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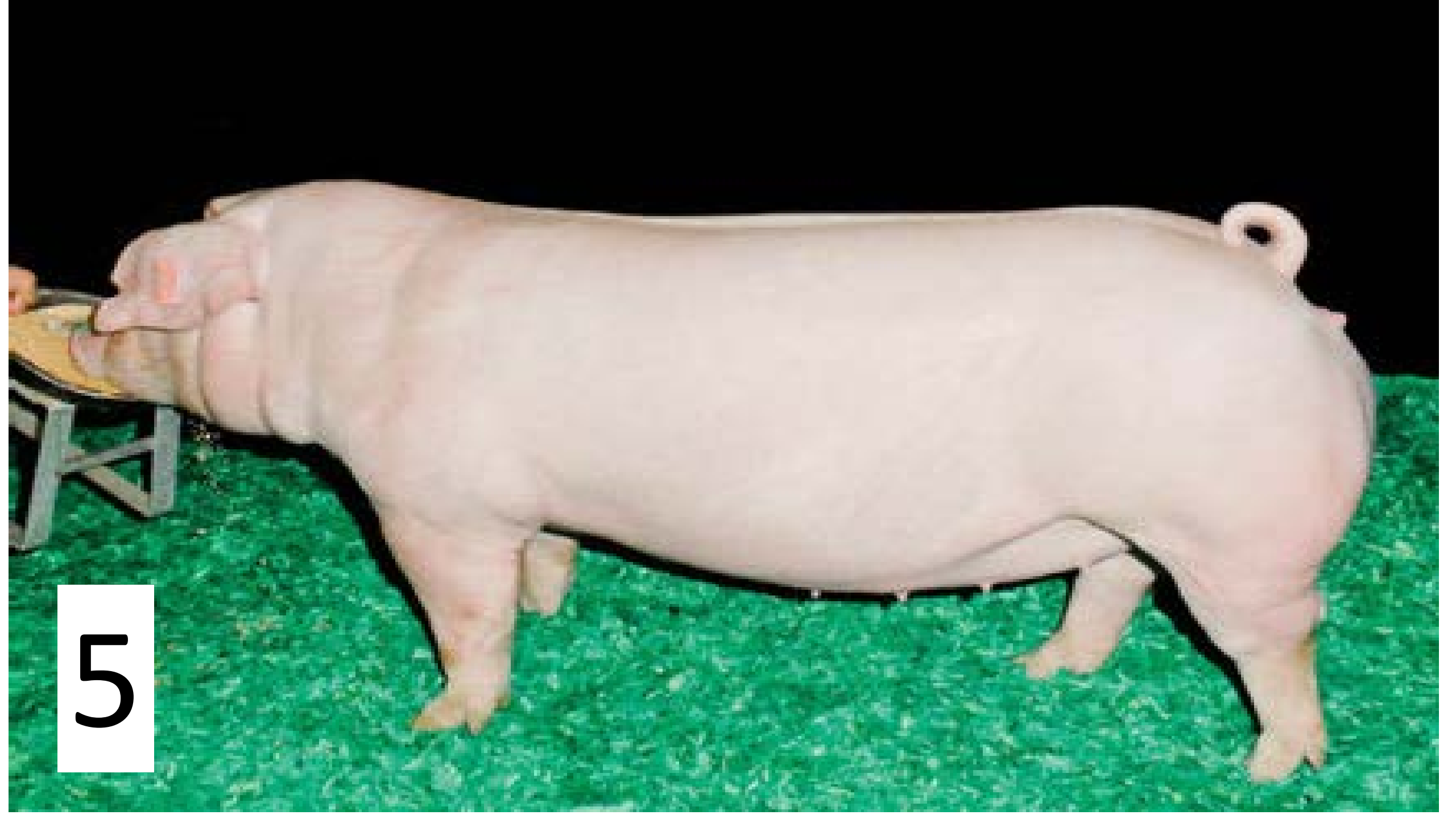




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THE NORTH STAR SHOW



7



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10

Name _____ Contestant# _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Breeds Identification – 2016

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each livestock breed. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for breed name and origin of breed. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	Breed Name	Origin of Breed
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

Breed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by <u>Intermediates</u>			
<u>Beef Breeds</u>	<u>Goat Breeds</u>	<u>Sheep Breeds</u>	<u>Swine Breeds</u>
1. Angus	17. Alpine	30. Cheviot	47. Berkshire
2. Brahman	18. American Cashmere	31. Columbia	48. Chester White
3. Brangus	19. Angora	32. Corriedale	49. Duroc
4. Charolais	20. Boer	33. Dorper	50. Hampshire
5. Chianina	21. Kiko	34. Dorset	51. Hereford
6. Gelbvieh	22. Lamancha	35. Finnsheep	52. Landrace
7. Hereford	23. Nubian	36. Hampshire	53. Pietrain
8. Limousin	24. Oberhasli	37. Katahdin	54. Poland China
9. Maine Anjou	25. Pygmy	38. Merino	55. Spotted
10. Polled Hereford	26. Saanen	39. Montadale	56. Tamworth
11. Red Angus	27. Spanish	40. Oxford	57. Yorkshire
12. Red Poll	28. Tennessee Fainting	41. Polled Dorset	
13. Santa Gertrudis	29. Toggenburg	42. Rambouillet	
14. Shorthorn		43. Romney	
15. Simmental		44. Southdown	
16. Tarentaise		45. Suffolk	
		46. White Dorper	

Origins of Breeds – to be used in answer column 2 by <u>Intermediates</u>		
<u>Some answers will be used more than once</u>		
A. England	E. South Africa	H. Asia Minor
B. Scotland	F. Descendants of the Danish Landrace	I. Suffolk England
C. Oregon, US	G. Tees River Valley, England	
D. British Isles		

Name **Answer Key** Contestant# County

Intermediate Livestock Breeds Identification – 2016

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each livestock breed. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for breed name and origin of breed. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	Breed Name	Origin of Breed
1.	<u>19</u>	<u>H</u>
2.	<u>22</u>	<u>C</u>
3.	<u>50</u>	<u>A</u>
4.	<u>57</u>	<u>A</u>
5.	<u>52</u>	<u>F</u>
6.	<u>11</u>	<u>D</u>
7.	<u>14</u>	<u>G</u>
8.	<u>1</u>	<u>B</u>
9.	<u>46</u>	<u>E</u>
10.	<u>45</u>	<u>I</u>

Breed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by <u>Intermediates</u>			
<u>Beef Breeds</u>	<u>Goat Breeds</u>	<u>Sheep Breeds</u>	<u>Swine Breeds</u>
1. Angus	17. Alpine	30. Cheviot	47. Berkshire
2. Brahman	18. American Cashmere	31. Columbia	48. Chester White
3. Brangus	19. Angora	32. Corriedale	49. Duroc
4. Charolais	20. Boer	33. Dorper	50. Hampshire
5. Chianina	21. Kiko	34. Dorset	51. Hereford
6. Gelbvieh	22. Lamancha	35. Finnsheep	52. Landrace
7. Hereford	23. Nubian	36. Hampshire	53. Pietrain
8. Limousin	24. Oberhasli	37. Katahdin	54. Poland China
9. Maine Anjou	25. Pygmy	38. Merino	55. Spotted
10. Polled Hereford	26. Saanen	39. Montadale	56. Tamworth
11. Red Angus	27. Spanish	40. Oxford	57. Yorkshire
12. Red Poll	28. Tennessee Fainting	41. Polled Dorset	
13. Santa Gertrudis	29. Toggenburg	42. Rambouillet	
14. Shorthorn		43. Romney	
15. Simmental		44. Southdown	
16. Tarentaise		45. Suffolk	
		46. White Dorper	

Origins of Breeds – to be used in answer column 2 by <u>Intermediates</u>		
<u>Some answers will be used more than once</u>		
A. England	E. South Africa	H. Asia Minor
B. Scotland	F. Descendants of the Danish Landrace	I. Suffolk England
C. Oregon, US	G. Tees River Valley, England	
D. British Isles		

1



2



3



4



County_____

Team Members _____

Intermediate Team Breeding Exercise – 2016

Your team is selecting 2 of these ewes to keep in your flock. They are in their third lactation and you will wean their lambs within the next week before shipping 2 of the four. After looking at their data and pictures make your decision and explain your answer to the contest official at this station.

	Age	Number of Lambings	Average # of Lambs Weaned
1.	1/2012	3	2
2.	1/2012	3	1.67
3.	1/2012	3	1.67
4.	1/2011	3	1.33

[There are 10 questions worth 10 points each for a total of 100 points and your discussion with the Official is worth 100 points for a grand total of 200 possible points.]

Write your answer on the line.

- 1.) Which ewe is the oldest? _____
- 2.) Which ewe has the poorest Data? _____
- 3.) Which ewe on paper should have produced the most pounds of lamb? _____
- 4.) Can you select 2 ewes to keep just based on the data? _____
- 5.) Which ewe has the least amount of udder development? _____
- 6.) Which ewe is moderate framed, stout featured and appears to be the easiest keeping? _____
- 7.) Which ewe has the most Hampshire influence, having more wool cap and wool on legs? _____
- 8.) Between ewes 2 and 3 which ewe is larger outlined and has the advantage of growth and performance? _____
- 9.) Between 2 and 4 which ewe has more udder development? _____
- 10.) Between 1 and 3 which ewe appears to be taller and longer bodied? _____

County_____

Team Members _____ **Answer Key** _____

Intermediate Team Breeding Exercise – 2016

Your team is selecting 2 of these ewes to keep in your flock. They are in their third lactation and you will wean their lambs within the next week before shipping 2 of the four. After looking at their data and pictures make your decision and explain your answer to the contest official at this station.

	Age	Number of Lambings	Average # of Lambs Weaned
1.	1/2012	3	2
2.	1/2012	3	1.67
3.	1/2012	3	1.67
4.	1/2011	3	1.33

[There are 10 questions worth 10 points each for a total of 100 points and your discussion with the Official is worth 100 points for a grand total of 200 possible points.]

Write your answer on the line.

- 1.) Which ewe is the oldest? ___4___
- 2.) Which ewe has the poorest Data? ___4___
- 3.) Which ewe on paper should have produced the most pounds of lamb? ___1___
- 4.) Can you select 2 ewes to keep just based on the data? ___No___
- 5.) Which ewe has the least amount of udder development? ___4___
- 6.) Which ewe is moderate framed, stout featured and appears to be the easiest keeping? ___1___
- 7.) Which ewe has the most Hampshire influence, having more wool cap and wool on legs? ___1___
- 8.) Between ewes 2 and 3 which ewe is larger outlined and has the advantage of growth and performance? ___3___
- 9.) Between 2 and 4 which ewe has more udder development? ___2___
- 10.) Between 1 and 3 which ewe appears to be taller and longer bodied? ___3___



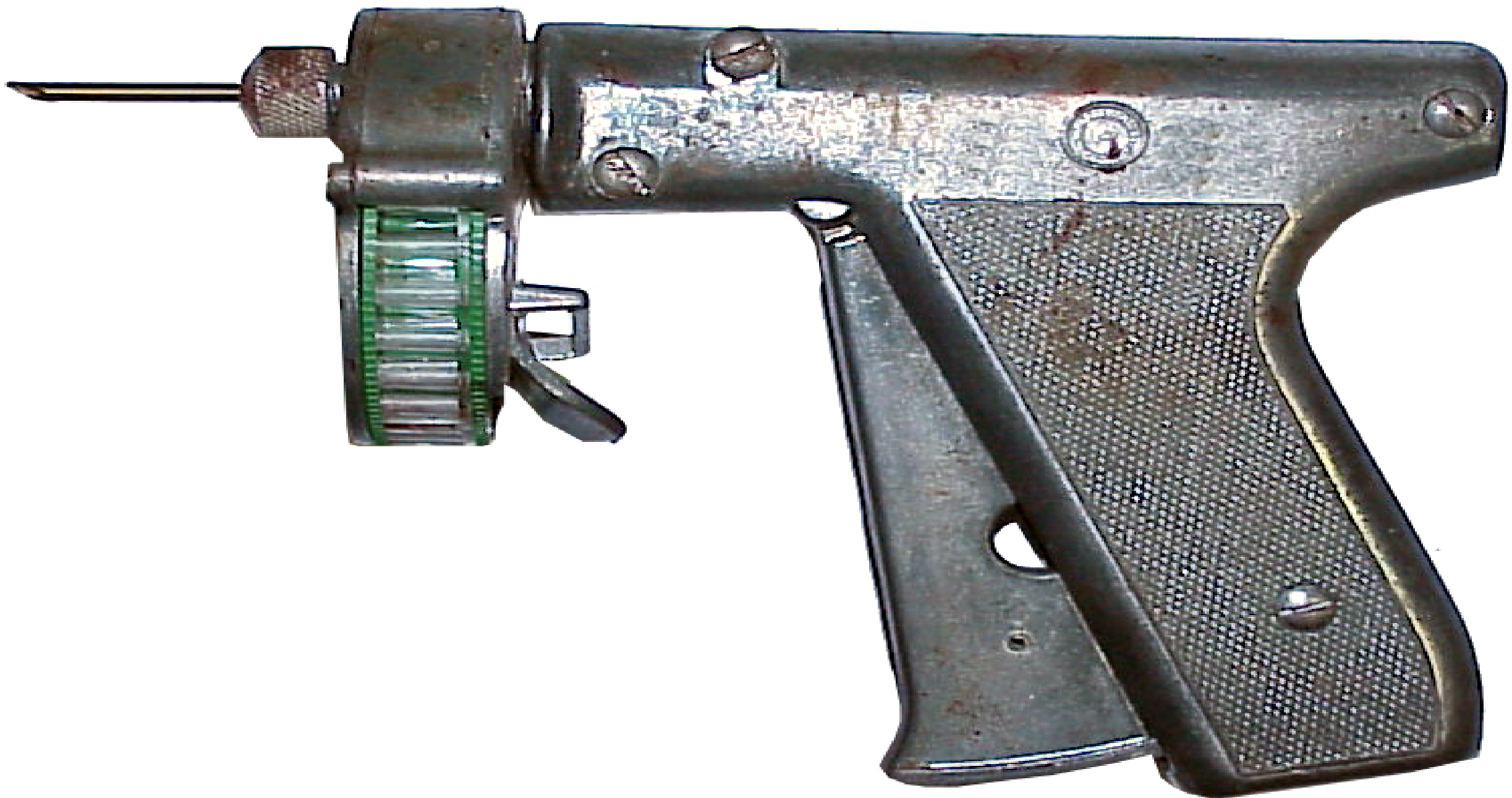


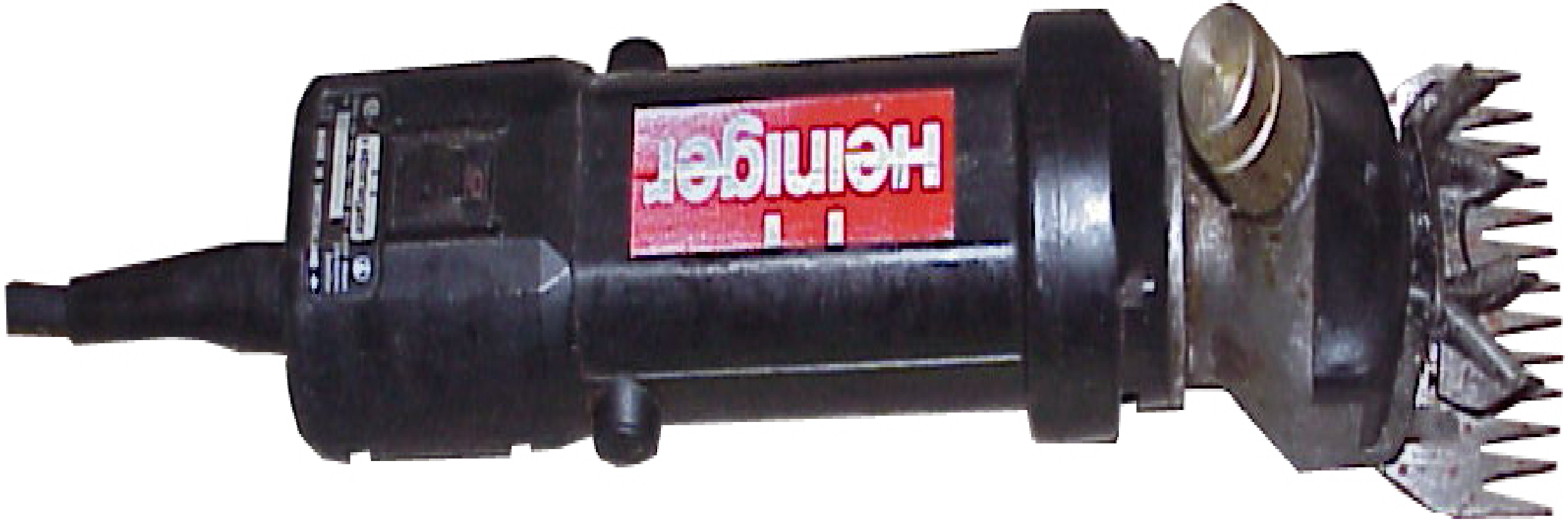


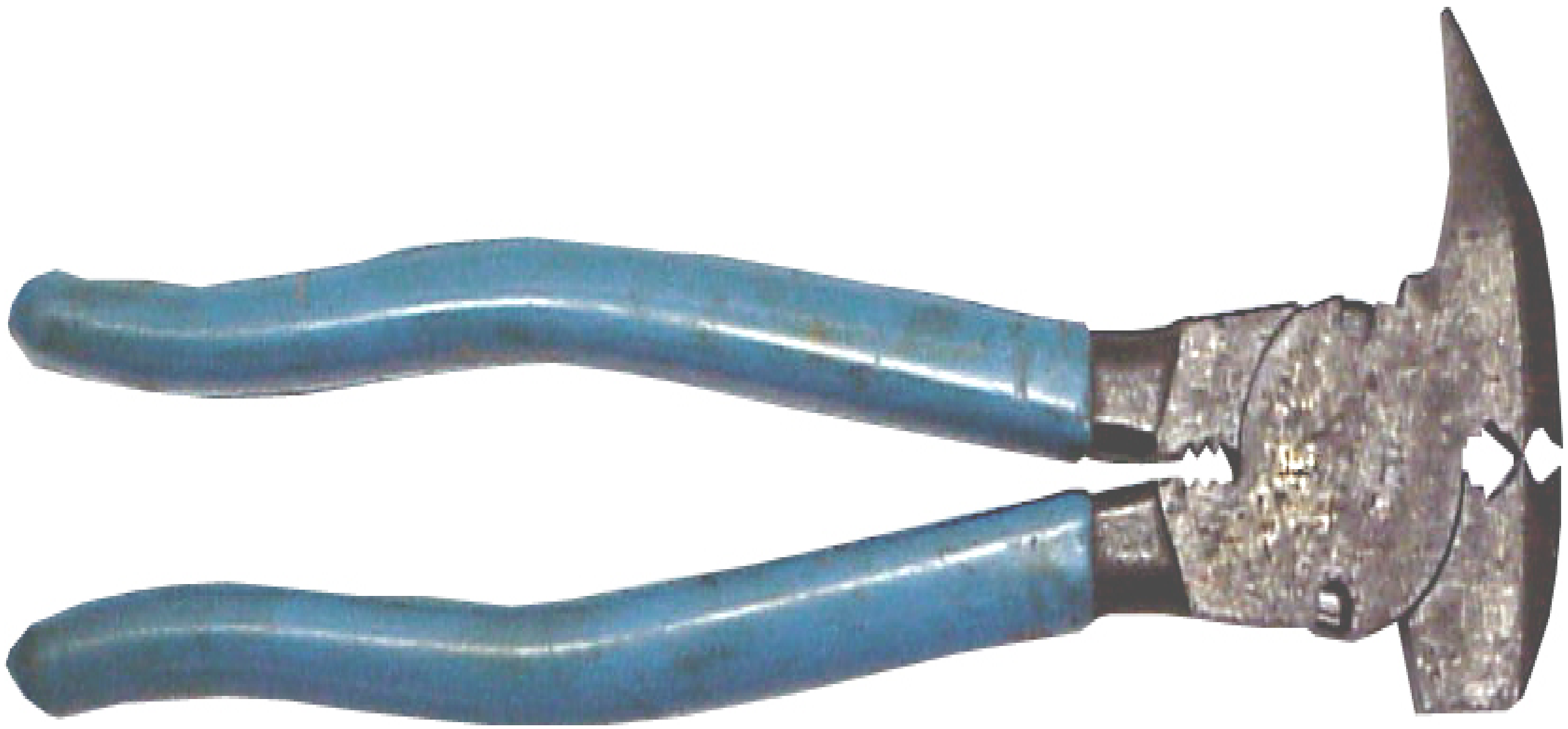
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MODEL H-1110
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ATTENTION: Ne pas utiliser l'appareil sans la notice d'utilisation. Lire attentivement la notice d'utilisation avant d'utiliser l'appareil. Lire attentivement la notice d'utilisation avant d'utiliser l'appareil.













INSTRUCCIONES: Retire la película que cubre la punta de la barra todos los días antes de marcar. Marque sobre cuero, pellejo y piel, secos y mojados.

0 11 48615 61025 411 2

PART NO. 61025

ALL-WEATHER® PAINTSTIK®

LIVESTOCK MARKER
MARQUEUR A BETAIL
MARCADOR PARA GANADO

NET WT. 2 1/4 OZ.

INSTRUCCIONES: Retire la película que cubre la punta de la barra todos los días antes de marcar. Marque sobre cuero, pellejo y piel, secos y mojados.

0 11 48615 61024 5

PART NO. 61024

ALL-WEATHER® PAINTSTIK®

LIVESTOCK MARKER
MARQUEUR A BETAIL
MARCADOR PARA GANADO

NET WT. 2 1/4 OZ.



Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock and Meat Equipment Identification – 2016

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each piece of equipment. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for livestock/meat equipment names and equipment use. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	Equipment Name	Equipment Use
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

Equipment Names – to be used in answer column 1 by **Intermediates**

Livestock Equipment

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. All-in-one castrator/docker | 25. Lamb tube feeder |
| 2. All Weather Paint Sticks | 26. Needle teeth nippers |
| 3. Bowl waterer | 27. Nipple waterer |
| 4. Balling gun | 28. Nose ring |
| 5. Barnes dehorner | 29. Nose ring pliers |
| 6. Clipper comb | 30. Obstetrical (O.B.) chain |
| 7. Clipper cutter | 31. Plastic Sleeve |
| 8. Currycomb | 32. Ralgro pellet injector |
| 9. Disposable syringes | 33. Ram marking harness |
| 10. Drench gun | 34. Rumen magnate |
| 11. Ear notchers | 35. Scotch Comb |
| 12. Ear tag | 36. Semen Tank |
| 13. Elastrator | 37. Sheep halter |
| 14. Electric branding iron | 38. Slap tattoo |
| 15. Electric docker | 39. Syringe Needles |
| 16. Electric fence wire roller | 40. Tattoo pliers |
| 17. Electric sheep clippers | 41. Water Heater |
| 18. Emasculator (Burdizzo) | 42. Wool card |
| 19. Ewe prolapse retainer | |
| 20. Fencing pliers | |
| 21. Foot rot shears | |
| 22. Freeze branding iron | |
| 23. Hanging Scale | |
| 24. Hand sheep shears | |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. A tool used on live hogs to identify pork carcasses. | I. A device used to keep water from freezing. |
| B. Used to help stretch, or cut fencing materials . | J. Used to place bands on tails and testicles of lambs. |
| C. A device used to deposit boar semen into reproductive tract of a gilt or sow. | K. A magnate used to remove metal from the stomach of cattle that they inadvertently consumed while eating. |
| D. Used to remove wool from sheep. | L. Used to store frozen semen and embryos. |
| E. An instrument used to control vaginal prolapse in ewes. | M. An instrument used for weighing materials. |
| F. Used to freeze brand cattle to provide a form of identification. | N. Used to temporarily mark all species of livestock. |
| G. Used to help id baby pigs. | O. Used to lead show lambs or restrain sheep. |
| H. Used to inject a RALGRO pellet under the loose skin and above the cartilage on the back side of a beef calf's ear. | |

Intermediate Livestock and Meat Equipment Identification – 2016

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each piece of equipment. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for livestock/meat equipment names and equipment use. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	Equipment Name	Equipment Use
1.	<u>37</u>	<u>O</u>
2.	<u>38</u>	<u>A</u>
3.	<u>41</u>	<u>I</u>
4.	<u>36</u>	<u>L</u>
5.	<u>32</u>	<u>H</u>
6.	<u>17</u>	<u>D</u>
7.	<u>20</u>	<u>B</u>
8.	<u>11</u>	<u>G</u>
9.	<u>13</u>	<u>J</u>
10.	<u>2</u>	<u>N</u>

Equipment Names – to be used in answer column 1 by **Intermediates**

Livestock Equipment

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. All-in-one castrator/docker | 25. Lamb tube feeder |
| 2. All Weather Paint Sticks | 26. Needle teeth nippers |
| 3. Bowl waterer | 27. Nipple waterer |
| 4. Balling gun | 28. Nose ring |
| 5. Barnes dehorner | 29. Nose ring pliers |
| 6. Clipper comb | 30. Obstetrical (O.B.) chain |
| 7. Clipper cutter | 31. Plastic Sleeve |
| 8. Currycomb | 32. Ralgro pellet injector |
| 9. Disposable syringes | 33. Ram marking harness |
| 10. Drench gun | 34. Rumen magnate |
| 11. Ear notchers | 35. Scotch Comb |
| 12. Ear tag | 36. Semen Tank |
| 13. Elastrator | 37. Sheep halter |
| 14. Electric branding iron | 38. Slap tattoo |
| 15. Electric docker | 39. Syringe Needles |
| 16. Electric fence wire roller | 40. Tattoo pliers |
| 17. Electric sheep clippers | 41. Water Heater |
| 18. Emasculator (Burdizzo) | 42. Wool card |
| 19. Ewe prolapse retainer | |
| 20. Fencing pliers | |
| 21. Foot rot shears | |
| 22. Freeze branding iron | |
| 23. Hanging Scale | |
| 24. Hand sheep shears | |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. A tool used on live hogs to identify pork carcasses. | I. A device used to keep water from freezing. |
| B. Used to help stretch, or cut fencing materials . | J. Used to place bands on tails and testicles of lambs. |
| C. A device used to deposit boar semen into reproductive tract of a gilt or sow. | K. A magnate used to remove metal from the stomach of cattle that they inadvertently consumed while eating. |
| D. Used to remove wool from sheep. | L. Used to store frozen semen and embryos. |
| E. An instrument used to control vaginal prolapse in ewes. | M. An instrument used for weighing materials. |
| F. Used to freeze brand cattle to provide a form of identification. | N. Used to temporarily mark all species of livestock. |
| G. Used to help id baby pigs. | O. Used to lead show lambs or restrain sheep. |
| H. Used to inject a RALGRO pellet under the loose skin and above the cartilage on the back side of a beef calf's ear. | |

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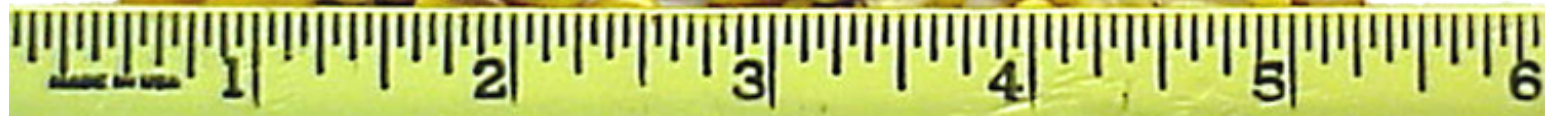
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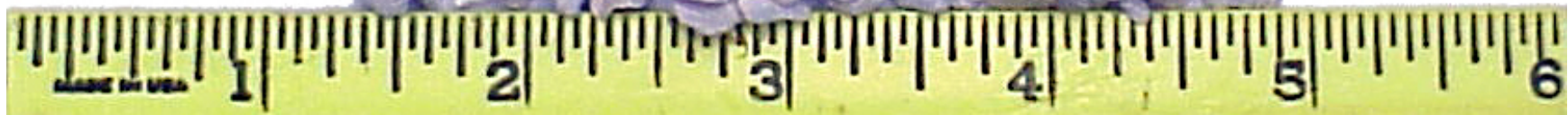
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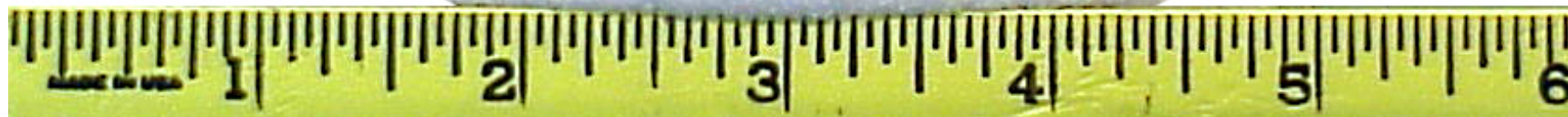
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Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Feed Identification-2016

INSTRUCTIONS: For each sample, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each livestock feedstuff. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for feedstuff name and nutrient group. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	Feedstuff Name	Nutrient Group
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

Feed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by Intermediates		
1. Alfalfa cubes	25. Grain sorghum (whole)	52. Soybean meal
2. Alfalfa Hay	26. Ground ear corn	53. Soybeans (whole)
3. Barley (whole)	27. Ground limestone	54. Spray-dried animal plasma
4. Blood meal	28. Ground shelled corn	55. Spray-dried whey
5. Brewers dried grain	29. Kentucky Bluegrass pasture	56. Steam flaked corn
6. Canola meal	30. L-lysine HCl	57. Steam rolled barley
7. Copper sulfate	31. L-threonine	58. Steam rolled oats
8. Corn distillers dried grain	32. L-tryptophan	59. Steamed bone meal
9. Corn distillers dried grain with soluble	33. Linseed meal	60. Sunflower meal
10. Corn gluten feed	34. Liquid molasses	61. Tall Fescue hay
11. Corn gluten meal	35. Long Stem Tall Fescue Hay	62. Tall Fescue pasture
12. Cottonseed (whole)	36. Meat and bone meal	63. Timothy hay
13. Cottonseed hulls	37. Millet (whole)	64. Timothy pasture
14. Cottonseed meal	38. Oats (whole)	65. Trace-mineral premix
15. Cracked shelled corn	39. Oat hulls	66. Trace-mineralized salt
16. Crimped oats	40. Orchardgrass hay	67. Triticale (whole)
17. Defluorinated rock phosphate	41. Orchardgrass pasture	68. Tryptosine
18. Dicalcium phosphate	42. Oyster shells	69. Urea
19. DL-methionine	43. Peanut meal	70. Vegetable oil
20. Dried Beet pulp	44. Red Clover hay	71. Vitamin premix
21. Dried molasses	45. Red Clover pasture	72. Wheat (whole)
22. Dried skim milk	46. Roller dried whey	73. Wheat bran
23. Feather meal	47. Rye (whole)	74. Wheat middlings
24. Fish meal	48. Salt, white	75. White Clover hay
	49. Santoquin	76. White Clover pasture
	50. Shelled corn	
	51. Soybean hulls	

Feeds Nutrient Groups – to be used in answer column 2 by Intermediates		
(You may use the letter more than once!!)		
B. By-product feed	M. Mineral	V. Vitamin
C. Carbohydrate (energy)	P. Protein	
F. Fats (energy)		

Name _____ ANSWER KEY _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Feed Identification-2016

INSTRUCTIONS: For each sample, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each livestock feedstuff. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Intermediates** provide answers for feedstuff name and nutrient group. Each question is worth 5 points (100 points total for Intermediates).

	Feedstuff Name	Nutrient Group
1.	<u>35</u>	<u>P</u>
2.	<u>13</u>	<u>B</u>
3.	<u>4</u>	<u>B</u>
4.	<u>34</u>	<u>B</u>
5.	<u>2</u>	<u>P</u>
6.	<u>50</u>	<u>C</u>
7.	<u>42</u>	<u>M</u>
8.	<u>70</u>	<u>F</u>
9.	<u>20</u>	<u>B</u>
10.	<u>48</u>	<u>M</u>

Feed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by Intermediates

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Alfalfa cubes | 25. Grain sorghum (whole) | 52. Soybean meal |
| 2. Alfalfa Hay | 26. Ground ear corn | 53. Soybeans (whole) |
| 3. Barley (whole) | 27. Ground limestone | 54. Spray-dried animal plasma |
| 4. Blood meal | 28. Ground shelled corn | 55. Spray-dried whey |
| 5. Brewers dried grain | 29. Kentucky Bluegrass pasture | 56. Steam flaked corn |
| 6. Canola meal | 30. L-lysine HCl | 57. Steam rolled barley |
| 7. Copper sulfate | 31. L-threonine | 58. Steam rolled oats |
| 8. Corn distillers dried grain | 32. L-tryptophan | 59. Steamed bone meal |
| 9. Corn distillers dried grain with soluble | 33. Linseed meal | 60. Sunflower meal |
| 10. Corn gluten feed | 34. Liquid molasses | 61. Tall Fescue hay |
| 11. Corn gluten meal | 35. Long Stem Tall Fescue Hay | 62. Tall Fescue pasture |
| 12. Cottonseed (whole) | 36. Meat and bone meal | 63. Timothy hay |
| 13. Cottonseed hulls | 37. Millet (whole) | 64. Timothy pasture |
| 14. Cottonseed meal | 38. Oats (whole) | 65. Trace-mineral premix |
| 15. Cracked shelled corn | 39. Oat hulls | 66. Trace-mineralized salt |
| 16. Crimped oats | 40. Orchardgrass hay | 67. Triticale (whole) |
| 17. Defluorinated rock phosphate | 41. Orchardgrass pasture | 68. Tryptosine |
| 18. Dicalcium phosphate | 42. Oyster shells | 69. Urea |
| 19. DL-methionine | 43. Peanut meal | 70. Vegetable oil |
| 20. Dried Beet pulp | 44. Red Clover hay | 71. Vitamin premix |
| 21. Dried molasses | 45. Red Clover pasture | 72. Wheat (whole) |
| 22. Dried skim milk | 46. Roller dried whey | 73. Wheat bran |
| 23. Feather meal | 47. Rye (whole) | 74. Wheat middlings |
| 24. Fish meal | 48. Salt, white | 75. White Clover hay |
| | 49. Santoquin | 76. White Clover pasture |
| | 50. Shelled corn | |
| | 51. Soybean hulls | |

Feeds Nutrient Groups – to be used in answer column 2 by Intermediates

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| B. By-product feed | M. Mineral | V. Vitamin |
| C. Carbohydrate (energy) | P. Protein | |
| F. Fats (energy) | | |

Intermediate Hay Judging Class -2016

Name _____ Contestant# _____ County _____

(Placing the hay is worth a possible 50 points and each of the 5 questions is worth 10 points for 50 possible - Grand Total of 100 possible points)

Contestant Number _____																																																																									
Placing Score _____																																																																									
<i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i>																																																																									
Contestant's Name _____ _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>1 2 3 4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>1 2 4 3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>1 3 2 4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>1 3 4 2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>1 4 2 3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>1 4 3 2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>2 1 3 4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>2 1 4 3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>2 3 1 4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>2 3 4 1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>2 4 1 3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>2 4 3 1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>3 1 2 4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>3 1 4 2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>3 2 1 4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>3 2 4 1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>Q</td><td>3 4 1 2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>R</td><td>3 4 2 1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>4 1 2 3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>T</td><td>4 1 3 2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>U</td><td>4 2 1 3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>V</td><td>4 2 3 1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td>4 3 1 2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>4 3 2 1</td><td>_____</td></tr> </table>	A	1 2 3 4	_____	B	1 2 4 3	_____	C	1 3 2 4	_____	D	1 3 4 2	_____	E	1 4 2 3	_____	F	1 4 3 2	_____	G	2 1 3 4	_____	H	2 1 4 3	_____	I	2 3 1 4	_____	J	2 3 4 1	_____	K	2 4 1 3	_____	L	2 4 3 1	_____	M	3 1 2 4	_____	N	3 1 4 2	_____	O	3 2 1 4	_____	P	3 2 4 1	_____	Q	3 4 1 2	_____	R	3 4 2 1	_____	S	4 1 2 3	_____	T	4 1 3 2	_____	U	4 2 1 3	_____	V	4 2 3 1	_____	W	4 3 1 2	_____	X	4 3 2 1	_____
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[Turn over and answer questions on back of this sheet]

Questions

- 1.) Which hay has the poorest color? _____
- 2.) Between 1 and 3, which hay has the coarsest look? _____
- 3.) Between 1 and 4, which hay would you expect to have the lowest TDN? _____
- 4.) Which hay has the highest percentage of Red Clover? _____
- 5.) Between 1 and 3, which hay is the highest quality? _____

Intermediate Hay Judging Class -2016

Name **ANSWER KEY** Contestant# County _____

Official Placing = 1-2-3-4

Cuts = 4-3-5

(Placing the hay is worth a possible 50 points and each of the 5 questions is worth 10 points for 50 possible - Grand Total of 100 possible points)

Contestant Number	—	—	—
Placing Score	—	—	—
<i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i>			
Contestant's Name			

Address			

County			

Class			
<u>Hay Judging Class</u>			
	A	1 2 3 4	50
	B	1 2 4 3	45
	C	1 3 2 4	47
	D	1 3 4 2	39
	E	1 4 2 3	37
	F	1 4 3 2	34
	G	2 1 3 4	46
	H	2 1 4 3	41
	I	2 3 1 4	39
	J	2 3 4 1	27
	K	2 4 1 3	29
	L	2 4 3 1	22
	M	3 1 2 4	40
	N	3 1 4 2	32
	O	3 2 1 4	36
	P	3 2 4 1	24
	Q	3 4 1 2	20
	R	3 4 2 1	16
	S	4 1 2 3	25
	T	4 1 3 2	22
	U	4 2 1 3	21
	V	4 2 3 1	14
	W	4 3 1 2	15
	X	4 3 2 1	11

[Turn over and answer questions on back of this sheet]

Questions

- 1.) Which hay has the poorest color? 4
 - 2.) Between 1 and 3, which hay has the coarsest look? 3
 - 3.) Between 1 and 4, which hay would you expect to have the lowest TDN?
4
 - 4.) Which hay has the highest percentage of Red Clover? 2
 - 5.) Between 1 and 3, which hay is the highest quality? 1
-

For Use in Swine and Cattle Feeds Only

Pulmotil® 90 tilmicosin™

**Net Weight:
10 kg (22.0 lb)**

CAUTION:

Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds containing tilmicosin. The safety of tilmicosin has not been established in cattle or male swine intended for breeding purposes. To assure both food safety and responsible use in cattle, the treatment of cattle with this medicated feed is required to be initiated within the first 45 days of the production period. The treatment should not occur concurrent with or following administration of an injectable macrolide, or within 3 days following administration of a non-macrolide injectable BRD therapy.

Swine: Feed containing tilmicosin shall not be fed to pigs for more than 21 days during each phase of production without ceasing administration for reevaluation of antimicrobial use by a licensed veterinarian before re-initiating a further course of therapy with an appropriate antimicrobial. Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) expiration date for swine must not exceed 90 days from the time of issuance. VFDs for tilmicosin phosphate shall not be refilled.

Cattle: Use only in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter. Tilmicosin medicated feed treatment has not been evaluated in cattle with severe clinical disease. Cattle with severe clinical illness should be evaluated for individual treatment with an alternative non-macrolide therapy. The expiration date for a tilmicosin Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) for cattle must not exceed 45 days from the time of issuance. VFDs for tilmicosin phosphate shall not be refilled.

WARNINGS:

RESIDUE WARNING: Swine: Swine intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 7 days of the last treatment of this drug product.

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle: Cattle intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days of the last treatment with this drug product.

This drug product is not approved for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk. This drug product is not approved for use in calves intended to be processed for veal. A withdrawal period has not been established in pre-ruminating calves.

User Safety Warnings: Avoid inhalation, oral exposure and direct contact with skin or eyes. Operators mixing and handling Pulmotil 90 should use protective clothing, impervious gloves, goggles and a NIOSH-approved dust mask. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. If accidental eye contact occurs, immediately rinse thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Not for human consumption. Keep out of reach of children. The Material Safety Data Sheet contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects in users, to obtain more information, or to obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet, call 1-800-428-4441.

Clinical Pharmacology: Oral dosing of tilmicosin phosphate to swine at 181 to 363 g/ton of feed results in serum tilmicosin levels, which do not correlate with efficacy. Lung concentrations of tilmicosin are significantly higher than serum. Following 7 consecutive days of administering tilmicosin-medicated feeds to swine, the concentration of tilmicosin in respiratory tissues, phagocytic cells, and nasal secretions was significantly higher than that of plasma or serum. Lung levels are achieved within 2 days after beginning feeding and plateau by 4 days. Using *in-vitro* incubation techniques, the ratio of intracellular to extracellular concentrations of tilmicosin for neutrophils, monocyte-macrophages and alveolar macrophages were 69, 19 and 17, respectively, after four hours of incubation. Although lower levels of accumulation were observed *in-vivo*, swine alveolar macrophages have been shown *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* to concentrate large amounts of tilmicosin; these cells may be important for *in-vivo* distribution of the drug and may serve as an important reservoir for tilmicosin in lung tissue.

Oral dosing of tilmicosin phosphate to cattle to target a dose of 12.5 mg/kg body weight resulted in serum tilmicosin concentrations above the analytical limit of quantification (0.5 ng/mL) within 12 hours following treatment administration.

The relationship of serum tilmicosin concentration to lung tilmicosin concentration has not been determined following oral administration of tilmicosin.

Toxicology: The cardiovascular system is the target of toxicity in laboratory and domestic animals given tilmicosin by oral or parenteral routes. Primary cardiac effects are increased heart rate (tachycardia) and decreased contractility (negative inotropy). Given orally, the median lethal dose is 800 mg/kg in fasted rats and 2250 mg/kg in non-fasted rats. No compound-related lesions were found at necropsy. Results of genetic toxicology studies were all negative. Results of teratology and reproduction studies in rats were all negative. The no effect level in dogs after daily oral doses for up to one year is 4 mg/kg of body weight. Tilmicosin was included in the diet of 18 adult horses for a period of 14 days at dose levels of 400, 1200 and 2000 ppm. Some horses at both the low and high dose levels demonstrated gastrointestinal disturbance with more severe colic evident at the higher levels. One horse died after consuming the 2000 ppm diet. A study was conducted in cattle administered oral tilmicosin at 12.5, 25.0 or 37.5 mg/kg for 42 days or administered 12.5 mg/kg of oral tilmicosin for 14 days followed by 20 mg/kg injection of tilmicosin or saline (volume equivalent). Cardiac lesions observed (one animal in the 12.5 mg/kg for 42 days treatment group; one animal in the 12.5 mg/kg for 14 days followed by tilmicosin injection treatment group) were not considered clinically significant as no other abnormalities were seen and the affected animals were clinically normal.

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

Storage Information:
Store at less than or equal to 25°C (77°F). Excursions to 40°C (104°F) are acceptable. Avoid excessive moisture.

Restricted Drug (California) - Use Only as Directed
NADA # 141-064, Approved by FDA

Manufactured For:
Elanco Animal Health
A Division of Eli Lilly and Company
Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA

Elanco, Pulmotil and the diagonal bar are trademarks owned or licensed by Eli Lilly and Company, its subsidiaries or affiliates.



Type A Medicated Article

Do not feed undiluted.

CAUTION: Federal law limits this drug to use under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian. Animal feed bearing or containing this veterinary feed directive drug shall be fed to animals only by or upon a lawful veterinary feed directive issued by a licensed veterinarian in the course of the veterinarian's professional practice.

Active Drug Ingredient: Tilmicosin (as tilmicosin phosphate) 90.7 g per lb (200 g per kg)

Inert Ingredients: Ground corncobs.

Description: Pulmotil® is a formulation of the antibiotic tilmicosin. Tilmicosin is produced semi-synthetically and is in the macrolide class of antibiotics. Each kilogram of Type A Medicated Article contains 200 grams (0.44 lbs) of tilmicosin adsorbed onto ground corncobs.

Indications:

Swine: For the control of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

Cattle: For the control of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni* in groups of beef and non-lactating dairy cattle, where active BRD has been diagnosed in at least 10% of the animals in the group.

Feeding Directions:

Swine: Tilmicosin is to be fed continuously at 181 grams to 363 grams per ton (200 ppm to 400 ppm) of Type C medicated feed as the sole ration for a 21-day period, beginning approximately 7 days before an anticipated disease outbreak.

Cattle: Tilmicosin is to be fed continuously for a single, 14 day period at 568 grams to 757 grams (626 ppm to 834 ppm) per ton on a 100% dry matter basis of Type C medicated feed as the sole ration to provide 12.5 mg tilmicosin/kg/head/day.

IMPORTANT: Must be thoroughly mixed in swine or cattle feeds before use.

Mixing Directions:

For Incorporation into Swine Feeds: Thoroughly mix Pulmotil Type A medicated article with feed to provide a Type B medicated feed containing up to 36,300 grams tilmicosin per ton or to provide a complete Type C medicated feed containing 181 to 363 g tilmicosin per ton. Do not use in any feeds containing bentonite. Bentonite in feeds may affect the efficacy of tilmicosin.

Starting concentration of Pulmotil 90 Type A Medicated Article ^a	Amount of Type A Medicated Article to add per ton	Resulting concentration in Type B Medicated Feed	
		grams per ton	grams per pound
90.7	400	36,300	18.1
	300	27,200	13.6
	200	18,100	9.1

Starting concentration of Pulmotil 90 Type A Medicated Article ^a	Amount of Type A Medicated Article to add per ton	Resulting concentration in Type C Medicated Feed	
		grams per ton	grams per pound
90.7	4	363	
	3	272	
	2	181	

^aPulmotil 90 contains 90.7 g tilmicosin phosphate per pound

For Incorporation into Cattle Feeds: Thoroughly mix Pulmotil Type A medicated article with feed to provide a Type B medicated feed containing up to 36,300 grams tilmicosin per ton on a 100% dry matter basis or to provide a complete Type C medicated feed containing 568 to 757 g tilmicosin per ton on a 100% dry matter basis. Complete Type C medicated feeds should not be pelleted. Do not use in any feeds containing bentonite, cottonseed meal, or cottonseed hulls. Bentonite, cottonseed meal, or cottonseed hulls in feeds may affect the efficacy of tilmicosin.

Starting concentration of Pulmotil 90 Type A Medicated Article ^a	Amount of Type A Medicated Article to add per ton	Resulting concentration in Type B Medicated Feed ^b	
		grams per ton	grams per pound
90.7	400	36,300	18.1
	200	18,100	9.1
	100	9,070	4.5

Starting concentration of Pulmotil 90 Type A Medicated Article ^a	Amount of Type A Medicated Article to add per ton	Resulting concentration in Type C Medicated Feed ^b	
		grams per ton	grams per pound
90.7	8.35	757	
	6.26	568	

^aPulmotil 90 contains 90.7 g tilmicosin phosphate per pound
^b100% dry matter basis

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Individual Quality Assurance – 2016

You are the manager of a 10,000 head contract wean-to-finish operation. Recently, you noticed a large percentage of the pigs had reduced feed intakes, had developed a persistent cough and began running temperatures. Your veterinarian has prescribed **Pulmotil 90** for treatment. Use the **Pulmotil 90** label and your knowledge of quality assurance management to answer the **10 questions** below relating to quality assurance. **Circle your answers.** (10 questions worth 5 points per question for 50 total points)

1. Pulmotil 90 is labeled for what other species of farm animal(s)?

- A.) Cattle
- B.) Sheep
- C.) Turkeys
- D.) Horses

2. What is the active ingredient in Pulmotil 90?

- A.) Sulfamethazine
- B.) Oxytetracycline
- C.) Tilmicosin
- D.) Ground corn cobs

3. What is the best way to fully understand how to properly use Pulmotil 90?

- A.) Carefully read and follow the entire medication insert for Pulmotil 90
- B.) Follow your veterinarians instructions
- C.) Carefully read and follow the entire medication label for Pulmotil 90
- D.) All are correct

4. What is the appropriate amount of Pulmotil 90 that is recommend for use in pigs?

- A.) 568-757grams per ton of feed
- B.) 181-363 grams per ton of feed
- C.) 12.5 mg per kg per head per day
- D.) 90.7 grams per pound

5. How is Pulmotil 90 to administered to your pigs?

- A.) On the skin (topically)
- B.) Under the skin (subcutaneously)
- C.) In the nose (intranasally)
- D.) In the feed

6. Which of the following is not a true statement?

- A.) Swine intended for human consumption must be slaughtered within 7 days of the last treatment of this drug product.
- B.) This drug product is not approved for use in calves intended to be processed for veal.
- C.) Cattle intended for human consumption must be slaughtered within 28 days of the last treatment of this drug product.
- D.) This drug product is not approved for use in male dairy cattle 20 months of age or older.
- E.) All of the statements are true.

7. What is the maximum length of time Pulmotil 90 can be given to pigs?

- A.) 7 days before expected outbreak
- B.) 21 days
- C.) 14 days
- D.) 45 days

8. If your veterinarian instructed you to provide 272 grams of tilmicosin, how much Pulmotil 90 would you add per ton of feed?

- A.) 3 pounds per ton
- B.) 300 pounds per ton
- C.) 13.6 grams per pound
- D.) 2 pounds per ton

9. Treatment with Pulmotil 90 should not be at the same time or following the administration of what?

- A.) Tilmicosin phosphate
- B.) Penicillin
- C.) Neutrophils
- D.) Injectable macrolide

10. How is Pulmotil 90 to be stored long term?

- A.) 77° C
- B.) 104° F
- C.) 77° F
- D.) 40° C

Name ANSWER KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Individual Quality Assurance – 2016

You are the manager of a 10,000 head contract wean-to-finish operation. Recently, you noticed a large percentage of the pigs had reduced feed intakes, had developed a persistent cough and began running temperatures. Your veterinarian has prescribed **Pulmotil 90** for treatment. Use the **Pulmotil 90** label and your knowledge of quality assurance management to answer the **10 questions** below relating to quality assurance. **Circle your answers.** (10 questions worth 5 points per question for 50 total points)

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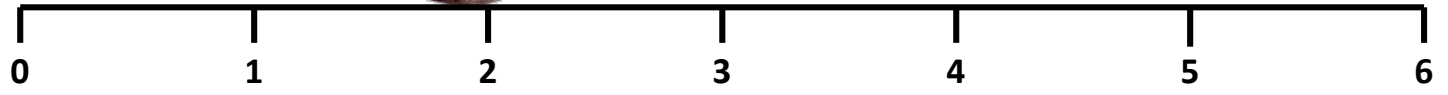
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- B.) Penicillin
- C.) Neutrophils
- D.) Injectable macrolide**

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- B.) 104° F
- C.) 77° F**
- D.) 40° C

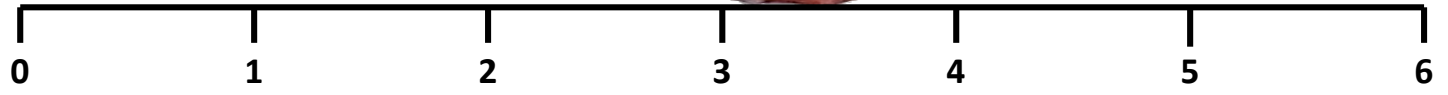
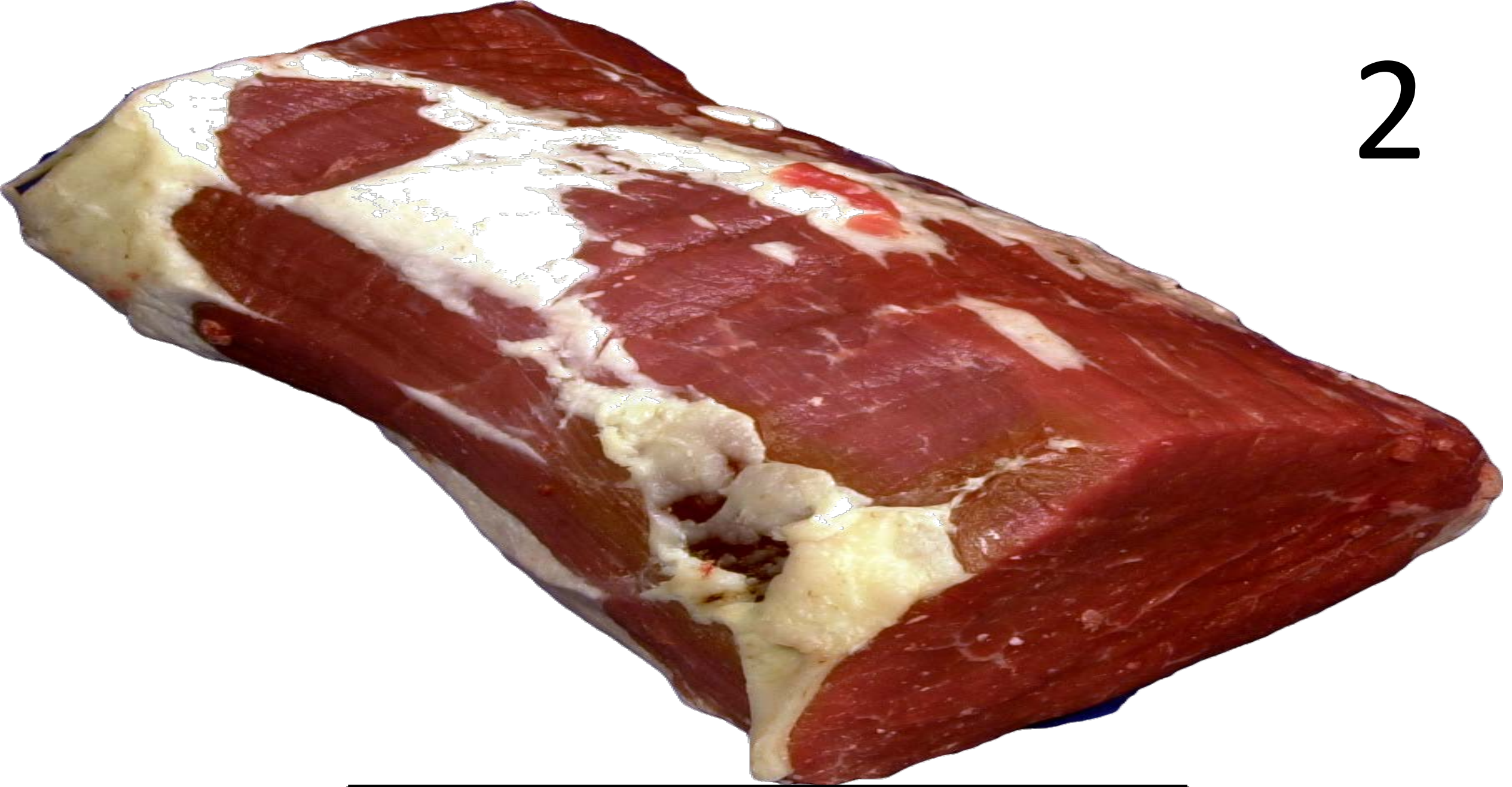


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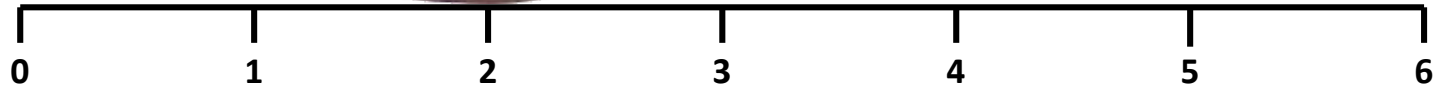
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Inches

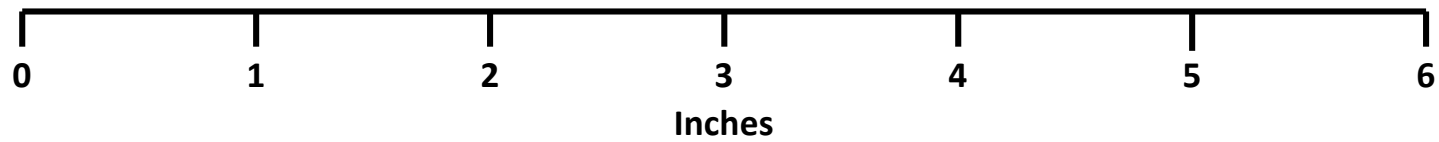
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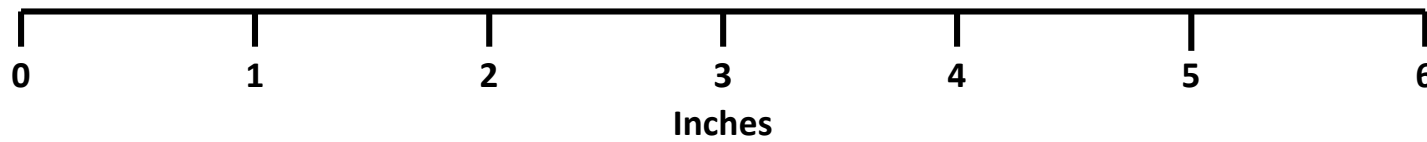
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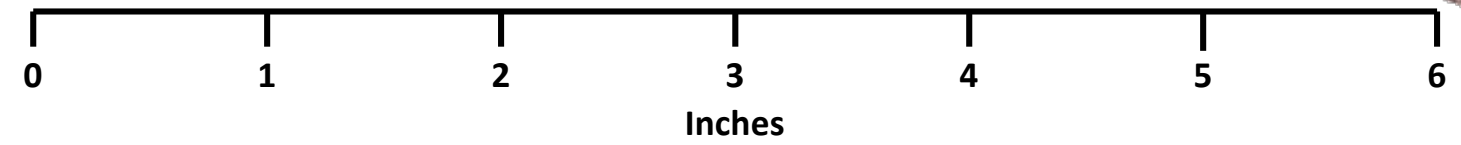
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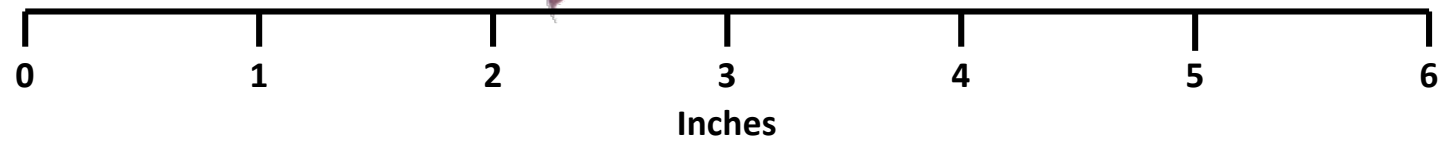


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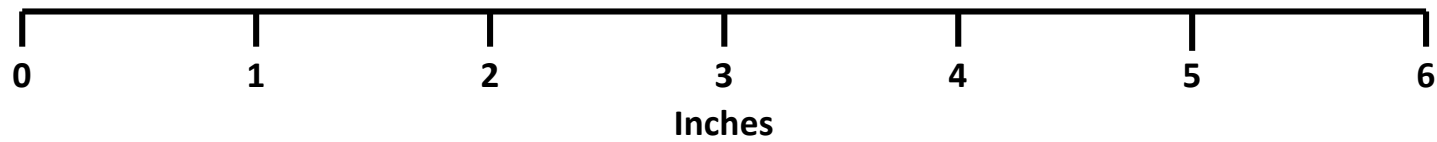


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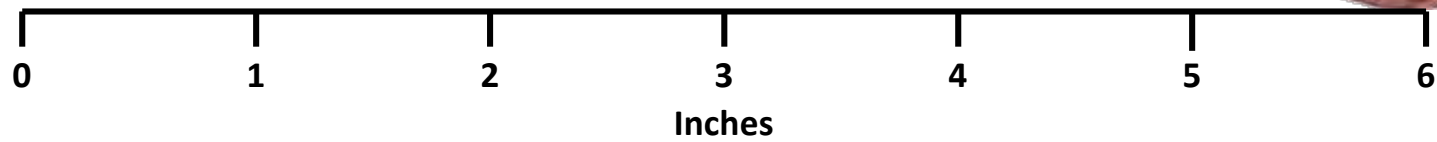
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9



10



Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Retail Meat Cut Identification – 2016

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each retail meat cut. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Seniors** provide answers for retail cut name, species of cut, and wholesale cut of origin. Each question is worth 5 points (150 points total for Seniors).

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

Retail Names – to be used in answer column 1 by **Seniors**

Beef Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Beef for stew | 17. Sirloin steak, shell | 32. Bottom round roast |
| 2. Brisket, point half | 18. Sirloin steak, boneless | 33. Bottom round steak |
| 3. Brisket, whole | 19. Tenderloin steak | 34. Eye round roast |
| 4. Arm roast | 20. Porterhouse steak | 35. Eye round steak |
| 5. Arm roast, boneless | 21. T-bone steak | 36. Heel of round roast |
| 6. Arm steak | 22. Top loin steak | 37. Rump roast, boneless |
| 7. Arm steak, boneless | 23. Top loin steak, boneless | 38. Round steak |
| 8. Blade roast | 24. Short ribs | 39. Round steak, boneless |
| 9. Blade steak | 25. Skirt steak | 40. Tip roast |
| 10. 7-bone roast | 26. Rib roast, large end | 41. Tip roast, cap off |
| 11. 7-bone steak | 27. Rib roast, small end | 42. Tip steak |
| 12. Flank steak | 28. Rib steak, small end | 43. Tip steak, cap off |
| 13. Sirloin steak, flat bone | 29. Rib steak, small end, boneless | 44. Top round roast |
| 14. Sirloin steak, pin bone | 30. Ribeye roast | 45. Top round steak |
| 15. Sirloin steak, round bone | 31. Ribeye steak | 46. Cross cuts |
| 16. Sirloin steak, wedge bone | | 47. Cross cuts, boneless |

Lamb Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 48. Breast | 54. Sirloin chop | 60. Rib roast |
| 49. Breast riblets | 55. Leg sirloin half | 61. Rib roast, boneless |
| 50. American style roast | 56. Loin chop | 62. Shanks |
| 51. Leg Center slice | 57. Loin double chop | 63. Blade chop |
| 52. French style roast | 58. Loin roast | 64. Neck slice |
| 53. Leg shank half | 59. Rib chop | 65. Shoulder square cut |

Pork Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 66. Fresh ham center slice | 73. Center rib roast | 80. Arm roast |
| 67. Fresh ham rump portion | 74. Center loin roast | 81. Arm steak |
| 68. Fresh ham shank portion | 75. Loin chop | 82. Blade Boston roast |
| 69. Fresh side pork | 76. Rib chop | 83. Sliced bacon |
| 70. Blade chop | 77. Sirloin chop | 84. Smoked jowl |
| 71. Blade roast | 78. Top loin chop | 85. Smoked Canadian
Style Bacon |
| 72. Butterfly chop | 79. Arm picnic roast | |

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

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

B. Beef

L. Lamb

P. Pork

Name ANSWER KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Retail Meat Cut Identification – 2016

INSTRUCTIONS: For each picture, use the columns on the right to choose the number or letter that indicates your answer for each retail meat cut. Use capital letters and write neatly. **Seniors** provide answers for retail cut name, species of cut, and wholesale cut of origin. Each question is worth 5 points (150 points total for Seniors).

	<u>Retail Cut Name</u>	<u>Species of Cut</u>
1.	11	B
2.	34	B
3.	20	B
4.	1	B
5.	56	L
6.	52	L
7.	65	L
8.	66	P
9.	77	P
10.	73	P

Retail Names – to be used in answer column 1 by **Seniors**

Beef Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Beef for stew | 17. Sirloin steak, shell | 32. Bottom round roast |
| 2. Brisket, point half | 18. Sirloin steak, boneless | 33. Bottom round steak |
| 3. Brisket, whole | 19. Tenderloin steak | 34. Eye round roast |
| 4. Arm roast | 20. Porterhouse steak | 35. Eye round steak |
| 5. Arm roast, boneless | 21. T-bone steak | 36. Heel of round roast |
| 6. Arm steak | 22. Top loin steak | 37. Rump roast, boneless |
| 7. Arm steak, boneless | 23. Top loin steak, boneless | 38. Round steak |
| 8. Blade roast | 24. Short ribs | 39. Round steak, boneless |
| 9. Blade steak | 25. Skirt steak | 40. Tip roast |
| 10. 7-bone roast | 26. Rib roast, large end | 41. Tip roast, cap off |
| 11. 7-bone steak | 27. Rib roast, small end | 42. Tip steak |
| 12. Flank steak | 28. Rib steak, small end | 43. Tip steak, cap off |
| 13. Sirloin steak, flat bone | 29. Rib steak, small end, boneless | 44. Top round roast |
| 14. Sirloin steak, pin bone | 30. Ribeye roast | 45. Top round steak |
| 15. Sirloin steak, round bone | 31. Ribeye steak | 46. Cross cuts |
| 16. Sirloin steak, wedge bone | | 47. Cross cuts, boneless |

Lamb Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 48. Breast | 54. Sirloin chop | 60. Rib roast |
| 49. Breast riblets | 55. Leg sirloin half | 61. Rib roast, boneless |
| 50. American style roast | 56. Loin chop | 62. Shanks |
| 51. Leg Center slice | 57. Loin double chop | 63. Blade chop |
| 52. French style roast | 58. Loin roast | 64. Neck slice |
| 53. Leg shank half | 59. Rib chop | 65. Shoulder square cut |

Pork Retail Meat Cuts

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 66. Fresh ham center slice | 73. Center rib roast | 80. Arm roast |
| 67. Fresh ham rump portion | 74. Center loin roast | 81. Arm steak |
| 68. Fresh ham shank portion | 75. Loin chop | 82. Blade Boston roast |
| 69. Fresh side pork | 76. Rib chop | 83. Sliced bacon |
| 70. Blade chop | 77. Sirloin chop | 84. Smoked jowl |
| 71. Blade roast | 78. Top loin chop | 85. Smoked Canadian
Style Bacon |
| 72. Butterfly chop | 79. Arm picnic roast | |

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

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

B. Beef

L. Lamb

P. Pork









Intermediate Retail Meat Judging Class 1 (2016)

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class

Strip Loin Steaks _____

A	1 2 3 4	
B	1 2 4 3	
C	1 3 2 4	
D	1 3 4 2	
E	1 4 2 3	
F	1 4 3 2	
G	2 1 3 4	
H	2 1 4 3	
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T	4 1 3 2	
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V	4 2 3 1	
W	4 3 1 2	
X	4 3 2 1	

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging Class 1 (2016)

Name ANSWER KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Official Placing = 4-3-1-2

Cuts = 2-2-3

(50 points possible)

<p>Contestant Number _____</p> <p>Placing Score _____</p> <p><i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i></p> <p>Contestant's Name _____ _____</p> <p>Address _____ _____</p> <p>County _____</p> <p>Class Class 1 <u>Strip Loin Steaks</u></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>1 2 3 4</td><td style="color: red;">30</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>1 2 4 3</td><td style="color: red;">32</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>1 3 2 4</td><td style="color: red;">35</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>1 3 4 2</td><td style="color: red;">42</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>1 4 2 3</td><td style="color: red;">39</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>1 4 3 2</td><td style="color: red;">44</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>2 1 3 4</td><td style="color: red;">27</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>2 1 4 3</td><td style="color: red;">29</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>2 3 1 4</td><td style="color: red;">29</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>2 3 4 1</td><td style="color: red;">33</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>2 4 1 3</td><td style="color: red;">33</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>2 4 3 1</td><td style="color: red;">35</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>3 1 2 4</td><td style="color: red;">37</td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>3 1 4 2</td><td style="color: red;">44</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>3 2 1 4</td><td style="color: red;">34</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>3 2 4 1</td><td style="color: red;">38</td></tr> <tr><td>Q</td><td>3 4 1 2</td><td style="color: red;">48</td></tr> <tr><td>R</td><td>3 4 2 1</td><td style="color: red;">45</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>4 1 2 3</td><td style="color: red;">43</td></tr> <tr><td>T</td><td>4 1 3 2</td><td style="color: red;">48</td></tr> <tr><td>U</td><td>4 2 1 3</td><td style="color: red;">40</td></tr> <tr><td>V</td><td>4 2 3 1</td><td style="color: red;">42</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td>4 3 1 2</td><td style="color: red;">50</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>4 3 2 1</td><td style="color: red;">47</td></tr> </table>	A	1 2 3 4	30	B	1 2 4 3	32	C	1 3 2 4	35	D	1 3 4 2	42	E	1 4 2 3	39	F	1 4 3 2	44	G	2 1 3 4	27	H	2 1 4 3	29	I	2 3 1 4	29	J	2 3 4 1	33	K	2 4 1 3	33	L	2 4 3 1	35	M	3 1 2 4	37	N	3 1 4 2	44	O	3 2 1 4	34	P	3 2 4 1	38	Q	3 4 1 2	48	R	3 4 2 1	45	S	4 1 2 3	43	T	4 1 3 2	48	U	4 2 1 3	40	V	4 2 3 1	42	W	4 3 1 2	50	X	4 3 2 1	47
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Intermediate Retail Meat Judging Class 2 2016

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

(Placing the meat is worth a possible 50 points)

<p>Contestant Number _____</p> <p>Placing Score _____</p> <p><i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i></p> <p>Contestant's Name _____ _____</p> <p>Address _____ _____</p> <p>County _____</p> <p>Class <u>Class 2 T-Bone Steaks</u></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>Q</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>R</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>T</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>U</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>V</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>_____</td></tr> </table>	A	1	2	3	4	_____	B	1	2	4	3	_____	C	1	3	2	4	_____	D	1	3	4	2	_____	E	1	4	2	3	_____	F	1	4	3	2	_____	G	2	1	3	4	_____	H	2	1	4	3	_____	I	2	3	1	4	_____	J	2	3	4	1	_____	K	2	4	1	3	_____	L	2	4	3	1	_____	M	3	1	2	4	_____	N	3	1	4	2	_____	O	3	2	1	4	_____	P	3	2	4	1	_____	Q	3	4	1	2	_____	R	3	4	2	1	_____	S	4	1	2	3	_____	T	4	1	3	2	_____	U	4	2	1	3	_____	V	4	2	3	1	_____	W	4	3	1	2	_____	X	4	3	2	1	_____
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Intermediate Retail Meat Judging Class 2 2016

Name ANSWER KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Official Placing = 2-1-4-3

Cuts = 3-4-1

(Placing the meat is worth a possible 50 points)

<p>Contestant Number _____</p> <p>Placing Score _____</p> <p><i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i></p> <p>Contestant's Name _____ _____</p> <p>Address _____ _____</p> <p>County _____</p> <p>Class <u>Class 2 T-Bone Steaks</u></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>47</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>38</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>49</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>41</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>Q</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>R</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr><td>T</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>U</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr><td>V</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>26</td></tr> </table>	A	1	2	3	4	46	B	1	2	4	3	47	C	1	3	2	4	38	D	1	3	4	2	31	E	1	4	2	3	40	F	1	4	3	2	32	G	2	1	3	4	49	H	2	1	4	3	50	I	2	3	1	4	44	J	2	3	4	1	40	K	2	4	1	3	46	L	2	4	3	1	41	M	3	1	2	4	33	N	3	1	4	2	26	O	3	2	1	4	36	P	3	2	4	1	32	Q	3	4	1	2	22	R	3	4	2	1	25	S	4	1	2	3	36	T	4	1	3	2	28	U	4	2	1	3	39	V	4	2	3	1	34	W	4	3	1	2	23	X	4	3	2	1	26
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Name _____ Contestant# _____ County _____

Intermediate Quiz – 2016

Carefully circle the correct answer to each of the questions below. (Each question is worth 2 points each for a total of 50 points)

- 1.) The Kentucky Beef Expo is held at?
 - a. University of Kentucky, Lexington
 - b. Kentucky State Fairgrounds, Louisville
 - c. Morehead Expo
 - d. Bowling Green Expo

- 2.) Which of the following is not a yield grade for beef?
 - a. 3
 - b. 2
 - c. 1
 - d. 7

- 3.) What essential nutrient do sheep require the greatest amount of?
 - a. Water
 - b. Protein
 - c. Vitamins
 - d. Minerals

- 4.) What is the average length of gestation in swine?
 - a. 130 days
 - b. 115 days
 - c. 283 days
 - d. 160 days

- 5.) Which of the following is a monogastric?
 - a. Doe
 - b. Steer
 - c. Wether
 - d. Barrow

- 6.) What historic livestock marketing center in Kentucky was recently destroyed by fire?
 - a. Blue Grass Stockyards, Lexington
 - b. WIU Livestock Center, Macomb
 - c. Double Acres, Omaha
 - d. Keystone Super Sales, Harrisburg

- 7.) Removing the testicles from a male calf is called _____.
 - a. Elastration
 - b. Castration
 - c. Docking
 - d. Elastrator

- 8.) What is the most widely fed feed grain for livestock in the U.S.?
 - a. Wheat
 - b. Barley
 - c. Corn
 - d. Grain sorghum

- 9.) What is the average length of the estrous cycle in a doe?
 - a. 7 days
 - b. 10 days
 - c. 21 days
 - d. 28 days

- 10.) Which one of the following hormones maintains pregnancy in farm animals?
a. Estrogen
b. Progesterone
c. Prostaglandin
d. Testosterone
- 11.) Which of the following is not a quality grade for beef?
a. Prime
b. Select
c. Choice
d. Excellent
- 12.) KDA stands for which organization?
a. Kentucky Cattleman's Association
b. Kentucky Department of Ag
c. Kentucky Dept. of Angus
d. Kentucky, Duke, Alabama
- 13.) Which of the following can be fed to pigs?
a. Hominy feed
b. Soybean Meal
c. Corn
d. All of the above
- 14.) Which of the following is not a high priced wholesale cut in lambs?
a. Leg
b. Rack
c. Loin
d. neck slice
- 15.) Which species has the fewest offspring born on the average per year?
a. Cattle
b. Swine
c. Sheep
d. Goat
- 16.) The female reproductive organ where usually fertilization occurs is called?
a. Ovary
b. Oviduct
c. Cervix
d. Uterus
- 17.) Which of the following pig breeds is known as the "mother breed"?
a. Hampshire
b. Yorkshire
c. Duroc
d. All of the above
- 18.) Which of the following is not considered a by-product feed?
a. Cottonseed Hulls
b. Soybean Hull Pellets
c. Distillers Dried Grains
d. All of these are by-products
- 19.) The period of time when a calf is nursing is during?
a. Gestation
b. Lactation
c. Generation interval
d. Postpartum interval
- 20.) Where is the hormone testosterone produced?
a. Testicle
b. Ovary
c. Brain
d. Pancreas

- 21.) Which management practices are performed on baby piglets?
- a. Ear Notch
 - b. Clip needle teeth
 - c. Give iron injection
 - d. All of the above
- 22.) Which of the following can be fed to fat cattle?
- a. Grass Hay
 - b. Cracked Corn
 - c. Straw
 - d. All of the above
- 23.) Which of the following would least likely be fed to finishing hogs?
- a. Soybean Meal
 - b. Molasses
 - c. Ground Corn
 - d. Vitamin/Mineral Premix
- 24.) How many steers are born in the United States each year?
- a. 0
 - b. 10 million
 - c. 1 thousand
 - d. 10 thousand
- 25.) How many interdigital glands does a sheep have?
- a. 2
 - b. 1
 - c. 4
 - d. 20

Name Answer Key Contestant# _____ County _____

Intermediate Quiz – 2016

Carefully circle the correct answer to each of the questions below. (Each question is worth 2 points each for a total of 50 points)

- 1.) The Kentucky Beef Expo is held at?
 - a. University of Kentucky, Lexington
 - b. **Kentucky State Fairgrounds, Louisville**
 - c. Morehead Expo
 - d. Bowling Green Expo

- 2.) Which of the following is not a yield grade for beef?
 - a. 3
 - b. 2
 - c. 1
 - d. **7**

- 3.) What essential nutrient do sheep require the greatest amount of?
 - a. **Water**
 - b. Protein
 - c. Vitamins
 - d. Minerals

- 4.) What is the average length of gestation in swine?
 - a. 130 days
 - b. **115 days**
 - c. 283 days
 - d. 160 days

- 5.) Which of the following is a monogastric?
 - a. Doe
 - b. Steer
 - c. Wether
 - d. **Barrow**

- 6.) What historic livestock marketing center in Kentucky was recently destroyed by fire?
 - a. **Blue Grass Stockyards, Lexington**
 - b. WIU Livestock Center, Macomb
 - c. Double Acres, Omaha
 - d. Keystone Super Sales, Harrisburg

- 7.) Removing the testicles from a male calf is called _____.
 - a. Elastration
 - b. **Castration**
 - c. Docking
 - d. Elastrator

- 8.) What is the most widely fed feed grain for livestock in the U.S.?
 - a. Wheat
 - b. Barley
 - c. **Corn**
 - d. Grain sorghum

- 9.) What is the average length of the estrous cycle in a doe?
 - a. 7 days
 - b. 10 days
 - c. **21 days**
 - d. 28 days

- 10.) Which one of the following hormones maintains pregnancy in farm animals?
a. Estrogen
b. **Progesterone**
c. Prostaglandin
d. Testosterone
- 11.) Which of the following is not a quality grade for beef?
a. Prime
b. Select
c. Choice
d. **Excellent**
- 12.) KDA stands for which organization?
a. Kentucky Cattleman's Association
b. **Kentucky Department of Ag**
c. Kentucky Dept. of Angus
d. Kentucky, Duke, Alabama
- 13.) Which of the following can be fed to pigs?
a. Hominy feed
b. Soybean Meal
c. Corn
d. **All of the above**
- 14.) Which of the following is not a high priced wholesale cut in lambs?
a. Leg
b. Rack
c. Loin
d. **neck slice**
- 15.) Which species has the fewest offspring born on the average per year?
a. **Cattle**
b. Swine
c. Sheep
d. Goat
- 16.) The female reproductive organ where usually fertilization occurs is called?
a. Ovary
b. **Oviduct**
c. Cervix
d. Uterus
- 17.) Which of the following pig breeds is known as the "mother breed"?
a. Hampshire
b. **Yorkshire**
c. Duroc
d. All of the above
- 18.) Which of the following is not considered a by-product feed?
a. Cottonseed Hulls
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a. **0**
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a. 2
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c. **4**
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Type of Feed: Medicated Carrier Form of Feed: Crumbles

General Description:

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

LAND O LAKES®
AUREO 4
CRUMBLES
MEDICATED
 FOR BEEF, SHEEP AND
 NON-LACTATING DAIRY
 CATTLE

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

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Chlortetracycline4 g/lb

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

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

INGREDIENTS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

In calves, beef and non-lactating beef cattle:

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

For control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by *Anaplasma marginale* susceptible to chlortetracycline in beef cattle: For cattle under 700 lb, feed AUREO 4 CRUMBLES at 0.0875 lb/head/day to provide 350 mg chlortetracycline/ head/day (0.35 g/head/day). For cattle over 700 lb, feed AUREO 4 CRUMBLES at 0.0125 lb/100 lbs. bodyweight/day to provide 0.5 mg chlortetracycline/lb bodyweight daily (0.125 lbs to provide 0.5 g/head/day for 1000 lb. animal).

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

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

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

In sheep:

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

SAMPLE

Available Additives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Intermediate Quality Assurance Exercise- Team-2016 County_____

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

1.) What is the active drug ingredient?

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

2.) How should this product be administered?

- a.) Mixed in the feed ration
- b.) Injected Sub Q
- c.) Injected IM
- d.) Inject IV

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

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

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

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

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

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

[OVER]

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- d.) **Aureo 4 Crumbles may be used to increase feed efficiency in feedlot lambs.**

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[OVER]