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The use of direct energy and water; manure and waste; upkeep of the breeding herd; nursery pigs; growers/finishers and pigs for slaughter; feed production, and feed processing. This model of functionality is commonly applied to an all-round integrated pig farming system. Managing animals that are newly introduced to the breeding herd should be a high priority if maximum reproductive efficiency is to be achieved. Good reproductive and nutritional management pays dividends through an increased number of pigs farrowed live and weaned, mating behaviour; libido; mounting, mating, and their quality of semen. When it comes to the sow, the energy intake of selected gilts should be restricted to prevent overweight conditions. Moving gilts to new pens, increased exercise, and daily exposure to boars beginning between 160 and 180 days of age, will help encourage the onset of oestrus (a recurring period of sexual receptivity and fertility). 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