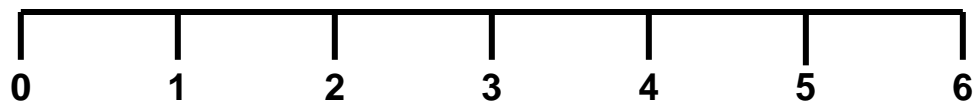


1



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Inches

2



Inches



3



0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Inches

4

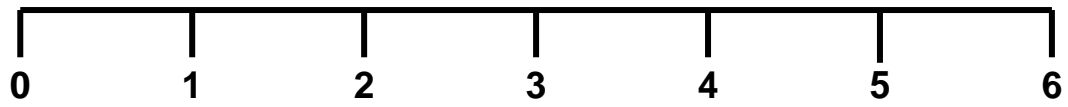


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Inches

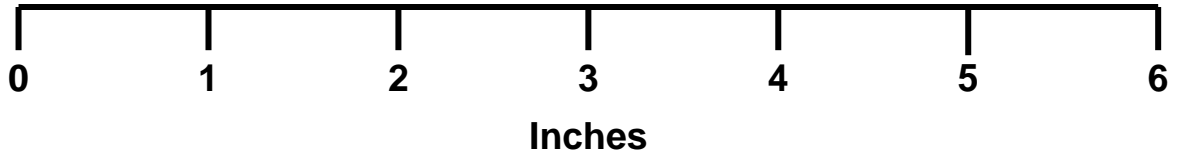


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6



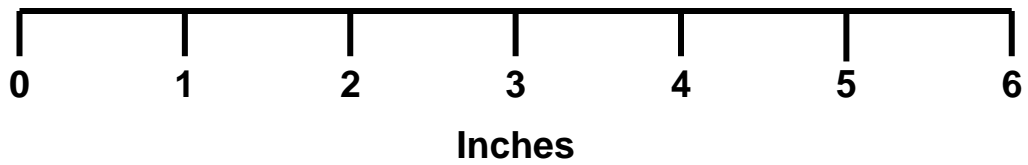
7



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Inches



8





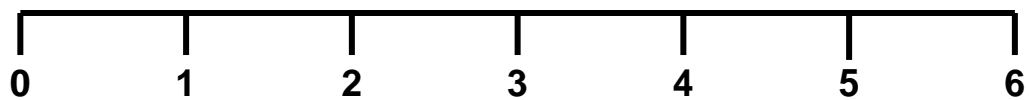
9



0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Inches

10



Inches

Name                      **KEY**                      Contestant #                      County                     

## Intermediate Retail Meat Cut Identification-2011

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>21</u>	<u>B</u>
2.	<u>3</u>	<u>B</u>
3.	<u>35</u>	<u>B</u>
4.	<u>4</u>	<u>B</u>
5.	<u>83</u>	<u>P</u>
6.	<u>81</u>	<u>P</u>
7.	<u>68</u>	<u>P</u>
8.	<u>51</u>	<u>L</u>
9.	<u>62</u>	<u>L</u>
10.	<u>56</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-2011

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>19</u>	<u>M</u>
2.	<u>3</u>	<u>C</u>
3.	<u>72</u>	<u>C</u>
4.	<u>21</u>	<u>B</u>
5.	<u>43</u>	<u>P</u>
6.	<u>18</u>	<u>P</u>
7.	<u>38</u>	<u>C</u>
8.	<u>55</u>	<u>P or F</u>
9.	<u>15</u>	<u>C</u>
10.	<u>53</u>	<u>P or F</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 corn         |
| 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)         |            |            |

1



2





3



*Mark Sneed*



4





5





6



7





8



9





10



Name                      **KEY**                      Contestant #                      County                     

## Intermediate Livestock Breeds Identification-2011

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.	<u>41</u>	<u>O</u>
2.	<u>40</u>	<u>K</u>
3.	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
4.	<u>7</u>	<u>F</u>
5.	<u>4</u>	<u>J</u>
6.	<u>52</u>	<u>N</u>
7.	<u>50</u>	<u>Q</u>
8.	<u>51</u>	<u>H</u>
9.	<u>20</u>	<u>G</u>
10.	<u>21</u>	<u>M</u>

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

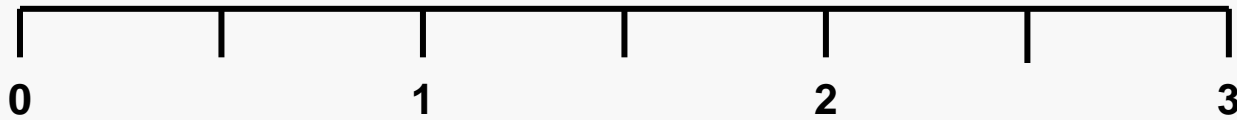
Beef Breeds	Goat Breeds	Sheep Breeds	Swine Breeds
1. Angus	17. Alpine	30. Cheviot	47. Berkshire
2. Brahman	18. American Cashmere	31. Columbia	48. Chester White
3. Brangus	19. Angora	32. Corriedale	49. Duroc
4. Charolais	20. Boer	33. Dorper	50. Hampshire
5. Chianina	21. Kiko	34. Dorset	51. Hereford
6. 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. Denmark
B. York County, England	H. Iowa and Nebraska (U.S.A.)	O. North Carolina State Univ.
C. Italy	I. Finland	P. Maine and Anjou river valleys of France
D. Scotland	J. Charolles, France	Q. Hampshire County, England
E. District of Angora in Asia Minor	K. Oxford County, England	R. Putnam and Hendricks County, Indiana
F. Herefordshire, England	L. Kent, England	S. United States (New York/New Jersey)
	M. New Zealand	



1



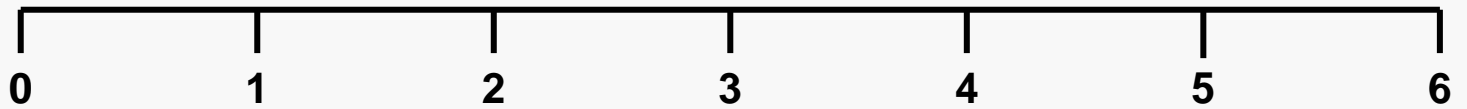
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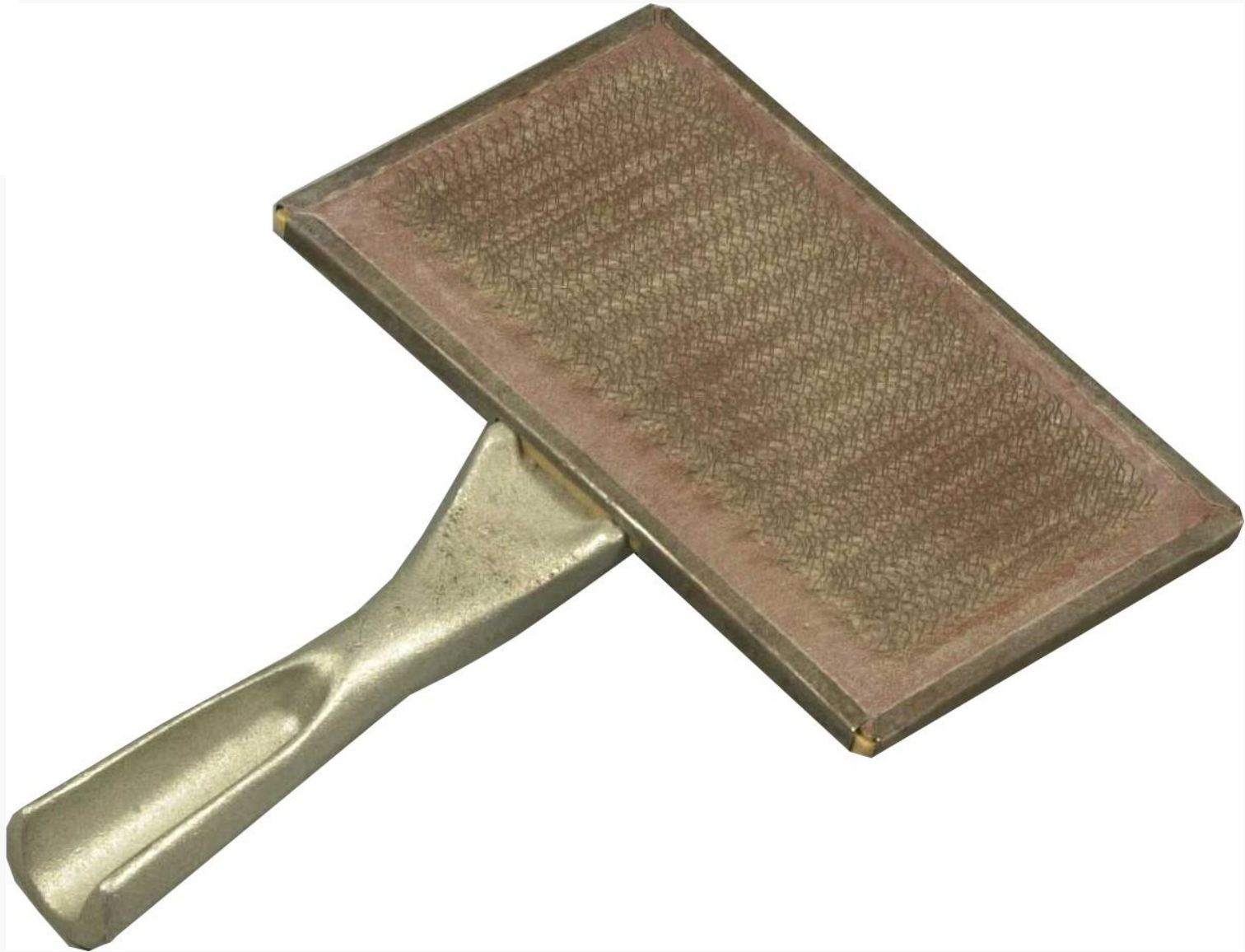


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Inches

4

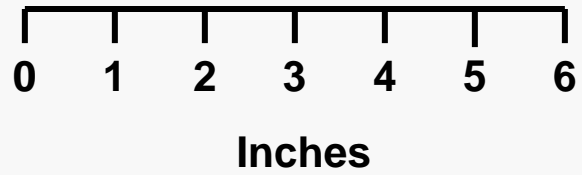
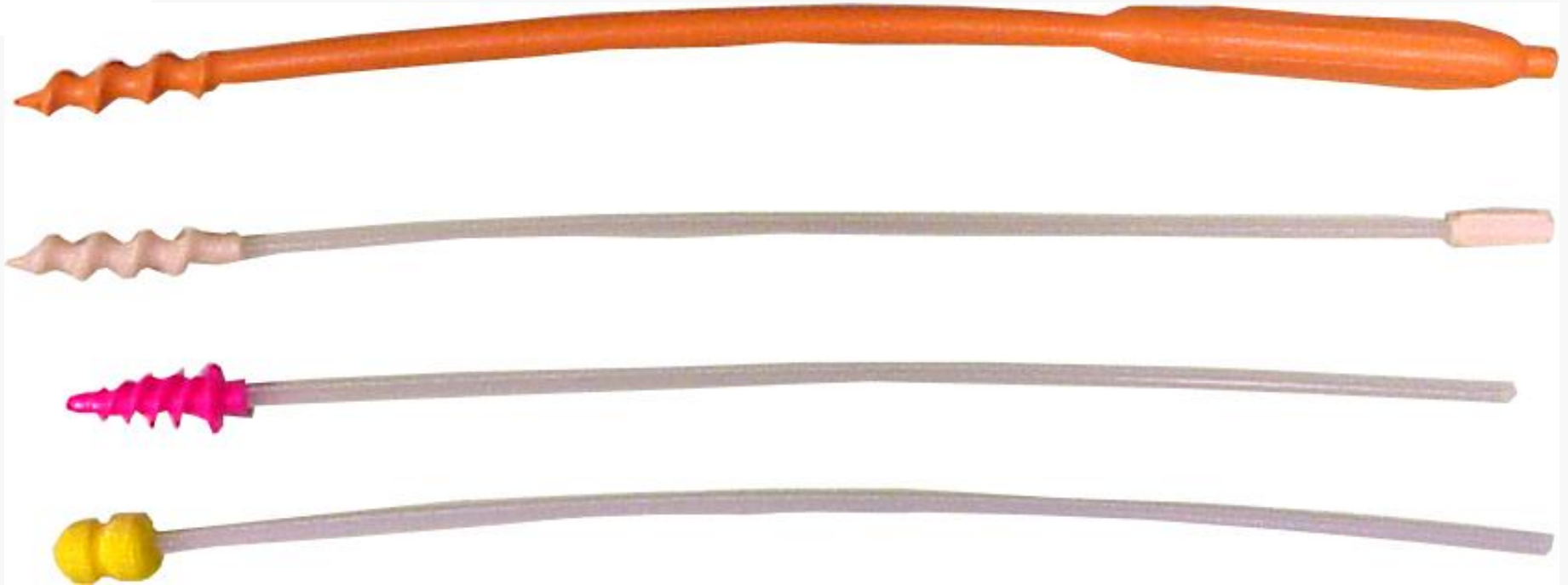


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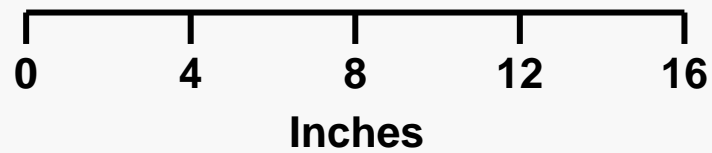
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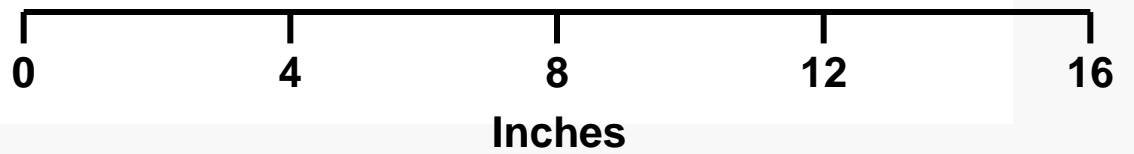


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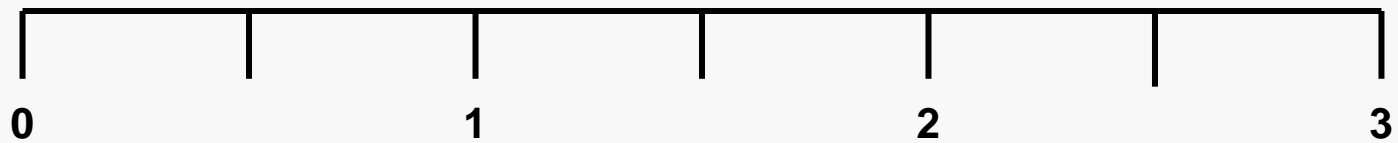
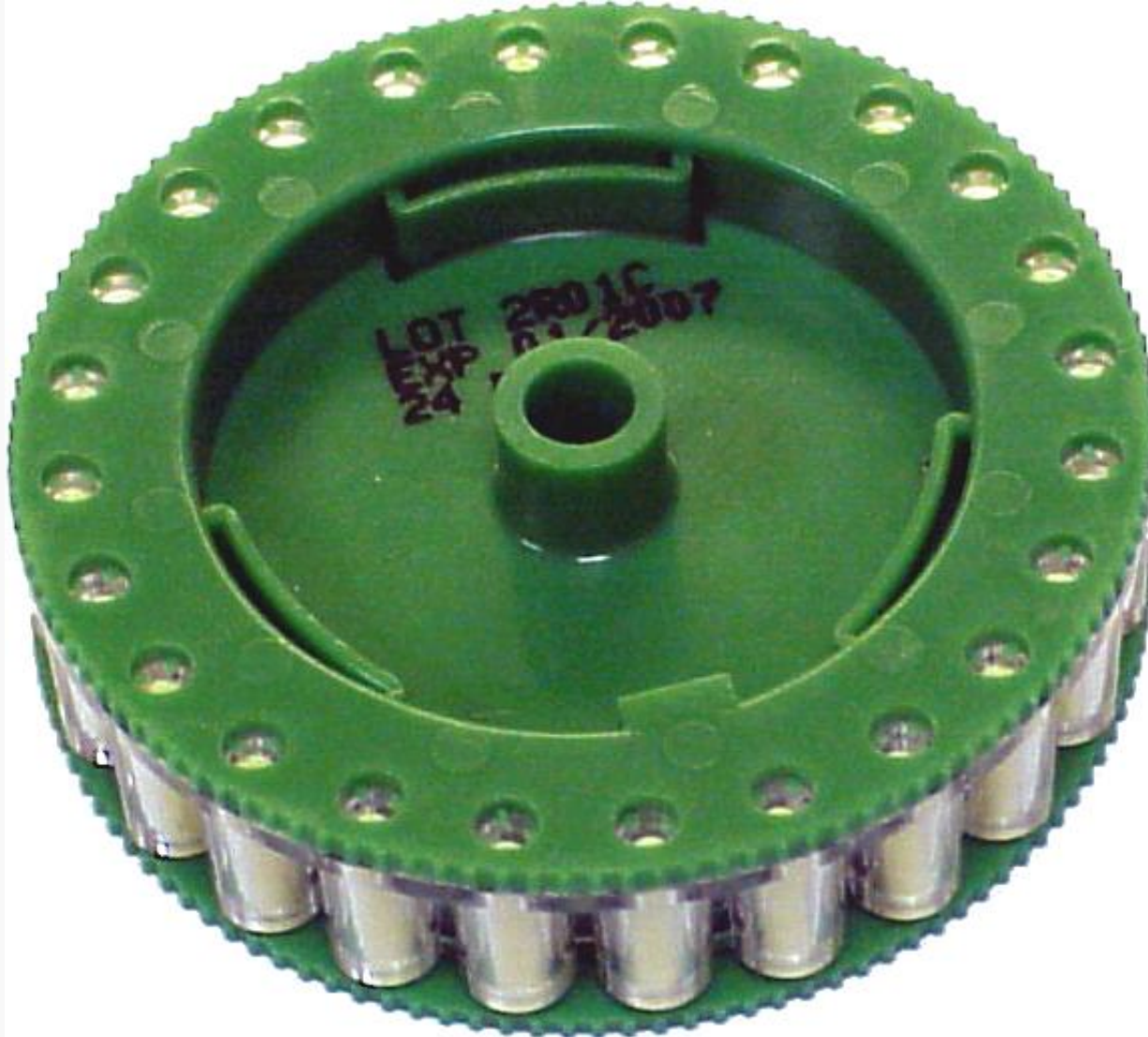




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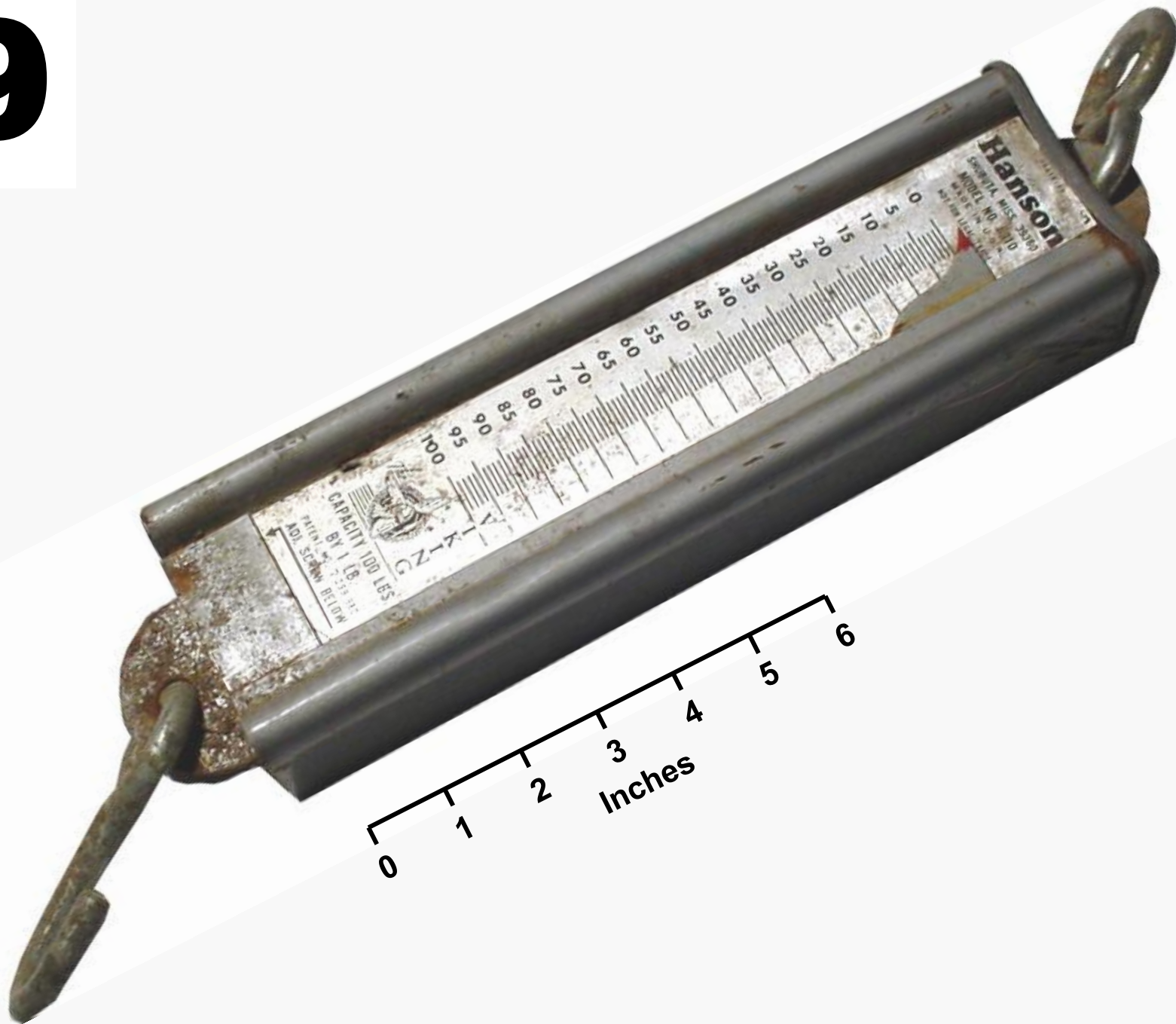
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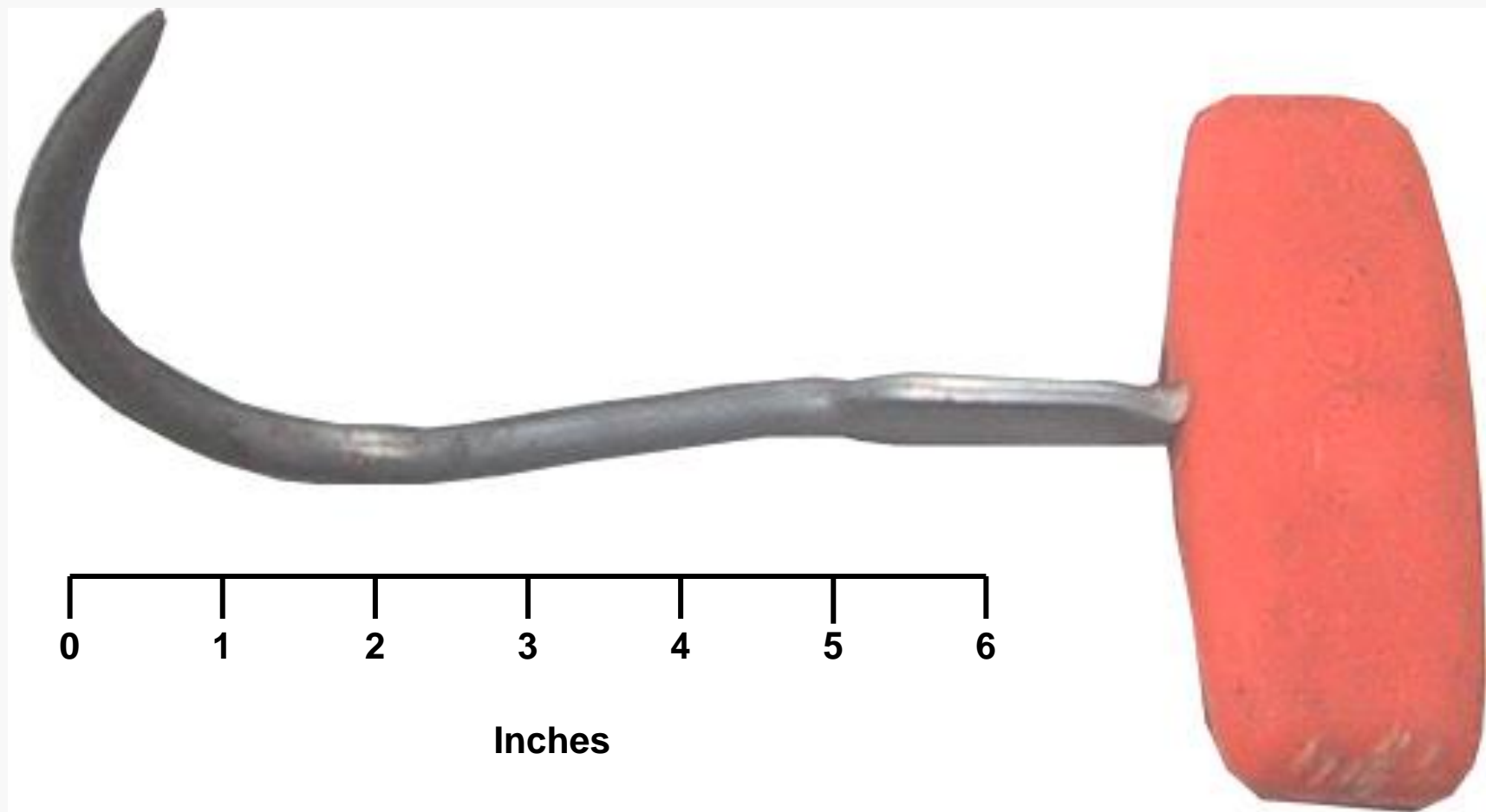
Inches



9



10





## Intermediate Livestock Equipment Identification-2011

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.	<b>28</b>	<b>J</b>
2.	<b>34</b>	<b>B</b>
3.	<b>36</b>	<b>R</b>
4.	<b>42</b>	<b>S</b>
5.	<b>2</b>	<b>A</b>
6.	<b>37</b>	<b>N</b>
7.	<b>39</b>	<b>T</b>
8.	<b>33</b>	<b>I</b>
9.	<b>24</b>	<b>G</b>
10.	<b>60</b>	<b>P</b>

### 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. Ralgro implant cartridge	50. Emulsifier
9. Currycomb	34. Ram marking harness	51. Ham net
10. Disposable syringes	35. Rumen magnate	52. Hand saw
11. Drench gun	36. Scalpel	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. A device placed on rams that shows when a ewe has been serviced.</p> <p>C. The part of cattle clippers that guides the hair towards the clipper cutter.</p> <p>D. Used to measure backfat depth on animal carcasses.</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 clean bone fragments from meat cuts that result from cutting meat with saws during processing.</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. The cartridge containing the RALGRO pellets (for growth promotion) that is placed in the RALGRO Pellet Injector for placing the implants in beef calves ears.</p> | <p>J. An automatic waterer used to provide clean, fresh water to pigs.</p> <p>K. Used to remove dirt and loose hair from cattle when grooming.</p> <p>L. A non-rusting, round post electric fence insulator. Will work on round posts up to about ½-inch diameter.</p> <p>M. Used by shearers to quickly replace the clipper comb and clipper cutter on cattle clippers.</p> <p>N. Used to store frozen semen until it is ready for use. The tank holds liquid nitrogen to keep the semen frozen.</p> <p>O. Used when building fences. These pliers will cut, splice, and stretch wire, and drive and pull staples.</p> <p>P. Used to pick up meat pieces during carcass fabrication.</p> <p>Q. Used to help pull unborn calves from cows that are experiencing calving problems (dystocia).</p> <p>R. Used by veterinarians for various surgical procedures, and by farmers for various health related and management practices (such as castration).</p> <p>S. Used to card (comb or rake) the wool on sheep prior to shearing.</p> <p>T. Used to shear and groom the wool from sheep.</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

# Intermediate Retail Meat Judging-1

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

## Ribeye Steaks 1-4-2-3 cuts 4-3-4

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>40</b>
B	1 2 4 3	<b>47</b>
C	1 3 2 4	<b>36</b>
D	1 3 4 2	<b>39</b>
E	1 4 2 3	<b>50</b>
F	1 4 3 2	<b>46</b>
G	2 1 3 4	<b>33</b>
H	2 1 4 3	<b>40</b>
I	2 3 1 4	<b>22</b>
J	2 3 4 1	<b>18</b>
K	2 4 1 3	<b>36</b>
L	2 4 3 1	<b>25</b>
M	3 1 2 4	<b>25</b>
N	3 1 4 2	<b>28</b>
O	3 2 1 4	<b>18</b>
P	3 2 4 1	<b>14</b>
Q	3 4 1 2	<b>24</b>
R	3 4 2 1	<b>17</b>
S	4 1 2 3	<b>46</b>
T	4 1 3 2	<b>42</b>
U	4 2 1 3	<b>39</b>
V	4 2 3 1	<b>28</b>
W	4 3 1 2	<b>31</b>
X	4 3 2 1	<b>24</b>

# Intermediate Retail Meat Judging-2

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

**Top Loin Steaks**  
**1-3-2-4 cuts 5-2-3**

**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>48</b>
B	1 2 4 3	<b>43</b>
C	1 3 2 4	<b>50</b>
D	1 3 4 2	<b>47</b>
E	1 4 2 3	<b>40</b>
F	1 4 3 2	<b>42</b>
G	2 1 3 4	<b>41</b>
H	2 1 4 3	<b>36</b>
I	2 3 1 4	<b>36</b>
J	2 3 4 1	<b>26</b>
K	2 4 1 3	<b>26</b>
L	2 4 3 1	<b>21</b>
M	3 1 2 4	<b>45</b>
N	3 1 4 2	<b>42</b>
O	3 2 1 4	<b>38</b>
P	3 2 4 1	<b>28</b>
Q	3 4 1 2	<b>32</b>
R	3 4 2 1	<b>25</b>
S	4 1 2 3	<b>30</b>
T	4 1 3 2	<b>32</b>
U	4 2 1 3	<b>23</b>
V	4 2 3 1	<b>18</b>
W	4 3 1 2	<b>27</b>
X	4 3 2 1	<b>20</b>



# Intermediate Hay Judging-2011

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

**1-2-3-4**

**Cuts 2-4-7**

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>50</b>
B	1 2 4 3	<b>43</b>
C	1 3 2 4	<b>46</b>
D	1 3 4 2	<b>35</b>
E	1 4 2 3	<b>32</b>
F	1 4 3 2	<b>28</b>
G	2 1 3 4	<b>48</b>
H	2 1 4 3	<b>41</b>
I	2 3 1 4	<b>42</b>
J	2 3 4 1	<b>29</b>
K	2 4 1 3	<b>28</b>
L	2 4 3 1	<b>22</b>
M	3 1 2 4	<b>40</b>
N	3 1 4 2	<b>29</b>
O	3 2 1 4	<b>38</b>
P	3 2 4 1	<b>25</b>
Q	3 4 1 2	<b>16</b>
R	3 4 2 1	<b>14</b>
S	4 1 2 3	<b>19</b>
T	4 1 3 2	<b>15</b>
U	4 2 1 3	<b>17</b>
V	4 2 3 1	<b>11</b>
W	4 3 1 2	<b>9</b>
X	4 3 2 1	<b>7</b>

[Questions on back]

# Intermediate Hay Judging-2011

**Name**\_\_\_\_\_ **Contestant #**\_\_\_\_\_ **County**\_\_\_\_\_

## Questions

- 1.) Which hay has the most desirable leaf to stem ratio? \_\_1\_\_
- 2.) Which hay has the highest percent of Clover? \_\_2\_\_
- 3.) Which hay appears to have the most bleached color? \_\_4\_\_
- 4.) Which hay has the most mold damage? \_\_4\_\_
- 5.) Which hay has the most Johnsongrass content? \_\_3\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ **Key** \_\_\_\_\_ Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

## Quality Assurance - Intermediate - Individual-2011

You are the manager of a large commercial farrow to finish swine operation. Use the **Oxytet** label to answer the **10 questions** below relating to swine management. Circle your answer.

1. Oxytet is labeled to treat all of the following diseases in swine, except \_\_\_\_\_?

- A.) **Circovirus**
- B.) Pneumonia
- C.) Wound infections
- D.) Mastitis

2. Oxytet should be administered how?

- A.) Through intravenous injection
- B.) Through subcutaneous injection
- C.) Mixed in feed
- D.) **Injected in the neck muscle**

3. What is the correct dosage per day for a 450 pound sow that has mastitis?

- A.) 12 ml
- B.) 10 ml
- C.) **9 ml**
- D.) 2 ml

4. How should Oxytet be stored according to the label?

- A.) **In the refrigerator**
- B.) On the dashboard of your truck
- C.) At room temperature
- D.) In a freezer

5. Oxytet could be used in all of the following ways, except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.) To treat foot rot in breeding goats
- B.) To treat a wound infection (today) in market barrow going to slaughter in 30 days
- C.) **To treat foot rot in a lactating dairy cow**
- D.) To treat pneumonia in feeder calves

[OVER]



6. Oxytet is classified as what type of medication?

- A.) Growth promotant
- B.) Dewormer
- C.) **Antimicrobial**
- D.) Vaccine

7. If an animal has an adverse reaction to Oxytet, you should perform which of the following treatments?

- A.) Give an ejection of prostaglandin
- B.) **Administer epinephrine**
- C.) Spray animal with cool water
- D.) All of these

8. Oxytet is available in 10 ml, 50 ml, or 100ml vials.

**TRUE**

FALSE

9. Before giving an injection of Oxytet, you should do which of the following?

- A.) Mix with penicillin to kill a wider range of viruses
- B.) Reconstitute the vaccine with 5 ml of sterile water
- C.) **Warm to room temperature and shake well before using**
- D.) All of the above

10. What company manufactures Oxytet?

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

# Oxytet 250

(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:** Oxytet 250 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 Oxytet 250 with other injectable solutions as this may cause precipitation of the active ingredients. **2.** Oxytet 250 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.** Oxytet 250 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 dairy animals.

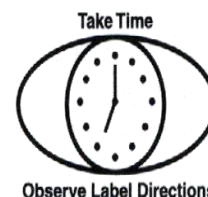
**How Supplied:** Oxytet 250 is available in 10 ml, 50 ml or 100 ml vials.

**Manufactured by:**

**Wildcat Animal Health LLC.**

**PO Box 1000**

**Lexington, KY 42445**



# Intermediate Quiz-2011

*Circle the correct answer to the question.*

- 1.) All of the following are examples of legumes, except \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. Soybeans
  - b. **Corn**
  - c. Alfalfa
  - d. Red Clover
  
- 2.) Which beef animal would return the most dollars when sold on a grid that pays premiums for high quality carcasses?
  - a. **1150 pound, average muscled, heavily finished Angus cross heifer**
  - b. 1400 pound, heavily muscled, below average finished Charolais steer
  - c. 2000 pound, cull Angus bull
  - d. 800 pound , preconditioned Simmental cross steer
  
- 3.) Which one of the following crossbred gilts would be the most maternal?
  - a. Hampshire X Duroc
  - b. Spotted X Pietrain
  - c. Pietrain X Hampshire
  - d. **Yorkshire X Landrace**
  
- 4.) What is another name for overeating disease in sheep?
  - a. **Enterotoxemia**
  - b. Shipping Fever
  - c. Bloat
  - d. Toxoplasmosis
  
- 5.) Which one of the following feeds would be the best for newly weaned calves?
  - a. **Orchardgrass hay and medicated commercial preconditioning feed**
  - b. Mature tall fescue hay and shelled corn
  - c. Red clover hay and whole soybeans
  - d. Alfalfa hay

[OVER]



6.) Which breed of bull would be the best choice to breed to a herd of commercial Hereford cows to increase performance at weaning?

- a. **Chiangus**
- b. Angus
- c. Red Angus
- d. Polled Hereford

7.) Which condition is most closely associated with vitamin E and/or Selenium deficiency?

- a. White muscle disease in sheep
- b. Retained placentas in cattle
- c. **Both a and b**
- d. None of the above

8.) Which livestock operation would probably best utilize corn silage as one of the main sources of feed?

- a. A large commercial meat goat operation
- b. **A seedstock beef operation that sells elite A.I. quality bulls and potential donor quality females**
- c. A small, part-time club lamb flock
- d. A stocker calf operation that grazes stockpiled, tall fescue for cheap weight gain

9.) Which cut of meat would probably be the least desirable when prepared by grilling over an open fire?

- a. A ribeye steak
- b. A porterhouse steak
- c. A whole pork tenderloin roast
- d. **An eye of the round roast**

10.) What do the letters BRSV stand for when discussing beef cattle diseases?

- a. Bovine Respiratory Standard Vaccine
- b. Bovine Reduction Stunt Virus
- c. **Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus**
- d. Bovine Respiratory Shipping Fever Vaccine

11.) Which one of the following hormones maintains pregnancy in a mature Shorthorn cow?

- a. Testosterone
- b. **Progesterone**
- c. Prostaglandin
- d. Lutalyse

12.) Which pig would most likely meet the following carcass specifications: .70 backfat and a 9.5 square inch loin eye area?

- a. 220 pound purebred Berkshire barrow
- b. 125 pound cull crossbred gilt
- c. **280 pound Hampshire cross barrow**
- d. 125 pound cull Hampshire X Pietrain boar

13.) Why would a producer retain ownership of his feeder calves?

- a. To gain more profit due to improved carcass quality
- b. To gain more profit for increased average daily gain
- c. **Both a and b**
- d. None of the above

14.) Which one of the following would not be an ingredient in a stocker calf mineral?

- a. Rumensin
- b. Bovatec
- c. **Paylean**
- d. Chlortetracycline

15.) Which city hosted the International Livestock Exposition from 1900-1975?

- a. **Chicago**
- b. Omaha
- c. Denver
- d. Oklahoma City

16.) Which one of the following is not a vitamin or mineral?

- a. Thiamine
- b. Copper
- c. Zinc
- d. **All of these are vitamins or minerals**

17.) Which one of the following would be a management technique used in a progressive seedstock sheep flock?

- a. Recordkeeping
- b. Clipping needle teeth of baby lambs
- c. Creep feeding baby lambs
- d. **Both a and c**

[OVER]

- 18.) Which swine breeds makes up the National Swine Registry and which breed leads in annual registrations?
- a. **Duroc, Hampshire, Landrace, and Yorkshire – Yorkshires lead in annual registrations**
  - b. Duroc, Hampshire, Landrace, and Yorkshire - Durocs lead in annual registrations
  - c. Berkshire, Chester White, Poland China, and Spotted - Berkshires lead in annual registrations
  - d. Chester White, Poland China, and Spotted – Spotteds lead in annual registrations
- 19.) If a homozygous black and homozygous polled Simmental bull is bred to a Horned Hereford cow, what would the calf look like?
- a. Black and horned
  - b. **Black and polled**
  - c. Red and horned
  - d. Yellow and polled
- 20.) Which of the following should increase feed efficiency in a commercial beef cattle feedyard?
- a. Feeding ionophores
  - b. Feeding Optaflexx
  - c. Feeding increased levels of magnesium
  - d. **Both a and b**
- 21.) Why would you use a CIDR device in a Dorset ewe?
- a. **To synchronize heat**
  - b. To treat for bloat
  - c. To apply a dewormer
  - d. To measure the quality of the fleece
- 22.) All of the following are typically used in pasture renovation except\_\_\_\_\_?
- a. Apply fertilizer and lime according to soil test recommendations
  - b. No-till or broadcast seeding of a legume (usually red or white clover)
  - c. Use livestock to closely graze down the pasture grasses
  - d. **Add large amounts of nitrogen fertilizer to increase the growth of pasture grasses**
- 23.) What is dystocia?
- a. **Calving difficulty**
  - b. A bone deformity
  - c. Neither a or b
  - d. Both a and b
- 24.) What body condition score (BCS) would be considered optimal for a mature Angus cross cow?
- a. BCS 1 or 2
  - b. **BCS 5 or 6**
  - c. BCS 9 or 10
  - d. BCS 50
- 25.) Which of the following diseases that affects beef cattle is also similar to the Scrapie disease in sheep?
- a. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
  - b. Grass tetany
  - c. “Mad Cow Disease”
  - d. **Both a and c**



# Intermediate Quality Assurance Exercise-Team-2011

## County **KEY** \_\_\_\_\_

Your team is the group managers of a registered Southdown sheep flock that sells rams and ewes at national shows and sales across the U.S. You have had several of your pregnant ewes abort lately. Upon consultation and testing, your veterinarian informs you that the abortions were caused by the disease *Campylobacter fetus*. Use the **Aureo 4 Crumbles** label to answer the questions below.

### 1.) What is the active drug ingredient?

- a.) Magnesium-MICA
- b.) Calcium Carbonate
- c.) **Chlortetracycline**
- d.) Aureo 4

### 2.) How should this product be administered?

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

### 3.) How much of Aureo 4 Crumbles should a 132 pound ewe eat each day?

- a.) **0.02 pounds per head per day**
- b.) 2 pounds per head per day
- c.) 10 ml per head per day
- d.) 5 ml per head per day

### 4.) Some of the non-medicated ingredients in Aureo 4 Crumbles include which of the following?

- a.) Grain by-products
- b.) Plant protein products
- c.) Molasses products
- d.) **All of these**

### 5.) What other farm animals are labeled to be treated with Aureo 4 Crumbles?

- a.) **Beef cattle**
- b.) Goats
- c.) Poultry
- d.) Llamas

[OVER]

6.) Which other diseases of sheep are labeled for treatment with Aureo 4 Crumbles?

- a.) Ovine Respiratory Complex
- b.) Pinkeye
- c.) Foot Rot
- d.) **None of these**

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

- a.) Aureo 4 Crumbles may be used to increase feed efficiency in growing beef calves.
- b.) Aureo 4 Crumbles may be feed to ewes continuously during pregnancy.
- c.) Aureo 4 Crumbles may be used to treat bacterial pneumonia in beef cattle
- d.) **Aureo 4 Crumbles may be used to increase feed efficiency in feedlot lambs.**

8.) According to the Aureo 4 Crumbles label, what disease is caused by *Pasteurella spp.*?

- a.) Vibronic abortion in sheep
- b.) **Shipping fever in beef cattle**
- c.) Bacterial enteritis in beef cattle
- d.) Anaplasmosis in beef cattle

9.) Aureo 4 Crumbles would be considered which one of the following?

- a.) **Antibiotic and Growth Promoter**
- b.) Vaccine and Growth Promoter
- c.) Dewormer and Growth Promoter
- d.) Growth Promoter only

10.) Aureo 4 Crumbles contains \_\_\_\_\_ of its active drug ingredient.

- a.) 2 g/lb
- b.) **4 g/lb**
- c.) 6 g/lb
- d.) 10 g/lb

# Aureo 4 Crumbles

**Type of Feed:** Medicated Carrier      **Form of Feed:** Crumbles

## General Description:

Aureo Crumbles provides a source of “producer-ready” medications to customize the base feed for sheep, beef and non-lactating dairy cattle.

## LAND O LAKES® AUREO 4 CRUMBLES

**MEDICATED**  
FOR BEEF, SHEEP AND  
NON-LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE

**For calves, beef and non-lactating dairy cattle:** For control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by *Pasteurella spp.*; Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by *Anaplasma marginale* susceptible to chlortetracycline; Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli* and bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida* organisms susceptible to chlortetracycline; For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in calves (250 to 400 lb); For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency and reduction of liver condemnation due to liver abscesses in growing cattle over 400 lb.

**For sheep:** Aid in reducing the incidence of (vibronic) abortion caused by *Campylobacter fetus* infection susceptible to chlortetracycline.

### ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Chlortetracycline ..... 4 g/lb

### GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, (Min) ..... 8.0 %  
Crude Fat, (Min) ..... 2.0 %  
Crude Fiber, (Max) ..... 29.0 %  
Calcium (Ca), (Min) ..... 3.5 %  
Calcium (Ca), (Max) ..... 4.5 %  
Phosphorus (P), (Min) ..... 0.20 %  
Potassium (K), (Min) ..... 0.8 %

### INGREDIENTS

Roughage Products (not more than 60%), Processed Grain By-Products, Plant Protein Products, Calcium Carbonate, Forage Products, Magnesium-Mica, Molasses Products, Calcium Lignin Sulfonate

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

AUREO 4 Crumbles can be top-dressed on individually fed rations or thoroughly mixed with the regular ration.

**In calves, beef and non-lactating beef cattle:**

**For control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by *Pasteurella spp.*:** Feed AUREO 4 CRUMBLES at 0.0875 lb/head/day to provide 350 mg chlortetracycline/head/day (0.35 g/head/day).

**For control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by *Anaplasma marginale* susceptible to chlortetracycline in beef cattle:**

For cattle under 700 lb, feed AUREO 4 CRUMBLES at 0.0875 lb/head/day to provide 350 mg chlortetracycline/ head/day (0.35 g/head/day). For cattle over 700 lb, feed AUREO 4 CRUMBLES at 0.0125 lb/100 lbs. bodyweight/day to provide 0.5 mg chlortetracycline/lb bodyweight daily (0.125 lbs to provide 0.5 g/head/day for 1000 lb. animal).

**For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli* and bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida* organisms susceptible to chlortetracycline:** Feed AUREO 4 CRUMBLES at 0.25 lb/100 lbs. bodyweight/day for 3 to 5 days to provide 10 mg chlortetracycline/lb bodyweight (1.25 lbs. to provide 5 g/head for a 500 lb. calf). Do not treat for more than 5 days.

**For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in calves (250 to 400 lb):** Feed AUREO 4 CRUMBLES at 0.00625 to 0.0175 lb/head/daily to provide 25 to 70 mg chlortetracycline.

**For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency and reduction of liver condemnation due to liver abscesses in growing cattle over 400 lb:** Feed AUREO 4 CRUMBLES at 0.0175 lb/head/daily to provide 70 mg chlortetracycline.

**In sheep:**

**As an aid in reducing the incidence of vibronic abortion in breeding sheep:** Feed 0.02 lb AUREO 4 CRUMBLES/head/day to supply 80 mg chlortetracycline/head daily. Feed continuously during pregnancy.

## Available Additives:

Product No.	Options	Active Drug	Active Drug Level
2180022	Aureo 2	Chlortetracycline	2 g/lb
2180023	Aureo 4	Chlortetracycline	4 g/lb
2180021	Aureo 10	Chlortetracycline	10 g/lb



**Product Features:**

Aureomycin branded chlortetracycline

Calves, Beef and Non-lactating Dairy Cattle:

Sheep

No-frills formula

Different concentrations available

**Product Benefits:**

Used in many farm animal health programs; has zero day withdrawal at all feeding levels in all species covered.

Control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by *Pasturella* spp. Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by *Anaplasma marginale* susceptible to CTC. Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by *Pasturella multocida* organisms susceptible to CTC

Aid in reducing the incidence of vibronic abortion in breeding sheep

Doesn't interfere with ration. Lower cost of medication

Flexible to meet feeding needs

**Usage Tips**

Mix Aureo Crumbles thoroughly with grain and roughage prior to feeding.

Follow label directions for specific feeding directions according to specie, label claim and drug concentration.

**Key Points**

1. Aureomycin branded chlortetracycline is approved for beef and non-lactating dairy cattle and sheep.
2. Can be top-dressed or mixed in total ration depending on concentration of drug.
3. No added protein, vitamins or trace minerals in formulation.
4. Aureomycin has no withdrawal prior to slaughter.

# Intermediate Team Breeding Exercise-2011

County KEY

Your team is managing a 500 head commercial sheep operation that sells feeder lambs to Western U.S. lamb feedlot. You are paid premiums for heavily muscled lambs. Your ewe flock consists of mainly Dorset cross ewes. You have been using Suffolk rams lately that are producing growthy lambs, but are not very heavily muscled. You have decided to replace two (2) of your rams and buy two (2) new rams. The rams you purchase will only be used to sire feeder lambs; no replacement ewes will be saved. Your job is to select two (2) from the four (4) Suffolk rams below that you want to purchase to replace the two (2) rams that you are selling, answer the questions and explain to the contest official why you chose the two (2) rams that you did.

Ram #	Ram Name	% Lamb Crop EPD	60 Day Weight EPD	120 Day Weight EPD	Loin Eye Area EPD	Fleece Diameter EPD	Codon 171 Genotype (Scrapie)
1	Luxford	+5.0	+2.8	+2.5	-0.7	+0.2	QR
2	Blue Duck	-2.5	+3.7	+4.4	+1.7	+1.1	QQ
3	Wildcat	+8.2	+0.3	+1.9	+0.2	-1.9	RR
4	Legend	+1.7	+4.4	+7.1	+1.3	-0.4	QR
<b>Suffolk Breed Average EPDs</b>	—	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	—

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

**1-Luxford    2-Blue Duck    3-Wildcat    4-Legend**

1) Which **two (2)** rams would you expect to sire the lambs that would be the shapeliest in their hindsaddle?

**1-Luxford    2-Blue Duck    3-Wildcat    4-Legend**

2) Which **two (2)** rams are the larger framed, flatter designed rams?

**1-Luxford    2-Blue Duck    3-Wildcat    4-Legend**

3) Which ram is the lightest muscled both visually and according to the data?

**1-Luxford    2-Blue Duck    3-Wildcat    4-Legend**

4) Which ram has the best maternal data (% Lamb Crop)?

**1-Luxford    2-Blue Duck    3-Wildcat    4-Legend**

5) Which ram will not pass on any Scrapie susceptible genes?

**1-Luxford    2-Blue Duck    3-Wildcat    4-Legend**

6) Which ram is a “natural colored” Suffolk?

**1-Luxford    2-Blue Duck    3-Wildcat    4-Legend**

1

Luxford





2

# Blue Duck





3

**Wildcat**





4

Legend

