

QUIZBOWL



# INTERMEDIATE QUIZBOWL

## Breeding

1. Boar A has Backfat EPD of (-.01). Boar B has a Backfat EPD of (-.08). Which boar would be expected to sire leaner pigs?  
**Boar B**
2. Fresh liquid boar semen should be stored at \_\_\_\_\_ degrees F.  
**About 65 degrees. Accept answers between 55 and 70 degrees.**
3. What is the national average of pigs weaned per litter?  
**About 9.0. Accept any answer between 8.5 and 9.5.**
4. Movement or transfer of piglets from one sow to another is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Cross-fostering.**
5. Producers give baby pigs an injection to prevent a deficiency of this important mineral. What is the mineral?  
**Iron**
6. Why should gilts be mated on their second or third estrous (heat) rather than their first estrous?  
**Litter size increases.**
7. Would you expect gestating sows to require more or less feed each day than a sow nursing a litter?  
**Less. Gestating sows normally eat 4-6 pounds per day. Lactating sows 10-20 pounds per day.**
8. True or False. Isolation is the process of immunizing incoming breeding stock to match the health status of the sow herd.  
**False. Isolation refers to isolating incoming animals prior to introducing them into the herd.**
9. When selecting boars to sire only market hogs, which performance index would you base your selection on: terminal sire index or maternal line index?  
**Terminal sire index**
10. Name the swine breed that originated in Pennsylvania.  
**Chester White**
11. **True** or False. "Herefords" are a breed of swine.
12. True or **False**. If properly processed and stored, fresh boar semen remains viable for periods as long as two months.
13. True or **False**. The duration of estrus (heat) in gilts is usually longer than that of sows.
14. Name two behavioral signs that a sow is nearing farrowing.  
**Restlessness, getting up and down a lot, pawing/nest building, chewing straw, expression of milk, straining.**
15. Name one way to confirm pregnancy in a sow.  
**Absence of heat approximately 3 weeks after breeding, use of an electronic pregnancy tester, distended udder after 90 days, rectal palpation.**
16. Name one reason why it is advantageous for sows to farrow in farrowing crates rather than in open pens.  
**Space for piglets to get away from sow, can feed sow individually, can provide space for supplemental heat of piglets, increased piglet survival, reduced crushing.**

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17. Oxytocin is sometimes administered to sows during the farrowing process. Name one effect of the drug Oxytocin on a sow.  
**Causes uterine contractions, causes milk let-down.**
18. True or **false**. Boars over a year of age should be used less often than younger boars.
19. Name two signs that a sow is in heat.  
**Standing when mounted by a boar, standing when pressure applied to back, restlessness, swelling of the vulva, irritability, increased vocalizations, ear bobbing, attempting to mount other animals**
20. Name the red breed of swine with drooping ears.  
**Duroc**
21. The first milk from a sow is called:  
A. Syrup                                      C. yogurt  
**B. colostrum**                                      D. Clostrate
22. What is a cryptorchid?  
**A boar with one or both testicles retained within the body cavity.**
23. Name the white breed of swine with large drooping ears, known primarily for its maternal characteristics.  
**Landrace**
24. **True** or **False**. In general, litter size starts to decline after sows have farrowed about 6 litters.  
**More**
25. On the average, mature sows farrow (more or fewer) pigs born alive than first litter gilts.  
**More**
26. True or **False**. A sow is comfortable at a slightly higher temperature than her day old pigs.
27. **True** or **False**. Heterosis is greater for reproductive traits than for carcass traits.
28. **True** or **False**. Carcass traits are more highly heritable than reproductive traits.
29. **True** or **False**. The Landrace breed traces its origins to Denmark.
30. **True** or **False**. Yorkshire x Hampshire crossbred pigs are often known as bluebutts.
31. When reading ear notches on pigs, which ear represents the litter number ear?  
**Pig's right ear**
32. True or **False**. Nipples on replacement gilts should be blunt and inverted.
33. New-born piglets choose a specific nipple on which to nurse in the first (hours, weeks, months) of life.  
**Hours**
34. Name the six white points normally found on a Poland China or Berkshire.  
**Face or snout, tail, and four legs**
35. A typical single dose of commercial (not show sire) semen costs how much?  
**\$5 to \$10**

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40. How many groups of pigs could be moved through a feeder to finish floor each year if feeders were brought in at 50 pounds and sold at 240 pounds? One, three, or six?

**About 3**

41. In a commercial operation, about how many pigs per sow per year would an average sow be expected to produce in order to earn her keep?

**Accept answers between 18 and 25**

43. How many groups of pigs could be moved through a wean to finish floor each year if weaned pigs were brought in at 12 pounds and sold at 240 pounds? 2, 4, or 8?

**About 2**

44. Which breed is known as “The Mother Breed”?

**Yorkshire**

45. In the 1980’s, Chinese pigs were imported into the United States because of a certain trait. Name the economically important trait in which Chinese pigs excel.

**Ability to have very large litters**

46. If a herd of sows averaged 9 pigs weaned per litter and 2.3 litters per sow per year, how many pigs weaned per sow per year would that be?

**20.7 (9 x 2.3)**

47. Where on the sow would you hold the probe of an ultrasonic pregnancy tester to check to see if a sow was pregnant? Rear flank, rib, or tailhead?

**Under the rear flank between the hairline and nipples**

48. Name the reproductive organ in a sow where piglets grow and develop.

**Uterus**

49. The minimum number of nipples needed for registration of gilts in most breeds is \_\_\_\_\_.

**12**

