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?
a.   Breast, Shoulder
b.   Loin, Leg
c.   Rack, Loin
d.   Rack, Leg

7. The ideal fat thickness for a market lamb at the 12th and 13th rib would be closest to?
a.   .05 inches
b.   .20 inches
c.   .30 inches
d.   .40 inches

8. Which of the following breeds of sheep have a black face with a wool cap and boot wool?
a.   Suffolk
b.   Hampshire
c.   Dorset
d.   Southdown

9. The average LEA (loin-eye area) for a 250 pound barrow is closest to?
a.   2 square inches
b.   6 square inches
c.   10 square inches
d.   12 square inches

10. Which of the following breeds is known as a "Terminal breed"?
a.   Landrace
b.   Yorkshire
c.   Hampshire
d.   Chester white

11. The term used for a castrated male hog is?
a.   steer
b.   boar
c.   wether
d.   barrow

12. What is visually used by producers to identify what litter each hog belong to?
a.   Ear notch
b.   Color pattern
c.   DNA verification
d.   Brand

13. Which of the following is not a part of a formal set of oral reasons?
a.   Introduction
b.   Biography
c.   Grant
d.   Criticism

14. Which of the following body parts is used to evaluate both structural correctness and width in hogs?
a.   Toe spread
b.   Foot
c.   Ham
d.   Blades

15. Which of the following body parts is not used to evaluate muscle in sheep?
a.   Leg
b.   Rack
c.   Loin
d.   Hock

16. Which of the following factors has the greatest impact on quality grade in cattle?
a.   Marbling
b.   Yield Grade
c.   Hide Color
d.   Rib Fat

17. Which is the Highest Quality grade listed?
a.   Choice
b.   Prime
c.   Select
d.   Standard

18. What is the biggest discount on a "balance grid" for cattle?
a.   Select carcass
b.   Yield Grade 4
c.   High KPH
d.   Maturity A

19. In cattle Yield Grade estimates?
a.   The tenderness of the meat
b.   The amount of edible product
c.   The age of the animal
d.   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?
a.   Muscle
b.   Growth
c.   Maternal Strengths
d.   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?
a.   Marbling
b.   REA (Rib eye Area)
c.   Milk
d.   Weaning Weight

41. Which of the following EPD's would be the least important?
a.   Yearling Weight
b.   Birth Weight
c.   Milk
d.   Weaning Weight

42. What is the primary advantage of this and any crossbreeding scheme when compare to breeding purebreds?
a.   Docility
b.   Structure
c.   Heterosis/Hybrid Vigor
d.   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

Answers

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. D
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. B
20. A
21. D
22. B
23. A
24. D
25. A

26. C
27. A
28. C
29. B
30. D
31. D
32. B
33. A
34. B
35. A
36. C
37. C
38. A
39. C
40. B
41. C
42. C
43. A
44. D
45. A
46. B
47. A
48. A
49. B
50. D