

Missaukee Agricultural



Youth Show

Swine Juniors Age 12-14



Name _____

Date of Birth _____

Years in swine project _____

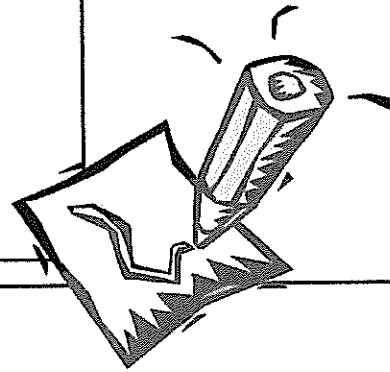
County _____

Why Keep Records?

Keeping records on your project can be interesting & fun!

Good records will:

- Help you learn about animals, their rate of growth, the feed they require, the cost of the feed and their habits.
- Help you plan future projects.
- Let you know if you made or lost money and how much.
- Improve your management practices.
- Organize a history of your project activities.
- Assist in filling out scholarships and awards.



Objectives:

To let participants

- Experience the obligation and responsibility required in a livestock enterprise.
- Experience and cope with the “values” and “attitudes” of responsibility, in a relatively unsupervised environment. Supervision will be on a periodic basis.
- Contribute to the family table with meat, or to experience the marketing process and system, through the sale of the product.
- Experience competition through showing the animal at local area organization sponsored shows, the fair and state wide shows.

What I Fed My Swine Project

Label your feed slip to your record book.



How did you decide the diet for your swine project? What rations did you feed your animal?

For extra credit: Draw a line to match the feed stuff with the nutrient (other divisions can complete for extra credit.)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Corn | A. Protein |
| 2. Phosphorous | B. Mineral |
| 3. Soybean Meal | C. Energy |
| 4. Lysine | D. Protein |

What I Bought for My Swine Project... (Expenses)

List what you and/or your parents spent during the project for feed, supplies, equipment and vet assistance. Use total amounts for feeds (you do not have to break it down by month). If you have more than one animal, take your total item cost and divide by the number of animals who also benefited from the item.

DATE	ITEM PURCHASED	VALUE (\$)
TOTAL		(B)

Average Daily Gain & Cost Per Pound of Gain

In this section, I will calculate the rate of gain for my project animal.

	Weight of Animal (lbs.)	Date of Measurement	Method of Weight Measurement
START OF PROJECT			
END OF PROJECT			



1) My animal was on feed for _____ days. (days on feed)

2) My animal gained _____ lbs. (lbs. of gain)

3) Calculate the average daily gain (ADG)

$$\frac{\boxed{} \text{ lbs. of gain}}{\boxed{} \text{ days on feed}} = \text{Average Daily Gain} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ lbs/day}$$

4) JUNIOR: What does average daily gain (ADG) mean? INTERMEDIATE & SENIOR: What can you find out by calculating the Average Daily Gain? SENIOR: What circumstances would affect the average daily gain? Did you encounter any of these circumstances?

5) Calculate the feed cost per lb of gain for your market animal:

$$\frac{\boxed{} \text{ feed cost}}{\boxed{} \text{ lbs. of gain}} = \text{Cost Per Pound of gain} = \$ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ /pound}$$

6) JUNIOR: What does cost per pound mean? INTERMEDIATE & SENIOR: How can you lower the cost per pound of gain value and still produce a good average daily gain?

My Swine Project Break Even Price

Livestock animals are sold by the pound at the GCFY Livestock Auction. Find out what bid price (per lb) you need to get at the auction to *break even* on your swine project. The current market price can be found at fair weigh in either on a poster or by asking your superintendent.

Expenses on Market Animal (B): _____

Purchase Price of Animal (A): _____ + _____

Total Project Expenses: \$

Finished Weight of Animal: lbs.

Break Even Price: = $\frac{\text{Total Project Expenses}}{\text{Finished Weight}}$ = \$

The current market price for swine is _____

Would you have been able to make a profit if you would have sold your swine at the stock yards rather than the fair? Why?

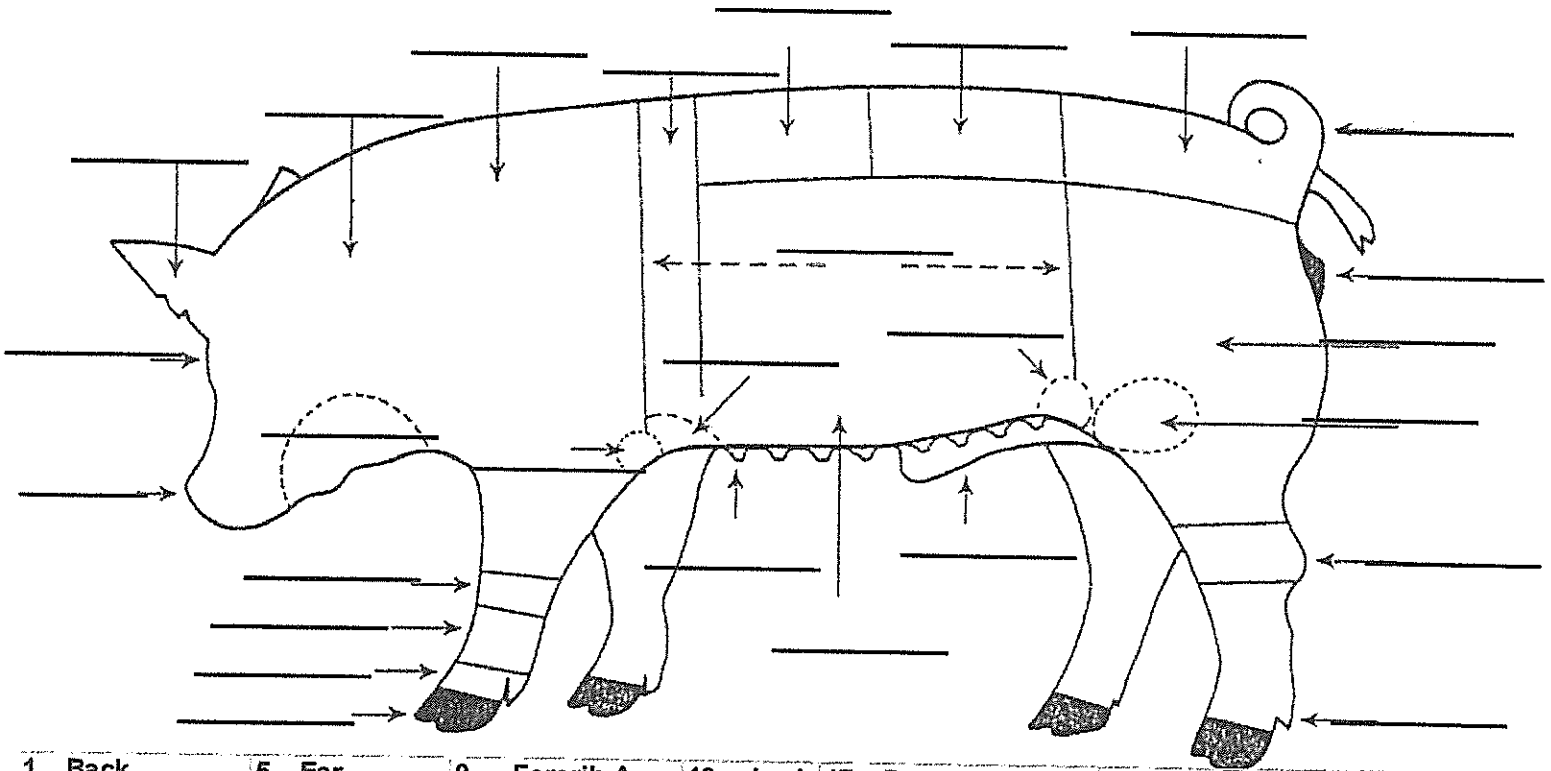


Name: _____

It's a Pigs Life

- Another name for pigs or hogs is _____.
 sweet swine sow
- Which is not a meat that comes from pigs?
 pork chops bacon hamburger
- A baby pig is also called a _____.
 sow piglet litter
- The mother pig is a _____.
 sow boar piglet
- The baby pigs are weaned at _____.
 4 to 6 weeks old 4 to 6 days old
- The piglets are born in the _____.
 nursery field farrowing house
- A hog farmer uses special tools to clip the piglets _____.
 teeth tail tail and teeth
- A farmer cuts the piglet's tail to keep other pigs from biting it.
 true false
- A piglet is born without any teeth.
 true false
- A hog is sold when it weighs _____.
 46 pounds 240 pounds 2345 pounds

Parts of a Hog



1. Back	5. Ear	9. Fore Rib Area	13. Jaw	17. Pastern	21. Shoulder	25. Tail
2. Belly	6. Elbow	10. Ham	14. Knee	18. Rear Flank	22. Side	26. Teats
3. Cannon Bone	7. Foot (Toes)	11. Head	15. Loin	19. Rump	23. Snout	27. Vulva (Gilt)
4. Dew Claw	8. Fore Flank	12. Hock	16. Neck	20. Sheath (Barrow)	24. Stifle Joint	

Diseases

List 3 common diseases of Swine

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

By - Products

List 3 by-products of Swine

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Breeds

List 3 Breeds of Swine

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Retail Meat Cuts

List 3 Retail Meat Cuts of Swine

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____