

White County 4-H
Swine Educational Activities
Grade 7

Project Year _____

4-H'er Name _____ Club _____

Activity #1

How to Read a Feed Tag. Use page 8-4 in your Swine Resource Manual to answer questions about the feed tag.

1. What is the main ingredient in the feed?

2. How many active drug ingredients are in this feed?

3. What is the minimum crude protein level?

4. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?

5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?

6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?

7. At what stage of growth should this ration be fed?

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Activity #2

Feeding The Gestating Sow. Use page 8-14 in your Swine Resource Handbook to answer the following questions.

1. T F You can feed a gestating gilt and sow the same as any other pig.
2. During gestation, high energy intake results in three major problems. What are these 3 problems?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
3. T F Under most environmental conditions, a gestation diet usually consists of about 10 lb/day of feed.
4. The main objectives for the nutrition of the lactating sow are
 - A. To minimize weight loss and loss of body nutrient reserves
 - B. Optimize milk production
 - C. To have more piglets
 - D. A & B
5. T F Young sows farrowing for the first time generally consume less feed during lactation than older sows.
6. T F Phase feeding involved feeding several diets for a relatively short period of time to more accurately and economically meet the pig's nutrient requirements.
7. T F The Phase 1 diet should contain about fifty percent soybean meal so that the pigs become accustomed to soybean protein.
8. T F Phase 3 allows for the transition from milk-based proteins to plant-based proteins.
9. T F The first one or two phases of the diet should be pelleted form for better utilization by the young pig.
10. Which of the following should be considered when choosing feeds:
 - A. Availability and cost
 - B. Convenience
 - C. Ease of mixing
 - D. None of the above
 - E. All of the above

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Activity #3

Diseases and Their Control. Use pages 9-1 to 9-9 in your Swine Resource Handbook to answer these questions. Read the symptom and then place the correct number of the disease in the box to the symptom.

1. Actinobacillus Pleuropneumonia
2. Parvovirus
3. Atrophic rhinitis
4. Anemia
5. Erysipelas
6. Ileitis
7. Haemophilus parasuis
8. Mycoplasma Pneumonia
9. Exudative Epidermitis
10. Colibacillosis

White County 4-H

Symptoms	Disease
Areas of brown debris on the skin from starting at the head and neck. All parts of the body eventually become dark and greasy to the touch.	
Signs of this include pale skin and mucous membranes such as the lining of the mouth, unthrifty appearance with rough hair coats, rapid labored breathing, and uneven growth.	
Signs of this chronic disease are not noticed until about 3 months of age. Pigs have a dry nonproductive cough this is noticeable after exercise.	
Bacteria infect the cells of the intestinal tract wall causing it to become thickened and causes diarrhea and weight loss	
This infects the developing fetus and commonly occurs gilts and first litter sows. Results in infertility	
This is a severe, often fatal pneumonia of growing-finishing swine. It causes sudden death in pigs 40 pounds to market weight.	
A bacterial infection which affects the chest and abdominal body cavities, the organs in those cavities, and joints.	
This is an infection of the intestinal tract by E. coli bacteria causing diarrhea. Death results in severe cases.	
An inflammation of the mucous membranes that line the pig's nose. It is contagious.	
A bacterial disease of swine that can cause sudden death, fever, diamond skin lesions, arthritis, heart valve lesions, and abortion.	