

Supply of water and feed

Easy access to water and enough feeding points help ensure a high level of health and a high daily gain among the pigs.

Easy access to water

- Water deficiency increases the risk development of disease
- Initial pressure and location of the nipple drinker must match the size of the pigs
- A water level attracts weaned pigs and may increase water intake

	Drinking bowl	Nipple drinker
Max. pigs per water supply unit	20	10
Min. water output (litre/minute)	1.0	0.5 – 0.8

Easy access to feed

- Upon transfer of pigs, ensure that all pigs are able to reach feed easily
- Most tube feeders serve up to 25 pigs per side
- Simple dry feeders w/snout partition: 5 pigs/feeding point
- Simple dry feeders w/shoulder partition: 7 pigs/feeding point
- It is possible to increase feed intake and help weak pigs by also spreading feed on the floor post-weaning

Requirements for restricted feeding

- All pigs **must** be able to eat at the same time
 - Feeders are therefore not suitable for restricted feeding
- Feeding in long troughs requires:
 - 12 cm feeding space per pig at 7 kg
 - 22 cm feeding space per pig at 30 kg
- Floor feeding: the floor must be clean and feed spread in a way that all pigs can access the feed at the same time
- In old buildings without solid floor, feed can be spread on a square board with edges (approx. 3 cm high)

Prevent floodings in tube feeders

- Problems with flooding of water in feeders can be solved by establishing an overflow valve: drill a hole at the top of the water trough that functions as overflow



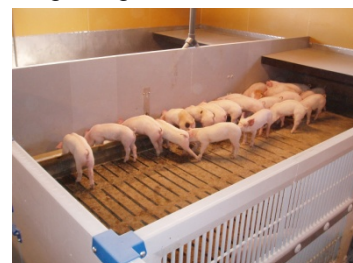
Keep water level clean for newly weaned pigs



Nipple drinker by feeder is checked



Newly weaned pigs fed in a long trough



Liquid feeding in long troughs requires a sufficient number of feeding points