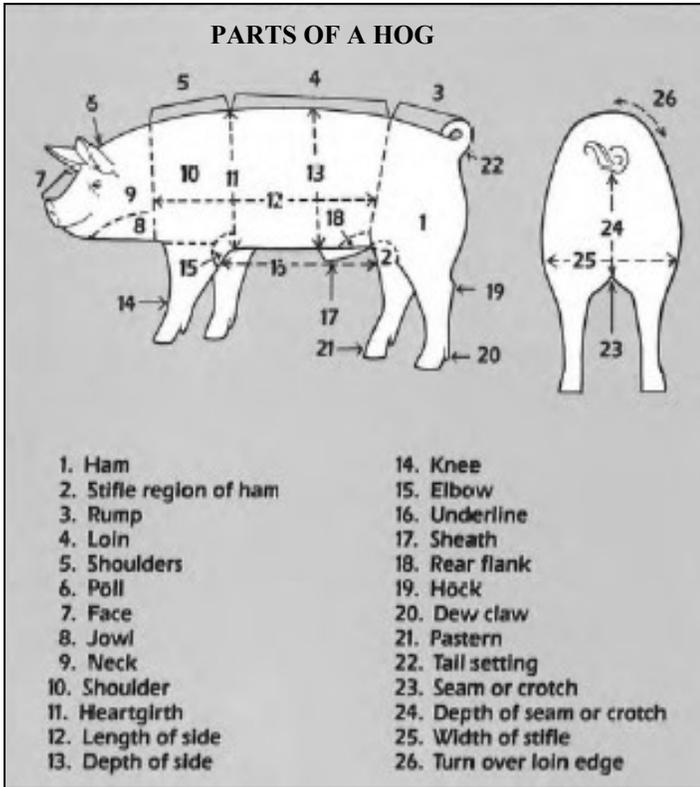


SWINE NUTRITION & MANAGEMENT



SHELTER REQUIREMENTS

- Clean, dry, area under a roof to sleep.
- Pens should have a concrete floor.
- Do not overcrowd.
- Provide clean, dry bedding: wood shavings or straw.
- Safe, woven wire fencing with a board around the bottom so pigs can't dig under, electric fence.
- A single strand of electric wire will discourage pigs and help train them to perimeters.



Space Requirements of Growing and Finishing Swine

Pig Weight	Space per Pig
30-60 lbs	3-5 sq ft
60-125 lbs	6 - 8sq ft
125 lbs to market weight	8 - 10 sq ft

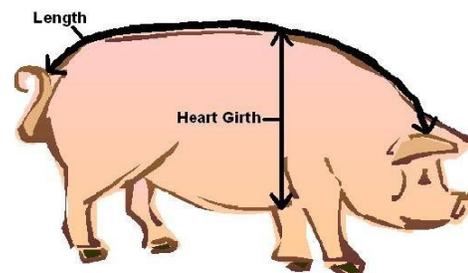
BASIC HEALTH CARE

- It is much less costly to prevent health and disease problems with food management than to treat issues once they occur.
- Strong appetites, sleek hair coats, tightly curled tails and a rectal temperature of 102.5F are all signs of a healthy pig.
- Call a Veterinarian when your pig shows a poor appetite, gauntness, rough hair coat, dull look in the eyes, excessive coughing, diarrhea, inactivity, lameness, or temperature 2 degrees or more above normal.
- Work closely with a Veterinarian to protect your pigs by sticking to a vaccination schedule based on age and point of production.
- Pigs are susceptible to various infectious diseases both bacterial and viral.
- Internal parasites must be controlled for optimum growth: de-worm one week after weaning and two more times at 30 day intervals.
- Pigs are susceptible to external parasites such as lice and mange mites.
- Antibiotics aid in efficient swine production. Read and follow all label directions, observing the recommended withdrawal time.

HOW TO ESTIMATE YOUR PIG'S WEIGHT

$$HG \times HG \times L / 400 = \text{WEIGHT}$$

- 1) Measure the pig's heart girth (HG) right behind the front legs.
- 2) Measure between the ears to the base of the tail (L).
- 3) Multiply the heart girth measurement (HG) times itself, and then multiply that times the length measurement (L).
- 4) Now, divide that sum by 400. This is your approximate live weight.
- 5) If the pig is under 150 lbs. add seven pounds. If the pig is over 400 lbs. subtract 10 lbs for every 25 lbs.



FEEDING GUIDELINES

- To grow rapidly and efficiently, swine need a high energy concentrated grain diet that is low in fiber (cellulose) and is supplemented with adequate protein.
- Allow 4-5 pigs per feeder hole.
- Put only enough feed out to last 3-4 days. Pigs don't like stale feed.

BASIC SWINE FEED INGREDIENTS

- **CORN:** PROS: Ideal finishing feed, high in digestible carbohydrates, low in fiber, very palatable. CONS: protein and mineral deficient.
- **BARLEY:** PROS: second in energy to corn, slightly more protein than corn. CONS: very poor in amino acids, high fiber, less palatable than corn
- **OATS:** PROS: Higher in fiber than corn or barley. CONS: not a high energy feed. Would be appropriate for breeding animals.
- **WHEAT:** PROS: equivalent to corn as an energy source, slightly better than corn in protein. Can be substituted pound for pound with corn. CONS: when ground too fine it can be pasty and lose palatability.
- **SOYBEAN MEAL:** PROS: highly palatable, low fiber, high digestible energy, high protein and good amino acid profile. CONS: Low in Vit B12.
- **ALASKA MARINE BY-PRODUCTS:** PROS: high in protein, highly digestible, good supply of several vitamins and minerals. CONS: avoid over feeding as they can cause a fishy flavor to the meat; must be stabilized with an antioxidant to prevent rancidity.

ALTERNATE FEED SOURCES

These items can be used to supplement a diet but not fed as a complete ration. The items below vary in fiber, energy, protein, vitamin and minerals. Some items will have to be cooked or boiled to overcome digestibility issues and to avoid the spread of diseases and parasites.

- Silage crops
- Dairy products (cottage cheese, yogurt)
- Kitchen Garbage
- Raw Vegetables - grocery waste
- Stale Bakery Products
- Sugars like Candy

WATER

- One-half to two-thirds of a pig's body is made up of water.
- Pigs should always have as much clean, fresh water as they can drink. **NEVER RUN OUT OF WATER.**
- Pigs can go longer without feed than water.

Water Requirements of Growing and Finishing Swine

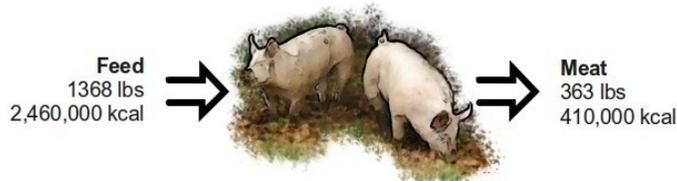
Pig Weight	Water per Pig per Day
40 lbs	1 gallon/pig/day
125 lbs	2 gallon/pig/day
200 lbs to market weight	2.5 - 3 gallon/pig/day

	Pig weight in pounds	Feed intake in pounds/day	Intake as a percent of body weight	
FEEDERS 8-10 weeks old	40	2.7	6.7	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> May Oct/Nov </div>
	60	3.8	6.3	
GROWING	80	4.7	5.8	
	100	5.6	5.6	
	120	6.3	5.4	
	140	6.8	4.8	
	160	7.4	4.7	
	180	7.8	4.3	
FINISHING Ideal Market Weight 200-250# 5-7 months old	200	8.3	4.2	

Successful pigs should have an ADG of 1.5 lbs/day
3.8 lbs of feed = 1 lb of weight gain

Feed Conversion

3.8 : 1 (lbs)
6 : 1 (kcal)



Reference

Applied Animal Nutrition, Feeds and Feeding, 3rd Edition, Peter R Cheeke
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Complete Costs of Raising Pigs, Farm Folly, March 14, 2011

