

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Age Level: 8-11 12-14 15-18

Score/ Grade: \_\_\_/100pts.  
A=100-85 B=84-72 C=71-61

<b>SWINE BREEDING</b>			
<b>8-11 Years Old</b>			
<b>Categories</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Skill to be Done</b>	<b>Page(s) in Resource Handbook</b>
Parts	/ 27	Place labels on parts diagram ( 1 pt. each)	page 3-2
Breeds	/ 6	Match 6 breed names with pictures ( 1 pt. each)	pages 3-3 -- 3-6
<b>Breeding Management</b>			
* Ideal Breeding Gilt	/ 12	Label 12 ideal characteristics ( 1 pt. each)	page 15-7
<b>Animal Wellness</b>			
* Medication Label	/ 7	Place Labels on the medication label diagram (1 pt. each)	page 24-11
*Sanitation	/ 8	Point to and Identify the sanitation 8 problems and tell what you would do to correct them (1 pt. each)	See kit
<b>Project Book Work</b>	/ 20	Answer questions from your completed project book	Your completed project book
<b>Interview &amp; Feed Tag</b>	/ 20	Be able to discuss project work / animal & answer questions about your feed tag	See how to read tag pgs. 24-14
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>/ 100</b>		*Be sure you have your own feed tag
<b>12- 14 Years Old</b>			
<b>Categories</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Skill to be Done</b>	<b>Page(s) in Resource Handbook</b>
Parts	/ 27	Place labels on parts diagram ( 1 pt. ea.)	page 3-2
Breeds	/ 8	Match 8 breed names with pictures ( 1 pt. each)	pages 3-3 thru 3-6
<b>Breeding Management</b>			
*Pig, Genetic Abnormalities	/ 7	Match 7 abnormalities with description ( 1 pt. each)	pages 17-4 thru 17-6
<b>Animal Wellness</b>			
* Infectious diseases	/ 10	Label 10 of the definitions with the correct disease name(1 pt. each)	pages 9-1 thru 9-9
*Internal Parasites	/ 8	Match parasite to damage caused (1 pt. each)	page 9-12



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

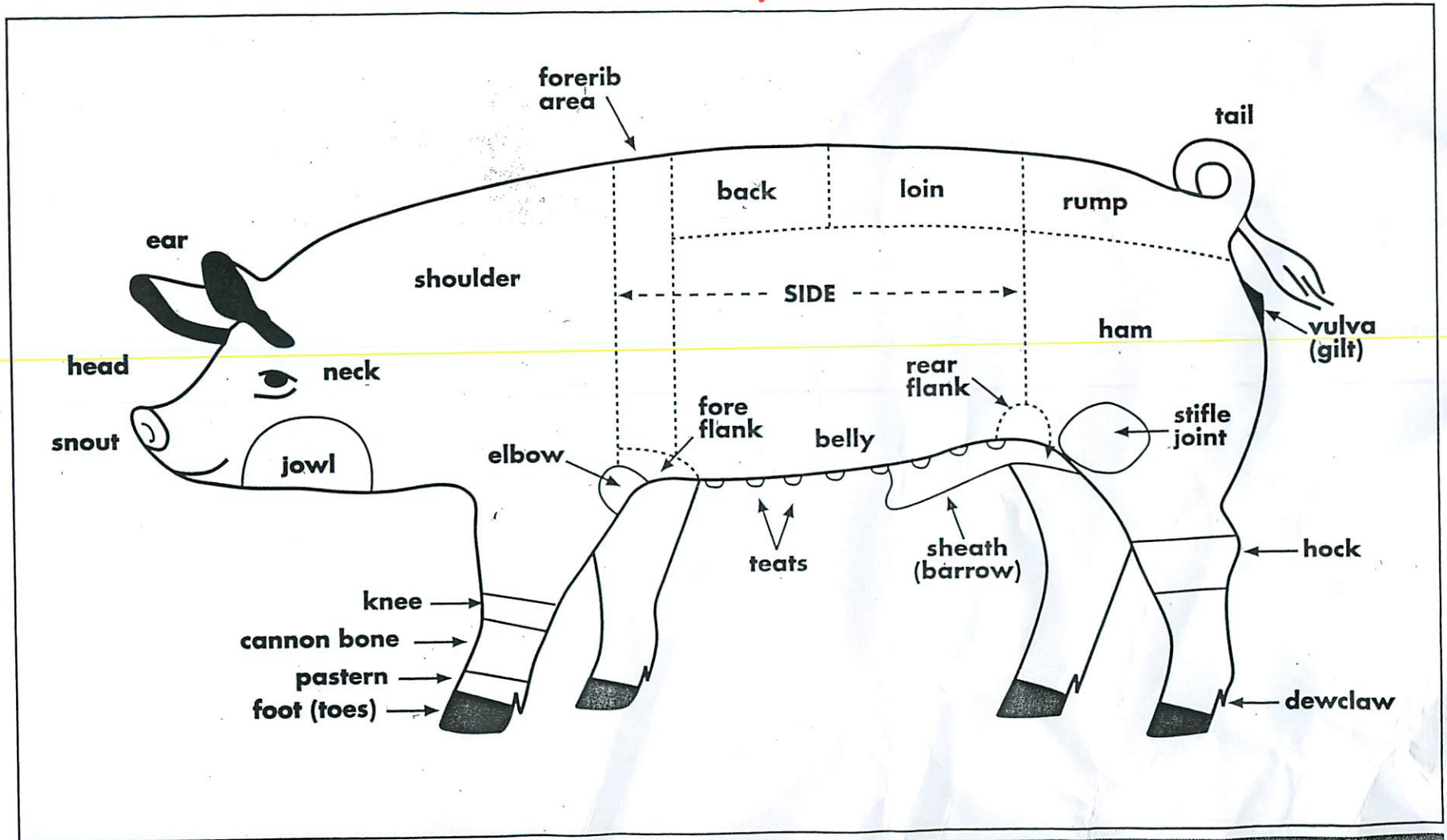
Age Level: 8-11 -14 15-18

Score/ Grade: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ pts.  
A=100-85 B=84-72 C=71-61

Project Book Work	/ 20	Answer questions from your completed project book.	Your completed project book
Interview & Feed Tag	/ 20	Be able to discuss project work / animal & answer questions about your feed tag	See how to read tag pg. 24-14
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>/ 100</b>		*Be sure you have your feed tag
<b>15 -18 Years Old</b>			
<b>Categories</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Skill to be Done</b>	<b>Page(s) in Resource Handbook</b>
Parts	/ 14	Place labels on parts diagram ( 1/2 pt. each)	page 3-2
Breeds	/ 10	Match 10 breed names with pictures ( 1 pt. each)	pages 3-3 -- 3-6
Breeding Management			
*6 steps in processing pigs	/ 18	Label each of the processing skill to the correct picture/definition ( 3 pt.each)	pages 21-1thru 21-10; Naval cord care; clipping needle teeth; tail docking; iron injection; ear notching; castration
Animal Wellness			
*Current topic Issue	/ 18	Read and be prepared to discuss the 1 page article	henry.osu.edu under Livestock Project Member Information; may request hard copy
Project Book work	/ 20	Answer questions from your completed project book	Your completed project book
Interview & Feed Tag	/ 20	Be able to discuss project work / animal & answer questions about your feed tag	See how to read tag pg. 24-14
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	<b>/ 100</b>		*Be sure your feed tag is in your book/insert

# Swine Breeding

8-11 Year Olds  
12-14 Year Olds  
15-18 Year Olds



This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, under special project number 93-EFSQ-4096  
Product distribution through the Ohio Agricultural Curriculum Materials Service

Figure 3.1  
Parts of the pig



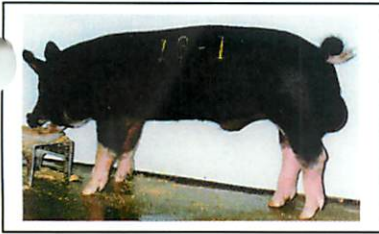
Swine Breeding

12-18 Year 0192  
15-14 Year 0192  
8-11 Year 0192

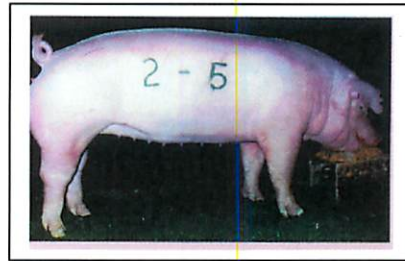


# Swine Breeds= Answer Key

All Age levels



Berkshire



Chester White



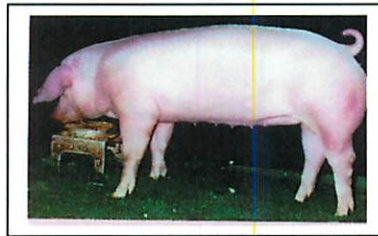
Duroc



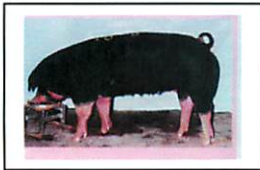
Hampshire



Hereford



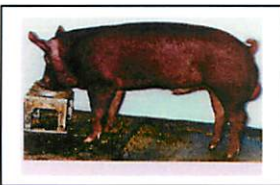
Landrace



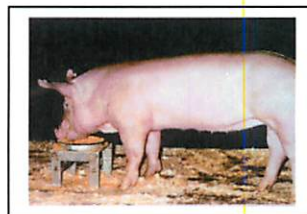
Poland China



Spotted



Tamworth



Yorkshire

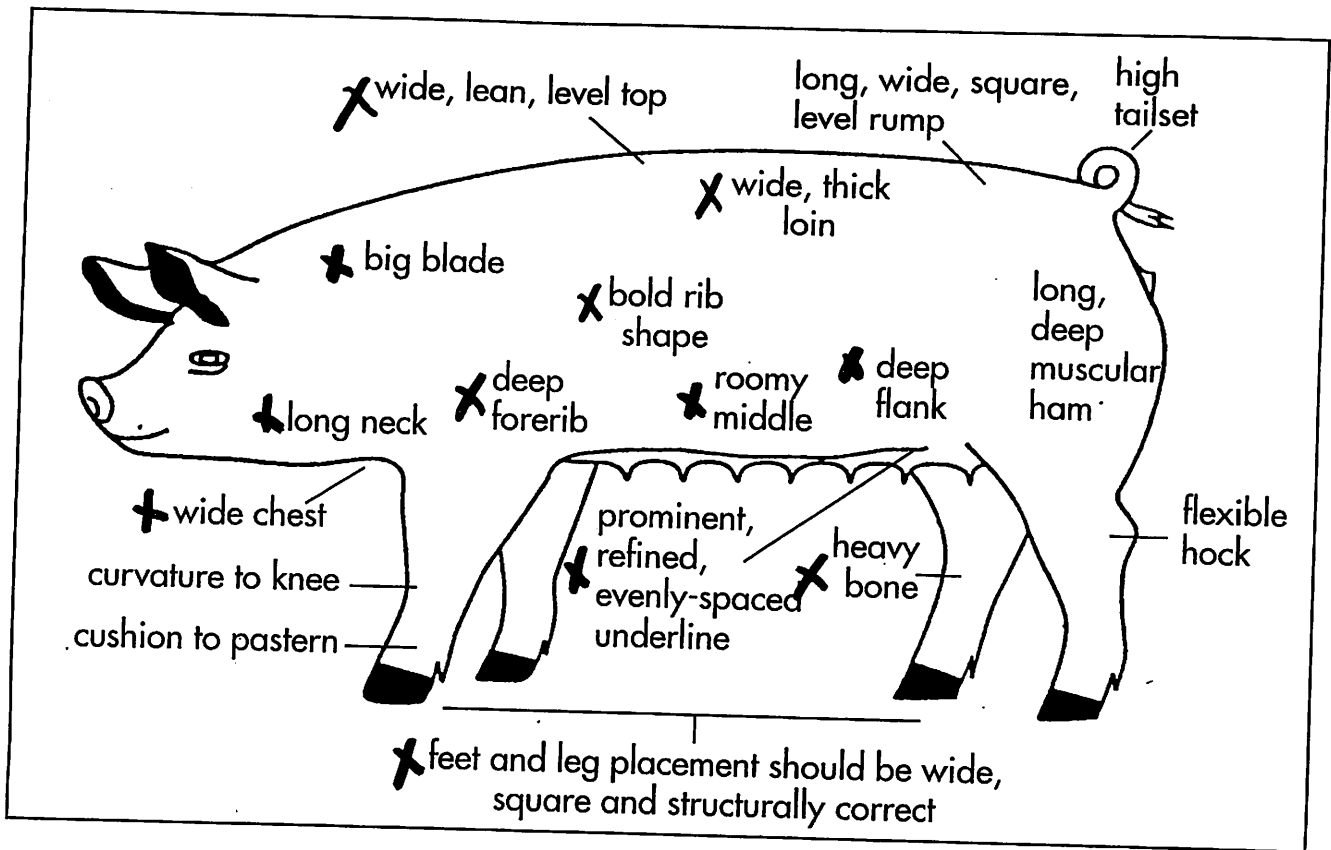


Figure 15.6  
 Characteristics of an ideal breeding gilt

8-11 year olds  
 Ideal Gilt kit2

X = labels available

8-11 year olds  
Medication Label  
Kitz

Medication Label

Before administering any drug to an animal, you must have a knowledge of the information found on the drug label and

insert. Make sure you are able to identify the parts of the medication label and medication insert.

Name of Drug OMNIBIOTIC Active Ingredients  
(hydrocillin)

Directions for use: See package insert

Cautions and Warnings

**Warning:** Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours after the last treatment must not be used for food. Withholding Times  
The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time.

Store between 2° and 8° C ( 36° and 46° F ) Storage  
Keep dry and away from light

Quantity of Contents \_\_\_\_\_ Net Contents: 100 ml  
Distributed by  
**USA Animal Health, Inc.** Name of Distributor  
Lot Number \_\_\_\_\_ Lot # 0009900-Q123  
Expiration Date 05/17/XX Date of Expiration

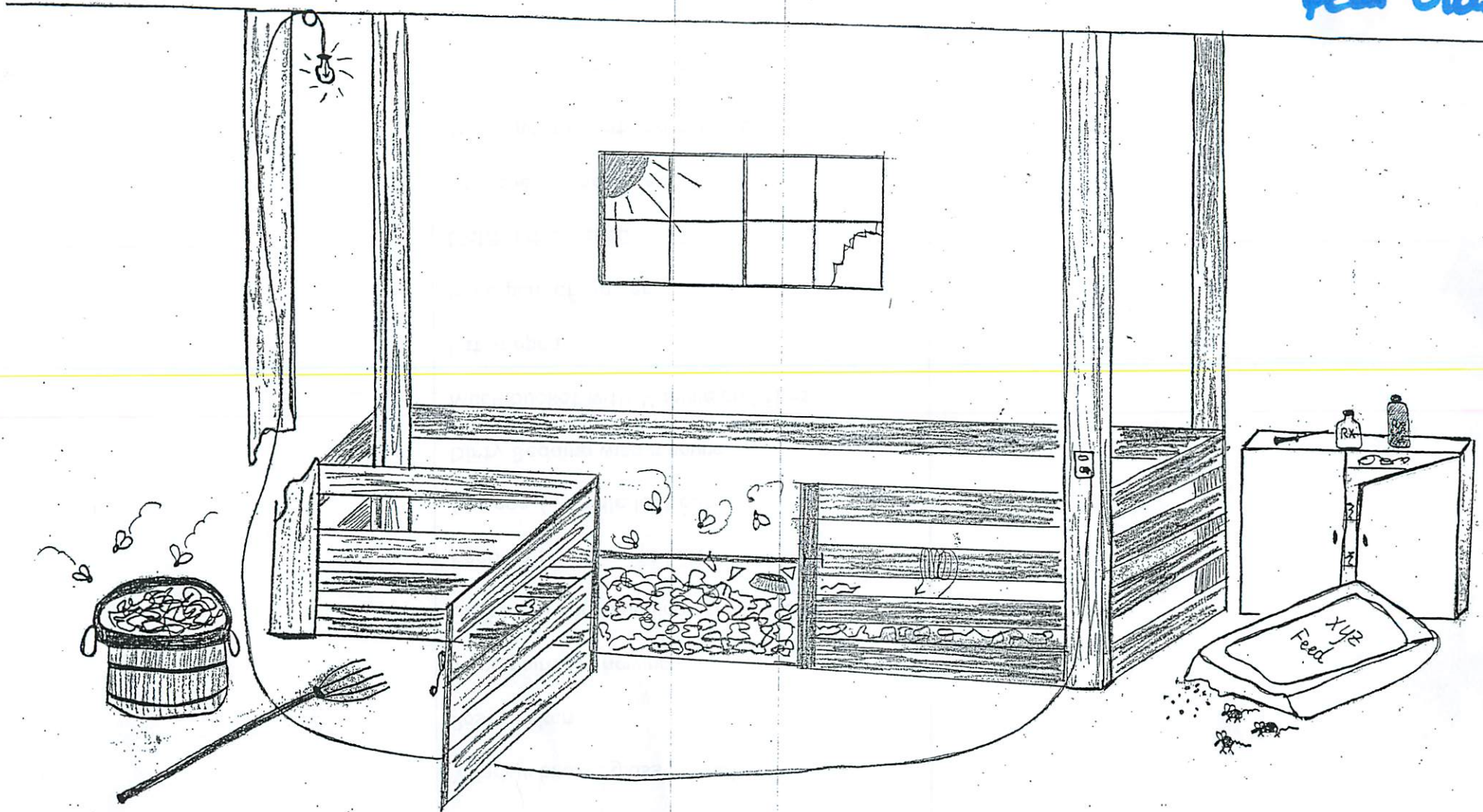


LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program  
This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service,  
United States Department of Agriculture, under special project number 93-EFSQ-4096  
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8-11  
Year Olds



Sanitation Problem: 8-11 Year Olds - Can you find the problems?

Answers

Kitz



Sanitation Problems:  
8-11 Year Olds  
Horses, Dairy Cows, Beef Cattle, Hogs, Goats and Sheep

Problems:

- Rake on floor
- Window broke; glass in stall
- Post broken
- Wire point is showing
- Extension cord running across floor
- Feed on floor - mice in it
- Syringe / Needle left out
- Dirty Bedding with manure
- Muck bucket with Manure and flies
- Latch open
- Feed pan left in pen
- Light not covered
- Storage cabinet open
- Medicine left out and down low

KHS

WIRE

100-0192  
8-11

## PIG ABNORMALITIES

Pigs may be born with abnormalities (or defects) that can be caused by genetic or environmental factors.

\*Please label the description of each of the abnormalities with the correct term.

A genetic abnormality in which the pig is born with extra toes.

ANSWER: POLYDACTYLY

This abnormality occurs when a pig has a weakened supportive muscle in the naval area resulting in the intestines protruding through the belly wall.

ANSWER: UMBILICAL HERNIA

Genetic in nature, the pig is considered a bleeder.

ANSWER: HEMOPHILIA

Genetic abnormality which is a result from a weakness of the muscles that surround the inguinal canal permitting the intestines to drop into the scrotum.

ANSWER: SCROTAL HERNIA

This is a condition that is characterized by the absence of a rectal opening.

ANSWER: ATRESIA ANI

The pig is born splay legged when they have this genetic abnormality.

ANSWER: SPRADDLE LEGS



This is an abnormality in which a male pig has one or more testicle retained in the body cavity.

**ANSWER: CRYPTORCHIDISM**

A genetic abnormality, there is direct relationship to a "stress gene". Producers are cautioned to avoid using stress positive and stress carrier hogs due to poor muscle quality produced.

**ANSWER: PORCINE STRESS SYNDROME**

A genetic abnormality in which research has shown it is inherited in a dominant fashion with the positive and carrier pigs having undesirable muscle quality attributes.

**ANSWER: RENDEMENT NAPOLE GENE**

The formal definition of this genetic abnormality is SYNDACTYLY.

**ANSWER: MULE FOOT**

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEFINITIONS

This is the inflammation of the mucous membranes that line the pig's nose. Common signs of the disease are sneezing, sniffing, snorting and coughing. **ANSWER: Atrophic Rhinitis**

This is an infection of the intestinal tract by *E. Coli* bacteria causing diarrhea. Death may result from dehydration caused by fluid loss. Bacteria enters the mouth, attaches to the lining of the small intestine and produces a toxin which causes the diarrhea. **ANSWER: COLIBACCILLOSIS**

This infectious bacterial disease can cause sudden death, fever, diamond skin lesions, arthritis, heart valve lesions and abortion. Red skin blotches, purplish tails and ears and reluctance to get up and move around and depression are signs often observed. **ANSWER: ERYSIPELAS**

This infectious disease affects pigs of all ages. It is a chronic disease in which the pig has a dry, nonproductive cough this noticeable after exercise. Antibiotics and vaccinations are useful. **ANSWER: MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIA**

Caused by a virus, this disease can cause premature farrowing, stillborn and mummified fetuses. In growing pigs the disease leads to respiratory problems as the virus attacks the defenses of the lungs. **ANSWER: PRRS (Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome)**

This is an acute, infectious disease caused by a virus and involves the nervous and respiratory systems of the pig. It is spread mainly by direct contact between swine with the nose and mouth being the main entry points. **ANSWER: PSEUDORABIES**

This is a bacterial infection that leads to septicemia and pneumonia and is spread through feces. **ANSWER: SALMONELLOSIS**

This is a highly contagious viral disease characterized by vomiting, diarrhea and nearly 100% mortality in pigs less than 2 weeks old. **ANSWER: TRANSMISSIBLE GASTROENTERITIS (TGE)**

This disease is caused by *Lawsonia intracellularis* bacteria infecting the cells of the intestinal tract wall causing it to become weakened. It produces diarrhea. **ANSWER: ILEITIS**

Also known as "Greasy Pig Disease" this infectious disease is caused by *Staphylococcus hyicus*. **ANSWER: EXUDATIVE EPIDERMITIS**



## Internal Parasites

DAMAGE CAUSED TO PIG & LABEL WITH THE CORRECT PARASITE

Ruptures the intestinal mucosa, diarrhea, poor digestion. ANSWER: COCCIDIOSIS

Causes moderate to severe to bloody diarrhea in very young pigs. Can result in mortalities. ANSWER: THREADWORM

Damages the liver, perirenal tissues, ureters, kidney. ANSWER: KIDNEY WORM

Migrating larvae damage liver and lungs and creates conditions favorable for development of bacterial and viral pneumonia, causes diarrhea, and blocks the intestine. ANSWER: LARGE ROUNDWORM (ASCARIS SUUM)

Irritates the fine air passages, ruptures tissues, causes bleeding, and allows development of pneumonia. ANSWER: LUNGWORM

Accumulations of these ulcerate the cecum and anterior large intestine. Provoke bloody diarrhea. ANSWER: WHIPWORM

Irritates the lining of the stomach or tunnels beneath it and causes inflammation and ulceration. End result is often diarrhea. ANSWER: STOMACH WORM

Nodule formation which decreases digestive efficiency and often outright illness. ANSWER: NODULAR WORM

# Steps in Processing Piglets

When your litter of pigs is born, they should be processed within 24 hours after birth. Assume that you have recorded and weighed each piglet first. There are basically six steps in processing you will then complete.

\*Please put the correct term label with the process skill.

ANSWERS IN ORDER OF HOW THEY ARE PRESENTED ON THE DIAGRAM>>>>

This step is usually required at feeder pig markets. Use sterilized sidecutters in trimming the tail to about 1 inch. Apply antiseptic to the wound.

ANSWER: DOCKING

This step is performed to reduce the incidences of the pigs biting each other and the sow's udder.

ANSWER: CLIPPING NEEDLE TEETH

The surgical removal of the two testicles between 3 and 21 days of age.

ANSWER: CASTRATION

This is the most common method of permanent pig identification.

ANSWER: EAR NOTCHING

This step is necessary to prevent anemia in the piglet. It is administered in the neck, just off the midline.

ANSWER: IRON INJECTION

In this step you would use disinfected side cutters to cut off the remaining portion of the umbilical cord and then swab, spray or dip with iodine antiseptic. ANSWER: NAVAL CORD CARE



Parts of the Saddle (Western OR English) 12-14 year Olds