



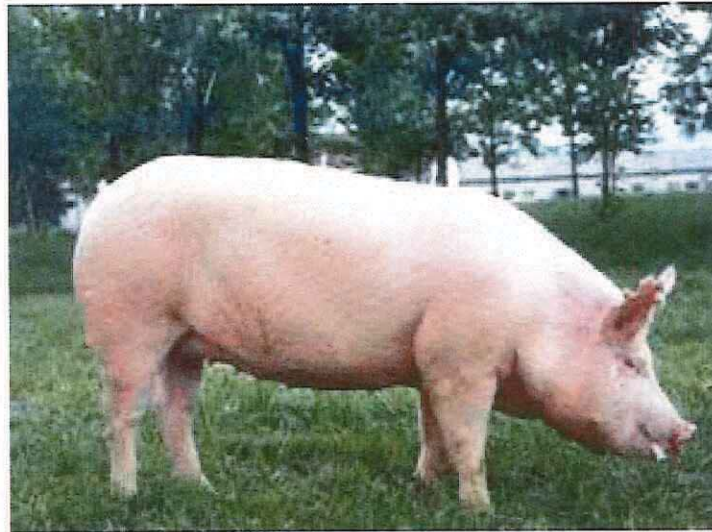
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# *Pork Meat*

## ***MADE IN ITALY***



1. GENETIC : Large White, Landrace, Duroc + hybrids of them
2. AGE: The minimum slaughtering age is 9 months
3. LIVE WEIGHT: of 160 kilograms with more or less 10%.
4. FEEDING: according to PARMA HAM CONSORTIUM (whey feeding)

## DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The typical production area of Parma includes the territory of the province of Parma (Emilia-Romagna region, Italy) located South of the Emilia Road, at a distance therefrom of not less than 5 km, and up to a maximum altitude of 900 metres, bordered by the River Enza to the East and by the Stirone stream to the West.



## BREEDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF PIGS INTENDED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PARMA HAM

- Animals, either purebred or derived from the standard, traditional Large White and Landrace breeds, as improved by the Italian Herd Book, are accepted.
- Animals derived from the Duroc breed, as improved by the Italian Herd Book, are also accepted.
- Animals belonging to other breeds, either cross-breeds or hybrids, are accepted provided they derive from breeding or cross-breeding programmes carried out with aims consistent with those pursued by the Italian Herd Book for the production of heavy pigs.
- In accordance with tradition, animals that carry antithetical traits, with particular reference to stress sensitivity (PSS), nowadays objectively identifiable “post mortem” and on matured products are not allowed.
- Purebred animals belonging to the breeds Belgian Landrace, Hampshire, Pietrain, Duroc and Spotted Poland are excluded.

- The genetic types used shall ensure the achievement of heavy weights with high degrees of efficiency and, in any case, an average weight per lot (live weight) of **160 kilograms with more or less 10%**.
- The minimum slaughtering age is **nine** months
- The use of boars and sows is excluded.
- Pigs shall be slaughtered in very good health conditions and perfectly drained of blood.

#### FEEDING OF PIGS INTENDED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PARMA HAM

- The table below contains the different types of feed allowed and the relevant quantities and methods to be used.
- Feed shall be preferably prepared in liquid form (swill or mash) and, according to tradition, with the addition of whey.

#### **Feed admitted up to 80 kilograms of live weight.**

All types of feed that can be used during the fattening period, in suitable concentration, as well as those listed below. The presence of dry matter from grains shall not be lower than 45% of the total.

Corn gluten flour and/or corn gluten feed	d.m.: up to 5% of the d.m. in the ration
De-stoned carob beans	d.m.: up to 3% of the d.m. in the ration
Fish meal	d.m.: up to 1% of the d.m. in the ration
Soybean extraction meal	d.m.: up to a maximum of 20%
Distillers	d.m.: up to 3% of the d.m. in the ration
Buttermilk*	d.m.: up to a maxim of 6 ltrs/head per day
Lipids with a melting point higher than 36 C°	d.m.: up to 2% of the d.m. in the ration
Protein lysates	d.m.: up to 1% of the d.m. in the ration
Corn silage	d.m.: up to 10% of the d.m. in the ration

d.m.= dry matter

### Feed admitted during the fattening phase

The presence of dry matter from grains during the fattening phase shall not be lower than 55% of the total.

Corn	d.m.:	up to 55% of the d.m. in the ration
Kernel and/or corncob mash	d.m.:	up to 55% of the d.m. in the ration
Sorghum	d.m.:	up to 40% of the d.m. in the ration
Barley	d.m.:	up to 40% of the d.m. in the ration
Wheat	d.m.:	up to 25% of the d.m. in the ration
Triticale	d.m.:	up to 25% of the d.m. in the ration
Oats	d.m.:	up to 25% of the d.m. in the ration
Minor grains	d.m.:	up to 25% of the d.m. in the ration
Bran and other by-products of wheat processing	d.m.:	up to 20% of the d.m. in the ration
Dehydrated potato***	d.m.:	up to 15% of the d.m. in the ration
Cassava***	d.m.:	up to 5% of the d.m. in the ration
Pressed beet pulp silage	d.m.:	up to 15% of the d.m. in the ration
Expeller pressed flax	d.m.:	up to 2% of the d.m. in the ration
Dried exhausted beet pulp	d.m.:	up to 4% of the d.m. in the ration
Apple and pear residue; grape and tomato skins as supplement carriers	d.m.:	up to 2% of the d.m. in the ration
Whey*	d.m.:	up to a maximum of 15 ltrs head/day
Buttermilk*	d.m.:	up to a maximum intake of dry matter of 250 grams head/day
Dehydrated aflalfa meal	d.m.:	up to 2% of the d.m. in the ration
Molasses**	d.m.:	up to 5% of the d.m. in the ration
Soybean extraction meal	d.m.:	up to 15% of the d.m. in the ration
Sunflower extraction meal	d.m.:	up to 8% of the d.m. in the ration
Sesame extraction meal	d.m.:	up to 3% of the d.m. in the ration
Coconut extraction meal	d.m.:	up to 5% of the d.m. in the ration
Corn germ meal	d.m.:	up to 5% of the d.m. in the ration
Peas and/or other leguminous seeds	d.m.:	up to 5% of the d.m. in the ration
Brewer's and/or torula yeast	d.m.:	up to 2% of the d.m. in the ration
Lipids with a melting point higher than 40 C°	d.m.:	up to 2% of the ration

## BREEDING PHASES

- The breeding phases are defined as follows:
- suckling: first four weeks with the sow;
- weaning: from the 5th to the 12th week;
- piglet fattening: from 30 to 80 kilograms of weight;
- fattening: from 80 to 160 kilograms of weight and above.

The breeding techniques are aimed at obtaining heavy pigs,

- In order to achieve this objective, feed must be distributed in rations, preferably in liquid form or as a mash, with the addition of whey according to tradition.
- Breeding facilities and equipment shall ensure animal welfare.
- Shelters shall be fitted out with proper insulation and ventilation systems to guarantee optimum temperatures, effective air circulation and removal of noxious gases.
- Floors shall be characterised by the lowest possible percentage of cracks and shall be constructed with water-resistant, thermal, and antiskid materials.
- Depending on the type of diet, all facilities and equipment shall be properly resistant to corrosion.