

Nutrients of Swine Rations

Water -- from clean wells or lakes. Water is the most important ingredient of all. It is necessary to maintain body temperature, to carry digested feed throughout the body and to remove body wastes. Water consumption will vary with environmental temperatures. Pigs will normally drink twice as much water on a pound basis as their daily feed consumption.

Approximate Daily Water and Feed Consumption

Pig	Pounds	
	Water	Dry Feed
50	8.0	4.0
100	11.0	5.5
150	14.0	7.0
200	17.0	8.5
250	20.0	10.0

8 pounds of water is about one gallon.

Additives -- from antibiotics, arsenicals, and sulfa or copper compounds. Feed additives are used in pig rations to improve daily gain and feed efficiency. When antibiotics are needed, two different kinds can be combined for greater effectiveness and used in rotation to increase responsiveness. Arsenicals and sulfa compounds are frequently used in combination with antibiotics. Copper compounds may be used for "spot treatment" situations rather than as a routine feed additive.

Suggested Space for Confined Pigs

Animal Wt. (lbs.)	Sq feet/pig*
25 to 50	3
50 to 100	4
100 to 150	6
150 to 250	8

*Under hot-humid conditions additional space or increased air flow is desirable.



Feeding Program

Feed Type	Swine Weight	Feed Protein
Baby Pig Starter Phase # 1	0-15 lbs.	20 %
Pig Starter Phase # 2	16-50 lbs.	18 %
Pig Grower 1 Phase # 3	51-125 lbs.	16 %
Pig Grower 2 Phase # 4	126-200 lbs.	14 %
Hog Finisher Phase # 5	200 lbs. - Market	12 %
Sow Ration (Lactation) Young Gilts & Boars		16 %
Sow Ration (Gestation)		15 %



SWINE FEEDING & MANAGEMENT



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