

Show Pig Project



Skills Gained by Exhibiting Livestock

- Problem Solving
- Knowledge of Livestock Industry
- Self-Confidence
- Team Work
- Self-Motivation
- Self-Discipline
- Organizational Skills
- Character
- Social Skills
- Competition

Project Goals

- **Select and Purchase your project pig**
- **Feed, care, and develop your project pig to optimum market weight and composition**
- **Show and exhibit your project pig**

Selection



Selection Criteria

- Thrifty healthy
- Appropriate size
- Structural soundness
- Heavy muscling
- Balance eye appeal

What do you need ?

- Pen and shelter
- Feed and water
- Feeding and showing supplies

Housing your pig

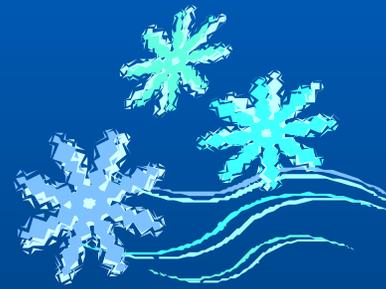
- **Secure pen at least 10 by 20 feet**
 - Anchored hog panels
- **Small shed or barn**
 - Shade and wind protection
- **Free choice clean water**
 - Nipple valve drinker tanks
- **Feeders**
 - Small self feeder or clean trough

Handle animals while temperatures are optimum



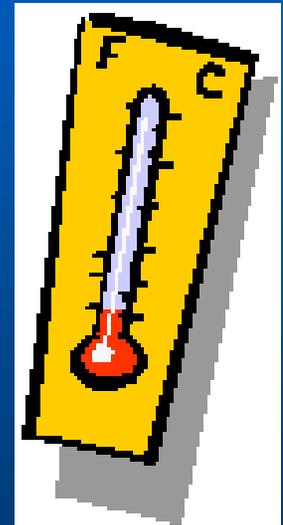
Wet shavings

Keep trailer moving to provide air flow



Straw bedding

Prevent drafts



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- **Always handle animals calmly and gently**
 - **Provide water immediately after transport (and during if possible)**
 - **Provide shade while transporting**
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- **Never use electric prods, buzzers or slappers to handle animals**
 - **Use proper equipment (i.e. sorting panels for hogs) when handling, loading and transporting animals**
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Keeping your pig healthy

- **Vaccinations (depending on history)**
 - Erysipelas fever, chilling, pain, lesions, depression, recumbent
 - Rhinitis pneumonia, sniffles, unthrifty
 - Mycoplasma
 - Pasturella
- **Deworming (every 30 days)**
 - In water (Levasole)
 - In feed (Atgard)
 - SQ injection (Ivomec)

Keeping your pig healthy

Antibiotics

– In feed

- CTC
- Mecadox
- Tylosin (no withdrawal period)

Stress

– Temperature

Mange

Feeding your pig

- **Proper nutrition**
 - Energy
 - Protein
 - Vitamins and minerals
- **Kinds of feed**
 - Commercial feed
 - Home formulated
- **Feeding equipment**
 - Self feeders
 - Cleaning

Nutrient needs and Feed Analysis

	Energy	Protein	Lysine	Calcium	Phos
Pigs <125	3200	18	1.0	.60	.50
Pigs > 125	3250	16	.9	.50	.40
Corn	3400	8.5	.26	.02	.25
SB meal	3100	44	2.7	.26	.62
Peas	3100	23	1.4	.05	.37
Show Feed		18-24	1.1-1.5	1.0-1.2	.70

Feed and Gain Guidelines

Pig Weight	Daily Feed	Daily Gain
50	3.2	1.2
100	5.3	1.6
150	6.8	1.8
200	7.3	1.8
250	8.5	1.8

Expected pig performance

- Ideal market weight 250-260 lbs
- Typical gains (80 to 240)
 - Good 1.8
 - Best 2.2
- Days to show (9wks)
- Ideal starting weight (100 lbs)
 - Needed gain $250-110/65 = 2.15$

How much feed will you need?

- **Amount of feed a pig eats**
 - Digestibility of feed
 - Size
 - Temperature
 - Stress
 - Freshness
 - Frequency of feeding
- **3.0-3.5 lbs of feed per pound of gain**
- **6 lb feed/ day (4-9)**
- **Will need 500-600 lbs per pig**

Pellets versus Meal?

- Grains need to be ground for pigs
- Grinding too fine depresses palatability, creates dust, and contributes to ulcers
- Ground rations can be fed as a meal or pelleted
- Pelleting makes feed easier to handle and improves gain and conversion
- Store pelleted feed in cool dry place

Feeding Methods

- **Free Choice Feeding**

- Less work
- Maximize feed consumed and gain
- Need to keep feed fresh and feeders clean
- Greater fat deposition at heavier weights

- **Limit Feeding**

- Improves feed efficiency 2-4%
- Reduces fat
- Most benefit after 125 pounds
- 200 lb pig typically eats 7-9 lbs feed
- At 210 lbs limit feed if pig is getting fat
- Do not feed less than 4 lbs

Special feed additives

- **Paylean™**
 - Enhances performance and muscle mass
 - Some programs do not allow
 - Feed for 2 to 4 weeks, not over 6 wks
 - Approved for hogs 150-240 lbs
- **Chromium picolinate**
 - Decreases fat deposition
 - Feed throughout

Digestive and Nutritional Problems

- **Stomach Ulcers**
 - Grind too fine
- **Rickets**
 - Lack or imbalance of minerals
- **Anemia**
 - Iron deficiency
- **Greasy Pig**
 - Zinc deficiency
- **Scours**
 - Stress
 - Feed changes
 - Bad water

Example Ration

Ingredient	Corn diet	Barley diet
Ground Corn	760	
Ground Barley		680
Soybean Meal	205	12
Ground Peas		200
Canola Meal		75
Vit-Min Premix	35	35
Crude Protein	16.1	15.2
% lysine	.84	.72

Show Feed Options

- **Supplement Pak (top dress)**
- **Complete Starter (first step)**
 - 22 protein
- **Complete Basic**
 - 18 to 19 protein
- **Complete Final**
 - Paylean 22 protein

Other suggestions

- Weigh your pig if possible
- Adjust feeding if needed
- If you've been restricting feed for a while gradually increase prior to the show
- At the show feed about 5 pounds in small amounts through out the day

- Consumers have a right to expect a safe, wholesome product
- It is a producer's responsibility to provide that safe product
- Producers are also consumers



PORK



Ave Wt. – 240

D. P. - 73%

29,784 lbs

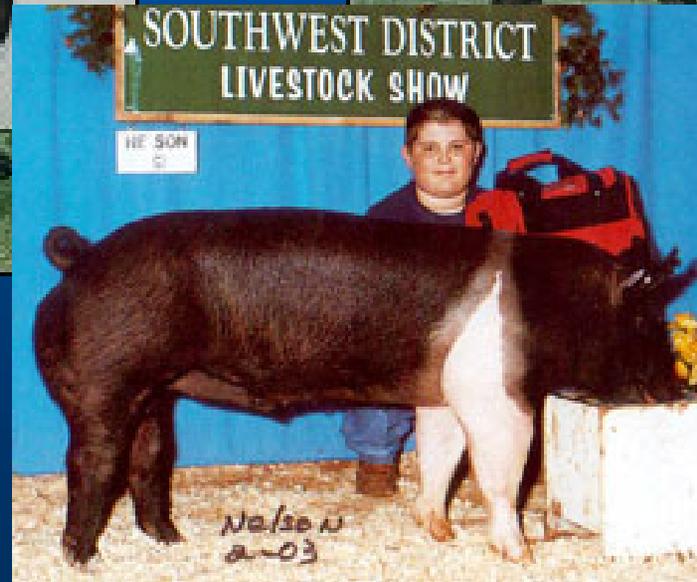
Showing



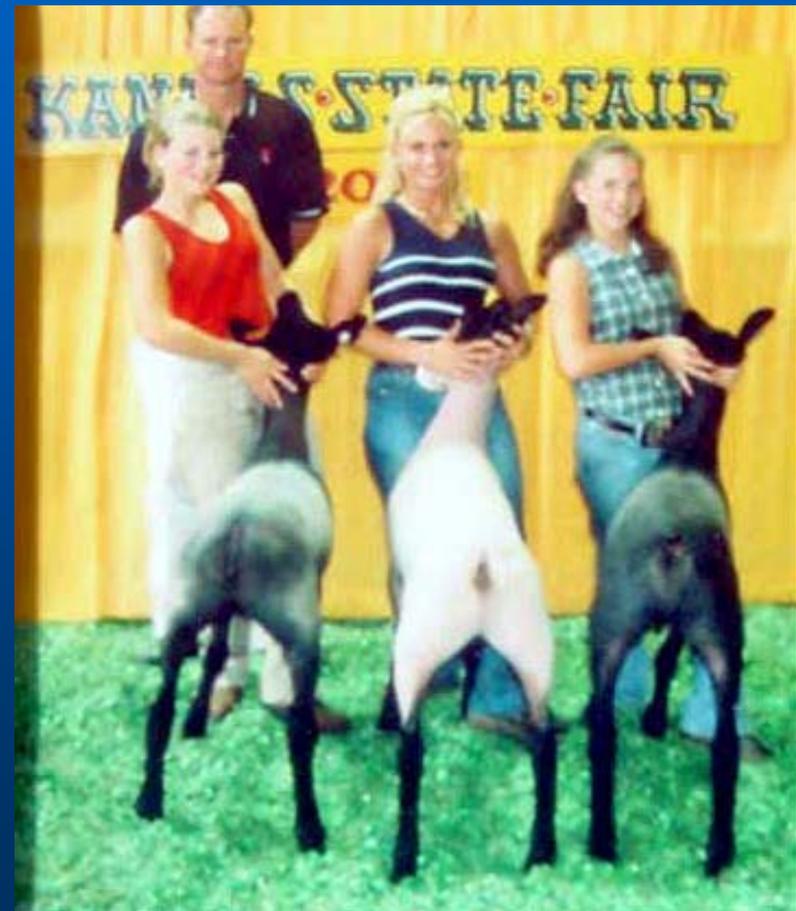
The show is the project highlight

- Preparation at home
- Training
- Clipping
- Washing
- Organize supplies
- Ring courtesy
- Project knowledge

Good Luck



Show Lamb Project



The Basics

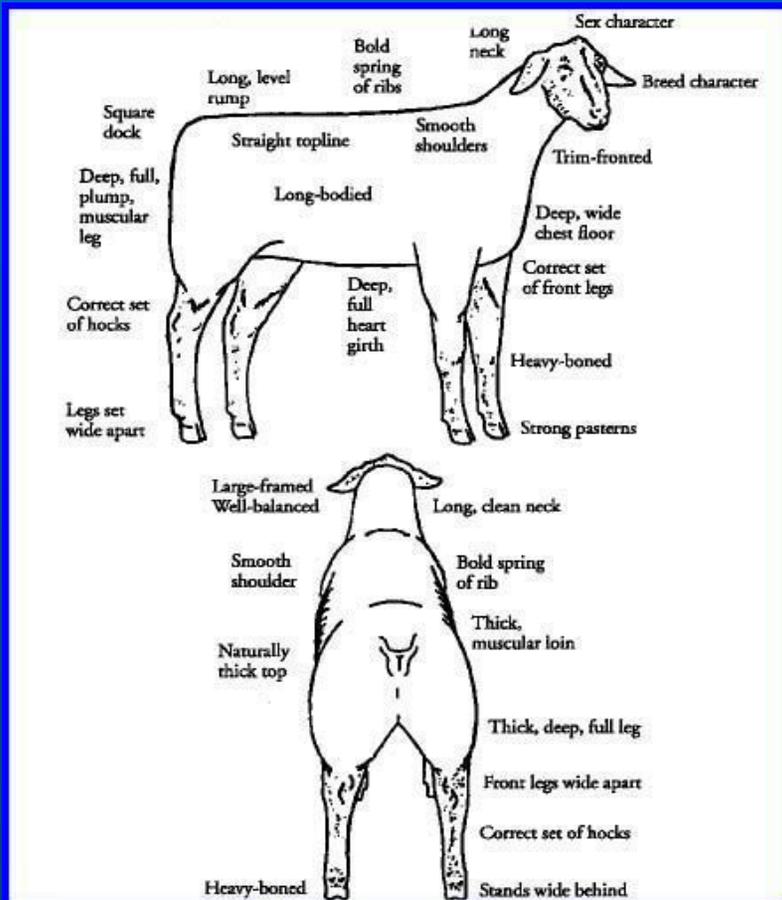


- Proper nutrition
- Regular weighing
- Health care
- Clean pen and shelter
- Exercise and training
- Individual attention

Selecting your lamb



Selection



- Chose a breed
- Keep in mind the final objective
 - Lean and muscular
 - .1-.2 in fat at 120-130 lbs
- Moderate to large frame
- Depth and width of rib loin, and rump
- Correctness and Balance
 - Sound mouth, eyes, legs, and pasterns

Keep your lamb healthy

● Health

- Up to date enterotoxemia vaccination
- Dewormed with oral drench
- Baytril to treat or CTC in feed for respiratory disease
- Feed deccox for coccidia
- Captan fungicide topical treatment for ringworm

● Digestive Problems

- Acidosis from grain overload or irregular feeding
- Bloat from grain overload or leafy alfalfa
- Scours from coccidiosis

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- **Animals should be observed daily for signs of illness**
 - **If an illness or injury occurs, animal should be treated promptly and correctly, following label directions and may need the care or advice of a veterinarian**
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Administering sub-Q vaccine



- **Animals should NEVER be injected into the loin (back) or rump (ham or leg).**
 - **Intramuscular injections (IM) should be given in the neck muscle**
 - **Subcutaneous injections (Subcu) should be given in the fore or rear flank, under the skin**

- Choose size and gauge of needle carefully

- Route of administration (I.M. vs. subcu)
- Size of animal
- Species



- If needle shaft is damaged (bent, burr) **do not use!**

- Proper disposal of needles

- Puncture-proof container



SHEEP



Ave Wt. – 125

D. P. - 53%

13,117.5 lbs

Lamb benchmarks

- **Typical gains .5-.75 lb per day**
 - 15 to 20 lbs per month
- **Feed intake 3-4% of body weight**
 - 3 to 5 lbs per day
- **Finished weight of 120 to 140 lbs**
 - .1 inch of fat cover
 - Feel like the back of your hand

Nutrition

- **Needs**

- **Fresh cool water**
- **Fine stemmed hay**
- **Grain/protein concentrate**
- **Salt and mineral**

What to feed and How to feed?

- Sheep are ruminants and for good rumen health should get a little roughage (10-20% hay)
- Avoid any abrupt changes in feeds, switch from one feed to another slowly over 7 days
- For one or two project lambs, buying a complete commercial show lamb concentrate is the most practical
- Free choice feeding can be done once lambs are adapted to feed and eating well, but it would be preferable to feed meals 2-3 times per day
- Provide free choice salt and lamb mineral if it is not included with grain

Example lamb finishing ration

Cracked corn	1225
Whole oats	250
Soybean meal	365
Molasses	100
Limestone	30
Ammonium chloride	5
Salt	20
Deccox	2
Vit-Min Mix	3

Plus
alfalfa
grass mix
hay

Exercise

- Builds muscle
 - Keeps firm and fresh
 - Stimulates appetite
 - Conditions
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- Walking, running, feeding on incline, hills in pen, pulling sled, treadmill

Have Fun

