

SWINE QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS

Swine 1 – Questions

1. Name this black bodied pig that has six white points, including their nose, tail and feet. They have erect ears and dished snouts.
 - a. Berkshire
2. Name this white pig with long droopy ears and that is known for its mothering ability
 - a. Chester White
3. What breed of pig is red with drooping ears and is the second most recorded breed in the United States?
 - a. Duroc
4. Which breed of swine is black with a white belt across the shoulders and has erect ears?
 - a. Hampshire
5. Which breed of swine is white with drooping ears and the sows are know for their ability to produce large litters over an extended amount of time?
 - a. Landrace
6. Which breed of swine is black and white bodied and had medium sized droopy ears?
 - a. Poland China
7. Which breed of swine is white bodied with black spots and medium sized, droopy ears?
 - a. Spot
8. Which breed of swine is the most popular breed of swine in the United States and Canada? They have erect ears and white bodies.
 - a. Yorkshire
9. About how many pounds of feed are required to raise a 260 pound market hot?
 - a. 875 pounds
10. What are two symptoms of overcrowding?
 - a. Reduced gain, increased feed consumption, tail biting, cannibalism
11. About how many square feet does a 40-100 pound pig need?
 - a. 4 sq ft/pig minimum
12. About how may square feet does a 100-150 pound pig need?
 - a. 6 sq ft/pig minimum
13. About how many square feet does a 150-260 pound pig need?
 - a. 8 sq ft/pig minimum
14. True or **False**: Pigs are ruminants.

15. What is another name for the “blind gut”?
 - a. The cecum
16. Where are most of the nutrients absorbed in the digestive system?
 - a. Small Intestine
17. What part of the digestive system leads to the opening through which the undigested portion of the feed is eliminated?
 - a. Rectum
18. What is a young female pig called?
 - a. Gilt
19. What are swine offspring called?
 - a. Piglets
20. What is an adult female pig called?
 - a. Sow
21. What is a group of pigs born to a sow called?
 - a. Litter
22. What is an adult male pig called?
 - a. Boar
23. What nutrients do pigs, sheep, and cattle all need most of?
 - a. Water
24. What are three things you would find in a swine show box?
 - a. Cane, show schedule, spray bottle, water bucket, health papers, feed pan
25. Where should the pig be in relation to you and the judge in the show ring?
 - a. The pig should always be between the show person and the judge
26. How far should you be from the judge in order to show your pig to the best of its advantage?
 - a. 15-20 feet away
27. What is the typical carcass weight of a market pig?
 - a. 184 pounds
28. What is the typical weight of the lean meat in a market pig?
 - a. 88.5 pounds
29. What is a castrated male pig called?
 - a. Barrow
30. What is a swine creep diet?
 - a. Diet provided to nursing pigs from about 3 days old until weaning

31. What is the birth process in swine called?

- a. Farrowing

32. What is the meat from hogs called?

- a. Pork

Swine 2 - Questions

1. What is one thing that should be done with a baby piglet within the first couple of days?

- a. Iron shots, clipping needle teeth, identifying pig, dock tail, castrate males

2. Where should an iron shot be given to a baby pig?

- a. In the neck muscle

3. How long is a sow's gestation?

- a. 3 months, 3 weeks, and 3 days; 114 days

4. What is gestation?

- a. The time that a sow is pregnant

5. Why should boars be placed next sows before breeding?

- a. So the sow starts cycling

6. About how much feed will a 1500-pound pig eat per day?

- a. About 6 lbs.

7. Name one disease symptom of an external parasite.

- a. Itching, rough skin, decreased feed intake

8. What is the swine disease that causes poor conception rates, reabsorbed litters, mummies and small litters?

- a. Parvovirus

9. What is the swine disease that causes a sow to abort mid-pregnancy or have weak litters and nursing pigs suddenly die?

- a. Leptospirosis

10. What swine disease causes 1-8 day-old pigs, watery diarrhea, high death rates and vomiting?

- a. TGE (Transmissible Gastroenteritis)

11. What swine disease causes no energy, sleepy, rough hair coat, wrinkled skin, hard breathing, and poor growth in piglets?

- a. Baby pig anemia (iron deficiency)

12. What swine disease causes infertility and abortions 15 days after breeding?

- a. Brucellosis

13. What swine disease causes worms in the feces, decreased food intake, and slow growth?

- a. Internal parasites

14. What swine disease has symptoms of infection of the mammary gland, udder is hard and hot to the touch, the sow is also off feed?
 - a. Lactation Failure – Mastitis
15. What swine disease causes sneezing, tearing of eyes, snorting, coughing, the twisting of the nose?
 - a. Atrophic rhinitis
16. What swine disease causes blood and mucus in diarrhea, pigs to be off feed, and death in pigs under 3 weeks of age?
 - a. Swine dysentery
17. What swine disease and reproductive disease causes abortions, mummies and weak pigs?
 - a. PRRS (Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome)
18. What swine disease causes reduced gain, poor growth, and reproductive failures in the breeding herd?
 - a. Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)
19. About what percent of US agricultural production is sold to other countries?
 - a. 30-40%
20. What medication, such as streptomycin or penicillin, is used to destroy or inhibit the growth of microorganisms, specifically bacteria?
 - a. Antibiotic
21. What is a farrowing crate?
 - a. Stall in which the sow is confined during farrowing and lactation periods to prevent her from turning around
22. What is resistance to disease, usually created through vaccination?
 - a. Immunity
23. What is the term used to describe pigs born discolored and shriveled or decomposed that died sometime during gestation?
 - a. Mummified pigs
24. What is the area called where pigs are moved following weaning and they are kept there until they are about 40-50 lbs.?
 - a. Nursery
25. What are progeny?
 - a. Offspring of an animal
26. What is separating sick or new animals from a herd to ensure the health of the rest of the herd called?
 - a. Quarantine

27. What is a gilt of superior quality selected to become part of the breeding herd called?
 - a. Replacement Gilt
28. What type of farms involve all stage of production from breeding through finishing to market weights?
 - a. Farrow to Finish Farms
29. What type of farms sell 40-60 pound feeder pigs to grow-finish farms?
 - a. Farrowing – Nursery Farms
30. What type of farms sell 10-15 pound weaned pigs to nursery – grow – finish farms?
 - a. Farrow to Finish Farms
31. About what percent of feed costs account for all of production expenses?
 - a. 65%
32. Young pigs are fed a diet containing what percent of crude protein?
 - a. 20 – 22 %
33. Finishing pigs are fed a diet containing what percent of crude protein?
 - a. 13 – 15 %
34. **True** or False Compared to 50 years ago, pigs today are leaner.
35. About how many pigs are born in a litter?
 - a. 9 – 10 practical range 6 – 13
36. When are the highest death losses of the entire pork production process?
 - a. First 3 – 4 days after birth
37. What is the current system used for payment of pork?
 - a. Low amounts of fat (leanness) and high amounts of muscle
38. Name one way that producers can manage the prices they receive for their hogs?
 - a. Hedging with future or options contracts or forward contracting

Swine 3 – Questions

1. At what phase of production is a pig most efficient at converting feed to muscle?
 - a. Nursing pig
2. What is the feed efficiency of a finishing pig?
 - a. 2:1
3. What is the term used to describe the degree to which crossbred hogs deviate from the performance of average hogs of the parental breeds?
 - a. Heterosis or Hybrid Vigor

4. What does EPD stand for?
 - a. Expected Progeny Difference
5. What is the management practice in which a facility is filled and emptied of hogs all at once called?
 - a. All in, All out system
6. What is an unborn mammal that is growing in the uterus before birth?
 - a. Fetus
7. What an animal that is unable to reproduce offspring?
 - a. Infertile
8. What is tendency of animals to behave in a social dominance order?
 - a. Social Order

Pig Talk 1 GLOSSARY

This is the first of three Pig Talk glossaries for you to use to increase your swine vocabulary. See how many of these words your family knows.

A

Absorption - Process in which nutrients and other materials are taken through the wall of the digestive tract and into the blood.

Auction - A way to sell swine and other things. Bids are received and the animal or item for sale is sold to the person with the highest bid.

B

Barrow - Castrated male pig.
Boar - Intact male pig.

Breed (noun) - A group of swine that look alike, share certain characteristics and pass those characteristics to their young. Common breeds include Yorkshire, Hampshire, Duroc and Landrace.

Breed (verb) - Mating a boar and gilt or sow to produce piglets.

By-product - Product produced from the parts of the pig left over after the meat is used. For example, leather is made from pig skin.

C

Carcass - Body of a hog after it has been "harvested."

Concentrate - Dietary component high in energy or protein and low in fiber content highly digestible.

Crossbred - Offspring produced from the mating of two or more breeds.

D

Diet, feed, ration - Foods pigs eat to get nutrients.

Diet Types -

Pre-Starter diet - diet provided to pigs from about 3-10 days of age; creep feed. **Creep diet** - diet provided to nursing pigs from about 3 days of age until weaning; pre-starter diet.

Starter diet - diet provided to weaned pigs until they weigh about 40 pounds.

Grower diet - diet provided to pigs between 40 and 125 pounds body weight.

Finisher diet - diet provided to pigs from a body weight of about 125 pounds until they are marketed.

Gestation diet - ration provided to pregnant females.

Lactation diet - ration provided for sow that is nursing piglets.

Digestion - Process in which complex nutrients such as starch, fats and proteins are chemically broken down in the digestive system into simple nutrients, such as glucose, fatty acids and amino acids that can be absorbed and used by the body.

Digestive system - Part of the pig's body that changes the feed it eats into energy the body can use to grow. The major parts of the digestive system are:

Mouth - Takes in and chews feed;

Esophagus - Carries feed from the mouth to the stomach; **Stomach** - Mixes and begins chemical change (breakdown) of feed;

Small Intestine - Completes chemical breakdown of feed and begins absorption (transport into the blood) of nutrients; **Cecum** - Forms the beginning of the large intestine, also called the blind gut; and

Large Intestine - Completes absorption of nutrients. Stores waste before it's passed from the system as manure.

Disease - Sickness or illness that prevents the body from functioning normally.

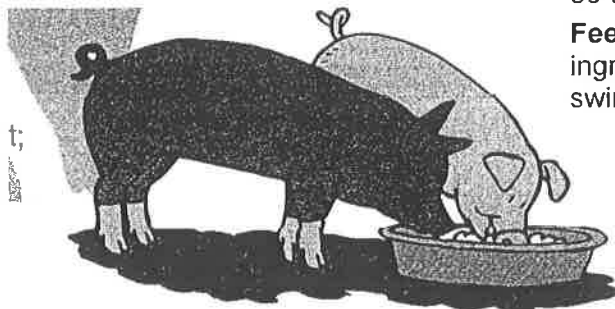
F

Farrowing - Birth process in swine.

Feces - Solid waste eliminated from the digestive tract; manure.

Feeder pigs - Weaned young pigs weighing approximately 30 to 60 pounds.

Feedstuff - Grain and other ingredients used in making swine rations.



PIG TALK 1

G

Gilt - Young female that has not yet produced her first litter of pigs.

H

Hogs - Another word for swine. Some use the word "pigs" for younger animals and "hogs" for older animals. A "piglet" is a very young animal, often from birth until weaning.

Hurdle - Small, hand-held panel used to guide hogs as they are being moved. About 2'x 3' in size.

L

Litter - Group of piglets born to a sow at one time. Ideally, there will be 10-12 live piglets born in a litter.

M

Market hogs - Swine approximately 5-1/2 to about 6 months of age and weighing 230-270 pounds. They're "harvested" to generate pork products.

N

Nutrients - Building blocks of nutrition that must be eaten each day by pigs for good health and growth. There are six major classes of nutrients: proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, vitamins, minerals and water.

P

Pork - Meat from hogs

Pork cuts - Cuts of meat from a whole hog carcass.

Wholesale cuts are the ham, loin, belly and shoulder (Boston Butt, picnic).

Retail cuts are taken from the wholesale cuts and are the pork chops, bacon, roasts, etc. that are sold at grocery stores.

S

Scours - Soft, watery feces (diarrhea) in swine, commonly occurring as part of a disease.

Showmanship - Exhibition class at a fair or swine show. Exhibitors show their hogs in a clean, attractive condition and demonstrate the ability to properly show the animal to a judge.

Sire - Male parent (boar of a specific pig).

Sow - Female hog that has produced one or more litters of pigs.

Structural soundness - Evaluation term referring to the absence of functional defects in the bone structure of swine, especially feet and legs.

Swine producer - Someone who earns his or her income from raising hogs. Sometimes referred to as a pork producer.

T

Trait - Feature or characteristic of an animal, such as lean body or calm personality.

W

Weaning - Removing pigs from the sow and switching them from sow's milk to a dry feed.

PIG PARTS

1. Stifle
2. Sheath
3. Shoulder
4. Heartgirth
5. Seam
6. Pastern
7. Poll
8. Snout
9. Belly
10. Rump
11. Hock
12. Underline
13. Neck
14. Knee
15. Jowl
16. Dewclaw
17. Elbow
18. Loin
19. Ham
20. Tailsetting
21. Side
22. Rear Flank
23. Toes
24. Width of Stifle
25. Turn Over Loin Edge

