



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City

04 September 2000

Department of Agriculture
Administrative Order 41
Series of 2000

Subject :

Section 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 2.1 **Ad Libitum** refers to feeding without limit.
- 2.2 **Animal Transport** refers to modes of transport that would bring the animal from the place of origin to the place of destination using land, air or water as a means of transportation.
- 2.2.1 **Land Transport** refers to transfer of animals from place of origin to place of destination using land conveyance.
- 2.2.2 **Air Transport** refers to transfer of animal from place of origin to place of destination using air conveyance.
- 2.2.3 **Water Transport** refers to transfer of animal from place of origin to place of destination using water conveyance.
- 2.3 **Backing Board** refers to a board used in herding pigs.
- 2.4 **Backyard Piggery** refers to the raising of less than 20 sow. They are

- 2.18 **Ear Notching** refers to the identification of pigs which is done through cutting a portion of their ear.
- 2.19 **Euthanasia** refers to the process of humane destruction of animal accomplished by a method that produces rapid unconsciousness and subsequent death without evidence of pain and distress.
- 2.20 **Farrowing** refers to the act of giving birth in sows.
- 2.21 **Farrowing Facilities** refer to a pen/stall/crate used for the sows during farrowing or giving birth.
- 2.22 **Fostering** refers to the adoption of animals during early suckling stage.
- 2.23 **Gilt** refers to the unbred female pig at least 8 months old.
- 2.24 **Husbandry** refers to the act of taking care of animals.
- 2.25 **Lactation** refers to the process of milk secretion.

- 2.38 **Surgery** refers to the procedure performed in the animal with the use of medical instrument involving incision, excision, and/or transection of organs or part of it.
- 2.39 **Tail Docking** refers to the cutting of a portion of the tail.
- 2.40 **Tail/Ear Biting** refers to the vice of animals consisting of biting the ears/tails of other animals, due to mineral deficiency/overcrowding, etc.
- 2.41 **Tethering** refers to the confining of animals in certain area by roping.
- 2.42 **Tongue Piercing** refers to a prohibited practice of making a hole in the tongue for marks or identification.
- 2.43 **Treatment** refers to the management and care of sick animals with existing disorders by administering the proper medicine.
- 2.44 **Tusk** refers to the canine teeth of animals.
- 2.45 **Vaccination** refers to the act of administering biologicals for the purpose of eliciting immune respond.
- 2.46 **Weaning** refers to the separation of the young from the mother.

Section 3. LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1

- 3.1.4 Farms with 20 sow level and above shall be registered with the Bureau of Animal Industry.
- 3.1.5 When pigs are used in feeding trials or scientific purposes, said feeding trials or procedures should conform with DA AO 40, series of 1999.

3.2 Castration

No person shall castrate any pig over 14 days old, unless the castration is performed by a veterinarian, who must use local or general anaesthesia. This procedure can be done as early as 1 day old and an average age of 3 days.

3.3 Tongue Piercing

No person shall pierce the tongue of a pig or any of its parts.

3.4 Ear Notching

No person shall ear notch piglets that are more than seven days old.

3.5 Tail Docking

Docking as a routine preventive measure may be carried out in piglets during the first three days of life. One third to one half of the tail may be removed by a competent operator. Tail docking of pigs more than 7 days of age shall be undertaken only in an emergency and shall be done by a licensed veterinarian as defined in 2.26.

3.6 Tethering

In backyard farms, tethering may be allowed, provided however, that a minimum of 2.5 meters shall be used for tethering secured overhead. This shall be in the form of a harness with one loop around the neck and the other around the chest behind the elbows. Tethering in the ankle and a ring in the snout are strictly prohibited. In all cases, close tethering shall be prohibited.

3.7 Feed

Feed composition is critical to the welfare of pigs. Advice on suitable feeds and

Section 4.

4.4.4 Any electrical fitting and attachment shall be out of the reach of pigs.

4.4.5 Proper provision shall be made for the storage of drugs and dangerous chemicals used in and around the piggery.

4.5 Space

The class, body weight and size of the pigs influence the stocking density. For this purpose, the attached Annexes 2 & 3 shall be recommended.

4.6 Lighting

Artificial light shall always be available for use during the night or darkened periods of the day.

4.7 Temperature

Pigs older than 8 - 10 weeks tolerate a wide range of temperatures, as long as the changes are not abrupt (See Table 4 for a guide to the ranges of temperature that afford satisfactory comfort). Drafts and/or excessive moisture produces the “chill factor”. Sparse hair covering in modern breeds and lack of subcutaneous fat relatively make these animals susceptible to temperature stress. Housed pigs shall be protected from wide or abrupt temperature fluctuations within any 24-hour period.

4.7.1 Newborn Piglets

4.7.1.1 Newborn piglets are prone to cold stress (hypothermia) because they are unable to maintain their body temperature independent of their surroundings. This can lead to death. The distance in which pigs lie apart is an excellent guide to their comfort. Hunched backs, sluggish movement, shivering and huddling of the piglets are indications that they are feeling cold. Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar level) can be considered.

4.7.1.2 The nest or creep area shall have a temperature of 32 °C

4.7.2.2 Pigs shall be relieved in times of heat stress using appropriate cooling devices when internal house temperature and humidity are high. The installation and use of automated water sprinklers shall be considered where such problems are likely to occur regularly.

4.8 Air Quality

4.8.1 Good quality air in enclosed houses is necessary to provide fresh air; remove excess heat and moisture; minimize the transmission of air-borne infecti

4.9.3 An alarm system with a back-up battery system is desirable to warn of any equipment breakdown.

4.10 Waste Control

The pigs' house shall be regularly cleaned and contaminated bedding, feces and urine shall not be permitted to accumulate to a stage where they pose a threat to the health and well-being of pigs or disrupt the normal instinct of pigs to have separate dunging and sleeping areas.

4.11 Farrowing Sows and Suckling Piglets

4.11.1 Farrowing quarters shall have some means of protecting piglets from overlaying by the sow.

4.11.2 Sows shall be introduced to clean farrowing quarters at least 3-5 days before the piglets are due to be born. The farrowing crates must be of suitable design and adequate size to allow the sow to lie down at full length and without leg restriction. She must also be able to rise to a standing position in one movement and be able to stand comfortably.

4.11.3 The bottom rails or "prongs" shall be positioned to allow adequate access for all the piglets to suckle freely at one time. Adequate railing shall be provided across the top of the crate to prevent the sow from attempting to climb out of the crate, but at the same time shall allow free access to carry out normal management procedures.

4.11.4 The farrowing crates shall consider the weight and allowance for (n)-(rr)610.45 ir1to il

4.11.9 Clean source of water shall be available from birth. The water delivery system shall be at a suitable height for the piglets. It shall be of the same type as that used in the area for weaners, so that when weaning takes place the risk of dehydration will be minimized.

4.11.10 Attention to floor gap dimensions is necessary for piglets kept in pens with perforated or slatted floors to avoid injury to legs and feet.

4.12 Growing Pigs

The total floor space shall be adequate for sleeping, feeding and exercising. Minimum sleeping areas, excluding exercise and dunging areas, shall be of sufficient size to accommodate all the pigs lying on their sides. (For minimum recommended space allowances for housed pigs, refer to Table 2).

4.13 Dry Sows and Gilts

4.13.1 The term dry sow is defined in 2.16.

4.13.2 Aggressiveness can present a severe problem in sows and gilts kept in groups. Group size, feeding method, condition and husbandry are important in the management of such problems. The caretaker shall ensure that persistent bullying leading to severe injury or deprivation of food does not take place. Separate penning may be required when persistent bullying takes place.

4.13.3 Facilities in which dry sows or gilts are group housed but are individually fed, i.e. either individual stalls or via a computerized feeding system, are recommended.

4.13.4 Good floor design is important. The lying area shall always be kept dry. Pen floors, particularly the dunging area, shall be drained effectively. The use of bare concrete, slatted or perforated floors, particularly when badly maintained, can cause severe problems such as lameness or damage to the feet.

4.13.5 Bedding contributes towards the needs of the pig for thermal and physical comfort. Systems in which straw or similar material is provided in the lying area are strongly recommended.

4.13.6 Dry sows in groups shall be kept in pens of adequate size (see Table 2).

4.14 Stalls

4.14.1 Keeping sows, boars, or gilts in individual stalls places severe restrictions on their movement and may result in abnormal behavior patterns, leg weaknesses and injury. Provision must be made for alternative accommodation for pigs that show severe lameness or behavioral problems.

4.14.2 Breeding boars, sows and gilts shall not be confined in individual stalls and/or farrowing crates for more than 6 weeks at any one time and that, in any reproductive cycle, such confinement shall

not exceed 60% of the period. (A reproductive cycle for this purpose is defined as 150 days). When released from the stall and/or farrowing crate the animal shall be moved to accommodation for a reasonable period of time (several weeks). This accommodation should allow the pig to perform its natural body functions in a manner which is relatively unrestricted and which will not permit opportunities for excessive aggression from other animals in that area.

4.15 Boars

- 4.15.1 Boars may be kept on their own or in small groups. When they are kept in groups, they shall be selected for compatibility. A boar may be kept with a group of breeding gilts or dry sows, provided bullying does not occur. A succeeding AO will address this problem.
- 4.15.2 As a guide, individual accommodation for an adult boar shall have a floor area of not less than 7.5 m², with the shortest side not less than 2.5 m. In either case, the pen divisions shall not be less than 1.5 m high. Boar pens shall not be sited or constructed in such a way as to isolate the boar from the sight or sound of sows during the period up to successful mating. It is preferable, in view of the influence that the boar has on the onset of oestrus during the period after weaning, that he be housed adjacent to them.
- 4.15.3 The floors of the pen shall have adequate slope for drainage and have a non-slip surface.
- 4.15.4 The tusks of boars may be trimmed.

Section 5. FEEDING

5.1 Feed

- 5.1.1 Feeds and the amount of feed shall be based on the stages of growth and production of the pigs (see Table 6 for guidance on feed requirements).
- 5.1.2 Adequate inventory of feeds shall be insured. Sudden changes in the composition of the diet shall be avoided as they can cause digestive upsets.
- 5.1.3 Diets shall be adequately formulated to meet the animals' requirements for protein, fat, fiber, energy, minerals, vitamins and amino acids.
- 5.1.4 Only drugs and their proper usage as approved by the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Animal Industry (DA-BAI) and Department of Health-Bureau of Food and Drugs (DOH-BFAD) shall be used.
- 5.1.5 If pigs are not fed on an *ad libitum* basis, the trough space or floor area must be large enough to allow all of them to feed at the same time unless the operation involves a computer-controlled feeding system.

- 5.1.6 Pigs must be supplied with and have access to proper and sufficient feed and water to maintain health, at least once a day.
- 5.1.7 Young recently weaned pigs should be fed *ad libitum* or must be

All piglets born and raised indoors require an iron supplement within 3 days of birth. It is important to make sure the sow accepts such foster piglets. Alternatively they can be hand-reared using a milk substitute or humanely disposed of in accordance with DA Administrative Order No. 21, series of 1999. It is essential that all piglets have received adequate colostrum from the sow, or an appropriate colostrum substitute before their transfer or hand rearing. Fostering, wherever possible, is an important aid to the welfare of unweaned pigs.

5.5 Weaning

Weaning of piglets below 30 days shall take place only when there is a very efficient management system. Piglets weighing less than

during an outbreak of disease, when vices such as tail biting occur, or when groups of pigs have recently been mixed together.

6.2 Castration

6.2.1 Castration is normally unnecessary in modern pig production systems. However, if castration is carried out, it shall be done as early as the management practice will allow (usually at 3-5 days) but not later than 14 days. It shall be performed using clean sharp instruments, with strict attention to hygiene.

6.2.2 Should castration be necessary for piglets with scrotal hernia and those that are above 14 days, this shall be done under anaesthesia by a veterinarian.

6.3 Identification

For permanent identification, pigs' ears may be notched, tagged, punched, tattooed or an electronic identification system used. Particular care must be taken when tattooing to avoid pain and discomfort. Piglets shall be ear-notched before reaching 7 days of age.

6.4 Tusk Trimming

6.4.1 Tusks may be trimmed as a precaution in aggressive boars. The exposed tusk has no nerves, so no anaesthetic is needed. Appropriate methods of restraint must be used. Expert advice from a veterinarian or other person skilled in the procedure shall be obtained.

6.4.2 Tusks shall be severed skillfully above the level of the gums without causing damage to other tissues.

6.5 Mixing of Pigs

Where unfamiliar pigs must be mixed this shall be done in a manner which minimizes aggression, such as using a new pen, providing feed on the floor, or using a pen with room for eth roo with room fou6eETBT1 03ith ro

Section 7. CONTROL OF VICES

Pigs may develop vices such as tail and ear biting. Pigs with ear or tail bites shall be immediately separated from pen mates. Nutritional requirements, too much light, overcrowding, inadequate ventilation, competition at the feeding or watering place can contribute to the problem.

Section 8. HEALTH**8.1 Normal Behavior**

A healthy pig should have a good appetite. It is active, curious

pigs. A health programme must include vaccination, culling, disposal of dead pigs, post-mortem and medication.

8.4.2 All procedures must be carried out with skill and concern for the

described below are those considered most suitable in the case of an emergency.

9.1.3 DA AO 21, series of 1999 shall be adopted for killing animals.

9.2 Very Young Pigs

Very young pigs can be rendered unconscious by a blow to the head with a heavy metal object. The blow must be delivered to the frontal region of the head at the same site used for shooting with a rifle (see Figure 1). It is imperative that the head is not moving at the time the blow is delivered. The skull must be fractured by the blow and the animal's throat cut immediately to ensure that consciousness is not regained before it has bled to death.

Figure 1.
*The Site for Percussive
Stunning of Adult Pigs.*



9.3 Grower and Adult Pigs

Any pig much larger than a suckling pig shall be stunned in accordance to AO 21, series of 1999, before bleeding by a method that causes gross damage to the brain, particularly the cerebrum (the front portions of the brain) and/or the brain stem. The animal must then be bled immediately by either a deep incision in the neck or stuck between the first two ribs so that the major vessels entering and/or leaving the heart are severed.

Section 10. TRANSPORT

10.1 General Guidelines

10.1.1 Transporting pigs presents special problems, particularly if they are not accustomed to being herded. Patience is essential, and the proper design of yards, loading ramps and other associated services will facilitate loading or unloading, with minimum distress and bruising.

10.1.2 Pre-travel rest is not appropriate for pigs. Pigs shall be moved from their ho2r1 0 0 415.BT1 09om9(stunn)-2(e)4(d)-219(in)JTETBd90tFbe

ambient temperature of 28 °C or hotter), pigs shall not be transported.

- 10.1.6 In cold weather, clean straw or other dry bedding is desirable. Pigs shall be protected from wind and rain.
- 10.1.7 Boars with protruding tusks shall be transported in individual pens.
- 10.1.8 Marking the skin with knives or any sharp objects for the purpose of identification is a cruel act. Marking pens shall be used. A grace period of 6 months from the approval of this AO shall be maintained.
- 10.1.9 Breeders are usually transported early in the morning.
- 10.1.10 Only fit and healthy pigs shall be transported.
- 10.1.11 Electric prodders, plastic piles and dogs shall not be used in pigs.
- 10.1.12 Pigs shall be protected from direct sunlight, high humidity, obnoxious gases, direct rain, etc.

10.2 Loading Densities

Table 4 shall be used as a guide when the temperature is below 25 °C. Pigs need about 20% more floor area when the temperature is higher than 25 °C. The movement of pigs from region to region shall secure a permit from BAI.

10.3 Duration of Journey

- 10.3.1 Water and feed should be provided for pigs on a daily basis. This needs to be taken into account when planning the movement of pigs.
- 10.3.2 It is recommended that the transport time plus lairage shall not be more than 14 hours in land transport.
- 10.3.3 Pigs shall not be transported from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in cities and highly urbanized municipalities.
- 10.3.4 Under normal conditions, adult pigs shall not be transported for more than 8 hours without water and 12 hours without feed during daytime. The actual frequency between providing feed and water will be determined by the age and class of the animals and the environmental temperature. The following may require the intervals between providing feed and water to be reduced:

- weather (temperature),
- stages of growth,
- age (young stock),
- pregnancy,
- lactation.

Section 11. PENAL PROVISIONS

Violation of any of the provisions of this Rules and Regulations shall be penalized in accordance with the law.

Section 12. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

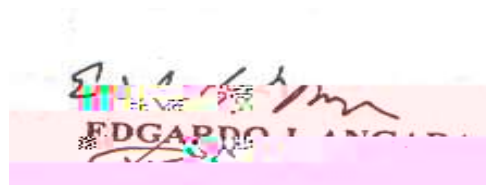
In case any provision of this Rules and Regulations is declared contrary to law and/or unconstitutional, other provisions which are not affected thereby shall continue to be enforced and in effect.

Section 13. REPEALING CLAUSE

All administrative Orders, Rules and Regulations and other administrative issuance or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this Regulation are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 14. EFFECTIVITY

This Regulation shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation.



Code on pigs/Code on Pigs

Table 1. Guide to slatted floor design in relation to size and type of pig

Size and Type of Pig	Width of Slat (mm)	Gap Size (mm)
Farrowing sows and piglets (up to 30 kg)	18 - 25	8 - 9
Weaners (5-30 kg)	18 - 25	10 - 14
Finishers (30-100 kg)	60 - 100	10 - 20
Sows, finishers and boars (over 100 kg)	80 - 125	10 - 25

Note: If wire mesh is used for flooring, the preferred wire gauge is 6.4 mm.

Table 2. Minimum recommended housing and shelter space for housed pigs

System	Minimum space allowance (m²/pig)	Comments
Groups of growing pigs		
up to 10 kg	0.11	Where a dunging area, is provided the allowance should be increased by 20-30%. When lids or kennels are used where a ceiling is created that is lower than 1.5 m above floor level the allowance should be increased by 50%.
11 - 20 kg	0.20	
21 - 40 kg	0.35	
41 - 60 kg	0.50	
61 - 80 kg	0.70	
81 - 100 kg	0.85	
Gilts up to mating	1.00	
Adult pigs in groups	2.50	
Pregnant sows in individual stalls	1.20	0.6 m x 2.0 m
Boar pens	7.50	minimum length of 1.5 m

Table 3. Minimum recommended trough feeding space for housed pigs

Pig Weight	Recommended length (mm) of trough per pig
50	200
70	250
90	300
> 100	350

Table 4. Guide to temperatu.46([555.94 Tm[)][TJETBT18 Tm[)]51 0 ds86.424 676.75 Tm[)][TJETBT1

Table 6. Guide to meal feeding levels (by weight) for indoor reared pigs

Category	Liveweight of pig (kg)	Amount of meal/day (kg)
Growing Stock		
Unweaned pigs	-	<i>Ad lib</i> creep feed
Weaners	7 - 20	1.0 - 1.2
	21 - 30	1.2 - 1.5
Porkegory		

Table 8. Loading Densities

Average