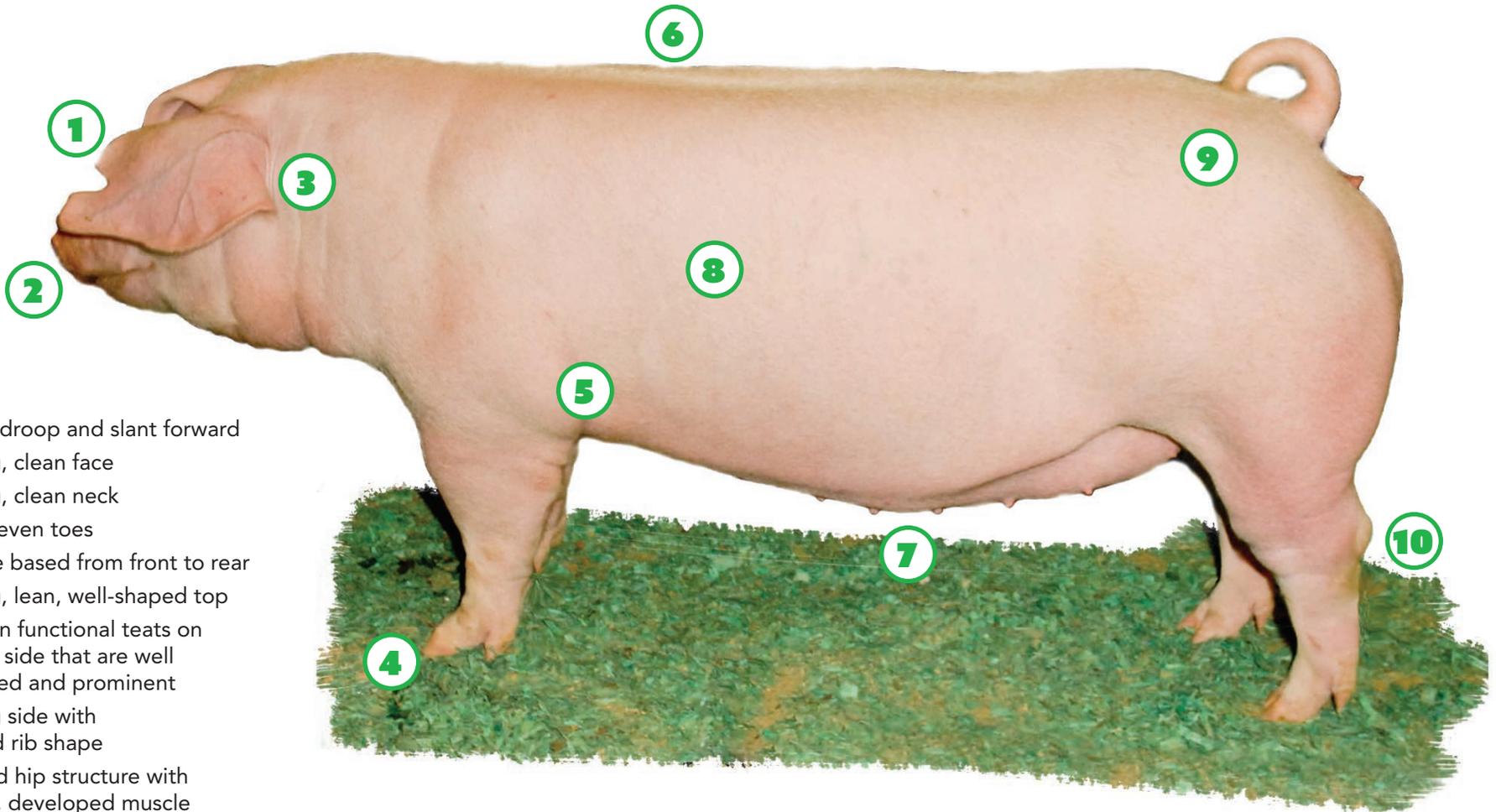


IDEAL LANDRACE FEATURES

To find out more about Landrace breed registration and show eligibility, visit nationalswine.com.



1. Ears droop and slant forward
2. Long, clean face
3. Long, clean neck
4. Big, even toes
5. Wide based from front to rear
6. Long, lean, well-shaped top
7. Seven functional teats on each side that are well spaced and prominent
8. Long side with good rib shape
9. Good hip structure with long, developed muscle
10. Hind legs that set down square with a flexible hock

LANDRACE THE WORLD'S MATERNAL BREED

Landrace are utilized as Grandparents (GP) in the production of F1 parent stock females that are utilized in a terminal crossbreeding program. They excel in litter size, birth and weaning weight, rebreeding interval, durability and longevity. They produce F1 females that exhibit 100% maternal heterosis when mated to a Yorkshire.

History of the Landrace Breed

Landrace are white in color. Their ears droop and slant forward with its top edges nearly parallel to the bridge of a straight nose. Landrace, which are noted for their ability to farrow and raise large litters, are the fifth most recorded breed of swine in the United States.

The American Landrace descended from the Danish Landrace that originated in 1895. At that time the large white hog was brought from England and crossed with the native swine. After that infusion, the Landrace was developed and improved by selection and testing. It was mainly through the use of Landrace that Denmark became the chief bacon-exporting country. To protect this position, Denmark refused to export purebred Landrace breeding stock for many years.

In the early 1930s the United States Department of Agriculture entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Denmark for the purchase of 24 Danish Landrace. This stock was to be used for swine research studies at agricultural experiment stations, with the stipulation that this breed would not be propagated as a pure breed for commercial use.

During the 15 years following the original importation, Landrace were used in numerous comparisons with American breeds. As a result of this work, four new breeds have been registered by the Inbred Livestock Registry Association.

In May of 1949, the USDA petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark to release its restrictions on the propagation of purebred Landrace in the United States. This request was granted, and the American Landrace Association was formed in 1950 to register and promote the sale of purebred breeding stock.

Following the removal of restrictions on commercial use of Danish Landrace, the importations of Norwegian and Swedish breeding stock provided the outcrosses necessary for the expansion and development of the American Landrace breed of today. More than 700,000 offspring have been registered from the parent stock.

The Landrace breed is promoted on its ability to cross well with other breeds. As well Landrace are known for their length of body, high percentage of carcass weight in the ham and loin, and ideal amount of finish. Landrace are prolific sows that farrow large pigs and which are exceptionally heavy milkers. These traits have designated the Landrace breed as "America's Sowherd".

Landrace Breed Eligibility Requirements

Updated by the board of directors of the American Landrace Association – March, 2015

1. Landrace barrows and gilts exhibited as market animals:
 - a. Must be white in color and possess Landrace breed character (ears must be down). Refer to ideal Landrace photo.
 - b. Must be ear notched within seven days of birth.
 - c. Must NOT allow any color hair other than white.
 - d. Must NOT allow more than three spots of skin pigmentation.
 - e. Must NOT allow any spot of skin pigmentation larger than one U.S. minted quarter.
 - f. Must have no evidence of an extra dewclaw.
 - g. Must be stress negative.
 - h. Must not have hernia or rupture – both scrotal and abdominal.
 - i. Must not have hermaphroditism.
 - j. Must not have cryptorchidism.
 - k. Barrows must not have one testicle or any pronounced abdominal condition of the testicles.
 - l. Must have at least six functional udder sections on each side of the underline. Pin teats and inverted nipples are not considered functional.
2. Landrace boars and gilts intended for breeding:
 - a. Must meet the above requirements along with the following to be eligible for recording and exhibition in a breeding animal class:
 - i. A boar must not have a physical defect (including but not limited to an adhered or tied penis, limp penis, infantile penis and coiling of the penis in the diverticulum), which would hinder proper delivery of semen, and the boar must extend his penis without physical manipulation excluding the expression of the sheath fluid; if a boar cannot meet the above requirements, his pedigree will be canceled.