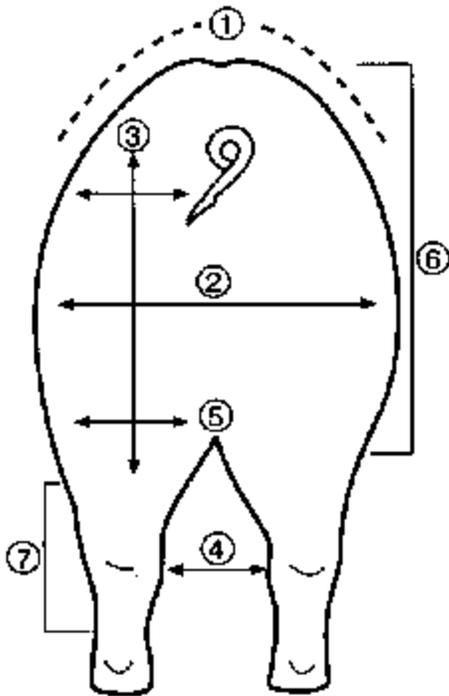


Swine Handbook

Developing A Swine Evaluation System

Make Every Look Count



Rear View

When you view hogs from the rear, analyze each animal for:
 Correct turn over top - 1
 Width through center of ham - 2
 Uniform muscle thickness from upper to lower ham - 3
 Width between hind legs - 4
 Fat deposits in twist (crotch) - 5
 Muscle pattern - 6
 Correctness of rear feet and legs - 7



Lean & Heavy Muscled



Fat & Average Muscled

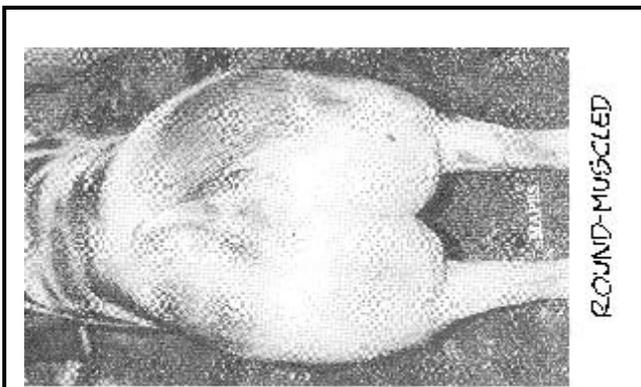


Lean & Light Muscled



Fat & Light Muscled

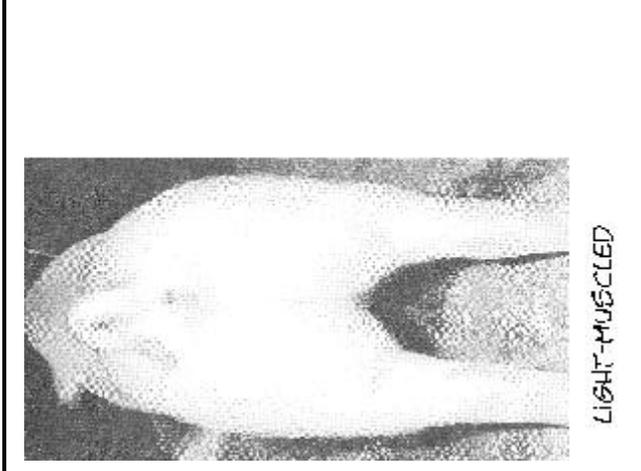
Notice the inverted V shape of the crotch in trim hogs A & C. Fat hogs have an inverted U shape in their crotch area (B and D).



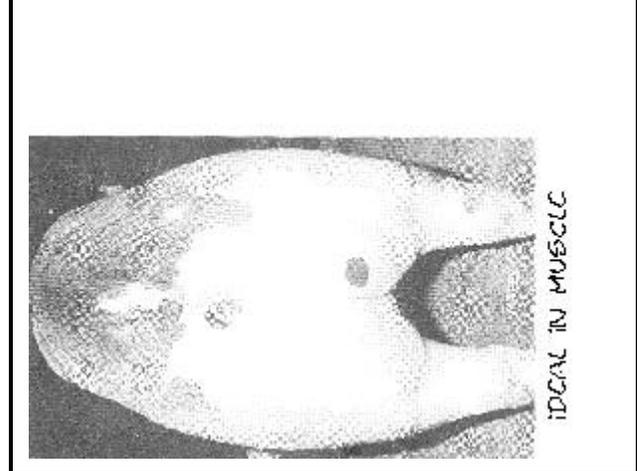
ROUND-MUSCLED



LACK OF MUSCLE AND EXCESS FAT



LIGHT-MUSCLED



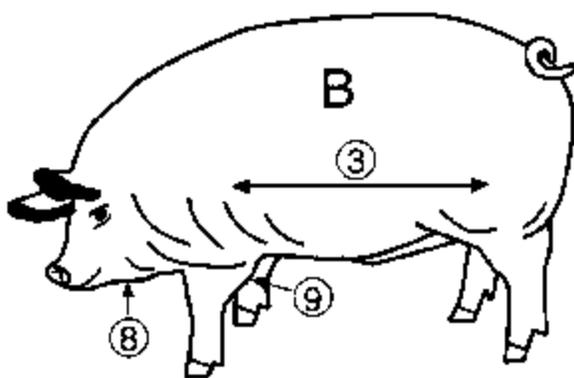
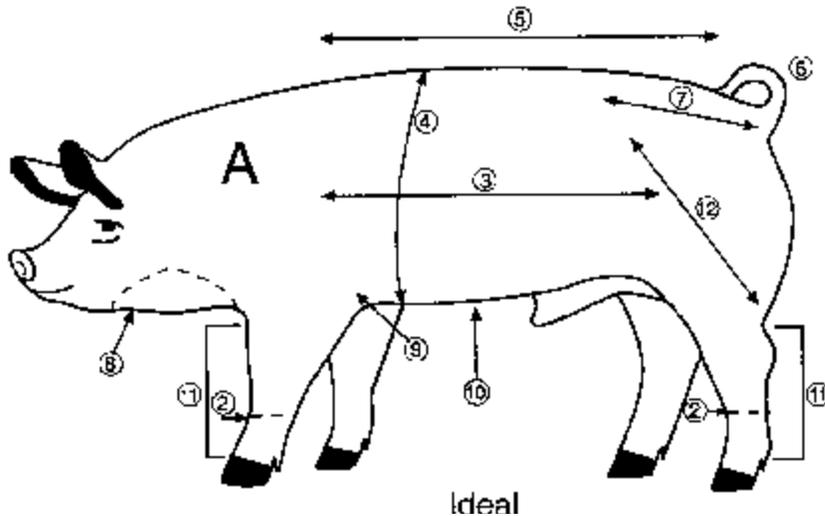
IDEAL IN MUSCLE

Make Every Look Count

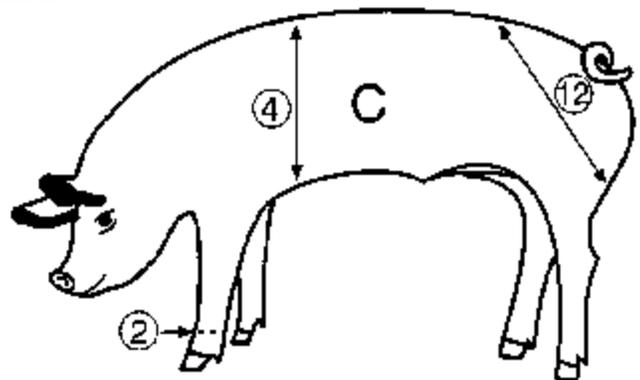
Side View

From a distance of 12 to 15 feet, analyze each animal for:

- Size and scale and general balance - 1
- Heaviness of bone - 2
- Length of side - 3
- Depth of side (rib) - 4
- Levelness of top - 5
- Set of tail - 6
- Length of rump - 7
- Trimness of jowl - 8
- Trimness of elbow pocket - 9 (fore flank area)
- Trimness of middle - 10
- Correctness of legs and pasterns - 11 (correct slope to shoulder, set to hocks & slope to pasterns)
- Depth of ham(muscle length from hip to hock) - 12



Fat



Light-muscled

Hog "B": Fat

Animal B is shorter sided and too fat.
 Short sided - 3
 Wasty in jowl - 8
 Wasty in elbow pocket - 9

Hog "C": Light-muscled

Animal C is tall, long sided and lean, but is light muscled.
 Finer boned - 2
 Shallow ribbed - 4
 Light-muscled; lacks muscle depth from hip to hock - 12

Make Every Look Count

Front View

Analyze each animal for:

Desirable turn to top - 1

Muscle expression in the shoulder area - 2

Trimness of jowl - 3

Width of chest - 4

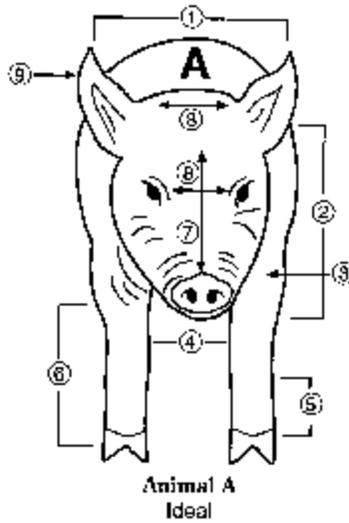
Heaviness of bone (The cannon bone is one of the most accurate indicators of bone size) - 5

Correctness of front feet and legs - 6

Moderate length of head - 7

Adequate width between eyes and ears - 8

Breed character (ear carriage if a breeding class) -9



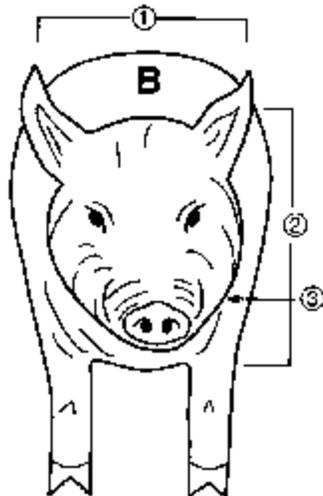
Hog "B": Fat and Averaged Muscled

Top is flat in appearance which indicates heavy fat cover.

Undesirable turn to top - 1

Lacks muscle expression in shoulder area - 2

Wasty about jowl - 3



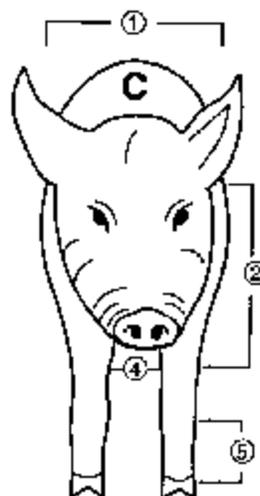
Fat and Average Muscled

Hog "C": Lean and Light Muscled

Lacks muscle expression in top - 1

Lacks muscle expression in shoulder area - 2

Narrow in chest floor - 4



Lean and Light Muscled

Make Every Look Count

Top View

Analyze each animal for:

Thickness and muscle expression of shoulder - 1

Spring of rib - 2

Degree of finish - 3

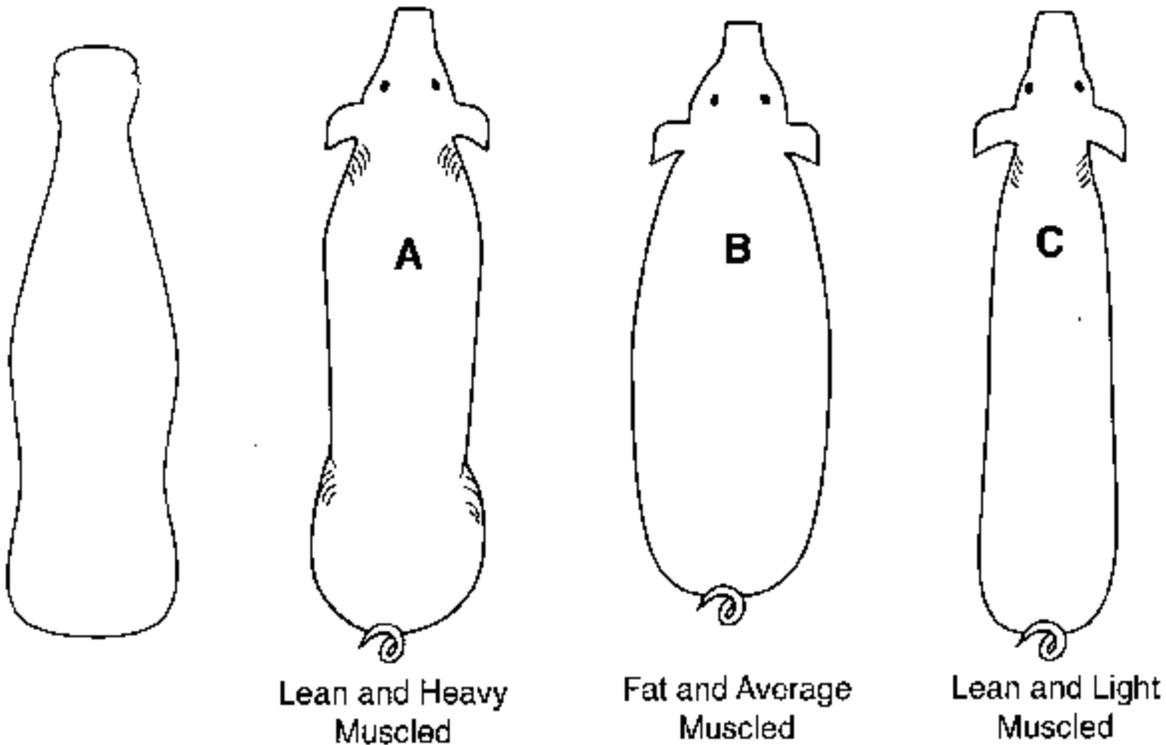
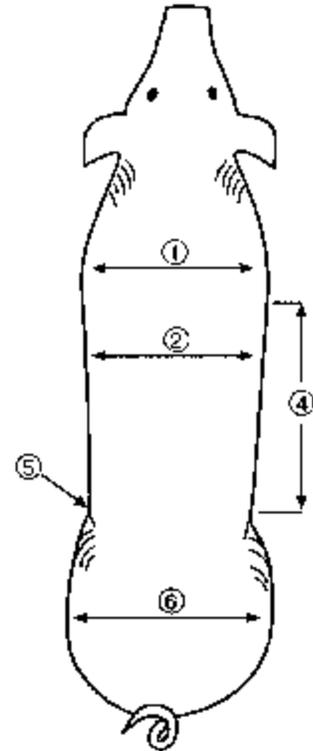
Leanness over loin edge - 4

Leanness of the ham-loin junction - 5

Thickness of rump - 6

Degree of muscle and muscle expression down top - 7

If an animal is meaty and muscular the ham (rump) (#6) area should be the thickest portion of the animal when viewed from the top. Note the "coke bottle shape" displayed by Animal A- He is wider on the ends (#1 and #6) than he is in the middle. Animal A has tremendous length, thickness and muscling through the ham. Note how the ham flares out from the loin (#5). A is leaner over the loin edge than B.



Hog "B": Fat and Averaged Muscled

Note that Animal B is somewhat boat-shaped with the widest part in the middle of the body. This is the area where the least amount of muscling is located. The widest part of a very

Hog "C": Lean and Light Muscled

Animal C is very narrow and light-muscled. He exhibits very little, if any tapering effect from the shoulder to the loin-ham connection as does Animal A. He is light-muscled and this is evident by his narrow shoulders,