Landmix
Mineral compounds for pigs
Preface

Landmix is a range of mineral compounds adapted to individual specifications and requirements. The purpose of this catalogue is to show the possible compositions of farm-mixed pig feed.

Our mixes are based on raw materials from several European countries. We recommend and offer individual solutions with local analyses.

Landmix products are available in bag sizes corresponding to the applicable inclusion rate and big-bags weighing 500 kg or 1,000 kg.

Vitfoss offers feed formulas based on our strong know-how, to assure the maximum benefits from our products. We also offer animal feeding advice and guidance to on farm-mixing. The overall objective of our services is to achieve optimum pig production at a favorable price.
We do not compromise our standards when it comes to quality and safety. This is one of the key elements for the demand of our products, both nationally and internationally. We help animal producers in meeting the demands of the future. Thus being welfare for the animals, the environment and the feed. We guarantee complete quality control “from farm to table” while maintaining a careful selection and control of raw materials. Since 2005, our quality management system is certified according to FAMI-QS and thus a high degree of safety and transparency is guaranteed.

FAMI-QS is the Quality and Safety System for Specialty Feed Ingredients and their Mixes. Since 2004, representatives from the above-mentioned industry have worked together to devise FAMI-QS, the first code aimed at this sector of the animal feed business.

The FAMI-QS Code addresses safety, quality and regulatory compliance of specialty feed ingredients and their mixtures by:
- Minimizing the risk that unsafe specialty feed ingredients and their mixtures enter the feed and food chain;
- Enabling an operator to implement the objectives of the Feed Hygiene Regulation (183/2005/EC);
- And providing measures to ensure that other feed safety regulatory requirements are met.

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Landmix for piglets

Vitfoss offers diets specialised for all stages in a pig production. For piglets we offer different diets, which vary depending on their age. As a starter, we recommend MilkCaps (see page 6).

**Landmix Prestarter**
For piglets, we recommend to start the feeding with a Landmix Prestarter concentrate. We have specialised prestarters adapted for the use of fishmeal or other sources of protein. The concentrate used together with fishmeal is a 20% concentrate and for the soy protein concentrate, a 30% mix should be used.
Vit-acid, Vitfoss’s own combination of organic and inorganic acids, is added to the prestarter. Milk protein, potato protein and highly digestible soy protein concentrate are the protein sources included in the concentrate.
It does not matter if the concentrate is used for piglets fed with fishmeal or without fishmeal, because only high quality milk with high lactose content is used.

**Landmix Starter**
When the piglets reach the weight of approximately 9 kg, we recommend to start using our Landmix Starter. When it comes to Landmix Starter, we offer a version adapted for soybean meal and a version adapted for fishmeal as well. In the version adapted for soybean meal, highly digestible soy protein concentrate is added.
Vit-acid, Vitfoss’s own combination of organic and inorganic acids, is also added to Landmix Starter. In both versions, enzymes are included.

**Landmix Piglet**
From approximately 15 kg and until 30 kg we recommend Landmix Piglet.
Landmix Piglet is a mineral mix, and like in all our other Landmixes, all the necessary minerals and vitamins for the piglet are added;

A mix of these 3 diets can be combined individually on a farm level.

Xylanase enzymes can degrade insoluble and soluble fibre fractions in grain. The nutritional value of the grain is improved and more energy is available, thus the feed conversion is improved.
The enzymes can be relevant when feeding piglets with a high level of soybean meal and corn. Adding enzymes increases gains and reduces feed consumption by removing the substances that are detrimental to nutrition.
Weaned piglets

The transition from sow milk with its high contents of fat, protein and lactose to the more complex weaning feed can be a big problem for newly weaned piglets. The bigger the difference between sow milk and dry feed, the more the piglets react with insufficient feed intake and diarrhoea.

The drop in intake of sufficient nutrients is significant; it reduces the daily weight gain and weakens the piglets. It is of vital importance to ensure that the feed:

- has a composition allowing the highest possible feed intake
- is as protective and easily digestible as possible
- is as rich in energy and easily digestible nutrients as possible

The immunological gap

As long as the piglets remain with the sow, they receive plenty of antibodies from the sow milk (passive immunity). However, after weaning the piglets have to build up their own immune system (active immunity). As shown in the illustration to the right, the piglets reach the lowest immunity approx. two weeks after weaning. However, for work- or cost-related reasons, many pig producers unfortunately choose to implement the feed change at this very time. The piglets show reduced feed intake (see illustration) right after the feed change, reduced productivity and maybe slightly weakened health.

Vitfoss has carried out a farm trial, which showed an increased earning of EUR 0.56 per piglet in case of a two weeks’ delay in changing from weaning feed to starter feed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeding strategy</th>
<th>Day 1-23 Change of feed</th>
<th>Day 15-23 Change of feed</th>
<th>Weaning feed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starting weight, kg</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final weight, kg</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily gain, g</td>
<td>340c</td>
<td>393d</td>
<td>394c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed consumption, kg/kg</td>
<td>1.52c</td>
<td>1.40d</td>
<td>1.69c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earning, EUR/piglet</td>
<td>+0.56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * significantly different (p<0.001)
* * significantly different (p<0.05)
Feeding strategies for piglets

Piglets - in the lactating period
Apply a small amount of pre-starter feed on the floor or in a feed dispenser from day 7, e.g. mixed with MilkCaps. During the lactating period each piglet should eat 0.5 kg of feed depending on weaning age. Ensure free access to water – either via drinking nipples or via drinking cups.

MilkCaps are used to stimulate early feed intake in the nursing period. This ensures a full utilization of the growth potential of the piglets. MilkCaps contain milk and highly digestible starch and are produced by using the unique Vitacaps technology.

Piglets - after weaning
Apply pre-starter feed ad libitum in a feed dispenser for 3-4 weeks. If possible, add feed on the floor during the first week or apply feed in a long feed dispenser or feed trough. In this case, it is important that all piglets can eat at the same time. They are social individuals and like to eat together; this ensures optimum feed intake. Free access to water – either via drinking nipples or via drinking cups – is essential. The first 4 days you can supply water ad libitum in a trough, thus enabling the piglets to drink enough water. They are just starting to learn how to mix dry feed and water. In week 4 after weaning Vitfoss recommends to mix pre-starter and starter feed for easier transition to the starter feed.

If post-weaning diarrhoea occurs, use the Pig-Omic concept that can be used for the whole weaning period.

Feed consumption

### Piglet feed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed per piglet produced</th>
<th>Landmix consumption</th>
<th>Landmix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MilkCaps</td>
<td>0.2 kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning feed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning feed (fish)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglet feed 9-15 kg</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglet feed 9-15 kg (fish)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglet feed 10-25 kg</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglet feed 10-25 kg (fish)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total feed per piglet produced (25 kg)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Org. minerals for piglets

**Pig-Omic provides new possibilities**

*Pig-Omic is a combination of organically-bound minerals which strengthens the immune response of weaners and reduces the sensitivity of the gut. Better immunity reduces the risk of diarrhoea.*

Pig-Omic has been tested against high doses of a zinc oxide veterinary product in a herd. Besides having the same effect on diarrhoea and mortality rate, both the growth rate and feed-utilisation efficiency were at the same level, without the possible negative long-term effects of zinc oxide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Trial 1</th>
<th></th>
<th>Trial 2</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pig-Omic</td>
<td>Zinc oxide</td>
<td>Pig-Omic</td>
<td>Zinc oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of individual antibiotic treatments</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- specifically targeting diarrhoea</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglets at risk, no.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead piglets, no.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above chart shows a comparison of a zinc oxide veterinary product (3 kg/tonnes) with Pig-Omic in the first two weeks after weaning. Many farmers use Pig-Omic in the herds’ second mix (10-20kg). This is the exact interval where weaners usually have the greatest diarrhoea problems. A strengthened immune response and reduced sensitivity of the gut, will increase piglets’ ability to get through this period.

**The minimum law**

If one of the essential amino acids is deficient in the feed, the feed cannot be utilised completely, and therefore some of the feed will not be converted; just like the water in the above example, which pours out of the container at the shortest plank. This law is called the minimum law and it equally applies if the feed is deficient in, for example, vitamins or minerals. A deficiency of 5 % of one of the essential amino acid will result in a reduction of 15 grams in the daily gain in the finishing pig unit.

(Source: The Basics of Pig Production, Landbrugsforlaget)
Individual feeding of sows

The feed curve shown below is a guideline only. It is important to feed the sow according to condition. During lactation it is important to adjust the feed frequently in order to prevent the sow from coming to a standstill.

The use of lactating feed or gestating feed is very often a practical choice in individual farm designs. To secure a good attachment of the embryos, the best solution is to feed lactating feed the first 4 weeks after insemination. Repeat feeding with lactating feed the last 3-4 weeks before expected farrowing in order to secure the development of embryos and the colostrum production.

Feed consumption

It is necessary to know the total feed consumption of the sows in order to have new deliveries on time. The below table may be useful as a starting point. Vitfoss advisors can provide a listing of the quantities required of each raw material.

Sow feed Incl. gilts and boars (4 weeks of weaning, 30 piglets per sow per year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Feed per sow</th>
<th>Feed per piglet produced</th>
<th>Landmix consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lactation feed</td>
<td>610 kg</td>
<td>23.0 kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestation feed</td>
<td>740 kg</td>
<td>21.0 kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sow feed per year</td>
<td>1,350 kg</td>
<td>46 kg</td>
<td>44.0 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feeding strategy

Gilts - from 50-60 kg until service
Supply 2.5-3.0 kg of gilt feed per day.
Optimum weight/age at first service is 125-140 kg/ 8-9 months of age. The recommended weight is for Danish breeds or breeds of similar size.

First heat must be registered. Supply lactating feed ad libitum (4-5 kg per day) from 4-5 days before the expected second heat where service will be done.
If necessary, flushing can be done with SowFix or dextrose, fishmeal and Landmix.
After insemination use the same strategy as described for sows.
It is important that the gilts do not grow too fast but develop a sufficient backfat layer in the period 60-130 kg as this may have a negative impact on the strength of the gilt’s legs and the gilt in general.
This is done by feeding a moderate level of energy, and limiting protein supply.
To build up future sows we recommend to add SowOmic in the giltfeed.

Feeding according to body condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thin</td>
<td>Hollow tail region, prominent backbone, visible ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Backbone still visible, ribs covered but slightly filled, visible hipbones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>A satisfactory covering on the back, tailbone, and ribs, hipbones are not visible any more but can be felt by a flat hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>Thick layer of fat on tailbone, back and ribs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thickness of backfat:
- Gilts: 12-18 mm at insemination.
- Pregnant Sows: 15-20 mm.
- Lactating Sows: 14-18 mm at weaning.

(Source: The Basics of Pig Production, September 2005)
Org. trace minerals for sows

Sow-Omic improves claw health

Sow-Omic is a combination of high quality organically bound trace elements used to partially replace the same trace elements in inorganic form. It is to be used for sows and gilts to increase the bioavailability of micro element in feed. Sow-Omic can be added to all Landmixes for sows, it strengthens the claws and increases the lifetime of the sows.

Organic trace minerals – Sow-Omic

- Organic trace minerals are metal ions (copper, zinc, manganese) bound to an amino acid
- Organic trace minerals have twice the bioavailability of inorganic sources, meaning that environmental limitations on copper and zinc will not reduce the productivity and longevity of the sows.
- Sow-Omic is a special combination of organic trace minerals that have a well documented effect on claw health under Danish conditions.

SowFix

SowFix is a new sow-booster product, to be used to increase fertility by stimulating heat after weaning and to reduce the number of stillborn piglets.

Before insemination apply 150 grams per sow per day from 4 days before weaning until service is done, in order to reduce the number of empty days and the number of sows returning to heat, and in order to increase the number of released embryos and the farrowing rate.

Before farrowing apply 150 grams per sow per day from 5-7 days before farrowing and until 2 days after farrowing in order to reduce the number of stillborn piglets, farrowing time and the risk of farrowing problems in general.
Variations with Landmix

**Suplex Binder** is used as supplementary feed for sows, piglets and porkers. Suplex Binder can be added to home-mixed feed or can be used as top dressing. Grain which is grown, harvested and/or stored under unfavourable conditions, may have a high content of detrimental Mycotoxins.

### General information about vitamin E

Vitamin E strengthens the immune system. A sufficient supply of vitamin E ensures optimum production. Requirements may vary depending on the feeding situation and stress level. Lack of vitamin E in sows can have a negative impact on reproduction and result in weak or stillborn piglets.

- Vitamin E protects the cell walls of the organism from degradation (rancidity), i.e. vitamin E acts as an antioxidant in the cell membrane
- Vitamin E helps to build the defence mechanism of the animal (immune system)
- Vitamin E improves reproduction
- Vitamin E improves lean meat deposition

When switching to new crop, it is recommendable to raise the vitamin E level, because during maturation the grain consumes vitamin E as an antioxidant. To compensate for the lack of vitamin E in the feed Vitfoss recommend to increase the vitamin E content, until the grain is storage-stable (2-3 months after harvest). When a general increase is not practicable, vitamin E can be applied 3 times a week.

Vitfoss offer various solutions. The products can be used without HACCP certification.

### Feed consumption

#### Porker feed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed per porkes produced (Landmix consumption)</th>
<th>Landmix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Porkers 25-75 kg</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porkers 75-115 kg</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total feed per porkers produced (115 kg)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feeding porkers is a question of high daily gain, low feed consumption rate and a high meat quality. Composition of a porker diet is very often an individual demand from a producer. GainMax is a perfect tool to control the production.
For pigs 7-128 kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Gain g/day</th>
<th>Feed intake, FUpig/day</th>
<th>FCR/kg gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>1015</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>102.6</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>102.6</td>
<td>109.2</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>109.2</td>
<td>115.6</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>115.6</td>
<td>121.9</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>121.9</td>
<td>128.0</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average for period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gain g/day</th>
<th>Feed intake, FUpig/day</th>
<th>FCR/kg gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1008</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mixture 2**

**Mixture 3**

**Porkers**

**End mixture**

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**Why use GainMax?**

To visualise the development in the pig unit week by week:
- Daily gain and feed conversion

To document if your goal is realized

To motivate your staff members

To observe the consequences of the things that are changing:
- Feed strategy
- Feed formulation
- Disease
- Environment
- Stocking
Recommended particle size of grinded grain

A correct particle size of the feed ensures optimum mixing quality and feed conversion as well as it optimises the health of the gastro-intestinal tract.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guidlines for correct particle distribution</th>
<th>Piglets</th>
<th>Porkers</th>
<th>Sows/gilts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 mm</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 mm</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 mm</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3 mm</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wheat can be ground more finely if the feed contains barley or if the pigs have access to materials of a different fibre structure (e.g. straw).

The above figures are guidelines and should be adapted in accordance to the health of the heard. Wheat should not be coarser as it will have a negative impact on feed conversion. The general health status on the farm is also important for determining the individual grinding size.

**Particle size in terms of animal group**

In order to have the optimum particle size for each group of animal, it is necessary to use either two mills or an adjustable mill. Piglets need fine, porkers less fine and sows need coarse-ground grain.

**NB** Soybean meal should be ground as fine as possible in order to optimise performance.

**Recommendations on mixing**

Optimum mixing necessitates the addition of raw materials in the following order:

1. Grain
2. Minerals
3. Other dry raw materials
4. Fat

Make sure that the scales are in balance before the next ingredient is added. When making liquid feed, minerals should be added last.

**Scales**

Check the scales of the mixer at regular intervals. Use a weight that is known to be reliable. Compare the total consumption given by the computer with the quantities of raw materials supplied.

**Mixing time**

Discuss mixing time with your mixer supplier on basis of the recipes applying to your production.

**Filling**

Check if the mixer is overfilled with especially light raw materials such as oats and wheat bran. An overfilled mixer is not mixing well.

**Cleaning**

Silos for feed and raw materials as well as mixer(s) should be cleaned at regular intervals.
Guidelines

for selecting replacement raw materials

If the protein level is to remain unchanged, certain raw materials can be replaced according to the below guidelines:

**Fishmeal:** 2% soybean meal = replaceable by 1% grain + 1% fishmeal.

**Soy protein concentrate:**
1% soy protein concentrate = replaces 1% soybean meal.

**Grain:** 2% wheat + 1% oats = replaceable by 3% barley.

**Wheat:**
20% barley = replaceable by 0.5% soybean meal + 19.5% wheat = +0.25 MJ ME per kg.

**Rapeseed cake double low:**
6% soybean meal + 4% grain = replaceable by 10% rapeseed cake double low.

**Corn:**
20% corn = replaceable by 19% wheat and 1% fat.

**Peas:**
3.5% soybean meal + 6.5% grain = replaceable by 10% peas.

for changed contents of crude protein and water

If the amino acid content is to remain unchanged, the below guideline can be used for compounds based on grain/soybean meal:

**Soybean meal:**
Basis of calculation = 46.8% crude protein. For every ±1% deviation in the crude protein content, the soybean meal content should be adjusted with ±0.6%.

Guidelines on the importance of reduced amino acid content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5% amino acid reduction means</th>
<th>Piglets 7-25 kg</th>
<th>Porkers 25-95 kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily gain, g</td>
<td>- 14</td>
<td>- 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased feed conversion, kg/kg gain</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lean meat percentage, percentage point</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feeding strategies with Landmix

Sows

- Lactation
- Gestation

Porker

- Starter
- Finisher

Piglet

- Prestarter
- Piglet

MilkCaps

- Prestarter
- Piglet
- Porker
- Finisher

Gestation

- Growth
- Final

Sows

- Lactation
- Gestation

Porker

- Starter
- Finisher

Piglet

- Prestarter
- Piglet

MilkCaps

- Prestarter
- Piglet
- Porker
- Finisher

Gestation

- Growth
- Final