



Umnga Farmers Training Group

Accreditation nr: PAET2511

Training Report

On

Pig Production – Mooiriver

7 – 11 April 2008

to

Department of Agriculture

Training Directorate

KZN Agriculture and Environmental Affairs

Cedara College of Agriculture

Old Howick Road

CEDARA

Pietermaritzburg

3200

11 April 2008

Project Report

Introduction

The Department of Agriculture KwaZulu-Natal Province through the Training Directorate of the Cedara College of Agriculture launched a training project for the training of KwaZulu-Natal farmers.

On quotation the Umnga Farmers Training Group was appointed for the training of **16** farmers in **Mooriver, Escourt district, in Pig Production.**

Duration

The Umnga Farmers Training Center was granted this training contract to the Training Directorate and training was done on the following dates:

Monday, 07 April 2008 until Friday, 11 April 2008

Duration = **5 days**

Instructor: **Mr. Victor Gwazela** (Diploma Agricultural Extension)

Assessor: **Mrs. Monica Mpetshu** (115753 – ETDP – SETA / Agri-Seta)

Moderator: **Mr. Johann Stassen** (AGR/MOD/0096/07 – Agri-seta)

Report on the individual learners that benefited from this programme

A total of **16** learners were registered. All information on the following individuals was captured on our database and will be kept for future reference.

No	First Name	Second Name	Surname	ID No	Gender
1.	Ndumiso	Patrick	Maduna	910321 5534 085	Male
2.	Siyanda	Douglas	Mchunu	920704 5678 085	Male
3.	Thembelani	Felix	Mbele	921015 6027 084	Male
4.	Wendy	Nombuso	Mbele	820717 0715 083	Female
5.	Bongiwe	Yvonne	Zuma	791009 0544 084	Female
6.	Simphiwe	Innocent	Mabaso	900428 5591 080	Male
7.	Ntombeningi	Margaret	Mbele	510223 0571 084	Female
8.	Thombi	Milhet	Makhathini	530215 0689 086	Female
9.	Cyprian	Thembinkosi	Dlamini	730123 5482 085	Male
10.	Jane	Nomusa	Mabaso	741229 0667 088	Female
11.	Mxoshwa	Paulos	Zuma	360624 5230 082	Male
12.	Tebello	Suzan	Lethebe	520119 0352 087	Female
13.	Sabekile	Eunice	Mbele	710314 0712 089	Female
14.	Sphesihle	Max	Jila	900426 5761 083	Male
15.	Njabulo	Christopher	Zuma	900630 5730 085	Male
16.	Thabani	Patrick	Madlala	861026 5189 082	Male

Attendance

Attached to this report are all original attendance registers of each learner.

Course content

The following course content was covered in the short skills training programme:

Day 1 – 7 April 2008

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Pig farming advantages
 - 1.2 For successful pig farming enterprise

2. Breeding
 - 2.1 Breeders
 - 2.1.1 Stud breeders
 - 2.1.2 Commercial breeders and producers
 - 2.2 Breeds
 - 2.2.1 South African Land race
 - 2.2.2 Large white
 - 2.2.3 Minnesota no: 1
 - 2.2.4 Large black
 - 2.2.5 Duroc
 - 2.2.6 Hampshire
 - 2.3 Heritability of characteristics
 - 2.4 Selection
 - 2.5 Breeding practices
 - 2.5.1 Inbreeding
 - 2.5.2 Cross breeding
 - 2.6 Selection standards
 - 2.6.1 Selection standards for breeding sows
 - 2.6.2 Selection standards for the boar
 - 2.7 The breeding herd

3. Reproduction
 - 3.1 The sow
 - 3.1.1 Puberty
 - 3.1.2 Ovulation rate and oestrus period
 - 3.1.3 Size of the litter
 - 3.1.4 Feeding and management
 - 3.2 The boar
 - 3.3 Artificial insemination
 - 3.4 Oestrus phases
 - 3.5 Signs of oestrus
 - 3.6 Ovulation
 - 3.7 Sperm transport in female tract

Day 2 - 8 April 2008

4. Breeding management - Mating
 - 4.1 The breeding herd
 - 4.1.1 Sow
 - 4.1.2 Boar
 - 4.2 Natural service
 - 4.3 Gestation period, fertilization and conception
 - 4.3.1 Site of fertilization
 - 4.3.2 Cleavage
 - 4.3.3 The period of embryo (+- 40 days)
 - 4.4 Implementation
5. Farrowing period
 - 5.1 Parturition
 - 5.2 Stages of parturition
 - 5.3 Behavior changes
 - 5.4 Second stage
 - 5.5 Third stage
 - 5.6 During farrowing
 - 5.7 After farrowing
 - 5.8 Losses of piglets
 - 5.9 Management during lactation
 - 5.9.1 Baby pig scours
 - 5.9.2 Castration
 - 5.9.3 Creep feeding
 - 5.9.4 Weaning pigs
 - 5.9.5 Parasite control
 - 5.9.6 Sow feeding pointers
 - 5.9.7 Summary
6. Piglets life cycle from birth
 - 6.1 Birth
 - 6.2 Watch out for
 - 6.3 Tail docking

Day 3 - 9 April 2008

7. Pig housing
 - 7.1 Thermic environment
 - 7.1.1 Temperature
 - 7.1.2 Airflow and ventilation
 - 7.1.3 Relative humidity

Practical

Practical cleaning and maintenance of the pig stys on Hallmark farm.

- 7.2 Social and structural environment
 - 7.2.1 Floor spacing
 - 7.2.2 Lightning conditions
 - 7.2.3 Various types of pig housing
 - 7.2.4 Dung, urine and waste water drainage
 - 7.2.5 Different types of waste removal systems
- 7.3 General revision
- 7.4 The newborn piglet
- 7.5 The growing pig
- 7.6 Porkers and baconers
- 7.7 Temperature and level of feeding
- 7.8 Temperature and body composition
- 7.9 The effect of light
- 7.10 Housing and dry sows should provide for:
- 7.11 The lactating sow
- 7.12 Growing pigs
- 8. Feeding
 - 8.1 Introduction
 - 8.2 Nutrients required by the pig
 - 8.2.1 Carbohydrates
 - 8.2.2 Protein
 - 8.2.3 Fats
 - 8.2.4 Minerals
 - 8.2.5 Vitamins
 - 8.3 Practical feeding
 - 8.3.1 Feeding from birth to weaning:
 - 8.3.2 Feeding baconers
 - 8.3.3 Feeding of dry and pregnant sows
 - 8.3.4 Feeding of boars
 - 8.3.5 Feeding of the lactating sow
 - 8.4 Antibiotics in pig feeding
 - 8.5 The use of skimmed milk
 - 8.6 The use of green feed
 - 8.7 The usage of swill feeds
 - 8.8 Water requirements of pigs
 - 8.9 Feeding methods
 - 8.9.1 Group hand feeding
 - 8.9.2 Individual feeding
 - 8.9.3 Floor feeding
 - 8.9.4 Self feeders
 - 8.10 Concentration of the ration
 - 8.11 The utilization of farm products as pig feed
- 9. Diseases
 - 9.1 Introduction
 - 9.2 Selecting a site
 - 9.2.1 The sow
 - 9.2.2 The suckling litter
 - 9.2.3 Disease conditions after weaning
 - 9.2.4 Skin conditions

- 9.2.5 Internal parasites
- 9.2.6 Respiratory complex
- 9.2.7 Some other important diseases
- 9.3 Brucellosis
- 9.4 Footrot
- 9.5 Nutritional disease
- 9.6 Internal parasites e.g. worms
- 9.7 Diseases of digestion
- 9.8 Diseases of new born piglets

Day 4 - 10 April 2008

10. Marketing

10.1 Marketing

10.1.1 Criteria for determining the slaughtering value and quality of carcasses

10.1.2 Factors which influence the quality of pig carcasses

10.2 Producers and all involved in pig meat production, wholesaling and retailing must also consider the following factors:

10.3 The grading regulations for pigs

10.3.1 Suckling pigs

10.3.2 Porkers

10.3.3 Baconers

10.3.4 Sausage pigs

10.3.5 Larders

10.3.6 Roughts

Practical

Due to the lack of pigs on Hallmark farm where the training was conducted special arrangement was made to transport all 16 learners from Hallmark farm to the farm Trotters of Mr. Steve Caldecott who is a commercial pig farmer.

Through demonstration and practical participation through the assistance of Mr. Caldecott a 3 hour practical session was done on the following:

- a) Race selection standards for boars and sows
- b) Visible signs of oestrus
- c) Mating practices
- d) Farrowing period - behaviour changes and stages
- e) Birthgiving - assistance to the sow and piglets
- f) Piglets life cycle after birth, Fe injections and tail docking
- g) Practical feeding of piglets
- h) Practical dosing for internal parasites
- i) Practical dipping of external parasites
- j) Intra-muscular and subcutaneous injections
- k) Weighing of pigs and piglets
- l) Weight estimation
- m) Practical handling of pigs
- n) Ear tagging and ear marking

Day 5 - 11 April 2008

11. Management

- 11.1 First serving of gilt
- 11.2 The gestation period
- 11.3 The farrowing period
 - 11.3.1 Before farrowing
 - 11.3.2 During farrowing
 - 11.3.3 After farrowing
 - 11.3.4 Losses of piglets
- 11.4 Wet and dry feed
- 11.5 Ad lib and restricted feeding
- 11.6 Pellets and meal
- 11.7 Feeding once and twice per day
- 11.8 Records

Closure and departure

Expectations

Learner's expectations before training

- We do have all infrastructure to farm with pigs except we do not have any pigs. We believe that Umnga Farmers will give us all the skills in order to farm with pigs one day when we do receive livestock.

Learner's expectations after training

- The expectation of the learners as project members were to be assisted in getting pigs from the Department of Agriculture as they were satisfied on the skills training course. The new knowledge has actually has made them excited and hungry to start their farm activities.

Recommendations

The following are recommended:

- It is recommended that the Department immediately see to all ways in supplying the project members with pigs, feed and medicine as a starter kit to start their venture.
- Mr. Caldecott of the farm Trotters offered his assistance to the project members in order to learn more about pig farming and to commercialise their project. The Department should interact for this reason also with Land Affairs in order to appoint Mr. Caldecott as a mentor for the pig project on Hallmark farm.

Conclusion

The Umnga Farmers Group through this report, believes to have reached all the outcomes of the contract between the Department of Agriculture and Umnga as stipulated. We sincerely hope that our funders was satisfied with the service delivered and that we will have through this contract created a long and sustainable business relationship in future towards the development of our disadvantaged communities.

Monica Mpetshu
TRAINING MANAGER
UMNGA FARMERS TRAINING GROUP

DATE