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Group of pigs born in one farrowing

Unit 26: Handling and Containment of Pigs Unit 27: Teething in Young Pigs Unit 28: Internal Pig Parasites Unit 29: Skin Infections Pigs Unit 30: Heat (Ostrus) in c Unit 31: Pregnancy and Fart (Childbirth) h Unit 32: Sowing and pig care 33: Castration piglets Unit 34: Feeding pigs Unit 35: Pig enclosure Unit 36 : Ear marks or notch (identification) Unit 26 A: The treatment and deterrence of pigs By the time they experience young pigs, too large to be easily raised. Older pigs can be moved from place to place using pork boards. Pigs are very smart and learn quickly. They can be dangerous. Training goals After studying this unit you should be able to: 1 Safely handle young pigs.2 Treat older pigs.3 Restrain the pig. Handling young piglets can be caught from behind and carried out, grabbing the hind legs just above the hawk. Then a small piglet can be raised by placing another hand under the chest and raising the animal. When pressing the piglet always maintaining its weight against you. By the time the piglet is reposed, it will be too heavy to lift. Handling a young pig Handling older pigs naturally heads for a break (or discovery) when you approach them or try to catch them. You can use this habit to have a pig go where you want if two pig boards (0.8m square wooden boards) are placed on either side of the pig's head it will move forward towards the handlers want it to go. As the animal ages, it can be trained to move under the control of one handler who uses a board and a wooden bat about 1m long. The handler always holds the pork board between himself and the pig. If a few people try to drive a pig, it can turn and charge between them. Holding back the pig You can restrain the pig by holding it with ropes against the wall or fence. Large pigs can be easily restrained with a rope or wire loop around the wrapping. Restraining pigUnit 27: Teeth clipping in young pigs The teeth of a young pig are cut off as soon as possible after birth. The piglet is born with 8 teeth. If the teeth are not cut, the errant sow can be injured by piglets sucking. Tooth removal also prevents young pigs from injuring themselves while struggling or playing. Training goals After studying this unit you should be able to: 1 Understand why the teeth of young pigs are cut.2 Carry out teeth clipping on the piglet as soon as possible after its birth.3 Treat the sow and its young with as little stress as possible for both. Why are piglet teeth cut? Piglets bite a sow (mother) in their fight to apprehend one of her nipples and suck. The pain caused by this disrupts the sowing, causing her to stand up and prevent her young from feeding. Cuts to errant sow also allow microbes to infect errant. In their to grab and suck piglets will also bite and injure injury Another. The simple practice of cutting off teeth as soon as possible after birth prevents these problems. When clamping teeth Pig teeth should be cut as soon as possible after its birth. Teeth can be cut when pigs are only 15 minutes old. Sow and its young should be separated for as short as possible. In order to brush your teeth you will need either a pair of teeth clippers, or pliers or a cramm. You will need someone to help you separate the sow and its young. You will also need a box containing bed linen and a clean empty handle. Teeth trim · If the sowing is not tied to separate it from the young and place it in another handle. Take care of how sowing with litter can be dangerous. · Corner the young pigs and hold them together or place them in a box. · Hold your head and press the corner of your mouth to pig so that the jaws are open. · Place the clippers on either side of one pair of teeth, making sure the tongue is out of the way. Tilt your head so that the pieces of teeth come out of your mouth. · Cut your teeth as close as possible to the gums. · Clean the clippers on another piglet before use. Act on the rest of the litter and when you finish putting the piglets back with your mother immediately. Keep young piglets warm. Teeth trimNet 28: Inland pig parasites Pigs can be infected with a number of different round worms. This can lead to poor weight gain in adults. In young pigs, infection with roundworms can cause diarrhea, weight loss, lung problems and death. Worms from pigs can cause disease in humans. Training objectives After studying this unit you should know: 1 Problems caused by roundworms in pigs.2 How to treat and control infections of roundworms pig3 Problems caused in humans by pig parasites. Round worm infections of pigs can be infected with a number of different round worms. People holding pigs may notice large round worms, 25 to 40 cm long in animal manes. In pigs between 2 and 5 months, worms cause diarrhea, weight loss and lung problems. The young worm lives in the liver and lungs before passing into the intestines. Lung damage can allow germs to attack and cause coughing and lung infections. A young pig can die. The worm in the liver of young and adult pigs causes white spots (milk spot) to develop. Such liver can not be eaten by people. Treatment and control of roundworms Infected pigs are easily treated by dosage by appropriate treatment, such as piperazine (see appendix R13 1). Pregnant woman should be treated before childbirth or she will transfer the infection to her droppings. One female worm will produce a million eggs a day that pass in the dung. These eggs infect new owners and can be in the ground or pig farm for up to 5 years. Piglets, shelter or pen be cleaned and the walls and floor trimmed soda cabin, which is left for 2 - 3 days before its washing away. If infected pigs are kept in a field, the ground must be pled and used for harvest, or as grazing for other animals before pigs are put back on it. Problems caused by pig parasites in pig humans can be infected with a parasitic worm called Trichinella. An adult worm lives in the gut, and young worms are found in muscles (muscles). It doesn't seem to be a problem for a pig. Any animal that eats pig meat can be infected with a worm. Pigs can be infected with Trichinella from eating rats that have an infection. Pigs will also be contaminated with contaminated meat, so all meat served to animals (e.g., during sill) should be carefully cooked. Careful preparation of pork will also kill the worm. If people eat undercooked pig meat from an animal infected with this parasite, they too will become infected. If a pig is left to wander around it can eat plants contaminated with human faeces. Thus, pork meat can become infected with a tapeworm from humans. If the meat of this pig is not cooked properly by the people who eat it, it can become infected with pork tape. Don't let pigs wander free. Unit 29: Pigs' skin infections can be infected with lice and tick cuffs. Mange can cause wounds that can become infected and can lead to concealment becoming unused to produce skin. People can also pick up cuff infection. The pig can also be attacked with ticks. Pigs can suffer from erysipella (diamond skin disease), which causes diamond skin discoloration. Training goals After studying this unit you should be able to: 1 Recognize cuffs and lice of pig infection.2 Know how to control and treat pig cuff infections and lice3 Recognize erysipelis in pigs4 Be able to control and treat ticks of pig infection. The cuff in pig cuffs is caused by tick infection (see Unit 16) and leads to thickening and shaking of the skin. The activity of ticks burring into the skin causes the pig to scratch, and the wounds caused can infect germs. Cuffs occur around the head, arms, legs and tail, but will spread through the body if left untreated. Mange is controlled by spraying, immersing or painting infected areas with the appropriate drug (see appendix R15 1). The handle and shelter should also be thoroughly cleaned and rinsed. Treatment should be repeated after 2 weeks. After working with the cuff, the pigs thoroughly wash their hands and wash their clothes too. If you have problems with the cuff in your community that you can't stop you will need to seek veterinary advice. To identify the tick that causes the problem, the veterinarian will need skin scrapers from infected animals. Identifying a tick will allow it to decide what treatment you should use. Lice and ticks of Pig infection can from darkness infestation by darkness lice that can be seen on the animal's body. Lice feed on the skin and irritate the pig, which will scratch and can cause wounds that become infected. Treatment involves spraying coumaphos (see appendix R15 1) and cleaning areas where animals are kept. Pigs can be attacked by some ticks that take blood. Ticks can carry other infections to animals. Processing can be done by spraying with the appropriate composition (see appendix R15 1) or by removing ticks manually or by touching them with kerosene or inflamed cigarettes. The affected handles should be thoroughly cleaned. Erysipelas (diamond skin disease) Erysipelas or diamond skin pig disease can kill animals. It is a pig's body infection that produces recognizable discoloration on the pig's body. Some reddish diamond-shaped areas on the skin or the animal can have a pure color to the head and eye. Pigs with erisipelas have a high temperature and do not eat; they squeak if touched. The animal can die from acute infection or in chronic cases the animal survives, but suffers from swollen joints and sweariness. Erysipelas is treated with the antibiotic penicillin (see Erysipelas antibiotic R 7 Annex 1). Animals can be vaccinated against the disease. Unit 30: Heat (ostrus) in sow Female pig (sow) is ready for reproduction (reaches puberty) in 5 months and will show signs of being warm. Some slow growing types and animals that are undervalued will be older when they reach puberty. Sowing will come in the heat every 3 weeks during the year if it does not mate. Learning objectives After studying this unit you should know: 1 When a female pig is ready to breed.2 How often a pig comes in the heat.3 Signs of warmth in a pig4 How to get a pig to come in the heat. When are sows ready for breeding? Most breeds of pigs reach puberty in 5 months, but some, for example, a Chinese pig, enter the heat for the first time in 3 months, when they have enough good feed and water. The pig should not be used for breeding when it first comes into heat. It is wiser to let it grow for another month before using it for reproduction. Then she would be better able to carry and suck a good litter of the young. For breeding should be used only sows with 14 titus, so that all its droppings can be fed. If the pig does not mate, it will come to heat every 21 days, providing it with enough feed and water. Signs of heat Female pig coming in the heat is restless and may not eat. The vulva turns pink and swollen. When the pig is pressed hard with his hands on both sides of his back she will stand still, showing that he is ready to accept the male. Signs of Siena's heat will be warm from 8 to 36 hours. How to bring sows in heat Healthy, well-fed sows can be brought into the heat so that breeding can be controlled. Introduction of sowing, which is warm with those that do not heat will make some of the latter come to heat. The best way is to pen sow next to the boar so they can see and smell it. Sowing radiates in heat, especially if the boar is old and smelly. Remember that failure to come in the heat can be the result of poor or too little feed or health problems in sowing. Unit 31: Pregnancy and furrow (childbirth) Pregnancy lasts 3 months 3 weeks and 3 days. A well-fed sow will produce at least 10 piglets (litter) from each pregnancy and can have 2 droppings each year. Learning goals After studying this unit, you should be able to: 1 Care for a pregnant woman to sow2 Recognize when the seed is about to overgrown (give birth).3 Recognize normal burrowing.4 Recognize when the sowing has problems and will be able to help. Care for pregnant sowing If the sowing shows no signs of being warm 3 weeks after mating she is pregnant. Pregnancy will last about 3 months 3 weeks and 3 days. During pregnancy, sowing will require a lot of feed high in nutrients and especially need more feed by the end of pregnancy. It should be given some feed high in nutrients, such as grains and greens every day. Providing access to sowing of clean soil or grass with roots from land where pigs were not stored will allow it to obtain the minerals it needs. Allow to sow lots of clean bedding when the birth is close. Signs that the pig is ready for the sowing sow become restless and begins to make a nest within 24 hours of delivery. Titus will produce milk when softly squeezed. Blood-stained fluid can be transferred from the vagina 1-2 hours before birth, and if small greenish pellets appear, the first pig will appear within an hour. Gently tingling the udder will force the sow to relax and lie on her side in a position to give birth. Normally etching Farrowing is a natural process, and sowing usually doesn't need help. As soon as the first piglet is born, others, and the post-birth, will leave quickly. Farrowing should be completed within 2-3 hours. The cord of the navel breaks (it does not need to be cut) and the piglet will immediately look for tea and milk. If the ug is bleeding, tightly tie it with a clean thread or cord. When and how to help in the apron If the sow shows all the signs of apron, but it did not make a piglet and paws with the back foot, or if 45 minutes have passed since the first pig appeared and there is no sign of the second you will have to help the sow. · Wash your hands and hands with warm water with soap and scrub under your fingernails cleanses. · Wash the vulva area. · Make your hands soapy or put olive or sunflower oil on your hands. · Put your hand in your vagina and feel for a pig or matter that causes a blockage, and try removing it. Clean the pig's mouth and the mucous nose, and if it doesn't breathe, you can slapping it to encourage it Gently rub the piglet piglet and put your mouth on the. Unit 32: Caring for sows and pigs Healthy well-fed sow will be able to grow at least 20 piglets each year. If sows have too many piglets to feed, or if a sow dies, the young can be cherished or grown by hand. Learning goals After studying this unit should be: 1 Know whether a sow is a good mother2 Judge whether piglets are well nourished3 Be aware of cherished piglets4.4 Know how to manually rear piglets. How good is the mother - is it sowing? Sows must have at least fourteen tit- which should be long and thin enough for the piglet to come down. Each piglet sucks from its own tit-feeding every hour. The first born and stronger piglets use titus, coming to the head of sows that produce most milk. As the sow gets older and has more lifters the tyta can become large, making it difficult for the piglet to suck. Sometimes back tit-for-back doesn't produce much milk. Sows may be unable to feed all their young and are no longer suitable for reproduction. Mumps can suffer from mastitis, which can develop as a result of tit-caused titus damage caused by piglet teeth. Trimming pig teeth (see Unit 27) prevents cuts to titus. Are the young well fed? Not all piglets will grow at the same rate, some will be born less than others. They are struggling for feed and smaller piglets will grow more slowly and even die. You might expect to see a difference in weight gain and growth between members of any droppings, but if all piglets don't grow well and there are no obvious signs of disease you should suspect poor milk production by the mother. This is often the case with old crops. It may become necessary to cherish piglets, that is, to put them with another sow for feeding. Nurture of piglets It is important that all piglets occupying morose in the mother. They will take the first feed within 1 hour after birth. If Siena dies during, her lift can be cherished to another. Orphans should be mixed with their own litter sown so that it accepts them. However, the foster mother will not be able to feed both elevators at the same time and will need to use several foster mothers to feed orphans. Manual upbringing of piglets can perish and there is no foster mother. Litter can be grown by manual feeding. To transfer the rear litter you will need the following: · Feeding bottles and nipples (nipples), which are thoroughly cleaned between each serving. · Clean dry box containing clean bed linen for newborn piglets, which can be kept in a warm place. · Regular feeds should be given at intervals of 1 to 2 hours. · Cow morose is the best substitute for sowing morose and after 3-4 days piglets can be given milk. Unit 33: Castration of castration piglets, or removal of testicles, is carried out on a male pig that is not needed for breeding. If vessel vessel cut straight through, or severe bleeding may occur. The bleeding is reduced by scraping the twisted blood vessel with a knife until it is cut through. Castrated animals are quieter and easy to handle. The castrated animal is fatter and produces meat that has no strong smell. Training goals After studying this unit you should know: 1 Why male pigs are castrated.2 When castration is carried out.3 How to deter pigs for castration4 How to castrated animals. Why should pigs castr? Male pigs (boars) can struggle, causing each other injuries. Castrated pigs are quieter and easier to handle. Castrating a pig makes it put on more fat and the meat doesn't have a strong pig smell. Young pigs should be castrated between the ages of 2 and 3 weeks. Deterring a pig for castration You will need someone to hold the piglet for castration. The pig must hold its hind legs with its head down and its body should hold firmly between the handler's knees. Castration cuts Castration pig you will need a very sharp, clean knife, scalpel or razor blade. Take it out of the litter and, if possible, put it where it doesn't see or hear them. · Peel the scroab with warm soapy water and dry it. · Move the testicle into the scrotum with your finger and then grip firmly with the scrotum below the testicle between the thumb and index finger. · Make a cut 1 - 2 cm long at the bottom of the scroab. Yaye yaye yaye yayo should jump out through the incision. · Remove the testicles from the scrotum and cut through the white cord, leaving the red blood vessel uncut. · Pull out the yaye yaye yayo a little further and twist it several times before cutting the twisted blood vessel, scraping the knife up and down. This helps reduce bleeding. Do not pull to break the vessel. · Do not put your fingers in the scroab. Apply a castral wound or tincture of iodine, gentian violents, dettol or antibiotic (see appendix R5 1) or sulfur powder. Remove the second egg in the same way. Put the piglets and their mother on clean bedding. Watch out for piglets for signs of infection in the wound next week. Infected castration wounds swell, piglets do not want to walk or limp. See unit 73 for treatment. Unit 34: Feeding pigs The pig is all-out and can eat meat and plants. The pig's digestive system can also use bulky feed containing a lot of roughness. Pigs should have a lot of clean, fresh water every day. Training goals After studying this unit you should know: 1 What types of feed to give to pigs.2 How often you will need to feed pigs.3 How and when to wean piglets. Types of feed to give pigs pigs will eat anything. They will eat grass and all kinds of plants. They can be kept in a well-fenced field where they will eat all the plants and grass there. The pig not only eats green parts of plants, but will also dig in land and eat all the roots. A pig with a ring of the nose can not eradicate plants. The pig's eating habit can be used by a person. If placed in a pig in a field, it will clean it, plough it and fertile it. The pig will grow and get fat faster if they feed the feed concentrate. Grain that has been well grounded in food is good food. Waste vegetables and household scraps can also be given to pigs. Household scraps, especially those containing meat, should be well boiled (pig sill) before being given to pigs. The pig should always be able to drink fresh clean water. Sow with the young will need 20 - 30 liters of water a day. Types of feed give pigs How often will a pig need feeding? Pigs can be kept in a sting when they need to be fed twice a day with one feed in the morning and one in the evening. Pigs in the field can be offered food once a day or given extra food, such as plant waste or windowsills when available. Edging piglets will show interest in hard feed when they are 1 or 2 weeks old. They can be offered a handful of cereals, sugar or milk powder to begin with. Piglets will take milk from their mother until they are about 7 weeks old. They will gradually take less milk and eat more hard feed until they have been eaten. Piglets in the field will naturally start eating solid feed, but it should be offered to those that are. Young animals need to gradually be given new feed to avoid digestive problems. Remember that a pig should rush to eat its feed. The lack of interest in feed is a sign of ill health and you will need to look at the animal to determine the cause of the health problems. Unit 35: Pig enclosure can be kept in a field where there are shelters or can be kept in a pork styro. Pigs should not be allowed to wander for free. There will be no control over what they eat or where they go and the disease will spread. Training goals After studying this unit you should know: 1 How to keep pigs in the field.2 Types of housing (buildings and pens) for pigs.3 Housing piglets. Keeping pigs in the wild pig field live among the bushes and roots of curls. When pigs are kept with access to a warm, low area to lie down and sleep as they would in the wild, pigs do better. Pigs can be kept in a field where they can feed on herbs and plants. If pigs are kept in this way, the field must be surrounded by either a sturdy fence or a wall. Pigs will push their way out of the field if the fence is not strong enough. Animals are given shelters called pork arks for sleeping. They can be made of wooden or metal sheets and must contain bedding. Ark, if necessary, can be transferred to fresh ground. Keeping pigs in the Enclosure field and pens for pigs Pigs can be kept alone or in small groups in pork styness, concrete or hard handles with low shelter. In the construction of the sti should choose a site that never floods in the rainy season. He Is He Not too close to the houses, so smells and flies are trouble. The floor should be concrete and sloping away from the sleeping area, so that the urine leaks and thys. Concrete floor should be laid on a good foundation and should be 5 - 6 cm thick. If the concrete is too thin and cracks, the pigs will soon start digging it. Earthen floor can not be kept clean and will lead to problems with parasites and other diseases. The walls of the sti should be smooth enough that they can be kept clean. Cracks in the walls will allow you to accumulate dirt and germs. Animals should be given a lot of bedding in the shelter. Pigs will always be separated from their sleeping and feeding areas. Dung

can be removed daily, allowing you to keep the handle clean and avoid building up waste and smells. Housing and pens for pigs Sowing corps Breeding sows and their litter can be stored in compresses or using an open field system. Many bedding should be given to help keep young animals warm and it needs to be changed frequently. If the droppings rise in the sti, the sti should be thoroughly cleaned and wiped after the debris has been studied and moved elsewhere. If litter rises in the field, the shelter should be moved to a new site for the next litter to avoid disease problems, especially from parasitic worms developing. Whatever the way of housing, used piglets should have access to a warm area to which sowing can not be reached. This is called creep and piglets can be given food here and can lie down without the risk of the mother lying on top of them. Sowing is not allowed to enter the creep, placing a temporary wall of boards or durable rails through part of the shelter. The lower rail is about 30 cm from the ground, allowing small piglets to pass underneath. Accommodation for piglets Do not let pigs roam the community freely. This leads to the spread of the disease among animals, as well as between them and humans. Unit 36: Ear labels or noting (identification) of ear tags or noting allows you to identify your pigs using vision. Noting is easy to make and costs nothing. Thus, up to 121 pigs can be identified. This method can be used to identify other animals, such as sheep and goats. Training Goals After studying this unit you should know: 1 Why we identify animals? 2 As a nottable ear? 3 Reading the number of pigs. Why we need to identify animals If you have multiple pigs or other animals, identifying them is not a problem. You will be able to identify them by sight and may have given them a name. You'll need some way to identify a large number of animals, especially if you're going to keep records (see Appendix 5). There are many ways to identify animals, including numbered collars, tattoos and plastic tags. Noting your ears is easy and is the cheapest way. Ear noting the notion can be cut out the edges of the ear with a pair of clean scissors. Make a noting depth of a few centimeters, so that in the future you can read it from afar. Notings on the left ear are designed for single numbers, and on the right ear there are dozens of notions. Notch ear Record pig number Look at the notch right and left ears, then add a number to each ear to provide the animal's number. Record a pig's number

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