Feeding and Nutrition for Pigs Today!
Swine Trends

- Trends- The type of livestock that win shows vary in every specie. Today within the swine industry we are trying to make them more useful and have more body and fat cover. Not fat, but from .6 to <1.0” back fat. The extremely raw market hogs were very in-efficient. Therefore, we have changed genetics and feeding strategy (moderate protein, more fat, more fiber in diets)….soundness increasingly important
The Basics of Swine Nutrition will always be the same!

A Balance is a Lot Better than a Lot of One Thing!
The Keys to Success
its never just one thing

Good Genetics

Good Nutrition

Hard Work Ethic
Feeding for Success

• Things to Avoid
  – Roller coasters
  – Inconsistency
  – Feeding at different times each day
  • **You will prevent most problems with consumption and digestive problems if this one concept is followed.

• Buy projects that are old enough to get to the show, but young enough that you do not have to fight weight and hold the pigs……Pigs today have to be full, fresh and natural when they get to the show…fed into the weight
Stages in Feeding Period

• Arrival/Receival...”Acclimation” (3 wks)

• Growing ➔ a.) ~80-125 pounds
  b.) 100-150 pounds

• Finishing ➔ a.) 150-200 pounds
  b.) above 180-200#
Stages in Feeding Period

• **Receive/Acclimation (3 wks)**
  – Getting on feed (~3# consumption; 1-1.5 ADG)
    • Feeding same time every day (establish schedule)
    • Comfortable environment
    • Appropriate feed and transitioning
  – Get Healthy (including gut health…)
  – Penning together at first and work to individually pen
    • Get tame
    • Surface
Feeding Stages for Exhibitors

_Arrival/Receiving Rations_

- ~20+% protein; 1.3-1.4% Lysine
- Medicated with Mecadox-Banmith, CTC/Denegard or Linco to aid in respiratory stress and disease control from hauling, mixing, and environmental change
- Medicated with Linco/Safeguard for respiratory and joint health as well as deworming

***632: 20% protein; 1.3% Lysine; 4.6% fat
Medication: Linco/Safeguard

***611: 23% protein; 1.42% Lysine; 7.1% Fat
Medication: CTC

Lindner Feed & Milling, 2012 VATAT
Stages in Feeding Period

• Growing & Training ➔ a.) ~80-125 pounds
  – Train yourself to feed to a phenotype
  – Start Training to eat!
    • Be realistic on how much the pig will eat. (3-4# consumption; 1.5-2# ADG)
    • Be patient and strong
      – 1) Just give enough to clean up by next feeding (1wk)
      – 2) Let pick through the day, but pull feed after 20 min at night (1 wk)
      – 3) Pull feed after 20 min
  – Start Training to show.

Lindner Feed & Milling, 2012 VATAT
Stages in Feeding Period

• Growing b.)~100-150 pounds
  – Add supplement (s) after 100#
    • Do slowly and for a reason
  – Have any supplement you will use in the ration ever by 150# (except Paylean)
  – Change ration by ¼# per feeding (4-5# consumption; ~2#ADG)
    • Increasing consumption
    • Not as crucial on switching feeds
  – Start weighing pigs
Feeding Stages for Exhibitors

*Grower/Finishing Rations*

- 16-20% protein; ~1.1-1.3% Lysine
  - Feeding time varies depending on phenotype of the pig
- Important to not drop protein too quickly during crucial times of muscle and skeletal growth, but also make sure you are aware what type of pig you have.
EXAMPLE RATIONS

**632: 20% protein; 1.3% Lysine; 4.6% Fat
**672: 18% protein; 1.1% Lysine; 6.2% Fat
**685: 16% protein; 1.08% Lysine; 5.1% Fat

20%-more muscle, shape, expression (usually comes with higher lysine levels)

18%-obviously intermediate, and typically can be used on a majority of pigs. Often mix 6832 (20%) and 685 (16%) to get this accomplished.

16%-use on a little harder pigs, or when definitely need to soften in shape, also during periods of rapid growth will help to not tighten up (additional 16% and other 14% are available for ultra extreme pigs)
Stages in Feeding Period

• **Finishing → a.) 150-200 pounds**
  – If you need to hold do it at this time
  – Monitor gain (1.5-1.75#/day..at least under 2#)
  • Joint management through growth
  • Preparing for final push/bloom
  – Build Stamina while practicing showing
  – Be 180-200 pounds 30 days prior to the show
Stages in Feeding Period

- **Finishing** (b.) above 180-200#
  - Last 30-40 days
  - Final push
    - Need to gain 2#/day or over
    - When the training will pay off
  - Increasing amount of feed
  - Protein? Fat?....
  - Wet feed
  - Feeding Paylean
Specialty Finishing Feeds

- **611 or 613 Scud Missiles:**
  - 23% protein; 1.42% Lysine; 7.1% Fat
    - 611 is Great to start, Great for the Final Push or **any time** for fat and mass.
    - 613 contains Paylean at 9g/ton when fed 4 lbs./day.
    - 611/613 Unique products in the market...Nothing else like it!

- **“Slop” 698:** Additive or Complete feed. Can be used daily to prevent stomach health issues and finicky eaters and at the show to increase consumption while adding fill, rib and body.

- **“Weight Watcher” 696:** unique holding ration, slow down gain without crashing!
Not all feeds with the same tag specs are the same..

• Multiple ways to achieve a protein level
  – Let protein guide you, but not absolute
  – Examples: 685 & 687……611, etc.

• Different Fat Sources
  – Milk, animal fat, coconut, etc.

• Lysine
  – Reduces performance if deficient
  – Adding 0.2% of lysine has the same effect on growth performance as adding 3% crude protein

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Feeding at the Show

• Keep on Schedule
• Do not add additives that are not in diet already
• Feed off of Half rations, full rations depending on how the pig looks
• Electrolyte use – BE CAREFUL
• Consistent Gain, don’t have over before the show
• Stay a couple pounds off,
  – Check scales
Weighing in at the show

- Turn in cards vs. Weighing in
- Weight limits
- Class weight breaks….County vs Major shows, number of classes…. 
- Amount to take off and still gain
Monitor your progress….

• Weigh pigs weekly (at the most)

• Set Markers for weight range, not just end point…. 
  – remember they let you show from 230-270 or 240-280 or whatever and if the pig doesn’t look right it doesn’t matter what you weigh

• Average Daily Gain (ADG) but Phenotype most important

• Always ask for help.
Additives. When, How and Why?

• Clean Water and good complete feed goes a long way!!!!!!! Don’t get away from basic nutrition.

• There is no miracle cure or silver bullet out there, just tools to help in the feeding process.

• Include additives slowly and see what they are really doing.

• What can we really change that the feed itself can’t…getting perfect.
Additive Types and Why?

• **Fat:**
  - More widely used today because of shift in trend in the show ring
  - Add slowly in order for body to adjust
  - Several different kinds, different fat types, forms, sources, etc.
  - With all supplements, remember same type digestive tract as humans
• **Dry Powder Fat:** *Lindner Full Figure
  – Pros: Cover, added initial consumption
  – Cons: Depressed consumption long term, taking up feed volume, loose stool

• **Oil:**
  – Pros: Fatter, Absorption
  – Cons: Rounder shape, not a “firm” cover, scour, gut comfort, depressed consumption

• **Milk:** *Lindner SUP RRR OINK
  – Pros: Fat Cover, Consumption, Wet feed
  – Cons: Consistent Appetite, Still higher protein, dependent, loose stool
Additives

• **Fiber/Roughage**: Feed at home to build body bulk and during holding program

• **Oat Groats**
  – Pros: Stomach health, body depth, stool quality
  – Cons: Vertical growth, Rounder top shape and loin edge, stale appearance...they will gain

• **Beet pulp**
  – Pros: Body “expansion”
  – Cons: Stale over blades, loss of top shape (especially when overfed), consumption (full)
Additives

• Soaked Corn
  – Pros: Cover, easily digested, added body,
  – Cons: Lower protein, slower results, take up feed volume, availability
Additive Types and Why?

• **Joint:**
  – Insurance
  – Labeled for pigs vs off label

• **Gut/Stomach Health**
  – Probiotics
  – Prebiotics
  – Yeast culture
  – !!Ulcer preventative

• **Appetite Enhancers/Stimulants**
  – Avoid quick fixes, sweet/sugary stuff
  – Think about their gut and what you are doing

***Lindner System Mechanic***
Additive Types and Why?

• **Protein:** For a little more added shape and bloom
  – Pros: Increased muscle shape, Leanness, conversion
  – Cons: Some Burn Fat cover and create stale look, burn over blades,
  – ***USE THE FEED…

• **Amino Acids:**
  – Pros: Increased muscle shape and especially leanness
  – Cons: Pay attention to Lysine, burn too much, gut comfort.
Feeding Paylean

• **Paylean:**
  - Used for increased lean muscle production
  - Increases weight gain tremendously (so make sure you have room when you start)
  - Soundness Problems (be careful, if pigs are prone to structure issues use caution)
    • Always have added pH buffers (sodium bicarbonate), probiotics, yeast when feeding Paylean (Lindner Vitamin P has both)
  - Not labeled for breeding stock
  - Can be fed at different times during feeding period, pulse feeding, growth, etc.
• Start by feeding the 9 gram/ton level....you will see change in 3-7 days after feeding a Paylean product.
• Adjust this level up or down depending on response by the pig.
• Add some fat in order to keep desired finish
  - Very good product, but MUST be fed correctly and according to label
  - Definitely do not follow the “little is good, so a lot is better” concept

***Lindner Vitamin P

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Keeping pigs on feed or getting them back on

- Make sure not sick, weather change or conditions uncomfortable
- Make sure realistic amount of feed
- Back out supplement(s)
- Skip a feeding, then feed half ration
- Yogurt
- Paylean
Pushing Pigs

• Push those that can be pushed, from a structural standpoint.
• Always think long term.
• Feeding 3 times per day.
• Wet feed pros/cons
• Self feeder issues
• Paylean
  – 4.5g
Holding Pigs

• Depress feed content.
  – Do not lower protein to accomplish this!
• Added fat to keep as much condition as possible
• Added fiber to keep satisfied and some body
• Try to do this from 150-200 pounds

***Lindner Weight Watchers

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Water

- The most important nutrient
- If not clean animals may go off feed
  - Look
  - Smell
  - Taste
  - Temperature
  - Availability, height, etc
- One of the most commonly overlooked problems!!
When do I change diets?

-This question shows the importance of evaluation. By evaluating a pig properly you can accordingly alter diets. Most complete feeds are labeled with weight ranges and maturity changes for differing diets, but you do not need to go solely off of these guidelines for the best results.

**Selection and Genetics are important, but once you get the pig home the best thing you can do is to Get a Plan and Feed to a Phenotype**

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Feeding to a Phenotype vs. Weight

- Why phenotype and not just weight when choosing type of feed?
  - Let pig tell you

- What you can change with feed...
  - Muscle
    - Amount, Mass and/or Shape
  - Fat cover
  - Body vs. Belly
  - Manage Structure
Feeding to a phenotype starts with knowing what is IDEAL as far as muscle shape, fat cover, body fill, and overall appearance

• Big bodied, but natural and not over filled
• Heavy muscled, but soft in appearance
• Smooth Overall appearance
• Accomplish Cover that is not noticed..
Major Phenotypical Differences to consider when feeding

• **Muscle**
  – Extremely Heavy Muscled and Very Shapely
  – Normal Show Pig Muscle, which is heavier than the average
  – Light Muscled

• **Body and associated fat cover**
  – Tight middled, Tubular
  – Good Bodied, full and natural look
  – Overly big bodied, sagging middle, too much fill
Normal, Heavy Muscled Show Pig

- Plan:
  - Start on 20%
  - Feed 18%-20% during crucial development stage
  - Make sure to have on lower protein during rapid growth period for feet and legs
  - Finally, evaluate how to finish, 611?

Sale Acclimation ~125 lbs. ~200+ lbs. Show

Receiving 18-20% 16%-18%

632 or 632 and 685 mix or 672

Added fat?, Added fiber?

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**Extremely Heavy Muscled and Shape**

- **Plan:**
  - Start on 20% (short time)
  - Feed 18-20% shorter time
  - Switch to lower protein feed and possibly adjust at the end (step down protein)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sale Acclimation</th>
<th>~100 lbs.</th>
<th>~150 lbs.</th>
<th>~225 lbs.</th>
<th>Show</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiving</td>
<td>18%-20%</td>
<td>18%-16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Fat?/Fiber?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ration</td>
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<td>Ration</td>
<td>Fat?/Fiber?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Lighter Muscled than Desired

• Plan:
  – Start on 20% (could be fed longer than other body types)
  – 20% fed longer period of time
  – Adjust when pig gets more shape (could possibly be fed 20% up to show)
  – Paylean used last 21 days of feeding period and 611 or 613

Sale Acclimation | ~175 lbs. | ~225+ lbs. | Show
--- | --- | --- | ---
Receiving 632 or 611 | 20% Ration | 20%-18% Ration | Adjust depending on developed muscle mass (Paylean, 611)

Fat? Lindner Feed & Milling, 2012 VATAT
Tight Middled, Shallower Bodied

- Plan:
  - Start on Receiving
  - 18-20% during crucial development
  - Incorporate Fiber and high fat supplement (SLOP 698)
  - Typically require lower protein/lysine feed towards end of feeding period. (687 or 688) Maybe even 14% in ultra extreme cases

These type pigs are typically harder to feed and require more maintenance to get more body and usually must be fatter to get to desired look.
Feeding Issues & Signs

- Ulcers
- Scours
  - Disease, weather & temperature
- Burnt out
- Weather change
- Respiratory
- Realistic expectations
Commonly Overlooked Issues while Feeding Pigs

• Even though we don’t like to be out of control, genetics do still play a role in a pig’s development
• Pigs should be able to and most of the time allowed to eat approx. ~3% of their body weight
• A 1 pound coffee can of feed doesn’t weigh 1 pound (usually approx. 1 ¼ lbs.), just be consistent on measuring
• Clean, cool water is a must for success
• Always make adjustments slowly
LINDNER
672 HALF N HALF LI
MEDICATED
A complete feed for Grower Pigs being fed for Exhibition.
For reduction in the severity of swine Mycoplasmal
pneumonia caused by Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae.
ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT
Lincomycin (lincomycin hydrochloride).…….200 gm/ton

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Crude Protein – Min.……………….………….18.0%
Lysine—Min………………………….…….1.10%
Crude Fat –Min………………………….…….6.2%
Crude Fiber—Max………………………..…2.2%
Calcium—Min………………………….…….0.5%
Calcium—Max………………………….…….0.6%
Phosphorous—Min………………………..…0.4%
Salt—Min……………………………….…….0.2%
Salt—Max……………………………….…….0.3%
Selenium—Min………………………….…….0.3 ppm
Zinc—Min……………………………….…….160 ppm

INGREDIENTS
Ground Corn, Soybean Meal, Dried Whey, Animal Fat
Dicalcium Phosphate, Fish Meal, Calcium Carbonate,
Salt, L-Lysine, Copper Sulfate, Artificial Flavors, DL-
Methionine, Zinc Oxide, Ferrous Sulfate, Defluorinated
Phosphate, Mineral Oil, Niacin Supplement,
Manganese Oxide, Vitamin E Supplement, Calcium
Pantothenate, Magnesium Oxide, Biotin, Menadione
Dimethylpyrimidinol Bisulfite, Vitamin A Supplement,
Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride,
Vitamin B 12 Supplement, Folic Acid, Potassium
Iodide, Vitamin D 3 Supplement, Sodium Selenite

FEEDING DIRECTIONS
Feed as a sole ration for 21 days.

CAUTION STATEMENT
Occasionally, swine fed Lincomycin may, within the first
2 days after the onset of treatment, develop diarrhea and/or
swelling of the anus. On rare occasions, some pigs may
show reddening of the skin and irritable behavior. These
conditions have been self-correcting within 5-8 days
without discontinuing the Lincomycin treatment. Do not
allow rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, horses or ruminants
access to feeds containing Lincomycin. Ingestion by these
species may result in severe gastrointestinal effects. Not to
be fed to swine that weigh more than 250 lbs.

WARNING
Do not slaughter swine for human consumption for 6
days following last treatment with lincomycin.

MANUFACTURED BY
LINDNER FEED AND MILLING CO. INC.
Comfort, Texas 78013
NET WT. 50 LB (22.68 kg)
LINDNER
672 Grower
MEDICATED

A Complete Feed for Grower Pigs Being Fed for Exhibition. For maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency in the presence of atrophic rhinitis.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Lincomycin.................................200 gm /ton

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein—Min.............................18.0%
Lysine—Min.....................................1.10%
Crude Fat –Min...............................6.2%
Crude Fiber –Max...........................2.2%
Calcium –Min................................0.5%
Calcium –Max...............................0.6%
Phosphorous –Min........................0.4%
Salt –Min......................................0.2%
Salt –Max.................................0.3%
Selenium—Min.............................0.3 ppm
Zinc –Min................................160 ppm

Nutrition information
INGREDIENTS
Ground Corn, Soybean Meal, Dried Whey, Animal Fat Dicalcium Phosphate, Fish Meal, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, L-Lysine, Copper Sulfate, Artificial Flavors, DL-Methionine, Zinc Oxide, Ferrous Sulfate, Defluorinated Phosphate, Mineral Oil, Niacin Supplement, Manganous Oxide, Vitamin E Supplement, Calcium Pantothenate, Magnesium Oxide, Biotin, Menadione Dimethylpyrimidinol Bisulfite, Vitamin A Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin B12 Supplement, Folic Acid, Potassium Iodide, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Sodium Selenite

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Questions?

Thank you!

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