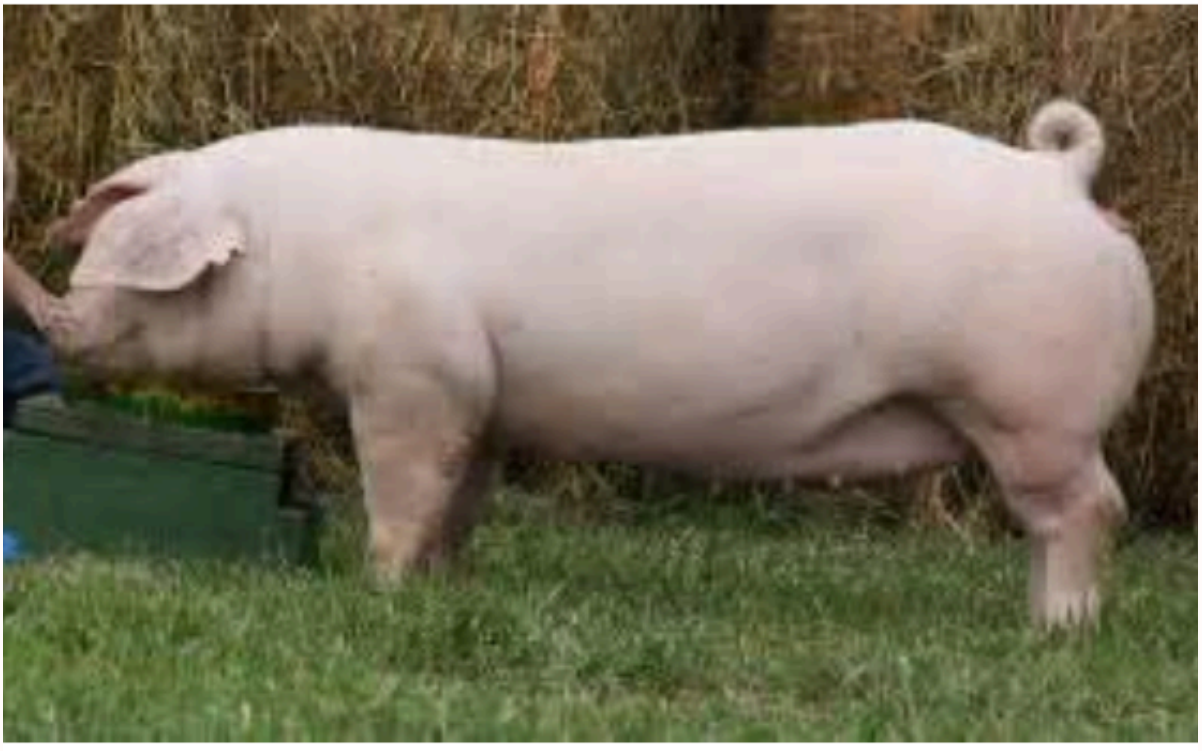
HOG

ACTIVITY BOOK

Junior
Intermediate
Senior



UF | IFAS Extension
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Activities

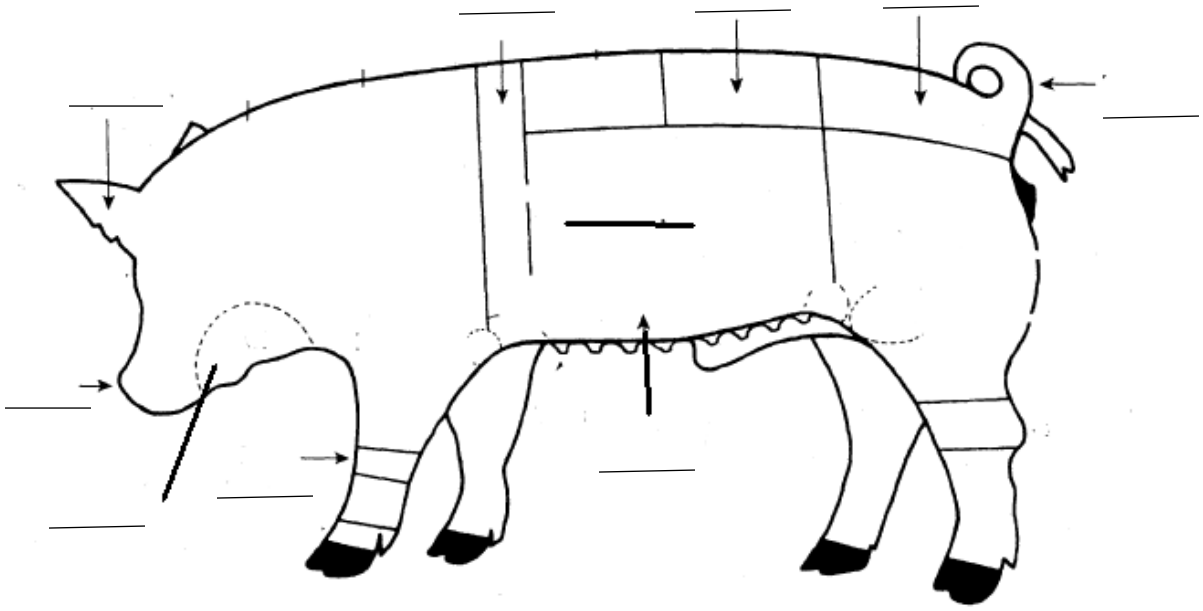
It is recommended that you complete the six activities provided in this Skill-a-thon book to help prepare you for the skill-a-thon. The activities are very similar to what to expect during the skill-a-thon and can be used for practice.

4-H Members Only: After you have completed an activity you should record it in your record book using the table on the 4-H Project Book/ Activities page. You do not need to attach the activity page you have completed in the record book**.** Before turning into 4-H in May have your leader sign the Activity Page showing they have seen your six (6) completed Activities.

JUNIOR HOG BODY PARTS

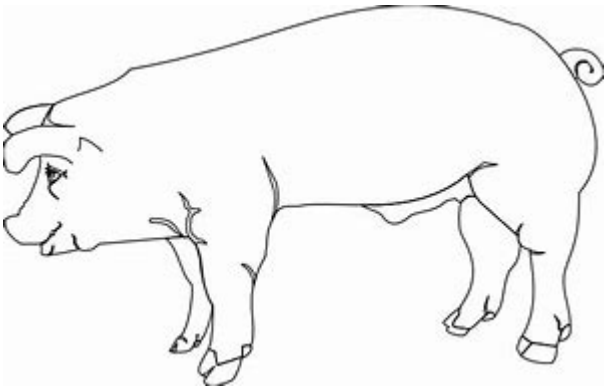
ACTIVITY #1

Ear	Ham
Snout	Side
Tail	Jowl
Rump	Knee
Belly	Loin



JUNIOR HOG BREEDS
ACTIVITY #2

Use the breed pictures in the skill-a-thon book to color in each animal.
List two interesting facts about each breed.



Breed: Duroc

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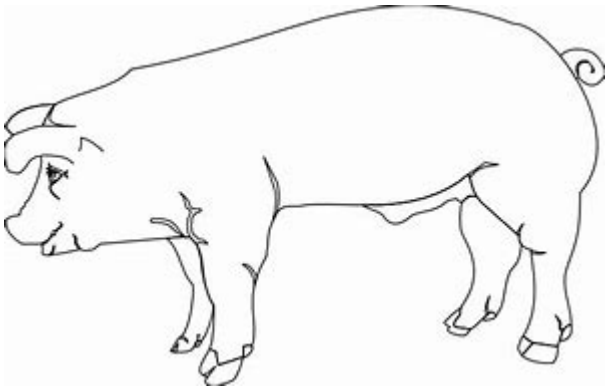

Breed: Spotted

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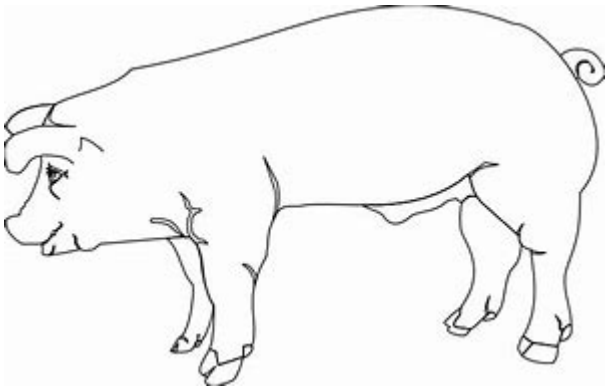

Breed: Hampshire

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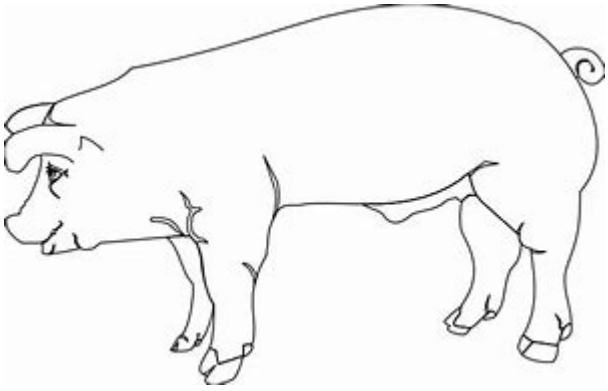
*



Breed: Chester White

*

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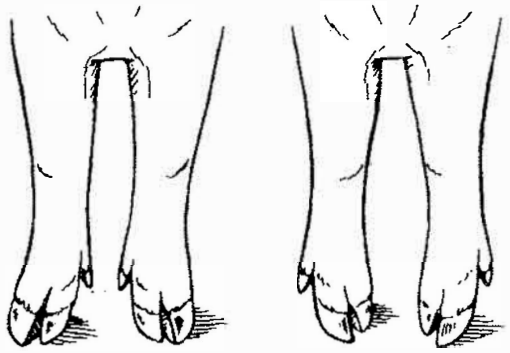
JUNIOR HOG STRUCTURAL DEFICIENCIES FRONT & REAR VIEW ACTIVITY #3

Fill in the blank with the correct FRONT LEG Alignment

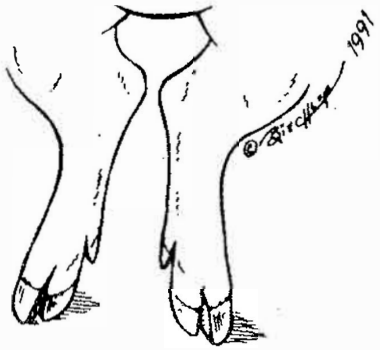
SPLAYFOOTED ***PIGEON-TOED***



_____ _____

Fill in the blank with the correct REAR LEG Alignment

COW-HOCKED



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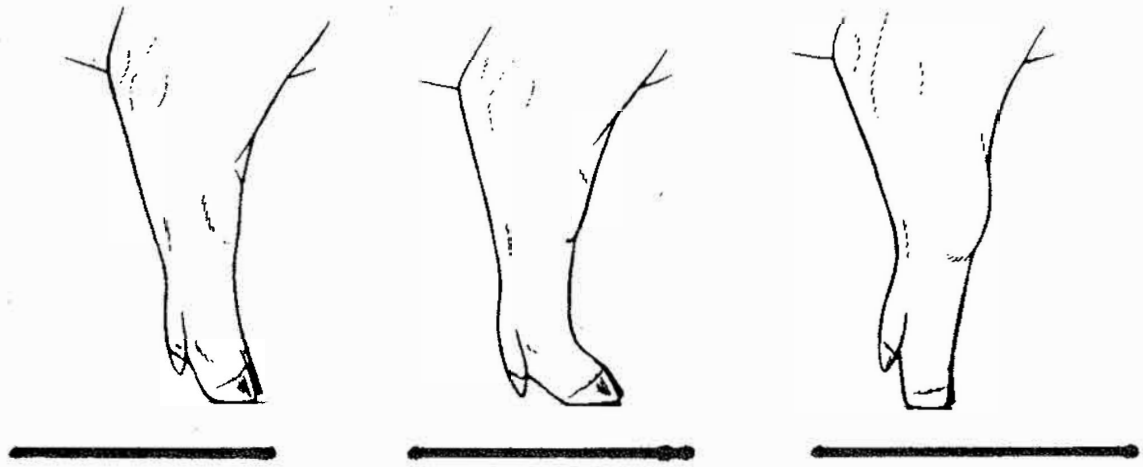
JUNIOR HOG STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES SIDE VIEWS ACTIVITY #3

Fill in the blank with the correct Front Leg Set

WEAK PASTERN *NORMAL* *BUCK-KNEED*

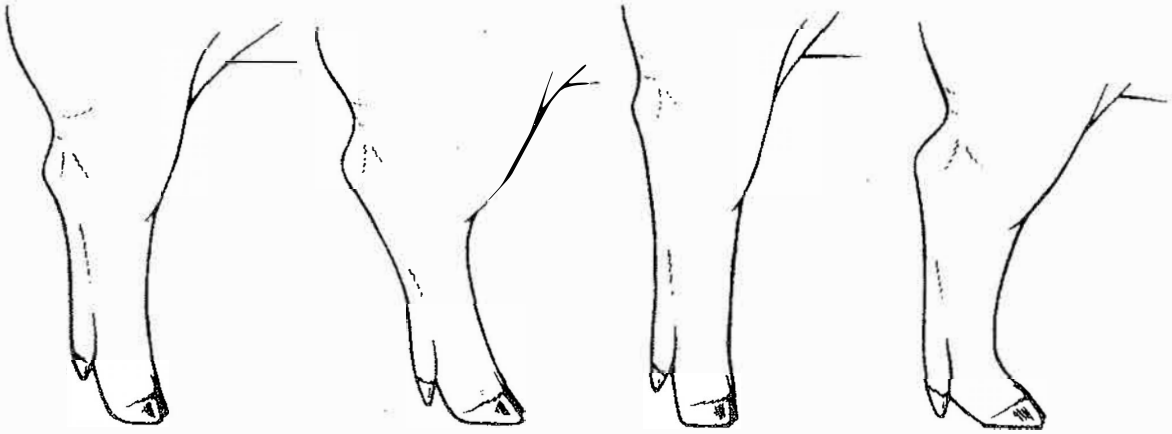
Side view of front leg



Fill in the blank with the correct Hind Leg Set

WEAK PASTERN *NORMAL* *SICKLE-HOCKED* *POST-LEGGED*

Side view of rear leg

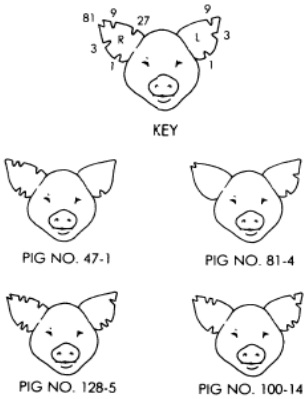


JUNIOR HOG ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION
ACTIVITY #4

(Please draw a line to match the correct method of animal identification.)

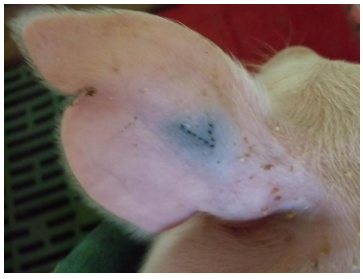
A. Ear Tattoo

B. Tattoo Branding



C. Ear Notching

D. Ear Tagging (RFID)



JUNIOR MARKET HOG ANIMAL HEALTH ACTIVITY # 5

Please circle correct answers below and fill in the blank

1. True or False: First you need to recognize normal behavior of your animal before you can recognize what is abnormal.

2. True or False: Keeping records can help to recognize a health problem with your hogs.

3. True or False: It is important to make sure my hog is eating normally.

4. True or False: You should always purchase healthy animals.

5. Please list 6 characteristics of a healthy hog.
   1._____
   2._____
   3._____
   4._____
   5._____
   6._____

JUNIOR MARKET HOG RESTRAINTS

ACTIVITY # 6

Match the word to the definition be drawing a line.

1. Knots	a. are used to attach rope to a post or rail
2. Hitches	b. are used to permanently join ropes to one another
3. Splices	c. join ropes together, attach ropes to a post or rail, or attach ropes to an animal

INTERMEDIATE HOG PARTS

ACTIVITY #1

Ear

Snout

Tail

Rump

Belly

Ham

Side

Elbow

Knee

Loin

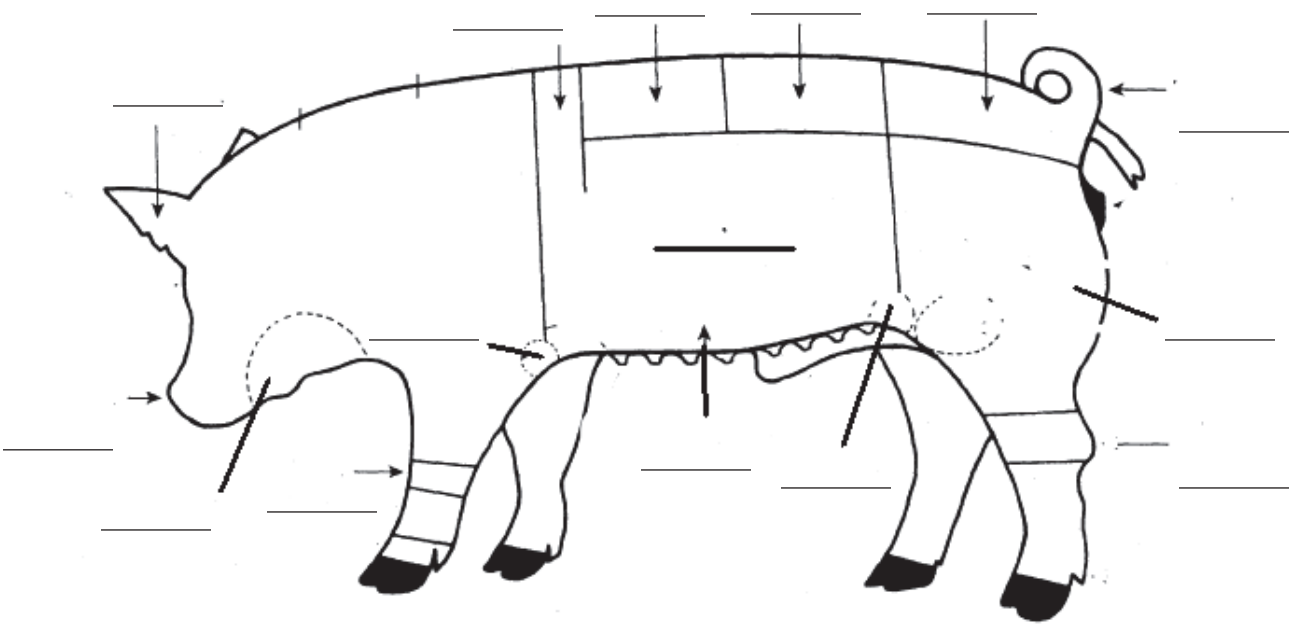
Back

Hock

Forerib Area

Rear Flank

Jowl



INTERMEDIATE HOG BREED IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITY #2

1. This breed originated in the United States from crosses between red hogs in New York and red hogs in New Jersey. They are light red to dark red in color with droopy ears. They grow quickly and are good mothers.

2. This breed comes from Denmark. They have very long, white bodies with large floppy ears. They are good mothers.

3. This medium-sized breed was developed in Indiana. They have black and white spotted bodies and droopy ears. They are aggressive breeders that gains weight easily.

4. This breed originated in England. They have long, large-framed white bodies with erect ears. They are known as the "mother" breed because they produce large litters and are good mothers.

5. This lean, heavily muscled breed comes from Ohio. They have black bodies with six white points; their legs, tail and nose. They also have droopy ears.

6. This breed was developed in Pennsylvania. They have white bodies and medium-sized droopy ears. They are also good mothers.

7. This breed was developed in England. They have black bodies with a white belt around the shoulders and both front legs, with erect ears and heavy muscles.

8. This breed comes from England. These animals have black bodies with white feet, tails and faces, dish snouts and short, erect ears. They also have sound skeletons.

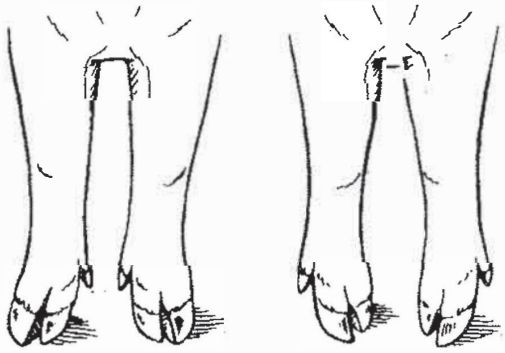
Match

_____ Berkshire
_____ Chester White
_____ Duroc
_____ Hampshire
_____ Landrace
_____ Poland China
_____ Spotted
_____ Yorkshire

INTERMEDIATE HOG STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES FRONT & REAR VIEW ACTIVITY #3

Fill in the blank with the correct FRONT LEG Alignment

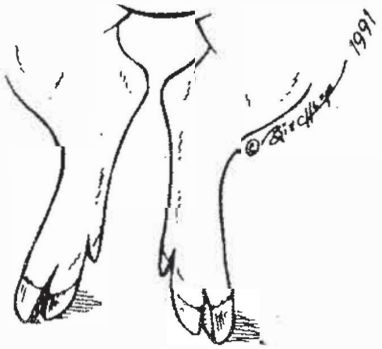
SPLAYFOOTED ***PIGEON-TOED***



_____ _____

Fill in the blank with the correct REAR LEG Alignment

COW-HOCKED



_____

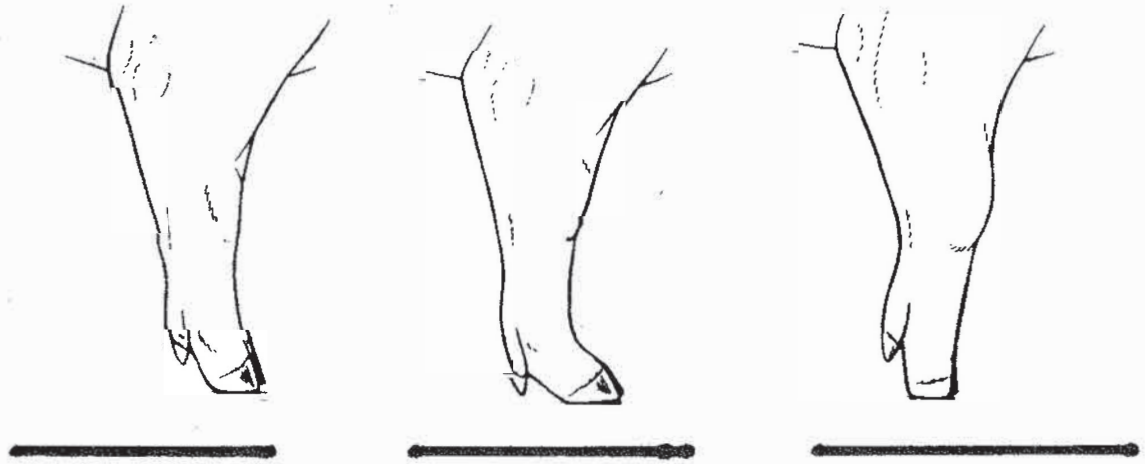
INTERMEDIATE HOG STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES SIDE VIEWS

ACTIVITY #3

Fill in the blank with the correct Front Leg Set

WEAK PASTERN *NORMAL* *BUCK-KNEED*

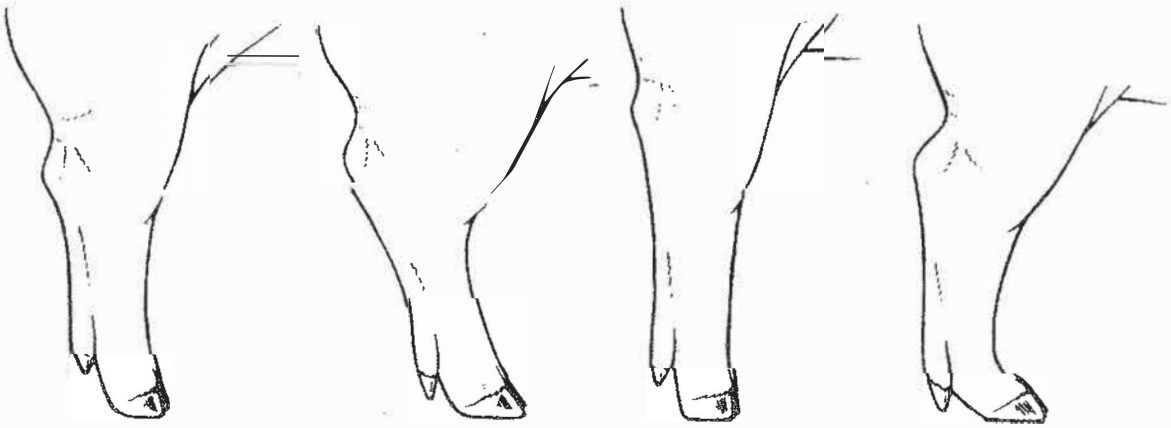
Side view of front leg



Fill in the blank with the correct Hind Leg Set

WEAK PASTERN *NORMAL* *SICKLE-HOCKED* *POST-LEGGED*

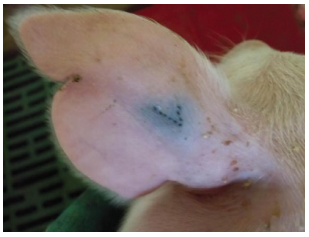
Side view of rear leg



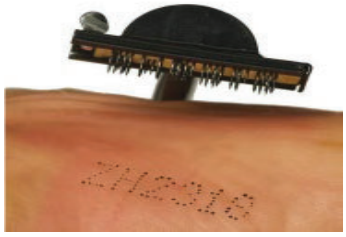
INTERMEDIATE HOG ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITY #4

(Please draw a line to match the correct method of animal identification and it's advantage and disadvantage)

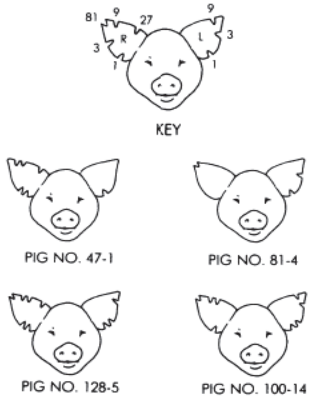
A. Ear Tattoo



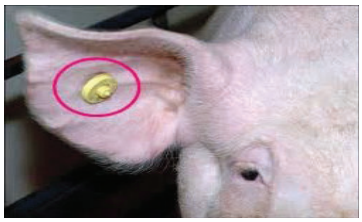
B. Tattoo Branding



C. Ear Notching



D. Ear Tagging (RFID)



1. Advantages-Permanent, can be read from a distance
   Disadvantages-May disfigure the animal, requires training

2. Advantages-Economical and can be read in the distance
   Disadvantages-Can be hard and brittle, frequenting lossed

3. Advantages-Permanent and doesn't disfigure the animal
   Disadvantages-Must be restrained to read

4. Advantages-Permanent
   Disadvantages-Not an official form of identification as per FDACS

INTERMEDIATE MARKET HOG HEALTH

ACTIVITY # 5

Answer the questions below by circling the correct answer.

1. What can cause diseases?
    a. Bacteria
    b. Viruses
    c. Fungi
    d. Prions
    e. Protozoas
    f. Parasites
    g. All of the above

2. Transmission occurs through direct or indirect contact. True or False

3. This type of contact happens when the diseased animal physically touches or is very close to another animal.
    a. Indirect contact
    b. Direct contact
    c. Airborne contact
    d. Water contact

4. This type of contact occurs when transmission is through a third party or mechanically.
    a. Indirect contact
    b. Direct contact
    c. Vector-borne contact

5. Health diseases may also occur from non-infectious causes. Some examples are:
    a. Malnutrition
    b. Trauma/Injury
    c. Cancer
    d. Genetic defects
    e. Environmental Toxins
    f. All of the above

INTERMEDIATE HOG INJECTION SITE ACTIVITY #6

(Multiple Choice and Fill-in-the-Line)

1. What is meant by the term subcutaneous injection?
    a. Under the skin
    b. Deep in the muscle
    c. In the nasal passages (nose)

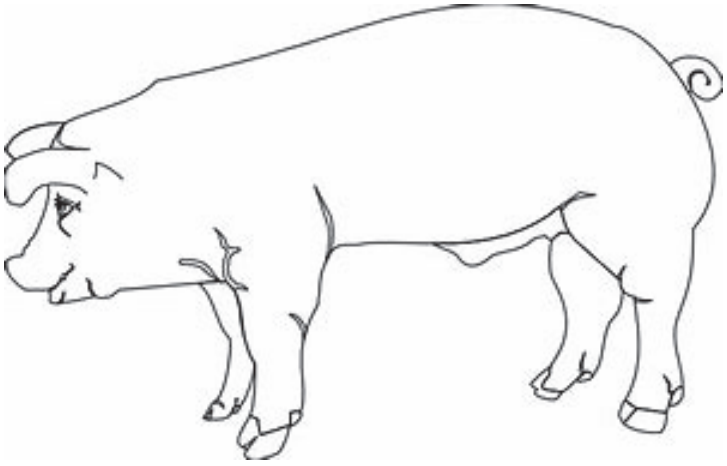
2. What is meant by the term intramuscular (I.M.) injection?
    a. Under the skin
    b. Deep into the muscle
    c. In the nasal passages (nose)

3. Where on an animal is the most preferred site to give an I.M. injection? _____

4. What should you do if a needle is bent?
    a. Keep using the bent needle
    b. Straighten the bent needle
    c. Change the bent needle

5. Intra-nasal vaccines are administered where?
    a. Under the skin
    b. Deep in the muscle
    c. In the nasal passages (nose)

(Draw circles on the hog to select the appropriate injection site locations for a subcutaneous injection.)



SENIOR MARKET HOG BREEDS

ACTIVITY # 1

Use your knowledge of swine breeds and the characteristics of each to fill in the blank with the correct breed for each animal below.

1. _____: My genetics are a cross between red hogs in New York and red hogs in New Jersey.
2. _____: I am known as the "mother" breed because I produce large litters and I am a good mother.
3. _____: I have black and white spotted bodies and droopy ears.
4. _____: I have a black body with a white belt around my shoulders and front legs.
5. _____: I have a sound skeleton; dish snouts; and short, erect ears. I came from England.
6. _____: I have a very long, white body and very large floppy ears.
7. _____: My breed was developed in Pennsylvania. I have a white body and medium-sized, droopy ears.
8. _____: I have a black body and six white points. My four legs, tail, and nose.

SENIOR HOG
ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION
ACTIVITY #2

Please write in the advantages and disadvantages for each method listed below.

A. Ear Notching

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

B. Tattooing

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

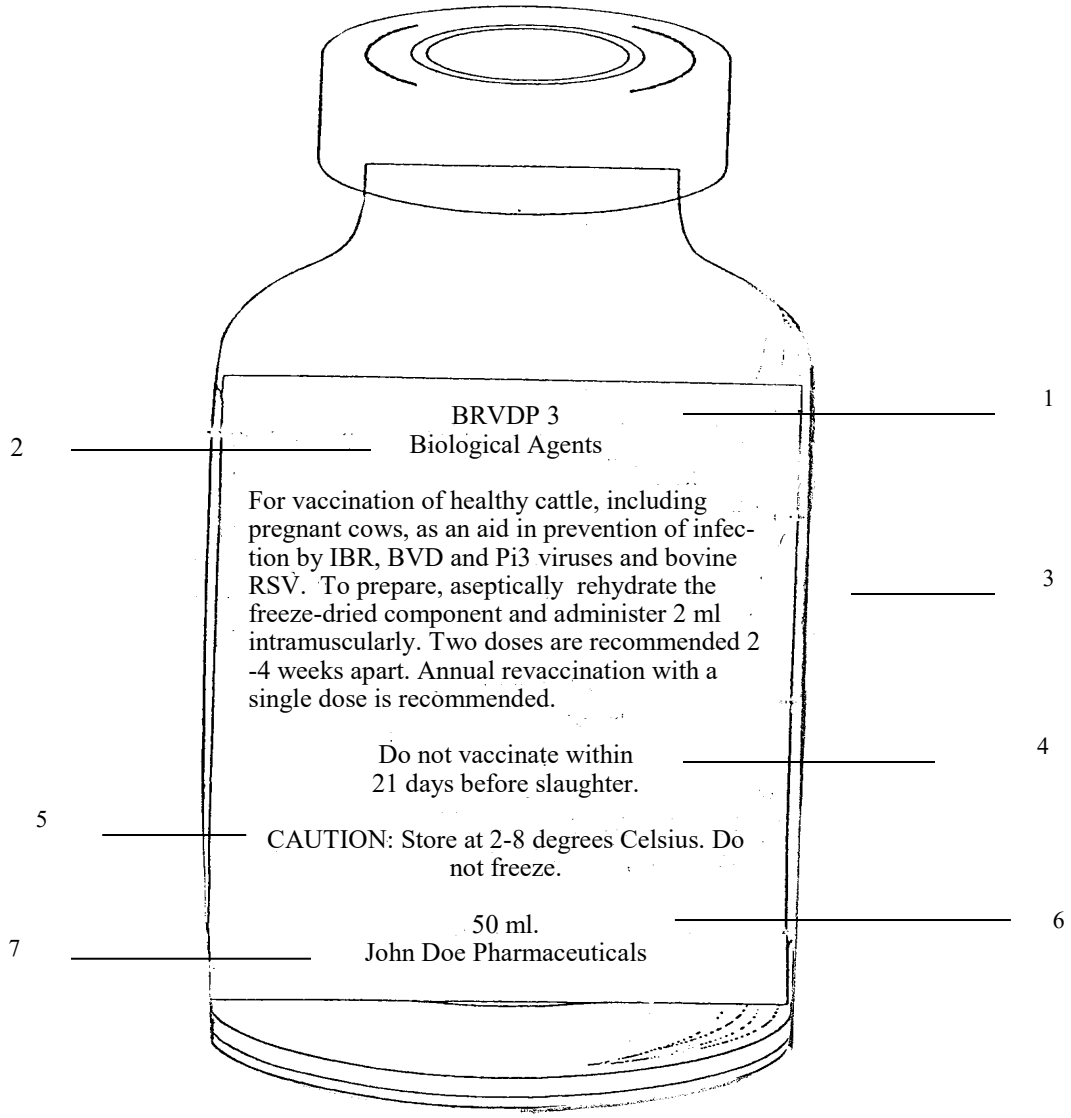
C. Ear Tagging (RFID)

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

SENIOR HOG MEDICATION
LABEL ACTIVITY #3

Identify all of the important parts of the medication label and describe what they tell us about the medicine.



Parts

_____ Withholding Times/Cautions and Warnings

_____ Distributor Name

_____ Directions

_____ Amount of Contents

_____ Name of Medication

_____ Storage

_____ Active Ingredients

Descriptions

____ Tells how much is in the container. Usually in metric units, (i.e.) ml. or milliliters

____ Tells how hot or cold to keep the medications or whether or not to expose to light.

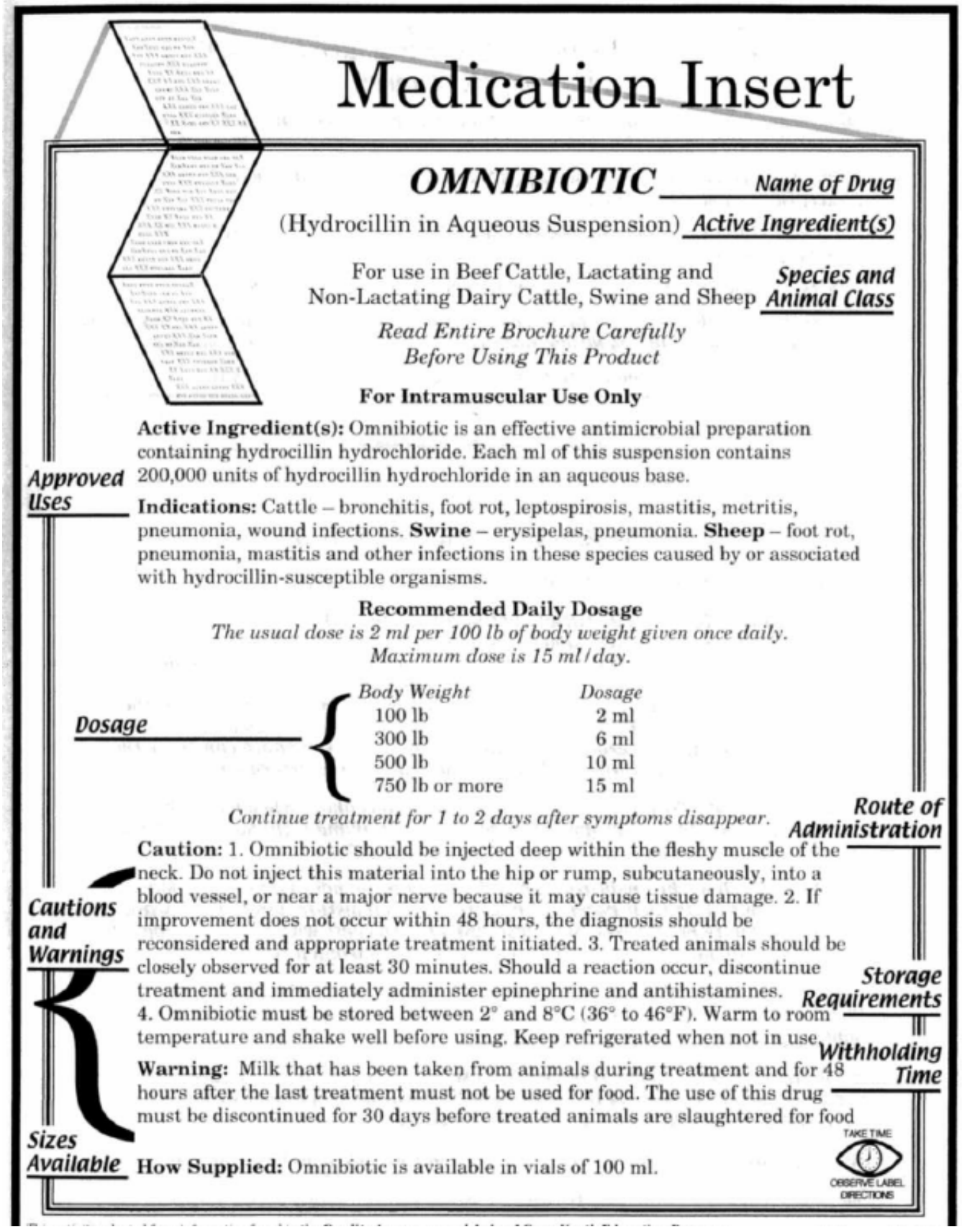
____ Tells the time it takes for the drug/chemical to be used up by the animal's body after it has been administered (or the time it takes a drug/ chemical to wear off)

____ Chemical name(s) of what is in the drug

SENIOR MEDICATION INSERT

Activity #4

Use this image to answer the questions below.



SENIOR MEDICATION INSERT
Activity #4 Cont.

1. What is the name of the drug? _____
2. For what uses is this product approved? _____
3. What is the expiration date? _____
4. What are the active ingredients? _____
5. Where should this medication be injected?_____
6. What is the withdraw period for this medication? _____
7. If you have a 500-pound hog what would the dosage be? _____
8. If you have 500-pound hog how many doses are there be in a vial? _____
9. What temperature should this medication be kept at? _____
10. What kind of environment should this medication be kept in? _____
11. How long after injection should the animal be monitored? _____
12. What medication can be administered if a reaction is observed? _____

SENIOR HOG INJECTION SITE ACTIVITY #5

(Multiple Choice and Fill-in-the-Line)

1. What is meant by the term subcutaneous injection?
   a. Under the skin
   b. Deep in the muscle
   c. In the nasal passages (nose)

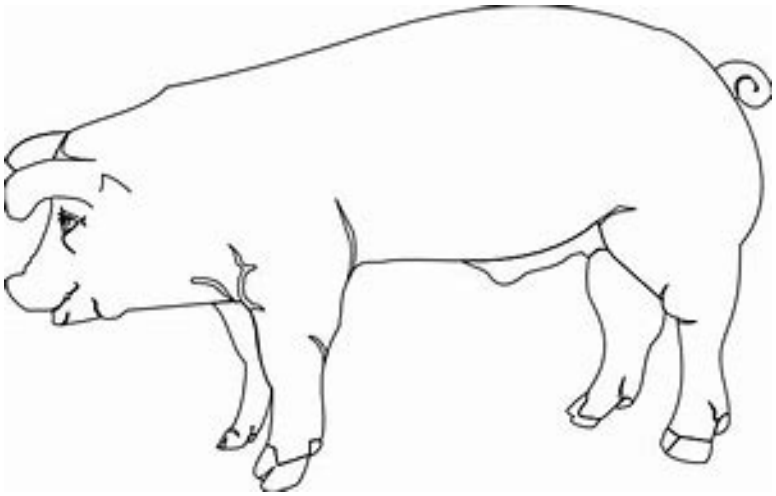
2. What is meant by the term intramuscular (I.M.) injection?
   a. Under the skin
   b. Deep into the muscle
   c. In the nasal passages (nose)

3. Where on an animal is the most preferred site to give an I.M. injection? _____

4. What should you do if a needle is bent?
   a. Keep using the bent needle
   b. Straighten the bent needle
   c. Change the bent needle

5. Intra-nasal vaccines are administered where?
   a. Under the skin
   b. Deep in the muscle
   c. In the nasal passages (nose)

6. Draw circles on the hog below to select the appropriate injection site locations for a subcutaneous injection. Draw an **X** on the hog where you should never give an injections.



SENIOR HOG DISEASES
ACTIVITY #6

Write in the **Name** and **Common Name** that corresponds with the cause, major symptoms and prevention of the common cattle diseases.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	In baby pigs roughing of the hair coat, shivering, vomiting, refusal to nurse, and extreme thirst are all signs that this may be present.
Prevention:	Avoid exposure to dogs, foxes, bids, or feeder pigs, all of which can transmit this virus, especially during the farrowing season.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Light pink to dark purple diamond shaped splotches of discolored skin may appear on the infected swine. Temperature will increase to about 108 degrees F. Pregnant gilt or sow infected then they will abort.
Prevention:	Vaccinate sows and gilts before breeding, and then a booster is suggested 4 weeks prior to farrowing.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Occurring during the first week of life the disease begins with diarrhea that leads to watery, yellow scours which may contain blood this generally leads into bloody feces. The pig will usually die within a few hours of the diarrhea starting.
Prevention:	Injection of this type of antitoxin given to the new born pig as soon after birth as possible.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Typically there are not any symptoms other than the infected sow will generally abort about 2-3 weeks before farrowing date. Confirmation of infection for the disease must be done in a laboratory.
Prevention:	Good sanitation, and herd management are effective in preventing an out break as well as vaccination of the entire herd.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Listlessness, diarrhea dehydration and emaciation, and rough hair coat are noticeable with infected swine. Death often occurs 12-24 hours after the onset of diarrhea.
Prevention:	Ensure the pigs get an early feeding of colostrum. Good sanitary practices around new born pigs, as well as good sanitary conditions in the farrowing house. Ensure that the new born pigs are warm, clean, and dry. There are also vaccines for gilts and sows to ensure some antibodies in the colostrum.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	In breeding females depression will occur along with a loss in appetite, and a sudden drastic increase in still born pigs. In nursery pigs labored, rapid breathing, poor performance, and other sicknesses will intensify. Finishing pigs infected with this virus will go off their feed, have depression and a fever, and coughing. Infections in finishing pigs is less severe than nursery pigs.
Prevention:	Vaccination will not give 100% protection but will help to lesson the disease. The use of a strict All-in All-out (AIAO) program will also help to reduce spreading between herds. A strict program of quarantine for all new replacements will help to ensure that there is not an introduction of the disease.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	Hacking cough. Mycoplasma adhere to cilia of the trachea and bronchial epithelium, causing them to slough which makes the pig prone to secondary infections.
Prevention:	Reduce stress, avoid overcrowding and temperature extremes, provide good sanitation, nutrition and ventilation, vaccinate.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	Gilts, sows, and boars are not affected by the virus, only pigs. Sows pregnant with infected pigs will show signs of anestrus, false pregnancy, have small litters, or mummified feti. Sows may also have infrequent abortions.
Prevention:	Gilts and Sows should be vaccinated with a dead vaccine at 6 weeks and 3 weeks prior to breeding.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	Wasting, slow growth, enlarged lymph nodes, jaundice, diarrhea, anemia.
Prevention:	Vaccinate, reduce stress, good sanitation

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	Symptoms that show signs of infection in the respiratory tract are, hard deep coughing, labored breathing, and a fever of around 108 degrees F. If the infection is in the reproduction tract then the sow may have small litters, abortion, or the embryos may be absorbed. Litters that survive farrowing, may have slow growth rates, or die during the suckling period, or after weaning.
Prevention:	There is not a vaccine so it is recommended that you infect and recover a gilt prior to breeding, by exposing her to an infected sow.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Symptoms: Sneezing, sniffling, snorting, coughing, twisting their snouts, and a nasal infection.
Prevention:	Good sanitation, and proper living environment as well as watching for contact of animals outside of the herd.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	Signs of an outbreak include sudden death of pigs under 3 weeks of age. Fever, loss of appetite, labored breathing, trembling and incoordination of hind legs can be seen in an infected pig over the age of 3 weeks. In mature pigs there is a less server fever, loss of appetite, abortion and other reproductive issues.
Prevention:	Good sanitation of the environment and handlers aids in prevention of spreading the virus. Infected swine should be quarantined, after the infection has run its course they will be immune to the virus but should be treated like carriers of the virus.