

# Swine Medalist Questions

## Bronze Medal Swine 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.

Berkshire

2. Name this white pig with long droopy ears and that is known for its mothering ability

Chester White

3. What breed of pig is red with drooping ears and is the second most recorded breed in the United States?

Duroc

4. Which breed of swine is black with a white belt across the shoulders and has erect ears?

Hampshire

5. Which breed of swine is white with drooping ears and the sows are known, for their ability to produce large litters over an extended amount of time?

Landrace

6. Which breed of swine is black and white bodied and had medium sized droopy ears?

Poland China

7. Which breed of swine is white bodied with black spots and medium sized, droopy ears?

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.

Yorkshire

9. About how many pounds of feed are required to raise a 260 pound market hog?

875 pounds

10. What are two symptoms of overcrowding?

Reduced gain, increased feed consumption, tail biting, cannibalism

11. About how many square feet does a 40–100-pound pig need?

4 sq ft/pig minimum

12. About how many square feet does a 100–150-pound pig need?

6 sq ft/pig minimum

13. About how many square feet does a 150–260-pound pig need?

8 sq ft/pig minimum

14. True or **False**: Pigs are ruminants.

15. Where are most of the nutrients absorbed in the digestive system?

Small Intestine

16. What part of the digestive system leads to the opening through which the undigested portion of the feed is eliminated?

Rectum

17. What is a young female pig called?

Gilt

18. What are swine offspring called?

Piglets

19. What is an adult female pig called?

Sow

20. What is a group of pigs born to a sow called?

Litter

21. What is an adult male pig called?

Boar

22. What nutrients do pigs, sheep, and cattle all need most of?

Water

23. What are three things you would find in a swine show box?

whip, show schedule, spray bottle, water bucket, health papers, feed pan, towel, soap

24. Where should the pig be in relation to you and the judge in the show ring?

The pig should always be between the show person and the judge

25. How far should you be from the judge in order to show your pig to the best of its advantage?

15-20 feet away

26. What is the typical carcass weight of a market pig?

184 pounds

27. What is the typical weight of the lean meat in a market pig?

88.5 pounds

28. What is a castrated male pig called?

Barrow

29. What is a swine creep diet?

Diet provided to nursing pigs from about 3 days old until weaning

30. What is the birth process in swine called?

Farrowing

31. What is the meat from hogs called?

Pork

32. What is the weight range at the Santa Cruz County Fair for Swine?

210-270

33. What are the basic daily activities you should perform to properly care for your pig?

Clean water, feed, clean the pen, daily exercise

34. What do you look for when selecting a market pig?

Structural correctness, length of body, depth of body, ham carries down into the lower leg, breed characteristics, eye set width, width of back, height, high tail setting, width of bone (not fine boned)

35. When should you worm your market hog?

Every 30 days or as necessary

## **Silver Swine Medal Questions**

1. What is one thing that should be done with a baby piglet within the first couple of days?  
Iron shots, clipping needle teeth, identifying pig, dock tail, castrate males
2. Where should an iron shot be given to a baby pig?  
In the neck muscle
3. How long is a sow's gestation?  
3 months, 3 weeks, and 3 days; 114 days
4. What is gestation?  
The time that a sow is pregnant
5. Why should boars be placed next sows before breeding?  
To start the sow cycling
6. About how much feed will a 500-pound pig eat per day?  
About 6 lbs.
7. Name one disease symptom of an external parasite.  
Itching, rough skin, decreased feed intake
8. What is the swine disease that causes poor conception rates, reabsorbed litters, mummies and small litters?  
Parvovirus
9. What swine disease causes no energy, sleepy, rough hair coat, wrinkled skin, hard breathing, and poor growth in piglets?  
Baby pig anemia (iron deficiency)
10. What swine disease causes infertility and abortions 15 days after breeding?  
Brucellosis
11. What swine disease causes worms in the feces, decreased food intake, and slow growth?  
Internal parasites
12. 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?  
Lactation Failure – Mastitis
13. What swine disease causes sneezing, tearing of eyes, snorting, coughing, the twisting of the nose?  
Atrophic rhinitis

14. What swine disease causes blood and mucus in diarrhea, pigs to be off feed, and death in pigs under 3 weeks of age?  
Swine dysentery
15. What swine disease and reproductive disease causes abortions, mummies and weak pigs?  
PRRS (Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome)
16. What swine disease causes reduced gain, poor growth, and reproductive failures in the breeding herd?  
Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)
17. About what percent of US agricultural production is sold to other countries?  
30-40%
18. What medication, such as streptomycin or penicillin, is used to destroy or inhibit the growth of microorganisms, specifically bacteria?  
Antibiotic
19. What is a farrowing crate?  
Stall in which the sow is confined during farrowing and lactation periods to prevent her from turning around
20. What is resistance to disease, usually created through vaccination?  
Immunity
21. What is the term used to describe pigs born discolored and shriveled or decomposed that died sometime during gestation?  
Mummified pigs
22. What is the area called where pigs are moved following weaning and they are kept there until they are about 40-50 lbs.?  
Nursery
23. What are progeny?  
Offspring of an animal
24. What is separating sick or new animals from a herd to ensure the health of the rest of the herd called?  
Quarantine
25. What is a gilt of superior quality selected to become part of the breeding herd called?  
Replacement Gilt
26. What type of farms involve all stages of production from breeding through finishing to market weights?  
Farrow to Finish Farms
27. What type of farms sell 40-60 pound feeder pigs to grow-finish farms?

Farrowing – Nursery Farms

28. What type of farms sell 10-15 pound weaned pigs to nursery – grow – finish farms?

Farrow to Finish Farms

29. About what percent of feed costs account for all of production expenses?

65%

30. Young pigs are fed a diet containing what percent of crude protein?

20 – 22 %

31. Finishing pigs are fed a diet containing what percent of crude protein?

13 – 15 %

32. **True** or False Compared to 50 years ago, pigs today are leaner.

33. About how many pigs are born in a litter?

9 – 10 practical range 6 – 13

34. When are the highest death losses of the entire pork production process?

First 3 – 4 days after birth

35. What is the sire?

Male parent (Boar)

What is the dam?

Female parent (Sow)

36. What is a purebred animal?

An animal of pure breeding, registered or eligible for registration, in the herd book of the breed to which it belongs.

## Gold Medal Swine Questions

1. At what phase of production is a pig most efficient at converting feed to muscle?  
Nursing pig
2. What is the feed efficiency of a finishing pig?  
2:1
3. What is the management practice in which a facility is filled and emptied of hogs all at once called?  
All in, All out system
4. What is an unborn mammal that is growing in the uterus before birth?  
Fetus
5. What an animal that is unable to reproduce offspring?  
Infertile
6. What is tendency of animals to behave in a social dominance order?  
Social Order
7. What is the normal body temperature of a hog?  
102.5 (101-103)
8. What is the respiration rate of a hog?  
8-18 breathes per minute
9. What is the normal heart rate of a hog?  
60-80 beats per a minute
10. Name the commercial grade of hogs?
  - a. U.S. 1- less than 1inch backfat thickness over the last rib
  - b. U.S. 2 -1 inch to 1.24 inches backfat thickness over the last rib
  - c. U.S. 3- 1.25 inches to 1.49 backfat thickness over the last rib
  - d. U.S. 4 – 1.50 inches & over backfat thickness over the last rib
  - e. Utility – All carcasses with unacceptable quality of lean or belly thickness. Also, all carcasses which have soft or oily fat

(Review carcass grade sheet for a more indepth explanation)

11. Name three important contributions of swine to the medical profession.

1. Hog heart valves can be used for heart valve replacement in humans
2. Swine are a source of nearly 40 drugs & pharmaceuticals
3. Pig skin can be used for severely burned humans

12. Name at least 3 swine by-products.

Intestines-sausage casing

Bones & skin- glue, pigskin, garments, gloves & shoes

Dried Bones -Buttons, Bone China

Bone Meal- glass, water filters

Gall Stones-Ornaments

Hair-Artist brushes, insulation, upholstery

Fatty acids-crayons, chalk, cement, rubber, cosmetics, lubricants, weed killers, cellophane

13. What is the importance of protein (amino acids), in swine feed?

Suitable amounts of protein are needed for maintenance, for growth, & reproduction & weight gain

14. What is the importance of carbohydrates, in swine feed?

Source of heat & energy, Most carbohydrates are transformed into fats & are stored

15. What is the importance of vitamins, in swine feed?

Vitamins help maintain normal function of the animals, body, assist in the transformation of energy & the regulation of metabolism

16. Name 3 important factors in selecting a breeding animal?

Structurally correctness, durability, breed characteristics, 12 good teats,

Desirable body style (length, depth)

17. What is daily ration?

The amount of feed, fed an animal in a 24 hour period of time.

18. What does castration mean?

To remove the testicle or ovaries

19. What does cover mean?

The fat layer that is beneath the skin as it approaches market weight.

20. Name the parts of a pig?

Provide the individual a chart of a pig and have them name the parts of the pig

21. What is a Shoat?

A term used for hogs from weaning to 120 lbs.

22. What does Market Ready mean?

The pig has enough fat and meat for it to be sold.

23. How many months does it take to make a hog market ready?

5-6 months

24. How much does a bag of feed cost?

\$20-\$25.00

25. When was your market hog born?

March-April

26. What is the loin eye?

The area in square inches, of lean meat contained within the loin. (pork chop)

27. What is the most import cut economically?

Loin eye

28. Are swine omnivores (eat both meat & vegetables)?

Yes

29. At what weight is a pig considered a hog?

121 lbs. and over

30. What is the #1 hog producing state?

Iowa

31. What is the withdrawal time before slaughter?

30 days before slaughter

32. What is the difference between starter, grower & finisher feeds?

The % of protein & fat

33. Are pig ruminant animals?

No, they are monogastric

34. Why are pig tails cut?

To prevent other pigs from biting off the tail of another pig.

35. What is a Stag?

A male hog that has been castrated, after reaching maturity.