**Contestant Number: _____**

**Name: _____**

## Junior Performance Scenario
## Crossbred Breeding Gilts

| No. | Number Born Alive | 21-day Litter Weight (lb.) | Days to 250 lb. | Backfat at 250 lb. (in.) | Loineye Area At 250 lb. (sq. in.) | Dam's Sow Productivity Index | Maternal Index* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | 160 | 179 | 0.95 | 6.2 | 104 | 101 |
| 2 | 15 | 221 | 165 | 0.72 | 7.3 | 122 | 111 |
| 3 | 12 | 192 | 156 | 0.75 | 7.7 | 118 | 120 |
| 4 | 10 | 160 | 176 | 0.65 | 8.0 | 104 | 108 |

*Maternal Index includes maternal, growth, and carcass traits.

Rank these Yorkshire-cross breeding gilts as replacements in a commercial operation.  They will be artificially inseminated to Landrace boars with the goal of producing replacement gilts for the operation. All barrows and gilts not kept as replacements will be sold as market hogs on a carcass basis with payment based on Lean Index.  All pigs will be raised in total confinement.  The producer profits most from having large litters of fast-growing, lean, heavy-muscled hogs.

## Use a judging card to place this class and hand it in along with this paper after answering the questions below!

_____1. Which gilt was farrowed from the most productive sow?

_____2. Which gilt has the best combination of maternal, growth, and carcass traits?

_____3. Between the 2 slower growing gilts, which is more desirable for carcass traits?

_____4. True or False: Gilts 1 and 4 are likely littermates.

_____5. Which gilt's progeny are likely to excel in carcass lean value?