

### 3. The Hog Raising Inprovenmet Manual

## The notes about hog raising

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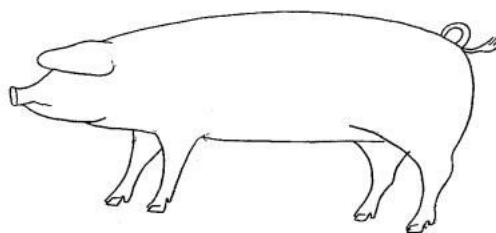
## 1. The feature of the body of a pig

The body of the pig is ideal as livestock for meat production. The head, the neck and the shoulder are small and back side such as the back, the hips, and ham are well developed. and the length is also long, so it looks like a rocket.

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## The shape of pig



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## 2. The feature of an outward form

The skin of a pig is thick, and sweat gland degenerates and has not achieved the function. Thickly and bristly hair does not holds body temperature.

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### 3. Cold environment and hot environment

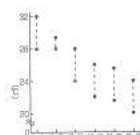
- The small baby pig with little fat has weak to cold environment
- Matured pig is weak to hot environment

→ therefore it is necessary the protection measure against hot temperature for matured pig and it is necessary to prepare cold protection measure for baby pig.

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### 4. The change of adequate temperature for pig



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## 5. Danger of cold environment

If the environment temperature around the baby pig is low, since the baby pig rests in contact with mother pig to seek warm environment, death from pressure will happen.

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Death causing mothers pressure is the most serious problem



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## 6. Nature of grouping and a sense of rivalry

- Eating competition is very strong, therefore,  
it is important that the group number not to make large. 7 to 15 heads are advisable.
- If the numbers are too many, it is difficult to maintain the uniform growing rate.
- Even if it crowds together, eyes should reach to every animal.

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## **7. Razing environment and management**

- the temperature in a pigpen, keeping at 20 to 24 °C is an ideal.
- The appetite of the pig declines in the summer heat, and average of body weight gain will fall.
- On the other hand, when cold is severe, the amount of feed intake increases. When room temperature is low (5-10 °C), it is good to make feed the increase of 10 to 20%.

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## **8. The lifetime of a pig**

- Although the weight is only 1.2kg-1.4 kg at the time of birth a pig, since it grows up into about 100 kg in about 6 months.
- The meet of color and the taste become good after five months old.

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## 9. The feature of breeding.

- 2.0 to 2.3 times of breeding and farrowing is possible in one year. Therefore, if the breeding management is high capability and sufficient, the pigs production can be carried out ten times in five years. On an average, it is from six times in three years.

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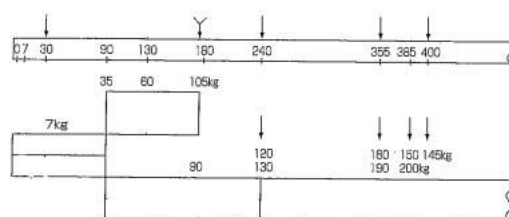
The number of nipples are also important



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## 10. The life cycle of pig



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## 11. Physiology and breeding technology of a baby pig

- If the good management did not have after delivery, the pigs became mal-nutrient condition in many cases. Moreover, the death accident of the baby pig has even much three-day age. As for the cause, death from pressure by mother pig, starvation, weakness, diarrhea, cold, etc. are raised.

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- Although it is the almost same 39 °C as mother pig right after birth, if the body of a baby pig is exposed to room temperature, it will begin to fall quickly.
- Before the baby pig arrives at the breast of mother pig by itself, it will take 20 to 30 minutes.

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- If nursing is begun, body temperature will rise quickly. And since subcutaneous fat will also be accumulated if it will carry out after birth for one to two days, it is stabilized by 38 to 39 °C body temperature.

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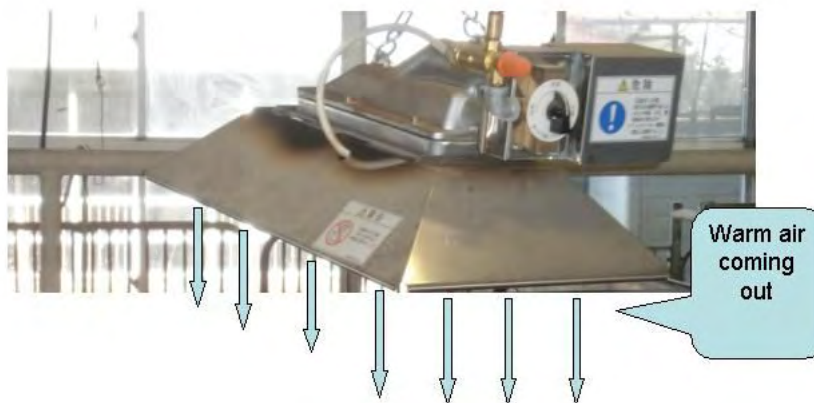
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- However, till after 6day old, as for a baby pig, since the regulation function of body temperature is low, it is desirable to give keeping-warm equipment to a baby pig regardless of a season, and to manage in a warm environment.

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## A heater for baby pigs



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## 12. Give initial milk is important

- In order to obtain an immune antibody certainly give initial mother's milk. In normal mother's milk contains only 5.1% of the protein, but initial milk has 19.8%.

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## 13. Physiology of a fattening pig, and breeding

- The age of 4 to 5 months, fundamental growth of the body completed mostly. It is able to change the speed of growth depending on how to give nutrition.

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## Final stage of fattening



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## The growing difference between feed value

- If the first half of a fattening period and the second half give feed with high nutritive value growth can be done early for a short period of time. On the other hand, if kept feeding with low nutrient whole period, compared with high nutrition fattening until it reaches the 90 kg, it will be 100 days or more behind.

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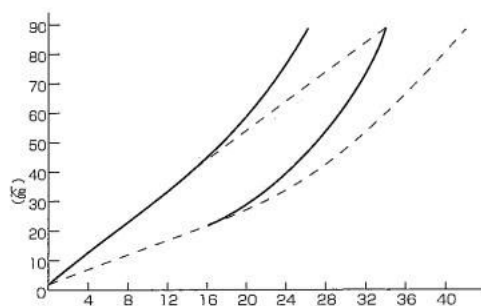
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- When the pigs grow up with high nutrition feed, it is tendency that meat tightness to worsen and too fat. Therefore good quality of meat is able to gain with the feed of low nutrition comparatively.

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## Nutrient value and growing



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## Self feeding feeder



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## Typical pig fattening in Kazakhstan



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## Typical pig feed in Kazakhstan



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## 14. Physiology of the breeding pig.

- The adequate age of first mating is 8 to 9 month old, and is 120-130 kg. If first time mating is too early, there will be few deliver pigs and the baby pig will become small in many cases.

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## The detection of farrowing day

- If there is no sexual excitement for 21 days after mating, it can be judged that it became pregnant. If pregnancy is confirmed, the mating day and the farrowing date will be recorded. The gestation period is for 114 days.

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## 15. The feeding to pregnant pig

- During the middle of pregnancy, it is necessary to care about the way of feeding.
- The pregnant pigs should not become thin too much and should not become overweight for an embryo's growth and in order to recover the last delivery exhausted by nursing.

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- Since an embryo grows quickly the second half of pregnancy, increase the amount of feed.
- Just before a delivery reduces the amount of feed, in order to give birth lightly. The half amount is enough at the delivery date.

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## 16. Making compost



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Mt Fuji is waiting for you, then see you in  
Japan            Thank you!!

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