



DISCOVER



4-H SWINE CLUBS



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4-H SWINE CLUBS

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Description

The Discover 4-H Clubs series guides new 4-H volunteer leaders through the process of starting a 4-H club or provides a guideline for seasoned volunteer leaders to try a new project area. Each guide outlines everything needed to organize a club and hold the first six club meetings related to a specific project area.

Purpose

The purpose is to create an environment for families to come together and participate in learning activities that can engage the whole family, while spending time together as a multi-family club. Members will experiment with new 4-H project areas.

What is 4-H?

4-H is one of the largest youth development organizations in the United States. 4-H is found in almost every county across the nation and enjoys a partnership between the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the state land-grant universities (e.g., Utah State University), and local county governments.

4-H is about youth and adults working together as partners in designing and implementing club and individual plans for activities and events. Positive youth development is the primary goal of 4-H. The project area serves as the vehicle for members to learn and master project-specific skills while developing basic life skills. All projects support the ultimate goal for the 4-H member to develop positive personal assets needed to live successfully in a diverse and changing world.

Participation in 4-H has shown many positive outcomes for youth. Specifically, 4-H participants have higher participation in civic contribution, higher grades, increased healthy habits, and higher participation in science than other youth (Learner et al., 2005).





Utah 4-H

4-H is the youth development program of Utah State University Extension and has more than 90,000 youth participants and 8,600 adult volunteers. Each county (Daggett is covered by Uintah County) has a Utah State University Extension office that administers the 4-H program.

The 4-H Motto

"To Make the Best Better!"

The 4-H Pledge

I pledge: My HEAD to clearer thinking, My HEART to greater loyalty, My HANDS to larger service and My HEALTH to better living, For my Club, my Community, my Country, and my world.

4-H Clubs

What is a 4-H Club? The club is the basic unit and foundation of 4-H. An organized club meets regularly (once a month, twice a month, weekly, etc.) under the guidance of one or more volunteer leaders, elects its own officers, plans its own program, and participates in a variety of activities. Clubs may choose to meet during the school year, only for the summer, or both.

Club Enrollment

Enroll your club with your local Extension office. Each member will need to complete a Club/member Enrollment form, Medical History form, and a Code of Conduct/Photo Release form (print these from the www.utah4h.org website or get them from the county Extension office).

Elect Club Officers

Elect club officers during one of your first club meetings. Depending on how many youth you have in your club, you can decide how many officers you would like. Typical officers will include a president, vice president, pledge leader, and secretary. Other possible officers or committees are: song leader, activity facilitator, clean-up supervisor, recreation chair, scrapbook coordinator, contact committee (email, phone, etc.), field trip committee, club photographer, etc. Pairing older members with younger members as Sr. and Jr. officers may be an effective strategy to involve a greater number of youth in leadership roles and reinforce the leadership experience for both ages. Your club may decide the duration of officers—six months, one year, etc.



A Typical Club Meeting

Follow this outline for each club meeting:

- Call to order—President
- Pledge of Allegiance and 4-H Pledge—Pledge Leader (arranges for club members to give pledges)
- Song—Song Leader (leads or arranges for club member to lead)
- Roll call—Secretary (may use an icebreaker or get acquainted type of roll call to get the meeting started)
- Minutes of the last meeting—Secretary
- Business/Announcements—Vice President
- Club Activity—arranged by Activity Facilitator and includes project, lesson, service, etc. These are outlined by project area in the following pages.
- Refreshments—arranged by Refreshment Coordinator
- Clean Up—led by Clean-up Supervisor



Essential Elements of 4-H Youth Development

The essential elements are about healthy environments. Regardless of the project area, youth need to be in environments where the following elements are present in order to foster youth development.

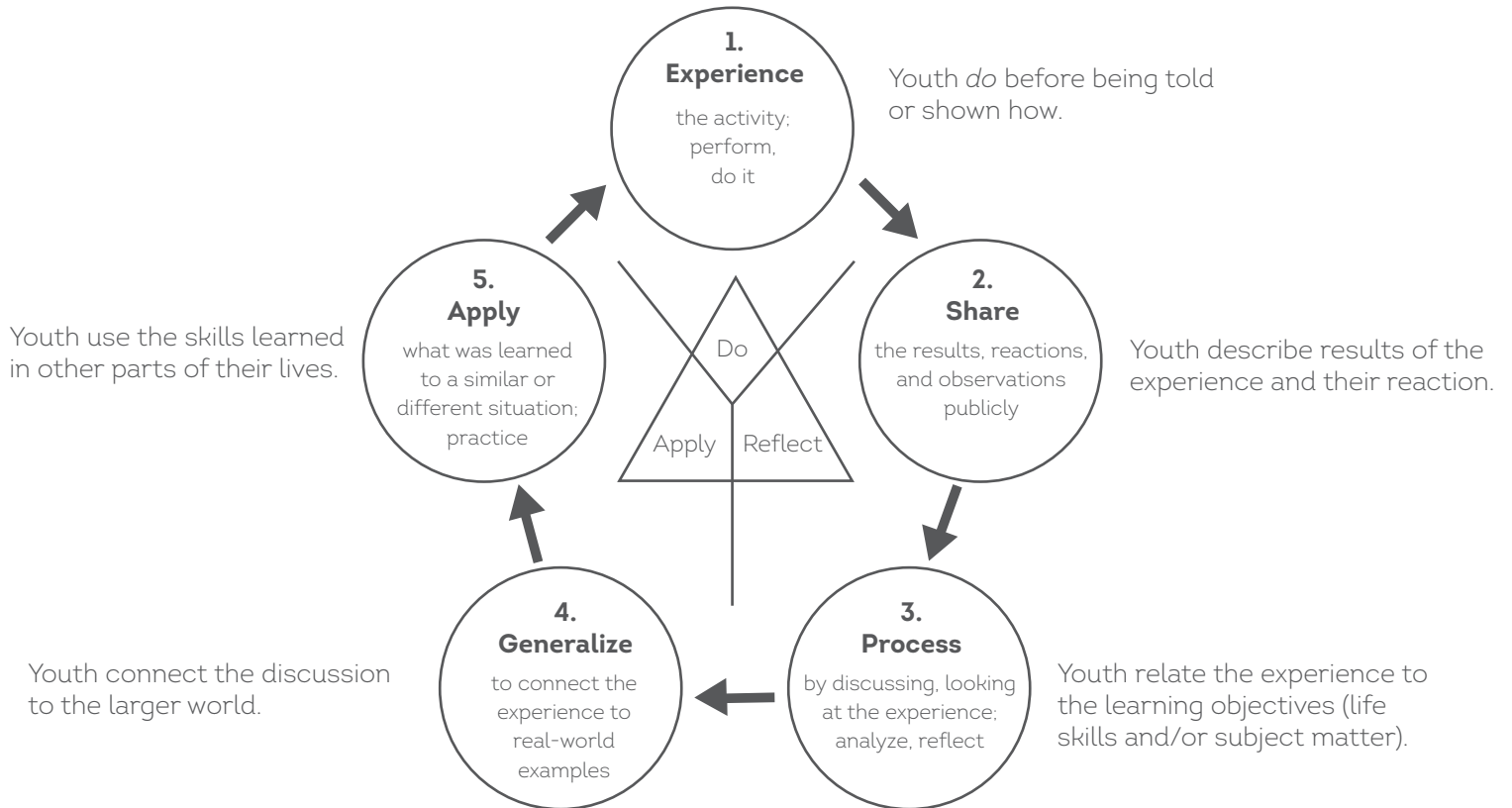
1. **Belonging:** a positive relationship with a caring adult; an inclusive and safe environment.
2. **Mastery:** engagement in learning; opportunity for mastery.
3. **Independence:** opportunity to see oneself as an active participant in the future; opportunity to make choices.
4. **Generosity:** opportunity to value and practice service to others.

(Information retrieved from: <http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/professional-development-learning/4-h-youth-development/youth-development/essential-elements/>)



4-H “Learning by Doing” Learning Approach

The Do, Reflect, Apply learning approach allows youth to experience the learning process with minimal guidance from adults. This allows for discovery by youth that may not take place with exact instructions.



4-H Mission Mandates

The mission of 4-H is to provide meaningful opportunities for youth and adults to work together to create sustainable community change. This is accomplished within three primary content areas, or mission mandates, - citizenship, healthy living, and science. These mandates reiterate the founding purposes of Extension (e.g., community leadership, quality of life, and technology transfer) in the context of 21st century challenges and opportunities. (Information retrieved from: http://www.csrees.usda.gov/nea/family/res/pdfs/Mission_Mandates.pdf)

- Citizenship:** connecting youth to their community, community leaders, and their role in civic affairs. This may include: civic engagement, service, civic education, and leadership.
- Healthy Living:** promoting healthy living to youth and their families. This includes: nutrition, fitness, social-emotional health, injury prevention, and prevention of tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use.
- Science:** preparing youth for science, engineering, and technology education. The core areas include: animal science and agriculture, applied mathematics, consumer science, engineering, environmental science and natural resources, life science, and technology.

Getting Started

1. Recruit one to three other families to form a club with you.
 - a. Send 4-H registration form and medical/photo release form to each family (available at utah4h.org)
 - b. Distribute the Discover 4-H Clubs curriculum to each family
 - c. Decide on a club name
 - d. Choose how often your club will meet (e.g., monthly, bi-monthly, etc.)
2. Enroll as a 4-H volunteer at the local county Extension office (invite other parents to do the same)
3. Enroll your club at the local county Extension office
 - a. Sign up to receive the county 4-H newsletter from your county Extension office to stay informed about 4-H-related opportunities.
4. Identify which family/adult leader will be in charge of the first club meeting.
 - a. Set a date for your first club meeting and invite the other participants.
5. Hold the first club meeting (if this is a newly formed club).
 - a. See *A Typical Club Meeting* section above for a general outline.
 - i. Your activity for this first club meeting will be to elect club officers and to schedule the six project area club meetings outlined in the remainder of this guide. You may also complete a-d under #1 above.
 - b. At the end of the first club meeting, make a calendar outlining the adult leader in charge (in partnership with the club president) of each club meeting along with the dates, locations, and times of the remaining club meetings.
6. Hold the six project-specific club meetings outlined in this guide.
7. Continue with the same project area with the 4-H curriculum of your choice (can be obtained from the County Extension Office) OR try another Discover 4-H Club project area.



Other Resources

Utah 4-H website: www.Utah4-h.org

National 4-H website: www.4-h.org

4-H volunteer training:

To set up login:

<http://utah4h.org/htm/volunteers/get-involved/new-volunteer-training>

To start modules: <http://4h.wsu.edu/volunteertraining/course.html>

(password = volunteer)

References

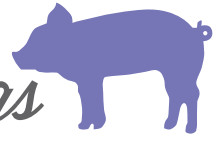
Information was taken from the Utah 4-H website (utah4h.org), the National 4-H Website (4h.org), the Utah Volunteer Handbook, or as otherwise noted.

Lerner, R., M. et al., (2005). Positive youth development, participation in community youth development programs, and community contributions of fifth grade adolescents: Findings from the first wave of the 4-H Study of Positive Youth Development. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 25(1), 17-71.

We would love feedback or suggestions on this guide; please go to the following link to take a short survey:

<http://tinyurl.com/lb9tnad>

4-H SWINE CLUB *Meetings*



Club Meeting 1

Bring Your Hog Home 2



Club Meeting 2

Swine Selection 12



Club Meeting 3

Nutrition, Feeding, and Health 17



Club Meeting 4

Clipping and Fitting 23



Club Meeting 5

Showmanship 26



Club Meeting 6

Show Time 32

Clipping Show Pigs Handout 38

Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual 41

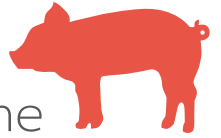
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4-H *Club Meeting 1*

Bringing Your Hog Home



Supplies

- Copies of "Project Game Plan" Worksheet
- Copies of "Project Record" Worksheet
- Pens/pencils
- Clip boards or hard surface to write on
- Swine Resource Handbook, Ohio State University*
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Contact a local swine producer and ask for permission to hold this club activity at his or her ranch. You will need to secure a location that has the following items:
 - Swine pen with shelter and fencing
 - Feed troughs
 - Water troughs
 - Grain
 - Bedding

If you are unable to find a swine producer, contact your local county agent for ideas.

2. Also, ask the producer if he would be willing to attend the club meeting and answer questions club members or parents might have.
3. Inform all members and parents of ranch location.
4. Assign members to read Chapter 11 in their "Swine Resource Handbook" and section I and II of the "Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual."

*Contact your local county Extension office to get a copy.

1. IDENTIFY ITEMS NEEDED BEFORE PURCHASING A HOG.

During this portion of the activity, stress to members and parents that each of these items on the list are REQUIRED and are not just recommendations. Without each of these items, members are not prepared to purchase and care for a hog. These items are crucial in sustaining the life of the hog.

While you are discussing each item on the list below, identify the object at the ranch you are visiting. This will allow members to see examples of what they will need. If possible, have the producer go with you and add any expertise or advice he sees fit.

- **Space**

Before purchasing a hog, make sure you have the space to raise one. The space you provide for your hog needs to be cool, dry, and draft free. You will also need space to exercise your hog. Be sure that keeping your hog in that space complies with all city or county ordinances.

- **Fencing/Panels**

Fences should be at least 48 inches high. When building a pen for your hog, it is important to be aware that dogs can be a danger. Consider selecting materials that will keep your hog in and also keep dogs out.

- **Shelter**

The shelter needs to keep the hog dry and provide it with shade during hot weather. It can be a barn, shed, or any type of structure that will cover the animal.

- **Bedding**

Sawdust, wood shavings, or straw can all serve as bedding for your hog.

- **Water**

When selecting the area for your pen, remember that your hog needs 2-3 pounds of water per pound of food it eats. You need to select a location that has fresh, clean water readily available. If you are using a bucket, the water will need to be changed daily. It might be best to install a constant source of water, like a nipple watering system.

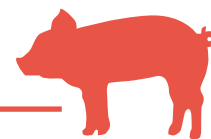
- **Feed Trough**

You will need to make sure the feed trough is easily accessible and is also kept clean. Hogs will not eat dirty feed.

- **Feed**

Complete rationed show hog grain

Complete pelleted growing rations that range from 16-22 percent protein are adequate and easily accessible through many commercial feed companies. Check your local feed store. This type of ration can be fed to your hog until you market it.



2. WORK ON "PROJECT GAME PLAN" WORKSHEET.

Hand each member a worksheet to work on with his or her parents. It would be beneficial to have the producer stay during this activity. Producers can serve as great resources and may be able to suggest local stores where supplies and feed may be purchased.

Many of the questions on this worksheet may not be answered at this time. But, all of them must be completed before bringing home a hog. Send the worksheet home with the members and assign them to bring it to the next meeting completed. This will give them time to research how they will acquire supplies, space, etc. All of the information on the Project Record Worksheet can be used at a later date to help complete the 4-H Portfolio.

Remind members and parents that the initial expense of the project may be high. But, many of the items they are purchasing can be used year after year and for future hogs, they will have already purchased most of the required items.

3. DISTRIBUTE AND EXPLAIN "PROJECT RECORD" WORKSHEET.

Good record keeping is extremely important for all 4-H projects. These records help to indicate the financial outcomes of your projects and also aid in making future management decisions.

Have members fill out the name, county, and record start date on their worksheets.



Explain that they need to read through the entire worksheet prior to purchasing their hogs. Every time a purchase is made, feed is bought, income is received, the animal is weighed, etc., all information needs to be recorded on the worksheet. As they begin to purchase supplies before they bring their hog home, they need to be recording the purchases and amounts.

Page #4 of this worksheet is strictly a summary sheet and will not be filled in until the hog is sold.

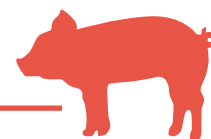
4. THANK THE RANCHER FOR ALLOWING YOU TO VISIT HIS OR HER RANCHING.

5. ASSIGN MEMBERS TO READ "SWINE RESOURCE HANDBOOK" CHAPTER 3 BEFORE THE NEXT ACTIVITY.

6. BEFORE ENDING THE ACTIVITY, HOLD A GROUP DISCUSSION USING THE QUESTIONS FROM REFLECT AND APPLY.



SCIENCE – Throughout the course of this project, members will be adding items to their "Project Record" Worksheet. It is important that they use correct math skills when calculating totals. Once totals have been calculated they can determine whether or not the project was profitable.

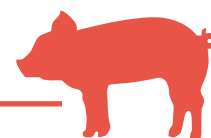


Reflect

- What do I need to do before I get my hog?
- How often should I update my record sheet? What is the benefit of filling out this sheet?

Apply

- Why is it important to keep track of how much you spend and how much you earn?
- If you are not prepared to bring a hog home, it could be disastrous. What other things in your life have you had to prepare for?



Belonging

Be alert and aware of any dangers that could surface during the meeting at the ranch location. It is important to create a learning environment that provides a positive, safe experience.

Mastery

It is crucial that the members add to their worksheets when expenses occur. This will instill a good daily habit and help members with future finances.

Generosity

At an upcoming activity consider writing a thank you note to the rancher. It is important to teach members how to appropriately show appreciation.

References

Information retrieved from:

- The Ohio State University Extension Swine Resource Handbook for Market and Breeding Projects.
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual.

Project *Game Plan*

Name: _____

1. Where do I plan to house my hog?

2. Does my location fit the requirements?

_____ Is there space to exercise my hog?

_____ Is water available?

_____ Does keeping my hog here comply with county and city ordinances?

3. What type of fencing will I use?

4. Where will I get my fencing? How much will it cost?

5. How will I get this fencing? How will I construct my pen?

6. What type of shelter will I provide for my hog? What will it cost?

7. What type of bedding will I provide for my hog?

8. Where will I get bedding? (feed store, local farmer, etc.) What will it cost?

9. What will I use as a feed trough? How will I get the feed trough and what will it cost?

10. Where will I get the grain? What is the cost per bag? What types of grain will I need as the hog grows?

11. Am I committed to feeding and watering my hog TWICE a day EVERY DAY?



Youth and 4-H Swine Project Record Worksheet

This information will be helpful when filling out your 4-H Portfolio

Name: _

County: _

Record Start Date: _

Record End Date: _

(Use one record worksheet for each type of project.)

Project Type: _

Project Animal Information

Number or name of animal	Animal's value at start of project	Status of animal at end of project (sold, died, etc.)
	\$	
Total	\$	

[1]

Project Animal Performance Record

Number or name of animal	Date started on feed	Beginning weight	Final weight	Total lbs. of gain	Date of final wt.	Total days fed
Total				[2]	Total	
					[3]	

Project Income

Date	Describe what you sold, used at home, earned from shows, or have left at end of project	Total value
Total		[4] \$

Feed Record Summary

Month	Type of feed (grain mix, hay, pasture, etc.)	Quantity (pounds, etc.)	Total cost
Total		[5]	[6] \$

Other Expenses

Date	Describe expenses other than feed or project animal purchases (entry fees, veterinary services or supplies, interest, etc.)	Total cost
Total		[7] \$

Financial Summary

Item	Directions	Your Project Value
Income		
<i>How much value has your project developed?</i>	Enter box [4]	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Expenses		
<i>What was the value of the animals you started with or bought?</i>	Enter box [1]	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
<i>How much did you spend for feed?</i>	Enter box [6]	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
<i>How much did you spend on other expenses?</i>	Enter box [7]	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
<i>What are your total expenses?</i>	Add boxes [1], [6], [7]	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Profit or Loss		
<i>Was your project profitable for you? (Positive value means profit; negative means loss.)</i>	Subtract total expenses from income	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>

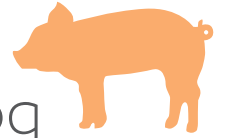
Project Evaluation

Project Trait	Directions	Your Calculations		
Average Daily Gain <i>(How rapidly did your project gain weight?)</i>	Divide [2] by [3]		÷	= <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
		[2]	[3]	pounds per day
Feed Efficiency <i>(How much feed did your project need to gain one pound?)</i>	Divide [5] by [2]		÷	= <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
		[5]	[2]	pounds of feed per pound gained
Feed Cost of Gain <i>(How much did feed cost to produce a pound of gain?)</i>	Divide [6] by [2]		÷	= <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
		[6]	[2]	dollars per pound of gain



4-H *Club Meeting 2*

Which One to Pick: Selecting Your Hog



Supplies

- Four hogs penned up
- Hog producer
- Pens/pencils
- Paper
- Copies of "idea" list of producers
- Swine Resource Handbook
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Contact a local swine producer for assistance with this activity. If you are unable to find a swine producer, contact your local county agent or Extension office for ideas. You could also check online for judging activities.

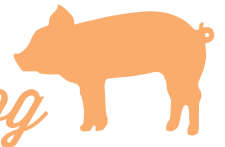
During this activity you will be discussing how to select a hog. Ask the producer if he/she would be willing to separate four hogs from their flock for you to evaluate.

It would be helpful to have several hogs that are conformationally correct and at least one that is incorrect.

Ask the producer if he or she would be willing to stay for the activity, and discuss with members things to look for when selecting a market hog. The producer's knowledge and expertise will be very useful.

2. Make sure you inform all members and parents of activity location. Remind them of reading assignment pages 9-12 from the "Youth Market Hog Project Guide" provided with this series.
3. Compile a list of market hog producers in your area who members could purchase a hog from. Do not hesitate to ask your local county agent, other 4-H club leaders, or producers for ideas of names to put on the list. Once a list is compiled, make copies to distribute at the activity.

How to *Choose a Hog*



1. REMIND MEMBERS TO BE COURTEOUS AND RESPECTFUL WHILE VISITING THE RANCH.

2. HAVE THE PRODUCER DISCUSS AND IDENTIFY ITEMS TO LOOK FOR IN SELECTING A HOG TO PURCHASE.

(Members should have read about this in their reading assignment.)

Refer to "Swine Resource Handbook" Chapter 3 for descriptions of the following items:

- Frame Size and Height
- Muscling
- Structural Correctness
- Balance
- Eye Appeal



Mission Mandates

Encourage members and parents to ask questions during this portion of the activity.

3. EVALUATE FOUR SWINE.

- Distribute pencils and paper.
- Using the knowledge just learned from the producer and the reading assignment, have each member evaluate the four hogs.
- Have the members write down which one they would purchase and why. Also have them write down which one they think is the worst and why.
 - Allow 10-15 minutes for the youth to evaluate.
- Discuss with members what they chose and have them explain why they picked the ones they did. Assist them if needed.
- Once the group has finished evaluating the swine, have the producer give his/her opinion on the four hogs and specific reasons as to what he or she likes and dislikes about them.

4. INFORM MEMBERS OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT SHOW RULES.

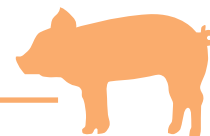
Different shows have different rules. Be sure to check the rules and regulations of the show you plan on attending. Several state rules are:

- Age – Exhibitors must be in the third grade, but not younger than 8 years of age as of October 1st of the current 4-H year. Exhibitors can only show through the same season as their high school graduation, but not past their 19th birthday. Exception: Disabled persons as defined by public law 98-527. In these special cases, animals must still be the project animals of the exhibitor and be cared for daily by the disabled person.



Mission Mandates

SCIENCE – Evaluation of animals, understanding animal anatomy as it relates to structural correctness, as well as correlating muscle and size to final meat production are all topics studied in animal science.



- Ownership of animals – The exhibitor will own, possess, feed, and care for his/her project animal(s) for not less than 60 to 90 consecutive days for market swine immediately prior to the show they intend to participate in. No interruption of ownership or possession can occur.
- Tagging – Local Extension/4-H agents will publicize tagging information regarding date, places, etc., and arrange local tagging for state-assisted shows. Animals must be tagged by ownership deadline dates. Possession and ownership requirements must be met for each show entered.
- Market animal weights – Ideal market weights as determined by the meat industry may vary somewhat from year to year, but the following show-day ranges are what suggested weights are based on:
Swine: 240-290 lbs., 1.5-2.0 lbs. gain/day

Before purchasing a hog, you need to be sure you are going to meet the requirements of the show you plan to attend. The rules listed above are the rules for state-assisted shows and may be different than those of county fairs. It is important for you as an exhibitor to CHECK THE RULES OF THE SHOW YOU ARE ATTENDING!

5. DISCUSS THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN PURCHASING.

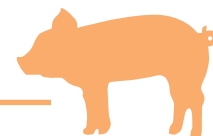
- All of the items discussed today; frame size and height, muscling, structural correctness, balance, and eye appeal.
- Select a hog with a weight that is appropriate to the amount of time you have from project start until fair time. Know the dates of your fair and figure the number of days you will be feeding your hog. Hogs will generally be purchased weighing 50-60 pounds.

Your hog has to weigh a certain amount (check your show rules) in order to be allowed in the show. An average hog on a good ration will gain 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per day. Be sure your hog weighs enough when purchased so it will hit the target weight.

Anticipated Weights for Hogs Gaining 1.25-2.0 Pound per Day:

Days Until Show	Purchase Weight	Final Weight
120	60-100	240-290
90	90-140	240-290
60	140-190	240-290

- A market hog is a lot of fun, but involves daily responsibility. Before purchasing a hog, ask yourself if you are ready to take responsibility and care for it each and every day.



6. DISTRIBUTE THE "IDEA" LIST OF PRODUCERS.

Make it clear that this is only a list of ideas and they as members are free to purchase from any producer they wish.

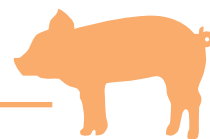
7. DISCUSS PURCHASING A SHOW STICK AND TRAINING TO DRIVE.

Now would be a great time to purchase or make a show stick to lead your hog. It is a good idea to start training your hog to drive not long after you bring it home. When breaking hogs, they should be turned out of their pen and taught to drive with your show stick, whip, or cane so that touching your hog will make it respond to your touch.

After the hog has been accustomed to the driving process, exercising it is the next step. When exercising continue with the driving tools (stick, whip, or cane) to position the hog where you would like it to go; this will pay off in the show ring. Try leading your hog at night or in the morning when it is cool and less stressful for your hog.

8. ASSIGN EACH MEMBER TO READ PAGES 17-19 FROM THE "YOUTH MARKET HOG PROJECT GUIDE" BEFORE THE NEXT ACTIVITY.

9. BEFORE ENDING THE ACTIVITY, HOLD A GROUP DISCUSSION USING THE QUESTIONS FROM REFLECT AND APPLY.

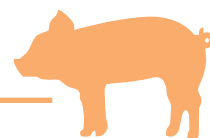


Reflect

- What do I need to look for as I select my hog?
- What rules do I need to remember before purchasing my hog?

Apply

- When presented with many choices, what do you do to make a selection?
- What have you purchased in the past that you had to take care of?
- What do you take care of now? (pet, lawn, bedroom, etc.)
- Are you being responsible with what you take care of now? What can you do better?



Belonging

During this and upcoming activities, work on getting to know each of the members. Discuss with them what their hobbies are outside of 4-H.

Mastery

Explain to 4-H youth that in life many of the choices they make will need to be justified with a reason. In judging hogs it is the same way. It is important for them to take notes and be able to explain why they chose the one they did.

References

Information retrieved from:

- The Ohio State University Extension Swine Resource Handbook for Market and Breeding Projects.
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual.

4-H *Club Meeting 3* Nutrition, Feeding, and Health



Supplies

- Pencils (not pens)
- Paper for note taking
- 2 copies of "Hoggy the Hog"
- Prize for the winning team
- A bag of balanced grain ration (Be sure the feed tag is present and readable)
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual

Getting *Started*

1. ALLOW REVIEW TIME.

As 4-H youth arrive to the meeting, begin separating them up into two teams.

- Divide teams based on equal numbers and ability.

Assign teams to review Chapter 8 in the Swine Resource Handbook.

- Explain that they are going to use this information to compete in a game and the winning team will receive a prize.
- Team members are allowed to take notes but the "Swine Resources Handbook " will not be allowed during the game.
- Allow 10-15 minutes for review.

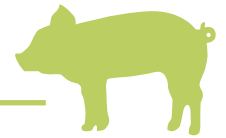
2. FEED HOGGY RIGHT GAME.

Explain to members that the feeding and nutrition of their hogs is the most important thing to focus on when raising a show hog. Correct feed rations, balanced diets, and plentiful fresh water are key elements to a marketable hog.

A hog that isn't fed correctly will not express proper conditions for the show. Proper feeding and nutrition will allow hogs to be marketable and healthy.

Rules of the Game:

1. Each team needs to select an individual to be the official "hand raiser."
2. Give each team a Hoggy the Hog worksheet (see page 21).
3. The club leader will read a question aloud to the group (see page 22).
4. The teams can discuss the answer among themselves.
5. As soon as the teams have an answer, the "hand raiser" needs to raise his or her hand.
6. The first team to raise a hand will answer the question.
7. If it is correct, members get to fill in a line to a dot on their hog in PENCIL (not pen).



8. If the answer is incorrect, members must erase a line to a dot on their hog and the other team has the opportunity to answer and fill in a line.
9. At the end of the 20 questions, the team with the most complete Hoggy wins the game.

Present a prize to the winning team.



3. DISCUSS TYPES OF FEED.

Show the group a bag of balanced ration feed. Explain that any commercial type feed they buy will have a feed tag attached to the bag. A feed tag is like the Nutrition Facts label you see on a cereal box. It lists the ingredients in the feed. The ingredients listed are in the descending order of the percent makeup of the feed.

These types of complete pelleted growing rations that range from 16-22 percent protein are adequate and easily accessible through many commercial feed companies. Check your local feed store. This type of ration can be fed to your hogs until you market them. Protein percentages are usually lowered as your hog grows. Many hog growers start the hogs on self feeders and let the pig determine how much to eat. As the hog matures and the show gets closer, growers will hand feed the pig to reach the desired weight. Each hog is different and may require different amounts of feed as the show approaches. General feeding guidelines are listed below.

From	50-100 lbs	18-22% protein feed
	100-150 lbs	16-20% protein feed
	150-200 lbs	15-18% protein feed
	200-market lbs	14-16% protein feed

*****The amounts of feed listed above are only approximate amounts and the amount you should feed will vary based on the condition of your hog, the weight of your hog, etc.*****

4. DISCUSS WATERING.

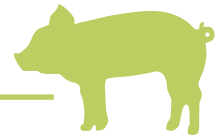
You cannot emphasize the importance of water enough!

Troughs and buckets used for watering must be kept clean and free of slime and dirt.

Swine should always have access to a supply of clean, fresh water!



HEALTHY LIVING – Discuss how the six nutrients needed by hogs are also needed by humans. It is important for us to be conscious of eating healthy and exercising.



5. DISCUSS HOG HEALTH.

Refer members and parents to chapter 9 in their “Swine Resources Handbook” for a list of common market hog diseases.

The key to a healthy hog is the development of a preventive health program. Assume that the hog you purchased has had no treatments, and consult with a veterinarian for recommendations.

Several things to do to start a preventative health program are:

- Trim hooves every 4 to 6 weeks. Use caution and always try to trim hooves at least 1 week before a show. If you cut too deep into the hoof you may temporarily cripple the hog. This may affect how the hog performs in the show ring.
- Set a de-worming schedule. To prevent internal parasites, de-worm regularly. Hogs should be de-wormed every 30 days for best results. This helps the hog achieve its growth potential. There are several swine de-wormers available that control internal parasites effectively. Use caution as you approach the show to avoid giving de-worming medication too close to the harvesting date of the animal. Talk to your veterinarian to decide on a de-worming program that best fits your situation.

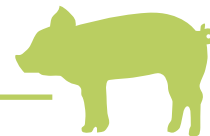
6. DISCUSS HOW TO WASH HOGS.

At the next activity, members will be clipping their hogs. It is important that the hogs are washed the day of the next activity, prior to arrival.

- Members will need to capture their hogs and restrain them with a proper hog tie. Tying the hog at head level to a secure fence works very well.
- Use a mild soap or detergent. Soak the body well with water, being careful not to get water in the hog's ears. Apply a small amount of soap and scrub the swine from top to bottom. Use a brush to scrape off all the dirt and dung. When the skin is clean, rinse it thoroughly several times to remove all dirt and soap.
- Dry the swine with a clean rag or towel.
(Halters, soap, and brushes can be purchased at feed stores.)

7. ASSIGN EACH MEMBER TO READ PURINA “CLIPPING SHOW HOGS” HANDOUT BEFORE THE NEXT ACTIVITY.

8. BEFORE ENDING THE ACTIVITY, HOLD A GROUP DISCUSSION USING THE QUESTIONS FROM REFLECT AND APPLY.

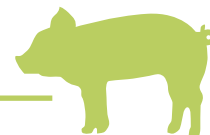


Reflect

- What do I need to feed my hog daily?
- How often do I need to water my hog?

Apply

- Other than your hog, what responsibilities do you have?
- Your hog's health and well being rely on your good care. What are the consequences of not taking care of your other responsibilities?
- The nutrients your hog needs are the same nutrients you need. What can you do to eat healthy and exercise?



Belonging

Clearly state the rules of the game as well as expectations of behavior and sportsmanship for this activity.

Independence

Encourage youth to use what they have learned about nutrition in deciding what type of feed they will purchase for their hog.

References

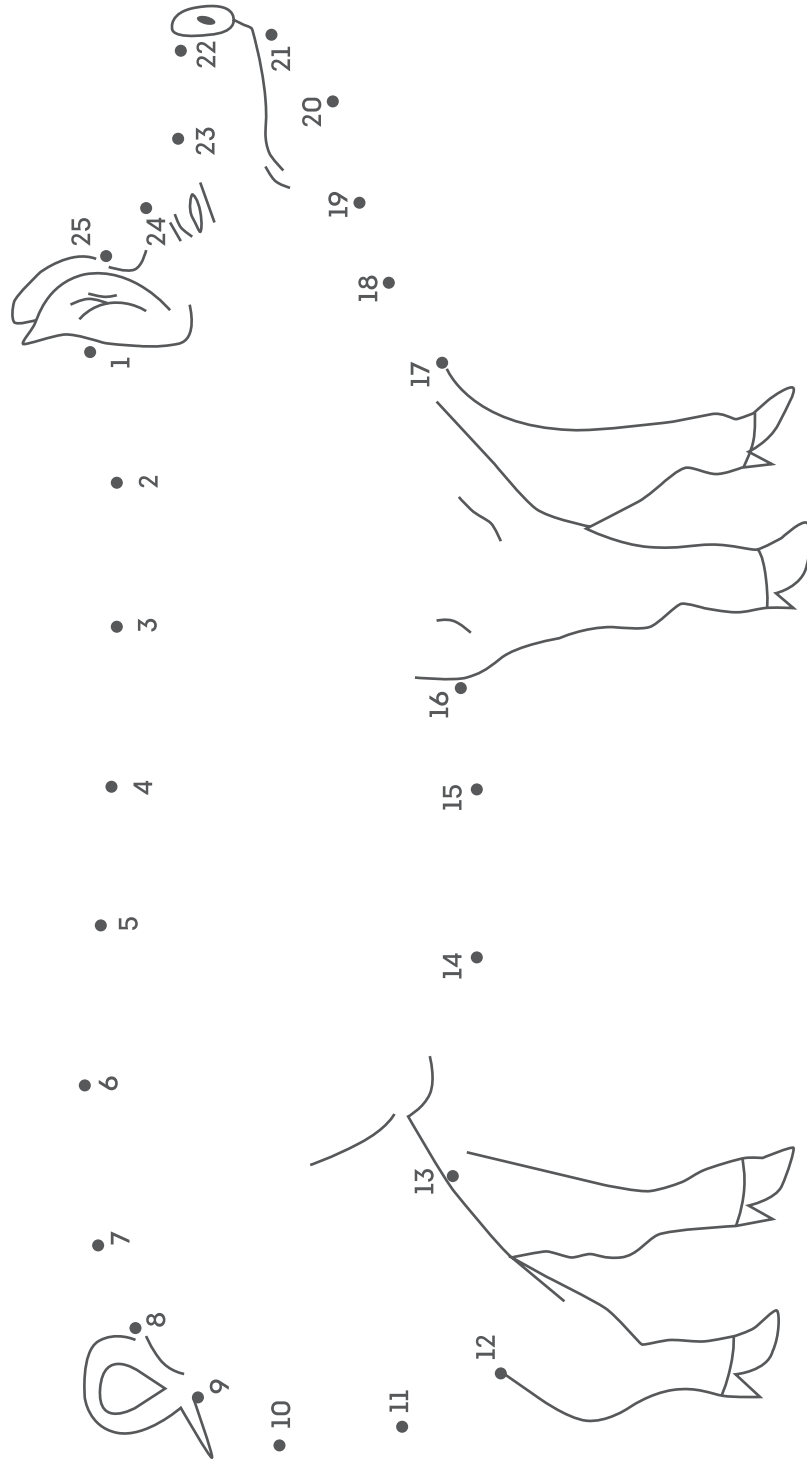
Information retrieved from:

- Honor Show Chow Pig Clipping Handout: http://www.honorshowchow.com/Articles/Pig_Clipping.pdf.
- The Ohio State University Extension Swine Resource Handbook for Market and Breeding Projects.
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual.

Basic Show Hog Feeding and Care

- http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/publication/AG_Livestock_2005-03.pdf.

HOGGY THE HOG

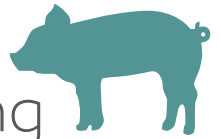


GAME QUESTIONS

1. What are the six major nutrient categories required by swine?
2. On average how much water will a hog drink in one day?
3. What is one thing water does for a hog?
4. What is one thing protein is responsible for?
5. What is the primary energy source found in a hog ration?
6. If your hog is being lazy and doesn't want to walk, is it okay to never exercise it?
7. What do fats provide to your hog?
8. What percent of protein will a typical show hog ration have?
9. What are the two subgroups of vitamins?
10. True or False:
If I am too busy to water my hog it is okay not to water it. He will be fine without it until tomorrow.
11. True or False:
TDN stands for Total Digestible Nutrients.
12. True or False:
If I feed my hog right then it is a guarantee that it will be Grand Champion.
13. A competitive hog comes from; selection, management, exercise, showmanship, and _____?
14. True or False:
Corn is considered a major carbohydrate source in a hog ration.
15. What is one of the benefits to exercising your hog?
16. What are two of the Macro Minerals?
17. I ran out of my hogs mineral supplements today, but I have a bag of horse supplements. Is it okay for me to feed it to my lamb?
18. Why is it not okay to feed my hog mineral supplements for other species?
19. What are two of the Micro Minerals?
20. True or False:
Temperature can factor into how much your hog will drink.



4-H Club Meeting 4 Clipping and Fitting



Supplies

- Electric shears
- Cleaner, shampoos, and conditioners
- Brush
- An expert clipper, if needed
- Washed hogs
- Clipping show pigs handout, "Purina Clipping Show Hogs"

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

If you are not an expert at clipping, it is a good idea to call someone who is. The person may charge a small fee to come and clip, but it will be a small fee well spent. Contact your county Extension office if you need information on who clips hogs in your area.

Members need to wash their hogs the day of the activity prior to attending. They need to arrange transportation for their hogs to and from this activity.

How to Clip a Hog

1. DISCUSS REASONS FOR CLIPPING.

You will probably want to clip your hog once before the fair. You will want to bath and brush your hog regularly. This will help get your hog ready for fair and train the hair to lay the correct way. It will also help keep the animal clean. Hogs that are cool and clean gain weight better and stay healthier.



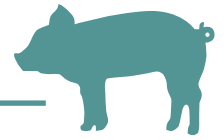
2. DISCUSS DIFFERENT FITTING TECHNIQUES.

Fitting the wool can be done in several different ways.

It is important to know the grooming rules for your fair. Some fairs allow body clipping the entire hog, some do not. Discover 4-H was created for those starting out in a new project area. Because this is a "first time" hog project, it is recommended that at this activity you clip the ears, tail, and underline of the hog. Body clipping the hog should be done 4 to 5 weeks before the fair. The final trimming or touch-up should be the day before or early morning of the show.



SCIENCE – Animal health and rate of gain are both topics that are studied in animal science. Keeping your hogs clean will help them stay healthy in the heat and will improve their rate of gain.



3. BEFORE STARTING, GATHER ALL SUPPLIES.

- If you are proficient in clipping, have your supplies and materials ready.
- Have the members bring any of the items on the list they may have.
- If you have a professional come, provide as many materials as you and your club members can.

4. IDENTIFY AND DISCUSS SUPPLIES.

- Ask whoever is clipping to quickly identify the equipment being used and discuss what each item is used for.

5. BEGIN CLIPPING.

Caution! It is important to note that when clipping a hog you are using many sharp tools. Be careful not to injure yourself or any of the exposed areas of the animal, especially the hocks, the belly, the face, and the area under the tail.

Even though the members may not be able to clip their entire hog on their own, it is important that they stay with their hog and observe what is taking place. Encourage them to ask questions, take notes, and learn as much as possible about the clipping process!

Here are some important points for clipping:

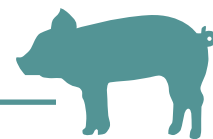
1. The pig must be clean.
2. Wash with hand cleaner, then a quality shampoo or a human product, then use conditioner.
3. The clipper blades must be sharp.
4. Oil the clippers often for maximum performance.
5. Use the proper clipper guards for the respective areas of the pig.
6. Clip against the grain of the hair.
7. Use a grill brick after clipping.
8. Brush and grill brick with the grain of the hair.

6. ASSIGNMENTS.

Each member needs to read page 24-26 in the "Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual" before the next activity.

Members will need to bring their hogs to the next activity. If they haven't already, they need to have their hogs trained to lead with a cane or whip (Discussed in activity #3) before the next activity.

7. BEFORE ENDING THE ACTIVITY, HOLD A GROUP DISCUSSION USING THE QUESTIONS FROM REFLECT AND APPLY.



Reflect

- Other than improving the appearance of your hogs, what are benefits of clipping?
- Now that you have seen clipping done, what did you find difficult or easy? What will be important to remember for your next hog project?

Apply

- Observing an expert can be a helpful learning tool. What other skills have you learned by observing others?



Belonging

This activity provides a great opportunity for your club to have fun and get better acquainted! It is likely that only one or two members will be clipping their hogs at a time. You may want to give food assignments and have a “pot luck” dinner. This will provide a social activity while members aren’t clipping.

Independence

If you as a leader feel comfortable, you may want to allow members to clip open and straight areas. This will be easy for them and will allow them to build the confidence needed to clip the more difficult areas later down the road.

Generosity

If you have a clipping expert attending the activity and are holding a “pot luck” dinner, it would be a great idea to invite the expert to eat with you.

References

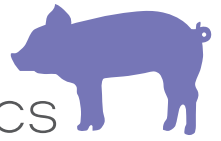
Information retrieved from:

- The Ohio State University Extension Swine Resource Handbook for Market and Breeding Projects.
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual.
- Clipping Show Hogs, retrieved from: http://www.honorshowchow.com/Articles/Pig_Clipping.pdf



4-H Club Meeting 5

Showmanship Basics



Supplies

- Hogs
- Cane, stick, or whip
- Outdoor area large enough to hold a practice hog show
- Copies of "Quick Tips for Showmanship" Handout
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual

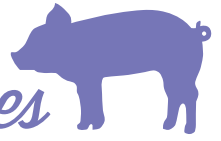
PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

Contact a local swine showman in your area who can work with the youth in your club on showmanship techniques. If you need ideas on who to contact, ask your local Extension office or county agent.

Schedule your meeting at a time of day that is cool. This will prevent heat exhaustion and weight loss for your hog.

Members will need to arrange transportation for their hogs to and from the activity.

Learning the *Ropes*

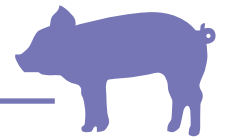


Learning proper showmanship techniques helps make your hog look its best in front of the judge. It is not only important to feed your hog right and fit your hog, but also to show your hog well. After all of the hard work you have put into your hog project, now is your chance to show it off.

During this activity have the local showman do the demonstrating. Be sure the showman is aware that any advice, tips, etc., are very welcome! It is important to note that a showmanship competition can be subjective according to what a judge is looking for. There are many different styles and ideas of showing. Do what makes you feel most comfortable and what works best for you.

1. DEMONSTRATE HOW TO SHOW HOGS.

- A. The exhibitor should walk on the opposite side of where the judge is standing, keeping the hog between him or her and the judge.
- B. The hog should be positioned about 15 to 20 feet from the judge.
- C. The hog should be on the move, walking as much as possible while in the show ring.
- D. When walking, move slowly and smoothly, keeping a nice, constant speed.
- E. If the hog resists walking, tap lightly to move forward.



2. PRACTICE SHOWING HOGS.

Allow members to walk their hogs in a large circle, similar to a show ring. While they are practicing have the local showman watch the youth and ask him or her to give advice and tips. Showmanship begins weeks before the actual show. Members should practice turning right, left, and moving in an arc around a judge. Members should teach their hogs how to turn, right turn by tapping on the left jaw, left turn by tapping on the right jaw, move straight by tapping on the hock, stopping by showing the cane or whip in front of the hog.

3. OTHER ITEMS TO CONSIDER IN THE SHOWING.

- A. Carry a small brush in your pocket in case hog becomes dirty.
- B. Stay calm, avoid rushing, be alert at all times, and watch the judge.
- C. Keep your hog clear of other animals in the ring. Try to stay away from corners and gates.
- D. Keep the best view of your hog toward the judge as much as you can.

4. PRACTICE.

Allow members time to practice walking their hogs. While members are practicing, have the local showman watch the youth and give advice and tips as he or she sees fit.

5. PEN HOGS UP ALLOWING TIME FOR REST.

6. DISTRIBUTE AND DISCUSS “QUICK TIPS FOR SHOWMANSHIP” HANDOUT.

The last three sections are review. Read through the “In the Ring” section and have someone demonstrate how to turn a hog. Encourage members to keep this handout and practice showing at home.

7. HOLD A PRACTICE SHOW.

Now that the members have learned the basics of showmanship, ask the local showman to serve as the ring man/ judge for a “faux” show. Be sure to include the following items in the show:

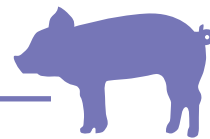
- Entering the ring.
- Pen the hogs if your fair uses pen during fair time.
- Have the “judge” walk around the ring, allowing youth to practice staying on the correct side of the hog.
- Have the “judge” handle each hog, allowing members a chance to show his or her hog correctly.

During this faux show, encourage the local showman to give as much critique and advice as possible. This show can serve as a great learning tool.

8. ASSIGN HOMEWORK.

Assign members to fill out the “Common Showmanship Questions” on their handout at home. Encourage them to try and memorize the answers. It is very likely members will be asked at least several of the questions listed.

9. BEFORE ENDING THE ACTIVITY, HOLD A GROUP DISCUSSION USING THE QUESTIONS FROM REFLECT AND APPLY.

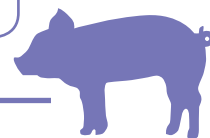


Reflect

- What can you do at home to prepare your hog for the upcoming show?
- What are things to be mindful of in the show ring?

Apply

- The more you practice with your hog, the more comfortable it will be with you and the more comfortable you will become with it. What other skills in your life are improved upon if you practice?
- What have you learned from raising your hog so far that you can use in your everyday life?



Belonging

As a club you may want to create/order t-shirts, hats, jackets, etc., to wear as a club to the upcoming show. This will help encourage group identity among your club members.

Generosity

Be sure that members are being courteous and respectful to one another during the practice show. Encourage them to help each other and be patient with those who are struggling. Also remind them that it is important to congratulate the winning exhibitors. Teach them to be gracious and kind to the judge.

References

Information retrieved from:

- The Ohio State University Extension Swine Resource Handbook for Market and Breeding Projects.
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual.

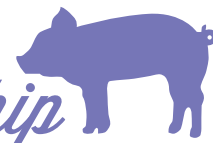
Study information retrieved from:

- http://texas4-h.tamu.edu/files/2011/12/livestock_101_intro_history.pdf



HEALTHY LIVING – The authors of a study done on the benefits of youth exhibiting livestock indicated that six major benefits surfaced as a result of competition through exhibiting livestock: (1) social relations, (2) character, (3) family, (4) competition, (5) learning new cultures and environments, and (6) helping finance the youth's higher education.

Quick Tips for *Showmanship*



IT ALL STARTS AT HOME

- Keep your pig healthy (no external, internal parasites)
- Train your pig to be a show pig: walk daily
- Practice showing using your parent as a judge
- Keep pig in a clean place with bedding (shavings)
- Wash pig at home using mild soap and rinse
- Train your pig to walk with head up

AT THE SHOW

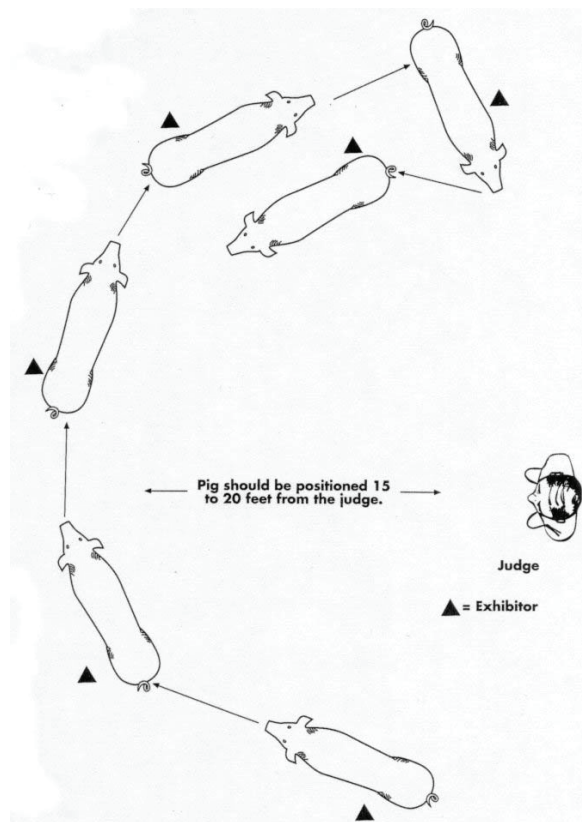
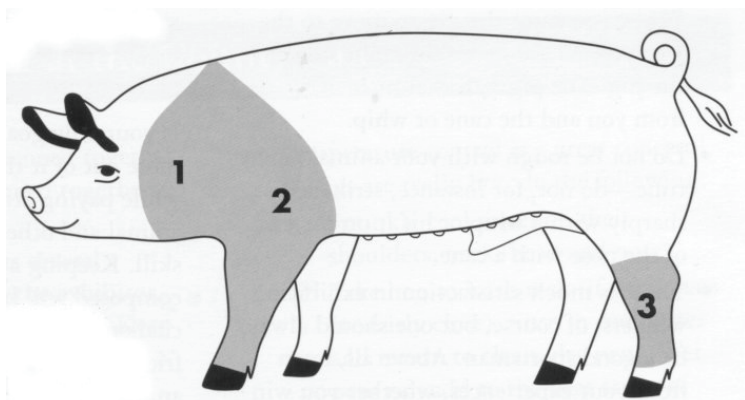
- Make sure you feed and water your pig before showmanship
- Don't be late for the show
- Be sure you have all your equipment

ENTERING THE RING

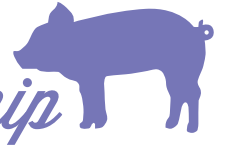
- Pay attention in the holding pen before entering the ring - locate judge
- Always shut gate behind you
- Head pig off before it gets to a corner
- Stay out of groups
- Show intensity by being focused

BASICS IN THE RING

- Keep hog moving 10-15 feet away from the judge
- Do not pass between judge and pig
- Keep one eye on the pig and one on the judge
- Show from the hip of the pig
- Do not walk behind the pig and look like you are following
- Try to find the judges window of view - anticipate judge's moves
- Slow pace
- Give judge different views
- Don't over use cane or whip



Quick Tips for *Showmanship*



WHEN DO YOU BRUSH YOUR PIG

- Daily – front to rear in a downward direction
- Show Ring
 - When pig gets dirty
 - When judge handles pig
 - In holding pen
 - Keep your brush in your pocket when not using

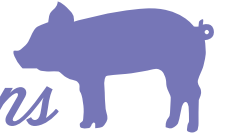
PENNING YOUR PIG

- When asked to pen your pig, drive the pig straight to the pen
- Open the pen gate and drive the pig in
- Use the way the gate opens to help get the pig in the pen
- If pig gets away, latch pen gate and try again
- In the pen, brush pig, show side view of pig, crouch behind and be attentive
- Clean off pig's snout before going out of pen
- Always latch gate when called back to the ring

BE PREPARED

- To maneuver obstacle courses
- To answer questions
- To switch pigs
 - Drive pigs to each other
 - Switch show instruments if they are not the same
 - Check other animal for dirt

Common Showmanship *Questions*



1. What breed is your hog?
2. What is the exercise program for your hog?
3. How much does your hog weigh?
4. When was your hog born?
5. How old is your hog?
6. What do you feed your hog?
7. How much do you feed your hog?
8. What is the percent of crude protein in your feed ration?
9. What would you like to change about your hog?
10. Name two swine by-products.
11. How many pounds of feed must be fed for 1 pound of gain?
12. What is the health program for your hog?
13. Is your hog a gilt or barrow?
14. What would you change about your hog?
15. What is the best feature of your hog?
16. What are some different meat breeds of hogs?
17. How much should a market hog weigh?
18. What is the gestational length of a hog?
19. What is the average amount of back fat on a hog?
20. What are the main cuts of a hog?

4-H *Club Meeting 6*

Show Time: Fair Preparation



Supplies

- Items on "Fair Checklist" Handout
- Copies of "Fair Checklist" Handout
- Supplies needed to create fair displays
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Membership Manual

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

Find out what time weigh-in starts for the show you are attending.

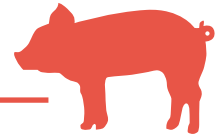
Before the *Fair*

1. DISCUSS FITTING THAT WILL NEED TO BE DONE BEFORE THE SHOW.

- Hogs will need to be clipped a second time.
This should be done anywhere from the day before the show to 4 weeks before. It is preferred to clip about 3 days before in case a nick or scratch is created by the razor. This should give an adequate amount of time for the wounds to heal.
- Some clubs like to wash their animals before going to the fair. They will then place them in a clean trailer, and try to avoid having to wash them again. If your club decides to do this, please plan accordingly so nobody is late getting to the weigh-in. If you wash your hog before going to the fair, remember that although you may not wash your entire hog while you are there you may need to do some spot cleaning.

2. IDENTIFY AND DISCUSS ITEMS ON THE "FAIR CHECKLIST" HANDOUT.

- Go over each item in detail. Explain what the item is and how it should be used.
 - Try and have the items at the meeting to provide a visual for members and parents.
 - Make sure parents understand that the items on this list are important and must be brought to the show.
 - The list is a suggestion of items. Please modify for your own show and situation if needed.



3. PLAN CLUB/SHOW LOGISTICS.

- Be sure that every member has a trailer or has made plans with others to get their hogs to the fair.
- Weigh-ins start at_____ o'clock. Inform members and parents of this time. DO NOT BE LATE! You may want to plan a meeting spot for your club and all weigh in together.
- Once you have weighed in, you can get your hogs placed in their pens.
 - Some shows assign pens. As a club you may want to get pens near each other.

4. DISCUSS IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER WHILE AT THE SHOW.

- The fair or show you are attending will most likely have a lot of fun things happening. It is great to have fun at the show, but it is also important to remember that your hog is the number one priority while you are there.
- You and your project represent 4-H. Represent this organization well and be sure that:
 - Pens are clean.
 - Hog is clean and well cared for.
 - You behave respectfully.
 - You are on time to all scheduled events.
 - You thank those who work at the fair and especially thank the purchaser of your hog.
- Keep your feed away from your neighbor's pen. Hogs can be on strict diets and eating the wrong feed could cause severe sickness.
- Start early on show day. Give yourself more time than you need to get your hog ready. This will keep you and your animal less stressed.

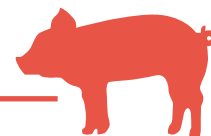
5. CREATE CLUB DISPLAY.

This is a chance for your club to get creative! Each member taking a hog to the fair should create a sign to put on the pen with the exhibitor's name and the hog's name on it. You may also want to include pictures of working with the hog. While you are working on the smaller signs for the individual members, you may want to consider creating a larger club sign. This could include your club's name, pictures, names of each of the members, etc.

These signs will represent you as a club and the entire 4-H organization. It is important that they be neatly done and that you do not put items on them that could scare the hogs.

6. REMIND MEMBERS TO FILL OUT THEIR RECORD WORKSHEETS FROM ACTIVITY 2 AND COMPLETE IT ONCE THEIR HOG IS SOLD. THIS INFORMATION CAN THEN BE TRANSFERRED TO THE 4-H PORTFOLIOS.

7. BEFORE ENDING THE ACTIVITY, HOLD A GROUP DISCUSSION USING THE QUESTIONS FROM REFLECT AND APPLY.

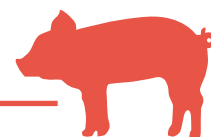


Reflect

- What has been the most difficult struggle you have had to face while raising your hog?
- How did you overcome that struggle?
- What has been one of the most important things you have learned while raising your hog?

Apply

- How can you apply what you have learned while raising your hog to your school work?
- What lessons or knowledge have you learned from meeting as a 4-H club that aren't directly related to raising a hog? How can you apply this knowledge in your everyday life?
- Where does your club go from here?
 - Continue focusing on raising hogs in more depth or
 - Begin a new Discover 4-H project area.



Belonging

Creating signs is not always required by shows but it is a great way to create a group identity and an inclusive environment within your club. Let the members have fun with this project and be creative.

Independence

Now that you have completed the activities provided, it is important to allow members the opportunity to plan where they want to go from this point. Be sure to listen to each person's ideas and help members realize how their thoughts can influence the group's direction. As the discussion progresses, bring up what goals the club wants to accomplish, and use these goals to guide what the club does now. It is crucial that each member's ideas be heard and considered instead of one or two members controlling the direction of the group.

References

Information retrieved from:

- The Ohio State University Extension Swine Resource Handbook for Market and Breeding Projects.
- Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual.



CITIZENSHIP – Now that you have completed the six activities on raising a hog, you may want to consider planning a service project as a club that would meet a need in your community.



More to *Discover*

Congratulations on completing your Discover 4-H club meetings! Continue with additional curriculum in your current project area, or discover other 4-H project areas. Check out the following links for additional 4-H curriculum.

1. <http://utah4h.org/htm/discover4hclubs>
2. <http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/>
3. <http://utah4h.org/htm/resource-library/view-all-curriculum>

Become a 4-H Member or Volunteer

To **register** your Utah club or individuals in your club visit:

<http://www.utah-4.org/htm/staff-resources/4-h-online-support>

<http://utah4h.org/htm/about-4-h/newto4h/>

Non-Utah residents please contact your local 4-H office:

<http://www.4-h.org/get-involved/find-4-h-clubs-camps-programs/>



Stay *Connected*

Visit Your County Extension Office

Stay connected with 4-H activities and news through your county Extension office. Ask about volunteer opportunities and don't forget to register for your county newsletter. Find contact information for counties in Utah here:

<http://extension.usu.edu/htm/counties>

Enjoy the Fair!

Enter your project or create a new project for the county fair. Learn about your county fair and fair judging here:

<http://utah4h.org/htm/events-registration/county-fairs>



Participate in Local or State 4-H Activities, Programs, Contests or Camps

For Utah state events and programs visit:

<http://utah4h.org/htm/events-registration>

<http://www.utah4h.org/htm/featured-programs>

For local Utah 4-H events and programs, visit your county Extension office.

<http://extension.usu.edu/htm/counties>

Non-Utah residents, please contact your local 4-H office.

<http://www.4-h.org/get-involved/find-4-h-clubs-camps-programs/>



Discover *Service*

Become a 4-H Volunteer!

 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UBemO5VSyK0>

 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U8n4o9gHvAA>

To become a 4-H volunteer in Utah, visit us at:

<http://utah4h.org/htm/about-4-h/newto4h/>

Serve Together as a 4-H Club or as an Individual 4-H Member

Use your skills, passions, and 4-H to better your community and world. You are needed! Look for opportunities to help in your area or participate in service programs that reach places throughout the world (religious groups, Red Cross, etc.).

Hold a Club Service Project

USU Collegiate 4-H Club hosted "The Gift of Giving" as a club activity. Club members assembled Christmas stockings filled with needed items for CAPSA (Community Abuse Prevention Services Agency).

<http://tinyurl.com/lu5n2nc>



Donate 4-H Projects

Look for hospitals, nursing homes, or other nonprofit organizations that will benefit from 4-H projects. Such projects include making quilts for CAPSA or Primary Children's Hospital, or making beanies for newborns. During Utah 4-H State Contests, 40 "smile bags" were sewn and donated to Operation Smile.

Partner with Local Businesses

92,000 pounds of processed lamb, beef, and pork were donated to the Utah Food Bank in 2013 by multiple companies.

<http://tinyurl.com/pu7lxyw>

Donate Money

Clubs or individuals can donate money gained from a 4-H project to a worthy cause. A nine-year-old 4-H member from Davis County donated her project money to help a three-year-old battle cancer.

<http://tinyurl.com/mqtfwxo>



Give Us Your *Feedback*

Help us improve Discover 4-H curriculum. We would love feedback or suggestions on this guide; please go to the following link to take a short survey:

<http://tinyurl.com/lb9tnad>



Clipping Show Pigs

By Kevin Burgoon, Ph.D.
Honor™ and Show Chow® Nutritionist

This article is meant to help and encourage show pig exhibitors by helping them groom and present their animal projects in a competitive manner. By no means is the following the “only” way to get a pig ready for show, but it has worked for us.



Some shows do not allow clipping of show pigs. Some shows allow clipping, but a minimum hair length is enforced. Please first check to see if your show or fair has rules or regulations regarding clipping to make sure you comply.

First, the pig must be clean to get the most durable use out of a set of clipper blades, and to ensure a clean cut. We use a waterless hand cleaner to wash the pig's body and especially the feet and legs.

The feet and legs can be quite challenging to get clean, so we start with a hand cleaner like GoJo, or Fast Orange. We then wash the pig with Mane and Tail, and then apply conditioner leaving it on the pig for 5 – 7 minutes. A white pig, or a pig with white markings such as Hampshires, Polands, or Spots, will need to be washed with a “bluing” shampoo such as Shimmer Lights, or another shampoo that whitens as it cleans. Once the animal is clean, we towel dry the pig and then clip. We use only our hands when washing pigs. A brush, or excessive scrubbing can leave a white pig with red skin. This is undesirable, and uncomfortable for the pig.

There are many methods of clipping pigs. Some people prefer to “slick shear” their pigs about 30-45 days prior to showing to have a fresh growth of hair. Some exhibitors prefer to use a clipper with a “plucking” blade. We prefer to use an variable speed clipper with clipper guards. Others may prefer to “snare” the pig and then clip it. We do not use a snare because: 1) the pig's squeal hurts my ears, and 2) usually, our pigs are gentle enough they don't need to be snared.



The object of clipping is to remove old, stale, or unmanageable hair, and clip the hair as short as possible, but yet make the pig look like it has not been clipped. We start with a 0A guard, clipping first down the top. Once the top is done, we clip one side at a time moving from the ham, to the side, to the shoulder. Once at the shoulder, if the pig is a Hampshire, we blend the hair into the neck by using a 0 guard. Then once we get to the face, jaw, and jowl areas, we use a 00 guard. The secret is blending the hair to give a fluid appearance, while making the pig's neck look extended and slender.



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The areas under the jaw, chest, and belly are clipped without a guard attachment, and are “slick” sheared to provide a cleaner appearance. The long hairs around the pig’s nose and mouth are clipped short. The area between the pig’s hams (or twist) is clipped without a guard to give a clean, fat free appearance. The belly is clipped up to about the bottom of the elbow, and up to the flank region. In other words, clip all the hair down to the skin from under the chin, through the chest floor, and off the belly. This will initially leave a very apparent line. Use the 00 guard to blend between the pig’s side and belly. Clip on top of the line between side and belly to feather or blend the hair.



Do this on both sides. Also use the 00 guard to blend the areas on the hams and twist. The key is blending the hair to remove signs of apparent clipping.

We generally clip the ears and tail with the 0 or 00 guards. Again, the purpose here is to give the pig a fresh appearance, and remove long hair that would give the judge the impression that the pig has been clipped. (Long hairs here and there in contrast to short clipped hair are evidence that the pig has indeed been clipped). Most pigs today have been tail docked. The remaining end of the tail will grow longer hair, much like a switch on an undocked tail. The switch, whether the tail is docked or undocked, should not be clipped as short as the other parts of the body. Again, this is to give the illusion that the pig has not been clipped, but merely has a short, fresh, natural growth of hair.

We generally try to clip down the legs as far as possible. Again, if you leave too much hair on the legs, it will be apparent the pig has been clipped. The area immediately behind the elbow is sometimes difficult to clip. You may have to use different angles with the clippers to properly clip this hair.



During clipping you will need a clean brush to remove clipped hair. Immediately after clipping, the pig’s entire body (at least where the hair has been clipped) should be grill bricked. A grill brick is a 3” x 3” x 10” block of pumice used to clean barbecue and other grills. Cut off a piece of grill brick that is approximately 2-3” thick, and use it as a brush. The secret to clipping is grill bricking. This will prevent split ends and stray unmanageable hairs.

On pigs with pigment (dark colored pigs), we start oiling or applying oil to the hair and skin about 2 weeks prior to show. This will condition the hair and skin, but more importantly it will soak into the skin and darken it. Then at the show you may only have to apply water to get a fresh, natural glow and shine out of the skin and hair, while leaving the skin dark. We also use a product called

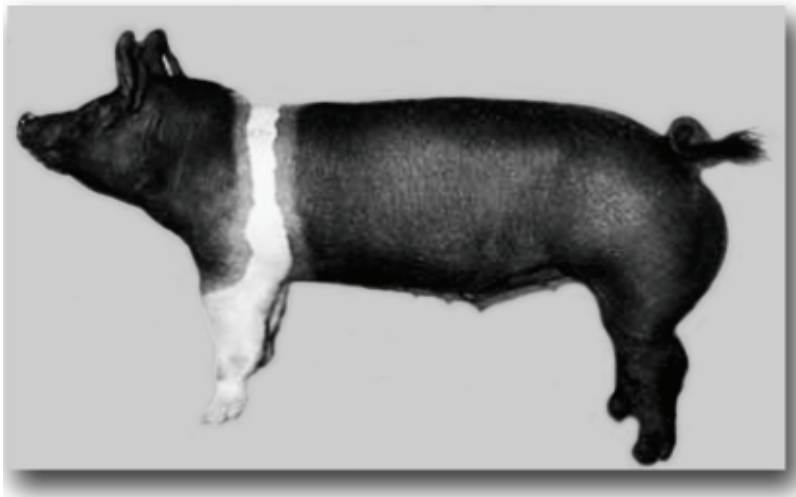
REVIVE, manufactured and sold by Sullivan’s Show Supplies. This product is excellent for just what its name implies, reviving dried, stale hair. Once at the show, we wash and dry the pig the morning of the show, and apply one coat of REVIVE. Let the REVIVE dry and brush in, and then apply water when going into the show ring. Use a hand sprayer to apply water to the pig. The result is a very eye pleasing hair coat.



Here are some important points for clipping:

1. The pig must be clean
2. Wash with hand cleaner, then a quality shampoo or a human product, then use conditioner
3. The clipper blades must be sharp
4. Oil the clippers often for maximum performance
5. Use the proper clipper guards for the respective areas of the pig
6. Clip against the grain of the hair
7. Use a grill brick after clipping
8. Brush and grill brick with the grain of the hair

Colorado 4-H Raising and Showing Market Swine Member Manual MA3114



Club _____

Name _____

Address _____

Age as of December 31st _____

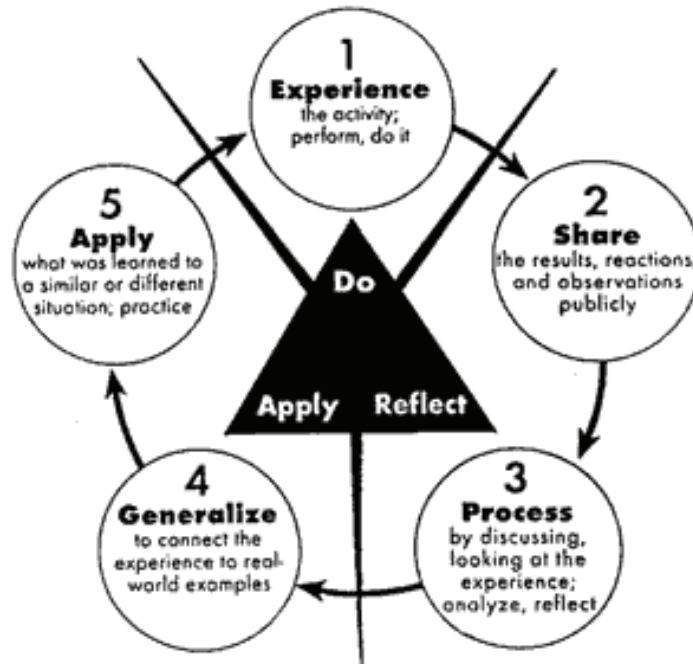
County _____

A youth manual for market swine projects in Colorado

Developed by

Shawna Potter¹, Connie Cecil², Brett Kaysen³, and Dr. Dennis Lamm⁴

The 4-H program has adopted a process that allows youth to first learn by doing before being told or shown how and then process the experience. The experiential learning model developed by Pfeiffer and Jones (1985) and modified by 4-H includes five specific steps:



1. Participant(s) **experience** the activity - perform or do it.
2. Participant(s) **share** the experience by describing what happened.
3. Participant(s) **process** the experience to determine what was most important and identify common themes.
4. Participant(s) **generalize** from the experience and relate it to their daily lives.
5. Participant(s) **apply** what they learned to a new situation.

¹ Graduate Student, Extension Education

² 4-H Youth Development Specialist

³ Extension Specialist, Youth Animal Sciences

⁴ Professor

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Section 1 – Starting a Market Swine Project

Introduction

The Colorado Market Swine project is a great way for members to become involved in raising and showing swine, although Colorado does not have a significant pork production system. Some of the advantages to raising market swine are:

- Small Initial Investment
- Quick turnover of several months, compared with a year or more in other projects
- Minimal space requirements
- Low cost for housing and equipment
- Large potential to expand

Should you raise market swine?

Raising a market pig is a full-time responsibility. You will need to care for your pig twice a day everyday during all types of weather. Your pig will require feed and fresh water at all times and careful feeding to assure it is the correct weight to be shown at the fair. It will also need regular exercise, training, grooming, and companionship.

The Decision

Once you and your family have decided to begin a market swine project and are committed to the responsibility of owning an animal, there are several more steps that need to be completed in order to prepare yourselves. Make sure you answer the following questions with help of other club members or your 4-H leader to assure that you are well prepared for your market swine project.

1. What kind of goals do I have for this project?
2. How much time and money do I want to invest?
3. How do I plan to market my pigs?
4. What are my facilities suitable for? Do they need improvement?
5. What kind of pigs do I want to raise? i.e. type, breeding or market animals.
6. How many animals can I feed at one time?
7. Do I have the resources available to provide proper health care?
8. Am I comfortable with selecting animals to purchase?
9. What classes are available at my local fair?
10. How can I transport my pigs?

A great way to gather information is to attend and observe a pig show. During this time, you can see first hand some of the work and commitment that is part of this project. In addition, this is a great chance for you to meet and talk to exhibitors and producers. Most of these people are happy to share their thoughts and suggestions. It is important to develop good relationships with the other producers in your industry in order to form a strong network of people to learn from and share ideas with.

Setting Project Goals

As in life, setting goals is invaluable to your market swine project. The goals that you set will determine the direction that your project takes. Evaluate why you are choosing this project. If you are not interested in a long-term commitment, a sensible goal could be to compete only at the county fair with your market animals. No matter what goals you decide upon, commit yourself to developing a detailed plan to accomplish your goals. It is helpful to include your goals as part of your record book. An accurate, up to date, record book aids in measuring your project's success. Remember that short-term goals, such as learning to groom a pig properly, should help you to reach your long-term goals such as showing at the fair.

Long Term Goals:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Short Term Goals:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Developing a Time and Money Budget

The market swine show industry is very popular. A market swine project includes purchasing a young pig after it has been weaned from its mother, usually at around 3 weeks old. The project member then has the responsibility of feeding and caring for that animal until it is ready to be shown and marketed. An important advantage to this part of the project is that a 4-H member can purchase a young pig, feed it out and sell it in a matter of a few months. This shorter time period and lower investment makes this project appealing to new members.

After deciding the amount of time and money that you are able to invest, it is helpful to develop a budget in order to measure your success and provide a guideline for your project. A sample budget is provided in Appendix 1 of this manual.

Designing a Marketing Plan

It is important to remember that a 4-H swine project is similar to running a business. Like any good business, a project member must know where the products will be sold. The process of getting products to the point where it can be sold or used is called marketing. The place where that occurs is referred to as a market.

The type of market you target depends on the type of project you decide to pursue. There are several different marketing plans that can be used. It is important that individual project members design the marketing plan that will be the most effective for that specific operation.

Each project member has the choice to participate in developed markets or create a “niche market”. Several existing markets are defined below. While making a marketing plan it may be helpful to use these options as general targets. However, it is still necessary to define the specific targeted market. This is done by defining the desired customer, creating a demand calendar, and determining the optimal product.

- **Show Prospect Markets** – selling pigs to your fellow 4-H and FFA members
 - **Advantages:**
 1. Prices are normally fairly stable.
 2. Pigs shown in the different shows provide publicity for the producer.
 3. Pigs are sold at young age, so income is more immediate.
 - **Disadvantages:**
 1. This is only an outlet for those pigs that are high enough quality to be competitive in the show ring.
 2. The show ring is subject to trends and cycles. It is necessary to keep up with these in order to keep pigs in demand.
 3. You must keep several sows available to raise prospect pigs. This increases feed and breeding expenses.

- **Youth Livestock Sales** – This is a market for pigs that are exhibited in youth shows.
 - **Advantages:**
 1. The market is established.
 2. The seller usually gains a premium over market value.
 - **Disadvantages:**
 1. Buyers can be limited and therefore may not be willing to pay premiums.
 2. The seller will have to find buyers.
 3. There is no guarantee that your animal will be accepted into a Junior Livestock Sale (have to “make the sale”)

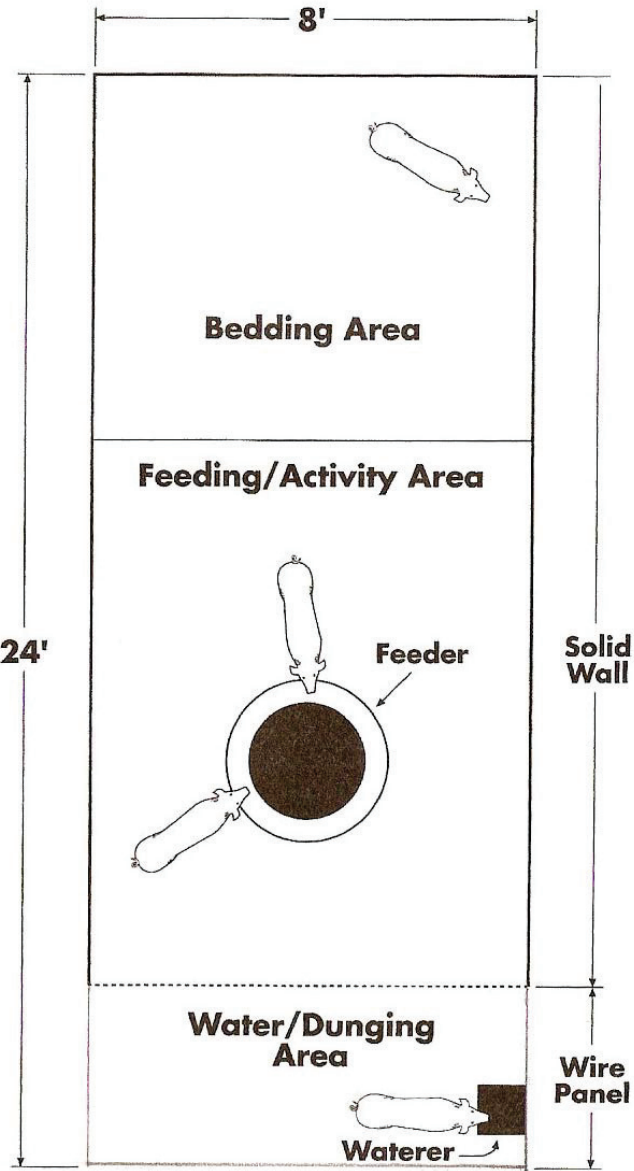
Facilities

For optimal growth and performance, your pig needs adequate space. Proper facilities are relatively inexpensive and simple to set up. A good sized pen will be 6 feet by 12 feet. If possible, pens should be set up in a rectangular shape because pigs will “toilet train” there better than in square pens. A small 3-sided building with a sloped roof will make a good shelter for your pigs. Pigs need a shaded area, as pigs do not have sweat glands. The following is a list of other considerations for your project:

- The sleeping area needs to be cool in the summer and warm in the winter, it should also be dry and draft free.
- Bedding area should not be too large; otherwise pigs will use it as the manure area.
- Pigs need to have access to shade in the summer.
- Keep waterers clean and filled with fresh water.
- The ideal temperature for a growing pig is 60-75 degrees. Bedding can be used if the temperature falls below ideal. Water and ventilation can be used when the temperature is above ideal.

A diagram taken from the Ohio State University Swine Resource Handbook is shown on page 8.

Example of Facility for 2-3 Market Pigs



Source: Ohio State University Swine Resource Handbook

Record Keeping

The best way to measure progress in your project is with record keeping. As discussed earlier, all livestock projects should be similar to a business. The ultimate goal for each of the livestock projects is to produce some sort of product. The product may be milk, fiber, or meat. The best way to make sure that the business is producing the highest quality products with the lowest costs is through record keeping.

Records will help you to keep track of expenses and income and assist you in measuring the genetic and physical progress of each animal. Individuals tend to keep records using their own methods. Whichever method works best for you; make sure to include all useful information.

Record keeping can be made easier with a computer. It may be helpful to look for existing computer programs or develop your own spreadsheet. The following checklist has the type of information that you need to establish and maintain for each project.

Check with you local Extension office for the latest record book. It is important to complete the correct record book in order to finish your project.

Record Keeping Information Checklist:

- Expenses
- Income
- Animal Inventory
- Feeding Records (i.e. amount and type needed)
- Animal Health Records
- Breeding Records
- Birthing Records
- Weaning Weights
- Weight Gain
- Goals

Section II – Raising Market Swine

Breeds of Pigs

There are many different breeds of pigs to choose from for your market swine project. The most popular breeds of pigs for 4-H projects are:

Berkshire

Berkshires originated in Berkshire County in England. The body is black with white feet, tail and a little white on the face. They have excellent meat quality. Their ears are short and erect.



Chester White

Chester Whites are an American breed, originating in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The breed developed when breeders crossed White English pigs with local pigs. They are all white and usually large. They are known to be good mothers. Their ears are medium sized and droop down over their eyes.



Duroc

Duroc is also an American breed. They are the result of crossing New York and New Jersey red pigs. The Duroc name came from a famous stallion that was kept on the farm of a Duroc breeder. Durocs are solid red; the shade can range from light to dark. They also have droopy ears and grow quick and efficiently.



Hampshire

Hampshires originated in Hampshire County in England. They have a black body with a white belt around the body. The requirement for the belt width is no more than two thirds of the body length. The forelegs are white; the hind legs can be white as long as the white does not go past the hock. They are recognized for their heavy muscling. Boars make great sires. Their ears are all black and erect.



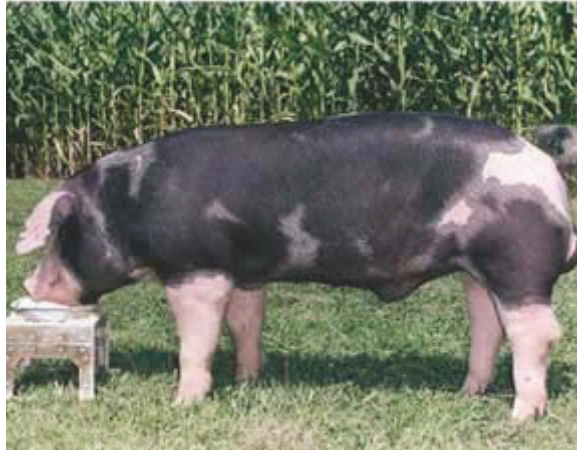
Poland China

This breed originated in Butler and Warren counties in Ohio. They are usually all black with six white points. The six points are all four legs, the tail, and nose. They are lean and heavy muscled. Their ears are black and droopy.



Spot

This breed was originally called the Spotted Poland China. It looks similar to a Poland China, but has more white on its body. They have droopy ears, are known to gain weight well, and for being an aggressive breeder.



Yorkshire

Yorkshires originated in England with two different breeds, Large and Middle Whites. The Yorkshires that are used in the United States are usually from the Large Whites Breed. They are all white with long bodies and erect ears. The hairs on these pigs are white however they can have some black pigment on the skin. This pigmentation is discouraged. The sows produce large litters and are know as a mothering breed.



Landrace

Landrace are one of the newer breeds of pigs. They are descendants of Danish Landrace pigs. The American Landrace is all white with a long body. They resemble the Chester White with a longer body and snout. Their ears are droopy similar to the Chester White. They are also known for being good mothers.



Source for breed images: IowaPork.org

While no one breed of swine is superior to others for 4-H market pigs, crossbreeds have some advantages over purebreds. This is because of heterosis, which combines certain characteristics, and contributes to making a superior animal. Crossbreeds are very popular at market shows due to combining the advantages of two or more breeds.

There are additional breeds of pigs, which may be exhibited as market swine.

Selecting a Feeder Pig

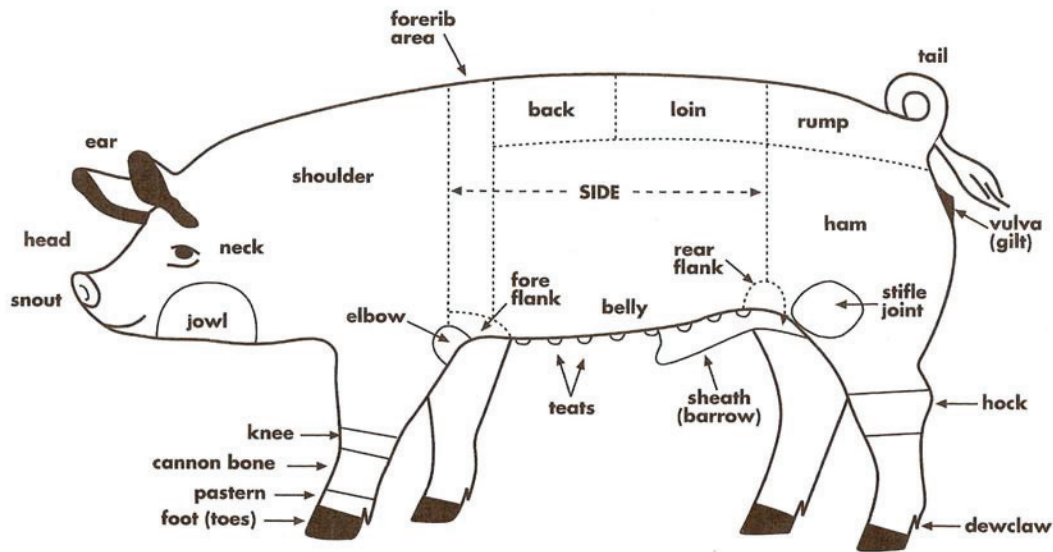
When selecting a feeder pig be sure to keep the breeder in mind. You want to buy from a reliable source. Choose a healthy pig that has the potential to grow efficiently. Remember consumers like to eat lean pork with out the waste of fat and bone. You will want to look for pigs that are big for their age with good leg structure. They should also have muscular backs and large hams even when they are young. Starting with a high quality animal will increase the potential for a high quality carcass.

Conformation

Conformation is the overall appearance of the pig. Factors that contribute to the pig's conformation are skeletal structure and body conformation. These traits contribute to the pig's growth. Good muscle development in the ham is essential.

The ideal pig combines muscle, leanness, growth, volume and structural soundness. There are several essential parts to good conformation:

- 1) Deep bodied
- 2) Long sided
- 3) Large framed
- 4) Long smooth muscling
- 5) Stands wide
- 6) Natural thickness over the top
- 7) Thick and plump ham
- 8) Level top
- 9) High tail setting



Source: Ohio State University Swine Resource Manual

Muscling

Muscling on a pig is best evaluated in the ham and loin area. In this area the muscle structure should be long and smooth. This allows the pig to have an adequate amount of muscling while still being able to move freely. The hind legs should have some distance between them to show the muscling in the ham.

Porcine Stress Syndrome

Pigs with extremely thick muscling can be carriers of Porcine Stress Syndrome (PSS), contributing to the susceptibility of stress. When pigs with PSS are put in stressful situations they can go into shock, which can lead to death. If the pig survives the carcass will have pale, soft, and watery meat.

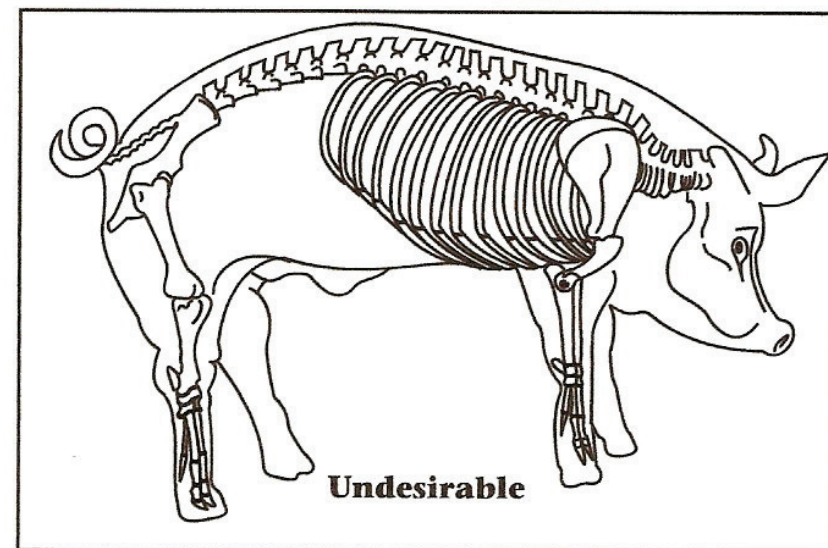
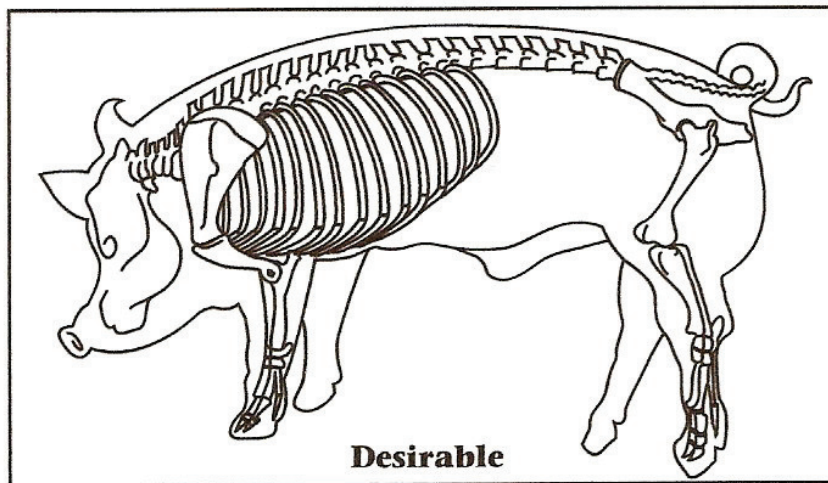
Finish

Trace amounts of finish or fat are good in market swine. The best places to determine the amount of finish on a pig are along the back (back fat), the loin, the flank, and the jowl.

Structure

To have a high quality animal, it must be structurally sound. A sound pig will be flat along the top with a level rump and a high set tail. The shoulders should be angular to allow for flexibility.

As with most animals, soundness of the feet and legs are very important. The legs should have a slight slope to them, providing cushioning when the animal walks.

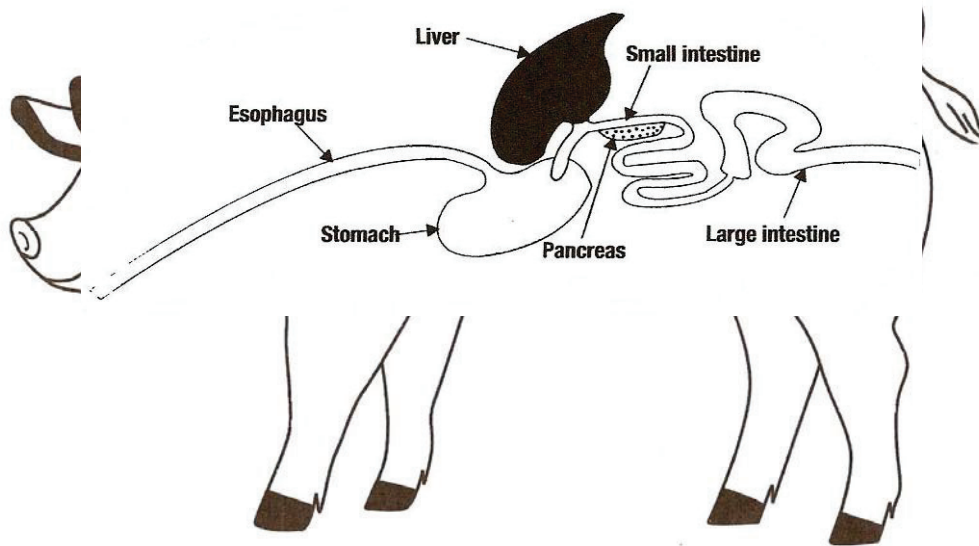


Source: Texas Cooperative Extension Swine Project Guide

Nutrition: The Cornerstone of your Market Swine Project

The Digestive System

Pigs have a digestive system that is very similar to ours. They have a single stomach and are called monogastrics. Pigs, like humans, begin digesting food in their mouth, their teeth breaking it down so it is easier for the stomach to digest. Once in the stomach, digestive enzymes break the food down so that it can be absorbed and enter the blood stream. The remaining food then travels through the small intestine where it is further broken down and more nutrients are absorbed. The feed that remains is then passed through the large intestine and excreted through the rectum.



Nutrients

There are five nutrients that are essential to your pig's well being

1) **Water** - Nearly two thirds of the body is water. This is true for humans as well as animals. Water assists the body in digesting food and carries nutrients throughout the body. It also helps get rid of wastes and aids in temperature regulation. It bears to be repeated that fresh, clean, and unfrozen water must be available to your pig at all times!

2) **Protein** - Proteins are like building blocks. They are the foundation on which the rest of the body is built. They are used to build muscle, blood, organs, and the skin. An animal can also use protein as an energy source. Meals like soybean or fishmeal are high in protein. Simple grains like corn and barley tend to be lower in protein.

3) **Carbohydrates** - Carbohydrates are the main energy source of the body. The energy produced by carbohydrates makes chemical reactions that help turn the feed the pig eats into muscle, or meat. The body stores some of the energy from carbohydrates as fat. Sugars and starches are carbohydrates. Corn is a feedstuff that is high in carbohydrates.

4) **Fats** - Fats are a great energy source. Fats supply more than twice as much energy than an equal amount of carbohydrates can. Fats are helpful in keeping weight on slow gaining animals or during very cold weather. In most cases though, only small amounts of fat are needed in the diet.

5) **Vitamins and Minerals** – Vitamins help the animal use other nutrients. Minerals help make bones and teeth strong. Salt, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, Vitamin E, and biotin are all examples of important vitamins and minerals in the diet. Pigs are the most likely to suffer from mineral deficiency. This is because they are fed rations with high concentrates and low roughages. Concentrates are low in minerals so minerals must be provided by a supplement.

What to Feed Your Pig

Pigs should be fed mostly concentrates, because they are monogastric animals. Concentrates are feeds like corn and oats. They are made up of sugars and starches that are easily digested by pigs. Roughages like alfalfa and grass hay are used very little in pigs rations. Roughages are fibrous and a pig's digestive system cannot easily digest them.

In most towns and cities, you can find a feed store that sells a ration formulated specifically for growing market swine. Generally, this is called a "grower" ration. Later in the feeding period, you will feed your pig a "finishing" ration. These feeds are formulated to meet your pig's needs. Premixed rations contain ingredients such as corn, soybean meal, sources of calcium and phosphorus, and a vitamin/trace mineral pre mix.

You can also formulate your own feed using different ingredients, but keep in mind that the companies who formulated the commercial feed rations spent many years learning how to do so. Formulating a ration can be very complicated, and the easiest and most surefire way to feed your pig is by using a commercially produced ration and following the directions on the label.

Feeding

Feeding your pig to the correct market weight is the cornerstone of your market swine project. If your pig does not make weight to show at the fair, then your hard work and time will not matter.

Unlike other animals, pigs should be self-fed. Self-feeding allows the pigs to eat as much as they need. This helps the pig to grow as quickly as possible.

You should start your pigs on a good growing ration, referred to by many feed manufacturers as a grower feed. The grower ration should be at least **16% protein**. If your pig was eating a starter ration before you received it, continue feeding the same brand, slowly mixing in more grower ration. Mix the ration to be ½ starter ration and one ½ grower ration. Gradually increase the amount of grower ration a little everyday while decreasing the starter ration. This will make the feed change easier on the pig's digestive system.

How to Make Weight for the Fair

Making weight will determine if you are eligible to show your pig. There are two methods for determining the projected growth of your pig. Your pig should weigh between 225-285 pounds at fair time.

1. Using Age- pigs usually require around 186 days to weigh 250 pounds, which is a good weight for fair. Begin by counting backwards from the weigh-in date. Lets say your fair is at the end of July; you will need to purchase a pig born in late January to mid-February to make weight.
2. Using Size-The Average Daily Gain (ADG) for most market age pigs is 1.48 pounds per day. Using this method you must figure how many days until the show. If your show is in late July your pig will need to weigh about 50 pounds in mid-March. If your pig was purchased in April it should weigh about 70-100 pounds.

It is a good idea to select a pig that is a little heavier rather than lighter for its age. This is because it is easier to manage heavy pigs than it is to expect above average daily gains on light pigs.

Just because you do these calculations on paper does not make them work for your pig. It may be impossible for your pig to eat enough of the ration it needs to meet daily gain goals. Other factors such as extreme heat, illness, and stress can affect your pig's daily gain. It is important to weigh your pig often!

Pigs will need to consume 4-5 pounds of feed to gain one pound. You will need to feed your pig for about a week to figure out how much it is gaining on the ration you are feeding. You should weigh your pigs once a week so you can determine their ADG. Once your pig has reached 180 pounds you must determine if it will make the fair's

weight requirements. If your pig's ADG indicates it will be over or under weight, it is best to know in advance so that you can make the needed changes. You may need to limit your pigs feed intake or add supplements to the ration to increase weight gain.

How to Calculate Average Daily Gain (ADG)

Average daily gain is the amount of weight gained each day.

$$\text{ADG} = \frac{\text{Present Weight} - \text{Previous Weight}}{\text{Number of Days Between Weighing}}$$

The Health of Your Pig

Temperature:	101 degrees
Heart Rate:	60 to 80 beats per minute, faster for piglets
Respiration Rate:	30 to 40 breaths per minute, faster for piglets

For maximum health and growth, your pig will also need vaccinations, worming and possibly hoof trimming.

When you purchase your pig, ask the producer what each animal has been vaccinated for. If the pig was not vaccinated, make an appointment with your veterinarian to get the appropriate vaccinations for your pig or you can give them yourself if you have someone knowledgeable to show you the proper procedures.

Your pig will also need to be wormed, and treated for external parasites a couple of times during the feeding period. External parasites can cause a significant loss in income. If you notice that your pig is frequently rubbing against buildings, gates, or feeders, they probably have an external parasite. Hog louse can be identified by its dark body, which can be seen on the flank and abdomen of the pig. Lice suck blood through the skin causing itching. Lice will cause a decrease in feed intake on grower pigs because they spend their time scratching and not eating.

If your pig has a mite infestation you will notice raised skin with brown scabs near the neck and ears. The activity of the mites causes an increase in the skin temperature causing itching.

Developing a Veterinarian/Client/Patient Relationship (VCPR)

It is important to establish a good VCPR. Your veterinarian needs to be familiar with your facilities and what animals you own. This will allow them to better assist you when you need their medical assistance. There are two types of drugs available to you. The first is OTC (over the counter) and second is Rx (prescription), which can only be distributed by a licensed veterinarian. Once you have established a good VCPR, your vet may recommend using a drug in a way that is different from it's labeling. This is called Extra-label use. The only time Extra-label drug use is acceptable is when your veterinarian prescribes.

Disease Descriptions:

Anemia is a deficiency of iron in pigs. It often occurs when pigs are raised in confinement; pigs raised outside will get enough iron from contact with dirt. Symptoms are pale skin and gums, and loss of hair. Iron supplement should be provided for anemic pigs.

Atrophic rhinitis is a disease that causes complications in the snout. When severe it will cause the snout to become twisted or stubbed. When a bacterium causes the disease it slows the growth of the turbinate bones in the nose. Common symptoms are sneezing, sniffing, and coughing. It can be prevented by vaccination.

Mycoplasma Pneumonia is a chronic respiratory disease. It's most often seen in pigs after 3 months of age. Affected pigs have a dry non-productive cough. They continue normal consumption, but do not gain weight. Vaccinations and antibiotics can be used to treat pigs.

Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS) is caused by a virus. It causes premature farrowing in sows and respiratory problems in growing pigs. PRRS-infected pigs can have additional diseases that do not respond to treatment. It is brought into the herd by incoming infected animals. The best prevention method is to only purchase PRRS-negative pigs from PRRS negative herds.

Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's Disease) is caused by a virus and affects the nervous and respiratory systems. It is spread through direct contact between pigs at main entry points such as the nose and mouth. Pigs who recover can become carriers and infect other pigs and domestic animals, causing a "mad itch". Most states have zero occurrence, so when a herd is infected it must be quarantined.

Swine Influenza (Flu) is caused by a virus that causes a short but severe outbreak of respiratory problems. The outbreak often occurs after pigs have been sold or transported. Symptoms include heavy breathing and unwillingness to move. The flu has a fast onset with a spike in temperature. Vaccination to prevent outbreaks is the best known treatment.

Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE) is a very contagious viral disease. It causes a high death rate in young pigs because vomiting and diarrhea cause dehydration. Older pigs usually experience diarrhea and loss of appetite. The disease usually occurs in the winter. Vaccines and antibiotics are not effective. Prevention is key.

Proper Administration Techniques

It is very important to administer injections according to its label. The following are proper locations for injections.

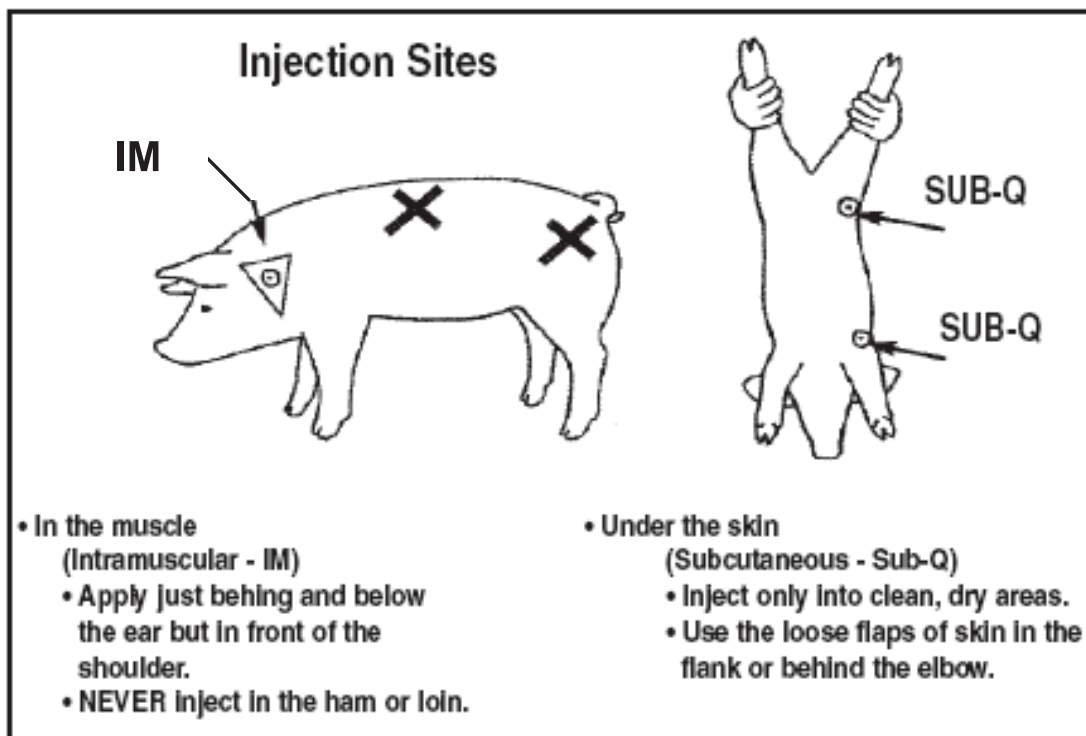
Subcutaneous (SQ)- injecting under the skin. The injection should be given behind the elbow or in the flank area.

Intramuscular (IM)- injected into the muscle. The injection should be given in the neck; behind and below the ears. NEVER inject into the ham or loin.

Intravenous (IV)- injecting into the vein. This type of injection should only be administered with the guidance of a veterinarian, because if done improperly it can injure the animal.

Intranasal (IN)- administered into the nasal passage. This is not an injection. The intranasal spray allows for quick absorption.

Intraperitoneal (IP)- injected into the abdominal cavity. It is injected directly into the stomach. This type of injection should only be administered with the guidance of a veterinarian, because if done improperly it can injure the animal.



Source: Texas Cooperative Extension Swine Project Guide

What to put in your first aid kit:

- 1) Thermometer (digital is best)
- 2) Syringes in several sizes
- 3) Needles
- 4) Gauze and wrapping material
- 5) Antiseptic solution and ointment
- 6) Electrolytes
- 7) Gloves
- 8) Safety scissors
- 9) Iodine
- 10) Probiotic paste or powder
- 11) Phone numbers for veterinarian and Extension Agent.

Section 3-Fitting and Showing Your Pig

Fitting and Showing Your Pig

Fitting and grooming your pig cannot all be done right before the show. It is a process that should begin the day you purchase your pig so that it gets use to you and the process. Here are a few pointers to help you get started:

- Brush your pig daily. Brush hair back and down. Create a part along the center of the pigs back so there appears to be a line along the spine.
- About two weeks prior to the show rub your pig with baby oil. This will help soften and smooth the skin.
- One week prior to the show, wash your pig with a mild soap. Make sure to rinse all the soap off so that it does not irritate the skin. Be very careful not to get water into your pig's ears.
- You may wish to clip your pig. If so you will need an adult to help you. You can clip the hair inside and outside of the ears and all the hair on the tail, leaving the last 2 inches. You may also clip hair around the eyes, nose, and mouth. To trim the underline, begin just above the teat line and work down. Clipping hair on the face and underline is acceptable.

Another part of your swine project is exercise. You are showing your pig as a market animal, which means for meat production. Meat is muscle, and exercise is necessary to produce muscle. One way to provide your pig with exercise without your help, is to put the waterer at one end of the pen and the feed trough at the other, so they must travel back and forth.

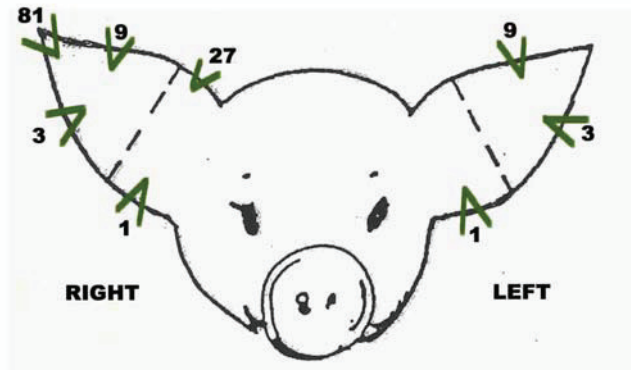
Exercise your pig twice a day beginning at least a month before the show. 30 minutes each time will help your pig learn to respond to your commands, build it's stamina, tone it's muscles, and shed excess fat. Exercising your pig daily will also allow you to identify any soundness problems early, know your pig's strengths and weaknesses from each side and decrease your pig's stress at the show.

There is no foolproof plan for an exercise program. It is important to develop a program that fits your situation. The main requirement for an exercise program is safety. Therefore, whatever setup you choose to use, make sure that the exercise area is free of harmful sharp edges and wires that might bruise or cause damage to your pig.

Ear Notching

Part of good record keeping is tracking individual animals growth and care. Ear notching is the most common and universal type of pig identification. The notches are permanent and grow as the pig grows. Pigs are ear notched soon after birth to ensure immediate identification. Each number is unique to the individual pig. The notches in the pig's right ear represent the litter number; in the pigs left ear is the pig's number within each litter.

Each ear is divided into quadrants. Each quadrant represents a number that makes identification simple. There should not be more than two notches in each quadrant.

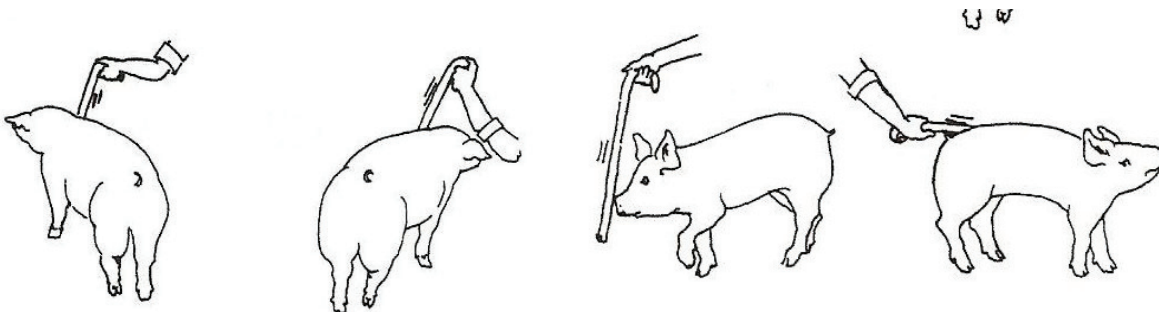


Source: Colorado Youth Meat Quality Assurance

When reading ear notches the first number is the litter number, the second is the pig number.

Training the Pig for Show

Start training your pig as soon as you get it home. Begin by training it to respond to a cane or whip so that you can show your pig to the judge. You want your pig tame enough you can touch it without stress. If you have access to a show ring that is indoors practice a few times there so your pig is accustomed to being indoors.



Showmanship

TURN LEFT

TURN RIGHT

STOP

GO FORWARD

After you have trained, fit and groomed your pig, and collected the proper paperwork, it is time to go to the show! Most market shows include market classes that are separated by weight. They also include showmanship classes, which are separated by the age of exhibitors showing the animals.

Showmanship is the true test of a show person's knowledge of his or her project. Good showmanship can either make or break an animal in a competition. The purpose of showmanship is not to showcase the exhibitor; it is to help showcase the animal to its best ability. A good showman can evaluate his/her animal to determine its weaknesses. Once the weaknesses and strengths of the pig are determined, the showman can decide the best way to deal with each.

In order to present your animal during its class at the show, you must know some basic guidelines.

1. It is important to dress appropriately. A neat, unwrinkled shirt, usually with a collar and pants are acceptable with clean and shined leather shoes.
2. Keep a small brush in your pocket so that if your pig gets shavings on it you can easily brush it off.
3. Calmly drive your pig into the show ring when there is no commotion at the gate.
4. Once in the show ring head to the back side of the ring to keep your pig away from the entry gate. Also avoid groups of pigs and corners.
5. Always keep an eye on the judge. This is **very** important in order to keep track of what is going on in the ring. The judge will be moving around to get a better view of the animals. The showman must know where the judge is at all times in order to be in the correct position.
6. Your posture should be slightly bent over, keeping the cane or whip close to your animal.
7. Make sure your animal is always between the showman and the judge. This ensures that the judge always has the best view of the animal. Your animal should be kept about 10-15 feet in front of the judge.
8. Stay close to your pig so the judge knows which one is yours.

9. Drive your pig by **lightly tapping** the neck and shoulder area with the cane or whip. Never tap the rump, back, or tail area, because you could bruise this valuable carcass area.
10. Keep your movement slow and controlled. Your animal can sense your tension and stress. Therefore, if you are upset the animal will react in the same manner. This causes a lot of frustration that can be avoided by remaining calm.
 - a. Be prepared to answer some questions about your project or pig from the judges. Questions might include daily gain, feed intake, or general parts of your animal.
11. Most importantly, **SMILE AND HAVE FUN!**

Fair and Show Day

Make sure you arrive at fair as early as you are allowed to give your pig time to settle in. Once you get there, water your pig and let it rest for about 6 hours before you feed it. Use wood shavings or straw as bedding. If it is hot outside use a fan and spray your pig with water often. If there is a draft use a tarp to control shelter your pig.

Feeding your pig at the show will be a little different than at home. On show day, feed your pig at least two hours before show time and give it half the amount you usually feed it. Also, give only half of the water that is usually provided. This will keep your pig from having too much fill and keep it alert and attentive. Your pig can eat and drink the regular amounts of food and water after the show.

Wash your pig the day before or the morning of the show. This will give you extra time to get yourself ready. Keep a spray bottle on hand and heavily mist your pig to give it an even appearance. At the show do not use baby powder or oil on your pig. The powder will make a mess on you and other exhibitors and the oil will hold in heat.

You must also make sure you have yourself prepared. Wear clean, neat clothes and boots or other sturdy shoes. Carry a small brush in your back pocket. Be courteous to everyone in the show ring and always keep your pig between you and the judge. Use your brush if you need to remove shavings from your pig. You should be prepared to answer questions about your pig's weight, birth date, number of teats on each side (for gilts), and how it is fed and managed. For advanced exhibitors the judge may ask questions about anatomy and the ear notching system.

Fair Checklist:

- Bedding for the pen, if it is not provided.
- Fair Book
- Extension Cords
- Whip or cane
- 2 sets of show clothing, in case you get one dirty
- Fan
- Feed trough
- Water Bucket
- Sprayer
- Pig board
- Grain
- Brush
- Hose and spray nozzle for washing
- Mild soap
- Pitchfork and broom
- Record Book
- Chairs
- Small clippers
- Small brush to use in show ring
- Wire, zip ties and duct tape (all three can serve many practical uses!)
- Health certificate and other necessary paperwork

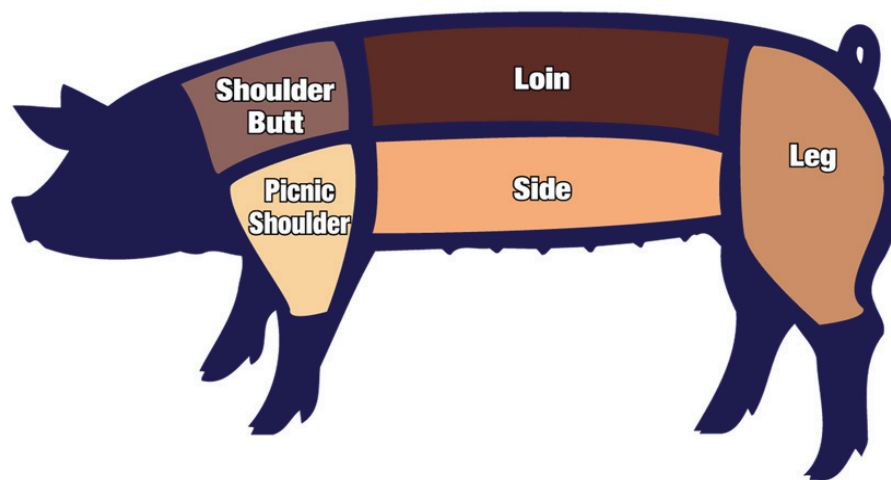
Remember to:

- Keep your pens clean
- Keep your pigs clean
- Feed and water your pig regularly
- Make sure your pig isn't too hot. Looks for signs of heat stress like heavy breathing and panting
- Keep your area neat and tidy
- Give yourself plenty of time to prepare yourself and your pig for the show

The Junior Livestock Auction

A limited number of market pigs will be selected to participate in the Junior Livestock Auction. In most counties, at least Champion and Reserve Champion Market Swine are selected to sell in the auction. If your pig is chosen for the auction, make sure you present it the same as you did for the show, and that you are well dressed. Be sure to become familiar with the rules and procedures of the sale, such as preliminary requirements, sale order, etc. If your pig is purchased, be sure to write the buyer a thank-you letter in appreciation for their support.

The Final Product



Source: National Pork Board

The above illustration shows the wholesale cuts of pork. A breakdown of the retail cuts is shown in Appendix 3. Since there are two sides to the pig, two of each cut will result when the animal is processed. Pigs provide a wide range of products. Not only are they a high quality source of animal protein, their by-products play a vital role in improving human life. Did you know that heart valves from pigs could be implanted into a human heart? Insulin from pigs can also be used to treat diabetes. The pig skin, no longer used to make footballs, is now used to treat burn victims, because their skin is very similar to our skin. “We use everything but the oink” is a common phrase used to describe the wide variety of uses for pigs and pig by products.

Enjoy your market pig project, and start preparing for next year! Good luck!

Appendix 1 – Sample Budget

Adapted from Colorado 4-H Market Lamb Manual

Fixed Expenses:	
Facilities (New or Improved)	\$
Shelter	\$
Fencing	\$
Panels	\$
Equipment	\$
Feeders	\$
Water Tanks	\$
Miscellaneous	\$
Total Fixed:	\$
Annual Expenses:	
Animals	\$
Veterinary Allowance	\$
Feed	\$
Hay	\$
Grain	\$
Pasture	\$
Show Equipment	\$
Total Annual:	\$
Estimated Income:	
Number animals sold	No. Head:
Price	\$/unit
Income from animals	\$
Other income	\$
Total Income:	\$

Appendix 2 – Animal Health Note Card

Adapted from Colorado 4-H Market Lamb Manual

Animal Id.#	Pen Location:	Date:
Temperature:	Coloring:	
Heart Rate:	Sounds:	
Respiration Rate:	Body Fluids:	
Other Abnormalities:		

Appendix 3- Cuts of Pork

Wholesale/Retail and Food-service Cuts


Pork Basics




Shoulder Butt

Upper row (l-r):
Bone-in Blade Roast, Boneless Blade Roast
Lower row (l-r):
Ground Pork (The Other Burger™), Sausage, Blade Steak

Cooking Methods
Blade Roast/Boston butt – roast, indirect heat on grill, braise, slow cooker
Blade Steak – braise, broil, grill
Ground Pork – broil, grill, roast (bake)



Picnic Shoulder

Upper row (l-r):
Smoked Picnic, Arm Picnic Roast
Lower row:
Smoked Hocks

Cooking Methods
Smoked Picnic Roast – roast, braise
Arm Picnic Roast – roast, braise, slow cooker
Smoked Hocks – braise, stew



Side

Top:
Spareribs
Bottom:
Slab Bacon, Sliced Bacon

Cooking Methods
Spareribs – roast, indirect heat on grill, braise slow cooker
Bacon – broil, roast (bake), microwave



Leg

Upper row (l-r):
Bone-in Fresh Ham, Smoked Ham
Lower row (l-r):
Leg Cutlets, Fresh Boneless Ham Roast

Cooking Methods
Fresh Leg of Pork – roast, indirect heat on grill, slow cooker
Smoked Ham – roast, indirect heat on grill
Ham Steak – broil, roast

Loin

Chops



Upper row (l-r):
Sirloin Chop, Rib Chop, Loin Chop
Lower row (l-r):
Boneless Rib End Chop, Chef's Prime Filet™, Boneless Center Loin Chop, America's Cut™, Butterfly Chop

Cooking Methods
Cutlets (½ to ¾ inch) – sauté
Thin (¼ to ¾ inch) – sauté
Thick (1½ to 1¾ inch thick) – grill, broil, roast

Roasts



Upper row (l-r):
Center Rib Roast (Rack of Pork), Bone-in Sirloin Roast
Middle:
Boneless Center Loin Roast
Lower row (l-r):
Boneless Rib End Roast, Chef's Prime™ – Boneless Sirloin Roast

Cooking Methods
roast, indirect heat on grill, slow cooker

Tenderloin & Canadian-Style Bacon



Left: Tenderloin **Right:** Canadian-style Bacon

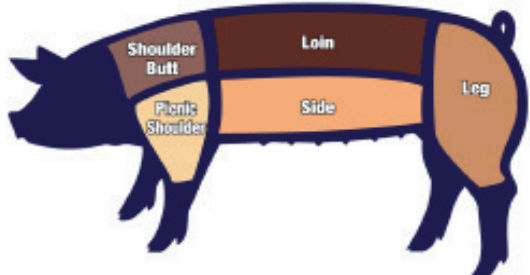
Cooking Methods
Tenderloin – roast, grill, pan broil
Canadian-style bacon – roast, broil, sauté

Ribs




Left: Country-style Ribs **Right:** Back Ribs

Cooking Methods
roast, indirect heat on grill, braise, slow cooker



Roasts
No-fuss family dinner or holiday favorite




THE MANY SHAPES OF PORK


Cut Loose!

When shopping for pork, consider cutting traditional roasts into a variety of different shapes.


Chops
Dinner, backyard barbecue or gourmet entree




Cubes
Great for kabobs, stew and chili
grill, stew, braise, broil



Strips
Super stir fry, fajitas and salads
grill, sauté, stir fry



Cutlets
Delicious breakfast chops and quick sandwiches
¾ to 1 inch thick – sauté, grill



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#03342 02/2007

Appendix 4-National Animal ID and Meat Quality Assurance

National Animal ID

NAIS (National Animal ID System) is being developed through the integration of three components—premises identification, animal identification, and animal tracking. The long-term goal of the NAIS is to provide animal health officials with the capability to identify all livestock and premises that have had direct contact with a disease of concern within 48 hours after discovery. Please be sure that you meet all state and county requirements for National Animal ID. You may be required to have a premise ID and have your animals tagged with NAIS tags in order to ID your animals for the county fair. As of publishing, a premises identification number is required to show at the Colorado State Fair. However; you will need to check your individual county requirements.

Premise ID, Animal ID tags, and additional information can be obtained from:

<http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/index.shtml>

Meat Quality Assurance Program

When raising a market animal for Colorado 4-H, you are required to complete a Meat Quality Assurance program. It makes no difference how old you are, or what species of animal you are showing, you are required to attend these programs! Usually each county offers several programs during the 4-H season that are geared towards juniors or seniors. They are usually just a few hours in the evening or a Saturday morning. If you cannot attend in your county, you may attend in another county.

The purpose of the Meat Quality Assurance programs is to ensure the consumer that all livestock produced are healthy, wholesome, source verified and meet the food safety standards established by government regulations. In addition, best management practices are recommended to improve the health of livestock and to add value to the end product.

While raising your pig you will also be required to complete Pork Quality Assurance program. This program educates pork producers using the 10 Good Production Practices. These are practices that focus on safe, healthy, and humane pork production.

For more information on the Youth PQA Program please visit:

<http://www.pork.org/Producers/YouthPQAPlus/default.aspx>

Appendix 5-PQA Plus 10 Good Production Practices



10 GOOD PRODUCTION PRACTICES

1



GPP #1 Establish and implement an efficient and effective herd health management plan.

GPP #6 Properly store, label, and account for all drug products and medicated feeds.



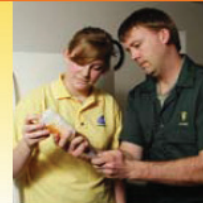
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2



GPP #2 Use a veterinarian/client/patient relationship (VCPR) as the basis for medication decision-making.

GPP #7 Educate all animal caretakers on proper administration techniques, needle-use procedures, observance of withdrawal times, and methods to avoid marketing adulterated products for human food.



7

3



GPP #3 Use antibiotics responsibly.

GPP #8 Follow appropriate on-farm feed processing and commercial feed processor procedures.



8

4



GPP #4 Identify and track all treated animals.

GPP #9 Develop, implement, and document an animal caretaker training program.



9

5



GPP #5 Maintain medication and treatment records.

GPP #10 Provide proper swine care to improve swine well-being.



10

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