



Tropentag, September 17-19, 2013, Stuttgart-Hohenheim  
“Agricultural development within the rural-urban continuum”

## Situational Analysis of the Creole Pig Farming in Rural Areas of Otuzco District, Peru

MARIA VIRGINIA LINARES OTOYA<sup>1</sup>, LUIS JESUS LINARES OTOYA<sup>2</sup>, MELISSA BOCANEGRA<sup>1</sup>, RONALD CRISTIAN CHAMBE<sup>1</sup>, ANTONY LAZARO AVALOS<sup>1</sup>, JUNIOR NINA VEGA<sup>3</sup>, CARMEN URSULA ALVA DELGADO<sup>1</sup>, GILMAR MENDOZA<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Ecological, Agricultural and Urban Innovation UKU PACHA, Peru*

<sup>2</sup>*University of Bonn, Agricultural Science and Resources Management in Tropics and Subtropics (ARTS), Germany*

<sup>3</sup>*University of Cordoba, Ecological Livestock, Spain*

<sup>4</sup>*National University of Trujillo, Faculty of Agricultural Science, Peru*

### Abstract

The present study aimed at characterising the creole pig farming in Otuzco district, highest pork producer in the highlands region of La Libertad, Peru. 70 families from 5 towns in Otuzco district were interviewed. Socioeconomic situation of producers, the production systems, feeding and health care of pigs, production parameters, marketing and perception of farming were characterised. Data analysis included relative frequencies, means and standard deviations. 93.5% of the respondents were in poverty (monthly income less than \$ 271). The production system was 100% traditional, with  $3.5 \pm 3.6$  pigs per year and family. 66.7% of the production was marketed through middlemen (40.9%). The management practices were disorganised, no programmed breedings (100%), no managed records (100%), and only 21.2% of the farmers had in mind the age and 10.6% the weight of the gilts in planning the breeding. Disease prevention consisted in free vaccination from state programs (71.5%), only 5.7% performed deworming pigs and 7.5% kept facilities sufficiently ventilated and disinfected. The genetic improvement consisted in hire boars (86.5%), however the improvement can not be assured because they didnt use any criteria to choose the boar. The number of births per year, the average age at weaning and litter size was 1.8, 56 days and 6.04 piglets, respectively. The age of slaughter was  $285 \pm 156$  days with a slaughter weight of  $53.7 \pm 34.59$  kg. The variability of the data was caused by animals being sold to satisfy the financial need of the family at any given time. The pig management system is agro pastoral, with the animals being grazed  $9.8 \pm 4.9$  hours per day and additionally supplemented with herbs, grain harvest residues, or crop byproducts as boiled tubers. The minority of the farmers used concentrated feed like barley or corn. Pig mortality was less than 10%.

**Keywords:** Creole pig , farming , Otuzco