

Countdown Chapter 2

Livestock



Countdown Chapter 2

Livestock

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Livestock

Beef Breeds

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Fill in the Blanks

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of beef, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

Clues

1. This breed originated in Scotland, is polled with a black smooth coat, and is known for carcass quality, milking, mothering, and reproductive abilities.
2. This breed was developed in the southwestern United States by crossing Angus with Brahman cattle from India. It is black and known for the ability to withstand heat and insects.
3. This breed was developed in France and imported into the United States from Mexico in 1936. It is large, white, and is noted for fast growth and lean carcasses.
4. Developed in Italy, this breed is white with black pigmentation. It is the largest breed and is noted for growth and beef producing abilities.
5. Originating in Germany, this breed is a solid cream to a reddish-yellow in color. It is a general purpose breed with good mothering abilities.
6. This breed was developed in England and brought to the United States in 1817. It is red with a white face, and is known for its vigor, hardiness, foraging ability, and quiet disposition.
7. This is a breed that originated in west-central France. It is light to golden red in color with lighter circles around the eyes and muzzle. When this breed is slaughtered at an early age, it yields a high percentage of lean meat with a minimum amount of fat.
8. Developed in the United States from the Hereford breed, this breed displays the same characteristics as Herefords except for the polled trait.
9. This breed was developed on the King Ranch in Texas, is five-eighths Shorthorn and three-eighths Brahman, and is known for its hardiness, growth rate, long life, heat tolerance, and insect resistance.
10. This breed was brought to the United States from England in 1783. Animals can be red, white, or roan in color, and are also noted for their good disposition, mothering, and milking ability.
11. Imported into the United States from Switzerland, France, and Germany, this breed is red to dark red, spotted with a white face, and is noted for its fast growth and milking ability.
12. This breed originated from Spanish Antilysin cattle and has long horns and several different color patterns. It is known for longevity, hardiness, strong survival instincts, and resistant to disease and parasites.

References: Beef Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Beef Resource Handbook
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Breeds

Fill in the Blanks—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of beef, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. A n g u s
2. B r a n g u s
3. C h a r o l a i s
4. C h i a n i n a
5. G e l b v i e h
6. H e r e f o r d
7. L i m o u s i n
8. P o l l e d H e r e f o r d
9. S a n t a G e r t r u d i s
10. S h o r t h o r n
11. S i m m e n t a l
12. T e x a s L o n g h o r n

Clues

1. This breed originated in Scotland, is polled with a black smooth coat, and is known for carcass quality, milking, mothering, and reproductive abilities.
2. This breed was developed in the southwestern United States by crossing Angus with Brahman cattle from India. It is black and known for the ability to withstand heat and insects.
3. This breed was developed in France and imported into the United States from Mexico in 1936. It is large, white, and is noted for fast growth and lean carcasses.
4. Developed in Italy, this breed is white with black pigmentation. It is the largest breed and is noted for growth and beef producing abilities.
5. Originating in Germany, this breed is a solid cream to a reddish-yellow in color. It is a general purpose breed with good mothering abilities.
6. This breed was developed in England and brought to the United States in 1817. It is red with a white face, and is known for its vigor, hardiness, foraging ability, and quiet disposition.
7. This is a breed that originated in west-central France. It is light to golden red in color with lighter circles around the eyes and muzzle. When this breed is slaughtered at an early age, it yields a high percentage of lean meat with a minimum amount of fat.
8. Developed in the United States from the Hereford breed, this breed displays the same characteristics as Herefords except for the polled trait.
9. This breed was developed on the King Ranch in Texas, is five-eighths Shorthorn and three-eighths Brahman, and is known for its hardiness, growth rate, long life, heat tolerance, and insect resistance.
10. This breed was brought to the United States from England in 1783. Animals can be red, white, or roan in color, and are also noted for their good disposition, mothering, and milking ability.
11. Imported into the United States from Switzerland, France, and Germany, this breed is red to dark red, spotted with a white face, and is noted for its fast growth and milking ability.
12. This breed originated from Spanish Antilysin cattle and has long horns and several different color patterns. It is known for longevity, hardiness, strong survival instincts, and resistant to disease and parasites.

References: Beef Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Beef Resource Handbook
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Dairy Cattle Breeds

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Fill in the Blanks

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of dairy cattle, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

Clues

1. This breed was developed in 1750 in the county of Ayr, Scotland, is medium in size with average milk production, and has strongly-attached, well-shaped udders. Cows are known for their extreme hardiness and good foraging ability. They are red or mahogany, and white in color.
2. Originated in Switzerland, this breed is large with high milk production and was developed to graze the mountains and produce high protein milk for cheese. Cows are known for their strength, ruggedness, and good feet and leg structure. Animals are solid brown with a black nose, switch, and hooves.
3. This breed was developed on an island in the English Channel to produce high fat milk for making butter. Cows are known for their gentle nature and their yellow-tinted milk, and they can be characterized by their fawn and white markings.
4. This breed originated in the Netherlands. It is largest and most numerous breed. Cows are known for producing the highest volume of milk of all breeds. They are black and white, or red and white in color.
5. This breed was developed on an island in the English Channel. They are the smallest cows and produce milk that is the highest in fat and protein. They are characterized by a shade of fawn with or without white markings.
6. Developed from an English breed of cattle, this breed association was formed in 1972, from cattle who are intermediate in size and milk production, are efficient in converting feed into meat or milk, and have a high heat tolerance. They can be red, white, or roan in color.

Reference: Dairy Learning Laboratory Kit

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Dairy Cattle Breeds

Fill in the Blanks—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of dairy cattle, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. A y r s h i r e
2. B r o w n S w i s s
3. G u e r n s e y
4. H o l s t e i n
5. J e r s e y
6. M i l k i n g S h o r t h o r n

Clues

1. This breed was developed in 1750 in the county of Ayr, Scotland, is medium in size with average milk production, and has strongly-attached, well-shaped udders. Cows are known for their extreme hardiness and good foraging ability. They are red or mahogany, and white in color.
2. Originated in Switzerland, this breed is large with high milk production and was developed to graze the mountains and produce high protein milk for cheese. Cows are known for their strength, ruggedness, and good feet and leg structure. Animals are solid brown with a black nose, switch, and hooves.
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Reference: Dairy Learning Laboratory Kit

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Breeds

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Fill in the Blanks

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of goats, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

Clues

1. This breed originated in France, has upright ears, and can be any color or combination of colors. It has a straight face, medium to short hair, and is medium to large in size.
2. This is the only breed developed in the United States. It has either "gopher" or "elf ears." Any color or combination of colors is acceptable, and it has short, fine, glossy hair.
3. A Swiss breed of rugged bone, it is medium to large in size, and either white or cream in color. It has short and fine hair, is erect-eared, and has either a straight or dished face.
4. A Swiss breed known for upright ears, straight faces, and chamiosee color, it has a black belly and a light gray to black udder. One of the smaller Swiss breeds, it is a minimum of 28 inches in height and is the newest recognized breed by the A.D.G.A.
5. This breed was originated in the Himalaya Mountains of Asia, has a straight or concave nose, pendulous ears, and twisted horns. It is usually a small, white, breed, with a long, fine, and lustrous mohair fiber coat. The fine underwool is a valuable product called cashmere. This breed is known primarily as a browsing animal.
6. This breed came from West and Central Africa and the Caribbean. Dwarf, short legged, hardy and alert, its profile should have a dished appearance with a broad, strong, and well-muscled jaw. It has a small compact body and its main colors are white caramel, caramel, gray agouti, black agouti, and charcoal.
7. This breed originated in India and Egypt, is known for its high quality, high butterfat, and milk production. It has a strong convex facial profile between the ears and the muzzle and long, bell shaped, wide ears. It can have any color pattern and have short, glossy, fine hair.
8. Of Swiss origin, this breed is medium in size, has upright ears and a dished or straight face, is solid colored varying from light fawn to dark chocolate. It has white ears with dark spots in the middle, two white stripes down the face from each eye to the muzzle, white hind legs, and a white triangle on either side of the tail. It is known for its high milk productivity.

References: Goat Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Goat Resource Handbook

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Breeds

Fill in the Blanks—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of goats, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. A I p i n e
2. A n g o r a
3. L a m a n c h a
4. N u b i a n
5. O b e r h a s l i
6. P y g m y
7. S a a n e n
8. T o g g e n b u r g

Clues

1. This breed originated in France, has upright ears, and can be any color or combination of colors. It has a straight face, medium to short hair, and is medium to large in size.
2. This is the only breed developed in the United States. It has either “gopher” or “elf ears.” Any color or combination of colors is acceptable, and it has short, fine, glossy hair.
3. A Swiss breed of rugged bone, it is medium to large in size, and either white or cream in color. It has short and fine hair, is erect-eared, and has either a straight or dished face.
4. A Swiss breed known for upright ears, straight faces, and chamiosee color, it has a black belly and a light gray to black udder. One of the smaller Swiss breeds, it is a minimum of 28 inches in height and is the newest recognized breed by the A.D.G.A.
5. This breed was originated in the Himalaya Mountains of Asia, has a straight or concave nose, pendulous ears, and twisted horns. It is usually a small, white, breed, with a long, fine, and lustrous mohair fiber coat. The fine underwool is a valuable product called cashmere. This breed is known primarily as a browsing animal.
6. This breed came from West and Central Africa and the Caribbean. Dwarf, short legged, hardy and alert, its profile should have a dished appearance with a broad, strong, and well-muscled jaw. It has a small compact body and its main colors are white caramel, caramel, gray agouti, black agouti, and charcoal.
7. This breed originated in India and Egypt, is known for its high quality, high butterfat, and milk production. It has a strong convex facial profile between the ears and the muzzle and long, bell shaped, wide ears. It can have any color pattern and have short, glossy, fine hair.
8. Of Swiss origin, this breed is medium in size, has upright ears and a dished or straight face, is solid colored varying from light fawn to dark chocolate. It has white ears with dark spots in the middle, two white stripes down the face from each eye to the muzzle, white hind legs, and a white triangle on either side of the tail. It is known for its high milk productivity.

References: Goat Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Goat Resource Handbook
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Breeds

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names. The circled letters will then spell out one remaining breed.

1. _____ (O) _____
2. _____ (O) _____
3. _____ (O) _____
4. _____ (O) _____
5. (O) _____
6. _____ (O) _____
7. _____ (O) _____
8. _____ (O) _____
9. _____ _____ (O) _____

Fill in the Blanks

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of sheep, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

The last breed name is

The circled answer is a breed that was developed in Southern England. It is large framed, wool capped, black faced, and medium woolled. It has good milking ability and high carcass cutability.

Clues

1. This breed is fine-boned, produces medium grade wool, reaches sexual maturity early, and is very prolific, producing two to four lambs each lambing.
2. This breed is white faced and was developed in New Zealand from a Lincoln and Leicester X Merino crosses. It is medium in size and yields heavy, medium wool fleeces.
3. This breed was developed in the United States from a Lincoln ram and Rambouillet ewe cross. It is known for size, wool producing ability, and productivity under range conditions. It is a white faced, polled breed and has wool on the legs.
4. This breed was developed in England, is dark faced, polled, has wool on the head and face, and is heavy muscled and milks well.
5. This breed is polled with a black head and legs and has the greatest number of purebred registrations in the United States. It is a sire breed known for its meatiness and carcass quality.
6. This is the oldest breed from England and is known for producing a meaty carcass. It is polled with a gray to a mouse-brown colored face, has wool on the legs, and produces a medium wool.
7. This breed was developed in Scotland and is adaptable to a variety of climates. It is small in size, white faced, bare legged and headed, and is a good milker possessing excellent lamb vigor.
8. This breed, developed in Southern England, is polled, scurred, or horned. A ewe breed, it is known for breeding out of season, heavy milking ability, and producing more than one lamb crop per year. This breed also yields heavily muscled carcasses.
9. This breed was developed in France. It is long lived, rugged, and will breed out of season. It has fine wool, is large and white faced, and has wool on the head and legs.

References: Sheep Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Sheep Resource Handbook
 Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Breeds

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names. The circled letters will then spell out one remaining breed.

1. F i n n s (h) e e p
2. C o r r i e d (a) l e
3. C o l u (m) b i a
4. S h r o (p) s h i r e
5. (S) u f f o l k
6. S o u t (h) d o w n
7. C h e v (i) o t
8. D o (r) s e t
9. R a m b o u i l l (e) t

Fill in the Blanks—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of sheep, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

The last breed name is
Hampshire.

The circled answer is a breed that was developed in Southern England. It is large framed, wool capped, black faced, and medium wooled. It has good milking ability and high carcass cutability.

Clues

1. This breed is fine-boned, produces medium grade wool, reaches sexual maturity early, and is very prolific, producing two to four lambs each lambing.
2. This breed is white faced and was developed in New Zealand from a Lincoln and Leicester X Merino crosses. It is medium in size and yields heavy, medium wool fleeces.
3. This breed was developed in the United States from a Lincoln ram and Rambouillet ewe cross. It is known for size, wool producing ability, and productivity under range conditions. It is a white faced, polled breed and has wool on the legs.
4. This breed was developed in England, is dark faced, polled, has wool on the head and face, and is heavy muscled and milks well.
5. This breed is polled with a black head and legs and has the greatest number of purebred registrations in the United States. It is a sire breed known for its meatiness and carcass quality.
6. This is the oldest breed from England and is known for producing a meaty carcass. It is polled with a gray to a mouse-brown colored face, has wool on the legs, and produces a medium wool.
7. This breed was developed in Scotland and is adaptable to a variety of climates. It is small in size, white faced, bare legged and headed, and is a good milker possessing excellent lamb vigor.
8. This breed, developed in Southern England, is polled, scurred, or horned. A ewe breed, it is known for breeding out of season, heavy milking ability, and producing more than one lamb crop per year. This breed also yields heavily muscled carcasses.
9. This breed was developed in France. It is long lived, rugged, and will breed out of season. It has fine wool, is large and white faced, and has wool on the head and legs.

References: Sheep Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Sheep Resource Handbook

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Swine Breeds

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Fill in the Blanks

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of swine, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

Clues

1. This breed originated in England. It is black with white feet, tail, and face. It is known for having sound skeletons, dish-faced snouts, and short erect ears.
2. This breed was developed in Pennsylvania, is white, has medium sized droopy ears, and is a maternal breed.
3. Developed in America from a cross between red hogs from New York and red hogs from New Jersey, these hogs are light red to dark red and droopy eared. They are quick, efficient growers and are good mothers.
4. This breed, developed in England, is black with a white belt around the shoulders and both front legs. They are erect-eared and heavily muscled.
5. Originally from Denmark, this is a long bodied breed with large floppy ears and strong maternal traits.
6. This breed, developed in Ohio, is black with six white points (four white legs, tail, and nose). It is lean, droopy eared, and heavily muscled.
7. This breed was developed in Indiana. It is medium in size with black and white spots, and droopy eared. It is a fast gainer and an aggressive breeder.
8. This breed came from England. It is white colored, erect eared, and has a long, large frame. It is known as the mother breed because they produce large litters and are heavy milkers.

References: Swine Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Swine Resource Handbook
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Swine Breeds

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. B e r k s h i r e
2. C h e s t e r W h i t e
3. D u r o c
4. H a m p s h i r e
5. L a n d r a c e
6. P o l a n d C h i n a
7. S p o t t e d
8. Y o r k s h i r e

Fill in the Blanks—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the breeds of swine, where the breeds originated from, and what they look like.

Clues

1. This breed originated in England. It is black with white feet, tail, and face. It is known for having sound skeletons, dish-faced snouts, and short erect ears.
2. This breed was developed in Pennsylvania, is white, has medium sized droopy ears, and is a maternal breed.
3. Developed in America from a cross between red hogs from New York and red hogs from New Jersey, these hogs are light red to dark red and droopy eared. They are quick, efficient growers and are good mothers.
4. This breed, developed in England, is black with a white belt around the shoulders and both front legs. They are erect-eared and heavily muscled.
5. Originally from Denmark, this is a long bodied breed with large floppy ears and strong maternal traits.
6. This breed, developed in Ohio, is black with six white points (four white legs, tail, and nose). It is lean, droopy eared, and heavily muscled.
7. This breed was developed in Indiana. It is medium in size with black and white spots, and droopy eared. It is a fast gainer and an aggressive breeder.
8. This breed came from England. It is white colored, erect eared, and has a long, large frame. It is known as the mother breed because they produce large litters and are heavy milkers.

References: Swine Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Swine Resource Handbook

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Parts

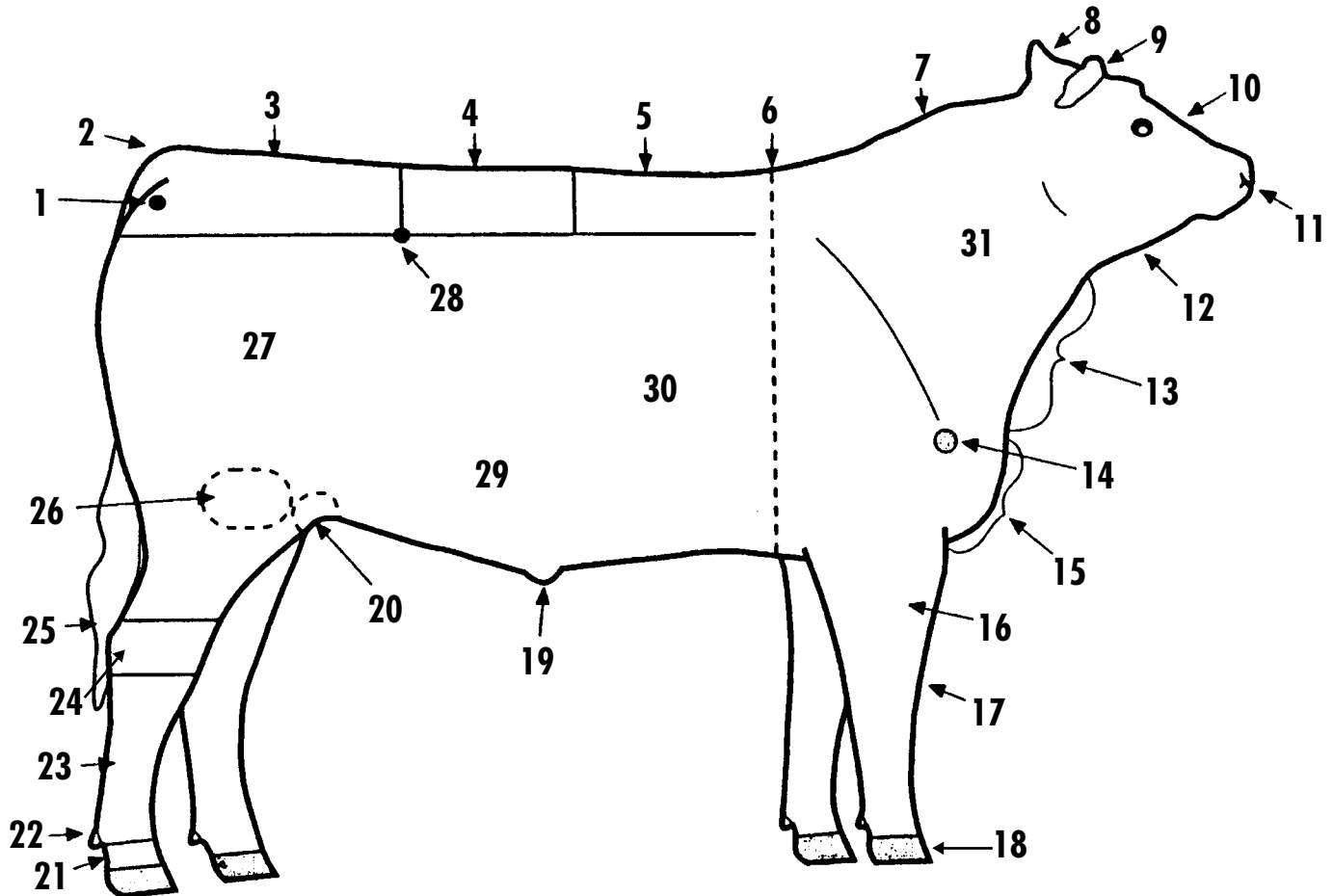
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a steer.



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ throat | _____ crest | _____ knee | _____ cannon |
| _____ neck | _____ face | _____ rib | _____ stifle joint |
| _____ point of shoulder | _____ pin | _____ sheath/navel | _____ forearm |
| _____ loin | _____ muzzle | _____ rear flank | _____ switch |
| _____ hoof | _____ dewlap | _____ ear | _____ tail head |
| _____ heart girth | _____ rump | _____ hook | _____ hindquarter |
| _____ pastern | _____ brisket | _____ dewclaw | _____ belly |
| _____ poll | _____ back | _____ hock | |

References: Ohio 4-H Beef, Sheep, and Swine Selection and Evaluation Book #103R; Beef Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Parts

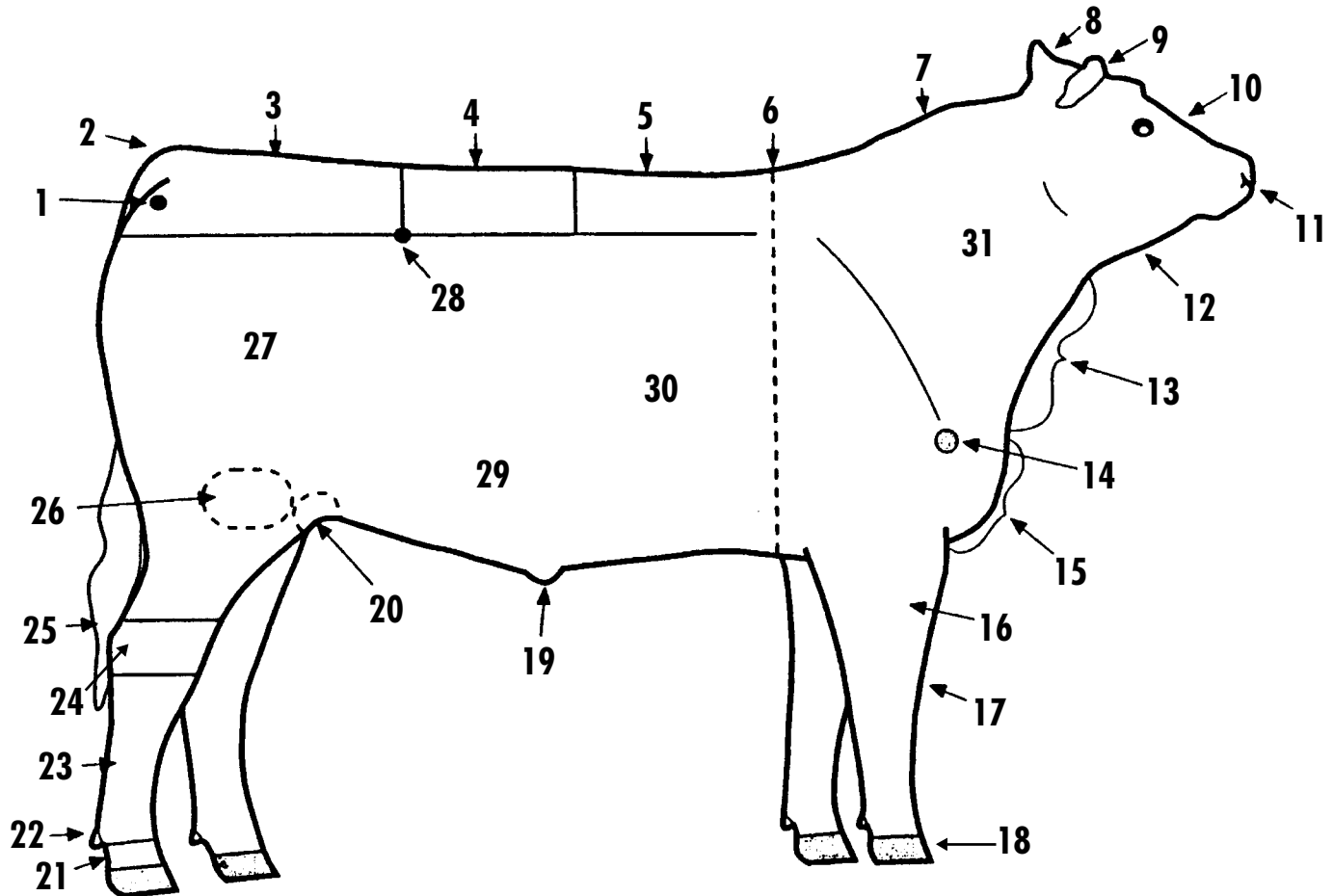
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a steer.



| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>12</u> throat | <u>7</u> crest | <u>7</u> knee | <u>23</u> cannon |
| <u>3</u> neck | <u>10</u> face | <u>30</u> rib | <u>26</u> stifle joint |
| <u>14</u> point of shoulder | <u>1</u> pin | <u>19</u> sheath/navel | <u>16</u> forearm |
| <u>4</u> loin | <u>1</u> muzzle | <u>20</u> rear flank | <u>25</u> switch |
| <u>18</u> hoof | <u>13</u> dewlap | <u>9</u> ear | <u>2</u> tail head |
| <u>6</u> heart girth | <u>3</u> rump | <u>28</u> hook | <u>27</u> hindquarter |
| <u>21</u> pastern | <u>15</u> brisket | <u>22</u> dewclaw | <u>29</u> belly |
| <u>8</u> poll | <u>5</u> back | <u>24</u> hock | |

References: Ohio 4-H Beef, Sheep, and Swine Selection and Evaluation Book #103R; Beef Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Parts

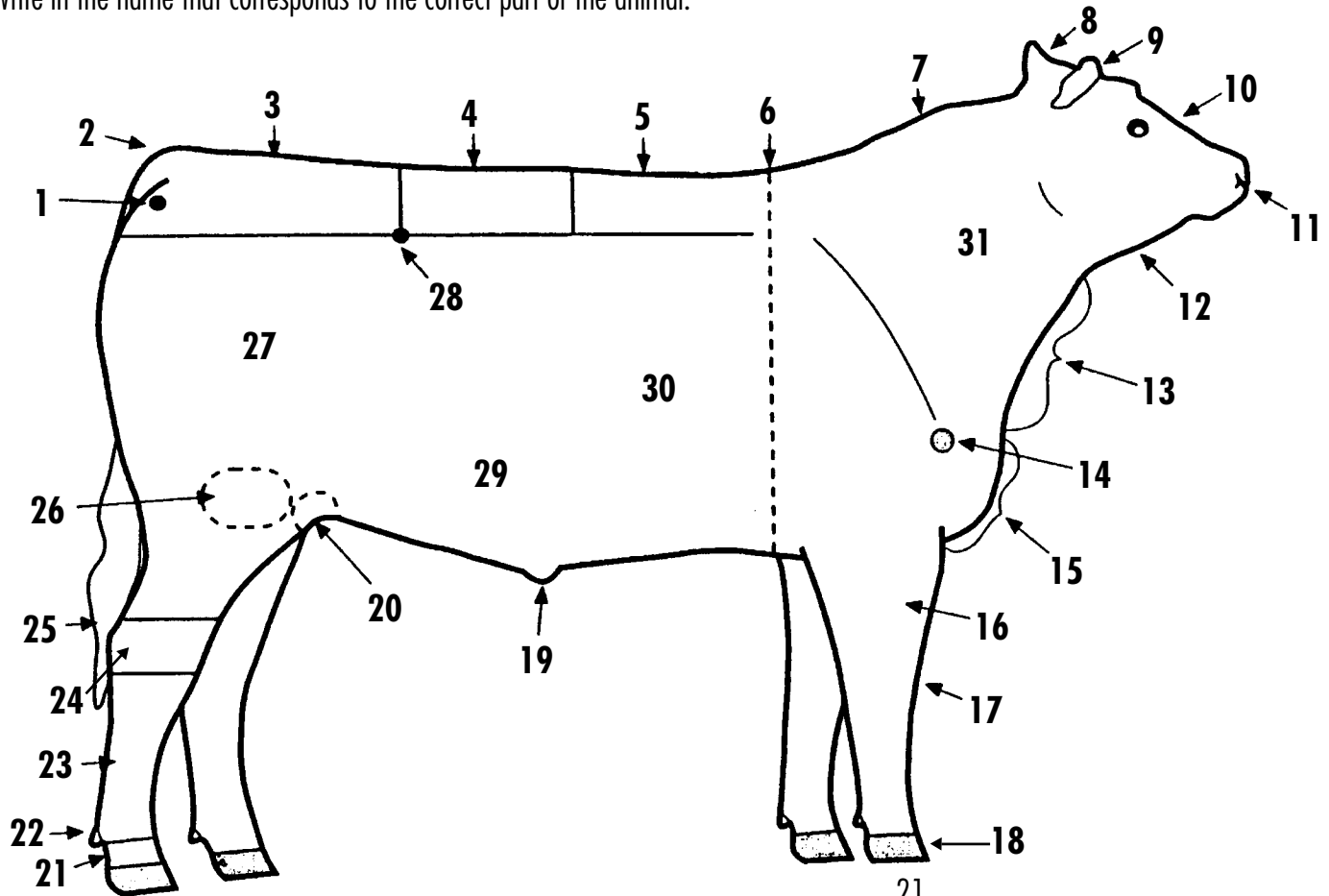
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a steer.



- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ | 25. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ | 27. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ | 29. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ | 30. _____ |
| | | 31. _____ |

References: Ohio 4-H Beef, Sheep, and Swine Selection and Evaluation Book #103R; Beef Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Parts

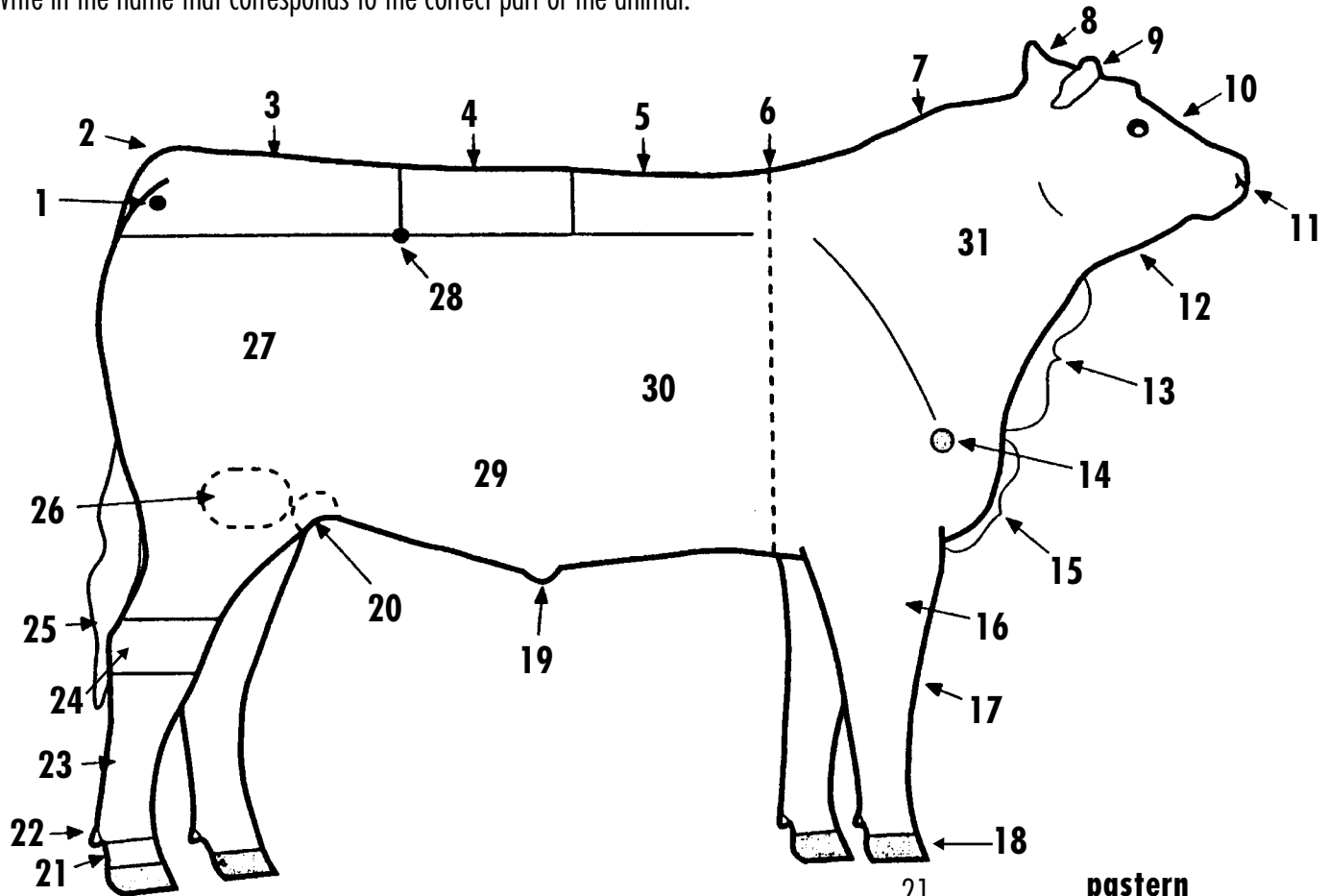
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a steer.



1. _____ **pin** _____
2. _____ **tail head** _____
3. _____ **rump** _____
4. _____ **loin** _____
5. _____ **back** _____
6. _____ **heart girth** _____
7. _____ **crest** _____
8. _____ **poll** _____
9. _____ **ear** _____
10. _____ **face** _____

11. _____ **muzzle** _____
12. _____ **throat** _____
13. _____ **dewlap** _____
14. _____ **point of shoulder** _____
15. _____ **brisket** _____
16. _____ **forearm** _____
17. _____ **knee** _____
18. _____ **hoof** _____
19. _____ **sheath/navel** _____
20. _____ **rear flank** _____

21. _____ **pastern** _____
22. _____ **dewclaw** _____
23. _____ **cannon** _____
24. _____ **hock** _____
25. _____ **switch** _____
26. _____ **stifle joint** _____
27. _____ **hindquarter** _____
28. _____ **hook** _____
29. _____ **belly** _____
30. _____ **rib** _____
31. _____ **neck** _____

References: Ohio 4-H Beef, Sheep, and Swine Selection and Evaluation Book #103R; Beef Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Dairy Cow Parts

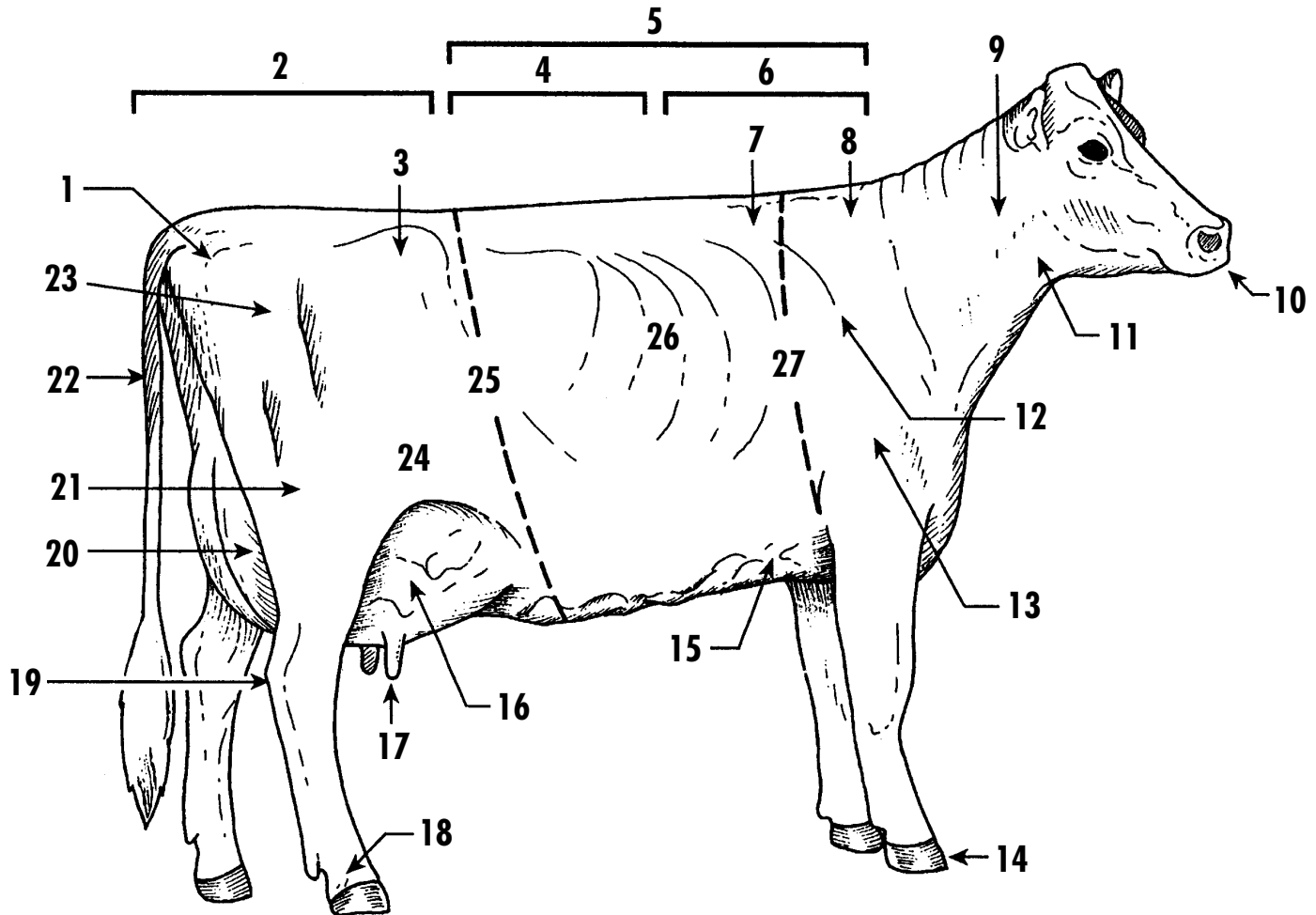
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a dairy cow.



- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| _____ pin bone | _____ withers | _____ rump | _____ tail |
| _____ pastern | _____ hock | _____ fore udder | _____ hip |
| _____ back | _____ rear udder | _____ crops | _____ stifle |
| _____ loin | _____ heart girth | _____ chest floor | _____ throat |
| _____ chine | _____ shoulder blade | _____ neck | _____ ribs |
| _____ thurl | _____ point of shoulder | _____ muzzle | _____ barrel |
| _____ teat | _____ hoof | _____ thigh | |

Reference: *The Dairy Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit*
Prepared By: *Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student*

Livestock

Dairy Cow Parts

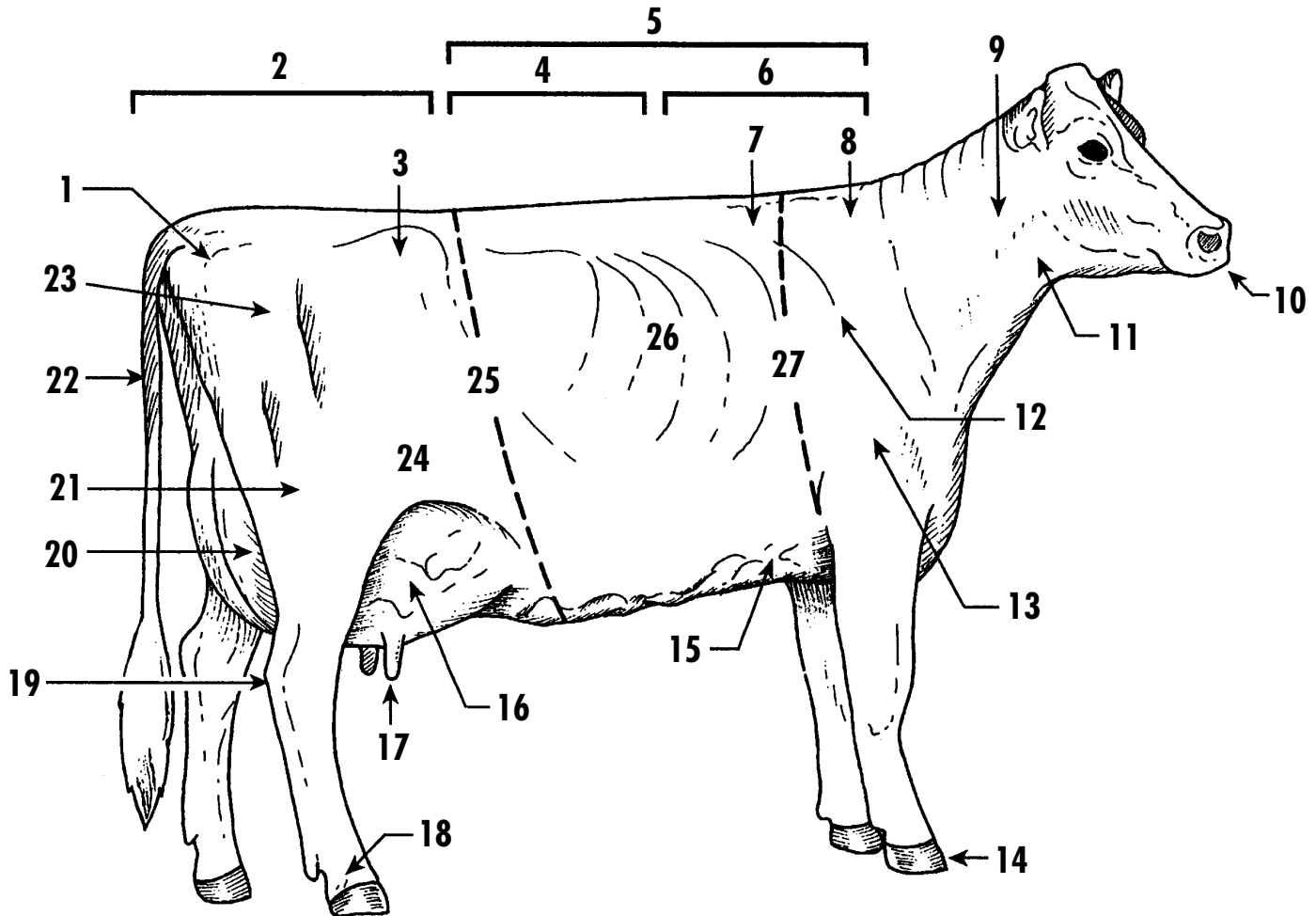
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a dairy cow.



| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <u>1</u> pin bone | <u>8</u> withers | <u>2</u> rump | <u>22</u> tail |
| <u>18</u> pastern | <u>19</u> hock | <u>16</u> fore udder | <u>3</u> hip |
| <u>5</u> back | <u>20</u> rear udder | <u>7</u> crops | <u>24</u> stifle |
| <u>4</u> loin | <u>27</u> heart girth | <u>15</u> chest floor | <u>1</u> throat |
| <u>6</u> chine | <u>12</u> shoulder blade | <u>9</u> neck | <u>26</u> ribs |
| <u>23</u> thurl | <u>13</u> point of shoulder | <u>10</u> muzzle | <u>25</u> barrel |
| <u>7</u> teat | <u>14</u> hoof | <u>21</u> thigh | |

Reference: *The Dairy Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit*
Prepared By: Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Dairy Cow Parts

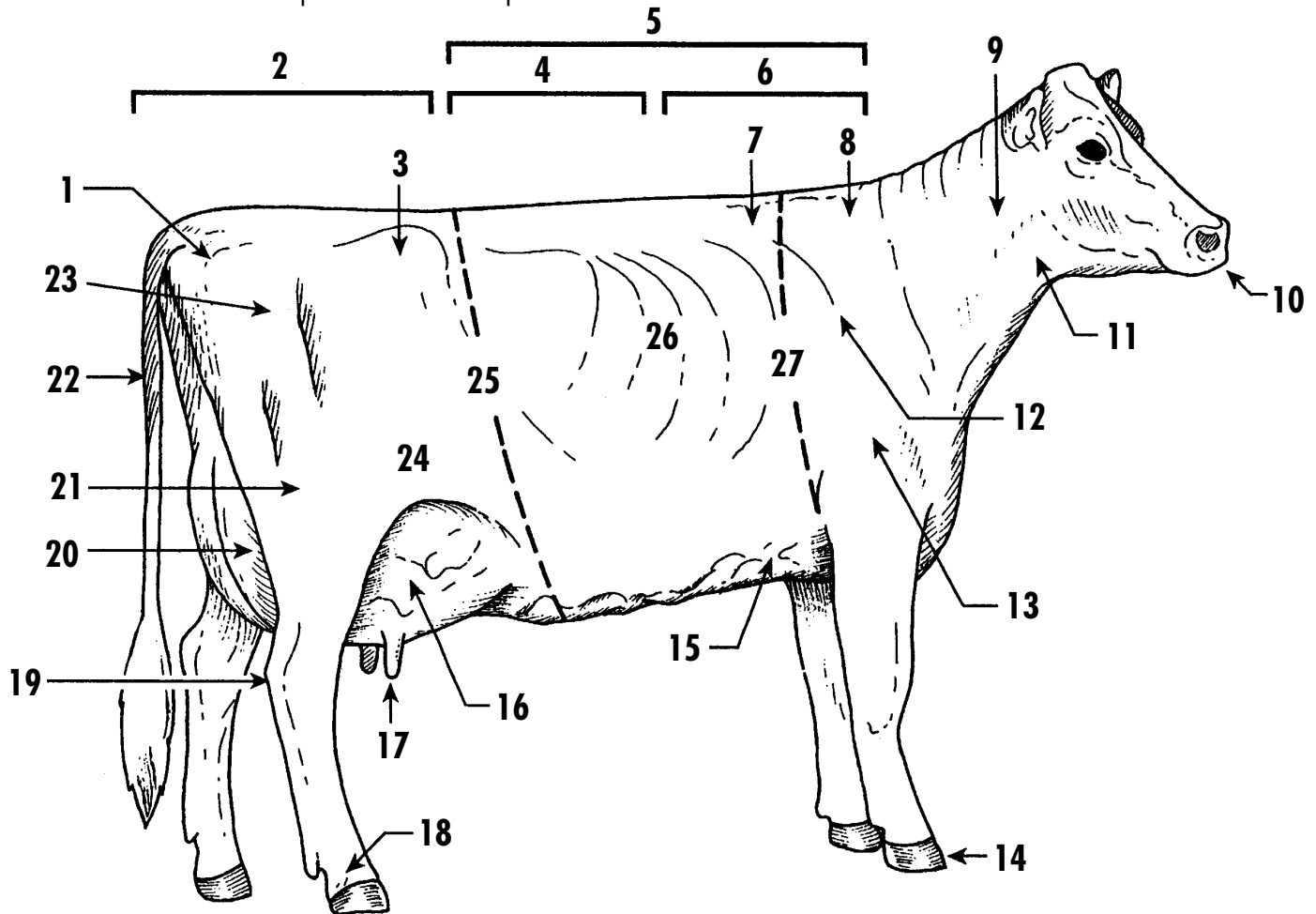
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a dairy cow.



- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 10. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 11. _____ | 20. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 12. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 13. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 14. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 15. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 16. _____ | 25. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 17. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 18. _____ | 27. _____ |

Reference: The Dairy Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Dairy Cow Parts

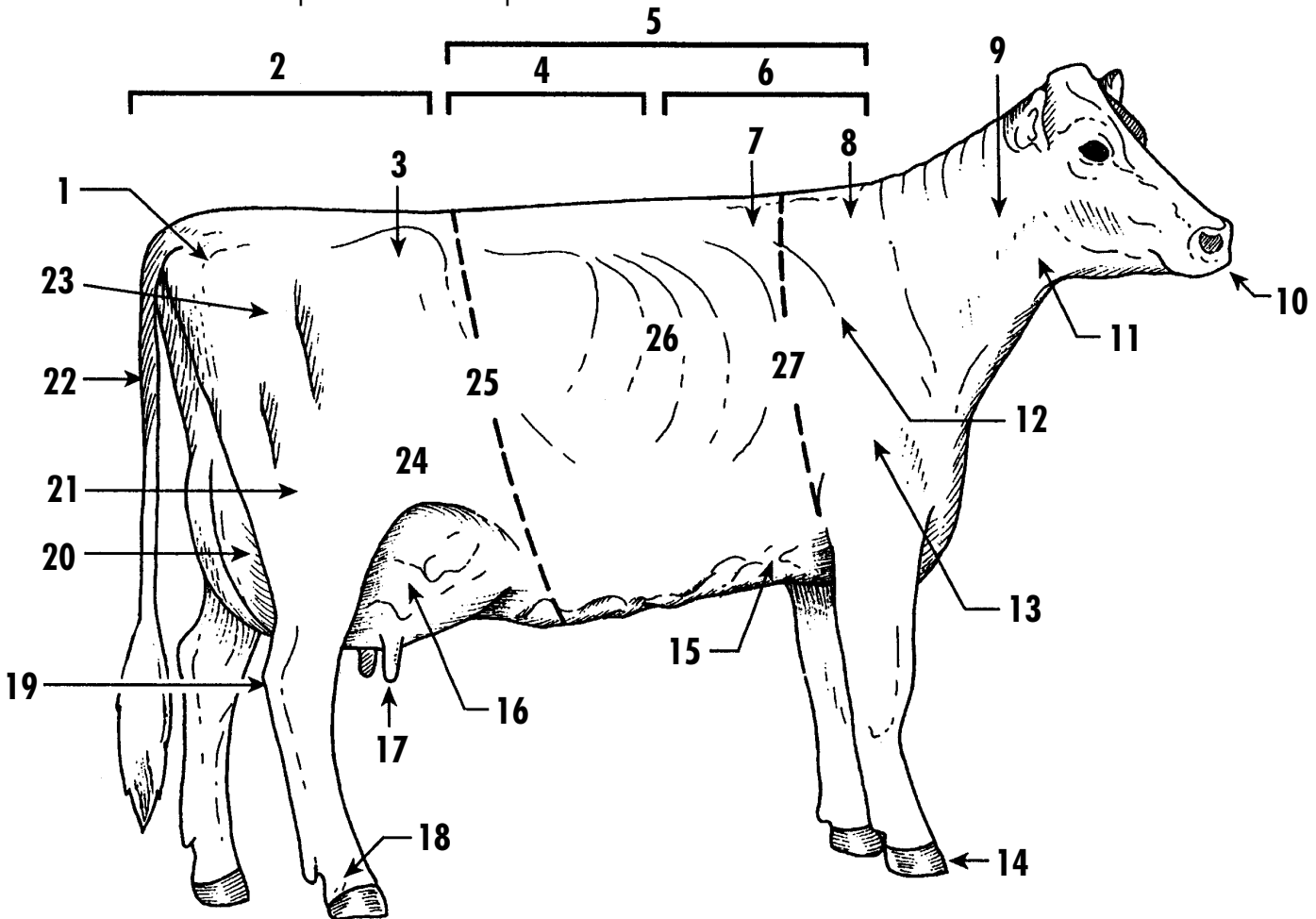
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a dairy cow.



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u> </u> | 10. <u> </u> | 19. <u> </u> |
| 2. <u> </u> | 11. <u> </u> | 20. <u> </u> |
| 3. <u> </u> | 12. <u> </u> | 21. <u> </u> |
| 4. <u> </u> | 13. <u> </u> | 22. <u> </u> |
| 5. <u> </u> | 14. <u> </u> | 23. <u> </u> |
| 6. <u> </u> | 15. <u> </u> | 24. <u> </u> |
| 7. <u> </u> | 16. <u> </u> | 25. <u> </u> |
| 8. <u> </u> | 17. <u> </u> | 26. <u> </u> |
| 9. <u> </u> | 18. <u> </u> | 27. <u> </u> |

Reference: *The Dairy Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit*
Prepared By: *Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student*

Livestock

Goat Parts

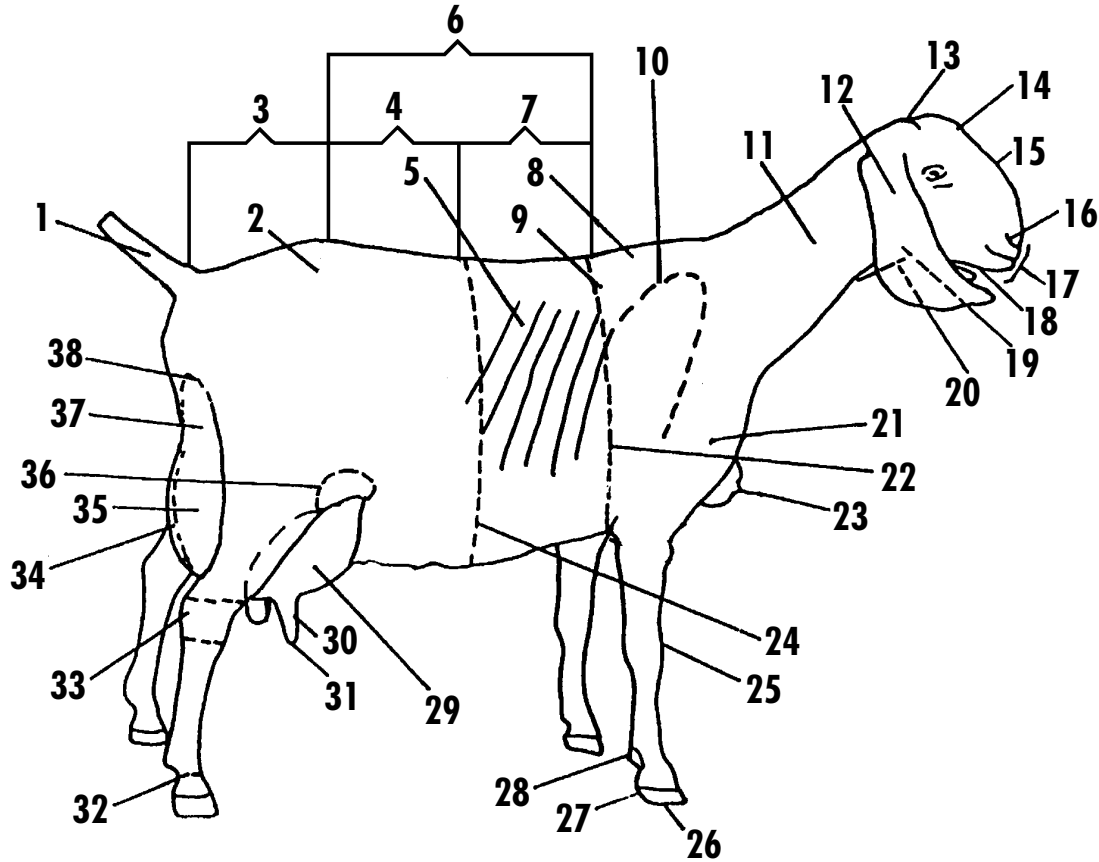
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a goat.



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ rib | _____ heart girth | _____ muzzle | _____ rear udder |
| _____ ear | _____ pastern | _____ escutcheon | _____ nostril |
| _____ point of shoulder | _____ forehead | _____ fore udder | _____ tail |
| _____ throat | _____ crop | _____ neck | _____ teat |
| _____ withers | _____ sole | _____ bridge of nose | _____ rear udder attachment |
| _____ heel | _____ rump | _____ chine | _____ knee |
| _____ jaw | _____ hock | _____ barrel | _____ dewlap |
| _____ brisket | _____ stifle joint | _____ poll | _____ shoulder blade |
| _____ hip | _____ loin | _____ back | _____ medial suspensory ligament |
| _____ orifice | _____ dewclaw | | |

References: Goat Resource 4-H Handbook; Goat Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Parts

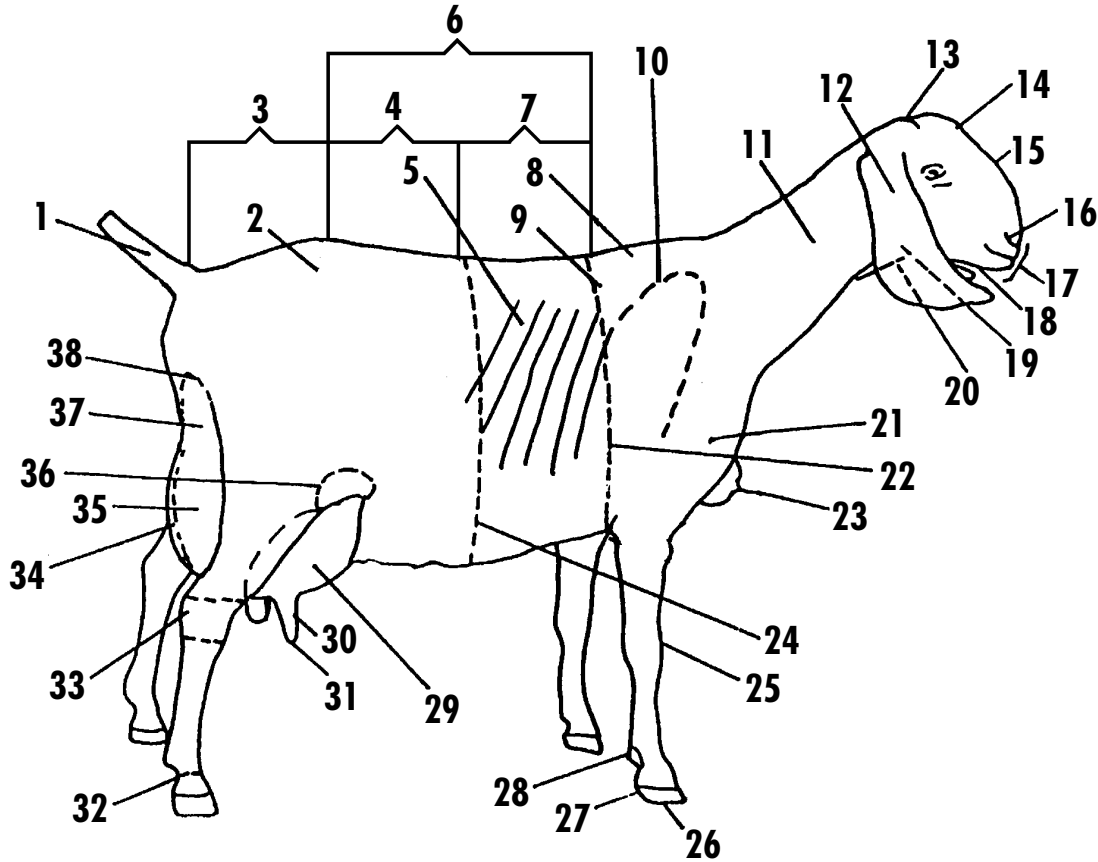
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a goat.



| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>5</u> rib | <u>22</u> heart girth | <u>7</u> muzzle | <u>35</u> rear udder |
| <u>12</u> ear | <u>32</u> pastern | <u>38</u> escutcheon | <u>16</u> nostril |
| <u>21</u> point of shoulder | <u>14</u> forehead | <u>29</u> fore udder | <u>1</u> tail |
| <u>19</u> throat | <u>9</u> crop | <u>1</u> neck | <u>30</u> teat |
| <u>8</u> withers | <u>26</u> sole | <u>15</u> bridge of nose | <u>37</u> rear udder attachment |
| <u>27</u> heel | <u>3</u> rump | <u>7</u> chine | <u>35</u> knee |
| <u>18</u> jaw | <u>33</u> hock | <u>24</u> barrel | <u>20</u> dewlap |
| <u>23</u> brisket | <u>36</u> stifle joint | <u>13</u> poll | <u>10</u> shoulder blade |
| <u>2</u> hip | <u>4</u> loin | <u>6</u> back | <u>34</u> medial suspensory ligament |
| <u>31</u> orifice | <u>28</u> dewclaw | | |

References: Goat Resource 4-H Handbook; Goat Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Parts

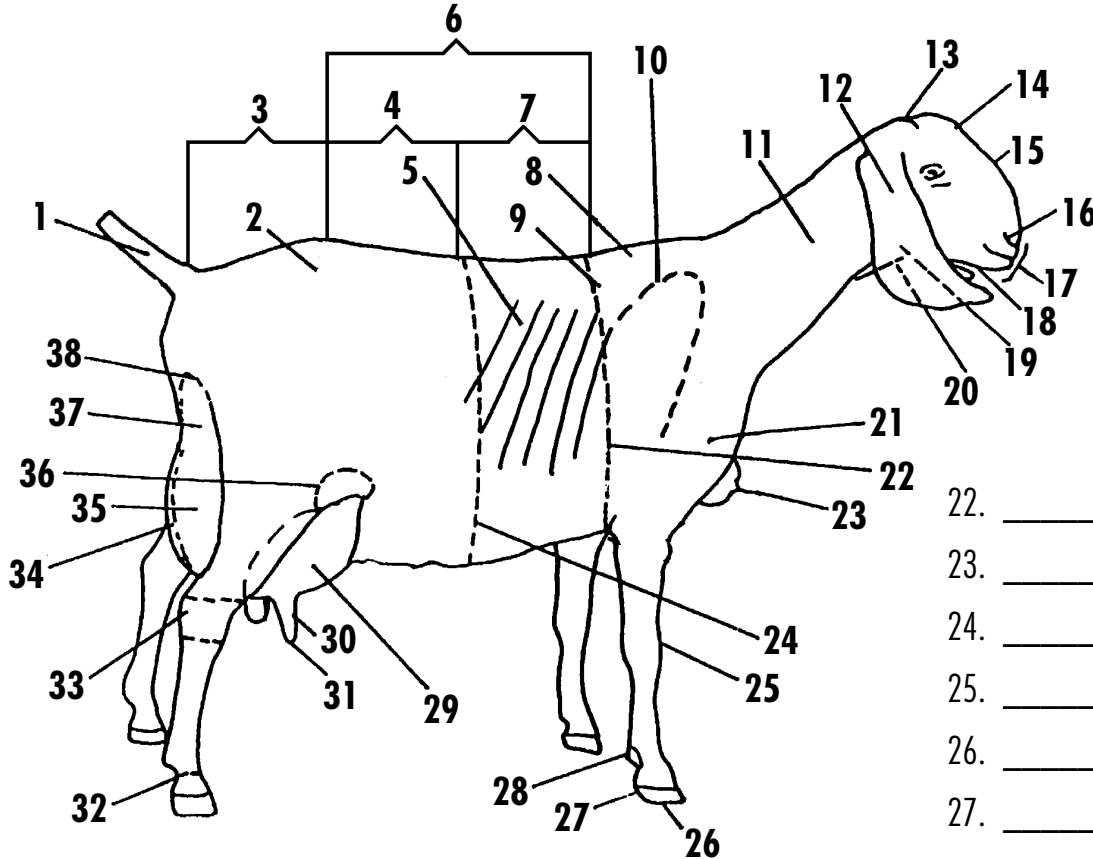
Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a goat.

Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.



- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 12. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 13. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 14. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 15. _____ | 25. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 16. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 17. _____ | 27. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 18. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 19. _____ | 29. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 20. _____ | 30. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 21. _____ | 31. _____ |
| 11. _____ | | 32. _____ |
| | | 33. _____ |
| | | 34. _____ |
| | | 35. _____ |
| | | 36. _____ |
| | | 37. _____ |
| | | 38. _____ |

References: Goat Resource 4-H Handbook; Goat Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Parts

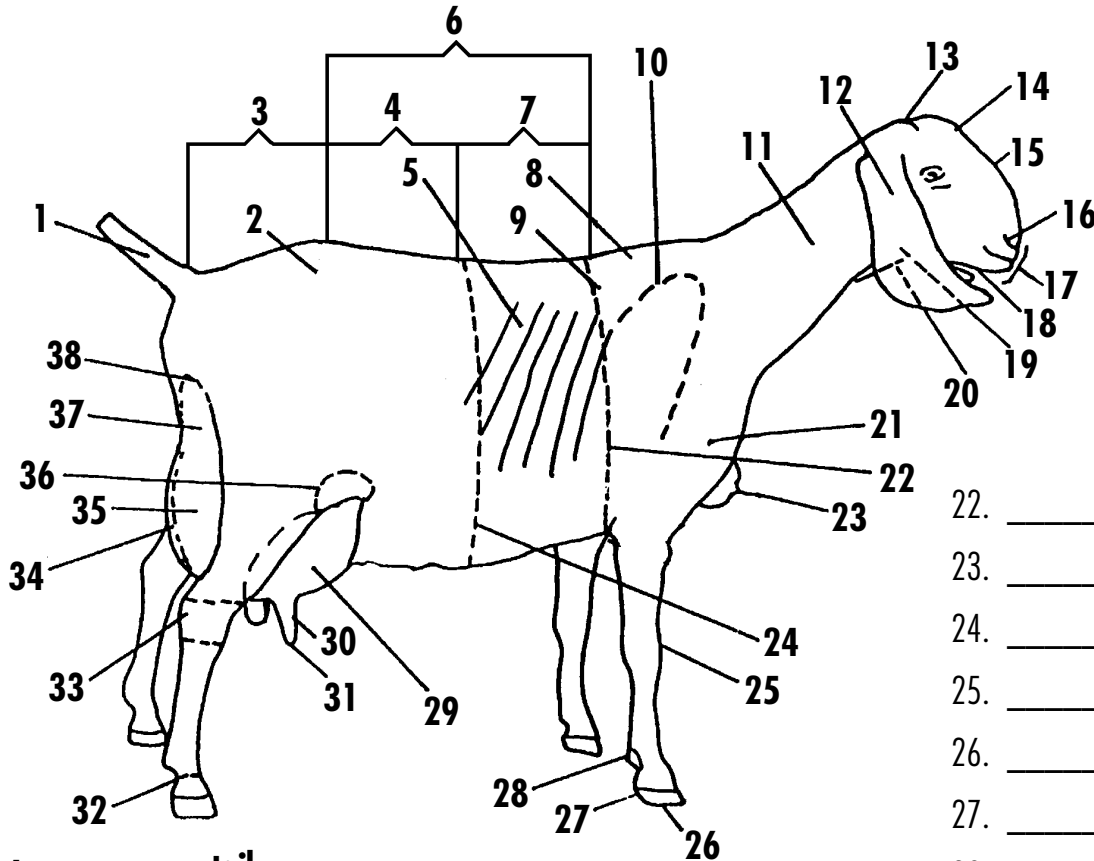
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a goat.



- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>tail</u> | 22. <u>heart girth</u> |
| 2. <u>hip</u> | 23. <u>brisket</u> |
| 3. <u>rump</u> | 24. <u>barrel</u> |
| 4. <u>loin</u> | 25. <u>knee</u> |
| 5. <u>rib</u> | 26. <u>sole</u> |
| 6. <u>back</u> | 27. <u>heel</u> |
| 7. <u>chine</u> | 28. <u>dewclaw</u> |
| 8. <u>withers</u> | 29. <u>fore udder</u> |
| 9. <u>crop</u> | 30. <u>teat</u> |
| 10. <u>shoulder blade</u> | 31. <u>orifice</u> |
| 11. <u>neck</u> | 32. <u>pastern</u> |
| | 33. <u>hock</u> |
| | 34. <u>medial suspensory ligament</u> |
| | 35. <u>rear udder</u> |
| | 36. <u>stifle joint</u> |
| | 37. <u>rear udder attachment</u> |
| | 38. <u>escutcheon</u> |

References: Goat Resource 4-H Handbook; Goat Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Parts

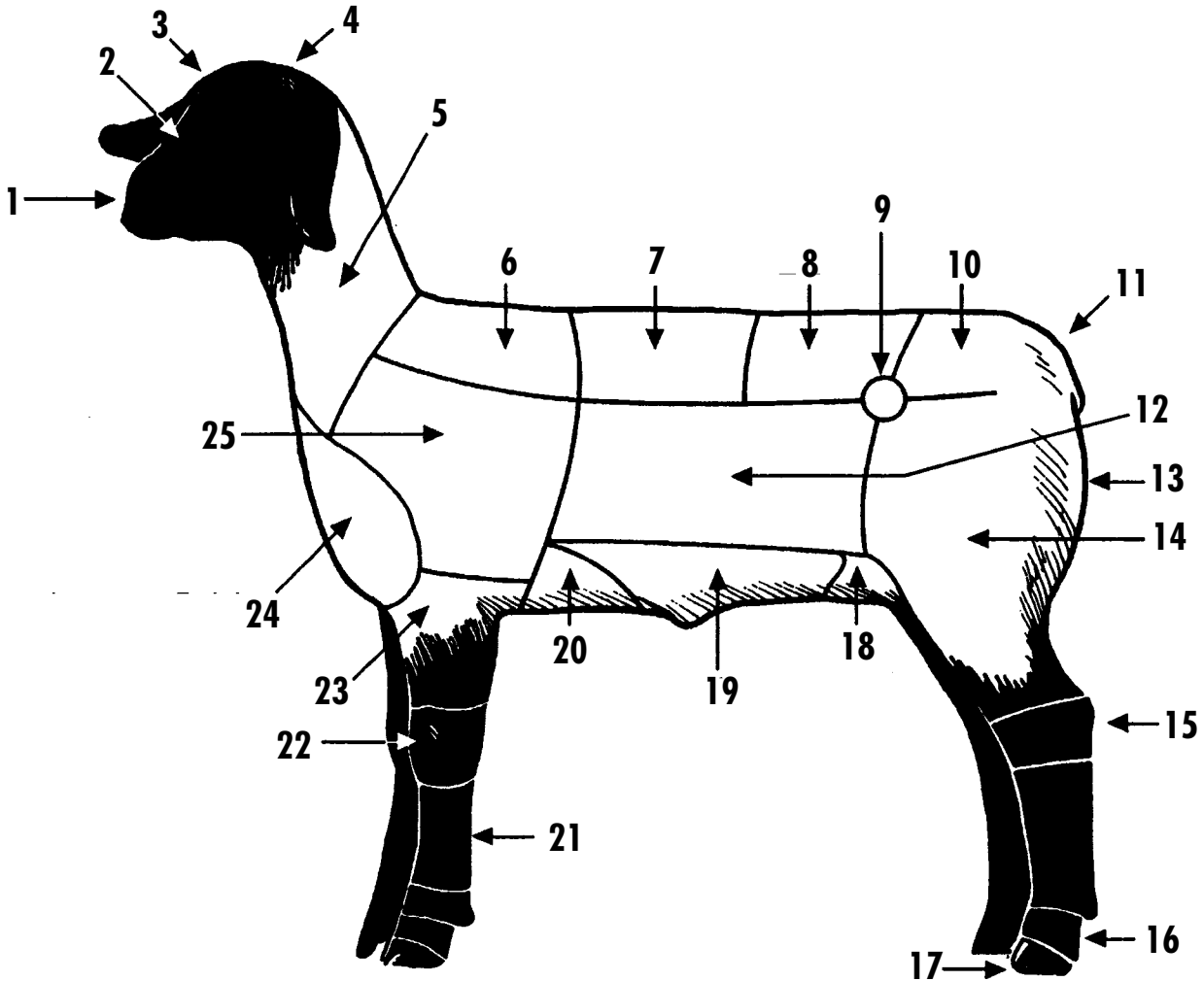
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a sheep.



- _____ muzzle
- _____ forehead
- _____ twist
- _____ belly
- _____ neck
- _____ top of shoulder
- _____ face

- _____ loin
- _____ knee
- _____ rump
- _____ poll
- _____ middle
- _____ back/rack

- _____ hip
- _____ hock
- _____ pastern
- _____ rear flank
- _____ hoof
- _____ dock

- _____ cannon
- _____ forehead
- _____ fore flank
- _____ breast/brisket
- _____ shoulder
- _____ leg

References: Sheep Breeding and Market Lamb 4-H Resource Handbook; Sheep Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Parts

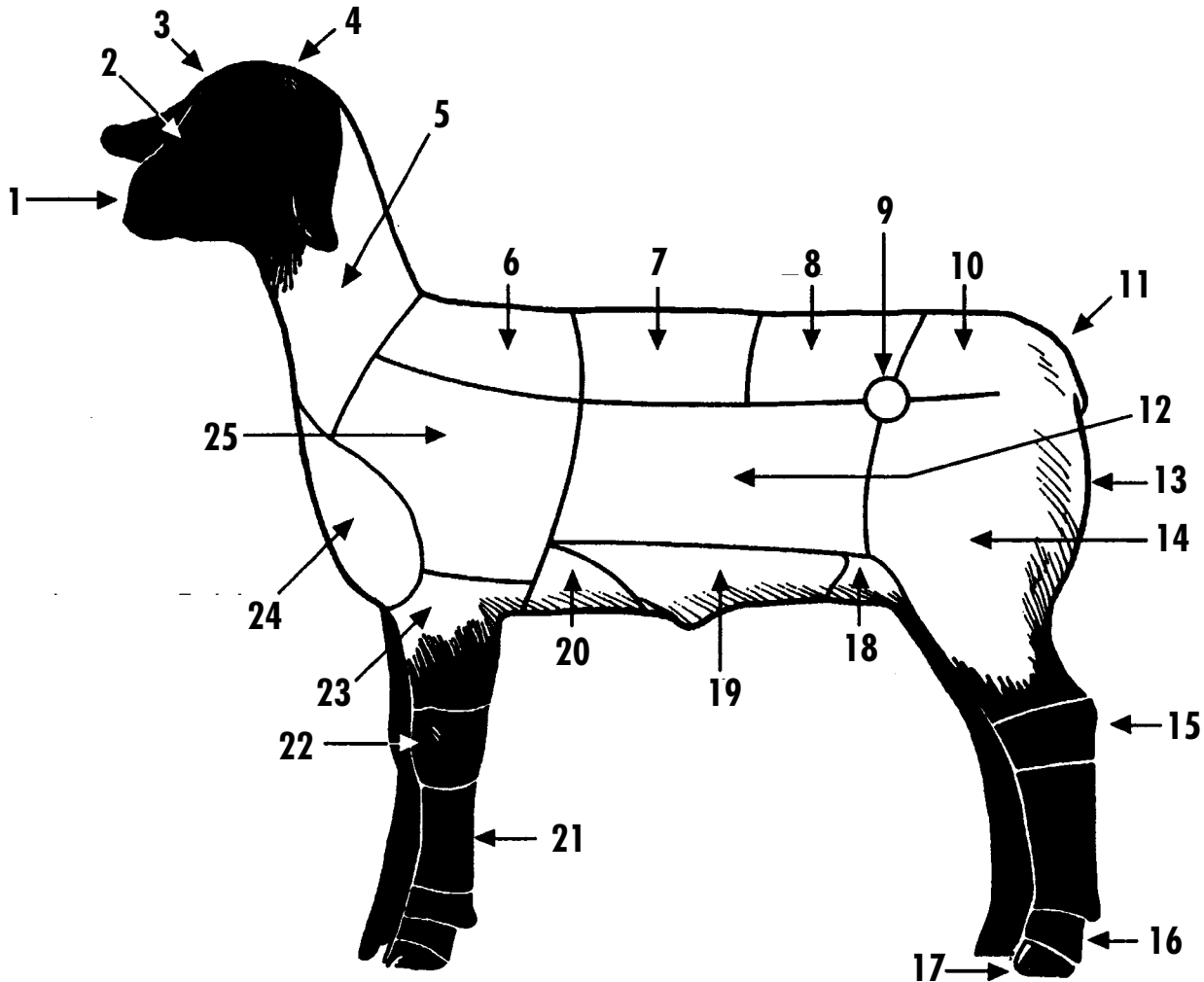
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a sheep.



| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| <u>1</u> | muzzle | <u>8</u> | loin | <u>9</u> | hip | <u>21</u> | cannon |
| <u>23</u> | forearm | <u>22</u> | knee | <u>15</u> | hock | <u>3</u> | forehead |
| <u>13</u> | twist | <u>10</u> | rump | <u>16</u> | pastern | <u>20</u> | fore flank |
| <u>19</u> | belly | <u>4</u> | poll | <u>18</u> | rear flank | <u>24</u> | breast/brisket |
| <u>5</u> | neck | <u>12</u> | middle | <u>17</u> | hoof | <u>25</u> | shoulder |
| <u>6</u> | top of shoulder | <u>7</u> | back/rack | <u>1</u> | dock | <u>14</u> | leg |
| <u>2</u> | face | | | | | | |

References: *Sheep Breeding and Market Lamb 4-H Resource Handbook*; *Sheep Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit*
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Parts

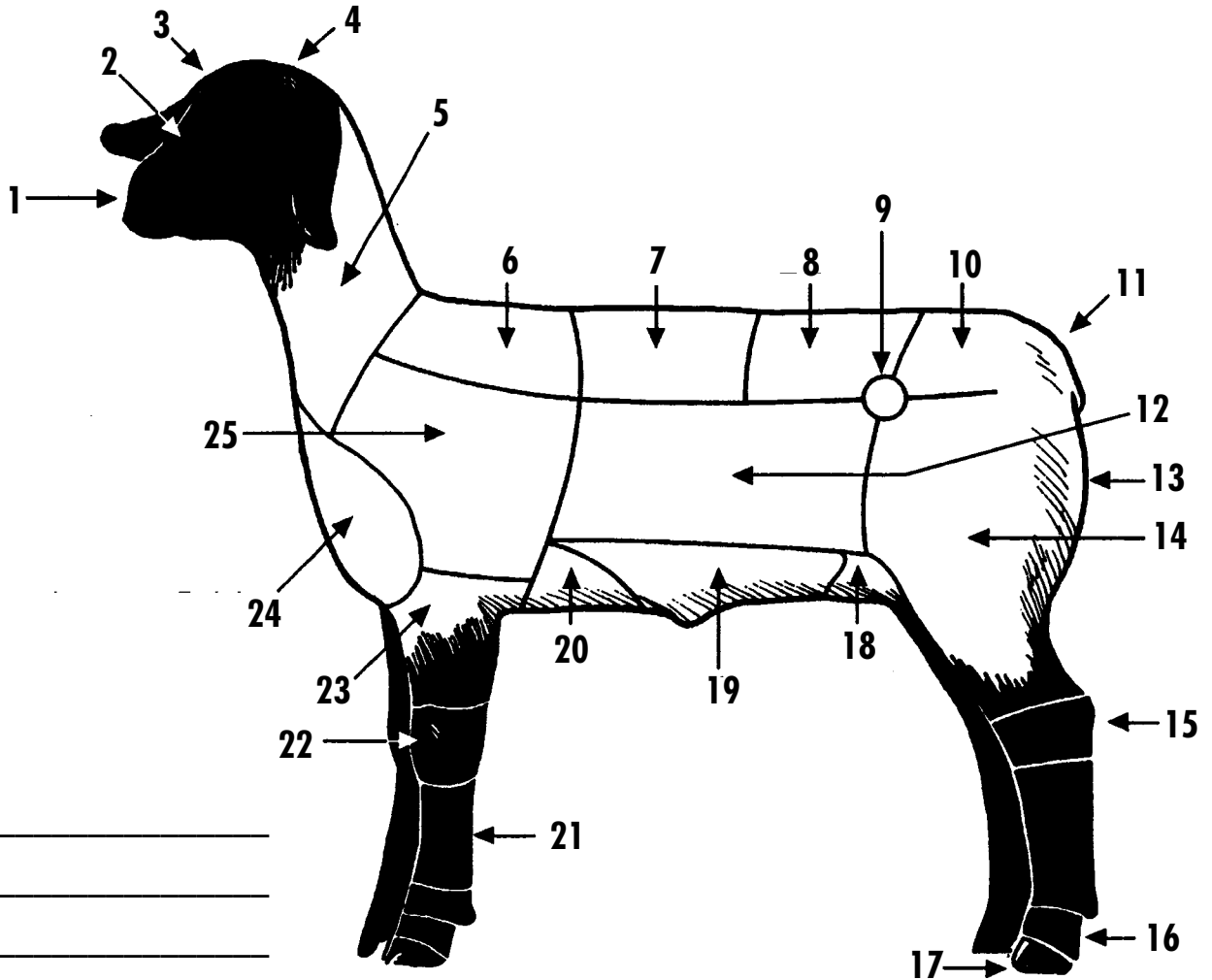
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal below.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a sheep.



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

References: Sheep Breeding and Market Lamb 4-H Resource Handbook; Sheep Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Parts

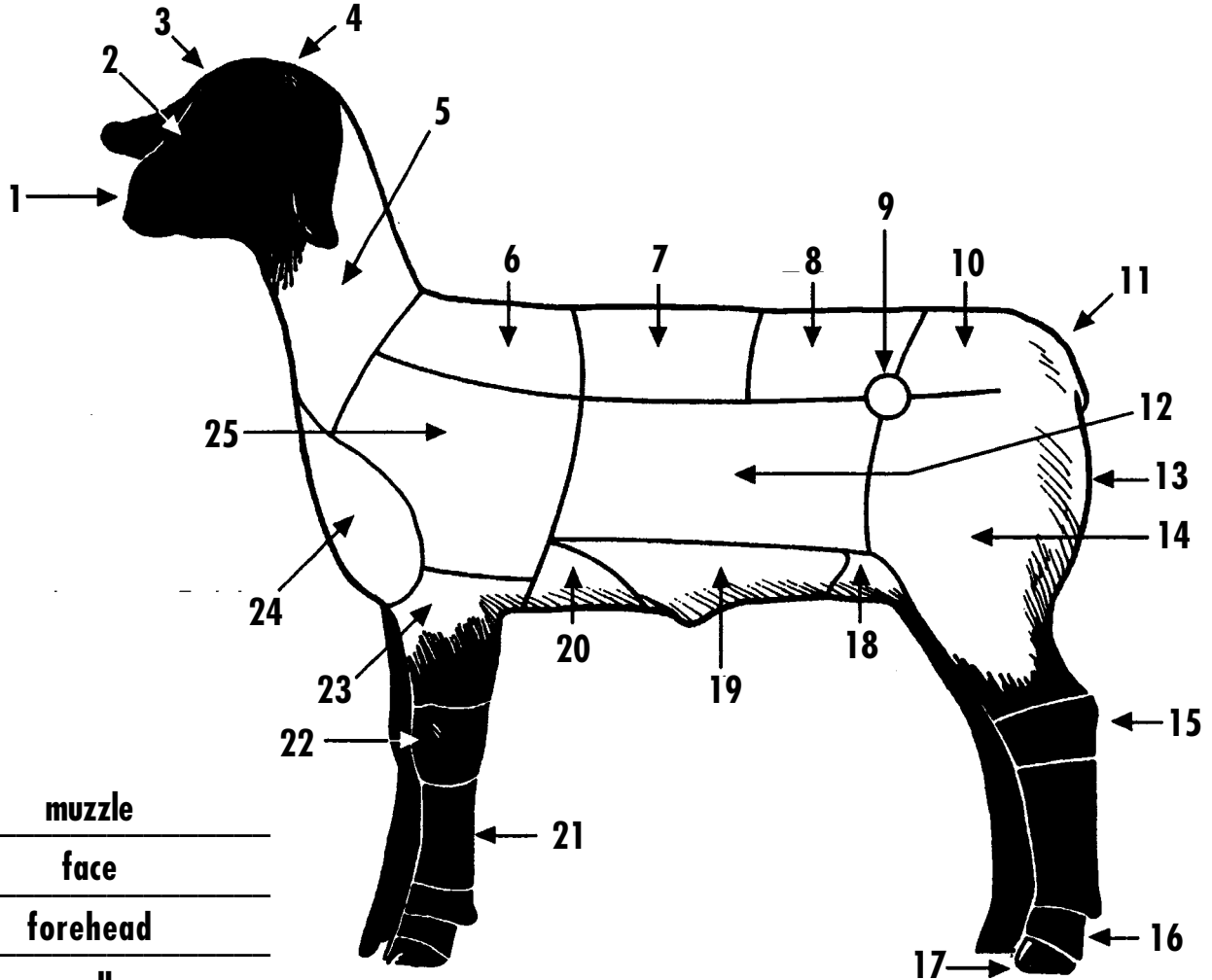
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal below.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a sheep.



1. _____ muzzle
2. _____ face
3. _____ forehead
4. _____ poll
5. _____ neck
6. _____ top of shoulder
7. _____ back or rack
8. _____ loin
9. _____ hip
10. _____ rump
11. _____ dock

12. _____ middle
13. _____ twist
14. _____ leg
15. _____ hock
16. _____ pastern
17. _____ hoof
18. _____ rear flank

19. _____ belly
20. _____ fore flank
21. _____ cannon
22. _____ knee
23. _____ forearm
24. _____ breast or brisket
25. _____ shoulder

References: Sheep Breeding and Market Lamb 4-H Resource Handbook; Sheep Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
 Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Pig Parts

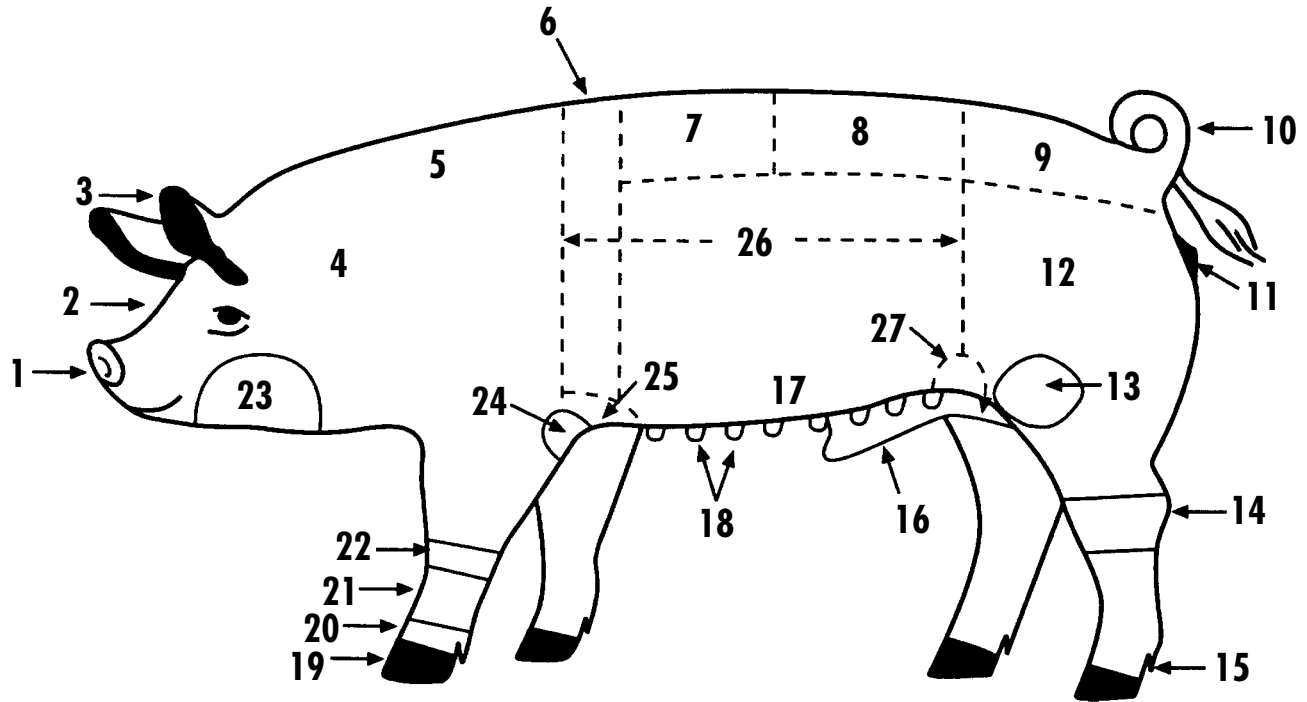
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a pig.



- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| _____ vulva | _____ head | _____ shoulder | _____ knee |
| _____ rear flank | _____ foot | _____ side | _____ jowl |
| _____ stifle joint | _____ tail | _____ back | _____ fore flank |
| _____ neck | _____ snout | _____ teats | _____ loin |
| _____ dewclaw | _____ ham | _____ rump | _____ sheath |
| _____ forerib | _____ ear | _____ pastern | _____ elbow |
| _____ belly | _____ hock | _____ cannon | |

References: Market Hog 4-H Handbook #135R; Beef, Sheep, and Swine Selection and Evaluation 4-H Book #103R; Swine Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Pig Parts

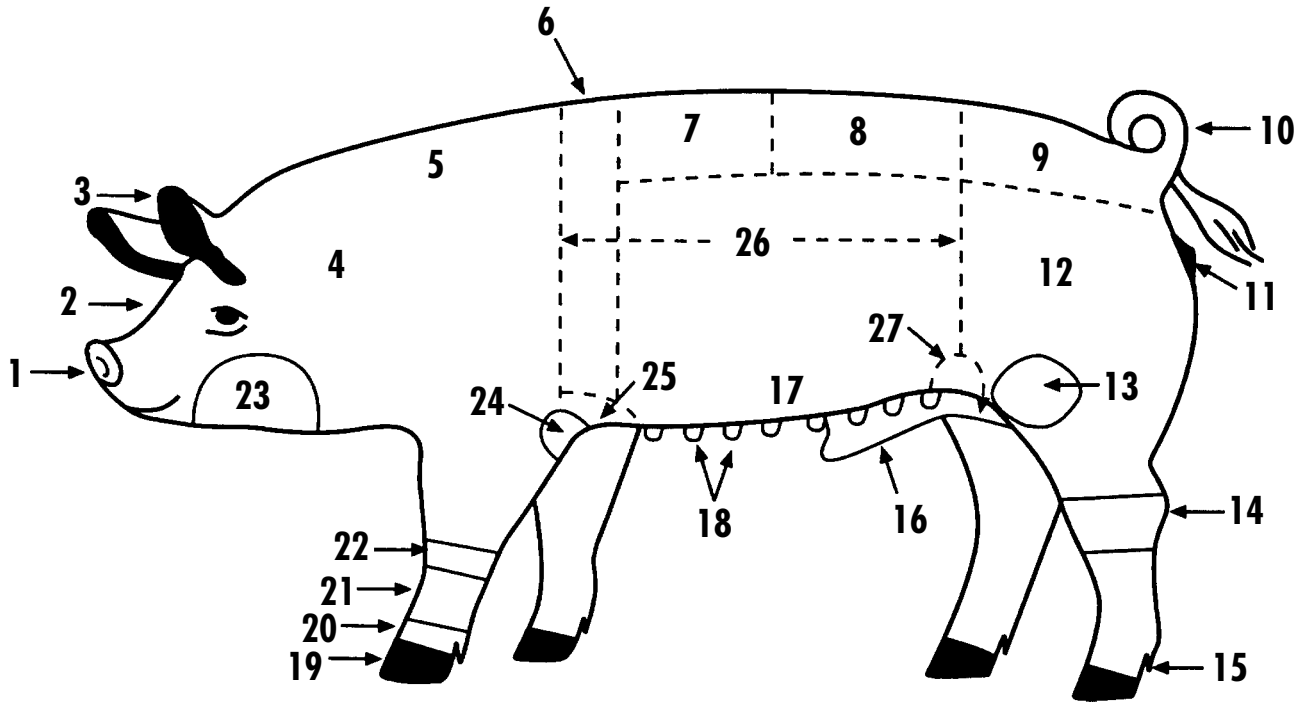
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a pig.



| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | vulva | <u>2</u> | head | <u>5</u> | shoulder | <u>22</u> | knee |
| <u>27</u> | rear flank | <u>19</u> | foot | <u>26</u> | side | <u>23</u> | jowl |
| <u>3</u> | stifle joint | <u>10</u> | tail | <u>7</u> | back | <u>25</u> | fore flank |
| <u>4</u> | neck | <u>1</u> | snout | <u>18</u> | teats | <u>8</u> | loin |
| <u>5</u> | dewclaw | <u>12</u> | ham | <u>9</u> | rump | <u>16</u> | sheath |
| <u>6</u> | forerib | <u>3</u> | ear | <u>20</u> | pastern | <u>24</u> | elbow |
| <u>7</u> | belly | <u>14</u> | hock | <u>21</u> | cannon | | |

References: Market Hog 4-H Handbook #135R; Beef, Sheep, and Swine Selection and Evaluation 4-H Book #103R; Swine Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Pig Parts

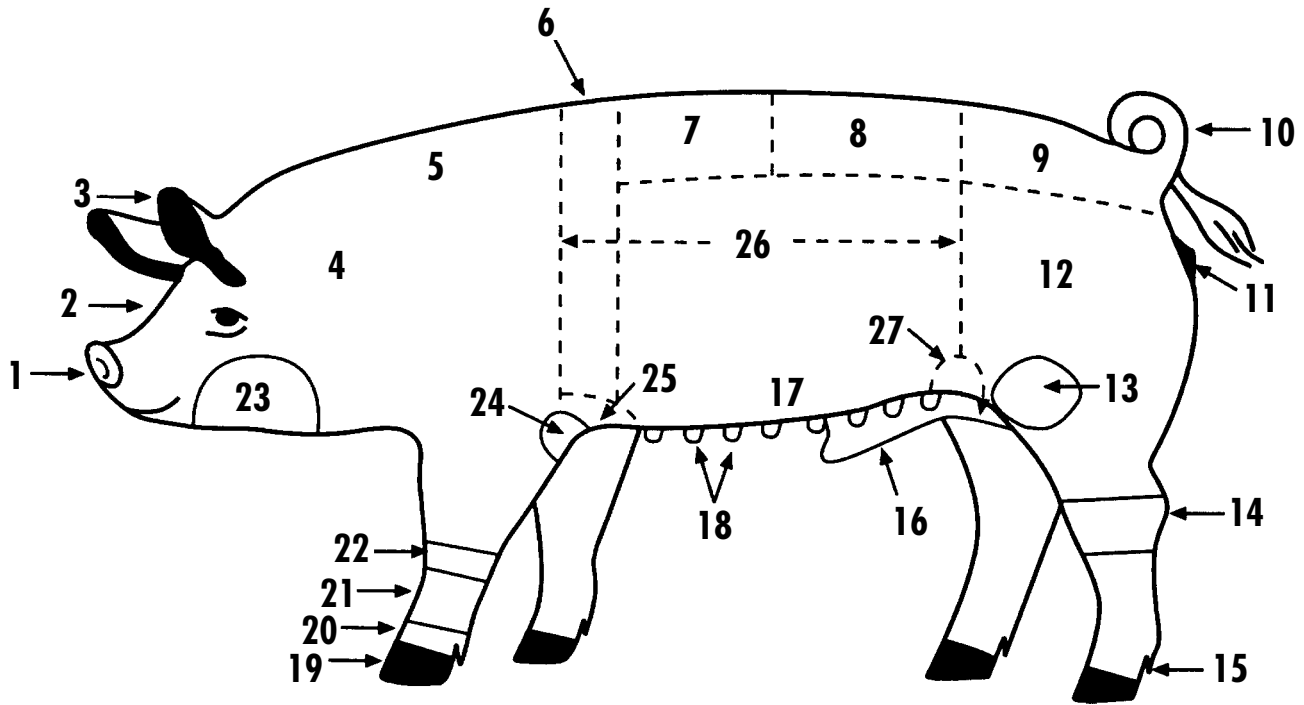
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a pig.



- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 10. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 11. _____ | 20. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 12. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 13. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 14. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 15. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 16. _____ | 25. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 17. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 18. _____ | 27. _____ |

References: Market Hog 4-H Handbook #135R; Beef, Sheep, and Swine Selection and Evaluation 4-H Book #103R; Swine Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Pig Parts

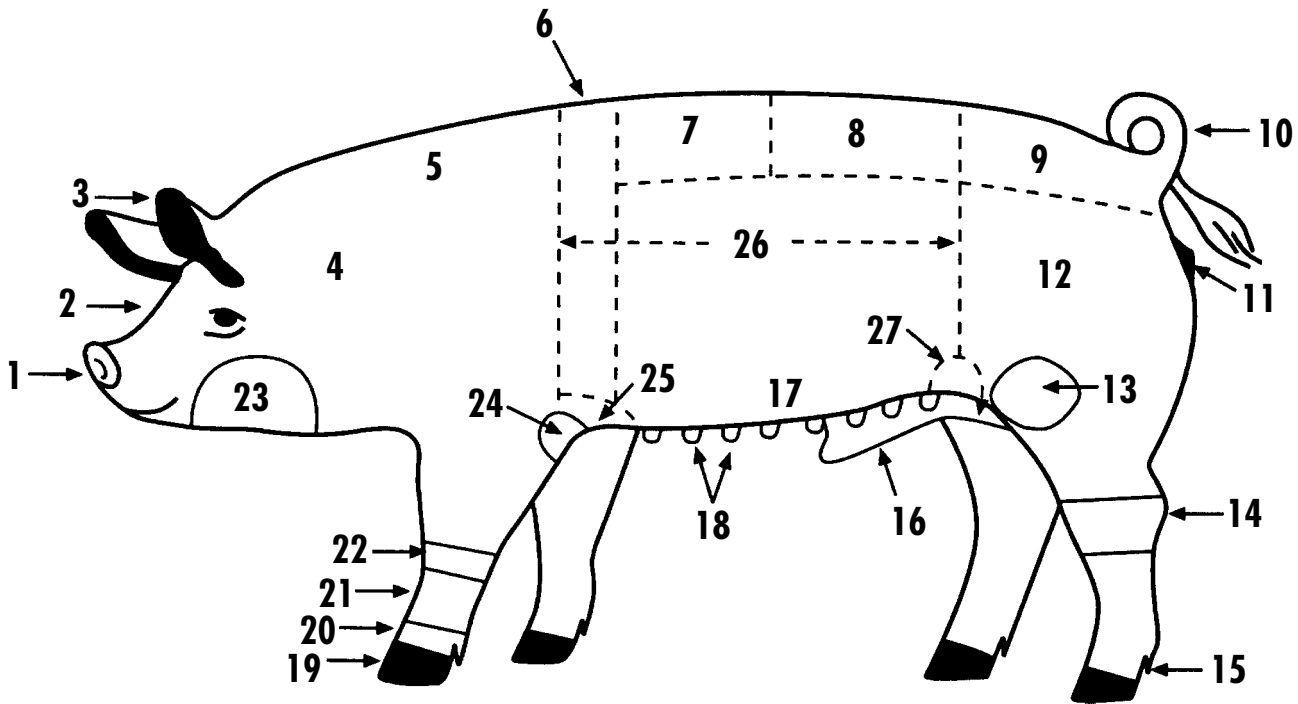
Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a pig.



- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. <u> </u> snout | 10. <u> </u> tail | 19. <u> </u> foot (toes) |
| 2. <u> </u> head | 11. <u> </u> vulva (Guilt) | 20. <u> </u> pastern |
| 3. <u> </u> ear | 12. <u> </u> ham | 21. <u> </u> cannon |
| 4. <u> </u> neck | 13. <u> </u> stifle joint | 22. <u> </u> knee |
| 5. <u> </u> shoulder | 14. <u> </u> hock | 23. <u> </u> jowl |
| 6. <u> </u> forerib area | 15. <u> </u> dewdaw | 24. <u> </u> elbow |
| 7. <u> </u> back | 16. <u> </u> sheath (Barrow) | 25. <u> </u> fore flank |
| 8. <u> </u> loin | 17. <u> </u> belly | 26. <u> </u> side |
| 9. <u> </u> rump | 18. <u> </u> teats | 27. <u> </u> rear flank |

References: Market Hog 4-H Handbook #135R; Beef, Sheep, and Swine Selection and Evaluation 4-H Book #103R; Swine Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Feet and Leg Structure

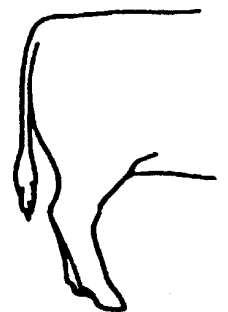
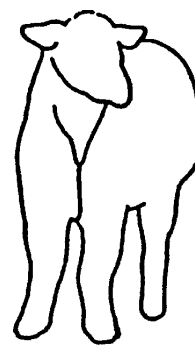
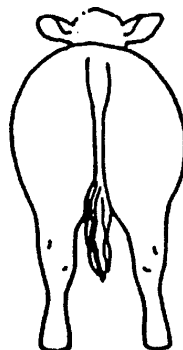
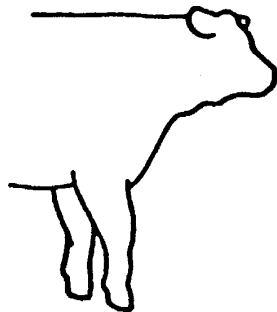
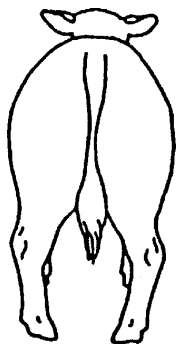
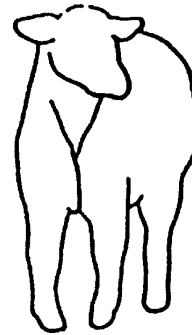
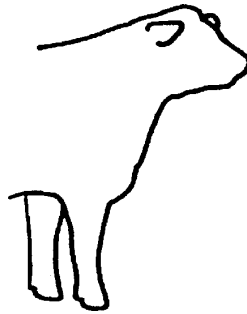
On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| A. Knock kneed or splayfooted | F. Correct |
| B. Bowlegged or pigeon toed | G. Buck kneed |
| C. Correct | H. Calf kneed |
| D. Cow hocked or splayfooted | I. Sickle hocked |
| E. Bowlegged or pigeon toed | J. Postlegged |

Identification

In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.



References: Beef Resource 4-H Handbook; Beef Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit; Beef, Sheep and Swine Selection and Evaluation 4-H #103R

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Feet and Leg Structure

On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| A. Knock kneed or splayfooted | F. Correct |
| B. Bowlegged or pigeon toed | G. Buck kneed |
| C. Correct | H. Calf kneed |
| D. Cow hocked or splayfooted | I. Sickle hocked |
| E. Bowlegged or pigeon toed | J. Postlegged |

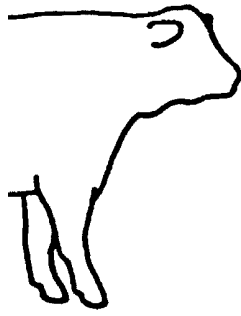
Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

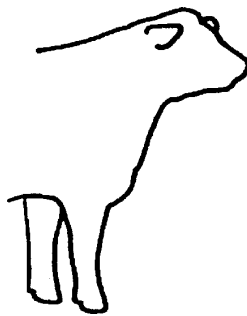
- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.



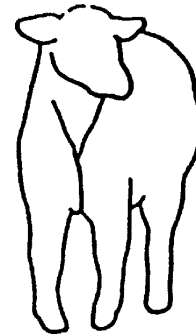
D



H



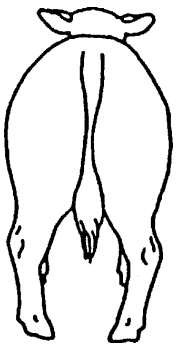
C or F



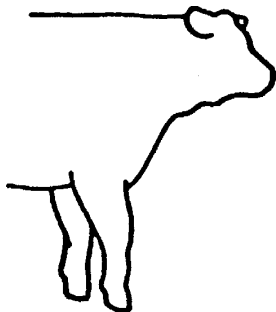
B or E



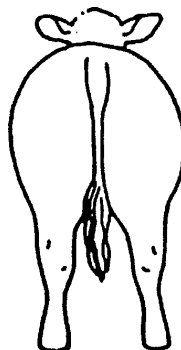
J



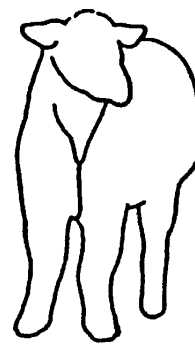
B or E



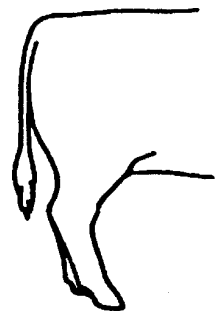
G



C or F



A



I

References: Beef Resource 4-H Handbook; Beef Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit; Beef, Sheep and Swine Selection and Evaluation 4-H #103R

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structure

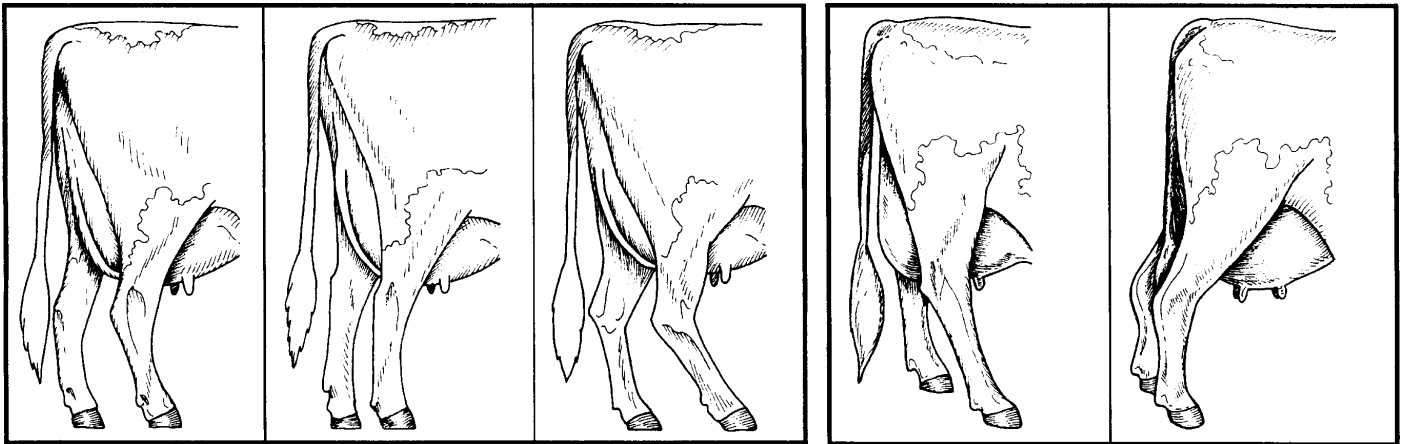
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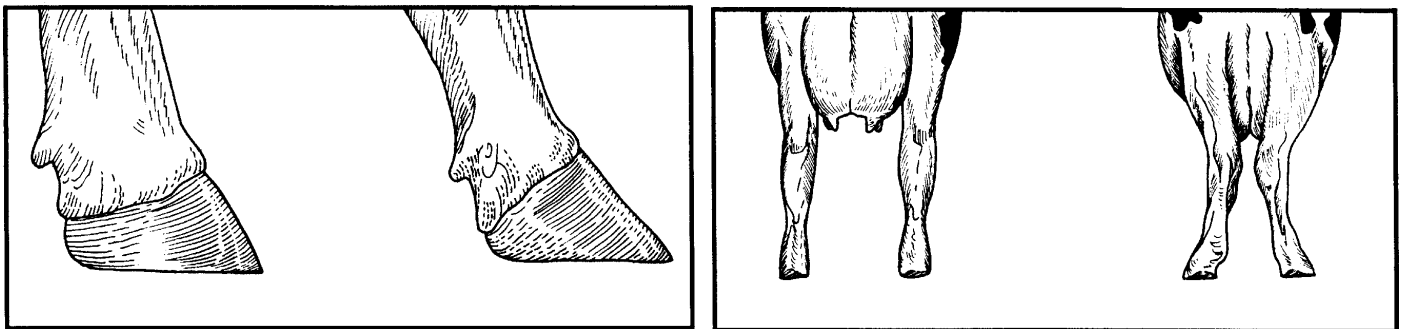
In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.

On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Weak Pastern, Shallow Heel | F. Correct Set |
| B. Thurls Too Far Back | G. Correct, Ideal Rear Legs |
| C. Sickie-Hocked | H. Post Legged |
| D. Cow-Hocked | I. Correct, Thurl Placement |
| E. Correct, Ideal Pastern | |





Reference: Dairy Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
 Prepared By: Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structure

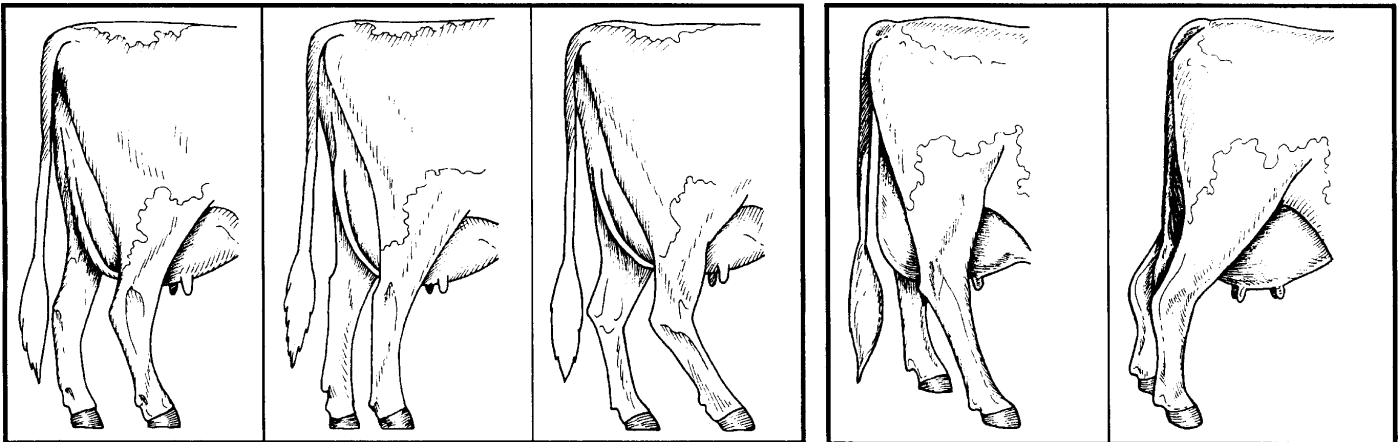
Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.

On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Weak Pastern, Shallow Heel | F. Correct Set |
| B. Thurls Too Far Back | G. Correct, Ideal Rear Legs |
| C. Sickie-Hocked | H. Post Legged |
| D. Cow-Hocked | I. Correct, Thurl Placement |
| E. Correct, Ideal Pastern | |



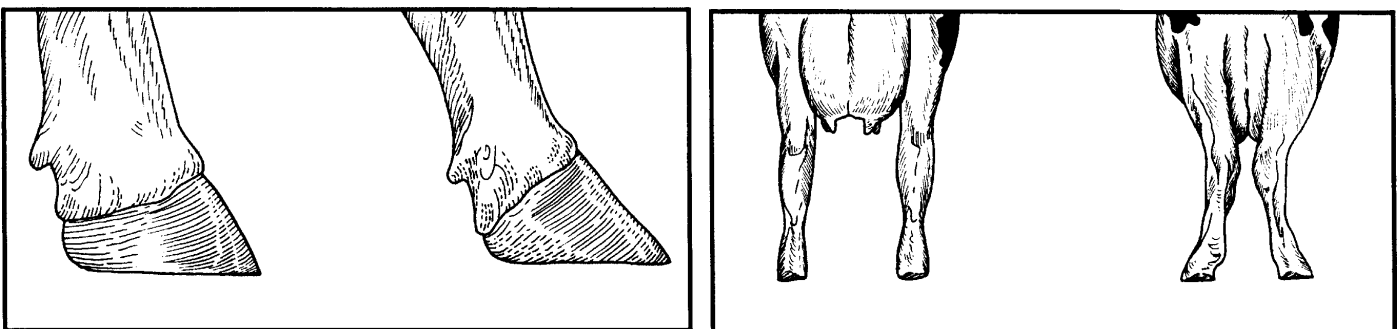
G

H

C

I

B



E

A

F

D

Reference: Dairy Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Mammary Structure

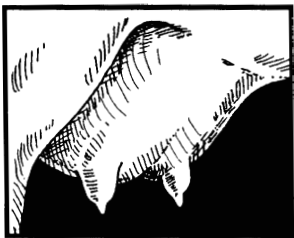
On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

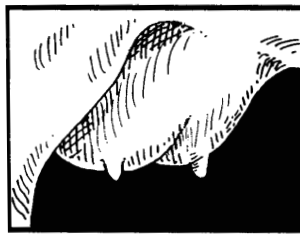
- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Fore Udder Attachments, Broken | F. Bottle-shaped teats | |
| B. Rear Udder Attachments, Ideal | G. Spur teat | |
| C. Medial Suspensory Ligaments, Broken | H. Teats that point sideways | K. Extremely small teats |
| D. Medial Suspensory Ligaments, Ideal | I. Pencil-shaped teats | L. Ideal teats |
| E. Medial Suspensory Ligaments, Weakened | J. Uneven teats | |

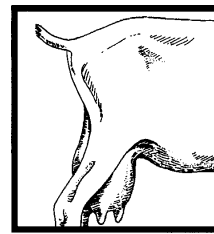
Identification

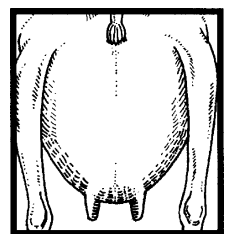
In this activity you will:

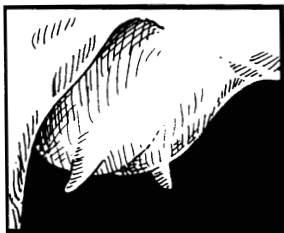
- identify the various udder structure diagrams.

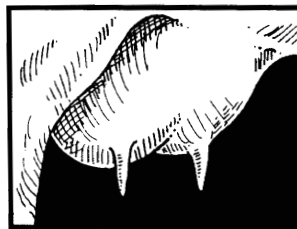


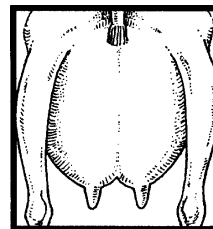


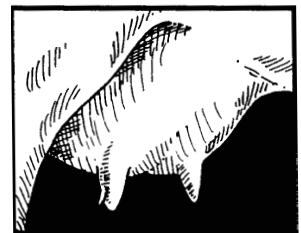


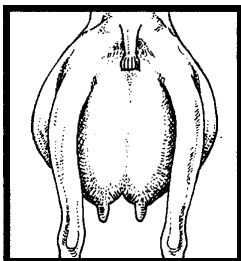


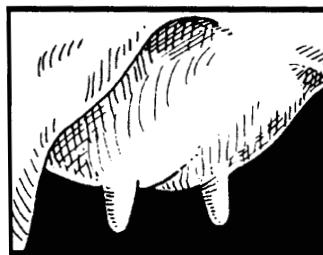


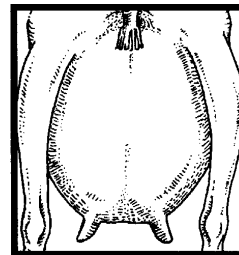


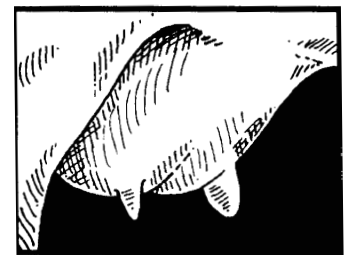












References: 4-H Goat Handbook; Goat Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Mammary Structure

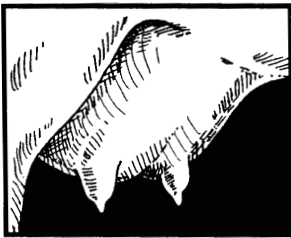
On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Fore Udder Attachments, Broken | F. Bottle-shaped teats | |
| B. Rear Udder Attachments, Ideal | G. Spur teat | |
| C. Medial Suspensory Ligaments, Broken | H. Teats that point sideways | K. Extremely small teats |
| D. Medial Suspensory Ligaments, Ideal | I. Pencil-shaped teats | L. Ideal teats |
| E. Medial Suspensory Ligaments, Weakened | J. Uneven teats | |

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

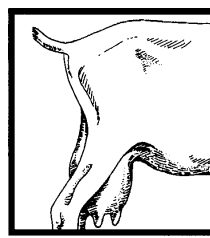
- identify the various udder structure diagrams.



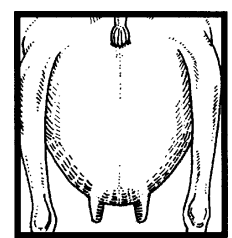
F



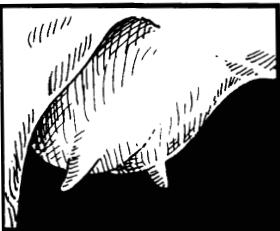
K



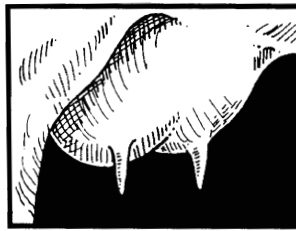
A



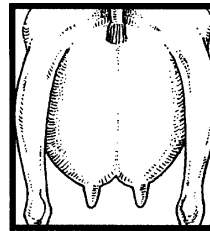
E



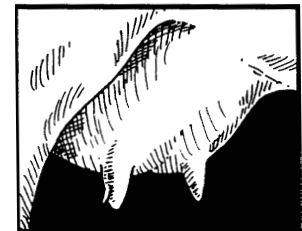
H



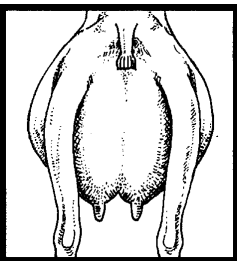
I



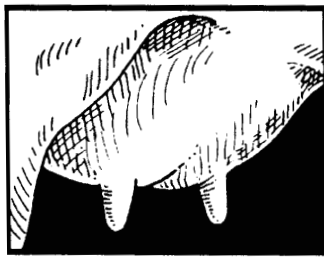
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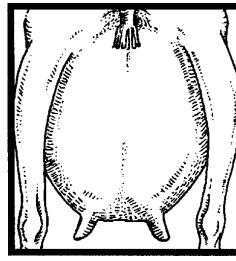
G



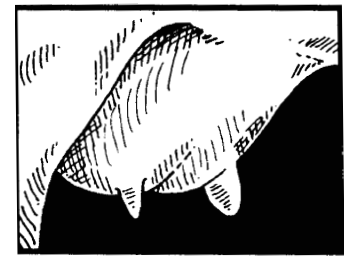
B



L



C



J

References: 4-H Goat Handbook; Goat Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Identification

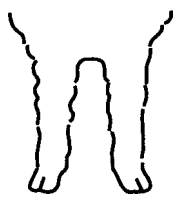
Sheep Feet and Leg Structure

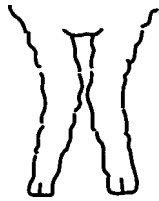
In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.

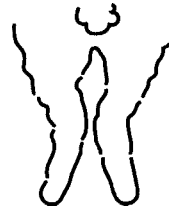
On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Side View Rear Legs, Sickle-Hocked | F. Rear View, Correct | |
| B. Side View Front Legs, Correct | G. Side View Front Legs, Buck-Kneed | J. Rear View, Cow-Hocked |
| C. Side View Front Legs, Calf-Kneed | H. Front View, Knock-Kneed | K. Side View Rear Legs, Post-Legged |
| D. Front View, Pigeon-Toed | I. Front View, Splay-footed | L. Front View, Bowlegged |
| E. Side View Front Legs, Weak Pasterns | | |

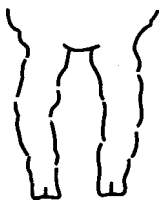


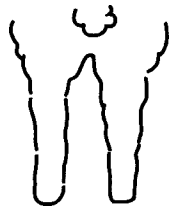


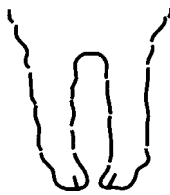






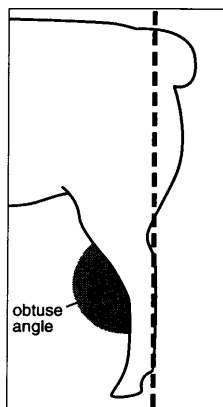




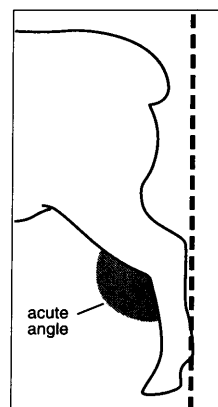








obtuse angle



acute angle

References: *Sheep Resource 4-H Handbook; Sheep Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit; Beef, Sheep and Swine Selection and Evaluation 4-H #103R*
 Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Feet and Leg Structure

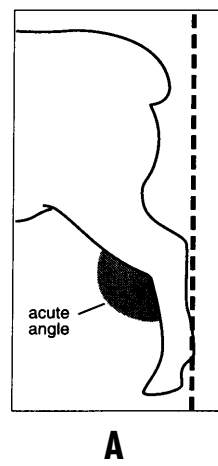
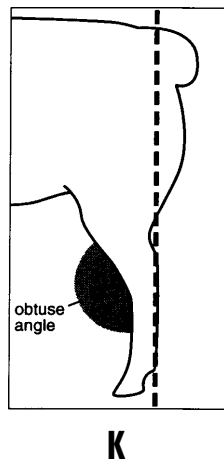
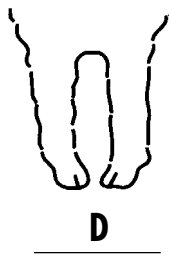
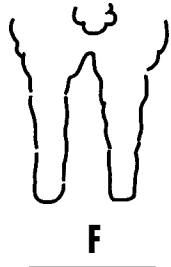
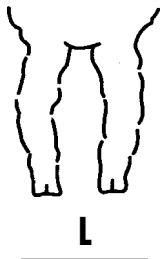
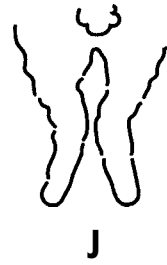
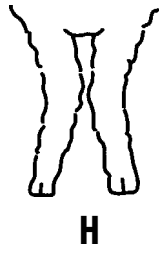
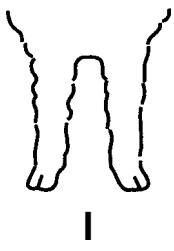
On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Side View Rear Legs, Sickie-Hocked | F. Rear View, Correct |
| B. Side View Front Legs, Correct | G. Side View Front Legs, Buck-Kneed |
| C. Side View Front Legs, Calf-Kneed | H. Front View, Knock-Kneed |
| D. Front View, Pigeon-Toed | I. Front View, Splay-footed |
| E. Side View Front Legs, Weak Pasterns | J. Rear View, Cow-Hocked |
| | K. Side View Rear Legs, Post-Legged |
| | L. Front View, Bowlegged |

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.



References: Sheep Resource 4-H Handbook; Sheep Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit; Beef, Sheep and Swine Selection and Evaluation 4-H #103R
 Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Swine Feet and Leg Structure

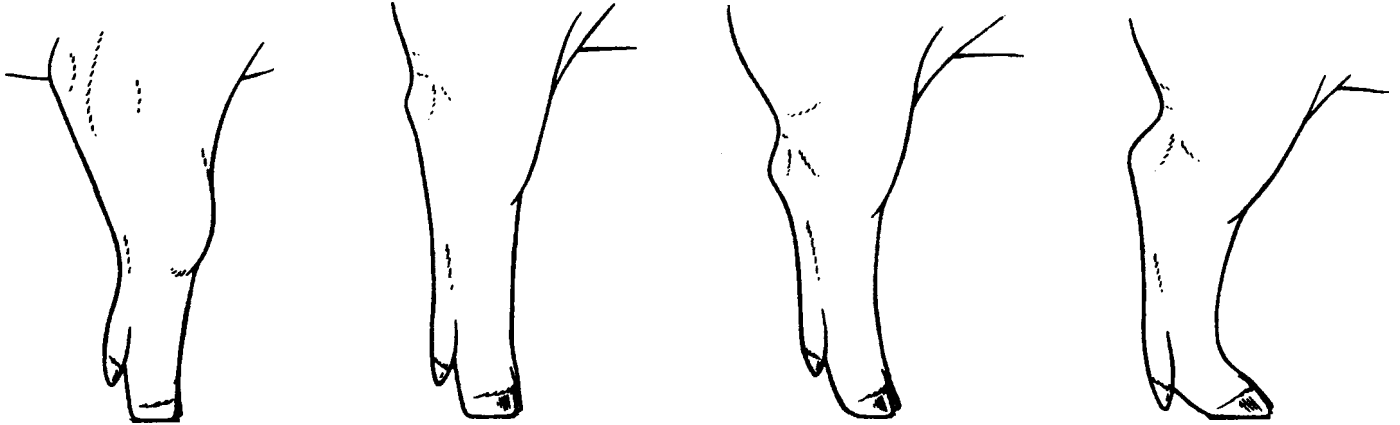
On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

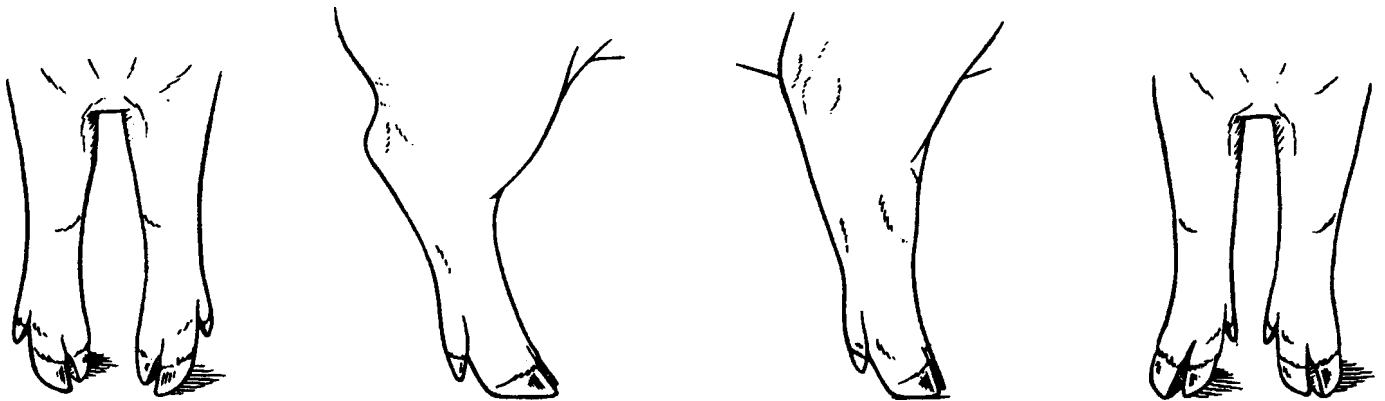
- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Normal | D. Weak pastern | G. Splayfooted |
| B. Sickie-hocked | E. Normal | H. Pigeon-toed |
| C. Post-legged | F. Buck-kneed | |

Identification

In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.





Reference: National Pork Producers Council, "Producers to Evaluate Market Hogs"
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Swine Feet and Leg Structure

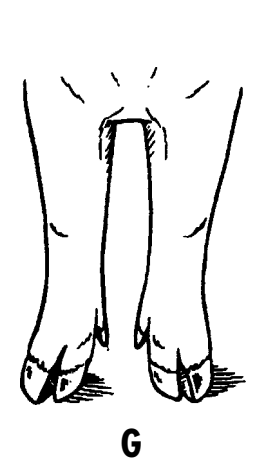
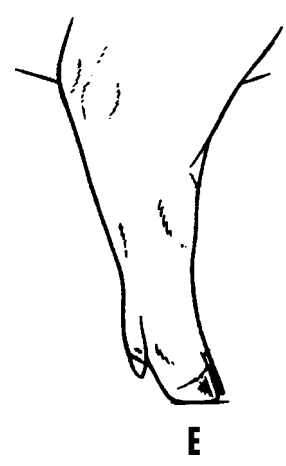
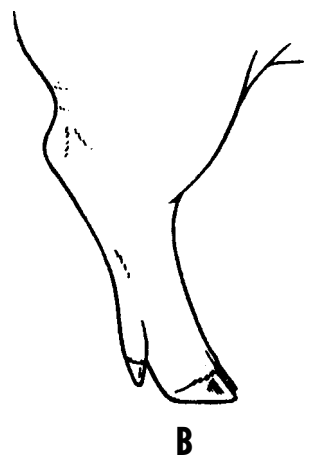
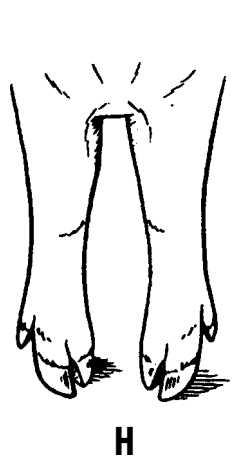
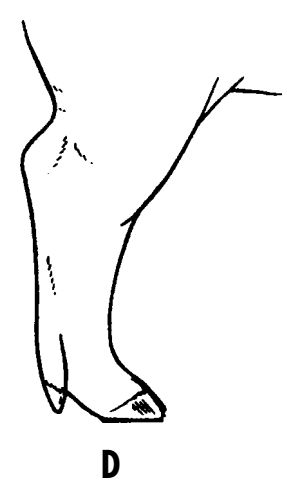
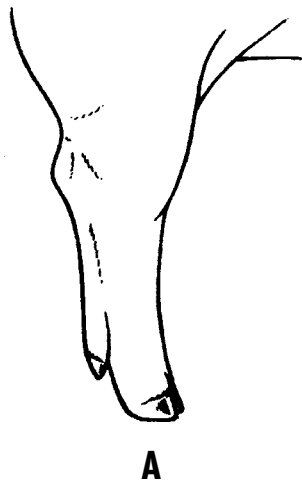
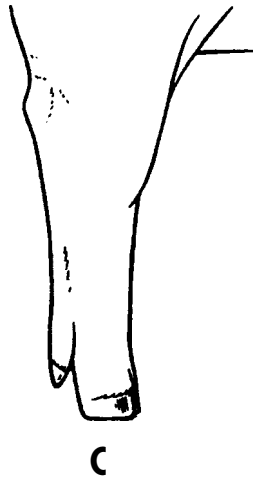
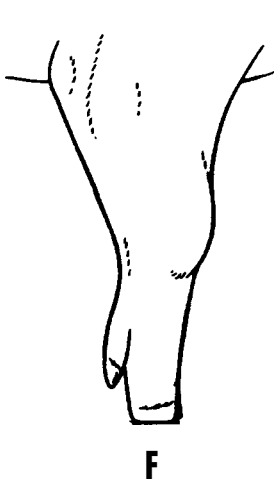
On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Normal | D. Weak pastern | G. Splayfooted |
| B. Sickie-hocked | E. Normal | H. Pigeon-toed |
| C. Post-legged | F. Buck-kneed | |

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.



Reference: National Pork Producers Council, "Producers to Evaluate Market Hogs"

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

“Curly,” the hereford steer (#351) you are planning to take to the fair next month, is lame in the left front leg. Today your veterinarian has diagnosed the steer’s problem as foot rot and has given it an initial treatment at the time of the examination. The veterinarian has left additional prescribed medication with you to continue the treatment. The directions on the medication tell you to give the steer 1 cc per 50 pounds body weight once daily for 4 days, beginning tomorrow, and to give it by intramuscular injection. Your steer weighs 1,000 pounds. Remember, your veterinarian treated the steer today, April 3, around 4:00 p.m. and you will treat it 4 more days as directed. The hold time on this product is 14 days.

Bottle Label

Emily Edwards, DVM
 100 Quality Avenue
 Hometown, OH 43200
 614-555-5050

Owner: **Jennifer Wilson** Date: **April 3**
 Animal ID: **Hereford #351** Indications: **Foot rot**
 Directions: **1 cc per 50 pounds body weight IM once daily for four days.**
 Precaution: **Avoid injection into muscle of high carcass value.**
Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for **14** days before slaughter or market for food.
 Product/Active Ingredient(s): **Hydrocillin**
 Expiration Date: **September 30**

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| April | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

Treatment Record

| Treatment Date | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video, and the 4-H Beef Resource Handbook. The Beef Learning Laboratory Kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Bill Shulaw, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Beef Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

“Curly,” the hereford steer (#351) you are planning to take to the fair next month, is lame in the left front leg. Today your veterinarian has diagnosed the steer’s problem as foot rot and has given it an initial treatment at the time of the examination. The veterinarian has left additional prescribed medication with you to continue the treatment. The directions on the medication tell you to give the steer 1 cc per 50 pounds body weight once daily for 4 days, beginning tomorrow, and to give it by intramuscular injection. Your steer weighs 1,000 pounds. Remember, your veterinarian treated the steer today, April 3, around 4:00 p.m. and you will treat it 4 more days as directed. The hold time on this product is 14 days.

Bottle Label

Emily Edwards, DVM
100 Quality Avenue
Hometown, OH 43200
614-555-5050

Owner: **Jennifer Wilson** Date: **April 3**
Animal ID: **Hereford #351** Indications: **Foot rot**
Directions: **1 cc per 50 pounds body weight IM once daily for four days.**
Precaution: **Avoid injection into muscle of high carcass value.**
Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for **14 days** before slaughter or market for food.
Product/Active Ingredient(s): **Hydrocillin**
Expiration Date: **September 30**

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| April | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

Treatment Record

X = This information was not supplied in the situation, therefore you do not need to complete this box.

| Treatment Date | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 4-3 | Steer #351 | Foot rot | 1,000 lb | Hydrocillin 20 cc IM | 14 days Meat | X | 4-17 | Emily Edwards, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050 |
| 4-4 | Steer #351 | Foot rot | 1,000 lb | Hydrocillin 20 cc IM | 14 days Meat | X | 4-18 | |
| 4-5 | Steer #351 | Foot rot | 1,000 lb | Hydrocillin 20 cc IM | 14 days Meat | X | 4-19 | |
| 4-6 | Steer #351 | Foot rot | 1,000 lb | Hydrocillin 20 cc IM | 14 days Meat | X | 4-20 | |
| 4-7 | Steer #351 | Foot rot | 1,000 lb | Hydrocillin 20 cc IM | 14 days Meat | X | 4-21 | |

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video, and the 4-H Beef Resource Handbook. The Beef Learning Laboratory Kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Bill Shulaw, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Dairy Cattle Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is February 5. At the afternoon milking today, you notice the right front quarter on cow #28, a 1,200 pound Holstein, has abnormal milk. You saw several flakes and thick milk on the strip plate while preparing the cow for milking. You decide she has mastitis. The udder feels normal as is the cow's temperature and appetite. At the end of the milking, you medicate the right front quarter using an over-the-counter (OTC) intramammary infusion product called SUPER-MAST™. The time of the treatment is 6:00 p.m. The label of the product is seen below. You mark the cow as treated by attaching a red leg band to the rear leg. Fill out the treatment record for today's treatment.

Bottle Label

SUPER-MAST™
Hydrocillin

Lactating Cow Intramammary Infusion

Each 10 ml single dose disposable syringe contains 50 mg hydrocillin in a base suitable for the treatment of bovine mastitis during the lactating period.

Indications: For the intramammary treatment of bovine mastitis caused by susceptible bacteria.

Administration: After milking, clean and disinfect the teat end with an alcohol swab. Remove the protective covering from the tip and insert the tip into the teat orifice. Express the contents of the tube into the quarter with gentle pressure. Withdraw the syringe and massage the medication up into the affected quarter. Milk out the quarter at the next routine milking.

Storage: Store between 45 and 75 degrees F.

WARNING: Milk that has been taken from animal during treatment and for 72 hours (3 days) after the last treatment must be discarded. Treated animal should not be slaughtered for food purposes for 10 days following the last treatment.

Net contents: 10 ml
SKILLATHON ANIMAL HEALTH COMPANY
Veterinary use only—not for human use

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| February | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | | | | | | |

Treatment Record

| Treatment Date | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

Teaching References: Dairy Learning Laboratory Kit, Curriculum Guide and video. The dairy kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.

Lesson plan by: Dr. Bill Shulaw, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Dairy Cattle Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is February 5. At the afternoon milking today, you notice the right front quarter on cow #28, a 1,200 pound Holstein, has abnormal milk. You saw several flakes and thick milk on the strip plate while preparing the cow for milking. You decide she has mastitis. The udder feels normal as is the cow's temperature and appetite. At the end of the milking, you medicate the right front quarter using an over-the-counter (OTC) intramammary infusion product called SUPER-MAST™. The time of the treatment is 6:00 p.m. The label of the product is seen below. You mark the cow as treated by attaching a red leg band to the rear leg. Fill out the treatment record for today's treatment.

Bottle Label

SUPER-MAST™ Hydrocillin

Lactating Cow Intramammary Infusion

Each 10 ml single dose disposable syringe contains 50 mg hydrocillin in a base suitable for the treatment of bovine mastitis during the lactating period.

Indications: For the intramammary treatment of bovine mastitis caused by susceptible bacteria.

Administration: After milking, clean and disinfect the teat end with an alcohol swab. Remove the protective covering from the tip and insert the tip into the teat orifice. Express the contents of the tube into the quarter with gentle pressure. Withdraw the syringe and massage the medication up into the affected quarter. Milk out the quarter at the next routine milking.

Storage: Store between 45 and 75 degrees F.

WARNING: Milk that has been taken from animal during treatment and for 72 hours (3 days) after the last treatment must be discarded. Treated animal should not be slaughtered for food purposes for 10 days following the last treatment.

Net contents: 10 ml

SKILLATHON ANIMAL HEALTH COMPANY

Veterinary use only—not for human use

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| February | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | | | | | | |

| Treatment Record | | | | | | | | X = This information was not supplied in the situation, therefore you do not need to complete this box. |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---|
| Treatment Date | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
| 2/5 6 p.m. | #28 Holstein cow | mastitis | 1,200 lb | Super-Mast 10 ml intramammary in right front quarter | Milk—3 days Meat—10 days | X | Milk—2/8 6 p.m. Meat—2/15 6 p.m. | X |

Teaching References: Dairy Learning Laboratory Kit, Curriculum Guide and video. The dairy kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.

Lesson plan by: Dr. Bill Shulaw, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Goat Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

The market goat you have been planning to take to the fair is lame. Today your veterinarian diagnosed the goat's problem as foot rot and gave it an initial treatment at the time of the examination. The veterinarian left additional medication with you to continue the treatment. The directions on the medication tell you to give the goat 2 cc's per 100 pounds body weight once daily for 3 days, beginning tomorrow, and to give it by intramuscular injection. Your goat weighs 50 pounds. Remember, your veterinarian treated the goat today, June 8, and you will treat the goat 3 more days as directed.

Bottle Label

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Susan Q. Veterinarian, DVM 100 Quality Drive Anywhere, OH 43210 614-555-0000 | |
| Owner: Keith Young | Date: June 8 |
| Animal ID: Goat 101-Saanen | Indications: Foot rot |
| Directions: Give 2 cc per 100 pounds body weight once daily intramuscularly for 3 days. | |
| Precaution: Avoid muscle of high carcass value. | |
| Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before slaughter or market for food. | |
| Product/Active Ingredient(s): Hydrocillin | |

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| June | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |

| July | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

Treatment Record

| Treatment Date | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video; the 4-H Goat Handbook; and the Goat Learning Laboratory Kit, which contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Gary Bowman, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Goat Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

The market goat you have been planning to take to the fair is lame. Today your veterinarian diagnosed the goat's problem as foot rot and gave it an initial treatment at the time of the examination. The veterinarian left additional medication with you to continue the treatment. The directions on the medication tell you to give the goat 2 cc's per 100 pounds body weight once daily for 3 days, beginning tomorrow, and to give it by intramuscular injection. Your goat weighs 50 pounds. Remember, your veterinarian treated the goat today, June 8, and you will treat the goat 3 more days as directed.

Bottle Label

Susan Q. Veterinarian, DVM
 100 Quality Drive
 Anywhere, OH 43210
 614-555-0000

Owner: **Keith Young** Date: **June 8**
 Animal ID: **Goat 101-Saanen** Indications: **Foot rot**
 Directions: **Give 2 cc per 100 pounds body weight once daily intramuscularly for 3 days.**
 Precaution: **Avoid muscle of high carcass value.**
Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for **30** days before slaughter or market for food.
 Product/Active Ingredient(s): **Hydrocillin**

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| June | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |

| July | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

Treatment Record

X = This information was not supplied in the situation, therefore you do not need to complete this box.

| Treatment Date | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 6-9 | Goat 101-Saanen | foot rot | 50 lb | Hydrocillin 1 cc IM | 30 days meat | X | 7/9 | Susan Q. Veterinarian, DVM 100 Quality Drive Anywhere, OH 43210 614-555-0000 |
| 6-10 | Goat 101-Saanen | foot rot | 50 lb | Hydrocillin 1 cc IM | 30 days meat | X | 7/10 | |
| 6-11 | Goat 101-Saanen | foot rot | 50 lb | Hydrocillin 1 cc IM | 30 days meat | X | 7/11 | |

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video; the 4-H Goat Handbook; and the Goat Learning Laboratory Kit, which contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Gary Bowman, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Sheep Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is May 15. Your name is Lynn Monroe. Your Suffolk market lamb “Elmo” (ear tag #3159) you are planning to take to the county fair July 2–7 is lame on the left front leg. When you examine it, you find the foot smells bad and the hoof wall is separating from the sole. These findings lead you to believe the lamb has foot rot. The veterinarian who regularly cares for your animals is Angela Adams, DVM. She examined the animal and gave you (prescribed) the bottle of medication listed below and instructed you to give the treatment today at 3:00 p.m. Your lamb weighs about 100 pounds.

Bottle Label

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Angela Adams, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050 | |
| Owner: Lynn Monroe | Date: May 15 |
| Animal ID: Lamb #3159 | Indications: Foot rot |
| Directions: Give 5 ml (cc) intramuscularly on May 15, at 3 p.m. | |
| Precaution: Avoid the muscle tissues of high carcass value. | |
| Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for 10 days before slaughter or market for food. | |
| Product/Active Ingredient(s): Biomycin | |
| Expiration Date: August 15 | |

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| May | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

Treatment Record

| Treatment Date and Time | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date and Time Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video, the 4-H Market Lamb Resource Handbook #250R, and the 4-H Sheep Breeding Handbook #194R. The Sheep Learning Laboratory Kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Bill Shulaw, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Sheep Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is May 15. Your name is Lynn Monroe. Your Suffolk market lamb “Elmo” (ear tag #3159) you are planning to take to the county fair July 2–7 is lame on the left front leg. When you examine it, you find the foot smells bad and the hoof wall is separating from the sole. These findings lead you to believe the lamb has foot rot. The veterinarian who regularly cares for your animals is Angela Adams, DVM. She examined the animal and gave you (prescribed) the bottle of medication listed below and instructed you to give the treatment today at 3:00 p.m. Your lamb weighs about 100 pounds.

Bottle Label

Angela Adams, DVM
100 Quality Avenue
Hometown, OH 43200
614-555-5050

Owner: **Lynn Monroe** Date: **May 15**
Animal ID: **Lamb #3159** Indications: **Foot rot**
Directions: **Give 5 ml (cc) intramuscularly on May 15, at 3 p.m.**

Precaution: **Avoid the muscle tissues of high carcass value.**

Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for **10** days before slaughter or market for food.

Product/Active Ingredient(s): **Biomycin**

Expiration Date: **August 15**

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| May | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

Treatment Record

X = This information was not supplied in the situation, therefore you do not need to complete this box.

| Treatment Date and Time | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date and Time Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 5-15 3:00 p.m. | Elmo Mkt lamb #3159 Suffolk | Foot rot | 100 lb | Biomycin 5 ml IM | 10 days Meat | X | 5-25 3:00 p.m. | Angela Adams, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050 |
| | | | | | | | | |

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video, the 4-H Market Lamb Resource Handbook #250R, and the 4-H Sheep Breeding Handbook #194R. The Sheep Learning Laboratory Kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Bill Shulaw, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Swine Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is July 11, and your name is Jenny Jones. The market hog "Spot" (a 200-pound blue-butt barrow with ear notch 36-7) you have been raising since April started having difficulty breathing yesterday. This morning the hog failed to eat its feed and was reluctant to move unless forced to do so. At your request, Dr. Bruce E. Losis, the local veterinarian, examined your hog and diagnosed its problem as pneumonia. He administered medications at the time of the examination. He has left more medicine for you to give tomorrow, July 12 at 2:00 p.m.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

Bottle Label

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Bruce E. Losis, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050 | |
| Owner: Jenny Jones | Date: July 11 |
| Animal ID: Hog 36-7 | Indications: Pneumonia |
| Directions: Give 15 ml (cc) subcutaneously on July 12. | |
| Precaution: Use care in injections to avoid infections. | |
| Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for 7 days before slaughter or market for food. | |
| Product/Active Ingredient(s): Biomycin | |
| Expiration Date: August 1 | |

| July | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

Treatment Record

| Treatment Date and Time | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video, and the 4-H Market Hog Handbook #135R. The Swine Learning Laboratory Kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: *Dr. Gary Bowman, OSU Extension Veterinarian*

Livestock

Swine Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is July 11, and your name is Jenny Jones. The market hog "Spot" (a 200-pound blue-butt barrow with ear notch 36-7) you have been raising since April started having difficulty breathing yesterday. This morning the hog failed to eat its feed and was reluctant to move unless forced to do so. At your request, Dr. Bruce E. Losis, the local veterinarian, examined your hog and diagnosed its problem as pneumonia. He administered medications at the time of the examination. He has left more medicine for you to give tomorrow, July 12.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

Bottle Label

Bruce E. Losis, DVM
100 Quality Avenue
Hometown, OH 43200
614-555-5050

Owner: **Jenny Jones** Date: **July 11**
Animal ID: **Hog 36-7** Indications: **Pneumonia**
Directions: **Give 15 ml (cc) subcutaneously on July 12.**
Precaution: **Use care in injection to avoid infections.**
Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for **7** days before slaughter or market for food.
Product/Active Ingredient(s): **Biomycin**
Expiration Date: **August 1**

| July | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

Treatment Record

X = This information was not supplied in the situation, therefore you do not need to complete this box.

| Treatment Date and Time | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 7-12 2:00 p.m. | "Spot" Market Hog 36-7 Blue-Butt barrow | Pneumonia | 200 lb | Biomycin 15 ml SQ | 7 days Meat | X | 7-19 2:00 p.m. | Bruce E. Losis, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050 |
| | | | | | | | | |

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video, and the 4-H Market Hog Handbook #135R. The Swine Learning Laboratory Kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Gary Bowman, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Poultry Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is May 12. You notice several of the flock of 20 White Leghorn pullets you purchased 3 weeks ago have a discharge today from their nostrils, watery eyes, and are coughing. These are the only chickens you have. The flock did not eat nearly as much feed the past day as usual. Because you could tell your chickens are sick, you take two to the local veterinarian for diagnosis and treatment of the illness. The veterinarian diagnoses the condition as a respiratory infection called air sacculitis and tells you that, while he does not carry the needed medication, Superbiotic™, it is available as an over-the-counter (OTC) drug at the nearby farm supply center. He tells you to medicate the chickens' drinking water starting today, continue for a total of 4 days, and replace the medicated water with clear water on the morning of May 16. Complete the treatment record for May 15.

Packet Label

Superbiotic
(10% Hydrocycline Tartrate)

A broad spectrum antibiotic for oral administration in the treatment and prevention of respiratory diseases of poultry caused by susceptible bacteria.

Directions: Mix the contents of this packet in 10 gallons of drinking water. This medicated drinking water should be the sole source of drinking water during the period of medication which must not exceed 14 days.

WARNING: Discontinue use in poultry **5** days before slaughter.

Store below 77 degrees F. Keep packet dry.
Net Contents: 25 grams
Distributed by USA Animal Health, Inc.

| May | | | | | | |
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| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

Treatment Record

| Treatment Date and Time | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date and Time Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide* and video. *The Poultry Learning Laboratory Kit* contains items which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.
Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Teresa Morishita, Ohio State University Extension Veterinarians

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

Livestock

Poultry Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is May 12. You notice several of the flock of 20 White Leghorn pullets you purchased 3 weeks ago have a discharge today from their nostrils, watery eyes, and are coughing. These are the only chickens you have. The flock did not eat nearly as much feed the past day as usual. Because you could tell your chickens are sick, you take two to the local veterinarian for diagnosis and treatment of the illness. The veterinarian diagnoses the condition as a respiratory infection called air sacculitis and tells you that, while he does not carry the needed medication, Superbiotic™, it is available as an over-the-counter (OTC) drug at the nearby farm supply center. He tells you to medicate the chickens' drinking water starting today, continue for a total of 4 days, and replace the medicated water with clear water on the morning of May 16. Complete the treatment record for May 15.

Packet Label

Superbiotic

(10% Hydrocycline Tartrate)

A broad spectrum antibiotic for oral administration in the treatment and prevention of respiratory diseases of poultry caused by susceptible bacteria.

Directions: Mix the contents of this packet in 10 gallons of drinking water. This medicated drinking water should be the sole source of drinking water during the period of medication which must not exceed 14 days.

WARNING: Discontinue use in poultry 5 days before slaughter.

Store below 77 degrees F. Keep packet dry.

Net Contents: 25 grams

Distributed by USA Animal Health, Inc.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

| May | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

Treatment Record

X = This information was not supplied in the situation, therefore you do not need to complete this box.

| Treatment Date and Time | Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description | Condition Being Treated | Estimated Weight | Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route) | Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal | Results | Date and Time Withdrawal Complete | If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 5-15 | 20 White Leghorn Pullets | Air Sacculitis | X | Superbiotic 1 packet/10 gallons of drinking water | 5 days | X | 5-20 | No extra label or Rx drug was given. |

References: Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video. The Poultry Learning Laboratory Kit contains items which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Teresa Morishita, Ohio State University Extension Veterinarians

Livestock

Beef: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

MGA HEIFER SUPPLEMENT MEDICATED

SUPPLEMENT FOR GROWING/FINISHING BEEF HEIFERS

FOR INCREASED RATE OF WEIGHT GAIN, IMPROVED FEED EFFICIENCY AND SUPPRESSION OF ESTRUS (HEAT) IN HEIFERS FED FOR SLAUGHTER.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

MELENGESTROL ACETATE 0.00022%
(EQUIVALENT TO 1.0 MG/LB.)

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 10.00%
CRUDE FAT MIN 2.00%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 25.00%
CALCIUM MIN 5.50%
CALCIUM MAX 6.50%
SALT MIN 4.50%
SALT MAX 5.50%
POTASSIUM MIN 0.60%
SELENIUM MIN 13.00 PPM
VITAMIN A MIN 100,000.0 IU/LB

INGREDIENTS

PROCESSED GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS, ROUGHAGE PRODUCTS, GROUND LIMESTONE, SLAT, POTASSIUM SULFATE, MAGNESIUM SULFATE, SODIUM SELENITE, VITAMIN A ACETATE, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, ZINC SULFATE, ZINC OXIDE, COPPER SULFATE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, CALCIUM IODATE, COBALT CARBONATE FERROUS SULFATE.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Each pound of supplement will provide 1.0 mg. of melengestrol acetate. Thoroughly mix and feed at the rate of 0.5 pound per head per day to provide 0.5 mg. of melengestrol acetate per head per day. Feed continuously throughout period heifers are being grown and finished for slaughter. This supplement should be fed in controlled amounts with roughage and other feed ingredients.

NOTE

NOT EFFECTIVE FOR SPAYED HEIFERS AND STEERS.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. What is the active drug ingredient in this ration?
3. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
4. What is the crude fat level of this diet?
5. What is the crude protein level for this diet?

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences

Livestock

Beef: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

MGA HEIFER SUPPLEMENT MEDICATED

SUPPLEMENT FOR GROWING/FINISHING BEEF HEIFERS

FOR INCREASED RATE OF WEIGHT GAIN, IMPROVED FEED EFFICIENCY AND SUPPRESSION OF ESTRUS (HEAT) IN HEIFERS FED FOR SLAUGHTER.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

MELENGESTROL ACETATE 0.00022%
(EQUIVALENT TO 1.0 MG/LB.)

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 10.00%
CRUDE FAT MIN 2.00%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 25.00%
CALCIUM MIN 5.50%
CALCIUM MAX 6.50%
SALT MIN 4.50%
SALT MAX 5.50%
POTASSIUM MIN 0.60%
SELENIUM MIN 13.00 PPM
VITAMIN A MIN 100,000.0 IU/LB

INGREDIENTS

PROCESSED GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS, ROUGHAGE PRODUCTS, GROUND LIMESTONE, SLAT, POTASSIUM SULFATE, MAGNESIUM SULFATE, SODIUM SELENITE, VITAMIN A ACETATE, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, ZINC SULFATE, ZINC OXIDE, COPPER SULFATE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, CALCIUM IODATE, COBALT CARBONATE FERROUS SULFATE.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Each pound of supplement will provide 1.0 mg. of melengestrol acetate. Thoroughly mix and feed at the rate of 0.5 pound per head per day to provide 0.5 mg. of melengestrol acetate per head per day. Feed continuously throughout period heifers are being grown and finished for slaughter. This supplement should be fed in controlled amounts with roughage and other feed ingredients.

NOTE

NOT EFFECTIVE FOR SPAYED HEIFERS AND STEERS.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
processed grain by-products
2. What is the active drug ingredient in this ration?
melengestrol acetate
3. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
None required
4. What is the crude fat level of this diet?
2%
5. What is the crude protein level for this diet?
10%

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences

Livestock

Dairy: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

DAIRY CONCENTRATE

CONCENTRATE FOR LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| CRUDE PROTEIN | MIN 18.00% |
| CRUDE FAT | MIN 2.50% |
| CRUDE FIBER | MAX 7.00 |
| ACID DETERGENT FIBER | MAX 9.00% |
| CALCIUM | MIN 0.50% |
| CALCIUM | MAX 1.00% |
| PHOSPHORUS | MIN 0.60% |
| SELENIUM | MIN 0.70 PPM |
| VITAMIN A | MIN 7,000.00 IU/LB |

INGREDIENT USAGE

PROCESSED GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, PLANT PROTEIN PRODUCTS, ROUGHAGE PRODUCTS, GROUND LIMESTONE, SALT, LIGNIN SULFONATE, SODIUM SELENITE, POTASSIUM SULFATE, MAGNESIUM SULFATE, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, MAGNESIUM OXIDE, VITAMIN A ACETATE, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, ZINC SULFATE, ZINC OXIDE, COPPER SULFATE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, CALCIUM IODATE, COBALT CARBONATE, FERROUS SULFATE.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

FEED DAIRY CONCENTRATE AS THE CONCENTRATE PORTION OF THE DAIRY RATION. THIS CONCENTRATE IS INTENDED FOR USE WHEN THE ROUGHAGE PORTION OF THE DIET CONSISTS OF 60% OR MORE CORN SILAGE (ON A DRY MATTER BASIS). THIS FEED CONTAINS IN ADDITION TO OTHER NUTRIENTS, 0.7 PPM SELENIUM. INTAKE OF SELENIUM SHOULD NOT EXCEED 0.3 PPM ON A COMPLETE FEED BASIS, THEREFORE, THIS CONCENTRATE SHOULD NOT EXCEED 42.8% OF THE TOTAL RATION. PROVIDE CLEAN, FRESH WATER FREE CHOICE AT ALL TIMES. SALT MAY BE FED FOR FREE CHOICE CONSUMPTION.

DAIRY CONCENTRATE FEEDS ARE FORMULATED TO REGULATE THE AMOUNT OF BOTH SOLUBLE AND INSOLUBLE PROTEIN AND TO REGULATE THE AMOUNT OF NON-STRUCTURAL CARBOHYDRATES.

DAIRY CONCENTRATE FEEDS ARE FORMULATED TO REGULATE THE AMOUNT OF RUMINALLY AVAILABLE PROTEIN.

PATENT NO. X,XXX,XXX
PATENT NOS. X,XXX,XXX & X,XXX,XXX

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. What is the minimum crude protein level?
3. Is this a medicated feed?
4. Is there a withdrawal time for this ration?
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?
7. What is the range for calcium content?

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Maurice Eastridge, State Extension Specialist, Animal Sciences

Livestock

Dairy: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

DAIRY CONCENTRATE

CONCENTRATE FOR LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| CRUDE PROTEIN | MIN 18.00% |
| CRUDE FAT | MIN 2.50% |
| CRUDE FIBER | MAX 7.00 |
| ACID DETERGENT FIBER | MAX 9.00% |
| CALCIUM | MIN 0.50% |
| CALCIUM | MAX 1.00% |
| PHOSPHORUS | MIN 0.60% |
| SELENIUM | MIN 0.70 PPM |
| VITAMIN A | MIN 7,000.00 IU/LB |

INGREDIENT USAGE

PROCESSED GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, PLANT PROTEIN PRODUCTS, ROUGHAGE PRODUCTS, GROUND LIMESTONE, SALT, LIGNIN SULFONATE, SODIUM SELENITE, POTASSIUM SULFATE, MAGNESIUM SULFATE, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, MAGNESIUM OXIDE, VITAMIN A ACETATE, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, ZINC SULFATE, ZINC OXIDE, COPPER SULFATE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, CALCIUM IODATE, COBALT CARBONATE, FERROUS SULFATE.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

FEED DAIRY CONCENTRATE AS THE CONCENTRATE PORTION OF THE DAIRY RATION. THIS CONCENTRATE IS INTENDED FOR USE WHEN THE ROUGHAGE PORTION OF THE DIET CONSISTS OF 60% OR MORE CORN SILAGE (ON A DRY MATTER BASIS). THIS FEED CONTAINS IN ADDITION TO OTHER NUTRIENTS, 0.7 PPM SELENIUM. INTAKE OF SELENIUM SHOULD NOT EXCEED 0.3 PPM ON A COMPLETE FEED BASIS, THEREFORE, THIS CONCENTRATE SHOULD NOT EXCEED 42.8% OF THE TOTAL RATION. PROVIDE CLEAN, FRESH WATER FREE CHOICE AT ALL TIMES. SALT MAY BE FED FOR FREE CHOICE CONSUMPTION.

DAIRY CONCENTRATE FEEDS ARE FORMULATED TO REGULATE THE AMOUNT OF BOTH SOLUBLE AND INSOLUBLE PROTEIN AND TO REGULATE THE AMOUNT OF NON-STRUCTURAL CARBOHYDRATES.

DAIRY CONCENTRATE FEEDS ARE FORMULATED TO REGULATE THE AMOUNT OF RUMINALLY AVAILABLE PROTEIN.

PATENT NO. X,XXX,XXX
PATENT NOS. X,XXX,XXX & X,XXX,XXX

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
processed grain by-products
2. What is the minimum crude protein level?
18%
3. Is this a medicated feed?
no
4. Is there a withdrawal time for this ration?
none required or "no"
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
25%
6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?
yes
7. What is the range for calcium content?
0.5%–1.0%

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Maurice Estridge, State Extension Specialist, Animal Sciences

Livestock

Goat: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS

SKILLATHON GOAT RATION

Feed for Goats Older Than Four Months of Age

CAUTION: Use Only As Directed

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Crude Protein not less than | 17.0000% |
| Crude Fat not less than | 2.5000% |
| Crude Fiber not more than | 9.0000% |
| Calcium (Ca) not less than | 0.8000% |
| Calcium (Ca) not more than | 1.3000% |
| Phosphorus (P) not less than | 0.6000% |
| Salt (NaCl) not less than | 0.7500% |
| Salt (NaCl) not more than | 1.2500% |
| Copper (Cu) not less than | 18.0000 PPM |
| Copper (Cu) not more than | 23.0000 PPM |
| Selenium (Se) not less than | 0.6000 PPM |
| Vitamin A not less than | 4000.0000 IU/LB |

INGREDIENTS

Grain products, processed grain by-products, molasses products, calcium carbonate, salt, dicalcium phosphate, soybean oil, sodium selenite, propionic acid (a preservative), tetrasodium pyrophosphate, vitamin E supplement, vitamin A supplement, vitamin D₃ supplement, ferrous carbonate, manganese oxide, zinc oxide, cobalt carbonate, calcium iodate, sodium molybdate.

DIRECTIONS

This goat ration can be fed to dry does, growing does, bucks, and as a milking ration. Feed one pound for every three pounds of milk produced. Use free-choice for young kids. Feed with good quality roughage to all goats after four months of age.

IMPORTANT

1. When making a ration change, allow 3-5 days for animals to adjust to the new ration.
2. Do not let fine material accumulate in feeders.
3. Provide adequate bunk space for each animal. Bunks should be well protected and well managed to prevent feed from becoming wet and molding.
4. Provide a source of fresh, clean water at all times.
5. Feed salt free-choice.
6. Consult your veterinarian for a recommended health program for your local area. This includes internal and external parasite control.
7. This product contains copper and should not be fed to sheep.

CAUTION

Store in a dry area away from insects. Do not feed moldy or insect-infested feed to animals as it may cause illness, abortion or death.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. Is this a medicated feed?
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
4. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
5. Is calcium carbonate included in the ingredients of this diet?
6. Can this feed be given to lactating does?

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine, and Jodi Black, State 4-H Animal Sciences Extension Associate

Livestock

Goat: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS

SKILLATHON GOAT RATION

Feed for Goats Older Than Four Months of Age

CAUTION: Use Only As Directed

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Crude Protein not less than | 17.0000% |
| Crude Fat not less than | 2.5000% |
| Crude Fiber not more than | 9.0000% |
| Calcium (Ca) not less than | 0.8000% |
| Calcium (Ca) not more than | 1.3000% |
| Phosphorus (P) not less than | 0.6000% |
| Salt (NaCl) not less than | 0.7500% |
| Salt (NaCl) not more than | 1.2500% |
| Copper (Cu) not less than | 18.0000 PPM |
| Copper (Cu) not more than | 23.0000 PPM |
| Selenium (Se) not less than | 0.6000 PPM |
| Vitamin A not less than | 4000.0000 IU/LB |

INGREDIENTS

Grain products, processed grain by-products, molasses products, calcium carbonate, salt, dicalcium phosphate, soybean oil, sodium selenite, propionic acid (a preservative), tetrasodium pyrophosphate, vitamin E supplement, vitamin A supplement, vitamin D₃ supplement, ferrous carbonate, manganous oxide, zinc oxide, cobalt carbonate, calcium iodate, sodium molybdate.

DIRECTIONS

This goat ration can be fed to dry does, growing does, bucks, and as a milking ration. Feed one pound for every three pounds of milk produced. Use free-choice for young kids. Feed with good quality roughage to all goats after four months of age.

IMPORTANT

1. When making a ration change, allow 3-5 days for animals to adjust to the new ration.
2. Do not let fine material accumulate in feeders.
3. Provide adequate bunk space for each animal. Bunks should be well protected and well managed to prevent feed from becoming wet and molding.
4. Provide a source of fresh, clean water at all times.
5. Feed salt free-choice.
6. Consult your veterinarian for a recommended health program for your local area. This includes internal and external parasite control.
7. This product contains copper and should not be fed to sheep.

CAUTION

Store in a dry area away from insects. Do not feed moldy or insect-infested feed to animals as it may cause illness, abortion or death.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
grain products

2. Is this a medicated feed?
no

3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
17%

4. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
2.5%

5. Is calcium carbonate included in the ingredients of this diet?
yes

6. Can this feed be given to lactating does?
yes

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine, and Jodi Black, State 4-H Animal Sciences Extension Associate

Livestock

Lamb: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED

STARTER FOR GROWING LAMBS

FOR THE PREVENTION OF COCCIDIOSIS CAUSED BY *Eimeria ovina*, *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria ovinoidalis*, *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*, *Eimeria parva* AND *Eimeria intricata* IN SHEEP MAINTAINED IN CONFINEMENT.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

LASALOCID (AS LASALOCID SODIUM) 90 G/TON

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 20.00%
CRUDE FAT MIN 2.50%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 10.00%
CALCIUM MIN 0.75%
CALCIUM MAX 1.25%
PHOSPHORUS MIN 0.55%
SALT MIN 0.40%
SALT MAX 0.90%
SELENIUM MIN 0.30 PPM
VITAMIN A MIN 2,000.00 IU/LB

INGREDIENT USAGE

Processed Grain By-Products, Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Forage Products, Roughage Products, Molasses Products, Ground Limestone, Salt, Lignin Sulfonate, Potassium Sulfate, Magnesium Sulfate, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Seleniite, Calcium Propionate, Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Zinc Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Sodium Molybdate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Cobalt Carbonate, Ferrous Sulfate.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED contains 45 mgs. of lasalocid per pound. Feed continuously as the sole ration to growing lambs from 1 to 6 weeks of age at the rate of 0.33-1.55 pounds per head per day to provide not less than 15 mgs. and not more than 70 mgs. of lasalocid per head per day. Provide clean, fresh water at all times.

CAUTION

The safety of lasalocid in unapproved species has not been established; do not allow horses or other equines access to lasalocid as ingestion may be fatal; feeding undiluted or mixing errors resulting in excessive concentrations of lasalocid could be fatal to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. What is the active drug ingredient?
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
4. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
5. Is this a medicated feed?
6. At what growth state of development should this ration to be fed?

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Roger High, State Sheep Extension Associate

Livestock

Lamb: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED

STARTER FOR GROWING LAMBS

FOR THE PREVENTION OF COCCIDIOSIS CAUSED BY *Eimeria ovina*, *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria ovinoidalis*, *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*, *Eimeria parva* AND *Eimeria intricata* IN SHEEP MAINTAINED IN CONFINEMENT.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

LASALOCID (AS LASALOCID SODIUM) 90 G/TON

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| CRUDE PROTEIN | MIN 20.00% |
| CRUDE FAT | MIN 2.50% |
| CRUDE FIBER | MAX 10.00% |
| CALCIUM | MIN 0.75% |
| CALCIUM | MAX 1.25% |
| PHOSPHORUS | MIN 0.55% |
| SALT | MIN 0.40% |
| SALT | MAX 0.90% |
| SELENIUM | MIN 0.30 PPM |
| VITAMIN A | MIN 2,000.00 IU/LB |

INGREDIENT USAGE

Processed Grain By-Products, Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Forage Products, Roughage Products, Molasses Products, Ground Limestone, Salt, Lignin Sulfonate, Potassium Sulfate, Magnesium Sulfate, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Seleniite, Calcium Propionate, Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Zinc Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Sodium Molybdate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Cobalt Carbonate, Ferrous Sulfate.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED contains 45 mgs. of lasalocid per pound. Feed continuously as the sole ration to growing lambs from 1 to 6 weeks of age at the rate of 0.33-1.55 pounds per head per day to provide not less than 15 mgs. and not more than 70 mgs. of lasalocid per head per day. Provide clean, fresh water at all times.

CAUTION

The safety of lasalocid in unapproved species has not been established; do not allow horses or other equines access to lasalocid as ingestion may be fatal; feeding undiluted or mixing errors resulting in excessive concentrations of lasalocid could be fatal to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
processed grain by-products
2. What is the active drug ingredient?
lasalocid
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
20%
4. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
25%
5. Is this a medicated feed?
yes
6. At what growth state of development should this ration to be fed?
1-6 weeks of age

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Roger High, State Sheep Extension Associate

Livestock

Pig: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

PIG GROWER MEDICATED

FOR PIGS FROM 30 POUNDS TO 75 POUNDS

ADMINISTER TO SWINE IN A COMPLETE FEED FOR REDUCTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL ABSCESSSES; TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL SWINE ENTERITIS (SALMONELLOSIS OR NECROTIC ENTERITIS CAUSED BY *Salmonella choleraesuis* AND VIBRIONIC DYSENTERY), MAINTENANCE OF WEIGHT GAINS IN THE PRESENCE OF ATROPHIC RHINITIS.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| CHLORTETRACYCLINE | 100 G/TON |
| SULFATHIAZOLE | 0.011% (100 G/TON) |
| PENICILLIN | 50 G/TON |

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| CRUDE PROTEIN | MIN 18.00% |
| LYSINE | MIN 1.10% |
| CRUDE FAT | MIN 6.50% |
| CRUDE FIBER | MAX 4.00% |
| CALCIUM | MIN 0.60% |
| CALCIUM | MAX 1.10% |
| PHOSPHORUS | MIN 0.55% |
| SALT | MIN 0.40% |
| SALT | MAX 0.90% |
| SELENIUM | MIN 0.30 PPM |
| ZINC | MIN 140.00 PPM |

INGREDIENTS

Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Processed Grain By-Products, Animal Fat, Animal Protein Products, Calcium Phosphate, Lignin Sulfonate, Ground Limestone, Salt, L-Lysine Monohydrochloride, Methionine Supplement, Zinc Oxide, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Manganous Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Menadione Dimethylpyrimidinol Bisulphite, Riboflavin Supplement, Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Thiamine Monohitrate, Folic Acid, Choline Chloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Biotin, Ethoxyquin (As A Preservative)

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed as the only ration to pigs weighing from 30 pounds to 75 pounds bodyweight.

CAUTION: In order to obtain the desired performance results, the animals should be self fed.

WARNING: Withdraw 7 days prior to slaughter; contains high levels of copper; do not feed to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. How many active drug ingredients are in this feed?
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
4. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?
7. At what weight range should this ration be fed?
8. What is the range for the calcium content of this feed?

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Steven Moeller, State Swine Extension Specialist

Livestock

Pig: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

PIG GROWER MEDICATED

FOR PIGS FROM 30 POUNDS TO 75 POUNDS

ADMINISTER TO SWINE IN A COMPLETE FEED FOR REDUCTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL ABSCESSSES; TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL SWINE ENTERITIS (SALMONELLOSIS OR NECROTIC ENTERITIS CAUSED BY *Salmonella choleraesuis* AND VIBRIONIC DYSENTERY), MAINTENANCE OF WEIGHT GAINS IN THE PRESENCE OF ATROPHIC RHINITIS.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| CHLORTETRACYCLINE | 100 G/TON |
| SULFATHIAZOLE | 0.011% (100 G/TON) |
| PENICILLIN | 50 G/TON |

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| CRUDE PROTEIN | MIN 18.00% |
| LYSINE | MIN 1.10% |
| CRUDE FAT | MIN 6.50% |
| CRUDE FIBER | MAX 4.00% |
| CALCIUM | MIN 0.60% |
| CALCIUM | MAX 1.10% |
| PHOSPHORUS | MIN 0.55% |
| SALT | MIN 0.40% |
| SALT | MAX 0.90% |
| SELENIUM | MIN 0.30 PPM |
| ZINC | MIN 140.00 PPM |

INGREDIENTS

Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Processed Grain By-Products, Animal Fat, Animal Protein Products, Calcium Phosphate, Lignin Sulfonate, Ground Limestone, Salt, L-Lysine Monohydrochloride, Methionine Supplement, Zinc Oxide, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Manganous Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Menadione Dimethylpyrimidinol Bisulphite, Riboflavin Supplement, Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Thiamine Monohitrate, Folic Acid, Choline Chloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Biotin, Ethoxyquin (As A Preservative)

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed as the only ration to pigs weighing from 30 pounds to 75 pounds bodyweight.

CAUTION: In order to obtain the desired performance results, the animals should be self fed.

WARNING: Withdraw 7 days prior to slaughter; contains high levels of copper; do not feed to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
grain products
2. How many active drug ingredients are in this feed?
3
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
18%
4. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
7
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
6.5%
6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?
yes
7. At what weight range should this ration be fed?
pigs weighing between 30 and 75 pounds
8. What is the range for the calcium content of this feed?
0.60%–1.10%

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Steven Moeller, State Swine Extension Specialist

Livestock

Broiler: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

BROILER STARTER MEDICATED

COMPLETE FEED FOR STARTING BROILERS

FOR USE AS AN AID IN THE PREVENTION OF COCCIDIOSIS IN POULTRY FLOCKS; GROWTH PROMOTION AND FEED EFFICIENCY, AND IMPROVING PIGMENTATION.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

NICARBAZIN 0.0125%
BACITRACIN METHYLENE DISALICYLATE 50 G/TON
ROXARSONE 0.005% 45.4 G/TON

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 22.00%
LYSINE MIN 1.13%
METHIONINE MIN 0.54%
CRUDE FAT MIN 3.00%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 5.00%
CALCIUM MIN 0.75%
CALCIUM MAX 1.25%
PHOSPHORUS MIN 0.60%
SALT MIN 0.30%
SALT MAX 0.80%

INGREDIENTS

GRAIN PRODUCTS, PLANT PROTEIN PRODUCTS, ANIMAL PROTEIN PRODUCTS, HYDROLYZED ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FAT, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, GROUND LIMESTONE, SALT, METHIONINE SUPPLEMENT, PROPIONIC ACID (ADDED TO RETARD MOLD GROWTH), VITAMIN A ACETATE, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, MENADIONE DIMETHYLPYRIMIDINOL BISULPHITE, CHOLINE CHLORIDE, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, NIACIN, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE, THIAMINE MONONITRATE, FOLIC ACID, BIOTIN, ZINC OXIDE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, MANGENESE SULFATE, FERROUS SULFATE, COBALT CARBONATE, CALCIUM IODATE, SODIUM SELENITE.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

FOR BROILERS AND FRYER CHICKENS ONLY, FEED CONTINUOUSLY AS THE SOLE RATION.

SEE BACK OF TAG FOR WARNING

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

WARNING

DO NOT FEED TO LAYING HENS. WITHDRAW 5 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. USE AS THE SOLE SOURCE OF ORGANIC ARSENIC. FEED CONTINUOUSLY AS THE SOLE RATION FROM TIME CHICKS ARE PLACED ON LITTER UNTIL PAST THE TIME WHEN COCCIDIOSIS IS ORDINARILY A HAZARD; DO NOT USE AS A TREATMENT FOR COCCIDIOSIS; DO NOT USE IN FLUSHING MASHES.

DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE OR OTHER RUMINANTS.

1. What is the main ingredient in this broiler ration?
2. What is the minimum crude protein level of this broiler starter ration?
3. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
4. How many pounds of ingredients are included in this bag?
5. Should this diet be fed to laying hens?
6. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine

Livestock

Broiler: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

BROILER STARTER MEDICATED

COMPLETE FEED FOR STARTING BROILERS

FOR USE AS AN AID IN THE PREVENTION OF COCCIDIOSIS IN POULTRY FLOCKS; GROWTH PROMOTION AND FEED EFFICIENCY, AND IMPROVING PIGMENTATION.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

NICARBAZIN 0.0125%
BACITRACIN METHYLENE DISALICYLATE 50 G/TON
ROXARSONE 0.005%) 45.4 G/TON

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 22.00%
LYSINE MIN 1.13%
METHIONINE MIN 0.54%
CRUDE FAT MIN 3.00%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 5.00%
CALCIUM MIN 0.75%
CALCIUM MAX 1.25%
PHOSPHORUS MIN 0.60%
SALT MIN 0.30%
SALT MAX 0.80%

INGREDIENTS

GRAIN PRODUCTS, PLANT PROTEIN PRODUCTS, ANIMAL PROTEIN PRODUCTS, HYDROLYZED ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FAT, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, GROUND LIMESTONE, SALT, METHIONINE SUPPLEMENT, PROPIONIC ACID (ADDED TO RETARD MOLD GROWTH), VITAMIN A ACETATE, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, MENADIONE DIMETHYLPYRIMIDINOL BISULPHITE, CHOLINE CHLORIDE, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, NIACIN, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE, THIAMINE MONONITRATE, FOLIC ACID, BIOTIN, ZINC OXIDE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, MANGENESE SULFATE, FERROUS SULFATE, COBALT CARBONATE, CALCIUM IODATE, SODIUM SELENITE.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

FOR BROILERS AND FRYER CHICKENS ONLY, FEED CONTINUOUSLY AS THE SOLE RATION.

SEE BACK OF TAG FOR WARNING

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

WARNING

DO NOT FEED TO LAYING HENS. WITHDRAW 5 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. USE AS THE SOLE SOURCE OF ORGANIC ARSENIC. FEED CONTINUOUSLY AS THE SOLE RATION FROM TIME CHICKS ARE PLACED ON LITTER UNTIL PAST THE TIME WHEN COCCIDIOSIS IS ORDINARILY A HAZARD; DO NOT USE AS A TREATMENT FOR COCCIDIOSIS; DO NOT USE IN FLUSHING MASHES.

DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE OR OTHER RUMINANTS.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

1. What is the main ingredient in this broiler ration?

grain products

2. What is the minimum crude protein level of this broiler starter ration?

22%

3. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?

5

4. How many pounds of ingredients are included in this bag?

50

5. Should this diet be fed to laying hens?
no, because the medication will end up in the eggs

6. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?

3%

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine

Livestock

Turkey: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

TURKEY PRESTARTER MEDICATED

COMPLETE FEED FOR POULTS

For the prevention of coccidiosis in growing turkeys caused by *Eimeria adenoeides*, *Eimeria meleagrimitis* and *Eimeria gallapavonis*.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Halofuginone Hydrobromide 1.90 g/ton

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 26.00%
LYSINE MIN 1.55%
METHIONINE MIN 0.60%
CRUDE FAT MIN 2.00%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 5.00%
CALCIUM MIN 1.15%
CALCIUM MAX 1.65%
PHOSPHORUS MIN 0.90%
SALT MIN 0.15%
SALT MAX 0.65%

INGREDIENTS

GRAIN PRODUCTS, PLANT PROTEIN PRODUCTS, ANIMAL PROTEIN PRODUCTS, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, ANIMAL FAT, GROUND LIMESTONE, METHIONINE SUPPLEMENT, L-LYSINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE, CALCIUM PROPIONATE, SALT CHOLINE CHLORIDE, ZINC OXIDE, COPPER SULFATE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, MANGANESE SULFATE, FERROUS SULFATE, CALCIUM IODATE, SODIUM SELENITE, VITAMIN A ACETATE, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, MENADIONE DIMETHYLPYRIMIDINOL BISULPHITE, NIACIN, CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, BIOTIN, FOLIC ACID, THIAMINE MONONITRATE, RYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed as the only ration to starting poults from 1 day to 21 days of age. Refer to current feeding schedules for feeding according to body weight or consumption.

WARNING

Feed continuously as sole ration. Withdraw 7 days before slaughter.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. What is the active drug ingredient?
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
4. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?
7. This ration should be fed to turkey poults of what age?

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine

Livestock

Turkey: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

TURKEY PRESTARTER MEDICATED

COMPLETE FEED FOR POULTS

For the prevention of coccidiosis in growing turkeys caused by *Eimeria adenoeides*, *Eimeria meleagridis* and *Eimeria gallapavonis*.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Halofuginone Hydrobromide 1.90 g/ton

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| CRUDE PROTEIN | MIN 26.00% |
| LYSINE | MIN 1.55% |
| METHIONINE | MIN 0.60% |
| CRUDE FAT | MIN 2.00% |
| CRUDE FIBER | MAX 5.00% |
| CALCIUM | MIN 1.15% |
| CALCIUM | MAX 1.65% |
| PHOSPHORUS | MIN 0.90% |
| SALT | MIN 0.15% |
| SALT | MAX 0.65% |

INGREDIENTS

GRAIN PRODUCTS, PLANT PROTEIN PRODUCTS, ANIMAL PROTEIN PRODUCTS, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, ANIMAL FAT, GROUND LIMESTONE, METHIONINE SUPPLEMENT, L-LYSINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE, CALCIUM PROPIONATE, SALT CHOLINE CHLORIDE, ZINC OXIDE, COPPER SULFATE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, MANGANESE SULFATE, FERROUS SULFATE, CALCIUM IODATE, SODIUM SELENITE, VITAMIN A ACETATE, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, MENADIONE DIMETHYLPYRIMIDINOL BISULPHITE, NIACIN, CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, BIOTIN, FOLIC ACID, THIAMINE MONONITRATE, RYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed as the only ration to starting poults from 1 day to 21 days of age. Refer to current feeding schedules for feeding according to body weight or consumption.

WARNING

Feed continuously as sole ration. Withdraw 7 days before slaughter.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
grain products
2. What is the active drug ingredient?
halofuginone hydrobromide
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
26%
4. For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
7
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
2%
6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?
yes
7. This ration should be fed to turkey poults of what age?
from 1 day to 21 days

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine

Livestock

Rabbit: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

RABBIT PELLETS MEDICATED

For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria stiedae*.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Lasalocid (as lasalocid sodium) 113 g/ton

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 16.00%
CRUDE FAT MIN 3.00%
CRUDE FIBER MIN 13.0%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 18.00%
CALCIUM MIN .75%
CALCIUM MAX 1.25%
PHOSPHORUS MIN 0.5%
SALT MIN .30%
SALT MAX .80%
VITAMIN A 4,000.0 IU/LB

INGREDIENTS

DEHYDRATED ALFALFA MEAL, WHEAT MIDLINGS, DRIED DISTILLERS GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES, CANE MOLASSES, ANIMAL FAT (PRESERVED WITH BHAANDBHT), DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SOYBEAN MEAL, SALT, VITAMIN A ACETATE IN GELATIN, VITAMIN D3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, D-CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, NIACIN SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN B12 SUPPLEMENT, MENADIONE DIMETHYLPYRIMIDINOL BISULFITE(SOURCE OF VITAMIN K ACTIVITY), CHOLINE CHLORIDE, FOLIC ACID, B-BIOTIN, ZINC OXIDE, FERROUS SULFATE, MANGOUS OXIDE, COPPER OXIDE, ETHYLENE DIAMINE DIHYDRIDIDE, COBALT CARBONATE, AND SODIUM SELENITE.

USE DIRECTIONS

Feed continuously to young rabbits as sole ration up to 6 1/2 weeks of age.

CAUTION

The safety of lasalocid in unapproved species has not been established.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

NEW WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Net Weight 20 lbs. (9.7 Kg.)

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. What is the active drug ingredient?
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
4. Does this feed require withholding before slaughter?
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
6. Is calcium carbonate included in the ingredients of this diet?
7. To what age should this ration be fed?

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine, and Jodi Black, State 4-H Animal Sciences Extension Associate

Livestock

Rabbit: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

RABBIT PELLETS MEDICATED

For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria stiedae*.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Lasalocid (as lasalocid sodium) 113 g/ton

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 16.00%
CRUDE FAT MIN 3.00%
CRUDE FIBER MIN 13.0%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 18.00%
CALCIUM MIN .75%
CALCIUM MAX 1.25%
PHOSPHORUS MIN 0.5%
SALT MIN .30%
SALT MAX .80%
VITAMIN A 4,000.0 IU/LB

INGREDIENTS

DEHYDRATED ALFALFA MEAL, WHEAT MIDLINGS, DRIED DISTILLERS GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES, CANE MOLASSES, ANIMAL FAT (PRESERVED WITH BHAANDBHT), DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SOYBEAN MEAL, SALT, VITAMIN A ACETATE IN GELATIN, VITAMIN D3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, D-CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, NIACIN SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN B12 SUPPLEMENT, MENADIONE DIMETHYLPYRIMIDINOL BISULFITE(SOURCE OF VITAMIN K ACTIVITY), CHOLINE CHLORIDE, FOLIC ACID, B-BIOTIN, ZINC OXIDE, FERROUS SULFATE, MANGOUS OXIDE, COPPER OXIDE, ETHYLENE DIAMINE DIHYDRIDIDE, COBALT CARBONATE, AND SODIUM SELENITE.

USE DIRECTIONS

Feed continuously to young rabbits as sole ration up to 6 1/2 weeks of age.

CAUTION

The safety of lasalocid in unapproved species has not been established.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

NEW WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Net Weight 20 lbs. (9.7 Kg.)

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
dehydrated alfalfa meal
2. What is the active drug ingredient?
lasalocid
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
16%
4. Does this feed require withholding before slaughter?
no
5. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
3%
6. Is calcium carbonate included in the ingredients of this diet?
yes
7. To what age should this ration be fed?
up to 6 1/2 weeks of age

Livestock

Beef Word Search

Circle the beef words listed in the puzzle below.

Wholesale Cuts

round
loin
flank
rib
plate
chuck
shank
brisket

Beef Types

steer
heifer
cow
calf

Grading

prime
choice
select
standard
commercial
utility
cutter
canner

Color

black
white
gray
red
cream
roan

Word Search

In this activity you will:

- learn words and associate them with particular groups.

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

Reference: *Beef Learning Laboratory Kit and the Beef, Sheep and Swine Evaluation and Selection Book*
 Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Beef Word Search

Circle the beef words listed in the puzzle below.

Wholesale Cuts

round
loin
flank
rib
plate
chuck
shank
brisket

Beef Types

steer
heifer
cow
calf

Grading

prime
choice
select
standard
commercial
utility
cutter
canner

Color

black
white
gray
red
cream
roan

Word Search—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn words and associate them with particular groups.



Reference: *Beef Learning Laboratory Kit and the Beef, Sheep and Swine Evaluation and Selection Book*
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Word Search

Circle the goat words listed in the puzzle below.

Wholesale Cuts

shoulder

rack

loin

leg

fore shank

breast

Color

black brown

gray reddish brown

cream fawn

white chocolate

tan lavender

Goat Types

doe

buck

kids

dairy

meat

harness

Word Search

In this activity you will:

- learn words and associate them with particular groups.

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

References: Goat Learning Laboratory Kit and the 4-H Goat Manual
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Word Search

Circle the goat words listed in the puzzle below.

Wholesale Cuts

shoulder

rack

loin

leg

fore shank

breast

Color

black brown

gray reddish brown

cream fawn

white chocolate

tan lavender

Goat Types

doe

buck

kids

dairy

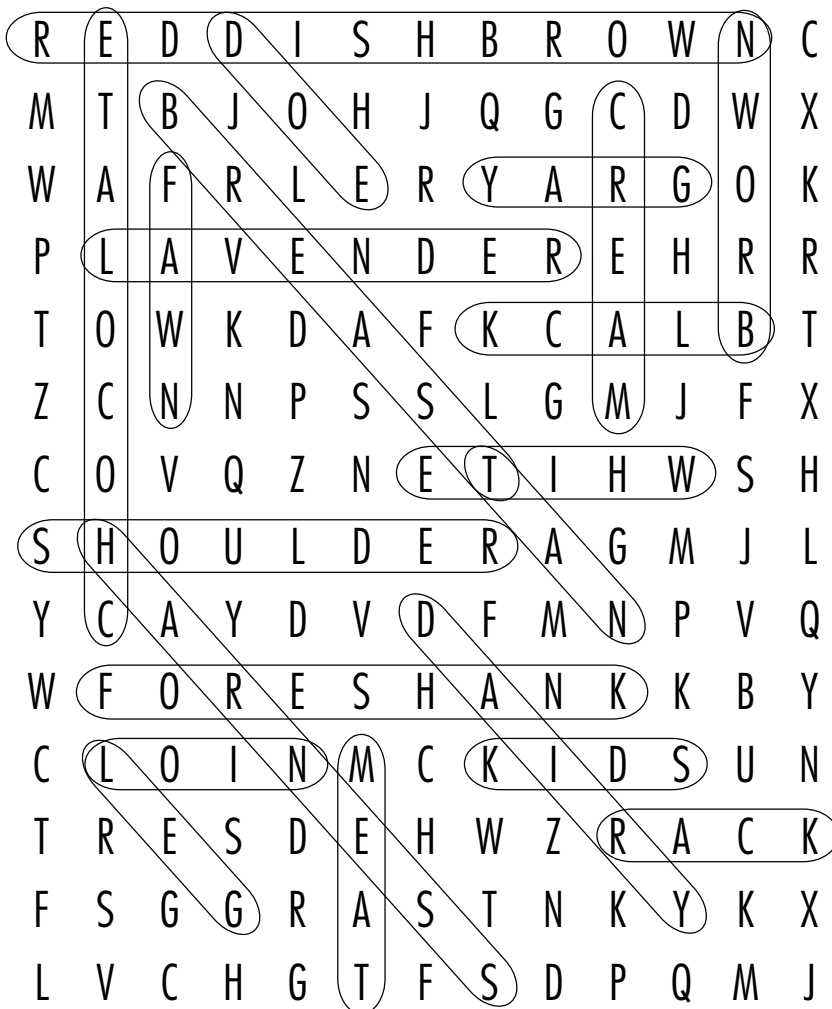
meat

harness

Word Search—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn words and associate them with particular groups.



References: Goat Learning Laboratory Kit and the 4-H Goat Manual

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Word Search

Circle the sheep words listed in the puzzle below.

Wholesale Cuts

leg

loin

rack

shoulder

breast

foreshank

Sheep Types

breeding

market

ewe

ram

lamb

Mouth Structure

parrot

monkey

Grading

prime

choice

good

utility

cull

Word Search

In this activity you will:

- learn words and associate them with particular groups.

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

References: *Sheep Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Beef, Sheep and Swine Evaluation and Selection Book; 4-H Sheep Resource Handbook*
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Word Search

Circle the sheep words listed in the puzzle below.

Wholesale Cuts

leg
loin
rack
shoulder
breast
foreshank

Sheep Types

breeding
market
ewe
ram
lamb

Mouth Structure

parrot
monkey

Grading

prime
choice
good
utility
cull

Word Search—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn words and associate them with particular groups.



References: Sheep Learning Laboratory Kit; 4-H Beef, Sheep and Swine Evaluation and Selection Book; 4-H Sheep Resource Handbook
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Swine Word Search

Circle the swine words listed in the puzzle below.

Wholesale Cuts

Boston butt

picnic

loin

side

ham

Meat Cuts

bacon

chops

ribs

Swine Types

breeding

market

gilt

boar

barrow

sow

Grading

acceptable

unacceptable

Colors

white

black

red

Word Search

In this activity you will:

- learn words and associate them with particular groups.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U | C | P | L | H | D | K | R | F | B |
| N | M | I | T | C | J | Z | I | T | R |
| A | C | C | E | P | T | A | B | L | E |
| C | H | N | K | B | X | M | S | I | K |
| C | O | I | R | W | A | Y | D | G | C |
| E | P | C | A | H | P | R | G | G | A |
| P | S | N | M | M | B | H | R | W | L |
| T | T | U | B | N | O | T | S | O | B |
| A | P | Q | L | V | A | J | F | S | W |
| B | A | C | O | N | R | Q | K | V | S |
| L | E | T | I | H | W | E | S | I | N |
| E | R | T | N | T | W | Y | D | C | L |
| S | B | G | N | I | D | E | E | R | B |

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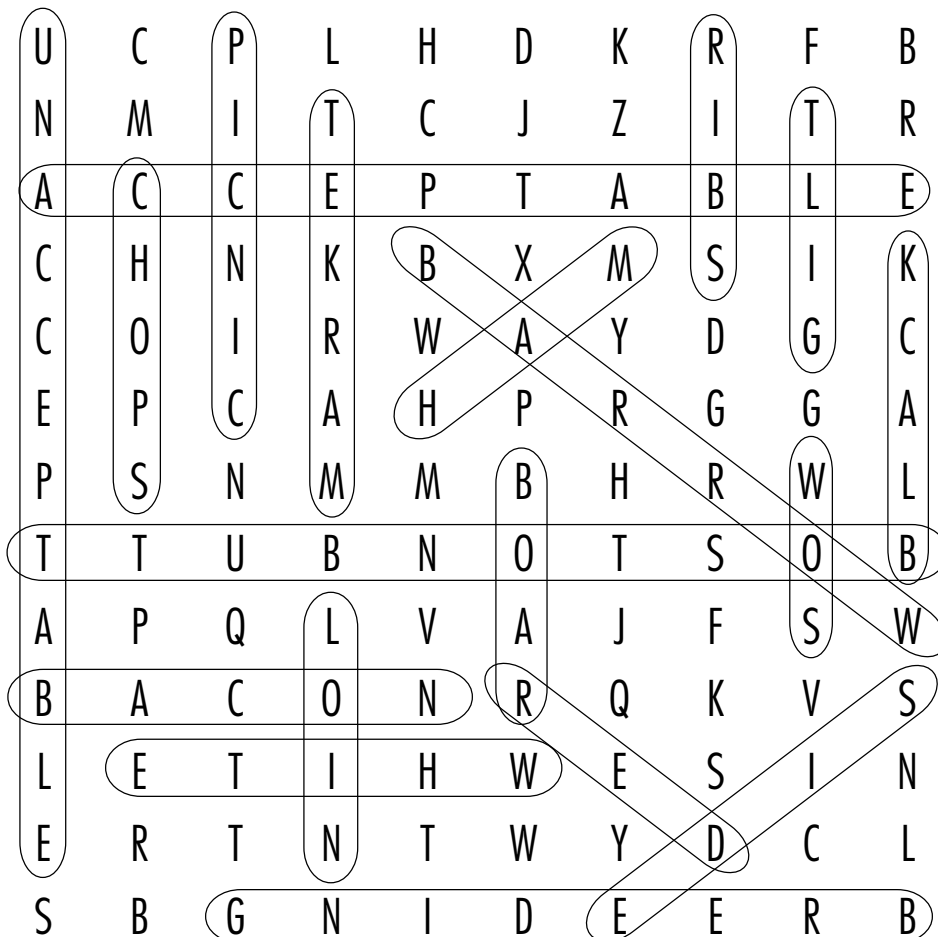
black

red

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