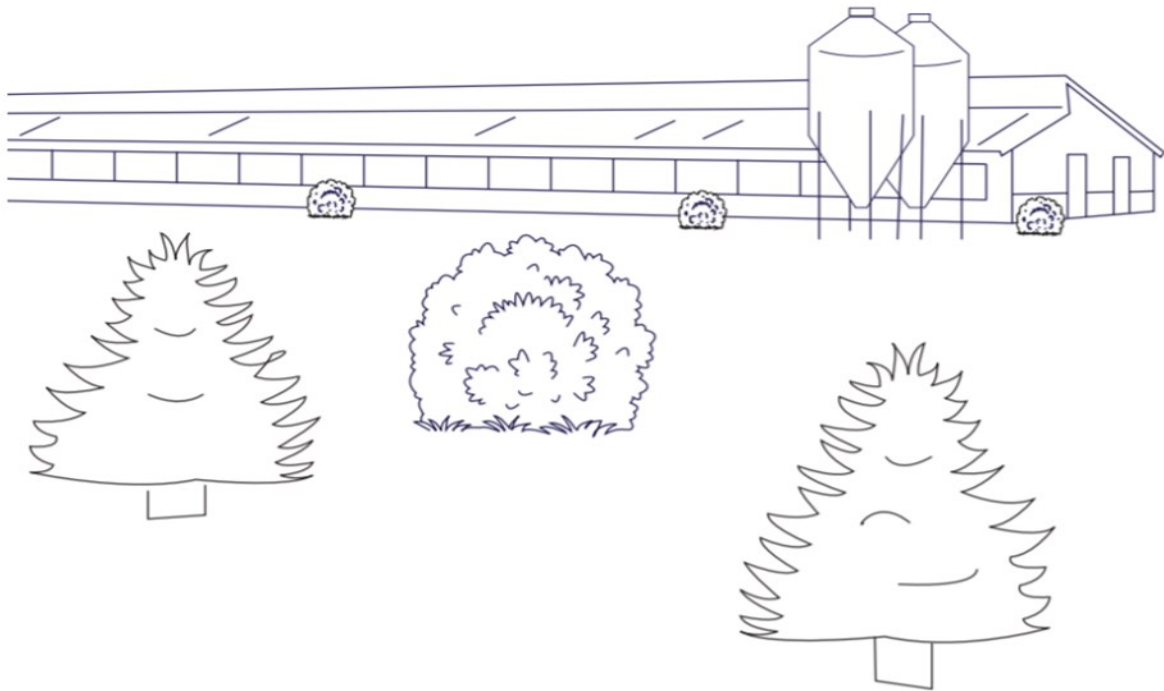


# PIG FARM TOUR EDUCATIONAL HANDBOOK



Grades 6—12



*Courtesy of National Pork Board and Wisconsin Pork Association*





Pig farmers live by the **We Care** commitment. There are six **ethical principles** that guide all they do:



### **Food Safety** →

Providing safe, nutritious food is our most important responsibility. Food safety is top of mind in everything we do on the farm.



### **Animal Well-being** →

Pig farmers are committed to animal well-being. Safe food begins with healthy, safe animals and the best possible care.



### **Our People** →

Effective employee education and training are crucial in creating a safe, ethical workplace.



### **Public Health** →

Pig Farmers use rigorously tested technologies to ensure that pork is high quality and safe.



### **Environment** →

Over the past six decades, pig farming has significantly reduced its environmental impact.

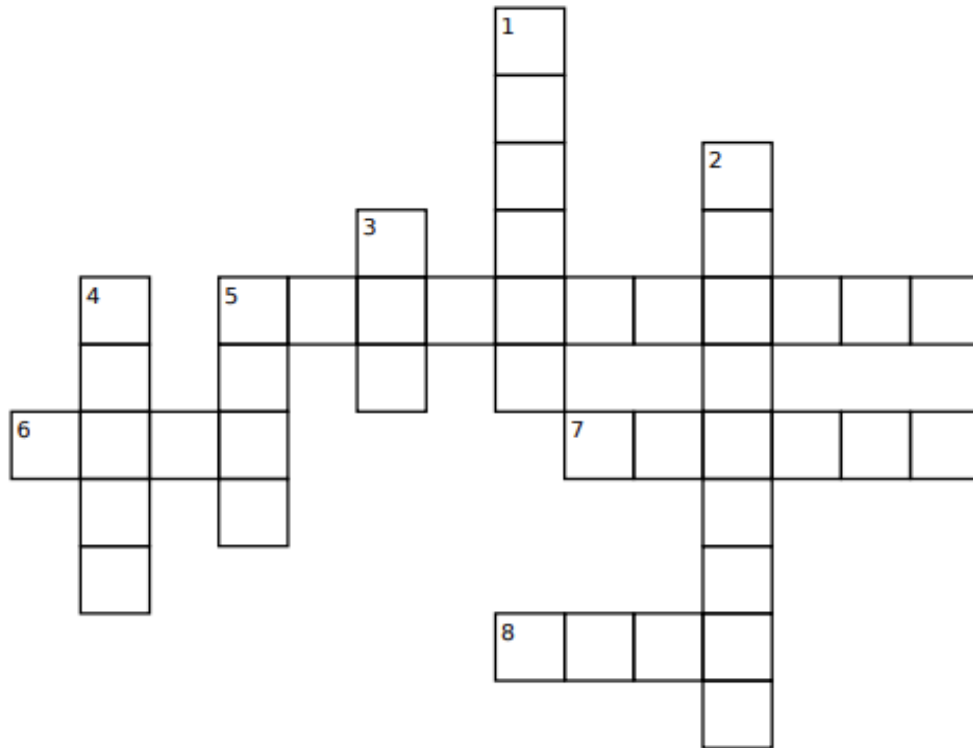


### **Our Community** →

As good neighbors and responsible citizens, pig farmers are dedicated to giving back and making our communities even stronger.

# Pig Barn Crossword

Complete the crossword puzzle using words you learned during the tour.



## Down:

1. Name for a group of baby piglets
2. The act of giving birth in pigs
3. Name for the mother pig
4. Gestation length in pigs: \_\_\_\_\_ months, \_\_\_\_\_ weeks, \_\_\_\_\_ days
5. Artificial insemination is how pigs are \_\_\_\_\_

## Across:

5. Steps taken to prevent the spread of sickness or disease
6. True or false: Each animal has an individual feeding plan
7. All workers and visitors must \_\_\_\_\_ before entering the barn
8. To transition an animal from drinking the mother's milk to eating grain

## Word Bank:

Sow                  Farrowing                  Shower                  Three                  Bred  
True                  Biosecurity                  Litter                  Wean

# Protecting Our Pigs

Circle the correct answer below:

1. What is the term for taking steps to protect animals or humans from sickness and disease?
  - A. Pig health
  - B. Biosecurity
  - C. Prevention
  - D. Control area
2. Which of the following is something you must do before entering the barn:
  - A. Remove your shoes
  - B. Take a shower
  - C. Put on clean farm clothes
  - D. All of the above
3. Who needs to follow biosecurity practices on the farm?
  - A. Pig farmers
  - B. Veterinarian
  - C. Visitors
  - D. All of the above
4. What is considered the “dirty side” of the barn?
  - A. In the room where the pigs are
  - B. The area you enter after showering
  - C. The area where you take your shoes off before entering the shower
  - D. None of the above
5. What is considered the “clean side” of the barn?
  - A. In the room where the pigs are
  - B. The area you enter after showering
  - C. The area where you take your shoes off before entering the shower
  - D. None of the above

# Words Around The Farm

Complete the word find below that contains words commonly heard around a pigs farm.

N B H E W I J O H A Q T U V T  
U L K L A G Q T J R F F L H K  
I B B I T H Q B C P A J C E K  
H N I T E K C F Y R R B K G M  
I A O T R M U I X G R R P E S  
U M S E E O F N P I O E K S O  
E W E R R Z E I I L W E C T W  
T N C J W Q E S G T I D T A I  
Y U U Z A Q D H L D N I O T E  
C R R Q W A B E E I G N W I N  
R S I B D O I R T R H G V O V  
T I T K O V N F H X X W X N M  
S N Y U S A P A K T P K L R G  
Q G H V C Y R R N U R S E R Y  
F E E D E R M M V K T M H Z C

Biosecurity

Gestation

Farrowing

Boar

Breeding

Waterer

Feed bin

Gilt

Nursing

Finisher

Feeder

Sow

Nursery

Piglet

Litter

Farm

# Breeding, Gestation, & Animal Care

Analyze each of the statements below and decide if they are true or false. If the statement is false, correct the statement to make it true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Females are bred in group pens.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Today, many females are bred by a method called artificial insemination (AI).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Individual breeding stalls keep the sow and caregivers safe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Gestation is another word for pregnancy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. All sows are fed the same amount of feed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In the breeding barn, the chalk marks on the sow indicate how many inseminations she has received.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Sows are confirmed pregnant by the caregiver just looking at them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The best way to move sows is loud and fast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The gestation length of pigs is about 5 months.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Caregivers walk the pens of sows because they are bored.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Giving a sow a treatment can mean moving her to a hospital pen or giving her a treatment according to a veterinarian's prescription.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. It is important that sows rest, eat well, drink clean, fresh water, enjoy clean fresh air, and receive individual care.

# Life Cycle of a Pig

Write your answers or fill in the blank to the questions below.

1. A few days before she is due, a sow is moved carefully to the \_\_\_\_\_ barn where she will have her babies.
2. How long do newborn piglets nurse on their mothers?
3. What is the term for moving piglets from their mother to a new barn with other pigs their size?
4. When pigs are moved to a bigger barn, they stay there for about \_\_\_\_\_ months until they are ready for market.
5. What are a couple of responsibilities of caregivers each day?
6. In your opinion, why do you think it is important for pig farmers to take good care of their animals?
7. Using the word bank below, draw an arrow between the word and the description that corresponds with it.

1. Weaning
2. Farrowing
3. Breeding
4. Market
5. Growing
6. Gestation

- A. After weaning and before market. Pigs are in this phase for about 5 months.
- B. When pigs are removed from their mother around 2-3 weeks.
- C. When pigs have reached mature weight and are ready to move on to the processing plant.
- D. The time when sows are pregnant. This phase last about 3 months, 3 weeks, and 3 days.
- E. The name for sows giving birth
- F. The first step that must happen to get a sow pregnant.

# Key

## Page 4

1. B
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. B

## Page 6

1. F—Bred in individual stalls
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F —Have an individualized feeding plan
6. T
7. F— ultrasound
8. F— calmly and slowly
9. F— 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days or 114 days
10. F— To see if any sows need care
11. T
12. T

## Page 7

1. Farrowing
2. 3—4 weeks
3. Weaning
4. Six
5. Ensure pigs have access to feed, water, fresh air, and treatment if needed.
6. Because it is their livelihood. If they don't take care of their animals then they cant be profitable plus they want consumers to know that they are consuming a safe product.
7. 1 = B, 2 = E, 3 = F, 4 =C, 5=A, 6= D