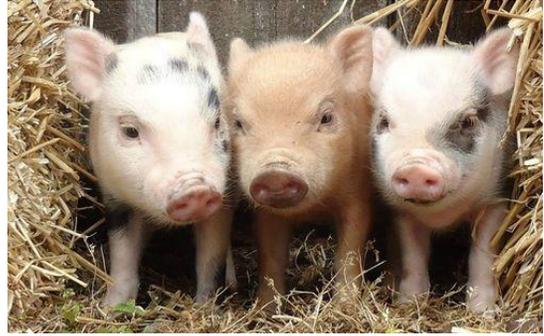


Sus domesticus

Juliana Pigs

Class: Mammalia. **Order:** Artiodactyl. **Family:** Suidae.

Other names: Miniature Painted Pig.



Physical Description: Pigs are a genus of even-toed ungulates (hooved) within the family Suidae. Pigs are native to Europe and Asia but are common throughout the world. The Juliana Pig is a small colorful pig originating in Europe through selective breeding of various kinds of pigs. The Juliana Pig is small, spotted, and more closely resembles a small version of a large hog or feral pig than it does the Pot Belly pig. This breed should not exhibit a pronounced pot belly or sway back, should have a long snout, and be slight in frame. Temperament is of the utmost importance since the Juliana has been specifically bred to work with humans. The most prominent feature of the head is a long straight snout that is neither turned up nor snubbed. Eyes are almond shaped, clearly visible, and can be black, brown, blue, green, or purple. Ears are small and erect, heavy jowls are to be discouraged, front legs should be set under the shoulders, and rear legs should be set apart, but under the body. They have two toes of even length and two dewclaws on each foot. Their tails are straight when relaxed with a switch on the end, but when excited or in motion, the Juliana tail may curl or twist. Always spotted, their base color can be silver, white, red, rust, black, or cream; spots are generally black but can also be red or white. Spotting should be profuse and random, not in a piebald pattern, and may fade or blend in as the hair gets longer. Their hair coat is coarse, thick, and may be quite long in the winter. The Juliana pig should be between 20 - 40 pounds (no Juliana should be over 65 lbs when mature). Weight will vary depending on bone structure, health, and length of the pig. Height ranges from 10-16" and length from chest to base of tail is 12-26".

Diet in the Wild: They are omnivores, eating plants and animals. Their snouts are well suited to rooting for food scraps, roots, nuts, fungi, bulbs, earthworms, and insects.

Diet at the Zoo: Pig grain.

Habitat & Range: Originally occurred in Europe, Asia, North Africa, and the Malay Archipelago. Included in this native range were a number of island populations, including the British Isles, Corsica, Sardinia, Japan, Sri Lanka, the Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan, Hainan, Sumatra, Java, and smaller islands of the East Indies. Later, they were introduced throughout the world as domesticated animals by humans. Currently, *Sus scrofa* can be found nearly everywhere, from homes to barns to boggy marshes and mountainous terrain.

Life Span: 14 to 18 years of age.

Perils in the wild: Dogs, bears, coyote, bobcats, crocodiles, other carnivores. Young pigs may be preyed on by large snakes, raptors, cats, wolves, and other large predators.

Physical Adaptations:

- Pigs prefer clean environments; they sit in mud for cooling purposes since pigs do not sweat.

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- Pigs have an excellent sense of smell and are used to find truffles in many European countries. The pig nose ends in a floating disk of cartilage attached to muscles. This adaptation makes the pig nose much more sensitive than the human nose.
- Nose is strengthened by a pre-nasal bone, providing the pig with an excellent digging tool.
- Generally have poor vision due to developed muscles used for sharp focusing.

Behavioral Adaptations:

- Wild *Sus scrofa* in Europe are sometimes found in large herds ('sounders') of up to 100, though 20 individuals is more typical. Sounders are made up of females and their young. When males reach maturity they leave the group and live mainly on their own. Sounders may travel together over a large home range, but do not migrate. Wild pigs are generally active at dusk, dawn, and at night.
- Very intelligent animals, which makes them attractive to many pet owners.
- Usually very vocal animals producing some very noisy grunts and squeals.

Reproduction and Development:

- Females go into heat every 3 weeks, squeal for a male and urinate frequently, while males emit an offensive odor and develop froth around their mouths.
- If not spayed or neutered, both males and females may grow tusks.
- Gestation lasts for about 113 days.
- Mothers give birth to litters of 1 to 12 young, but generally between 4 and 8.
- The mother's milk is the primary food for the first 2 to 3 months.
- Juliana pigs are classed as an adult at 2 yrs of age. They do 95% of their growing in their first year.

Additional Information:

- Law enforcement agencies have even employed pig sniffing power for drug searches.
- They are one of the oldest breeds of pigs. The breed has been endangered many times.
- This breed is known for its mushroom hunting skills and has been bred and trained as research and rescue pigs. They were imported from Europe for the pet industry.
- One of the best attributes to this breed is their temperament and personality. They have a dog-like personality- laid back, calm, easy going, and get along great with other animals and people.
- Humans have been raising pigs for more than 9,000 years.
- Scientists have completely sequenced the genome of a domestic pig, which will allow farmers to breed healthier and meatier pigs, as well as creating more faithful models of human disease.

Conservation Status: IUCN Status: Not assessed. Domestic populations are stable; some wild relatives, including the Visayan Warty Pig, are endangered.

Conservation Efforts: N/A

Glossary: List of definitions of the most important recurrent technical terms used in the text: N/A.

Sources:

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