

Please complete and return both sections ear notching worksheet & expenses with the swine record sheet. (You may keep the ear notching explanation pages)

Expenses:

While you complete your 4-H swine project there are expense you will have. Please take time to complete to the best of your ability.

I have _____ pigs to take care of this year.

I plan to show _____ of those pigs at the county fair.

Do you plan to show any of the pigs at the state fair this year? Yes / No

Do you plan to auction a pig at the county fair auction this year? Yes / No

I farrowed _____ of those pigs.

I bought _____ of those pigs.

Each day I feed them (at the time we know it changes):

It costs me \$ _____ each week to feed 1 pig.

I have shavings/straw/ _____ for the bedding of 1 pig.

It costs me \$ _____ each time I change their bedding,

If your pig was sick or needed medical care it cost \$ _____.

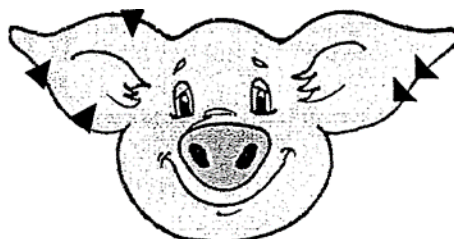
How much do you think it costs in all from all these expenses (listed above) to care for just 1 of you pigs from the time you get them until they leave your bar? \$ _____

Name _____

Swine Ear Notching Worksheet

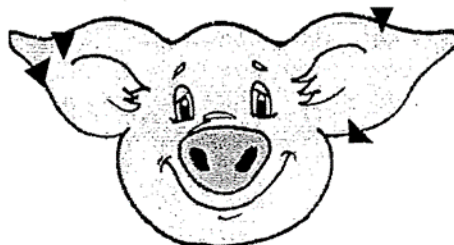
Directions: Identify the litter number and pig number for each piglet below

Pig #1



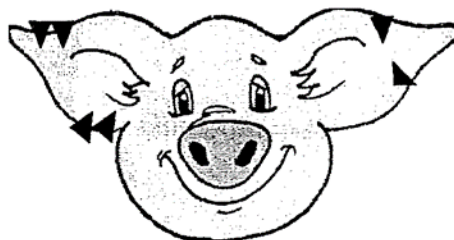
Pig # _____
Litter # _____

Pig #2



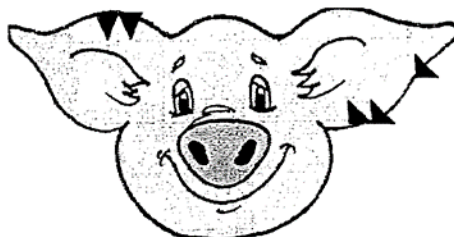
Pig # _____
Litter # _____

Pig #3



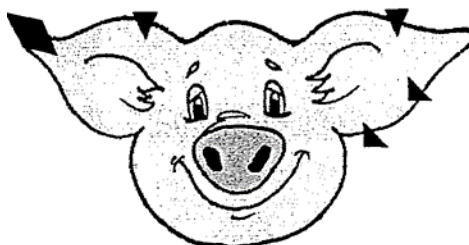
Pig # _____
Litter # _____

Pig #4



Pig # _____
Litter # _____

Pig #5

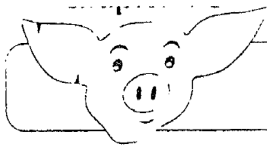


Pig # _____
Litter # _____

BE SURE TO MARK THE EAR NOTCHES ON YOUR PIGS CORRECTLY!!!
 Draw the a mark where the ears have been notched.

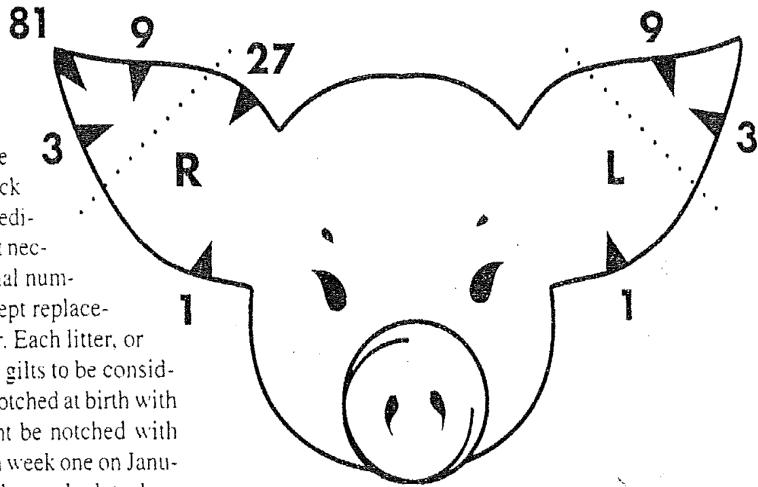
Pigs that do not match the diagram that you have drawn will NOT be permitted at the Indiana State Fair. Also be sure that you indicate correctly the left ear and the right ear. The State Fair and 4-H Department will not allow any corrections to be made to this paperwork after May 15.

Refer to this sheet for helpful information on how to correctly read and mark your notches for your pigs.



Ear Notching

Ear notching is the most common method for permanent pig identification. The notches or holes grow as the pig grows. Ear notching should be done soon after birth for immediate identification. Each pig must have a unique ear notch in many seedstock herds because it is a requirement for pedigree and performance records. It is not necessary that each pig have an individual number in operations where all hogs except replacement gilts are marketed for slaughter. Each litter, or all pigs in a farrowing group, or only gilts to be considered for replacements, might be ear-notched at birth with the same pattern. Market hogs might be notched with the week pattern, starting with week one on January 1 and July 1. This makes it possible to calculate days to market weight.

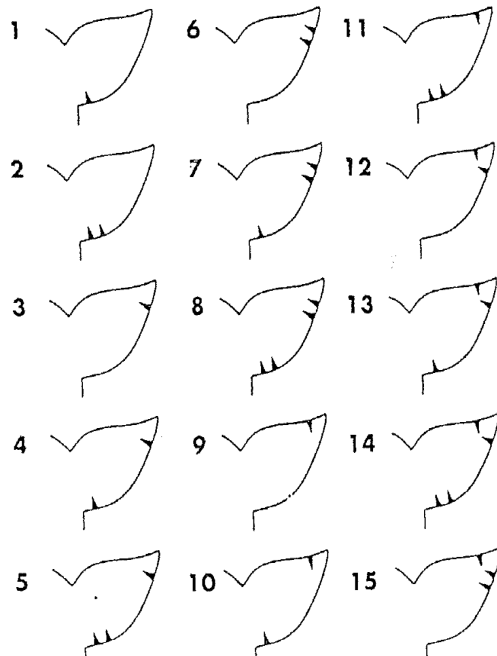


Litter Mark (Right Ear)

The right ear is used for the litter mark. All pigs in the same litter must have the same ear notches in this ear. The right ear is on the pig's own right.

Individual Pig Mark (Left Ear)

The left ear is used for notches to show individual pig number in the litter. Each pig will have different notches in this ear.



Use this poster in conjunction with the Ear Notch the Pig situation/task statement, the Read the Ear Notch situation/task statement and/or cutouts of the Ear Notch Demonstration Pig Head Template.

Reading the Universal Swine Ear Notching System

Identifying Litters and Pigs in Litter

Litter Mark: The Right Ear is used for the litter mark and all pigs of same litter must have the same ear notches in this ear. Right Ear is on pigs own right.

Individual Pig Marks: The Left Ear is used for notches showing individual pig number in the litter. Each pig will have different notches in this ear.

Notches are shown on this page for 149 litters. You can mark up to 161 litters with this system. Litter number and notches for that number are shown in each square.

Individual Pig Notches (Left Ear)

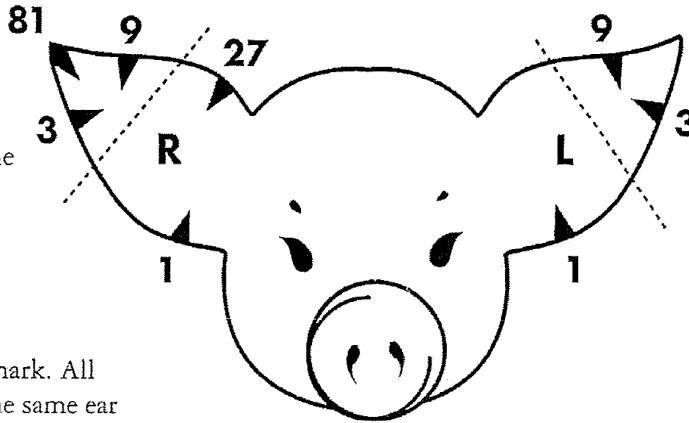
1		6		11	
2		7		12	
3		8		13	
4		9		14	
5		10		15	

Litter Identification (Right Ear)

1		R	20		R	39		R	58		R	77		R	96		R	115		R	134		R
2		R	21		R	40		R	59		R	78		R	97		R	116		R	135		R
3		R	22		R	41		R	60		R	79		R	98		R	117		R	136		R
4		R	23		R	42		R	61		R	80		R	99		R	118		R	137		R
5		R	24		R	43		R	62		R	81		R	100		R	119		R	138		R
6		R	25		R	44		R	63		R	82		R	101		R	120		R	139		R
7		R	26		R	45		R	64		R	83		R	102		R	121		R	140		R
8		R	27		R	46		R	65		R	84		R	103		R	122		R	141		R
9		R	28		R	47		R	66		R	85		R	104		R	123		R	142		R
10		R	29		R	48		R	67		R	86		R	105		R	124		R	143		R
11		R	30		R	49		R	68		R	87		R	106		R	125		R	144		R
12		R	31		R	50		R	69		R	88		R	107		R	126		R	145		R
13		R	32		R	51		R	70		R	89		R	108		R	127		R	146		R
14		R	33		R	52		R	71		R	90		R	109		R	128		R	147		R
15		R	34		R	53		R	72		R	91		R	110		R	129		R	148		R
16		R	35		R	54		R	73		R	92		R	111		R	130		R	149		R
17		R	36		R	55		R	74		R	93		R	112		R	131		R			
18		R	37		R	56		R	75		R	94		R	113		R	132		R			
19		R	38		R	57		R	76		R	95		R	114		R	133		R			

Universal Ear Notching System

The Universal Ear Notching System is the most common method of permanent identification. The following paragraphs and diagrams explain the Universal Ear Notching System.

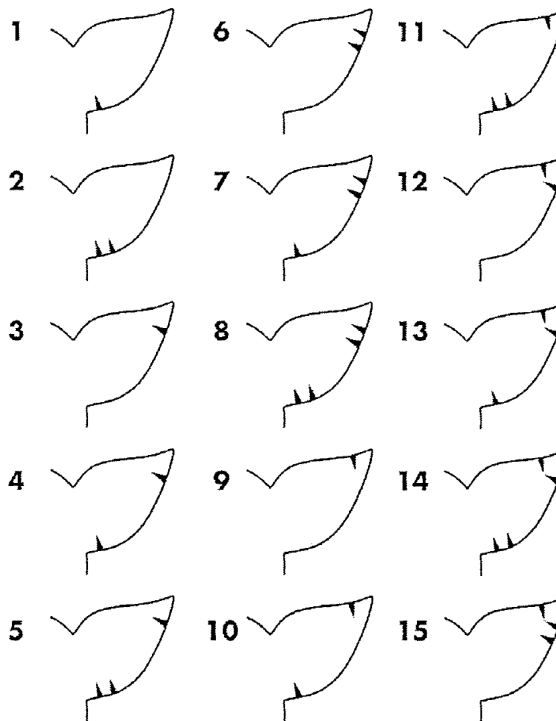


Litter Mark (Right Ear)

The right ear is used for the litter mark. All pigs in the same litter must have the same ear notches in this ear. The right ear is on the pig's own right.

Individual Pig Mark (Left Ear)

The left ear is used for notches to show individual pig number in the litter. Each pig will have different notches in this ear.



28-7

When listing (or reading) ear notches, the litter number is listed first and the individual pig number is listed second. This pig is out of litter #28.

Source: Swine Resource Handbook, Ohio State University

