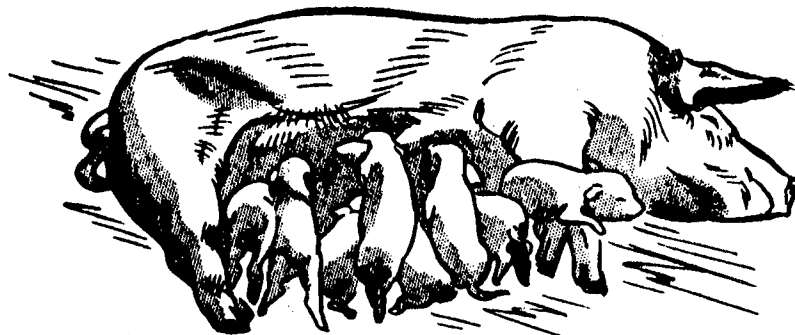


SWINE PRODUCTION COSTS

Feed	Labor	Land	
Medication	Breeding Stock	Housing	

TULARE COUNTY



1983

SWINE PRODUCTION DATA - CONFINEMENT SYSTEM

FEED - INVESTMENT - COSTS

Prepared by

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This publication contains information on the feed required, the investment necessary and the approximate costs involved in the yearly operation of a 100-sow confinement swine production unit. Under this system of production, farrowings occur year around and while land needs are small, a major investment is required for housing and facilities. A high degree of management skill is also necessary for the operation to be a success.

In this study the following assumptions were made:

1. Pigs on Hand

- a. Seventy-five adult sows.
- b. Twenty-five second litter gilts.
- c. Thirty replacement or first litter gilts.
- d. Eight boars or one boar to 12 sows.
- e. Eight hundred fifty to nine hundred nursing and growing pigs.

2. Production Schedule

- a. Ninety percent conception rate on sows and two litters per year on first and second litter gilts.
- b. Five replacement gilts fail to breed and are sold.
- c. Nine pigs are born per litter and are weaned at 28 days of age.
- d. One-third of the sows are culled annually.
- e. Pigs are weaned at four weeks of age.

3. Mortality

- a. Ten percent up to weaning.

b. Three percent on 20 lb. to 40 lb. pigs.

c. One percent from 40 to 80 lbs. and one percent from 80 to 125 lbs.

4. Feed Schedule

a. Rations used include those required for each specific class of swine included in a farrow to finish production unit.

b. Feed prices will vary with source and area and should be recalculated for an accurate cost projection.

5. Depreciation Schedule

Buildings and improvements are depreciated over a 10 year period to 10% of original cost. Manure disposal system is depreciated completely in 10 years.

6. Cost of Facilities

The costs of the swine production facilities are only approximate. Some people will improvise and simplify and build them for less. Others who desire more elaborate facilities or want a "turnkey" operation will pay more. Climate will also dictate type of facilities which will also influence cost. Look before you build. It's time well spent.

Swine production is a biological science and production schedules are seldom attained as projected. However, with good management and a minimum of bad luck, the above production norms can be achieved in a practical manner.

ANNUAL FEED REQUIREMENTS

Class	No.	No. Days	Lbs Head/ Day	Total Lbs/ Head	Total Gain/ Head	Total for Class					
						Pre Starter	Starter	Grower	Finisher	Lactation	Gestation
450# Boars	8	365	7.0	2555				20,440			
Adult Sows - post weaning & pregnancy	75	302	5.5	1661							124,575
Lactation		63	11.0	693						51,975	
2nd Litter Gilts - post weaning & pregnancy	25	182	6.5	1183							29,575
Lactation		28	10.0	280						7,000	
1st Litter Gilts - growth & pregnancy	30	182	6.5	1183							35,494
Lactation	25	28	9.0	252						6,300	

SUBTOTAL

Litters Per Year	1958	28		3	20	5,581					
218											
Weaners - 20-40#	1763	29	2.0	58	20	100,696					
.70# daily gain											
Starters - 40-80#	1710	36	3.3	119	40		202,097				
1.10# daily gain											
Growers - 80-125#	1693	36	4.25	153	45			257,673			
1.25# daily gain											
Finishers - 125-220#	1676	58	6.6	383	96				641,449		
1.65# daily gain											
TOTAL		187		716	221	106,277	202,097	278,113	641,449	65,275	189,644

