**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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Retail Cut Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>8. 61</td>
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<td>9. 52</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. 57</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

**Beef Retail Meat Cuts**

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

**Lamb Retail Meat Cuts**

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

**Pork Retail Meat Cuts**

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

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

B. Beef  L. Lamb  P. Pork
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).

<table>
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<td>3. 72 C</td>
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<td>4. 15 C</td>
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<td>5. 18 P</td>
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<td>6. 43 P</td>
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<td>7. 38 C</td>
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<td>8. 19 M</td>
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<td>9. 3 C</td>
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<td>10. 14 P</td>
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**Feed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by Clovers, Intermediates, and Seniors**

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

---

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

- B. By-product feed
- C. Carbohydrate (energy)
- D. Calcium (energy)
- F. Fats (energy)
- L. Lecithin
- M. Mineral
- P. Protein
- V. Vitamin
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. Intermediate provide answers for breed name and origin of breed. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

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<td>1 D</td>
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Breed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by Clovers, Intermediates, and Seniors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beef Breeds</th>
<th>Goat Breeds</th>
<th>Sheep Breeds</th>
<th>Swine Breeds</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Santa Gertrudis</td>
<td>29. Toggenburg</td>
<td>42. Rambouillet</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Simmental</td>
<td>31. Duroc</td>
<td>44. Southdown</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33. Polled Dorset</td>
<td>46. White Dorper</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34. Hampshire</td>
<td>47. Berkshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

A. Tees River Valley (England)   G. Africa
B. York County, England          H. Oregon (U.S.)
C. Italy                        I. Finland
D. Scotland                     J. France
E. District of Angora in Asia Minor
F. England                      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)
**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).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Name</th>
<th>Equipment Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. All-in-one castrator/docker</td>
<td>26. Lamb tube feeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Artificial insemination pipettes (Swine)</td>
<td>27. Needle teeth nippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Balling gun</td>
<td>29. Nose ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Barnes dehorner</td>
<td>30. Nose ring pliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Clipper comb</td>
<td>32. Paint branding iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Clipper cutter</td>
<td>33. Pistol-grip syringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Currycomb</td>
<td>34. Ram marking harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Disposable syringes</td>
<td>35. Rumen magnate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Drench gun</td>
<td>36. Saboten hoof trimmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ear notchers</td>
<td>37. Semen Storage Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Ear tag pliers</td>
<td>38. Shearer's screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Elastrator</td>
<td>39. Sheep shears (electric)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Electric branding iron</td>
<td>40. Syringe Needles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Electric dehorner</td>
<td>41. Tattoo pliers</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Electric docker</td>
<td>42. Wool card</td>
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<td>18. Emasculatome (Burdizzo)</td>
<td>43. Backfat ruler</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Emasculator</td>
<td>44. Band saw</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Ewe prolapse retainer</td>
<td>45. Bone dust scraper</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Fencing pliers</td>
<td>46. Boning knife</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Foot rot shears</td>
<td>47. Bowl chopper</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Freeze branding iron</td>
<td>48. Deharing machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Hanging Scale</td>
<td>49. Electrical stunner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Hog holder (snare)</td>
<td>50. Emulsifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.
B. Used to administer various pills (medications) to cattle and horses. It is placed down the throat to administer the pills.
C. The part of cattle clippers that guides the hair towards the clipper cutter.
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.
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.
F. Used to dock the tails of lambs and piglets. It cauterizes as it cuts the tail to eliminate excessive bleeding.
G. Used to weigh young animals, feed ingredients to include in a diet, or the amount of feed to feed to an animal.
H. An instrument used to control vaginal prolapse in ewes.
I. Used to remove burrs and sharpen knives used for slaughtering animals
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.
K. Used to cut small bones during carcass fabrication
L. Used to remove dirt and loose hair from cattle when grooming
M. A non-rusting, round post electric fence insulator. Will work on round posts up to about ½-inch diameter.
N. Used by shearers to quickly replace the clipper comb and clipper cutter on cattle clippers.
O. Used to place ear tags into the ears of cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs to provide a means of animal identification
P. Used when building fences. These pliers will cut, splice, and stretch wire, and drive and hold staples.
Q. Used to pick up meat pieces during carcass fabrication
R. Used to help pull unborn calves from cows that are experiencing calving problems (dystocia).
S. Used to paint (stencil) a number on livestock to provide a form of identification.
T. Used to dehorn calves, sheep, and goats
U. Device used to trim the hooves of sheep and goats.
5

6
Intermediate Retail Meat Judging-1

Top Loin Steaks

4-2-3-1

Cuts of 3 - 2 -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Placing Score</th>
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University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department

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## Intermediate Retail Meat Judging-2

**Name**

**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**

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</tbody>
</table>
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

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

__Hay Judging__
[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

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

Contestant's Name ________________
________________________________
Address __________________________
__________________________________
County __________________________
__________________________________
Class ____________________________
Fleece Judging __________
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Weight</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 lb</td>
<td>2 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 lb</td>
<td>6 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 lb</td>
<td>10 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 lb or more</td>
<td>12 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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   C.) Wound infections
   B.) Foot rot   D.) Mastitis

2. What is the active ingredient in this product?
   A.) Oxytetracycline   C.) Ractopamine Hydrochloride
   B.) Ground corn cobs   D.) Penicillin

3. What is the correct dosage per day for a 1800 pound mature herd bull that has foot rot:
   A.) 12 ml   C.) 2 ml
   B.) 36 ml   D.) 25 ml

4. How should Maxibiotic be injected according to the label?
   A.) Under the skin   C.) In the ear
   B.) In the loin muscle   D.) In the neck muscle

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

[More on Back]
   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
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           c. Spray Dried Blood Meal
   b. Fescue Hay                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               c. USDA Select
   b. USDA Choice              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       c. Commercial complete sow chow
   b. Whole shelled corn and sow cube supplement d. Ground corn and commercial sow premix

4. What does PSE stand for when discussing a swine carcass?
   a. Pale, soft, and exudative      c. Pink, straight, and extra fine
   b. Pink, soft, 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           c. Simmental X Angus
   b. Hereford X Shorthorn      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          c. Terminal Sire Index
   b. Backfat EPD            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  c. RR
   b. QR  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  c. Outcross
   b. **Linebreed**  d. Use only proven sires

10. What does BVD stand for when discussing cattle diseases?
    a. **Bovine Viral Diarrhea**  c. Beef Viral Disease
    b. Beef Viral Death  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

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

a. Hampshire  
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  
c. **White Muscle Disease**
b. Leptospirosis  
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  
c. Eye of the Round Roast, $1.99/pound
b. **Whole Boneless Pork Loin, $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  
c. Rumensin
b. **Ammonium Chloride**  
d. Feed Grade Chlortetracycline

23. This disease is caused by a protozoan parasite that is usually spread by cats___________?

a. Pinkeye  
c. **Toxoplasmosis**
b. Sore mouth  
d. Enterotoxemia

24. Which of the following is considered as a value added beef program?

a. Certified Angus Beef  
c. Superior Simmental Beef
b. Certified Hereford 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
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 \textit{Pasteurella multocida}. Use the \textbf{Tylan 200} medication label to answer the questions below.

1.) Which company manufactures Tylan 200?
   a.) \textcolor{red}{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.) \textcolor{red}{Injected intramuscularly}  
   d.) Inject intravenously 

3.) What would the dosage be for a 500 pound calf?
   a.) \textcolor{red}{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.) \textcolor{red}{At or below 22 degrees Celsius}  
   d.) In the tractor toolbox
5.) What other farm animals are labeled to be treated with Tylan 200?
   a.) Swine  c.) Non-lactating Dairy Cattle
   b.) Goats  d.) Both a and c

6.) Which other diseases of beef cattle are labeled for treatment with Tylan 200?
   a.) Bovine Respiratory Complex  c.) Foot Rot
   b.) Shipping Fever  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  c.) Actinomyces pyogenes
   b.) Pasteurella multocida  d.) Mycoplasma hyosynoviae

9.) Tylan 200 would be considered which one of the following?
   a.) Antibiotic  c.) Growth Promoter
   b.) Vaccine  d.) Anthelmintic

10.) With a valid VCPR (vet-client-patient relationship) your veterinarian could alter the directions for use of Tylan 200.
     TRUE  FALSE
Your team is managing Bluegrass Genetics, a commercial beef cattle operation that mainly sells bred heifers to other commercial beef operations. Your cow herd 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.

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

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
Senior Quality Assurance Labels


Intermediate Quality Assurance Labels


Clover Quality Assurance Labels