• Black Slavonian pig breeds as well as all other European pig breeds originated from the European wild boar Sus scrofa ferus europaeus.

• It was created in Slavonia, near Osijek. Due to good manufacturing properties quickly began to expand, first in the surroundings of Osijek, then the region of Slavonia and Srem.

• The largest number of this breed is cultivated in the municipality of the Otok near Vinkovci and Stari Mikanovci.

• Black Slavonian pig breeds originated in the 19th century on the grounds of nobility Pfeiffer in Orlovnjak near Osijek. Its occurrence is related to the need for farm Pfeiffer to create pigs that will be early mature, fruitful and higher meat yield. It also had to keep the properties of resistance and adaptability keeping grazing.

• Black Slavonian pigs bred in a free posture, which implies that the animals spend most of their open-air moving through pastures, meadows, and forests where there is a part of the necessary food.

• Black Slavonian pigs belonging to medium-sized breed (60-75 cm height at the withers).

• Sows are usually 10, rarely 12 black pigmented teats. Sows this
breed piglet per litter on average 7-8 live pigs, heavy at birth from 0.760 to 1.920 kg. In the intensive fattening, achieve daily gain 500-550 grams, per kilogram increase spending 4.5 to 5 kg of maize.

- Meat quality of Black Slavonian pigs estimated color of meat, meat pH and water binding ability is good. The percentage of intramuscular fat is high (6 to 8 %).

- In Croatia, 31 12. 2001. was under the control of 237 sows and 26 boars. According to the number of pigs this breed belongs to the group of "at risk for survival" and will be required a lot of effort, but the funds to maintain it and that in the coming period increased her number.

- The program of conservation of Black Slavonian breed began in 1996th year. In order to preserve and protect the breed was established "Breeders' Association of Black Slavonian pigs". With this association, preservation of this breed is due to the state and through the provision of funds for incentives to farmers. Also in preserving and increasing the number of pigs included scientific and technical institutions in Croatia such as Agriculture institute in Osijek and Veterinary faculty in Zagreb.