Rotating pasture for pregnant sows

Problem

Feed is the biggest cost in pig farming, especially in free-range systems. In these systems, feed consumption is higher due to higher activity and higher thermal regulation needs. Outdoor sows are usually housed in huts on grass leys.

Solution

During periods of high grass growth, it is possible to reduce the amount of feed and protein content given to sows in order to get the most out of grazing. The concentrated feed can be limited to 80% of the recommended amount for at least 3 months. At the same time, this “pasture feed” can be lower in protein. Note: from 3 weeks before farrowing, sows need a complete diet.

Benefits

With this practice, feed and production costs can be reduced by 16% due to lower quantities of concentrate feed and lower costs of “pasture feed” per ton.

Applicability box

Theme
Pigs - Animal husbandry - Feed and nutrition - Production systems - Ration planning

Geographical coverage
More efficient in areas of high grassland productivity

Application time
Pasturing season

Required time
Pasturing season

Equipment
Movable fences to contain/move sows to desired areas; pig feeders

Best in
On-farm feed processing (possibility to process low-protein feed)

Practical Recommendations

- Allow time for the grass ley to establish before sows start grazing.
- Enrich the ley with legumes to provide good nutritional value and palatability for sows.
- Harvest/remove less palatable plants that are not eaten by sows.
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Sows before accessing a new paddock. Photo: ITAB

Further information

Video

- Have a look at the following video for further instructions (French): *Paturage des truies aux trinottières*.

Weblinks

- Check the Organic Farm Knowledge platform for more practical recommendations on animal husbandry.
- ITAB (2019, online): *Alimentation des monogastriques en agriculture biologique*.
About this practice abstract and OK-Net EcoFeed

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**Project website:** https://ok-net-ecofeed.eu/

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