

EESA Nº1



*NICANOR EZEYZA*

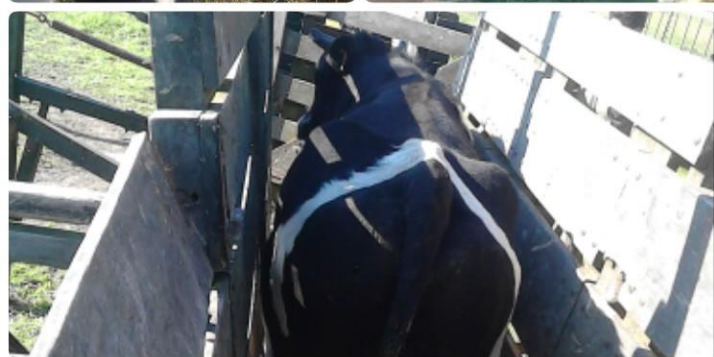
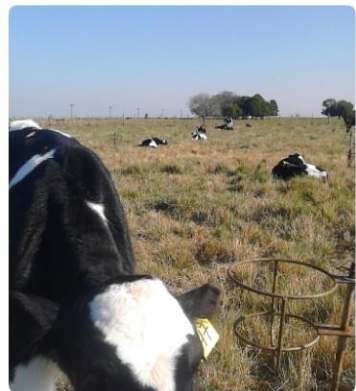
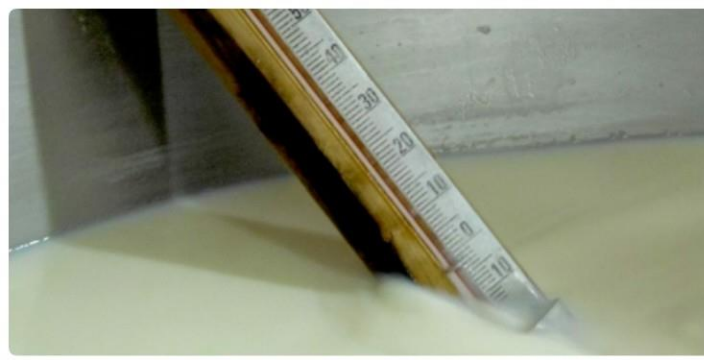
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ENGLISH PRESENTATION

“PORCINES”

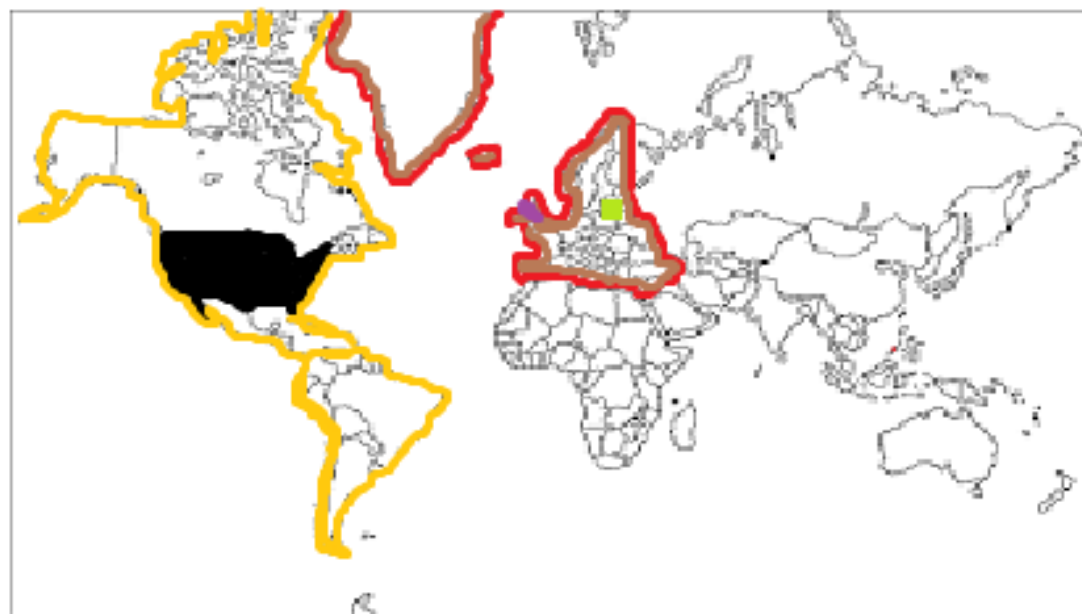








## ORIGIN OF MAIN PIG RACES IN ARGENTINA



USA	DUROC JERSEY	■
EUROPE	HAMPSHIRE	■
EUROPE	LANDRACE	■
AMERICA	SPOTTED POLAND	■
ENGLAND	YORKSHIRE	■
BELGIUM	PIETRAIN	■

# TIMELINE

**5000 BC:** The boar: it must be agile , short and deep chest with robust head .The front constitutes 70% of the animal weight.

**1493:** The first pigs came to the new world brought by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage. There were eight animals in total, which are the ancestors of almost all current pigs.

**1539-1542:** North America was taken, in the expedition of Fernando Soto(who before led Peru). They considered this as the true Street pantries by the colonizers.

**1607:** Later came other pigs to the United States, those who took John Smith in James Town from ENGLAND. The distribution of pork in the world is very unequal, while it is 40% in China (one every three people)

**1900:** Domestication changes the habits of life of the pig. The man discovered that the pig was his best fat supplier. The weight is balanced between the halves of the body.

**Present:** The growing need for animal protein led man to raise the pig-meat.70% of its weight constitutes the back.

# DIFFERENT BREEDS



The **DUROC JERSEY** is a rustic and adaptable breed from the United States, where it is one of the most popular. It is red, with variations in shading. The average weight of males is 350 kg and females 300 kg



Pigs of the **HAMPSHIRE** breed originated in England. They are animals of medium size, shape and suitable bones, medium-sized head and ears are erect slightly inclined upward and outward. The neck is short and set well on the head and trunk. They have deep and muscular shoulders, a large and deep chest and the back is broad and arched. The ribs are slightly arched and the tail set high and wide and it has very deep haunches.

### ***Characteristics***

**Head:** Light of medium length, straight profile, with a tendency to correlate concavity of age, with a minimum of double chin.

**Ears:** not too long, tilted forward and substantially parallel to the longitudinal the head. Virtually blindfolded him.

**Neck:** light and medium length.

**Backs:** medium, firm and well attached to the trunk proportions.

**Back:** very long, slightly arched in the sense of it, without depressions in union with back or spine; striking or uniform width.

**Loins:** strong and wide, without muscle weaknesses or depressions.

**Chest:** strong, compact walls. Ribs well warped, they have 17 pairs, compared with 14 from other races.

Abdomen filled with straight bottom with a minimum of twelve nipples regularly placed.

**Croup:** medium, wide, straight profile and slightly inclined towards the tail length.

**Buttocks and Thighs:** very wide, full and rounded, both laterally as the back, down to the hocks.

**Tail:** implanted reasonably high.

**Coat:** white, sometimes with dark spots on the skin. Bristles soft and thin.



# LANDRACE

# Spotted Poland



It is a breed of American origin; the color of its body is 50% white and the rest has black spots. It is characterized by good bone structure, although it has some weakness in its feet and legs. Good hardiness and dairy fitness. It grows extensively or semi-extensively.



# PIETRAIN



***Colour:*** White "dirty" with irregularly scattered black spots.

***Head:*** Relatively light, short, straight and concave cheek underdeveloped.

***Ears:*** Small directed horizontally forward and with the tip slightly curved upwards.

***Neck:*** Short, harmonious in its joints with head and trunk and small chin.

***Backs:*** Prominent, very muscular and attached to the trunk.

***Back:*** Fairly long, slightly domed, wide with a slight longitudinal depression bounded by two large muscle mass.

***Loins:*** Very muscular width and thickness.

***Chest:*** Broad, straight and of medium depth, Muscled with strong sprung ribs.

***Abdomen:*** Slightly developed and well supported, with lower line parallel to the back, and a minimum of twelve normal breasts regularly placed.

***Buttocks and Thighs:*** Very broad, full and rounded down to the hocks.

***Tail:*** Low insertion

## PIGS BREEDINGS, DIFFERENT NAMES OR CATEGORIES:

- **Gorrino cub Porker:** when they are under 4 months of age.
- **Piglet, sucker:** when they still drink milk
- **Stallion, boar or father:** the male pig is intended for breeding.
- **Gilt:** female replacement
- **Pig, capon, puppy:** castrated male intended for slaughter.
- **Piara:** a group of pigs.
- **Pork, sow:** adult pig for slaughter
- **Litter:** group of born piglets

**THE PIGS IN OUR SCHOOL ARE OF LANDRACE BREED**







## **PIGLET**

Starting weight: 23,80 kg

30 days Weight: 44,75kg

60 days Weight: 66,20kg

90 days Weight: 90kg



**STALLIONS**

Approximate weight: 420 kg





# **LITTER**

(group of  
recently  
born piglets)







## **SOW**

Jealousy at 6 months of age

Second heat for riding (gilts) weighing 90-100 kg

Duration of oestrus (heat) from 18 to 21 days

The litter is approximately 9-11 piglets





## MOTHERS





## FOOD PREPARATION





# FEEDING SYSTEM



# PORK CORRIDOR



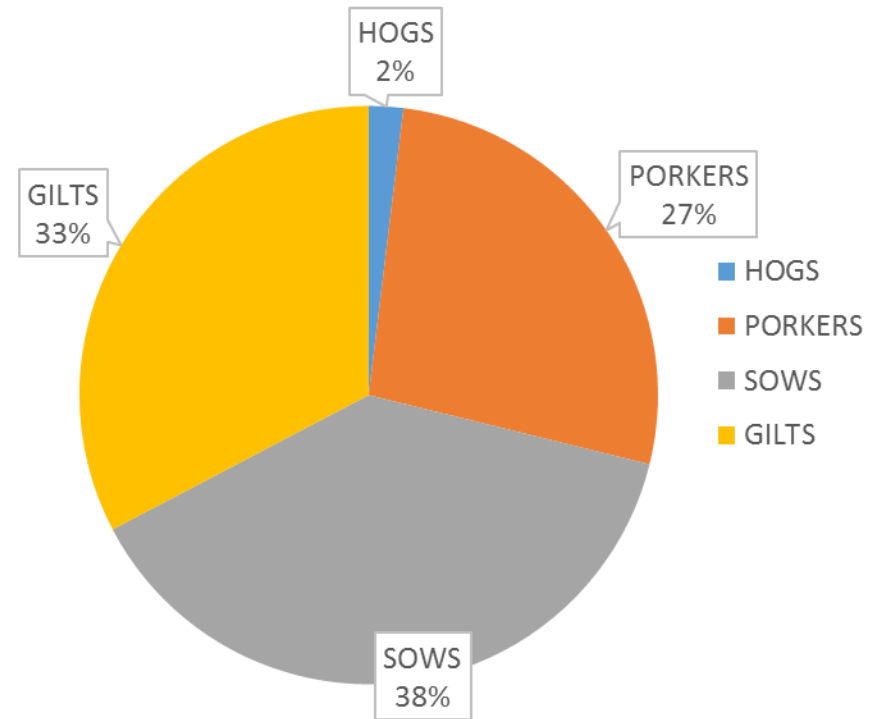
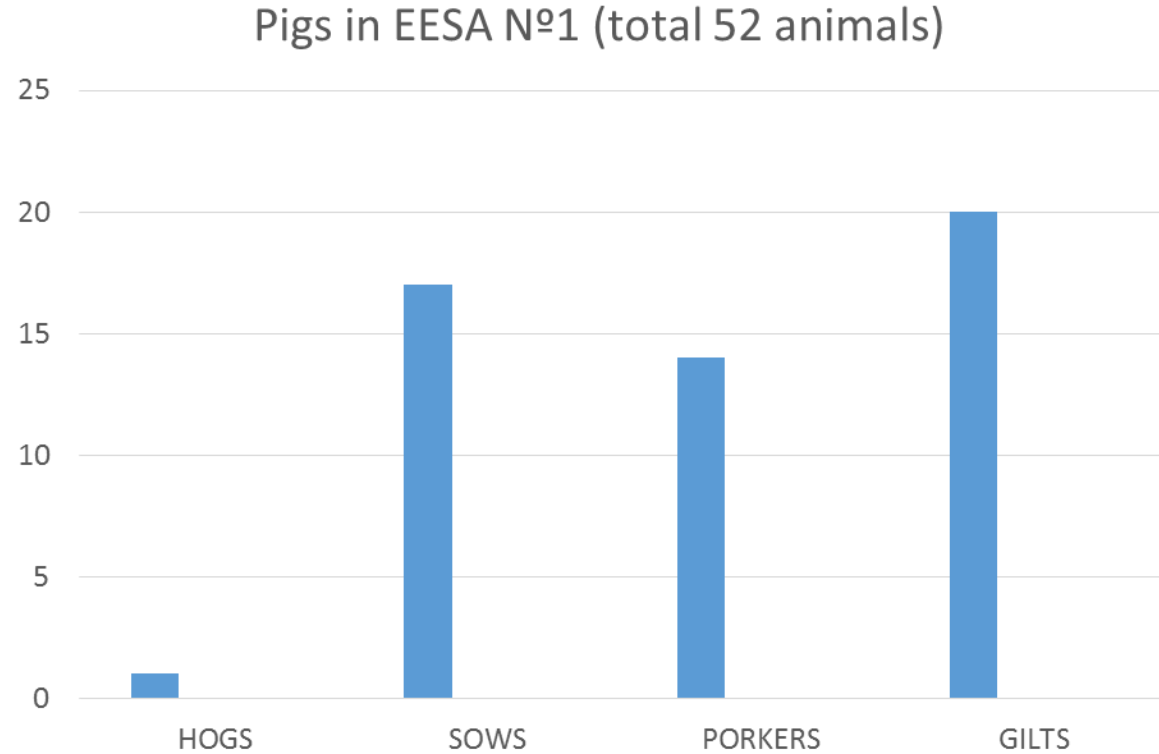
# PIGSTY



# PIG PEN







In our school there are 52 pigs: there are 14 porkers, 17 sows, 20 gilts, and there is only one hog.

## Students' productions ( posters)

# RAZAS DE CERDOS

### YORKSHIRE

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
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### LANDRACE

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

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**Meat characteristics:**

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### HAMPSHIRE

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
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### SPOTTED POLAND

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg

# TP BAZAS

### LANDRACE

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg

### DUBOC

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg

### Poland China

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg

### Pietrain

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg

### HAMPSHIRE Pig

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg

### Berkshire

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg

### Yorkshire

Known originating from England, this breed is strong, white and with a good appearance. They are known for their excellent quality of meat and their ability to produce a large amount of milk. They are also known for their ability to produce a large amount of milk.

**Miscellaneous Features:**

- Weight: 100-120 kg
- Height: 100-120 cm
- Color: White
- Origin: England

**Meat characteristics:**

- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg
- Meat: 100-120 kg

# Fetal Pig

**Inguinal canal:** An opening in the anterior abdominal wall. It projects the spermatic cord in men and the round ligament in women.

**Scrotal Sac:** Best known as the scrotum, it is a sac hanging just below the penis which contains testis testis: best known as testicles, an oval-shaped male reproductive organ that produces sperm and the male hormones androgen and testosterone.

Two substances produced by the testis are the hormones testosterone and androgen (which) are responsible for the development and maintenance of the male secondary sex traits.

**Epididymis:** a tightly coiled narrow tube that connects the testicle ducts for sperm transportation. the function of the epididymis is to assist in the transportation of sperm. In the epididymis, the sperm experience the maturation process needed.

**Penis:** the male sex organ located outside of the body. It serves as a reproductive organ and an excretory organ.

**Bladder:** the hollow organ in the lower abdomen that stores urine until it is ready for excretion. the bladder is longer in males because it passes from the prostate gland to the penis.

**Uretra:** the tube located in the penis allowing for urine to pass from the bladder to the outside of the body.

The Cowper's glands also known as the bulbourethral glands, excrete component of the seminal substance and are located right below the prostate.



## MORE POSTERS....

### YORKSHIRE

Breed originating from England. Its body is long, wide and deep with solid appearance. They are totally white, unblemished with erect ears. It has good rusticity, its character is prolific and fitness and good milk mother. Highly valued for its maternal characteristics, this swine breed is commonly used in crosses as lead-maternal line. It is also considered the best among the commercial strains in terms of resistance. The Yorkshire is, often the best race in values of prolificacy, maternal qualities like milk capacity and productivity. Although it appears that gives an age of puberty later their offspring. It is also found along with Duroc. Between having a higher growth rate and FCR. But things change when we start to talk about quality parameters, only the Duroc is less valued as quality of the channel, its noble proportions in parts and the quality of the meat. For quality meat is taken into account especially the amount of fat marbling in the muscle. However, this breed has rarely, pale white muscle exudative (PSE).

#### Miscellaneous features:

Weaning range covering .....	14
20-90 kg average daily gains (g / day) .....	725
20-90 kg conversion rate (g / day) .....	3
First delivery (days) .....	352
living / delivery piglets .....	10.5
Weaners / delivery .....	9-10

#### Meat characteristics:

Back fat thickness at 90 kg (mm) .....	13.5 to 17.5
Carcass yield at 90 kg Headless .....	75%
Carcass length (cm) .....	99
% Noble pieces .....	62
% Estimated carcass lean on .....	52, 5



### LANDRACE

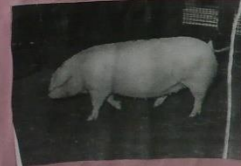
Breed of European origin. It presents a white color with the same color ears directed entirely forward. They are the longest of all races. Very prolific, with an average of 12 piglets with very good weight at birth. The way most appropriate farming is intensive. Very versatile, as it is used as a pure, maternal or paternal line. Their production rates are very similar to Yorkshire, although it has a higher performance and greater channel length thereof. It presents somewhat lower values in reproductive parameters, and a greater tendency to PSE. This breed is recognized as such lean as it presents low values of fatness. It is probably, together with the most used Yorkshire breed.

#### Miscellaneous features:

Interval weaning-mating .....	16
20-90 kg average daily gain (g / day) .....	695
20-90 kg conversion rate (kg / kg) .....	3.1
First Delivery (days) .....	342
living / delivery piglets .....	10 / 10.5
Weaners / delivery .....	8.1 / 10

#### Meat characteristics:

Back fat thickness at 90 kg (mm) .....	13-16.5
Carcass yield at 90 kg Headless .....	74.5%
Carcass length (cm) .....	101
% Noble pieces .....	62
% Estimated carcass lean on .....	53



### HAMPSHIRE

They are black with a white stripe around the body and covering forequarters. It has ears. Asian type. They are rustic animals but less resistant to heat. Very prolific, they have excellent fitness. Of meat production, such as Landrace or Pietrain, but not just cases of PSE, as it is a race of origin. American. It has on productive skills and good quality parameters, it is generally used as males terminators meat crossbreeding, whether single or three-way. This breed which is normally introduced in crosses to improve carcass quality.

The sows reach puberty between 5 and 7 months of age and males between 6 and 9

However, it is advisable to wait until the second estrus in females and ten months to use males in reproductive purposes. Polyestrous cycle. It has a duration of 2 days and the lasts heat 8-48 hours. Ovulation occurs in the second half of heat, gestation lasts about 144 days. The ovaries are essential organs for production. They are endocrine glands (gametes) glands.



### Sow reproductive system

**Ovaries** - The female reproductive system usually four is pairs. The ovaries contain the female's eggs.

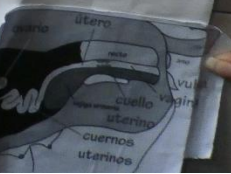
The primary function of the ovaries is to release a mature egg so that ovulation can begin.

The ovaries also belong to the endocrine system.

The left ovarian vein empties into the renal vein.

**Fallopian Tubes** - Tubes leading from the peritoneal cavity near the ovaries in a female into the uterus.

Their function is to grab hold of the egg released by the ovary. Tiny hairs within the fallopian tubes sweep the egg slowly through until it reaches the uterus. The egg is fertilized in the tubes.



## A BIT OF HISTORY...THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN “PORK” AND “PIG”

We can thank the French for giving us the word *pork*.

When you stop and think about it, it's actually quite strange that pig meat is called “[pork](#)”.

The answer actually involves a rather complicated lesson in etymology, but we'll try to put it as simply as possible.

According to [eGullet](#), it all goes back to the Norman conquest of Britain in 1066. When the French took over England, there became two ways of saying a whole lot of words, and from a gastronomic standpoint the French won out (as they usually do). This is likely because the lower-class Anglo-Saxons were the hunters (so we get the animal names from them), and the upper-class French only saw these animals on the dinner table (so we get the culinary terms from them). So the Anglo-Saxon *pig* became the French *porc*, which was Anglicized to *pork*.