

Vaccination schedule

Disease	Age	Repetition
Swine Fever	6-8 weeks	Annually
FMD	4-8 weeks Booster -3 weeks after first dose	Every 6 months
Deworming	Dose	
Albendazole powder	2-3 g orally with feed	3 months
Ivermectin inj	1ml/ 30 kgBW S/C	3 months

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MANAGEMENT OF PIG FARMING



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Pig farming plays a significant part of the livestock sector, particularly in the Northeast, where it is a major livelihood for many people. Some advantages of pig rearing:

1. Fast growing, better weight gain and efficient feed conversion.
2. High reproductive capacity (two cropping in a year).
3. High demand for meat and meat products.
4. Initial investment is low.
5. Carcass return is high (60-80%) highest among the livestock species.

BREEDING

Selection of breeding stocks

Female

- Female should have a minimum of 10-12 evenly spaced functional teats.
- The mother of the pigs to be selected should have had large litters of 8 or more piglets.
- Appropriate age for breeding is 9-12 months.
- Pigs should have good growth and free from other diseases and physical defects.

Male

- Males should have good growth and free from other diseases and physical defects.
- Appropriate age for breeding is 9-12 months.
- Symmetrical testicular size and well developed.

Detection of heat in females

- Females in heat isolates from other stock and will stand at the gate in the pen
- Vulvar swelling, vaginal secretion, frequent urination
- Restlessness
- Stand still on back pressure

Best time for mating

- Second day of estrous
- Continue to show the standing heat on the next day, should be rebred
- Not conceived even after successful mating, it is desirable to cull them

Housing

Why housing is important

- Provides shelter and protect from harsh climate
- Prevent diseases
- Controls parasites

Construction materials

- Bamboo
- Wood
- Thatch
- Iron sheet

Floor space requirement

Type of animal	Covered floor space area per animal (sq.m)	Open yard area per animal (sq.m)
Boar	6-7	8.8-12
Farrowing	7-9	8.8-12
Weaner/Fattening pigs	0.9-1.8	0.9-1.8
Dry sow	1.8-2.7	1.4-1.8

Feeding

Concentrates – Maize (20-30%), broken rice (30-40%), wheat bran (30-40%), Deoiled soybean meal (10-15%), fish meal (6-8%) and mineral mixtures (1-1.5%)

Green fodder – lucerne, berseem, maize etc. (110-15%)

Unconventional feed – Tapioca, sweet potato, colocassia, banana stem, kitchen waste, bakery waste, poultry offals etc.

How to feed

Pregnant pigs : 2-3 kg concentrates or 1-1.5 kg concentrate + 2-3 kg unconventional feeds

Lactating pigs : 3-4 kg concentrates

For piglets : 00-300 g/day/animal

For grower : 1.0-1.5 kg/day/animal

For Finisher : 2-3 kg

Prevention and control of diseases

- Isolation and identification of infected and in contact animals
- Treatment of infected animals
- Slaughter of animals suffering from incurable diseases
- Disposal of dead animals either burning or deep burial
- Restrict the movement of animals as well as outsiders during outbreaks of diseases
- Regular disinfection of shed and its premises