

Pastured Pork Production Webinar

December 9, 2015

Presented by Paul Freid
(LCCW Farm) & Nick Koster
(Turkey Foot Farm)

Hosted by Food Animal
Concerns Trust (FACT)



Photo courtesy of LCCW Farm

Introductions

Food Animal Concerns Trust (FACT) is a national nonprofit organization that promotes humane farming and advocates for the safe production of meat, milk, and eggs. FACT helps consumers make humane and healthy choices.

FACT's **Fund-a-Farmer Project** awards grants and facilitates peer-to-peer farmer education to increase the number of animals that are raised humanely in this country.



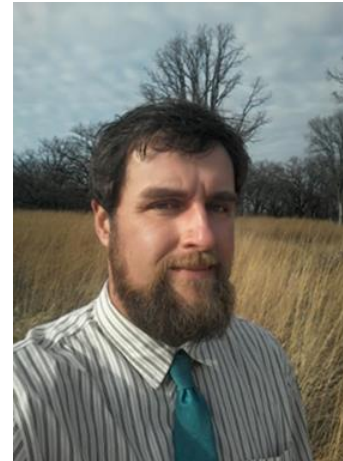
Our Presenters

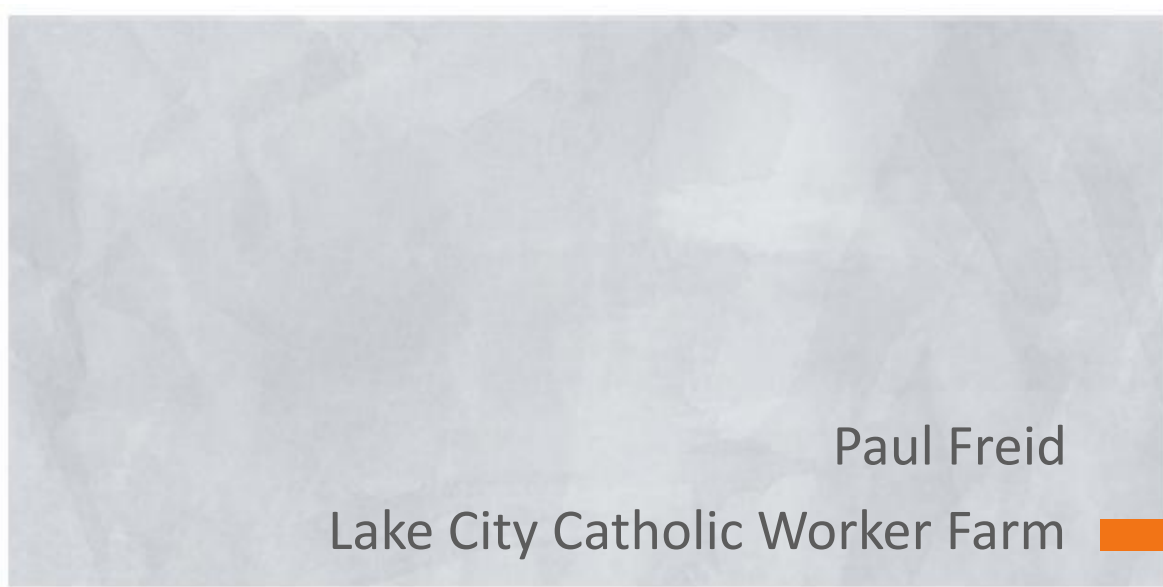
Paul Freid – Lake City Catholic Worker Farm (LCCW Farm)

- Lake City, MN
- 2013 Fund-a-Farmer grant recipient

Nick Koster – Turkey Foot Farm

- Tama, IA
- 2014 Fund-a-Farmer grant recipient





Paul Freid

Lake City Catholic Worker Farm 



Hog Health





**Lake City Catholic Worker Farm
South Eastern MN
4+ Acres of Pasture
3-4 Acres Organic Veggies
Large Black Boar “Billy”
Red Wattle and Large Black Sows
Berkshire Gilts**

**Many Many Many Thanks to Dr. Winter DVM
I am not a vet!**



**Our
Goals**

**Long term natural herd health
Boar, sows, gilts, piglets, butcher hogs and farmers
Humane treatment
Mimic nature**

Scaling up for greater efficiency

Keys to Herd Health



Building up natural immune systems is they key 



What is a hog?

Non-Scientific Definition

A hog is a a mammal and an omnivore

Different life spans – 6 weeks, 6-9 months, years



Sow in deep winter bedding

Just
like us!

What do hogs need?

Building Blocks of Hog Health

My opinion of the minimal requirements



Pasture
=
Fresh
Food

Space

- Less Stress
- Sun
- Fresh Air
- Can be a deep bed system



If Outdoor

Shade

Wind Break

Wallow



Good Feed

Clean Feed

No Mold

Minerals in feed

Preferably no
antibiotics

Little to no junk food

Fresh food/pasture!

Lysine



Breeds

Heritage breeds were raised to have natural health

Large Black

Red Wattle

Berkshire

Very Important:

Choose a breed you can find nearby!

Start with anything!

Most important: Support Humane Growers!



Photo: <https://dhn-hes.ca.uky.edu>

Best Additional Health Options for Hogs

- Free Choice:
- Minerals
- Salt
- Clay

Mineral Mix for Sows

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

MINERALS		VITAMINS	
Calcium (Min)	15.50 %	Vitamin A (Min)	200,000 I.U./LB
Calcium (Max)	17.50 %	Vitamin D-3 (Min)	102,000 I.U./LB
Phosphorus (Min)	11.00 %	Vitamin E (Min)	400 I.U./LB
Salt (Min)	8.50 %	Choline (Min)	4,900 MG/LB
Salt (Max)	9.50 %	Menadione (Min)	41.9 MG/LB
Magnesium (Min)	1.30 %	Vitamin B-12 (Min)	0.36 MG/LB
Sulfur (Min)	3.50 %	Niacin (Min)	400 MG/LB
Iodine (Min)	238 ppm	Pantothenic Acid (Min)	250 MG/LB
Selenium (Min)	6 ppm	Riboflavin (Min)	70 MG/LB
Zinc (Min)	3000 ppm	Pyridoxine (Min)	40 MG/LB
Iron (Min)	2700 ppm	Thiamine (Min)	9 MG/LB
Manganese (Min)	850 ppm	Folic Acid (Min)	18 MG/LB
Copper (Min)	3300 ppm	Biotin (Min)	1.9 MG/LB

INGREDIENTS

Calcium Phosphate, Dicalcium Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Potassium Sulfate, Magnesium Sulfate, Sulfur, Chlorine Chloride, Magnesium Oxide, Iron Chloride, Copper Sulfate, Iron Amino Acid Chelate, Zinc Sulfate, Copper Amino Acid Chelate, Sodium Tetraborate Pentahydrate, Zinc Sulfate, Zinc Amino Acid Chelate, Selenium Yeast, Manganese Amino Acid Chelate, Manganese Sulfate, dl-Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate (source of Vitamin E), Vitamin E Natural, Nicotinamide, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Ethylhexadienyl Dihydroside, Menadione Sodium Bisulfite (source of Vitamin K Activity), Riboflavin, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Folic Acid, and Thiamine Mononitrate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

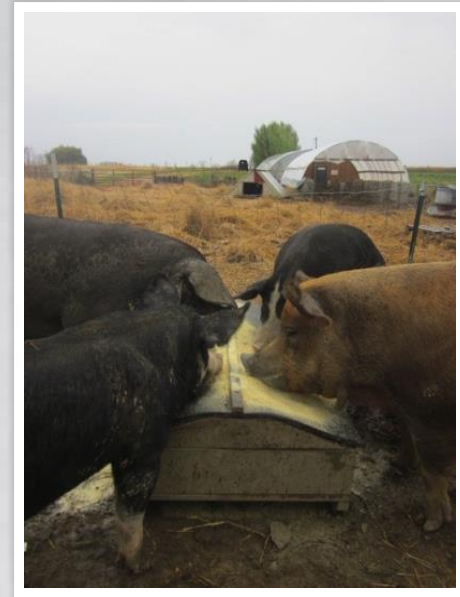
	Gestating 15% Protein	Lactating 10% Protein
Corn or Milo:	1510 lbs	1380 lbs
44% Soybean Meal:	390 lbs	460 lbs
Fat:	—	60 lbs
WICKS SUPER SOW PREMIX:	100 lbs	100 lbs
Total:	2000 lbs	2000 lbs

When 44% Soybean Meal to 46% Soybean Meal, multiply pounds of 44% SBM by 0.92 and round up to nearest 5 lbs. Replace the difference with Ground Corn.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Lactation Day	5-10 lbs/head/day
Gestating Day	4 lbs/head/day
Lactation Day	8-10 lbs/head/day
Lactation Day	12 lbs/head/day

Free Choice Mineral Feeder



**It is well worth your time to train your hogs to
consume free choice minerals**

**Poor minerals in feed can interfere with a hogs ability to free
choice their own mineral**



Apple
Cider
Vinegar

ADD TO FEED



ADD TO H2O

50/50 FREE CHOICE WHEN NEEDED

The advantages of ACV are many



- 1) **Acetic Acid** - ACV is primarily acetic acid, a natural volatile fatty acid found throughout the body and utilized by the animal as a direct form of pure energy and for butterfat and body fat production. It is absorbed directly, through the wall of the rumen.
- 2) **Buffers** - It buffers (alkalizes) rumen and overall blood pH. It is used to prevent or reverse acidosis and ketosis.
- 3) **Digestive Aid/Tonic** - It is used to prevent scours, bloat, gas, reflux, indigestion, and poor digestion.
- 4) **Parasitic Control** - Used to prevent or remove virtually all forms of internal and external parasites.
- 5) **Probiotics** - ACV contains probiotics (beneficial microbes), minerals, vitamins, & nutraceuticals.
- 6) **Immune Aid/Tonic** - Used to improve disease resistance (bacteria, viral, yeast, fungal, or toxin
- 7) **Malic Acid** - Contains high levels of malic acid which helps cleanse and heal the liver for better digestion and detoxification of toxins and waste.
- 8) **Meat Quality** - May improve texture and flavor of meat. There are no off-flavors to milk, meat or eggs.
- 9) **100% Safe** - Completely safe (after 2-3 days of age), EASY to administer, and very TASTY to animals.
- 10) **Cost Effective** - Less Disease + More Efficient Digestion + Direct Nutritive Value = Long Term Cost Savings

- 
- Other Beneficial Items:
 - Probiotics
 - Diatomaceous Earth (DE)
 - Forest
 - Calm Attitude
 - And... If possible....
- 

Rotational Grazing

Good = Grass and hay ground

Best = Intentionally planted items

Kale

Beets

Squash

Pumpkins

Corn

Perennial Plants (Fruit and Nuts)

Other?



How to assess hogs?



Observe
Observe
Observe
Observe

What to observe?

Breathing

Eyes

Walking/gait

Energy

Interaction with other pigs

Changes in behavior

Hair

Fever/temp

One of the most important things to look at is....



POOP!



Good Poop



Not So Good



Bad Poop

Caught in the act!

It can be hard to catch the pig that poops.

Diarrhea will typically show on the rear of the hog.

My hogs typically have a morning constitution around feed time in the morning



Help!
We have a sick pig!

What to do?



Separate the Pig

Treat it like a sick kid:

Keep it home from school and
have it watch The Price is Right

But seriously Folks

Clean H₂O with ACV

Extra Minerals

Free Choice Clay and Salt

Fresh Veg

Low Stress, not a small cage

Probiotics

Etc...

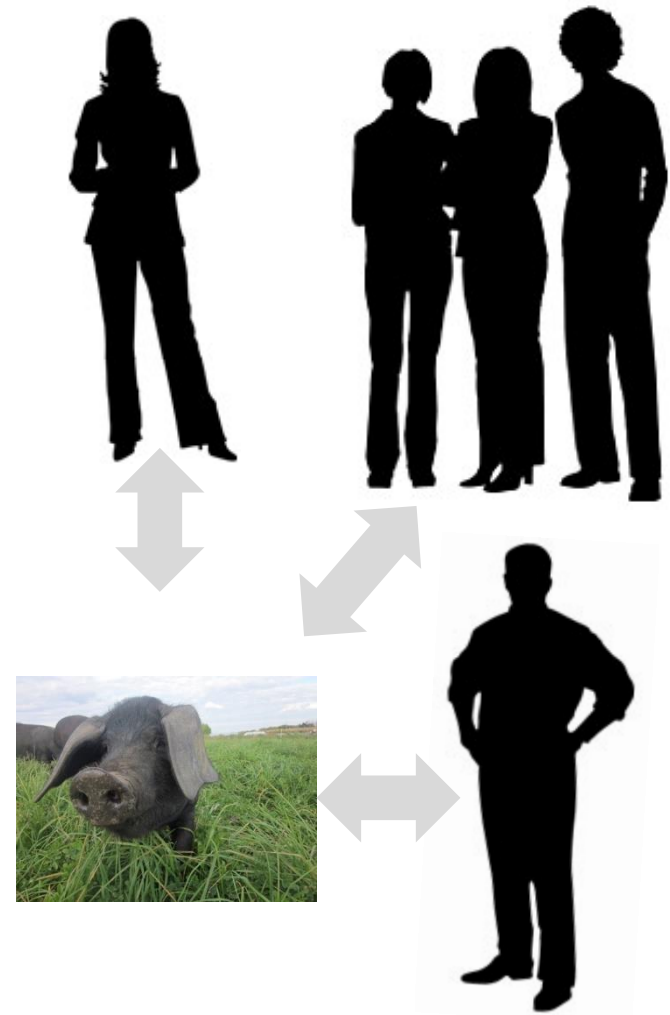
But what if a pig is really sick?



Use your best judgment

1. Talk to people who raise hogs
2. Do some research
3. Give the hog time to get better
4. Call the vet
5. Cull

6. Remember that it is a learning process



- Butcher and inspect one of your hogs every year!

- Observe
- Liver
- Lungs
- Heart
- Anything out of the ordinary



Thank you!



A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The foreground features rolling green hills with a brown path. On the left, there are several trees and flowers: a tall green tree, a purple flower, and an orange flower. A small red bird is flying in the sky. The background consists of layered blue and white waves, suggesting a sky or water. The overall style is simple and artistic.

Turkey Foot Farm

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Introduction



Job and
Turkey
Foot Farm
History

Overview

- *Planning before livestock*
- *Modifying existing premises or building new*
- *Either way: maximum number of animals and grouping of your herd*
- *Talking about ideal situation – we haven't completed all these projects on our farm but are close*





Overview - Our Farm

- 5 - 12 sows together
- 1-3 boars separate
- Space for 20 weened piglets, 10 - 20 lbs each
- Space for 20 - 40 large feeders (up to 200 lbs) in 2 groups

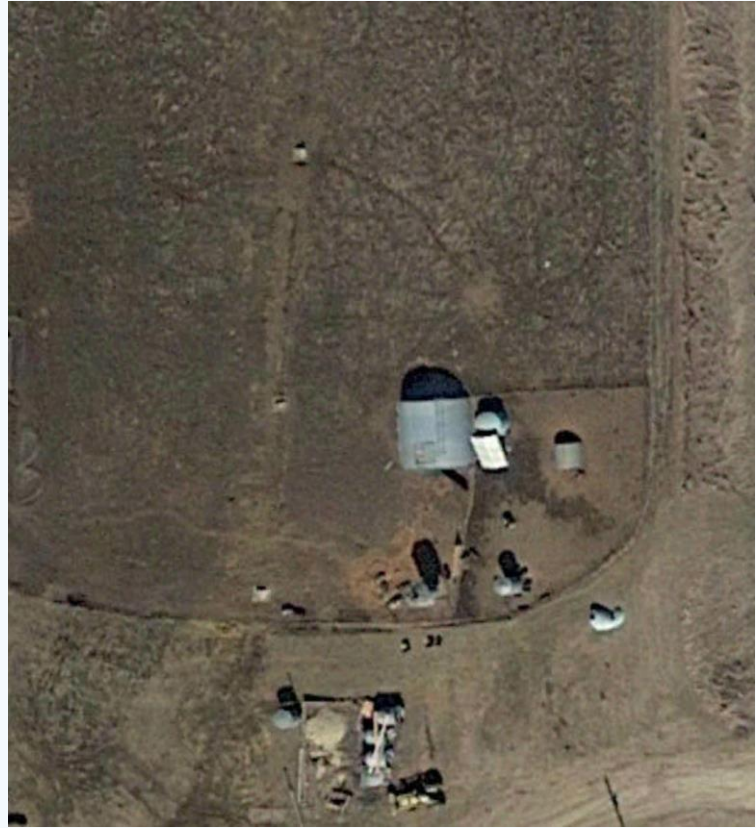






Overview – Space Requirements

- *What specific soil/grade/weather requires*
- *Ideal progression of herd from one space to another*
- *Sacrifice areas*
- *Satellite maps, Google Earth*





Overview

- *Breaking down planning:*
 - *Access*
 - *Fencing*
 - *Water Supply*
 - *Electrical Supply*
 - *Shelter*
- *Using language and terminology that will help you be able to get what you need from a supply house, neighbor, Craigslist, etc.*
- *We live in the Midwest and are farrow-to-finish so you may not need this much infrastructure to deal with over-wintering*

Access

- *Supplies in: Pick-up & trailer, tractor, implements*
- *Moving livestock*
- *Moving manure and bedding from shelters*
- *Location of existing water/electrical/obstacles (ex: septic tanks)/trees/plantings*



Fencing – 3 types we use

- Woven wire with stinger at 10'' on exterior runs
 - 8' t-posts, wood 3 post, cross-braced corners
- Hog panel
 - 8' t-posts, 3 ties per post, stinger ideal but not necessary
- Electric tape
 - Step-in posts, 3 strands of ½'' electrical tape for interior divisions



Woven wire with stinger



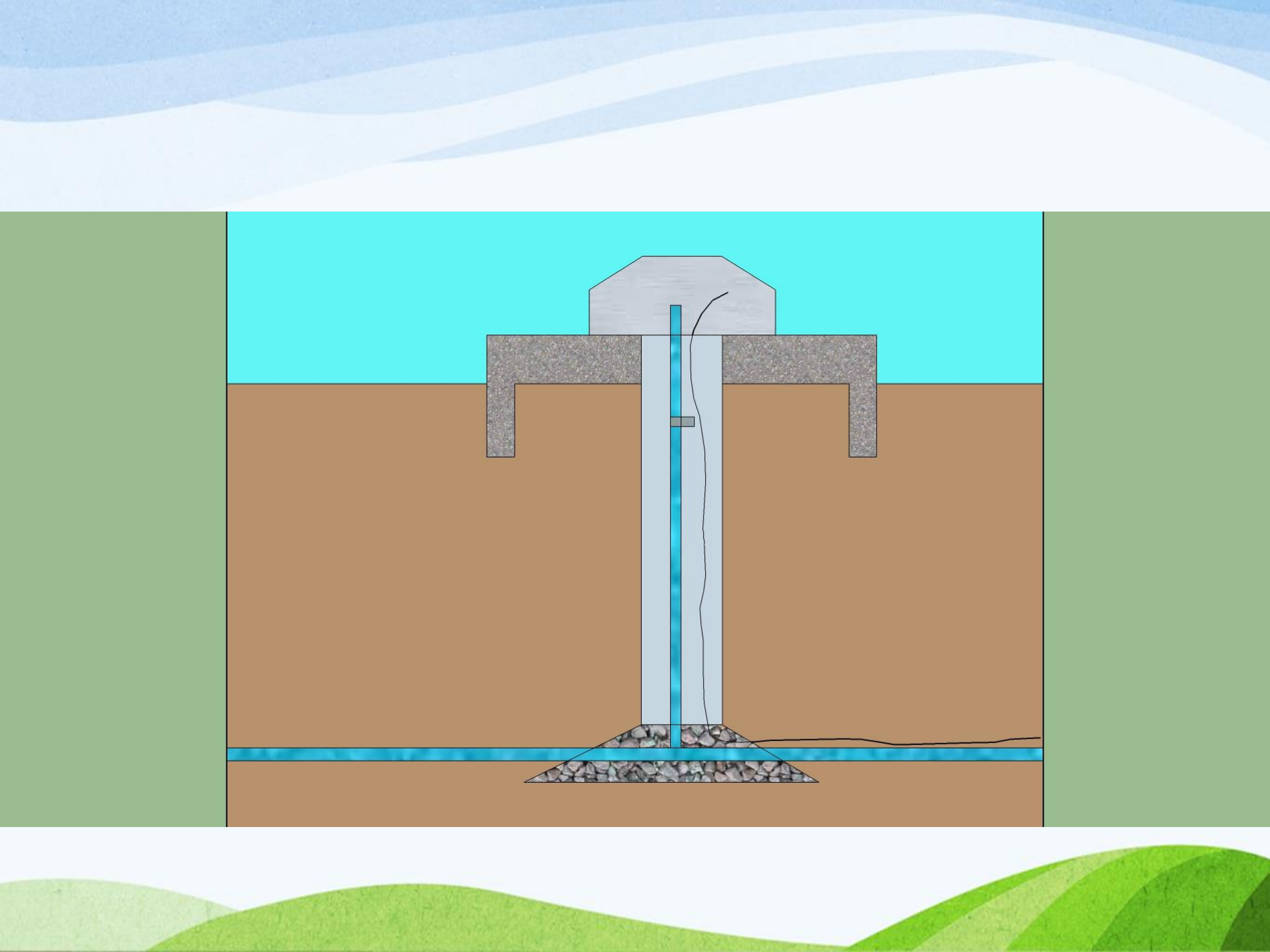
Electric three strand

Water Supply

- Hydrants – frost free
 - All supply lines 48” deep, 1” polyethylene water line preferable
 - Gravel around base
- Automatic waterers – frost free
 - Smidley (what we use – there’s a few brands)
 - ¾” supply line, 14 gauge with ground, UF wire, 15 amp circuit (make sure it’s well grounded!)
 - 48” x 48” pad – poured concrete, with 12” x 48” polyethylene culvert riser

Smidley Frost Free Waterer





Water Supply

- *Portable tanks – can be frost free*
 - *Galvanized steel with plastic drinker*
 - *In winter, use submersible heater with thermostat*
 - *Protect your cords from pigs!*
- *Stock tanks to hold water – we bucket out water for smaller water dishes*
- *Plastic or metal water dishes*



Electrical Supply

- *Evaluating your electrical needs*
 - *Add up the required ampacity of your operation, then add some extra*
- *Our farm runs on a 60 amp panel, supplied by aluminum triplex wire that comes underground from our main panel*
- *Also have a 30 amp panel for the automatic waterers and fencer*



Electrical Supply

- *Solar fence charger*
 - *Fairly inexpensive*
 - *Good, easy option for electric fence and summer pasture*
 - *Will still need some electrical supply for winter waterers*

Shelter

- *Basics*
 - *Open end out of prevailing wind*
 - *Lots of deep bedding*
 - *Put in a high spot so water runs away from it*
- *Using existing structures & building permanent structures*
 - *Consider accessibility and fencing needs*

Shelter

- *Portable structures*
 - *More economical*
 - *More options for moving pigs around pasture/woodlands*
 - *But they fall apart easy and you need to consider wind*

Shelter - Examples

- Salvaged - 1,050 gallon polyethylene water tanks with doors cut in them
- Salvaged - Horse trailer top with tin sides
- Salvaged - Shelter in "sacrifice area" is an 18' galvanized metal Quonset-type hut made from half an old grain bin
- Classic A-frame huts are great - we just had other stuff we could use







Thanks!

Turkey Foot Farm
"You'll love them as much as we do"

Please type your questions!



Photo courtesy of Turkey Foot Farm

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