus period	-	21 days
Gestation period	-	112-116 days(114 days)
		3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days

PARAMETERS

TARGET WEIGHTS OF PIGLETS & WEANERS

Birth Weight	-	1.4 Kg(3 lbs)
3 weeks	-	5.0 Kg(11 lbs)
4 weeks	-	6.3 Kg(14 lbs)
5 weeks	-	7.6 Kg(17 lbs)
6 weeks	-	9.0 Kg(20 lbs)
8 weeks	-	13.0 Kg(29 lbs)

GENERAL TARGETS

Weaning to Service	-	6-9 days
Litter/sow/year(litter index)	-	2
Average litter size	-	10
Pre-weaning mortality	-	less than 15 %
Post-weaning mortality	-	less than 5 %

FATTENING TARGETS

Starting weight(8 weeks)	-	13 kg(29-30 lbs)
Fattening period	-	112 days
Finishing weight	-	78 kg(172 lbs)
Feed Conversion	-	3.21
Formula		
Average Daily gain(gm)	-	$\frac{\text{Last weight} - \text{Starting weight}}{\text{No. of Days}}$
Feed Conversion	-	$\frac{\text{Total Amount of Concentrate Fed}}{\text{Weight Gain}}$

Clinical information:

Normal Body Temperature	:	39°C(102°F)
Lower critical temperature	:	38.4°C(101.2°F)
Upper critical temperature	:	40°C(103.5°F)
Respiration rate(resting, 18°C)	:	20-30/minute
		Up to 50 for young piglets, 13-15 for older pigs(sows)
Pulse(resting, 18°C)	:	70-90/minute
		200-280 in newborn piglets.

BATCH 2

Cost of weaners	100,000.00
Feed cost	174,534.00
Other cost	101,020.00
Non-Cash Cost(Depreciation)	8,000.00
Total Gross Cost	\$383,554.00
Warm dress weight	5500 kg
Cost of producing 1 kg of pork	\$69.74

TABLE 1

Age of Pigs (days)	Period (days)	Amt/Pig (g)	Total Feed (kg)	Expected Wt.(kg)
15-35	21	120(1/4 lbs)	2.5	4.0-7.6(9-17 lbs)
36-42(weaning)	7	140-200 (5-7 ozs)	1.2	7.6-9.0(17-20 lbs)
WEANERS				
43-56	14	200-600 (7-21 ozs)	5.0	9.0-13.0(20-29 lbs)

The period between day 43-56 is generally an acclimatization period for the newly weaned piglets. It is also the time when the pig's digestive system adjusts from a milk/concentrate diet to a straight concentrate. A gradual increase in the feed allowance during the adjustment period will lower incidences of post weaning diarrhoea.

TABLE 2 SUGGESTED POST WEANING FEEDING SCHEDULE

FEED DAY(age in days)	DAILY AMOUNT/PIG(g)
0 Weaning(42)	No Feed
1 (43)	200 (7 oz)
2 (44)	250 (9 oz)
3 (45)	250
4 (46)	250
5 (47)	300 (11 oz)
6 (48)	300
7 (49)	300
8 (50)	350 (12 oz)
9 (51)	400 (14 oz)
10 (52)	400
11 (53)	450 (1 lb.)
12 (54)	450
13 (55)	500 (1 lb. 2 oz.)
14 (56)	600 (1 lb. 5 oz)

FEEDING THE FATTENING PIG

The primary objective when feeding fatteners is to have faster growth at an economical feed cost. The feeding system utilized and the amount of feed offered can determine the level of growth and the carcass quality of the finished pigs.

Feed restriction or under feeding, can lead to poor quality pork, while over feeding will result in unacceptable, fatty meat.

MAXIMUM GROWTH

As a result of field trials conducted by Master Blend's Research & Development Department, a balance between both extremes has been developed to yield maximum growth without reducing carcass value. However, the level that is set is dependent on the growth potential of the pigs.

The fattening process starts at the end of the acclimatization period at 8 weeks old and pigs should be placed in suitable pens(see floor spacing).

FEEDING PROGRAMME: WEEK 9-12

TABLE 3

RATION: HI-PRO STARTER (MASH/PELLET)

WEEK	(FATT. DAYS)	AMOUNT/PIG (KG)	EXPECTED WEIGHT (KG)
9	(1-7)	0.7 (1 lb 9 oz)	13 –16 (29-35 lbs)
10	(8-14)	0.8 (1 lb 12 oz)	16-18 (35-40 lbs)
11	(15-21)	0.9 (2 lbs)	18-21 (40-46 lbs)
12	(22-28)	1.1 (2 lbs 6 oz)	21-24 (46-53 lbs)



b) Calculate the cost of producing 1 kg of pork given the following parameters:

Purchase of weaner(\$1,000/pig – 100, fattening range – 13.78 kg(30-172 lbs) fattening time – 112 days, loan - \$360,000 at 40 % interest, dressing – 70 %, other costs are estimated.

BATCH 1(ALL IN ALL OUT SYSTEM)

EXPENDITURE

Building Cost	\$80,000.00
Cost of weaners	100,000.00

Feed Cost

Pig Starter	100 x 25.0 kg @ \$10.86/kg	27,150.00
Pig Grower	100 x 92.0 kg @ \$ 8.39/kg	77,188.00
Pig Finisher	100 x 92.0 kg @ \$ 7.63/kg	70,196.00

Feed cost/cycle(18 weeks)	\$174,534.00
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Other Costs:

Drugs	2,000.00
Maintenance	3,500.00
Utilities	1,200.00
Labour	\$920.00 x 26 weeks 23,920.00
Salary	20,000.00
Interest on loan (6 months)	50,400.00

Total Other Cost	\$101,020.00
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Non cash Cost

Depreciation	8,000.00
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Total Gross Cost	\$463,554.00
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Warm dress weight	100 x 55 kg/slaughtered pigs	5500 kg
Cost/kg of pork	\$463,554.00/5500	\$84.28
Revenue	(5500 kg x \$72.60/kg)	\$399,300.00

Side Revenue		
2 Culled Sows	@ \$5,000	10,000.00
1 Culled Gilt	@ \$4,000	4,000.00
		14,000.00
Total Net Cost		\$584,362.36
Number of weaners produced		320
Unit cost/weaner		\$1,826.20

N.B. The various costing used in this sample production statement is based on estimation and may not be representative of current cost. The cost of production may or may not involve all the variables listed above and therefore cost of production might in reality be lower.

EXPENDITURE	YEAR 2
Using a 15 % upward adjustment over previous year.	
Building cost	Nil
Feed Cost	\$228,944.72
Other Cost	269,422.00
Total paid cost	\$498,366.72
Non-cash cost(Depreciation)	15,000.00
Total Gross Cost	\$513,366.72
Side revenue	16,100.00
Total Net Cost	\$497,266.72
Number of weaners produced	320
Unit cost/weaner	\$1,553.96

FEEDING PROGRAMME: WEEK 13-19

TABLE 4

RATION: HI-PRO PIG GROWER(MASH PELLET)

Crude Protein %(min)	16.0
Crude Fat %(max)	5.0
Crude Fibre %(max)	6.0
Lysine %(min)	0.85
Digestible Energy(kcal/kg)	3200-3300

WEEK	(FATT. DAYS)	AMOUNT/PIG (KG)	EXPECTED WEIGHT (KG)
13	(29-35)	1.4 (3 lbs.)	24-28 (53-62 lbs)
14	(36-42)	1.6 (3 ½ lbs)	28 - 32 (62-70 lbs)
15	(43-49)	1.7 (3¾ lbs)	32-36 (70-79 lbs)
16	(50-56)	1.8 (4 lbs)	36-40 (79-88 lbs)
17	(57-63)	2.0 (4½ lbs)	40-44 (88-97 lbs)
18	(64-70)	2.3 (5 lbs)	44-49 (97-108 lbs)
19	(71-77)	2.4 (5 ¼ lbs)	49 - 53 (108-117 lbs)

FEEDING PROGRAMME: WEEK 20-24

TABLE 5

RATION: HI-PRO PIG FINISHER(MASH/PELLET)

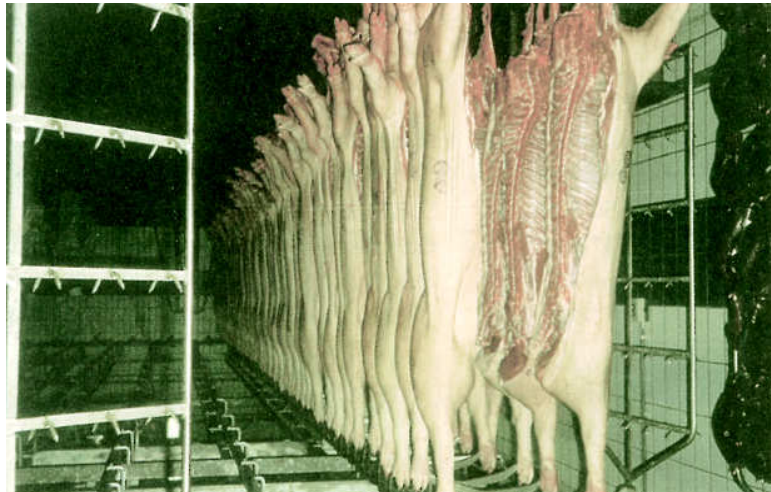
Crude Protein %(min)	14.0
Crude Fat %(max)	6.0
Crude Fibre %(max)	6.0
Lysine %(min)	0.64
Digestible Energy(kcal/kg)	3150-3250

WEEK	(FATT. DAYS)	AMOUNT/PIG (KG)	EXPECTED WEIGHT (KG)
20	(78-84)	2.5 (5 ½ lbs)	53-58 (117-128 lbs)
21	(85-91)	2.6 (5¾ lbs)	58-63 (128-139 lbs)
22	(92-98)	2.7 (6 lbs)	63-68 (139-150 lbs)
23	(99-105)	2.7 (6 lbs)	68-73 (150-161 lbs)
24	(106-112)	2.7 (6 lbs)	73-78 (161-172 lbs)

Fatteners should reach market weight at 6 months old which is 16 weeks after the set up date(8 weeks), and animals should be weighing 78 kg(172 lbs) depending on the quality of the pigs. A feed conversion ratio(FCR) of 3.21 is an achievable target.

CHANGING OF RATION

Changes in the ration, Hi-Pro Pig Starter to Hi-Pro Pig Grower and Hi-Pro Pig Finisher must be done gradually(over 4-5 days) each day increasing the amount of the new feed. eg 25:75 %, 50:50 %, 75:25 %, 100 % of the new feed.



Slaughtered Carcass

FEEDING THE PREGNANT AND LACTATING SOW

An economical feed management programme requires that sow be fed based on the stage of their productive cycle. Proper allocation of feed improves feed efficiency and enables maximum production at a reduced feed cost.

RATION: HI-PRO SOW & BOAR

Crude Protein %(min)	14.0
Crude Fat %(max)	6.0
Crude Fibre %(max)	10.0
Lysine %(min)	0.60
Digestible Energy(kcal/kg)	3100-3200

ECONOMICS

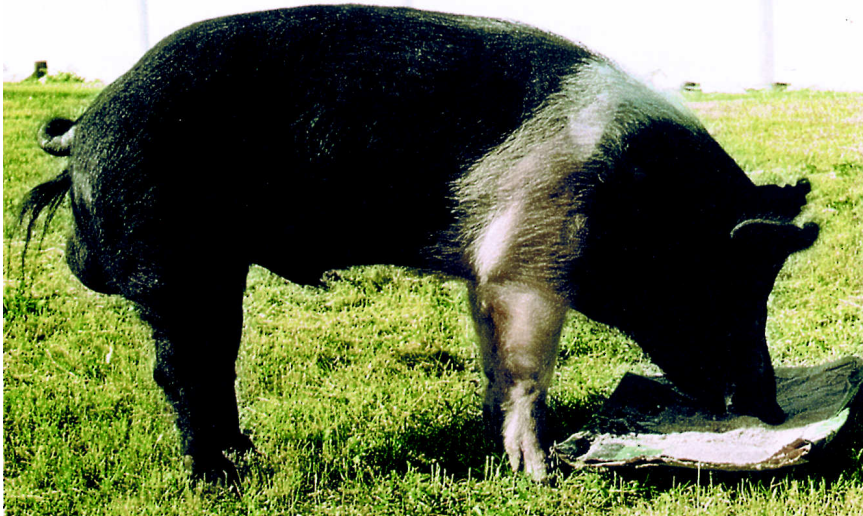
a) To calculate the cost of production of 1 weaner pig given the following parameters:

Number of Sow – 20, litter index(litter/sow/year) 2.0, Average litter size – 10, mortality % - 20(i.e. 8 piglets weaned per litter). Number of Boars – 2, Selection rate(gilts) – 1.25 culling rate – 10 %, Bank Loan - \$420,000 at 40 %, Cost of building - \$150,000 depreciated over 10 years.

EXPENDITURE	YEAR 1	
Cost of Building		\$150,000.00
<i>Feed Cost</i>		
Sow & Boar Ration		
20 Sows x 1036 kg/per sow per year	@ \$7.45/kg	154,364.00
2 Boars x 912 kg/per boar per year	@ \$7.45/kg	13,588.80
3 R/Gilts x 180 kg/per gilt per year	@ \$7.45/kg	4,023.00
Starter Ration		
320 Weaners x 7.8 kg/pig	@ 10.86	27,106.56
<i>Total Feed Cost</i>		\$199,082.36
Other Cost(estimated)		
Drugs		8,000.00
Maintenance		6,000.00
Utilities		5,000.00
Labour		47,840.00
Salary		50,000.00
Interest on loan		117,440.00
		234,280.00
Total Paid Cost		\$583,362.36
Non Cash Cost		
Depreciation		15,000.00
Total Gross Cost		\$598,362.36

3. HAMPSHIRE

Black, meat type animal with a white belt around the forequarters. These are well adapted to low levels of management and are sometimes crossed with the Large White Breed.



Nursing Sow

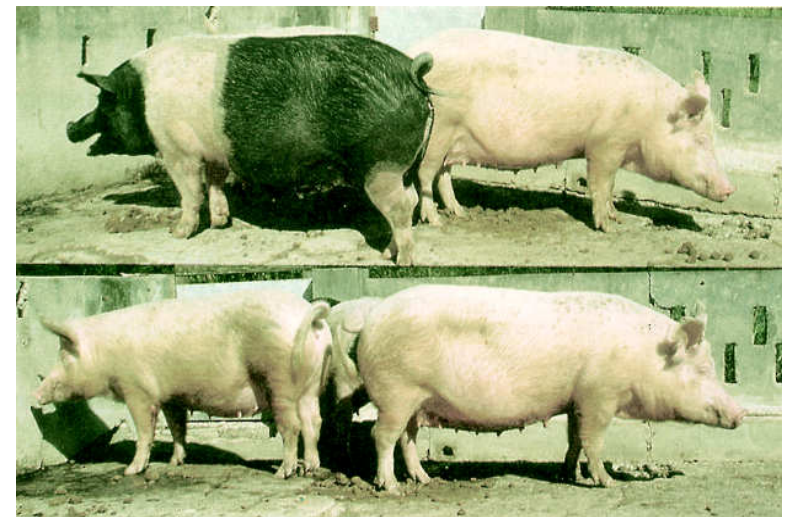
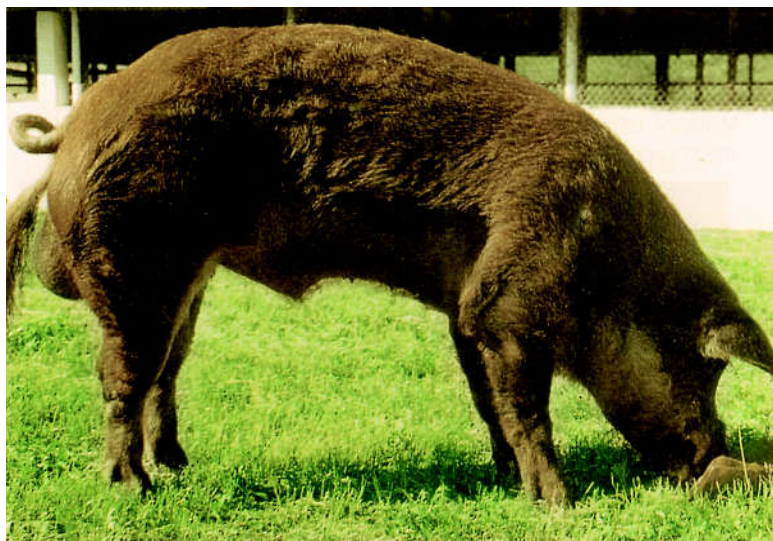
Sow are best fed Hi-Pro Sow & Boar ration according to the stage of the productive cycle, as follows:

TABLE 6

Period (day)	Days	Feed/Day (kg)	Purpose	Total Feed (kg)
Wean-Service	7	3.0(6½ lbs)	Flushing/increase ovulation	20
1-21	21	2.0(4¼ lbs)	post conception period	42
22-84	63	2.0-2.5	conditioning	136
85-108	24	2.5(5½ lbs)	steaming up	60
109-115	7	2.0(4¼ lbs)	pre-farrowing period	14

4. DUROC

Useful in cross breeding programmes they are good mothers. The breed is reddish brown in colour and has slightly drooping ears.



LOST DAYS

In determining the amount of feed/sow/year the farmer should factor into his calculation a non-productive period known as LOST DAYS. This lost days takes into account any delay in the sow coming on heat, returning to service or where the animal is sick.

Where the litter index is 2, ie. two litters/sow/year, and the farmer weans his piglets at 6 weeks the LOST DAYS factor is 18 days/cycle or 36 days/year.

Therefore, 18 lost or non-productive days/cycle feeding 2.5 kg (5½ lbs) /day amounts to 45 kg(100 lbs) feed.

GOOD RESULTS

Hi-Pro Sow & Boar ration can be fed to nursing sow with good results. The rate varies between 4.5-5.5 kg (10-12 lbs)/sow depending on the size of the litter. The rule of thumb is:

2.3 kg(5 lbs) Hi-Pro Sow & Boar for body maintenance and

230 g(½ lb) given for each piglet she nurses.

Eg. A sow with 10 piglets should receive:

Maintenance - 2.3 kg

10 piglets x 230 g - 2.3 kg

Total - 4.6 kg(10 lbs)/day

With 12 piglets - 5.1 kg(11 lbs)/day

With 15 piglets - 5.8 kg (12 lbs)/day

The above is subject to whether the sow can consume the higher amount of feed.

Offer little or no feed the day the sow farrows as oftentimes the appetite is depressed.

FLOOR SPACE

Strict adherence to the required floor space and stocking rate by classes of animal is important to achieve maximum production:

SOWS	-2 m ²	(21 sq ft)/pig	15-20/pen
WEANERS	-0.2m ²	(2 sq ft)/pig	8-10/pen
FATTENERS	-0.85m ²	(9 sq ft)/pig	8-10/pen
GILTS	-0.85m ²	(9 sq ft)/pig	4-6/pen

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

1. LARGE WHITE

Long bodied white pigs with erect ears, a meat type of high fertility and good meat quality.



2. LANDRACE

Widely used in cross breeding programme, they are white, large, meat type pigs, long bodied with drooping ears.



MANAGEMENT OF PIGLETS FROM BIRTH TO WEANING

1. Be present at farrowing.
2. Assist the sow only if it becomes necessary.
3. Provide warmth of 27-32°C (80-90°F) and ensure that piglets get the first“ milk” of the sow(colostrum).
4. Clip the needle teeth, cut navel cord and swab with a mild antiseptic (iodine). Administer 1cc of an iron supplement as the piglets are usually born with low levels of iron. Pigs should be weighing 1.4 kg (3 lbs) at birth.
5. Mark the piglets according to the farm’s system of identification.
6. Castrate males that will not be used in the breeding programme at 14-21 days old.
7. Introduce a small quantity of Hi-Pro Pig Starter as a creep feed at 14 days old. Pig should weigh 5.0 kg(11 lbs) at this stage.
8. Wean at 6 weeks. Target weight – 9.0 kg(20 lbs)
9. Vaccinate against Swine Erysipelas at 7 weeks.

GENERAL HEALTH TIPS

The infection pressure or the level of disease-causing organisms is relatively high in the environment of a pig farm. Good management will reduce both the infectious and non-infectious agents of disease.

In this case, the farmer should:

1. Feed regularly with good quality, well-balanced Hi-Pro Feed.
2. Provide an adequate supply of cool, clean drinking water.
3. Maintain proper sanitation in the environment of the pig house.
4. Reduce factors that cause stress.
5. Prevent overcrowding.
6. Reduce draftiness while providing good air circulation within the pig house.

Thereafter feed once or twice/day as follows:

Day 2	Feed 2.0 kg(4¼ lbs)
Day 3	Feed 2.5 kg(5¼ lbs)
Day 4	Feed 3.0 kg(6½ lbs)
Day 5	Feed 4.0 kg(8½ lbs)
Day 6	Full Feed(10-12 lbs)

For budgetary calculation set the feed consumption at 1036 kg/sow/year (2290 lbs).

FEEDING THE SERVICE BOAR & REPLACEMENT STOCK

SERVICE BOAR

Boars require feed for maintenance and the reproduction activities. Adult boars under normal condition demand 2.5 kg(5½ lbs) Hi-Pro Sow & Boar ration daily for peak performance. Young or junior boars(8-15 months old) should be fed 3.0 kg(6 lbs)/day for growth and slow development.

Over feeding of the service boar results in fatness, laziness and the production of poor quality semen.

REPLACEMENT GILTS

Replacement gilts are generally taken from the fattening line and placed in groups of 3-4 gilts/pen. The ration is changed from Hi-Pro Pig Finisher to Hi-Pro Sow & Boar ration fed at a daily rate of 2.5 kg(5½ lbs) for the next 2 months(6-8 months old) to allow for slow maturity.

Gilts can be bred at 8 months (at the 3rd heat period) and should be weighing in the region of 90-110 kg(200-240 lbs.)

ROUGHAGE

A good practice is to feed some form of roughage(eg. fresh grass, corn silage, brewers grain) to the sows, boars and gilts.

Selection of Replacement Gilts

In selecting the future parent stock of the herd look for animals that show potential for:

a) GOOD PRODUCTION

A sow with 15-16 well developed, evenly placed teats (nipples) shows the potential to raise large litters.

b) LONG PRODUCTIVE LIFE

A productive life of 5 years(10 litters) is desirable. Gilts should walk strongly, have strong feet and possess good conformation(body size)

c) GOOD DAILY GAIN(offspring)

Offspring of quality sows should be growing at an average rate of 600g /day. A large bodied, well-developed, broad sow will produce larger and faster growing pigs.



HEALTH TIPS

PIGLETS

Piglets are healthy when,

COLOUR: At 3 weeks old piglets of the white breeds are pink to reddish, over 3 weeks are light pink with a reddish backline.

(pale or grey coloured piglets are deficient in iron)

HAIR: Hair is short and thin, smooth and lying backward. (Sick piglets have rough, standing hair with dull colour)

ACTIVITY: There is reaction to abnormal noise/movements around the pen. (Sick piglets tend to lie atop each other, scream or separate from the others and hardly react to any form of disturbance).

DUNG: Dung is solid(watery, yellow or reddish, bad smelling dung is undesirable).

CONDITION: When body shows fleshiness with no visible evidence of bones.

MANAGEMENT & HEALTH TIPS

SOW

The sow should produce at least 2 litters every year. Weaned sows should be checked for heat daily with a view to being bred within 7 days of weaning.

PREGNANT SOWS

Pregnant sows should be dewormed 9 days before the due farrowing date and a mange treatment applied two days later(treatments and medication can be obtained at the Hi-Pro Farm Store at White Marl, St. Catherine).

Reduce feed quantity 3 days before farrowing to 2.0 kg(4½ lbs)/day this has the effect of reducing birth difficulties that sometimes affect sows that are overweight.

The sow will farrow within 24 hours of the appearance of milk in the foremost teats.

WEANER PIGS

Offer no feed to weaners on the day of weaning.

Provide medication(antibiotic) as prescribed by a Veterinarian, vitamin and mineral in drinking water immediately upon weaning.

