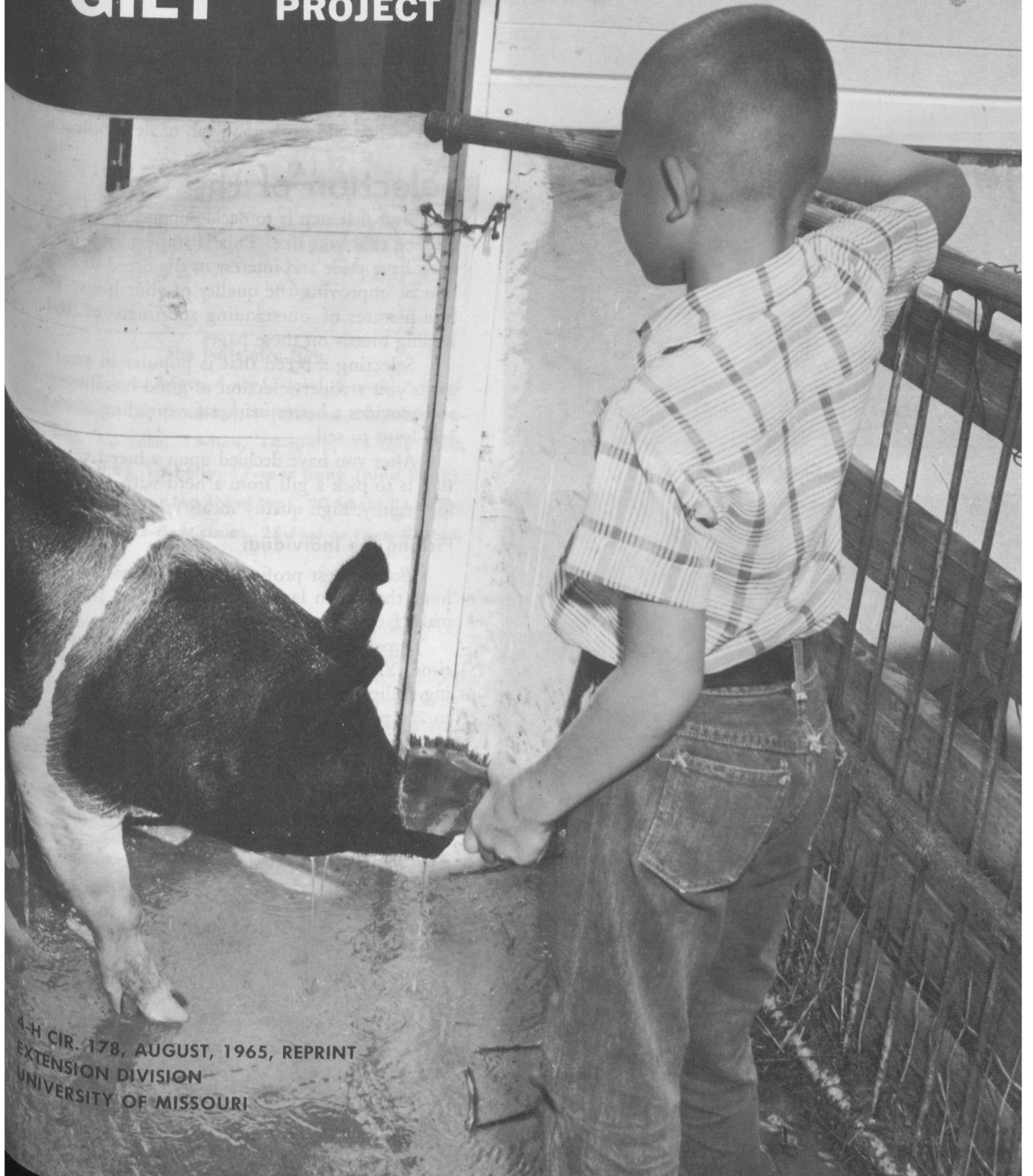
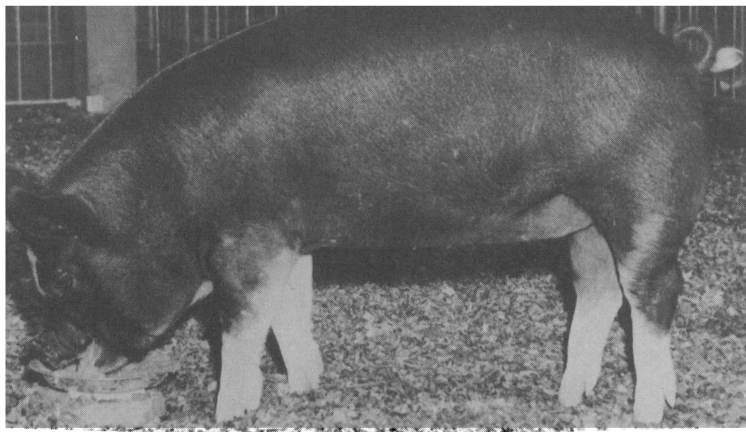


048  
**PUREBRED**

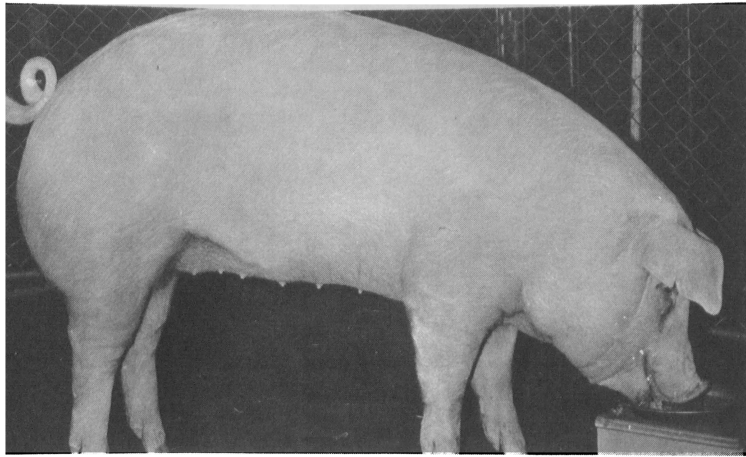
**GILT**  **PROJECT**



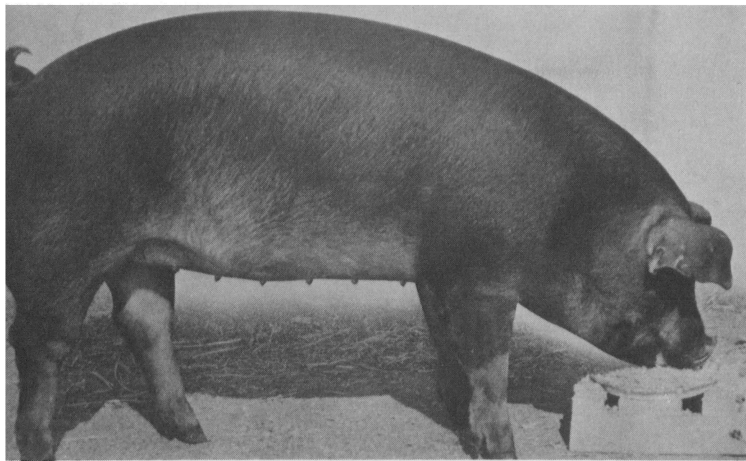
4-H CIR. 178, AUGUST, 1965, REPRINT  
EXTENSION DIVISION  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI



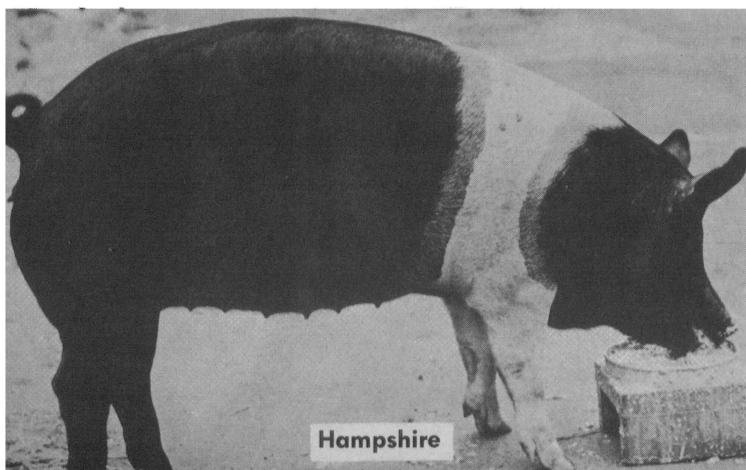
**Berkshire**



**Chester White**



**Duroc**



**Hampshire**

# PUREBRED

# GILT

You are to raise a weanling purebred gilt to breeding age in this project. This gilt can be the foundation for a high quality herd if you pick a superior gilt and do a good job of developing her.

## Selection of the Gilt

Your first step is to decide upon a breed. Choose a breed that you like. This is important since you must have pride and interest in the breed to do your best in improving the quality of your hogs. You'll find pictures of outstanding specimens of today's leading breeds on these pages.

Selecting a breed that is popular in your area gives you a wider selection of good breeding stock and provides a better market for breeding stock that you want to sell.

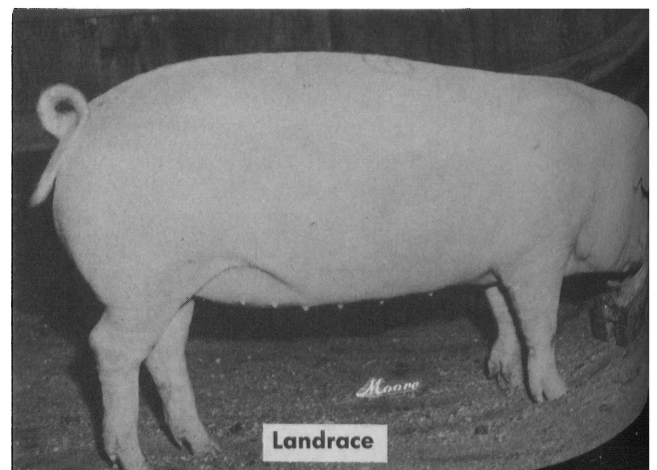
After you have decided upon a breed your next step is to pick a gilt from a herd with a reputation for healthy, high quality meat-type hogs.

## Picking the Individual

For highest profits, you must have meat-type hogs that wean large litters of thrifty pigs which make fast, low-cost gains.

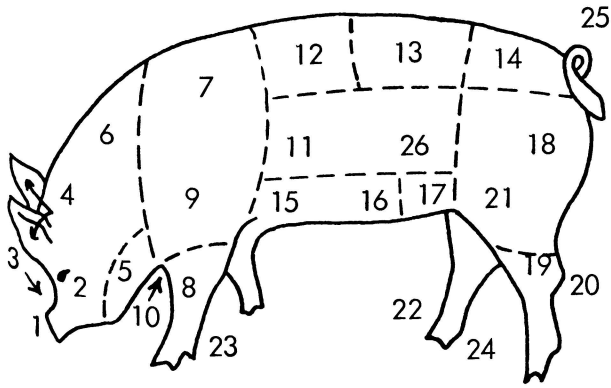
Superior gilts are difficult to identify at weaning time. You can evaluate their meat-type and gaining ability more accurately at heavier weights—150 to 200 pounds. It would be best to start with more than one weanling gilt and make your final selection when they weigh close to 200 pounds.

A meat-type gilt has length and is well muscled and trim. She is firm-fleshed with heavy, muscular



**Landrace**

BY HOMER SEWELL  
*Extension Animal Husbandman*



**The Parts of a Hog**

1-Snout, 2-eye, 3-face, 4-ear, 5-jowl, 6-neck, 7-shoulder, 8-front leg (foreleg), 9-forearm, 10-chest, 11-fore rib, 12-back, 13-loin, 14-rump, 15-fore flank (front flank), 16-belly, 17-rear flank (hind flank), 18-ham, 19-rear leg (hind leg), 20-hock, 21-stifle, 22-pastern, 23-dew claws, 24-feet or toes, 25-tail, and 26-side.

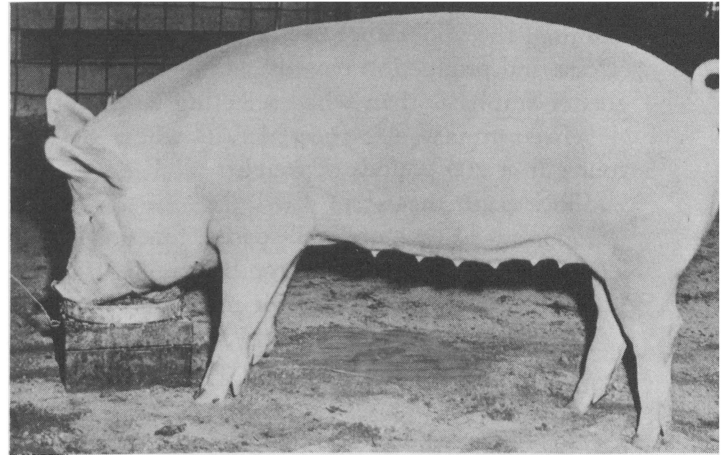
hams, loin and shoulders. She stands squarely on sound feet and legs which are set wide apart.

Don't pick a gilt that shows lardiness, lacks muscle, or is small for her age. Indications of excess fat in a hog of market weight are a countersunk tail, flabbiness, flat width of back, a roll of fat over the neck and shoulders and a heavy jowl.

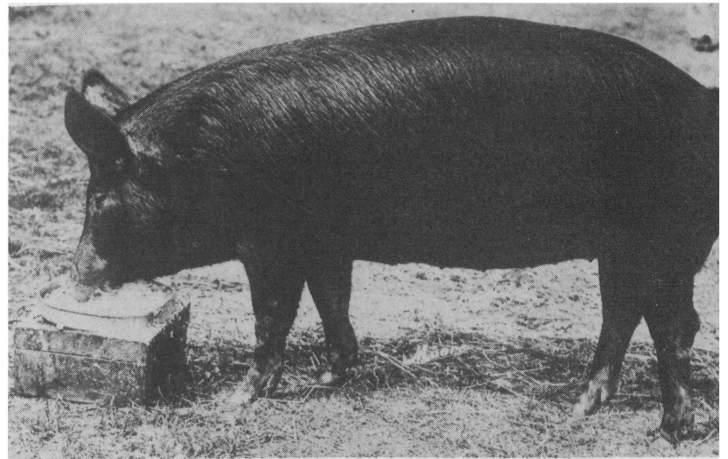
Pick your gilt from a uniformly good litter. Look at her dam, sire, and other relatives in the

**PROJECT REQUIREMENTS**

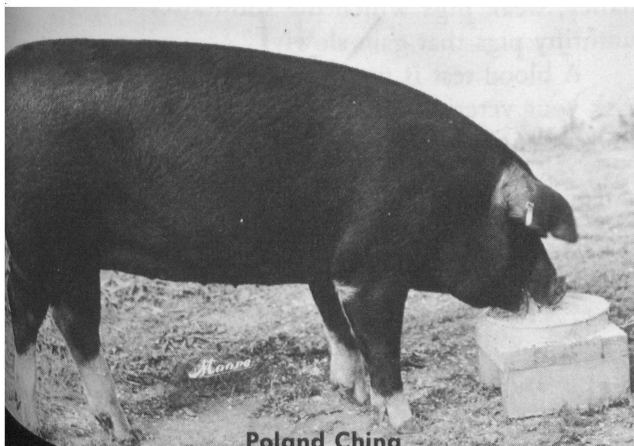
Own and develop one or more pure-bred (not necessarily registered) gilts from weaning age to breeding age.



**Yorkshire**



**Tamworth**



**Poland China**



**Spotted Poland China**

herd to see if they are good individuals. A gilt that has superior close relatives is a better prospect for a sow that will produce good pigs. Study all the records on litter size, rate of gain, feed efficiency, and carcass cut-outs that are available on her and her close relatives. These records tell you more about the inheritance that a gilt has obtained from her parents.

Learn the standards for production registry and meat-type certification of a litter and the qualifications of a certified meat-type sire. This knowledge will be helpful when you go to a breeder to ask about the records that he is keeping on his herd.

Keep in mind that when selecting a gilt at weaning, the appearance of close relatives and their carcass and production records should be given even greater emphasis than when selecting larger gilts.

In summary, use these details when picking your gilt at 200 pounds of weight:

Pick a gilt that—

- (1) has 12 or more well-spaced, functional teats so she can suckle large litters.
- (2) is from a litter of 8 or more pigs weaned.
- (3) is well muscled, lengthy, and trim.
- (4) weighs 200 pounds by 5 ½ months when full fed a growing-finishing ration
- (5) has sound feet and legs
- (6) is from a uniformly good litter
- (7) is free from ruptures, swirls, and other major defects.

**TABLE 1 - REQUIREMENTS FOR A CERTIFIED MEAT TYPE LITTER**

1. Production registry litter of 8 or more pigs.
2. Two pigs must be slaughtered.
3. They must weigh 200 pounds by 180 days of age.
4. Both must meet or exceed these carcass standards:
  - a. Cannot weigh over 220 pounds when slaughtered.
  - b. Length 29 inches or more (front of first rib to front of aitchbone.)
  - c. Backfat 1.6 inches or less.
  - d. Loin eye 4 square inches or more (back-side of 10th rib.)

#### CERTIFIED SIRE

1. A boar that has sired five litters that qualify as certified litters. These litters must be out of five different sows, not more than two of which are full sisters or dam and daughter.

## Keep Your Gilt Healthy

You must control diseases and parasites to be a successful hog grower. Ask your veterinarian and county agent about sanitation and vaccination measures for prevention of diseases and parasites in hogs.

### Vaccination for Cholera

Cholera is a serious threat to hogs on every farm. Pigs should be vaccinated for cholera at 6 to 8 weeks of age with serum and a modified live virus hog cholera vaccine. Vaccination of an animal with a modified live virus vaccine will not spread the disease to other hogs.

If your gilt hasn't been vaccinated for cholera, vaccinate her when you get her home. If you worm the gilt, wait a week after worming before vaccinating for cholera.

### Erysipelas

Erysipelas ranks next to cholera in terms of annual losses in swine production in this country. Erysipelas is caused by a bacteria that can live for many years in the soil. Several forms of this disease exist. Consult your veterinarian for an accurate diagnosis of the disease. Vaccinate your gilt if this disease is in the hogs on your farm or is a problem in other herds in your area.

### Brucellosis (Bang's Disease)

Symptoms of this disease in swine are abortions, small litters, stillbirths and weak pigs that soon die. Sows may become sterile.

Diseased animals can be detected by a blood test. Ask for a blood test on any breeding stock that you purchase. Getting your gilt from a breeder that maintains a certified brucellosis free herd will be a safeguard against this disease.

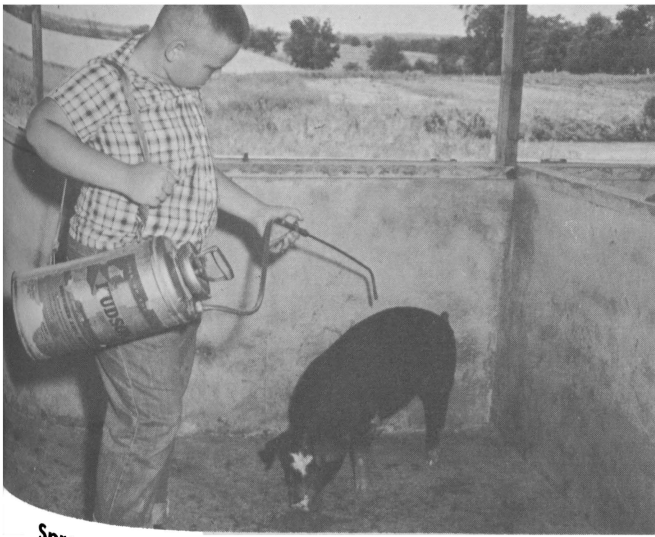
### Leptospirosis ("Lepto")

Signs of this disease are abortions in late pregnancy, weak pigs which die soon after birth, and unthrifty pigs that gain slowly.

A blood test is used to locate infected animals. Ask your veterinarian about vaccination and other prevention measures.

### Atrophic Rhinitis

Atrophic Rhinitis affects the nasal passageways and snout bones. The snout bones of infected hogs



**Spray to control lice and mange.**



**A summer shade that is easy to build.**

waste away. Signs of the disease are sneezing, coughing, bloody nasal discharge and a nose that is twisted to one side. Some animals become stunted and make very poor gains. There is no effective treatment or vaccine for this disease. Guard against having infected hogs coming in contact with your herd.

## **Parasite Control**

### *Round Worms*

The large round worm is the most harmful internal parasite of hogs. Hogs pick up this parasite by swallowing the worm eggs. The best prevention for round worms is to follow a strict sanitation program to prevent pigs from picking up worm eggs.

Put your gilt on ground that has been free of hogs for two years. Scrub and disinfect her house and feed equipment if they have been used by other hogs. Scrape the dirt off of equipment and the inside of the house and then scrub with hot lye water —one can of lye to 10 gallons of water. Keep her away from old, dirty hog lots and stagnant pools of water.

The gilt may be carrying some worms in her digestive tract, so it is a good idea to worm her before she is turned out on clean ground. Piperazine, used in the water or feed, is an effective worming agent.

### *Lice and Mange*

Your gilt must be kept free of lice and mange if she is to be thrifty and have a healthy skin and hair coat. Lindane or toxaphene sprays or dips are very effective against both hog lice and mange. Make a practice of treating all pigs for lice and mange at

weaning time. These insecticides can harm very young animals.

Do not treat pigs with lindane or toxaphene before they are of weaning age. Neither insecticide should be used on hogs within 30 days of slaughter.

## **Housing**

Provide a sleeping shelter for your gilt that is dry and well ventilated but not dusty. The house can be a portable one that will be used to house the gilt and her litter after she farrows. Your county agent has plans for building individual hog houses.

## **Shade**

Hogs need shade to keep cool in the summer. Build a shade if there is no natural shade in the pasture for your gilt. A temporary shade can be made by spreading a foot of straw or hay over a framework of poles and woven wire supported by posts driven in the ground.

A sanitary hog wallow will help keep your gilt cool. Water and shade are more effective in cooling hogs than shade alone. The wallow should be placed in the sun but near the shade. Portable hog wallows can be made of wood or concrete. A sprinkler nozzle that sprays a fine mist works well, especially on concrete. Allowing your gilt to run to a pond or muddy wallow is a poor sanitation practice. Stagnant pools of water harbor worm eggs and disease germs.

## **Drinking Water**

An automatic watering cup attached to a pressure water system or a barrel offers a handy way to supply water to your gilt while she is on pasture. Water her at least twice daily, if you are carrying



**This first year red clover field is supplying green feed and clean ground for these gilts.**

water to her by hand. She will need one to three gallons of water a day, depending upon size, temperature, and feed. Drinking water for hogs should be clean. Keep it from freezing in the winter and keep it cool in the summer.

## Feeding the Gilt

If your gilt is to be thrifty and develop into a good brood sow, you must feed her a ration that supplies the nutrients she needs for normal growth. We say a ration is "balanced" if it supplies the amounts of carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, and minerals needed by the animal when fed at the recommended amount.

Corn and other grains must be supplemented with protein, mineral, and vitamin feeds to provide the right balance of foods for growth and reproduction in swine.

### Pasture

Green pasture is a source of protein, minerals, and vitamins. It will supplement a deficient ration and can make disease and worm control easier. A lush, green pasture will supply most of the vitamins needed by your gilt but she will need protein and mineral supplements added to grains for good gains on pasture. Remember *poor* pasture has little feed value.

*Ladino, alfalfa, and red clover* rank in this order as top hog pastures. Pasture crops that you can combine with these legumes to furnish pasture through most of the year for your hogs include small grains,

dwarf essex rape, sudan grass, and grass-legume mixtures.

### Rations and Amount to Feed Daily

Feed your gilt all she will eat of a growing-finishing ration until she weighs 175 to 200 pounds. Then you will need to limit the grain in her ration to keep her from getting too fat. You can do this by hand feeding, or by adding bulk with alfalfa meal, or by using oats for one-half of the grain.

Increase the gilt's feed to a full feed gradually if she has been limited fed before you acquired her. Table 2 gives the approximate amount of feed that a pig will eat a day at weights from 50 to 200 pounds.

**TABLE 2 - DAILY FEED AND RATE OF GAIN**

Weight of pig (lbs.)	Feed eaten daily (air dry) (lbs.)	Daily gain (lbs.)
25	2.0	0.8
50	3.2	1.2
100	5.3	1.6
150	6.8	1.7
200	8.0	1.9
<b>Bred Gilt</b>		
300	6.0	1.0

You may feed the grain and supplement separately or you may feed a complete ration where the grain is ground and mixed with the protein, vitamin, and mineral supplements. Either method will give good results. Good protein supplements and complete rations may be purchased or mixed at home.

Check in Table 3 for the percentage of crude protein needed in a complete ration for your gilt at various weights. A simple system is to feed a 16 percent crude protein ration until the gilt weighs 100 to 125 pounds and then switch to a 12 percent ration. Table 4 gives formulas for mixing complete rations.

**TABLE 3 - POUNDS OF PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT TO FEED DAILY PER HEAD WITH CORN OR MILO IN DRY LOT**

	Live Weight (lbs.)	Crude Protein % of Ration	35% Protein Supplement (lbs.)	40% Protein Supplement (lbs.)
	50	15	.75	.7
	100	13	.9	.75
	150	12	.9	.75
	200	12	1.0	.9
<b>Bred Gilt</b>	300	15	1.4	1.25



**Balanced rations are necessary for healthy, fast-gaining hogs.**

**TABLE 4 - GROWING-FINISHING RATIONS**  
(1,000 Lb. Mix)

Ration	Weaning to 125 Lbs.		125 Lbs. to Mkt.	
	I	II	I	II
Percent Protein	16%	16%	12%	12%
Corn, pounds	800	768	886	874
Soybean Oil Meal, pounds	151	210	76	104
Tankage or 50% Meat and Bone Scrap, pounds	50	---	25	---
Salt <sup>1</sup> , pounds	4	5	4	5
Bonemeal or Dicalcium Phosphate, pounds	2	10	4	10
Limestone, Pounds	3	7	5	7
<b>Vitamin Additions</b>				
Vitamin A, I. U.	510,000	510,000	510,000	510,000
Vitamin D, I. U.	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000
Riboflavin, grams	1	1	1	1
Pantothenic acid, grams	3	3	3	3
Nicotinic Acid, grams	5	5	5	5
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> , milligrams	6	6	---	---
Antibiotic, grams	5	5	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Add 2 1/2 lbs. zinc carbonate or 1 1/2 lbs. zinc oxide to each 100 lbs. of salt used in pig rations to supply approximately 50 grams of zinc per ton of feed. Trace mineral salt should contain a minimum of 0.8 percent actual zinc as a fortification for zinc in dry lot rations.

If you are hand feeding the protein supplement separately from the grain, see Table 3 for the pounds of a 35 or 40 percent crude protein supplement to feed daily. Table 5 lists some protein supplement mixtures for swine.

TABLE 5 - PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS FOR SWINE

	A	B	C
Percent Protein	44	39	40
Soybean Oil Meal	1020	1800	790
Tankage or Meat Scraps	600	---	650
Alfalfa Meal	300	---	---
Wheat Gray Shorts	---	---	500
Salt*	40	40	40
Limestone	---	80	20
Bonemeal or Dicalcium Phosphate	40	80	---
Antibiotic**	+	+	+
Vitamins***	+	+	+

\*Add 2 1/2 lbs. zinc carbonate or 1 1/2 lbs. zinc oxide to each 100 lbs. of salt used in pig rations to supply approximately 50 grams of zinc per ton of feed. Trace mineral salt should contain a minimum of 0.8 percent actual zinc as a fortification for zinc in dry lot rations.

\*\*Add an antibiotic supplement to supply 50 grams of antibiotic per ton of protein supplement until hogs weigh 100 to 125 pounds. Aureomycin or terramycin is preferred.

\*\*\*Add a commercial vitamin premix to supply the following amounts of vitamins per ton of supplement for pigs in dry lot or on poor pasture.

Vitamin A, I. U.	-	4,000,000
Vitamin D, I. U.	-	800,000
Riboflavin, grams	-	6
Pantothenic acid, grams	-	20
Nicotinic acid, grams	-	36
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> , milligrams	-	40

Minerals can be supplied to hogs by mixing them into the ration or by self feeding a mineral mixture free choice. Most protein supplements and complete rations are fortified with minerals and vitamins. However, it would be well to keep a mineral mixture of 2 parts limestone and 1 part salt available to your gilt.

### Grow to Breeding Age

As mentioned before, after the gilt reaches 175 to 200 pounds in weight she should be changed to a ration that will cause her to continue to grow and be thrifty but not fatten. You may need to reduce the grain portion of the ration to keep the gilt from getting too fat, but keep the mineral, vitamin, and protein content of the ration adequate.

Give her 3/4 pound of a 40 percent protein supplement daily if she is on good pasture and 1 to 1 1/4 pounds if in dry lot or on poor pasture. She will probably need 3 pounds of grain a day on high quality pasture and 4 pounds of grain without pasture for best performance.

Increasing the feed intake two weeks before the gilt is bred so she will be in a gaining condition is called "flushing." This practice is recommended since it tends to increase the settling rate and the number of eggs released, which in turn, tends to increase the number of pigs farrowed.

### FEED WEIGHTS

8 ears of corn	=	5 lbs.
8 ears of corn, shelled	=	4 lbs.
1 gallon shelled corn	=	7 lbs.
1 gallon ground corn	=	6 lbs.
1 gallon corn & cob meal	=	5 1/2 lbs.
1 gallon wheat or milo	=	7 1/2 lbs.
1 gallon ground wheat or milo	=	7 lbs.
1 gallon oats	=	4 lbs.
1 gallon ground oats	=	3 lbs.
1 gallon barley	=	6 lbs.
1 gallon ground barley	=	4 1/2 lbs.
1 gallon bran	=	2 lbs.
1 gallon shorts	=	3 1/2 lbs.
1 gallon soybean meal	=	5 lbs.
1 gallon tankage	=	6 1/2 lbs.
1 gallon alfalfa meal	=	2 1/2 lbs.

### WEIGHT CONVERSIONS

1 pound (lb.)	=	453.59 grams (gm.)
1 ounce (oz.)	=	28.35 grams
1 kilogram (kg. or kilo)	=	1,000 grams
1 gram	=	1,000 milligrams (mg.)
1 milligram	=	1,000 micrograms (mcg.)



# Breeding the Gilt

## Selecting the Boar

Breed your gilt to a good purebred boar. Half the inheritance of the pigs will come from the boar and the other half from the gilt. The boar should be of good meat type and have a good performance record in the feed lot. Try to use a boar that has been on a performance test where his daily rate of gain and the amount of feed he required to produce a pound of gain have been checked from weaning to 200 pounds. A part of the boar's superiority for these traits will be passed on to the pigs he sires. Give preference to a boar that has superior close relatives and has meat-type certified litter testing in his pedigree.

## Age to Breed

Don't breed your gilt before she is 8 months old or has had three or more heat periods. Breeding

her too young may cause her to farrow a small litter, have weak pigs, and have difficulty at farrowing time.

## Number of Services

The heat period is 40 to 45 hours long in gilts. Mating gilts or sows twice during the heat period usually increases the settling rates and the numbers of pigs farrowed. Breed on the first and second day of heat with the matings spaced 12 or more hours apart. If only one mating is to be made, the second day of heat would be nearest the time of largest egg release.

A breeding crate is needed to breed gilts to heavy, mature boars.

# Fitting for Show

A gilt to be at her best in the show ring, must have good size for her age; carry the correct amount of finish; have a lustrous hair coat; and be trained to obey the commands of the showman.

The judge will discriminate against gilts that are over-fat, soft, and loose in their finish. You may need to replace part of the corn in your gilt's ration with ground oats or other bulky feeds as she nears 200 pounds to maintain a trim, hard finish until show time.

Lice and mange must be controlled if your gilt is to have a healthy skin and hair coat.

## Training the Gilt

Don't make a pet of your gilt for pet pigs are likely to be stubborn and hard to manage in the show ring. Begin to gentle her by stroking her back with your fingers or a brush for a few minutes at feeding time. Start training your gilt to drive 6 to 8 weeks before the show. Spend some times with her each day early in the morning or late in the evening when it is cool. A light cane or whip is all that you should need to drive her in the show ring. Train her

to turn from a tap on the side of the jaw and to stop when tapped lightly on the nose or when the show stick is held in front of her face. A touch on the back of the ham or side should start her forward. Teach your gilt to walk with a slight arch to her back and with her head down, but with her nose held several inches from the ground.

## Trim the Feet

Trim toes that are grown out so your gilt will stand straighter on her pasterns and walk more correctly. The hoofs will be softer after the pig has been walking in a wet pasture following a rain or a heavy dew.

Stand the pig on a level surface to determine the part of the hoof to be trimmed and to gauge the evenness of the trim as you work. A sharp pocket knife can be used to cut the hoof. Direct the cutting strokes from the heel toward the toe of the foot. Leave the bottom of the foot nearly flat with the inside of the toe slightly lower than the outside. Use a rasp to smooth the trimmed edge of the toe. Smooth the outside of the hoof with fine sandpaper

and shine it with an oily rag before the show.

Don't cut the hoof too closely and trim it about a month before the show so the pig will not have sore feet at the show. Two trimmings would be less likely to cause sore feet when much trimming is needed. Make the last trim at least two weeks before the show.

### **Washing**

Wash your gilt with a mild soap and water once or twice the week before the show and again the day before the show. Scrub her with a brush to loosen the scurf on her skin and rinse with enough water to remove all the soap. Don't use water that is too cold. Dry her off in cold weather by brisk brushing. Keep from squirting water into the ear of your gilt for this may cause her to have a sore ear and carry her head to one side. After she is washed, bed her down on clean hay or straw.

### **Trimming Hair**

Give your gilt a haircut a day or two before the show. The long hair is usually clipped off the inside and outside of the ears and off the tail from the bush to the tail setting. Leave a four to five-inch bush on the end.

### **Oiling**

Oil is usually applied as a dressing to the hair of the colored breeds. Apply oil sparingly with a soft cloth, stroking the hair in the direction that it lies naturally. A hand sprayer that sprays a fine mist is another way to apply the oil. Then use a soft brush or cloth to lightly brush the oil in the hair. Over-oiling will make your gilt look greasy and may cause your clothing to become greasy and dirty in the show ring.

Both mineral or vegetable oils are used. Rubbing alcohol is often used to thin the oil. A mixture of equal parts mineral oil and alcohol works well.

Talcum powder is usually dusted on the hair of white hogs and the white spots of the colored breeds. Brush the powder in lightly with a brush or cloth.

### **Showing**

While at the show, feed and exercise your pig early in the morning and late in the evening when it is cool. Water her at least three times a day but do not leave water in the trough to be turned over. Keep your pen and the area around it clean and orderly. Remove the gilt from her pen for feeding to help keep the pen clean.

Feed at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the normal rate before the show. Overfeeding may make the gilt sick or look too full in the underline. Too light a feed is apt to cause the gilt to be restless in the ring and appear gaunt.

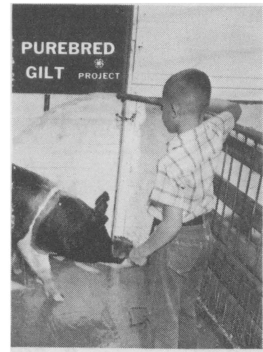
Have your gilt ready when the class is called and be prompt in getting into the show ring. The time that you spent in training your gilt will seem very worthwhile to you now. Use a light cane or whip to drive her. Don't take a brush into the show ring. Carry a cloth in your pocket to remove any dirt that she gets on her while in the ring.

Don't run your gilt on the way to the show ring since this may excite her. Let her walk naturally at a moderate gait while in the ring. Don't try to run your gilt over the judge. Instead, try to guide her into an open space 10 to 15 feet away from the judge.

Keep the gilt between you and the judge, and keep your eyes on the judge and your gilt. Avoid hog fights in the ring and keep your hog out of corners. Always be courteous, obey instructions, and accept decisions graciously when showing.



PUREBRED GILT  
4-H RECORD



To be used with 4-H Circular 178

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Name of 4-H Club \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Club Leader \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Project Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Jr. Project Chairman \_\_\_\_\_

My Participation: (Limit following records to this project)

Club meetings attended during year \_\_\_\_\_. Project meetings held \_\_\_\_\_. Project meetings attended \_\_\_\_\_. No. animals in completed project (gilts) \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of demonstrations given at: project meetings \_\_\_\_\_, community club meetings \_\_\_\_\_, county meetings \_\_\_\_\_, district meetings \_\_\_\_\_, and state meetings \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of times participated in judging work in: project meetings \_\_\_\_\_, county \_\_\_\_\_, district \_\_\_\_\_, state \_\_\_\_\_, interstate \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of exhibits made in: community \_\_\_\_\_, county \_\_\_\_\_, district \_\_\_\_\_, state \_\_\_\_\_, interstate \_\_\_\_\_.

Participated In:

County Achievement Day \_\_\_\_\_, District Achievement Day \_\_\_\_\_, State Achievement Day \_\_\_\_\_, national contest \_\_\_\_\_, county fair or show \_\_\_\_\_, district fair \_\_\_\_\_, State Fair \_\_\_\_\_, Interstate Show \_\_\_\_\_, marketing days (include feeder pig sale) \_\_\_\_\_, county camp \_\_\_\_\_, district camp \_\_\_\_\_, State Club Week \_\_\_\_\_, National Club Congress or National 4-H Conference \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of news stories published \_\_\_\_\_. Number of radio and T. V. programs participated in \_\_\_\_\_. Number of public speeches made \_\_\_\_\_.

Served on \_\_\_\_\_ standing committee in club.

PUREBRED GILT  
PROJECT  
REQUIREMENTS

Own and develop one or more purebred (not necessarily registered) gilts from weaning to breeding age.

MY GOAL

My goal is to grow a meat type well muscled gilt weighing close to \_\_\_\_\_ pounds when she is 5 1/2 months old.

PRACTICES TO BE FOLLOWED:

A check mark (✓) in the left hand column shows that I plan to carry out that practice. A check mark in the right hand column shows that I carried out the practice.

Selection of the Gilt

I expect to

I did

- 1. Buy 10 to 12 weeks old gilt of \_\_\_\_\_ breed.
2. Pick her from a meat type uniformly good litter.
3. Study her dam and sire and close relatives to see if they are good individuals.
4. Learn the standards for production registry and meat-type certification of a litter and the qualifications of a certified meat-type sire

Keep Your Gilt Healthy

- 1. Vaccinate my gilt for cholera if not already vaccinated
2. Vaccinate my gilt for erysipelas if this disease is a problem in my community.
3. Ask for a blood test for Brucellosis or to buy my gilt from a certified brucellosis free herd.
4. Ask my veterinarian about Leptospirosis control.
5. Keep my gilt on ground that has been free of hogs of two years.
6. Worm my gilt before turning her out on clean ground.
7. Spray my gilt for lice and mange at the first evidence of either
8. Provide dry, well ventilated housing.
9. Provide shade in summer to keep my gilt cool
10. Water my gilt twice daily or provide an automatic waterer.

Feeding the Gilt

- 1. Learn what a "balanced" ration provides for my gilt.
2. Provide good pasture for my gilt.
3. Feed my gilt all she will eat of a growing ration until she weighs 175 to 200 pounds.
4. Limit the grain fed my gilt after she weighs 200 pounds.
5. Feed grain and supplement separately.

or

- 6. Fed a complete ration containing protein, vitamin and mineral supplements.
7. Keep a mineral mixture of 2 parts limestone and 1 part salt available at all times.
8. Increase the amount fed two weeks before breeding.

Breeding the Gilt

I expect to

I did

- |       |    |  |       |
|-------|----|--|-------|
| _____ | 1. | Breed my gilt to a purebred meat-type boar . . . . .                         | _____ |
| _____ | 2. | Wait until my gilt is 8 months old before breeding . . . . .                 | _____ |
| _____ | 3. | Mate the gilt twice, hoping to increase the number of pigs farrowed. . . . . | _____ |
| _____ | 4. | Use a breeding crate if using a heavy mature boar . . . . .                  | _____ |

Fitting for Show

- |       |    |   |       |
|-------|----|---|-------|
| _____ | 1. | Start training my gilt 6 or 8 weeks before show time . . . . .  | _____ |
| _____ | 2. | Trim my gilt's feet about a month before show time. . . . .   | _____ |
| _____ | 3. | Wash the gilt once or twice the week before showing and again the day before the show. . . . .        | _____ |
| _____ | 4. | Trim hair on inside and outside of ears and off the tail from brush to tail setting. . . . .          | _____ |
| _____ | 5. | Oil my gilt sparingly before showing . . . . .  | _____ |
| _____ | 6. | Take good care of my gilt while on exhibit . . . . .  | _____ |
| _____ | 7. | Keep my gilt between me and the judge while showing and to watch both the gilt and the judge. . . . . | _____ |

Judging, Demonstrating and Future Planning

- |       |     |  |       |
|-------|-----|--|-------|
| _____ | 1.  | Learn the parts of a live hog. . . . .   | _____ |
| _____ | 2.  | Learn good type, femininity, breed character, etc. . . . .   | _____ |
| _____ | 3.  | Learn to judge by comparison. . . . .  | _____ |
| _____ | 4.  | Learn to give reasons on a class of hogs . . . . .   | _____ |
| _____ | 5.  | Practice demonstrating some of the things I learn such as mixing feed, fitting for show, treating for lice and mange, etc. . . . . | _____ |
| _____ | 6.  | Demonstrate at project meetings, club meetings and county achievement days. . . . .  | _____ |
| _____ | 7.  | Enroll in a Sow and Litter Project as soon as I complete my Purebred Gilt Project . . . . .  | _____ |
| _____ | 8.  | Seed a half acre of small grain for next spring's litter and fence it with hog tight fence. . . . .                                | _____ |
| _____ | 9.  | Make arrangements for or provide myself with a good individual farrowing house. . . . .  | _____ |
| _____ | 10. | Keep accurate, detailed records on breeding dates, costs of feed, supplies, equipment, veterinary service, etc. . . . .            | _____ |

Type of Feed	Kind	Total Pounds	Cost per lb.	Total Cost
GRAIN	Corn. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$ . . . . .
	Grain Sorghum . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Oats. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Barley . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Other: ( ) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
COMPLETE FEED	Complete Ration . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
SUPPLEMENTS AND MINERALS	Tankage or Meat Scraps . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Soybean Oil Meal. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Other: ( ) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Commerican Supplement . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Limestone. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Salt. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Other: ( ) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
TOTAL			XXXXXXXXXX	\$

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Value of gilt at close of project . . . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Original cost or value of gilt. . . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Value of grain or complete ration fed . . . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Value of supplement fed. . . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Value of minerals fed. . . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Value of pasture used. . . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of veterinary supplies and service . . . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of equipment. . . . . \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Profit or loss \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Member's Signature \_\_\_\_\_