

PURDUE EXTENSION NOBLE COUNTY

4-H SWINE WORKSHEETS

Grade 5-A



Name: _____

4-H Club: _____

Leader Signature: _____

Date: _____

1. Match the swine breeds; write the letter of the breed on the line next to the appropriate description.

	Established in 1961, looks like Poland China, but has more white on its body.	a. Chester White
	Long bodied white hogs know as the “mother breed” and produce large litters.	b. Duroc
	These hogs are large and pure white with medium sized droopy ears.	c. Hampshire
	These are black with 6 white points on the 4 legs, the tail and nose.	d. Hereford
	Heavy muscled black hogs with a white belt around the shoulders and covering the front legs.	e. Landrace
	Solid red with droopy ears and are known to grow quickly and efficiently.	f. Poland China
	All white with a long body and snout with large floppy ears, known for its mothering ability.	g. Spot
	To be registered, these hogs must have a white face, at least 2 white feet, and the body must be at least 2/3 red.	h. Yorkshire

2. Define the following terms:

Barrow: _____

Boar: _____

Answers can be found in the OSU Swine Resource Handbook – 4-H 134R.

3. Which of the above can still be used for breeding stock? _____
4. When selecting pigs for your 4-H project, it is important to select ones at the right _____ and _____.
5. The average growth rate of a feeder pig is _____ pounds daily gain.
6. _____ is the general body shape of the pig as determined by its framework or skeleton and muscle structure.
7. Name three hog byproducts used in human medicine.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
8. The pig is a simple stomached animal called a _____. The pigs' digestive system is similar in design to what other animal? _____
9. How many pounds of water does a pig need to drink for each pound of feed it eats? _____
10. Pigs will not grow well on corn alone, partly because corn is very low in which amino acid? _____
11. A term commonly used to describe the amount and variety of essential amino acids found in protein is: _____
12. _____ and _____ are the main source of energy in a pig's diet.
13. When handling your animal, where are the two "bad" places to tap your pig?
 1. _____
 2. _____