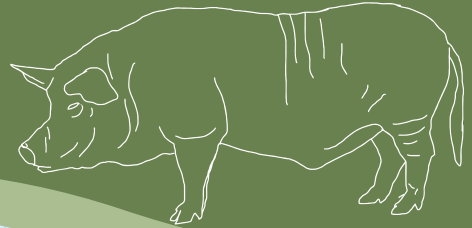




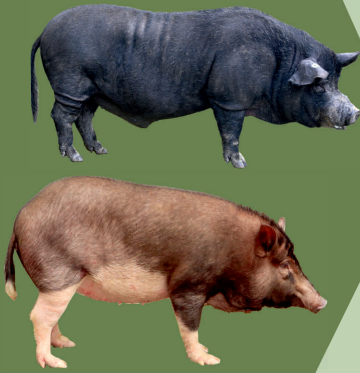
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India

Scientific Management of **PIG FARMING**






PIG FARMING

Pigs are highly prolific, have a short generation interval, and their products are easily marketable. Pigs have become a good option for farmers who cannot keep large animals due to the shrinking fodder base. As per the 20th Livestock Census, the pig population in India is showing an increasing trend. Pigs are known for their adaptability and resilience, making them an essential resource for small and marginal farmers, particularly in diverse climatic regions.



Feed Management

Feeding Schedule for Different Categories of Pigs

	Growing (6-12 months)	Approximate Body Weight (kg)	30-50
		Concentrate (g)	400-600
		Green Fodder (kg)	2-3
	Adult Pigs	Approximate Body Weight (kg)	60-100
		Concentrate (g)	300-400
		Green Fodder (kg)	3-5
	Breeding Boars	Approximate Body Weight (kg)	100-150
		Concentrate (g)	500-700
		Green Fodder (kg)	4-6

Age of Piglet (Days)	Approximate Body Weight (kg)	Quantity of Milk to be Given (g)	Quantity of Pig Starter to be Given (g)	Quantity of Green Fodder to be Given (g)
Birth to 4 days	1.0-1.5	Colostrum	-	-
5-30 days	1.5-3.0	300-500	Small quantity	Small quantity
31-60 days	3.0-5.0	400-600	50-100	Small quantity
61-90 days	5.0-7.5	500-750	100-200	250-500
90-120 days	7.5-10.0	-	200-250	500-750
5 th and 6 th month	10.0-20.0	-	250-300	750-1000

Note : Avoid feeding of swill, hotel waste and garbage

Breeding Management

Effective breeding involves selecting high-yielding boars and sows. Crossbreeding with superior breeds can improve growth rates and meat production. It is essential to maintain breed purity and avoid excessive inbreeding. Artificial insemination and embryo transfer techniques can also be utilized to enhance breeding efficiency.



Sign of Heat Detection



Sows:

The age of attainment of puberty in pigs is around 6-8 months, but mating is optimal at 8-10 months. The estrous cycle duration is 18-24 days, and the duration of heat is 48-72 hours.

Boars:

Boars can be used for breeding from nine months onwards and can be used for 4-5 years on a rotational basis.

Sign of Heat Detection



Restlessness



Frequent grunting



Swollen and red vulva



Increased urination



Seeking out boars and allowing mounting

Pregnancy Diagnosis



Physical methods
like external palpation,
abdominal ballotment,
and rectal examination



Biological methods
like hormone tests
(progesterone)



**Ultrasono-
graphy and
radiography**

Health Management

Common Diseases

Swine Fever:

A viral disease causing high mortality rates. Regular vaccination is crucial for control.

Parasitic Infections:

Parasitic infections causing various health issues. Preventive vaccination and deworming are recommended.



African Swine Fever (ASF):

A highly contagious viral disease causing high mortality rates in pigs. Strict biosecurity and control measures are essential to prevent outbreaks, as no vaccine is available.

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS):

A viral disease affecting pigs, causing reproductive failures and respiratory issues. Regular vaccination and good farm management practices are crucial to control its spread.

Erysipelas:

A bacterial infection causing fever, arthritis, and skin lesions in pigs. Regular vaccination and good hygiene practices are vital to prevent outbreaks and manage infections effectively.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD):

It is caused by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus (FMDV). It is known for its severe impact on health and productivity. Pig may be vaccinated for this disease.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GOI is providing under LHDCP free CSF (Classical Swine Fever) vaccination, which is an essential initiative to protect the health of livestock and ensure the productivity of the herd.

Management of Piglets Before Weaning

Provide Adequate Nutrition:

Ensure piglets have access to sufficient mother's milk or appropriate milk replacers for proper growth and health.

Iron Supplementation:

Apply a thin paint of ferrous sulfate or provide oral iron supplements to prevent anemia, which is common in young piglets.

- This likely indicates the use of a solution or a paint made with ferrous sulfate (iron sulfate) to address iron deficiency in piglets.
- Ferrous sulfate is commonly used to prevent anemia in piglets, which can occur due to low iron levels.
- Applying it as a thin paint directly on the skin, or even providing it as a supplement, helps ensure the piglets receive adequate iron.

Maintain Hygiene:

Keep the farrowing area clean and dry to prevent infections and promote the overall well-being of piglets.

Deworming Schedule for Pigs

Starting Deworming:

Begin deworming piglets at 6-8 weeks of age to prevent early parasitic infections.

Regular Deworming Intervals:

Deworm every 45-60 days for growing pigs and every 2-3 months for adult pigs to maintain health.

Pregnant Sows:

Deworm sows two weeks before farrowing to ensure piglets are born in a parasite-free environment.

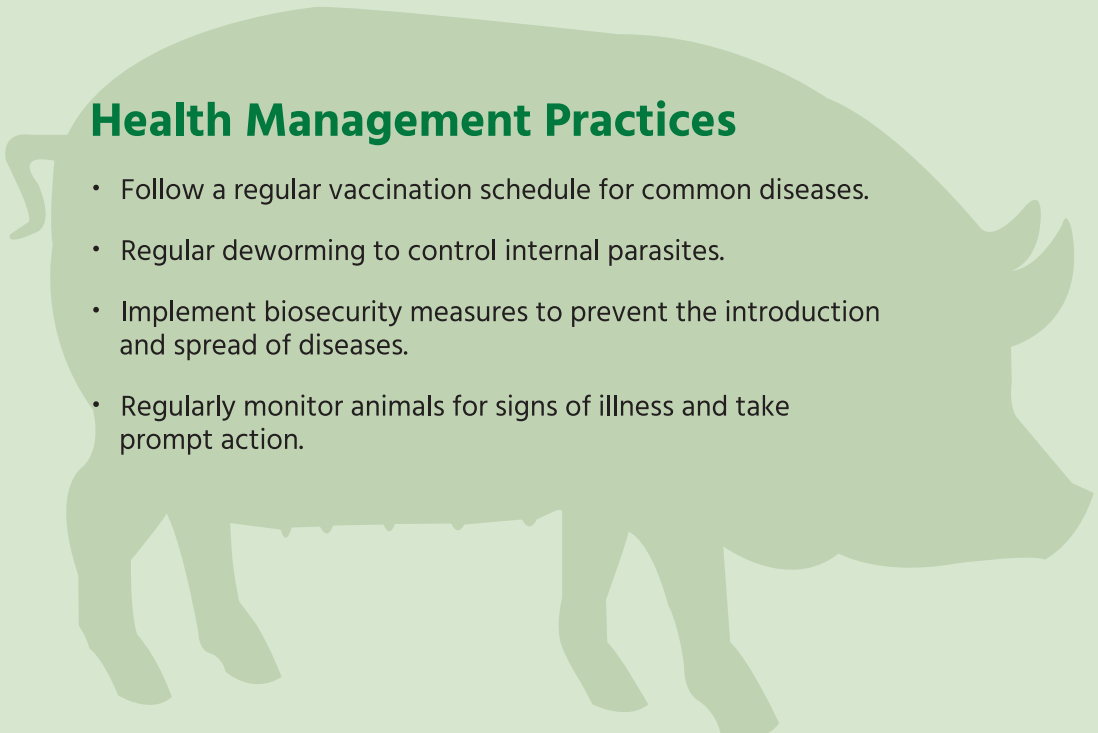
Boars:

Deworm breeding boars every 2-3 months to maintain their health and breeding efficiency.

Note: Always consult with a local veterinarian to tailor the deworming schedule and products to your farm's specific needs.

Health Management Practices

- Follow a regular vaccination schedule for common diseases.
- Regular deworming to control internal parasites.
- Implement biosecurity measures to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases.
- Regularly monitor animals for signs of illness and take prompt action.



Preventive Measures

Quarantine new animals before introducing them to the herd.

Maintain clean and hygienic housing conditions.

Proper disposal of carcasses and waste to prevent disease spread.

Educate farmers about disease prevention and control.

Housing Management of Pigs

Construction Details of Model Mini Pig Sty (12 Adult Units)

Orientation:

Long axis East-West.

Dimensions:

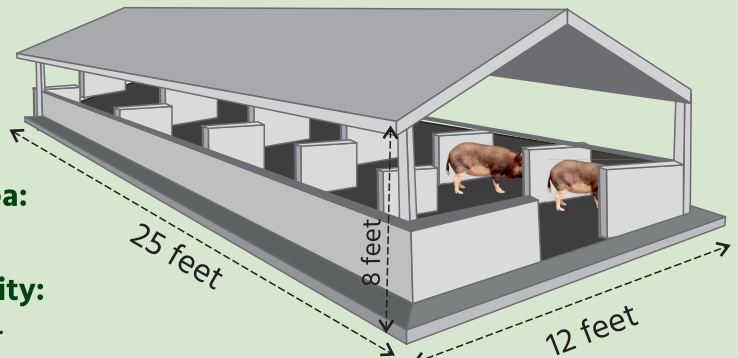
Length: 25 feet
Breadth: 15 feet
Height: 8 feet

Total Floor Area:

396 sq. ft.

Holding Capacity:

12 adult pig units.



Proper housing protects pigs from extreme weather conditions and predators. Low-cost housing with good ventilation and adequate space is recommended. Housing should include separate areas for different age groups and conditions (e.g., sick animals, pregnant females).

For farrowing sows, separate area to be provided with nest area, creep area and slope wall.

Housing Requirements

Ventilation:

Ensure good airflow to prevent respiratory diseases.

Space:

Provide adequate space to avoid overcrowding.
Avoid high stocking density.

Flooring:

Use non-slippery, easy-to-clean materials for flooring.

Bedding:

Provide clean, dry bedding to improve comfort and hygiene.

Note:

There should be no gestation or farrowing crates.



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