



ADVANCED RURAL

Right feed! Right results!



PIG POWER PELLETS

Note: This product is Anti-biotic and Hormone free

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Advanced Pig Power Pellets have been designed specifically for feeding to all types of domestic pigs from weaners right through the growing out phase, as well as breeding sows and boars.

In commercial piggeries we supply 5 or 6 different feeds for each stage of growth and breeding. This works well if you are feeding hundreds of sows and thousands of growing pigs. Each different feed is designed to meet the nutrient requirements for each stage of production. By feeding exactly what the pig requires to meet its genetic potential feed costs can be minimised.

In the home pig sty, things are a little less intensive with lower numbers and pigs often having access to more free range and getting treats like fruit and vegetable. (Not Swill, See Important note below)

While performance of back yard pigs is still very important, having 6 different feeds is just not practical. Having a simple feeding program that makes life easy for everyone is the most practical and economical approach.

Advanced Rural have developed one feed that can be fed to all pigs. This helps keep feed fresh in the tropics and turning it over quickly will reduce problems with mould and insect infections in our warm and humid environment.

Advanced Pig Power Pellets are formulated with 14Mj of Digestible energy, 18% Protein with available Lysine: DE ratio of 0.7 and balanced with generous amino acid levels. This is a high powered, complete feed that will have weaners growing happy and healthy right through to maturity. Sows and boars will also maintain good body condition and be able to produce many healthy piglets and raise them to weaning age.

Advanced Pig Power Pellets are heat treated in a process that cooks the starch, changing the structure in a process called Gelatinisation, to make the feed highly digestible.

25 KG NET

Manufactured by:

Advanced Rural

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Food Safety
CODEX
HACCP

SAI GLOBAL

TYPICAL ANALYSIS: (AS-FED)

Min. Crude Protein	18.00%
Min. Calcium (Ca)	1.00%
Min. Crude Fat	4.00%
Min. Phosphorus (P)	0.80%
Max. Crude Fibre	4.00%
Max Salt (NaCl)	0.50%

ADDED MINERALS AND VITAMINS

Min. Ferrous Iron (Fe++)	100.0 mg/kg
Min. Manganese (Mn)	50.00mg/kg
Min. Zinc (Zn)	120.00 mg/kg
Min. Iodine (I)	1.0 mg/kg
Min. Cobalt (Co)	0.50 mg/kg
Min. Selenium (Se)	0.2 mg/kg
Min. Copper (Cu)	10.0 mg/kg
Min. Molybdenum (Me)	0.50 mg/kg
Min. Chromium (Cr)	0.2 mg/kg
Min. Vitamin A	12,000.00 iu/kg
Min. Vitamin E	35.00 mg/kg
Min. Vitamin D3	3000.00 iu/ kg
Min. Vitamin B1	1.00 mg/kg
Min. Vitamin B2	4.00 mg/kg
Min. Vitamin B6	1.00 mg/kg
Min. Vitamin B12	0.015 mg/kg
Min. Niacin	20.0 mg/kg
Min. Biotin	0.20 mg/kg
Min. Pantothenic Acid	8.00 mg/kg
Min. Folic Acid	0.50 mg/kg

Important note Legislation in all Australian states and territories, including Queensland's [Biosecurity Act 2014](#), outlaws feeding swill to pigs. This applies to all pigs, including pet pigs and pigs owned by hobby farmers. Penalties for swill feeding include fines and imprisonment.

Food waste that may contain animal material or may have been in contact with animal material is called Swill. Many of the devastating pig diseases such as African swine fever and Foot and Mouth Disease that are currently not found in Australia could be introduced by swill feeding. If in doubt about what can and cannot be fed to pigs, please contact Biosecurity Qld for advice.





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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Piglets can start nibbling at Advanced Pig Power Pellets before weaning. Eating pellets before weaning will assist in a smooth weaning process. The more a young pig eats the better their growth and feed efficiency will be. Feed intake should not be restricted for young growing pigs.

Lactating sow have a high demand for energy and protein to produce milk for the growing piglets. Feed intake should not be limited for lactating sows. It is normal for a lactating sow with a large litter to lose body weight through the lactation. Feeding the lactating sow as much as she can eat will limit weight loss in lactation. Sow condition needs to be replenished after lactation, but a dry sow can become over fat if feed intake is not restricted.

Dry sows and boars should be fed to maintain a healthy body weight, i.e. not too fat and not too skinny.

Limit intake of dry sows and boars to control body weight.

Generally dry sows and boars will need about 2% of their body weight (2kg of feed per 100kg of live weight). A lactating sow may eat 4% of her body weight.

Always keep feed troughs clean and remove stale feed.

Ensure fresh, clean drinking water is always available.

WARNING

Pig feeds can contain commercially processed meat, bone, blood and fish meals and rendered animal fats. These products are not considered swill and are normal inclusions in high quality pig feeds. These products are collectively known as Restricted Animal Material (RAM). Feeding RAM to Cattle, sheep, Goats, Deer or other Ruminants is illegal.

It is important pig feed is stored securely to avoid accidental ingestion by animals that are not allowed to eat RAM.

This feed has been formulated specifically for animals described on the package, or the label attached to the package, and must not be used for other species of animals. Unsuitable for human consumption. The manufacturer accepts no responsibility if this feed is used in quantities, conditions or in any way other than in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The manufacturer's recommendations for the use of this product may be obtained by contacting the Advanced Rural office.

STORAGE

Feed is best stored under cover in a cool, dry place below room temperature (30°C.)

In the tropics keeping feed over the wet humid months is always a challenge. Keeping feed in sealed containers to keep insects and moisture out will maximise shelf life.

Pelleted feed such as the Advanced Pig Power Pellets have been heat treated in the pelleting process, will have a better shelf life than mash type feeds that have not been heat treated. Although pelleted feeds start off insect free, they will eventually come under attack after a long period of storage.

Insect infestations like web moth, lemon mite and weevils are quite common in the tropics and although undesirable, they do not make feed unusable.

Mouldy feed will result if moisture levels increase above 14% in hot weather. Feed left in the bag or open containers will absorb moisture in hot humid weather.

Mould can produce toxins and pigs can be very sensitive to mould toxins. Mouldy feed should never be fed to pigs.

FEED IS BEST USED BEFORE 6 MONTHS FROM
DATE OF MANUFACTURE.

This product contains restricted animal material

- DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, DEER OR OTHER RUMINANTS

