

UTAH COUNTY  
LIVESTOCK KNOWLEDGE  
BOWL QUESTIONS

SENIOR DIVISION



1. Stiff, horny projections on rear innermost section of the shank (leg) of a rooster is called the :
  - a. Spur
2. Which breed of cattle was developed in England and brought to the US, they have red bodies with white faces. They are known for their foraging ability, vigor, hardiness, and quite dispositions:
  - a. Herford
3. The fleshy part of the chicken's head with many different forms is called the:
  - a. Comb
4. A non-grass plant that produces nitrogen in its roots. Because of this nitrogen production, this plant is higher in protein and minerals
  - a. Legume
5. When does pasture bloat (also known as frothy bloat) in cattle happen most often?
  - a. When cattle are grazing fast growing/fresh legume plants, clover or alfalfa
6. Name two types of waterers for a rabbit?
  - a. Water bottles, crocks, or automatic waterers
7. A collective term applying to chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Poultry means the same thing:
  - a. Fowl
8. What swine breed is all black with 6 white points, they are droopy eared and known for lean and heavy muscle
  - a. Poland China
9. Mohair is produced by what kind of goat
  - a. Angora
10. This American breed of swine are large and pure white, known for being good mother and having medium sized ears that droop down over their eyes
  - a. Chester White
11. This breed of sheep was developed in Finland, it is medium-sized, fine boned, open-faced breed and produces medium-grade, good staple length wool. Ewes have strong maternal instincts and are very prolific producing 2-4 lambs:
  - a. Finn Sheep
12. The two types of secondary fibers produced by goats are mohair and which other?
  - a. Cashmere
13. What two livestock species have wattles?
  - a. Goats and birds
14. What are THREE types of combs:
  - a. Single, rose, pea comb, V-shaped, strawberry, buttercup, and cushion
15. What are three types of dairy cattle housing:
  - a. Tie stall barn (station), free stall barns, open corrals
16. What are the three types of milking parlors for dairy cattle:
  - a. Parallel, Herringbone, and Rotary



1. Approximately how many pounds of milk does it take to produce 1 pound of cheese?
  - a. 10 pounds
2. What are three basic types of identification in cattle?
  - a. Nose printing, ear tagging, tattooing, branding
3. In days, what is the gestation period of a cow?
  - a. Approximately 283 days
4. What is the reproductive structure in a female cow where the calf develops?
  - a. The uterus (womb)
5. What are 3 signs of a female cow in heat?
  - a. Standing for cows to ride her, riding other cows, loss of appetite, head is up in air (lots of sniffing & smelling), lots of bawling, nervous and excited behavior (walking fences) increased mucus discharge from vulva, vulva is red and swollen.
6. In days, what is the gestation length of a rabbit?
  - a. 28 to 35 days
7. When talking about a carcass, what is dressing?
  - a. The removal of the hide, head, tail, lower legs, blood, organs (except kidney), and gastrointestinal tract at slaughtering.
8. What is docking?
  - a. Removal of the tail
9. What is the expected average daily growth rate for a pig?
  - a. 1.5 to 1.75 pounds daily gain
10. Name two common external parasites of goats.
  - a. flies, ticks, lice
11. Where is the loin?
  - a. From the last rib to the hip
12. What does the term "callipyge" mean?
  - a. Beautiful buttocks
13. What is the leanest pork product?
  - a. Pork tenderloin
14. The physical expression of traits is:
  - a. Phenotype
15. Name one feeding system that can be utilized in a swine production program?
  - a. Complete feed, corn-protein supp program, corn-soybean basemix program, formulated diet
16. Where does the digestion of food begin?
  - a. In the mouth
17. What is the origin of the Montadale sheep?
  - a. United States, Cheviot × Columbia
18. What is the definition of splayfooted or knock kneed?
  - a. When viewed from the front, the knees are close together and the feet toe out away from each other
19. What organ produces LH and FSH?
  - a. The pituitary
20. What does DFD stand for?
  - a. Dark purplish red, firm, dry



1. In sheep, what is it called when the lower jaw is too short?
  - a.ANS: Parrot-mouth / Undershot
2. What is the first milk produced by the female after parturition (giving birth) called?
  - a.ANS: Colostrum
3. This American breed of swine is red in color with droopy ears:
  - a.ANS: Duroc
4. This breed of dairy cow are known for their distinctive black and white color markings and provide up to about 90% of the cow's milk produces in the united states:
  - a.ANS: Holstein
5. This meat goat has a roman nose with floppy ears. They usually have a white body with a red-brown head?
  - a.ANS: Boer
6. The fleshy part of the chicken's head with many different forms is called what?
  - a.ANS: Comb
7. When thinking about the parts of a beef animal, what is the part located between the front legs called?
  - a.ANS: The brisket
8. Mohair is produced by what kind of goat
  - a.ANS: Angora
9. Name the four compartments of a ruminant's stomach?
  - a.ANS: Rumen, Reticulum, Omasum, Abomasum
10. What is it called when a disease can be spread among animals and between animals AND people?
  - a.ANS: Zoonoses
11. When thinking about Quality Assurance in swine and the injection reference chart, what is the injection called that deposits the drug under the skin?
  - a.ANS: Subcutaneous (SO)
12. What are the six essential nutrients classes for any animal?
  - a.ANS: Water, Fats, Protein, Minerals, Vitamins, Carbohydrates
13. What is considered the sunshine vitamin?
  - a.ANS: Vitamin D
14. Name two types of fur found in the recognized breeds of rabbits:
  - a.ANS: Angora/Wool, Rex, Satin, Normal (rollback, flyback, standing)
15. Name at least FOUR wholesale cuts of lamb
  - a.ANS: Shoulder, Rack (rib), Breast, Foreshank, Leg, Loin
16. Feedstuffs for dairy cattle are separated into two categories, what are they?
  - a.ANS: Forages/Roughage & Concentrates



1. Rabbits are used for many purposes, name at least three purposes of a rabbit?
  - a. ANS: Meat, Fur, Wool, Exhibition and Pets
2. Poultry are used for many purposes, name at least three purposes of domesticated birds? (<https://afs.ca.uky.edu/poultry>)
  - a. ANS: kept for food (meat and/or eggs), fiber (feathers), entertainment (racing, exhibition, hunting, etc.) or work (messenger pigeons).
3. What are the organisms called that live off of another animal?
  - a. ANS: Parasites
4. List TWO treatments for either internal or external parasites in beef cattle:
  - a. ANS: Injectable, oral larvicides, pour on, feed additives/medicated feed blocks, ear tags/ear tape, dust bags, back rubbers, sprays/dips
5. It is strongly recommended that if you are buying chicks to show poultry you should purchase your day-old chicks from what kind of certified hatchery?
  - a. ANS: NPIP-certified (National Poultry Improvement Plan) to control diseases passed through the egg from hens to offspring
6. What federal agency is responsible for meat inspection?
  - a. ANS: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)
7. What is a creep ration?
  - a. ANS: a method of supplementing the diet of young livestock, usually still nursing, where mothers cannot access the feed.
8. What is the name of an infection of the udder for a goat.
  - a. ANS: Mastitis
9. Bulging on the left side of a cow is a symptom of what kind of disease?
  - a. ANS: Bloat
10. What are the causes of bloat in a cow?
  - a. ANS: 1) legume/frothy bloat - fresh legumes ingested produce a froth causing gas build up, 2) feedlot bloat/slime bloat - microorganisms that ferment high grain diets produce a slime that prohibits gas release, 3) free gas bloat - a blockage that prohibits release of gas.
11. A bone disease in young animals where there is weak and faulty bone formation because they did not receive enough Vitamin D is known as?
  - a. ANS: Rickets
12. A profusion of watery feces is known as
  - a. ANS: Diarrhea or Scours
13. What mineral is toxic to sheep at doses appropriate for cattle?
  - a. ANS: Copper
14. What is bottle jaw in sheep an indication of?
  - a. ANS: A severe internal parasite infestation
15. Name three methods of identification of sheep.
  - a. ANS: Ear tags, ear notching, tattooing, paint branding, electronic microchips
16. Name the master gland controlling the estrous cycle.
  - a. ANS: Pituitary
17. Which hormone is the one responsible for the ejection of milk?
  - a. ANS: Oxytocin
18. What is the function of a bulls epididymis?
  - a. ANS: The storage and maturation of sperm
19. A crown roast of lamb comes from what wholesale cut?
  - a. ANS: Rib or rack
20. Name three minerals that excess calcium in diets will affect their availability or utilization.
  - a. ANS: Phosphorus, magnesium, manganese, iron, zinc



1. In days, what is the gestation length of a sheep?  
a.ANS: 148 days (range 140 - 160)
2. What are baby rabbits that have not been weaned called?  
a.ANS: Kits
3. When is the typical breeding season for goats?  
a.ANS: Late August to late winter
4. What is the amount of fat on a market animal called?  
a.ANS: Finish
5. What is a beef animal that naturally lacks horns called?  
a.ANS: Polled
6. What is the major support ligament for the udder of the dairy cow called?  
a.ANS: Medial Suspensory Ligament
7. What is a sheep meat older than 1 year of age referred to as?  
a.ANS: Mutton
8. The identification and removal of non-laying or low producing hens from a laying flock is called what?  
a.ANS: Culling Hens
9. In thinking of nutrients, classify these feed ingredients: Brewers grain and Cottonseed meal  
a.ANS: Proteins - a protein supplement is usually defined as a feed containing greater than or equal to 20% crude protein on a dry matter basis.
10. There are several factors that can influence the pig's nutrition requirements, name four:  
a.ANS: genetics, sex, health of pig, pig's environment, and the stage of development
11. The process in which two or more influenza viruses infect a single host and the viruses swap genetic information is called what?  
a.ANS: Reassortment
12. Name the important reproductive hormone secreted from the hypothalamus that regulates hormones secreted from the pituitary glands.  
a.ANS: Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH)
13. What is the name of meat called for a goat at a heavier weight?  
a.ANS: Chevon
14. What is the process of heating up milk to high temperatures to kill any disease-causing organisms called?  
a.ANS: Pasteurization
15. Where is the proper injection site on a sheep?  
a.ANS: the neck
16. Proteins are building blocks in the body made up of smaller units called what?  
a.ANS: amino acids



1. What is the first compartment feed passes into in a ruminant?
  - a. ANS: Rumen
2. If I need to go figure out a ration for my hog, what does ration mean?
  - a. ANS: the amount (weight or volume) of a feed provided to a hog for a 24-h period or a formula for mixing a specific quantity of feed
3. The air pocket at the large end of the egg that forms between the inner and outer shell membranes to replace the moisture the egg loses as it cools and is stored?
  - a. ANS: Air cell (preferably) - air sack might be acceptable too
4. What does BCS stand for?
  - a. ANS: Body Condition Score
5. What is a BCS used for and what is the range?
  - a. ANS: Used to determine relative fatness and body condition of cattle ranging from 1 to 9.
6. A pig that is from parents of different breeds is called?
  - a. ANS: Crossbred.
7. Goats have what type of digestive system?
  - a. ANS: Ruminant
8. Pigs have what type of digestive system?
  - a. ANS: Monogastric
9. The act of a rabbit eating their feces is called what?
  - a. ANS: Coprophagy
10. Rabbits sold for meat are divided into three classes, name two:
  - a. ANS: Fryers (not over 10 weeks), Roasters (less than 6 mo), Skewers (6 mo or older)
11. Approximately how many pounds of milk does it take to produce 1 pound of cheese?
  - a. ANS: 10 pounds
12. What are three basic types of identification in cattle?
  - a. ANS: nose printing, ear tagging, tattooing, branding
13. In days, what is the gestation period of a cow?
  - a. ANS: Approximately 283 days (range 274-291)
14. What is the reproductive structure in a female cow where the calf develops?
  - a. ANS: The uterus (womb)
15. What are 3 signs of a female cow in heat?
  - a. ANS: Standing for cows to rider her, riding other cows, loss of appetite, head is up in air (lots of sniffing & smelling), lots of bawling, nervous and excited behavior (walking fences) increased mucus discharge from vulva, vulva is red and swollen.
16. In days, what is the gestation length of a rabbit?
  - a. ANS: 28 to 35 days
17. When talking about a carcass, what is dressing?
  - a. ANS: The removal of the hide, head, tail, lower legs, blood, organs (except kidney), and gastrointestinal tract at slaughtering.
18. Approximately how many hours does it take for a hen to produce one egg?
  - a. ANS: 23 - 32 hours
19. What is the expected average daily growth rate for a pig?
  - a. ANS: 1.5 to 1.75 pounds daily gain
20. Name two common external parasites of goats.
  - a. ANS: flies, ticks, lice



1. The period from implantation of the blastocyst in the endometrium until the termination of pregnancy is the definition for what?
  - a. ANS: Gestation (or gravidity, pregnancy is okay too)
2. The time when the sperm fertilizes the egg is called:
  - a. ANS: Conception
3. A measurement taken on the hog carcass from the aitch bone to the front edge of the first rib:
  - a. ANS: Carcass Length
4. Any substance that stimulates the production of antibodies:
  - a. ANS: Antigen
5. A layer of fat located between the skin and muscle along the back of a hog is called:
  - a. ANS: Backfat
6. This hormone is responsible for milk let-down and also for stimulating uterine contractions during calving:
  - a. ANS: Oxytocin
7. Forages that have gone through the anaerobic process of fermentation are called:
  - a. ANS: Silage
8. A gene that is not dominant for a characteristic is known as a:
  - a. ANS: Recessive gene
9. A young pig that has been weaned and is ready to feed out. The popular weights for these pigs are 40 to 60 pounds:
  - a. ANS: Feeder pig
10. The carcass weight divided by the live weight is called:
  - a. ANS: Dressing Percentage
11. The third compartment of a cow's stomach; also called many plies because of its stacks of folds to squeeze and absorb water from food is known as the:
  - a. ANS: Omasum
12. A calf is born with this, which helps to by-pass the rumen, reticulum, and omasum through to the abomasum when the calf drinks milk.
  - a. ANS: Esophageal groove (Reticular groove)
13. The projections from the rumen wall where absorption takes place are called:
  - a. ANS: Papillae
14. The small tubes that transport sperm from each epididymis to the urethra when mating occurs:
  - a. ANS: Vas deferens
15. Being horned or polled in cattle are visible results from a genotype, these characteristics are an animals what:
  - a. ANS: Phenotype
16. Protein that is not degraded or broken down in the rumen is known as:
  - a. ANS: Rumen undegradable protein (RUP) or bypass protein



1. The fatty connective tissue; commonly the part of the body where fat is stored: (4-H 134R p. 1 glossary)
  - a. ANS: Adipose tissue
2. Substances or medications used in swine rations to secure uniformity or performance and help control infections are called: (4-H 134R p. 1 glossary)
  - a. ANS: Feed Additives
3. The rate of decline in milk production after peak milk in a dairy cow is called: (4-H 127R p. 190)
  - a. ANS: Persistency
4. Define feed efficiency for a meat animal: (4-H 134R p.2 glossary).
  - a. ANS: the amount of feed measured in pounds, consumed by an animal, divided by the total pounds of weight gain (rabbit) OR The number of pounds of feed required by an animal to gain one pound of body weight (swine)
5. What is the name of the cooperative Federal-State-industry mechanism for controlling certain poultry diseases?
  - a. ANS: The National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)
6. It takes how many pounds of feed for a doe, buck or fryer to produce four pounds of live weight gain? (4-H 228R p. 50)
  - a. ANS: 13 pounds
7. From the standpoint of animal treatment, the medication that remains in the body after it is given is considered a: (4-H 134R p. 3 glossary)
  - a. ANS: Residue
8. In the case of meat animals, it is the period of time the must elapse between the last treatment and the harvest (slaughter) or the animal: (4-H 134R Swine p. 4 glossary)
  - a. ANS: Withdrawal time
9. Coprophagy is necessary for the rabbit to complete the digestive process and an important way to provide what vitamins? (4-H 228R Rabbit p. 48)
  - a. ANS: B Complex vitamins
10. SPF or Specific Pathogen Free Hogs are produced in a manner to be free of what swine pathogens - name three: (4-H 134R p.3 glossary)
  - a. ANS: Dysentery, brucellosis, turbinate atrophy and snout distortion, pneumonic lesions, pseudorabies, lice, and mange
11. Sugar and Starches found in high concentrations in grains and some by products are known as what when thinking about nutrition
  - a. ANS: Nonstructural carbohydrates (NSC)
12. The number of times that the pulsator goes through the rest and milk phase of the milking yole is called the; (4-14 1278 Dairy)
  - a. ANS: Pulsation rate
13. This Hormone like substance is naturally produced by the reproductive tract of a cow. A synthetic version is also produced and used to synchronize estrus in cattle: (4-H 127 Dairy p. 191)
  - a. ANS: Prostaglandin
14. The use of hormones to bring a group of females into heat at the same time to be able to breed them within a short period is called:
  - a. ANS: Estrous synchronization
15. This is a test used by milk processors to evaluate the quality of milk. The causes of this test to have high counts usually include inadequate hygiene practices with animals or equipment:
  - a. ANS: Preliminary incubation (PI) counts, somatic cell count (SC), Standard plate count (SPC), lab pasteurized counts (LPC)
16. A hormone that maintains pregnancy in the female animal: (4-H 127R Dairy p. 191)
  - a. ANS: Progesterone
17. The sacs in the udder where milk is produced are called: (4-H 127R Dairy p. 183)
  - a. ANS: Alveoli
18. Cellulose and hemicellulose are examples of this, which are not highly fermentable and are known as what when thinking about nutrition: (4-H 127T Dairy p. 193)
  - a. ANS: Structural Carbohydrates
19. The amount of a feed PLUS the amount of water that the feed or feedstuff contains is called what when calculating a ration?
  - a. ANS: As-fed
20. Name two common zoonotic diseases. (intro to influenza, zoonoses & disease module)
  - a. ANS: Avian Influenza (Bird flu), Influenza A (LAV-s - incorrectly called swine flu), Campylobacteriosis, Salmonellosis, E. Coli, Cryptosporidiosis, Ringworm (dermatophytosis, club lamb fungus), Contagious ecthyma (orf/scabby mouth/ sore mouth/pustular dermatitis), Q fever



1. Key reproductive hormone used to stimulate growth of follicles:
  - a. ANS: FSH or Follicle stimulating Hormone
2. What are is a feed additive that is used to improve feed efficacy and control coccidiosis and lower costs for growing animals: ANS: Ionophores
3. What is one of the TWO different types of mastitis:
  - a. ANS: Clinical and subclinical
4. What is the most common location for ultrasound evaluation of fat
  - a. ANS: on the back between the 10th and 11th rib location
5. When should lambs be weaned?
  - a. ANS: 60 days or 45 pounds
6. What do you call an abnormal desire to eat substances that would not normally be eaten such as dirt, wood and ashes:
  - a. ANS: Pica
7. What is the most desirable USDA Yield grade for beef cattle
  - a. ANS: 1
8. What is the average body temperature of a sheep:
  - a. ANS: 102.3 degrees F
9. Name SIX breeds of cattle?
  - a. ANS: Brangus, Charolais, Gelbvieh, Hereford, Angus, Simmental, Red Angus, Maine-anjou, Beefmaster, Belgian Blue, Brahman, Texas Longhorn, Murray Grey, Limousine, Piedmontese, Pinzgauer, Shorthorn, etc.
10. Name SIX breeds of swine:
  - a. ANS: Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc, Hampshire, Herford, Poland China, Tamworth, Spot, Yorkshire, Landrace
11. Name SIX breeds of rabbits:
  - a. ANS: American, American Fuzzy Lop, American Sable, English Angora, French Angora, Giant Angora, Satin Angora, Belgian Hare, Beveren, Britannia Petite, Californian, Champagne d' Argent, Checkered Giant, American Chinchilla, Giant Chinchilla, Standard Chinchilla, Cinnamon, Crème d'Argent, Dutch, Dwarf Hotot, English Spot, Flemish Giant, Florida White, Harlequin, Havana, Himalayan, Hotot, Jersey Woolly, Lilac, English Lop, French Lop, Holland Lop, Mini Lop, Netherland Dwarf, New Zealand, Palomino, Polish, Rex, Mini Rex, Rhinelander, Satin, Silver, Silver Fox, Silver Marten. Tan
12. Name SIX poultry breeds:
  - a. ANS: Australorp, Bantam, Barnevelder, Brahma, Brakel, Cochon, Faverolles, Leghorn, Langshan, New Hampshire Red, Orpington, Plymouth Rock, Poland, Rhode Island Red, Silkie, Sussex, Welbar, Welsummer, Wyandotte, etc.
13. What are SIX types of combs:
  - a. ANS: Single, rose, pea comb, V-shaped, strawberry, buttercup, and cushion
14. What are the THREE main functions of the bull's epididymis?
  - a. ANS: Storage, maturation and transportation of sperm cells
15. What are the THREE types of breeding systems used for cow?
  - a. ANS: Pasture breeding, Handmating, Artificial Insemination (AI)
16. In regards to quality assurance factors, when looking at the environmental design of a facility list SIX factors to consider:
  - a. ANS: Space requirements, ventilation, freedom from hazards and injury, feeding systems, handling and loading, feeding facilities, manure handling and storage, image.



1. What is the name for miniature chickens, usually one-fourth to one-fifth the weight of regular chickens?  
a. ANS: Bantams
2. Name two types of waterers for a rabbit?  
a. ANS: water bottles, crocks, or automatic waterers
3. When does pasture bloat (also known as frothy bloat) in cattle happen most often?  
a. ANS: When cattle are grazing fast growing/fresh legume plants, clover or alfalfa
4. A non-grass plant that produces nitrogen in its roots. Because of this nitrogen production, this plant is higher in protein and minerals  
a. ANS: Legume
5. Animals communicate how they feel in various ways. They may act differently when they are not feeling well, and change their behaviors to give caretakers clues to their health status. Give four key areas to observe to learn how an animal is feeling:  
a. ANS: eyes; ears; nose, beak and combs, mouth and gums, body posture and stance, movement, tail, body temperature, heart rate in beats per minute, respiration rate in breaths per minute; and the consistency and texture of the feces.
6. This breed of sheep was developed in Finland, it is medium-sized, fine boned, open-faced breed and produced medium-grade, good staple length wool. Ewes have strong maternal instincts and are very prolific producing 2-4 lambs:  
a. ANS: Finn Sheep
7. When thinking about structural differences and you see that from the side this heifer has too little of an angle or set, being straight through the hock joint, this is called:  
a. ANS: Post legged
8. When thinking about structural differences and you view from the front or rear that the knees are set too far out causing the toes of the steer to turn in, this is called:  
a. ANS: Pigeon Toed and/or Bowlegged
9. Preventing disease is imperative. I should separate new animals and those animals I have taken to a show from the animals on my farm, from the rest of the herd for how many days?  
a. ANS: 30 to 60 days
10. Electric shock on a farm or ranch are always a risk when working in wet or damp areas of barns or milking parlors. To avoid exposure to electric shock and ensure safety, what measures should you take?  
a. ANS: Use a ground fault circuit interrupter with water heaters, power tools and other equipment, use moisture proof fuse boxes, switches and electrical outlets in wet or damp areas, never use homemade electric fence controllers.
11. What percentage of goat milk is water?  
a. 87%
12. What term is used to describe internal body dimensions or volume when evaluating livestock?  
a. Capacity
13. What is a subcutaneous injection?  
a. An injection under the skin or injection parallel to the muscle.
14. Where did Nigerian Dwarf goat originate?  
a. Western Africa
15. The parturition or birth of a baby sheep is referred to as:  
a. Lambing
16. When using pack goats, how heavy of a load is appropriate?  
a. No more than 40% of your goats weight
17. What is fertility?  
a. The degree of success or failure to reproduce.
18. Which breed of cattle was developed in England, and have red bodies with white faces?  
a. Hereford
19. What is the most important factor related to calving ease?  
a. Birth Weight
20. What is the opposite of late maturing?  
a. Early maturing



1. True or False - Any breed of goat can be used for meat.
  - a. True
2. True or False - In cattle, conception rates are higher on the third estrus compared to the first.
  - a. True
3. True or False - Swine Dysentery is usually milder in older pigs.
  - a. True
4. True or False - Foot rot is caused by 8 different kinds of bacteria that infect the foot but is not an infectious disease.
  - a. False
5. Where is fat measured on a meat goat carcass?
  - a. 13th rib
6. Each calf should have at least \_\_\_\_\_ square feet if water trough and feeders are included.
  - a. 75 square feet
7. How many essential amino acids are part of protein needed by swine?
  - a. 10
8. A lamb hind shank should be braised or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Cooked in liquid
9. How long should the electric dehorner be on each horn button of a calf?
  - a. 10 - 15 Seconds
10. Scours in calves mostly develops at what age?
  - a. First 2 weeks
11. A number one feeder pig will have a long \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Ham
12. A number one feeder pig will have thick \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Muscling
13. How old should lambs be when they are docked and/or castrated?
  - a. 4 - 14 days
14. When using an elastrator to castrate a lamb, how many days till the scrotum and band should fall off?
  - a. 7 - 14 Days
15. How old should a goat kid be when you start to offer it high quality grain starter?
  - a. 2 weeks
16. In general, a goat should reach market weight as early as \_\_\_\_ of age.
  - a. 6 - 7 months
17. The leg is about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the meat goat carcass. -
  - a. 26 percent
18. The preferable calcium to phosphorus ratio in cattle is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 2:1
19. Which mineral in pigs is involved in bone building and assists in energy utilization?
  - a. Phosphorus
20. When an individual fleece is evaluated and separated using grading criteria it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Sorting



1. The amount of fat contained in the regions of the kidney, pelvis, and heart as a percentage of the carcass weight is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. KPH
2. Wool grading is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the fiber.
  - a. Diameter and Fineness
3. In Angora goats, the staple length should increase by how much per month in a good goat?
  - a.  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch
4. Rib eye area in cattle is the surface area muscle between the \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ ribs.
  - a. 12th and 13th
5. The segregated early weaning (SEW) diet, containing a limited amount of corn and soybean meal, should be fed to pigs until they weigh about how much?
  - a. 11 lbs.
6. What is added to a pig's diet in order to increase energy density during times of stress?
  - a. Fats
7. In what season do outbreaks of TGE in pigs most often happen?
  - a. Winter
8. The usual range for shrinkage of wool is \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ percent.
  - a. 50 - 65 percent.
9. What part of a crossback pack keeps the pack in place when going uphill on pack goats?
  - a. Breast Collar
10. In cattle, the milk replacer you use should contain at least \_\_\_\_\_ percent protein.
  - a. 20 Percent
11. Wool with an abnormal amount of weed, seeds, straw, hay, or chaff in the fleece is referred to as being \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Chaffy
12. Parainfluenza is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. PI - 3
13. What pig is most often affected by leptospirosis?
  - a. Sow
14. Quality grades in sheep are used to predict \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics.
  - a. Palatability
15. At what age are the majority of goat kids in meat and fiber systems weaned?
  - a. 60 - 90 Days
16. Intramammary infusions are given where in a goat?
  - a. Directly into the udder
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ breed of cattle was developed through a cross of Brahman, Hereford and Shorthorn breeds. Traits for which the breed was developed are known as the Six Essentials--weight, conformation, milking ability, fertility, hardiness, and disposition.
  - a. Beefmaster
18. What does PSS in hogs stand for?
  - a. Porcine Stress Syndrome
19. Adult bred ewes require how much loose square feet of barn space?
  - a. 10-12
20. Many plies or many leaves refers to which compartment in a goat?
  - a. Omasum



1. How much of the goat's body is composed of water?
  - a. 50-80 percent
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ breed of cattle was imported into the United States from Switzerland, France and Germany. These animals have red to dark red, spotted bodies with white to lite straw faces. They are noted for their fast growth and milking abilities.
  - a. Simmental
3. How much leaner are hogs now than they were in the 1960's?
  - a. 50%
4. When should ewe sheep be flushed? -
  - a. Two weeks before breeding
5. There are three ways to give injectable medications, they are:
  - a. Intramuscular, Intravenous & Subcutaneous
6. Name two types of goat housing.
  - a. Cold & Warm
7. Name three things that influence the value of market beef cattle.
  - a. Supply and Demand, Weight and Grade, Location & Dressing Percentage
8. The performance level of a swine herd is determined by what two things.
  - a. Genetics & Environment
9. Name two things to keep note on about the sow's behavior at the time of farrowing.
  - a. Disposition, Length of farrowing, Any drugs, Condition of udder, Extended fever
10. Wool top is the combed fibers that are long enough to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Spin
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is produced by almost all goats to some degree and is a very valuable fiber.
  - a. Cashmere
12. When clipping market cattle or club calves, name two characteristics you try to enhance
  - a. Thickness, Muscle Definition, Eye Appeal, Condition
13. A ram lamb can breed how many ewes in a pasture breeding program?
  - a. 25
14. Which is the most widely recognized and used rumen buffer for goats?
  - a. Sodium bicarbonate
15. You should start feeding and watering your animal from a bucket about \_\_\_\_\_ before the show.
  - a. 2 weeks
16. Quality control in the swine industry begins with providing good \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. Genetics
17. Name four characteristics of good housing for beef calves.
  - a. Clean, Well lit, Sufficiently ventilated & Free from drafts and dampness
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ gene is an inherited dominant gene in pigs that is associated with poor water holding capacity and excessive moisture loss in cooking.
  - a. Napole
19. How much of a sheep's body weight is water?
  - a. 2/3
20. A goat kid should have his first feeding within \_\_\_\_\_ after birth.
  - a. 1 hour



1. How much of the goat's body is composed of water?
  - a. 50-80 percent
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ breed of cattle was imported into the United States from Switzerland, France and Germany. These animals have red to dark red, spotted bodies with white to lite straw faces. They are noted for their fast growth and milking abilities.
  - a. Simmental
3. How much leaner are hogs now than they were in the 1960's?
  - a. 50%
4. When should ewe sheep be flushed? -
  - a. Two weeks before breeding
5. There are three ways to give injectable medications, they are:
  - a. Intramuscular, Intravenous & Subcutaneous
6. Name two types of goat housing.
  - a. Cold & Warm
7. Name three things that influence the value of market beef cattle.
  - a. Supply and Demand, Weight and Grade, Location & Dressing Percentage
8. The performance level of a swine herd is determined by what two things.
  - a. Genetics & Environment
9. Name two things to keep note on about the sow's behavior at the time of farrowing.
  - a. Disposition, Length of farrowing, Any drugs, Condition of udder, Extended fever
10. Wool top is the combed fibers that are long enough to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Spin
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is produced by almost all goats to some degree and is a very valuable fiber.
  - a. Cashmere
12. When clipping market cattle or club calves, name two characteristics you try to enhance
  - a. Thickness, Muscle Definition, Eye Appeal, Condition
13. A ram lamb can breed how many ewes in a pasture breeding program?
  - a. 25
14. Which is the most widely recognized and used rumen buffer for goats?
  - a. Sodium bicarbonate
15. You should start feeding and watering your animal from a bucket about \_\_\_\_\_ before the show.
  - a. 2 weeks
16. Quality control in the swine industry begins with providing good \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. Genetics
17. Name four characteristics of good housing for beef calves.
  - a. Clean, Well lit, Sufficiently ventilated & Free from drafts and dampness
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ gene is an inherited dominant gene in pigs that is associated with poor water holding capacity and excessive moisture loss in cooking.
  - a. Napole
19. How much of a sheep's body weight is water?
  - a. 2/3
20. A goat kid should have his first feeding within \_\_\_\_\_ after birth.
  - a. 1 hour

