

## NZPork: Good Management Practices- Outdoor Pigs

Undertake a farm environment plan including a farm environment risk assessment
Maintain ground cover in accordance with GMP's below. Also farm on lower rainfall area. Outdoor pig production is on flat land (need flat land for huts) - therefore minimising the risk of runoff.
Exclude stock from natural waterways, drains, wetlands and water races that flow through the property. Install culverts or bridges at stock crossings.
If runoff from a paddock can get into a flowing waterway/drain an effective planted riparian margin is required
If runoff from tracks can get into a flowing waterway / drain, runoff management to prevent runoff from entering waterway. Place troughs, drinkers and gateways away from flow paths. Prevent runoff from wallows entering a waterway
<b>Ground cover</b> For all dedicated outdoor pig units, or those in a pastoral rotation, the minimum ground cover is: For Dry and lactating sows (40% cover on 75% of land, < 40 % cover permissible of 25% land. Each paddock to have on average >10% cover) and for farrowing sows (At least 70 %). For all outdoor pig units that form part of an arable operation the minimum ground cover is: for dry and lactating sows (25 % (100% to 0 % in 2 years)) and for farrowing sows (At least 70 %)
Reduce fallow, during and immediately after pig phase of rotation e.g. by planting catch crop
No NPK fertilizer to be applied to the pig breeding unit.
Apply any other fertilizer in accordance with fertilizer code of practice
An appropriate diet and feed levels for physiological (reproductive) states of animal e.g. separate gestation diet and lactating diet (nutrition)
Dispose of dead stock in a biosecure manner. Site offal pits away from waterways and other sensitive areas such as bores (check in Council plan if there are guidelines).

### **Stocking rate**

Less than or equal to 17 total breeding animals/ha for a dedicated pig farm with no rotation.

Less than or equal to 21 total breeding animals/ha for a pig unit on a pastoral farm with rotation every 2 years (minimum of 2 year return period).

Less than or equal to 24 total breeding animals/ha for a pig unit on a pastoral farm with rotation every year (minimum of 1 year return period).

Less than or equal to 32 total breeding animals/ha for a pig unit on an arable farm with rotation at least every 2 years (minimum of 2 year return period)

No effluent to be spread on the breeder unit

Housing. Housing dimension, area/sow and construction as per welfare standards under the pig welfare code (2010). Farrowing huts are shifted after each lactation.

Stock should have access to shelter in accordance with PigCare. Paddocks should be grazed top to bottom (ground slope). Stock should not be left on break feeding paddock when wet, or concentrated on small areas of paddock for long periods.