AVS 263
THIRD OUR EXAM

December 7, 1999
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(2) 1. What does the term "parity" relate to in swine production?
   
   Number of litters a sow has had.

(9) 2. Identify and discuss three reference points or indicators for muscling in live market hogs:

   - Shoulder: definition of muscling, slope, wideness, and expression of the more expressive, the better muscling.
   - Stifle: bulge when entering indicates higher degree of muscling. A bulge (cruise) - if rounded and buttressed, more muscle; if square, less muscle.
   - Acetabulum: if round and buttressed, more muscle; flat, more fat.

(8) 3. Identify and explain at least four problems associated with underlines in breeding swine.

   - Thin test - can support high number of piglets with low number of testicles.
   - Blind test - looks like a pie but no mammary glands.
   - Inverted test - tail of testicles in the body.
   - Pinna test - tail of testicles pinna.

(3) 4. Why are underlines important on boars?

   Because underlines are highly desirable, if the boar has underlines, he is used for breeding; if no underlines, he is not used.

(8) 5. What are the USDA Grades for live market hogs? How do we determine them in the live hog?

   USDA Grades: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The live hog is cut into various parts, and each part is given a grade based on the USDA grading system.

Prevent OD
RESERVED
Vanderwell
(9) 6. Identify and discuss three reference points or visual indicators for finish in live market hogs.

1. Jowels - heavy jowls indicate more finish
2. Back - square or rounded - square indicates more finish
3. Definition of ham - for balance smoothly into the loin or if a line can be seen

(8) 7. Give the ranges and averages for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live Wt.</th>
<th>Dressing %</th>
<th>Last Rib Fat</th>
<th>Loin Eye Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range:</td>
<td>220-270</td>
<td>64-80</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average:</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) 8. Explain at least two ways to identify the sex of a pork carcass.

**Gilt**
- Rectum opens and has less fat over lacks penis eye
- Pendulous testicle

**Barrow**
- Pubic rami small and not easily felt
- Pendulous testicle
- Muscle for pizzle present along the belly

(10) 9. Discuss what one would look for visually in structural soundness in breeding swine and why?

- Good ear set - will increase the head's center, hind end for more
- Skirt length - will add to the slaughter weight
- Narrow back - will add to the carcass width
- Lean bone - will add to the bone weight
- Head of good size - will add to the head weight

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Vandermeul
(6) 11. What are two problems associated with vulva development in replacement gilts?
- Upturned vulva - interferes with natural breeding
- Inflamed vulva - looks inverted, interferes in breeding

(6) 12. What carcass traits are used to determine percent muscle in market hogs and pork carcasses?
- Lean eye area
- Backfat thickness
- Lean on rib

(3) 13. What does SPI reference to in breeding swine?
- Sow productivity index

(4) 14. What performance indicator is used the most to indicate growth and performance in breeding swine?
- 230 lbs
(20) 15. Complete the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Live Wt.</th>
<th>Last Rib Fat</th>
<th>10&quot; Rib Fat</th>
<th>Loin Eye Area</th>
<th>Muscle Score</th>
<th>USDA Grade</th>
<th>Percent Muscle</th>
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