

Letter from the Editor

Dear IPP Family

Although it's a beautiful season, fall is always a busy time of the year for IPP breeders. With Halloween and Thanksgiving right around the corner, now's a good time to start collecting pumpkins as a delicious and healthy treat (and dewormer) for your pigs! Old, unpainted, jack-o-lanterns shouldn't go to waste (ask your neighbors for theirs!), and there are always great sales on leftover pumpkins at the grocery store! Breeders also have lots of litters coming in the fall and want to find those piglets homes before the winter kicks in or the family comes for Christmas. In addition, we all need to make preparations for winter housing, watering, etc. If you have winter farrowings, you need to start planning how you're going to keep mom and piglets warm. Down south, this could be as simple as adding extra straw to your shelters. In colder regions, this is where the a-frame design we provided plans for in the last issue of the IPP Press proves it's merit. And as always, planning for frost-free water it at the top of the list. Whether you use tank warmers or haul fresh water out to your IPP's, keeping your water flowing and your pigs hydrated is important. It's busy and hectic, but don't forget to stop occasionally and enjoy the sheer beauty that comes with the change in seasons!

Happy Holidays!

Jennifer Twait



Image Provided by Drift Oak Ranch



Image Provided by Oklahoma Sniff Ranch



In the Pasture with the Registry

The summer is always a busy time for most of us and as the breed grows and expands the Registry has been busy also. The litter notifications and Registrations online seem to be working very well and for the most part the feedback is positive. One thing we want to remind everyone about is that pigs must be Registered prior to turning one year old if you are planning on Registering that pig. Breeders, if you are raising a gilt to sell as a bred gilt, make sure you get her registered to yourself so that she can be transferred to the new owner when the time is right. Transfers can be done at any age but must be done at the time of sale.

The herd book will be the next phase of the upgrade and we hope to have that completed prior to next spring. The herd book will be available to all Premium members and will be included in the \$25 annual fee that renews on July 1 st each year.

To see a complete list of instructions and rules regarding litter notifications, registrations, transfers, duplicate copies of registrations, breed standards, or a complete list of Registered Breeders, please visit the Registry website at: <https://idahopasturepigregistry.com/>



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Visit the IPPR Members Area at;

www.ippr-pedigrees.com/db/members



Image Provided by Drift Oak Ranch

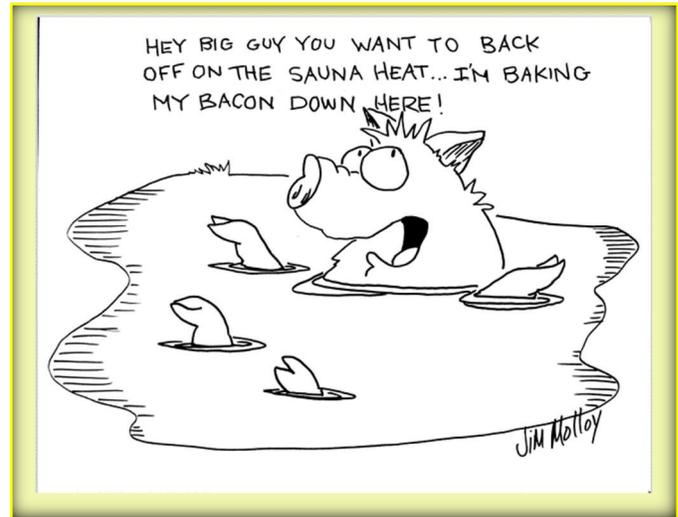


Illustration submitted by Jim Molloy

Shipping Pigs Across State Lines

By Jodi Cronauer – White Bison Farm

Selling pigs can be fun. It can also be confusing. Knowing all of the rules for selling animals could be a full-time job because the rules and regulations per state are continually changing.



Image Provided by White Bison Farm

Even when selling within your own state, the regulations can change quite a bit in 30 days. The best thing to do is to have a good veterinarian who can work with you and let you know if and when the regulations change. Having a veterinarian check over your pigs and do a Certificate of Veterinarian Inspection (CVI) is required when most pigs leave the state they are located in. A CVI is a document ensuring that a Certified Veterinarian has inspected the animal and it is free of any illness, sickness, or congenital defect. Regardless of age or sex, all pigs must have this inspection done unless they are going directly to a butcher. Even younger barrows who are destined to eventually be butchered, must have a CVI to travel to a new state. A special tag is required per pig and must be listed on the CVI from the veterinarian within 30 days of travel. Multiple pigs can be put onto one CVI, but each pig must have its own individual identification number.

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Shipping Pigs Across State Lines, cont'd

By Jodi Cronauer

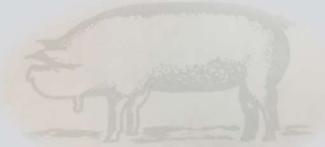
The federal government implemented a newer tagging system a few years ago and now the recommended tag of choice for interstate travel is an 840 tag. The 840 tag is a plastic tag that has been approved by the USDA for official individual animal identification. Each farm or location is directly linked to each of the 840 tags that they purchase, and each specific tag can be traced back to both the original owner and new owner. The steps to get 840 tags are as follows:



1. Each location (farm) is required to get a Premise Identification Number (PIN) from the state they are located in. Each physical location is required to have its own PIN. This PIN is required in order to purchase official animal identification tags.
 - a. A good site to use as a reference for each state's instructions for obtaining a PIN is:
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/traceability/state-pin/>
2. Once your farm has a PIN, you can proceed with getting your 840 tags. An 840 tag is a 15 digit number starting with 840. Each tag has a number that is unique to itself and is directly linked with each farm's PIN.

In this way, when a veterinarian does a CVI, they can track the starting and ending points of the animals' travels. The government has a record of the farm or person that sold the pig as well as the current owners of each specific pig. 840 tags can be purchased in many different locations including, Valley Vet, QC Supply, and many more.

Some states still allow the metal tags that you can get directly from the veterinarian and is based on both the state the pig is leaving from as well as the state the pig is moving to (it does not include the states in between that the pig may travel through to get to its new location). The only way to know for sure what the regulations are for your pigs to travel is to have your veterinarian check prior to doing the CVI. I cannot express enough the importance of having a good relationship with your veterinarian. Whether your vet comes directly to your farm, or you take your pigs to the vet office, having someone who understands all of the requirements for shipping animals both within your own state as well as to locations outside of your state is definitely going to make everything run much more smoothly and legally. Whether it is a tag directly from the vet or an 840 tag that you are going to use, these tag requirements are just that. . . Requirements. It isn't up to the seller or the buyer to decide if tags are wanted. It is a federal law – they are needed! Shipping pigs across state lines without proper identification is a federal offense. Getting the proper identification and health papers from the vet is the responsibility of the seller/breeder, not the buyer. The repercussions of not getting the proper identification and having a CVI to travel is definitely not worth the risk.



Fencing

By Steve Sparks – Taktene Heritage Farm

Jodi asked me if I would write an article on fencing for the newsletter. Thinking that an article on a style of sword competition was an odd subject for an IPP newsletter. I said sure I would be glad too. So, to begin with the sport of fencing started back around 1190 and continued into around 1500 as a military practice format. Then around 1478 a gild was started and it became a sport. Oh crap, I just looked outside and I have a pig where it doesn't belong, I'll be right back after I go fix the fence and return him to his rightful place.

Ok after an hour break, some minor fence repair, a few treats and I am back to continue where I left off. Isn't that really how this whole living on a farm or ranch goes most days? You start out in one direction and low and behold, up jumps an issue that needs your attention asap.

Animals be loose or in the wrong pen or heaven forbid entangled and injured seem to be among the most important to deal with asap. So that leads us to our fences.

Fences have a few jobs on our farms. One of those is to be the perimeter guard of our farm. Thus, keeping inside our property all we wish to contain and in the same manner this perimeter fence also is protection from things we don't want on our farms, such as the neighbor's livestock, trespassers and even predators. This main fence is one that most often is installed first and foremost on a new farm. This fence needs to be designed to be able to keep your livestock inside and on your property. We also use fences to divide our farms into sections and these are often movable fences of lesser containment strength than the perimeter fence. I want to focus mainly here on the perimeter fence. It could be the property perimeter or a paddock perimeter fence. Depending on the type of livestock you intend to raise the type of fence you have as a perimeter fence can change. Here where I live in cattle ranching country 99% of all fencing is barbed wire 4 or 5 strands as this will contain most cows and horses.

But this type of fencing is not good at all for smaller animals such as sheep, goats or pigs. For smaller animals the use of field fencing is much more commonly used. This type of fencing is normally sold on 330ft rolls and available in different heights. This works very well for sheep and it is often called "sheep wire". This also works pretty good for goats.... an old man once asked me if I knew how to test a fence to see if it would keep goats in... I said I didn't.... he said take a bucket of water and toss it into the fence, if the water goes thru the fence so will a goat!!



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Fencing (cont'd)

By Steve Sparks – Taktene Heritage Farm

Well so what about pigs you ask. Pigs are one of if not the smartest animal on a farm. Pigs are also one large mass of muscle with a very stout frame work, built low to the ground and shaped like a torpedo!! Pigs are traditionally kept on concrete pads (so they can't dig out) with a solid wood or steel panel to contain them. A practice we as pasture pig owners for the most part totally despise. We want our pigs to be able to wander and graze and feel the grass under their feet. We want our pigs to be raised without the stress of containment while also being contained on our property. This is what makes the way we raise pigs so difficult.

Pigs are little bulldozers and can pretty much tear down anything we can build, except solid concrete floors and heavy build solid panels, which are out of the question for me. So how do we contain a pig and at the same time let it run free? My boar (who was the one out this morning) can and has twice now put his nose under a 50-inch-tall welded cattle panels and lifted the corner fence post out of the ground. I can't pull a steel T post out of the ground by hand!!

So, let's look at the different styles of fencing available. We have the old stand by's, barb wire and rolled field fence. Both are strong and work well for many kinds of animals, barb wire is mostly out of the question for pigs. Woven rolled field fencing is acceptable but a pig can get its nose under it and scoot under in a blink of an eye. Welded hog panels are wonderful!! They are strong and easy to build with. You can erect a 90x90 pen in a matter of 2 hours or less. But they are expensive and for most of us out of the question for large areas. For the most part they will contain your pigs very well, unless like my boar and one of my gilts (who went to freezer camp for doing so) will lift the corner posts or climb over just to get out and stand on the other side!!



So, what is the Achilles heel of a pig?? Electricity is their Kryptonite!! BUT, and yes, a big but!! They need to be trained to respect an electric fence. You can't just string a couple wires up and expect all your pigs to stay where you want them. I train mine by having farrowing pens made of welded hog panels with an electric wire ran along the inside. When they learn to respect that they are moved to a larger feed out pen that is fenced with my favorite type of fencing of all!! New Zealand style high tensile wire.

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Fencing (cont'd)

By Steve Sparks – Taktene Heritage Farm

This fence in my opinion is the best choice for all livestock!! You can design and adjust the number of strands to your type of livestock and needs. Even goats respect this type of fence if the spacing is close enough on the lower areas. I have a neighbor who started out raising cows on their 160-acre farm and last year switched to goats. Their property like most in my area was 5 strands of barb wire and the goats walked through it at will whenever they wanted. My neighbor just spent a little over \$14,000 and all spring and summer to add woven field fencing to the barb wire perimeter fence and the 2 cross fences. Now their goats are contained about 80% of the time and still need constant supervision daily.



A New Zealand style high tensile fence would have cost less than half of that and with the proper fence charger and wire spacing the goats would be contained closer to 99% of the time after they learned about electricity. I know, I know but the hair, yes, hair is an insulator and our IPP's during the winter are woolly mammoths!! Hair is something we need to overcome. This can be done in a couple of ways. First of all, by the strength of your fence charger and your ground rod system. I have a standard 10-mile solar unit that has served me well for many years, until I moved. We used to live on the edge of town on an acre with field fencing perimeter and hog panel pens on one long side. I ran a poly wire around the inside and 2 poly wires for the large pasture for when they were out there. Life was good!! Everyone stayed on our property and if they did somehow get on the wrong side of a wire, they squealed at me to come put them back where they belonged. Then we moved 20 miles away onto 80-acres of bare ground with a very good barb wire perimeter fence. We leveled out an area in the center of it and moved/built our standard welded hog panel pens with poly wire on the inside. I also built a 3-strand poly wire larger pen for them so they could be out and about in a larger area than they had in town. This worked well at first. Then as the days got warmer and the ground got dryer, I noticed a young gilt testing the wires. A few days later she was on the wrong side of the pen. Long story short, she learned that if she properly used the thick hair on her neck and went fast enough (between the pulses of the charger) she could walk through the wires. I added more poly wire and more posts. I added more ground rods and watered them. Still, she was an issue and was teaching others to follow her. It came to the point that every morning I had to put pigs back in their areas and repair fences. I did some research into electric fences and found that a poly wire delivers about a 50% reduced shock to the animal than that of a steel wire!! For this reason, the poly netting fence doesn't work for me and due to its cost, I personally don't like or use it. I also read that animals with thick hair need a much stronger charger. So, I ordered the strongest one available online and bought all new steel wire. After install a New Zealand style 6 strand fence with my kick butt charger and 6, 8ft ground rods, yes 6!! I later added 2 more. I feel I have hit upon a perfect containment system!! An added plus.... right after I installed it, I heard what I am guessing to be a coyote "test" the fence at 2 am one morning.... I have left the poly wire inside the smaller pens, as being a double fence, welded panels and poly wire. I also use poly to divide my larger paddocks for better grazing control. As for my boar being out today..... somebody who shall remain, ME, turned off the fence charger and forgot to turn it back on!!

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Fencing (cont'd)

By Steve Sparks – Taktene Heritage Farm



So, in my opinion, which, with it and \$2 you can sometimes buy a cup of coffee these days.... I feel that for both price and function a New Zealand high tensile fence with a darn good charger is the best value and the best containment for the buck!! I live in the high desert region of eastern Oregon where most will say that electric fences don't work. I am here to say that they will, if, IF you research them and design them properly. The biggest issue to overcome is the dry sand and lack of grounding. My charger is a 32-joule charger and they required 6-8 ground rods for proper function. Even at that just a few weeks ago I needed to put a soaker hose along my ground rods to soak them to get the fence to work. Field fence is also a good choice, but I would also run an electric wire with it as a pig can if they decide too, walk right through it.

Our goal as stated before is to keep our animals contained and safe at all time. Being animals with their own minds and of large muscle size, this can be a challenging task!! Please research a lot and study different designs. By all means what works for me maybe not work for you!! And likewise, what works for you may not work for me or others. That is one thing we must all keep in mind; our farms are in different locations and our way of doing things need to adapt to work for you and your animals and farm. Have a great day and go hug a pig!!



In the Kitchen with Idaho Pasture Pigs



Soul Food Cabbage and Noodles

Submitted by Jennifer Twait at Drift Oak Ranch in Texas

I never knew what to do with the smoked ham hocks and pork necks we got from the processor, but I don't like to waste any cut from our IPP's. I looked up a few recipes and modified to suit our taste. We'd love to hear more about your recipes! Please message them to us through the IPP Registry Facebook Page! Enjoy!

- 2-4 lbs of smoked ham hocks, pork necks, or shank (add as much as you want)
- 3 cups chicken broth
- 4-6 slices of bacon
- 1 small onion
- 3 stalks celery
- 1 tbsp minced garlic
- 1 large head cabbage (purple or green), washed, cored, quartered and cut into 2" slices
- Salt and pepper to taste

Combine chicken broth, smoked ham hocks, pork necks, or shank (any combination) in slow cooker. Cook on high heat for four hours and then low until all meat is easily separated from bones. Allow to cool. Separate meat from bones, skin and fat. Strain remaining liquid and save for later. Store in refrigerator so that fat rises to the top and solidifies (to be discarded).

Heat bacon in large skillet. Add onion and celery and cook over medium-high heat until hot, but not smoking. Remove bacon, chop and add back to skillet. Add 1/3 of cabbage and cook until wilted slightly, about 2-3 minutes. Add 1/3 of meat and stir. Then add remaining cabbage and meat in the same fashion, stirring, until all cabbage and meat is added. If mixture sticks to the skillet, at a little of the reserved broth. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

Slowly add remaining broth to the cabbage-meat mixture in the skillet and stir. Reduce heat to medium-low and simmer until cabbage is tender, approximately 30 minutes.

Serve over warm egg noodles and enjoy!

Rub and Marinade (perfect for chops, steaks, loins and roasts)

Submitted by Colleen Ruhter at That Little Farm in Illinois

Seasoning/Rub (from Alton Brown):

- 2 parts cumin
- 3 parts salt
- 3 parts pepper
- Sprinkle generously!

Marinade (from P90X recipe book):

- 1/4 cup soy sauce
- 2 Tbsp rice vinegar
- 1 Tbsp sesame oil
- 1 Tbsp minced garlic
- 1/2 Tbsp minced ginger
- Marinate as desired, or add to Instant Pot

New Addition to the Advisory Board

Lauren Cox – A & L Farm, Jonesborough, TN

Greetings from L and A Farm (or if read quickly Land A Farm) down in North East Tennessee!

We got into IPPs in 2019 and currently have 2 boars, and 8 gilts/sows. We are adding a third line this fall. We moved to Tennessee 3 years ago after I retired from the U. S. Coast Guard. Our dream was to raise goats and make goat cheese...but started with pigs first and haven't looked back.

Year one with IPPs was a huge learning curve. Wet winters and hills with pigs was not a good combination. Pigs, like cows, are heavy on the hoof and can really churn up a hillside into plain ole mud.



The ground rarely freezes here so we have to be very strategic about where we over-winter pigs and wood chips have become our friend.

Our goal on our farm is to integrate diverse species into a pasture rotation/management system that decreases the bad by breaking cycles and increases the good through regenerative practices....without breaking our backs. In addition to the pigs we keep bees, all kinds of poultry, Normandes (ok soon to have, will be picking them up just as this article hits your screens) and goats and sheep. We chose breeds that are pasture-friendly and do well with minimal grazing.



We are moving to a new property in the near future and will be setting up perimeter field fencing with a bottom line of electrified wire. Our idea is columns of ¼ acre pastures with a combination of permanent and movable fence. Each column will be separated by an alleyway for ease of moving animals. The pastures will be permanent field fence on two sides with electric net or electric line on the other two sides for pasture divisions. This will allow us to increase/decrease pasture size by just moving two lines, as needed, based on how many and what type of animal is in that pasture. The hot line at the bottom will keep the pigs off the field fence and allow us to clip in anywhere along the run to electrify our pasture divisions. The only thing left is to figure out a housing situation that works with animals that range in size from a full size cow down to the IPP.

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New Addition to the Advisory Board (cont'd)

Lauren Cox – A & L Farm, Jonesborough, TN

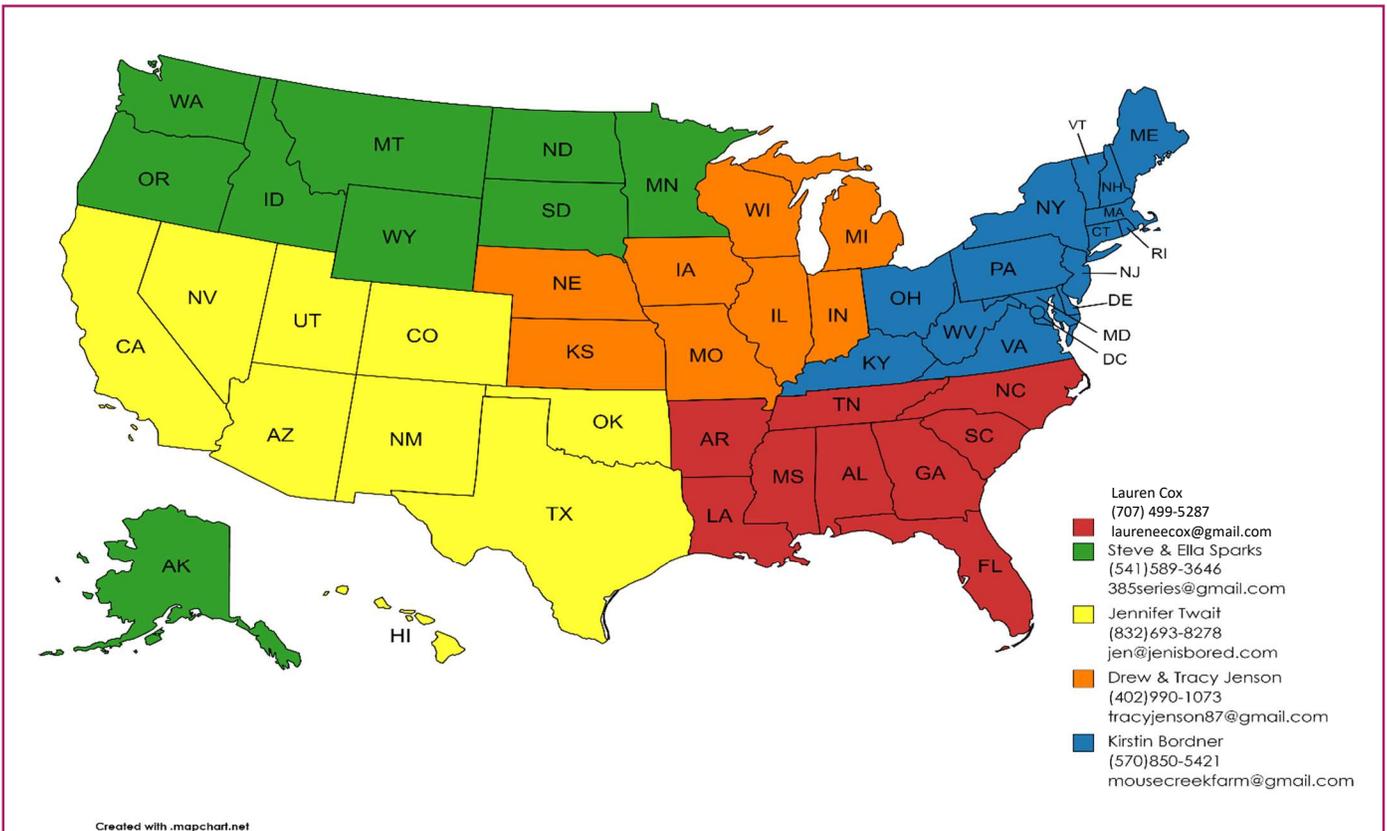


We have some ideas but for now will be using shade and calf hutches until we can start experimenting with different shelters. Of all the breeds/species of animals we raise we love the IPPs the most. Not only do the pigs have great personalities, but the meat tastes great. We butcher our own pigs and are interested in learning ways to preserve meats without refrigeration. So far we've learned to make salumi and will be learning about fermenting meats soon. If you have any recipes, send them our way!

But best of all, we are now part of a great community of people.

Advisory Board Members!

Anyone needing help or advice, your advisory board members are here to help! Contact the advisory board member assigned to your state below!



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IPPR and IPPBA

The education and the betterment of the IPP breed is the goal for both the Idaho Pasture Pig Registry and the Idaho Pasture Pig Breed Association. They are comprised of different board members and are two different entities but strive to work together to build awareness and education within the breed.

- The primary focus of the IPPR is the Registration of the Idaho Pasture Pigs, continued education regarding the breed standard, overall care, feed, importance of minerals, shelters, best way to promote grazing, and a YouTube channel dedicated to education of all things related to Idaho Pasture Pigs.
- The primary focus of the IPPBA is to build a diverse community of IPP owners & breeders all over the United States. They focus on Shows, Conventions, and Educational Clinics to help educate and spread the word about this amazing breed of pig.

The Registry needs you!

The Advisory Board would like to ask all of you as breeders and as owners of these amazing pigs to provide us with some topics you would like included in the next editions of the IPP Press.

- Anyone who would be interested in writing an article for submission in a future edition should send an email to the IPP Press
- Anyone with any topic ideas or things you feel should be included in an upcoming edition of the IPP Press please send an email.
- We would love pork recipes, cartoons, and “food for thoughts”
- The email address to for the IPP Press is IPPpress2021@gmail.com