

Pig farming

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Pig farming is the raising and breeding of domestic pigs. It is a branch of animal husbandry. Pigs are raised principally as food (e.g. pork, bacon, gammon) and sometimes for their skin.

Pigs are amenable to many different styles of farming. Intensive commercial units, commercial free range enterprises, extensive farming - being allowed to wander around a village, town or city, or tethered in a simple shelter or kept in a pen outside the owners house. Historically 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, fat and for the ability to turn inedible food into meat, and often fed household food waste if kept on a homestead. Pigs have been farmed to dispose of municipal garbage on a large scale.^[2]

All these forms of pig farm are in use today. In developed nations, commercial farms house thousands of pigs in climate-controlled buildings.^[3] Pigs are a popular form of livestock, with more than one billion pigs killed each year worldwide, 100 million of them in the USA. The majority of pigs are used for human food but also supply skin, fat and other materials for use as clothing, ingredients for processed foods,^[4] cosmetics^[5] and other and medical use.^[6]

The activities on a pig farm depend on the husbandry style of the farmer, and range from very little intervention (as when pigs are allowed to roam villages or towns and dispose of garbage) to intensive systems where the pigs are contained in a building for the majority of their lives. Each pig farm will tend to adapt to the local conditions and food supplies and fit their practices to their specific situation.

The following factors can influence the type of pig farms in any given region:

- Available food supply suitable for pigs
- The ability to deal with manure or other outputs from the pig operation
- Local beliefs or traditions, including religion
- The breed or type of pig available to the farm
- Local diseases or conditions that affect pig growth or fecundity
- Local requirements, including government zoning and/or land use laws
- Local and global market conditions and demand
- Traditional farming styles and methods



Pigs on a farm



A sow suckling her piglets.



Interior of pig farm at Bjärka-Säby Castle, Sweden, 1911.

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Use as food

Almost all of the pig can be used as food. Preparations of pig parts into specialties include: sausage, bacon, gammon, ham, skin into pork scratchings, feet into trotters, head into a meat jelly called head cheese (brawn), and consumption of the liver, chitterlings and blood(blood pudding or black pudding).



Production and trade

Pigs are farmed in many countries, though the main consuming countries 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, and has been increasing its imports during its economic development. The largest exporters of pigs are the United States, 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.^[7] Older pigs will consume eleven to nineteen litres (three to five gallons) of water per day.^[8]

Relationship between handlers and pigs

The way in which a stockperson interacts with pigs affects animal welfare which in some circumstances can correlate with production measures. Many routine interactions can cause fear, which can result in stress and decreased 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

Global pig stocks	
	<i>in 2014</i>
	(million)
	People's Republic of China 474.1
	United States 67.7
	Brazil 37.9
	Germany 28.3
	Denmark 28.1
	Vietnam 26.8
	Spain 26.6
	Russia 19.1
	Mexico 16.1
	Myanmar 13.9
World total	986.6

reactions are based on how the pigs interpret a handler's behavior.

Negative interactions

Many negative interactions with pigs arise from stockpeople 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 include overly-heavy tactile interactions (slaps, punches, kicks and bites), the use of electric goads and fast movements. These can result in fear in the animals, which can develop into stress. Overly-heavy tactile interactions can cause increased basal cortisol levels (a "stress" hormone).^[9] 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,^[10] 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.

Source:

UN Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) (<http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E>)

Positive interactions

Various interactions can be considered either positive or neutral. Neutral interactions are considered positive because, in conjunction with positive interactions, they contribute to an overall non-negative relationship between a stockperson and the stock. Pigs are often fearful of fast movements. When entering a pen, it is good practice for a stockperson to enter with slow and deliberate 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. Minimising fear of humans allow handlers to perform husbandry practices in a safer and more efficient manner. By reducing stress, stock are more comfortable to feed when near handlers, resulting in increased productivity.^[11]

Prohand for pigs is a training program that teaches handlers to interact with pigs in a way that promotes safe handling. It promotes the development of positive behaviors and elimination of negative behaviors. This program has been seen to improve productivity without any capital investment.^[12]

Pig farming terminology

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, piglet** or (where the species is called "hog") **pig**, unweaned young pig, or any immature pig.
- **Sucker**, a pig between birth and weaning.
- **Weaner**, a young pig recently separated from the sow.
- **Runt**, an unusually small and weak piglet, often one in a litter.
- **Boar** or **hog**, male pig of breeding age.
- **Barrow**, male pig castrated before puberty.
- **Stag**, male pig castrated later in life (an older boar after castration).
- **Gilt**, young female not yet mated, or not yet farrowed, or after only one litter (depending on local usage).^[13]
- **Sow**, breeding female, or female after first or second litter.

Pigs for slaughter

- **Suckling pig**, a piglet slaughtered for its tender meat.
- **Feeder pig**, a weaned gilt or barrow weighing between 18 kg (40 lb) and 37 kg (82 lb) at 6 to 8 weeks of age that is sold to be finished for slaughter.
- **Porker**, market pig between 30 kg (66 lb) and about 54 kg (119 lb) dressed weight.
- **Baconer**, a market pig between 65 kg (143 lb) and 80 kg (180 lb) dressed weight. The maximum weight can vary between processors.
- **Grower**, a pig between weaning and sale or transfer to the breeding herd, sold for slaughter or killed for rations.
- **Finisher**, a grower pig over 70 kg (150 lb) liveweight.
- **Butcher hog**, a pig of approximately 100 kg (220 lb), ready for the market. In some market (Italy) the final weight of butcher pig is in the 180 kg (400 lb) range. This to have hind legs suitable to produce cured ham.
- **Backfatter**, cull breeding pig sold for meat; usually refers specifically to a cull sow, but is sometimes used in reference to boars.



Finishing hogs on a farm in central Arkansas.

Groups

- **Herd**, a group of pigs, or all the pigs on a farm or in a region.
- **Sounder**, a small group of pigs (or wild boar) foraging in woodland

Pig parts

- **Trotters**, the hooves of pigs (they have four hoofed toes, walking mainly on the larger central two).

Biology

- **In pig**, pregnant.
- **Farrowing**, giving birth.
- **Hogging**, a sow when on heat (during estrus).

Housing

- **Sty**, a small pig-house, usually with an outdoor run or a pig confinement.
- **Pig-shed**, a larger pig-house.
- **Ark**, a low semi circular field-shelter for pigs
- **Curtain-barn**, a long, open building with curtains on the long sides of the barn. This increases ventilation on hot, humid summer days.

See also

- Pig slaughter
- List of pig breeds
- Domestic pig
- Exotic pet
- Extensive farming
- Factory farming
- Intensive farming
- Miniature pig
- Taboo meat
- Iron Age pig

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