



4-H Swine

Name: _____ 4-H Club _____

1. Name four benefits to becoming involved in the 4-H swine project: _____

2. Which city became such a major pork processing center in the 1860's, that it was known as "Porkopolis"? _____
3. Every market hog should have its carcass evaluated for what four important traits? _____

4. What primarily determines the value of a market hog at slaughter? _____

5. Which pork by-product ranks second only to meat in the important contributions hogs make to society? _____
6. How many grams of fat does a 3 oz. broiled pork tenderloin have compared to the same size beef tenderloin? _____
7. _____ is a result of metabolism of carbohydrates and fats that are in a pig's diet.
8. Compounds that assist the body in the assimilation and use of the other nutrients are called: _____
9. Match the following feed ingredients with their nutrient group.

Bone Meal

Fish Meal

a. Energy

Buckwheat

Molasses

b. Minerals

Corn

Soybean Meal

c. Protein

Dried Whey

Trace Mineral Salt

d. Vitamins

Ground
Limestone

Urea

e. Water

10. Requirements for breeding gilts for vitamins and minerals are _____ than those of grower and finisher pigs.
11. This disease is an inflammation of the mucous membranes that line the pig's nose: _____

12. This chronic disease affects pigs of all ages starting with those as young as 10 days, but signs of the disease are often not noticed until after 3 months of age. _____

13. This is a highly contagious viral disease characterized by vomiting, diarrhea and nearly 100% mortality in pigs less than 2 weeks old. _____

14. Illnesses that can be transmitted between humans and animals are called: _____

15. A sound genetic improvement program should include what four features? _____

16. What is a chromosome? _____

17. How many chromosomes does a pig have? _____
18. EPD stands for _____
19. List three important genetic abnormalities: _____

20. What is the gestation period for a sow? _____