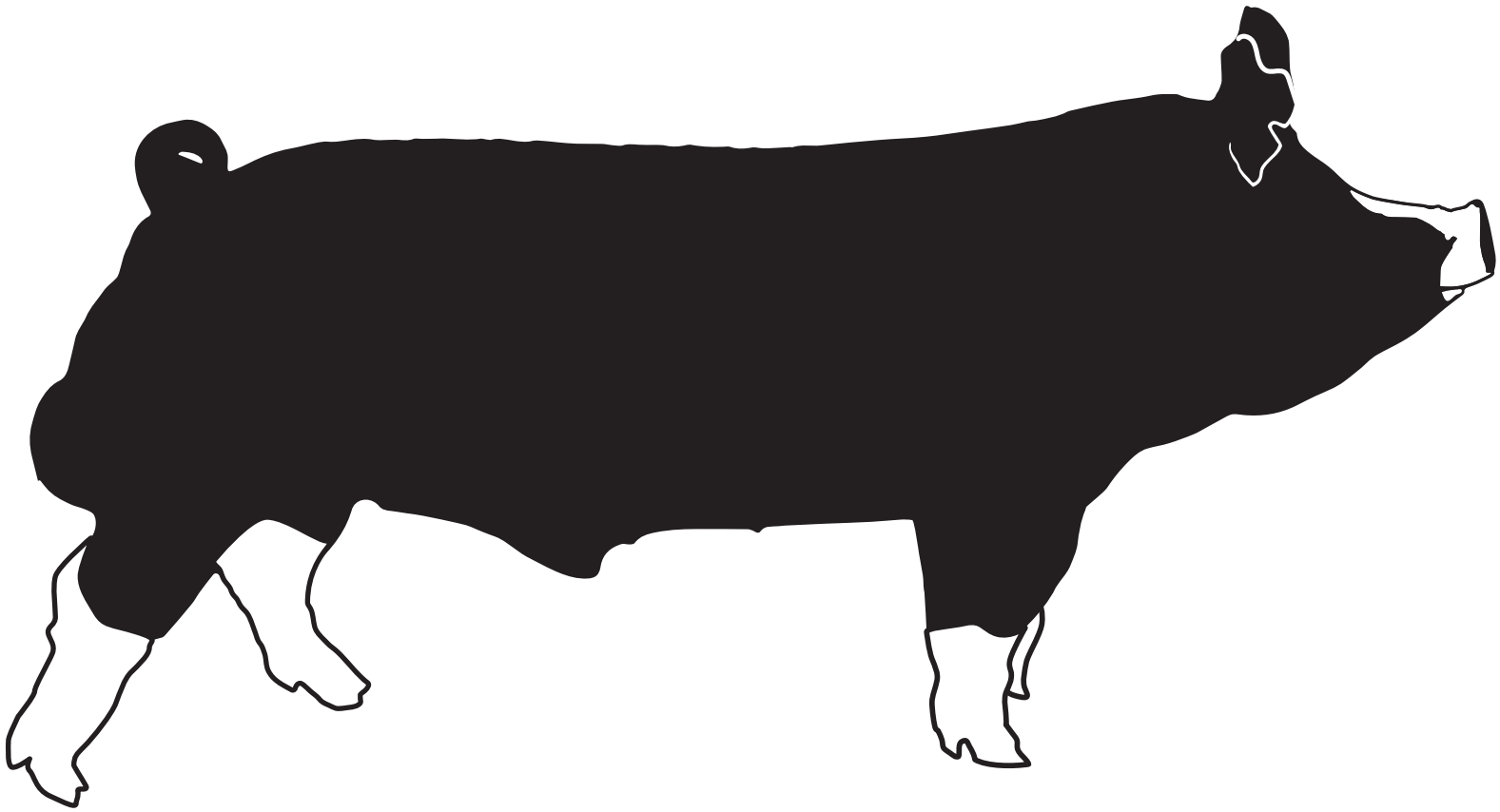
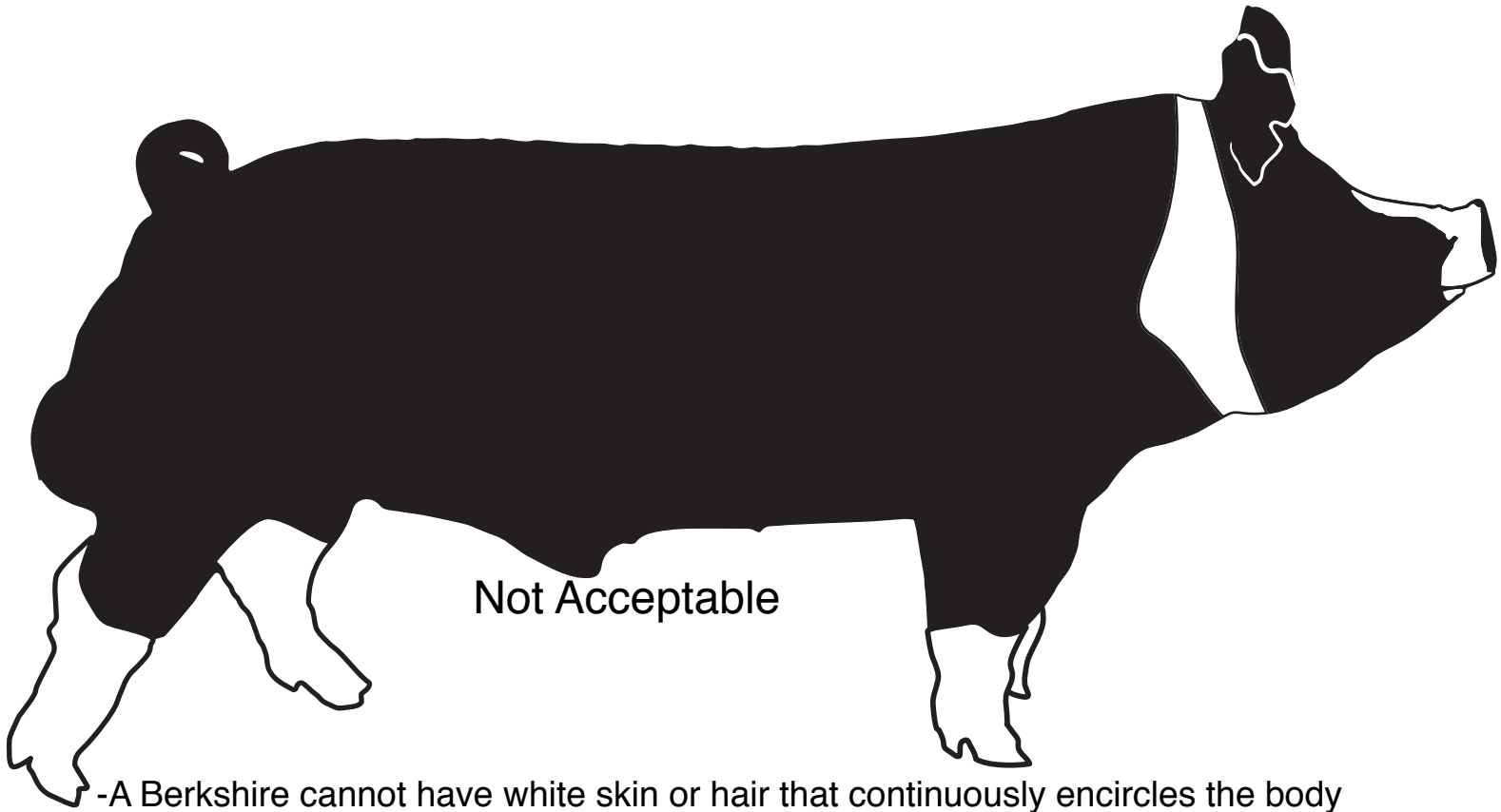


American Berkshire Association Breed Standards



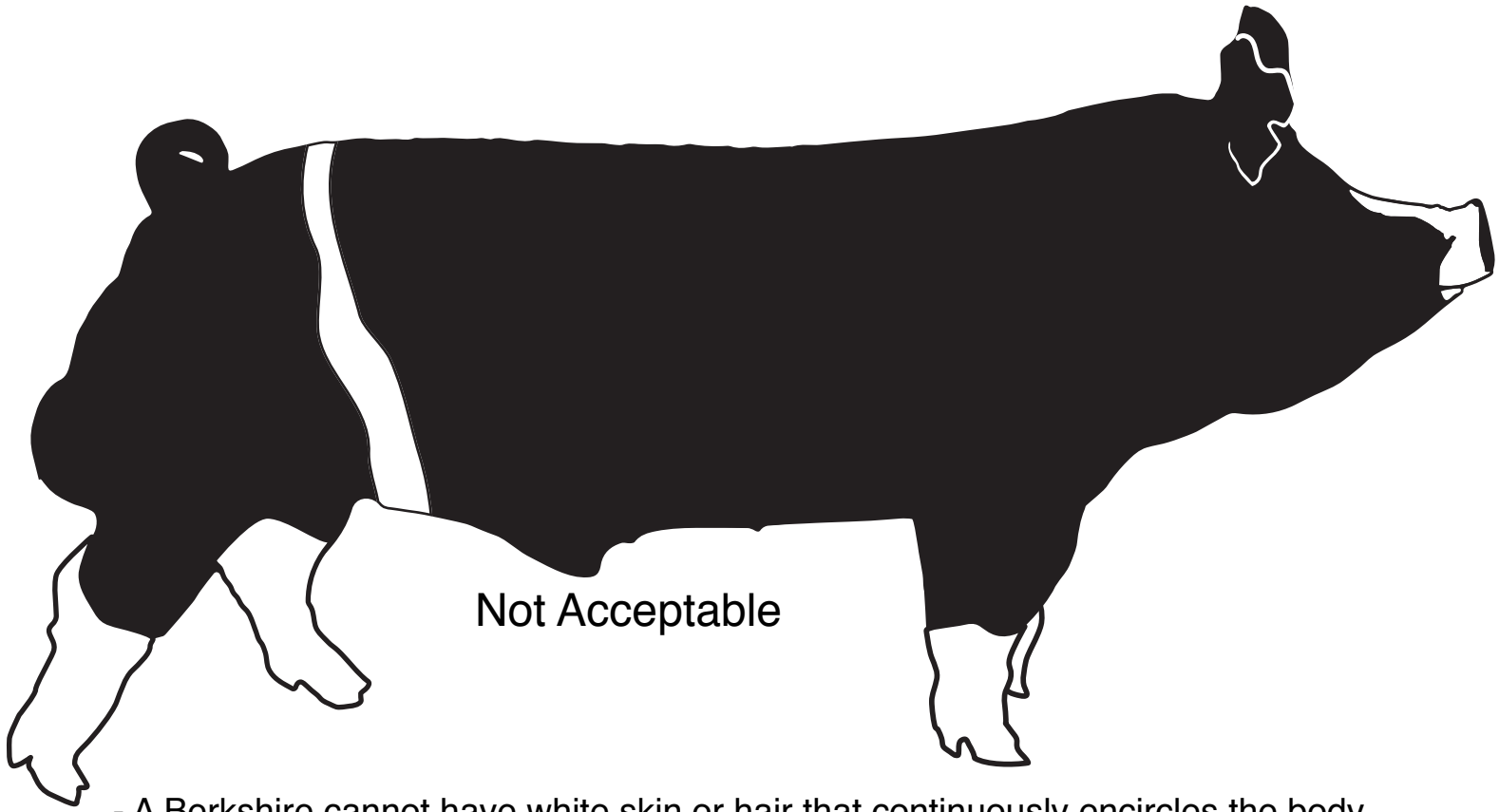
A Berkshire ideally should have 6 white points - end of nose, bottom of each leg and at the end of the tail (if the tail is not docked). They may be missing one of the white leg points.

Following are some photos of what is acceptable and what is not. The complete rules from the Constitution and Bylaws is at the end of this document.



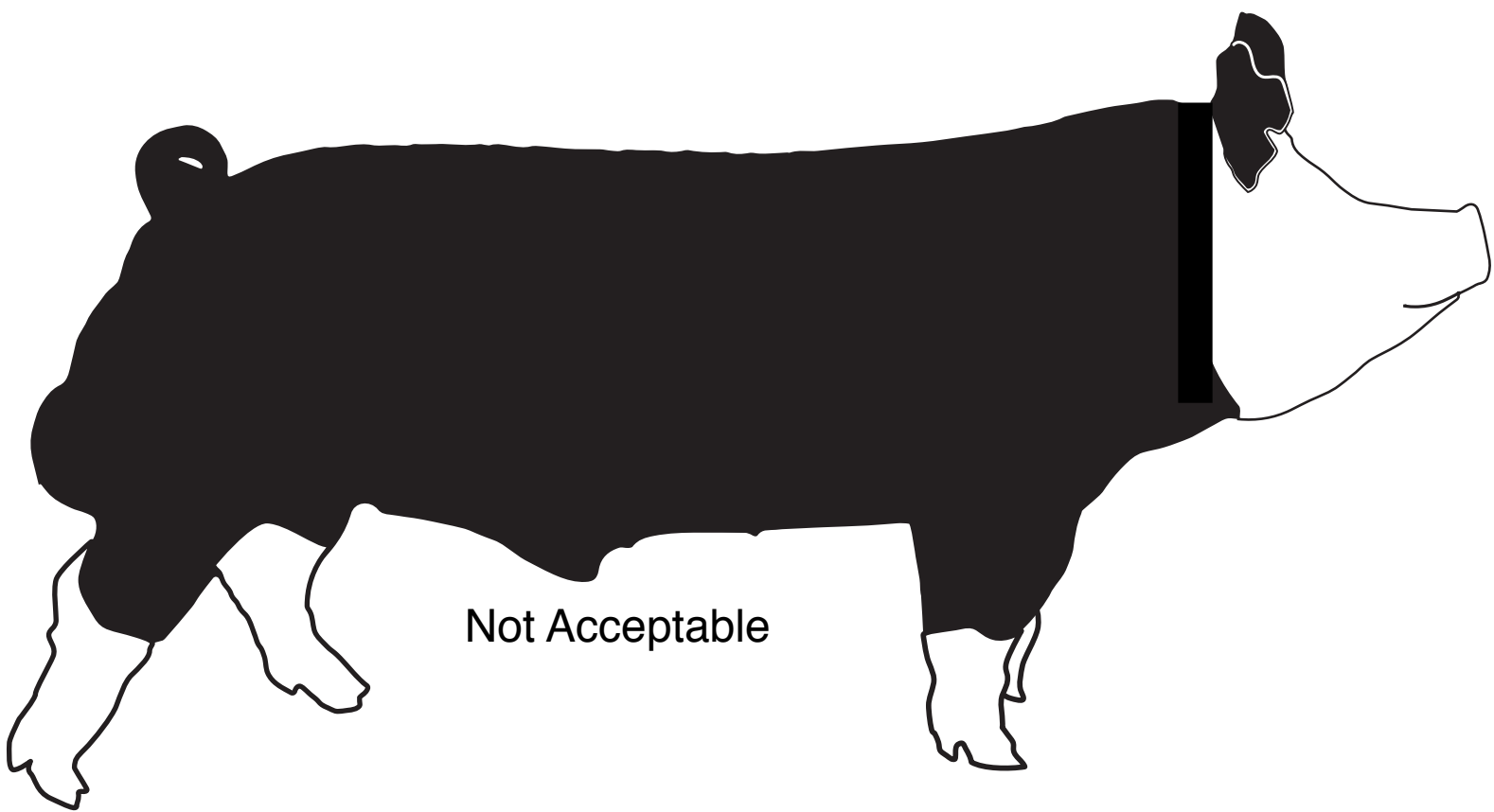
Not Acceptable

- A Berkshire cannot have white skin or hair that continuously encircles the body anywhere between the base of the ear and the base of the tail.



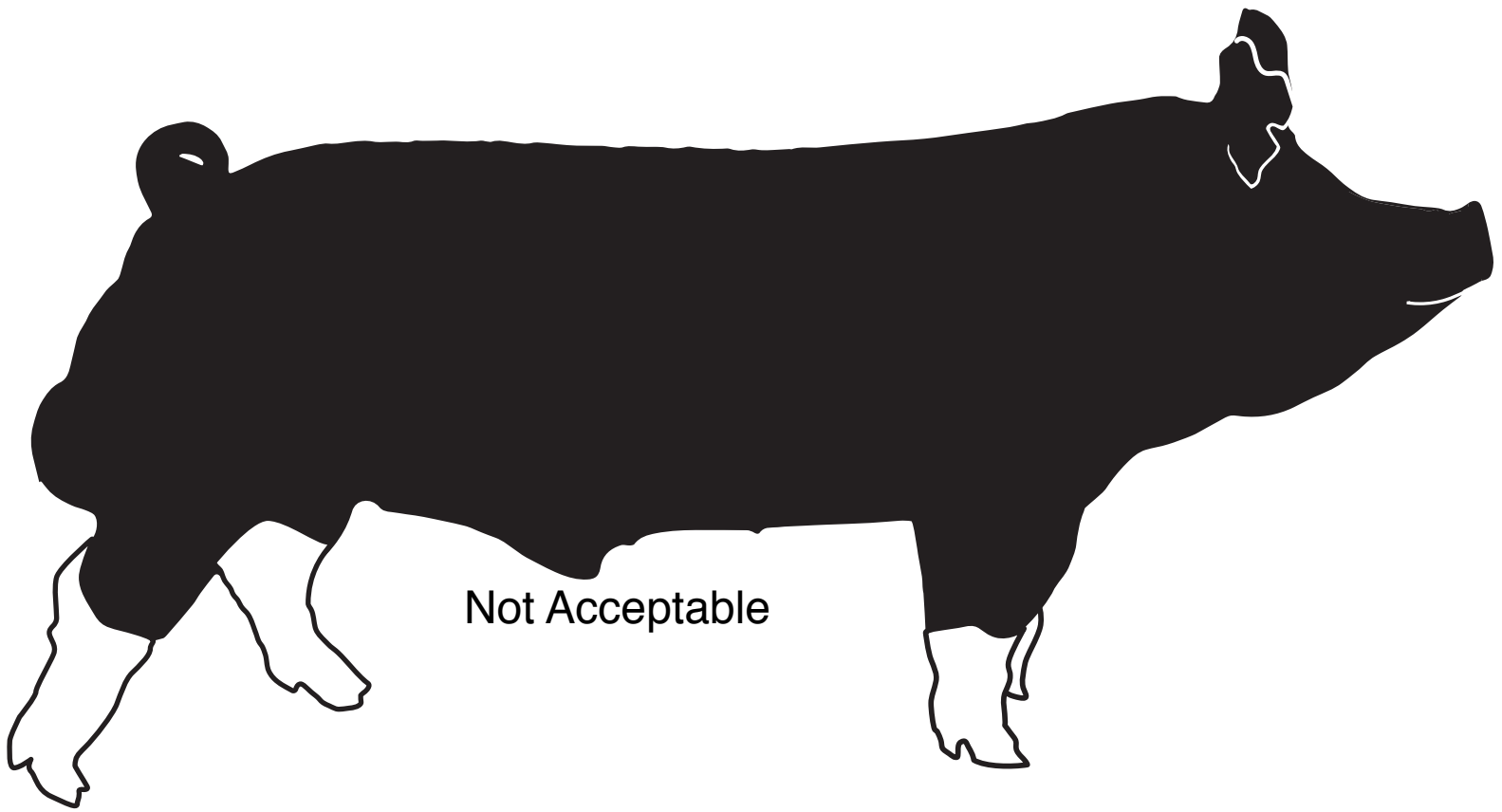
Not Acceptable

- A Berkshire cannot have white skin or hair that continuously encircles the body anywhere between the base of the ear and the base of the tail.

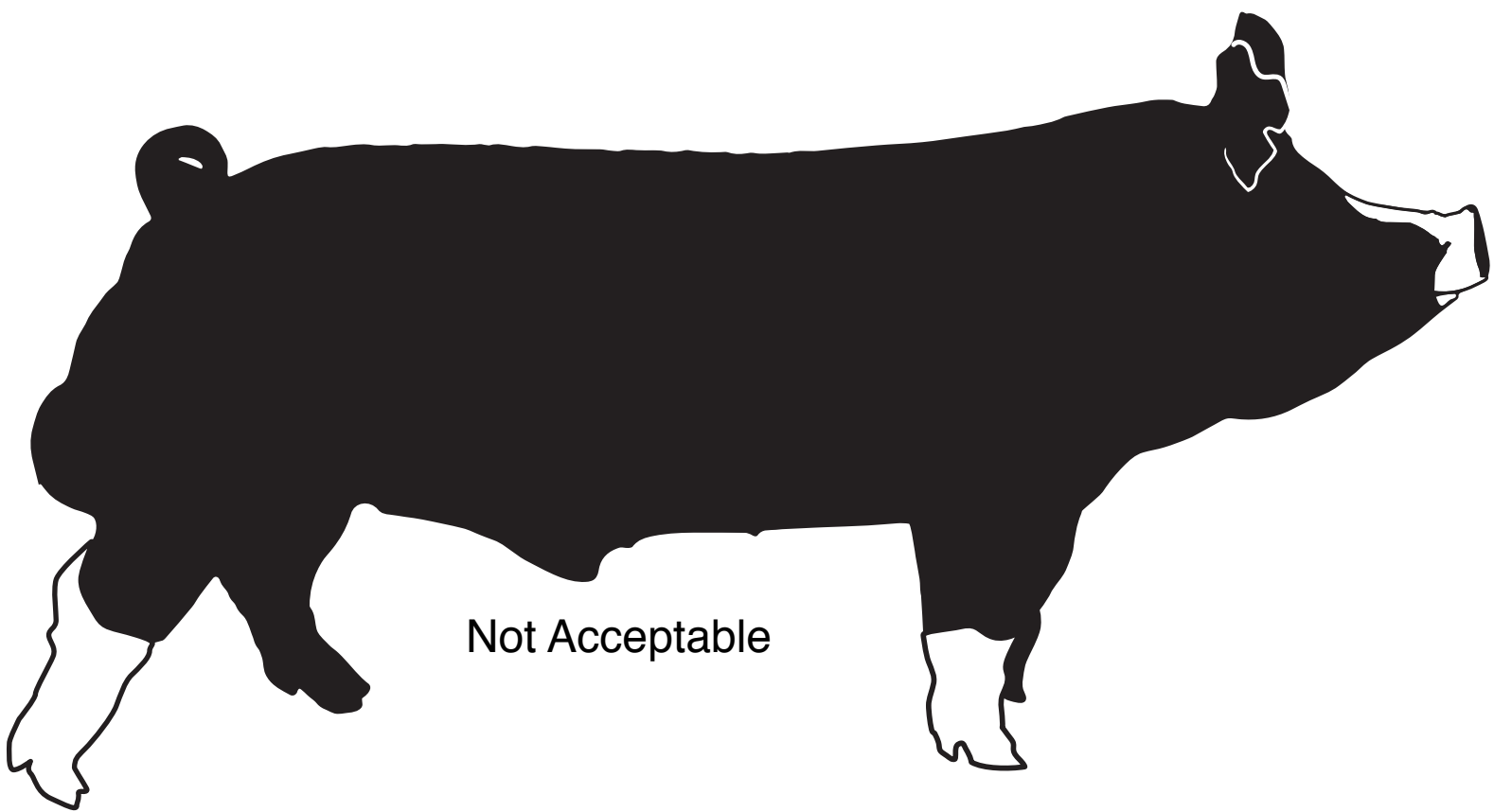


Not Acceptable

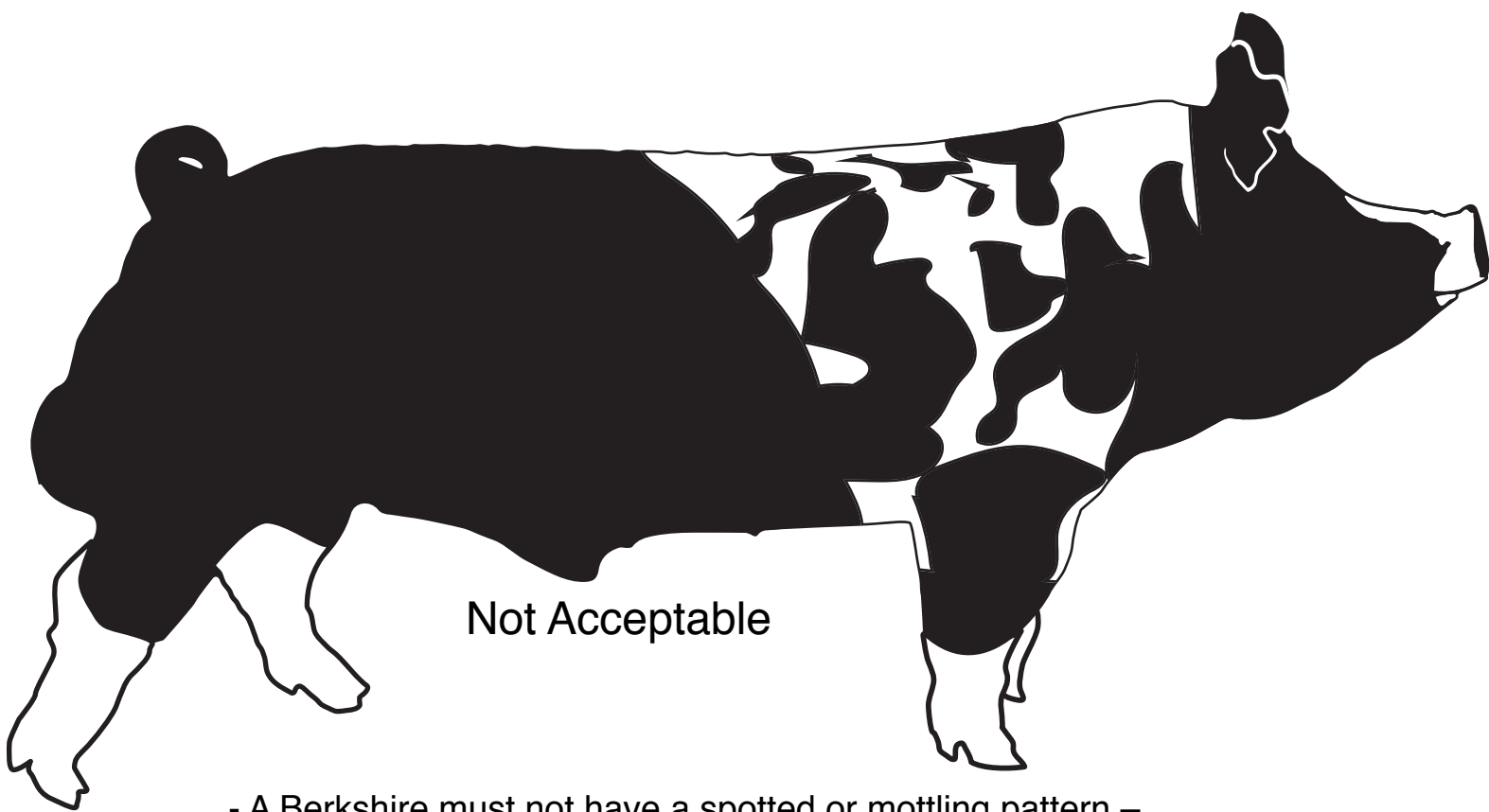
- From the base of the ear forward, a Berkshire cannot be solid white.



- From the base of the ear forward, a Berkshire cannot be solid black.



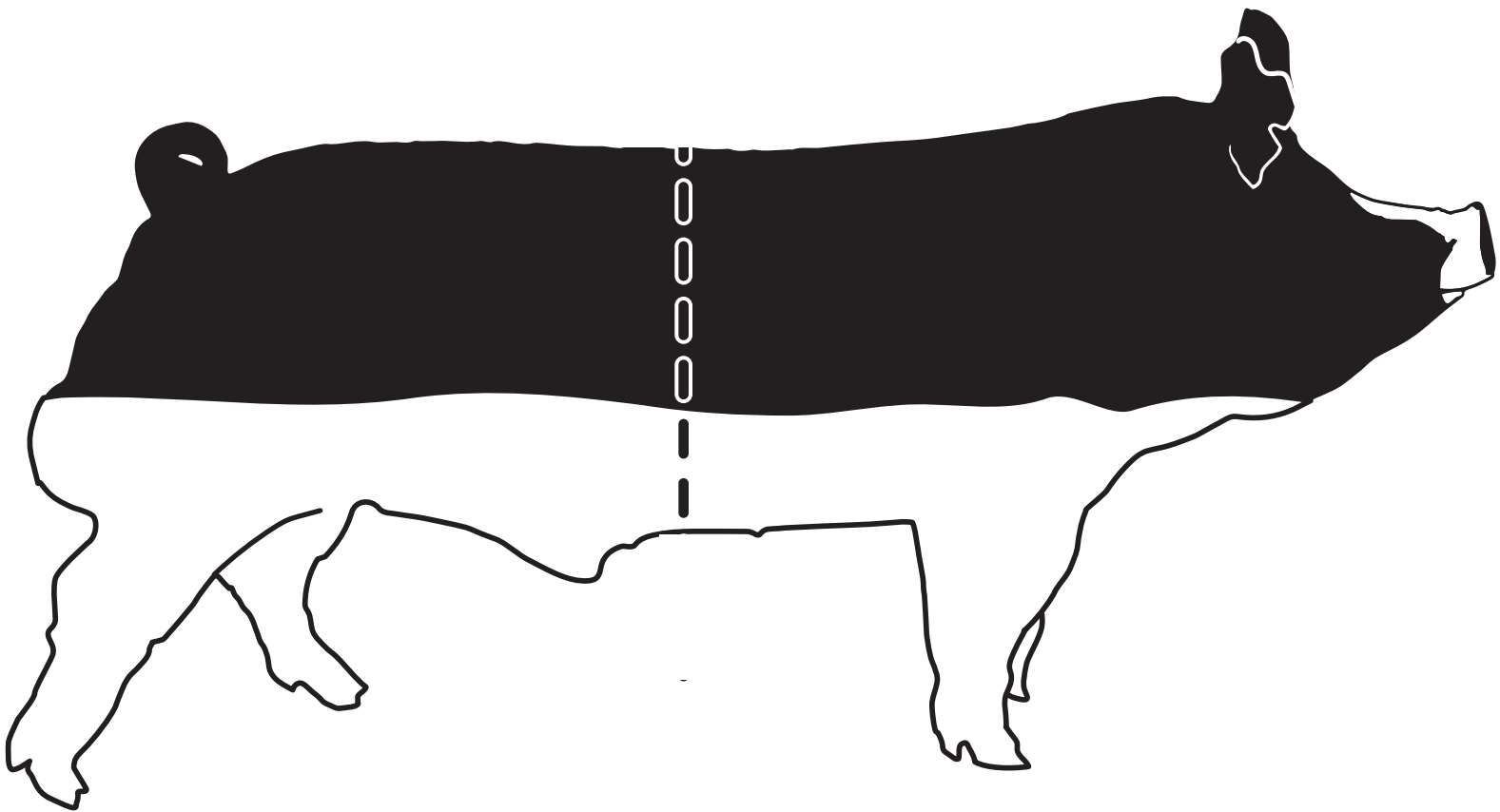
- A Berkshire must have white on at least 3 of 4 legs



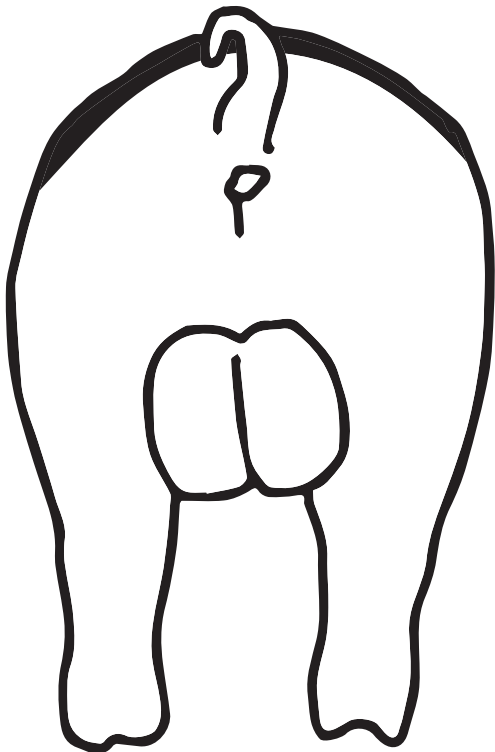
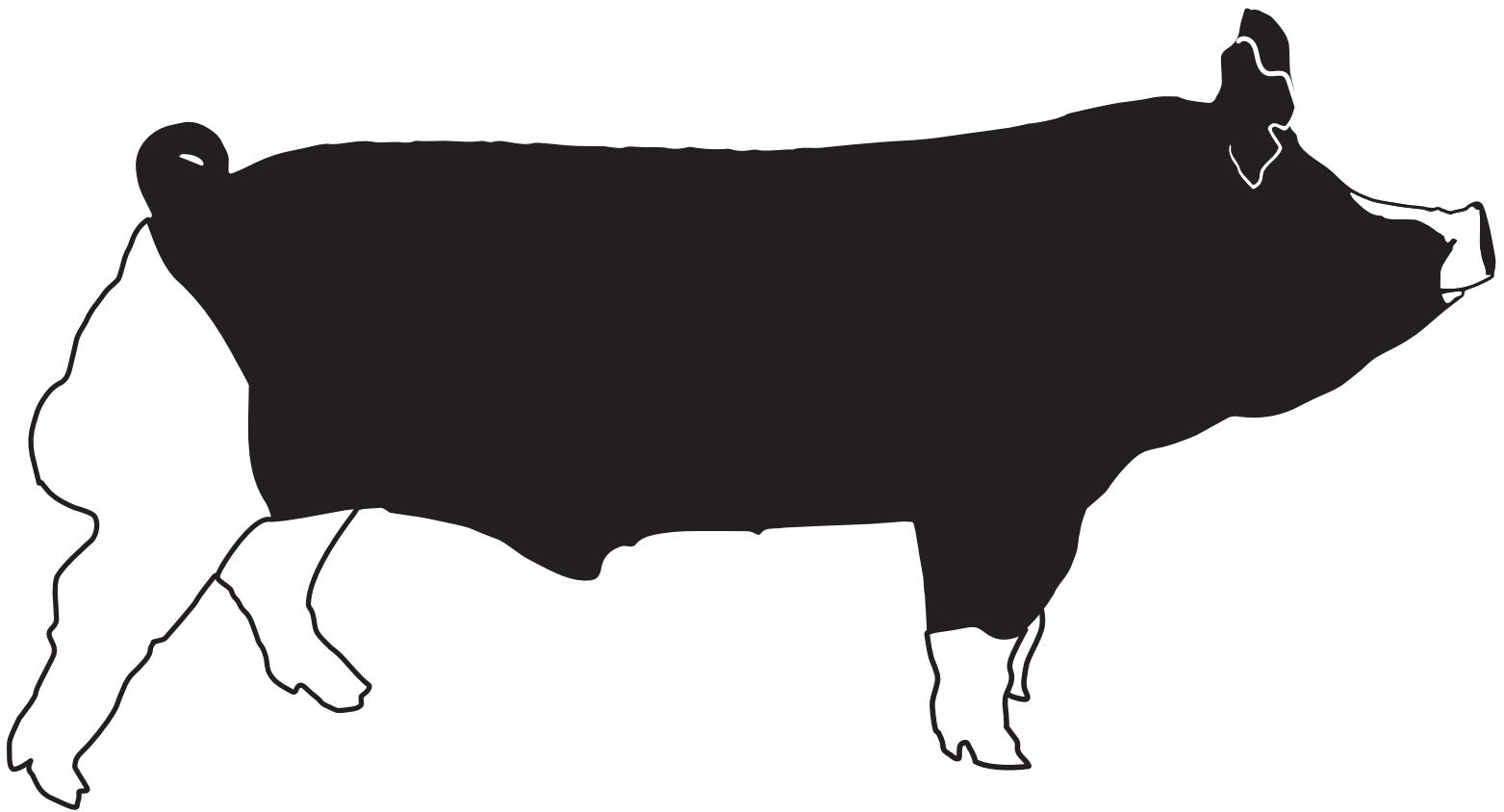
Not Acceptable

- A Berkshire must not have a spotted or mottling pattern – an intermixture of black and white and/or red hair that is larger than a contiguous 93.5 square inches area anywhere on the body of a mature pig (approximately a 8 ½ x 11 square inch area, on a 50 lb pig, this would be equivalent to 15 square inches, or a 3 x 5 area).

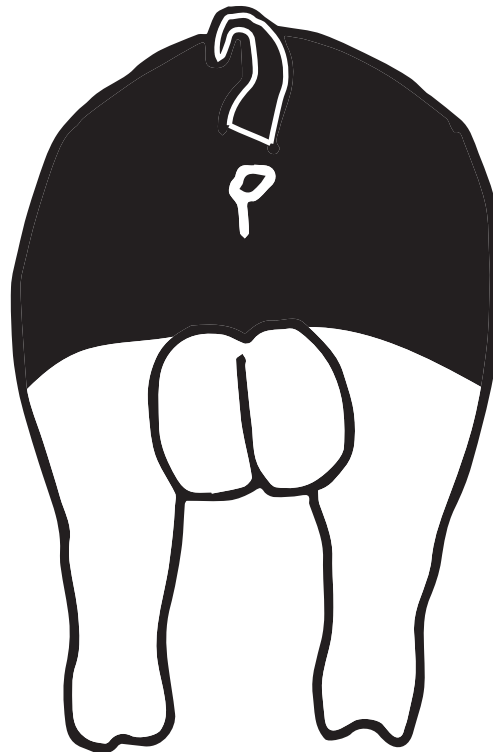
The upper 2/3 of the body DOES NOT include a Berkshire's legs. The dotted line on the pig below, shows the height where the measurement for this standard is taken. This standard is throughout the entire body (NOT INCLUDING LEGS). The coloring change of black to white on the pig is approximately the 2/3 line on the pig.



- A Berkshire must not have an area of white skin that exceeds 93.5 square inches of contiguous solid white skin on the upper 2/3 of the body (15 square inches on a 50 lb pig).



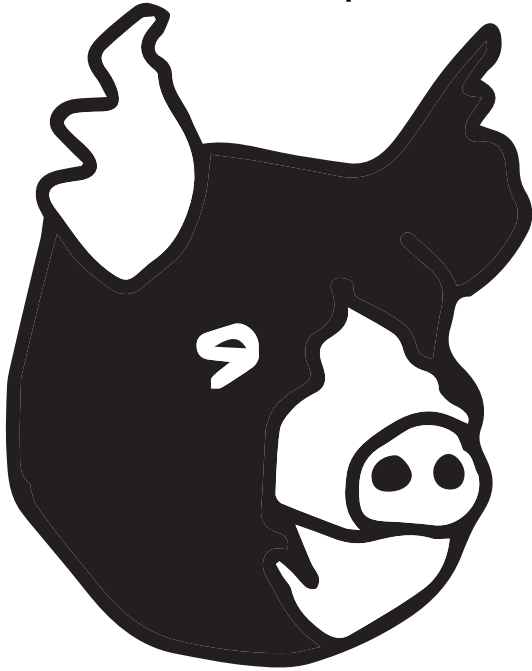
NOT ACCEPTABLE



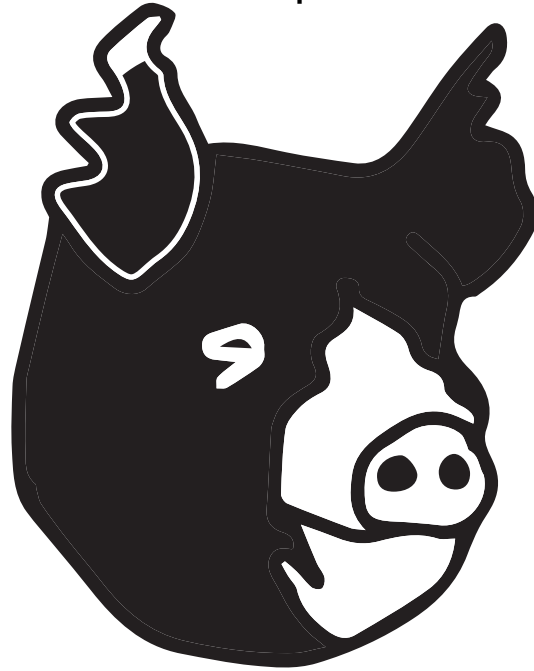
ACCEPTABLE

- A Berkshire must not have an area of white skin that exceeds 93.5 square inches of contiguous solid white skin on the upper 2/3 of the body (15 square inches on a 50 lb pig).

Not Acceptable



Acceptable



- White is allowed on the ears, but NO solid white may appear on the ears.

Update to Constitution and Bylaws – goes into effect with pigs farrowed 11/1/15 and after
ARTICLE XIX - Markings and Identification Requirements

Section 1. Color. The ideal color pattern is black with six white points (face, four socks, tip of tail). Less desirable, but acceptable, are sandy colored hair in the areas where white and black border. Color Qualifications for Registration (boars, gilts and barrows must meet the following color requirements in order to be recorded): A Berkshire must have white on the face and tail, unless the tail is docked. Three of four legs must be white. A Berkshire must not have a spotted or mottling pattern – an intermixture of black and white and/or red hair that is larger than a contiguous 93.5 square inches area anywhere on the body of a mature pig (approximately a 8 ½ x 11 square inch area, on a 50 lb pig, this would be equivalent to 15 square inches, or a 3 x 5 area). A Berkshire must not have an area of white skin that exceeds 93.5 square inches of contiguous solid white skin on the upper 2/3 of the body (15 square inches on a 50 lb pig). A Berkshire cannot have white skin or hair that continuously encircles the body anywhere between the base of the ear and the base of the tail. From the base of the ear forward, a Berkshire cannot be solid white. A Berkshire cannot have any skin color besides black and white (includes red or sandy colored skin).

Section 2. Ear Carriage. The ideal ear carriage is ridged and tight. Less desirable, but acceptable, ear carriage is: a) ears that are larger than astatically pleasing and b) ear carriage that lacks rigidity.

Section 3. Identification Requirements. No animal shall be eligible to record unless it is distinctively ear-notched at farrowing time. All pigs from the same litter must carry the same litter notch. When individual ear-notches are used, the right ear shall be used for the litter notch and the left ear for individual notch, in accordance with the official Berkshire ear-notching system. Official ear-notching system available on request. No two litters on the farm shall be ear-notched the same during the same farrowing season, which may be interpreted as being between January 1 through June 30 and July 1 through December 31 of each year.

Section 4. Disqualification for Registration of Breeding animals. The presence of one or more of the following are disqualifications for registration: a) less than 12 teats, b) the presence of one or more swirls on upper half of the body, c) total blindness, d) rectal or uterine prolapse, e) hermaphroditism, f) atresia ani; g) cryptorchidism or monorchidism; h) scrotal and/or umbilical hernia, and i) ear carriage that “breaks” to the point in which ears are continually directed in a downward angle.