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Do you want to start a commercial piggery? Find here a detailed pig farming business plan sample checklist for your ready reference. Starting piggery is a very much profitable livestock business. Among the various livestock species, piggery is the most potent source for meat production and pigs are more efficient feed converters than the broiler. The
business ensures a higher return to the farmers. However, you must have some land area or backyard space for raising pigs. With less effort and investment, one can start a commercial piggery for profit. Some of the major pig-farming countries are China, Russia, America, Brazil, and West Germany. Why is Pig Farming Profitable? Starting a piggery is
a very profitable venture. Here we have compiled some of the major aspects. First of all, pigs grow very fast than any other animal. Therefore, it takes less time to get mature pigs for the market. They have a higher feed conversion efficiency. Therefore, it takes less time to get mature pigs for the major aspects. First of all, pigs grow very fast than any other animal. Therefore, it takes less time to get mature pigs for the major aspects. First of all, pigs grow very fast than any other animal.
can eat and consume almost all types of feed including grains, damaged food, forage, fruits, vegetables, garbage, sugarcane, etc. Starting a piggerybusiness is easy and it requires little capital/investment for building houses and buying equipment. Pig meat is tasty and nutritious food globally. And the demand for meat is increasing very fast. Apart from
fresh meat, you can produce and export bacon, ham, lard, pork, sausages, etc. to foreign countries. Pig fat also has a huge demand in poultry feed, paints, soap, and chemical industries. Finally, a pig farming business ensures a good ROI (return on investment) ratio and break-even. Here are the 8 Steps to Start Pig Farming Business 1. Business Plan for
Pig FarmingIn starting the business, you must craft a business plan for your piggery. Your business plan must consist of the executive summary, business plan is as simple as writing an idea on paper. It involves writing about the
different components in a manner that should persuade a bank or individual to invest in the business venture. According to your business plan, you must have two things ready in your pig farm. Additionally, you must have the
arrangement to protect the farm from theft. Furthermore, the place must have the availability of some required resources. The list includes a clean water source, electricity, proximity to the markets, availability of a veterinary doctor in the area, etc. Finally, check the transportation facility and labor availability in that particular space. Select the
Right Location for a Pig FarmIt is most important to fight a location for a pig farm that is not near a residential area. It is advised to local authorities and gets clearances from them before setting up the far. Furthermore, ensure that the location is pollution-free and a noise-free environment. It enhances the good quality of good and healthy production
of pigs. Other factors that must be considered before the selection is water supply and transportation cost. 3. Procure Productive Pig Breeds for your farm. The
most common pig breeds for commercial pig production are the Yorkshire, Landrace, Hampshire, Duroc, Tibetan, Tamworth, and Meishan breeds are less resistant to diseases and suffer more from hot
weather and low-quality feeds.4. HousingYou can construct a pigsty cheaply by using locally available materials. It needs to be constructed according to climatic conditions and the pig production system. However, you must ensure good ventilation and ample shade, no overheating, no smells no draft, and no dampness. Additionally, you need to divide
the pig building into different pens for each phase of the production cycle. The number and the size of the pens depend on the expected number of pigs to be housed in each production phase. Additionally, provide some outdoor space for roaming your pigs.5. Pig FeedsPig feeding is an important aspect of commercial pig farming. Overall, animal
health and growth ratio depend on the availability of nutritious food. The basic ingredients of pig feed are oat, grains, maize, wheat, rice, sorghum, and other millets. However, you must add some protein supplements like oil cakes, fish meals, and meat meals. Additionally, you can also use packed feed that comes with a proper nutrition balance. A pig
needs lots of fresh clean water, approximately 1.5-2 gallons of water daily over 6 months. 6. Breeding The breeding process is simple. Generally, both male and female pigs become suitable for breeding within 8 months of age. Within this time they reach about 100 to 120 kg. The heat period of female pigs become suitable for breeding within 8 months of age.
heat period of gilts is the best time to breed. And the second day is best for breeding. A sow becomes suitable for breeding again after 2 to 10 days of weaning. The gestation period for pigs is not more than 115 days. A sow can give birth to piglets twice a year and about 8 to 12 piglets each time. 7. Care & Piggery Management In this business, you
have to take care of the animals in every stage of life. However, caring is more crucial for the piglets when the gilt is in the gestation stage. Additionally, you have to keep your farm free from all diseases and health problems. Therefore, proper vaccination de-worming is a very important step. Sick pigs generally have the following signs: It may not eat
or not show interest in feed /waterIt may breathe rapidly indication of a feverIn white-skin-colored pigs, the skin may become reddish. It may become limp. Separates itself from the rest8. MarketingIn starting
a piggery, you must have a marketing plan. According to your farm size, you can plan for selling your mature pigs at good prices. Apart from the local slaughterhouse, the meat processing centers are the potential consumers. Additionally, you can contact the local restaurants and hotels that have large requirements throughout the year. Additionally,
you can consider pig farming for organic meat production also. Editorial Team at 99BusinessIdeas is a team of experts led by Rupak Chakrabarty with over 25 years of experience in starting and running small businesses. Started in 2010, 99BusinessIdeas is now one of the largest free small business resources in the industry. Share copy and
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use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Pig farming is an excellent business venture that brings ready cash anytime and is easy for every producers. It means converting feed, which accounts a country is key to being competitive and successful for pig producers. It means converting feed, which accounts a country is an excellent business venture that brings ready cash anytime and is easy for every producers. It means converting feed, which accounts a country is a converting feed, which accounts a converting feed, which accounts a converting feed of the country is a converting feed of the country is a converting feed of the converting feed of the country is a converting feed of the converting feed of the conv
for about 75 percent of total production costs, into pork. Also, the greater genetic potential of animals is changing standard approaches to production practices. Below are the 17 key rules for effective Piggery management that can significantly contribute to a piggery units success. Pig farming requires a small investment in buildings and equipment.
Pigs are mainly known for their meat production, which is between 65 and 80% compared to other livestock animals whose dressing production cannot exceed 65%. Commercial pig raising is capital and labor-intensive business. Success requires excellent business management and pig farming knowledge and skills. Raising even just a few pigs
requires husbandry skills and attention to legal requirements. Therefore, before setting up a pig, several important elements must be considered. For example, you can run one of the following types of pig farms: Farrow-to-finish pig farm: This type involves breeding and raising sows until they are about 280 pounds. Do not reach market weight,
including feeding offspring. Farrow-to-Feeder Pig Farm: This type involves breeding and raising sows and then selling the pigs for finishing work when they weigh 30 to 60 pounds and feed them to market weight. Upgraded/crossbred or exotic stock in
good health should be selected for commercial pig farming. When selecting a gilt or sow, the primary objective should be to secure a female that will produce viable litters and reach a marketable weight at six months of age or less. Animals that are ready for breeding should be selected. Identify the newly purchased animal by giving it an appropriate
identification mark (ear tag or tattoo). Vaccinate animals against diseases. Keep the animal under observation for about two weeks and then mix it with other animals in the herd correctly. Cut the older animals after 10 to 12 farrowing. Pigs grow faster than
other livestock and reproduce twice a year with a gestation period of only 114 days. The sow gives birth to piglets at least twice a year, producing about ten piglets, thus usually increasing the farmers production when fully grown. Once a pig is established, the farmer should research the best types of breeds that perform best at the piggery location. A
farmer should choose a breed that has good farming, good mothers, and high fertility and is not susceptible to infection. In case you missed it: Pig Diseases, Symptoms, and Treatment Pig farm location is an important factor in disease control. Ideally, a pig farm should be located in an isolated area far away from other animal farms. In areas with high
pig densities, highly contagious diseases can spread easily. Disease problems on farms with high pig population densities illustrate the difficulty of preventing the spread of infectious diseases in areas where pig farms are located close together. In densely populated pig farm areas, it becomes difficult to prevent certain diseases on the farm. The site
should be on high ground where rainwater cannot flood. The site should be protected from the sun (shade of trees), and there should be plenty of fresh air. Away from residences (about 8-10 meters downstream). In the case of a large-scale pig farm, the site selected should also be well-connected by year-round roads, suitable for manure disposal, and
connected to reliable water and electricity sources. Pig farming is the livelihood of the rural poor who belong to the lowest socio-economic strata and have no means to carry out scientific pig farming with better foundation stock, adequate housing, feed, and management. Pigs have the highest feed conversion efficiency, i.e., they produce more live
weight for a given feed than any other meat-producing animal except broilers. Breeding care Pigs are very prolific by nature, and two farrowing should be maintained for every ten sows for maximum fertilitybreed animals in the heat period (around 12 to 24 hours of
heat). Care during pregnancy Pay special attention to pregnant sows by providing adequate space, food, water, etc., a week before harvesting. The farrowing pens and the sows should be sterilized 3-4 days before the expected harvesting. The farrowing pens and the sows should be sterilized 3-4 days before the expected harvesting.
starting a commercial pig business, it is essential to undergo proper training in pig rearing from established training will be: To help you understand the nuances of this business. Tell you what environment you should raise pigs in to maximize their welfare. Enable you to build working
relationships with managers and industry people. Help increase your firms financial stability, productivity, health, and efficiency. The quality of pig farm design directly affects pigs health and profitability. Although it is not the only determinant of swine production quality, it can reduce mortality, promote growth, and increase feed efficiency.
Moreover, pig farmers can save money when swine health conditions are less problematic. There are no shortcuts to success in pig farming, but building a good one is a great start. Choosing housing that maintains the health and well-being of pigs can increase the quality of swine production. In designing a pig farm, you must consider the feeding
regimen, pig slaughter weight, pig manure handling, and swine production plan. To effectively manage pigs, you must consider pig production and performance, identify ways to improve your herd, provide adequate housing, and manage ment requires investment incommental factors. Issues should be monitored. Sow management requires investment incommental factors and performance, identify ways to improve your herds diet and environmental factors. Issues should be monitored. Sow management requires investment incommental factors and performance, identify ways to improve your herds diet and environmental factors. Issues should be monitored.
feed, skilled labor, and other overheads that are not directly linked to sow productivity. The fewer pigs a sow products in a year, the more expensive the product. As the number of piglets weaned each year increases, production profitability also increases. In case you missed it: Pig Farming in USA: How to Start Maintain effective production
management Feed This is a significant part of the cost of growing a pig. The efficiency of use is very important, and nutritional value is very important compared to price. How it is delivered and made available to the pig can increase feed intake and maximize feed efficiency. Pigs should be fed a balanced diet with all the necessary nutrients and clean
drinking water once or twice daily. Pigs consume about three to four kilograms of feed per day. The great thing about pigs is they eat a variety of food from leftovers, fruits, vegetables, kitchen scraps, agricultural waste, and more until it decomposes. Because it can make them sick, it saves most household vegetable scraps from waste. However, pork
pellets are the best food. Type of housing used and quality of the environment. Disease levels and their economic impact. These are shown by significant improvements in daily gain and feed conversion when pigs are separated and weaned early or raised under different disease control conditions. Sufficient space for pigs The key to raising pigs is
to take care of the damage they cause to the landscape and dedicate areas to rest. Keeping them in shelters can make monitoring their health and eating habits easier. This also allows you to control their ventilation and manage the manure. Either way, it is recommended that you allocate at least 8 square feet of space for each pig. Climate control
system A comprehensive climate control system is important in pig farming. In extreme temperatures, pigs may experience discomfort affecting their appetite, growth, and reproduction. Maintaining adequate ventilation of the pig farm can be
requires a pig-form exhaust fan. Add nutritional supplements early in life Special nutritional products can be used to support the vitality of small or weak piglets immediately after birth. Liquid formulations of essential oils are used for their appetite-enhancing, strong antimicrobial, and anti-oxidative effects. Additionally, they can contain medium
chain fatty acids, which provide pigs with the rapid energy they need. Vitamin E supplementation supports the development of the immune system. Such products can help weak piglets on the first day of life to reduce mortality during the first few hours. A typical dose is 1 to 2 ml per piglet, injected directly into the mouth once, twice, or thrice per
day, after which the piglets appetite can be expected to increase. In case you missed it: Earning 20 Lakh Per Year from Raising Pigs A Success Story of a Pig Farmer Support early immune system development Newborn piglets receive passive immunity from the mother during pre-birth. After birth, passive immunity subsides over several days,
stimulating the development of the innate immune system based on the initial colostrum in take. Piglets absorb the greatest amount of immunoglobulins in colostrum and milk decreases as the piglets have a chance to absorb them. Ensure water supply is of
adequate quality Fresh, clean water is often overlooked when managing crops. Dwarfs need water just like pigs and finishing pigs. A sow needs to drink 2.5 liters of water to produce 1 liter of milk. During gestation, a sow drinks about 15-20 liters of water to produce 1 liter of milk. During the lactation period
depending on their litter size. An optimal environment (with optimum temperature, humidity, and airflow), a high level of biosecurity, and skilled labor is the only method to achieve high breeding results. Housing Proper design and construction of the pig house are critical to disease prevention. The drainage system should be designed so that water
and sewage from one part do not enter the other part. Concrete floors should be sloped for proper drainage and ease of cleaning problems. Solid partitions, especially the furrow section, and between individual hog houses will help prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Housing should be
constructed with well-designed water and feed troughs; access to good quality water and constant water is essential for animal health. Fencing When pig farms are located very close to each other with no physical barriers such as fences between them, disease size on troughs; access to good quality water and feed troughs; access to good quality water and
difficult. It becomes almost impossible to transfer between forms via vectors, such as people and animals, including dogs and rats. It is not surprising, therefore, that outbreaks of diseases in such cases are almost routine and that the diseases in the country are all found in such areas. Therefore, all pig farms should be fenced. A simple chain-link
fence should keep people and animals like dogs out. Supply of suitable feed for pigs Ability to handle manure or other by-products from the pig operation Local beliefs or traditions, including religion The breed or type of pig available on the farm Local diseases or conditions that affect pig breeding or growth Local requirements, including government
 zoning and land use laws Local and global market conditions and demand Traditional farming styles and practices Feed costs represent the largest input for producers, often up to 70% of production costs. Pig producers need to adapt their feed strategy to maximize feed efficiency. Reducing feed costs for Pigs The pressure to reduce feed costs and
the constant effort to understand available feed ingredients better is the livestock industrys biggest challenge today. Animals cannot fully utilize about 25% of the nutritional factors. With this in mind, producers worldwide use sustainable methods to meet demands for animal welfare and produce based on nutritional factors.
and economic factors (which are often different). In case you missed it: Common Mistakes in Pig Farming: For First Time Pig Owners Pig producers may want to increase feed digestibility: Provide more nutrients for pigs to absorb. Improve efficiency by
allowing producers to get animals to market faster. Low food costs. Improving pig performance, starting with sows In recent years, genetics has played a major role in improving sow performance by increasing the number of pigs produced per sow each year. As litter size increases, pig birth weight decreases, and litter conversion increases. Reducing
weaning variation helps the producers market pigs in a tighter window and decrease slaughter variation. Reducing variability at the time of slaughter also can reduce sorting losses at the processing facility and increase revenue per pig. Optimizing water consumption Pigs water consumption is just as important as their feed intake because pigs that
dont drink enough water dont eat enough feed. Pigs drink about 10 percent of their body weight daily or about twice the amount of feed. Keeping the pH in a low range for long periods reduces the conditions that allow harmful bacteria to grow and thrive. While many variables can affect production costs, understanding the factors that affect feed
quality and implementing a quality assurance program will help ensure that your pigs receive the best nutrition. It will help the pig producer save more money in the long run. Feed crepe feed with breast milk for the first 6-8 weeks. Protect pigs from extreme weather conditions, especially during the first two months. Needle teeth should be trimmed
immediately after birth. Vaccinate pigs according to the recommended vaccination schedule. Iron supplementation is essential to prevent piglet anemia. Pigs intended for sale as breeder stock must be properly reared. Male pigs not selected for breeding should preferably be castrated at 3-4 weeks of age which will prevent the smell of pork in the
cooked meat, thus enabling the production of quality meat. In this pig farming business, you have to take care of the animals at every stage of life. Also, you have to keep farms free from all diseases and health problems. Therefore, proper deworming vaccination is a crucial step. Feeding is an important aspect of commercial pig farming. Overall,
animals health and growth rate depend on the availability of nutritious food. The main ingredients of pig feed are oats, grains, corn, wheat, rice, sorghum, and other millets. However, you should add some protein supplements such as oil cake, fish meal, and meat meal. Also, you can use packaged feed that comes with proper nutritional balance. A pig
needs about 1.5-2 gallons of water per day over six months. After setting up the farm, you need to buy pig breeds. All over the world, there are several breeds for your farm. The common pig breeds for commercial production are the Yorkshire, Landrace,
Duroc, Tibetan, Tamworth, Hampshire, and Meishan breeds are less resistant to disease and more susceptible to hot weather and poor-quality feed. In case you missed it: Pig Farming in Germany: How to Start, Tips and Ideas
Starting a piggery business is easy and requires little capital/investment to build a house and purchase equipment. Pork is universally delicious and nutritious food. And the demand for meat is growing very fast. To start a business, you must prepare a business plan for your plan should include an executive summary, business objective,
market analysis, marketing plan, management and operational plan. Creating a business plan is as easy as writing down an idea on paper. It involves writing about the various components in a way that would persuade a bank or individual to invest in a business plan, you should have two things
ready. One is space, and the other is financial resources. Firstly, you must choose the land to set up your pig farm. Additionally, the location should have a system to protect the farm from theft. Additionally, the location should have a system to protect the farm from theft.
availability of veterinary doctors in the area, etc. Finally, check the transportation facility at that particular location. It is advised to the local authorities, and their approval is sought before establishing the distance. Additionally, ensure that the place is a residential area. It is advised to the local authorities, and their approval is sought before establishing the distance. Additionally, ensure that the place is
pollution-free and noise-free environment. It increases the good and quality of the good and quality of the good and healthy production of pigs. Other factors to consider before making a choice are water supply and transportation costs. When the pigs reach their slaughter age, you can easily sell them in the local and international markets as it is in high demand. However
the problem persists when you have to compete with other farming business owners. Suppose you have a good marketing campaign that will focus on promoting the quality of your product and the health safety measures adopted during pig rearing. In that case, you will not only be in the local and national market but internationally. There will be
more clients in the international market as well. In starting a pig business, you must have a marketing plan. Apart from local slaughterhouses, meat processing centers are potential customers. Additionally, you can contact local restaurants and hotels with large needs throughout the year. Additionally, you can also consider pig farming for organic
meat production. Pig farming is becoming increasingly concentrated on fewer farms (although still a large part of the total) with a small side-line piggery. Pork prices are sensitive to supply and demand for pork, ham, bacon, and small items. Some pork
(about 30% of domestic production) is imported for use in cooked, bone-in products such as ham and bacon. Rapidly changing knowledge is a feature of the pork industry that producers must adapt to, managing the enterprise like a business. Starting a pig business is a very profitable livestock business. Among the various livestock species, pigs are
the most powerful source of meat production and are more efficient feed converters than broilers. The business ensures high returns to farmers with employment opportunities and additional income to improve their standard of living. The above rules are good for every farmer to know the
effective management of pig farming and how to raise pigs. Starting a pig farming business can be a lucrative venture for those interested in agriculture and animal husbandry. However, to ensure success in this competitive industry, it is essential to have a well-defined business plan that outlines your goals, strategies, and financial projections. In this competitive industry, it is essential to have a well-defined business plan that outlines your goals, strategies, and financial projections. In this competitive industry, it is essential to have a well-defined business plan that outlines your goals, strategies, and financial projections. In this competitive industry, it is essential to have a well-defined business plan that outlines your goals, strategies, and financial projections. In this competitive industry, it is essential to have a well-defined business plan that outlines your goals, strategies, and financial projections.
article, we will provide you with a comprehensive guide on creating a pig farming business plan in PDF format, covering everything from market analysis to operational details. [Pdf Sample] Pig/Pork Farming Business Plan Proposal Docx To write a business plan, here is a breakdown of how it should be structured and what should be in each category
After this instruction, I will provide you with a sample of one I wrote for my farm, let us go:Read Also:[Pdf Sample] Business Plan For Poultry Egg Farming Docx1. Executive SummaryThe executive summary provides a brief overview of your pig farming business Plan, highlighting key points such as the mission statement, target market, competitive
advantage, and financial projections. It serves as an introduction to the plan, providing readers with an overview of your business and its potential for success. 2. Business OverviewIn this section, provide detailed information about your pig farming business, including its legal structure, location, and ownership. Discuss your long-term goals, vision,
and the unique selling proposition of your farm. Explain why you have chosen pig farming as a business Plan Proposal Docx3. Market Analysis conduct a comprehensive market analysis to identify the demand for pork products in you
target market. Analyze the current trends, consumer preferences, and competition. Identify your target customers, such as local restaurants, retailers, and individual consumers. Understand their needs and preferences to tailor your products and marketing strategies accordingly.4. Farm Infrastructure and EquipmentDescribe the infrastructure and
equipment required to operate a successful pig farming business. Discuss the layout of your farm, including pig pens, feeding areas, and waste management systems. Emphasize the importance of maintaining a clean and hygienic environment
for the health and well-being of the pigs. Read Also: [Pdf Sample] Business Plan For Sugarcane Farming Business Plan F
for your farm, such as growth rate, feed conversion efficiency, and disease resistance. Highlight the importance of sourcing pigs from reputable breeders to ensure the quality and genetic potential of your herd.6. Feeding and NutritionProvide detailed information on the feeding and nutrition requirements of pigs at various stages of growth. Discuss
the types of feed and supplements necessary for optimal growth and development. Explain the importance of formulating balanced diets to meet the specific nutritional needs of pigs. Consider factors such as protein content, energy levels, and essential vitamins and minerals. Read Also: [Pdf Sample] Business Plan For Poultry And Fish Farming Docx 7
Health and BiosecurityHighlight the significance of maintaining good health and biosecurity practices on your pig farm. Discuss vaccination protocols, routine health checks, and disease prevention measures. Emphasize the need for proper hygiene, quarantine procedures, and pest control to prevent the spread of diseases and ensure the overall well
being of your herd.8. Breeding and ReproductionExplain the breeding and reproduction practices involved in pig farming. Discuss natural breeding, artificial insemination, and the management of sows during gestation and farrowing. Provide guidance on breeding cycles, mating techniques, and the selection of breeding stock to improve the genetic
quality and productivity of your herd.Read Also:[Pdf Sample] Business Plan For Tilapia Fish Farming Docx9. Marketing and sales Strategies to effectively promote and sell your pork products. Identify your target market segments and develop a branding and advertising strategy to differentiate your farm
from competitors. Explore various distribution channels, including direct sales, partnerships with local retailers, and online platforms. Consider the importance of building strong relationships with customers and providing exceptional customer service. 10. Financial Projections Present a comprehensive financial projection for your pig farming
business. Include details on start-up costs, operational expenses, revenue forecasts, and profitability analysis. Discuss your pricing strategy, sales volume projections, and expected return on investment. Provide a clear timeline for reaching key financial milestones and demonstrate the viability and potential profitability of your business. Read Also: [Pdf]
Sample] Business Plan For Fish Farming Docx11. Risk Assessment to identify and mitigate potential risks and challenges in your pig farming venture. Address risks such as disease outbreaks, market fluctuations, and regulatory changes. Develop contingency plans and strategies to minimize the impact of
unforeseen events on your business operations and financial stability. Business Model for Agrolearners. coms Pig Farming Business Plan For Small Vegetable Farming DocxExisting pig farmers looking for advanced training and
information. Agricultural institutions and organizations interested in pig farming education. Read Also: [Pdf Sample] Business Plan For Sunflower Farming DocxValue Proposition: Comprehensive online courses and training materials on pig farming. Access to expert advice and consultations from experienced pig farmers. Interactive forums and organizations from experienced pig farming and consultations 
communities for knowledge sharing and networking. Up-to-date information on industry trends, best practices, and technologies. Tailored content and resources for different levels of expertise. Read Also: [Pdf Sample] Business Plan For Onion Farming DocxChannels: Agrolearners.com website: A user-friendly platform for accessing courses, resources, resources, and technologies. Tailored content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content is the content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content is the content and resources for different levels of expertise. The content is the content and resources for different levels of expertise for expert
and support. Social media platforms: Utilizing platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn to engage with the target audience. Email marketing: Regular newsletters and updates to subscribers. Partnerships: Collaborating with agricultural institutions and organizations for joint programs and promotions. Read Also: [Pdf Sample] Business Plan For
Tomatoes Plantation DocxCustomer Relationships:Online support: Prompt and personalized assistance through chat, email, and discussion forums. Community engagement: Encouraging active participation and knowledge exchange among learners. Feedback mechanisms: Collecting feedback to improve courses and resources. Continuous updates:
Providing regular updates on industry developments and best practices. Revenue Streams: Course fees: Charging a fee for accessing online courses and training materials. Premium subscriptions: Offering advanced features and exclusive content for a subscription fee. Consulting services: Providing personalized consultations and advisory services for a
fee.Partnerships and sponsorships: Collaborating with relevant industry partners for sponsored content and programs. Key Activities: Course development and updates: Creating and updating comprehensive online courses on pig farming. Content creation: Generating informative articles, videos, and other resources for learners. Community
management: Facilitating engagement and knowledge sharing among learners. Research and development: Staying updated on industry trends and network: Collaborating with experienced pig farmers and industry
professionals. Content creation tools: Software and equipment for creating high-quality educational content. Partnerships: Collaborating with relevant organizations and institutions and equipment for knowledge sharing and joint programs. Industry experts:
Engaging experienced pig farmers and professionals for content creation and consultations. Technology providers: Partnering with online learning platforms and software providers. Cost Structure: Course development and consultations. Technology providers and operational costs. Platform maintenance and hosting expenses. Marketing and promotional costs. Staff salaries and operational costs. Platform maintenance and hosting expenses. Marketing and promotional costs. Staff salaries and operational costs. Platform maintenance and hosting expenses.
expenses.Key Metrics: Number of course enrolments and subscribers. Customer satisfaction and feedback ratings. Engagement levels in online communities and forums. Revenue generated from course fees and subscriptions. Growth in partnerships and collaborations. By implementing this business model, Agrolearners. Com aims to provide valuable
education and resources to pig farming enthusiasts, foster a community of knowledge-sharing, and generate revenue through course fees, subscriptions, and consulting services. Read Also: [Pdf Sample] Poultry Farming Business Plan In Kenya DocxHere Is The Download Link To Business Plan For Pig Farming Proposal By Agrolearner.comHow mucl
land do I need to start a pig farming business? The amount of land required to start a pig farming business depends on various factors, including the scale of operations and the farming system employed. For small-scale or backyard pig farming, a few acres of land may be sufficient to accommodate the pig pens, feeding areas, and other
infrastructure. However, for larger commercial operations, it is recommended to have a larger land area to allow for expansion and proper management of the pigs. Additionally, it is important to comply with local zoning regulations and environmental requirements when determining the land size needed for a pig farming business. What are the main
challenges in pig farming? Pig farming? Pig farming comes with its own set of challenges include disease management and biosecurity measures to prevent outbreaks, ensuring proper nutrition and feeding practices, dealing with environmental factors such as temperature control and waste management, and maintaining good animal
welfare standards. Market fluctuations, price volatility, and competition can also pose challenges in terms of marketing and sales. It is important for pig farmers to stay updated on industry trends, adopt best practices, and have contingency plans in place to address these challenges effectively. How long does it take for pigs to reach market weight? The
time it takes for pigs to reach market weight varies depending on several factors, including the breed, genetics, nutrition, and management practices. On average, it takes around 5 to 7 months for pigs to reach market weight. However, some pig breeds or specific production systems may have variations in the growth rate and time to reach market
weight. It is important for pig farmers to closely monitor the growth and development of their pigs, provide appropriate nutrition, and follow recommended management practices to ensure healthy and efficient growth. Is pig farming a profitable business? Pig farming has the potential to be a profitable business if managed effectively. However,
profitability can vary depending on various factors such as market conduct thorough market research, develop a solid business plan, and implement efficient production practices to maximize profitability. Also, staying updated on market trends,
maintaining good financial records, and exploring value-added opportunities can contribute to the overall profitability of the pig farming business. What are the key factors influencing pig meat prices? Several factors influence pig meat prices? Several factors influence pig meat prices. Supply and demand dynamics play a significant role, with factors such as population growth, consumer
preferences, and export/import trends affecting the overall demand for pig meat prices by affecting the supply of pigs and increasing production costs, and input costs. Disease outbreaks can also impact pig meat prices by affecting the supply of pigs and increasing production costs, and input costs. Disease outbreaks can also impact pig meat prices by affecting the supply of pigs and increasing production costs, and input costs. Disease outbreaks can also impact pig meat prices by affecting the supply of pigs and increasing production costs, and input costs. Disease outbreaks can also impact pig meat prices by affecting the supply of pigs and increasing production costs.
policies can further influence pig meat prices. Keeping a close eye on these factors and their potential impact on prices is important for pig farmers to make informed decisions and effectively manage their business. Conclusion: Agrolearner.com Farm is poised to become a leading player in the local pork industry, offering premium, sustainable
products to a growing customer base. With a focus on animal welfare, product quality, and environmental stewardship, we are confident in our ability to achieve our vision and objectives. By implementing the strategies outlined in this business plan and adapting to changing market dynamics, we are poised for long-term success and growth in the pig
farming sector. Pig Farming Part 2: Project management In pig farming, optimum management is essential as this determines the success of the venture. The general production cycle of pig farming begins with a sow mating with a boar, or the fertilisation of ova through artificial insemination. The average gestation period of a sow is 114 days, after
which it gives birth to a litter. Weaning is usually undertaken at three weeks, after which the weaners are taken to a nursery after having their iron shot. From the nursery, the pigs are moved to a grower-finisher facility where they may be
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project punch list was achieved and the processing of a report for future reference and record-keeping for the project. Pig production is an enterprise that provides small scale subsistence farmers with a clear opportunity for increased household income. It does not require large areas of land; at least 16m2 is needed to raise ten pigs using Deep Litter
system or Fermented Bed Technology. The benefits of Deep Litter System or Fermented Bed Technology are many. Generally, it makes it possible for farmers to produce high quality pork more cheaply and in an environmental friendly way. IssuesDetails1. Capital. This is the amount of money required to set up the piggery project. The amount is
dependent on the unit size one intends to operate. The capital is needed to construct the sties and to buy equipment and breeding stock. Working capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed, drugs and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed and labor for the initial phase of the business. In the capital is also needed to pay for feed and labor for the business and
order for the farmer to avoid making costly mistakes in the running of the pig production enterprise he should receive training in pig husbandry. 3. Breeding stock results in an inefficient utilization of feed and space. Farmers must be prepared to pay high prices
for quality stock. Poor quality breeding stock may be cheaper in the short term but in the long run they will be expensive.4. MarketFarmers have to identify the market when their pigs are ready for sale. When the producer has
identified a market he must ask himself whether the project viable. An important point to consider when one is choosing a market is long the project viable. An important point to consider when one is choosing a market is long the project viable. An important point to consider when one is choosing a market is long the market is long the project viable. An important point to consider when one is choosing a market is long the project viable.
of the right quantity and quality. Inadequate water supply depresses the growth rate of the pigs. Lactating sows need a lot of water for milk production. The pigs water requirements will vary with the weather. On a very hot day the pig will use more water than during a cold day. As a general guide a farmer should budget about 150 litres of water per
sow per day.6. Housing The pigsties should be constructed in a way that will allow the stockman to carry out his daily duties with ease. The sties have to be designed in a manner that will help management in monitoring the pig enterprise. Poor housing designs can lead to disproportionate food sharing, inefficient utilization of space, feed wastage and
poor performance of the pigs among other things.7. Feedavailability guaranteed supply of feed is a prerequisite for the successful operation costs on a pig production enterprise. Pig feeds are compounded using maize or other small grains and concentrates. The farmer should
budget about 3.4 tons of maize per sow per year if he is to operate a breeding/feeding unit.8. Technology to useThere are many technologies for piggery production system using cemented floor housing, and (c) intensive pig production system using
Fermented Bed Technology. The choice of which one to use depends on the skills and resources available to the farmer. This manual is about pig production using Fermented Bed technology (FBT). Pig Farming Part 2: Project management in pig farming, optimum management is essential as this determines the success of the venture. The general
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DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL 4.0. TARGET MARKET 4.1. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT 4.2. CONCLUSION Pig Farming Part 2: Project management In pig farming, optimum management is essential as this determines the success of the venture. The general production cycle of pig farming begins with a sow mating with a boar, or the fertilisation of ova through artificial insemination. The average gestation period of a sow is 114 days, after which it gives birth to a litter. Weaning is usually undertaken at three weeks, after which the weaners are taken to a nursery after having their iron shot. From the nursery, the pigs are moved to a grower-finisher facility where they may be slaughtered or sold upon reaching the desired market weight or size. At the end of the cycle, the gilts/boars can be replaced, and the cycle starts afresh again. 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, andtheir 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). Breeding should be delayed until the second or third oestrus to increase the probability of large litters and prevent dystocia (difficult farrowing). Gilts that do not conceive after mating at two oestrous periods should be marketed. Likewise, gilts that have not expressed heat by nine months of age should be culled. During gestation, gilts should be fed to gain about34,1 kg and not become overly fat. Farmworkers must ensure the piglets are able to suck from the udder as soon as possible after birth. Sucking of the piglets are able to suck from the udder as soon as possible after birth. Sucking of the piglets are able to suck from the udder as soon as possible after birth. piglets immediately take advantage of the first milk (colostrum should be taken by all the piglets on the same day they are born. This is because the colostrum aids immensely in boosting their immune system and defending them from diseases. Weaning is usually undertaken at three weeks, after which the weaners are taken to a nursery after having their tails docked, ears notched, needle teeth clipped, navel disinfected, castrated, and receiving their iron shot. (Source: Vecteezy) Boars boars should be replaced when they become too large to serve most of the sows on the farm. Boars usually have a maximum working life of between 18 to 24 months, meaning replacement should be undertaken when they are 30 to 36 months old. It is very important to keep record of the boars use so that infertile ones can be detected and replaced as soon as possible. A low sex drive (libido) can also be a problem. Some boars are slow workers and are sometimes reluctant and only now and then willing to work. Such boars may need to be substituted. If replacement gilts are not available when needed or if they do not comply with the requirements, gilts should be bought. It is desirable to buy the gilts from the same farm where the boars come from, because in this way the previous owner can advise you on the breeding policy for a small pig farm. conception and initiation of the project, definition of farm objectives and planning, launch/execution of project, performance and control, and piggery project closing. After a sow furrows a litter, the piglets live with the sow whereafter they are moved to the nursery to be weaned. The conception was explained in the previous article about piggery. The definition and planning will look at elements such as scope and budget, work breakdown schedule, the Gantt chart, communication plan, and risk management of the project. The launch and execution cover the project status and tracking, key performance indicators (KPIs), quality maintenance and project forecasts. Performance and control include aspects such as the project objectives, quality deliverables, effort and cost tracking, and the project performance. Project closing seeks to ensure that the project punch list was achieved
and the processing of a report for future reference and record-keeping for the project punch list was achieved and the proje (disambiguation). For the town in Ghana, see Pig Farm (Ghana). Large White piglets on a farmA Large White sow suckling her piglets Interior of pig farm at Bjrka-Sby Castle, Sweden, 1911 Pig farming, pork farming, pork farming, pork farming, pork farming, pork farming and breeding of domestic pigs as livestock, and is a branch of animal husbandry. Pigs area livestock, and is a branch of animal husbandry. farmed principally for food (e.g. pork: bacon, ham, gammon) and skins. Pigs are amenable to many different styles of farming: intensive commercial units, co Historically, farm pigs were kept in small numbers and were closely associated with the residence of the owner, or in the same village or town.[1] They were valued as a source of meat and fat, and for their ability to convert inedible food into meat and manure, and were often fed household food waste when kept on a homestead.[2] Pigs have been farmed to dispose of municipal garbage on a large scale.[3]All these forms of pig farm are by far the most popular, due to their potential to raise a large amount of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a very cost-efficient manner.[4] In developed nations of pigs in a v a popular form of livestock, with more than one billion pigs butchered each year worldwide, 100 million in the United States. The majority of pigs are used for human food, but also supply skin, fat and other materials for use in clothing, ingredients for processed foods, [6] cosmetics, [7] and medical use. [8] Global pig stockin 2019 Number in millions 1 People's Republic of China (Mainland) 310.4 (36.5%) 2. European Union 143.1 (16.83%) 3. United States 78.7 (9.26%) 4. Brazil 40.6 (4.77%) 5. Russia 23.7 (2.79%) 6. Myanmar 21.6 (2.54%) 7. Vietnam 19.6 (2.31%) 8. Mexico 18.4 (2.16%) 9. Canada 14.1 (1.66%) 10. Philippines 12.7 (1.49%) World total 850.3 Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization Pigs are farmed in many countries, though the countries mainly consuming them are in Asia, meaning there is a significant international and even intercontinental trade in live and slaughtered pigs. Despite having the world's largest herd, China is a net importer of pigs as China consumes about 50% of global pork production.[9] The total amount of pork consumed in China is 57 million tons (as of 2021) and pork accounted for 60 percent of total meat consumption within the country.[10] China has been increasing its economic development; many within China's population of 1.2 billion people prioritize eating pork as their main consumption of meat, unlike other countries where most people would prioritize having poultry.[10] In addition, since 2007, China possesses a strategic pork reserve with a government mandate to "stabilize live hog prices, prevent excessive hog price drops, which damage the interests of farmers and to ease the negative effects of the cyclical nature of hog production and market prices." In China, there is a strategic pork reserve with a government mandate to "stabilize live hog prices, prevent excessive hog prices, prevent excessive hog prices." In China, there is a strategic pork reserve with a government mandate to "stabilize live hog prices, prevent excessive hog prices, prevent excessive hog prices." In China, there is a strategic pork reserve with a government mandate to "stabilize live hog prices, prevent excessive hog prevent excessive hog prevent government actively intervened in the pork market during periods of instability by releasing pork reserves into the market whenever hogs get too expensive in China, in order to hold down prices for consumers. Conversely when prices of pork are deemed too low and unsustainable for farmers, the reserve buys up pigs to ensure farmers remain profitable.[11]The largest exporters of pigs are the United States, the European Union, and Canada. As an example, more than half of Canadian production (22.8 million pigs) in 2008 was exported, going to 143 countries.[12]Among animals raised for their meat, pigs have a lower feed conversion ratio than cattle, which can provide an advantage in lower unit price of meat because the cost of animal feed per kilogram or pound of resultant meat is lower. However, there are also many other economic variables in meat production and distribution, so the price differential of pork and beef at the point of retail sale does not always correspond closely to the differential in feed conversion ratios. Nonetheless, the favorable ratio often tends to make pork more affordable compared to beef.[13][14]The way in which a stockperson interacts with production measures. Many routine interacts with pigs affects animal welfare which in some circumstances can correlate with production. There are various methods of handling pigs which can be separated into those which lead to positive or negative reactions by the animals. These reactions with pigs arise from stock-people dealing with large numbers of pigs. Because of this, many handlers can become complacent about animal welfare and fail to ensure positive interactions with pigs. Negative interactions with pigs. Negative interactions with pigs. Negative interactions (slaps, punches, kicks, and bites), the use of electric goads and fast movements. It can also include killing them. These interactions can result in fear in the animals, which can develop into stress. Overly heavy tactile interactions from the human handlers can cause increased basal cortisol levels (a "stress" hormone).[15] Negative interactions that cause fear mean the escape reactions of the pigs can be extremely vigorous, thereby risking injury to both stock and handlers. Stress can result in immunosuppression,[16] leading to an increased susceptibility to disease. Studies have shown that these negative handling techniques result in an overall reduction in growth rates of pigs."In Canada the Federal government does not regulate the treatment on farms and most provinces have animal cruelty legislation but they typically contain expectations for general agricultural practices." of legislation perpetuates the cruel treatment of swine.[17] "The NFACC codes of practice are developed by the industry and are not enforced with third party oversight."[17]Various interactions can be considered either positive or neutral. Neutral interactions are considered either positive because, in conjunction with positive interactions, they contribute to an overall non-negative relationship between the pig handler and the animal livestock. Pigs are often fearful of fast movements. When entering a pen, it is good practice for the pig handler to enter with slow and deliberate movements. When entering a pen, it is good practice for the pig handler and the animal livestock. Pigs are often fearful of fast movements. These minimize fear and therefore reduce stress. Pigs are very curious animals. Allowing the pigs to approach and smell whilst patting or resting a hand on the pig's back are examples of positive behavior. Pigs also respond positively to verbal interaction. Minimizing fear of humans allow handlers to perform husbandry practices in a safer and more efficient manner. By reducing stress, stock are made more comfortable to feed when near the pig handlers, resulting in increased productivity.[18]Hogs raised in confinement systems tend to produce 23.5 piglets per year. Between 2013 and 2016, sow death rates nearly doubled in the United States, from 5.8 to 10.2 percent of deaths were caused by prolapse.[19]Other probable causes of death include vitamin deficiency, mycotoxins in feed, high density diets or abdominal issues.[20] Iowa's Pork Industry Center collects mortality data in collaboration with the National Pork Board to collect data from over 400,000 sows from 16 U.S. states. The farms range in size and facility types. Increasing death rates are a profit concern to the industry, so money is invested into research to find solutions. [21]Pigs were originally bred to rapidly gain weight and backfat in the late 1980s. In a more fat-conscious modern day America, pigs are now being bred to have less back fat and produce more
offspring, which pushes the sow's body too far and is deemed one of the current prolapse epidemic. Researchers and veterinarians are seeking ways to positively impact the health of the hogs and benefit the hog business without taking much from the economy.[22]"Shoat" redirects here; not to be confused with Sheepgoat hybrid. Pigs are extensively farmed, and therefore the terminology is well developed: Pig, hog, or swine, the species as a whole, or any member of it. The singular of "swine" is the same as the plural. Shoat (or shote), piglet, or (where the species is called "hog") pig, unweaned young pig recently separated from the sowRunt, an unusually small and weak piglet, often one in a litterBoar or hog, male pig of breeding ageBarrow, male pig castrated before pubertyStag, male pig castrated later in life (castrated after maturity)Gilt, young female not yet mated, or not yet farrowed, or after first or second litterFinishing pigs on a farmSuckling pig, a piglet slaughtered for its tender meatFeeder pig, a weaned gilt or barrow weighing between 18kg (40lb) and 37kg (82lb) at 6 to 8 weeks of age that is sold to be finished for slaughterPorker, market pig between 65kg (143lb) and 80kg (180lb) dressed weight. The maximum weight can vary between processors. Grower, a market pig between 65kg (143lb) and 80kg (180lb) are seed weight. pig between weaning and sale or transfer to the breeding herd, sold for slaughter or killed for rations. [clarification needed] Finisher, a grower pig over 70kg (150lb) liveweight butcher hog, a pig of approximately 100kg (220lb), ready for the market. In some markets (Italy) the final weight of butcher pig is in the 180kg (400lb) range. They tend to have hind legs suitable to produce cured hamBackfatter, cull breeding pig sold for meat; usually refers specifically to a cull sow, but is sometimes used in reference to boarsHerd, a group of pigs (or wild boar) foraging in woodlandTrotters, the hooves of pigs (they have four hoofed toes on each foot, walking mainly on the larger central two)In pig, pregnantFarrowing, giving birthHogging, a sow when on heat (during estrus)Pig farm in Vampula, FinlandSty, a small pig-houseArk, a low semi circular field-shelter for pigsCurtain-barn, a long, open building with curtains on the long sides of the barn. This increases ventilation on hot, humid summer daysMain article: Environmental impacts of pig farmingFeces and waste particles. [25] Waste from swine on these farms carry a host of pathogens and bacteria as well as heavy metals. These toxins can leach down through the soil into groundwater, polluting local drinking water supplies. Pathogens can also become airborne, polluting the air and harming individuals when ingested. [26] Contents from waste have been shown to cause detrimental health implications, as well as harmful algal blooms in surrounding bodies of water.[27] Due to Concentrated Animal Feed Operations (CAFOs), those who live in the surrounding areas of pig farms tend to experience health complications. Symptoms included headaches, nausea, and weakness due to the fumes that are emitted from these farms.[citation needed] Those who work directly inside these farms often experience these symptoms more intensely. Typically, workers of these farms experience respiratory issues such as wheezing, coughing, and tightness of the air quality being poor because of the air particles being contaminated with hog feces. [citation needed] Little to no regulation has been written by the EPA and federal legislators surrounding CAFOs to protect the welfare of both the environment and humans from their impacts. [29] The only permit required by federal law on wastewater runoff by CAFOs is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. NPDES are authorized under the Clean Water Act and aim to reduce dumping of pollutants in water systems. [30] However, one of the most detrimental waste management, as they are not connected to a moving water source and therefore is not seen as an imminent threat to human or environmental health.[31]Common occupational hazards faced by pig farmers include but are not limited to exposure to toxic gases and particulate matter.[32][33][34] The Occupational Safety and Health Administration or OSHA sets health and safety standards for hazardous substances in the workplace called permissible exposure limits or PELs.[35] Specific PELs exist for toxic gases and particulate matter and these standards are legally enforced by OSHA to ensure that the safety and health of workers are protected.[35]Toxic gases including hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, methane and carbon dioxide are produced as a result of the decomposition of pig feces and these gases become highly concentrated in enclosed spaces of pig barns which can be hazardous to health when inhaled. [36] Carbon monoxide is another commonly associated toxic gas that can accumulate in pig barns as a result of the trapping of combustion byproducts such as malfunctioning furnaces or gas heat sources in the absence of adequate ventilation.[37]Hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations but paralyzes the olfactory nerve at higher concentrations so that no smell is sensed.[38] Exposure to high levels, well beyond the OSHA PEL, of hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations so that no smell is sensed.[38] Exposure to high levels, well beyond the OSHA PEL, of hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations but paralyzes the olfactory nerve at higher concentrations are found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations are found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations are found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations are found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations are found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations are found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a foul, "rotten eggs" smell at low concentrations are found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense of hydrogen sulfide gas has a found in the original sense covered manure pits below the pig barns that act as feces reservoirs.[38] These manure pits require regular emptying and during this process, high levels of hydrogen sulfide is released and seeps into pig barns.[38] These manure pits require a several hour "waiting period" until occupants can safely reenter the barn.[36]Ammonia gas has a strong odor that can be smelled at low levels, below the OSA PEL, but does not have any negative health effects.[39] At higher levels, ammonia is irritating to the body's mucous membranes such as the eyes, nose, mouth, throat and lungs.[39] Particulate matter in pig barns often absorbs ammonia as it floats through the air.[40] These particles are then inhaled and increase the irritating effect of ammonia.[40] Methane and carbon dioxide are combustible gases meaning that they can burn, catch fire or explode easily.[41] They are also known as chemical asphyxiants and at high levels can cause suffocation by displacing oxygen from the air.[41]Particulate matter is produced when small fragments of pig hair or skin, dried feces, or feed can detach and become suspended in the air, especially in confined spaces, can lead to respiratory tract irritation and other health effects when inhaled.[40] Bacteria and viruses, such as influenza, can travel through the air on particulate matter and increase the risk of transmission of disease. [40] OSHA requires that toxic gas and particulate matter be measured at least twice yearly preferably in the autumn months and again in the winter when natural ventilation is the most reduced. [42] Workers are also advised to wear N-95 respirators and eye protection when inside of pig barns to prevent the inhalation of toxic gases and particulate matter as well as irritation to the of eyes. [38][42]As with other commodities, pork presents challenges in the politics of international trade as national interests compete and seek economic modus vivendi. Changes to policy can upset the existing balances, prompting economic anxiety. For example, in 2020, the hog farming sector in Taiwan was upset by a decision to allow imports from the United States without labeling of ractopamine use.[43] Farmers' views varied on how negative the effects might be.[43] Issues of pride and degree of autarky also figure into such debates; people understandably wonder whether trade competition changes will deeply damage domestic production capability, while accurate quantitative answers are often difficult to find amid the mass of debate. [43] Most pigs in the US receive ractopamine which promotes muscle instead of fat, quicker weight gain, and reduced costs and pollutants in the environment. Such pigs consume less feed to reach finishing weight and produce less manure. Ractopamine has not been approved for use by the European Union, China, Russia, and several other countries.[44]China once used colistin (an antibiotic) as
growth promoter (subtherapeutic antibiotic use) but discovered a colistin-resistant form of E. coli bacteria in a pig from a Shanghai farm in 2013. Investigations then led to the identification of "a gene called MCR-1 that allowed bacteria to survive colistin as growth promoter.[45][46]A systematic review found that penicillins and tetracyclines were the most commonly used antibiotics in pigs.[47]Toxoplasmosis is a constant pressure on pig farming. Worldwide, the percentage of pigs harboring viable Toxoplasma gondii parasites has been measurements are indicative of the high relative seroprevalence in pigs across the world. [49]:145151 Neonatal piglets have been found to suffer the entire range of severity, including progression to stillbirth. [49]:153[50]:95 This was especially demonstrated in the foundational Thiptara et al. 2006, reporting a litter birth of three stillborns and six live in Thailand. This observation has been relevant not only to that country but to toxoplasmosis control in porciculture around the world.[51][50]:95[48]Excessively hygienic raising conditions were found to prevent proper gut microbiota development by Schmidt et al. 2011.[52] Moore et al. 1995 describes the pathology of Cryptosporidium infection, a common difficulty in piglet production. [53]In an attempt to curb diseases such as African swine fever, [54] a number of Chinese companies have built condominium-style mega complexes multiple stories high to house thousands of pigs. The buildings have been dubbed "hog hotels" and come with strict protocols and advanced cleaning, veterinary, and disposal systems. [54][55] However, doubt has been raised by policy specialists and animal scientists over the facilities' efficacy in preventing outbreaks. The welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and it has also been suggested that the poor welfare of the animals has also been a source of concern, and the source of concern has a source of concer [57] with a particularly large presence in the United States. [58] Large corporations often contract out the farming operations to Murphy Farm Management, making Murphy one of the largest pig producers in the United States with the capacity to produce 3.2 million hogs per year.[59][60]Agriculture and Agronomy portalBoarpig hybrid, Iron Age pigDomestic pigExotic petExtensive farmingIntensive pig farmingIntensive farmingIntensive farmingIntensive pig farmingIntensive farmingIntensive farmingIntensive pig farmingIntensive p Ganaba, Rasman; Praet, Nicolas; Carabin, Hlne; Millogo, Athanase; Tarnagda, Zkiba; Dorny, Pierre; Hounton, Sennen; Sow, Adama; Nitima, Pascal; Cowan, Linda D. (2011). "Factors Associated with the Prevalence of Circulating Antigens to Porcine Cysticercosis in Three Villages of Burkina Faso". PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases. 5 (1): e927. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000927. PMC3014946. PMID21245913. Lander, Brian; Schneider, Mindi; Brunson, Katherine (2020). "A History of Pigs in China: From Curious Omnivores to Industrial Pork". 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