



Pig

While Pigs are often just known as a source of meat for eating, they are actually really amazing creatures. According to science the earliest wild pigs or boars appeared in the area of modern day south east asia around two million years ago. From there they spread across the world and were eventually hunted and domesticated by humans.

The most distinctive feature of pigs is clearly their snout, containing a highly sensitive nose, which is their key to survival in the wild. Pigs are masters of finding food anywhere with their nose and can survive in almost any envi-

ronment as long as enough water is provided. They drink a lot of water - a grownup adult pig drinks around three to five gallons of water a day. They are omnivores, which means they eat pretty much anything, whether its plant matter, mushrooms or even animals, including fish and insects. This is also why as domesticated animals they can be used to eat leftover food or harvest surplus. But again their nose is very sensitive, so they definitely would not touch anything that is rotten or strongly poisonous. Their amazing sense of smell is also why they can be used not only to hunt for

truffles, but also are sometimes used in customs to sniff for drugs and other illegal substances.

There are around one billion pigs alive on this planet in average, which means there are more of them than humans, but then again they do not live as long. A wild pig may live up to 8 years while domesticated pigs may live up to 20 years. Aside from their meat, humans also like to make brushes from their hair and leather from their skin. Pig skin is actually very similar to human skin, which is why it is used for medical studies to test the effects of drugs on human

skin. It can even be used to be transplanted on humans - for example for people who have severely burned skin.

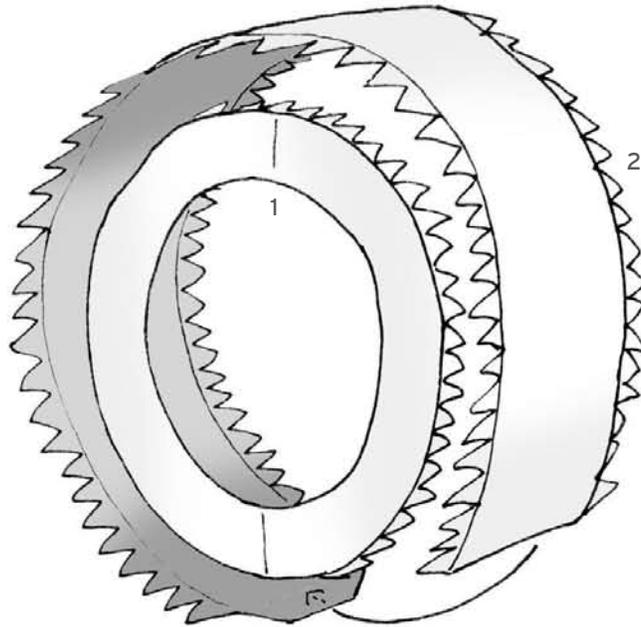
In Germany, Pigs and especially Piglets are considered a good luck charm, which is often seen around the time of New Year's Eve. There is also the expression "Schwein haben" (to have a pig) which is used if someone got lucky. The origin of this is disputed, but the most reasonable explanation is that in times of disaster one was considered really lucky if they still had a pig.

In the Chinese zodiac, the Pig is the last of the twelve animals. This is because when the Jade Emperor - who is a godlike Immortal from the Daoist religion - called for the animals to race to him to become animals of the zodiac, the Jade Emperor already wanted to decide on 11 zodiac animals, when suddenly he heard a squeek and the pig came in. It had stopped on the road to eat and have a nap, therefore it came last. But as it did still make it, the pig is considered the luckiest of the 12 animals of the zodiac.

The Chinese also consider the chubby faces and big ears of pigs a sign of luck, aspects which are also considered lucky on people's faces.

People born in the year of the pig are considered to be very diligent and they go through with something once they start it. Even though they hardly seek other's help by themselves, they are very compassionate and will always lend a hand. But they are not good at sensing trickery and too generous so they often end up getting cheated by others. Generally they are very good to get along with as they are honest, gentle and warm-hearted - although they sometimes tend to have a short-temper and get easily annoyed.

1. Glue the former to the central section of the body.



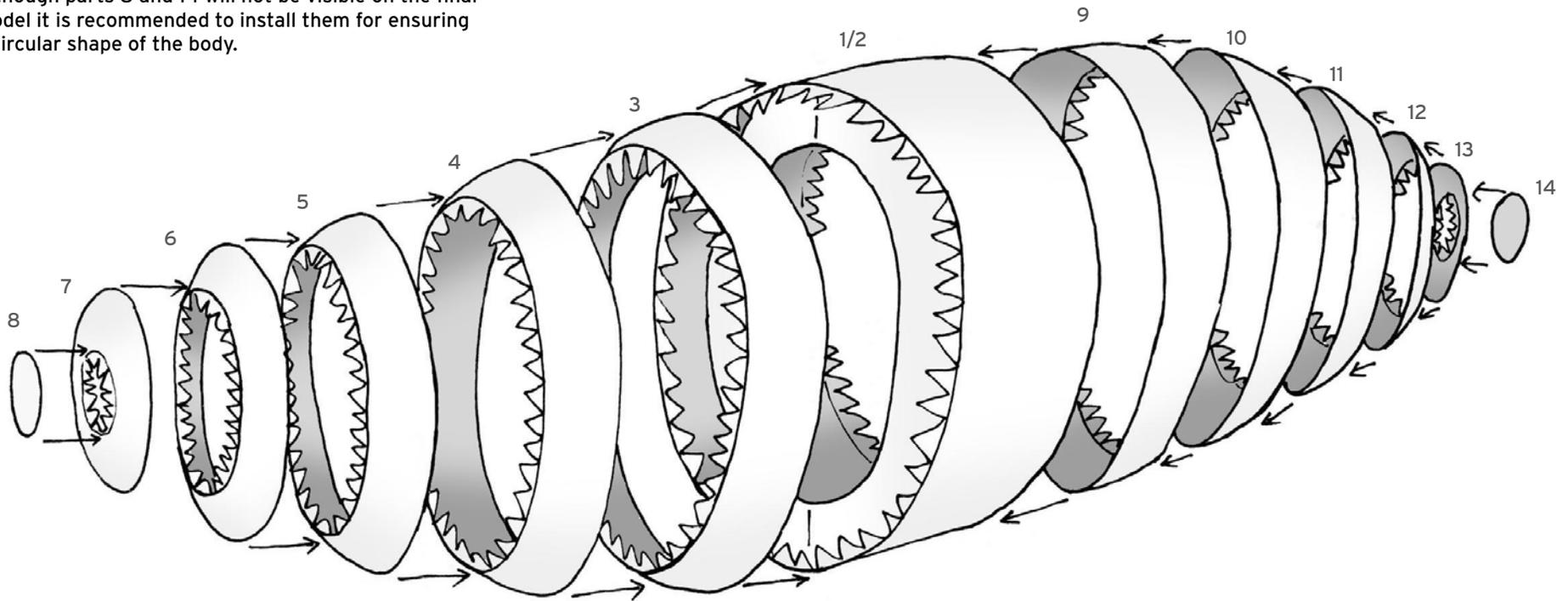
a small advice:

As some body parts are very similar, it helps a lot to note down the number of the parts on the back to avoid mixing them up.

If you are building the Pig in its original version as the Pig of the chinese zodiac, you can place a paper with your wishes for the Pig your or wishes for the future inside of the body before glueing the last part on it.

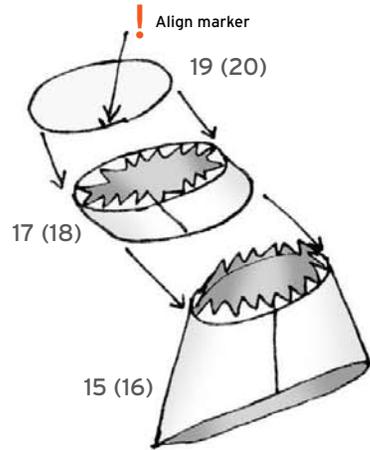
2. Assemble the body.

Although parts 8 and 14 will not be visible on the final model it is recommended to install them for ensuring a circular shape of the body.



3. Build the rear legs.

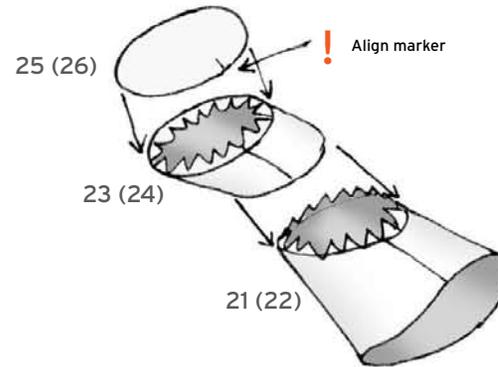
2x Repeat for right legs (numbers in Brackets).



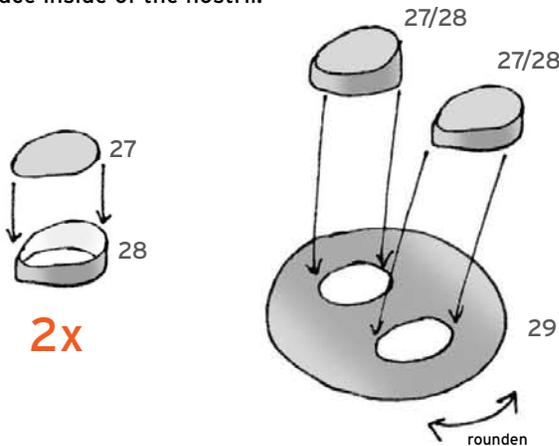
4. Build the front legs.

2x Repeat for right legs (numbers in Brackets).

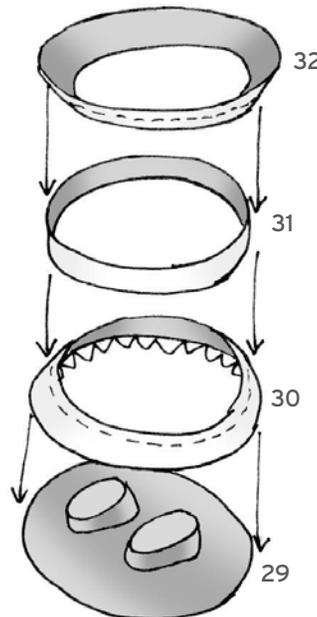
! Align the leg glue seams of the leg parts and also align the align marker on the foot plates (19,20,25,26) with the seams.



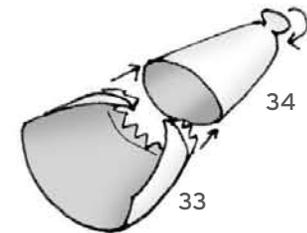
5. Build the nostrils and glue them behind the front surface of the snout. Rounden the snout front surface slightly. Note that the printed side should face inside of the nostril.



6. Build the snout.

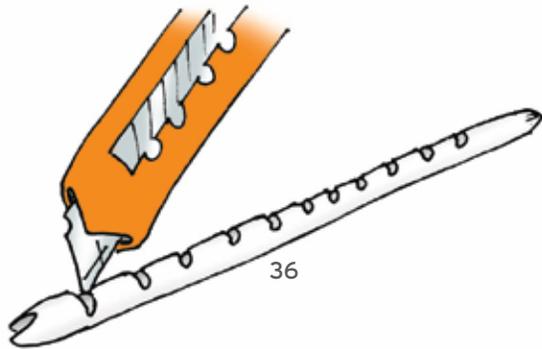


7. For the **short tail**, glue together the two parts. Then jump to **step 11**. For the **curly tail**, simply ignore this step.

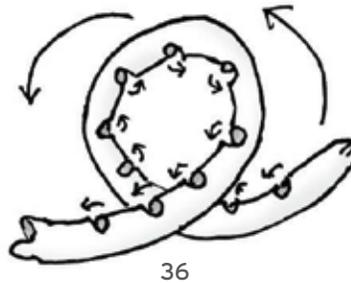


8. For the curly tail, roll and glue part 36. Then cut out the marked gaps with a cutter or scissor.

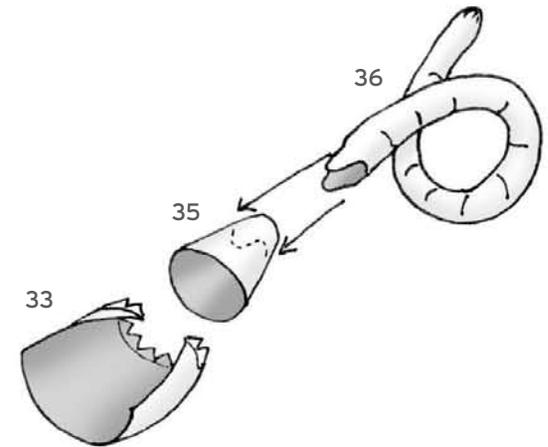
Note: The curly tail is not included in the Chinese New Year version.



9. create the curl by glueing the gaps together. The tabs at the end of the tail must be glued together.

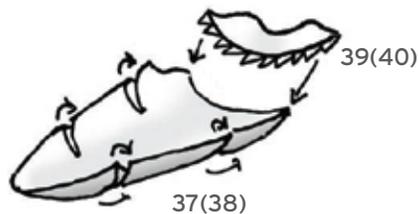


10. Glue together all parts of the tail.



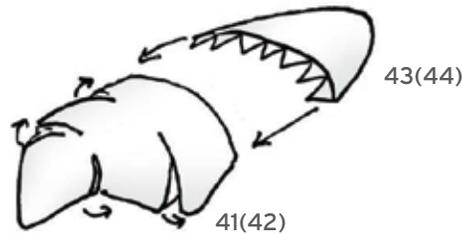
11. Glue together the inner sides of the ears. Be sure to have the printed side facing inwards. Repeat for right ear (numbers in brackets).

2x



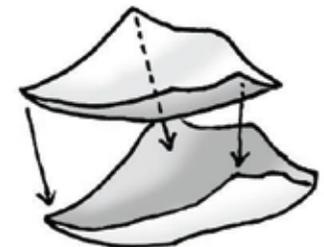
12. Glue together the outer sides of the ears. Be sure to have the printed side facing outwards. Repeat for right ear (numbers in brackets).

2x

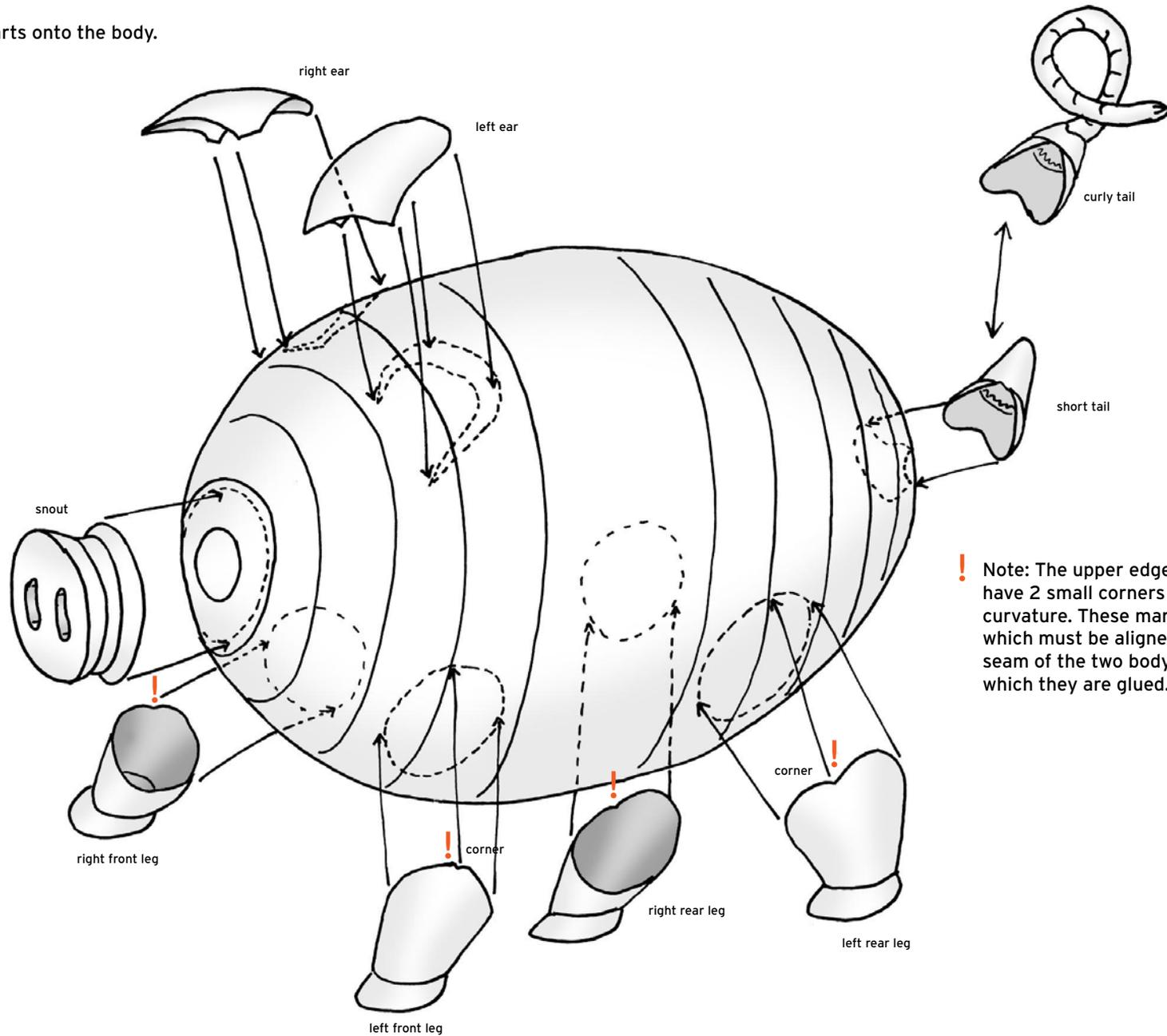


13. Glue together the inner and outer sides of the ears. The section should look like shown below, seen from the front. Repeat for right ear.

2x



14. Glue the various parts onto the body.



! Note: The upper edge of all legs have 2 small corners in their curvature. These mark the place which must be aligned to the seam of the two body parts on which they are glued.

15. The **lucky pig**, includes a four-leaf clover. If you want to use it, glue the two parts together and bend off the stem at straight angle. Then use a cutter to cut open the mouth so the pig may hold the clover with its mouth.

