

2011 Iowa State 4-H/FFA Livestock Judging Contest
8/27/2011

LIVESTOCK EVALUATION TEST

1. An animal that is short striding out of its front end is most likely?
 - a. Cow hocked
 - b. Straight shoulder
 - c. Sickle hocked
 - d. Big footed

2. An animal that pushes our in its hock and sets down on the outside of its hoof or rolls at the ground is most likely?
 - a. Splay footed
 - b. Bow legged
 - c. Pigeon toed
 - d. Buck-Kneed

3. An animal that hocks in from behind could be described as being:
 - a. Bow legged
 - b. Splay footed
 - c. Pigeon toed
 - d. Cow hocked

4. Which is not a known genetic defect of cattle?
 - a. Curly Calf Syndrome (Arthrogryposis Multiplex)
 - b. Hydrocephalus (Neuropathic Hydrocephalus)
 - c. TH (Tibial Hemimelia)
 - d. PSS (Porcine Stress Syndrome)

5. Which of the following is a wholesale cut of a lamb carcass?
 - a. Side
 - b. Loin
 - c. Rack
 - d. Brisket

6. Which of the following makeup the hindsaddle of a lamb carcass?
- Breast, Shoulder
 - Loin, Leg
 - Rack, Loin
 - Rack, Leg
7. The ideal fat thickness for a market lamb at the 12th and 13th rib would be closest to?
- .05 inches
 - .20 inches
 - .30 inches
 - .40 inches
8. Which of the following breeds of sheep have a black face with a wool cap and boot wool?
- Suffolk
 - Hampshire
 - Dorset
 - Southdown
9. The average LEA (loin-eye area) for a 250 pound barrow is closest to?
- 2 square inches
 - 6 square inches
 - 10 square inches
 - 12 square inches
10. Which of the following breeds is known as a "Terminal breed"?
- Landrace
 - Yorkshire
 - Hampshire
 - Chester white
11. The term used for a castrated male hog is?
- steer
 - boar
 - wether
 - barrow
12. What is visually used by producers to identify what litter each hog belong to?
- Ear notch
 - Color pattern
 - DNA verification
 - Brand

13. Which of the following is not a part of a formal set of oral reasons?
- Introduction
 - Biography
 - Grant
 - Criticism
14. Which of the following body parts is used to evaluate both structural correctness and width in hogs?
- Toe spread
 - Foot
 - Ham
 - Blades
15. Which of the following body parts is not used to evaluate muscle in sheep?
- Leg
 - Rack
 - Loin
 - Hock
16. Which of the following factors has the greatest impact on quality grade in cattle?
- Marbling
 - Yield Grade
 - Hide Color
 - Rib Fat
17. Which is the Highest Quality grade listed?
- Choice
 - Prime
 - Select
 - Standard
18. What is the biggest discount on a "balance grid" for cattle?
- Select carcass
 - Yield Grade 4
 - High KPH
 - Maturity A
19. In cattle Yield Grade estimates?
- The tenderness of the meat
 - The amount of edible product
 - The age of the animal
 - The flavor of the meat

20. Which of the following USDA Yield Grades would most closely describe a heavy muscled light finished steer?

- a. YG 1
- b. YG 2
- c. YG 3
- d. YG 4

21. Which of the following factors do not affect Yield Grade in cattle?

- a. Carcass Weight
- b. Rib Eye Area
- c. KPH
- d. Marbling

22. Dressing percentage refers to?

- a. The appearance of the meat
- b. The amount of the animal that remains in carcass form
- c. The tenderness of the meat
- d. The flavor of the meat

23. A steer, throughout his life would have an average feed to gain ratio closest to?

- a. 7 to 1
- b. 11 to 1
- c. 4 to 1
- d. 2 to 1

24. A 900 pound steer on a growing diet would be most likely consuming what percent protein?

- a. 8%
- b. 10%
- c. 24%
- d. 18%

25. Which is consider a primal cut of pork?

- a. Loin
- b. Rack
- c. Round
- d. Breast Plate

26. Which of the following areas is used to determine leanness in swine?

- a. Foot
- b. Skull
- c. Flank
- d. Knees

27. When evaluating market lambs which priority is more important than when you evaluate breeding ewes?

- a. Muscle
- b. Structural Correctness
- c. Eye Appeal
- d. Breed Character

28. Which of the following Body Condition Scores would be the most appropriate for a pregnant cow?

- a. BCS 1
- b. BCS 4
- c. BCS 6
- d. BCS 8

29. The number of cows a bull will naturally service in a normal season is closest to?

- a. 5 cows
- b. 25 cows
- c. 50 cows
- d. 75 cows

30. Marbling is also known as?

- a. Intramuscular Fat
- b. Subcutaneous Fat
- c. Seam Fat
- d. Intermuscular Fat

31. In cattle hip height and age is used to calculate?

- a. Yield Grade
- b. Maturity
- c. Yearling Weight EPD
- d. Frame Score

32. Which of the following is not used to determine finish in cattle?

- a. Brisket
- b. Length of neck
- c. Flank
- d. Cod Fat

33. A 1300 pound steer will consume what percentage of his body weight?

- a. 2%
- b. 6%
- c. 8%
- d. 10%

34. Which of the following is used to evaluate masculinity in bulls?
- a. Hip
 - b. Head and Neck
 - c. Depth of Body
 - d. Structural Correctness

Use the following scenario to answer questions 35-36

Rank these Limousin Bulls as they are to be mated to Angus cows. All progeny will be retained through the family feedlot and sold on a balance grid system.

35. What are the Angus cows expected to contribute to this cross?
- a. Marbling
 - b. Growth
 - c. Hair
 - d. Muscle
36. Which trait (EPD's) are the most important to evaluate for the Limousin Bull?
- a. Milk
 - b. Weaning Weight
 - c. Rib-Eye Area
 - d. Total Maternal

Use the following scenario to answer questions 37-39

Rank these Hampshire Boars to be mated to Chester gilts. The top 20% of the resulting female offspring will be retained as replacements, all cull and male progeny will be marketed on a lean value basis.

37. Which of the following traits (EPD's) would be the most important for selection of the Hampshire boars?
- a. SPI (Sow Productivity Index)
 - b. NBA (Number Born Alive)
 - c. TSI (Terminal Sire Index)
 - d. WDA (Weight per day of age)
38. Which trait (EPD's) would be the least important for selection of the Hampshire Boars?
- a. SPI (Sow Productivity Index)
 - b. Days to 250 pounds
 - c. TSI
 - d. LEA (Loin Eye Area)

39. What traits are the Chester gilts expected to contribute to this cross?
- Muscle
 - Growth
 - Maternal Strengths
 - Terminal Strengths

Use the following scenario to answer questions 40-42

Rank these Simmental heifers to best be utilized by a commercial operation in the upper Midwest. These heifers will be mated to Charolais Bulls. The primary goal is to capture premiums on a yield grade driven grid. All progeny are fed out in the family owned feed yard.

40. Which of the following EPD's (Expected Progeny Differences) would be the most important?
- Marbling
 - REA (Rib eye Area)
 - Milk
 - Weaning Weight
41. Which of the following EPD's would be the least important?
- Yearling Weight
 - Birth Weight
 - Milk
 - Weaning Weight
42. What is the primary advantage of this and any crossbreeding scheme when compare to breeding purebreds?
- Docility
 - Structure
 - Heterosis/Hybrid Vigor
 - Balance

Use the following scenario to answer questions 43- 46

You are given the following performance data on a class of Hampshire Rams

	60 Day Wt.	120 Day Wt.	Milk	Maternal %	Lamb Crop	Genotype
1	1.8	2.1	0.1	1.9		RR-NS
2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8		QQ-NN
3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	3.4		QR-NN
4	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.1		RR-NN

43. Which Ram should sire the fast growing offspring?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

44. Which Ram should sire the heaviest milking daughters?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

45. Which Ram is a carrier for the spider gene?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

46. Which Ram is the most susceptible to scrapie?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Use the following scenario to answer questions 47-50

You are given the following performance information on a class of Angus bulls:

	BW	WW	YW	M	Marb	REA	\$F	\$B
1	-1.0	54	91	23	.39	.32	21	55
2	5.1	49	92	15	.44	.21	29	49
3	2.3	59	88	19	.36	.29	27	48
4	2.0	39	77	21	.32	.21	24	44

47. Which bull has “curve bending” growth genetics?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

48. Which bull is the best in his maternal columns (EPD's)?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

49. Which bull should be the best suited as a strictly terminal sire?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

50. Which bull should sire calves with the poorest carcass merit?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4