

Information about Sinkkola animals

Information about Pigs



Feeding the animals is forbidden!

(No hay, bread or anything else)

Please behave calmly around the animals.

It is allowed to pet the animals.

Please do not feed the animals. The grass can be spoiled and dirty so animals can get ill if they eat it. Also feeding by hand could teach the animals to bite or nibble. It is difficult for the animal to understand that not everyone offer food so they might bite your hand. Animal keepers feed the animals at their feeding time with suitable food for each species.

Domestic pigs are kept usually from spring till autumn. Pigs are bought when they are about 20-25 kg and brought-up to their slaughter weight till October-November. One must find a place for slaughter and a qualified slaughterer ahead of time for autumn.

Before getting pigs one must register as a pig keeper and receive a location code from the rural authority. Pigs must be earmarked or tattooed.

Pigs are very smart herd animals. There must be at least two pigs kept together.

Most domestically kept pigs are kept in outside pastures where there is also a shelter. The shelter must be large enough and give enough protection. On the floor there should be straw litter. There can be wooden or electric fence. As pigs rummage around with their snouts and can lift netting, therefore only a net fence is not enough. Pig is a grazing, curious animal who willingly explores its surroundings. At the same time it shapes the ground and at the end of summer that area could be completely weed free. Next summer that area can be used as a vegetable patch.

Pigs have to have a pigsty which is a mud hole/water area. Pigs' skin is very easily sun burned so they bathe in the mud to protect their skin. Small pigs catch cold very easily, so their shelter must be sufficient. Larger pigs do better in the cold autumn weather but they must be transferred inside or slaughtered before snow.

Food and water dishes must be sturdy enough, easily cleaned, and preferably attached to something.

Feeding:

- Pig is a mixed eater, like humans
- One must find information before having pigs
- The basis for feeding can be for example barley flour
- In addition, for young pigs give protein, for example rapeseed, milk products and fish
- Food leftovers, vegetables, bread, flour, groats, potato
- Fresh water, minerals, licking stone
- Hay and straw
- There are ready-made food mixes especially for pigs
- Pigs are fed three times a day, when they are older twice a day
- The amount of food can grow from few litres to tens of litres per day as the pig grows!

One should get information about pigs' illnesses and how to prevent them before getting pigs.