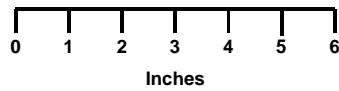


5



6

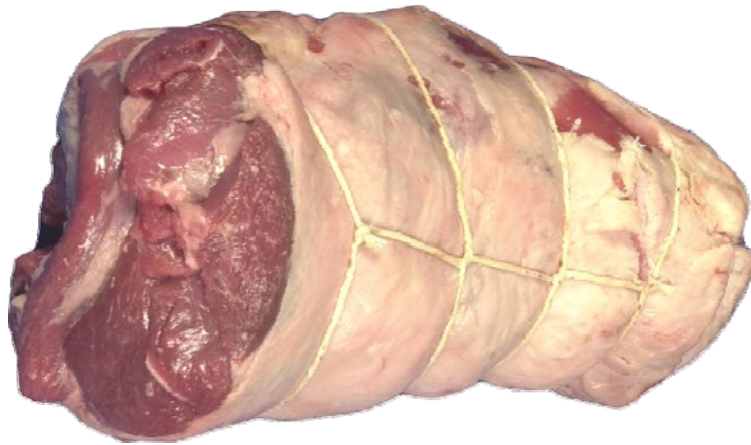


7

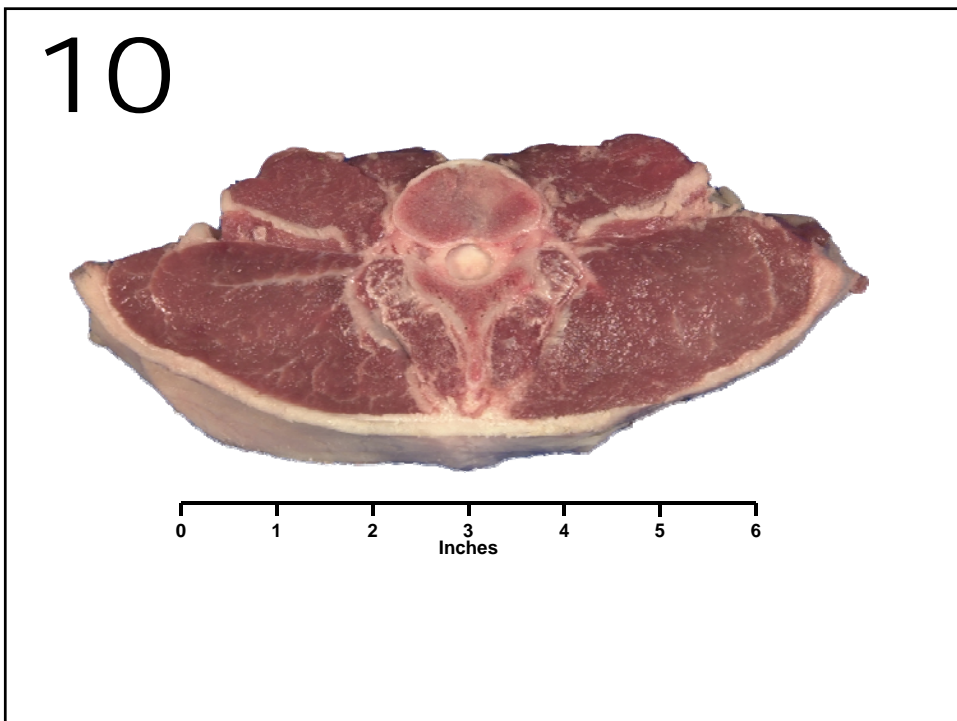
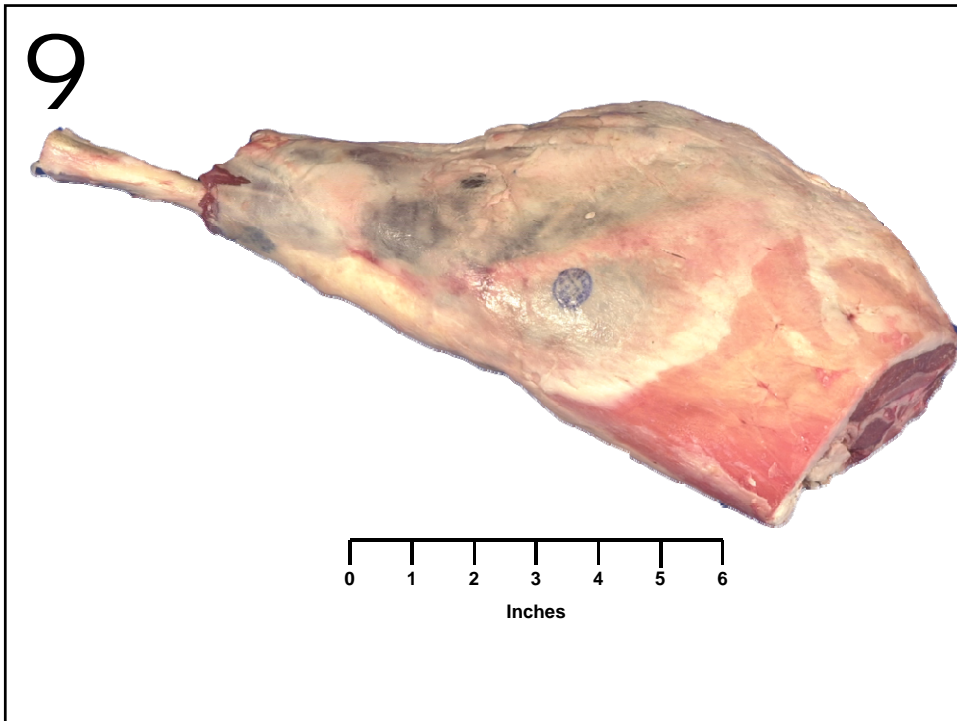


0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Inches

8



0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Inches



Name KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Retail Meat Cut Identification-2010

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each retail meat cut. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for retail cut name and species of cut. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	<u>Retail Cut Name</u>	<u>Species of Cut</u>
1.	<u>31</u>	<u>B</u>
2.	<u>2</u>	<u>B</u>
3.	<u>34</u>	<u>B</u>
4.	<u>4</u>	<u>B</u>
5.	<u>84</u>	<u>P</u>
6.	<u>85</u>	<u>P</u>
7.	<u>69</u>	<u>P</u>
8.	<u>61</u>	<u>L</u>
9.	<u>52</u>	<u>L</u>
10.	<u>57</u>	<u>L</u>

Retail Names – to be used in answer column 1 by Clovers, Intermediates, and Seniors

Beef Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Brisket, flat half | 17. Sirloin steak, shell | 32. Bottom round roast |
| 2. Brisket, point half | 18. Sirloin steak, boneless | 33. Bottom round steak |
| 3. Brisket, whole | 19. Tenderloin steak | 34. Eye round roast |
| 4. Arm roast | 20. Porterhouse steak | 35. Eye round steak |
| 5. Arm roast, boneless | 21. T-bone steak | 36. Heel of round roast |
| 6. Arm steak | 22. Top loin steak | 37. Rump roast, boneless |
| 7. Arm steak, boneless | 23. Top loin steak, boneless | 38. Round steak |
| 8. Blade roast | 24. Short ribs | 39. Round steak, boneless |
| 9. Blade steak | 25. Skirt steak | 40. Tip roast |
| 10. 7-bone roast | 26. Rib roast, large end | 41. Tip roast, cap off |
| 11. 7-bone steak | 27. Rib roast, small end | 42. Tip steak |
| 12. Flank steak | 28. Rib steak, small end | 43. Tip steak, cap off |
| 13. Sirloin steak, flat bone | 29. Rib steak, small end, boneless | 44. Top round roast |
| 14. Sirloin steak, pin bone | 30. Ribeye roast | 45. Top round steak |
| 15. Sirloin steak, round bone | 31. Ribeye steak | 46. Cross cuts |
| 16. Sirloin steak, wedge bone | | 47. Cross cuts, boneless |

Lamb Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 48. Breast | 54. Sirloin chop | 60. Rib roast |
| 49. Breast riblets | 55. Leg sirloin half | 61. Rib roast, boneless |
| 50. American style roast | 56. Loin chop | 62. Shanks |
| 51. Leg Center slice | 57. Loin double chop | 63. Blade chop |
| 52. French style roast | 58. Loin roast | 64. Neck slice |
| 53. Leg shank half | 59. Rib chop | 65. Shoulder square cut |

Pork Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 66. Fresh ham center slice | 73. Center rib roast | 80. Arm roast |
| 67. Fresh ham rump portion | 74. Center loin roast | 81. Arm steak |
| 68. Fresh ham shank portion | 75. Loin chop | 82. Blade Boston roast |
| 69. Fresh side pork | 76. Rib chop | 83. Sliced bacon |
| 70. Blade chop | 77. Sirloin chop | 84. Smoked jowl |
| 71. Blade roast | 78. Top loin chop | 85. Spareribs |
| 72. Butterfly chop | 79. Arm picnic roast | |

Species of Cut – to be used in answer column 2 by Intermediates and Seniors

B. Beef L. Lamb P. Pork

Name KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Feed Identification-2010

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each livestock feedstuff. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for feedstuff name and nutrient group. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	Feedstuff Name	Nutrient Group
1.	<u>7</u>	<u>M</u>
2.	<u>37</u>	<u>C</u>
3.	<u>72</u>	<u>C</u>
4.	<u>15</u>	<u>C</u>
5.	<u>18</u>	<u>P</u>
6.	<u>43</u>	<u>P</u>
7.	<u>38</u>	<u>C</u>
8.	<u>19</u>	<u>M</u>
9.	<u>3</u>	<u>C</u>
10.	<u>14</u>	<u>P</u>

Feed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by **Clovers, Intermediates, and Seniors**

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Alfalfa hay | 26. Grain sorghum (whole) | 52. Soybean meal |
| 2. Alfalfa pasture | 27. Ground ear corn | 53. Soybeans (whole) |
| 3. Barley (whole) | 28. Ground limestone | 54. Spray-dried animal plasma |
| 4. Blood meal | 29. Ground shelled corn | 55. Spray-dried whey |
| 5. Brewers dried grain | 30. Kentucky Bluegrass pasture | 56. Steam flaked corn |
| 6. Canola meal | 31. L-lysine HCl | 57. Steam rolled barley |
| 7. Copper sulfate | 32. L-threonine | 58. Steam rolled oats |
| 8. Corn distillers dried grain | 33. L-tryptophan | 59. Steamed bone meal |
| 9. Corn distillers dried grain with soluble | 34. Linseed meal | 60. Sunflower meal |
| 10. Corn gluten feed | 35. Liquid molasses | 61. Tall Fescue hay |
| 11. Corn gluten meal | 36. Meat and bone meal | 62. Tall Fescue pasture |
| 12. Cottonseed (whole) | 37. Millet (whole) | 63. Timothy hay |
| 13. Cottonseed hulls | 38. Oats (whole) | 64. Timothy pasture |
| 14. Cottonseed meal | 39. Oat hulls | 65. Trace-mineral premix |
| 15. Cracked shelled corn | 40. Orchardgrass hay | 66. Trace-mineralized salt |
| 16. Crimped oats | 41. Orchardgrass pasture | 67. Triticale (whole) |
| 17. Defluorinated rock phosphate | 42. Oyster shells | 68. Tryptosine |
| 18. Dehydrated alfalfa meal | 43. Peanut meal | 69. Urea |
| 19. Dicalcium phosphate | 44. Red Clover hay | 70. Vegetable oil |
| 20. DL-methionine | 45. Red Clover pasture | 71. Vitamin premix |
| 21. Dried Beet pulp | 46. Roller dried whey | 72. Wheat (whole) |
| 22. Dried molasses | 47. Rye (whole) | 73. Wheat bran |
| 23. Dried skim milk | 48. Salt, white | 74. Wheat middlings |
| 24. Feather meal | 49. Santoquin | 75. White Clover hay |
| 25. Fish meal | 50. Shelled corn | 76. White Clover pasture |
| | 51. Soybean hulls | |

Feeds Nutrient Groups – to be used in answer column 2 by **Intermediates and Seniors**

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| B. By-product feed | M. Mineral | V. Vitamin |
| C. Carbohydrate (energy) | P. Protein | |
| F. Fats (energy) | | |

1



2

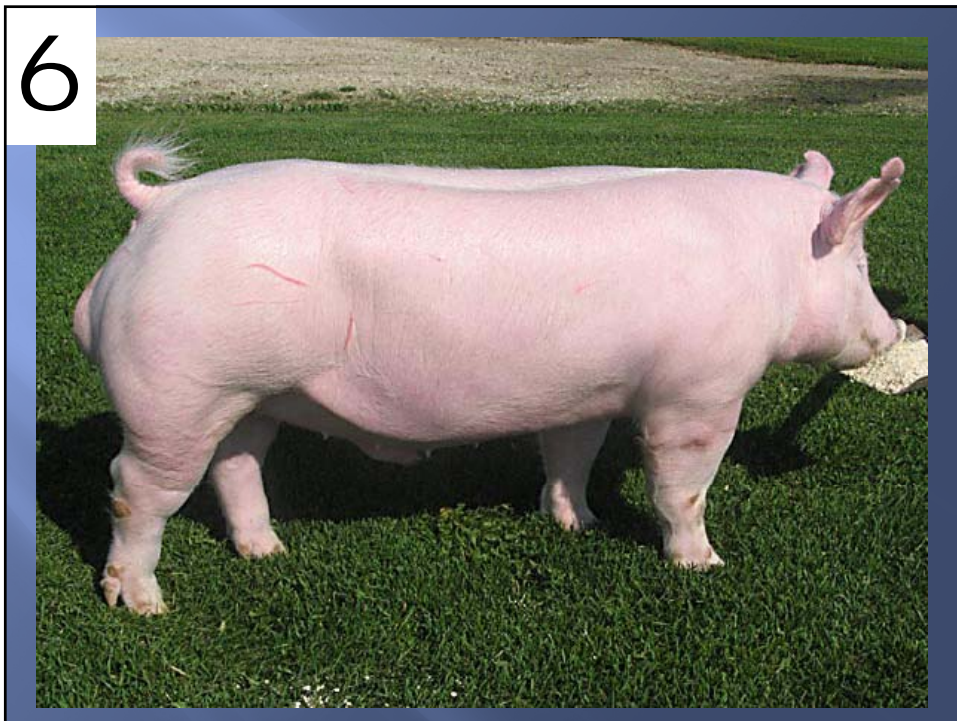


3



4





7



8



9



10



Name _____ **KEY** _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Breeds Identification-2010

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each livestock breed. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for breed name and origin of breed. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	Breed Name	Origin of Breed
1.	20	G
2.	22	H
3.	36	Q
4.	42	J
5.	34	F
6.	57	B
7.	47	N
8.	2	M
9.	1	D
10.	14	A

Breed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by **Clovers**, **Intermediates**, and **Seniors**

Beef Breeds

1. Angus
2. Brahman
3. Brangus
4. Charolais
5. Chianina
6. Gelbvieh
7. Hereford
8. Limousin
9. Maine Anjou
10. Polled Hereford
11. Red Angus
12. Red Poll
13. Santa Gertrudis
14. Shorthorn
15. Simmental
16. Tarentaise

Goat Breeds

17. Alpine
18. American Cashmere
19. Angora
20. Boer
21. Kiko
22. Lamancha
23. Nubian
24. Oberhasli
25. Pygmy
26. Saanen
27. Spanish
28. Tennessee Fainting
29. Toggenburg

Sheep Breeds

30. Cheviot
31. Columbia
32. Corriedale
33. Dorper
34. Dorset
35. Finnsheep
36. Hampshire
37. Katahdin
38. Merino
39. Montadale
40. Oxford
41. Polled Dorset
42. Rambouillet
43. Romney
44. Southdown
45. Suffolk
46. White Dorper

Swine Breeds

47. Berkshire
48. Chester White
49. Duroc
50. Hampshire
51. Hereford
52. Landrace
53. Pietrain
54. Poland China
55. Spotted
56. Tamworth
57. Yorkshire

Origins of Breeds – to be used in answer column 2 by **Intermediates** and **Seniors**

- A. Tees River Valley (England)
- B. York County, England
- C. Italy
- D. Scotland
- E. District of Angora in Asia Minor
- F. England

- G. Africa
- H. Oregon (U.S.)
- I. Finland
- J. France
- K. Oxford County, England
- L. Kent, England
- M. United States

- N. Berkshire County, England
- O. North Carolina State Univ.
- P. Maine and Anjou river valleys of France
- Q. Hampshire County, England
- R. Putnam and Hendricks County, Indiana
- S. United States (New York/New Jersey)

Name KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Equipment Identification-2010

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each piece of equipment. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** and **Seniors** provide answers for livestock/meat equipment names and equipment use. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates and Seniors).

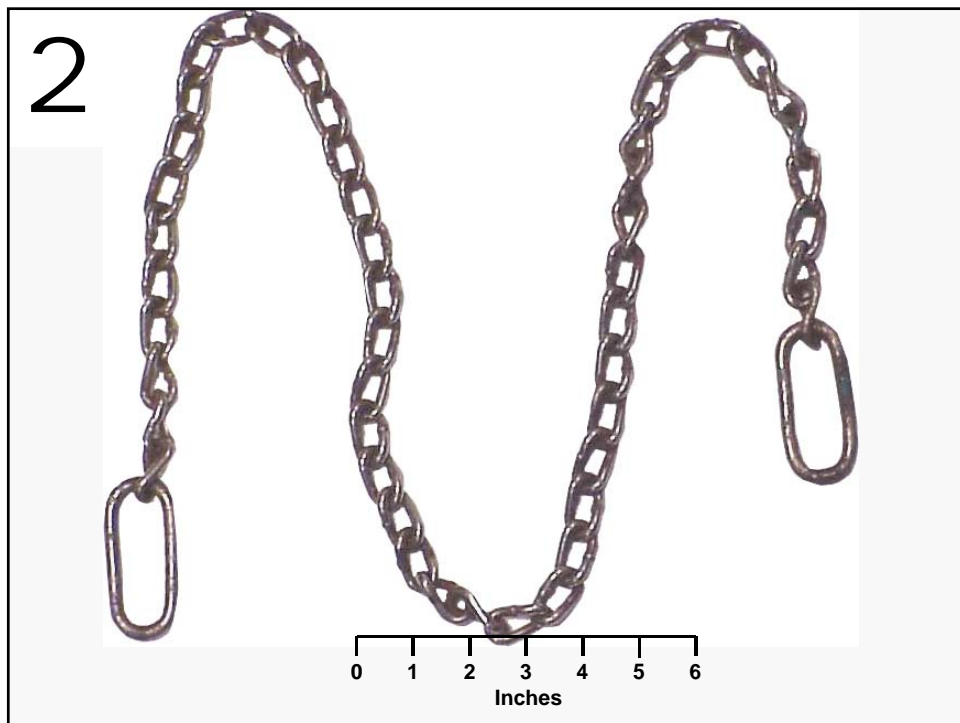
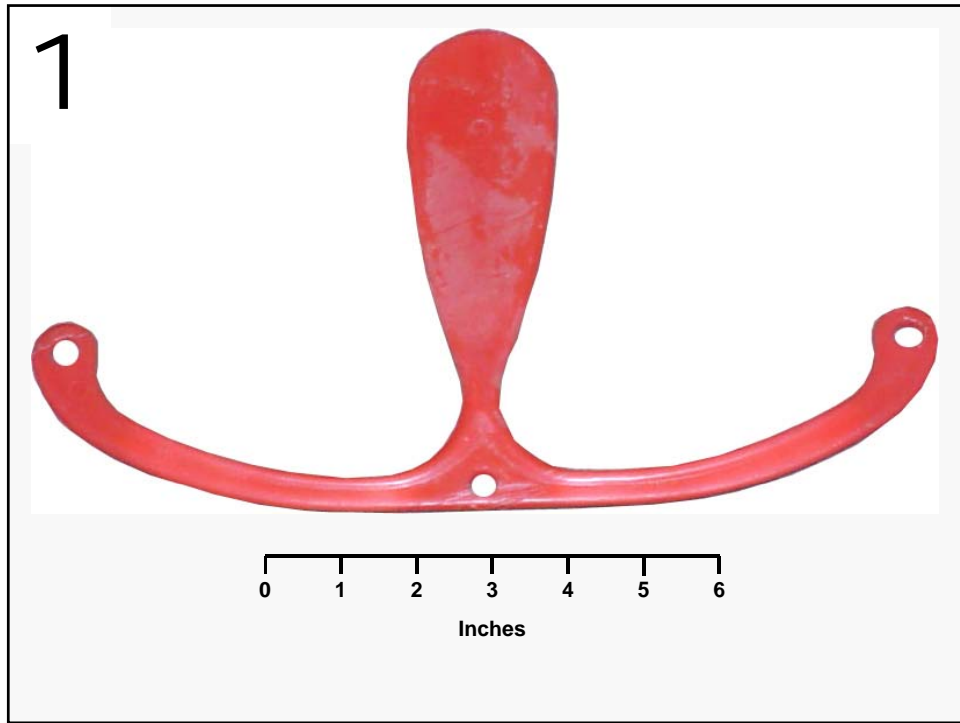
	Equipment Name	Equipment Use
1.	<u>20</u>	<u>H</u>
2.	<u>31</u>	<u>R</u>
3.	<u>9</u>	<u>L</u>
4.	<u>5</u>	<u>T</u>
5.	<u>21</u>	<u>P</u>
6.	<u>13</u>	<u>O</u>
7.	<u>25</u>	<u>J</u>
8.	<u>36</u>	<u>U</u>
9.	<u>52</u>	<u>K</u>
10.	<u>60</u>	<u>Q</u>

Equipment Names – to be used in answer column 1 by **Clovers**, **Intermediates**, and **Seniors**

Livestock Equipment		Meat Equipment
1. All-in-one castrator/docker	26. Lamb tube feeder	43. Backfat ruler
2. Artificial insemination pipettes (Swine)	27. Needle teeth nippers	44. Band saw
3. Bowl waterer	28. Nipple waterer	45. Bone dust scraper
4. Balling gun	29. Nose ring	46. Boning knife
5. Barnes dehorner	30. Nose ring pliers	47. Bowl chopper
6. Cattle clippers	31. Obstetrical (O.B.) chain	48. Dehairing machine
7. Clipper comb	32. Paint branding iron	49. Electrical stunner
8. Clipper cutter	33. Pistol-grip syringe	50. Emulsifier
9. Currycomb	34. Ram marking harness	51. Ham net
10. Disposable syringes	35. Rumen magnet	52. Hand saw
11. Drench gun	36. Saboten hoof trimmer	53. Hard hat
12. Ear notchers	37. Semen Storage Tank	54. Loin eye area grid
13. Ear tag pliers	38. Shearer's screwdriver	55. Meat grinder
14. Elastrator	39. Sheep shears (electric)	56. Meat grinder auger
15. Electric branding iron	40. Syringe Needles	57. Meat grinder knife
16. Electric dehorner	41. Tattoo pliers	58. Meat grinder plate
17. Electric docker	42. Wool card	59. Meat grinder stuffing rod
18. Emasculator (Burdizzo)		60. Meat hook
19. Emasculator		61. Meat tenderizer
20. Ewe prolapse retainer		62. Meat trolley
21. Fencing pliers		63. Metal knife scabbard
22. Foot rot shears		64. Rubber apron
23. Freeze branding iron		65. Sharpening steel
24. Hanging Scale		66. Smoke house
25. Hog holder (snare)		67. Thermometer
		68. Tumbler
		69. Vacuum sausage stuffer
		70. Whale saw

Equipment Uses – to be used in answer column 2 by **Intermediates** and **Seniors**

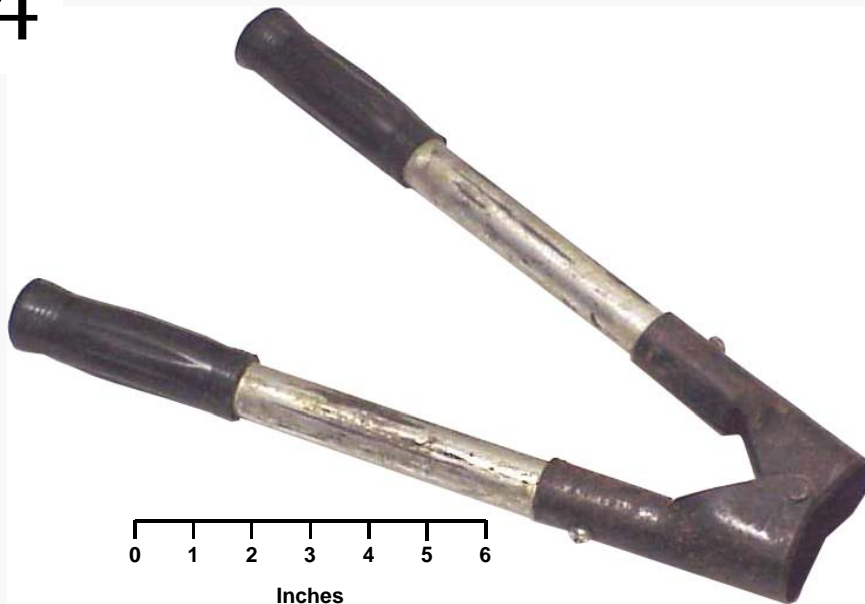
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. A device used to deposit boar semen into reproductive tract of a gilt or sow. The spiral tip or button end of the pipette is inserted into the cervix where the semen is deposited.</p> <p>B. Used to administer various pills (medications) to cattle and horses. It is placed down the throat to administer the pills.</p> <p>C. The part of cattle clippers that guides the hair towards the clipper cutter.</p> <p>D. Used for injecting vaccines and medication (intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intraperitoneally) into livestock and horses. The most typical lengths are ½-inch to 1-½ inches long, and typical diameters range from 20 to 16 gauge. Needle hubs can be made of metal or some type of plastic.</p> <p>E. An instrument used for the bloodless castration (young male calves, lambs, and goats) and docking of tails (young lambs and goats). It is used to place a small rubber ring over the scrotum or tail to shut off circulation.</p> <p>F. Used to dock the tails of lambs and piglets. It cauterizes as it cuts the tail to eliminate excessive bleeding.</p> <p>G. Used to weigh young animals, feed ingredients to include in a diet, or the amount of feed to feed to an animal.</p> <p>H. An instrument used to control vaginal prolapse in ewes.</p> <p>I. Used to remove burrs and sharpen knives used for slaughtering animals</p> | <p>J. Used to restrain hogs that are too big to catch and hold by hand. The cable portion of the hog catcher (snare) is placed over the hog's snout to restrain the hog.</p> <p>K. Used to cut small bones during carcass fabrication</p> <p>L. Used to remove dirt and loose hair from cattle when grooming</p> <p>M. A non-rusting, round post electric fence insulator. Will work on round posts up to about ½-inch diameter.</p> <p>N. Used by shearers to quickly replace the clipper comb and clipper cutter on cattle clippers.</p> <p>O. Used to place ear tags into the ears of cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs to provide a means of animal identification</p> <p>P. Used when building fences. These pliers will cut, splice, and stretch wire, and drive and pull staples.</p> <p>Q. Used to pick up meat pieces during carcass fabrication</p> <p>R. Used to help pull unborn calves from cows that are experiencing calving problems (dystocia).</p> <p>S. Used to paint (stencil) a number on livestock to provide a form of identification.</p> <p>T. Used to dehorn calves, sheep, and goats</p> <p>U. Device used to trim the hooves of sheep and goats.</p> |
|---|---|



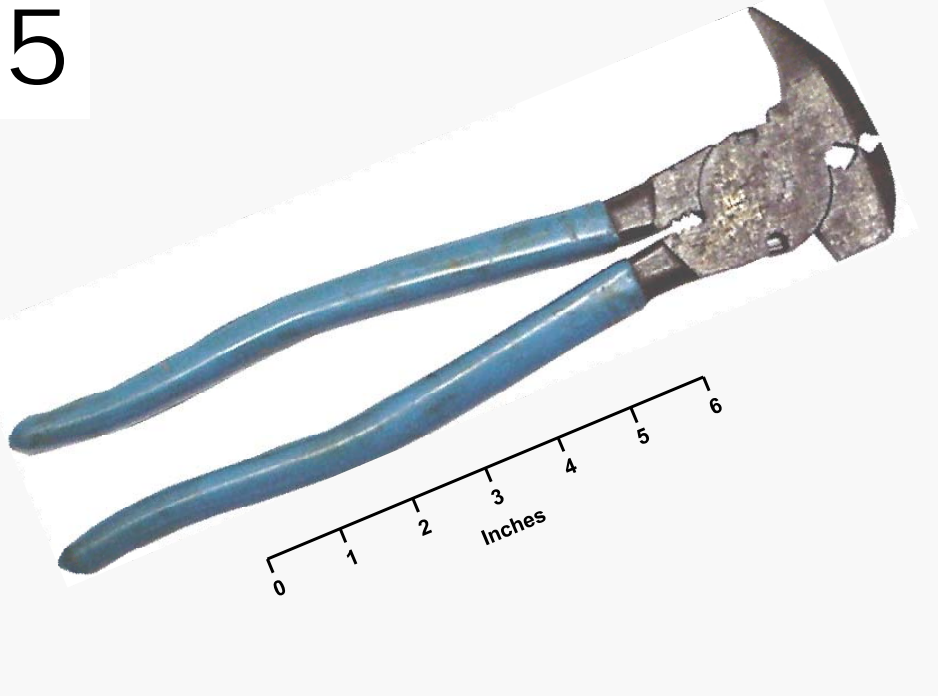
3



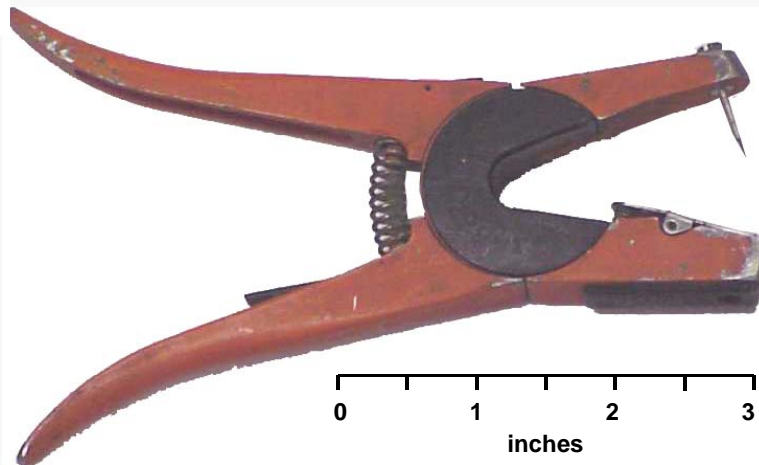
4

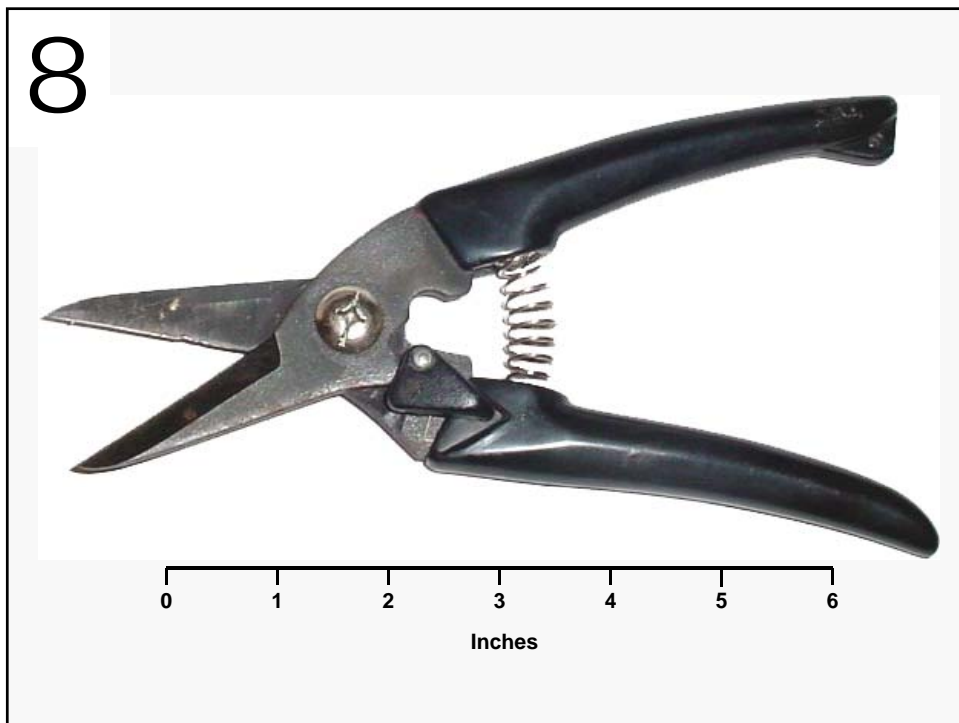
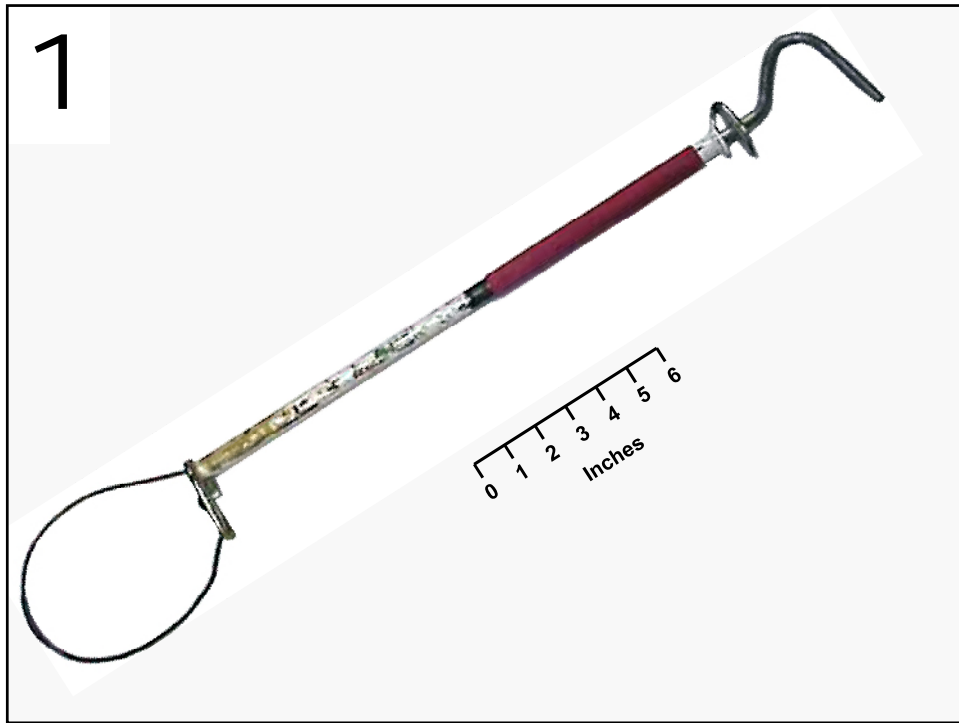


5

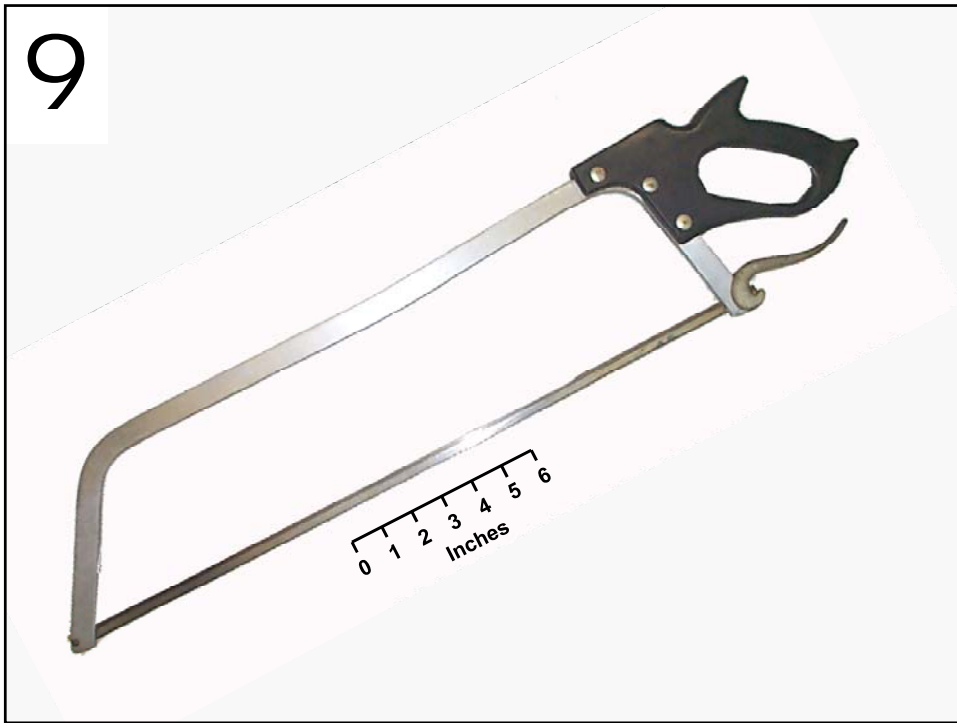


6

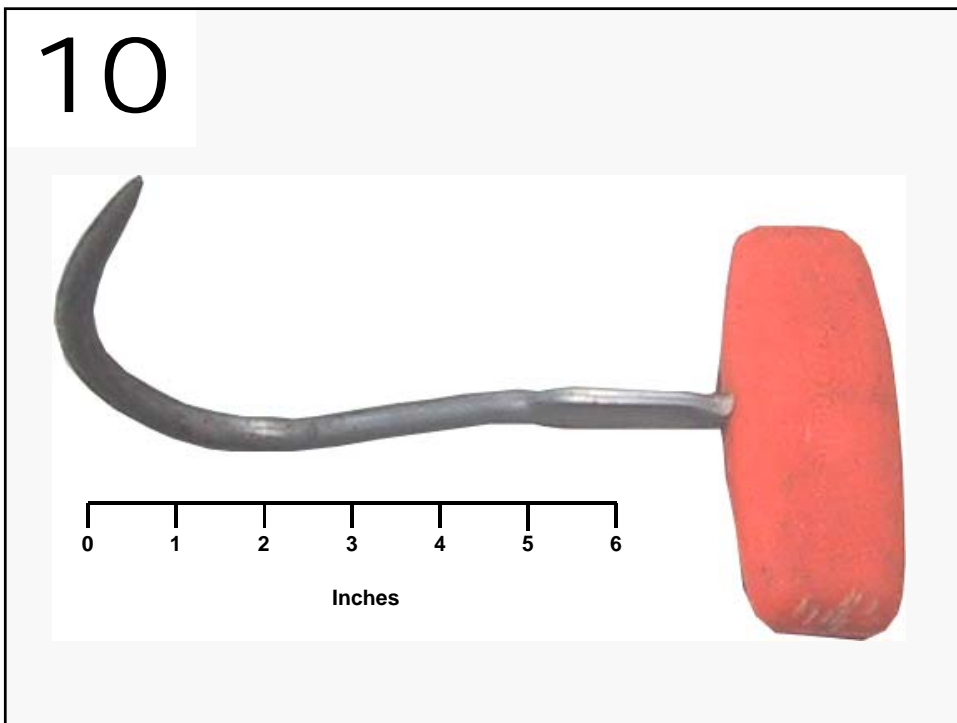




9



10



Intermediate Retail Meat Judging-1

Name_____KEY_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Top Loin Steaks
4-2-3-1
Cuts of 3 - 2 -3

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

 Retail Meat Judging 1

A	1 2 3 4	
B	1 2 4 3	
C	1 3 2 4	
D	1 3 4 2	
E	1 4 2 3	
F	1 4 3 2	
G	2 1 3 4	
H	2 1 4 3	
I	2 3 1 4	
J	2 3 4 1	
K	2 4 1 3	
L	2 4 3 1	
M	3 1 2 4	
N	3 1 4 2	
O	3 2 1 4	
P	3 2 4 1	
Q	3 4 1 2	
R	3 4 2 1	
S	4 1 2 3	
T	4 1 3 2	
U	4 2 1 3	
V	4 2 3 1	
W	4 3 1 2	
X	4 3 2 1	

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging-2

Name_____Key_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Bone-In Pork Chops **1-2-4-3** **Cuts of 2 - 3 -2**

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

__Retail Meat Judging 2__

A	1 2 3 4	
B	1 2 4 3	
C	1 3 2 4	
D	1 3 4 2	
E	1 4 2 3	
F	1 4 3 2	
G	2 1 3 4	
H	2 1 4 3	
I	2 3 1 4	
J	2 3 4 1	
K	2 4 1 3	
L	2 4 3 1	
M	3 1 2 4	
N	3 1 4 2	
O	3 2 1 4	
P	3 2 4 1	
Q	3 4 1 2	
R	3 4 2 1	
S	4 1 2 3	
T	4 1 3 2	
U	4 2 1 3	
V	4 2 3 1	
W	4 3 1 2	
X	4 3 2 1	

Intermediate Hay Judging-2010

Name_____KEY_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Questions

- 1.) Which hay has the darkest green color__4 or 2__
- 2.) Which hay has the lowest percent of legume__1__
- 3.) Which hay appears to have the most stems and the coarsest leaf texture__3__
- 4.) Between 3 and 4, which hay was harvested at an earlier stage of maturity__4__
- 5.) Between 1 and 2, which hay has a more desirable color __2__

Intermediate Hay Judging-2010

Name_____KEY_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

4-2-3-1
Cuts of 2 - 5 -2

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

__Hay Judging__

A	1 2 3 4	
B	1 2 4 3	
C	1 3 2 4	
D	1 3 4 2	
E	1 4 2 3	
F	1 4 3 2	
G	2 1 3 4	
H	2 1 4 3	
I	2 3 1 4	
J	2 3 4 1	
K	2 4 1 3	
L	2 4 3 1	
M	3 1 2 4	
N	3 1 4 2	
O	3 2 1 4	
P	3 2 4 1	
Q	3 4 1 2	
R	3 4 2 1	
S	4 1 2 3	
T	4 1 3 2	
U	4 2 1 3	
V	4 2 3 1	
W	4 3 1 2	
X	4 3 2 1	

[Questions on back]

Intermediate Fleece Judging-2010

Name_____KEY_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

3-2-1-4
Cuts of 4 - 2 - 4

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

Fleece Judging _____

A	1 2 3 4	_____
B	1 2 4 3	_____
C	1 3 2 4	_____
D	1 3 4 2	_____
E	1 4 2 3	_____
F	1 4 3 2	_____
G	2 1 3 4	_____
H	2 1 4 3	_____
I	2 3 1 4	_____
J	2 3 4 1	_____
K	2 4 1 3	_____
L	2 4 3 1	_____
M	3 1 2 4	_____
N	3 1 4 2	_____
O	3 2 1 4	_____
P	3 2 4 1	_____
Q	3 4 1 2	_____
R	3 4 2 1	_____
S	4 1 2 3	_____
T	4 1 3 2	_____
U	4 2 1 3	_____
V	4 2 3 1	_____
W	4 3 1 2	_____
X	4 3 2 1	_____

Maxibiotic

(Oxytetracycline in Aqueous Solution)

Directions for use: See package insert

For use in Beef Cattle, Swine, Sheep, and Goats

Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product

For Intramuscular Use Only

Active Ingredients: Maxibiotic is an effective antimicrobial preparation containing oxytetracycline. Each ml of this suspension contains 250,000 units of oxytetracycline in an aqueous base.

Indications: Beef Cattle – pneumonia, bronchitis, mastitis, foot rot, wound infections. **Swine** – pneumonia, mastitis, wound infections: and other bacterial infections caused by or associated with oxytetracycline- susceptible species.

Sheep and Goats – pneumonia, foot rot, wound infections

Recommended Dosage

The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight given once daily for 3 days.

Maximum dose is 12 ml/day.

<u>Body Weight</u>	<u>Dosage</u>
100 lb	2 ml
300 lb	6 ml
500 lb	10 ml
600 lb or more	12 ml

Caution: 1. Do not mix Maxibiotic with other injectable solutions as this may cause precipitation of the active ingredients. **2.** Maxibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck. Do not inject this medication in the loin, hip, rump, subcutaneously, intravenously, or near a major nerve because it may cause tissue damage. **3.** If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reconsidered and appropriate treatment initiated. **4.** Treated animals should be closely observed for 30 minutes after treatment. Should an adverse reaction occur, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines. **5.** Maxibiotic must be stored between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.

Warnings: The use of this medication in beef cattle, swine, sheep, and goats must be discontinued for 28 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Do not use in lactating animals.

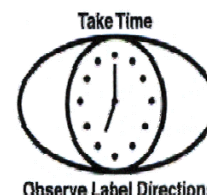
How Supplied: Maxibiotic is available in vials of 50 ml.

Manufactured by:

Bluegrass Animal Health LLC.

PO Box 123

Princeton, KY 42445



Name KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Quality Assurance - Intermediate - Individual-2010

You are the manager of a large commercial beef cow/calf operation. Use the **Maxibiotic** label to answer the **10 questions** below relating to beef cattle management. Circle your answer.

1. **Maxibiotic** is labeled to treat all of the following diseases in beef cattle, except _____?

- A.) **Shipping fever**
- B.) Foot rot
- C.) Wound infections
- D.) Mastitis

2. What is the active ingredient in this product?

- A.) **Oxytetracycline**
- B.) Ground corn cobs
- C.) Ractopamine Hydrochloride
- D.) Penicillin

3. What is the correct dosage per day for a 1800 pound mature herd bull that has foot rot:

- A.) **12 ml**
- B.) 36 ml
- C.) 2 ml
- D.) 25 ml

4. How should Maxibiotic be injected according to the label?

- A.) Under the skin
- B.) In the loin muscle
- C.) In the ear
- D.) **In the neck muscle**

5. Maxibiotic should be stored _____.

- A.) At room temperature
- B.) On the dashboard of a pick-up truck
- C.) **between 2 and 8 degrees C**
- D.) between 2 and 8 degrees F

[More on Back]

6. Each ml of Maxibiotic contains _____ units of oxytetracycline in an aqueous base.

- A.) 100
B.) 2000
C.) **250,000**
D.) 2.5

7. If you gave your show steer weighing 1125 pounds 12 ml of Maxibiotic today (May 1st, 2010) when would the withdrawal time be complete to sell your steer?

- A.) **Monday, May 31st**
B.) Tuesday, May 18th
C.) Friday, May 28th
D.) Any of these

8. Maxibiotic may be mixed with other antibiotics or vaccines.

TRUE

FALSE

9. Maxibiotic could be used in all of the following ways, except_____.

- A.) To treat foot rot in market goats
B.) To treat mastitis in lactating sows
C.) **To treat a wound infection in a horse**
D.) To treat pneumonia in breeding ewes

10. What company manufactures Maxibiotic?

- A.) **Bluegrass Animal Health LLC.**
B.) Elanco Animal Health
C.) ManaPro Animal Health
D.) Pfizer Animal Health

Name_____KEY_____ Contestant #_____County_____

Intermediate Quiz-2010

Circle the correct answer to the question.

1. Which feed ingredient would be used in a beef cattle finishing feed?
 - a. Spray Dried Whey
 - b. Fescue Hay
 - c. Spray Dried Blood Meal
 - d. **Steam Flaked Corn**

2. Which of the following beef carcasses would return the most dollars if sold on a “grid” that paid premiums for USDA Quality Grade?
 - a. **USDA Prime**
 - b. USDA Choice
 - c. USDA Select
 - d. USDA Standard

3. Which feed ration would probably cost the least to be fed to sows in an outdoor gestation facility?
 - a. Soybean hulls and cottonseed meal
 - b. **Whole shelled corn and sow cube supplement**
 - c. Commercial complete sow chow
 - d. Ground corn and commercial sow premix

4. What does **PSE** stand for when discussing a swine carcass?
 - a. **Pale, soft, and exudative**
 - b. Pink, soft, and extra fine
 - c. Pink, straight, and extra fine
 - d. Pork standard evaluation

5. Which one of the following crossbred calves would exhibit the most hybrid vigor?
 - a. Hereford X Angus
 - b. Hereford X Shorthorn
 - c. Simmental X Angus
 - d. **Brahman X Angus**

6. Which index would best indicate that a boar will sire heavily muscled, fast growing, lean market hogs_____?
 - a. Maternal Line Index
 - b. Backfat EPD
 - c. **Terminal Sire Index**
 - d. Days to 250 EPD

[OVER]

7. Which one of the following rams would pass on only Scrapie susceptible genes to their lambs?
- a. **QQ**
 - b. QR
 - c. RR
 - d. RZ
8. Which of the following would be considered a high quality grass/legume mixed hay?
- a. **Orchardgrass and alfalfa**
 - b. Tall fescue and orchardgrass
 - c. Bermudagrass and wheat
 - d. Sudangrass and ryegrass
9. To increase the consistency of herd of animals, you should_____?
- a. Crossbreed
 - b. **Linebreed**
 - c. Outcross
 - d. Use only proven sires
10. What does **BVD** stand for when discussing cattle diseases?
- a. **Bovine Viral Diarrhea**
 - b. Beef Viral Death
 - c. Beef Viral Disease
 - d. Beef Vaccine Disease
11. Which one of the following is a way for livestock producers to help calves bring more at a stockyard?
- a. **Selling similar breed, age, and weight calves together**
 - b. Selling baby calves
 - c. Selling unweaned calves
 - d. Selling bull calves
12. A heavy muscled, correctly finished, 1250 pound steer would mostly likely harvest with which of the following carcasses?
- a. USDA Prime (Quality Grade), USDA Yield Grade 1.5
 - b. **USDA Choice (Quality Grade), USDA Yield Grade 2.5**
 - c. USDA Select (Quality Grade), USDA Yield Grade 4.5
 - d. USDA Standard (Quality Grade), USDA Yield Grade 4.5

13. Which breed of swine is best known for meat quality traits?

- a. Hampshire
- b. **Berkshire**
- b. Pietrain
- c. Yorkshire

14. Which mineral can have a negative effect and “tie up” other minerals when fed to beef cattle?

- a. Calcium
- b. Phosphorus
- c. **Iron**
- d. Selenium

15. Which breeds of sheep are best known for producing outstanding “club lambs” across the United States?

- a. Katahdin and Polypay
- b. **Hampshire and Suffolk**
- c. Merino and Dorset
- d. Rambouillet and Columbia

16. The term “cow hocked” is used to describe what condition?

- a. **Hocks of an animal turn in**
- b. Too much set or angle to the hock
- c. Hock has swelling or fluid on it
- d. Too little set or angle to the hock

17. Which one of the following EPDs would be the most important if you were buying a Hereford bull to use on a herd of first calf Angus heifers?

- a. Weaning Weight EPD
- b. Maternal Weaning Weight EPD
- c. Maternal Milk EPD
- d. **Calving Ease EPD**

18. How should a bone-in pork loin roast be cooked to maximize quality and minimize food safety concerns?

- a. **20 minutes per pound**
- b. 15 minutes per pound
- c. Until medium rare doneness
- d. Until internal temperature reaches 190 degrees Fahrenheit

[OVER]

19. Which type of forage would be cheapest to meet the needs of a mature Hampshire ram?
- a. **Tall fescue/white clover pasture**
 - b. Orchardgrass hay
 - c. Alfalfa hay
 - d. Corn Silage
20. Which one of the following diseases is related to a lack of vitamin E and selenium in sheep?
- a. Shipping Fever
 - b. Leptospirosis
 - c. **White Muscle Disease**
 - d. Curley Calf Syndrome
21. Which cut of meat would most likely be the best combination of value and quality in the meat case?
- a. Ground Beef, \$1.99/pound
 - b. **Whole Boneless Pork Loin, \$1.99/pound**
 - c. Eye of the Round Roast, \$1.99/pound
 - d. Smoked Pork Jowl, \$1.99/pound
22. What product may be added to rations being fed to show goat wethers to reduce urinary calculi?
- a. Bovatec
 - b. **Ammonium Chloride**
 - c. Rumensin
 - d. Feed Grade Chlortetracycline
23. This disease is caused by a protozoan parasite that is usually spread by cats_____?
- a. Pinkeye
 - b. Sore mouth
 - c. **Toxoplasmosis**
 - d. Enterotoxemia
24. Which of the following is considered as a value added beef program?
- a. Certified Angus Beef
 - b. Certified Hereford Beef
 - c. Superior Simmental Beef
 - d. **Both a and b**
25. Which one of the following breeds of beef cattle is considered a *Bos taurus* breed?
- a. Brangus
 - b. **Red Angus**
 - c. Braford
 - d. Both a and c

Intermediate - Quality Assurance Exercise-Team-2010

County__KEY_____

Your team is the group managers of a large commercial backgrounding/stocker calf operation that backgrounds feeder cattle and then sells them to a large feedlot in Kansas. A recent group of calves brought from a local stockyard are not eating well, are coughing, and some have a high fever of 102.5 F. Your veterinarian diagnoses that the calves are suffering from a disease caused by *Pasteurella multocida*. Use the **Tylan 200** medication label to answer the questions below.

1.) Which company manufactures Tylan 200?

- a.) **Elanco Animal Health**
- b.) Pfizer Animal Health
- c.) Bayer Animal Health
- d.) Farmer John Animal Health

2.) How should Tylan 200 be administered?

- a.) Mixed in the feed ration
- b.) Injected subcutaneously
- c.) **Injected intramuscularly**
- d.) Inject intravenously

3.) What would the dosage be for a 500 pound calf?

- a.) **10 mL in two (2) different injection sites for a total of 20 mL**
- b.) 20 ml in one (1) injection site
- c.) 10 ml in one (1) injection site
- d.) 5 mL in four (4) different injection sites for a total of 20 ml

4.) How should you store this medication?

- a.) Below Freezing
- b.) At 35 degrees Fahrenheit
- c.) **At or below 22 degrees Celsius**
- d.) In the tractor toolbox

[OVER]

5.) What other farm animals are labeled to be treated with Tylan 200?

- a.) Swine
- b.) Goats
- c.) Non-lactating Dairy Cattle
- d.) **Both a and c**

6.) Which other diseases of beef cattle are labeled for treatment with Tylan 200?

- a.) Bovine Respiratory Complex
- b.) Shipping Fever
- c.) Foot Rot
- d.) **All of these**

7.) Which one of the following statements is true?

- a.) Tylan 200 may be used within 14 days of slaughter in cattle.
- b.) Tylan 200 may be used within 7 days of slaughter in swine.
- c.) Tylan 200 may be mixed with other vaccines or medications in the same injection
- d.) **Tylan 200 may not be used in calves processed for veal.**

8.) According to the Tylan 200 label, what is another name for foot rot?

- a.) **Necrotic pododermatitis**
- b.) *Pasteurella multocida*
- c.) *Actinomyces pyogenes*
- d.) *Mycoplasma hyosynoviae*

9.) Tylan 200 would be considered which one of the following?

- a.) **Antibiotic**
- b.) Vaccine
- c.) Growth Promoter
- d.) Anthelmintic

10.) With a valid VCPR (vet-client-patient relationship) your veterinarian could alter the directions for use of Tylan 200.

TRUE

FALSE

Intermediate Team Breeding Exercise-2010

County **ANSWER KEY**

Your team is managing Bluegrass Genetics, a commercial beef cattle operation that mainly sells bred heifers to other commercial beef operations. Your cowherd is made up of Angus-Hereford crossbred cows. You decide that you are going to breed some of the mature cows to Simmental bulls to increase growth, milk production, and muscling in the heifers that you sell to other producers. Your job is to select two (2) of the four (4) bulls below to use in the operation, answer the eight (8) questions and then explain to the contest official why you choose the two (2) bulls that you did.

Bull #	Bull Name	Breed	Calving Ease EPD	Birth Weight EPD	Weaning Weight EPD	Yearling Weight EPD	Milk EPD	Marbling EPD	Rib Eye Area EPD
1	Legacy	Simmental	+12.0	-1.8	+44.5	+65.5	+8.1	+0.28	+0.44
2	Signal	Simmental	+9.3	-0.3	+29.9	+55.6	+14.5	-0.09	-0.01
3	Overdrive	Simmental	+12.8	-1.9	+48.3	+66.9	+8.2	+0.32	+0.49
4	Casino	Simmental	+8.6	+0.2	+38.7	+60.8	+12.9	+0.10	+0.18
Breed Average	—	—	+7.0	+1.1	+31.2	+55.9	+4.4	+0.13	+0.11

Which two (2) bulls did your team choose to use in this operation?

(1) **Legacy** (2) **Signal** (3) **Overdrive** (4) **Casino**

1) Which bull has a traditional color pattern?

(1) **Legacy** (2) **Signal** (3) **Overdrive** (4) **Casino**

2) Which bull should produce calves that would have the highest quality carcasses?

(1) **Legacy** (2) **Signal** (3) **Overdrive** (4) **Casino**

3) Which bulls daughters should produce the most milk?

(1) Legacy (2) **Signal** (3) Overdrive (4) Casino

4) Which bull is the finest boned?

(1) Legacy (2) **Signal** (3) Overdrive (4) **Casino**

5) Which bull will pass on only red color genes to his calves?

(1) Legacy (2) **Signal** (3) Overdrive (4) Casino

6) Which bull is the steepest and most incorrect through his rump?

(1) Legacy (2) **Signal** (3) Overdrive (4) Casino

7) Between bulls (3) Overdrive and (4) Casino, which bull is nicer balanced and has more volume?

(1) Legacy (2) Signal (3) **Overdrive** (4) Casino

8) Between bulls (1) Legacy and (2) Signal, which bull is coarser in his knee and hock joints?

(1) Legacy (2) **Signal** (3) Overdrive (4) Casino

1

Legacy



2

Signal



3

Overdrive



4

Casino



Senior Quality Assurance Labels

Optaflexx 45 Label: http://elms.xh1.lilly.com/optaflexx_label.pdf

Tylan 200 Label: http://elms.xh1.lilly.com/Tylan_200_Injection_Label.pdf

Zilmax Label: http://www.intervet.co.za/products/zilmax/020_product_details.asp

Intermediate Quality Assurance Labels

Tylan 200 Label: http://elms.xh1.lilly.com/Tylan_200_Injection_Label.pdf

Clover Quality Assurance Labels

Tylan 200 Label: http://elms.xh1.lilly.com/Tylan_200_Injection_Label.pdf