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2016 State 4-H Livestock Quizbowl and Skill-a-Thon

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2016 Wisconsin State 4-H Livestock Quizbowl and Skill-a-Thon Contest

Contest Date: Saturday, March 5, 2016

Location:
UW-Madison - Animal Sciences Building
1675 Observatory Drive
Madison, WI 53706

Contest Coordinators

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2016 Rules and Regulations

Team and Contestant Eligibility

1. This contest covers the understanding and practical application and the principles of Animal Sciences related to the beef, sheep, swine, and meat goats project areas.

2. All 4-H members (grades 3-13) in the state of Wisconsin are eligible. The contest will be divided into junior (grades 3-8) and senior (grades 9-13) divisions. Contestants must participate in the division according to their grade as of January 1, 2016. The top 4-H senior team will be invited to attend the National Skill-a-Thon Contest which will be held in November in Louisville, Kentucky.

3. Teams may consist of three or four members. All members of a four person team will compete, but the member receiving the lowest overall score will automatically be declared the alternate.

4. Contestants must not have competed previously in any official post-secondary livestock quiz bowl or livestock quadrathalon contests.

5. This resource packet includes a number of sample applications contestants may see at the contest. Contest coordinators reserve the right to change station activities based on availability of livestock, supplies, etc.

6. Registration forms are due to UW-Madison Department of Animal Sciences, by February 26, 2016. Please use the Official Registration form for entry which can be found at your county UW-Extension office and also on the WI Youth Livestock Blog site and Facebook page.

7. Fees are $40.00 per team or $10.00 per individual. Checks should be made payable to UW-Extension. Entry fee is non-refundable.
Contest Method of Conduct

1. Registration for the contest will begin at 9:00 AM with the contest starting at 9:30 AM.

2. Contestants will be allowed to compete in individual rounds and team activities.

3. During the individual competition round, contestants will be divided into groups and will remain with that assigned group throughout the round of classes. While completing the individual competition classes, there will be no conferring between contestants or between a contestant and anyone else except as directed by contest officials. Once the individual rounds are complete then complete the team activities. If there are too many starting with the individual stations then some teams will start with the team activities.

4. Team members will complete one official answer sheet for each team class representing the combined effort of all team members. Teams will be allowed twenty minutes to complete the group assignment for each class and turn in their answer sheet. During the team competition round of the contest, contestants will only be allowed to confer with their own team members during the time period allowed for each class.

5. Contestants shall not wear any hats.

6. Contestants should bring a blank steno pad, clipboard, and blank paper. Contestants may also use a small pocket calculator (programmable calculators will not be permitted). The contestants may not bring books, notes, pamphlets, or other reference materials into the contest area. Contestants found in contempt of this rule will be disqualified.

7. Contestants are not to pick up or touch any item that is being identified or evaluated in the individual competition classes, unless it is part of the class, ie: wool judging, etc.

Awards

Junior Awards
- Awards for the top three skillathon teams
- Awards for the top ten individuals

Senior Awards
- Awards for the top three skillathon teams
- Awards for the top ten individuals
2016 Skillathon Contest Classes

Disclaimer: Stated classes are just examples of what might be asked or included in the contest. The contest committee reserves the right to add additional, subtract or alter classes that might not be included in this list.

Individual Classes

1. **Retail Meat Cut Identification:** From a provided list, identify the uniformly accepted name of a combination of ten beef, pork, and lamb retail cuts on display, including the species, wholesale cut from which each retail cut originates and the retail cut.

2. **Livestock Feed Identification:** Identify the proper name for ten livestock feeds and identify each corresponding nutrient group. Feed samples and lists of feed names and nutrient groups will be provided.

3. **Livestock Breed Identification:** Identify from photographs or pictures, ten livestock (beef cattle, swine, and sheep) breeds. Seniors must also match the breed with the most appropriate description supplied for each breed.

4. **Meat Judging Class:** Rank two classes of four similar retail cuts of meat. Seniors must also answer five questions for each class.

5. **Fleece and Hay Judging Class:** Rank a class of four hay samples with forage analysis information. Rank a class of four samples of fleece.

6. **Livestock Equipment Identification:** Identify the proper name for ten pieces of equipment used in livestock production. (A list of equipment will be provided.) Seniors must also identify their usage type (ex: breeding).

7. **Quality Assurance Exercise:** Demonstrate how to read a medicine label, calculate withdrawal times, complete a treatment record, and make responsible management decisions regarding quality assurance.

8. **Quiz:** Complete a multiple choice quiz concerning topics relating to the livestock industry.

Skillathon Team Classes

1. **Quality Assurance Exercise:** Demonstrate how to read an animal health product label, calculate dosage rates and withdrawal times, complete a treatment record, be familiar with administration routes, and make responsible management decisions regarding quality assurance.

2. **Animal Breeding Scenarios and Exercise:** Team members will evaluate a breeding animal scenario and make animal selection decisions based upon performance data to rank breeding animals for use within the situation.

3. **Live Judging Class:** Rank one class of live animals and answer a set of questions related to the class.

4. **Welfare Scenario:** Evaluate management systems and practices on farms or in situations on how well animal welfare and care are monitored and decisions made for best practices.

*Total team scores will be determined by adding the three highest individual team members’ class totals with the total accumulated from the team competition classes.*
RETAIL CUT IDENTIFICATION

Retail Cut Identification score sheets are included with this packet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contestant Number:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Primal Cut (1 pt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B - Beef</td>
<td>A. Breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Brisket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. - Lamb</td>
<td>C. Chuck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P - Pork</td>
<td>D. Flank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Jowl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retail Names (1 pt)**

**Chops, Roasts/Pot Roasts, Steaks, Slices**

1. American-Style Chop
2. Arm
3. Boneless Arm Roast
4. Whole Picnic Shoulder
5. Sliced Bacon
6. Blade Roast
7. Boston Blade Roast
8. Bottom Round Roast
9. Butterfly Chop
10. Center Ham Slice
11. Eye of the Round Steak
12. Flank Steak
13. French Style Chop
14. Fresh Center Slices
15. Fresh Rump Roast
16. Fresh Side
17. Loin Chop
18. Porterhouse Steak
19. Rib Chop
20. Rib Roast

**Variety Meats**

41. Brains
42. Heart
43. Kidney

44. Liver
45. Oxtail
46. Tongue
47. Tripe

**Miscellaneous Other Cuts**

48. Back Ribs
49. Beef for Stew
50. Whole Brisket
51. Canadian Style Bacon
52. Country Style Ribs
53. Fresh Hock
54. Ground Beef
55. Ground Pork
56. Sausage
57. Sausage Links

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cut</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Primal Cut (2 pt)</th>
<th>Retail Name</th>
<th>(1 pt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>(2 pt)</td>
<td>(2 pt)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex.</td>
<td>Lamb</td>
<td>Loin</td>
<td>Loin Chop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Incorrect | x2 | x2 | x1 |

| Points | 50 |  |

---

4-H Meat Retail Cut Identification

Junior Division
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Primal Cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B - Beef</td>
<td>A. Breast, G. Leg, M. Shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Brisket, H. Loin, N. Side (Belly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L - Lamb</td>
<td>C. Chuck, I. Plate, O. Spareribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P - Pork</td>
<td>D. Flank, J. Rib (Back), P. Variety Meats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Ham, K. Round, Q. Various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Jowl, L. Shank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Retail Names

**Chops, Roasts/Pot Roasts, Steaks, Slices**

1. American-Style
2. Arm
3. Arm, Boneless
4. Arm Picnic, Whole
5. Bacon
6. Blade
7. Blade Boston
8. Bottom Round
9. Butterfly
10. Center
11. Chuck Eye, Boneless
12. Cubed
13. Double
14. Eye Round
15. Flank
16. Frenched-Style
17. Fresh, Center
18. Fresh, Rump Portion
19. Fresh, Shank Portion
20. Fresh Side
21. Hock of Round
22. Loin
23. Melt Tender
24. Neck
25. Pottedhouse
26. Rib
27. Rib Eye
28. Rib, Large End
29. Rib, Small End
30. Rib, Small End, Boneless
31. Round

**Variety Meats**

61. Brains
62. Heart
63. Kidney
64. Liver

**Miscellaneous Other Cuts**

65. Back Ribs
66. Bacon, Slab
67. Beef for Stew
68. Breast
69. Brisket, Whole, Boneless
70. Canadian Style Bacon
71. Corned
72. Country Style Ribs
73. Cross Cuts
74. Flank, Boneless
75. Fresh Bacon

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### 4-H Meat Retail Cut Identification

**Senior Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cut No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Primal</th>
<th>Retail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 pt)</td>
<td>(1 pt)</td>
<td>(2 pt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex.</td>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>Leg,</td>
<td>Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. __________ 2. __________ 3. __________ 4. __________ 5. __________ 6. __________ 7. __________ 8. __________ 9. __________ 10. __________

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### Incomplete Answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Incorrect</th>
<th>x1</th>
<th>x1</th>
<th>x2</th>
<th>x1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Points</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Points**

**Final Score**

50
LI VESTOCK FEED IDENTIFICATION

Below are the various feedstuffs that will be selected from for the 2015 Wisconsin 4-H Livestock Skill-A-Thon Contest. Students will be asked to identify 10 feedstuffs and the energy group of which they are categorized. One internet resource that will prove helpful in studying for this portion of the contest is the University of Kentucky’s Agripedia site located at http://www.ca.uky.edu/agripedia/agmania/feedid/. Additionally, it might be helpful to collect an actual feedstuff bank so students can determine textures and smells associated with each feedstuff that cannot be determined online.

**Feed/ Feedstuffs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feedstuffs</th>
<th>Feedstuffs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood Meal</td>
<td>Hay Cube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>Soybean Hulls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete Pelleted Feed</td>
<td>Soybean Meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracked Corn</td>
<td>Steam Rolled Barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Gluten Meal</td>
<td>Steam Rolled Oats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal</td>
<td>Trace Mineral Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellets Dicalcium Phosphate</td>
<td>Urea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillers Grain</td>
<td>Wheat Middlings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried Sugar Beet</td>
<td>White Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp Dried Whey</td>
<td>Whole Grain Oats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Molasses</td>
<td>Whole Grain Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Meal</td>
<td>Whole Kernel Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Limestone (Calcium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nutritional Group**

- Energy
- Minerals
- Proteins
- Vitamins
- Water
LI VESTOCK BREED IDENTIFICATION

Students identify pictures of livestock from four species (beef, sheep, swine and meat goats). Seniors will also be asked to match the breed description with the appropriate picture and breed.

Junior Livestock Breed Identification

(ANSWER KEY)

(Place the letter of the correct breed in the blanks beside the number that corresponds to the pictures)

Name __________________________

(Place the letter of the correct breed in the blanks beside the number that corresponds to the pictures)

Description

1. ____ F ____
2. ____ T ____
3. ___ AA ___
4. ____ C ____
5. ____ X ____
6. ____ V ____
7. ____ J ____
8. ____ R ____
9. ____ Y ____
10. ____ B ____

Beef Breeds
A. Angus
B. Brahman
C. Charolais
D. Chianina
E. Gelbvieh
F. Hereford
G. Limousin
H. Santa Gertrudis
I. Shorthorn
J. Simmental

Sheep Breeds
M. Cheviot
N. Columbia
O. Corriedale
P. Dorset
Q. Finnsheep
R. Hampshire
S. Katahdin
T. Merino
U. Rambouillet
V. Southdown
W. Suffolk

Swine Breeds
X. Berkshire
Y. Chester White
Z. Duroc AA
Hampshire
BB. Hereford
CC. Landrace
DD. Pietrain
EE. Poland China
FF. Spot
GG. Yorkshire

Meat Goats
HH. Boer
II. Spanish
JJ. Pygmy
KK. Kiko
LL. Angora
MM. Mytonic

Points will be assigned:
5 points/Breed ID
**Senior Livestock Breed Identification**

(ANSWER KEY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contestant #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(Place the letter of the correct breed and the letter of the correct breed description in the blanks beside the number that corresponds to the pictures)

**BREED/Description**

1. **BB** z____  Beef Breeds  
   a. Angus  
   b. Brahman  
   c. Charolais  

2. **D** c____  
   a. Developed in Switzerland, noted for high growth rate, milking ability, and carcass cutability.  
   b. Hardy British breed which in recent years combined polled and horned associations.  

3. **N** w____  
   a. Large framed, developed in Italy as dual purpose for beef and draft.  
   b. horned associations.  

4. **DD** f____  
   a. Developed in Germany with good carcass cutability and relatively early puberty.  
   b. Developed in France with moderate growth rate and frame size and high carcass cutability.  

5. **FF** gg____  
   a. mutation of the Brahman breed.  
   b. British breed with three distinct color patterns.  

6. **I** i____  
   a. Small sized meat breed noted for its hardness from Scotland.  
   b. Large framed, English, meat breed with black face and wool cap.  

7. **H** i____  
   a. Very fine fleece breed with heavy wool production from Spain.  
   b. Developed in France and Germany from Merino breed.  

8. **S** s____  
   a. Small framed, early maturing meat breed developed in England.  
   b. Large frame wool breed developed from crossing Lincoln or Leicester rams on Merino ewes.  

9. **G** h____  
   a. Lighter muscled breed from Finland noted for prolificacy.  
   b. English, white face, meat breed known for out of season breeding.  

10. **P** v____  
    a. Known as “Mother Breed”, they are typically long bodied and sound with erect ears.  
    b. Known as “Mother Breed”, they are typically long bodied and sound with erect ears.  

**Points will be assigned:**

3 points/Breed ID and 2 point/Breed Description
MEAT JUDGING

Meat Judging Class: Rank two classes of four similar retail cuts of meat (100 possible points). Seniors must also answer five questions for each class (50 points). For more information on placing meat cuts please refer to the Skill-A-Thon Contest Resource List

FLEECE/ HAY JUDGING

Fleece and Hay Judging Class: (100 possible points) Rank a class of four hay samples with forage analysis information. Rank a class of four samples of fleece. For more information on evaluation of hay and fleece samples please refer to the Indiana 4-H/FFA Skill-A-Thon Contest Resource list.

2015 Hay Judging Class

Scenario: The hay being ranked will be fed to cattle during early lactation. In addition to the hay, their rations will also be supplemented with grain. Any hay remaining will be marketed to other local beef producers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hay #1</th>
<th>Hay #2</th>
<th>Hay #3</th>
<th>Hay #4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dry Matter</strong></td>
<td>91.96</td>
<td>90.27</td>
<td>92.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crude Protein</strong></td>
<td>15.75</td>
<td>17.83</td>
<td>16.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADF</strong>*</td>
<td>34.91</td>
<td>27.83</td>
<td>33.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NDF</strong>*</td>
<td>47.39</td>
<td>41.34</td>
<td>42.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TDN</strong>*</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RFV</strong>*</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Official Placing: 4-2-3-1 Cuts: 3-3-5

* ADF = Acid Detergent Fiber
* TDN = Total Digestible Nutrients
* RFV = Relative Feed Value
* NDF = Neutral Detergent Fiber
**LI VESTOCK EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION**

**Livestock Equipment Identification:** (50 possible points) Identify the proper name for ten pieces of equipment used in livestock production. (A list of equipment will be provided.) Seniors must also identify their usage type (ex: breeding).

Contestant Number __________

**Livestock Equipment Identification - Junior Scorecard**

(Grades 8th and under)

*Place the letter of the correct piece of equipment in the blank matching the number on the item.*

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Ammonia sensor</td>
<td>AA.</td>
<td>Hoof trimmer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Antiseptic applicator</td>
<td>BB.</td>
<td>Intravenous set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Balling gun</td>
<td>CC.</td>
<td>Knife steel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Beef cattle frame stick</td>
<td>DD.</td>
<td>Lamb boot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Beef Halter</td>
<td>EE.</td>
<td>Lamb tube feeder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Breeding catheter</td>
<td>FF.</td>
<td>Nasal cannula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Cattle clippers</td>
<td>GG.</td>
<td>Needle teeth clippers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Cattle straw A. I. gun</td>
<td>HH.</td>
<td>Nipple waterer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Cauterizing tail docker</td>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Nose lead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>J.</td>
<td>Curry comb</td>
<td>JJ.</td>
<td>Pig obstetrical forceps</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K.</td>
<td>Dehorner</td>
<td>KK.</td>
<td>Pig resuscitator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Disposable syringe</td>
<td>LL.</td>
<td>Pistol grip syringe</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>Drench gun</td>
<td>MM.</td>
<td>Prolapse ring retainer</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N.</td>
<td>Ear notchers</td>
<td>NN.</td>
<td>Ralgro implant gun</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.</td>
<td>Ear tag pliers</td>
<td>OO.</td>
<td>Ram marking harness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.</td>
<td>Elastrator</td>
<td>PP.</td>
<td>Rumen magnet</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Q.</td>
<td>Electric fence tester</td>
<td>QQ.</td>
<td>Scalpel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Electronic I.D. tag</td>
<td>RR.</td>
<td>Scotch Comb</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Emasculator</td>
<td>SS.</td>
<td>Shearer's screwdriver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T.</td>
<td>Ewe spoon</td>
<td>TT.</td>
<td>Sheep shears</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.</td>
<td>Foot rot shears</td>
<td>UU.</td>
<td>Swine breeding spirette</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Freeze branding iron</td>
<td>WW.</td>
<td>Test tube</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X.</td>
<td>Heat detection patch</td>
<td>XX.</td>
<td>Transfer needle</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y.</td>
<td>Hog snare</td>
<td>YY.</td>
<td>Vacutaner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Z.</td>
<td>Hoof chisel</td>
<td>ZZ.</td>
<td>Wool card</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contestant Number__________

Livestock Equipment Identification - Senior Scorecard  
(Grades 9th and above)

Place the letter of the correct piece of equipment in the blank matching the number on the item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.D.</th>
<th>Use Category</th>
<th>Equipment I.D. List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AA.  Hoof trimmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>BB.  Intravenous set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>CC.  Knife steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>DD.  Lamb boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>EE.  Lamb tube feeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>FF.  Nasal cannula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>GG.  Needle teeth clippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>HH.  Nipple waterer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td>II.  Nose lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td>JJ.  Pig obstetrical forceps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KK.  Pig resuscitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LL.  Pistol grip syringe</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MM.  Prolapse ring retainer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NN.  Ralgro implant gun</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OO.  Ram marking harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PP.  Rumen magnet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>QQ.  Scalpel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RR.  Scotch Comb</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SS.  Shearer's screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TT.  Sheep shears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UU.  Swine breeding spirette</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VV.  Tattoo pliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>WW.  Test tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XX.  Transfer needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>YY.  Vacutaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ZZ.  Wool card</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Equipment Use Category List

A.  Breeding  
B.  Castration/docking  
C.  Dehorning  
D.  Emergency or preventive health treatment  
E.  Facilities/animal restraint  
F.  Fitting and showing  
G.  Identification  
H.  Obstetrical/neonatal  
I.  Vaccination/product administration  
J.  Diagnostic (animal or environment)
QUALITY ASSURANCE - INDIVIDUAL

Quality Assurance Exercise: (50 possible points) Demonstrate how to read a medicine label, calculate withdrawal times, complete a treatment record, and make responsible management decisions regarding quality assurance.

Contestant Number: KEY

2015 4-H Skill A thon Quality Assurance exercise - JUNIOR Division
10 questions - 5 points each for a total of 50 points

Please reference KENT First Rate Show Lamb Diet 18DQ feed tag when answering these questions

1. True or False (circle one) Withdrawal times are the minimum amount of time, usually in number of days, that must pass from the time the medication is administered until the animal can be slaughtered for meat consumption.

2. True or False (circle one) This feed needs to be mixed with corn and oats before I feed it to my lambs.

3. My lamb weighs 75 pounds. How much feed should my lamb consume per day to provide the recommended amount of the active drug ingredient.
   a. 1.875 pounds
   b. 2.53 pounds
   c. 1.57 pounds

4. Yes or No (circle one) We are taking both lambs and pigs together to a preview show this weekend. If we run low on pig feed, will I violate label warnings by feeding this lamb feed to my pigs?

5. I am concerned about my lambs getting coccidiosis. What minimum length of time should I feed this feed to prevent coccidiosis?
   a. 10 Days
   b. 3 weeks
   c. 4 weeks

6. Yes or No (circle one) I just weaned lambs from my ewes and they weigh 40 - 45 pounds. Can I start giving them this feed to eat?

7. What are the 3 primary ingredients in this feed?
   a. corn, alfalfa meal, fishmeal
   b. corn, barley, oats
   c. corn, oats, grain by-products

8. Which 2 feed ingredients list both minimum and maximum on the guaranteed analysis?
   a. crude fat and calcium
   b. salt and selenium
   c. calcium and salt

9. 18.0% What percent crude protein is in this feed?

10. Yes or No (circle one) I am also feeding another feed to my lambs containing bentonite. Can I feed them both feeds at the same time?
First Rate Show
Lamb Diet 18DQ
Medicated

Product Description
Kent First Rate™ Show Lamb Diet 18DQ is an 18% protein, texturized product for growing and finishing show lambs. It is a diet with a very specific combination and ratio of ingredients designed to optimize the genetic growth potential of sheep. Kent First Rate™ Show Lamb Diet 18DQ incorporates multiple protein and energy sources; precise, highly absorbable minerals and vitamin fortification; yeast; and appetite enhancers.

Features and Benefits
Steam-rolled and cracked corn – improves carbohydrate availability, releasing more energy for gain.
Steam-rolled barley – provides unique fermentation and a source of energy to improve gain and facilitate proper finish.
Oats – improve diet texture, promoting appetite and gain, while providing a unique combination of digestible fiber and energy.
Multiple protein sources (including fish meal) – provide for maximum muscle expression and development, plus high-quality wool production.
Dehydrated alfalfa meal – digestible fiber source provides delayed energy release, calcium, phosphorus, and vitamins.
High-vitamin levels – improve energy and protein metabolism, feed utilization, immunity, and overall health to help fight stress in show environments.
Yeast – improves palatability and feed digestion, leading to increased gain and feed efficiency while promoting stable rumen fermentation.
Sodium molybdate with no added copper – reduces the likelihood of copper toxicity.
Ammonium chloride – aids in the prevention of urinary calculi (water belly).
Molasses – increases palatability and intake for improved acceptance and average daily gain.

Feeding Directions
Gradually adapt lambs 60 pounds or heavier to First Rate™ Show Lamb Diet 18DQ. Lambs should consume First Rate™ Show Lamb Diet 18DQ at the rate of 0.25 lb per 10 lb of body weight to provide 22.7 mg of decoquinate per 100 lb of body weight. Feed at least 28 days during periods of exposure or when experience indicates coccidiosis is likely to be a hazard. It may also be desirable to feed 0.25 to 0.5 lb of good-quality hay per head, daily.
Do not use in feed containing bentonite.
Do not feed to sheep producing milk for food.

First Rate™
Show Lamb Diet 18DQ
Medicated

A complete grain feed for growing and finishing show lambs.
For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria ovinoidalis, Eimeria parva, Eimeria bakuensis* and *Eimeria crandallis*.

**ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT**
Decoquinate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.00198% (18 gm/ton)

**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS**
Crude Protein, min. .......................... 18.0%
This includes not more than 1.3% equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN from Ammonium Chloride)
Crude Fat, max. ................................. 3.0%
Calcium (Ca), min. .............................. 0.8%
Calcium (Ca), max. ............................. 1.3%
Phosphorus (P), min. .......................... 0.4%
Salt (NaCl), min. ............................... 0.4%
Salt (NaCl), max. ............................... 0.9%
Selenium (Se), min. ......................... 0.3 ppm
Vitamin A, min. ................................ 6,000 IU/lb
Vitamin D3, min. .............................. 600 IU/lb
Vitamin E, min. ............................... 37 IU/lb

Warning: This feed should be used in accordance with directions on this label. Feed to ruminants only.

**INGREDIENTS**
Corn, Barley, Oats, Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal, Processed Grain By-Products, Plant Protein Rations, Fishmeal, Cane Molasses, Vegetable Oil, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Ammonium Chloride, Animal Fat, Yeast Culture, Vitamin A Acetate, Cholecalciferol (source of Vitamin D3), Vitamin E Supplement, Niacin Supplement, Calcium Iodate, Manganese Oxide, Ferrous Sulfate, Cobalt Carbonate, Zinc Oxide, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Molybdate, Sodium Selenite, Natural and Artificial Flavors, Ethoxyquin and BHT (preservatives).

Specialty (6601)  
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QUIZ

Quiz: (50 possible points) Complete a quiz concerning the total livestock industry.

2016 Livestock Skill A Thon -
KEY Junior Written Test

1. A_________ is a castrated male lamb.
   A) Ram    B) Steer   C) Wether   D) Ewe

2. __________ is the weight of a lamb taken within 24 hours after birth.
   A) Birth date B) Weaning Weight C) Birth Weight D) Yearling Weight

3. Which of the following beef breeds originated in Scotland and is known for its
carcass quality and mothering ability. These animals are polled with a black, smooth coat.
   A) Angus     B) Hereford     C) Charolais    D) Shorthorn

4. Animals develop a comfortable space around them; as a person enters the space the
animal becomes tense. This space is called the animal’s______________.
   A) Handler   B) Quality Zone C) Dam    D) Flight Zone

5. __________ is the removal of the testicles.
   A) Docking    B) Castration C) Weaning    D) Injection

6. A_________ contains the correct amount of nutrients to nourish an animal during a
24 hour period.
   A) Concentrate     B) Roughage    C) Balanced Ration    D) Digestion

7. A_________ is an intact male pig
   A) Ram    B) Bull    C) Boar    D) Stallion

8. __________ is the most essential and cheapest off all the nutrients provided to
livestock.
   A) Water    B) Protein    C) Vitamins    D) Minerals

9. Which of the following is a breed of swine?
   A) Angus     B) Dorset     C) Duroc    D) Piedmontiese

10. Which of the following are products provided by hogs?
    A) Heart Valves B) Medicines C) Paint brushes D All of the Above

11. Which of the following is a breed of sheep?
    A) Hereford    B) Southdown    C) Chester White    D) Polled Hereford

12. Processing a new litter of pigs includes______________.
    A) Weighing   B) Cord Care   C) Clipping Needle Teeth   D) All of the above
13. The muscle, bone and fat associated with the slaughter of an animal is called the _______.
A) Retail Cut  B) Dressing  C) Carcass  D) None of the above

14. A group of cattle managed together is called a _______.
A) Flock  B) Grade  C) Herd  D) Sire

15. An animal whose parents are of the same breed is called a _____________.
A) Ram  B) Purebred  C) Crossbred  D) Ewe

16. Mutton is the meat from _______ older than 12 months of age.
A) Swine  B) Dairy  C) Beef  D) Sheep

17. Which of the following are beef industry careers?
A) Feedlot Manager  B) Herd Manager  C) Meat Inspector  D) All of the above

18. A _______ medication can be sold at farm supply stores and purchased without a prescription.
A) Over the Counter  B) Prescription  C) Withdrawal Time  D) None of the above

19. A __________ is a young female pig that has not had a litter of pigs.
A) Heifer  B) Sow  C) Gilt  D) Ewe

20. __________ is the period of time that must pass between the last treatment with a drug and slaughter.
A) Over the Counter  B) Prescription  C) Withdrawal Time  D) Extra label drug use

21. The ideal mature weight for market steers is ________ pounds.
A) 250 to 300  B) 750 to 900  C) 1100 to 1350  D) 1500 to 1800

22. _______ refers to the general body shape of the pig as determined by its skeleton and muscle structure.
A) Conformation  B) Withdrawal Time  C) Balance  D) Cow-hocked

23. Which of the following is a form of identification of beef animals?
A) Tattooing  B) Ear notching  C) Tail Docking  D) Castration

24. With this condition the hocks of an animal are too close together.
A) Splayfooted  B) Pigeon Toed  C) Post Legged  D) Cow Hocked

25. The _______ gene is a condition in swine that makes them susceptible to external stress associated with animal movement and changes in their environment. Animals testing positive for the gene can die when stress occurs.
A) Napole  B) Porcine Stress Syndrome  C) Pseudorabies  D) Dysentery
1. Which of the following breeds of cattle was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture?
A) Brangus  B) Gelbvieh  C) Angus  D) Hereford

2. _______ is an inflammation of the udder or mammary gland caused by a bacterial infection.
A) Lactation  B) Ketosis  C) Mastitis  D) Dystocia

3. _______ is a form of inbreeding in which an attempt is made to concentrate the inheritance of an outstanding ancestor in a herd.
A) Crossbreeding  B) Heterosis  C) Out crossing  D) Line Breeding

4. _______ is a disease that affects lambs and is caused by a lack of vitamin E and selenium. Lambs affected cannot walk or nurse properly.
A) White Muscle Disease  B) Foot Rot  C) Navel ill  D) Parasites

5. _______ involves the collection of embryos from a donor cow and implanting them in other cows called recipients.
A) Pasture Breeding  B) Embryo Transfer  C) AI  D) Handmating

6. Which of the following is a swine breed developed in America. The breed is solid red, has droopy ears and grows quickly.
A) Chester White  B) Tamworth  C) Duroc  D) Spot

7. Thread like structures that contain genes are called _______.
A) Chromosomes  B) Genetics  C) Heterosis  D) None of the above

8. Which of the following is a trait of economic importance in beef cattle?
A) Reproductive Performance  B) Growth Rate  C) Conformation  D) All of the Above

9. _______ is a figure used to describe how offspring will perform in relation to the average performance of other animals in the breed.
A) MPPA  B) 205 Day Adjusted Weaning Weight  C) EPD  D) 365 Day Adjusted Yearling Weight

10. The length of gestation for a ewe is _______.
A) 83 to 92 days  B) 93 to 102 days  C) 143 to 152 days  D) 193 to 202 days

11. The term used to describe the expression of genetic traits is _______.
A) Phenotype  B) Genotype  C) Qualitative  D) Quantitative

12. Iron injections are given to baby pigs to prevent _______.
A) Flu  B) Parvovirus  C) Anemia  D) Infection
D 13. ______________ is the hormone that maintains pregnancy.
A) Oxytocin  B) Testosterone  C) Estrogen  D) Progesterone

B 14. The ________ gene is a condition in swine that makes them susceptible to external stress associated with animal movement and changes in their environment. Animals testing positive for the gene can die when stress occurs.
A) Napole  B) Porcine Stress Syndrome  C) Pseudorabies  D) Dysentery

D 15. ______________ is the hormone that causes the secondary sex characteristics in the ram/boar/bull.
A) Oxytocin  B) Testosterone  C) Estrogen  D) Progesterone

B 16. Which of the following is NOT a method of castration used for lambs?
A) The knife method  B) Docking  C) Elastrator  D) Burdizzo

C 17. The pig is a simple stomached animal called a ____________.
A) Ruminant  B) Hind gut fermenter  C) Monogastric  D) None of the above

A 18. Beef animals are called ____________ because they have a four-compartment stomach.
A) Ruminants  B) Hind gut fermenters  C) Monogastrics  D) None of the above

C 19. Beef carcass ____________ grades are based upon marbling and maturity.
A) Yield  B) Rib eye area  C) Quality  D) Fat thickness

B 20. ____________ is a term that is used to describe wool that is badly matted or tangled.
A) Tags  B) Cotted  C) Dead wool  D) Shrink

A 21. ____________ causes swelling and lameness.
A) Foot Rot  B) BVD  C) Pinkeye  D) Hardware disease

C 22. ____________ is a fungus that gets into the skin and develops a rough condition where the hair drops out in patches.
A) Foot Rot  B) Shipping Fever  C) Ringworm  D) Pinkeye

B 23. An operation that produces lamb and wool that is destined for the consumer is called a ____________.
A) Club Lamb Flock  B) Commercial Flock  C) Herd  D) None of the above

D 24. Which of the following breeds of cattle was developed in Texas? The breed is 5/8 Shorthorn and 3/8 Brahman. They are known for their growth rate, long life and hardiness.
A) Saler  B) Angus  C) Polled Hereford  D) Santa Gertrudis

D 25. Animals with this condition the hocks of an animal are too close together.
A) Splayfooted  B) Pigeon Toed  C) Post Legged  D) Cow Hocked
QUALITY ASSURANCE EXERCISE
TEAM EXAMPLE

Quality Assurance Exercise: (100 possible points) Demonstrate how to read an animal health product label, calculate dosage rates and withdrawal times, complete a treatment record, be familiar with administration routes, and make responsible management decisions regarding quality assurance.

TEAM CLASS
Team Name: 2016 Wisconsin 4-H Livestock Skill-A-Thon Contest Team Quality Assurance Exercise (100 Points)

Place an “X” on the proper location for a subcutaneous injection on this steer. (5 points)

This market hog needs to be ear-notched, he was the 6th pig processed from the 20th litter born on the farm this year. Mark the appropriate position of the notches on the above drawing. (10 points Seniors/5 points Juniors)
This 4-H market lamb was born on January 28, 2016 weighing 15 pounds.

Today is July 30, 2016 and it is ready for market at 130 pounds.

Place an “X” on the proper location for a subcutaneous injection on this lamb. (5 points)

Use the attached product labels to complete the following records and determine if the withdrawal times on all medications have been met. (3 points each seniors/5 points each juniors)

TREATMENT RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date</th>
<th>Condition Being Treated</th>
<th>Animal’s Weight</th>
<th>Product Name (Info was provided for Juniors only)*</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Route Administered</th>
<th>Withdrawal Time</th>
<th>Date Withdrawal Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*1/29/2016</td>
<td>Vitamin E Supplement</td>
<td>15 lbs.</td>
<td>Vital E—300</td>
<td>2—3 mL</td>
<td>IM or SQ</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/11/2016</td>
<td>White Muscle Disease Prevention</td>
<td>25 lbs.</td>
<td>BO-SE</td>
<td>1 mL</td>
<td>IM or SQ</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>2/25/2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/22/2016</td>
<td>Clostridium Vaccination</td>
<td>65 lbs.</td>
<td>Covexin 8</td>
<td>5 mL</td>
<td>SQ</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>5/13/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/17/2016</td>
<td>Clostridium Vaccination Booster</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td>Covexin 8</td>
<td>2 mL</td>
<td>SQ</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>7/8/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note to coaches: Top line and product name was provided for Juniors only.
Animal Breeding Scenarios and Exercise: (100 possible points) Team members will evaluate a breeding animal scenario and make animal selection decisions based upon performance data to rank breeding animals for use within the situation. Examples from previous contests (including National Contest) follow.

2016 Animal Breeding Scenario - Team Exercise

Team Name_________________________________________ Team Number_________________________________________

Ram Selection Scenario

You are a Midwest sheep rancher who needs to purchase rams for your two flocks of ewes. One flock of ewes consists of purebred Suffolk females who have been selected over the years to excel in maternal traits, including genetic resistance to Scrapie disease and Spider Lamb Syndrome. Thirty percent of the ewe lambs are kept annually as replacements from this purebred flock. Top quality rams are retained as stud bucks or sold to other purebred producers at national sales. All other lambs are retained and fed to market weight in the family-owned feedlot.

Your second flock of ewes consists of crossbred females (Suffolk X Columbia) who have been selected for post-weaning growth and prolificacy. All offspring from this flock are sold at weaning to a lamb buyer in Colorado, who puts the lambs in a feedlot and feeds them to market weight. The lamb buyer is a regular customer because he knows this commercial flock is genetically resistant to the Spider Lamb Syndrome.

Suffolk Ram Performance Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ram No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Weaning Weight</th>
<th>Post Weaning</th>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>Milk &amp; Gain</th>
<th>Number of Lambs Born</th>
<th>Number of Lambs with wts.</th>
<th>Codon 171 Genotype</th>
<th>Spider Lamb Genotype</th>
<th>*Birth Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Star</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>NN</td>
<td>TW</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chapman</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>QQ</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Donner</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Eagle</td>
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<td>5.6</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Perfection</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Horse</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>Slacker</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>NN</td>
<td>TW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Outlier</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>QR</td>
<td>NN</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breed Averages</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<td>1.23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*S = single  *TW = twin  *TR = triplet
QUESTIONS

1. Which two rams are best suited for use in the purebred flock? Star (1) and Slacker (7)
2. Which ram has no genetic resistance to the Scrapie disease? Chapman (2)
3. Which ram is most likely to sire the slowest growing progeny to 120 days-of-age? Donner (3)
4. Which ram will improve prolificacy the most? Slacker (7)
5. Which ram is least suited for use in your flock of crossbred ewes? Chapman (2)
6. Which two rams should you purchase to meet the goals of your crossbred flock? Perfection (5) and Slacker (7)
7. Which two rams are not genetically resistant to the Spider Lamb Syndrome? Chapman (2) and Eagle (4)
8. Which two rams are the most proven? Star (1) and Slacker (7)
9. Which ram’s daughters would you expect to generate the lowest number of lambs born? Outlier (8)
10. Which ram has two siblings? Eagle (4)
11. Which of the rams that were born a twin, offers the least post weaning growth? Horse (6)
12. Which ram is the least suited as a maternal sire? Outlier (8)
13. Which two rams have the most balanced performance profile when considering a combination of growth, maternal traits and Scrapie resistance? Star (1) and Slacker (7)
14. Which ram would be well suited for your crossbred ewes, except for the fact that he is not genetically resistant to Spider Lamb Syndrome? Eagle (4)
15. Which ram is below breed average for all of the listed traits except “number of lambs born”? Donner (3)
National/Wisconsin 4-H Livestock Skillathon Resource Materials:

*Suggested Study Materials Include But Are Not Limited To The Following List.

Updated: 12/2015

**Swine Resources**

**OSU Swine Resource Handbook For market and breeding projects 4-H**
circular 134 R
The Ohio State University
http://estore.osu-extension.org/productdetails.cfm?PC=2525

**Seedstock Edge:**
www.nationalswine.com
National Swine Registry
West Lafayette, IN

**Nasco Farm & Ranch Catalog**
Fort Atkinson, WI 1-800-558-9595
http://www.enasco.com

**Swine Learning Lab Interactive CD**
The Ohio State University
Phone: 614-292-4848

**Livestock E-Quiz:**
http://web.extension.illinois.edu/equiz/

**Illinois Trail - Technology and Research: Allied & Integrated Livestock Linkages**
http://livestocktrail.illinois.edu/

**Illini Porknet (Ask the Expert):**
http://livestocktrail.illinois.edu/porknet/

**PORK magazine:**
http://www.Porkmag.com

**Quality Assurance materials from National Pork Board:**
http://www.pork.org/Home.aspx

**Youth Pork Quality Assurance Program**
Phone: 800-456-7675

**Information on all swine breeds:**
http://www.ansi.okstate.edu

**American Meat Institute:**
http://www.meatami.org

**Pork Industry Handbook**

**4-H Swine Literature:**
**Swine 1** – Growing with Swine (revised 2004)
**Swine 2** – Becoming Swine Smart (revised 2004)
**Swine 3** – Entering the Arena (revised 2004)
**Swine Helper's Guide** (revised 2004)
Available from your Extension offices

**Swine CCS Materials** – Available at www.n4hccs.org

**Swine Fact Sheet Library** www.pork.org (under publications)
http://www.pork.org/youth-and-education/youth-production-resources/

**National Pork Board Swine Quiz and Skillathon Resources:**
Wisconsin Youth Livestock Resource Webpage:
University of Wisconsin Madison and UW-Extension
1675 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706
Phone: (608) 263-4304
http://fyi.uwex.edu/youthlivestock/

National Directory of State Extension Services:

Beef Resources

4-H Beef Literature:
Beef 1 – Bite into Beef (revised 2005)
Beef 2 – Here’s the Beef (revised 2005)
Beef 3 – Leading the Charge (revised 2005)
Available from your Extension offices
4-H CCS Materials – Available at www.n4hccs.org

Illini Beefnet (Ask the Expert):  http://web.extension.illinois.edu/oardc/

OSU Beef Resource Handbook
4-H circular 117R
The Ohio State University  http://estore.osu-extension.org/productdetails.cfm?PC=2313

Illinois Beef Handbook -
http://web.extension.illinois.edu/oardc/downloads/43908.pdf

Beef Production and Management Decisions 2nd Edition by Robert Taylor

Feeds and Feeding by Morrison and Morrison

Forages, Fourth Edition by Maurice E. Heath, Robert F. Barnes and Darrel S. Metcalfe

Meat Evaluation Handbook by National Cattlemen’s Beef Association

Information on all beef breeds:  http://www.ansi.okstate.edu

Sheep Resources

OSU Sheep Resource Handbook
4-H circular 194 R
The Ohio State University PH. 614-292-1607
http://estore.osu-extension.org/productdetails.cfm?sku=194R

Sheep Production Handbook - Formerly called the sheep industry development handbook or SID
803-771-3500 ext. 46

4-H Literature: Available from your Extension offices
Sheep 1 – Lambs, Rams, and You (revised 2000)
Sheep 2 – Shear Delight (revised 2000)
Sheep 3 – Leading the Flock (revised 2000)
Sheep Helper’s guide
4-H CCS Materials – Available at www.n4hccs.org
Goat Resources

4-H Literature:
Meat Goats
Meat Goat 1 - Just Browsing
Meat Goat 2 - Growing up with Meat Goats
Meat Goat 3 - Meating the Future
Meat Goat Helper's Guide
Available from your extension offices
4-H CCS Materials – Available at www.n4hccs.org

American Boer Goat Association: http://www.abga.org/

Information on breeds: http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/

International Boer Goat Association
P. O. Box 663 Spicewood, TX 78669
Toll Free phone: 877-640-4242 Toll Free Fax: 877-640-4060 Web: http://abga.org/

OSU Goat Resource Handbook
4-H circular 135 R
The Ohio State University PH. 614-292-1607
http://estore.osu-extension.org/productdetails.cfm?sku=135R

Texas A&M University Meat Goat Resources:

North Carolina State University Meat Goat Materials:

Penn State University Meat Goat Materials:
http://bedford.extension.psu.edu/agriculture/goat/Goat%20Lessons.htm

Iowa State Meat Goat Resources:
http://www.extension.iastate.edu/4h/projects/meat-goat
http://www.extension.iastate.edu/4h/page/meat-goat-judging

Cornell University Meat Goat Fact Sheets: http://4h.ansci.cornell.edu/animal-programs/goats/meat-goats/

Langston University Goat Materials: Search this site for a variety of goat related tools and resources. http://www.luresext.edu/
**Forage Resources**

Forages CD-ROM Companion

Volume 1 – An Introduction to Grassland Agriculture Volume 2 –
The Science of Grassland Agriculture Iowa State University Press
Ames, IA 50014
Orders: 1-800-862-6657

by Maurice E. Heath, Robert F. Barnes, Darrel S. Metcalfe Iowa State University Press
Ames, IA 50014
Orders: 1-800-862-6657


**Pennsylvania Forage Handbook**

Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences 217 Ag Administration Bldg.
University Park, PA 16802 Phone:
814-865-2541

**Southern Forages**

Circulation Department Potash & Phosphate Institute
655 Engineering Drive, Suite 110
Norcross, Georgia 30092-2843
Phone: 770-447-0335
Price: $25.00

**Forage Web Links**

Purdue University
[http://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/forages/forageid/forageid.htm](http://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/forages/forageid/forageid.htm)

University of Idaho

UW-Extension
[http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/articles.htm](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/articles.htm)

University of Kentucky
[http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage/ForageBooks.htm](http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage/ForageBooks.htm)

**Meat Resources**

**ITCS Instructional Materials**

1401 South Maryland
Drive Urbana IL 61801
USA (217) 244-3906
(800) 345-6087 (orders only)
FAX (217) 333-0005
[http://im.itcs.illinois.edu/MDS100a.htm](http://im.itcs.illinois.edu/MDS100a.htm)

**Flash Cards**

Retail Meat Cut Identification-Flash Card Set
This is the easiest way to teach or learn to recognize the common retail cuts of beef, pork, and lamb! These 5”x7” cards, with cut descriptions on the back, showcase 126 full-color photographs of the retail cuts of meat. Each image is printed on high-quality, glossy-finished card stock and comes in a custom-designed box.
[https://pubsplus.illinois.edu/X180c.html](https://pubsplus.illinois.edu/X180c.html) X187b 150 cards $75.00
MEATS – Online Web Resources

ICEV Media - Great listing of online tools/judging classes

Texas A&M - Listing of relevant meats judging contacts
http://agrilife.org/4hmeat/academics/meat-science/4h/resources/

Texas A&M Meat Judging Online Judging Tools
http://agrilife.org/4hmeat/academics/meat-science/4h/meat-judging/

American Meat Science Association
http://www.meatscience.org/students/meat-judging-program

Nasco Farm and Ranch Catalog
https://www.enasco.com/action/solr/select?q=meats+judging

Online Meats Identification and Placing Classes

Texas A&M University Aggie Meat Judging Resources
http://aggiemeat.tamu.edu/

University of Nebraska– Lincoln Meats Judging Resources
http://food.unl.edu/meat-cuts-identification

University of Kentucky Agripedia Meats Judging Resources
http://www.ca.uky.edu/agripedia/agmania/meats/

“Retail Meat Identification” App on ITunes or Play Store: $2.99 - University of Illinois

The Guide to Identifying Meat Cuts
Booklet published cooperatively by American Meat Science Association, National Cattlemen’s Beef Association and National Pork Producers Council focused on meat labeling, meat safety, cuts of meats, nutrition labeling, wrapping meat, and meat cookery.

ONLINE at: http://issuu.com/beefcheckoff/docs/meat_cuts_guide

Registrations are due February 26!

See you on March 5!