

D. Disease

Problem: *Swine fever (Hog Cholera)*

Symptoms: Fever, loss of appetite, dullness, dejected appearance. Body temp. 41° C (106°F) later it falls to normal or below normal, low intake of food, weakness, staggering gait (wobbling), eye discharge often present so eye lid stick together, initially constipation but diarrhoea often follows. Red blotches (which do not blanch when pressed) may be seen on the skin especially on the abdomen. Animal cough and have difficulty in breathing. Usually animal dies within seven days.

Solution: Prevention

- ✦ Latinized Swine fever Vaccines are effective in preventing the occurrence of Swine fever. Vaccination has to carried out at the age of two months (Dose-1ml, route I/M or S/C) and immunity lasting for one year

Problem: *Swine erysipelas*

Symptoms: Stiff joint lameness, sluggish and easily fatigued. Hogs resting on their haunches or their breast bone. Appears in three recognizable forms: the acute or septicæmic form, skin form and chronic form. Skin form characterized by red to purple discolouration of skin followed by diamond shape utriearial lesions while vegetative endocarditis and arthritis are features in chronic case.

Solution:

- ✦ Prevention and treatment with antibiotic like procaine penicillin
- ✦ Proper balanced nutrition
- ✦ Vaccination for longer and active immunity

Problem: *Gastro intestinal parasitism and skin disorders*

Solution: Strategic deworming with endo-parasites and treatment with ectoparasitocides and antifungal

Problem: *Piglets anemia*

Symptoms: Loss appetite, emaciation and death, labored breathing, swollen condition around the head and shoulders.

Solution: Iron supplementation

- ✦ The sow's milk is deficient in iron and the new born piglets have to be supplemented with iron to prevent anemia. Iron can be supplemented either by injection, oral or by paste on the udder of sow.

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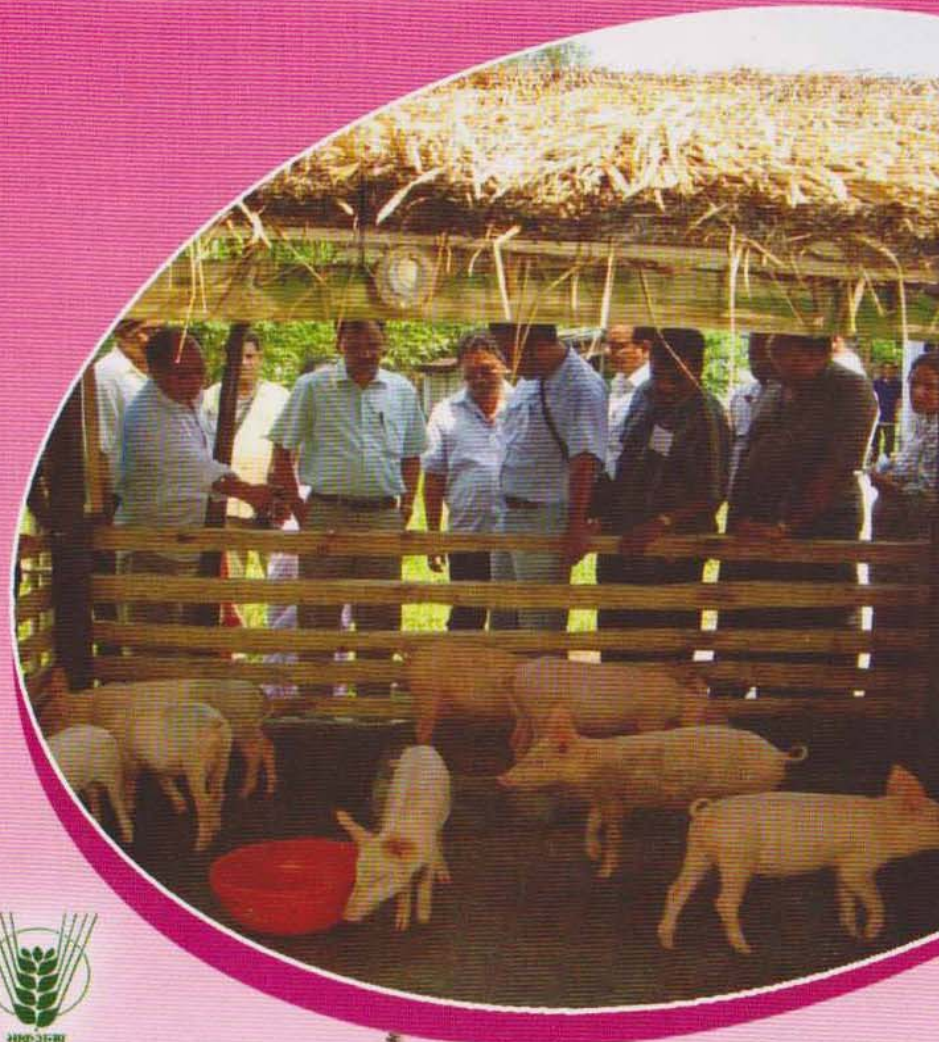
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Scope, Problem and Prospects of pig farming in Lohit District



**Agricultural Technology Management Agency(ATMA)
in Collaboration with Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK)
Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh**

Scope of pig farming in the North Eastern State

Pig is the most important livestock of North Eastern region and majority of tribal people in the region are pork eaters. For which pig farming is essential for future development of States of North Eastern meat industry. This region has a sizable population of pig i.e around 28 per cent of the total pig population in India and demand for pork is very high. Almost every tribal household rear at least one or two local pig(s) in backyard, but still a wide gap exists between the need/demand and availability of pork. Such a condition of rearing a local pig has not been profitable one. So to exploit this non-descript pig for large amount of pork, during last decades a great emphasis has been laid on the improvement of the productivity of pigs by implementing crossbreeding programme. Pig is one of the most efficient food converters among domesticated animals. It is a litter bearing animal among the meat producing livestock having shortest gestation interval and high feed conversion efficiency. It converts kitchen waste, feed items not edible by people into product of high quality diets for human beings. For example, a pig can convert 3kg of concentrated feed into 1 kg of the body flesh.

Problem and Solution:

A. Breeding

Problem: *Poor body weight gain of nondescript local pig*

Solution: Improved pig varieties by crossbreeding local pigs with identified exotic pig breeds

- ✦ Upgraded Khasi local pigs with 87.5% Hampshire inheritance –Developed by ICAR research complex for NEH Region,Barapani,Meghalaya
- ✦ Desi pigs with 50% Tamworth inheritance-Develop by Ranci Veterinary College,Ranchi

These pigs were tested under North East agro climatic conditions both at standard and traditional low input production system.



Tamworth inheritance



Hampshire inheritance

B. Houseing

Problem: *Poor performance due to improper housing*

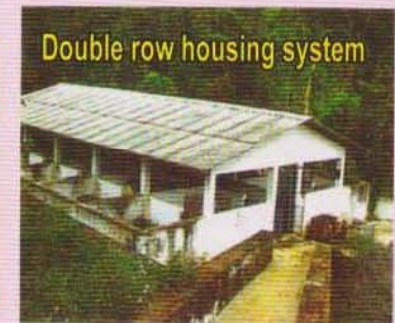
Solution: Location and altitude specific housing system

- ✦ Mostly, pigsties are made up of locally available like wood, bamboo, thatch grass,tins,cardboard and polythene.
- ✦ In general, housing system for one place may not suit to the other.
- ✦ It has to be fabricated considering the prevailing climatic conditions, rainfall and altitude

- ✦ The intensive system of rearing with closed and open area is mostly suitable for Indian conditions.
- ✦ The pattern of housing may be double row system or single row system, whatever may be the system and size, the pig house should have two main components viz, feeding place and resting place.
- ✦ Except this during the construction of pig house some important point must be taken care of viz, floor, roof, walls, doors, trough, drainage system and waste disposal.

Floor space requirement

Category	Covered space/ pig Sq.ft	Open space/ pig Sq.ft
Weaning	10-15	15-20
Grower	12-20	20-30
Boar	35-50	50-70
Lactating sow	70-100	70-100
Dry sow	20-30	30-50



C. Feeding

Problem: *Poor growth due to low nutrient feeding due to low availability of concentrate feed ingredients*

Solution: Low cost feed formula utilizing the locally available non-conventional feed materials

- ✦ The following non-conventions feed stuffs can be included in the pig diet. Broken rice-up to 25%; boiled sweet potato- up to 60%; Job's tears-up to 60%; Bananas and plantains-up to 20%.
- ✦ These local feed stuffs can be grown easily in farmer's backyard system.

Composition of Ration

Cereal based ration:		Non-cereal based ration:	
Maize	25%	Wheat bran	70%
Sorghum/Barley	22.5%	Ground nut cake	12%
Rice polish/wheat bran	15%	Til cake	10%
Ground nut cake	12%	Fish meal	5.5%
Til cake	10%	Mineral mix	1.5%
Fish meal	10%	Rovimix(A+B2+D3)	10g
Mineral mix	5.5%		
Rovimix(A+B2+D3)	10g		

Problem: *Mineral deficiency*

Solution: Strategic supplementation of deficient minerals

- ✦ The pigs in this region are deficient in macro and micro minerals. The major deficient minerals are Calcium, Manganese (80%) and Zinc (91%). These minerals have to be supplemented in the pig ration.