



Sinclair Nanopig® Feeding Guide

Key Points for Feeding

- Managing feed consumption is critical for an ideal growth rate and body condition score of 2.5-3.0.
- Sinclair Nanopigs® require a high-fiber (~13%-16%), low-fat diet (~2%-4%) to retain ideal weights (see recommended diets.)
- Activity and competition in the production setting uses more calories, therefore, ideal rations in the laboratory may be lower.
- Account for treats in the daily ration and ensure they are low fat/low sugar or use part of the regular feed ration as treats.
- Increase the daily feed ration every two months or as needed to maintain target body weight and body condition.
- Ensure there is equal access to feed when fed in groups or separate the pigs for feeding.
- Without equal access to feed, dominant pigs will eat more than subordinate pigs resulting in variable body weight/condition.

Recommended Diets

Lab Diet 5081
 Manufactured by PMI
 Nutrition International LLC
www.labdiet.com

Teklad Mini Pig Diet 8753
 Manufactured by Inotiv
www.inotivco.com/tekklad

Recommended Daily Feed Ration

Age in Days	Age in Months	Daily Ration (g)	Expected Weight (kg)
45-60 days	~2 months	270 g	2-4 kg
60-90 days	2-3 months	203 g	4-6 kg
90-120 days	3-4 months	270 g	5-7 kg
120-150 days	4-5 months	270 g	7-9 kg
150-180 days	5-6 months	315 g	9-11 kg
180-210 days	6-7 months	315 g	9-11 kg
210-240 days	7-8 months	360 g	11-12 kg
240-270 days	8-9 months	360 g	11-12 kg
270+ days	9+ months	375+ g*	12-15 kg

*Adult Nanopigs require approximately 2.5% of their body weight in feed per day.

These rations are a general guide as activity levels, competition, treats, and genetic differences will impact caloric needs and weight. Therefore, body condition should be monitored regularly. The Sinclair Nanopig® Body Condition Score (BCS) Guide is available at <https://info.sinclairbioresources.com/sinclair-nanopig-bcs-guide>.

Sinclair Nanopig® Body Condition Scores

Key Points for Assessing Body Condition

- Body condition scoring uses a combination of visual cues and pressure at various points on the pig's body to assess over-conditioning (fatness) or under-conditioning (thinness).
- The points assessed correspond to areas where only fat tissue lies between the skin and bones: namely ribs, backbones (vertebra spinous processes), hip bones (ilium crests), and pin bones (Ischium).
- By assessing the ease or difficulty of feeling these bones, the fat stores of the pig can be estimated and used to determine if the condition is ideal or not.
- Assessing multiple areas on the pig is valuable, as the degree of fat deposits and their locations will vary between animals.
- The Sinclair lineage was derived from lean wild hogs with no farm or feeder pigs included in the genetics, therefore, the natural body condition for Nanopigs is relatively leaner compared to other breeds, including Yucatans.
- Classic body condition scores developed for farm pigs or potbelly pigs underestimated the body condition when evaluating Sinclair Nanopigs®.

Recommended Daily Feed Ration



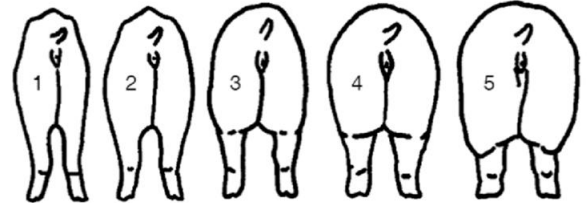
Mildly thin

Ideal

Over conditioned

These images demonstrate the differences between the Yucatan and Sinclair Nanopig® ranging from mildly thin to over-conditioned. This shows how the classic body condition scores underestimate the body condition of the Nanopigs, and that scores either need to be adjusted by 1 score, or Nanopig specific body condition score chart should be used. The Sinclair Nanopig® Body Condition Score (BCS) Guide is available at <https://info.sinclairbioresources.com/sinclair-nanopig-bcs-guide>.

Classic Body Condition Scores



BCS	Sinclair Nanopigs, Hanfords	Yucatans, Gottingen Minipigs, Farm Pigs, Potbelly Pigs
1	Thin	Very Thin
2	Ideal	Thin
3	Over-Conditioned	Ideal
4	Fat	Over-conditioned
5	Obese	Fat/Obese