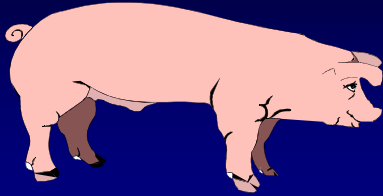


History of Swine Production



History of Swine

- Ancestors – Asia and Europe – 25 million years ago
- Domestication – 6,000 to 8,000 BC
- Biblical accounts
- Ancestors of today's domestic pigs
 - European wild boar
 - Pigs of Chinese origin

European Wild Boar



Chinese Pig



How did pigs get to the North America and the USA?

- 1000 Vikings from Scandinavia
- 1493 Christopher Columbus
 - Puerto Rico, 8 head
- 1519 Hernando Cortez
 - Central America, Mexico
- 1539 Hernando deSota
 - Florida, 13 sows
 - Next 3 years – trek to Mississippi River
- 1611 Sir Walter Raleigh – Colonists - Jamestown
- 1620 Pilgrims – New England
- Next few years: Influx of pigs from England

Hogs in Colonial Times

- Roamed free
- Consumed plants, acorns
- Split rail fences wouldn't hold them in or out
- Became a nuisance
- Laws established
 - Ear slits for identification
 - Nose rings to prevent rooting
- Stone wall built on Manhattan Island
 - Wall street

Swine in the Mid-1800's

- Hogs moved west
 - Louisiana Purchase, 1803
 - Homesteading
 - Erie canal, 1827
- Major centers were Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee
- First major packing plant built in Cincinnati, Ohio
 - Became known as "Porkopolis"
- New American breeds introduced
- Railroad system
 - refrigerated rail cars
- Moved further west
 - Chicago - primary pork packing center

Why hogs were popular in Early America

- Hardy
- Prolific
- Did well on the new crop (corn) introduced by the Indians
- Meat was easily preserved
 - Was easily cured, smoked, or canned
- Excellent source of fat (lard)
 - High caloric diet was needed
 - Lard for cooking, candles, soap
- Valuable export
 - Salt pork

Changes in Pork Production Since the Early Days

- Type of pig
 - Lean and lanky → Extremely fat (cob rollers) → Meat type
- Housing
 - Free roaming → Pastures and lots → Total confinement
- Diet
 - Foraged on roots, berries, nuts (acorns) → Ear corn and tankage → Corn-soy
- Marketing
 - Herded in "droves" to market → Stockyards → Direct to Packer

Changes in the Pig Industry

	Then	Now
Type of pig:	Fat	Lean
Housing:	Outside	Confinement
Diet:	Ear corn; corn-tankage	Corn-soy
Size of pig farms:	Small	Large
No. of pig farms:	Many	Fewer
Breeds:	Purebreds	Crossbreds
Annual farrowings:	once or twice/year	Continuous

Statistics of Modern-Day Pigs

	The 1950's	Today
Litter size weaned	7.5	11.0
Weaning age, weeks	6-8	2-3
Pigs weaned/sow/year	10-15	20-25
Market weight, lb	200-225	275
Days to market	180	165
Feed efficiency (feed/gain)	3.50	2.75
Carcass backfat, in.	1.60	0.90
Loin eye area, in ²	4.00	6.50
Percent lean in carcass	42	55

Modern Pig Farm

- Total confinement
- Slatted floors
- Environmentally controlled buildings
- Automated feeding
- Waste management
- High level of biosecurity – closed herd
- Three-site production, buildings and rooms - AI-AO
- Terminal crossbreeding – white sows, colored boars
- Artificial insemination
- Farrow continuously (in groups, but year around)
- Early weaning
- Market on carcass merit basis

Types of Housing Systems



Breeding/Gestation Facilities



Farrowing Facilities



Farrowing Facilities





