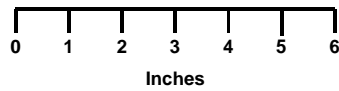


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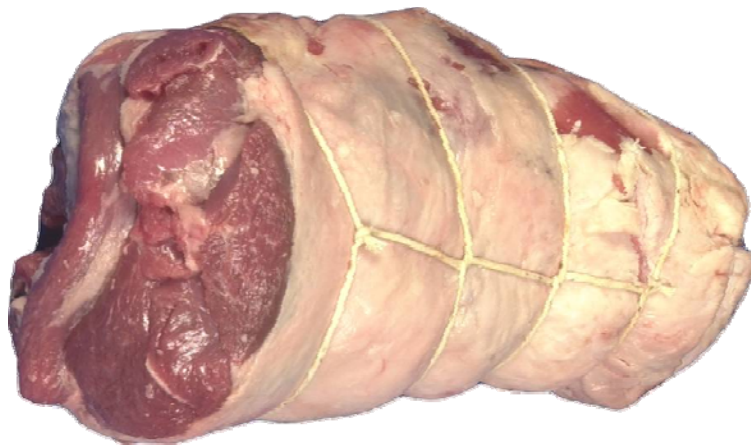


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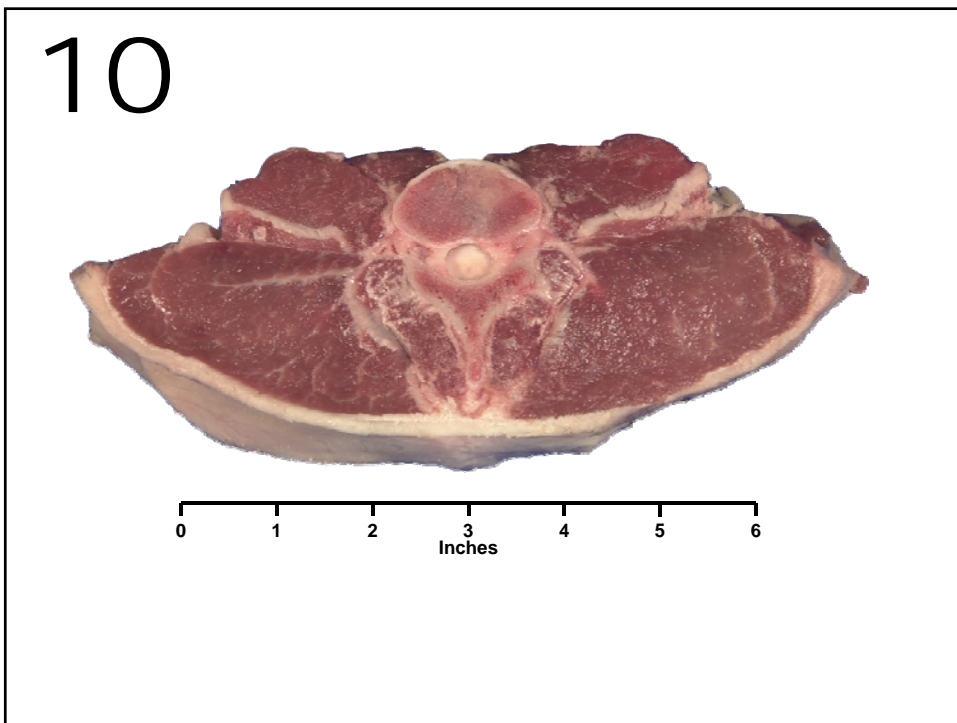
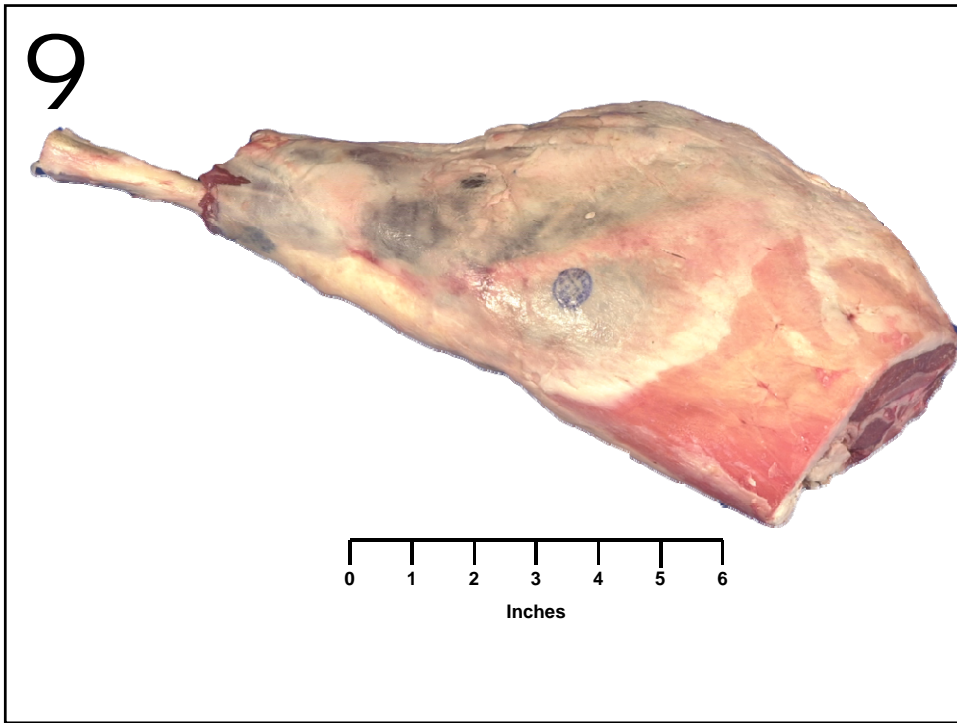


0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Inches

8



0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Inches



Name_____ **KEY** _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Senior 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. **Seniors** provide answers for retail cut name, species of cut, and wholesale cut of origin. Each question is worth 5 points (150 points total for Seniors).

| | <u>Retail Cut Name</u> | <u>Species of Cut</u> | <u>Wholesale Cut of Origin</u> |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | <u>31</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>F</u> |
| 2. | <u>2</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>A</u> |
| 3. | <u>34</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>G</u> |
| 4. | <u>4</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>B</u> |
| 5. | <u>84</u> | <u>P</u> | <u>R</u> |
| 6. | <u>85</u> | <u>P</u> | <u>O</u> |
| 7. | <u>69</u> | <u>P</u> | <u>O</u> |
| 8. | <u>61</u> | <u>L</u> | <u>L</u> |
| 9. | <u>52</u> | <u>L</u> | <u>J</u> |
| 10. | <u>57</u> | <u>L</u> | <u>K</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

Wholesale Cut of Origin – to be used in answer column 3 by Seniors

Beef Wholesale Cuts

- A. Brisket
B. Chuck
C. Flank
D. Loin
E. Plate
F. Rib
G. Round
H. Shank

Lamb Wholesale Cuts

- I. Breast
J. Leg
K. Loin
L. Rack
M. Shank
N. Shoulder

Pork Wholesale Cuts

- O. Belly (Side, Bacon)
P. Boston Butt
Q. Ham
R. Jowl
S. Loin
T. Picnic Shoulder

Name_____KEY_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Senior 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. **Seniors** provide answers for feedstuff name, nutrient group, and characteristics/uses of the feedstuff. Each question is worth 5 points (150 points total for Seniors).

| | Feedstuff Name | Nutrient Group | Characteristics/ Uses |
|-----|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | <u>19</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>N</u> |
| 2. | <u>3</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>O</u> |
| 3. | <u>72</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>P</u> |
| 4. | <u>21</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>H</u> |
| 5. | <u>43</u> | <u>P</u> | <u>G</u> |
| 6. | <u>18</u> | <u>P</u> | <u>I</u> |
| 7. | <u>38</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>M</u> |
| 8. | <u>55</u> | <u>P or F</u> | <u>A</u> |
| 9. | <u>15</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>B</u> |
| 10. | <u>53</u> | <u>P or F</u> | <u>Q</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**

(You may use the letter more than once!!)

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

Important Characteristics/Uses of Feedstuffs – to be used in answer column 3 by and **Seniors**

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Good source of digestible protein and energy (high in lactose). | H. Produced by extracting the sugar from sugar beets and drying the remaining pulp |
| B. Shelled corn that has been passed through a roller mill to break it into smaller particles. | I. Sometimes used as a laxative in prefarrowing sow rations |
| C. Excellent feedstuff for horses and ruminants (high in protein, minerals, and vitamins). Sometimes used as a laxative in prefarrowing sow diets. | J. Contains corn bran and soluble protein |
| D. Most widely used protein supplement in the U.S. | K. Excellent source of digestible protein, B vitamins, and minerals. |
| E. Not used in monogastric feeds due to toxicity problems associated with gossypol (a yellow pigment). | L. High in protein, and contains active immunoglobulins. |
| F. A crop derived from rapeseed, but unlike traditional rapeseed is low in both erucic acid and glucosinates. | M. Bulk Density = 32 Pounds/Bushel |
| G. Protein is somewhat low in digestibility due to tannins found in the skin, and has poor amino acid balance. | N. Obtained by processing rock phosphates into phosphoric acid, which is then reacted with calcium carbonate (limestone). |
| | O. Bulk Density = 48 Pounds/Bushel |
| | P. Compared to corn it is slightly lower in energy and higher in protein. |
| | Q. Rarely fed in the whole, full-fat form, but can be if first heated to destroy anti-nutritional factors (trypsin inhibitor). |

1



2

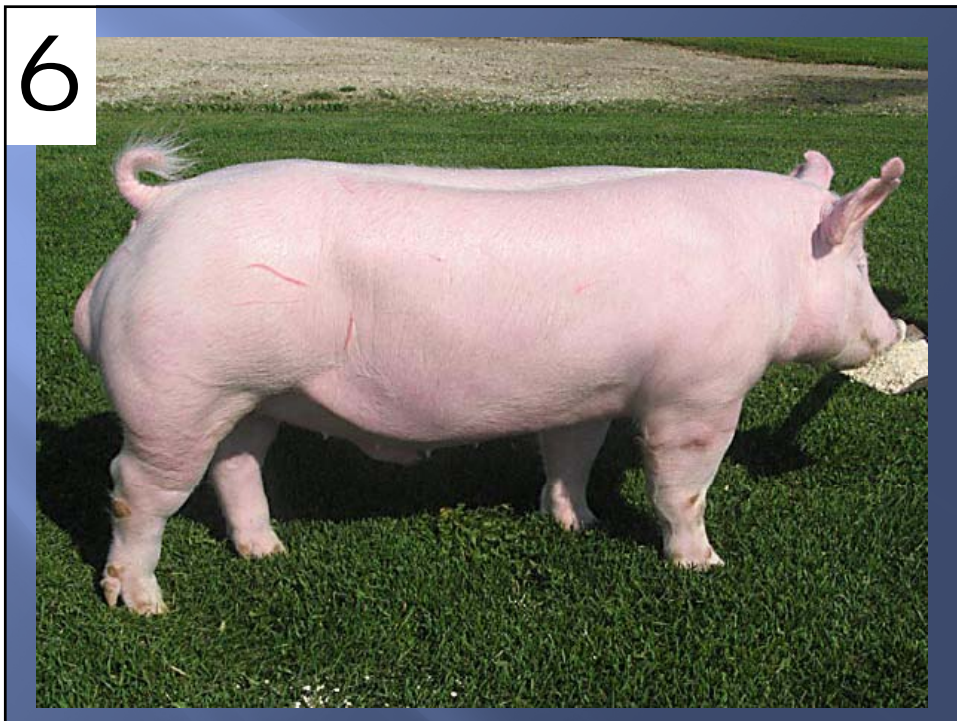


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4





7



8



9



10



Name **KEY** Contestant # County

Senior 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. **Seniors** provide answers for breed name, origin of breed, and important characteristics/traits. Each question is worth 5 points (150 points total for Seniors).

| | Breed Name | Origin of Breed | Important Traits |
|-----|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | <u>20</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>K</u> |
| 2. | <u>22</u> | <u>H</u> | <u>H</u> |
| 3. | <u>36</u> | <u>Q</u> | <u>N</u> |
| 4. | <u>42</u> | <u>J</u> | <u>P</u> |
| 5. | <u>34</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>L</u> |
| 6. | <u>57</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>T</u> |
| 7. | <u>47</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>X</u> |
| 8. | <u>2</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>A</u> |
| 9. | <u>1</u> | <u>D</u> | <u>E</u> |
| 10. | <u>14</u> | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> |

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

| Beef Breeds | Goat Breeds | Sheep Breeds | Swine Breeds |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Angus | 17. Alpine | 30. Cheviot | 47. Berkshire |
| 2. Brahman | 18. American Cashmere | 31. Columbia | 48. Chester White |
| 3. Brangus | 19. Angora | 32. Corriedale | 49. Duroc |
| 4. Charolais | 20. Boer | 33. Dorper | 50. Hampshire |
| 5. Chianina | 21. Kiko | 34. Dorset | 51. Hereford |
| 6. Gelbvieh | 22. Lamancha | 35. Finnsheep | 52. Landrace |
| 7. Hereford | 23. Nubian | 36. Hampshire | 53. Pietrain |
| 8. Limousin | 24. Oberhasli | 37. Katahdin | 54. Poland China |
| 9. Maine Anjou | 25. Pygmy | 38. Merino | 55. Spotted |
| 10. Polled Hereford | 26. Saanen | 39. Montadale | 56. Tamworth |
| 11. Red Angus | 27. Spanish | 40. Oxford | 57. Yorkshire |
| 12. Red Poll | 28. Tennessee Fainting | 41. Polled Dorset | |
| 13. Santa Gertrudis | 29. Toggenburg | 42. Rambouillet | |
| 14. Shorthorn | | 43. Romney | |
| 15. Simmental | | 44. Southdown | |
| 16. Tarentaise | | 45. Suffolk | |
| | | 46. White Dorper | |

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

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| A. Tees River Valley (England) | G. Africa | N. Berkshire County, England |
| B. York County, England | H. Oregon (U.S.) | O. North Carolina State Univ. |
| C. Italy | I. Finland | P. Maine and Anjou river valleys of France |
| D. Scotland | J. France | Q. Hampshire County, England |
| E. District of Angora in Asia Minor | K. Oxford County, England | R. Putnam and Hendricks County, Indiana |
| F. England | L. Kent, England | S. United States (New York/New Jersey) |
| | M. United States | |

Important Characteristics/Traits Origins of Breeds – to be used in answer column 3 by **Intermediates** and **Seniors**

Beef Cattle Characteristics/Traits

- A. Heat and tick resistance, hardiness, and maternal instincts.
- B. Early maturity, reproductive performance, mothering ability, disposition, and hardiness.
- C. Foraging ability, docile, and good fertility.
- D. Heavily muscled, high carcass yield, growth rate, and feed efficiency.
- E. Meat quality and maternal abilities.

Goats Characteristics/Traits

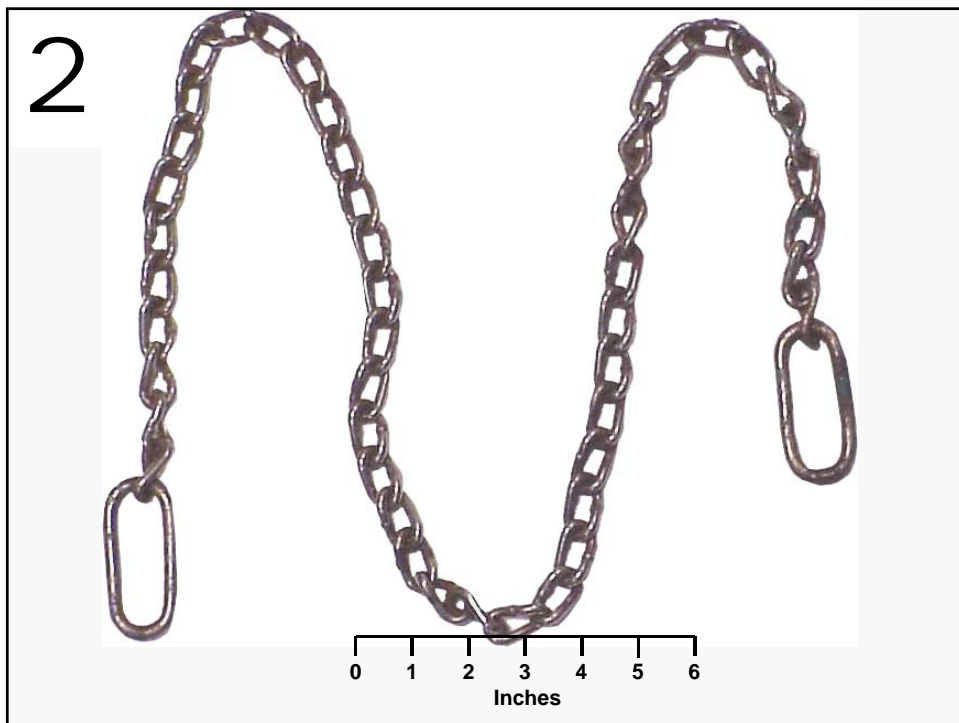
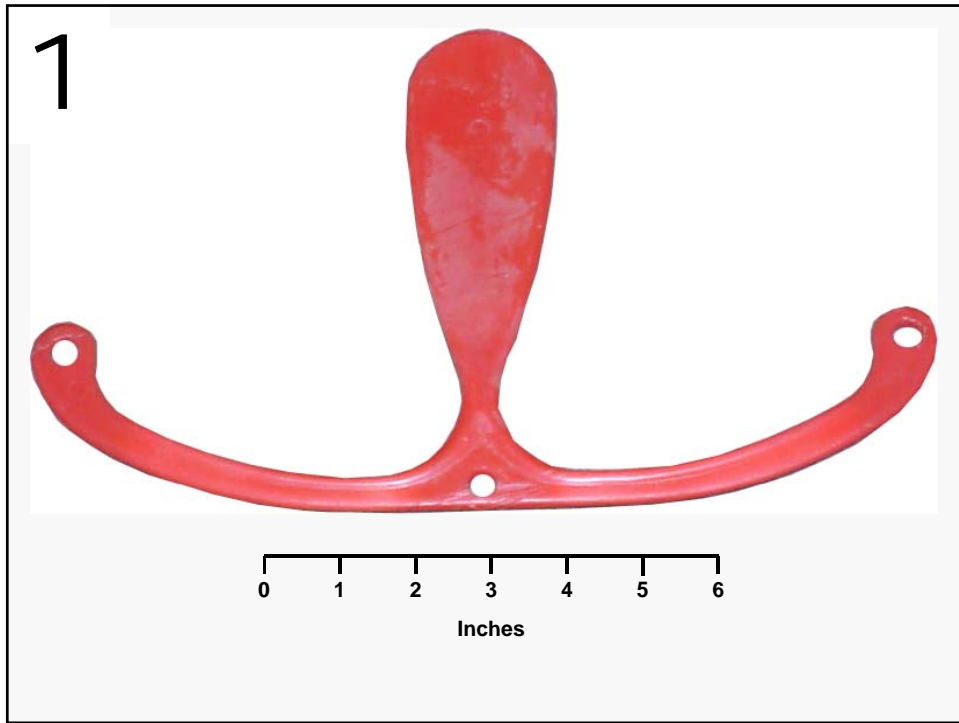
- F. Hardy, adaptable animals that thrive in any climate while maintaining good health and excellent production.
- G. Meat production mohair production, browsing ability, and not as prolific as other goats.
- H. Milk yield, high butterfat, sturdy, hardy, and excellent temperament.
- I. High butterfat content, extended breeding season, best suited for hot conditions, and multi-purpose use (milk, meat, and hide).
- J. Heavy milkers, rugged bone, and vigor. Saanens are sensitive to excessive sunlight and perform best in cooler conditions.
- K. Meat yield, growth rate, browsing ability, fertility, adaptability to wide climatic conditions, and extended breeding season.

Sheep Characteristics/Traits

- L. Carcass conformation will breed "out-of-season", and milking ability.
- M. Prolificacy, mothering ability, and wool production.
- N. Carcass conformation, growth rate, feed conversion, and milking ability.
- O. Carcass conformation, heavy fleece, and lambing percentage.
- P. Herding instinct and wool production.
- Q. Carcass conformation, early maturity, and adaptability to varied climates.
- R. Carcass conformation, growth rate, lambing percentage, and wool production.

Swine Characteristics/Traits

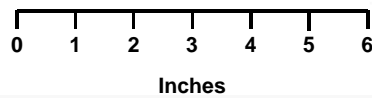
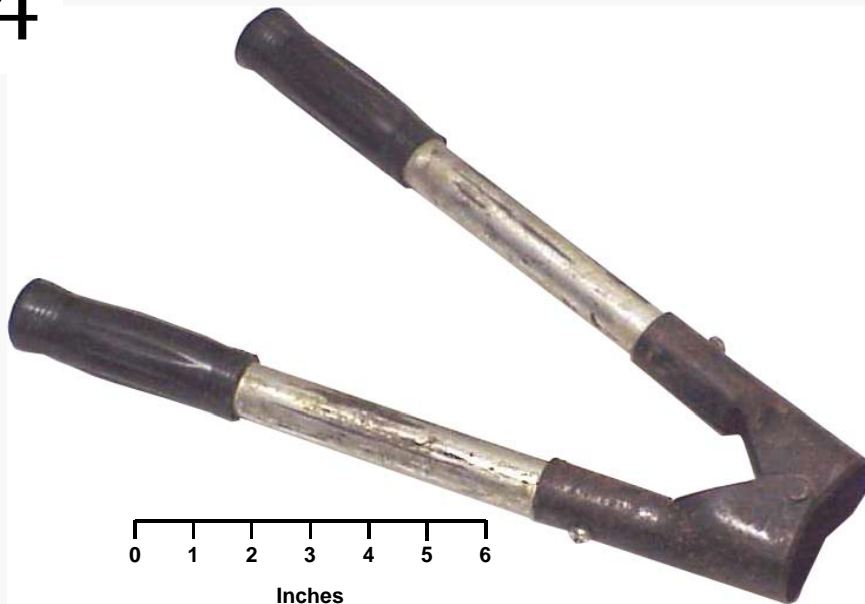
- S. Aggressive breeder and high growth rate.
- T. Prolificacy (litter size), milking ability, mothering ability.
- U. Extreme muscling and leanness.
- V. Carcass quality (intramuscular fat).
- W. Excellent rate of gain and feed efficiency.
- X. Conception rate and meat quality (intramuscular fat)
- Y. Conception rate and mothering ability.



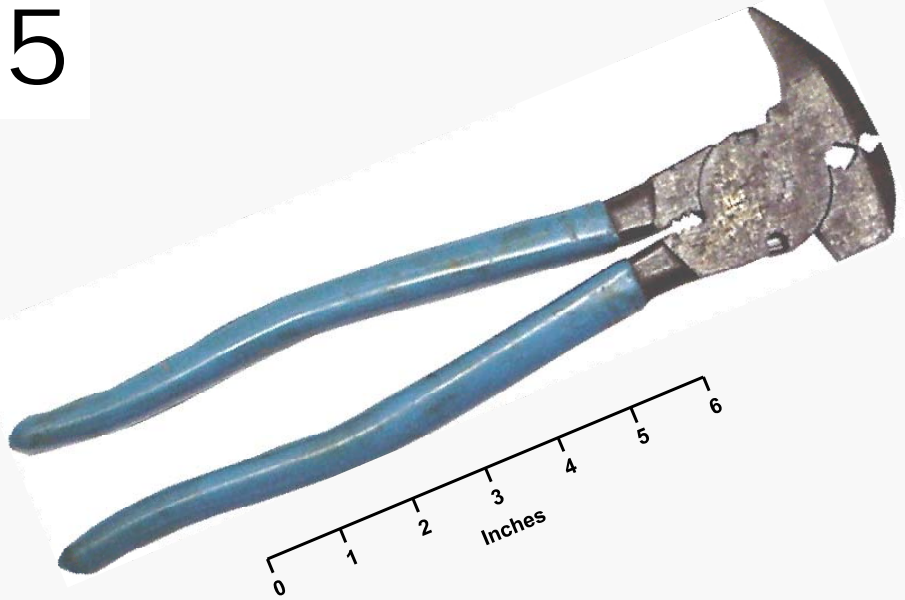
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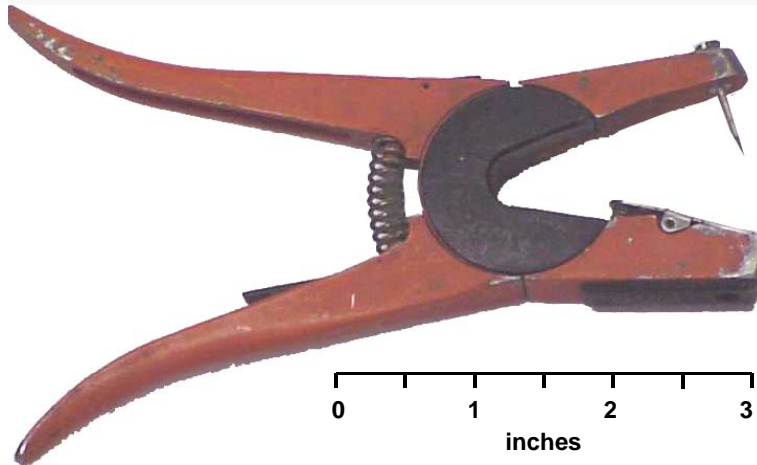
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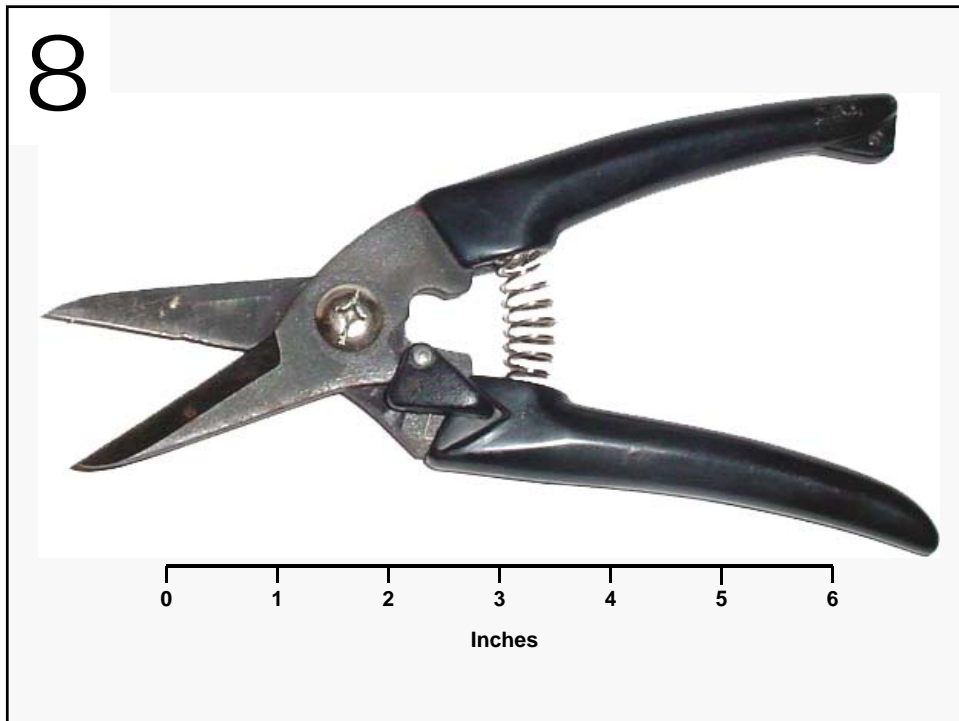
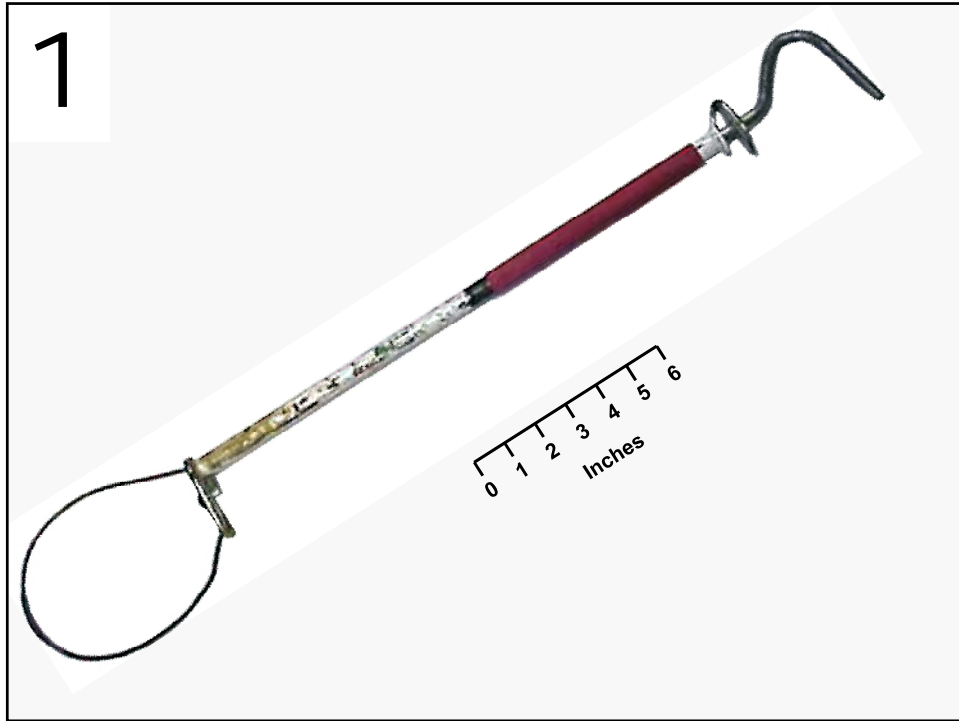


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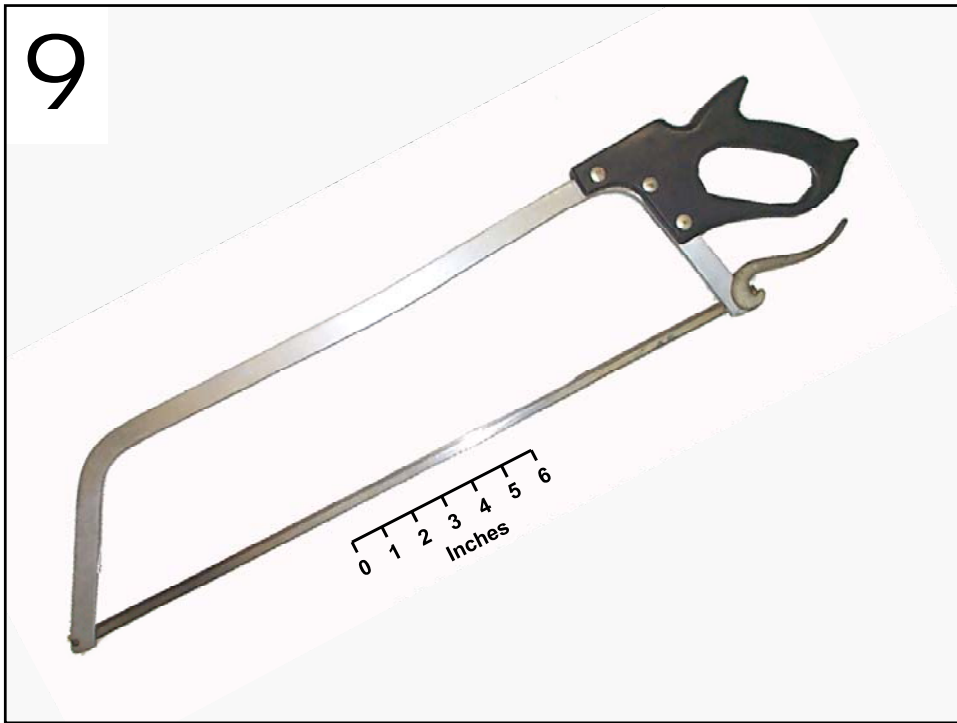


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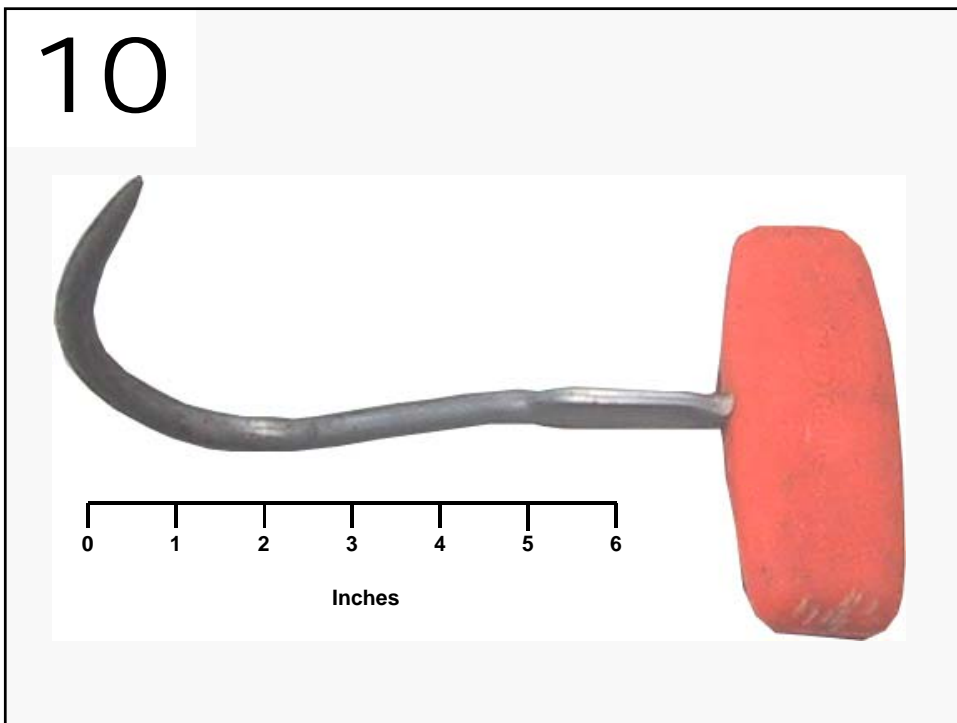




9



10



Name KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Senior 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 magnate | 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> |
|---|---|

Senior Retail Meat Judging-1

Name_____ 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 | |

[Questions on back]

Senior Retail Meat Judging-1 _____

Questions

- 1.) *Most Marbling*----**4**
- 2.) *Most Desirable Color*----**4**
- 3.) *Least Muscle*----**1**
- 4.) *Most Fat Trim*----**2**
- 5.) *Least Marbling*----**3**

Senior 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 | |

Senior 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 | |

[TURN OVER for Forage Analysis Information]

Senior Hay Judging-2010

Forage Analysis

| | Hay #1 | Hay #2 | Hay #3 | Hay #4 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dry Matter | 88.9% | 88.6% | 87.9% | 88.9% |
| Crude Protein | 8.5% | 11.9% | 9.5% | 12.2% |
| Acid Detergent Fiber | 45.7% | 41.5% | 44.8% | 40.9% |
| Neutral Detergent Fiber | 68.2% | 61.4% | 67.5% | 60.2% |
| Total Digestible Nutrients | 59.5% | 64.5% | 60.5% | 65.1% |

Nutrient Requirements for mature 1200 pound, dry beef cows in mid gestation.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Dry Matter: | 25 pounds |
| Crude Protein: | 9% |
| Total Digestible Nutrients | 60% |

Scenario:

Rank these hay samples in the order that you would utilize them as the sole ration for mature dry Commercial Beef Cows in mid gestation to maintain a body condition score (BCS) of a number five (5), currently the cows average a body condition score (BCS) of a number four (4). Any of the different hays may be purchased for \$100.00 per ton.

Senior 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 | |

Name KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Quality Assurance-Individual-Senior-2010

You are the manager of a large commercial beef cattle feedyard. Use the **Optaflexx 45** label to answer the **10 questions** below relating to beef cattle nutrition and management.

1. Optaflexx 45 is labeled to do all of the following in beef cattle fed in confinement, except _____?

- A.) Increase rate of gain
- B.) Improve feed efficiency
- C.) Improve marbling scores
- D.) **Increase ribeye area**

2. What are the inert ingredients in this product?

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

3. Optaflexx 45 may be fed in which of the following production examples:

- A.) Fed to replacement heifers to increase weight gain
- B.) Fed to cows with calves to increase feed efficiency
- C.) Fed to show steers to increase carcass leanness the last 90 days before harvest
- D.) **Fed to feedlot heifers the last 40 days before harvest**

4. If you add 36.1 pounds of Optaflexx 45 to one (1) ton of feed what would the concentration of Ractopamine be in the Type B medicated feed?

- A.) **0.82 grams/pound**
- B.) 3280 grams/ton
- C.) 45 grams/pound
- D.) 25 milligrams/head/day

5. Optaflexx 45 is labeled to treat which one of the following diseases?

- A.) Shipping fever complex
- B.) Foot rot
- C.) PI-BVD
- D.) **None of these**

[More on Back]

6. At the 27 ppm treatment level, Optflexx 45 should do which of the following to the USDA Yield Grade?
- A.) **Improve it by lowering the number value of the USDA Yield Grade (example: go from 4 to 3)**
 - B.) Improve it by raising the number value of the USDA Yield Grade (example: go from 3 to 4)
 - C.) Improvement in USDA Yield Grade is achieved at all treatment levels
 - D.) No change
7. When mixing Optaflexx 45 the handler should wear which of the following?
- A.) Impervious gloves
 - C.) NIOSH-approved dust mask
 - B.) Protective eye wear
 - D.) **All of these**
8. Optflexx 45 is labeled for market lamb and market hog rations as well.
- TRUE **FALSE**
9. Optflexx 45 would most likely be used in which one of the following feedlot production systems:
- A.) Cattle marketed through premium quality beef programs that pays high premiums for USDA Prime Quality Grade and no discounts for USDA Yield Grade 4 or 5 carcasses
 - B.) Cattle produced in a grass finished beef program
 - C.) Holstein steers finished on by-product feeds and corn silage
 - D.) **Cattle marketed through a grid program that pays high premiums for USDA Yield Grade 1 and 2 with no discounts for USDA Select Quality Grade carcasses**
10. Optflexx 45 contains _____ grams of the active drug ingredient Ractopamine Hydrochloride per pound.
- A.) **45.4**
 - C.) 25
 - B.) 145
 - D.) 11.34

Name_____KEY_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Senior Quiz-2010

Circle the correct answer to the question.

1. Which feed ingredients would most likely be used in a beef cattle finishing ration?
 - a. Shelled Yellow Corn and Range Cubes
 - b. Whole wheat and peanut meal
 - c. Steam Rolled Barley and Spray Dried Blood Meal
 - d. **Steam Flaked Corn and Soybean Meal**

2. Which of the following beef carcasses would return the most dollars if sold on a “grid” that paid premiums for both USDA Quality and Yield Grade?
 - a. **USDA Prime, Yield Grade 2.9**
 - b. USDA Choice, Yield Grade 2.2
 - c. USDA Select, Yield Grade 1.4
 - d. USDA Prime, Yield Grade 4.9

3. Which feed ration would probably be the least costly and most likely meet the needs of gestating 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 swine carcass specifications?
 - a. **Pale, soft, and exudative**
 - b. Pink, soft, and extra fine
 - c. Porcine standard equivalent
 - 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 performance measurement would best indicate that a boar will sire heavily muscled, fast growing, lean market hogs_____?
 - a. Litter weight EPD
 - b. Actual ultrasound measurement for backfat
 - 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 progeny?
- a. **QQNN**
 - b. QRNn
 - c. RRNN
 - d. RRNn
8. A high quality grass/legume mixed hay would most likely contain the following plants and have the following characteristics?
- a. **Orchardgrass and alfalfa, bright green color, 16% Crude Protein, high leaf to stem ration**
 - b. Tall fescue and orchardgrass, light green color, 10% Crude Protein, moderate leaf to stem ratio
 - c. Bermudagrass and kudzu, light green color, 12% Crude Protein, high leaf to stem ratio
 - d. Sudan grass and white clover, bright green color, 12 % Crude Protein, moderate leaf to stem ratio
9. To increase the consistency or homozygosity in a flock or herd of animals, you should_____?
- a. Crossbreed
 - b. **Linebreed**
 - c. Outcross
 - d. Use only proven sires
10. What does PI-BVD stand for when discussing cattle diseases?
- a. **Persistently Infected Bovine Viral Diarrhea**
 - b. Post Infected Bovine Viral Diarrhea
 - c. Post Infectious Beef Viral Disease
 - d. Pre Infected Beef Vaccine Disease
11. All of the following are ways for producers and livestock auction barns to add value to feeder calves except _____?
- a. Selling source and age verified calves together
 - b. Selling similar breed type, age, and weight calves together
 - c. Selling weaned calves with a known vaccination program together
 - d. **All of the above are ways to add value to feeder calves**
12. A heavy muscled, correctly finished, 1250 pound Simmental/Angus crossbred steer would mostly likely harvest with which of the following carcass specifications_____?
- a. .29 Fat thickness, USDA Prime (Quality Grade), USDA Yield Grade 2.1
 - b. **.39 Fat thickness, USDA Choice (Quality Grade), USDA Yield Grade 2.6**
 - c. .71 Fat thickness, USDA Prime (Quality Grade), USDA Yield Grade 4.7
 - d. .36 Fat thickness, USDA Standard (Quality Grade), USDA Yield Grade 3.9

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 known for outstanding terminal traits and are used in the majority of all “Club Lamb” producing flocks 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 not be important if you were buying a Hereford bull to use in a herd of commercial Angus cows where replacement heifers will be retained and feeder calves will be sold at weaning?

- a. Weaning Weight EPD
- b. Maternal Weaning Weight EPD
- c. Maternal Milk EPD
- d. **All of these EPDs would be important**

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 most cost effectively meet the maintenance needs of mature Hampshire rams?
- a. **Vegetative tall fescue/white clover pasture**
 - b. Orchardgrass/red clover mixed 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

Senior Quality Assurance Exercise-Team-2010

County__**KEY**_____

Your team is the group managers of a large diversified commercial stocker calf and feedlot operation that backgrounds feeder cattle and then finishes the cattle in your own feedlot focusing on maximizing feed efficiency and keeping cost of gain low in both the stockering and finishing phase of production. Use the two feed and/or medication labels to answer the questions below.

I.) In the stocker operation, a recent shipment of 500 pound steer calves brought from a local sale barn have some calves showing depressed appetites, coughing, droopy ears, and a rectal temperature of 102.5 F. Upon further investigation and disease cultures by the staff veterinarian, he diagnoses the calves are suffering from a disease caused by *Pasteurella multocida*.

1.) Which product could be used to help treat this disease?

Tylan 200 (tylosin)

2.) How should this product be administered?

a.) Mixed in the feed ration

c.) **Injected intramuscularly**

b.) Injected subcutaneously

d.) Inject intravenously

3.) What would the dosage be for a 500 pound steer 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.) If you gave an injection yesterday. The calf shows signs of recovery today and you give another treatment today, what should you do concerning treatment tomorrow?

a.) Do not give anymore treatments

b.) Give one more treatment tomorrow (same as your answer in number three (3) above)

c.) Give two more treatments tomorrow

d.) Choose another product for treatment

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

- a.) Sheep
- b.) Goats
- c.) Horses
- d.) **Non-lactating Dairy Cattle**

II.) The feedlot operation is currently receiving substantial price discounts for USDA Yield Grade 4 and 5 carcasses and the feed efficiency of the operation needs improvement.

6.) Which product could have a positive impact in reducing backfat in the fed cattle and therefore improving USDA Yield Grades?

Zilmax and/or Zilpaterol

Label found at following address:

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

7.) How should the above product be feed in your operation?

- a.) It should be incorporated in the backgrounding ration and fed for at least 120 days prior to harvest.
- b.) **It should be fed only in the final feedlot stage for up to 30 days prior to harvest.**
- c.) It should only be incorporated into silage or wet feeds.
- d.) It should be topdressed on the feed for the last 45 days of the finishing period.

8.) What company manufactures this product?

- a.) Pfizer Animal Health
- b.) **Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health**
- c.) Elanco Animal Health
- d.) Zilmax Animal Health

9.) This product would be considered which one of the following?

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

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

TRUE

FALSE

Senior Team Breeding Exercise-2010

County **ANSWER KEY**

Your team is managing Bluegrass Genetics, a progressive, commercial beef cattle operation that derives most of its income from selling bred replacement heifers through Kentucky Herd Builder Replacement Bred Heifer Sales and privately off the farm. Your customer feedback shows that the milk production of the heifers and the weaning weight (average 505 pounds) of their calves needs improvement. Your cowherd mainly consists of Angus-Hereford crossbred females bred to Angus bulls. Your operation is known for black hided, high volumed, easy fleshing bred heifers that are structurally sound and have above average muscle. Your customer's main market is selling feeder calves through the CPH-45 Feeder Cattle Sales. You have decided to purchase semen from three (3) Simmental bulls to increase the hybrid vigor of your herd. The bulls will only be used on your mature cows with the goal of producing the next set of replacement females to be sold at sales and off the farm. Your job is to select three (3) of the six (6) bulls below to use in the operation, answer the seven (7) questions and explain to the contest official why you choose the three bulls that you did.

| Bull # | Bull Name | Breed | Color Genotype | CE EPD | BW EPD | WW EPD | YW EPD | Mat. CE EPD | Milk EPD | Mat. WW EPD | Stay EPD | Marb EPD | REA EPD |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Legacy | Simmental | BB (Black) | +12.0 | -1.8 | +44.5 | +65.5 | +6.1 | +8.1 | +29.1 | +21.5 | +0.28 | +0.44 |
| 2 | Joker | Simmental | Bb (Black) | +9.5 | -0.4 | +41.4 | +64.6 | +6.0 | +6.7 | +24.7 | +20.8 | +0.23 | +0.34 |
| 3 | Signal | Simmental | bb (Red) | +9.3 | -0.3 | +29.9 | +55.6 | +5.6 | +14.5 | +20.4 | +11.4 | -0.09 | -0.01 |
| 4 | Rocket | Simmental | bb (Red) | +9.7 | -0.4 | +42.4 | +63.6 | +6.1 | +6.5 | +22.7 | +19.8 | +0.24 | +0.38 |
| 5 | Overdrive | Simmental | BB (Black) | +12.8 | -1.9 | +48.3 | +66.9 | +6.8 | +8.2 | +29.5 | +24.9 | +0.32 | +0.49 |
| 6 | Casino | Simmental | Bb (Black) | +8.6 | +0.2 | +38.7 | +60.8 | +4.9 | +12.9 | +22.1 | +14.7 | +0.10 | +0.18 |
| Breed Average | — | — | — | +7.0 | +1.1 | +31.2 | +55.9 | +2.7 | +4.4 | +20.0 | +17.7 | +0.13 | +0.11 |

CE EPD =Calving Ease Expected Progeny Difference

BW EPD = Birth Weight Expected Progeny Difference

WW EPD = Weaning Weight Expected Progeny Difference

YW EPD = Yearling Weight Expected Progeny Difference

Mat. CE EPD = Maternal Calving Ease Expected Progeny Difference

Milk EPD = Milk Expected Progeny Difference

Mat. WW EPD = Maternal Weaning Weight Expected Progeny Difference

Stay EPD = Stayability Expected Progeny Difference

Marb EPD = Marbling Expected Progeny Difference

REA EPD = Ribeye Area Expected Progeny Difference

Which three (3) bulls did your team choose to use in this operation?

(1) Legacy (2) Joker (3) Signal (4) Rocket (5) Overdrive (6) Casino

1) Between the red hided bulls, which one is the highest volumed and deepest flanked?

(1) Legacy (2) Joker (3) Signal (4) Rocket (5) Overdrive (6) Casino

2) Between the Heterozygous black bulls, which one has the most muscle both visually and according to his REA EPD?

(1) Legacy (2) Joker (3) Signal (4) Rocket (5) Overdrive (6) Casino

3) Which bulls daughters would most likely produce the most milk?

(1) Legacy (2) Joker (3) Signal (4) Rocket (5) Overdrive (6) Casino

4) Which bull is the finest boned?

(1) Legacy (2) Joker (3) Signal (4) Rocket (5) Overdrive (6) Casino

5) If your entire cowherd's color genotype is Bb (heterozygous black), how many calves would be red hided if sired by (4) Rocket?

100% 75% 50% 25%

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

(1) Legacy (2) Joker (3) Signal (4) Rocket (5) Overdrive (6) Casino

7) Which bull's daughters would most likely remain in the herd the longest?

(1) Legacy (2) Joker (3) Signal (4) Rocket (5) Overdrive (6) Casino

1

Legacy



2

Joker



3

Signal



4

Rocket



5

Overdrive



6

Casino



Senior Team Feeding Exercise-2010

County_____KEY_____

You are the manager of a progressive commercial farrow to finish swine operation. You need to consider options to reduce your feed cost for the operation. Review the grow/finish rations below. All rations are balanced to meet the protein/amino acid and vitamin/mineral requirements and all transportation and storage cost are reflected in the final costs of the ration.

| <i>Ration Number</i> | <i>Ingredients</i> | <i>% of Ration</i> | <i>Price per Pound as Fed</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Ration 1</i> | Ground Corn Distillers Dried Grains Soybean Meal Vitamin/Mineral Premix Amino Acid Premix | 60% 30% 6.25% 1.875% 1.875% | \$0.12 |
| <i>Ration 2</i> | Ground Corn Soybean Meal Vitamin/Mineral Premix Amino Acid Premix | 85% 11.75% 1.625% 1.625% | \$0.14 |
| <i>Ration 3</i> | Shelled Corn Cottonseed Meal Vitamin/Mineral Premix Amino Acid Premix | 84% 10.5% 1.75% 3.75% | \$0.10 |
| <i>Ration 4</i> | Commercial Swine Grower- Complete | 100% | \$0.20 |

Rank the feeds according to how you would feed them from first to last to meet the needs of the above scenario. You may consider economics of the ration, quality and physical characteristics of the feedstuffs contained in the ration, and physiological and digestive considerations of the animals being feed. Finally explain to the contest official why you choose your 1st choice.

1st _____1_____

2nd _____2_____

3rd _____4_____

4th _____3_____

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