

Good Production Practice 4 Key

Assuring Quality: A program for youth livestock producers Animal and Premise Identification Activities Swine Identification

Animal and Premise Identification Activity 1: Swine Focus **(Complete either the swine focus or non-swine focus)**

Resources needed:

Copies of the following pig faces
Pencils
Ear notcher (optional)

Procedure:

- A. Provide each youth with one or more copies of the pig face.
- B. Depending on the size of the group provide each youth with a different ear notch number, or divide the group into smaller sections, with each section receiving an ear notch number.
- C. Have youth draw the ear notch number on the pig face.
- D. Optional: Demonstrate how to use the actual ear notcher. Have youth volunteer to notch their pig's (paper) ears.
- E. Discuss the following questions:
 1. What do the right and left ear signify? Why are there higher numbers that can be used on one ear than the other?
Left - pig number; Right - litter number.
The right ear can have higher numbers since there is an unlimited number of litter numbers, based only on the number of sows a producer has. In contrast, a litter will not usually be over 15 or 16 pigs, so there is not a need for numbers higher than 1, 3 and 9.
 2. Is earnotching a temporary or permanent form of ID?
Permanent
 3. What are other forms of permanent ID?
Branding, tattoos
 4. What are some methods of ID that are not permanent?
Ear tags are most common, also brisket tags, ankle bands
 5. Why is it important to have animals identified?
Proof of ownership, good management (match calves up with cows, keep records on weaning weights, etc), record medications
 6. Why should animals that receive a medication be identified?
So you know if there is a chance of any medication being left in the animals tissues that could result in a residue in the carcass or the milk, also you can keep track of how long you've been treating it, what different things you've treated it for, whether it keeps having the same problems over again.

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Animal and Premise Identification Activities
Swine Identification

Animal and Premise Identification Activity 1: Identification- Swine Focus
(Complete either the swine focus or non-swine focus)

Resources needed:

Copies of the following pig faces

Pencils

Ear notcher (optional)

Procedure:

- A. Provide each youth with one or more copies of the pig face.
- B. Depending on the size of the group provide each youth with a different ear notch number, or divide the group into smaller sections, with each section receiving an ear notch number.
- C. Have youth draw the ear notch number on the pig face.
- D. Optional: Demonstrate how to use the actual ear notcher. Have youth volunteer to notch their pig's (paper) ears.
- F. Discuss the following questions:
 1. What do the right and left ear signify? Why are there higher numbers that can be used on one ear than the other?
 2. Is ear notching a temporary or permanent form of ID?
 3. What are other forms of permanent ID?
 4. What are some methods of ID that are not permanent?
 5. Why is it important to have animals identified?
 6. Why should animals that receive a medication be identified?

Good Production Practice 4 Key

Assuring Quality: A program for youth livestock producers -- Animal and Premise Identification Activities

Animal & Premise Identification Activity 2: Swine focus

Resources needed:

- Copies of the following pig faces
- Pencils
- Ear notcher (optional)

Procedure:

- A. Provide each youth with one or more copies of the pig face.
- B. Depending on the size of the group provide each youth with a different ear notch number, or divide the group into smaller sections, with each section receiving an ear notch number.
- C. Have youth draw the ear notch number on the pig face.
- D. Optional: Demonstrate how to use the actual ear notcher. Have youth volunteer to notch their pig's (paper) ears.
- E. Discuss the following questions:
 1. What do the right and left ear signify? Why are there higher numbers that can be used on one ear than the other?
 - Left - pig number; Right - litter number.
 - The right ear can have higher numbers since there is an unlimited number of litter numbers, based only on the number of sows a producer has. In contrast, a litter will not usually be over 15 or 16 pigs, so there is not a need for numbers higher than 1, 3 and 9.
 2. Is earnotching a temporary or permanent form of ID?
 - Permanent
 3. What are other forms of permanent ID?
 - Branding, tattoos
 4. What are some methods of ID that are not permanent?
 - Ear tags are most common, also brisket tags, ankle bands
 5. Why is it important to have animals identified?
 - Proof of ownership, good management (match calves up with cows, keep records on weaning weights, etc), record medications
 6. Why should animals that receive a medication be identified?
 - So you know if there is a chance of any medication being left in the animals tissues that could result in a residue in the carcass or the milk, also you can keep track of how long you've been treating it, what different things you've treated it for, whether it keeps having the same problems over again.

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Assuring Quality: A program for youth livestock producers -- Animal and Premise Identification Activities

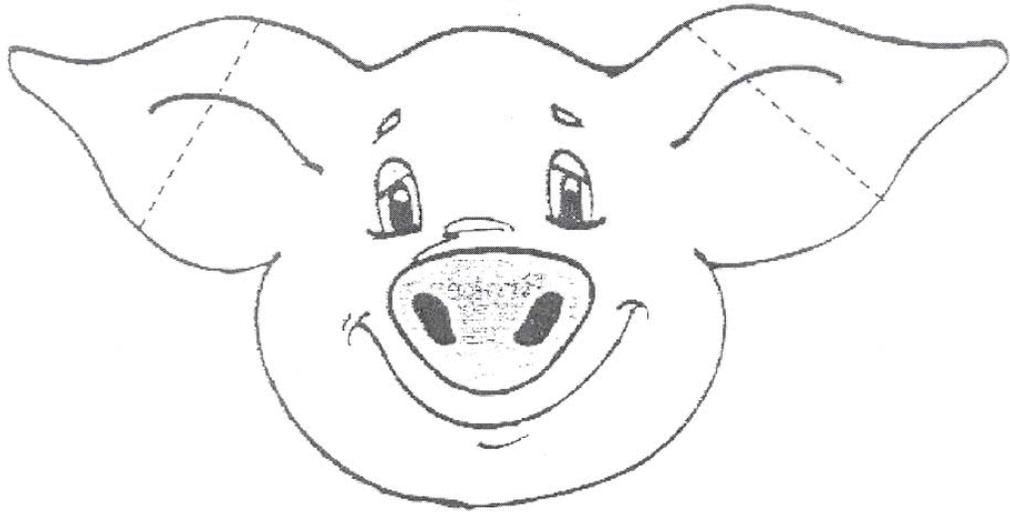
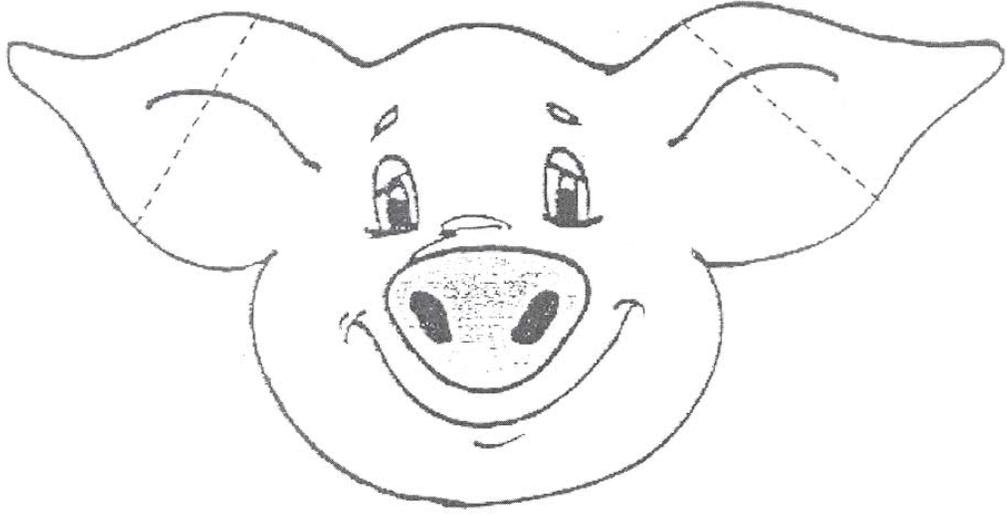
Animal and Premise Identification Activity 2: Swine focus

Resources needed:

- Copies of the following pig faces
- Pencils
- Ear notcher (optional)

Procedure:

- A. Provide each youth with one or more copies of the pig face.
- B. Depending on the size of the group provide each youth with a different ear notch number, or divide the group into smaller sections, with each section receiving an ear notch number.
- C. Have youth draw the ear notch number on the pig face.
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- E. Discuss the following questions:
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 2. Is ear notching a temporary or permanent form of ID?
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 5. Why is it important to have animals identified?
 6. Why should animals that receive a medication be identified?



Good Production Practice 4 KEY

Assuring Quality: A guide for youth livestock producers Animal and Premise Identification Activities

Animal and Premise Identification Activity 2a: Non-Swine focus

Resources needed:

Cardboard

Ear tattooer and ink

- A. Ask youth: What animals are tattooed?
Beef heifers for 4-H, sometimes dairy, dairy goats, sheep. Registered animals are often tattooed, depends on requirements of specific breed.
- B. Demonstrate how to use tattoo pliers on a piece of cardboard.
- C. Depending on size of group and how many tattoo pliers are available, you may divide youth into smaller groups with an adult or older youth with each group and have the youth tattoo the cardboard; or simply ask for a couple of volunteers that would like to try doing the tattooing.
- D. Discuss the following questions:
 1. Is tattooing a temporary or permanent form of ID?
Permanent
 2. What are other forms of permanent ID?
Branding, ear notching
 3. What are some methods of ID that are not permanent?
Ear tags are most common, also brisket tags, ankle bands
 4. Why is it important to have animals identified?
Proof of ownership, good management (match calves up with cows, keep records on weaning weights, breed registration records, etc), record medications
 5. Why should animals that receive a medication be identified?
So you know if there is a chance of any medication being left in the animals tissues that could result in a residue in the carcass or the milk, also you can keep track of how long you've been treating it, what different things you've treated it for, whether it keeps having the same problems over again.
 6. Are there any disadvantages to using tattoos as a form of identification, especially for uses such as recording medications?
They are hard to read, need to restrain animals to read them, even then they are sometimes difficult to read. In comparison, ear tags are usually fairly easy to read.
 7. So why are tattoos used then?

Because they are permanent, they don't get lost and can't be changed.



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Assuring Quality: A guide for youth livestock producers

Animal and Premise Identification Activity

Animal and Premise Identification Activity 2a: Non-Swine focus

Resources needed:

Cardboard

Ear tattooer and ink

A. Ask youth: What animals are tattooed?

B. Demonstrate how to use tattoo pliers on a piece of cardboard.

C. Depending on size of group and how many tattoo pliers are available, you may divide youth into smaller groups with an adult or older youth with each group and have the youth tattoo the cardboard; or simply ask for a couple of volunteers that would like to try doing the tattooing.

E. Discuss the following questions:

- 1. Is tattooing a temporary or permanent form of ID?**
- 2. What are other forms of permanent ID?**
- 3. What are some methods of ID that are not permanent?**
- 4. Why is it important to have animals identified?**
- 5. Why should animals that receive a medication be identified?**
- 6. Are there any disadvantages to using tattoos as a form of identification, especially for uses such as recording medications?**
- 7. So why are tattoos used then?**