Kerr County
LIVESTOCK SKILLATHON CONTEST

TUESDAY JANUARY 5TH

★ STARTING AT 2:00 PM ★

HILL COUNTRY YOUTH EVENT CENTER

The Livestock Skillathon Contest will test your knowledge in cattle, swine, sheep, and goats. Learn about breeds, equipment, feeds, and general information about livestock.

This is the Livestock Skillathon information and study guide. Contests will be organized differently by age division.



There are 3 age divisions:

- Junior (Kinder-5th)
- Intermediate (6th-8th)
- Senior (9th-12th)

Buckles for the high point youth in each age division

This contest is open to everyone in FFA and 4-H

Sign up through the Showman entry portal (same as your livestock entries)

If you have questions, please email Jennifer Smith at jennifer.smith@ag.tamu.edu

2027 Kerr County Livestock Skill-a-thon

CONTEST CLASSES

The following is a list of common livestock skill-a-thon classes. All pictures, equipment items, retail meat cuts, feed samples, and quizzes will be developed using resources obtained from Texas A&M University, West Texas A&M University, Arizona National Livestock Show, and Texas FFA. The contest will utilize a scantron form, 480-5b (Meat Skillathon). Scantron will be provided. *Contest will be organized differently depending on age division*. Assistance will be available to help with reading instructions and questions.

Identification (Each station will have 10 pictures or items to identify)

- Livestock Equipment Identification: Identify the proper name for pieces of equipment used in livestock production.
- Livestock Breed Identification: Identify from pictures of livestock (beef cattle, swine, sheep, and goat) breeds. Contestants must also match the breed with the most appropriate description supplied for each breed.
- Retail Meat Cut Identification: Identify beef, lamb, and pork retail cuts from the provided list of common retail cuts. Contestants will identify the species and retail cut name.
- Feed Sample Identification: Identify various samples of feeds and indicate their classification.

Industry Quiz, Quality Assurance, and Skills

- Industry Quiz: Complete a multiple-choice quiz concerning the total livestock industry. Questions taken from the question bank provided (Intermediate and Senior only).
- Quality Assurance Exercise: Be able to answer questions from medicine labels, breeding papers, biosecurity scenarios, and make responsible management decisions regarding quality assurance.
- Skills: Complete common skills needed when raising livestock. For example: preparing syringes to administer shots, reading pig ear notches, assembling clippers, measuring feed rations, calculate withdrawal times, or completing a feeding/treatment record.

Contest requirements by age division

Junior Division (Kinder - 5th):

- Identification Stations
  - Equipment ID
  - Breed ID - no breed descriptions
  - Feeds ID - no classifications (protein, energy, mineral)

- Industry Quiz, Quality Assurance, and Skills
  - Industry Quiz - no quiz for Junior Division
  - Quality Assurance Exercises
  - Skills - simplified skills

Intermediate Division (6th - 8th):

- Identification Stations
  - Equipment ID
  - Breed ID - no breed descriptions
  - Feeds ID with classification (protein, energy, mineral)

- Industry Quiz, Quality Assurance, and Skills
  - Industry Quiz - quiz questions will be pulled from questions #1-45 of the Texas FFA question bank included in this study guide.
  - Quality Assurance Exercises
  - Skills

Senior Division (9th - 12th):

- Identification Stations
  - Equipment ID
  - Breed ID with breed description
  - Feeds ID with classification (protein, energy, mineral)

- Industry Quiz, Quality Assurance, and Skills
  - Industry Quiz - quiz questions will be pulled from questions #1-75 of the Texas FFA question bank included in this study guide.
  - Quality Assurance Exercises
  - Skills

Black Angus

Origins

- Developed in the early part of the 19th century from the polled and predominantly black cattle of Northeast Scotland.

Characteristics

- Naturally polled, predominantly black
- Adaptable, early maturing, resistant to harsh weather, easy calving





Brahman

Origins

- Originated from Bos Indicus cattle from India, the “sacred cattle of India.”
- Bred in United States beginning in 1885.

Characteristics

- Large hump over top of the shoulder and neck
- Vary in color from very light grey or red to almost black
- Good mothers, hardy, adaptable, heat tolerant





Charolais

Origins

- Originated in west-central France.
- White cattle were first noticed in the region as early as 878 A.D., and were popular in markets by the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Characteristics

- White in color with a pink muzzle and pale hooves, horned, good milking
- Medium to large frame, short broad head, deep broad, long body.





Hereford

Origins

- Origin of the Hereford has been lost over time. Generally agreed that it was founded along the border of England and Wales.

Characteristics

- Bred for high yield beef and efficiency of production.
- Dark red-yellow, white face, crest, dewlap, underline.
- Known for their vigor and foraging ability and longevity





Limousin

Origins

- Originated in the West of the Massif Central between Central and South West France, a rainy region with harsh climatic conditions and poor granite soil.
- Limousin cattle evolved into a breed of unusual sturdiness, health, and adaptability.

Characteristics

- Large frame, strong-boned, small head, broad forehead.
- Originally golden-red in color, coloration has evolved to include black genes





Longhorn

Origins

- Stemming from ancestors that were the first cattle to set foot on American oil almost 500 years ago.

Characteristics

- Color varies widely, usually variegated color pattern, slow to mature, reproductive period is twice as long as that of other breeds.Natural resistance to most common cattle diseases and parasites.
- Most notable for horn size which can reach 100 inches.





Shorthorn

Origins

- Evolved over the last two centuries from Teeswater and Durham cattle found in the Northeast of England.
- Breed was used primarily as a dual-purpose breed

Characteristics

- Come in three colors: Red, White, and Roan. Cattle may be horned or polled.
- Excellent rate of gain, good feed conversion, increased marbling, and tenderness.





Berkshire

Origins

- Named after Berkshire County, England, where they were first discovered.
- First brought to the US in the 1820's.

Characteristics

- Terminal Breed
- Medium size, black with six white points (four white socks, white snout, and white tipped tail), erect ears, well marbled, highly palatable meat





Chester White

Origins

- Originated in Chester County, Pennsylvania around 1815-1818.
- Developed using strains of large, white pigs common to the Northeast US and a white boar imported from Bedfordshire County, England.

Characteristics

- Dual purpose breed. Versatile, most durable of white breeds
- Solid white, drooping ears





Duroc

Origins

- In 1812, early large “Red Hogs” were bred in New York and New Jersey.
- Large litters and the ability to grow quickly were prominent characteristics.

Characteristics

- Terminal Breed
- Reddish-brown and light golden to dark-red, large-frame, muscular, drooping ears.
- Tend to be one of the least aggressive breeds, large litters, quick to grow.





Hampshire

Origins

- Originated in Hampshire, Wessex, UK in 1832

Characteristics

- Terminal Breed
- Erect ears, black body with a full white belt around the middle covering the front legs.
- Muscled and rapid growers, longevity, lean, high carcass quality





Hereford

Origins

- Originating in the United States, the Hereford was created from a synthesis of Duroc and Poland China.
- First developed in 1920-1925.

Characteristics

- Dual purpose breed
- Red-brown and white coloration that resembles Hereford cattle, drooping ears
- Emphasized early maturation, grain efficient, large litters, excellent mothers.





Landrace

Origins

- Established from the Danish Landrace that had its origin in 1895.

Characteristics

- Maternal Breed
- Solid white in color, ears are large, drooped and slanted forward, long bodied.
- Noted for ability to farrow and raise large litters, high percentage of carcass weight
- Crosses well with other breeds





Pietrain

Origins

- Developed in Pietrain, Belgium around 1950-51

Characteristics

- Terminal Breed
- Medium size, erect ears, white with black spots, rings with light pigmentation that carries white hair.
- Lean, extremely muscular, production oriented, carries the Porcine Stress Syndrome gene.





Poland China

Origins

- Developed between 1835 and 1870 in Butler and Warren counties in Ohio by crossing Polish pigs and Big Chinas.

Characteristics

- Terminal Breed
- Black with a white face and feet and a white-tipped tail, drooped ears
- Known for their large size, excellent feeders, quiet disposition, sound feet and legs





Spotted

Origins

- Descended from the Spotted Hogs which trace their ancestry to the original Poland China

Characteristics

- Terminal Breed
- Black and white spots with no red or brown tints, drooping ears
- Fast-gaining, feed efficient, early maturing.





Yorkshire

Origins

- Developed in the county of York, England.
- The first Yorkshires in the United States were brought into Ohio around 1830.

Characteristics

- Maternal breed
- White in color with erect ears
- Productive and performance oriented, durable mothers





Hampshire

Origins

- Acquired its name from the county of Hampshire in Southern England where they were developed.

Characteristics

- Large, open faced, active, mild disposition. Ears and face should be dark of color and practically free of wool from the eyes down. An unbroken wool cap should extend from the neck over the forehead. Legs below the knee and hock should be relatively free of wool.





Southdown

Origins

- Developed in Sussex, England during the late 1700 and early 1800s.
- Best suited for farm flock production

Characteristics

- Small to medium sized breed with gray to mouse-brown face and lower legs and is polled.
- Early maturing breed, good lambing ability, average milk production.
- Adaptable to varied and wet climates, best suited for farm flock production.





Suffolk

Origins

- Result of crossing Southdown rams on Norfolk Horned ewes.
- Adapted for traveling great distances for food, developing a superbly muscular body

Characteristics

- Large framed sheep, polled, dark face and legs, fine boned.
- Derives meatiness and quality of wool from the old original British Southdown.





Columbia

Origins

- Developed by the United States Department of Agriculture as a true breeding type to replace cross breeding on the range.
- In 1912, rams of the long wool breeds were crossed with high quality Rambouillet ewes to produce large ewes yielding more pounds of wool and more pounds of lamb.

Characteristics

- Large frame, phenomenal growth, hornless, heavy white fleece
- Superior mothering ability, heavy milk production, lambs make larger gains on grass and less feed, more pounds of wool and pounds of lamb.





Corriedale

Origins

- Developed in New Zealand and Australia during the late 1800s' from crossing Lincoln or Leicester rams with Merino females.

Characteristics

- Dual-purpose sheep. Large framed, polled with good carcass quality.
- Solid white, black nose and hooves, heavy wool cap





Lincoln

Origins

- Said to be the result of crossing the Leicester and the native sheep of Lincolnshire in the early 1900s.

Characteristics

- Large sized breed with a deep body, straight and strong in the back and covered thickly in wool as mature sheep.
- May be completely white in color, but can also be shades of black, charcoal, gray and silver.
- Heavy long fleece, Dual purpose breed





Rambouillet

Origins

- Originated with Spain's Merino flocks, which were known to have the world's finest wool.

Characteristics

- Largest of fine wool sheep, white face and legs, heavy fleece
- Well known for its wool, but also for its meat, both lamb and mutton.





Dorper

Origins

- South African mutton breed developed in the 1930s from the Dorset Horn and the Blackheaded Persian.

Characteristics

- Adaptable, does well in various range and feeding conditions
- Easy to care for, required minimum labor.
- Its skin covering is a mix of hair and wool and will drop off naturally if not shorn to keep tidy.





Angora

Origins

- Originated in the district of Angora in Asia Minor. Dates back to early biblical history

Characteristics

- Bucks have a pronounced spiral to their horns, which comes back and away from their head.
- Except for the face, the breed is entirely covered in a coat of long ringlets of fine mohair. The face and coat are normally white, but black, brown, and grey also occur.





Boer

Origins

- An improved indigenous breed with some infusion of European, Angora, and Indian goat

Characteristics

- Largest meat breed goat
- Horned breed with lop ears and showing a variety of color patterns, however white with a reddish-brown head and ears is most common.





Kiko

Origins

- Breed of meat goat originating from New Zealand.
- Developed in the 1980s by crossbreeding local feral goats with imported dairy goat bucks.

Characteristics

- Generally solid white or cream in color, however darker colors, including black, can be seen.
- Rapid growth, meat breed
- Tolerant of rustic conditions, resistant to internal parasites.





Spanish

Origins

- Developed through natural selection from goats first placed in Texas in the early 1540s by Spanish explorers.

Characteristics

- Can be any color or color pattern. Moderate in size and growth rate.
- Especially tolerant of difficult conditions and forage well on local plants. Used often from meat and brush clearing
- Spanish does are prolific milk producers for the moderate growth rate of their kids.

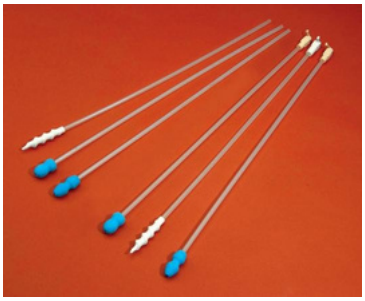




All breed pictures and descriptions came from the Arizona National Livestock Show Livestock Skill-a-thon Study Guide.

AI Catheters

Catheters move and insert semen from a bottle or tube into a females reproductive tract.



Automatic Dose Syringe

Dose syringe administer IM or SubQ injections to a group of animals without reloading the syringe



Backfat Ruler

A ruler is used to measure and predicts the amount of back fat an animal will have after slaughter. Typically used on carcasses, but it can be used on live animals.



Balling Gun

A method of administering bolus medication orally to larger animals. Available plastic or metal



Breeding Sheaths

Breeding sheaths are disposable plastic sticks used to protect the semen gun and prevent the spread of disease within a herd



Calf Straps

Calf straps assist with dystocia by grasping and pulling the calf out of the cow's womb



Calf Weaner

A plastic nose piece that prevents calves from nursing without interfering with grazing.



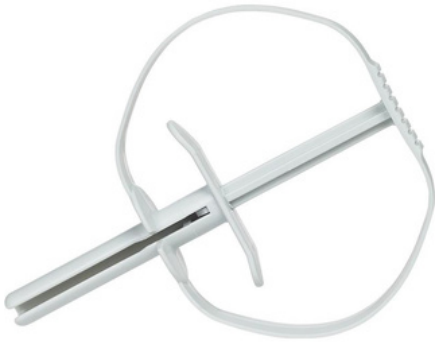
CIDR

CIDRs are “T-shaped” insertions of progesterone used for estrus synchronization in livestock



CIDR Applicator

A CIDR applicator inserts CIDRs inside of an open females vagina.



Curry Comb

A brush with serrated ridges used for removing dirt from an animal’s coat



Dose Syringe

Used to rehydrate and administer oral liquids



Ear Notchers

Used on newborn piglet’s ears to remove specific areas according to the universal ear notching system for identification



Elastrator

Used to band the scrotum with a rubber ring that cuts off circulation to the testicles resulting in the scrotum falling off.



Electric Prod

A handheld device used to drive and promote movement in livestock



Electronic Ear Tags

A small button like tag inserted into the animal's ear and paired with an electronic ID tag reader



Emasculatome

Crushes the spermatic cords but doesn't cut the skin or arteries to the scrotum. Also called burdizzo



Emasculator

A metal tool that crushes cords and blood vessels then cuts the scrotum. Also used for tail docking



Ewe Spoon

Spoons are "T-shaped" and used to treat vaginal prolapses



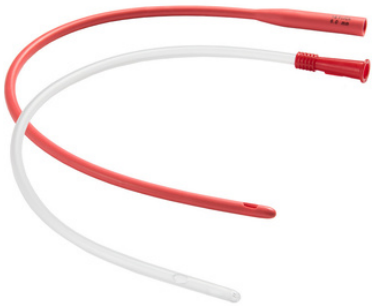
Farrowing Stall

A stall where sows farrow and are housed typically for the first 3 weeks after birth of a litter of piglets



Feeding Tube

A feeding tube is inserted into the esophagus and used to feed weak animals.



Frick Speculum

Used to pass stomach tubes down an animal's throat to administer fluids.



Gestation Stall

A stall where sows are housed during pregnancy



Hand Shears

Scissor like tools used to remove wool



Heat or Hot Iron

Used for identification by placing directly on the animal's skin leaving a permanent patch of deformed hair follicles



Heat Lamp

A lamp with a red bulb used to keep animal's warm



Hog Snare

A wire loop that can extend and tighten to humanely catch and restrain pigs



Hoof Trimmer

Hoof trimmers are used to cut off the edges of overgrown hooves on livestock



Implant Gun

Pierce the skin to administer an implant in the ear, without causing significant trauma



Lamb Puller

A tool resembling a snare that assists with difficult birthing without causing harm to the lamb or ewe.



Nipple Waterer

Metal attachments for watering systems that reduce water leakage



Nose Tongs

Metal tool with large ball shaped ends that attach to the animal's nostrils and apply pressure when pulled



Oral Calf Drencher

Used to rehydrate and administer oral liquids for cattle



Pig Resuscitator

The resuscitator is placed over the nose of a newborn piglet that is not breathing and used to pump oxygen into its lungs



Pritchard Nipple

Artificial nipples designed to help nurse lambs and kids



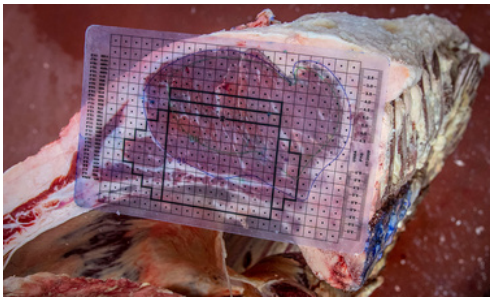
Prolapse Ring

Plastic insertions to prevent and treat rectal prolapses



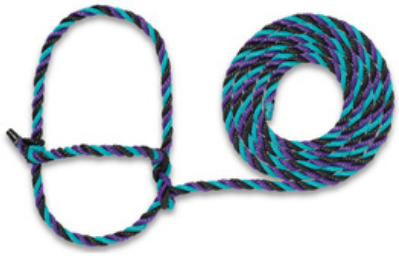
Ribeye Grid

Measures ribeye muscle in livestock. Only used on carcasses



Rope Halter

A rope usually tied around the muzzle and behind the ears that is used to lead or tie an animal down



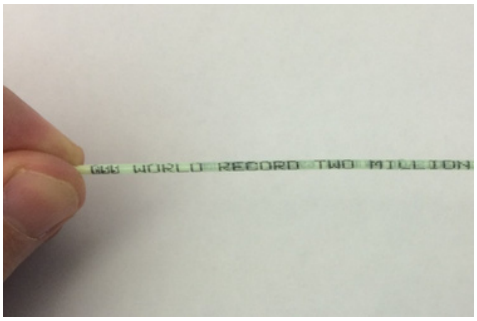
Scotch Comb

Comb with long teeth used to groom livestock.



Semen Straw

Straws made of plastic used to store semen.



Shearing Screwdriver

A device used to help change and secure combs and cutters on electric shears



Sorting Panel

Plastic, retangular board used to sort, move, and load pigs



Straw Cutter

Used to cut straws in preparation for insemination



Tattoo Gun

Ink is placed on the ear and then pierced by tattoo needles. Method of permanent identification



Teat Slitter

Used to follow up surgeries regarding the udder. Improving milk flow



Thaw Unit

A container holding warm water to thaw semen straws in preparation for insemination



Tooth Nippers

Used to clip the sharp needle teeth of piglets to prevent injury to the sow's udder or teats



Trimming Stand

A Trimming stand keeps the animal standing by restraining the neck



Wool Card

Designed to separate and straighten sheep wool



Alfalfa Cubes	Protein
Beet Pulp, Dried	Energy
Copper Sulfate	Mineral
Corn, Cracked	Energy
Corn, Steam Flaked	Energy
Corn, Whole	Energy
Cottonseed Hulls	Energy
Cottonseed Meal	Protein
Cottonseed, Whole	Protein or Energy
Dicalcium Phosphate	Mineral
Dried Distillers Grain	Energy
Feather Meal	Protein
Fish Meal	Protein
Limestone	Mineral
Milo, Whole	Energy
Molasses Liquid	Energy
Oats, Whole	Energy
Peanut Meal	Protein
Rice Hulls	Energy
Rye, Whole	Energy
Soybean Meal	Protein
Soybean, Whole	Protein
Trace-Mineral	Mineral
Urea	Protein
Wheat, Whole	Energy
Wheat Middlings	Energy
Whey, Dried	Protein
White Salt	Mineral

Beef Retail Cuts ID List



Brisket, Whole



Porterhouse Steak



Ribeye Steak



Skirt Steak



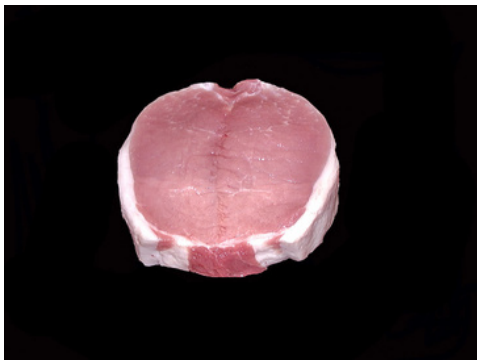
T-Bone Steak



Tenderloin Steak

Images provided by Texas A&M University Department of Animal Science - Meat Science

Pork Retail Cuts ID List



Butterfly Chop



Loin Chop



Sliced Bacon



Smoked Ham



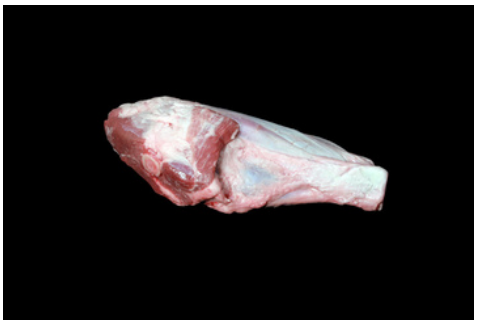
Spare Ribs



Tenderloin, Whole

Images provided by Texas A&M University Department of Animal Science - Meat Science

Lamb Retail Cuts ID List



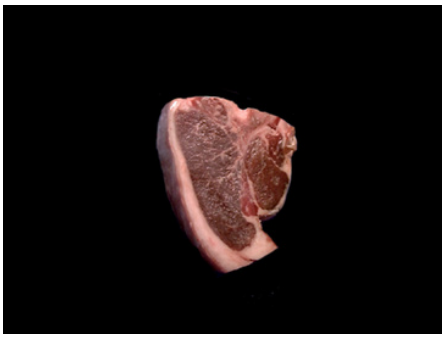
Foreshank



Leg Roast



Rib Chop



Loin Chop

Images provided by Texas A&M University Department of Animal Science - Meat Science

OfficialTexas FFA
Livestock Evaluation CDE
Question Bank

1. Which external indicators are most commonly associated with higher marbling in cattle?
A. Narrow chest floor
B. Smooth, refined muscle pattern
*C. Full brisket, smooth over the rib, full in pones and cod
D. Extremely heavy bone structure

2. Proteins produced by an animal's immune system in response to invasion by bacteria, viruses, or parasites are:
A. vaccines
B. serums
C. toxoids
*D. antibodies

3. Which information is NOT typically required for the registration of individual hogs?
*A. Number of teats
B. Date farrowed
C. Name of sire
D. Ear notches

4. Bacterial disease that affects both sheep and goats when the animal has a wound. Symptoms include stiffness, rigid jaw, and inability to eat.
A. Blue Tongue
B. Vibriosis
C. Enterotoxemia
*D. Tetanus

5. The New World screwworm primarily causes damage to livestock by:
A. Feeding on blood through external bites
*B. Laying eggs in wounds where larvae feed on living tissue
C. Transmitting viral diseases through ticks
D. Consuming hair and wool on the animal

6. A swine nutritional health problem caused by lack of iron in the diet.
*A. Anemia
B. Parakeratosis
C. Hypoglycemia
D. Rickets

7. A breed of cattle that originated in Scotland that has a smooth hair coat, black in color, polled, and is one of the most popular breeds in the United States today:
A. Polled Hereford
*B. Angus
C. Gelbvieh
D. Devon

8. The leg and loin of a lamb are the primary wholesale meat cuts that come from the:
A. rack
B. foresaddle
C. chuck
*D. hindsaddle

9.Which country accounts for the highest percentage of the world cattle population?
A. Russia
*B. India
C. Australia
D. USA

10.Early pregnancy diagnosis in livestock is most beneficial for which of the following reasons?
A.It increases gestation length
*B.It allows producers to identify open females and improve reproductive efficiency
C.It eliminates the need for proper nutrition
D.It guarantees 100% conception rates

11.The process of taking food nutrients through the intestinal wall is:
A. assimilation
B. regurgitation
C. mastication
*D. absorption

12.Which cattle problem is associated with nutritional health?
A. Ringworm
B. Warts
*C. Bloat
D. Pinkeye

13.Which livestock species was among the earliest to be domesticated due to its adaptability and browsing ability?
A. Cattle
B. Swine
*C. Goats
D. Sheep

14.Which trait for swine has the lowest heritability estimate?
A. Percent ham
*B. Litter size
C. Loin muscle area
D. Carcass Length

15.The_____breed of swine can be traced to the early 1700's?
*A. Berkshire
B. Poland China
C. Duroc
D. Hampshire

16.Beef cattle categorized as American breeds have what breed as a genetic base?
*A. Brahman
B. Shorthorn
C. Hereford
D. Angus

17.The breed of cattle that was developed on the King Ranch in Texas and consists of 3/8 Brahman and ⅝ Shorthorn is called:
A. Brangus
B. Beefmaster
*C. Santa Gertrudis
D. Shorthorn

18.The first American breed of beef cattle was the:
*A. Texas Longhorn
B. Angus
C. Santa Gertrudis
D. Polled Hereford

19.One common characteristic between Yorkshire, Landrace, and Chester Whites is:
A. maternal qualities
B. terminal qualities
C. ear shape
*D. color

20.A common symptom of Sore mouth (Orf) in sheep and goats is:
A.Hair loss along the topline
*B.Scabby lesions around the mouth and lips
C.Severe swelling in the hock joints
D.Excessive wool growth around the ears

21.Which trait has the highest heritability estimate in cattle?
A. fertility
B. weaning weight
*C. ribeye area
D. calving rate

22.Ruminant animals can synthesize _____ of the 22 required amino acids.
A.0
B.10
*C. 22
D.18

23.The Dorper breed is most commonly associated with which production advantage?
A.Superior finewool quality
B.Exclusive use in show ring competitions
C.High butterfat milk production
*D.Adaptability to arid environments and strong meat production

24.Which of the following swine breeds is considered a heritage breed known for its foraging ability and meat quality?
A. Yorkshire
B. Duroc
*C. Tamworth
D. Chester White

25. The breeds of cattle with origin in Europe such as Charolais, Simmental, and Limousin are usually referred to as:
*A. Continental breeds
B. Maternal breeds
C. Commercial breeds
D. British breeds

26. Lambs are commonly weaned at about _____ months of age.
*A. two to three
B. one to two
C. five to six
D. four to five

27. According to USDA, the greatest expense in the production of livestock is:
A. livestock purchased
B. fuel and electricity
C. contract and hired labor
*D. feed purchased

28. Pulmonary Hypoplasia with Anasarca (PHA) is best described as:
*A. A genetic defect resulting in underdeveloped lungs and severe fluid accumulation
B. A bacterial infection causing pneumonia in calves
C. A nutritional disorder caused by lack of minerals
D. A viral disease affecting the digestive system

29. What feedstuff contributes most of the carbohydrates in swine rations?
*A. corn
B. alfalfa meal
C. oats
D. soybean meal

30. Which breed of beef cattle has been the leader on total number registered since 1970?
A. Charolais
B. Simmental
*C. Angus
D. Hereford

31. Fat present in muscle tissue is known as:
A. tallow
B. condition
C. finish
*D. marbling

32. Tibial Hemimelia (TH) is best described as:
A. A nutritional disorder affecting muscle growth
*B. A genetic defect causing malformation of the hind limbs
C. A respiratory disease in young calves
D. A bacterial infection of the joints

33. Which breed of cattle descended from Spanish Andalusian cattle brought over by Columbus on his second voyage?
A. Scotch Highland
B. Hereford
*C. Texas Longhorn
D. Santa Gertrudis

34. A nutritional problem characterized by a swollen abdomen on the left side, labored breathing, profuse salivation, groaning, lack of appetite, and stiffness.
A. anemia
B. colic
C. founder
*D. bloat

35. Amino acids are the building blocks of:
*A. protein
B. vitamins
C. fats
D. sugars

36. A _____animal is one that is of a particular breed.
A. linebred
B. crossbred
*C. purebred
D. outcrossed

37. Which state has the greatest feedlot beef cattle production?
A. Oklahoma
B. Nebraska
C. Iowa
*D. Texas

38.Which of the following ruminant animals is classified primarily as a browser?
A. Cattle
B. Sheep
*C. Goats
D. Horses

39.Estrus in cattle usually occurs every:
A. 60 days
B. 30 days
C. 12 days
*D. 21 days

40.A disease that affects cattle and sheep with symptoms of lameness, followed by depression and fever,followed by swelling in the muscles of the hip, shoulder, chest. Back, and neck,with sudden death within 3 days of the onset of the symptoms is:
A. leptospirosis
B. distemper
*C. blackleg
D. pneumonia

41.The length of the estrous cycle for a ewe is:
A. 21 days
*B. 17 days
C. 72 hours
D. 14 days

42. Ringworm/fungus in livestock is caused by:
A. A parasitic worm in the skin
B. A bacterial infection
*C. A fungal infection affecting the skin
D. A viral disease

43. One common characteristic between Hampshire, Yorkshire, and Berkshire swine is:
*A. erect ears
B. terminal qualities
C. maternal qualities
D. color

44. Which common breed of swine was imported to the United States from Denmark?
A. Duroc
B. Yorkshire
*C. Landrace
D. Hereford

45. Baby pigs require temperatures of _____ degrees F.
A. 50-60
B. 60-70
C. 70-80
*D. 80-90

46. The most serious health problem of sheep and goats is:
A. Bacterial diseases
B. Nutritional deficiencies
*C. Internal parasites
D. External parasites

47.What is the primary advantage of online livestock sales for both buyers and sellers?
A. Eliminates the need for animal health records
*B. Expands market reach beyond local geographic areas
C. Guarantees higher sale prices for all animals
D. Removes the need for transportation

48.Swine were first domesticated approximately:
A. 2,000–3,000 years ago
B. 5,000–7,000 years ago
*C. 9,000–10,000 years ago
D. 4,000–6,000 years ago

49. The first breed of beef cattle imported to the United States in the late 1700's was the: A. Brahman
*B. Shorthorn
C. Hereford
D. Angus

50. Which program is designed to ensure beef quality and proper handling practices in the United States?
A. HACCP
B. National Organic Program
C. USDA. Grading System
*D. Beef Quality Assurance (BQA)

51.Archaeological evidence from the Middle East indicates domestication of the pig occurred as early as_____ years ago.
*A. 9000
B. 5000
C. 500
D. 1000

52.The genetic makeup of an animal is called its:
A. dominance
*B. genotype
C. recessiveness
D. phenotype

53.Which breed of goat produces mohair?
*A. Angora
B. Boer
C. Nubian
D. Toggenburg

54.Animals that through selection and breeding have come to resemble one another and pass those traits uniformly to their offspring are defined as:
A. a hybrid
*B. a breed
C. progeny
D. genetics

55.The largest compartment of the ruminant stomach for a mature grazing cow is called the:
A. reticulum
*B. rumen
C. abomasums
D. omasum

56.What is the primary purpose of the Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD)?
A.To increase growth rates in livestock
*B.To regulate the use of medically important antibiotics in feed
C.To eliminate the need fo rveterinary involvement
D. To improve feed palatability

57.Archeology has found evidence that sheep have been domesticated for _____ years.
A. 2000
B. 250
C. 1000
*D. 6000

58.Fats and oils provide_____ times more energy than do carbohydrates,
*A. 2.25
B.10
C. 5.5
D. 100

59. Which major swine breed originated in England, with the major development of the breed occurring in Kentucky? Originally known as the Thin Rind.
A. Poland China
*B. Hampshire
C. Duroc
D. Chester White

60. Which breed of sheep has the strongest flocking instinct?
A. Leicester
*B. Rambouillet
C. Shropshire
D. Suffolk

61. An animal's central nervous system includes the brain and:
A. effector organ
*B. spinal cord
C. somatic nerves
D. autonomic nerves

62. Which part of the ruminant stomach is recognized as the true stomach?
A. Rumen
B. Reticulum
C. Omasum
*D. Abomasum

63. What is a free-roaming "wild" animal that was once domesticated called?
A. buck
B. stag
C. boar
*D. feral

64. Yearlings are feeder calves between one and two years old weighing about _____ pounds.
A. 400-550
B. 100-250
C. 250-400
*D. 550-700

65. Heifers most commonly reach puberty at the average age of:
*A. 11-15 months
B. 18-22 months
C. 16-20 months
D. 6-10 months

66. The breed of swine which is white in color with erect ears and used extensively in commercial operations for the maternal characteristics is the:
A. Berkshire
B. Chester White
C. Landrace
*D. Yorkshire

67. Which vitamin do animals tend to produce enough of so that it does not need to be included as a specific nutrient in their rations?
A. Vitamin A
*B. Vitamin C
C. Vitamin E
D. Vitamin D

68. Which of the following breeds of swine is best on performance of litter size?
A. Duroc
*B. Landrace
C. Poland
D. Berkshire

69. Which breed of swine is considered the oldest?
A. Yorkshire
*B. Berkshire
C. Chester White
D. Hampshire

70. What was the primary purpose of the Beef Promotion and Research Act of 1985?
A. To regulate beef pricing at the retail level
*B. A mandatory program designed to develop new markets and products in the beef industry
C. To eliminate imports of foreign beef into the United States
D. To provide subsidies directly to cattle feeders

71. What do Hampshires, Polands, and Berkshires have in common?
*A. color
B. origin
C. popularity
D. ear shape

72. Which of the following vitamins is in the category of water-soluble?
A. Vitamin E
*B. Vitamin B
C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin A

73. Cattle that are generally between six months and one year old and are sold to people
A. veal calves
B. packer cattle
*C. feeder cattle
D. slaughter cattle

74. A method of animal identification that uses very low temperature to change pigment color of the skin is:
A. tattoo
*B. freeze brand
C. notching
D. hot brand

75. Which of the following countries produces the most sheep?
*A. China
B. England
C. USA
D. Scotland