

MINI 4-H SWINE



Duroc



Berkshire



Yorkshire



Danish Landrace



Gloucester
Old Spot



Hampshire



Chester White



Tamworth



Large Black



Hereford



Meishan



Poland China



Mangalitsa



Kunekune



Vietnamese
Potbelly

NAME: _____

CLOVERBUDS/MINI 4-H—Grades Kindergarten, 1st and 2nd

This booklet is good for all 3 years of Mini 4-H Swine

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Mini 4-H SWINE Booklet prepared and created by Bonita Hellmich, Decatur County Extension Office Secretary

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SOURCES:

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/pig/353626>

<https://porkcheckoff.org/pork-branding/facts-statistics/major-swine-breeds/>

<https://kids.kiddle.co/Pig>

<https://www.wikihow.com/Feed-Pigs>

<https://www.wikihow.com/Show-Your-Pigs#Getting-Ready-for-the-Show>

<https://uswhip.com/blog/grooming-tips-for-show-pigs/>

<https://www.worldanimalprotection.us/blogs/10-facts-about-pigs>

Mini 4-H'ers Page

Welcome to Mini 4-H! You are now a member of the 4-H family. You are a special person. Mini 4-H'ers have a lot of fun! There are many activities for you to explore and new things to try. You can share it with your family and friends. Mom, Dad, another adult and your 4-H club can help you with your project. When it is finished, bring your project to the 4-H fair to display it so others can see what you have done. You will also get a ribbon made just for Mini 4-H'ers. Most of all, have fun with learning about horses!



Here are some things to know about 4-H:

The 4-H Symbol: The symbol is a four-leaf clover with a "H" in each leaf.

Clover is a plant which grows in fields, yards, and along roadsides. Most clovers only have 3 leaves. If you look closely when you are outside, you may get lucky and find a clover with four leaves. A four-leaf clover is used as the symbol for 4-H to let everyone know 4-H is a special kind of group.

The 4-H Colors: The 4-H colors are green and white. The four-leaf clover is green and the "H" in the leaf is white.

The 4-H Motto: "TO MAKE THE BEST BETTER." When something is better than all of the others, it is the best. 4-H encourages you to always try to do better, even if you are doing the best, you have ever done.

The 4-H Mission: The Indiana 4-H Youth Development mission is to "provide real-life educational opportunities that develop young people who positively impact their community and the world".

The 4-H Vision: Indiana 4-H Youth Development strives to be the premier community-based program empowering young people to reach their full potential.

The 4-H Pledge: A pledge is a promise you make to yourself and to the people around you.



**I pledge my HEAD to clearer thinking,
My HEART to greater loyalty,
My HANDS to larger service,
And my HEALTH to better living,
For my club, my community,
My country and my world.**

Mini 4-H Helper's Page

Welcome to the Mini 4-H program! Mini 4-H is designed for youth to explore a variety of project activity areas and to interact with caring adults and other children.

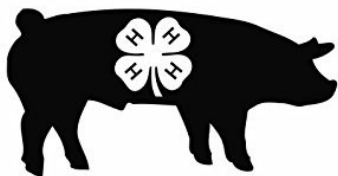
Children receive project manuals for their chosen project(s) after enrolling in Mini 4-H. These manuals provide information to learn about the chosen project along with learning activities to provide fun and interaction throughout the year in Mini 4-H. The manuals also provide ideas for a project to bring to the fair. **Much information in this booklet is also to help the first-time 4-H parent/helper to learn about this project. Read to your child and help them by talking about the information with them and guiding them thru the learning activities.**

As a Mini 4-H helper, your job will be to guide and encourage the Mini 4-H'er through doing the activities in the manual. A wide range of activities are provided to allow you to choose the ones most appropriate for the child you are working with. Read through the booklet with your child. It is suggested that you DO NOT complete the activities for them, but instead, help them, guide them, and work with them, letting the child do as much as they possibly can themselves. 4-H believes in allowing children to "learn by doing". The Mini 4-H project activities are hands-on learning opportunities designed to provide a meaningful educational experience for youth.

Additionally, the Mini 4-H program is setup to allow children to display a project activity based upon information learned from this manual. Some children choose to exhibit their project at the Decatur County 4-H Agricultural Fair. Fair week is an exciting week for 4-H members, Mini 4-H'ers and their families. It is a week that allows the community youth to showcase their enthusiasm for learning.

Mini 4-H is fun! Children will certainly enjoy it. As an adult helper, you can have fun too, by guiding and helping as children participate in the program. Encourage and praise the child(ren) as they have fun learning while doing the activities, and sharing what they are learning with you.

If you have questions regarding Mini 4-H or the 4-H program and projects, please feel free to call the Decatur County Extension Office at 812-663-8388.



Decatur County Extension Office
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Greensburg, IN 47240
Phone: 812-663-8388
4-H Educator: Nora Bruns
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Mini 4-H Program Rules

The Mini 4-H program is designed to supplement and introduce students in kindergarten through second grade to the Decatur County 4-H program.

Rules:

Mini 4-H is open to any boy or girl who is currently enrolled in Kindergarten, first or second grade on January 1st of the current 4-H year.

Mini 4-H participants will enroll in a 4-H club where they may get help with their project from older 4-H'ers and their club leader. They can also do their project at home with help from their parents.

Mini 4-H'ers in Decatur County may enroll in any of the following projects: Arts and Crafts, Bicycle (grade 2 only), Bugs, More Bugs (2nd grade), Collections, Dinosaurs, Farm Animals, Foods, Foods 2 (2nd grade), Forestry, Garden, Genealogy, Models, My Pets & Me, Plants & Flowers, Sewing, Space, Whales & Dolphins, Wildlife and Woodworking.

Animal projects now have manuals, and the child will participate in the Mini 4-H Livestock show during the fair for the species they have signed up to show. They will use an animal provided by an older sibling, relative, friend, or other 4-H'er that is already being shown at the fair. Older 4-H'ers and adults will help them so they will learn the proper way to show the animal. Animal projects include: Beef, Dairy, Rabbits, Goats, Sheep, Horses, Puppies/Dog, Swine and Poultry. The animal booklets are good for 3 years of Mini 4-H.

Mini 4-H'ers will complete activities in their project manuals, show in the Mini 4-H show, and if desired, turn in a project also. Any poster exhibits must follow the following specifications:

- The poster must be a stiff cardboard or foam core board so it can stand up easily, if needed. Poster board size is to be 22" high x 28" wide. Posters are to be covered with plastic to protect them.
- The Decatur County Extension Office sells foam core poster board and plastic sleeves to cover the poster boards, as a set, at a minimal price.
- Posters must be positioned horizontally.



ALL ABOUT SWINE

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/pig/353626>

Pigs are stout, barrel-shaped [mammals](#) that are known for their big appetites. Some kinds of pigs are wild, while others are domestic (raised by humans). Farmers raise domestic pigs for their meat, which is called pork, and their fat, which is called lard. The skin of pigs is made into leather. Their stiff hair is used for brush bristles.

Several different names are used to describe pigs. Both wild and domestic pigs are also called swine. Domestic pigs that weigh more than 120 pounds (50 kilograms) are called hogs. That term can also be used to describe wild or domestic pigs in general. Before giving birth a female pig is called a gilt. After her first litter she is called a sow.

Where Pigs Live

Domestic pigs live on every continent except Antarctica. Several types of wild pig are found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. They live in forests and grasslands. China has the world's largest population of domestic pigs, followed by the United States.

Physical Features

A pig has a bulky body with short legs. It has thick skin covered with a coat of stiff hairs. Pigs range in length from about 2 to 7 feet (0.6 to 2.1 meters) long. Domestic pigs can weigh as

much as 700 pounds (320 kilograms). The largest wild pig, called the wild boar, is smaller. A pig's snout ends in a flat, rounded disk. Pigs use their snout to find food in the ground and dig it out. Wild pigs have sharp tusks to dig with, too. They also use their tusks as a weapon to defend themselves. Domestic pigs do not have tusks, but they have tusklike teeth.

Behavior

In the wild, female pigs live together peacefully. But males fight, so they usually live alone. Wild pigs eat a wide variety of foods, including leaves, roots, fruit, reptiles, and rodents. Domestic pigs eat grains and food waste. A female pig gives birth after a pregnancy of about four months. The average litter includes about 10 or 11 baby pigs, called piglets.

SWINE BREEDS

<https://porkcheckoff.org/pork-branding/facts-statistics/major-swine-breeds/>

Top Eight Major Swine Breeds

There are eight major breeds of swine that are commonly raised in the United States. Different breeds are better used for specific applications. Producers typically raise breeds that best fit their needs based on its qualities and physical characteristics.

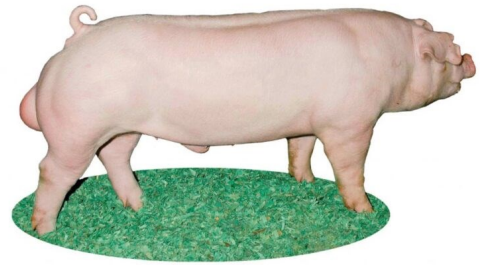
Berkshire

The third-most recorded breed of swine in the United States, Berkshires are known for fast and efficient growth, reproductive efficiency, cleanness and meat flavor and value. The first U.S. meeting of Berkshire breeders and importers was held in 1875, with the American Berkshire Association formed shortly after – making it the oldest swine registry in the world.



Chester White

Chester Whites originated in Chester County, Pa., from which their name was formed. These white hogs with droopy, medium-sized ears are known for their mothering ability, durability and soundness. Packers also tout their muscle quality.



Duroc

The second-most recorded breed of swine in the United States, the red pigs with the drooping ears are valued for their product quality, carcass yield, fast growth and lean-gain efficiency. They also add value through their prolificacy and longevity in the female line. Much of the U.S. breed improvement has occurred in Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska.



Hampshire

The hogs with "the belt," Hampshires are the fourth-most recorded breed in the United States. Most popular in the Corn Belt, Hampshires are known for producing lean muscle, high carcass quality, minimal backfat and large loin eyes. Females also are known for their mothering ability, with longevity in the sow herd.



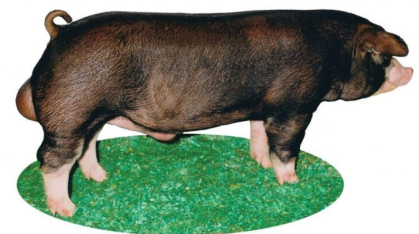
Landrace

White hogs with droopy ears, Landrace are the fifth-most recorded breed of swine in the United States. Known as "America's Sowherd," Landrace females are heavy milkers and often farrow large pigs. Crossing well with other breeds, Landrace often possess length of body, a high percentage of carcass weight in the ham and loin and the ideal amount of finish.



Poland China

In the early 1800s, Poland China hogs originated in Ohio. Today, Poland China hogs are known for their large frame, length of body, leanness and muscle. They also are excellent feeders, gaining well under good care and management. They also are quiet in their disposition.



Spotted

The Spotted swine breed is characterized by large, black-and-white spots. Many breeders in central Indiana specialized in breeding Spotted hogs through the years. Today, Spots are known for their feed efficiency, rate of gain and carcass quality. In addition, commercial producers appreciate Spotted females for their productivity, docility and durability.



Yorkshire

The most-recorded breed of swine in North America, Yorkshires are white with erect ears. They are found in almost every state, with the highest populations being in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Ohio. Yorkshires are known for their muscle, with a high proportion of lean meat and low backfat. Soundness and durability are additional strengths.



Draw a line from the pig to it's Breed name.

Match The Breeds

Draw a line from the image on the left to the breed that matches it.



• **Berkshire**

• **American Landrace**

• **Chester White**

• **Duroc**

• **Hampshire**

• **Yorkshire**

Discuss with your child what the by-products are that can be made from parts of the pig.

EVERYTHING BUT THE OINK

No other animal provides society with a wider range of products than the hog.

By products from pigs play a vital, though less visible, role in maintaining and improving the quality of human life.



Phonograph records



Violin Strings



Porcine Burn Dressings



Pigskin footballs



Cutting oils



Glycerin for explosives and antifreeze



Hides and skins for leather goods



Bone China



Drumheads



Pet food



Lino/eum



Gelatin for marshmallows and photographic film



Industrial lubricants



Ingredients for surgical sutures



Gelatin for drug capsules



Rennet for cheese making



Hearts for xenotransplantation



Insulin and ingredients for other medicines



Fatty acids and glycerin used for matches



Stearin for making chewing gum and candies



Hair for artist brushes

Answer the questions about what you have read and learned about swine so far from this booklet. Have an adult help you if needed.

1. Name 6 products made from the by-products of pigs (that are not meat):

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____

2. Name 3 of the top breeds of swine:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

3. How many major breeds of swine are there? _____

4. What are baby pigs called: _____

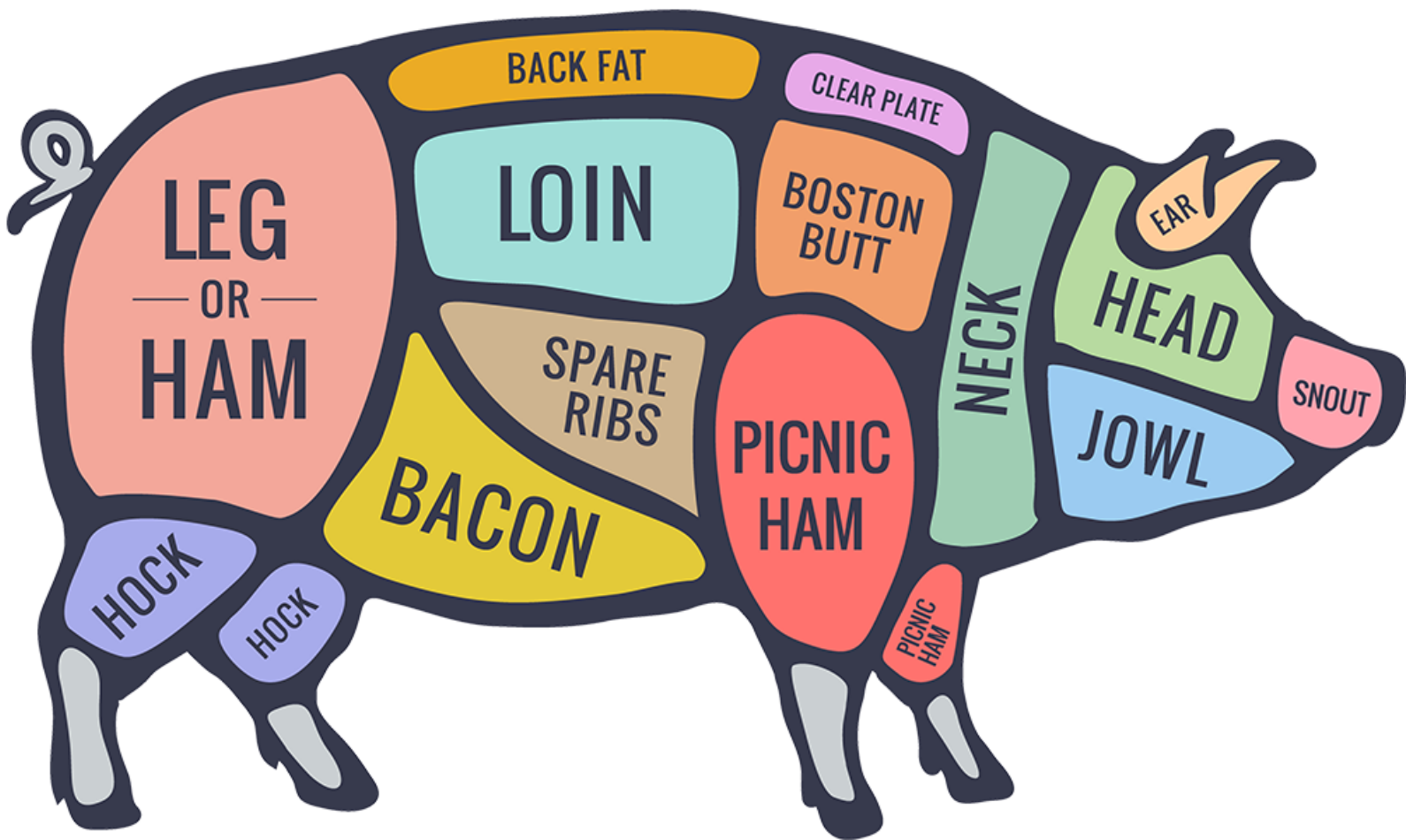
5. Before giving birth, a female pig is called a _____.

6. After giving birth to her first litter, a female pig is called a _____.

7. The main thing that most domestic pigs are raised for is _____.

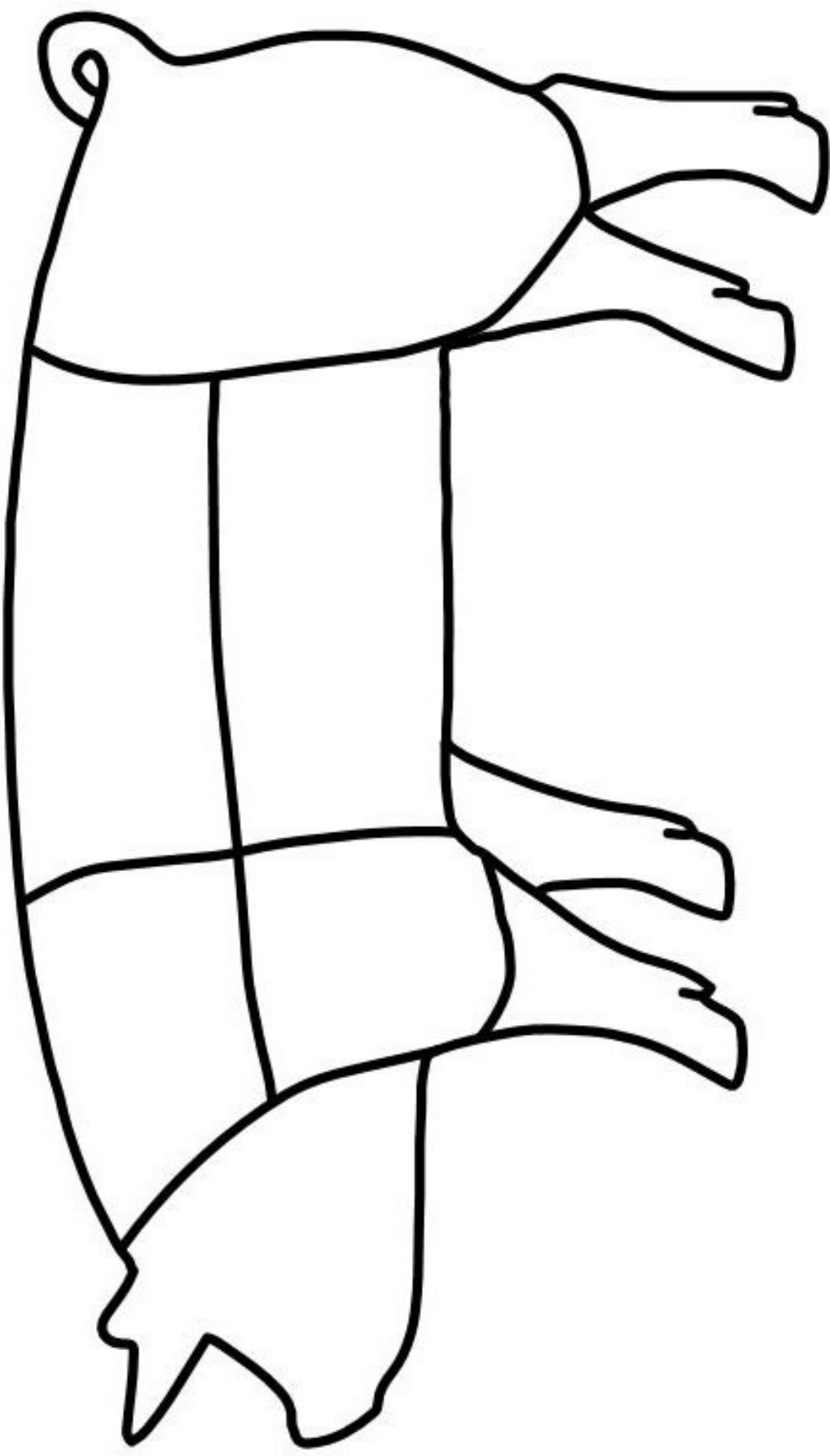
8. No other animal provides society with a wider range of _____
than a hog.

PORK—THE OTHER WHITE MEAT



Study the diagram which shows the different areas of the pig that cuts of meat are taken from the hog when it is butchered for meat.

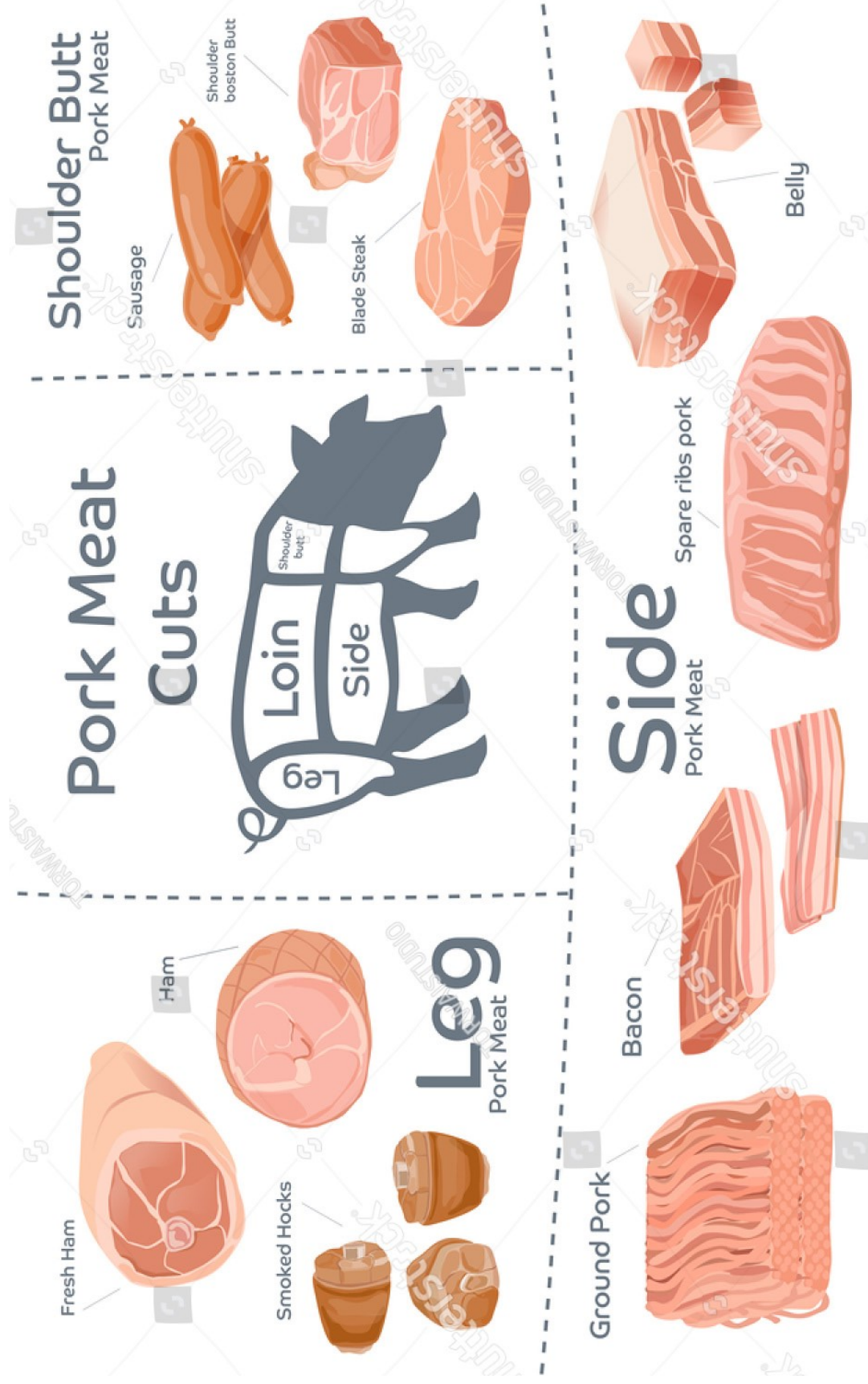
Cut out the different cuts of meat from page 15, then glue them on to the correct area of the pig where they come from.



Pork

This page intentionally left blank.

Cut out the different cuts of pork. Glue the pork cuts into the proper areas of the pig on Page 13 where they come from.



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HOW TO FEED PIGS



What do pigs eat?

Pigs have simple stomachs and an efficient digestive system that enables them to eat a wide variety of plant and animal foods, including vegetation, roots, fruits, eggs, flowers, leaves, fish, and dead animals.

What should you not feed pigs?

It's ok to feed pigs uncontaminated fruits, vegetables, bread, grains, dairy, eggs, and vegetable oils. Do not feed pigs meat, fish, or their bones, oils, or juices, or ANY food that has touched the substances. All food scraps can be composted

<https://kids.kiddle.co/Pig>

Diet and foraging

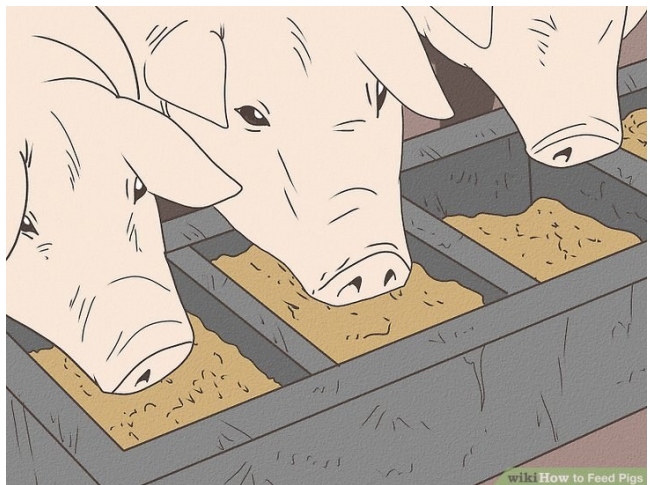
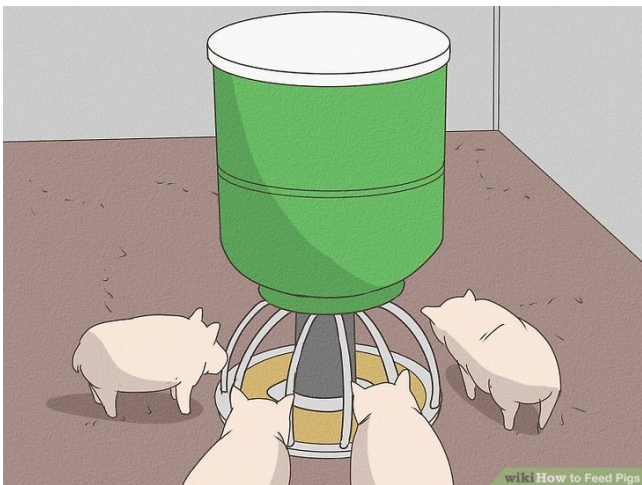
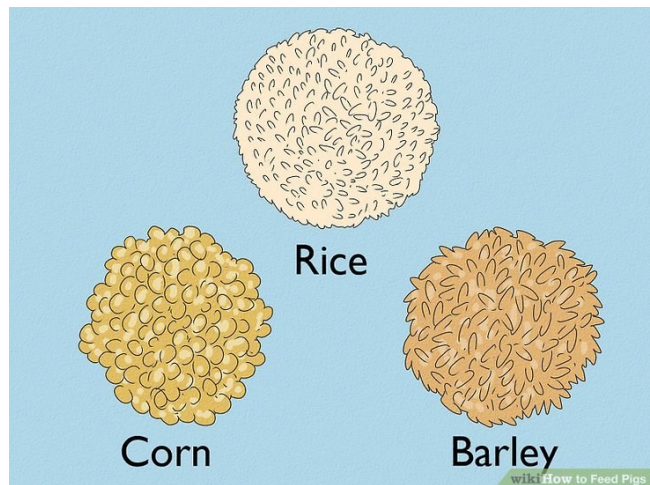
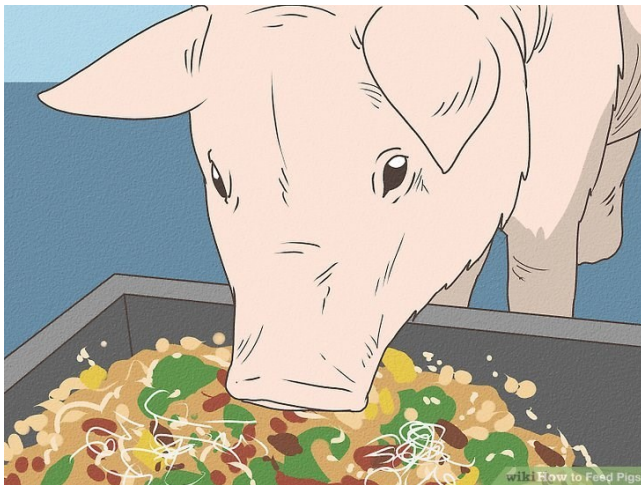
Pigs are omnivores, which means that they consume both plants and animals. In the wild, they are foraging animals, primarily eating leaves, roots, fruits, and flowers, in addition to some insects and fish. As livestock, pigs are fed mostly corn and soybean meal with a mixture of vitamins and minerals added to the diet. Traditionally, they were raised on dairy farms and called "mortgage lifters", due to their ability to use the excess milk as well as whey from cheese and butter making combined with pasture. Older pigs will consume three to five gallons of water per day. When kept as pets, the optimal healthy diet consists mainly of a balanced diet of raw vegetables, although some may give their pigs conventional mini pig pellet feed.

Pigs need a warm, clean area under a roof to sleep, and they should not be crowded. They need to be checked for sickness regularly. Stress can make them get sick with rabies more easily.

Pigs need lots of water. Over half their body weight is made up of water. Pigs should be given all the feed they will eat, which is usually 4 to 5 pounds a day for adult pigs. Corn is a good food for pigs, but they should also have protein supplements as well.

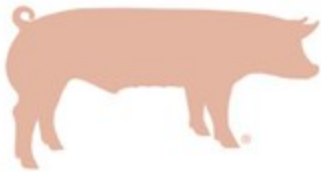
How to Feed Pigs

- Start piglets off with a well-balanced pellet feed.
- Feed mature pigs a variety of wholesome grains.
- Give your pigs a selection of fresh fruits and vegetables. Feed your pigs root crops. Pigs can't get enough of the hearty crunch of veggies like potatoes, carrots, sugar beets. This excludes parsnips, which are highly toxic to pigs and can cause blistering around the snout and feet. Sweet, colorful produce not only tends to be the tastiest to pigs, it also contains the highest concentrations of beneficial vitamins and minerals.
- Keep your pigs full with distilling residue.
- Supplement your pigs' diet with table scraps.
- Determine how much food your pigs need to grow.
- Invest in an automatic feeder for hassle-free feeding.
- Use a trough to serve table scraps and distilling grains.
- Feed your pigs once or twice a day.
- Secure your feeder to prevent it from being knocked over.
- Stop feeding your pigs a few hours before transporting them.
- Discontinue feeding 12-18 hours before taking your pigs to the butcher.

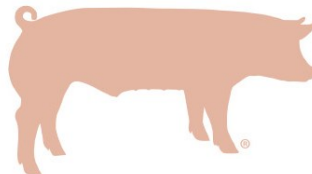


A PIG GROWS UP

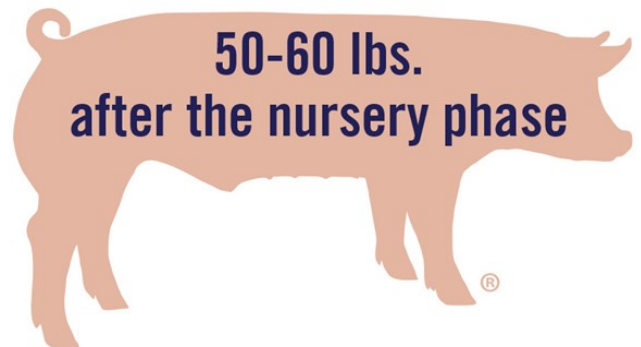
2-3 lbs. at birth



**12-15 lbs.
at weaning**



280 lbs. at market weight

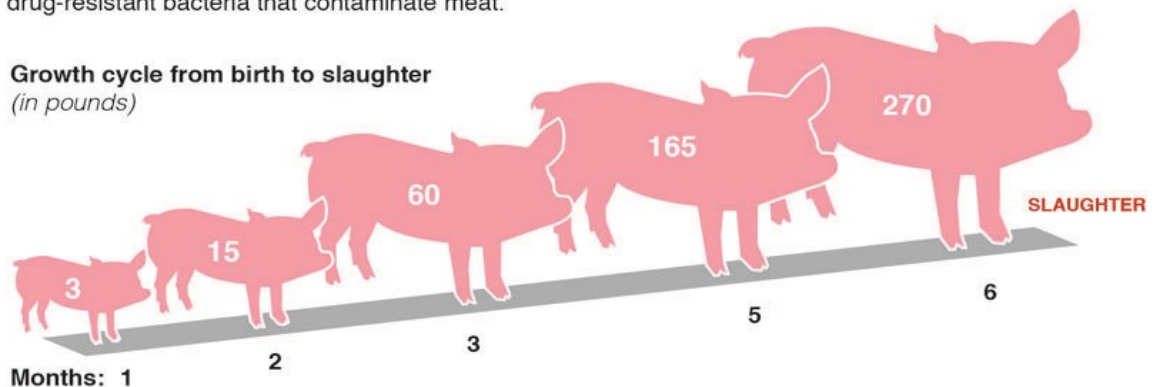


**50-60 lbs.
after the nursery phase**

A Pig's Growth Cycle

A pig's growth cycle is surprisingly short. Antibiotics can promote even faster growth in livestock using less feed because the drugs are thought to enhance the absorption of nutrients. Many public health officials worry the routine use of antibiotics breeds drug-resistant bacteria that contaminate meat.

Growth cycle from birth to slaughter
(in pounds)



SOURCE: Tyson Foods Inc. Fiscal Fact Book

A HOG'S LIFECYCLE

GESTATION



Sows are pregnant for 3 months, 3 weeks, and 3 days.
Sows generally give birth to between 10 and 13 piglets.

FARROWING

Piglets nurse from their mother until they are weaned.

Piglets are born at 2 lbs, and grow to 15-17 pounds over these **3 weeks**.

NURSERY



Good ventilation and climate control ensure healthy and happy pigs.

Weaners are moved into a climate-controlled barn with other pigs.

Pigs grow 50 to 60 pounds over these **6-8 weeks**.

GROWING



Pigs are given a specific diet depending on their stage of development.

Pigs are moved to another area once they are big enough.

This will last until the pigs are around **6 months old**.

FINISHING



At 6 months of age, pigs will weigh around 280 pounds and are ready for market.

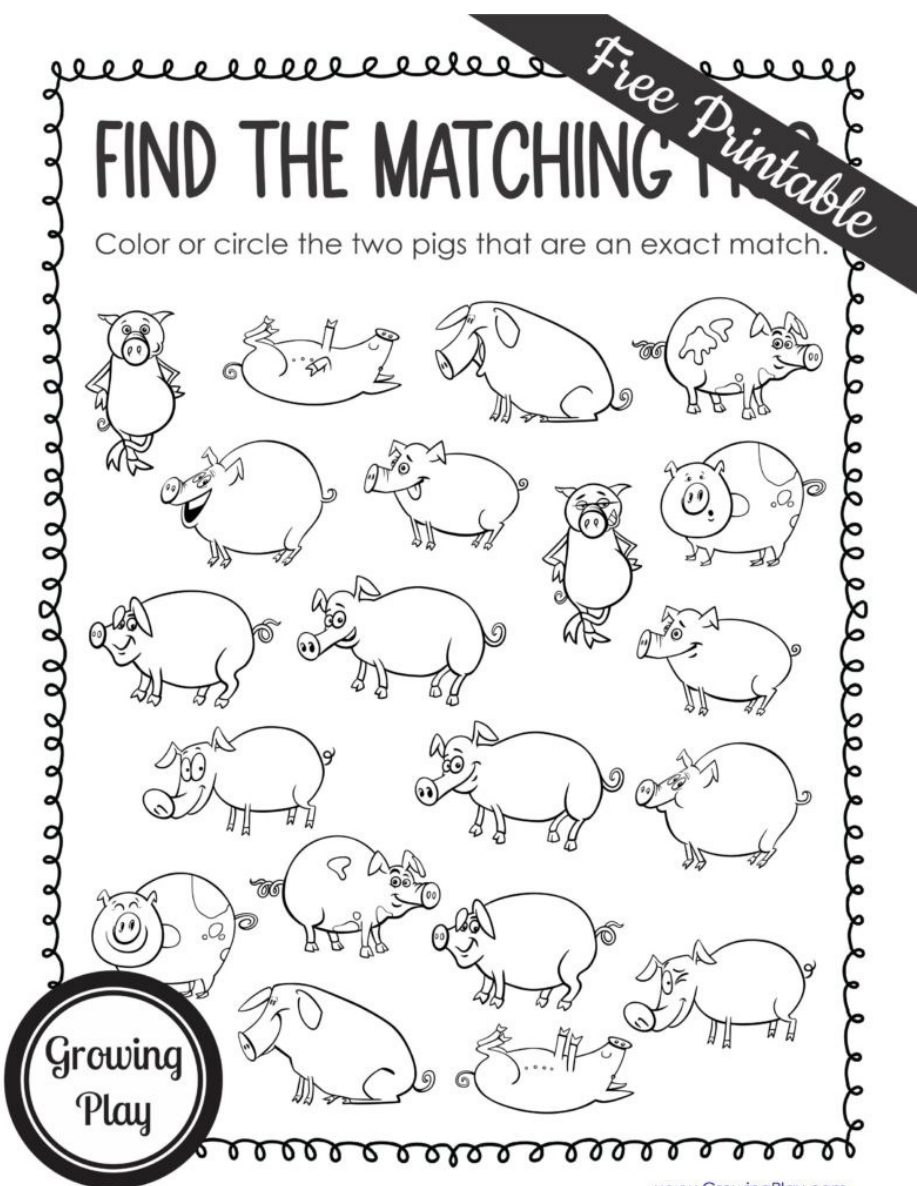
EAR NOTCHING

<https://www.showpig.com/EDUCATION/Reading%20Ear%20Notches.pdf>

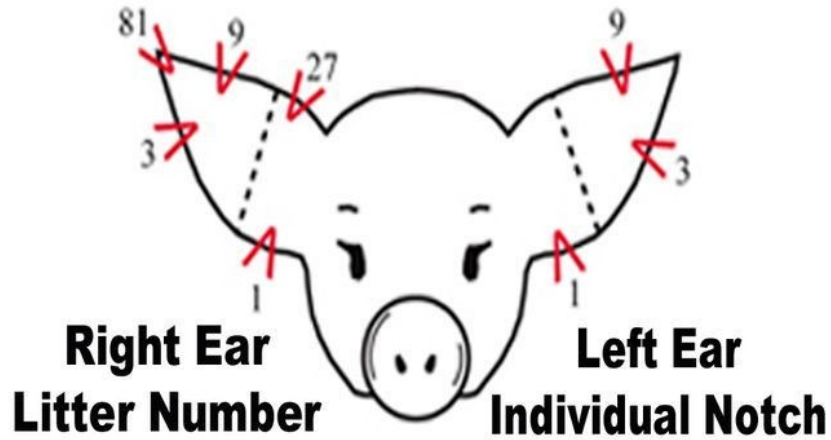
Ear notching is done on new born baby pigs for the purpose of identification. The pigs right ear is used for the litter number. All pigs in the same litter should have the same ear notch in the right ear. The pigs left ear is used to show individual identification for each pig in the litter. Every pig in the litter will have a different notch number in the left ear. Ear notches are read with the litter number (right ear) first followed by the individual identification number (left ear) read second. See Page 22 for diagram.

Color or circle the two pigs that are an exact match for each other.

Look at all the little details carefully before making your choices.

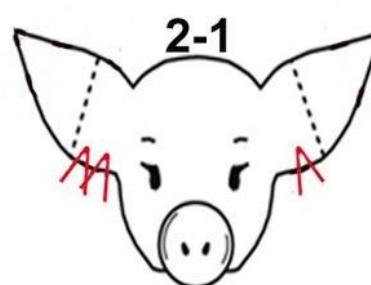
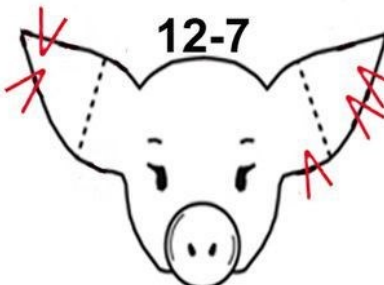
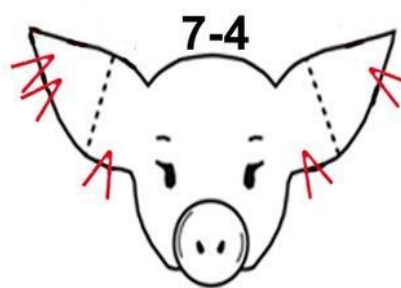
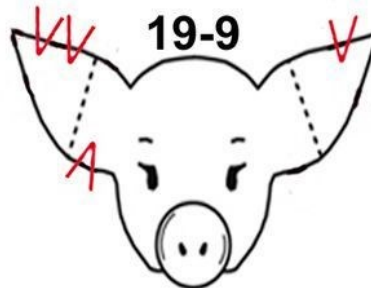
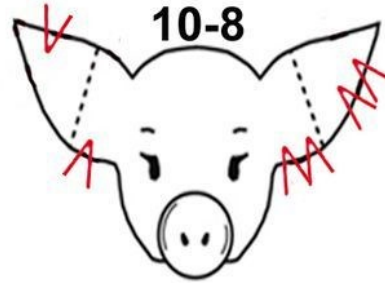
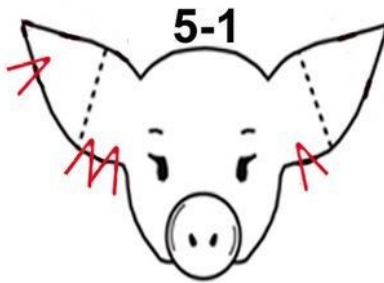


Universal Ear Notching System

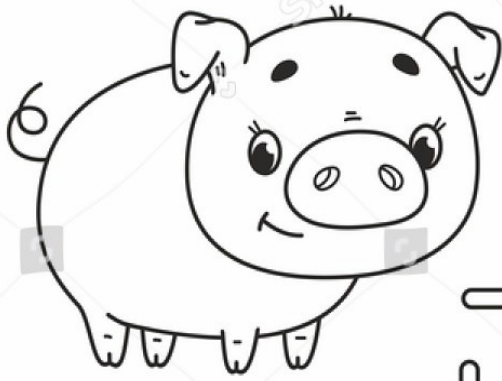


Each ear is divided into four parts; Each area representing the numbers: 1,3,9 or 27; In each of the four areas, you can have up to 2 notches.

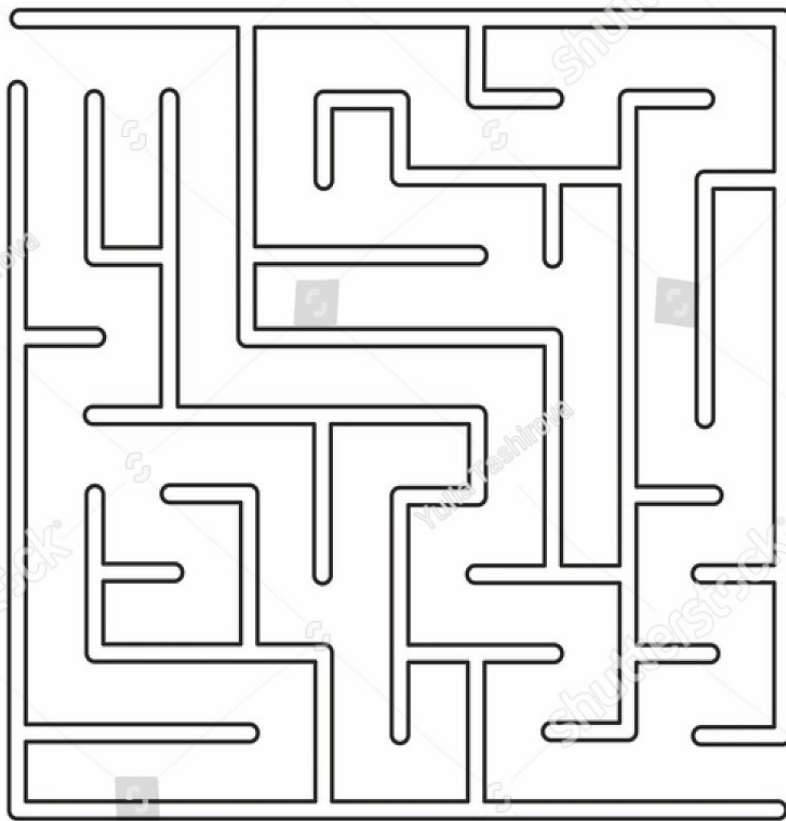
Here are a few examples to get you started:



Help the mother pig find her piglet.
Draw your line thru the maze to show her the way.



Let's help the mother pig
to find her cub

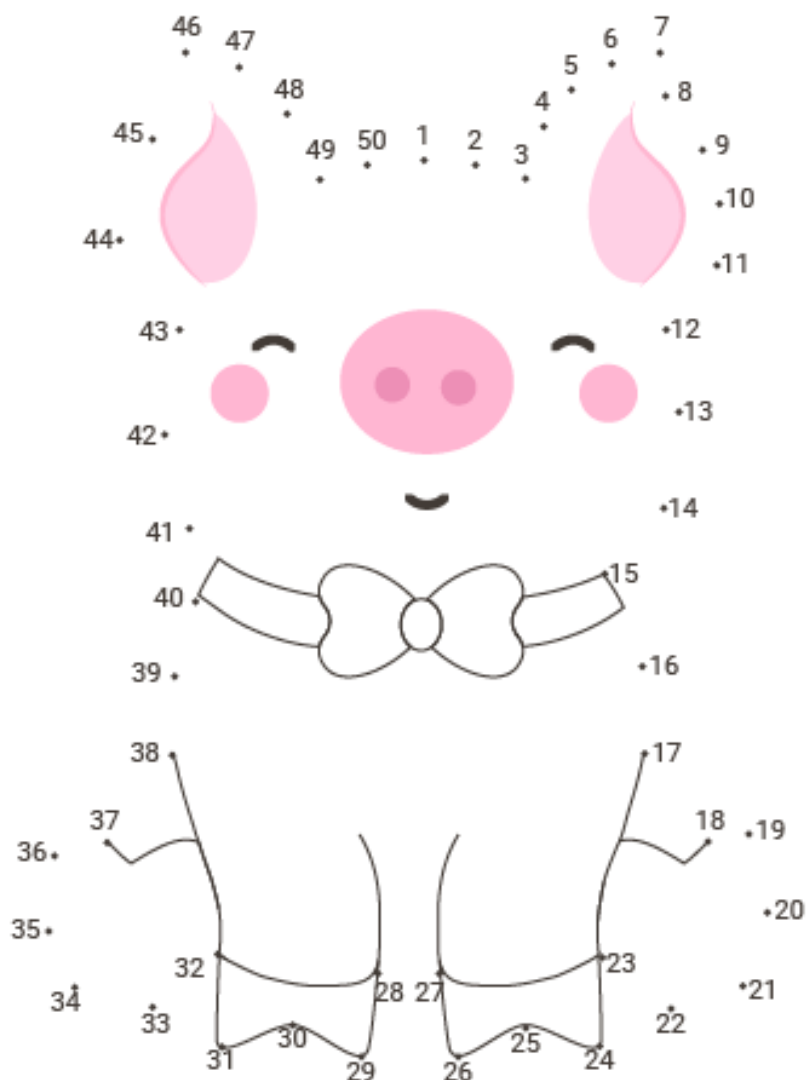


Dot to Dot Pig

Name : _____

Date : _____

Connect the dots from numbers 1 to 50 to make a Pig and then color it.



Fitting and Showing Your 4-H Pig

<https://uswhip.com/blog/grooming-tips-for-show-pigs/>

When it comes to showing pigs there are some things you need to take into consideration. Your pig doesn't just have to look good to score, it has to behave appropriately as well. Taking some time to properly prepare your pig for its time in the show ring is a good way to make sure your pig not only looks the best it can, but is on its best behavior as well. Here are some tips to follow in order to have your best show possible.

Be Prepared

It's always good to make sure you have all your equipment on hand before you even arrive at the show. Be sure to have your box ready to go, preferably the night before, with these essential items included:

- Brush
- Water hose
- Mild soap
- Work clothes and shoes for washing
- Crop
- Wash cloths
- Shovel
- Feed
- Water bucket
- Powder or oil if coat dressings are allowed in your show

Brushing Your Pig

Brush your pig daily for at least a month and a half before the day of the show. Pigs enjoy being rubbed and brushed, so this shouldn't be a trial. Make sure you brush the hair in its natural direction. Light pigs may need to be brushed more often than dark pigs, as it will help toughen their skin and removes more dirt and dead skin, allowing their color to remain bright.

Wash Your Pig

Use a mild detergent to wash your pig. You'll want to wash them one or two times before the show, as well as wash them the day before. Be sure that your pig has been washed often enough that it won't be startled by it happening while at the show grounds. An upset pig is a pig that will get dirty a lot faster than a calm one. When it comes to using conditioners, there are some

considerations to take. Oil-based conditioners will attract more dirt, and in hot weather may also clog the pig's pores, causing them to become hotter. However, many oil-based conditioners use citronella, which is a deterrent to flies and mosquitoes. If you're allowing your dark pigs to tan (in order to have a darker, more even coat), don't oil them as this may lead to sunburn.

Don't Get Water In Your Pig's Ears

Water in your pigs ears will upset their equilibrium. This can cause some behavior problems, as well as health problems for your pig. Your pig won't do well in the ring if its equilibrium is off, so it's essential to be very careful when washing them.

Trim The Hooves

Pay attention to how your pig is walking. You'll want to trim their hooves two or three weeks before the show, and be careful about how close you're trimming them. Like a horse, trimming a pig's hooves too short will cause them to go lame.

Trim Their Hair

Depending on the time of year, your pigs may have short or long hair. During these summer and fall months, it's important to clip the long hair below the ears (an often forgotten part). Try to have all the hair clipped and trimmed a few days before the show, so that the coat has more time to acclimate and smooth out. A freshly trimmed coat has a tendency to stick out in odd places, much like your own head right after a fresh haircut.

Know Your Animal

Never take a pig you don't know well to a show. Not only will you not know how they may react to the strange environment and happenings, but you won't be able to accurately answer any questions that a judge may ask you. It's best to work with your pig for months before taking them to any show, both in grooming and in training with the crop.

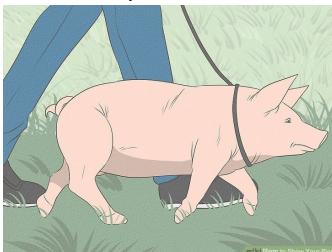
When it comes to showing your pig, the best thing to remember is that a happy pig is a pig that shows well. Pigs like being clean and groomed, and as long as you take the proper steps, your pig will be the best in the show.



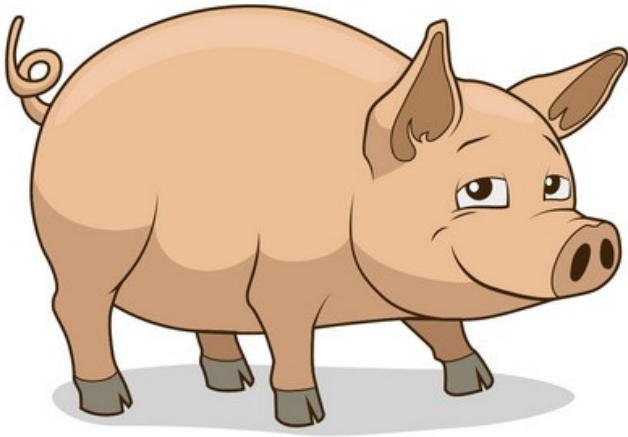
TRAINING and SHOWING YOUR PIG

<https://www.wikihow.com/Show-Your-Pigs#Getting-Ready-for-the-Show>

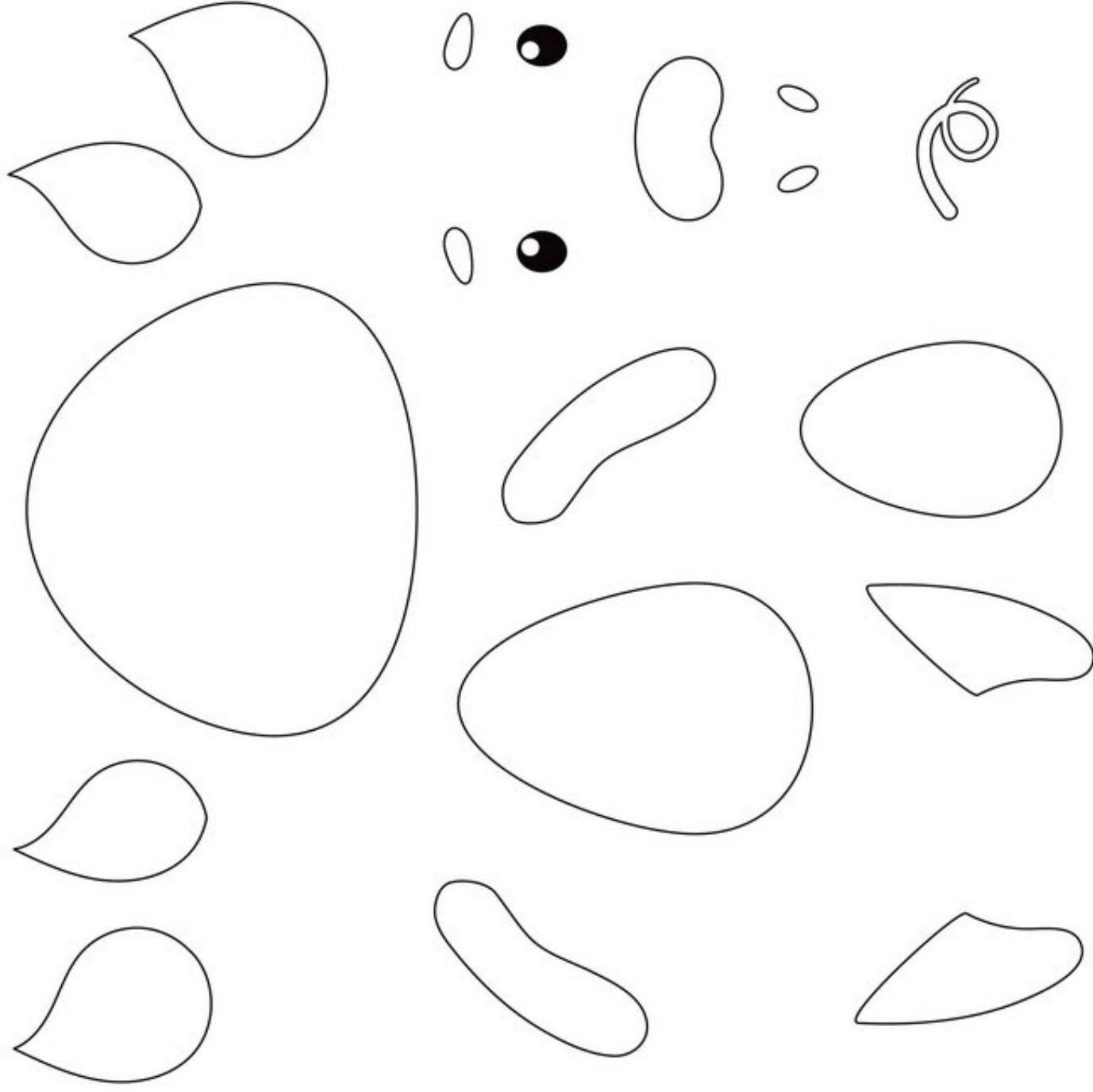
- ♦ **Keep the pig in good condition.** Exercise it regularly. Start walking to help the pig lose weight and stay in good condition. Do not allow the pig to become underweight or overweight.
- ♦ **Feed the pig a high-quality feed free choice at least 2 times a day.** Depending on the feed, pick a high-protein feed. (This does not mean feed hormones.)
- ♦ **Handle your hog daily to get it used to a stick.** Tap only on the hog's shoulder to the underarm area on each side. Try if possible to keep your pig's head up to make the top line of your pig look more even. Not too high though.
- ♦ You need to walk your animal every day, be patient, gentle, and reward good behavior with lots of small treats, like small pieces of apple, or mini marshmallows.
- ♦ **Make sure your pig has been trained/exercised in a pen the size of the show ring, or as close as you can get.** Pigs tend to get excited and run around their first time inside a large pen.
- ♦ Note that excitable behavior will occasionally happen even after you work with them. The best thing to do is just to walk past the judge, maintaining eye contact. Don't get upset.
- ♦ **Prepare before the show.** Shear and bathe your hog. Do this a few days before the show so that the coat will come out smooth.
- ♦ **Enter the show class according to your hog's weight and breed.**
- ♦ **Keep the hog between you and the judge while showing.** Never put the whip, cane, or pipe in between the judge and the hog.
- ♦ **Keep your eyes on the judge and follow his/her instructions promptly.**
- ♦ **Handle your pig with gentleness.** Judges like a hog that handles softly.
- Don't hit your hog hard enough to make it whine, judges won't like that.
- ♦ For showmanship, know the style the judge likes (if possible) and conform to it.



Connect the dots to draw your pig. Color your pig.



Color the pieces for the pig. Cut the pieces out and glue or tape together to make your pig look like the one in the picture.



CUT & GLUE

Pig

1

color

2

cut out

3

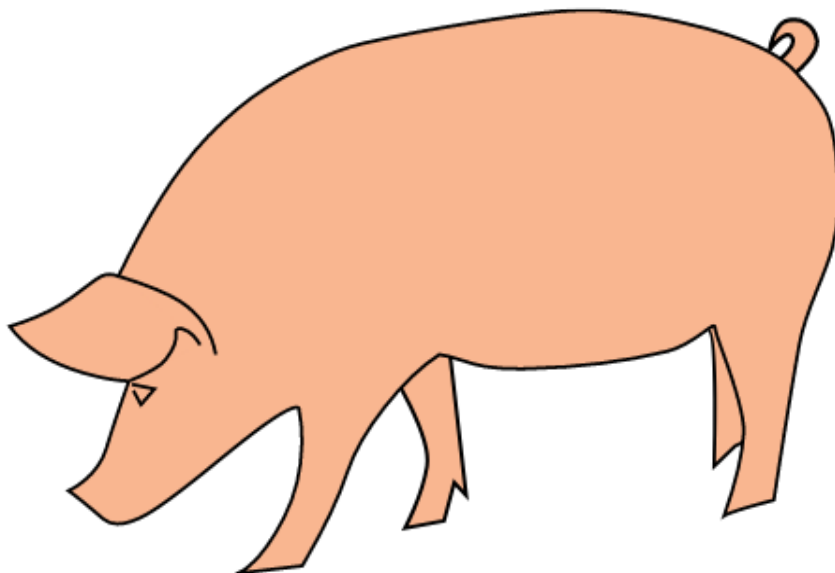
glue



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Swine Breed Identification

E C N F R Z E C S X R R R U H R P E S P Y N X G	American Landrace
X Z C H E S T E R W H I T E N D U X J U S Q P I	Crossbreeding
K E E J N A U X I R F P D A W R R V O Q A U M C	Chester White
O A V Q P C Q W N Q L R Y F M I E A K W S O R L	Poland China
X R F D Z S A A O U F B A R D F B P T P F Y I P	Floppy Ears
V S S H O I I O M S Z Z T S R N R Y O F T H B I	Erect Ears
T L I G Q N U X R I Y Z U V O N E T Z C O L O C	Purebreed
S E L I H F G H N I V T J I F V E X K E U X F S	Yorkshire
R F R F N Q C D T G Q Q S Y E S D E C P O Z L A	Hampshire
B N Y I R Q A X Q C O R U D R G I D V M K O O F	Berkshire
P B I G H Z C R O S S B R E E D I N G U T B P T	Tamworth
I B W R V S X X L A E B T B H K S Y S Y V E P C	Hereford
E X T I H M P R D E J O W L X E K E C A Y R Y F	Pietrain
T L Z M Z Q E M D U K T N O A Y E J D X K K E V	Duroc
R Z Z G T Q L J A Z R X C T D P H Z H L M S A N	Jowl
A V W T Z W J M I H U Y X T S V N U V U D H R D	Gilt
I X K B C H X M N O F B G D V L B W X K N I S Q	Boar
N B W I J G M A K X U M H H R A O B R Z N R Y H	Spot
I F O M A M E R I C A N L A N D R A C E W E X Y	Sow
B Q T B J H K T G H K V L G X Q R Q I Z H X O G	
X U A N I H C D N A L O P Q L H G X R C G C B V	
T T Q T P X I Y I J P F C R E T A M W O R T H P	
Z D D W W W X M U E R E C T E A R S D M S Q V H	
M J N L C L J L E R I H S K R O Y K X J S J X C	



FIND THE SWINE BREED IDENTIFICATION WORDS LISTED ON THE RIGHT.

FUN FACTS ABOUT SWINE

<https://www.worldanimalprotection.us/blogs/10-facts-about-pigs>

1. Pigs are very clean animals

Despite my mother consistently calling my bedroom a pigsty growing up, pigs are actually very clean animals. In fact, they're some of the cleanest animals around and refuse to defecate where they sleep and eat if given the choice. Even newborn piglets will leave their sleeping areas to relieve themselves!

2. Pigs can't sweat

"Sweating like a pig" is another misleading and commonly used phrase since pigs can't sweat! Pigs don't have many sweat glands, so they roll around and sleep in mud and swim in water to keep cool. A bonus to rolling in mud: it helps keep a pig's skin from getting sunburned.

3. Pigs are smarter than your dog

It's true! Pigs have the intelligence of a human toddler and are ranked as the fifth most intelligent animal in the world! In fact, pigs are more intelligent and trainable than any breed of dog. They learn their names in just two weeks and come when they're called. Pigs are even capable of playing video games better than some primates.

4. Mother pigs sing to their babies

This is one of the sweetest facts about pigs: mother pigs sing to their babies while nursing. Newborn piglets learn to run towards their mothers' voices, and pigs constantly communicate with each other. They have more than 20 distinct grunts and squeals that have been identified and range from expressing hunger to calling for mates.

5. Pigs love belly rubs!

Social animals, pigs love to use trees to rub and scratch on and enjoy belly rubs from their human caretakers! They even enjoy various enrichment toys and playing with each other.

6. Pigs have an excellent sense of direction

Pigs are navigators: they can find their way home over large distances. They can often trot long distances and can reach up to 11 miles per hour running.

7. Pigs dream and like to sleep nose-to-nose

Have you ever seen a piggy pile? Pigs love to stay connected with each other by sleeping close together, often making sure to touch their friends while they drift off to dreamland! Few animals are more social than pigs, who form close bonds with other pigs and humans.

8. Pigs have excellent memories

Remember when we said pigs are incredibly intelligent and can play video games better than some primates? Well, a pig wouldn't forget that! Pigs have exceptional memories, especially when it comes to object location. If they find a great spot for grub, they'll remember to look at the exact spot again!

9. Pigs Make Different Sounds

Pigs have more than 20 distinct grunts and squeals that have been identified and range from expressing hunger to calling for mates.

10. They Have a Keen Sense of Smell

Pigs have low eyesight compared to other animals but have a keen sense of smell. They can smell and sense their food. Their powerful ability allows them to sense food present under the ground. Farmers often use pigs to look for precious truffle mushrooms grown deep in the soil. It sounds like there's no need for extra labour when you've got the pig.

11. Pigs Are Omnivore Animals

Pigs are animals that usually love to eat and are fond of trying a new variety of food in their routine life. They are not considered good hunters, but they eat meat. Pigs consume grasses, leaves, roots, and flowers when allowed to forage and scavenge. They eat meat from small animals and fish as well.

12. Heaviest Pig

On average, a fully-grown pig can weigh around 300 to 700 pounds. In 1933, a pig from Tennessee was announced to be the world's heaviest pig, and that record has not been beaten yet. Tennessee's Big Bill weighed 2,552 pounds. It was a huge pig. Piglets weigh around 2.5 pounds at birth, although this weight normally doubles within the first week.

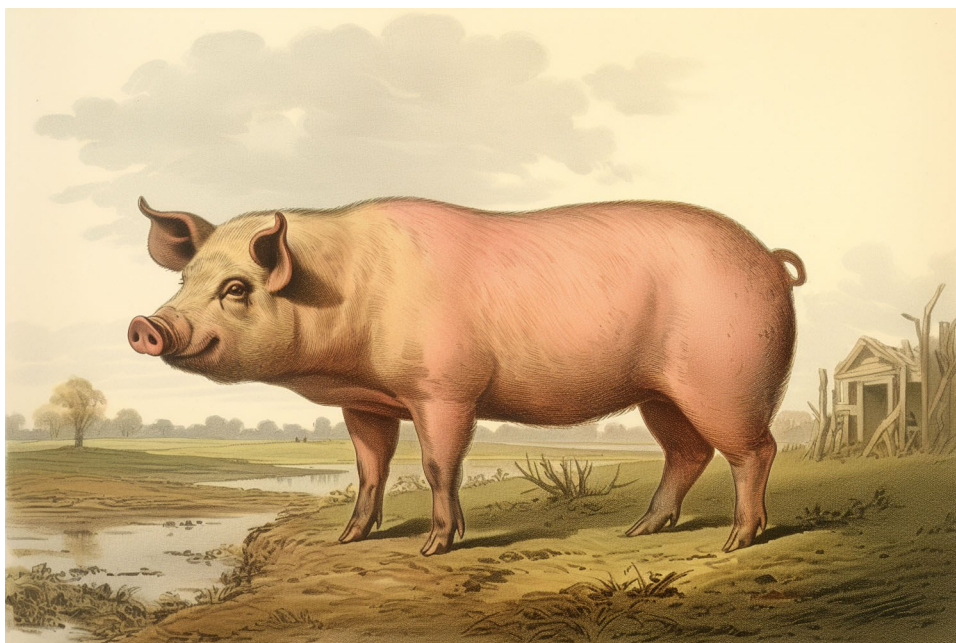
13. Most Intelligent Animals

Surprisingly, Pigs are among the most intelligent creatures on the earth. According to several scientists, a pig's IQ is comparable to that of a three-year-old human kid. Other animals are not as intelligent as pigs. Pigs are considered the smartest domesticated animals. Their mind is more curious and insightful than other animals.

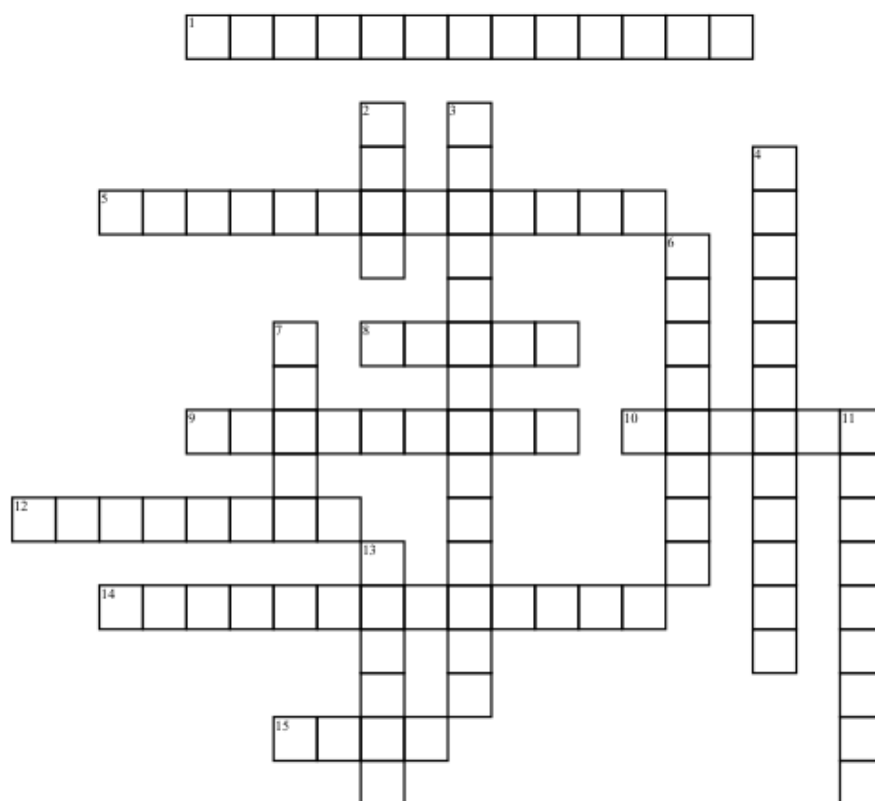
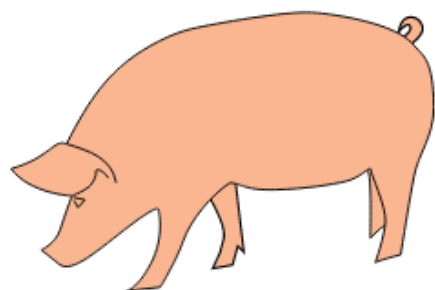
14. Donate Organs to Humans

Pigs are the only animals in medical history that have successfully donated whole organs to human beings.

Extraordinary fun fact: Pigs can focus more on video games.



Swine Crossword



Across

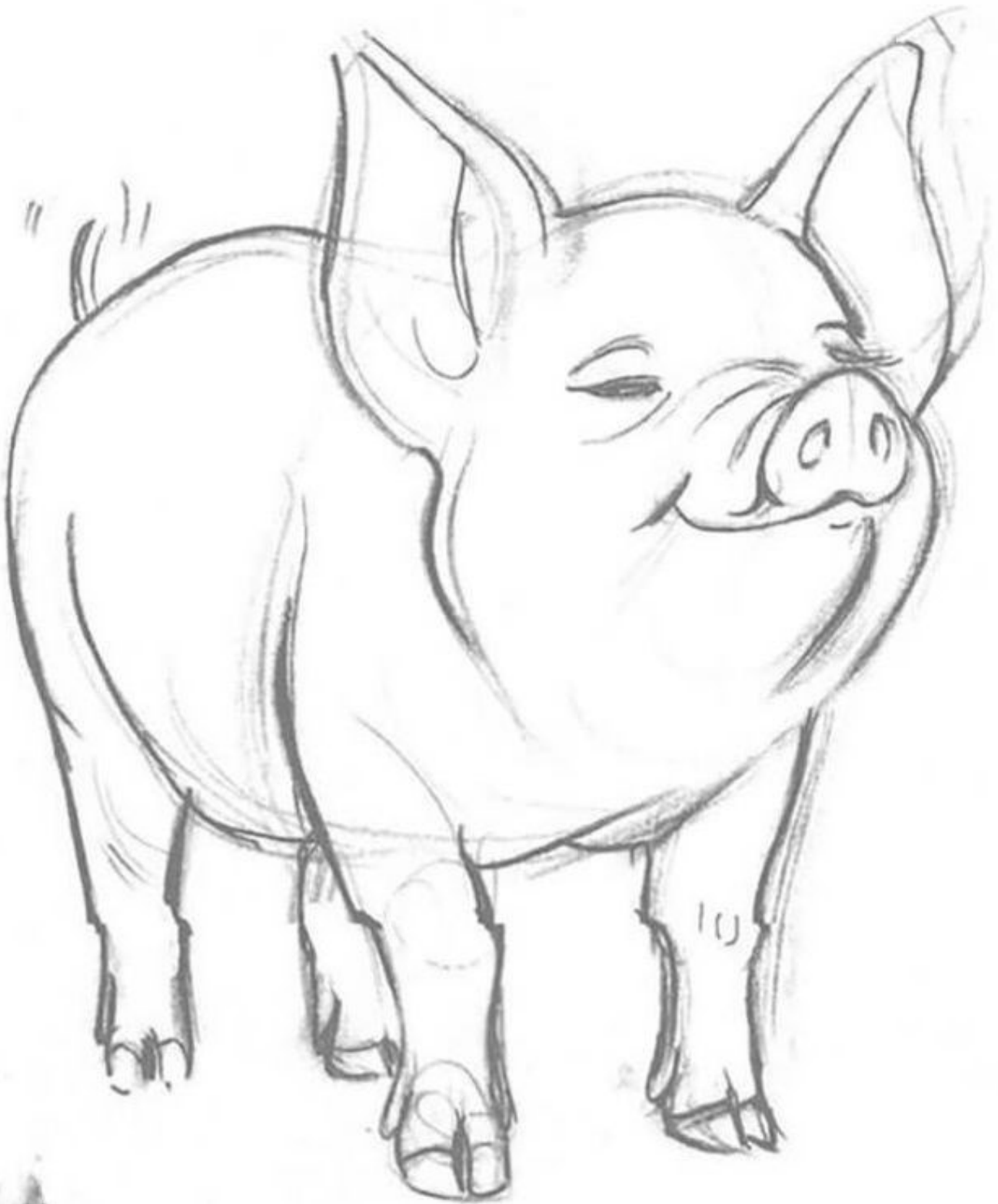
1. Pietrain hogs are
5. Hampshires are used for
8. Color of a Yorkshire
9. One of the Oldest Breeds
10. Young hog, under 60 pounds
12. Long bodied, large drooped ears
14. Irregularities
15. Spotted Poland China

Down

2. Meat we eat from swine

3. Color and ear shape is
4. Chester White originates
6. Great reproduction
7. Originated in New Jersey
11. Poland China hogs have
13. Castrated male

Color the pig neatly. Turn in for a Mini 4-H project entry, if you wish.



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4-H SWINE KNOWLEDGE—ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING THE ANSWER KEY AT THE BOTTOM. *Answer key on back of page.*

1. What do we call meat that comes from pigs? _____
2. There are _____ major swine breeds described in this booklet.
3. Name at least three of the by-products that are made from swine that your family uses:

4. Name three things that pigs eat (9 choices below): _____,
_____, _____
5. Pigs need lots of _____.
6. What is considered the market weight for swine? _____
7. Ear notches on the _____ ear represent the LITTER NUMBER.
8. The left ear of the pig is notched with the _____ notches.
9. When washing your pig, do not get water in the pig's _____.
10. You need to _____ your pig every day.
11. Pigs are very _____ animals.
12. Mother pigs _____ to their babies.

You may choose from these words to answer the questions. Not all of them will be used.

SING	INDIVIDUAL	270 LB.	280 LB.	
PELLET FEED	ROOTS	FRUITS	VEGETABLES	EGGS
EIGHT (8)	PORK	LEAVES	FISH	DEAD ANIMALS
RIGHT	CORN/SOYBEAN MEAL	WATER	EARS	
CLEAN	WALK	(See Page 10 for by-product choices)		

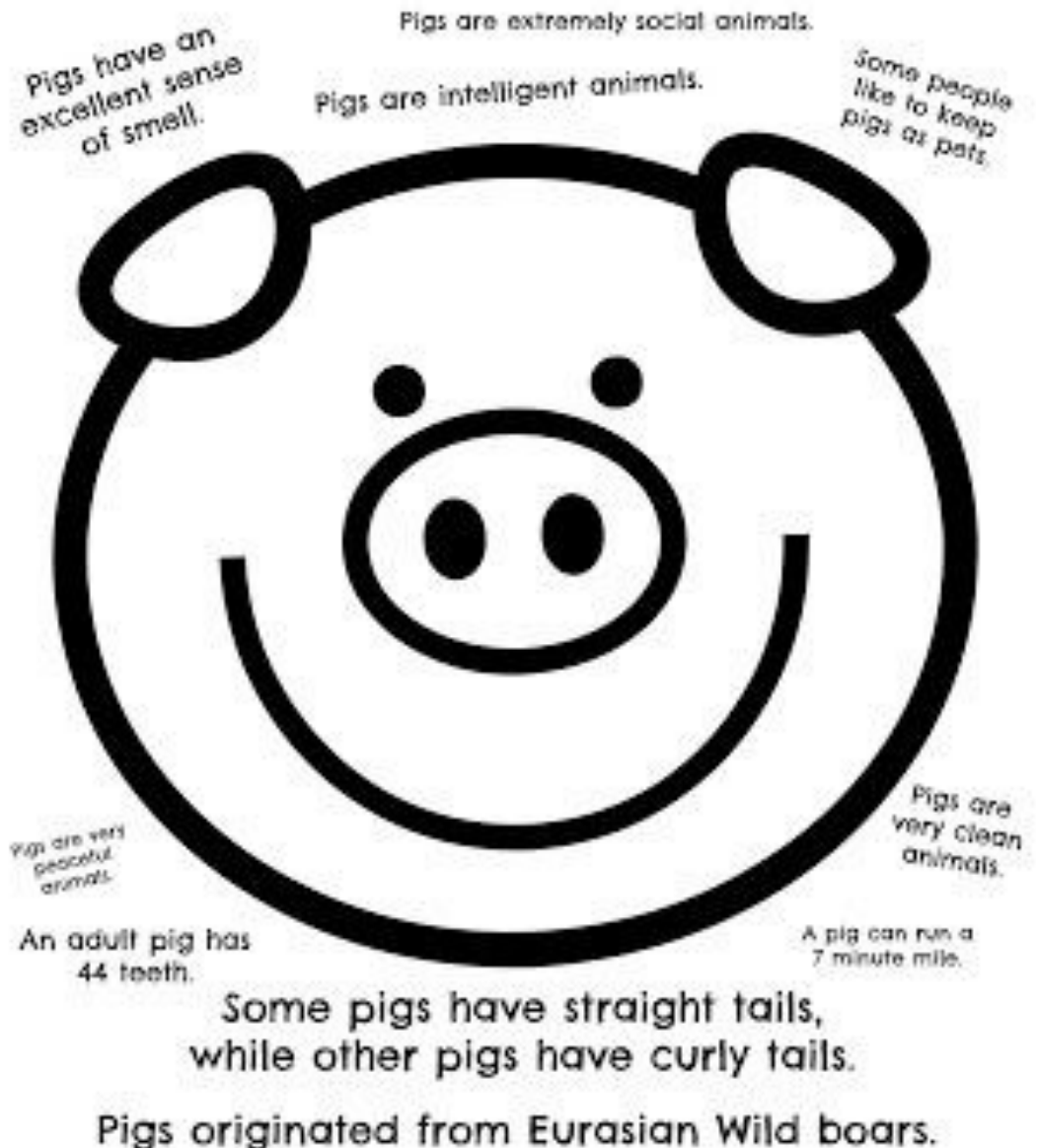
Answer Key for Questions on Page 37:

1. Pork
2. Eight (8)
3. Lubricants, bone china, pet foods, chewing gum, candies, violin strings, leather goods, Glycerin, antifreeze, gelatin, and much more.
4. Pellet feed, corn/soybean meal, roots, fruits, vegetables, eggs, flowers, leaves, fish, dead

Animals

5. Water
6. 270 lb or 280 lb
7. Right
8. Individual
9. Ears
10. Walk
11. Clean
12. Sing

10 Fun Facts About Pigs



sources: www.sciencekids.co.nz, www.onekind.org and www.veganpeace.com

www.qsphoto.com

Use these sample record-keeping sheets to keep record of your swine. When you join 4-H, you will receive 4-H Record Sheets to keep track of your swine.



Swine Healthcare Record

Name: _____

DOB: _____ Breed: _____

Sex: Barrow _____ Gilt _____

Earnotches:

Liter# _____ Pig #: _____

Tag #: _____

LINEAGE:

Sire's Name: _____

Sire's Number: _____

Dam's Name: _____

Dam's Number: _____

Photo Here

Health Record:

Date	Description of Problem or Action	Cost	Date	Description of Problem or Action	Cost

Veterinarian: _____

Veterinarian's Number: _____

Feed Log

[illegible]

WHAT TO EXHIBIT

1. Your main requirement for the Swine project is to participate in the Mini 4-H Swine show during the Decatur County Fair. Check with the superintendent and swine leaders to find out when the show will be held.

You do not bring your own pig while in Mini 4-H. You will use a pig belonging to another 4-Her. They will assist you in learning how to lead the pig and move about the show ring correctly. You will answer a simple question or two from the judge.

The following ideas give you some options for an additional project idea for the Swine project:

2. Color one of the pictures or do an activity from this booklet. Take it out of the booklet and place on a poster. You can turn it in for judging at the 4-H building during project entry times.
3. Have a family member take photos of you taking care of and/or working with swine. You can place these pictures on a poster and label them telling what you are doing and what you are learning during the process.
4. Make one of the projects shown on page 42 and turn in for Mini 4-H judging as a craft.
5. Make the cut-out pig on page 29 and turn in as a Mini 4-H craft project.
6. Color the pig on page 35 very neatly. Turn in as a Mini 4-H art project.
7. Any other idea that you have and would like to create for a Mini 4-H project.

Be sure to cut out one of the Exhibit Name Tags at the back of this booklet to put on the lower right-hand corner of any project you turn in.

If you have any questions, call the Extension Office at 812-663-8388.

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If you have any questions, call the Extension Office at 812-663-8388.

BELOW ARE A FEW SAMPLE PICTURES FOR IDEAS OF A CRAFTY PIG YOU COULD MAKE FOR A MINI 4-H PROJECT.



POM-POM PIG



EXHIBIT NAME TAGS

Below are name tags for you to cut out and attach to the project that you will be exhibiting at the fair. Attached the tag to the bottom right-hand corner of your poster or project. If you have another type project such as a model farm, attach the tag to the tack with the tag hanging down where it can be seen at the bottom right corner of the project.

DECATUR

Name

Club

Project

Grade

MINI 4-H/CLOVERBUDS

DECATUR

Name

Club

Project

Grade

MINI 4-H/CLOVERBUDS

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MINI 4-H SWINE PROJECT



MINI 4-H



Cloverbuds

I pledge...

my **head** to clearer thinking,
my **heart** to greater loyalty,
my **hands** to larger service, and
my **health** to better living for
my **club**, my **community**,
my **country**, and my **world**.

Decatur County Extension Office

545 S County Road 200 W

Greensburg, IN 47240

Phone 812-663-8388

Nora Bruns, 4-H Extension Educator and Youth Development

Email: stacyn@purdue.edu