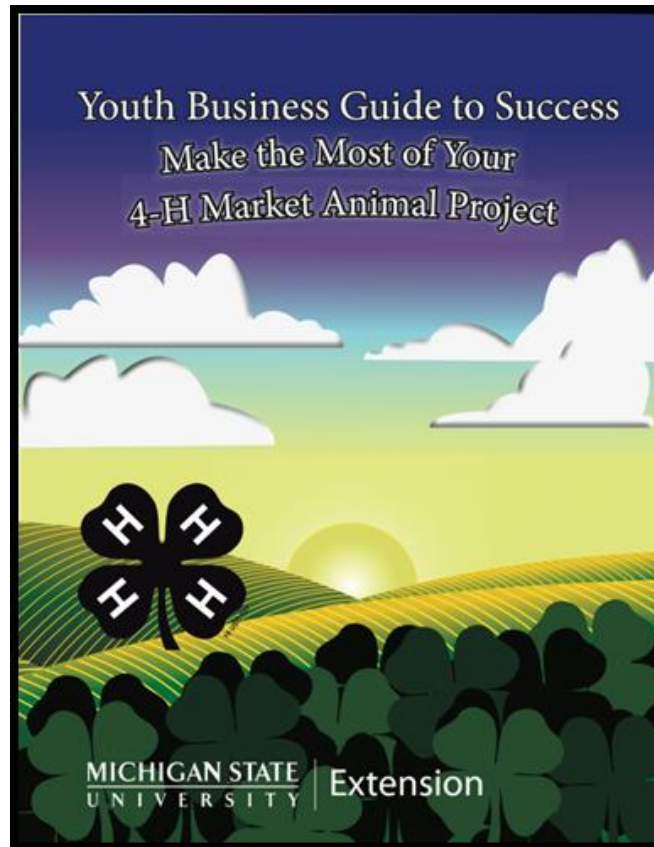


This image of a bad poster example is intended to be used with the Youth Business Guide to Success: Make the Most of Your 4-H Market Animal Project curriculum.



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PIGS

A pig is any of the animals in the genus *Sus*, within the Suidae family of even-toed ungulates.

Pigs include the domestic pig and its ancestor, the common Eurasian wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), along with other species; related creatures outside the genus include the babirusa and the warthog. Pigs, like all suids, are native to the Eurasian and

African continents. Juvenile pigs are known as piglets.[1] Pigs are omnivores and are highly social and intelligent animals.[2]

Domesticated pigs, called swine, are raised commercially for meat (generally called pork, hams, gammon or bacon), as well as for leather. Their bristly hairs are also used for brushes. Due to their common use as livestock, adult swine have gender specific names: the males are boars (or sometimes "hogs") and the females are sows. Young swine are called piglets or pigs. Pork is one of the most popular forms of meat for human consumption,

Pigs are omnivores, which means that they consume both plants and animals. In the wild, they are foraging animals, primarily eating leaves, grasses, roots, fruits, and flowers. In confinement, pigs are fed mostly corn and soybean meal[citation needed] with a

mixture of vitamins and minerals added to the diet. Because pigs are omnivores they make excellent pasture raised animals.[8] Traditionally they were raised on dairy farms and called "mortgage lifters" due to their ability to use the excess milk as well as whey from cheese and butter making combined with pasture.[9] Older pigs will consume three to five gallons of water per day.[10]

Pigs that are allowed to forage may be watched by swineherds. Because of their foraging abilities and excellent sense of smell, they are used to find truffles in many European countries.

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