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Hog fattening guide

Feed accounts for about 60-70% of the cost of pork production. Therefore, it is important to obtain formulations and rations at each stage of growth. Feeding diets that suit each stage of production can help capture gains in performance and efficiency, and this makes all the difference when net margins are tight. Nutritionist Baines offers his advice on choosing food rations that match the needs and intakes of the pig, from lactation and newly weaned pigs to growth and finishing stages. Fumity to 15kg - 450g/day 15-40kg - 600g/day 40-70kg - 850g/day 70kg for slaughter (about 115kg) - more than 1kg/day these targets are subject to variables due to the diet, nutrition, environment and health, as well as genetics. Different pig breeds perform different lye in different weights, but these weights are a good guide. Pig Crawl Nutrition is a way to mitigate the transition in a fit with minimal performance checks. As small pigs grow, their demand for food grows and the seed capacity exceeds their supply because their milk crop peaks in about three weeks and then slowly declines. The crawl feed can be provided from 12 days of age. The supply of pig is important for eating early, and the best feed is served on trays on a flat surface or in a specialized bowl, away from the dung area when grown to feed, that is when pigs will be most active and in starved. See also: 6 energy efficiency tips for pig growers start in small quantities and replace them at least twice a day to keep feeding fresh and palatable. Advances can be made earlier, but expect the raid to be much lower. The serving at this stage should be rich in energy, so combine cooked porridge oats, fish flour and milk powder to complete the sowing milk. Dr. Baines recommends targeting at least 300 grams of total feed intake per pig before the foam. Crawl feed and beginner feed are highly specialized and contain additives to improve digestion and intestinal safety. These include organic acids, essential oils, probiotics and enzymes, for both the availability of phosphorus and the digestion of grains. Dr. Baines says there are more than 80 different diets offered to pigs up to 15 kg by potential suppliers - so which one selections? Seek the advice of a trusted consultant because dietary requirements will vary according to genetics, environment and health, he says. Glamorous phenyats are the most stressful period in a pig's life, so change the diet as gradually as possible because any sudden changes will reduce performance. Take it in the first few days after a fat. Deliver the same diet as pre-pruning nutrition for about a week or until the animal is about 9kg, this will keep the checks growing to a minimum. There are already a lot of changes going on for the pig, using the same crawl immediately after the hatching will provide some fortitude and ingredients will help to mimic the feeding pig gained in lactation, Dr. Baines It is recommended that the ration be adjusted up to three times over the period, he says. Most producers use two if not three servings from 40kg to 115kg live weight, and these tweaks as the pig need more expensive ingredients in rations - ingredients that provide energy and protein - reduces. From fumin to 15kg live weight, digestible energy requirements (DE) are usually about 16 mj (MJ) per kg (kg), reduced to 14.8MJ/kg or less in the so-called diet link, and share which bridges beginner nutrition specialists to complex diets or home mix. This will depend on individual systems, such as genetic degradation of breeds, the environment, feed consumption patterns and carcass characteristics. Immediately after the hatchet, pigs need a diet very rich in protein and energy. The initial diet should repeat breast milk as much as possible and usually contain milk powder and fish oil. Therefore, this first-stage diet is the most expensive, says Dr. Baines. Milk feeding can be replaced for a short time after it is once beneficial for the growth of the small piggy and the health of the intestines. Dr. Baines, who refers to the oversupply of food during this phase as the Martian bar effect, says that the density of the total food ration should be identical to the pig's ability to eat it. Some pigs have an appetite for an evil at this point, depending on the genetics and nutritional ability of that strain, but usually feed a 10-11kg share of fatm to three and a half weeks after the ph. As the pig grows, the introduction of more raw grains and plant proteins that meet the digestive enzyme development of the pig, while reducing sources of highly digestible raw materials such as cooked grains, fish flour and milk powder. Pigs don't need much milk and fish flour at this point and we match digestive maturity with diet formulation, says Dr. Baines. Gradually reduce the amount of cooked grains and replace fish flour with plant protein. As at all stages of production, not eating water properly is the first factor limiting feed intake; Farmers are focusing on increasing healing at this stage because nutrient requirements are changing rapidly. Pig farmers are able to use higher digestible proteins such as soy, along with raw grains, and have a feed conversion efficiency of less than 2:1. DE condition at this stage is about 14.2MJ/kg, again depending on the system. Pigs at this stage of production no longer require complex diets or specialized ingredients, but they need high levels of protein, found in soy and more balanced with synthetic amino acids such as lysine. Requirements vary by species and age of animals. Although high-quality protein contains all essential amino acids at acceptable levels, poor quality protein is deficient in one or more. Typical farmers' share includes wheat, barley and high-protein soybeans, and has also a small amount of rape meal, either home grinding or originating from a compound. As pigs grow, feed intake increases in line with their growth rates. Feed supply in the region of up to 1.2 kg per day is likely to be at the farmers' stage. Healthy finishing pigs in good environments that move in the early finishing phase enter an unprecedented phase of rapid lean growth. Total feeding requirements are usually 170-180kg at this stage - from 40kg live weight - with energy requirements at the beginning of this phase around 13.8MJ, and a drop to 13.2MJ in finishing. The ration can typically include wheat, barley, wheat feed, high-protein soybeans, rape seed extracts and products involved in human food production, such as by-products for bakeries or even crackers. Other protein sources such as extracted sunflower meal and field beans are also not uncommon. Matching nutrition with many farm conditions is essential in getting the most cost-effective performance from pigs, says Dr. Baines. It is easy to oversupply as well as under-supplied food – this jeopardizes growth and potential profitability. 1 Feed your pig food which is low in fiber. [1] Since fiber takes more energy to digest, the pig eventually spends more calories when eating fiber than when eating less fibrous. In other words, a high-fiber diet reduces the amount of calories that a pig absorbs and turns into fat. Avoid feeding your pig's soy structures, wheat meds, and dried grain distillation with soluble (DDGS). [2] Give your pigs a feed with a high fat content. [3] Fat in pig feed comes from poultry, pork, liposuction, vegetable oils, blended animals or vegetable fats. The type of fat that is included in your pig's nutrition has little effect on the weight gains you will make. Feed your pig no matter how high the fat feed it finds more acceptable and you find more affordable. [4] Skim milk, yogurt and dairy products are also foods that can increase pig fat. Sweet foods with a high sugar content - cakes, candy and cakes - can also quickly increase your pig's weight. [5] 3 Determine the source of the protein. Tankaj (animal feed made from residues left behind from reservoirs that provided animal carcasses) and meat scraps are good sources of protein. A soybean oil meal is another option. Give your pig a combination of many types of protein. [6] See what a pig likes best, and feed it primarily this type of protein. Combining a soy meal with an corn diet will provide your pig with balanced levels of amino acids. [7] 4 Choose a pill for your pig. Whatever you choose, 50% of your feed should be maize. The rest of your pig's feed should be a mixture of barley, wheat and sorghum. Feed your different pig grains and see who likes it best. Use the pig's favorite grains in abundance in order to gain weight. [8] Avoid bird-proof sorghum, where pigs find them less attractive than regular red or white sorghum. 5 Increase the amount of food the pig eats; [9] Weight gain occurs as a result of ingestion Calories. If the pig does not eat enough food, it will lose weight. If the pig eats above the amount of calories needed to maintain its current weight, it will increase its weight. Increase the amount of pig nutrients as you increase the amount of food you eat. Take the pig to your veterinarian or dietitian for a blood test and nutrition analysis. The veterinarian will be able to tell you if your pig is undernourished, and what supplements can be corrected. Enough nutrients help your pig absorb calories more efficiently. Vitamin B12 is an important addition to your pig diet. It can help improve feed intake, as well as reduce stress levels and prevent disease in your pig. B12 injections are the best way to go. Talk to your veterinarian about how much B12 your pig should get. 6 Add supplements to the pig's diet. [10] You can choose to add fat or protein to help your pig on a pound. Fat and protein supplements (sometimes called energy supplements) are available in many varieties, with fat and protein contents ranging from 30% to 70% or more. Some contain high protein and fat content, while others are rich in fat or protein. Decide how much weight you want to increase your pig, then incorporate fat supplements or fatty foods into the pig's diet. Typically, pigs under 150 pounds receive half a pound to one pound of supplements. Pigs are over 150 pounds, you can add one to one and a half pounds of supplements. Always follow the instructions on the package of your supplement product. Small pigs need about 17% of their diet to be proteinous. Older pigs should get a diet with about 15% protein. [11] 7 made food more attractive. [12] The ability to taste is the layer you apply to feeding your pig in order to make the food taste better. If your pig enjoys what it eats, it will eat more and thus gain weight. Try several ability to be palatable and see who pushes your pig to eat more. Add water to the feed. When your pig feed is moist, the food will be softer and the pig can be absorbed more easily. Pour some water on to feed your pig in order to turn it into a watery puree or paste. If your pig really likes one feed, but hates the other, you should buy the food you love regularly. Delicious feed will be consumed in larger quantities and with greater enjoyment of feed that the pig does not like. This will lead to rapid weight gain. Give your pig a variety of foods. Like people, pigs are bored of eating the same thing over and over again. [13] Do you want more tests? Keep testing yourself! 1 Make sure your pig has enough space. [14] If the pig's facilities are insufficient to meet his needs, his appetite will be reduced due to stress. Pigs must be given between 20 and 50 square feet of space inside their pens, and at least 100 square feet of outdoor pastures to navigate. [15] There are several ways to give your pig more space, such as removing pigs from the pen and placing them in a separate container and larger Pigs even have a population that can thrive within the limits of the pen expanding the size of a pig pen 2 to ensure your pig can access his food. If your pig is having difficulty reaching the feeder or trough, take steps to help him. For example, if your pig is fed several more in a shared pen, it may be pushed aside by larger and more dominant pigs. [16] If you just keep feeding through limited windows of time, some pigs may be eating less than others. Consider adding nutrients, or providing additional bowls of feed to pigs that are not at the weight they should be. Always give your pig fresh water even if you add water to your pig's feed to soften it, you should also provide a bowl or trough for water. Change your pig's water regularly. The water should be cold but not cold. Pigs need 2-3 pounds of water per pound of feed that is consumed. 3 Regulate the temperature of your pig. [17] If the weather is hot (95 degrees Fahrenheit or higher), your pig will be free from eating. Humidity levels as well as temperature affect the pig's tendency to eat. Low humidity makes pigs more interested in eating. Keep the air in your pig's pen circulating by opening windows or doors. Make fans or a large inflatable pool in your live pig area. Make sure it has a lot of shade. Make sure your pig isn't too cold. If the pig's pen temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, your pig may be too cold to eat. Make sure that the pig pen is well insulated against winter. Use a heater to keep the temperature in the pig pen between 60 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Want more tests? Keep testing yourself! 1 Watch the health of your pig. [18] Sick pigs will not tend to eat much. Even when a sick pig eats, his illness causes nutrients and vitamins to be spent at higher rates than usual where the pig fights the infection or disease that infects it. Check your pig's temperature with a straight thermometer. The temperature should be about 102.5 degrees Fahrenheit. If your pig has a fever, take it to the vet immediately. Look for signs that your pig is sick if your pig behaves idle, squeaks painfully, has diarrhea, or does not eat, may be sick. There may be one or several causes of pig disease, including viruses, parasites or malnutrition. Take him to a qualified veterinarian for an examination. 2 your pig worms. [19] Worms will regularly (every thirty days) keep a healthy pig and remove parasites that steal nutrients and calories away from your pig. You don't need to take your pig to the vet in order to get rid of the worm. Alternatively, you can buy a drug to roll back the trade at your local agricultural supply store and manage it directly to your pig. Most require a three-day feeding cycle. Be sure to follow the instructions with a deworming medication from your pig. You don't need help managing a deworming drug. Simply add it to the pig feed, usually by one cubic centimeter per 50 lbs of body weight. In another If your pig weighs 100 pounds, you're likely to add two cubic fat from the deworming drug. However, always use the prescribed dosage when giving any medication to your pig. 3 Check your pig for injuries. [20] If your pig has recently had an operation or is injured, it will not want to eat much. Check your legs and pig for sores, and check his feet for sharp objects. Patching small wounds. If you see serious injuries, take your pig to the vet as soon as possible. You should also bring your pig to the vet before introducing him or her to the rest of your pigs. This ensures that the pig does not provide parasites or diseases to other pigs. If you notice any strange behavior such as lethargy, amazing, poor appetite, it may be internally infected or ill. Bring your pig to the vet for a check-up. [21] Pigs must get a vet examination at least once a year. Want more tests? Keep testing yourself! Add a new question why some feeds more sand? they should not, should not have fed any sand in it. What you're looking for is finely ground grains, i.e. feeding pigs. But sand should never feed a pig. Any bran is high in fiber, may give them indigestion and they will gain less weight. Question Is there an injection to increase my pig's weight? Yes, dexamethasone and memel with multivitamins are medications that you can administer to increase the weight of a pig. My pig's weight is too heavy. Give the pig's bat and separate it when feeding if you have more than one pig. The question is how do I make my pig overweight? Follow the instructions in the article above. The question is, why don't you take my pigs water? In my experience, pigs can be picky about the quality of their water. My pigs didn't like my city's water because they were so chlorinated maybe you could try buying some gallons of water in the store and see if they were taking that water instead. If so, there may be a pollution problem with your local water. The question is what if you buy a feed for pigs? Buy only the recommended feed by reliable producers. Sodium content should be about 0.1-0.2 mg per gram of feed. Question Can I get a pig to earn 100 kg in 6 months? Yes, if fed and cared for properly. Provide good housing, feed three times a day, make sure water is available at all times, and deworm the pig in time. Question is rice bran good for pigs? Yes it is healthy, but high in fiber. Bran will not effectively increase their weight. Question what feed should I give my pig? Where are pig feed sold? Pig feed is available at your local farm supply shop. They may also be available in certain pet stores. Check the stores in your area to make sure they are available. Show more answers Ask a thank you question! Thank you! Thank you! Thank you! Every day at wikiHow, we work hard to give you access to instructions and information that will help you live a better life. It keeps you safer, healthier, or improves your well-being. In the midst of current health and economic crises, when the world is dramatically transformed and we all learn and adapt to changes in everyday life, people need wikiHow more than ever. Your wikiHow support helps you create more in-depth articles and videos and share our trusted brand of educational content with millions of people around the world. Please consider making a contribution to wikiHow today. This article was co-written by a team of trained editors and researchers who certified its authenticity to ensure its accuracy and comprehensiveness. 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More this article helps me a lot, especially in knowing the alternative feed that can feed to pigs to reduce expenses in buying commercial feed. ... Most of this information has affected my knowledge and will be applied in my big business. I look forward to getting more of these tips. ... More in all, this article gave me useful skills That I can slowly apply to my pig farm in order to be more profitable. Thanks, guys! ... More wonderful and encouraging experience. I plan to start a pig farm, and I have been encouraged. The most points I didn't know about pig farming here, which benefited me a lot. Useful information to equip me to succeed as a pig farm owner! The type of food and medicine helped to the gendarmerie every thirty days. All relevant information was provided, without going into much detail. The step-by-step guide to nutrition and nutrition was helpful. Very useful and easy to read and follow along. Injections to show off pigs helped. All in all, the article is well written. All articles are very useful to me. I read comprehensive content here. How can my pigs gain weight so quickly, good guidelines for pig breeding?