

2016 Iowa State 4-H/FFA Livestock Judging Contest

8/27/16

LIVESTOCK EVALUATION TEST

- 1) Marbling is also known as?
 - a. Intramuscular fat
 - b. Subcutaneous fat
 - c. Seam fat
 - d. Intermuscular fat
- 2) Which term estimates the portion of the animal that will be used as edible product?
 - a. Quality Grade
 - b. Yield Grade
 - c. Dressing Percent
 - d. Hot carcass weight
- 3) What nutrient is most essential to animal survival?
 - a. Protein
 - b. Carbohydrates
 - c. Vitamins/Minerals
 - d. Water
- 4) Which animal's digestive/gastro-intestinal tract is most similar to humans?
 - a. Cattle
 - b. Swine
 - c. Sheep
 - d. Goat
- 5) Cattle that are of the same breed composition and sex, are similar in age, and have been managed under the same conditions are considered to be a what?
 - a. Sire group
 - b. Maternal group
 - c. Breeding group
 - d. Contemporary group
- 6) Besides marbling, what other factor contributes to determining beef carcass quality grades?
 - a. Gender
 - b. Percent KPH
 - c. Skeletal ossification
 - d. 12th rib fat thickness

- 7) The average length of the estrus cycle for sheep is?
 - a. 12 days
 - b. 17 days
 - c. 21 days
 - d. 22 days
- 8) Which factor is used to determine Yield Grade in sheep carcasses?
 - a. Flank streaking
 - b. Body wall thickness
 - c. 12th rib fat thickness
 - d. Loin eye area
- 9) Adapting animal behavior to fit the needs of people is referred to as?
 - a. Livestock evaluation
 - b. Animal production
 - c. Domestication
 - d. Animal husbandry
- 10) Which of the following is considered a maternal breed of swine?
 - a. Hampshire
 - b. Landrace
 - c. Chester White
 - d. Duroc
- 11) An animal that has excessive set to their hock could be described as being:
 - a. Sickle hocked
 - b. Bow legged
 - c. Pidgeon toed
 - d. Post-legged
- 12) The average dressing percent for hogs is closest to?
 - a. 50%
 - b. 60%
 - c. 70%
 - d. 80%
- 13) The mating of animals in different families within the same breed is known as?
 - a. Outcrossing
 - b. Linebreeding
 - c. Crossbreeding
 - d. Inbreeding
- 14) Which of the following breeds of sheep have a black face and legs, with a long thin ear?
 - a. Hampshire
 - b. Dorset
 - c. Southdown
 - d. Suffolk

- 15) When judging a market steer class which term is used to describe the amount of fat cover on an animal?
- Fluff
 - Carcass Merit
 - Quality
 - Finish
- 16) A steer, throughout his life would have an average feed to gain ratio closest to?
- 2 to 1
 - 4 to 1
 - 7 to 1
 - 11 to 1
- 17) Which trait is not considered when calculating terminal bioeconomic indexes in beef cattle (i.e. \$Beef, \$CHB, TI, MTI, etc.)?
- Milk
 - Yearling weight
 - Marbling
 - Ribeye area
- 18) Why are weak pasterns criticized in swine?
- They indicate a light muscled animal
 - They are the result of excess pressure on the animal's feet
 - They tend to lead to torn dewclaws and lameness
 - They indicate an overconditioned animal
- 19) _____ is a measure of the degree of difference between the offspring of a specific bull and the offspring of the average bull of the breed in the trait being measured.
- OSB
 - EPD
 - SPF
 - MPV
- 20) Which of the following is a continental breed of cattle
- Angus
 - Charolais
 - Hereford
 - Shorthorn
- 21) Considering most sows are farrowed in crates, which would be the most concerning flaw when selecting for replacement gilts?
- Low fronted
 - Light muscled
 - Short bodied
 - Bow legged

- 22) Actual stress in cattle prior to harvest can lead to which carcass flaw/discount?
- Yield grade 4
 - Dark cutters
 - Carcass ossification
 - No-roll
- 23) What is the number one reason cows are culled from the herd in the U.S.?
- Structure problems
 - Udder problems
 - Docility
 - Reproductive failure
- 24) Which swine selection index swine is calculated solely by maternal traits (i.e. NBA, 21-day litter weight, WTE)?
- Sow Productivity Index (SPI)
 - Maternal Line Index (MLI)
 - Terminal Sire Index (TSI)
 - Weight per day of Age (WDA)
- 25) Which Codon 171 status below suggests that the individual is Scrapie susceptible?
- NN
 - RR
 - QR
 - QQ
- 26) In young market lambs, quality grade is determined by what?
- 12th rib fat thickness
 - Loin eye area
 - Flank streaking
 - Dressing percentage
- 27) The genetic makeup of an animal is called its:
- Genotype
 - Phenotype
 - Dominance
 - Recessiveness
- 28) The record of the ancestors of a particular animal is recorded in its:
- Performance record
 - Pedigree
 - Phenotype
 - Genetic map

- 29) The term used for a castrated male goat is?
- Steer
 - Barrow
 - Wether
 - Gelding
- 30) Which of the following is not an example of a growth promotant used in livestock production
- Implants
 - Beta-agonists
 - Ionophores
 - Dried distiller's grains
- 31) Which compartment of the ruminant stomach is called the "true stomach" and where gastric and enzymatic digestions starts?
- Rumen
 - Omasum
 - Reticulum
 - Abomasum
- 32) Which classes of sheep are bred primarily for meat production?
- Fine wool breeds
 - Medium wool breeds
 - Crossbred wool breeds
 - Fur sheep breeds
- 33) The process of giving birth to a new animal is called?
- Gestation
 - Conception
 - Parturition
 - Ovulation
- 34) Which of the following correctly defines the term hybrid vigor?
- The value of the animal as a parent
 - The crossbred offspring exceeds the average of the two parental breeds
 - A group of animals of the same age, sex, and breed composition
 - The measure of how inbred an animal is
- 35) If a ewe with a Codon 171 status of QR is mated to a ram with a Codon 171 status of RR, what percentage of her offspring will be resistant to Scrapie?
- 0%
 - 25%
 - 50%
 - 100%

- 36) What is visually used by producers to identify what litter each hog belong to?
- Ear notch
 - Brand
 - DNA Verification
 - Color pattern
- 37) 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
- 38) Which is not a known genetic defect of cattle?
- Curly Calf Syndrome (Arthrogryposis Multiplex)
 - Idiopathic Epilepsy (IE)
 - Tibial Hemimelia (TH)
 - Porcine Stress Syndrome (PSS)
- 39) Which of the following would most closely describe a light muscled, extremely fat steer?
- YG 1
 - YG 2
 - YG 3
 - YG 4
- 40) Which of the following locations is where beef carcasses are ribbed?
- Between the 5th and 6th ribs
 - Between the 8th and 9th ribs
 - Between the 11th and 12th ribs
 - Between the 12th and 13th ribs

Use the following scenario to answer questions 41-44

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.

- 41) What percentage of offspring are to be kept as replacements?
- 0%
 - 5%
 - 10%
 - 20%
- 42) Which trait (EPDs) are the most important to evaluate for the Limousin bull?
- Milk
 - Stayability
 - Yearling Weight
 - Mainstream Terminal Index (MTI)

- 43) Which trait (EPDs) should be least emphasized for the Limousin bull in this situation?
- a. Marbling
 - b. Yearling weight
 - c. Milk
 - d. Ribeye area
- 44) What is the primary advantage of this and any crossbreeding scheme when compared to breeding purebreds?
- a. Docility
 - b. Structure
 - c. Heterosis/Hybrid vigor
 - d. Balance

Use the following scenario to answer questions 45 and 46

Rank these Yorkshire Boars to be utilized in a commercial operation. After years of using a HD cross (Hampshire x Duroc), the owner decides to utilize a Yorkshire sire to create highly prolific replacements. The chosen boar will be mated to HD sows, with the 80% of the resulting female progeny retained in production, while all culls are sold on a lean value basis.

- 45) Which of the following traits (EPDs) would be the most important for selection of the Yorkshire boars?
- a. Days to 250
 - b. Back fat
 - c. Sow Productivity Index (SPI)
 - d. Terminal sire index (TSI)
- 46) What traits are the F1 HD sows expected to contribute to this cross?
- a. Milk
 - b. Litter size
 - c. Maternal Strengths
 - d. Terminal Strengths

Use the following Angus bull data set to answer questions 47-50

Bull	BW	CE	WW	YW	Milk	REA	Marb
1	-1.1	13	45	86	30	.33	.79
2	3.6	4	62	101	18	.72	.48
3	2.0	6	58	94	23	.55	.61
4	1.0	8	55	90	27	.58	.52
Breed Average	1.2	6	49	87	24	.50	.55

47) Which bull would be the safest to use on first calf heifers?

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

48) Which bull should sire the heaviest milking daughters?

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

49) If labor and feed resources were scarce, which bull would be the riskiest choice to use for generating replacement females?

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

50) Which bull falls on the wrong side of breed average for growth?

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

