



Housing of Pig


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- The basic principle of pig housing is that the floor and the wall up to 75 to 95 cm height should be made impervious and hard.
 - The piggery should have good slope (1:40) and a good drainage.
 - Adequate ventilation
 - Space for free movement

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- Exercise
 - Sun light
 - Cleanliness
 - Protection from inclement environmental conditions.
 - Restrict the pigs from rooting, housing structure must be robust and gaps should be avoided.


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- There are two main system of housing
 - Open/Loose housing
 - Indore/closed housing

Components organized pig farms

- Boar sty
- Weaning pig sty
- Farrowing pen
- Fattening sty
- Sick animal sty
- Dry sow and gilt sty

Ancillary facilities

- Wallowing tank
- Loading ramp
- Holding area
- Manure pit
- Feed store
- Dipping tank
- Crush for vaccination and treatment

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- Most parts of India usually a double row system of covered area with a common passage in between them and a linked open area at the back side of each of the covered room is ideal design.



Floor space requirement

- Fattening pigs - 10 to 16 sft/pig
- Fattening pig in yards – 30 to 40 sft/pig
- Farrowing pigs – 60 to 50 sft/ pig
- Boar pens - 40 to 50 sft/pig

There are two types farrowing facilities

- A. Farrowing crate
- B. Pen with guard rail

Advantages of furrowing create

- The piglets move freely
- A multipurpose hall can be converted into furrowing hall and after the season is over and the piglets are weaned, the hall can be used for other purpose.



Disadvantages of furrowing create

- The sow is not permitted to move freely
- The crates have to be prepared based on breed (size) of sow

Pig Production System

1. Free range (Scavenging) system : Due to higher resistance to diseases and ability to make use of low quality feeds generally local breeds are utilized.
- Pig act as a savings account or insurance policy as they are generally sold when extra cash is needed for the family.

2. Semi-intensive system

- In open area fencing is done preferably with netting and is provided with adequate shade and water supply.
- This system of pig keeping opens up possibilities for improved feeding and disease control, which in turn can result in faster growing and health their pigs and/or in larger litters. Further this system requires only low financial inputs but it is more labour intensive and requires technical knowledge.

3. Intensive System

- Bedding may be provided on concrete floors and provision of feeding trough and water trough is made inside the house.
- In this system larger numbers of pigs may be kept and managed well internal parasites can be adequately controlled and labour costs are reduced to a minimum.



Thanks