



Your hog likes to eat:

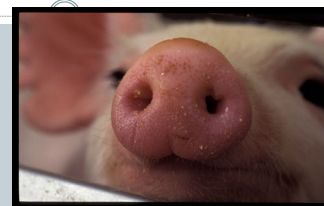
1. EVERYTHING- ESPECIALLY ICE CREAM
2. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
3. PIG FEED

The answer is #3.

Your pig is a 'show pig' and therefore should be eating quality pig feed with appropriate protein levels designed to grow a quality market animal. Pigs can eat fruits and vegetable, "table scraps" but that is not the diet you want your show hog to be eating. Hogs like ice cream, but it's a really bad idea to begin feeding hogs sugary treats as just like people, too many sweets are not a healthy diet.

If your pig is sick it will:

1. oink a lot
2. not eat
3. look droopy



The answer is #2 and #3.

If your pig is not eating there's a problem. Your pig is probably sick. Just like people when a pig is sick, they don't feel like eating. Also, just like people, when a pig is sick it may not look like themselves. They may look like they are tired, may not want to get up, they may have an overall droopy appearance.

A black pig with a white stripe is called:

1. A Duroc
2. A striped pig
3. A Hampshire



The answer is # 3.
Black hogs with a white belt are call Hampshire Hogs, or Hamps for short.

Please see this link for National Swine Registry (NSR) Breed Registration Eligibility requirements.

<https://nationalswine.com/pedigree/breed-eligibility.php>

Every Swine Exhibitor needs to wear:



4-H Show Attire for the Carroll County 4-H & FFA Fair, is a white shirt, with sleeves and a collar. Girls may wear sleeveless as long as it has a collar. All exhibitors wear tan or green pants. A neck piece (scarf, ties, or bolo) and a belt are required. Appropriate footwear is also required-boots are preferred. Senior exhibitors may show FFA and follow the FFA dress code.

If your pig gets water in it's ear's it will:

1. Get really mad at you.
2. Walk with it's head lopsided
3. Get an ear infection



The answer is #2 and #3. Be careful not to get water in your pigs ear when washing them. If they are walking with their head tilted to one side or the other, it's very possible they have water in their ear. Just like when you go swimming it's possible water for water to get into you ear, it may bother you and it can get infected. If your pig is holding it's head lopsided, you will want to call the vet. The vet will check for infection and will most likely prescribe antibiotics.

A boy pig is called:

1. feeder pig
2. a barrow
3. a gilt



The answer is #2
Remember B = boy= barrow. Male or boy pigs are called barrows. You can tell it's a boy pig, called a barrow, because it will pee out from under their belly. Female or G= girl = gilt pigs will pee out the back and will have teets.

When showing your pig you should:

1. Run after it in the show ring if it gets away from you.
2. Hit it hard on the rear end with the show stick to make it move.
3. Tap it on the shoulders with the show stick to make it move.



The answer is #3- You should always tap your pig on the shoulder, gently with your show stick. You should not be hitting the pig on the rear because this is where the best meat comes from. This rear of the pig is where ham comes from. The judge is looking for you to be in control of your pig, tapping it gently, and running after it. Lots of practice and your pig will behave better in the show ring. The judge can tell if you've worked with your pig a home or not.

If your pig is too hot it will:

1. Pant with it's mouth open.
2. Breath really fast
3. need to be given water so it can cool down.

The answer is all three. Your pigs can overheat easily on hot days. They need lots of clean water to drink and to have a shady place out of the sun. If they are panting with their mouth open, or breathing rapidly, you need to get water to them right away.



A white pig with stand up ears is called:

1. A boar
2. A Yorkshire
3. A Duroc
4. A white pig with erect (standing up) ears is a breed called Yorkshire hogs.



You need to clean your pig pen:

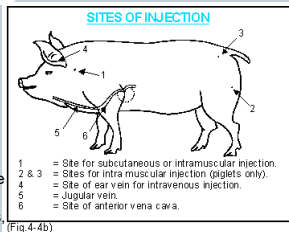
1. So there are less flies in the pig pen
 2. So it smells better
 3. Because your mom and dad told you to.
- The answer is all three. The flies bother you and your hog. The smell bothers you and your hog. Your parents should not have to be asking you to take care of your project.



When your pig is sick and needs a shot it should be given in it's:

1. side
2. butt
3. neck

The answer is #3. The neck is the best area to give your hog an injection. You do not want to inject medications into the hams (rear) of your hog. Just like when showing your pig, you don't hit the hams when giving medications, you do not inject needles into the hams.



Baby pigs are called:

- 1. Runts
- 2. Piglets
- 3. Gilts

The answer is #3. The smallest pig in the litter is called the runt. Baby pigs are called piglets. Female pigs are gilts. Remember B= boy= barrow and G= girl=gilt.



If your pig's pen is too wet and sloppy:

1. Your pig could get sore bones and feet.
2. Your pig will need to wear boots.
3. Your pig could catch a cold.



The answer is #1. When a hogs pen is continually wet and cold, your pig can get sore feet and their bones can ache.

Pork Chops come from pigs and should have:

- 1. No fat at all
- 2. Some fat
- 3. Lots of fat

The answer is #2. Fat is what give meat it's flavor, but you don't want too much of a good thing. Fat will be on the outer edges of the meat and also running through the meat. The thin white lines in the meat is fat.



When you bring your pig to the fair it needs to be:

1. Clean & healthy
2. Nice & the best one there
3. Healthy & smart

The answer is #1. You must do a self check, looking at your pig before you bring it to the fair, making sure your pig is not sick. We don't want sick hog brought to the Fair because they will make other pigs sick. It is also important to clean you pig before you come to the Fair. You want you animals to look well cared for and clean.



Your pig must weigh 235 pounds at the fair so you should feed it:

1. At least once a day
2. Using a self feeder
3. Lots of junk food

The answer is #2, at least for awhile. You should keep your hog on a self feeder until you are comfortable that it will make weight at the Fair. You will need to monitor your pig's weight as the Fair gets closer. Show and sale weight is 235 with a 1.6 pound per day rate of gain. Once your pig nears show weight, you may want to change the type and amount of feed your pig gets.



If your pig's tail is curly it means it is:

- 1. Cold
- 2. Healthy
- 3. Thirsty

The answer is #3. A healthy happy pig will have a curled up tail. If a pig is sick, one sign it is sick is that it's tail may go limp or straight.



You should exercise your pig:

1. At least once a week
2. Everyday at lunch time
3. In the mornings before it gets too hot.

The answer is #3. Your pig is going to need more exercise and training than once a week. You should not walk your pig during the hottest time of the day either. Walking and working with your pig in the morning before it gets too hot will be best for both you and the pig. If you can't walk it in the morning, you should wait until it cools down a bit in the evening.



Sick pigs have:

- 1. limp tails and fevers
- 2. fevers and don't want to eat
- 3. coughs a lot and have limp tails



The answer is #1, #2 and #3. If your pig has any other these symptoms, you will want to call your Veterinarian and talk to them about the symptoms your pig is having. They may need to come to your farm and check your pig for illness.

Can pigs get sunburned?

- Yes or No?

The answer is YES, especially white hogs. Just like people, hogs get sunburned. People with fair skin tend to sunburn faster than people with darker skin and so do pigs. Dark hogs, like Hampshires can overheat faster than light colored hogs because the black hide hold the heat.



Make sure your pig has a shady area, out of the direct sun, and with air movement to keep them cool and from getting sunburned.

You need to clean your pig's pen at the fair:

1. When you are not busy doing something else.
2. Every morning before people start coming to the fair.
3. When a grown up tells you to.

The answer is #2. Your pen should be cleaned every morning. The odor is unpleasant for visitors to the Fair. If your not tending your hog pen it looks like you don't care about your project. The aisle in front of your pen also need to be cleaned often.



You are showing pigs at the fair so you can:

1. Have fun learning about raising and showing pigs
2. Win a lot of trophies
3. Sell my pig to get a lot of money

The answer is #1. Everyone hopes to win a trophy and to sell their pig for lots of money, but your reason for showing hogs should be that you are interested in learning about hogs and being part of the hog industry. You should be learning by doing and having fun. Raising hogs is a big responsibility. The more you work with your hog the better your project will be.



When you take you pig to the wash rack at the fair you need to:

1. Be prepared and have some help.
2. Chase your pig down the aisle if looks like it might get away.
3. Make sure the wash racks are open first and have a plan for getting your pig to the wash rack.

The Answer is #1 and #3.

It is important to have everything you need together to go to the wash rack. Have a friend help you. Make sure there's a pen for your pig, have your friend or parent assist you in getting your pig to the wash rack and back. Remember to clean the manure and your belonging from the wash rack when you are finished washing your pigs.



When it's time for the swine show I should:

1. Be dressed and watching the show.
2. Know what class I'm in and be waiting near my pen.
3. Be in the rabbit barn with my friends until I think it's about my time to show.

The answer is #2. You need to know what class you're in and be at your pen in plenty of time. A member of the Swine Committee will let you know when it's time to bring your pig to the holding pen to go into the show ring. The same with the Livestock Auction. You need to be at your pen in plenty of time so we do not miss you in the sale.

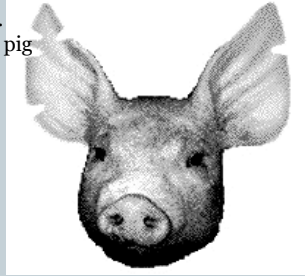


Ear Notching

The right ear is the litter mark.
This pig is $9+3+3+1=16$. This pig was born in the 16th litter.

The left ear is the pig number.
This pig was the 3rd pig born.

This pig is 16-3



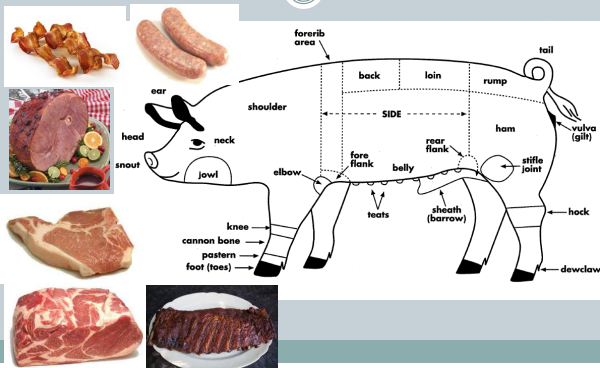
On Friday night, the night of the sale I should be:

1. Help get ready for the sale then get dressed and be at my pig pen in plenty of time.
2. Go listen to the concert and get an ice cream before it's my time to go in the sale ring.
3. Make sure my parents know where I am and be at my pen in plenty of time.

If you're selling an animal in the Livestock Auction, you should help set up the sale. Your parents always need to know where you are. The sale animals move through the sale every 30 seconds. You need to be at your pen in plenty of time so we have you in the line-up to go in the sale ring. All 4-Her's should return on Saturday or Sunday to assist with the clean up of the Fair.



Pork for dinner



Good 4-Her's:

1. Are smart and always win.
2. Smile and congratulate the winner.
3. Help other people and have fun.

The answer is #2 and #3. It is good showmanship to congratulate the winner and to thank the judge after you show your hog no matter what place you get. Being a good 4-Her means you are willing to help other 4-Hers while you grow and learn in your project and have fun doing it.



Swine Flu Precautions

MEASURES FOR EXHIBITORS TO CONSIDER DURING THE EXHIBITION



AVOID SHARING TACK WITH OTHER EXHIBITORS, BUT IF YOU MUST, CLEAN AND DISINFECT IN-BETWEEN USES.

OBSERVE SWINE REGULARLY FOR SIGNS OF INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS (E.G. OFF FEED, LETHARGIC, FEVER, NASAL DISCHARGE, AND COUGH).

Swine Flu Precautions

Measures for Exhibitors to Consider During the Exhibition

Report any influenza-like illness to the designated show veterinarian or the appropriate exhibition staff so the pig can be evaluated right away

Swine that are ill should be removed from the exhibition immediately or moved to a temporary isolation area on or near the exhibition or fairgrounds



THE VETERINARIANS OR FAIR OFFICIAL'S DECISION IS FINAL REGARDING REMOVAL OF ILL HOGS

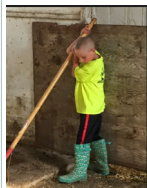
Swine Flu Precautions

Measures for Exhibitors to protect themselves for Swine Flu

Use precautions when caring for sick pigs to minimize the opportunity for disease transmission to other swine or people; for example:

Limit the number of people caring for sick pigs

Use personal protective equipment



Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after working with sick pigs

Avoid moving bedding and other materials from sick pig areas into areas where healthy pigs are kept

Clean and disinfect equipment



Feeding Facts

- It takes a pig only 5 to 6 months to go
- from birth to 240 to 260 pounds (Market Weight).
- ♦ It takes 550 to 600 pounds of feed for a feeder pig weighing 40 pounds to reach 240 pounds.
- ♦ A hog will gain 1 pound for every 2.5 to 3 pounds of feed it consumes.

Measures for Exhibitors to Consider AFTER the Exhibition

- Isolate and observe animals daily for illness after returning home and before allowing contact with other animals.

- The isolation/observation period for clinical signs of influenza should be no fewer than 7 days
- Clean and disinfect tack, waterers, feeders, show equipment, clothing, shoes, and vehicles/trailers that were at the exhibition
- Consult a veterinarian if pigs become ill
- Consult a health care provider and your state or local public health department if exhibitors or family members develop influenza-like illness.
- Inform the health care provider of exposure to swine
- Persons with influenza-like-illness should be tested for influenza virus with guidance from public health staff. Special testing is required to identify variant influenza infections
- Ill people should avoid contact with swine and stay away from other people until they are fever-free for at least 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medications

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**MORNINGCHOICEFARM
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**2021 Carroll County 4-H & FFA Fair
Swine Committee**

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- **Bradley Thomas, Devon Bosley, Maura McAndrew, Alec Schapiro, Ben Rasche, Paul Hester, Jonathon Riecke, Meagan Whitson, Dr. Bill Graves, Derek Weishaar, Ryan Weishaar, and Scott Knatz**