

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

Intermediate Retail Meat Cut Identification-2013

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>72</u>	<u>P</u>
2.	<u>68</u>	<u>P</u>
3.	<u>83</u>	<u>P</u>
4.	<u>79</u>	<u>P</u>
5.	<u>56</u>	<u>L</u>
6.	<u>61</u>	<u>L</u>
7.	<u>21</u>	<u>B</u>
8.	<u>25</u>	<u>B</u>
9.	<u>24</u>	<u>B</u>
10.	<u>31</u>	<u>B</u>

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

Beef Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Beef for stew | 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. Smoked Canadian |
| 72. Butterfly chop | 79. Arm picnic roast | Style Bacon |

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

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

B. Beef

L. Lamb

P. Pork

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Retail Meat Cut Identification-2013

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).

	Retail Cut Name	Species of Cut
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

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

Beef Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Beef for stew | 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. Smoked Canadian |
| 72. Butterfly chop | 79. Arm picnic roast | Style Bacon |

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

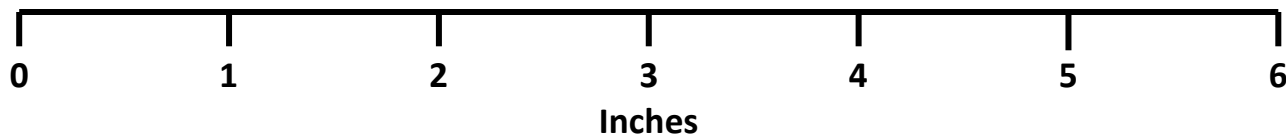
(You may use the letter more than once!!)

B. Beef

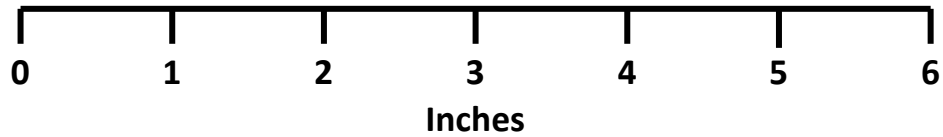
L. Lamb

P. Pork

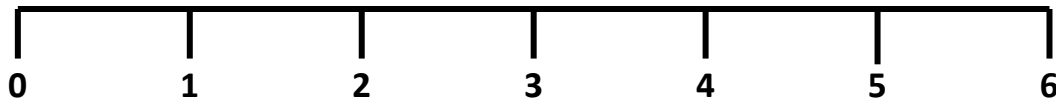
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2

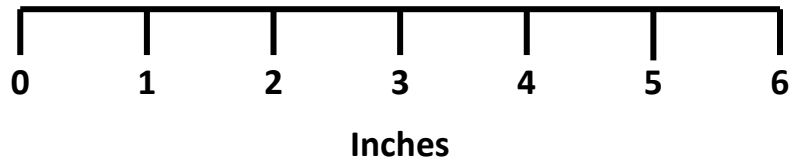


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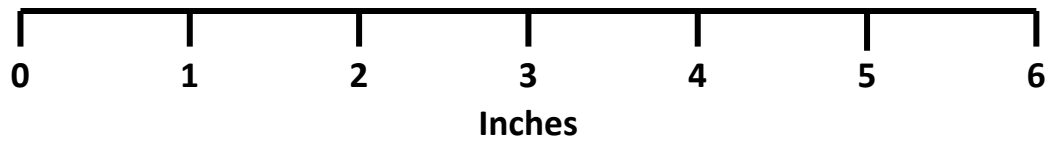


Inches

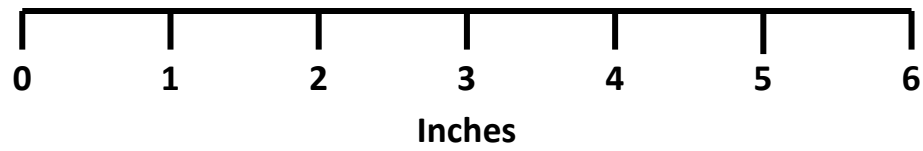
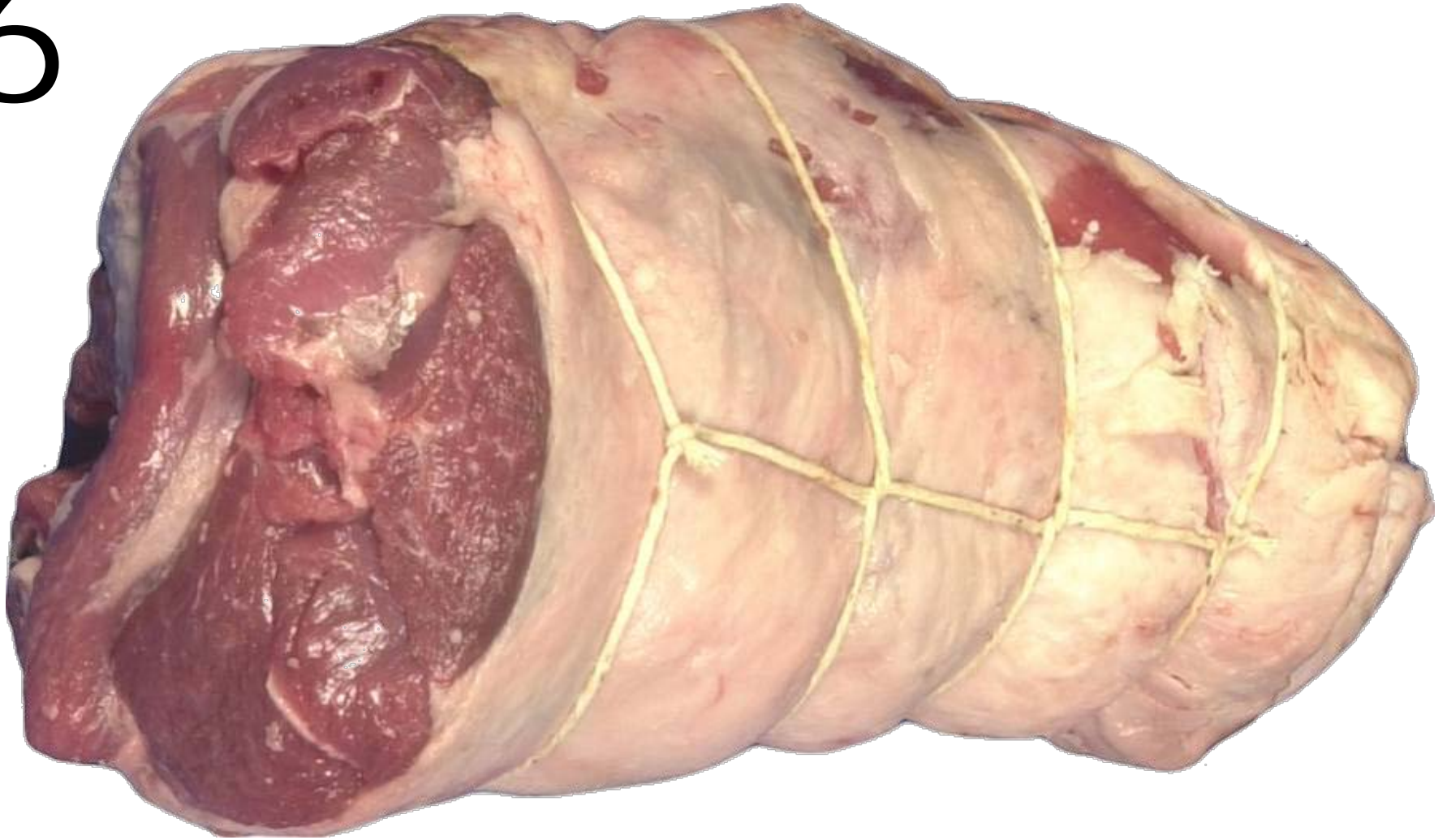
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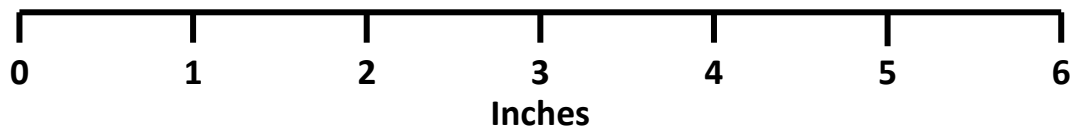
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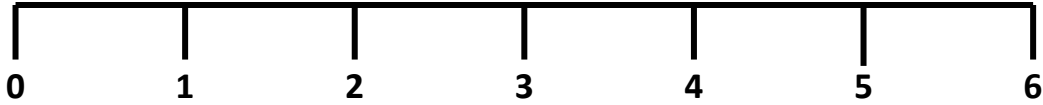
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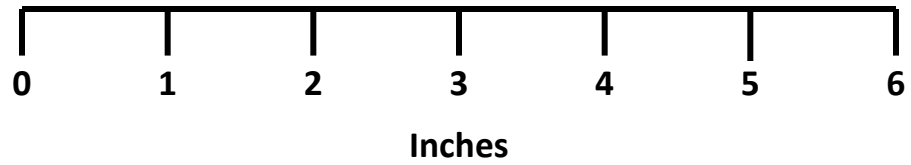
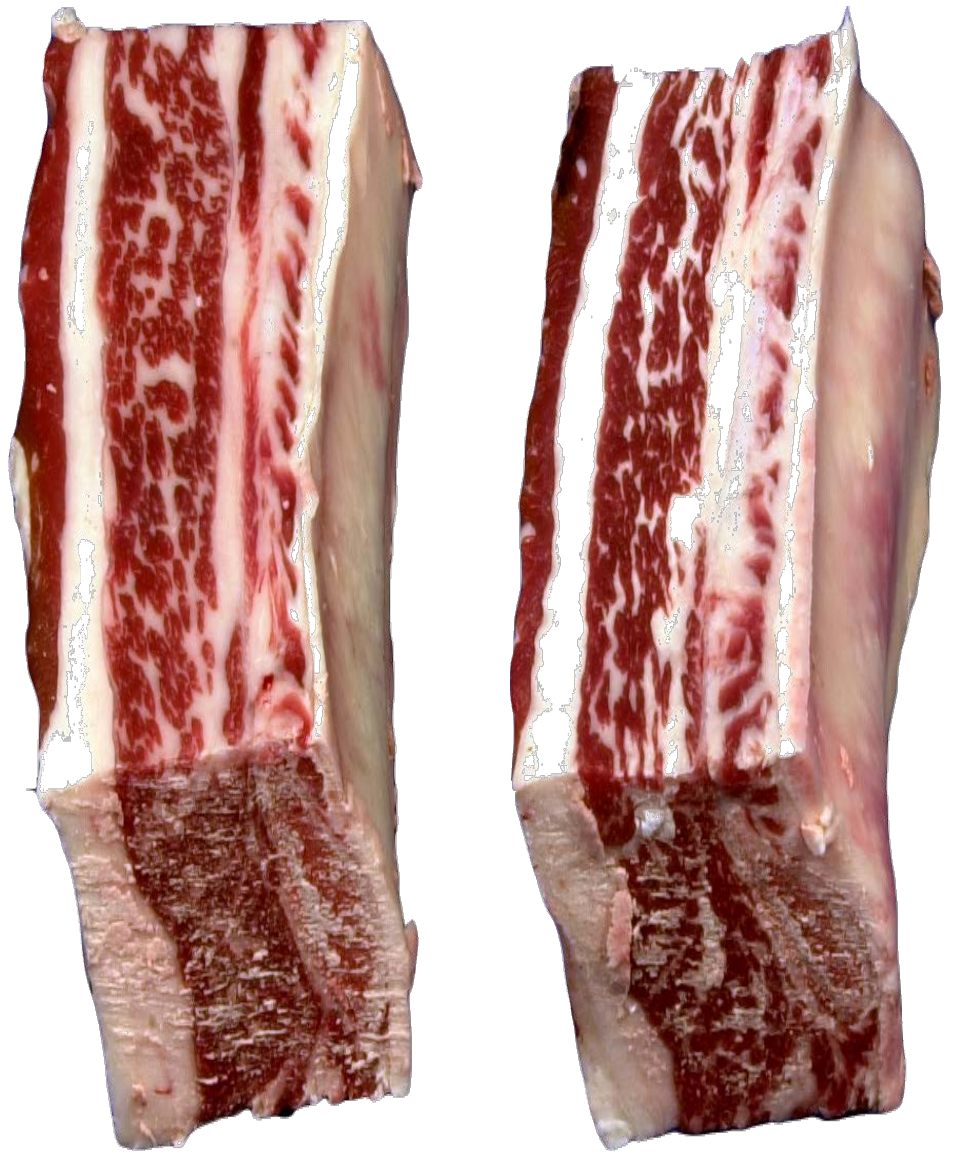


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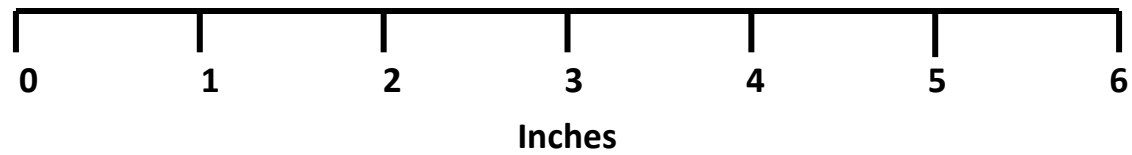


Inches

9



10



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

Intermediate Livestock Feed Identification-2013

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>37</u>	<u>C</u>
2.	<u>52</u>	<u>P or F</u>
3.	<u>1</u>	<u>P or C</u>
4.	<u>49</u>	<u>C</u>
5.	<u>38</u>	<u>B</u>
6.	<u>21</u>	<u>B or C</u>
7.	<u>56</u>	<u>C</u>
8.	<u>33</u>	<u>P</u>
9.	<u>73</u>	<u>B</u>
10.	<u>15</u>	<u>C or B</u>

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

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

Name_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Intermediate Livestock Feed Identification-2013

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.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

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

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

Name ANSWER KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Breeds Identification-2013

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>19</u>	<u>C</u>
2.	<u>44</u>	<u>D</u>
3.	<u>34</u>	<u>L</u>
4.	<u>36</u>	<u>E</u>
5.	<u>14</u>	<u>B</u>
6.	<u>7</u>	<u>J</u>
7.	<u>9</u>	<u>K</u>
8.	<u>54</u>	<u>F</u>
9.	<u>52</u>	<u>H</u>
10.	<u>55</u>	<u>G</u>

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

<u>Beef Breeds</u>	<u>Goat Breeds</u>	<u>Sheep Breeds</u>	<u>Swine Breeds</u>
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. United States (Louisiana)	E. Hampshire County, England	I. Denmark
B. Tees River Valley in England	F. Butler & Warren Counties in Ohio	J. Herefordshire, England
C. District of Angora in Asia Minor	G. Putnam & Hendricks Counties in Indiana	K. Maine and Anjou River Valleys in France
D. Sussex, England	H. Descendants of the Danish Landrace	L. England

Name_____Contestant #_____County_____

Intermediate Livestock Breeds Identification-2013

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.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

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

<u>Beef Breeds</u>	<u>Goat Breeds</u>	<u>Sheep Breeds</u>	<u>Swine Breeds</u>
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. United States (Louisiana)	E. Hampshire County, England	I. Denmark
B. Tees River Valley in England	F. Butler & Warren Counties in Ohio	J. Herefordshire, England
C. District of Angora in Asia Minor	G. Putnam & Hendricks Counties in Indiana	K. Maine and Anjou River Valleys in France
D. Sussex, England	H. Descendants of the Danish Landrace	L. England

1



2



Banner
©

3



4



5



Christy Collins

6



Christy Collins

7



Christy Collins

8



9



10



Intermediate Livestock/Meat Equipment Identification-2013

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>25</u>	<u>F</u>
2.	<u>28</u>	<u>I</u>
3.	<u>18</u>	<u>K</u>
4.	<u>36</u>	<u>M</u>
5.	<u>42</u>	<u>C</u>
6.	<u>44</u>	<u>D</u>
7.	<u>55</u>	<u>H</u>
8.	<u>22</u>	<u>O</u>
9.	<u>17</u>	<u>E</u>
10.	<u>9</u>	<u>N</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. Plastic Sleeve	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. Scotch Comb	53. Hard hat
12. Ear notchers	37. Slap tattoo	54. Loin eye area grid
13. Ear tag	38. SYNOVEX Implant cartridge	55. Meat grinder
14. Elastrator	39. SYNOVEX Implant gun	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 fence wire roller	42. Wood post electric fence insulator	59. Meat grinder stuffing rod
18. Electric sheep shears		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. Hand sheep shears		67. Thermometer
		68. Tumbler
		69. Vacuum sausage stuffer
		70. Whale saw

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Used to pick up meat pieces during fabrication. | I. An automatic waterer used to provide clean, fresh water to pigs. |
| B. A device placed on rams that shows when a ewe has been serviced. | J. Used to remove dirt and loose hair from cattle when grooming. |
| C. A non-rusting, electric fence insulator that can be nailed to wooden posts. | K. Used to shear and groom the wool from sheep. Powered by an electric motor |
| D. Used to cut up meat carcasses. | L. Used by shearers to quickly replace the clipper comb and clipper cutter on cattle clippers. |
| E. Used to quickly roll up electric fence wire for storage, or to quickly let out electric fence wire when putting up an electric fence. | M. Used to comb (groom) the hair on cattle. |
| F. Used to shear and groom the wool from sheep. Blade lengths typically range from 3 to 6-½ inches. | N. Used to remove dirt and loose hair from cattle when grooming. |
| G. An instrument used to control vaginal prolapse in ewes. | O. Used to trim hooves of cattle, sheep, and goats to help prevent foot diseases. |
| H. Used to grind meat for hamburger and sausages. | |

Name_____Contestant #_____County_____

Intermediate Livestock/Meat Equipment Identification-2013

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.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

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. Plastic Sleeve	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. Scotch Comb	53. Hard hat
12. Ear notchers	37. Slap tattoo	54. Loin eye area grid
13. Ear tag	38. SYNOVEX Implant cartridge	55. Meat grinder
14. Elastrator	39. SYNOVEX Implant gun	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 fence wire roller	42. Wood post electric fence insulator	59. Meat grinder stuffing rod
18. Electric sheep shears		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. Hand sheep shears		67. Thermometer
		68. Tumbler
		69. Vacuum sausage stuffer
		70. Whale saw

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Used to pick up meat pieces during fabrication. | I. An automatic waterer used to provide clean, fresh water to pigs. |
| B. A device placed on rams that shows when a ewe has been serviced. | J. Used to remove dirt and loose hair from cattle when grooming. |
| C. A non-rusting, electric fence insulator that can be nailed to wooden posts. | K. Used to shear and groom the wool from sheep. Powered by an electric motor |
| D. Used to cut up meat carcasses. | L. Used by shearers to quickly replace the clipper comb and clipper cutter on cattle clippers. |
| E. Used to quickly roll up electric fence wire for storage, or to quickly let out electric fence wire when putting up an electric fence. | M. Used to comb (groom) the hair on cattle. |
| F. Used to shear and groom the wool from sheep. Blade lengths typically range from 3 to 6-½ inches. | N. Used to remove dirt and loose hair from cattle when grooming. |
| G. An instrument used to control vaginal prolapse in ewes. | O. Used to trim hooves of cattle, sheep, and goats to help prevent foot diseases. |
| H. Used to grind meat for hamburger and sausages. | |

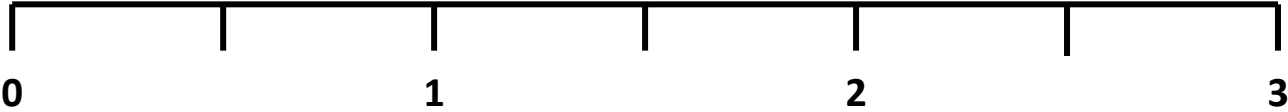
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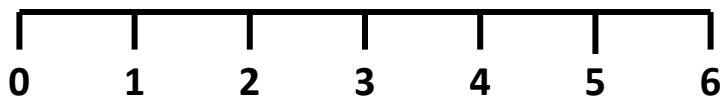
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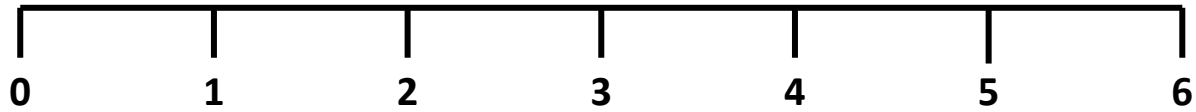
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Inches

4



Inches

5



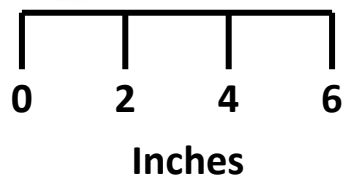
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Inch

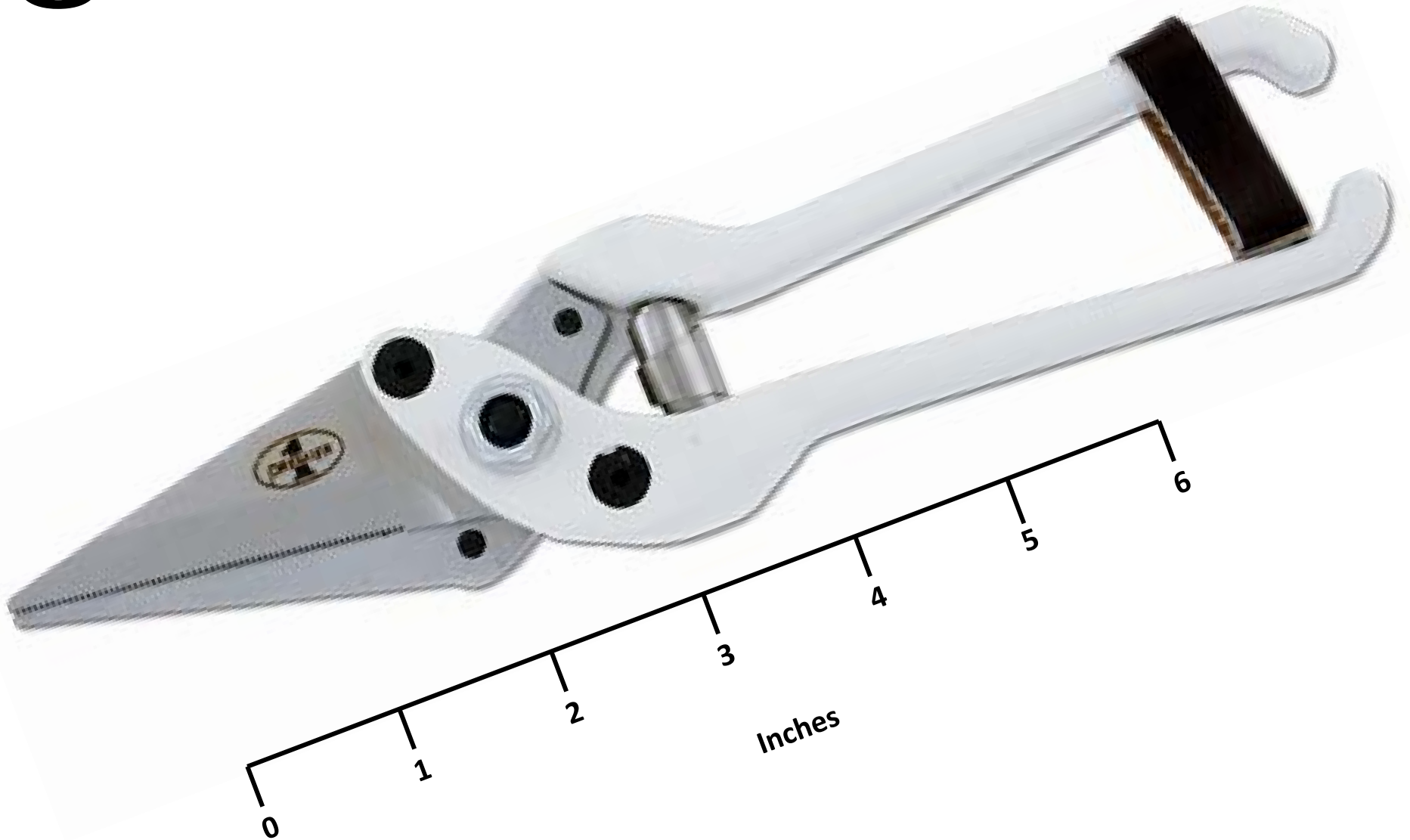
6



7



8



9



0 2 4 6
Inches

10



0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Inches

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging - 1 (2013)

Name__ANSWER KEY__ Contestant #_____ County_____

Official Placing 3-1-4-2

Cuts of 2-4-2

(50 points possible)

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	38
B	1 2 4 3	32
C	1 3 2 4	46
D	1 3 4 2	48
E	1 4 2 3	34
F	1 4 3 2	42
G	2 1 3 4	32
H	2 1 4 3	26
I	2 3 1 4	34
J	2 3 4 1	30
K	2 4 1 3	22
L	2 4 3 1	24
M	3 1 2 4	48
N	3 1 4 2	50
O	3 2 1 4	42
P	3 2 4 1	38
Q	3 4 1 2	46
R	3 4 2 1	40
S	4 1 2 3	30
T	4 1 3 2	38
U	4 2 1 3	24
V	4 2 3 1	26
W	4 3 1 2	40
X	4 3 2 1	34

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging - 1 (2013)

Name_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

Retail Meat Judging 1 _____

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

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging - 2 (2013)

Name___**ANSWER KEY**___ Contestant #_____ County_____

Official Placing 3-2-1-4

Cuts of 3-3-5

(50 points possible)

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	38
B	1 2 4 3	27
C	1 3 2 4	41
D	1 3 4 2	33
E	1 4 2 3	19
F	1 4 3 2	22
G	2 1 3 4	41
H	2 1 4 3	30
I	2 3 1 4	47
J	2 3 4 1	42
K	2 4 1 3	25
L	2 4 3 1	31
M	3 1 2 4	47
N	3 1 4 2	39
O	3 2 1 4	50
P	3 2 4 1	45
Q	3 4 1 2	34
R	3 4 2 1	37
S	4 1 2 3	14
T	4 1 3 2	17
U	4 2 1 3	17
V	4 2 3 1	23
W	4 3 1 2	23
X	4 3 2 1	26

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging - 2 (2013)

Name_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

Retail Meat Judging 2 _____

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

Intermediate Hay Judging-2013

Name___**ANSWER KEY**___ Contestant #_____ County_____

Official Placing 1-4-2-3

Cuts of 3-2-7

(Placing the hay is worth a possible 50 points, each question is worth 10 points per question for a total of 50 points, for a Grand Total of 100 points possible)

Contestant Number _____	
Placing Score _____	
<i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i>	
Contestant's Name _____ _____	
Address _____ _____	
County _____	
Class __Hay Judging__	

A	1 2 3 4	39
B	1 2 4 3	48
C	1 3 2 4	32
D	1 3 4 2	34
E	1 4 2 3	50
F	1 4 3 2	43
G	2 1 3 4	34
H	2 1 4 3	43
I	2 3 1 4	22
J	2 3 4 1	19
K	2 4 1 3	40
L	2 4 3 1	28
M	3 1 2 4	20
N	3 1 4 2	22
O	3 2 1 4	15
P	3 2 4 1	12
Q	3 4 1 2	19
R	3 4 2 1	14
S	4 1 2 3	47
T	4 1 3 2	40
U	4 2 1 3	42
V	4 2 3 1	30
W	4 3 1 2	28
X	4 3 2 1	23

[Questions on back]

Intermediate Hay Judging-2013

Name__ **ANSWER KEY** __ Contestant #_____ County_____

Questions

- 1.) Which hay has the highest percent Red Clover content? __**4**__
- 2.) Which hay appears to have the most bleached color? __**3**__
- 3.) Between 3 and 4, which hay has the coarser leaf texture? __**4**__
- 4.) Between 1 and 2, which hay has a less desirable leaf to stem ratio? __**2**__
- 5.) Between 1 and 3, which hay would you expect to have a higher TDN
(Total Digestible Nutrient) Content? __**1**__

Intermediate Hay Judging-2013

Name_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

Hay Judging _____

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

[Questions on back]

Intermediate Hay Judging-2013

Name_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Questions

- 1.) Which hay has the highest percent Red Clover content? _____
- 2.) Which hay appears to have the most bleached color? _____
- 3.) Between 3 and 4, which hay has the coarser leaf texture? _____
- 4.) Between 1 and 2, which hay has a less desirable leaf to stem ratio? _____
- 5.) Between 1 and 3, which hay would you expect to have a higher TDN
(Total Digestible Nutrient) Content? _____

Name ANSWER KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Quality Assurance - Intermediate - Individual-2013

You are the owner of a purebred Suffolk sheep operation. Use the **Oxytet 250** label to answer the **10 questions** below relating to sheep management. **Circle your answers. (10 questions worth 5 points per question for 50 total points)**

1. What is the correct dosage of Oxytet 250 per day for a 200 pound Suffolk ram that has pneumonia?

A.) 3 ml

C.) 9 ml

B.) **6 ml**

D.) 12 ml

2. What is the active ingredient in Oxytet 250?

A.) Chlortetracycline

C.) Penicillin procaine G

B.) **Oxytetracycline**

D.) Sulfamethazine

3. Oxytet 250 is labeled for which other farm animals?

A.) **Swine**

C.) Lactating Dairy Cattle

B.) Horses

D.) Chickens

4. How should Oxytet 250 be used?

A.) **Injected in the fleshy neck muscle**

C.) Injected in the loin

B.) Injected under the skin

D.) Mixed in feed

5. Oxytet 250 is also labeled to treat which of the following in sheep?

A.) Mastitis

C.) Wound infections

B.) Foot rot

D.) **Both B and C are correct**

[OVER]

6. How is the best way to understand how to use Oxytet 250?

- A.) Follow the directions of your neighbor that has raised sheep for over 50 years
- B.) Follow the directions of the salesperson at your local farm supply store
- C.) **Carefully read the entire label before using the product**
- D.) All of these are correct

7. Which statement is true?

- A.) **Oxytet 250 may be given at 3ml per 100 pounds of body weight, once daily, for 3 days**
- B.) Oxytet 250 may be mixed with other injectable solutions
- C.) Oxytet 250 is manufactured for Wildcat Animal Health Supply, LLC
- D.) Oxytet 250 may be used to treat mastitis in goats

8. According to the Oxytet 250 label, if improvement in symptoms does not occur within _____, the diagnosis should be reconsidered.

- A.) 1 day
- B.) **48 hours**
- C.) 72 hours
- D.) 1 week

9. How should Oxytet 250 be stored?

- A.) Stored at room temperature
- B.) **Kept refrigerated between 2-8° C**
- C.) Kept refrigerated between 2-8° F
- D.) Kept refrigerated between 36-46° C

10. The use of Oxytet 250 must be discontinued for _____ before treated animals are slaughtered for food.

- A.) 0 days
- B.) 7 days
- C.) **14 days**
- D.) 28 days

Name_____ Contestant #_____ County_____

Quality Assurance - Intermediate - Individual-2013

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- C.) Kept refrigerated between 2-8° F
- D.) Kept refrigerated between 36-46° C

10. The use of Oxytet 250 must be discontinued for _____ before treated animals are slaughtered for food.

- A.) 0 days
- B.) 7 days
- C.) 14 days
- D.) 28 days

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 3ml per 100 lb of body weight given once daily for 3 days.

Maximum dose is 18 ml/day.

<u>Body Weight</u>	<u>Dosage</u>
100 lb	3 ml
300 lb	9 ml
500 lb	15 ml
600 lb or more	18 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 14 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Do not use in lactating dairy animals or in calves to be processed for veal.

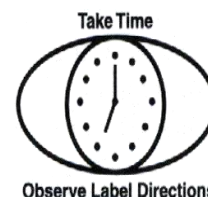
How Supplied: Oxytet 250 is available in 10 ml, 50 ml or 100 ml vials.

Manufactured for:

Bluegrass Veterinarian Supply, Inc.

PO Box 271

Princeton, KY 42445



Intermediate Quiz-2013

Circle the correct answer to the question.

(Each question is worth 2 points each for a total of 50 points)

1.) _____are the “building blocks” of proteins.

- a. Carbohydrates
- b. **Amino Acids**
- c. Fats
- d. Vitamins

2.) Which is a USDA Quality Grade?

- a. **Prime**
- b. Good
- c. Average
- d. Poor

3.) The term “cowhocked” refers to what condition?

- a. Too little set to the hocks
- b. Too much set to the hocks
- c. Swelling on the hocks
- d. **Hocks turn in**

4.) Which should help prevent diseases in a swine operation?

- a. Vaccinate animals
- b. Keep buildings clean
- c. separate new breeding stock from the herd
- d. **All of these**

5.) Which one of these feeds would a mature beef cow be able to eat the most of?

- a. **Alfalfa/Orchardgrass Pasture**
- b. Mature Tall Fescue Hay
- c. Weathered Corn Stalks
- d. Trace Mineral Block

6.) Which ram would be the best choice as a terminal sire for a flock of whiteface crossbred ewes?

- a. **Hampshire ram**
- b. Columbia ram
- c. Polypay ram
- d. Rambouillet ram

7.) Which of the following might cause scours in a herd of meat goats?

- a. Change in a feed ration
- b. Parasites
- c. Coccidiosis
- d. **All of the above**

8.) Which is a ruminant?

- a. Beef cow
- b. Market hog
- c. Ewe lamb
- d. **Both a and c are correct**

9.) Which is a medium wool breed of sheep?

- a. **Polled Dorset**
- b. Rambouillet
- c. Katahdin
- d. Dorper

10.) Which animal is mostly likely to have IBR (Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis)?

- a. **A feeder calf**
- b. A market hog
- c. A feeder pig
- d. None of these

11.) Which one of the following hormones maintains pregnancy in farm animals?

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

12.) Which is an USDA Yield Grade?

- a. **USDA Yield Grade 1**
- b. USDA Yield Grade 10
- c. USDA Good
- d. USDA Average

13.) Which management practices are performed on baby lambs?

- a. Dock tails
- b. Clip needle teeth
- c. Castrate ram lambs
- d. **Both a and c**

14.) Which of the following products would be used to deworm beef cattle?

- a. Feed grade fat
- b. Antibiotic
- c. Vitamin E
- d. **None of these**

15.) The North American International Livestock Exposition is located where?

- a. Houston
- b. **Louisville**
- c. Denver
- d. Kansas City

16.) Which of the following is not an energy feed?

- a. **Fish meal**
- b. Barley
- c. Steam flaked corn
- d. Soybean hulls

17.) Overeating disease or enterotoxemia usually occurs, how?

- a. Sudden death of newborn pigs caused by scours
- b. **Sudden death of a feedlot lamb placed on a high energy feed ration**
- c. Sudden death of a mature cow due to weather stress
- d. None of these

18.) Which one of these Continental breeds of cattle is more maternally oriented?

- a. Angus
- b. Limousin
- c. Brahman
- d. **Simmental**

19.) If you breed a Horned Hereford bull to a herd of purebred Angus cows, how many of the calves should have horns?

- a. All of the calves should have horns
- b. About half of the calves should have horns
- c. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the calves should have horns
- d. **None of the calves should have horns**

20.) Which forage should be the highest quality?

- a. **Alfalfa Hay**
- b. Corn Stalks
- c. Tall Fescue Hay
- d. Both b and c are correct

21.) Why would you feed an ionophore to a meat goat?

- a. **To prevent coccidiosis**
- b. To treat a virus
- c. To improve conception rates
- d. To treat a bacteria

22.) Which of the following is considered a by-product feed?

- a. Corn Gluten Feed
- b. Soybean Hull Pellets
- c. Distillers Dried Grains
- d. **All of these are by-product feeds**

23.) Which wholesale cut of beef should have the highest value retail cuts?

- a. The shank
- b. **The loin**
- c. The chuck
- d. The round

24.) The period of time from conception to calving is called_____?

- a. **Gestation**
- b. Lactation
- c. Generation interval
- d. Postpartum interval

25.) Which of the following beef cattle diseases or disorders may reduce performance of calves in the feedlot?

- a. Bloat
- b. Shipping Fever
- c. Foot Rot
- d. **All of the above**

Intermediate Quiz-2013

Circle the correct answer to the question.

(Each question is worth 2 points each for a total of 50 points)

1.) _____are the “building blocks” of proteins.

- a. Carbohydrates
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[OVER]

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- c. Vitamin E
- d. None of these

15.) The North American International Livestock Exposition is located where?

- a. Houston
- b. Louisville
- c. Denver
- d. Kansas City

16.) Which of the following is not an energy feed?

- a. Fish meal
- b. Barley
- c. Steam flaked corn
- d. Soybean hulls

17.) Overeating disease or enterotoxemia usually occurs, how?

- a. Sudden death of newborn pigs caused by scours
- b. Sudden death of a feedlot lamb placed on a high energy feed ration
- c. Sudden death of a mature cow due to weather stress
- d. None of these

18.) Which one of these Continental breeds of cattle is more maternally oriented?

- a. Angus
- b. Limousin
- c. Brahman
- d. Simmental

19.) If you breed a Horned Hereford bull to a herd of purebred Angus cows, how many of the calves should have horns?

- a. All of the calves should have horns
- b. About half of the calves should have horns
- c. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the calves should have horns
- d. None of the calves should have horns

20.) Which forage should be the highest quality?

- a. Alfalfa Hay
- b. Corn Stalks
- c. Tall Fescue Hay
- d. Both b and c are correct

21.) Why would you feed an ionophore to a meat goat?

- a. To prevent coccidiosis
- b. To treat a virus
- c. To improve conception rates
- d. To treat a bacteria

22.) Which of the following is considered a by-product feed?

- a. Corn Gluten Feed
- b. Soybean Hull Pellets
- c. Distillers Dried Grains
- d. All of these are by-product feeds

23.) Which wholesale cut of beef should have the highest value retail cuts?

- a. The shank
- b. The loin
- c. The chuck
- d. The round

24.) The period of time from conception to calving is called_____?

- a. Gestation
- b. Lactation
- c. Generation interval
- d. Postpartum interval

25.) Which of the following beef cattle diseases or disorders may reduce performance of calves in the feedlot?

- a. Bloat
- b. Shipping Fever
- c. Foot Rot
- d. All of the above

Intermediate Quality Assurance Exercise-Team-2013

County_____ANSWER KEY_____

Your team manages a large, progressive farrow-to-finish swine operation. Use the **Paylean® 9** label to answer the questions below relating to swine nutrition and management. **(Each question is worth 20 points each for a total of 200 points)**

1.) What is the active drug ingredient?

- a.) Paylean
- b.) Ground Corncobs
- c.) Chlortetracycline
- d.) **Ractopamine Hydrochloride**

2.) How should this product be used?

- a.) **Mixed in a complete feed and fed to finishing pigs weighing at least 150 pounds**
- b.) Mixed in a complete feed and fed to baby pigs until weaning
- c.) Mixed in a complete feed and fed to gestating sows
- d.) Mixed in a complete feed and fed to mature boars

3.) This product will help to treat which disease?

- a.) Bacterial infections
- b.) PRRS
- c.) Foot rot
- d.) **None of these**

4.) The complete feed ration that contains this product should be at least _____ crude protein?

- a.) 12%
- b.) 14%
- c.) **16%**
- d.) 18%

5.) This product should do which of the following?

- a.) Decrease Loin Eye Area
- b.) **Increase Loin Eye Area**
- c.) Increase Backfat
- d.) Both a and c are correct

[OVER]

6.) Who is this product manufactured for?

- a.) Bluegrass Animal Health
- b.) **Elanco Animal Health**
- c.) Rising Sun Veterinarian Supply
- d.) The label does not tell us

7.) If you mix 100 pounds of Paylean® 9 in 1 ton of feed what is the concentration of the active drug ingredient in that ton of feed?

- a.) **900 grams per ton**
- b.) 2700 grams per ton
- c.) 3600 grams per ton
- d.) The mixing chart does not tell us

8.) What is the concentration of the active drug ingredient in Paylean® 9?

- a.) 20 grams per kilogram
- b.) 9 grams per pound
- c.) 11.34 kilograms per pound
- d.) **Both a and b are correct**

9.) Which statement is true?

- a.) **This product may increase injured and/or fatigued pigs during marketing**
- b.) This product may be fed undiluted to breeding gilts
- c.) This product has a withdrawal of 28 days before slaughter
- d.) All these statements are true

10.) When mixing or handling this product you should do which of the following?

- a.) Only let your veterinarian handle this product for you
- b.) **Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves, protective eye wear and a NIOSH-approved dust mask**
- c.) Wrap your bandana over your mouth to keep any dust out
- d.) No special care needs to be taken

Intermediate Quality Assurance Exercise-Team-2013

County_____

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- d.) No special care needs to be taken

For Use in Finishing
Swine Feeds Only

Paylean® 9

**Ractopamine
Hydrochloride**

*

**Net Weight 25 lbs
(11.34 kg)**

Type A Medicated Article

Do not feed undiluted.

Active Drug Ingredient: ractopamine hydrochloride - 9 g per lb (20 g per kg)

Important: Must be thoroughly mixed into feeds before use. Follow label directions.

Indication: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency and increased carcass leanness in finishing swine, weighing not less than 150 lbs, fed a complete ration containing at least 16% crude protein for the last 45 to 90 lbs of gain prior to slaughter.

**Appropriate Concentration of Ractopamine In Type C
Medicated Feed**

4.5 to 9.0 g/ton*
(5 to 10 ppm)

* No increased benefit has been shown when ractopamine concentrations in the diet are greater than 4.5 g/ton (5 ppm).

Inert Ingredients: Ground corncobs.

Variable	Last 45 lbs of body weight gain		Last 90 lbs of body weight gain	
	4.5 g/ton ractopamine	9.0 g/ton ractopamine	4.5 g/ton ractopamine	9.0 g/ton ractopamine
Carcass Fat	↓	↓	↓	↓
10th Rib Backfat (3/4 location)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Last Rib Backfat (midline)	NC	NC	NC	NC
Loin Eye Area (10th Rib)	↑	↑	↑	↑
Rate of Lean Gain	↑	↑	↑	↑
Efficiency of Lean Gain	↑	↑	↑	↑
Dressing Percentage	NC	↑	↑	↑

NC= No Change, ↑ = increased, ↓ = decreased.

* Improvement was observed only in pigs weighing less than 250 lbs.

Mixing Directions: Thoroughly mix Paylean 9 Type A Medicated Article into one ton of appropriate feed ingredients according to the table below to obtain the proper concentration in the Type B Medicated Feed (maximum 4920 g/ton).

The following table gives examples of how some Type B Medicated Feed concentrations can be prepared:

Pounds of Paylean 9 To Add Per Ton To Make a Type B Medicated Feed	Resulting Ractopamine Concentration in Type B Medicated Feed	
	grams/ton	grams/pound
100	900	0.45
200	1,800	0.90
300	2,700	1.35
400	3,600	1.80

Thoroughly mix Paylean 9 Type A Medicated Article into one ton of complete swine feed according to the table below to obtain the proper concentration in the Type C Medicated Feed. Prepare an intermediate pre-blend of the premix prior to mixing in a complete feed. Thoroughly mix the required amount in a convenient quantity of feed ingredients, then add to the remaining feed ingredients to make a ton of complete feed.

Pounds of Paylean 9 To Add Per Ton of Type C Medicated Feed	Resulting Ractopamine Concentration in Type C Medicated Feed
0.5	4.5 grams/ton (5 ppm)
1.0	9 grams/ton (10 ppm)

Feeding Directions: Feed continuously as the sole ration to finishing swine weighing not less than 150 lbs for the last 45 to 90 lbs (group average) of weight gain prior to slaughter.

CAUTION: Ractopamine may increase the number of injured and/or fatigued pigs during marketing.

Not for use in breeding swine.

NOT FOR HUMAN USE

WARNING: The active ingredient in Paylean, ractopamine hydrochloride, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. Individuals with cardiovascular disease should exercise special caution to avoid exposure. Not for use in humans. Keep out of the reach of children. The Paylean 9 formulation (Type A Medicated Article) poses a low dust potential under usual conditions of handling and mixing. When mixing and handling Paylean, use protective clothing, impervious gloves, protective eye wear, and a NIOSH-approved dust mask. Operators should wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. If accidental eye contact occurs, immediately rinse eyes thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. The material safety data sheet contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects, access medical information, or obtain additional product information, call 1-800-428-4441.

Store at room temperature. Avoid Moisture.

Expiration Date and Lot Number are printed on the bag. Not to be used after the expiry date.

Restricted Drug (California) - Use Only as Directed - NADA # 140-863, Approved by FDA

Manufactured for: **Elanco Animal Health**

A Division of Eli Lilly and Company
Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA

Paylean® 9

To report adverse effects, access medical information, or obtain additional product information, call 1-800-428-4441.

*Elanco®, Paylean® and the diagonal color bar are trademarks of Eli Lilly and Company.
BG5004DEAMB (V04-06-2007)



Intermediate Team Breeding Exercise-2013 County_____ **ANSWER KEY** _____

You are the managers of a commercial beef operation that consists of 100 Commercial Angus cows. You have been using Angus bulls for several years and keeping the heifers, so most all of the cows in the herd are mostly Angus. Your primary market has been selling feeder calves at weaning, but the weaning weights are not where you want them to be (average of around 510 pounds).

It is time to replace one (1) of your herd bulls. You will continue to sell feeder calves and keep some of the heifers for replacements.

Your team's assignment is to rank the four bulls as you would buy them to use on your herd of Commercial Angus cows. Below are some goals and information about the operation

- 1.) Increase weaning weights
- 2.) Produce high quality replacement heifers
- 3.) The feed and labor supply of the operation is average. Feed consists of pasture in the spring, summer, and fall and round bales of tall fescue hay when no pasture is available.
- 4.) The bull you buy will only be bred to mature cows

After your team has ranked the four bulls, answer the 5 questions, and explain to the contest official why you ranked the bulls the way you did.

EPD's for the Bulls

Hereford Bulls

Bull #	Breed	Calving Ease	Weaning Weight	Yearling Weight	Maternal Calving Ease	Maternal Milk	Marbling	Ribeye Area
1	Hereford	+4.4	+38	+51	+1.5	+18	+0.09	+0.22
2	Hereford	-2.5	+40	+59	+0.1	+11	+0.25	-0.02
Breed Average	—	+2.8	+27	+47	+0.9	+16	+0.02	+0.12

Simmental Bulls

Bull #	Breed	Calving Ease	Weaning Weight	Yearling Weight	Maternal Calving Ease	Milk	Stayability	Marbling	Ribeye Area
3	Simmental	+9	+45	+59	+5	+15	+2	+0.23	-0.05
4	Simmental	+10	+49	+62	+7	+7	+22	+0.18	+0.19
Breed Average	—	+7	+32	+58	+3	+4	+18	+0.15	+0.10

Circle the bull's number and breed that answers the questions.

(Correctly ranking the bulls is worth 50 points. The 5 questions are worth 10 points each for a total of 50 points, making the written portion worth a total of 100 points. The oral portion is worth 100 points for a Grand Total of 200 points)

How did your team rank the bulls?

1st _____ **4** _____

2nd _____ **1** _____

3rd _____ **3** _____

4th _____ **2** _____

Cuts of 2-7-3

1) Which bull is the most above his breed average for Milk EPD?

1-Hereford

2-Hereford

3-Simmental

4-Simmental

2) Which British breed bull is stouter and more rugged in his design?

1-Hereford

2-Hereford

3-Simmental

4-Simmental

3) Which Simmental bull has the most balanced set of EPDs?

1-Hereford

2-Hereford

3-Simmental

4-Simmental

4) Which Continental breed bull has the lowest maintenance look or phenotype?

1-Hereford

2-Hereford

3-Simmental

4-Simmental

5) Which Hereford bull should sire the calves with higher USDA Quality Grade carcasses?

1-Hereford

2-Hereford

3-Simmental

4-Simmental

Intermediate Team Breeding-2013

Name__ANSWER KEY__ Contestant #_____ County_____

Official Placing 4-1-3-2
Cuts of 2-7-3

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

Team Breeding ____

A	1 2 3 4	25
B	1 2 4 3	33
C	1 3 2 4	27
D	1 3 4 2	39
E	1 4 2 3	45
F	1 4 3 2	48
G	2 1 3 4	14
H	2 1 4 3	23
I	2 3 1 4	7
J	2 3 4 1	9
K	2 4 1 3	25
L	2 4 3 1	18
M	3 1 2 4	20
N	3 1 4 2	32
O	3 2 1 4	10
P	3 2 4 1	12
Q	3 4 1 2	34
R	3 4 2 1	24
S	4 1 2 3	47
T	4 1 3 2	50
U	4 2 1 3	37
V	4 2 3 1	30
W	4 3 1 2	43
X	4 3 2 1	33

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(EPDs on back)

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Bull #	Breed	Calving Ease	Weaning Weight	Yearling Weight	Maternal Calving Ease	Milk	Stayability	Marbling	Ribeye Area
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4	Simmental	+10	+49	+62	+7	+7	+22	+0.18	+0.19
Breed Average	—	+7	+32	+58	+3	+4	+18	+0.15	+0.10

Circle the bull's number and breed that answers the questions.

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Bull # 1 - Hereford



Bull # 2 - Hereford



Bull # 3 - Simmental



Bull # 4 - Simmental