

Letter from the Editor

Dear IPP Family

Spring is here! I've been seeing tons of spring litters being announced on the IPP Facebook Page, and boy are they adorable! You can't help but love piglets!

Considering our climate in Texas, we tend to breed year-round since our winters are ****usually**** mild, although the past few years have kept us guessing. Now, though, as I'm writing this, we aren't dealing with the mud from melting snow...we're already covered in WALLOW mud. Daytime temps are in the 80's and approaching the 90's quickly. It's going to be a hot summer.

Hope all of you are already prosperous in the new year and all year long!

Jennifer Twait (Jennifer Renee on FB)
Drift Oak Ranch – Weatherford, TX



Images Provided by Drift Oak Ranch
Weatherford, TX



In The Pasture With The Idaho Pasture Pig Registry

Dedicated to the
Education & Preservation
of the Idaho Pasture Pig!

Spring is here or has been teasing us for the past month! The weather has been a bit chaotic, so I am sure we are all ready for the warmer, drier, and sunnier weather of spring.

The Idaho Pasture Pig Registry added the herd book for all Premium members in January and we couldn't be more excited with how well it is working at helping members find pigs across the United States!

Premium members can search by state, sex, color, animal name, owner name, and even by specific sow and boar lines. It is important to remember that only Registered pigs owned by Active Registered Breeders who have denoted that they want to have their pigs listed in the herd book can be seen in the herd book.

A field is being added to allow breeders to input Permanent tags **at the time of Registration**. This permanent tag will be required to be either an 840 tag or a specific Premise ID tag. If using a Premise ID tag, the Premise ID number for your farm must be submitted to the IPPR. When submitting the Premise ID number, please send a picture or PDF of the actual form *from your State* showing your farm information and the number assigned to your farm by your State. This information will be kept confidential.

For more info on how to get a Premise ID, visit;

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-disease/traceability/pin>

As popularity of the breed increases, there has also been an increase in people raising crosses or imposters. Make sure that when purchasing pigs, you ask for the Registration number of the parents even when purchasing feeders. If you are purchasing a breeding quality piglet, a printout of the submitted registration can be provided. If you want your pigs to behave like an IPP, then you need to make sure you are purchasing an IPP.



As always, thank you Jim Molloy of Rolling Hills Farm in Monroe, WI for continuing to delight all of us with these fun Pigtoons!



Image provided by Hog Heaven Homestead –
Theodosia, MO



Image provided by Stahl Acres Farm –
Oregon City, OR



Image provided by Aloha Acres –
Beautiful Stover, MO

Pregnancy Problems – Getting and Staying Pregnant – Part 2

By Jodi Cronauer – White Bison Farm, Wisconsin

Last issue we started learning about some of the reasons a sow or gilt may have difficulty getting or staying bred. In this edition we will continue where we left off with Part 2 of Pregnancy Issues!



(cont'd on next page)

Pregnancy Problems – Getting and Staying Pregnant – Part 2 - cont'd

By Jodi Cronauer – White Bison Farm, Wisconsin

Viruses

disclaimer I am not a veterinarian. I have consulted a lot of different veterinarians and research done by veterinarians, but I am not a vet. This information is for a general overview of some of the viruses that can affect successful reproduction in swine. There are things that differ across the United State and to know what the best protocol for your pigs in your location will be, please consult your local veterinarian directly.

Virus' can play a part not only in whether your sow is able to get pregnant, but also in whether she stays pregnant, aborts, delivers mummified piglets, has smaller than normal litter sizes, or delivers weak piglets who lack a will to thrive.

A few of the common viruses are:

1. **Parvovirus:** Rarely do pigs present with signs or symptoms when infected with Parvovirus, but the virus is able to cross the placenta and affects the fetus. Depending on when the gilt/sow becomes infected will determine what most commonly occurs. Infection in the 1st half of the pregnancy will result in more mummy fetuses. Whereas an infection that occurs in the 2nd half of the pregnancy is more common to cause stillbirths, delivery of weak piglets, and possibly infertility in the sow going forward. Parvo does affect gilts more commonly than sows.
 - a. Natural Immunity: The best way to develop natural immunity is for a gilt or sow to come into contact with an infected pig prior to being bred (at least 30 days is best). Animals exposed to the virus' prior to breeding can develop natural immunity that will last the entire lifetime of the animal.
 - b. Vaccinations: Vaccinations are available for Parvovirus and a Certified Veterinarian should be consulted regarding the proper protocol.
2. **Porcine Enterovirus:** Like Parvovirus, enterovirus rarely presents with signs or symptoms. If on the rare occasion a pig does present with signs, it is likely diarrhea or pneumonia. This virus again crosses the placenta and affects the developing fetus' and can cause all of the same problems as the Parvovirus including smaller litter sizes. Enterovirus is also more prevalent in gilts because natural immunity is developed when a pig comes in contact with the feces of other infected pigs. Once natural immunity is present, subsequent fertility is usually not affected. There is no vaccine for enterovirus to protect against the loss of piglets if a gilt/sow develops enterovirus while pregnant.
3. **Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS):** Unlike the last two viruses we looked at, this virus does present with signs & symptoms in the infected pig.
 - a. The signs & symptoms can be labored breathing, fever, loss of appetite, pneumonia, reproductive failure, listlessness, redness of body, blue ears, and they may be more susceptible to bacterial infections. Younger pigs are more often affected and there is a high mortality rate.
 - b. A sow infected with PRRS may abort early upon infection due to the primary infection or she may not abort until weeks after being infected due to the virus's crossing the placenta & affecting the fetuses. Gilts/sows infected will usually present with decreased conception & farrowing rate. Besides abortion of piglets, stillborns, mummies, premature farrowing, and weak piglets may be present.

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Pregnancy Problems – Getting and Staying Pregnant – Part 2 - cont'd

By Jodi Cronauer – White Bison Farm, Wisconsin

The infection can be spread through contact, feces, urine, it can be airborne, and it can be found in semen. This means that if you are doing AI, a sow or gilt can be infected if the infection is found in the semen.

Infected pigs will build Active immunity upon being infected and improved reproductive performance is usually seen after 3 – 5 months. Passive immunity can be passed from the sow to the offspring during nursing, but after weaning, the piglets will usually develop PRRS and have to build active immunity. Vaccines are available, but do not prevent PRRS infection although it may help prevent transmission.



Myotoxins

Most people know that mold or fungi aren't good for livestock, but they easily overlook the role they can play in fertility. Myotoxins are caused by mold and fungi and can be found in contaminated grain and straw. Knowing that your feed mill is taking great care not to use contaminated grains and is using good sanitation is as important as making sure your feed bins are kept clean and dry. One more thing to consider is that you don't bed with damp or moldy straw.

Myotoxins can affect all animals by impairing their health and growth. Pregnant sows are more likely to experience problems because myotoxins can cross the placenta and cause stillborns or abortions. Most often a sow infected with myotoxins will miscarry before anyone knows that she is pregnant. Because this happens without any knowledge of it happening, a lot of times it is overlooked as simple infertility or a genetic problem.

Treatment is to get rid of the feed or bedding that contains the myotoxins. There are "binders" that can be added to feed on a routine basis that will help absorb dangerous myotoxins. Another type of natural treatment is to use activated charcoal which has been found to be beneficial in absorbing multiple types of myotoxins.

Poor Management

Poor management can be a number of things that can lead to your gilt or sow having difficulty getting bred or staying bred.

1. **Missing the heat cycle:** For reasons of one variety or another some people prefer to only put their gilt/sow in with the boar when they believe she is cycling and then remove her immediately upon the completion of breeding. If you pull a sow out of the pasture too early, you can completely miss the part of her cycle where she is ovulating. Maybe he bred her 2 days ago and you haven't seen anything since, so you separate them, but they are only on day three and she just ovulated, meaning you moved her out too soon. Just because you don't see them breeding, doesn't mean it hasn't happened. If you need to separate them after breeding, I would give them at least 3 – 4 days following last time you see them breeding before you separate them just to make sure you aren't pulling her out too soon. Some boars like to breed early in the morning or late at night when the

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Pregnancy Problems – Getting and Staying Pregnant - Part 2– cont'd

By Jodi Cronauer – White Bison Farm, Wisconsin

temperature is cooler. Some boars are shy and will breed when they don't have a lot of things going on around them. And some boars don't care and will breed regardless of the time of day or what is happening around them on the farm. While it would be the easiest if all the boars were like the last option, that just isn't the case. Learning the signs of what to look for to evaluate if a breeding has taken place will help but isn't completely fool proof. Some of the signs can include stickiness and wetness along her vaginal region, your boar nudging your sow and staying close to her most of the time, your boar jumping on her and attempting to breed, or the boar doing a low guttural grunt that more resembles a growl than a grunt. One thing to think about is that you sow is going to start jumping on your boar and getting anxious a couple of days prior to her cycling. She may even grunt or growl at him. This is usually indicative that she is going to cycle in a couple of days. An experienced boar is going to know the difference between her smells and actions and will be less likely to be swayed by her. A mature boar may even get annoyed with her antics and chase her away for a day or two before she starts to cycle. Once she actually starts to cycle though, he will change his mind and be more than happy to have her attention. A young boar on the other hand is not as likely to understand the differences in the smells given off by a sow's hormones or understand her actions. He may in fact try to breed her in those early days (she will likely not stand for him). This is sometimes confusing to people and is one of the big reasons that I am an advocate for putting the two together when you want them to breed and leaving them together until you know for sure she is bred and even waiting until she is close to farrowing before separating her again.

2. **Young Boars:** One thing I would like to make note of at this point is the difference in behavior of young boars and mature boars. As I just stated above, mature boars are more likely to understand the differences in smells of the gilt/sow, whereas a young boar is not. This carries over into the next heat cycle as well. Once a gilt/sow is bred, her hormones will change. Heat cycles usually happen 21 days apart and even if a gilt/sow is bred the previous cycle, she may give off hormones 21 days later (when she would technically be cycling but isn't because she is bred). These hormones smell different then when she isn't cycling and can sometimes be confusing to boars. Most gilts/sows do not smell the same as when they are cycling but aren't the same as when they are not cycling. A mature boar usually will have figured out the difference and understand that she isn't receptive to him and doesn't want to be bred. BUT – a young boar is not. That means that he may think she is cycling when she is in fact bred. This will cause her to chase him, get annoyed with him, and they may even fight because of his unwanted attention. He may nudge her belly as a way to see if she is receptive to him. A lot of people get incredibly nervous about this behavior. Usually, they figure it out sooner than later and all is good, and he stops with his behavior, but sometimes that isn't the case. This stomach nudging could potentially lead to her having a miscarriage, but that isn't common. I recommend keeping an eye on them and if he continues with that behavior or it gets more excessive, then I would recommend separating them. The thing to remember though is that it is better for him to learn and understand the differences in her smells, hormones, and actions at an immature age as compared to when he is older and much larger. I prefer to leave my pigs together for this reason. This same change of smell and hormones is not as likely to happen every 21 days and usually only happens the first 21 days following being bred, but it is going to happen again near the time of her delivery. Again – most mature boars understand the differences in the gilt/sow's smells and will not bother her and will leave her alone, but a young boar is highly likely to be confused. As before, it is better for him to learn now and understand the differences for the rest of his life, then to continually be pulled out and never fully learn or understand what is happening. If this is the case, then your boar will likely continue that behavior

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Pregnancy Problems – Getting and Staying Pregnant – Part 2 - cont'd

By Jodi Cronauer – White Bison Farm, Wisconsin

his whole life and you will have to separate him from your sow earlier than you normally would in order to prevent the loss of the piglets. Remember – pigs are very smart and will usually learn quickly if given the opportunity.

3. Having too many pigs in one pasture is going to put undue stress on your sows and this stress can prevent them from getting pregnant or cause early reabsorption.
4. Moving your pigs too close to breeding could affect them getting bred especially if the move had a lot of added stress associated with it. One example of this would be if someone purchases a sow and moves her directly into the boar's pen. (or if someone wants to do an outside breeding and takes their sow to a new farm to get bred).
5. When a gilt has her first cycle it may be what is termed a Pseudo-cycle. This means that her hormones are changing, and she may even stand for a boar, but she may not actually ovulate. When no eggs are released, no pregnancy can occur. Many people are quick to get angry with the gilt and immediately assume that something is wrong with her, but in reality, this is a normal occurrence. The other thing to remember and consider is that a gilt has no idea what is happening to her. Although breeding is a natural thing, it is still stressful and confusing to some gilts more than others. Some gilts have a difficult time relaxing and continually turn to see why the boar is jumping on her or nudging her belly. Some may in fact just get angry with the boar when he continues to "bother" her (and remember a new boar is going to be confused too, so this leads to a learning curve for both of them).
6. Most gilts will start to cycle at about 6 – 10 months of age, but when a gilt gets bred too early it can lead to fertility issues that carry through their lifetime. A gilt that is bred too early is also more likely to have smaller litter sizes and weaker piglets for the remainder of their lifetime.



Old Age

Whether we like it or not our animals get older each year. The average sow will have successful litters into her early teens, but at a certain point her litter size will decrease. Older sows will also take more to maintain their health overall and you may find that it is better to have one litter each year with a sow near 10 years old as compared to the traditional two litters a year.

Some things to consider with your older sows is that they need to maintain a healthy weight in order to successfully carry a litter of piglets and you may need to increase their feed while they are pregnant. Making sure they can eat their full amount of feed and aren't pushed away by younger pigs is going to be important as well. They will eat slower and may not get the full amount of feed if they are in with younger pigs. For this reason, I try to keep my older girls (near 10 years old and up) together so that they are all experiencing the same slower eating and if I feel that they need a bit of additional feed, I can easily feed them more and know they are getting their full amount. I also don't want my younger pigs to get overweight, so this is important to consider.

At a certain point, your sow may stop cycling altogether and what your plan for her is, is completely up to you.

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Pregnancy Problems – Getting and Staying Pregnant – Part 2 - cont'd

By Jodi Cronauer – White Bison Farm, Wisconsin

Weather/Temperatures

The weather can be a crucial factor in breeding primarily because when the temperatures are extremely hot or cold, neither your boars nor sows may want to breed. Boars are especially affected as they have been found to not be fond of breeding in extreme hot temperatures.

Making sure your pigs always have access not only to cool drinking water, but also to a nice wallow and shaded areas is important for the overall health of your pigs and to allow the pigs to stay cool and want to breed.



It's piglet season! Let's continue to make 2025 our best year ever by showcasing this amazing breed and really pushing the Idaho Pasture Pig breed forward by breeding with integrity and living by the breed standard as published by the Idaho Pasture Pig Registry! Only sell the BEST as registered breeders! (idahopasturepigregistry.com/breed-standard/)

Underline:

Straight from the ribs to the hams. Evenly and well-spaced teats should be present on both boars and gilts on either side of the underline. Preference should be given to 5 or more evenly spaced teats on either side of the midline but is not a disqualifying factor.



Divining Rods (Preg Check)

By Michaele Graham – Peaceful Pastures Farm, Shelton, WA

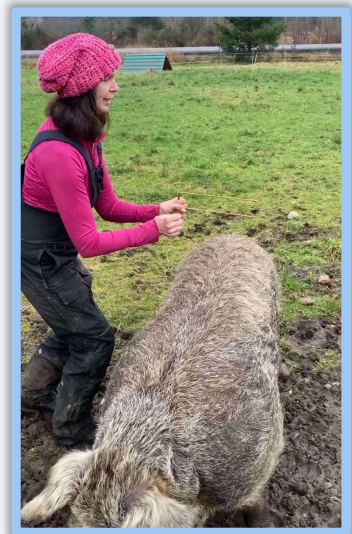
Over the years, one of the most frequently asked questions I have gotten, and one of the most frequently asked questions I've seen posted on our Facebook page is, "does my girl look pregnant to you?" or "how do I know if my girl is pregnant?".

There are several different methods to use to help you determine if your sow/gilt is pregnant. A few options are: tracking her vulva changes, using a Preg Tone tester, utilizing urine tests that you can order online, or you could invest in an actual portable veterinary ultrasound which most of us don't have the money to invest in. Lastly, my favorite is divining rods/witching sticks.



After trying all these methods, I would have to say the most effective and accurate are the copper divining rods. Now, I was very skeptical at first. I watched several videos on them and wasn't sure that they would really work. But I went on Amazon and did some research, and they really weren't expensive. I decided to give it a try and I figured for 15 bucks; it was cheaper than most of the other things I had tried (plus since I bought them on Amazon, if they didn't work, I could easily just return them).

I'm not sure why they aren't talked about more because I have found them to be the most reliable method and the easiest to use. These are much easier to use than following around a sow with a red Dixie cup on a stick long enough to get a urine sample. They're also easier than getting a sow to lay still long enough for you to slather her belly with oil and use the Preg Tone to get a good reading. With the Preg Tone, if you pick up on the amniotic fluid in the uterus without accidentally pointing the wand too far in the wrong direction and accidentally getting a positive reading on her bladder. Another factor that causes a more difficult time, is that I have found that most pigs also don't like the high-pitched sound that the Preg Tone makes so they move around too much to get an accurate reading. The portable veterinary ultrasound is great but not cost effective for most of us and you still have to get them to lay still long enough to get a good scan.



Boar! NOT Pregnant!

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Divining Rods (Preg Check) – cont'd

By Michael Graham – Peaceful Pastures Farm, Shelton, WA

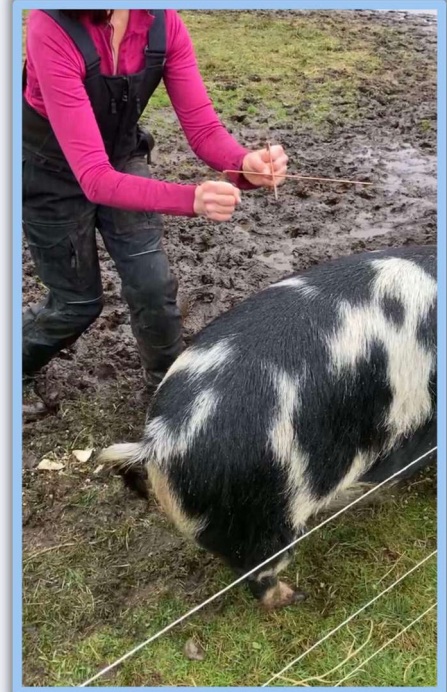
The steps for using the rods are:

- In a resting position you will hold the rods with your hands about 6 inches apart and the rods will sit parallel to the ground and each other, straight out from your body.
- As you bring the rods over the middle to rear of the sow the rods will begin to cross for a positive reading, whereas for a negative reading they will remain parallel to each other.

Pregnant!



Now, there are a few things to be aware of and watch out for when you're using the diving rods to make sure you're getting an accurate reading. First they work by picking up the amniotic fluid in the uterus which means they will also pick up water on the ground. In years past, what I've seen diving rods most often used for was to locate water to drill a well or fighting natural spray. So, when using these rods, you'll have to make sure that you aren't standing near their wallow or they're not too close to their drinking water source. Another thing to be aware of is that they will also pick up on the electric fence. You should make sure that you're not too close to the electric fence when doing your test. If you feed like I do so their bowls are just over the fence or their feed trough is near the electric fence, then as long as they are standing perpendicular to the fence (with their head near the electric



**Electric Fence.
FALSE positive!**

fence, then as long as they are standing perpendicular to the fence (with their head near the electric fence and their hind end the farthest away), you shouldn't have any trouble with accuracy. If, on the other hand, the pig is standing horizontal to the electric fence then you might want to move them a little farther away to ensure you get an accurate reading. I have recommended diving rods to many other breeders in the last few years after discovering how well they work and everyone that has tried them has found them to be incredibly accurate. I usually wait until they have been in with the boar at least 30 days which means they've had at least one cycle and possibly two. I find them to be most effective if the sow is about 30 days into her pregnancy. You can also use your boar as your baseline subject to see if they are working when you get a positive reading on your sow, which is what I always do. I also don't use them when it's raining or snowing outside. I haven't tried them on other livestock, such as goats and sheep, but I would assume they would work just the same as they also work on cattle.

I really hope this article has been informative and that you will consider giving diving rods a try. They are definitely more cost-effective than any of the other methods, and I've found them to be so much more accurate. Now, they won't answer the second most frequently asked question, "How long do you think I have left before my sow will farrow?". That's still up to you to get to know your sow/gilt. Watch for changes in her vulva, her belly development, and her teat development and changes.

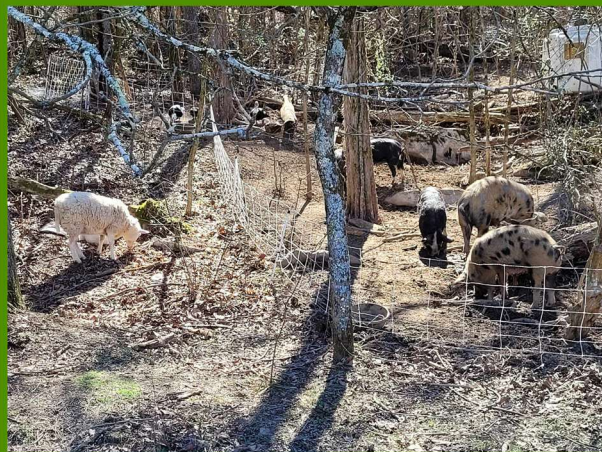
I'll leave you with one of Jodi's favorite sayings, "if you want to know when your sow is going to farrow, get to know your sow".

Michael Graham - Peaceful Pastures Farm- NW Region IPP Advisory Board Member

Electric Fencing

By Lauren Cox – L and A Farm, Limestone, TN

When we picked up our first pigs (a Duroc and American Guinea Hogs) the farmer asked if we had good fencing. We had spent a few hours the previous day fencing in an area so we replied that we did. It took those pigs six hours to escape. Thankfully pigs are very food motivated and they returned the next day for breakfast. That experience made me a firm believer in electrified fencing. The type of fencing you use depends on many variables and what is right for your farm may not work on another.



If you are starting out my suggestion would be to work with what you have and then as you see what is working, add on or upgrade. Also, take any chance you get to see other farm setups because there are so many ways to fence. Our farm has a partial fenced perimeter with field fencing (woven/welded wire) and we added an electrified 12 gauge wire along the bottom. We continue to add sections of permanent perimeter fencing as time and cost allow. I can clip into the bottom hot wire anywhere along the fence line to make paddocks. We invested in electric net fencing because we knew nothing about running fence when we first started. Buying a few rolls of electric fencing allows us to try out different fence placements before deciding where or if we want to add permanent interior fencing.



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Electric Fencing – cont'd

By Lauren Cox – L and A Farm, Limestone, TN

We recently moved to our current property and are still figuring things out. We use a variety of Premier One electric fence types. I have every pig one they make, even that 164' 3-stranded blue one they only sold for a short time. Net fencing works for us because we run multi-species. However, if we just had pigs we would stick with 1-3 strands of hot wire. Our farm is half woods, half pasture and that pasture is rolling hills and irregularly shaped. Yes, dragging electric fence through woods is not my favorite pastime, but I find as I do it year after year it becomes less of a hassle because the animals clear out snag hazards as they rotate through. I also like mobile fencing as I can move the fence to alleviate muddy areas (normally where their feed bowls are) as our fields don't freeze for long over the winter. Mobile fencing also works for weed abatement, either move, weed eat and move back or one person picks up the fence as the other weed whacks. We run both solar chargers and plug-ins. Solar chargers are used in areas that are currently not serviced by our field fence/bottom hot wire combo. I find the reliability and power output for the solar chargers to be lacking so prefer the plug-in type, but sometimes solar is your only option.

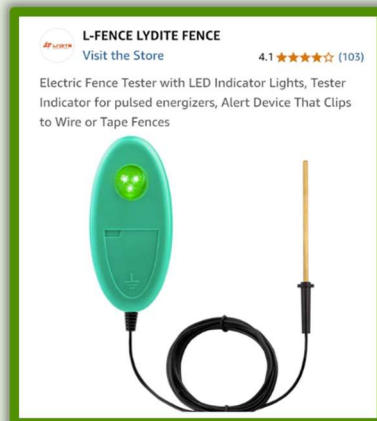


The following are some tips and tricks I've learned over time with our fencing system.

To overcome the fence sagging issue or to curve around trees, I purchased step-in stakes from the local feed store. I have also purchased multiple inexpensive fence testers from Amazon (pictured below) that are powered by the electric fence and blink when the fence is energized. No more guessing if the fence is on and I can step out of the house and see that various sections are still powered (especially after the kids do chores). Not as easy to see during the day (unless up close) but very easy at night. I keep an extra roll of the short pig fence around in case my boar decides to take a stroll. I can quickly surround him with that fence (unenergized) and later, after he's tired of impressing the ladies with his physique, lead him back to his pen with food. We also use net fencing (unenergized) to make alleyways if we have to move pigs and don't want them distracted and running off in a different direction (or when they are new to the property).

To end, they say fences make good neighbors but really, good fences make happy pig farmers!

Lauren Cox
L & A Farm – Limestone, TN



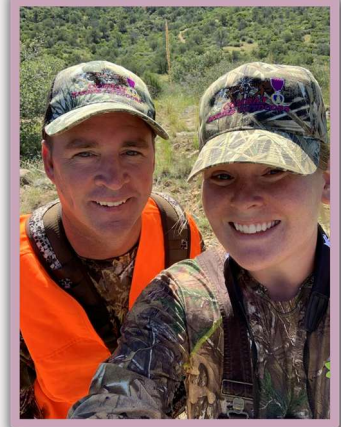
Farm Story – Special Place Ranch

Derek & Meagan Skinner – Mabank, TX



Greetings from Special Place Ranch in east Texas where weather can go from a hundred and stupid, to freezing in the teens and back again in just a few days. We are Meagan and Derek Skinner. We started our farm back in 2017 after we both returned home from Iraq. We were dying to ditch the city life of the Dallas/Ft. Worth metroplex, settle down and start our own homestead out in the country.

A little about us, Meagan refuses to acknowledge that she was born and raised in the metroplex but at a young age, she always wanted to have a farm and raise animals. She was in the FFA in high school and has a degree in Wildlife Management. I (Derek) was raised in San Diego where I would visit my uncle's farm in east Arizona every summer with my family. I always wanted to move there as a kid because he had a zipline that was sketchy at best and always something fun to do.



After 9/11, I joined the US Army to go to flight school and become a CH47 helicopter pilot. After multiple deployments to Afghanistan and Iraq, I was really searching to find a simpler life (farming is anything but simple) and the next chapter in my life. It wasn't until I retired from the military in 2019, that we were really able to start working on building our homestead from raw cattle pastures to what it is today (old McDonald's farm). Meagan wanted goats and sheep so that's where we started. Eventually adding IPPs in 2021 after searching for a few pigs to raise for meat, I stumbled upon IPPs and as the say, the rest is history.



We never intended to be breeders but as we looked to add another line or two to our farm, Jennifer Twait and Chris Leahy (both Texas registered breeders) talked us into adding a few more lines to our farm as Chris was doing a transport to the Pacific Northwest and the more pigs we added, the cheaper the transport fee for each additional pig. He tried to talk us into a fourth one and it would be free but three was enough for now. We now have 3 boars, 6 sows and a gilt in our breeder program. One thing we have learned the hard way, is if you think something might be an issue in the future, you better fix it today because it will become a major issue when it isn't convenient and most likely raining.

We have been blessed to be at the point that almost all of our meat is from animals we have raised or animals we have hunted. I always have some people say that they would love to have their own homestead so they could save all that money on meat and produce. I usually reply, if you want cheap meat, go to Walmart but if you want to know where your food comes from and how it was raised, then raise it yourself. It will cost you more money in the long run but well worth it, nothing is more satisfying than being able to sit down to dinner with friends and family, enjoying the fruits of your labors and at times, lots of frustration.

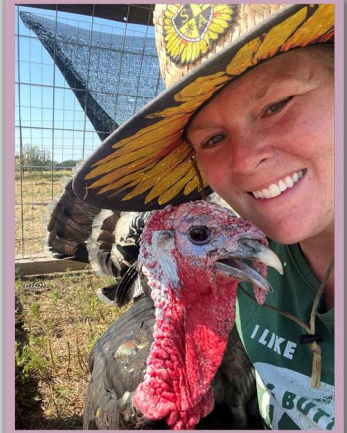
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Farm Story – Special Place Ranch – cont’d

Derek & Meagan Skinner – Mabank, TX

These pigs have taught us so much and each one of them has their own “piganality” as my wife would say. From carefree to love the belly rubs and some even darn right bitchy, which we breed out immediately. One of the first things I do when talking to someone that is interested in IPPs and if they are right for their homestead is to invite them to our farm so they can see first-hand the gentle nature and sweet piganalities of Idaho Pasture Pigs.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions or need some advice. I definitely don’t know all the answers, but I know who to reach out to, to find them. The Idaho Pasture Pigs Registry Advisory Board is always willing to answer questions, share our experience and help you as you travel along this journey of raising IPPs.



In the Kitchen with Idaho Pasture Pigs

Pulled Porchetta and Coleslaw – courtesy of Rhonda Dahlby, Green Bay, Wisconsin



FOR THE ROAST:

- One pork roast
- Porchetta seasoning
- Devil’s Spit BBQ sauce
- Sweet Baby Rays Original BBQ sauce

Season pork roast with porchetta seasoning and cook in a crock pot for approximately 4 hours on high or 6 hours on low. Shred the roast and put it in a serving bowl. Drizzle a little Devil’s Spit BBQ sauce and Sweet Baby Rays’s BBQ sauce on top and mix well.

While roast is cooking, prepare homemade coleslaw.

FOR THE SLAW:

Shred one pound of cabbage (can be red or green or both). Mix shredded cabbage and following ingredients. (mixing in a food processor works the best)

- Slightly less than a ¼ cup of sugar
- A scant teaspoon of celery salt
- 1 tsp. dry mustard
- ½ tsp. celery seed
- 1 ½ tsp. poppy seeds
- 2 ½ Tbsp. white vinegar
- ¾ c. mayonnaise

Using tortilla shells or buns, put coleslaw on first and pile the pulled porchetta on top! Enjoy!

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If you would like to submit a recipe for a future issue, please send the recipe with pictures to the registry at idahopasturepigregistry@yahoo.com or directly to Jennifer (the editor) at jen@driftoakranch.com

Visit the IPPR Members Area at;

www.ippr-pedigrees.com/db/members

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!

