

2025 Kerr County Livestock Show

Livestock Skill-a-thon Contest

CONTEST CLASSES

The following is a list of common skill-a-thon classes. Please note that actual classes may deviate from this list to keep current with a rapidly changing livestock industry. All pictures, equipment items, retail meat cuts, feed samples, judging classes, and quizzes will be developed using resources obtained from Texas A&M University, West Texas A&M University, and Arizona National Livestock Show. The contest will utilize a scantron form, 480-5b (Meat Skillathon). Scantron will be provided.

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

1. Livestock Equipment Identification: Identify the proper name for pieces of equipment used in livestock production.
2. 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.
3. Retail Meat Cut Identification: Identify beef, lamb, and pork retail cuts from the provided Meat Retail ID study guide. Contestants will identify the retail cut species, primal cut, and retail cut name.
4. Feed Sample Identification: Identify various samples of feeds and indicate their classification.

Judging

5. Wool Judging class: Rank a class of four fleeces and answer questions about the class.
6. Meat Judging class: Rank a class of four meat cuts (beef, pork, or lamb) and answer questions about the class. <https://aggiemeat.tamu.edu/meat-judging-photos-and-example-classes-at-texas-am-university/>

Quizzes

8. Quality Assurance Exercise: Demonstrate how to read a medicine label, calculate withdrawal times, complete a treatment record, and make responsible management decisions regarding quality assurance.
9. Industry Quiz: Complete a multiple-choice quiz concerning the total livestock industry. Questions taken from the question bank provided.

Livestock Skill-a-thon Example Score Sheet

Senior & Intermediate Division

Part 1: Identification Stations

Time: 45 minutes to complete stations (10 minutes per station)

Scoring: 4 stations – 50 points per station = 200 points

1. Meats – 10 pictures or items
 - a. Identify species (beef, pork, lamb), primal, retail cut
2. Breed – 10 pictures or items
 - a. Identify breed (beef cattle, swine, lambs, goats) and description
3. Equipment – 10 pictures or items
 - a. Identify different pieces of equipment used in the livestock industry
4. Feeds – 10 pictures or items
 - a. Identify feed and class (protein, energy, mineral) for each

Part 2: Judging

Time: Seniors: 2 classes - 15 minutes per class

Scoring: Seniors Placing class, 50 points per class = 100 points

Class questions, 5 questions per class = 10 points

Time: Intermediates: 1 class – 15 minutes

Scoring: Intermediates Placing class = 50 points

Class questions, 5 questions = 5 points

Part 3: Industry Quiz

Time: 45 minutes to complete exam

Scoring: 30 multiple choice questions = 90 points

Quality Assurance Exercise

Time: 30 minutes to complete exercise

Scoring: 10 questions = 50 points

Senior Total Points = 450 points

Intermediate Total Points = 395 points

Livestock Skill-a-thon Example Score Sheet

Junior Division

Part 1: Identification Stations

Time: 45 minutes to complete stations (10 minutes per station)

Scoring: 4 stations – 50 points per station = 200 points

5. Meats – 10 pictures or items
 - a. Identify species (beef, pork, lamb), primal, retail cut
6. Breed – 10 pictures or items
 - b. Identify breed (beef cattle, swine, lambs, goats) and description
7. Equipment – 10 pictures or items
 - c. Identify different pieces of equipment used in the livestock industry
8. Feeds – 10 pictures or items
 - d. Identify feed and class (protein, energy, mineral) for each

Part 2: Industry Quiz

Time: 45 minutes to complete exam

Scoring: 25 multiple choice questions = 75 points

Quality Assurance Exercise

Time: 45 minutes to complete exercise

Scoring: 10 questions = 50 points

Junior Total Points = 325 points

Meat Skillathon Form #480-5b

Incorrect Marks Correct Mark



Team Name / Additional Info

Team #			
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

Code

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

State	Last Name	First Name
A	A	A
B	B	B
C	C	C
D	D	D
E	E	E
F	F	F
G	G	G
H	H	H
I	I	I
J	J	J
K	K	K
L	L	L
M	M	M
N	N	N
O	O	O
P	P	P
Q	Q	Q
R	R	R
S	S	S
T	T	T
U	U	U
V	V	V
W	W	W
X	X	X
Y	Y	Y
Z	Z	Z

Placing Classes							
Mark one answer in each column!							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	1234						1234
2	1243						1243
3	1324						1324
4	1342						1342
5	1423						1423
6	1432						1432
7	2134						2134
8	2143						2143
9	2314						2314
10	2341						2341
11	2413						2413
12	2431						2431
13	3124						3124
14	3142						3142
15	3214						3214
16	3241						3241
17	3412						3412
18	3421						3421
19	4123						4123
20	4132						4132
21	4213						4213
22	4231						4231
23	4312						4312
24	4321						4321
		1	2	3	4	5	6

Team Quality Assurance		
1	A B C D E	11 A B C D E
2	A B C D E	12 A B C D E
3	A B C D E	13 A B C D E
4	A B C D E	14 A B C D E
5	A B C D E	15 A B C D E
6	A B C D E	16 A B C D E
7	A B C D E	17 A B C D E
8	A B C D E	18 A B C D E
9	A B C D E	19 A B C D E
10	A B C D E	20 A B C D E
21	A B C D E	30 A B C D E

Individual Quality Assurance Quiz		
1	A B C D E	11 A B C D E
2	A B C D E	12 A B C D E
3	A B C D E	13 A B C D E
4	A B C D E	14 A B C D E
5	A B C D E	15 A B C D E
6	A B C D E	16 A B C D E
7	A B C D E	17 A B C D E
8	A B C D E	18 A B C D E
9	A B C D E	19 A B C D E
10	A B C D E	20 A B C D E
21	A B C D E	30 A B C D E

Questions	
1	1 2 3 4
2	1 2 3 4
3	1 2 3 4
4	1 2 3 4
5	1 2 3 4
6	1 2 3 4
7	1 2 3 4
8	1 2 3 4
9	1 2 3 4
10	1 2 3 4

Team Keep/Cull	
#	Keep Cull
1	K C
2	K C
3	K C
4	K C
5	K C
6	K C
7	K C
8	K C

Team Questions	
1	A B C D E
2	A B C D E
3	A B C D E
4	A B C D E
5	A B C D E
6	A B C D E
7	A B C D E
8	A B C D E
9	A B C D E
10	A B C D E

Industry Quiz		
1	A B C D E	11 A B C D E
2	A B C D E	12 A B C D E
3	A B C D E	13 A B C D E
4	A B C D E	14 A B C D E
5	A B C D E	15 A B C D E
6	A B C D E	16 A B C D E
7	A B C D E	17 A B C D E
8	A B C D E	18 A B C D E
9	A B C D E	19 A B C D E
10	A B C D E	20 A B C D E
21	A B C D E	30 A B C D E

Meat Identification - Retail Cuts						
ID #	Species	Primal	Retail First Digit	Retail Second Digit	Cookery	Species
1	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	B Beef P Pork L Lamb
2	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	Primal Cuts
3	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	A Breast H Rib or Rack
4	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	B Brisket I Round
5	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	C Chuck J Shoulder
6	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	D Flank K Side (Belly)
7	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	E Ham or Leg L Spareribs
8	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	F Loin M Variety Meats
9	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	G Plate N Various Meats
10	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	Retail Cuts
11	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	Roasts/Pot Roasts Chops
12	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	01 American Style 65 Arm Chop
13	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	02 Arm Picnic 66 Blade Chop
14	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	03 Arm Roast 67 Blade Chop (Bnls)
15	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	04 Arm Roast (Bnls) 68 Butterflied Chop (Bnls)
16	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	05 Back Ribs 69 Country Style Ribs
17	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	06 Blade Roast 70 Loin Chop
18	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	07 Blade Boston 71 Rib Chop
19	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	08 Bottom Round 72 Rib Chop (Frenched)
20	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	Roast (Bnls) 73 Sirloin Chop
21	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	09 Bottom Round 74 Top Loin Chop
22	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	Rump Roast (Bnls) 75 Top Loin Chop (Bnls)
23	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	10 Brisket, Whole (Bnls) Variety Meats
24	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	11 Center Loin Roast 76 Heart
25	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	12 Center Rib Roast 77 Kidney
26	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	13 Eye Roast (Bnls) 78 Liver
27	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	14 Eye Round Roast 79 Oxtail
28	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	15 Flat Half (Bnls) 80 Tongue
29	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	16 Frenched Style 81 Tripe
30	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	17 Fresh Side Various Meats
31	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	18 Leg Roast (Bnls) 82 Beef for Stew
32	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	19 Loin Roast 83 Cubed Steak
33	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	20 Mock Tender Roast 84 Ground Beef
34	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	21 Petite Tender 85 Ground Pork
35	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	22 Rib Roast 86 Hocks
36	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	23 Rib Roast (Frenched) 87 Sausage Link/Pattie
37	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	24 Ribs (Denver Style) 88 Shank
38	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	25 Rump Portion Smoked/Cured
39	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	26 Seven (7) Bone Roast 89 Brisket, Corned
40	(B) (P) (L)	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(D) (M) (D/M)	27 Shank Portion 90 Center Slice
						28 Short Ribs 91 Ham (Bnls)
						29 Shoulder Roast (Bnls) 92 Hocks
						30 Sirloin Roast 93 Loin Chop
						31 Sirloin Half 94 Picnic (Whole)
						32 Spareribs 95 Rib Chop
						33 Square Cut (Whole) 96 Rump Portion
						34 Tenderloin (Whole) 97 Shank Portion
						35 Tip Roast (Bnls) 98 Slab Bacon
						36 Tip, Cap Off Roast 99 Sliced Bacon
						37 Top Loin Roast (Bnls)
						38 Top Roast (Bnls)
						39 Top Round Roast
						40 Tri-Tip Roast
						Steaks
						41 Arm Steak
						42 Blade Steak
						43 Bottom Round Steak
						44 Center Slice
						45 Eye Steak (Bnls)
						46 Eye Round Steak
						47 Flank Steak
						48 Mock Tender Steak
						49 Porterhouse Steak
						50 Ribeye, Lip-On Steak
						51 Round Steak
						52 Round Steak (Bnls)
						53 Sirloin Cutlets
						54 Skirt Steak (Bnls)
						55 T-Bone Steak
						56 Tenderloin Steak
						57 Tip, Cap Off Steak
						58 Top Blade (Bnls) Flat Iron Steak
						59 Top Loin Steak
						60 Top Loin (Bnls) Steak
						61 Top Round Steak
						62 Top Sirloin Steak (Bnls)
						63 Top Sirloin Cap Off Steak (Bnls)
						64 Top Sirloin Cap Steak (Bnls)
						Cookery Methods
						D Dry Heat
						M Moist Heat
						D/M Dry or Moist Heat

Equipment Identification Guide

AI Catheter	Heat Lamp
Automatic Dose Syringe	Heat or Hot Iron
Backfat Ruler	Hog Snare
Balling Gun	Lamb Puller
Barnes Dehorner	Marking Harness
Cattle Halter	Needle Teeth Nippers
Cattle Prod	Nipple Waterer
CIDR	Nitrogen Tank
CIDR Applicator	Nose Tongs
Clipper Comb	Paint Stick
Clipper Cutter	Pig Resuscitator
Curry Comb	Ralgro Pellet Injector
Disposable Syringes	Ribeye Grid
Drench Gun	Rumen Magnet
Ear Notchers	Scotch Comb
Elastrator	Semen Straw
Electronic Ear Tags	Shearer's Screwdriver
Emasculatome (Burdizzo)	Sorting Panel
Emasculator	Squeeze Chute
Ewe Prolapse Retainer	Tattoo Gun
Farrowing Stall	Teat Slitter
Feeding Tube	Traditional Ear Tagger
Foot Rot Shear	Traditional Ear Tags
Freeze Brand	Trimming Stand
Hand Shears	Wool Card

BREED IDENTIFICATION LIST

BEEF

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



BLACK HEREFORD

Origins

- Derived mainly from Red Hereford cattle with some mix from black Angus cattle.

Characteristics

- Like red Herefords, black Herefords are known for their feed efficiency and docile temperament.
- Black in color with a white head and underline



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



BRAUNVIEH

Origins

- Braunvieh is a German word meaning 'Brown Cattle.'
- There were at least 12 types of brown cattle found in the mountains of Switzerland during the 1600s, including the Braunvieh

Characteristics

- Dual purpose breed
- Various shades of brown, predominantly mousy brown, but ranging from light brown/ grey to dark brown.
- Skin is pigmented, black muzzle, and dark hard hooves.



BRITISH WHITE

Origins

- One of the oldest breeds in Britain with direct links with the ancient indigenous wild white cattle of Britain.
- Originated in Whaley Abbey, Lancashire.

Characteristics

- Large framed, naturally polled, dual-purpose
- White in color with black points and skin pigmented pink or blue.



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.



CHIANINA

Origins

- May be one of the oldest breeds of cattle in existence.
- Bred primarily in the west central part of Italy.

Characteristics

- One of the largest framed breeds of cattle.
- Short hair that varies from white to steel grey, black skin, black mucosa, well-defined muscling, long legs, valued for draft and meat production.



GELBVIEH

Origins

- Originated in the three Franconian districts of Northern Bavaria in Southern Germany.

Characteristics

- Reddish gold to russet or black in color, strong skin pigmentation, fine hair, ideal in temperate to arid conditions
- Medium to large in size, long body, above average muscling, medium to late maturing, docile disposition
- It was once a triple purpose breed (milk, meat, draft)



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 soil 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.



MAINE ANJOU

Origins

- The breed origination in the northwestern part of France at the beginning of the 19th century.

Characteristics

- Originally dark red with white markings, modern Maine Anjou cattle are black in color and can have white markings.



RED ANGUS

Origins

- Red Angus has the same origins as the Aberdeen Angus.
- Originally, it was brought in by the Vikings from Europe and introduced to England and Scotland, these cattle were small, dun-colored, and polled.

Characteristics

- Similar in conformation to the Aberdeen Angus
- Medium in size, beefy carcass, red in color with pigmented skin.



SANTA GERTRUDIS

Origins

- Developed in South Texas brush country.
- Referred to as America's original beef breed.

Characteristics

- Red in color, short slick coat, red pigmented skin
- Broad, strong, well-muscled, may be polled or horned



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.



SIMMENTAL

Origins

- History dates back to the Middle Ages. Early records indicate that they were the result of a cross between large German cattle and a smaller breed from Switzerland.
- Original selection criteria in Europe included milk, meat, and draft.

Characteristics

- Originally varied from gold to red with white. Modern Simmental are black, may have white on underline of face.
- Highly adaptable, heavily muscled, and well conformed



TARENDAISE

Origins

- Developed in the French Alps in the 1800's, due to geographic isolation of the mountains they developed separately from any other cattle breeds, and became incredibly hardy

Characteristics

- Reddish brown color dark pigmentation nose eyes and ears
- Early maturing
- Moderate frame size, heavy marbling



BREED IDENTIFICATION LIST

SWINE

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.



TAMWORTH

Origins

- Originated in Ireland, brought to Tamworth, England in 1812 where its name is derived.
- One of the oldest and purest breeds
- English breed of hog that was of distinctly "bacon-type."

Characteristics

- Rugged, thrifty, lean-type hog.
- Excellent mothers, long deep sides erect ears
- Colors range from a light red to dark mahogany red.



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



BREED IDENTIFICATION LIST

SHEEP - MEAT BREEDS

CHEVIOT

Origins

- In the Cheviot Hills, on the border of England and Scotland.

Characteristics

- Distinctive white face, wool-free head and legs, pricked ears, black muzzle and black feet
- Highly alert, long-wool breed, hornless, reasonable frame.
- Thrived in the bleak, windswept conditions with their easy lambing and fast maturity.



DORSET

Origins

- During Spain's attempt to conquer England, Merino sheep were brought into the Southwest England and were crossed with the horned sheep of Wales, producing a desirable all-purpose sheep.

Characteristics

- Solid white sheep, medium size, good body length and muscle conformation. Fleece is very white, strong, close, and free from dark fiber.
- Ewes are good milkers, good mothers, and multiple births are not uncommon.



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.



MONTADALE

Origins

- Developed in the 1930s by E.H. Mattingly, a Midwestern commercial lamb buyer.
- Mattingly selected the Cheviot and Columbia breeds as the basis for his project.

Characteristics

- Small head, open face, clean legs, heavy fleece, prolific, good mothers, strong, healthy and vigorous.
- Bare legs and heads with white wool and black nostrils and hooves.



ROMNEY

Origins

- Traces beginnings to the marshy area of Kent in England in the 1800s.
- Evolved from medieval long wool types.

Characteristics

- Large-sized breed, wide head, large prominent eyes, wide and deep chest,
- Can be either white or colored, generally open-faced with long wool that grows over the legs in full.



SHROPSHIRE

Origins

- Dual-purpose breed of domestic sheep from the United Kingdom.
- Originated in the hills of Shropshire, and North Staffordshire, England.

Characteristics

- Medium to large sized breed with stylish carriage, covered in fine dense wool.
- Robust, wide and deep chest, well-fleshed, symmetrical
- Can be open faced or have some wool along eye channels



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.



TUNIS

Origins

- Evolved from a number of importations of fat-tailed sheep from Africa and the Middle East in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Characteristics

- Born red or tan in color, sometimes with a white spot on the forehead and tip of the tail. Gradually turn white as the wool grows, however the hair on the face and legs retain their red color.



BREED IDENTIFICATION LIST

SHEEP - WOOL BREEDS

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



COTSWOLD

Origins

- Long wool sheep breed developed on the Cotswold Hills in the west of England.

Characteristics

- Large framed sheep, efficient grazers, known for their docile dispositions, excellent mothers.
- Primarily solid white, however black Cotswold have begun to appear recently. Fleece is long, thick, and curly. Polled



FINNSHEEP

Origins

- Native to Finland, were first imported to North America by the University of Manitoba, Canada in 1966.
- Considered to be several hundred years old, descending from the Mouflon that live in the wild on Sardinia and Corsica.

Characteristics

- Known for multiple births of three, four, even five lambs at a time. Lambs are often small but are vigorous at birth and grow well.
- Most often white, but are seen in all colors, solid or spotted, wool is medium to fine. Usually polled, dual purpose breed



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



MERINO

Origins

- Founded in Spain near the beginning of the 12th century.

Characteristics

- Known for excellent, fine wool quality
- Medium-sized with white legs and faces



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.



BREED IDENTIFICATION LIST

SHEEP – HAIR BREEDS

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.



KATAHDIN

Origins

- A breed of hair sheep developed in the United States at the Piel Farm in north central Maine in the 1950s.

Characteristics

- Hardy, adaptable, low maintenance sheep, produces superior lamb crops, lean meaty carcasses. Can be any color or color combination.
- Medium-sized, efficient, bred for utility and for production.
- Exceptional mothering ability and lambing ease.
- Their smooth hair coat allows them to tolerate heat and humidity well, and are significantly tolerant of internal and external parasites, requiring only minimal parasite treatment.



BREED IDENTIFICATION LIST

GOATS

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.

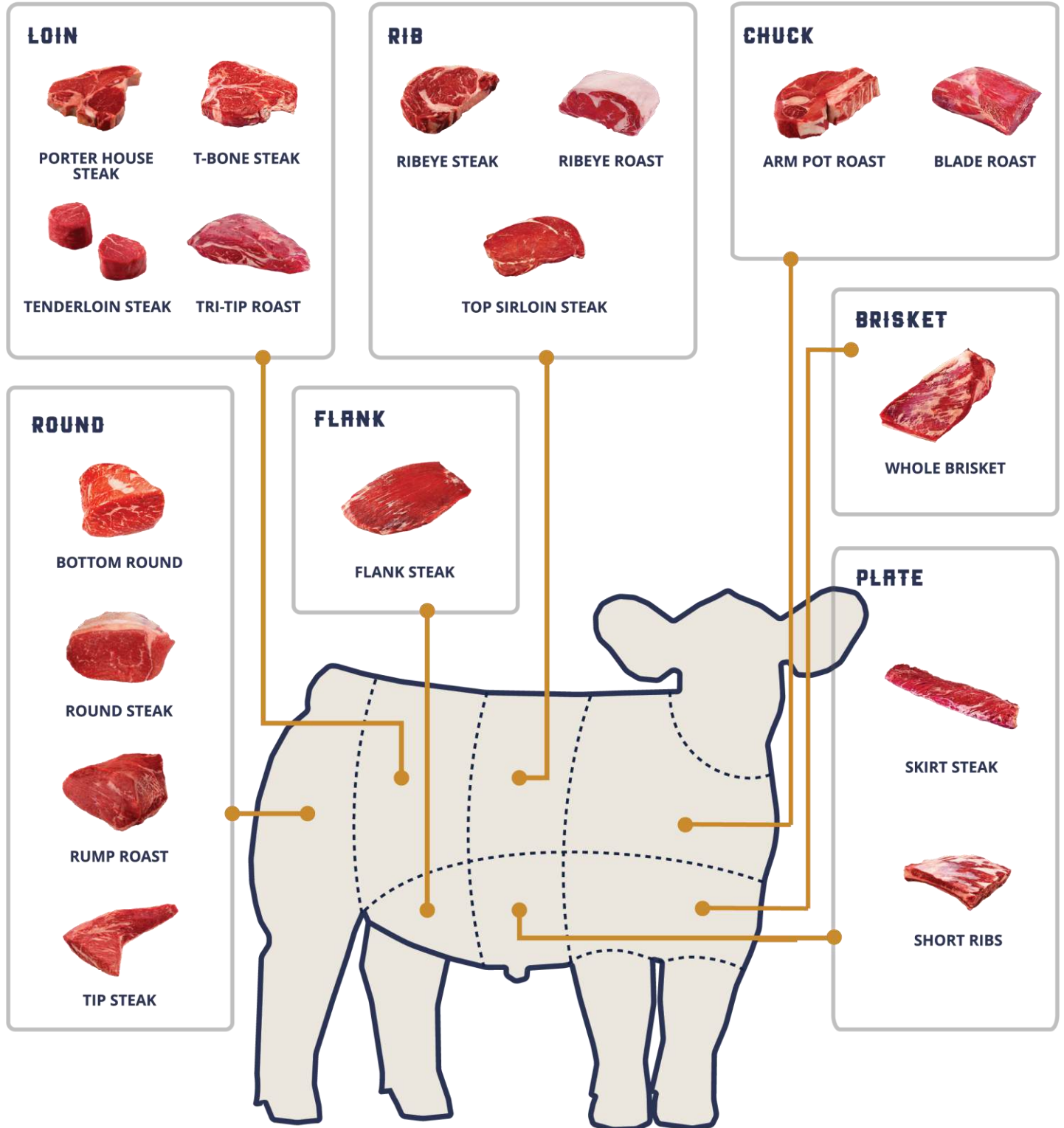
Characteristics

- 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.



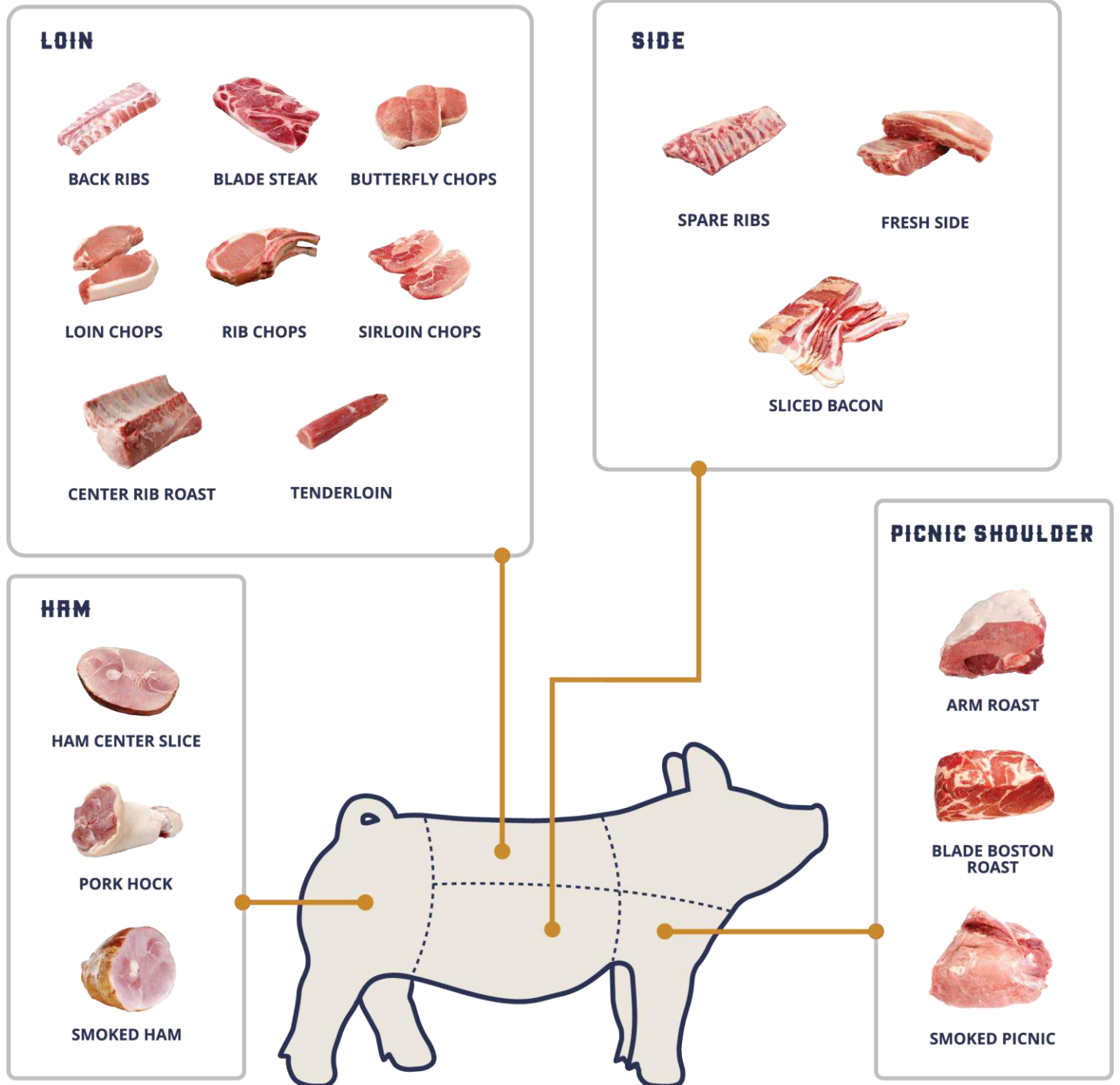
MEATS IDENTIFICATION LIST

BEEF PRIMAL AND RETAIL CUTS



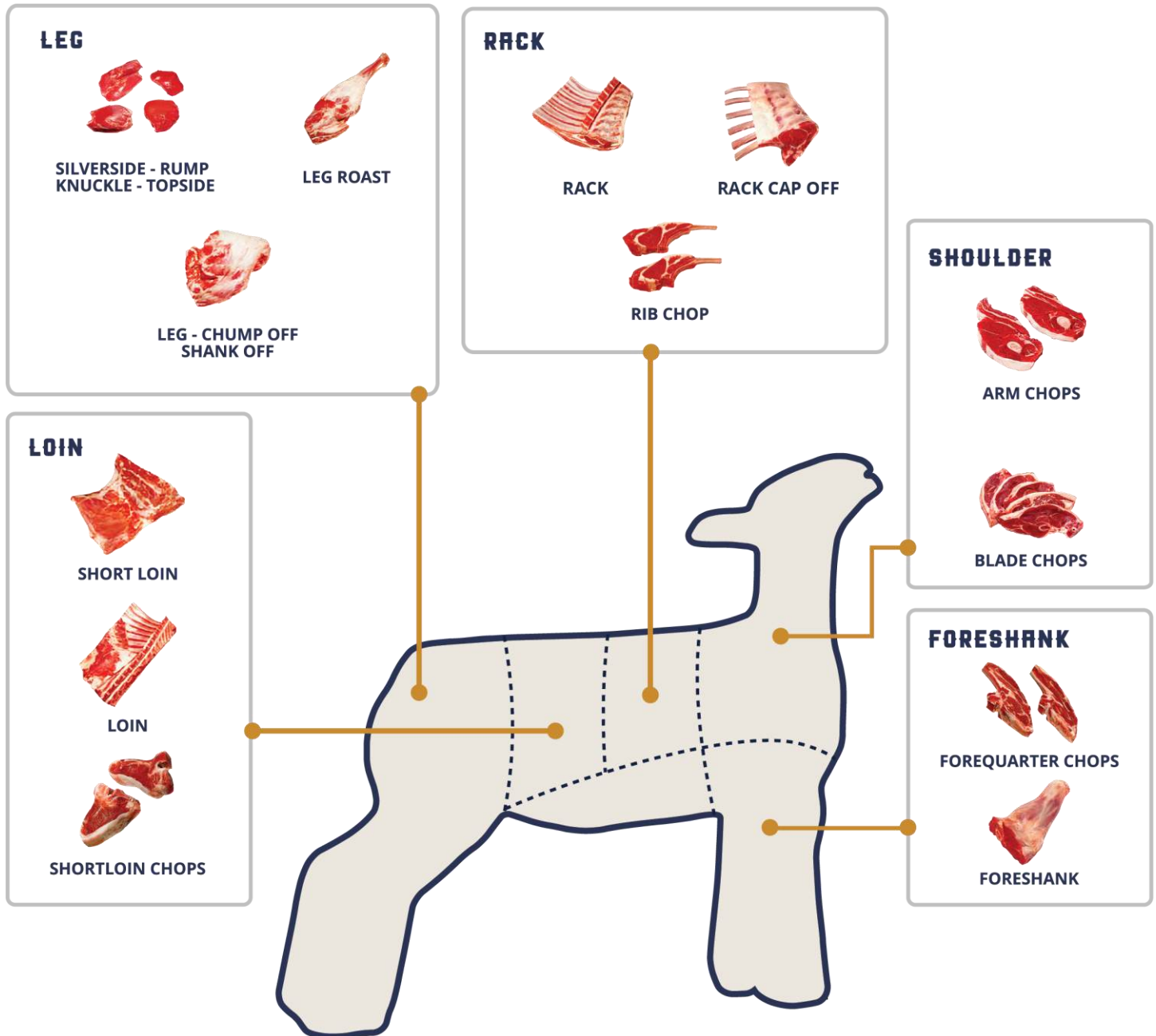
MERTS IDENTIFICATION LIST

PORK PRIMAL AND RETAIL CUTS



MEATS IDENTIFICATION LIST

LAMB PRIMAL AND RETAIL CUTS

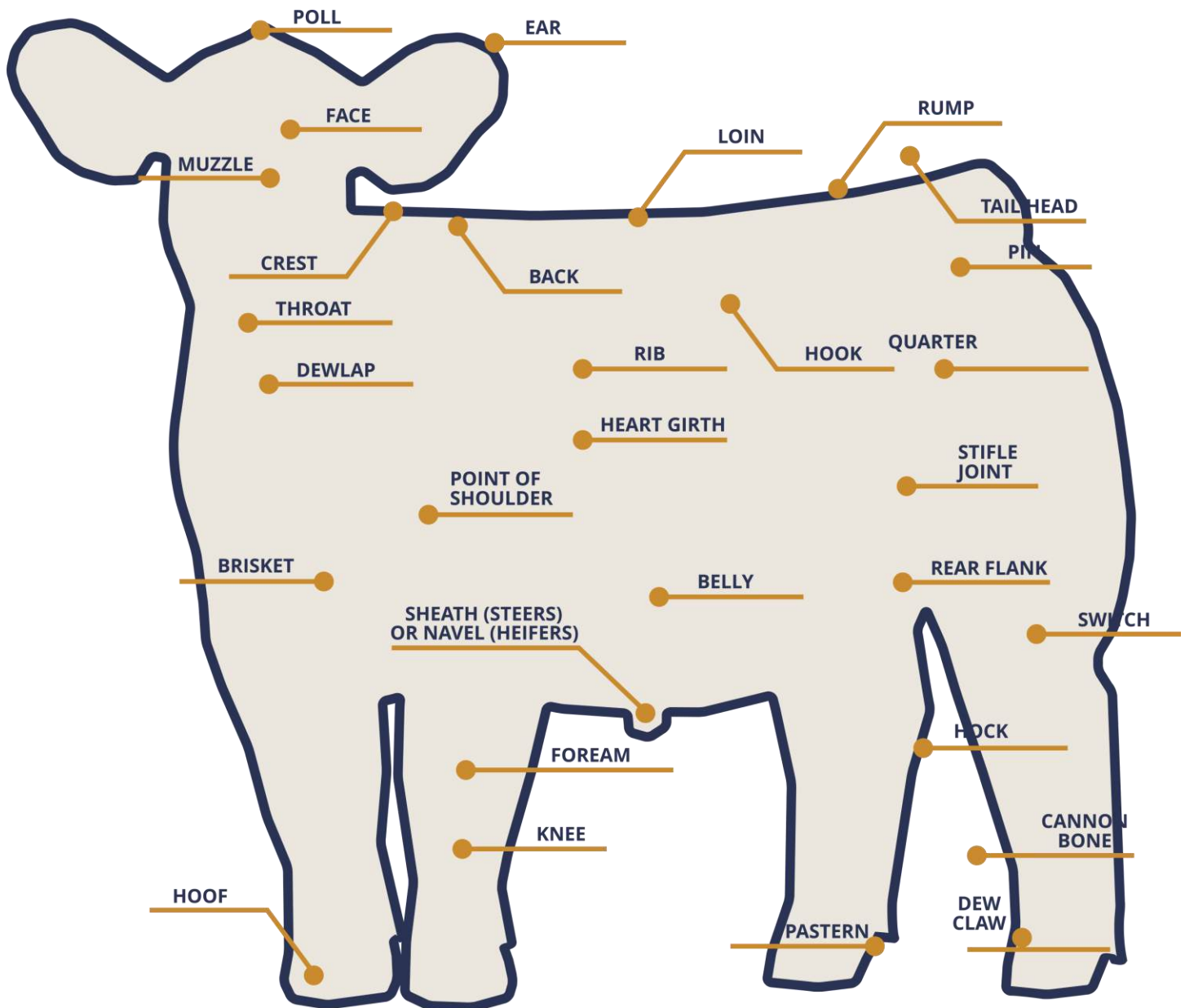


Feedstuffs Identification Guide

Feed Name	Class
Alfalfa Cubes	Protein
Barley, Rolled	Energy
Beet Pulp, Dried	Energy
Canola Meal	Protein
Copper Sulfate	Mineral
Corn, Cracked	Energy
Corn, Ground	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, Rolled	Energy
Oats, Whole	Energy
Oyster Shells	Mineral
Peanut Meal	Protein
Rye, Whole	Energy
Soybean Meal	Protein
Soybeans, Whole	Protein
Trace Mineral	Mineral
Urea	Protein
Vegetable Oil	Energy
Wheat, Whole	Energy
Whey, Dried	Protein
White Salt	Mineral

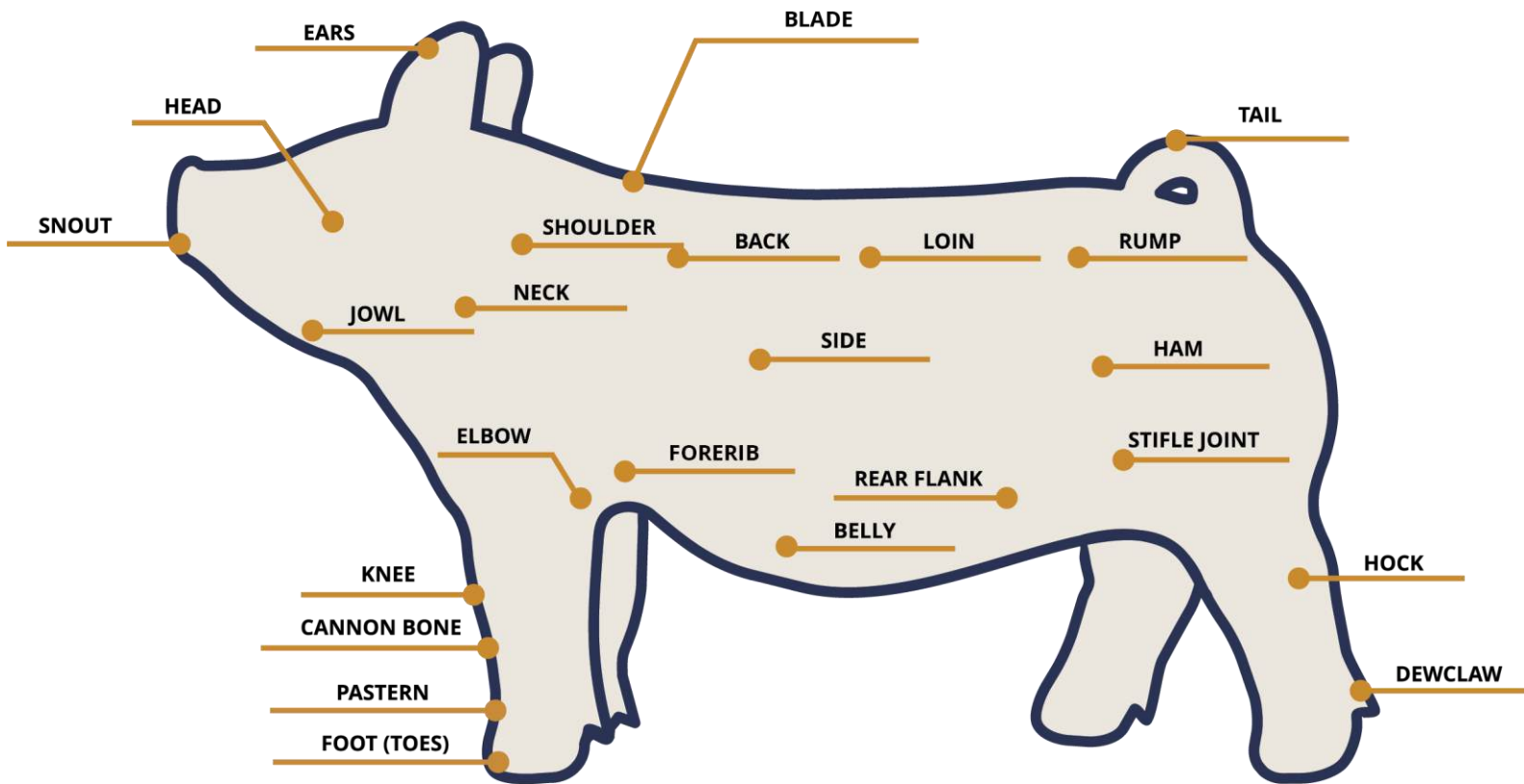
PARTS OF THE BODY

CATTLE



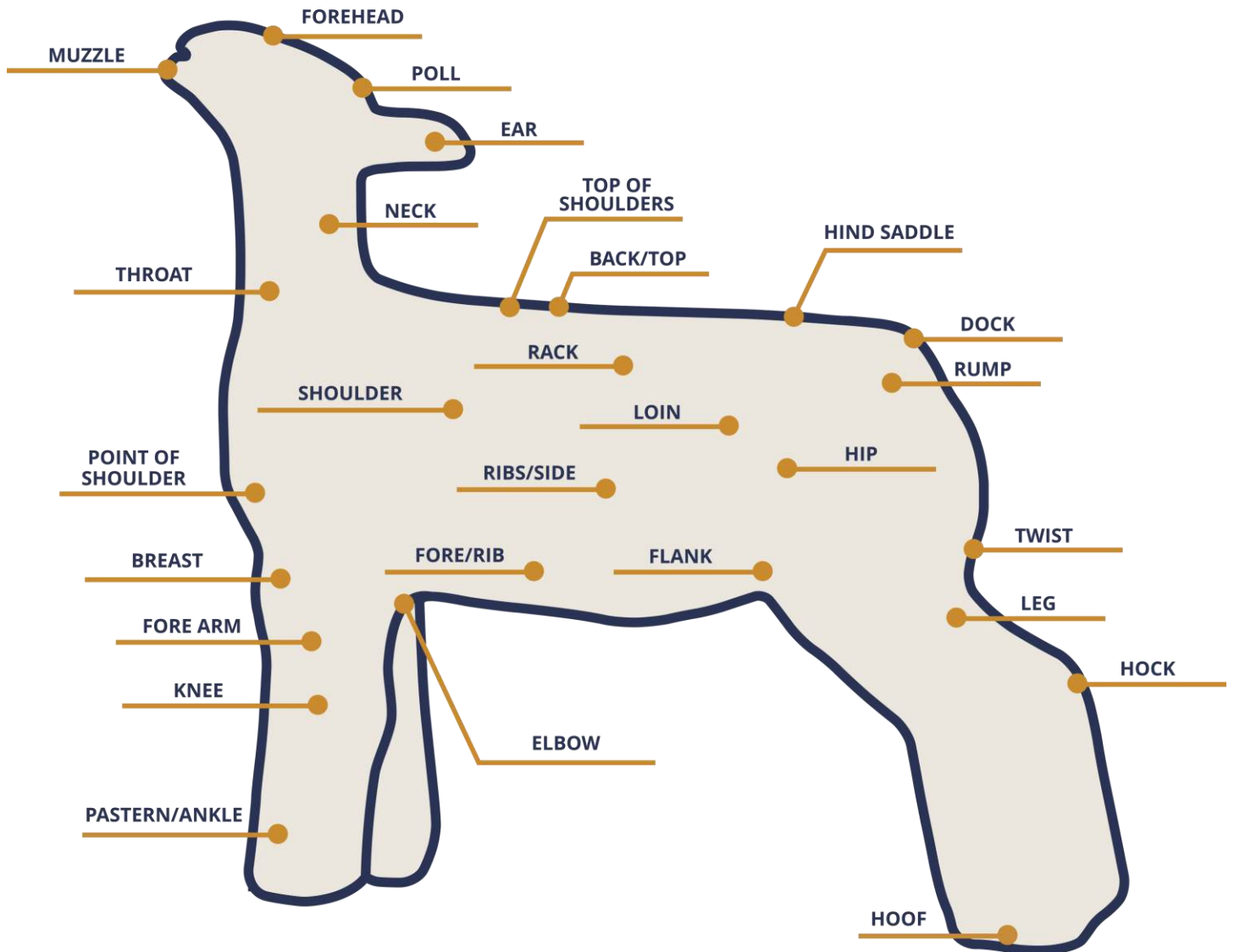
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SWINE



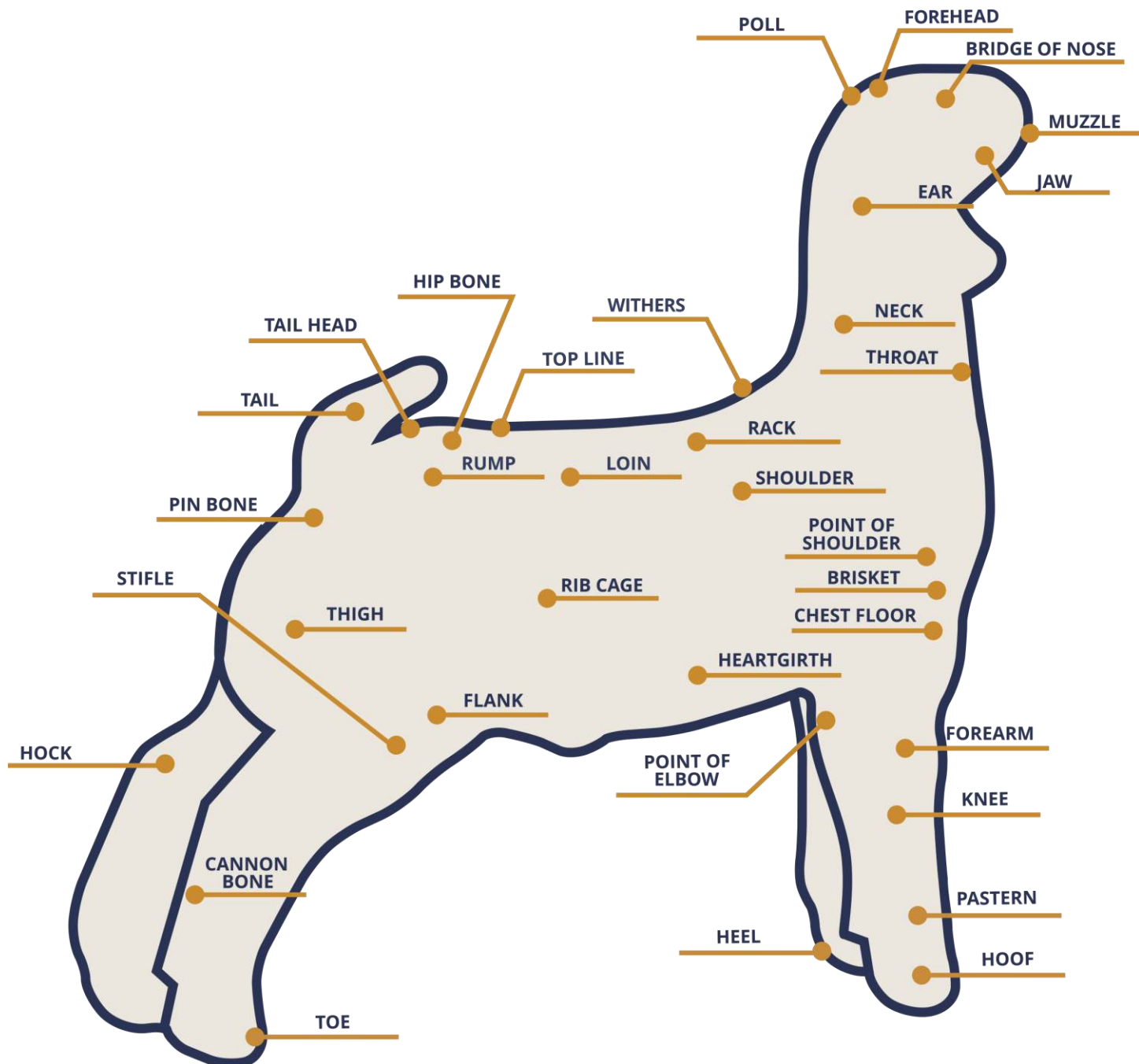
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SHEEP



PARTS OF THE BODY

GOATS



TEST QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. If sheep are fed broiler litter, it may cause a mineral toxicity of which mineral? (D)
 - A. Sulfur
 - B. Selenium
 - C. Magnesium
 - D. Copper
2. Which substance is used to treat a disease? (C)
 - A. Fertilizer
 - B. Vaccine
 - C. Antibiotic
 - D. Implant
3. What is creeping? (B)
 - A. Locking a ram up at night
 - B. Providing extra feed for nursing lambs
 - C. Exercising market lambs
 - D. Bagging a ewe
4. What is a prolapse? (C)
 - A. A feed additive
 - B. A medicine
 - C. When the vagina becomes inverted and sticks out
 - D. Lamb born backwards
5. When a lamb is born, you should... (D)
 - A. Check the ewes' udder
 - B. Identify the lamb
 - C. Dip the naval in an iodine solution
 - D. All of the above
6. A large, muscular, fast growing sheep breed: (D)
 - A. Southdown
 - B. Polypay
 - C. Rambouillet
 - D. Suffolk
7. Which is the most serious hoof problem in sheep? (C)
 - A. Clogged Oil Duct
 - B. Foot Scald
 - C. Foot Rot
 - D. Thrush
8. Which class of animal is currently selling for the lowest price per pound? (D)
 - A. Choice
 - B. 750 Lb. M1 Steer
 - C. Choice Market Lamb
 - D. #1 Market Hog
9. Which of the following is not a legume? (B)
 - A. Alfalfa
 - B. Bluegrass
 - C. Clover
 - D. Soybeans
10. What are the top 5 USDA beef carcass cutability grades, from leanest to fattest? (B)
 - A. Prime, choice, select, standard, utility
 - B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 - C. Utility standard, select choice, prime
 - D. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
11. Which sheep breed is actually a composite? (D)
 - A. Suffolk
 - B. Southdown
 - C. Dorset
 - D. Polypay
12. Your steer has gained 100 pounds in the last 30 days, consuming 750 pounds of feed which costs a total of \$50. What was the steer's average daily gain? (C)
 - A. .50 lb.
 - B. 3.0 lb.
 - C. 3.3 lb.
 - D. 7.5 lb.

13. Using the information in question #30, what was the steer's feed conversion per pound of gain? (B)

- A. 3.3 lb.
- B. 7.5 lb.
- C. 15 lb.
- D. 30 lb.

14. Which breed of bull would be most appropriate to use as a terminal sire on mature black baldie cows to maximize weaning weights? (D)

- A. Angus
- B. Hereford
- C. Longhorn
- D. Charolais

15. "Spider lamb" is a problem most often associated with which breed? (C)

- A. Finn
- B. Dorset
- C. Suffolk
- D. Polypay

16. Which sex tends to be the heaviest in a group of hogs that are the same age? (B)

- A. Gilt
- B. Barrow
- C. Boar
- D. No difference

17. When feeding corn silage to lactating beef cows, which two nutrients are usually deficient? (B)

- A. Calcium & phosphorous
- B. Calcium & protein
- C. Protein & energy
- D. Protein & phosphorous

18. When are the nutritional demands the highest during the production cycle of a cow, mare, ewe or sow? (C)

- A. Early gestation
- B. Late gestation
- C. Early lactation
- D. Late lactation

19. If we are to give a steer an intramuscular injection of a product which causes tissues irritation, which is the preferred injection site? (D)

- A. Rump
- B. Quarter
- C. Loin
- D. Neck

20. Which of the following requires the least amount of feed to produce a pound of gain? (D)

- A. Steer
- B. Lamb
- C. Barrow
- D. Broiler

21. Which of the following is not a factor in determining beef yield grade? (D)

- A. Rib eye area
- B. Back fat
- C. Hot carcass weight
- D. Live weight

22. If a heifer appears to be low headed, "broken" behind her shoulder and moves with a short stride, what is the most likely structural defect? (C)

- A. Sickie hocked
- B. Droopy rump
- C. Shoulder too straight
- D. Ugly

23. Which swine breed could be added to a rotational crossbreeding program to improve maternal traits? (B)

- A. Duroc
- B. Yorkshire
- C. Hampshire
- D. Spot

24. When selecting a bull to breed to heifers, which piece of information would be helpful in predicting the birth weight of his calves? (C)

- A. his birth weight
- B. his sire's birth weight
- C. his birth weight EPD
- D. his frame size

25. What type of lamb would have the highest dressing percent? (A)

- A. Large, fat lamb
- B. Large, trim lamb
- C. Small, trim lamb
- D. Large, trim, long tailed lamb

26. Which of the following chemicals would not be used in a foot bath to treat foot rot? (C)

- A. Copper Sulfate
- B. Formaldehyde
- C. Wormer
- D. All of the above

27. A two-year sheep will have how many permanent front teeth? (B)

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

28. The time between estrous or heat periods in a ewe is roughly how many days? (D)

- A. 147 days
- B. 30 days
- C. 21 days
- D. 17 days

29. Which of the following will grow the fastest as a lamb? (C)

- A. Wether
- B. Ewe
- C. Ram
- D. No difference

30. Which two types of twine should not be used to tie wool bags? (B)

- A. Jute and sisal
- B. Plastic and Sisal
- C. Plastic and cotton
- D. Jute and Cotton

31. Which meat type breed has a white face and erect ears? (B)

- A. Southdown
- B. Dorset
- C. Rambouillet
- D. Suffolk

32. What is another name for white muscle disease? (D)

- A. Grass Tetany
- B. Bloat
- C. Hypomagnesemia
- D. Stiff lamb disease

33. Which of the following growth implants may be used on feeder lambs? (A)

- A. Ralgro
- B. Compudose
- C. Synovex S
- D. Steer-oid

34. Which of the following is not an example of internal parasites? (B)

- A. Lung Worms
- B. Ticks
- C. Tape Worms
- D. Flukes

35. Which of the following is a legume? (C)

- A. Orchard grass
- B. Roughages
- C. Soybean Meal
- D. Concentrates

36. What is the main source of antibodies for a young lamb? (D)

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Calcium
- C. Protein Supplement
- D. Colostrum

37. Which breed of sheep would have the finer wool? (C)

- A. Suffolk
- B. Dorset
- C. Rambouillet
- D. Columbia

38. The loin and leg of the lamb carcass is also called the... (A)

- A. Hind saddle
- B. American style leg of lamb
- C. French style leg of lamb
- D. Rear quarter

39. A deficiency of which mineral can cause "white muscle disease"? (A)

- A. Selenium
- B. Magnesium
- C. Calcium
- D. Phosphorus

40. Which breed is noted for having large numbers of lambs? (C)

- A. Dorset
- B. Hampshire
- C. Finnsheep
- D. Southdown

41. A lamb sirloin chop comes from the... (C)

- A. Shoulder
- B. Rib
- C. Loin
- D. Leg

42. Which of the following would not be considered a meat type breed? (D)

- A. Suffolk
- B. Hampshire
- C. Dorset
- D. Rambouillet

43. Meat from sheep less than 12 months of age is called? (A)

- A. Lamb
- B. Veal
- C. Mutton
- D. Steak

44. What is the approximate length of gestation in the ewe? (C)

- A. 1 month
- B. 3 months
- C. 5 months
- D. 9 months

45. Which term refers to sheep? (A)

- A. Ovine
- B. Bovine
- C. Porcine
- D. Equine

46. What type of pasture would be most desirable for sheep? (B)

- A. fescue and white clover
- B. bluegrass and white clover
- C. orchard grass and red clover
- D. timothy and red clover

47. Which would not be an acceptable cookery method for lamb rib chops? (C)

- A. Broil
- B. Braise
- C. Pan Fry
- D. Pan Broil

48. What is the term used to describe a castrated male sheep? (B)

- A. Steer
- B. Wether
- C. Gelding
- D. Buck

49. Shelled corn is used in rations primarily as a source of? (C)

- A. Protein
- B. Fat
- C. Energy
- D. Minerals

50. At what stage of growth does grass have the lowest protein? (A)

- A. Full bloom
- B. Mid-bloom
- C. Early bloom
- D. Pre-bloom

51. Which of the following occurrences can be prevented by vaccination? (D)

- A. Foot Rot
- B. Founder
- C. Bloat
- D. Overeating Disease

52. What is the normal body temperature of a sheep? (C)

- A. 98.6
- B. 100
- C. 101
- D. 102.5

53. TDN or Total Digestible Nutrients is a measure of what in a feed? (B)

- A. Protein
- B. Energy
- C. Feed Consumption
- D. Carbohydrates

54. What is another name for the wingless flies (sometimes called ticks) which affect sheep? (D)

- A. Lice
- B. Stable Flies
- C. Bots
- D. Keds

55. Which is higher in protein? (A)

- A. Soybean Meal
- B. Cottonseed Meal
- C. Alfalfa Pellets
- D. Straw

56. Which quality grade of beef is most commonly sold in grocery stores? (B)

- A. Prime
- B. Choice
- C. Good
- D. Standard

57. The average gestation period of swine is? (B)

- A. 21 days
- B. 114 days
- C. 150 days
- D. 130 days

58. Feeder pigs normally weigh how many pounds when sold? (B)

- A. 20 to 30 lbs.
- B. 40 to 50 lbs.
- C. 220 to 230 lbs.
- D. 230 to 250 lbs.

59. The loin and leg of the lamb carcass is also called? (A)

- A. The hindsaddle
- B. American style leg of lamb
- C. French style leg of lamb
- D. Rear-quarter

60. Which of the following is not a deworming agent for sheep? (C)

- A. Phenothiazine
- B. Thibenzole
- C. Paint
- D. Atgard

61. A symptom of bloat is? (C)

- A. Lameness
- B. Abortion
- C. Bulging on the left side
- D. Severe bulging on the right side

62. At what three points do we measure the back fat thickness on a market hog? (B)

- A. First rib, fourth rib, first lumbar vertebra
- B. First rib, last rib, last lumbar vertebra
- C. Last rib, first lumbar vertebra, last lumbar vertebra
- D. First rib, last rib, first lumbar vertebra

63. The mating of animals of different breeds is known as? (C)

- A. Inbreeding
- B. Rebreeding
- C. Crossbreeding
- D. None of the above

64. At what age should a heifer be bred? (C)

- A. 9 months
- B. 12 months
- C. 15 months
- D. 20 months

65. An intramuscular injection should be given (A)

- A. In the muscle

B. Under the skin

C. In the vein

D. In the bone joints

66. On which ration should an 800-pound steer have the fastest rate of gain? (B)

- A. Corn silage + supplement
- B. Whole shelled corn + supplement
- C. Orchard grass pasture
- D. Full-feed oats + 4 lbs. hay

67. What is another word for calving difficulty? (D)

- A. Laminitis
- B. Founder
- C. Enterotoxemia
- D. Dystocia

68. When the term "hot" is applied to a ration, the ration is? (A)

- A. High in concentrates
- B. Low in concentrates
- C. Warmed in an oven
- D. High in protein

69. What is the common name for the disease Listeriosis which appears in cattle and sheep? (B)

- A. Bloat
- B. Circling disease
- C. Foot rot
- D. Overeating

70. What 2 breeds of cattle were used to develop the Santa Gertrudis breed? (B)

- A. Angus and Murray Grey
- B. Shorthorn and Brahman
- C. Brahman and Limousin
- D. Shorthorn and Angus

71. Which breed of swine has erect ears? (A)

- A. Tamworth
- B. Poland China
- C. Chester White
- D. Landrace

72. A feed low in fiber and high in food value is?

(D)

- A. Roughage
- B. Silage
- C. Haylage
- D. Concentrate

73. The average dressing percent of a market hog is? (D)

- A. 40%
- B. 50%
- C. 60%
- D. 70%

74. The largest compartment of the 4-part stomach of cattle or sheep is the? (D)

- A. Cecum
- B. Reticulum
- C. Abomasum
- D. Rumen

75. The most desirable color for retail beef is? (A)

- A. Cherry Red
- B. Grayish Pink
- C. Pink
- D. Dark Brown

76. To increase fall lambing rates which breed would you include in your flock? (C)

- A. Suffolk
- B. Hampshire
- C. Dorset
- D. Cotswold

77. A castrated male pig is called a? (C)

- A. Steer
- B. Wether
- C. Barrow
- D. Gilt

78. How old should a gilt be when she first farrows? (B)

- A. 6 months
- B. 1 year
- C. 2 years
- D. 3 years

79. If you were to go out into a lush green pasture and see a cow with her left side all bulged out what would you suspect? (B)

- A. Overeating
- B. Bloat
- C. Grass tetany
- D. Pregnancy

80. How does an elastrator work? (B)

- A. Clamps & crushes cord
- B. Cuts off circulation
- C. Cuts scrotum on one side
- D. Shoots elastic bands

81. A good source of protein for beef and sheep rations is: (C)

- A. Corn
- B. Trace mineral salt
- C. Soybean meal
- D. Steak

82. What does the term intradermal mean:(C)

- A. Under the skin
- B. In the Vein
- C. In the skin
- D. To warm something

83. Why would we flush ewes? (B)

- A. To rid them of parasites
- B. To stimulate estrus and increase ovulation rate
- C. To increase feed efficiency
- D. To encourage

84. Providing extra feed for nursing lambs and calves is called: (C)

- A. Flushing
- B. Foundering
- C. Creeping
- D. Plumping

85. When the term burly is used in livestock judging it means:(C)

- A. Close at the knees
- B. Upstanding
- C. Rugged and masculine
- D. More feminine

86. What frequent drought problem do we have with feeding green-chop corn silage: (D)

- A. Bloat
- B. Prussic Acid Poisoning
- C. White Muscling Disease
- D. Nitrate Poisoning

87. The small flecks of fat in a cut of beef which gives meat its flavor and is also one of the factors indicating quality is called: (B)

- A. Seam Fat
- B. Marbling
- C. External Fat
- D. Speck Fat

88. One of the factors affecting the dressing percent of an animal is the amount of fill. Fill is: (B)

- A. The amount of digestive tract and vital organs.
- B. The amount of water and feed in the animal.
- C. The amount of time a carcass is in storage.
- D. The method of dressing.

89. Corn is usually used as the standard of energy in a ration. However, during a drought corn may become scarce and expensive. Choose the best energy source to use in replacing your corn:(A)

- A. Barley
- B. Peanut Meal
- C. Urea
- D. Alfalfa

90. The largest compartment of a ruminant stomach can store some 30 gallons of food and water. It is called the: (A)

- A. Rumen
- B. Reticulum
- C. Omasum
- D. Abomasum

91. One of our objectives is to have our replacement heifers calve as two year olds and then calve at the same time as the mature cows the next year. To do this they must weigh how much as 14-15 months of age when bred: (C)

- A. 200-400 lbs.
- B. 400-600 lbs.
- C. 600-800 lbs.
- D. 1000-1200 lbs.

92. Rotating animals to eat from one pasture for a time, to another pasture and so on is called: (B)

- A. Intravenous Feeding
- B. Controlled Grazing
- C. Choice Feeding
- D. Self-Feeding

93. Which of the following is not considered to be a British breed: (D)

- A. Hereford
- B. Shorthorn
- C. Angus
- D. Chianina

94. Dystocia in beef cattle is: (D)

- A. An Infectious Disease
- B. A Hormone
- C. A Vitamin Deficiency
- D. Calving Difficulty

95. Feeds which build bones and teeth and are necessary for important body processes are:(C)

- A. Protein
- B. Fats
- C. Minerals
- D. M & M's

96. Which class of cattle would require the highest protein level in their ration? (B)

- A. Cows Nursing Calves
- B. 400-500 Lbs. Steers
- C. 1000 Lbs. Steers
- D. Dry Cows

97. A lamb carcass weighs 60 pounds, has a 3.0 square inch loin eye, has a 0.30-inch back fat, and grades Choice+ - this carcass is? (C)

- A. Too light
- B. Light Muscled
- C. Too Fat
- D. Really Good

98. What is the term for removing sperm from a bull and putting that sperm into a female when she is in heat? (A)

- A. Artificial Insemination
- B. Pregnancy Sharing
- C. Embryo Transfer
- D. Estrous Synchronization

99. Which sex grows slowest, even when fed the same as the others? (C)

- A. Bull
- B. Steer
- C. Heifer
- D. They're the same

100. How much dry feed would you expect a 1000-pound steer to eat, if he can eat all he wants? (C)

- A. 10 pounds
- B. 17 pounds
- C. 24 pounds
- D. 31 pounds

101. Which product is used to treat a disease once an animal already has it? (C)

- A. Vaccine
- B. Implant
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Bacterin

102. How can you tell if two hogs are littermates? (B)

- A. Left ear notch
- B. Right ear notch
- C. The pigs are all the same color
- D. The information written on their ear tag

103. The information on an injection product label says to administer the injection either subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Where would you give it? (B)

- A. Deep in the muscle of the neck
- B. Under the skin of the neck
- C. Deep in the muscle of the hip
- D. It doesn't matter, so any of these is OK

104. What type of grade or score is not related to fatness of the animal? (D)

- A. Condition Score
- B. Yield Grade
- C. Quality Grade
- D. Frame Score

TEST QUESTIONS

WORD MATCHING SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Match the species name with the scientific name
 - a. Horse – Equine
 - b. Swine – Porcine
 - c. Cattle – Bovine
 - d. Sheep – Ovine
2. Match the correct gestation period of the species
 - a. ewe – 147 days
 - b. sow – 114 days
 - c. cow – 283 days
 - d. doe – 150 days
3. Match the desirable birth weight with the specie
 - a. Cattle – 80 lbs.
 - b. Sheep – 12 lbs.
 - c. Hogs – 3 lbs.
 - d. Goats – 8 lbs.
4. Match with the protein amounts
 - a. Soybean Meal – 44%
 - b. Cottonseed Meal – 33%
 - c. Clover Hay – 10-14%
 - d. Alfalfa Pellets – 18-20%
5. How much should each specie gain per day.
 - a. Sheep – 0.7 lbs.
 - b. Cattle – 3 lbs.
 - c. Hogs – 2 lbs.
 - d. Goats – 0.25 lbs.
6. Match the following disease with an appropriate description
 - a. Pneumonia - Infection in the lung
 - b. Coccidiosis - Parasitic disease of the gut
 - c. Enterotoxemia – Gastrointestinal tract disease caused by a bacterium that can be fatal
 - d. Leptospirosis - Reproductive disease most often affecting cattle

7. Match the product with use. Options can be used more than once.
 - a. Ivomec- Deworming product
 - b. Lutalyse - Used in estrous synchronization
 - c. Bovatec - Feed additive – increase efficiency
 - d. Synovex - Deworming product
 - e. Synchromate B - Used in estrous synchronization
 - f. Rumensin - Feed additive – increase efficiency
 - g. Tramisol - Deworming product
 - h. MGA- Used in estrous synchronization or feed additive – prevents estrous
8. Match the term for a castrated male with the appropriate species.
 - a. Swine – Barrow
 - b. Cattle – Steer
 - c. Horse - Gelding
 - d. Sheep - Wether
9. Match the cattle breed with its description
 - a. Limousin - French breed noted for high cutability
 - b. Angus - British breed noted for marbling
 - c. Santa Gertrudis - Cross of Brahman and Shorthorn
 - d. Simmental - Austrian breed noted for high growth rate and milk production
10. Match the mineral deficiency with the problem it causes
 - a. Selenium - White muscle disease
 - b. Magnesium - Grass tetany
 - c. Iron - Baby pig anemia
 - d. Calcium; Phosphorous ratio - Urinary calculi
11. Match the feed additive with its function.
 - a. MGA - Prevent heifers from coming into heat
 - b. Bovatec/Rumensin - Improve feed efficiency
 - c. Urea - Increase protein level of feed ration
 - d. Bicarbonate of Soda - Increase rumen pH, prevent acidosis
12. Match the products with their use
 - a. Ralgro, Synovex, Compudose - Growth promotant implant
 - b. Warbex, Spotton - Control cattle grubs
 - c. Tramisol, Ivomec – Dewormer
 - d. Lutalyse, Synchromate B - Estrous synchronization

13. Match the rectal body temps of each species
 - a. Sheep – 100.9-103.8
 - b. Beef – 100-102.5
 - c. Swine – 101.6-103.6
 - d. Goat – 101.3-103.5
14. Match the breed with the most appropriate description
 - a. Charolais - High growth French breed, noted for cutability
 - b. Longhorn - Light muscled noted for calving ease
 - c. Angus - British breed noted for marbling
 - d. Beefmaster - Composite Breed
15. Match the sheep breed with the appropriate characteristics:
 - a. Dorset - Year round breeding, meat type
 - b. Finnsheep – Prolific
 - c. Columbia - Developed from Lincoln and Rambouillet
 - d. Polypay - Developed from Finnseep, Dorset, Rambouillet, Targee
16. Match the mineral with the condition it is associated with
 - a. Copper – copper toxicity
 - b. Calcium & Phosphorous - urinary calculi
 - c. Magnesium - grass tetany
 - d. Selenium - white muscle disease
17. Match the nutritional disease with the cause
 - a. Grass tetany - Magnesium deficiency
 - b. White muscle disease - Selenium deficiency
 - c. Pregnancy toxemia – nutritional deficiency
 - d. Milk fever – Calcium deficiency
18. Match the product with the intended use
 - a. Bovatec - Feed additive, improves feed efficiency
 - b. Synovex - Growth promotant implant
 - c. Ivomec - Use to synchronize estrus
 - d. Lutalyse - Use to synchronize estrus