ANIMAL ID

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Swine Hair Sample Collection Instructions

1

Yellow WCLA Swine Tag inserted in right ear # visible on outside (back) of the ear.

Check the ear tag number of the animal, and record it on the hair sample envelope.

We recommend coarse hair from the loin or rump. If the animal has been shaved, hair can usually be found between the toes, on the jowl/face, inside the ear, or around the tail head. Clean the sample area to remove dirt or other contaminants.

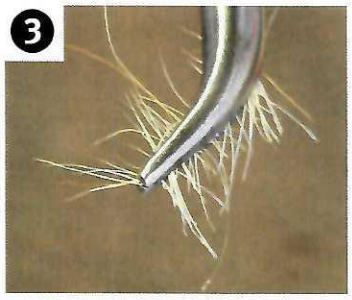
Use bent nose, long nose or needle nose pliers to pull the hair. You will need at least five pulls to get enough hair.

2

Pull a tuft of hair from the animal. Pull the hair directly away from the skin, **NOT at an angle.** This will allow the hair root to come out with the hair.

Note: Do NOT cut the hair from the animal. The hair MUST CONTAIN ROOTS for DNA testing. Avoid touching the roots and make sure the hair is dry.

3



Visually inspect the hairs for intact roots. Roots or follicles are easy to see (like human hairs with a bulb at the end). You may notice a color variation which indicates that the root is intact. A minimum of 40 hair roots is needed.

Place the sample in the hair sample envelope, and then seal the envelope in the presence of exhibitor and parent/supervisor.

Do not put hairs in a plastic bag.

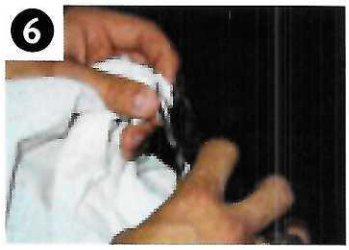
4

Fill out the remaining information lines on the envelope, and have the witnesses sign.

5

REMEMBER: Cleanse hands and pliers between animal samples to ensure that hairs from different animals are not mixed.

6



Swine Hair Sample Checklist

- ✓ **Select collection area–we suggest loin or rump**
- ✓ **Record ear tag number on the envelope**
- ✓ **Obtain at least 40 hairs with follicles**
- ✓ **Take at least 5 pulls**
- ✓ **Inspect for follicles–do NOT touch follicles**
- ✓ **Obtain exhibitor signature & seal envelope**
- ✓ **Clean pliers and hands between animals**