

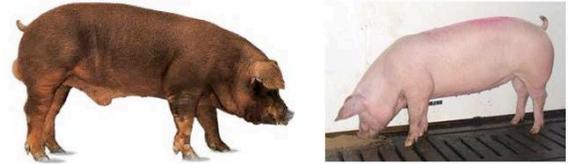
Feeding Swine: Conception to Dissection

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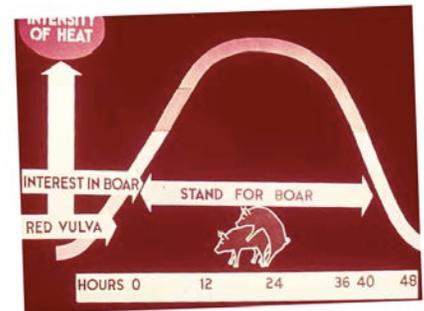
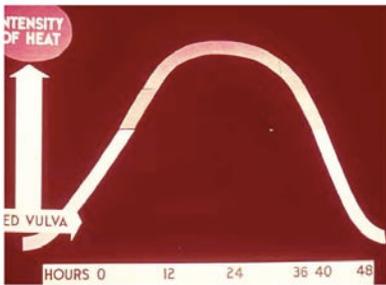
REPRODUCTION

Swine production starts with an understanding of reproduction and the female estrus cycle.

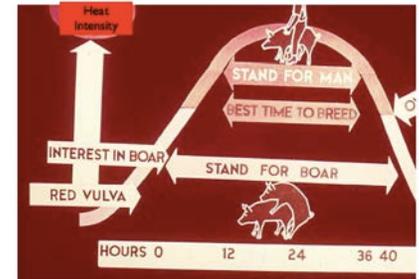
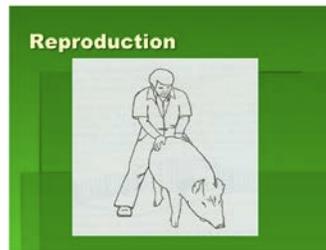
A female will be in heat for approximately 48 hours. During this time the female is receptive to the boar, but may not conceive during the entire time. Successful conception will only occur during the peak of heat intensity. Peak intensity occurs approximately 6 hours after the first sign of heat and will last 24 to 30 hours.



Understanding Reproduction



An easy way to determine when to breed is if the sow or gilt will stand for a man as shown in the pictures.



Two weeks before breeding, increase the feed to the sow or gilt to 5 to 6 lbs per day. This will result in the possibility of a larger litter. Once pregnant the gestating pig should be kept in condition usually by feeding 4 lbs per day.



Flushing

Two weeks before breeding feed 5 to 6 lbs of feed/day



Feed in gestation 4 lbs per day

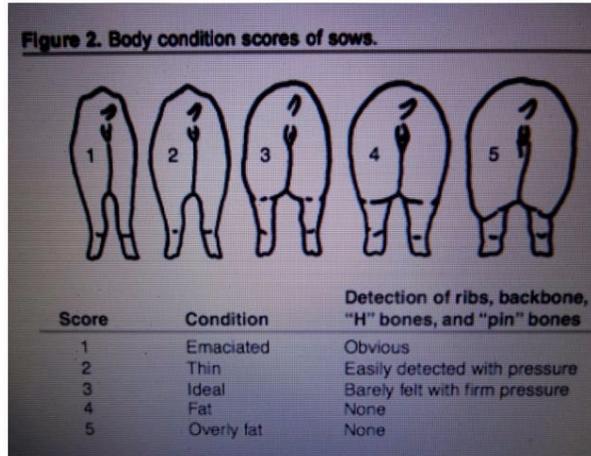


Individual feeders

Body condition during gestation is important. On a score of 1 to 5, one being under weight and five being over weight, a gestating pig should have a body score of 3 at the time of farrowing.



Confirmation 3.0 (1.0- 5.0)



The day of farrowing, the sow will show very little interest in eating, but as soon as the pigs are born her feed must be increased. It is recommended to feed 4 lbs of feed daily plus 1 lb for each piglet. Eight pigs in a litter would equal 12 total lbs of feed to be fed to the sow. The more feed she eats the more she will milk and the faster the piglets will grow.



Little appetite the day of farrowing, if any



Increase the sow's ration daily



Feed 4 lbs to the sow + 1 lb for every pig in the litter

8 pigs in the litter means 4 lbs + 8 lbs = 12 lbs per day

It is urgent that piglets receive their mother's first milk called colostrum. This concentrated early milk has a high level of antibodies. This will provide a great deal of protection to the piglets and enable them to resist any early bacteria infection.

There are many types of farrowing stalls. The purpose of the stall is to confine the sow and avoid her from crushing her piglets. It is important that piglets be kept dry, warm and have access to creep feed.



Farrowing Crate



Same pen with expanded metal floor



Home made wooden farrowing stall

A new approach to farrowing is "colony farrowing" where several sows are grouped together and the piglets can roam freely between different mothers.



Colony farrowing

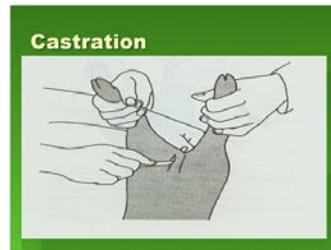
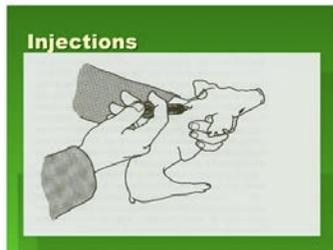
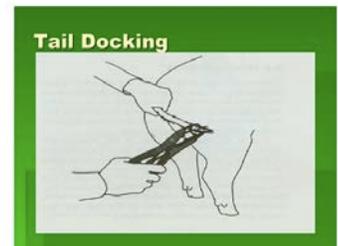
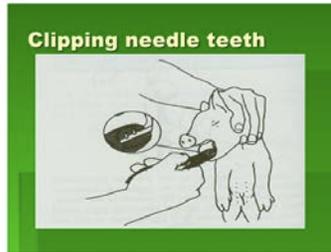


Colony farrowing



Farrowing crates as colony pens

Baby pigs at birth should have their navel cord cut to within one inch of their body, then the cord should be disinfected with iodine or gentian violet. Next, the needle teeth should be trimmed as well as the tail. They should be injected with iron sulfate within three day of birth and again at 7 days of age. Castration is optional, but recommended at 5 to 7 days of age.



Ear notching can be used as a means to identify outstanding females at selection time. A system for selection would be to give a piglet an ear notch for each outstanding characteristic. For example, one ear notch for being the biggest pig in the litter. Another notch for a large litter, 12 or more pigs. A third notch if the piglet has 14 or more teats and lastly a fourth notch if the sow was a four star female.



Creep feeding is important to get pigs off to a fast start and healthy at weaning. Start with a hand full of feed and each day increase the amount. At weaning each piglet should have consumed 5 lbs of creep. At weaning time, move the sow and not the piglets. The piglets are enough stress losing their mother.



Creep feeding is very important



Each baby pig eats about 5 lbs of creep feed (from day 7 to weaning)

Weaning time

Move the sow
Keep the baby pigs in
their familiar
environment



Pigs should be fed 2 to 3 lbs of starter feed per pig and encourage to develop a dunging pattern. A dunging patten can be established where a pen is designed so as to have the waterer at the lowest point of a sloped floor and at that point a view of the pigs in the neighboring pen.



Starter – Feed 2 to 3 lbs per pig per day



Encourage a dunging pattern



Dunging area:
1) lowest point, 2) waterer, 3) view of neighbor

A Grower feeds should be fed at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs per pig per day. Pens should be constructed to provide good ventilation so they dry fast. In dry weather pigs can be raised outside as well.



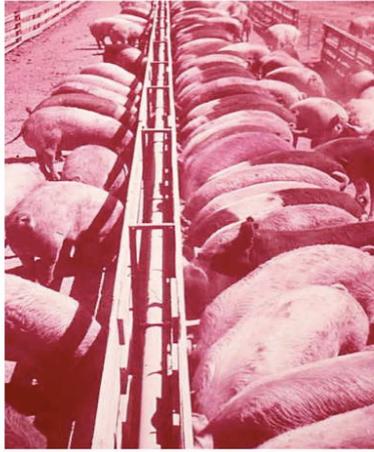
Grower – Feed 4 to 5 lbs per pig per day



Outdoor pen



Huge outdoor pen (area of little rain)



A Finisher feed should be fed at the rate of 6 to 7 lbs per day.



Finisher – 6 to 7 lbs of feed per pig per day

HEAT STRESS



Influencing Factors



Sun burn



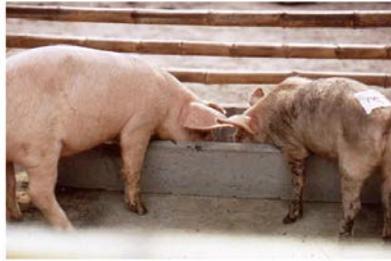
Round worms – (*Ascaris suum*)



Abortions



Inguinal hernia – (hereditary)



Protein deficiency



Atrophic Rhinitis – (Bordetella bronchiseptica)



Zinc deficiency - Parakeratosis



Biotin deficiency – cracks & sores



Iron deficiency



Know your feed

A
BALANCED
FEED
IS
ESSENTIAL
FOR
GOOD
GROWTH



SWINE FEEDING PROGRAM				
	PRE-ST	START	GROW	FINISH
FROM	1st DAY	29th DAY	61st DAY	121st DAY
TO	28	60	120	165
END WT	15 lbs	45 lbs	120 lbs	200 lbs
FEED PER DAY	+	2.3 lbs	4.5 lbs	6.7 lbs
FEED CONVERSION		2.5	3.3	3.8
FEED CONSUMED	5 lbs	75 lbs	250 lbs	300 lbs
TOTAL FEED CONSUMED	625 lbs			

REPRODUCTION FEED SCHEDULE			
* BREED.	* GEST.	* FARROW.	* LACT.
2 WKS BEFORE	APPROX. 108 DAYS	1 WK BEFORE	APPROX. 4 TO 6 WK
6 lbs	4 lbs	6 lbs	4 lbs + 1 lb/PIGLET
PER DAY	PER DAY	PER DAY	PER DAY
12%	12%	16%	16%
* FOR GILTS ADD 1/2 lb PER DAY			

Local by-products may be incorporated into a swine feeding program, however, their nutrient variability, high moisture content and tendency to spoil can limit their usefulness. Once a healthy pig reaches 120 lbs, local by-products may be economical and can be incorporated into the feed to reduce costs. Use caution excessive use of by-products may imbalance the diet, reduce growth and increase costs of production.



Brewers grains



Bananas



Swill



Coconut meal (copra)



Thank You

