| Contestant Number: | |
|--------------------|--|
| Name: | |

Junior Performance Scenario Yorkshire 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 | 15 | 225 | 165 | 0.81 | 7.7 | 119 | 120 |
| 2 | 10 | 140 | 182 | 0.97 | 6.5 | 105 | 111 |
| 3 | 12 | 180 | 156 | 0.75 | 8.0 | 112 | 115 |
| 4 | 10 | 160 | 176 | 0.85 | 7.0 | 110 | 111 |

^{*}Maternal Index includes maternal, growth, and carcass traits.

Rank these Yorkshire breeding gilts as replacements in a commercial operation. They will be artificially inseminated to Duroc boars with the goal of producing terminal offspring. All progeny 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 least 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 2 and 4 are likely littermates. |
| _5. Which gilt's progeny are likely to excel in carcass lean value? |