# 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. __ __ __ __ __ __
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7. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
8. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
9. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
10. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
11. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
12. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

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

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

1. **Angus**
2. **Brahman**
3. **Charolais**
4. **Chianina**
5. **Gelbvieh**
6. **Hereford**
7. **Limosin**
8. **Polled Hereford**
9. **Santa Gertrudis**
10. **Shorthorn**
11. **Simmental**
12. **Texas Longhorn**

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.

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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. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

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

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

1. **Ayrshire**
2. **Brown Swiss**
3. **Gernsey**
4. **Holstein**
5. **Jersey**
6. **Milking Shorthorn**

**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.

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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. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

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 chamoisee 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

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

1. **Alpine**
2. **Angora**
3. **Lamancha**
4. **Nubian**
5. **Oberhasli**
6. **Pygmy**
7. **Saanen**
8. **Toggenburg**

**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.

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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
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. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
2. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
3. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
4. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
5. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
6. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
7. __ __ __ __ __ __ __
8. __ __ __ __ __ __
9. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

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

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.
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

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. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
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8. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

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. **Berkshire**
2. **Chester White**
3. **Duroc**
4. **Hampshire**
5. **Landrace**
6. **Poland China**
7. **Spotted**
8. **Yorkshire**

**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.
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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.

In this activity you will:

• learn the parts of a steer.

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.

In this activity you will:
• learn the parts of a steer.

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.

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.

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
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.

In this activity you will:
- learn the parts of a dairy cow.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

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

5 rib 12 ear 21 point of shoulder 19 throat 18 withers 27 heel 18 jaw 23 brisket 2 hip 31 orifice

22 heart girth 32 pastern 14 forehead 9 crop 26 sole 3 rump 33 hock 36 stifte joint 4 loin 28 dewclaw

7 muzzle 38 escutcheon 29 fore udder 1 neck 15 bridge of nose 7 chine 24 barrel 13 poll 6 back 35 rear udder

16 nostril 1 tail 30 teat 37 rear udder attachment 35 knee 20 dewlap 10 shoulder blade 34 medial suspensory ligament

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

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.

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

Activity level: Intermediate and advanced members ages 12 to 18

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

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
Sheep Parts
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

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

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.

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

In this activity you will:
• learn the parts of a sheep.

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

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

In this activity you will:
• learn the parts of a sheep.

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

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. ____________________

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.

In this activity you will:
- learn the parts of a pig.

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

- Learn the parts of a pig.

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.

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.

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

2–30
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
B. Bowlegged or pigeon toed
C. Correct
D. Cow hocked or splayfooted
E. Bowlegged or pigeon toed
F. Correct
G. Buck kneed
H. Calf kneed
I. Sickle hocked
J. Postlegged

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

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

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

2–32 Lift-Off
Livestock
Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structure

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

A. Weak Pastern, Shallow Heel
B. Thurls Too Far Back
C. Sickle-Hocked
D. Cow-Hocked
E. Correct, Ideal Pastern

Identification
In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.

Reference: Dairy Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student
Livestock
Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structure

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

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

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:
- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.

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

F. Bottle-shaped teats  
G. Spur teat  
H. Teats that point sideways  
I. Pencil-shaped teats  
J. Uneven teats

**Identification—Key**

**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

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

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

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. Sickle-hocked  E. Normal  H. Pigeon-toed
C. Post-legged  F. Buck-kneed

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. Sickle-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
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

Treatment Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date</th>
<th>Animal ID</th>
<th>Condition Being Treated</th>
<th>Estimated Weight</th>
<th>Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route)</th>
<th>Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Date Withdrawal Complete</th>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Treatment Record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date</th>
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<th>Condition Being Treated</th>
<th>Estimated Weight</th>
<th>Treatment Given  (Medication dispensed, amount, and route)</th>
<th>Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Date Withdrawal Complete</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 43 | 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 |
| 44 | Steer #351 | Foot rot | 1,000 lb | Hydrocillin 20 cc IM | 14 days Meat | X | 4-18 |
| 45 | Steer #351 | Foot rot | 1,000 lb | Hydrocillin 20 cc IM | 14 days Meat | X | 4-19 |
| 46 | Steer #351 | Foot rot | 1,000 lb | Hydrocillin 20 cc IM | 14 days Meat | X | 4-20 |
| 47 | 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.

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

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

Treatment Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date</th>
<th>Animal ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ID Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition Being Treated</td>
<td>Estimated Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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™
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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

Treatment Record

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Animal ID</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Estimated Weight</th>
<th>Treatment Given</th>
<th>Instructed</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Date Withdrawal Complete</th>
<th>Withdrawal Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/5 6 p.m.</td>
<td>#28 Holstein cow</td>
<td>mastitis</td>
<td>1,200 lb</td>
<td>Super-Mast 10 ml intramammary in right front quarter</td>
<td>Milk—3 days Meat—10 days</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Milk—2/8 6 p.m. Meat—2/15 6 p.m.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Treatment Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date</th>
<th>Animal ID</th>
<th>Condition Being Treated</th>
<th>Estimated Weight</th>
<th>Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route)</th>
<th>Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Date Withdrawal Complete</th>
<th>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.</th>
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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

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

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

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

| 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 |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|               |   |   |   |   |   |   | 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 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

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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
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

Treatment Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date and Time</th>
<th>Animal ID</th>
<th>Condition Being Treated</th>
<th>Estimated Weight</th>
<th>Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route)</th>
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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.

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100 Quality Avenue
Hometown, OH 43200
614-555-5050

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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

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<tr>
<td>5-15 3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Elmo Mkt lamb #3159 Suffolk</td>
<td>Foot rot</td>
<td>100 lb</td>
<td>Biomycin 5 ml IM 10 days Meat</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5-25 3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Angela Adams, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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

Treatment Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date and Time</th>
<th>Animal ID • Name</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>ID Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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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.

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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.

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Treatment Record

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<th>Estimated Weight</th>
<th>Treatment Given</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>7/12</td>
<td>“Spot” Market Hog 36-7 Blue-Butt barrow</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>200 lb</td>
<td>Biomycin 15 ml SQ 7 days</td>
<td>Meat X 7/19 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Bruce E. Losis, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050</td>
<td></td>
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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% Hydrocylcline 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.

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

### Poultry Quality Assurance

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

#### Situation Statement

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Net Contents: 25 grams

Distributed by USA Animal Health, Inc.

#### Treatment Record

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date and Time</th>
<th>Animal ID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>20 White Leghorn Pullets</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Condition Being Treated</th>
<th>Estimated Weight</th>
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<tr>
<td>Air Sacculitis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Superbiotic 1 packet/10 gallons of drinking water</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5-20</td>
<td>No extra label or Rx drug was given.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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?
Livestock

Beef: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

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 FEED 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%
Livestock

Dairy: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

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?
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.

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?
   2.5%

6. Is ground limestone included in the ingredients of this diet?
   yes

7. What is the range for calcium content?
   0.5%–1.0%

---

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 ........................................................................... MAX 0.50%
CALCIUM .......................................................................... MIN 1.00%
PHOSPHORUS ................................................................... MIN 0.60%
SELENIUM .................................................................... MIN 0.70 PPM
VITAMIN A ........................................................... MIN 7,000.00 IU/LB

INGREDIENT USAGE

PROCESSED GRAIN BYPRODUCTS, 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.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

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

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

Goat: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

**NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS**

**SKILLATHON GOAT RATION**

Feed for Goats Older Than Four Months of Age

CAUTION: Use Only As Directed

**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude Protein not less than</td>
<td>17.0000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Fat not less than</td>
<td>2.5000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Fiber not more than</td>
<td>9.0000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (Ca) not less than</td>
<td>0.8000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (Ca) not more than</td>
<td>1.3000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus (P) not less than</td>
<td>0.6000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (NaCl) not less than</td>
<td>0.7500%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (NaCl) not more than</td>
<td>1.2500%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu) not less than</td>
<td>18.0000 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu) not more than</td>
<td>23.0000 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium (Se) not less than</td>
<td>0.6000 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A not less than</td>
<td>4000.0000 IU/LB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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?
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?
Livestock

Goat: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

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 pyrophos-
phate, 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?
   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.

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED
STARTER FOR GROWING LAMBS

FOR THE PREVENTION OF COCCIDIOSIS CAUSED BY Eimeria ovina, Eimeria crandallis, Eimeria oviovidalis, 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 Selenite, Calcium Propionate, Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Zinc Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Sodium Molybdate, Manganese 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?

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

• learn how to read a feed tag.

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
Lamb: How to Read a Feed Tag

In this activity you will:

- Learn how to read a feed tag.

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

### LAMB STARTER
**MEDICATED**
STARTER FOR GROWING LAMBS

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

**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, Malasses Products, Ground Limestone, Salt, Lignin Sulfonate, Potassium Sulfate, Magnesium Sulfate, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Selenite, Calcium Propionate, Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Zinc Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Sodium Molybdate, Manganese 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 GROWER MEDICATED
FOR PIGS FROM 30 POUNDS TO 75 POUNDS

ADMINISTER TO SWINE IN A COMPLETE FEED FOR REDUCTION OF CERVICAL ABSCESSES; 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 FIBER .................................................................................................................. MAX 6.50%
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, Manganese Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Menadione Dimethylpyrimidinol Bisulfite, Riboflavin Supplement, Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, 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

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

Decision-Making
In this activity you will:
• learn how to read a feed tag.

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?
# Pig: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

**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 ABSCESSES; 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 FIBER** ...................................................................... MIN 6.50%
- **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, Manganese 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 Mononitrate, 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.

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

NICARBANIZ 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, MANGANESE 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BROILER STARTER MEDICATED</th>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEEDING DIRECTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR BROILERS AND FRYER CHICKENS ONLY, FEED CONTINUOUSLY AS THE SOLE RATION.</td>
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<td>SEE BACK OF TAG FOR WARNING</td>
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<td>SKILLATHON FEEDS</td>
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</table>

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

**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%**
Livestock

Turkey: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

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 DIETHYLHYDROBISMUTHATE, NACIN, CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, BIOTIN, FOLIC ACID, THIAMINE MONONITRATE, PYRIDOXINE 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?
Livestock

Turkey: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

**TURKEY PRESTARTER MEDICATED**

COMPLETE FEED FOR POULTS

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

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS**

Halofuginone Hydrobromide .................................................... 1.90 g/ton

**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>MIN/MAX %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRUDE PROTEIN</td>
<td>26.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYSINE</td>
<td>1.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHIONINE</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUDE FAT</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUDE FIBER</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM</td>
<td>1.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOSPHORUS</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALT</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALT</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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, METHIONINE DIMETHYLHYDROCHLORIDE, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, Biotin, Folic Acid, Thiamine Mononitrate, Riboflavin, Cyanocobalamin.

**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.

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?
Livestock
Rabbit: How to Read a Feed Tag
Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

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 MIDDINGS, 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
DIHYDROIODIDE, 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

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

## Beef Word Search

Circle the beef words listed in the puzzle below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wholesale Cuts</th>
<th>Beef Types</th>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>round</td>
<td>steer</td>
<td>prime</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loin</td>
<td>heifer</td>
<td>choice</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flank</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>select</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rib</td>
<td>calf</td>
<td>standard</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plate</td>
<td></td>
<td>commercial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuck</td>
<td></td>
<td>utility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shank</td>
<td></td>
<td>cutter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brisket</td>
<td></td>
<td>canner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 Auker, Animal Sciences Student
Livestock
Beef Word Search

In this activity you will:

• learn words and associate them with particular groups.

**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

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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 Auker, Animal Sciences Student
Livestock
Goat Word Search

In this activity you will:
• learn words and associate them with particular groups.

Wholesale Cuts
shoulder
rack
loin
leg
fore shank
breast

Color
black
gray
cream
white
tan

Goat Types
doe
buck
kids
dairy
meat
harness

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                      Color                     Goat Types
shoulder                             black                     doe
rack                                  gray                      buck
loin                                  cream                     kids
leg                                    white                    dairy
fore shank                           tan                       meat
breast                                lavender                  harness

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wholesale Cuts</th>
<th>Sheep Types</th>
<th>Mouth Structure</th>
<th>Grading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leg</td>
<td>breeding</td>
<td>parrot</td>
<td>prime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loin</td>
<td>market</td>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rack</td>
<td>ewe</td>
<td></td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder</td>
<td>ram</td>
<td></td>
<td>utility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast</td>
<td>lamb</td>
<td></td>
<td>cull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreshank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

In this activity you will:

• learn words and associate them with particular groups.

**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

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

In this activity you will:

• learn words and associate them with particular groups.

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

References: 4-H Beef, Sheep and Swine Evaluation and Selection Book; 4-H Swine 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
side
ham

Swine Types
breeding
market
gilt
boar
sow

Grading
acceptable
unacceptable

Colors
white
black
red

Word Search—Key

In this activity you will:
• learn words and associate them with particular groups.

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