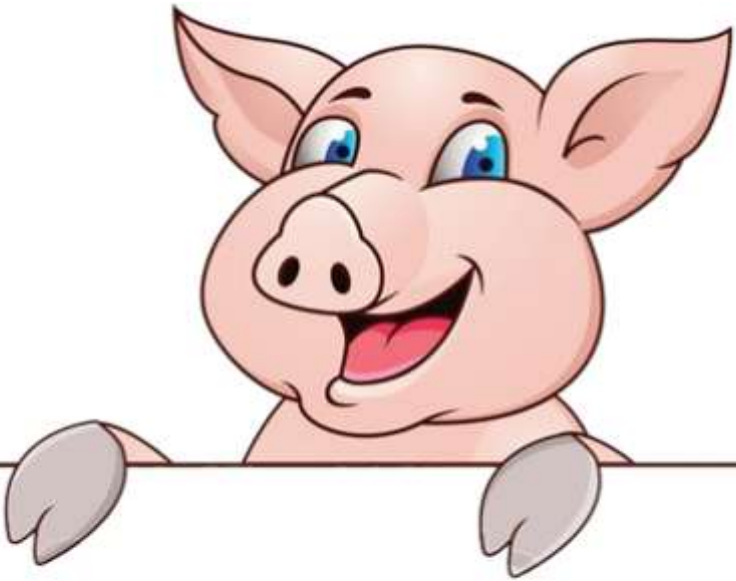




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ORGANIC HOG RAISING



Major Considerations in Organic Hog Raising

Traits/Types of Various Breeders

- Meat type
- Piglet production
- Meat & Piglet production, etc.

Characteristics of Healthy Piglet for Organic Hog Raising

- No deformities
- Alert, active, agile
- Good body balance
- Good feeding habits
- Resistant to pests & diseases



Common Traits of a Hog for Organic Raising

- The same body size from front to rear
- Good legs and feet
- Skin & hair are shiny/downy & straight
- Plump loin and hump, etc.



Housing Requirements for Growing Organic Hog

- Good beddings
- Shaded (protection from extreme weather conditions)
- Complete watering & feeding troughs
- Good ventilation/air circulation
- Good drainage system, etc.

Basic Materials for Hog House Beddings

- Rice hull
- Carbonized Rice Hull
- Sawdust
- Soil
- Salt

Preventive Measures to Protect Stock from Diseases

- Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Use OHN as deodorizer and sanitizer.
- Proper feeding/nutrition.

Raise Piglet to Market Age (120 days old after weaning for slaughtering).

Elements that Make Hog Organic

- All it eats are organic.
- Raised in a natural way.
- Hogs are treated as human, etc.

Feeding Guidelines

- Supplement the sow with good ration if the milk supply is inadequate to feed her piglets. There are many available brands (organic origin if possible) to choose from.
- When the pigs are about 1 week of age, start feeding them with a good pre-starter ration.
- Different rations are given at different stages of growth but a shift in **ration should be done gradually so as not to upset the pigs' normal** feeding behaviour. Always allow transition period of at least 1 week before making changes.
- A starter ration is next given to pigs when they are 30 to 35 kgs. or two months old until they are about 15-20 weeks old.
- Finisher ration is given when pigs reach 60 kgs or are about 20 weeks old.
- When formulating a simplified ration, always remember that it should always contain sufficient PROTEIN, ADEQUATE AMOUNTS OF VITAMINS AND MINERALS.
- Discard from slaughterhouses as well as cassava, sweet potato, corn and corn by-products which are abundant in some areas of the Philippines may be used, provided they are properly cooked and dried.
- In commercial operations due to economy in labor and in feeding equipment, dry feeding is practiced.
- Clean drinking water must be provided at all times.



FEED FORMULATION TABLE (HOG GROWER)

COMPONENT	SOURCE	PERCENT (%)	WEIGHT (KG,gm)
Protein	Fish (whole internal organ, gills, shells) Soybeans, Mungbean, Madre	22	2.2kgs
Lipids/Fats	Coconut meat, Vegetable oil, Fish oil	8	800 gms
Carbohydrates	Rice bran, corn bran, cassava, banana, camote tubers	65	6.5kgs
Vitamins	FFJ, FPJ, OHN, LABS	2	0.2 kgs (200gms)
Minerals	Salt, carbonized rice hull, egg/bone calcium, dried soil, charcoal	3	0.3 kgs (300gms)
	Total	100	10 kgs



PIG FEED FORMULATION (GROWER)

Materials Description	QTY(kgs)	Cost (PhP)	% of mixture
Rice bran (D1) Fine	100	960	61.35
Corn Bran	50	500	15.34
Soya meal	15	126	09.20
ACES-FS Protein meal* – optional	10	310	06.14
Copra Meal	10	90	06.14
Banana Meal	7	56	
Salt	2	12	01.22
Additives - ACES Nutri-balancer* - optional - ACES Multi-vitamins* - optional - Refine Coco Charcoal	5g 200g 1kg	250.00 50.00 15.00	
Total Weight	200	2,369.00	100%
Concoctions - FPJ - FFJ - FAA - OHN - LABS Total	2 Liters 2 liters 2 liters 100 ml 250 ml 6.350liters	 200	
Labor	2 Man Days	500	
Total Cost	375.00/bag	3,069.00 (15.35/kg)	

*ACES Polytechnic College Veterinary Products

Recommended Feeding Ration

Weaning: 42 days

Days of culture: Number of days after weaning (43 days)

Frequency: one or two

Ration: the total feeds for the day

Days of culture	Kind of feeds*	Wt. of piglet/ration per day			Estimated Live Weight		
		5kg	10 kg	15 Kg	5 kg	10kg	15kg
01-07	Starter	150g	260	500			
08-14	Starter	250	500	750			
15-21	Starter	500	750	1.0			
22-28	Grower	500	750	1.0	8	12	20
29-35	Grower	750	1.0	1.5			
36-42	Grower	750	1.0	1.5			
43-49	Grower	750	1.0	1.5			
50-56	Grower	750	1.0	1.5			
57-63	Grower	750	1.0	1.5			
64-70	Grower	750	1.0	1.5	21	31	46
71-77	Grower	1.0 kg	1.5	2.0			
78-84	Grower	1.0 kg	1.5	2.0			
85-91	Grower *Organic Feeds	1.0 kg	1.5	2.0			
92-98	Grower	1.0	1.5	2.0			
99-105	Grower	1.0	1.5	2.0	42	64	95
106-122	FINISHER	1.5	2.0	2.5			
123-129	FINISHER	1.5	2.0	2.5			
130-136	FINISHER	1.5	2.0	2.5			
Total	FCR=2.0 *Organic Feeds	121 kg	170	236	60	102	118

Note: Add grass and plant leaves with the feeds to cut cost and to make the meat tastier. Add concoction to the formulated feeds to enhance growth and boost immune system.

FCR – Feed conversion ratio is the amount of feeds given to an animal to produce a kilo of meat. **The lower the FCR, the better for the farmers' income.**

ORGANIC HOG BEDDINGS

- 80% Rice Hull /Sawdust (8 bags rice hull/sawdust)
- 10% Soil (1 bag soil)
- 10% Sand (1 bag sand)
- 1 Kg salt
- Note: Soil is the ideal habitat for microbes to multiply, the role of salt is to control ants/centipedes & other insects.
- Always sanitize the pen first before placing the beddings, you may use dried coconut leaves by placing on the pen and burning it, spray LABS & IMO then leave for 10 minutes.

Signs/Characteristics of an In-Heat Hog (Sow/Gilt)

- Pinkish or reddish vulva
- Swelling of vulva
- Mucus discharge from vulva
- Restlessness
- Frequent urination
- Mounting other pigs or allows other to mount her
- Fertility Period of Trained Boar = 6-8 months

Care of Pregnant Sow

- Provide separate pen for pregnant sow.
- Provide with 14% crude protein.
- Bath the animal during hot weather.
- Avoid the animal from stress.
- Avoid noise in the whole animal pens.

Breeding Techniques & their Advantages

- Up-grading (low quality to a better/high quality breed).
- Cross-breeding (breeding of two different breeds to maintain the good characteristics of each breed, and improve or attain best quality).
- In-breeding (to maintain the quality of the existing breed/same breed from a closely related breed but not the same blood line).

ORGANIC HOG RAISING

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For more information, visit or call:



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