Swine Care Basics

AN INFOGRAPHIC FOR SWINE OWNERS

Vital Signs

Temperature: 101.5-102.5 degrees Farenheit

Resting Heart Rate: adult: 70-`80 beats/minute growing: 70-90 beats/minute

Resting Respiration Rate: adult: 13–18 breaths/minute growing: 25–40 breaths per

minute

Swine require at least 1/10 Acre per animal



Monogastrics

-Simple, one chambered stomach, similar to the human stomach

-Typically, swine will eat a dry pelleted feed- cereal grains are ground and mixed with other dry ingredients to make a complete feed

ABUSES BODY CONDITION SCORING					
Image	3				
Score	1	2	3	4	5
Condition	Emaci- ated	Thin	Ideal	Fat	Obese
Detection of Ribs, Back Bone, "H" Bones and Pin Bones	Obvious	Easily detected with pressure	Barely felt with firm pressure	None	None
Taken from "Assessing Sow Body Condition" by R.D.Coffey, G.R. Parker, and K.M. Laurent (ASC-158; 1999)					

Nutritional Requirements

- Rations are balanced to meet the animal's needs.
- Pigs require essential amino acid balance not just crude protein %.
- Growing animals are typically fed free choice while adults are fed by size and body condition.
- Lactating sows require higher rates of protein and energy than gestating sows and will need supplementation.
- Younger animals need higher levels of protein.



For more information about the care and management of swine, contact your local county Extension office. ces.ncsu.edu

North Carolina Cooperative Extension is an equal opportunity provider

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Reproduction:

- Gestation length: 114 days or 3 months, 3 weeks and 3 days
- Sows average 8-12 pigs/litter
- Gilts are bred for the first time around 6 months of age
- Gilts come into heat every 21 days
- Sows will come into heat 3-7 days after weaning

Other:

Terminology

Sow - adult female that has had piglets

Boar - intact adult male

Gilt - young female that has not had piglets

Barrow - castrated male

Pig or Piglet - very young (baby) swine

Hog - domestic swine grown for slaughter

Terminal vs maternal breeds. Different breeds have varying carcass characteristics and suitability for pasture. Research what fits best with your system.

Marketing:

There are several marketing options for selling pork. Live animal sales are less common than selling meat.

- Livestock Sales
- Private Treaty/On Farm Sales Piglets or Breeding Animals
- Selling Meat Cuts- Retail or Wholesale
- If transporting live animals on state roads, they must have tags provided or approved by the NCDA.



Piglet 2-4 lbs at birth



Feeder Pig 40-60 lbs 2 months



Finished Market Hog 250–280 6 months