

- Always use a footbath at the entry point of the pigsty and should be filled with disinfectants solution like Potassium Permanganate.
- Periodical de worming and use of antibiotics as a precautionary measure.
- Clean the surrounding of the pigsty and use of disinfectant should be done.
- Visitors should not be allowed to directly entry inside the pigsty and use of Apron, hand glove, farm shoes etc. should be practiced by the farmer.
- The newly introduced piglets should be isolated for a period of 4 weeks so that it cannot come close with others.
- Use of Iron dextrin injection or ferrous sulphate (0.5kg in 10 lts. of water) to prevent piglet anaemia.
- Proper vaccination schedule should be maintained.

VACCINATION SCHEDULE

Name of Disease	Vaccine	Age of Vaccination		
		First	Booster	Subsequent
Swine Fever	F.D. Lapinized Swine Fever vaccine	25-30 days	One month after	6 months interval
Foot and Mouth Disease	Cell culture vaccine in the name of Raksha-Ovac or Clovex	42 days	One month after	6 months interval
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Raksha-H.S. vaccine	2 months	One month after	Annually

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KVK/US/VETY-07/2021-22

Piggery for self sustainability



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INTRODUCTION:

Pig converted damage feed, inedible feeds, forages, certain grain by-products into valuable meat. It grows very fast and a prolific breeder in nature that can farrow 10-12 piglets at a time. The carcass ratio is 60-80 % of live body weight and a small investment on building, equipments, proper feeding and health care may result a high return. The district has high demand for meat and pork is one of the most favourite meats among the local tribal peoples. Therefore, the unemployed rural youth can take up piggery as a source of income generation for self sustainability.

SELECTION OF BREED:

The first points to consider for starting a scientific pig farm is the selection of breed. The breed should be prolific in nature, can produce more than 10 piglets at a time, resistant to local climatic condition, high return in terms of body weight gain at least 60-70 kg in 7 months. While selection of sow, it should have at least 14 functional teats. Few important breeds suitable for the area were Large White Yorkshire, Middle

White Yorkshire, Landrace, Hampshire, Ghungroo etc.

HOUSING:

The pigsty should prepare such a way so that it can protect the animals from direct sunlight and rainfall. Pigs thrive well in the temperature of 20-25 °C, so sprinkling of water or washing should be done to maintain thermal comfort. The floor and wall should be strong enough to withstand the rooting habits of pigs. The boar, Sows, Gilts and growing piglets are usually kept in open yards with partially sheltered area and farrowing sow are housed in completely enclosed pens.



Type of animal	Floor space requirement (m ² per animal)	
	Covered area	Open paddock
Boar	6.0-7.0	8.8-12.0
Farrowing pen	7.0-9.0	8.8-12.0
Fattener (3-5 months old)	0.9-1.2	0.9-1.2
Fattener (above five months)	1.3-1.8	1.3-1.8
Dry sow/gilt	1.8-2.7	1.4-1.8

FEEDING:

The feeding of pig should be done at regular intervals. The feed trough should be kept clean and fresh & clean drinking water should be provided. It is expensive to purely depend on commercial feed, so to minimize the feeding cost feed based on swill is recommended, i.e. upto -8 kg swill per day per pig. A small quantity of fodder can be given or may send to pasture.



Nutrients	Creep feed (Up to weaning)	Grower ration (20-40 kg)	Finisher ration (40-90 kg)
Protein supplement (%)	16-18	14-16	13-14
Oilcakes			
Animal protein	8-10	4	2
Grains (Maize, sorghum, millets or combination of rains) (%)	60-65	50-55	40-50
Wheat bran or rice bran (%)	5	10	20
Mineral mixture (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Antibiotic supplement (mg)	40	20	10

HEALTHCARE:

For better growth and reproduction and to prevent the animals from disease condition proper healthcare should be practiced. The animals should be procured from reliable disease free herd.