

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Retail Meat Cut Identification – 2017

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

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

Retail Names – to be used in answer column 1 Intermediates

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

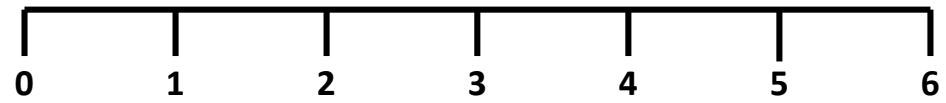
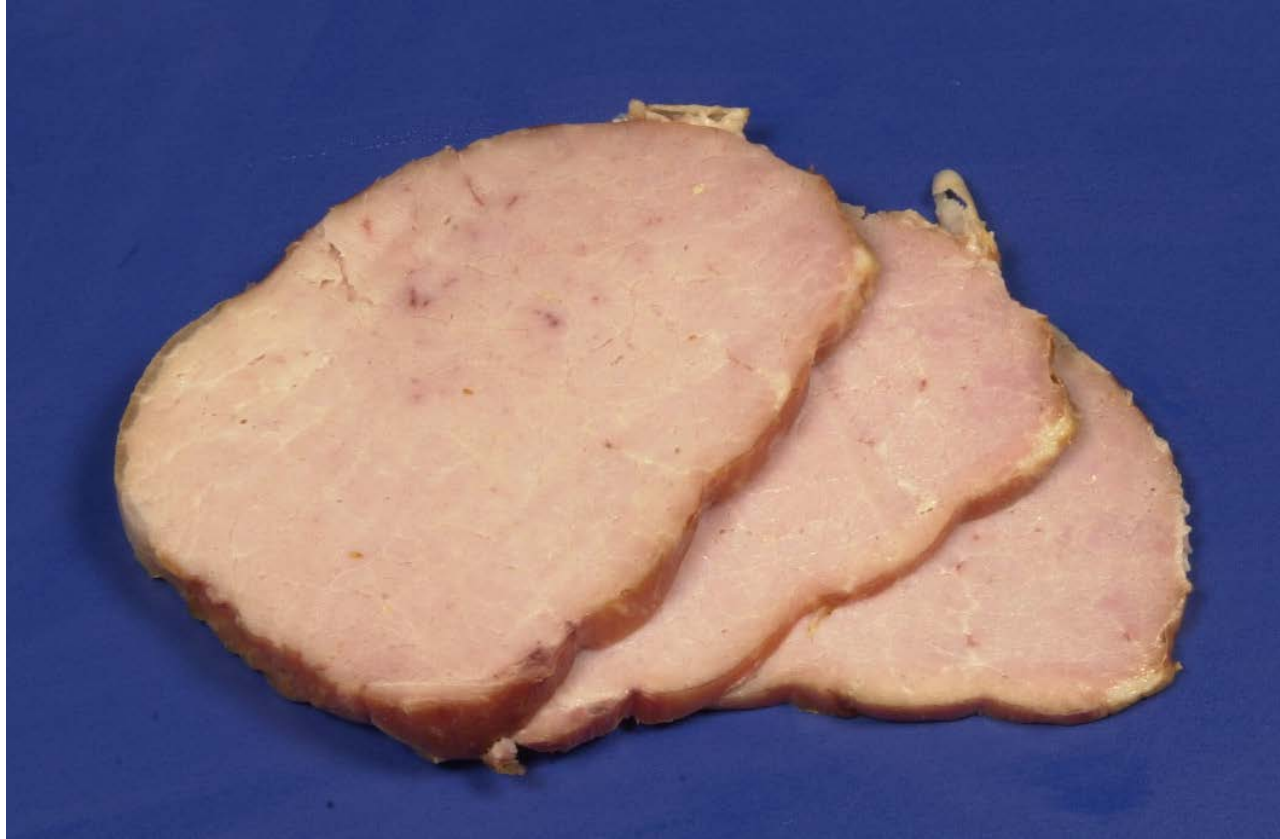
66. Fresh ham center slice	73. Center rib roast	80. Arm roast
67. Fresh ham rump portion	74. Center loin roast	81. Arm steak
68. Fresh ham shank portion	75. Loin chop	82. Blade Boston roast
69. Fresh side pork	76. Rib chop	83. Sliced bacon
70. Blade chop	77. Sirloin chop	84. Smoked jowl
71. Blade roast	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 Intermediates

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

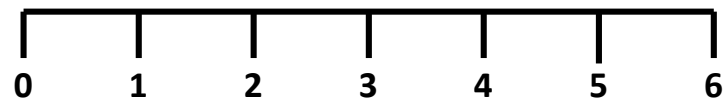
B. Beef	L. Lamb	P. Pork
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1



Inches

2



Inches

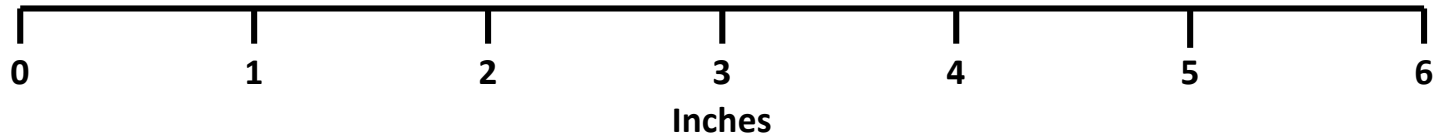
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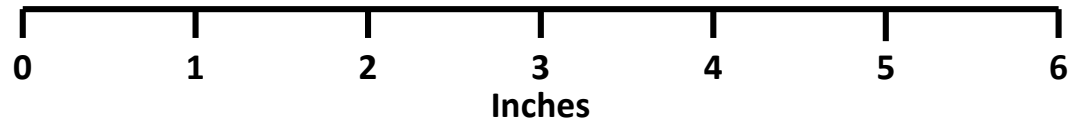
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Inches

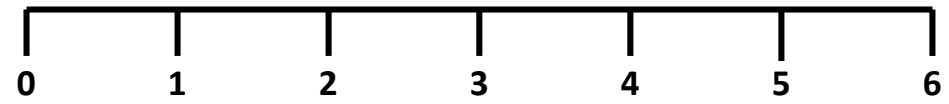
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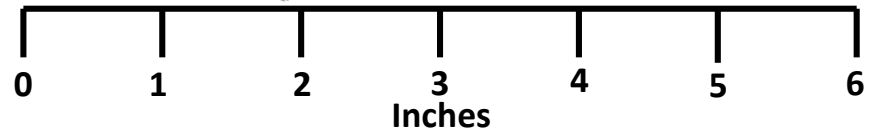


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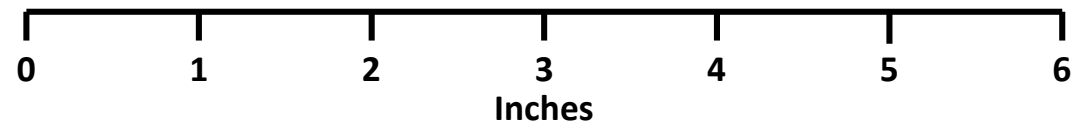


Inches

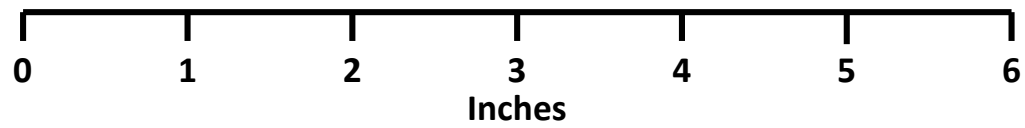
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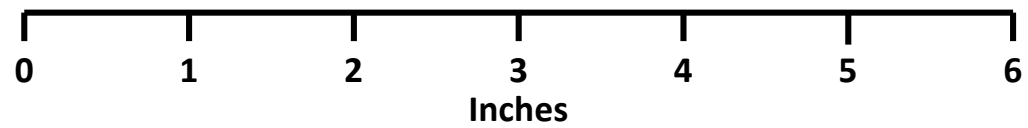
8



9



10



Key

Intermediate Retail Meat Cut Identification – 2017

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

	<u>Retail Cut Name</u>	<u>Species of Cut</u>
1.	<u>85</u>	<u>P</u>
2.	<u>13</u>	<u>B</u>
3.	<u>20</u>	<u>B</u>
4.	<u>1</u>	<u>B</u>
5.	<u>63</u>	<u>L</u>
6.	<u>71</u>	<u>P</u>
7.	<u>50</u>	<u>L</u>
8.	<u>64</u>	<u>L</u>
9.	<u>3</u>	<u>B</u>
10.	<u>12</u>	<u>B</u>

Retail Names – to be used in answer column 1 <u>Intermediates</u>		
<u>Beef Retail Meat Cuts</u>		
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
<u>Lamb Retail Meat Cuts</u>		
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
<u>Pork Retail Meat Cuts</u>		
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 <u>Intermediates</u>		
(You may use the letter more than once!!)		
B. Beef	L. Lamb	P. Pork

Name ANSWER KEY Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Feed Identification-2017

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>26</u>	<u>C</u>
2.	<u>51</u>	<u>P</u>
3.	<u>70</u>	<u>V</u>
4.	<u>47</u>	<u>M</u>
5.	<u>25</u>	<u>C</u>
6.	<u>34</u>	<u>C</u>
7.	<u>37</u>	<u>C</u>
8.	<u>18</u>	<u>M</u>
9.	<u>15</u>	<u>C</u>
10.	<u>13</u>	<u>C</u>

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

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

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

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

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

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Feed Identification-2017

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.	_____	_____

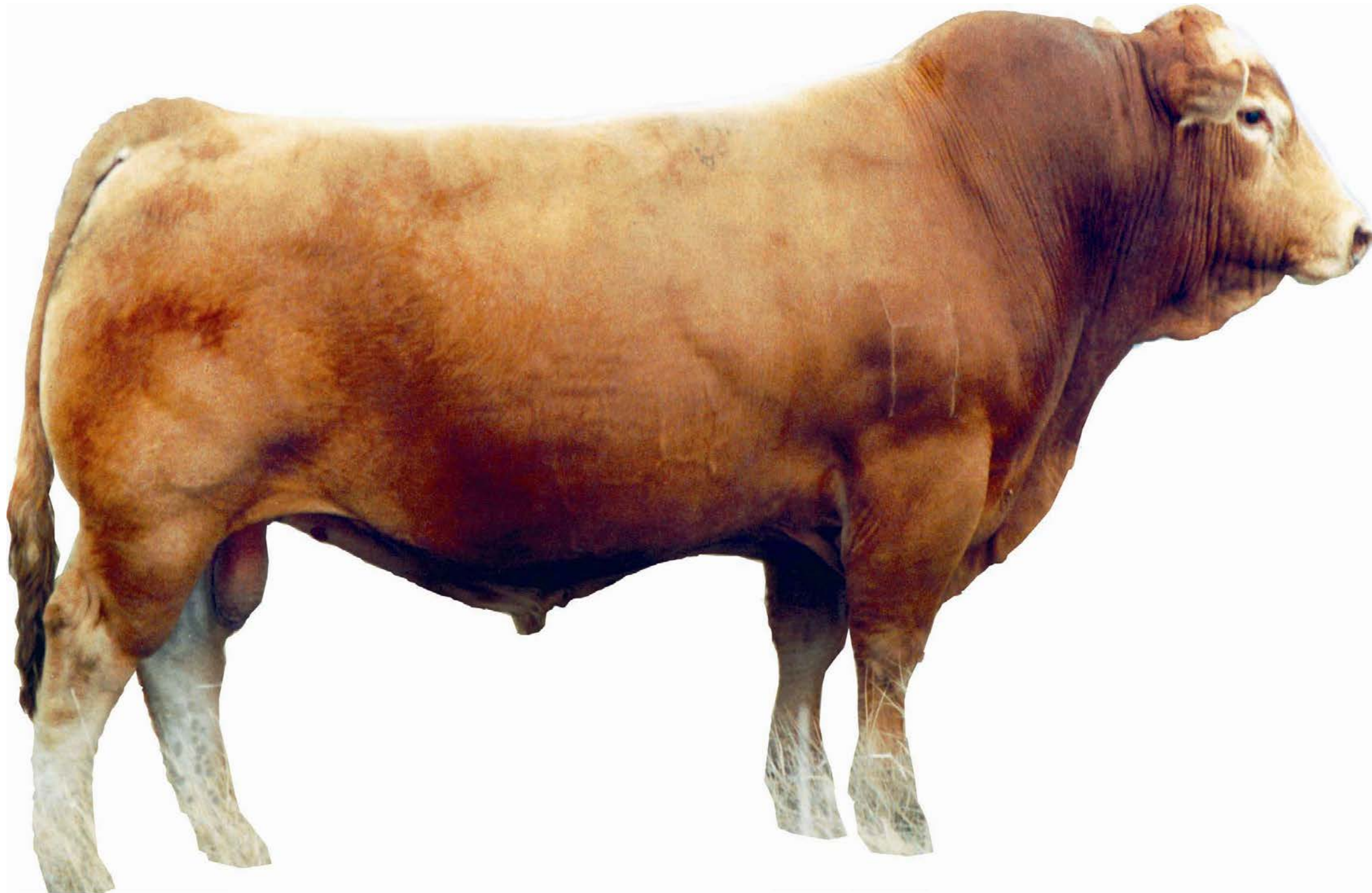
Feed Names – to be used in answer column 1 by <u>Intermediates</u>		
1. Alfalfa cubes	25. Grain sorghum (whole)	51. Soybean meal
2. Alfalfa meal (dehydrated)	26. Ground ear corn	52. Soybeans (whole)
3. Barley (whole)	27. Ground limestone	53. Spray-dried animal plasma
4. Blood meal	28. Ground shelled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

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





















Name _____ Contestant# _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Breeds Identification – 2017

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 for the breed and 5 points for the origin of breed. (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. Des Moines, IA	C. Bavaria, Germany	F. Asia Minor
B. England	D. Danish ancestry	G. South Africa
	E. Developed in Louisiana, US	H. Pennsylvania

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

Intermediate Livestock Breeds Identification – 2017

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 for the breed and 5 points for the origin of breed. (100 points total for Intermediates).

We accepted all answers since I left Scotland off.

	Breed Name	Origin of Breed
1.	<u>1</u>	<u>B</u>
2.	<u>3</u>	<u>E</u>
3.	<u>10</u>	<u>A</u>
4.	<u>6</u>	<u>C</u>
5.	<u>44</u>	<u>B</u>
6.	<u>36</u>	<u>B</u>
7.	<u>20</u>	<u>G</u>
8.	<u>19</u>	<u>F</u>
9.	<u>48</u>	<u>H</u>
10.	<u>52</u>	<u>D</u>

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

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

Origins of Breeds – to be used in answer column 2 by Intermediates

Some answers will be used more than once

A. Des Moines, IA	C. Bavaria, Germany	F. Asia Minor
B. England	D. Danish ancestry	G. South Africa
	E. Developed in Louisiana, US	H. Pennsylvania

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Intermediate Livestock Equipment Identification – 2017

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 guard | 31. Plastic boot |
| 8. Currycomb | 32. Ralgro pellet injector |
| 9. Disposable syringes | 33. Ram marking harness |
| 10. Drench gun | 34. Rope Halter |
| 11. Ear notchers | 35. Scotch Comb |
| 12. Ear tag | 36. Semen Tank |
| 13. Elastrator | 37. Sheep shears |
| 14. Electric fence charger | 38. Slap tattoo |
| 15. Electric docker | 39. Syringe needles |
| 16. Electric fence wire roller | 40. Swine or sheep paint brands |
| 17. Electric sheep clippers | 41. Water Heater |
| 18. Emasculator (Burdizzo) | 42. Wool card |
| 19. Ewe prolapse retainer | |
| 20. Feed Bucket | |
| 21. Fencing pliers | |
| 22. Foot rot shears | |
| 23. Hanging Scale | |
| 24. Hand sheep shears | |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Used to help maintain same hair length when clipping swine. | I. Used when feeding or watering livestock. |
| B. Used to help stretch, or cut fencing materials. | J. Used to place identification brand on swine or sheep. |
| C. A device used to deposit boar semen into reproductive tract of a gilt or sow. | K. A magnet used to remove metal from the stomach of cattle that they inadvertently consumed while eating. |
| D. Used for Bio Security. | L. Used to help pull calves. |
| E. An instrument used to control vaginal prolapse in ewes. | M. Used for grooming hair on cattle and goats. |
| F. Used to drive fence post. | N. Used to temporarily mark all species of livestock. |
| G. Used to inject medication or vaccinations. | O. Used to lead or restrain cattle. |
| 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 Equipment Identification – 2017

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>31</u>	<u>D</u>
2.	<u>35</u>	<u>M</u>
3.	<u>21</u>	<u>B</u>
4.	<u>30</u>	<u>L</u>
5.	<u>20</u>	<u>I</u>
6.	<u>34</u>	<u>O</u>
7.	<u>40</u>	<u>J</u>
8.	<u>9</u>	<u>G</u>
9.	<u>2</u>	<u>N</u>
10.	<u>7</u>	<u>A</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 guard | 31. Plastic boot |
| 8. Currycomb | 32. Ralgro pellet injector |
| 9. Disposable syringes | 33. Ram marking harness |
| 10. Drench gun | 34. Rope Halter |
| 11. Ear notchers | 35. Scotch Comb |
| 12. Ear tag | 36. Semen Tank |
| 13. Elastrator | 37. Sheep shears |
| 14. Electric fence charger | 38. Slap tattoo |
| 15. Electric docker | 39. Syringe needles |
| 16. Electric fence wire roller | 40. Swine or sheep paint brands |
| 17. Electric sheep clippers | 41. Water Heater |
| 18. Emasculator (Burdizzo) | 42. Wool card |
| 19. Ewe prolapse retainer | |
| 20. Feed Bucket | |
| 21. Fencing pliers | |
| 22. Foot rot shears | |
| 23. Hanging Scale | |
| 24. Hand sheep shears | |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Used to help maintain same hair length when clipping swine. | I. Used when feeding or watering livestock. |
| B. Used to help stretch, or cut fencing materials. | J. Used to place identification brand on swine or sheep. |
| C. A device used to deposit boar semen into reproductive tract of a gilt or sow. | K. A magnet used to remove metal from the stomach of cattle that they inadvertently consumed while eating. |
| D. Used for Bio Security. | L. Used to help pull calves. |
| E. An instrument used to control vaginal prolapse in ewes. | M. Used for grooming hair on cattle and goats. |
| F. Used to drive fence post | N. Used to temporarily mark all species of livestock. |
| G. Used to inject medication or vaccinations. | O. Used to lead or restrain cattle. |
| 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. | |

MERCK ANIMAL HEALTH Intervet Inc.

2 GIRALDA FARMS, MADISON, NJ, 07940

Customer Service: 800-521-5767
Order Desk: 800-648-2118
Technical Service (Companion Animal): 800-224-5318
Technical Service (Livestock): 800-211-3573
Fax: 973-937-5557
Website: www.merck-animal-health-usa.com

BO-SE®



Intervet/Merck Animal Health

PRODUCT INFORMATION

(SELENIUM, VITAMIN E)

Injection

FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY

CAUTION Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION BO-SE (selenium, vitamin E) is an emulsion of selenium-tocopherol for the prevention and treatment of white muscle disease (Selenium-Tocopherol Deficiency) syndrome in calves, lambs, and ewes, and as an aid in the prevention and treatment of Selenium-Tocopherol Deficiency in sows and weanling pigs.

PHARMACOLOGY It has been demonstrated that selenium and tocopherol exert physiological effects and that these effects are intertwined with sulfur metabolism. Additionally, tocopherol appears to have a significant role in the oxidation process, thus suggesting an interrelationship between selenium and tocopherol in overcoming sulfur-induced depletion and restoring normal metabolism. Although oral ingestion of adequate amounts of selenium and tocopherol would seemingly restore normal metabolism, it is apparent that the presence of sulfur and, perhaps, other factors interfere during the digestive process with proper utilization of selenium and tocopherol. When selenium and tocopherol are injected, they bypass the digestive process and exert their full metabolic effects promptly on cell metabolism.

INDICATIONS BO-SE (selenium, vitamin E) is recommended for the prevention and treatment of white muscle disease (Selenium-Tocopherol Deficiency) syndrome in calves, lambs, and ewes. Clinical signs are: stiffness and lameness, diarrhea and unthriftiness, pulmonary distress and/or cardiac arrest. In sows and weanling pigs, as an aid in the prevention and treatment of diseases associated with Selenium-Tocopherol deficiency, such as hepatic necrosis, mulberry heart disease, and white muscle disease. Where known deficiencies of selenium and/or vitamin E exist, it is advisable, from the prevention and control standpoint, to inject the sow during the last week of pregnancy.

CONTRAINDICATIONS DO NOT USE IN PREGNANT EWES. Deaths and abortions have been reported in pregnant ewes injected with this product.

WARNINGS Anaphylactoid reactions, some of which have been fatal, have been reported in animals administered BO-SE Injection. Signs include excitement, sweating, trembling, ataxia, respiratory distress, and cardiac dysfunction.

Discontinue use 30 days before the treated calves are slaughtered for human consumption. Discontinue use 14 days before the treated lambs, ewes, sows, and pigs are slaughtered for human consumption. Selenium-Vitamin E preparations can be toxic when improperly administered.

PRECAUTIONS Selenium-Tocopherol Deficiency (STD) syndrome produces a variety and complexity of symptoms often interfering with a proper diagnosis. Even in selenium deficient areas there are other disease conditions which produce similar clinical signs. It is imperative that all these conditions be carefully considered prior to treatment of STD syndrome. Serum selenium levels, elevated SGOT, and creatine levels may serve as aids in arriving at a diagnosis of STD, when associated with other indices. Selenium is toxic if administered in excess. A fixed dose schedule is therefore important (read package insert for each selenium-tocopherol product carefully before using).

ADVERSE REACTIONS Reactions, including acute respiratory distress, frothing from the nose and mouth, bloating, severe depression, abortions, and deaths have occurred in pregnant ewes. No known treatment exists because at this time the cause of the reaction is unknown.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION Inject subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Calves: 2.5-3.75 mL per 100 pounds of body weight depending on the severity of the condition and the geographical area. Lambs 2 weeks of age and older: 1 mL per 40 pounds of body weight (minimum, 1 mL). Ewes: 2.5 mL per 100 pounds of body weight. Sows: 1 mL per 40 pounds of body weight. Weanling pigs: 1 mL per 40 pounds of body weight (minimum, 1 mL). Not for use in newborn pigs.

STORAGE Store between 2° and 30°C (36° and 86°F). Protect from freezing.

HOW SUPPLIED 100 mL sterile, multiple dose vial, NDC 0061-0807-05.

NADA #12-635, Approved by FDA.

October 1998

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Made in Germany.

141329 R1

CPN: 1047025.3

Name _____ Contestant# _____ County _____

Intermediate Individual Quality Assurance – 2017

A. You work for a farmer who has a 1,000 head finishing building. He has a contract with a coop that normally sends him a single source of pigs. **B. This time however they sent a multi-source group of pigs.** After an initial period of co-mingling he concluded that some pigs were not growing right. After some testing the analysis came back that they have white muscle disease. **C. Your veterinarian has prescribed BO-SE for treatment.** **D. You also have a group of pregnant ewes and are concerned they might have white muscle disease and are thinking about using BO-SE also without consulting the vet.** Use the **partial BO-SE 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. In the scenario, which highlighted/underlined statement really has no true purpose?

- A.) A. B.) B. C.) C. D.) D.

2. Selenium can be toxic if administered in _____?

- A.) Too small amounts B.) Muscle C.) Under skin D.) Excess

3. What is the best way to fully understand how to properly use BO-SE?

- A.) Follow your veterinarians instructions and/or the label insert
B.) Trial and error
C.) Only take the advice of your neighbor down the road
D.) All are correct

4. What is the closest to the correct dosage for a 500 pound replacement heifer?

- A.) 8 mL B.) 10 mL C.) 15 mL D.) 37.5 mL

Key

Intermediate Individual Quality Assurance – 2017

A. You work for a farmer who has a 1,000 head finishing building. He has a contract with a coop that normally sends him a single source of pigs. **B. This time however they sent a multi-source group of pigs.** After an initial period of co-mingling he concluded that some pigs were not growing right. After some testing the analysis came back that they have white muscle disease. **C. Your veterinarian has prescribed BO-SE for treatment.** **D. You also have a group of pregnant ewes and are concerned they might have white muscle disease and are thinking about using BO-SE also without consulting the vet.** Use the **partial BO-SE 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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4. What is the closest to the correct dosage for a 500 pound replacement heifer?

A.) 8 mL

B.) 10 mL

C.) 15 mL

D.) 37.5 mL

5. How is BO-SE administered to your pigs?

A.) On the skin (topically)

C.) In the nose (intranasal)

B.) SQ & IM

D.) In the feed

6. If we use needles that are not clean, or give too much BO-SE to an animal what can happen?

A.) Death

B.) Abscess trim on carcass

C.) Infertility

D.) Both A & B

7. BO-SE can be used on?

A.) New born pigs

B.) New born lambs

C.) Pregnant ewes

D.) Pregnant sows

8. What is the withdrawal time for swine sold at market weight?

A.) 14 days

B.) 8 days

C.) 2 months

D.) 16 days

9. This product should be stored in?

A.) Freezer

C.) Direct Sunlight hot summer day

B.) In box, on a shelf, at room temp.

D.) Under a heat lamp

10. The pigs in the scenario average 35 pounds apiece. What dosage would you give each pig? **Either C or D were accepted**

A.) ½ mL

C.) 1 mL

B.) ¼ mL

D.) ¾ mL

Intermediate Quiz – 2017

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.) A female pig that hasn't given birth yet is called a _____.
 - a. Capone
 - b. Gilt
 - c. Sow
 - d. Nanny

- 2.) Number of pounds of feed an animal is fed for each pound of gain achieved is _____.
 - a. Average daily gain
 - b. Emulsification
 - c. Both A and D
 - d. Feed efficiency

- 3.) What is the most essential nutrient for livestock?
 - a. Water
 - b. Protein
 - c. Vitamins
 - d. Minerals

- 4.) What is the process of removing offspring from their mother after nursing for a period of time?
 - a. Birthing
 - b. Harvesting
 - c. Weaning
 - d. Breeding

- 5.) The majority of a pig's diet is composed of what two items?
 - a. Wheat and Barley
 - b. Barley and Corn
 - c. Corn and Soybeans
 - d. Barley and Soybeans

- 6.) The act of transferring pigs to another sow to benefit a sow or a litter?
 - a. Segregated early wean
 - b. Gestation
 - c. Biosecurity
 - d. Cross fostering

- 7.) Wearing plastic boots or plastic coveralls can be done to help with?
 - a. Biosecurity
 - b. Prevent transfer of diseases
 - c. Protect clothing or foot wear
 - d. All of the above

- 8.) Number of pounds an animal puts on per day over a certain period of time is called _____.
 - a. ADG
 - b. Feed ration
 - c. KPH
 - d. Feed efficiency

- 9.) What is looked at to determine the quality grade of cattle on the rail?
- a. IMF
 - b. Maturity
 - c. Back fat measurement
 - d. Both A and B
- 10.) Waste from confinement operations are best funneled into _____?
- a. Neighbor's creek
 - b. Location of well for house
 - c. Pits or lagoons
 - d. Local woods
- 11.) Which one of the following is a reasonable Loin Eye Area for a lamb?
- a. 3.75 sq. in.
 - b. 0.24 sq. in.
 - c. 24 sq. in.
 - d. 7.24 sq. in.
- 12.) Which specie do we find the most pre-weaning deaths caused by crushing?
- a. Beef
 - b. Sheep
 - c. Swine
 - d. Goats
- 13.) Which breeds were used to develop the Santa Gertrudis breed?
- a. Brahman and Shorthorn
 - b. Brahman and Angus
 - c. Brahman, Shorthorn and Angus
 - d. All of the above
- 14.) Which full blood breed most resembles the color markings of Hereford cattle?
- a. Angus
 - b. Chianina
 - c. Charolais
 - d. Simmental
- 15.) Which breed of bull is normally known to be the best for calving ease?
- a. Charolais
 - b. Simmental
 - c. Angus
 - d. Maine-Anjou
- 16.) Which breed of sheep is known for multiple births, but are frail structured?
- a. Dorper
 - b. Dorset
 - c. Hampshire
 - d. Finn
- 17.) An animal whose sire and dam are both from the same breed is called a _____?
- a. Purebred
 - b. Grade
 - c. Crossbred
 - d. Outcross
- 18.) Which of the following would we feed to stocker cattle?
- a. Roughages
 - b. Minerals only
 - c. Concentrates
 - d. Corn and Bean meal

- 19.) What comes from the belly of a market hog?
- a. Picnic
 - b. Bacon
 - c. Boston Butt
 - d. Ham
- 20.) Which of the following will bring the highest price per pound when sold at a sale barn?
- a. Bull
 - b. Cull Cow
 - c. Steer
 - d. Heifer
- 21.) When dealing with large numbers of cows, sows, ewes or does it would be best to divide them in groups for nutritional needs by _____.
- a. Frame size only
 - b. Confinement building space
 - c. Breeds
 - d. Age, stage of pregnancy and body condition
- 22.) Which of the following will produce the **least** amount of wool?
- a. Columbia
 - b. Corriedale
 - c. Dorper
 - d. Hampshire
- 23.) Which specie has the highest feed conversion to pounds of gain?
- a. Beef
 - b. Pig
 - c. Goat
 - d. Both a. and c.
- 24.) Sows will remain in this stage until their pigs are weaned around 21 days of age.
- a. Gestation
 - b. Lactation
 - c. Generation interval
 - d. Postpartum interval
- 25.) What goat breed is highly promoted and shown in large numbers in the State of Kentucky?
- a. Toggenburg
 - b. Boer
 - c. Lamancha
 - d. Angora

Key

Intermediate Quiz – 2017

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- b. Boer
- c. Lamancha
- d. Angora

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging Class 1 (2017)

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

Contestant Number _____				
Placing Score _____				
<i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i>				
Contestant's Name _____ _____	A	1 2 3 4	23	
	B	1 2 4 3	30	
	C	1 3 2 4	18	
	D	1 3 4 2	20	
	E	1 4 2 3	32	
	F	1 4 3 2	27	
Address _____ _____	G	2 1 3 4	30	
	H	2 1 4 3	37	
	I	2 3 1 4	32	
	J	2 3 4 1	41	
	K	2 4 1 3	46	
	L	2 4 3 1	48	
County _____	M	3 1 2 4	20	
	N	3 1 4 2	22	
	O	3 2 1 4	27	
	P	3 2 4 1	36	
<u>Class 1. Bone in Ribeyes</u>	Q	3 4 1 2	31	
	R	3 4 2 1	38	
	S	4 1 2 3	41	
	T	4 1 3 2	36	
	U	4 2 1 3	48	
	V	4 2 3 1	50	
	W	4 3 1 2	38	
	X	4 3 2 1	45	



1







4

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging Class 1 (2017)

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class 1. Bone in Ribeyes

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

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging Class 2 (2017)

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

Contestant Number _____		
Placing Score _____		
<i>University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Animal Sciences Department</i>		
Contestant's Name _____ _____		
Address _____ _____		
County _____		
<u>Class 2 Pork Chops</u>		

A	1 2 3 4	36
B	1 2 4 3	32
C	1 3 2 4	45
D	1 3 4 2	50
E	1 4 2 3	37
F	1 4 3 2	46
G	2 1 3 4	24
H	2 1 4 3	20
I	2 3 1 4	21
J	2 3 4 1	14
K	2 4 1 3	13
L	2 4 3 1	10
M	3 1 2 4	42
N	3 1 4 2	47
O	3 2 1 4	30
P	3 2 4 1	23
Q	3 4 1 2	40
R	3 4 2 1	28
S	4 1 2 3	30
T	4 1 3 2	39
U	4 2 1 3	18
V	4 2 3 1	15
W	4 3 1 2	36
X	4 3 2 1	24

Intermediate Retail Meat Judging Class 2 (2017)

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

Contestant Number _____

Placing Score _____

*University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture
Animal Sciences Department*

Contestant's Name

Address

County

Class 2 Pork Chops

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	

T



T







Intermediate Hay Judging Class – 2017

Name _____ Contestant # _____ County _____

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

Questions

- 1.) Which hay sample has the best color and look of palatability? _____
- 2.) Which sample is the poorest quality? _____
- 3.) Between samples 3 and 4 which hay has the coarsest stem? _____
- 4.) Which hay sample has the most clover present? _____
- 5.) Which hay sample is least likely to meet the nutrient requirements of any
Specie of ruminant? _____

Intermediate Hay Judging Class – 2017

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

Contestant Number _____																																																																									
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County _____																																																																									
Class <u>Hay Judging Class</u>																																																																									
	<table border="1"><tr><td>A</td><td>1 2 3 4</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>1 2 4 3</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>1 3 2 4</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>1 3 4 2</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>1 4 2 3</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>1 4 3 2</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>2 1 3 4</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>H</td><td>2 1 4 3</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>2 3 1 4</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>J</td><td>2 3 4 1</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>K</td><td>2 4 1 3</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>2 4 3 1</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>3 1 2 4</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>N</td><td>3 1 4 2</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>3 2 1 4</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>P</td><td>3 2 4 1</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>Q</td><td>3 4 1 2</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>R</td><td>3 4 2 1</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>4 1 2 3</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>T</td><td>4 1 3 2</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>U</td><td>4 2 1 3</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>V</td><td>4 2 3 1</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td>4 3 1 2</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td>4 3 2 1</td><td>34</td></tr></table>	A	1 2 3 4	28	B	1 2 4 3	21	C	1 3 2 4	40	D	1 3 4 2	45	E	1 4 2 3	26	F	1 4 3 2	38	G	2 1 3 4	21	H	2 1 4 3	14	I	2 3 1 4	26	J	2 3 4 1	24	K	2 4 1 3	12	L	2 4 3 1	17	M	3 1 2 4	45	N	3 1 4 2	50	O	3 2 1 4	38	P	3 2 4 1	36	Q	3 4 1 2	48	R	3 4 2 1	41	S	4 1 2 3	24	T	4 1 3 2	36	U	4 2 1 3	17	V	4 2 3 1	22	W	4 3 1 2	41	X	4 3 2 1	34
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[Turn over and answer questions on back of this sheet]

Questions

- 1.) Which hay sample has the best color and look of palatability? 3
- 2.) Which sample is the poorest quality? 2
- 3.) Between samples 3 and 4 which hay has the coarsest stem? 4
- 4.) Which hay sample has the most clover present? 1
- 5.) Which hay sample is least likely to meet the nutrient requirements of any
Specie of ruminant? 2

(Each Correct answer is worth 10 points for a total of 50. Add their placing score and their question score together for a possible total of 100 points.)

County_____

TeamMembers:_____

Intermediate Team Quality Assurance Exercise – 2017

You are a young swine producer wanting to manage your farrowing dates to help produce pigs for different shows and sales. To do this you will be using MATRIX. When fed properly and safely gilts or sows can be bred on a controlled timed basis. This allows you to have a better control of boar semen and other breeding cost. This also allows you to have a better chance of farrowing on those dates that will help you merchandise your litters or raise your own competitive show pigs. Using this product requires time management and a strict recording of dates and times of product use. The gestation length of swine is 114 days. Using the product label for MATRIX answer the following questions. (Questions are worth 10 points each.) Total 100 Points.

1. What is the active ingredient in MATRIX? _____
2. What is the treatment length of MATRIX? _____
3. When should gilts come into estrus after the last dose of MATRIX? _____
4. Should protective gloves be worn when handling this product? Circle one: Yes No
5. What is the withdrawal time after the last treatment of this product? _____
6. How is this product administered? _____
7. How much of this product is given per head on a daily basis? _____
8. Is it recommended for human females to handle this product? Circle one: Yes No
9. If you start MATRIX on September 10 and on average gilts will be in heat on day six after last treatment date and you get them bred, then on what date should they farrow? _____
10. If you start MATRIX on October 1 and on average gilts will be in heat on day six after last treatment date, then when should they be in estrus? _____

Sept. has 30 days

Oct. has 31 days

Nov. has 30 days

Dec. has 31 days

Jan. has 31days

Feb. has 28 days

County_____

TeamMembers:_____KEY_____

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1. What is the active ingredient in MATRIX? Altrenogest
2. What is the treatment length of MATRIX? 14 days
3. When should gilts come into estrus after the last dose of MATRIX? 4-9 days, or 6 ave.
4. Should protective gloves be worn when handling this product? Circle one: Yes No
5. What is the withdrawal time after the last treatment of this product? 21 days
6. How is this product administered? Top – dressed, added to feed
7. How much of this product is given per head on a daily basis? 6.8 mL
8. Is it recommended for human females to handle this product? Circle one: Yes No
9. If you start MATRIX on September 10 and on average gilts will be in heat on day six after last treatment date and you get them bred, then on what date should they farrow? Jan. 20 - 25
10. If you start MATRIX on October 1 and on average gilts will be in heat on day six after last treatment date, then when should they be in estrus? Oct. 18 - Oct. 23

Sept. has 30 days

Oct. has 31 days

Nov. has 30 days

Dec. has 31 days

Jan. has 31days

Feb. has 28 days

MERCK ANIMAL HEALTH
Intervet Inc.

MATRIX®

Intervet/Merck Animal Health

(altrenogest)

FOR USE IN ANIMALS ONLY

Drug Facts:

Active ingredients: Altrenogest solution 0.22% (2.2 mg/mL)

Use: For synchronization of estrus in sexually mature gilts that have had at least one estrous cycle. Treatment with altrenogest solution 0.22% results in estrus (standing heat) 4 to 9 days after completion of the 14-day treatment period.

WARNINGS:

User/Handler Safety:

Keep this and all medication out of the reach of children.

Avoid skin contact. Wear vinyl, polyethylene, neoprene butyl or nitrile protective gloves when handling this product. **DO NOT USE LATEX GLOVES** Pregnant women or women who suspect they are pregnant should not handle MATRIX® (altrenogest) Solution 0.22%. Women of childbearing age should exercise extreme caution when handling this product. Wash off accidental spillage on the skin immediately with soap and water.

▶ **Human Food Safety:** Gilts must not be slaughtered for human consumption for 21 days after the last treatment. ◀

Dosage and Directions: While wearing protective gloves, remove shipping cap and seal; replace with enclosed plastic dispensing cap. Connect the Matrix® Dosing Device to the solution bottle according to the dosing device instructions provided as an attachment to the Matrix® Dosing Device package. Administer 6.8 mL per gilt once daily for 14 consecutive days. Treat gilts on an individual animal basis by top-dressing MATRIX® on a portion of each gilt's daily feed allowance. To produce the desired synchronization of estrus in a group of gilts, treat all of the gilts daily for the same 14-day period.

Storage: Store Matrix® solution bottle and dosing device when loaded with solution for continued use at or below room temperature, 77°F (25°C). Close tightly.

Presentation Score out of
100 points.

Total Score:
Questions plus
Presentation Score

Key

Intermediate Team Breeding Exercise – 2017

Your team is selecting 2 of these heifers to place in your herd. You have a budget of \$3000.00. After looking at their data and the live cattle make your decision, answer the questions and explain why you chose the two heifers that you did to the contest official at this station.

	Age	Birth Wt.	Adj. Weaning Wt.	Adj. Yearling Wt.	Price
1.	Jan. 16	89	570	875	\$850
2.	Jan. 16	85	625	965	\$1325
3.	Feb. 16	75	620	955	\$1250
4.	Mar. 16	92	565	850	\$800
5.	Mar. 16	67	635	985	\$1670

[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 heifer is **not** the oldest or the youngest? 3
- 2.) Which heifer has the poorest Data? 4
- 3.) Which heifer on paper should produce the fastest growing offspring? 5
- 4.) Can you select only 2 heifers to buy just based on the data and/or price? No

Look at the heifers to answer the rest of the questions.

- 5.) Which heifer has the most structural issues? 1
- 6.) Which heifer is the best balanced? 3
- 7.) How many heifers have an ID such as brownish color to their hair coat, white flank/udder, frost bit/short ears, short switch, or birthmark? All (zero could be an answer)
- 8.) Between heifers 2 and 4, which heifer is larger outlined and has the advantage of growth and performance? 2
- 9.) Between the two March heifers which one combines the most positives? Both or 4 or 5
- 10.) Which two heifers (only two) would your group purchase? 2 and 3

Presentation
Score out of
100 points.

County: _____

Team Members: _____

Total Score:
Questions plus
Presentation Score

Intermediate Team Breeding Exercise – 2017

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