Intermediate
(4-H ages 12-14)

1. Identify feet and leg structures from pictures: bow-legged, cow-hocked, sickle-hocked, post-legged, knock-kneed, buck-kneed, calf-kneed

2. Complete a feed tag worksheet

3. Match 5 diseases to their descriptions: blackleg, bloat, foot rot, pinkeye, and ringworm

4. Label a flight zone diagram: edge of flight zone, blind spot, position to stop, position to start, point of balance
Formulated protein supplement for Starting/Preconditioning Beef Cattle

Medicated
For beef cattle as an aid in maintenance of weight gains in the presence of respiratory disease, such as shipping fever

Active Drug Ingredients
Chlorotetracycline Hydrochloride ... 350 mg/lb
Sulfamethazine ........................................ 0.077%

Guaranteed Analysis
Crude Protein ........................................ min 50.00%
Crude Fat ........................................... min 0.50%
Crude Fiber ........................................... max 10.00%
Calcium (Ca) ........................................ max 2.00%
Calcium (Ca) ........................................ max 3.00%
Phosphorus (P) ...................................... min 0.70%
Salt (NaCl) .......................................... min 1.50%
Salt (NaCl) .......................................... max 2.50%
Sodium (Na) ......................................... min 0.007%
Vitamin A .......................................... 50,000 U.S.P. Units/lb.
Vitamin D .......................................... 10,000 U.S.P. Units/lb.
Vitamin E .......................................... 20 I.U./lb.

Ingredients
Soybean Meal, Linseed Meal, Brewers Dried Grain, Cottonseed Meal, Wheat Middlings, Alfalfa Meal, Cane Molasses, Vitamin A Palmitate, D-Activated Animal Sterol (source of Vitamin D-3), Vitamin E Supplement, BHT (a preservative), Ground Limestone, Salt, DL-Calcium Phosphate, Magnesium Sulfate, Iron Sulfate, Iron Oxide, Copper Oxide, Calcium Carbonate, Zinc Oxide, Ethylene Diamine Dihydroiodide, and Trace.

Feeding Directions
Feed one pound per head per day for 28 days to starting cattle weighing between 400 - 600 pounds. In addition to the above, feed hay, silage, and/or grain free choice.

Warning: DISCONTINUE USE 7 DAYS PRIOR TO SLAUGHTER.

Precautionary Statement

Name of Distributor
Adventure Mills Livestock Feeds
Contowen, OH 44210
Net Weight 50 pounds (22.7 Kilograms)
or as shown on shipping document

(Figure 7.02)

* These items will appear only on the tags of feeds that are medicated and/or contain an active drug ingredient. Medicated feeds or feeds that contain an active drug ingredient may or may not require a precautionary statement or withdrawal period.

Chapter 7 - Nutrition and Feeding 7-13
Beef Cattle Diseases

- Blackleg — Blackleg usually occurs in young cattle between six months and two years of age. Blackleg causes a high temperature and gas formation under the skin (a crackling sound can be heard if you rub your hand over the legs and shoulders). Animals become lame and die quickly. When the hide is opened, the inside of the carcass is dark. Once the bacteria are on the farm, they will live in the soil for many years. Vaccination is the only known protection. Calves should be vaccinated at 2-4 months and a booster shot given 3-6 weeks later.

- Bloat — Bloat is caused by a build-up of gas inside the rumen. Sometimes, gas builds up too quickly in the rumen and cannot be released fast enough. When this happens, cattle bloat. The left side of the body swells.

**The Prevention of Bloat**

Bloat happens more often when cattle are grazing fast-growing legume plants. Examples of legume plants in the pasture are clover and alfalfa. To prevent bloat, select a pasture with a mix of legume plants and grasses such as orchard grass. Feeding cattle some hay before turning them out to new pasture will keep them from eating a lot of pasture at once. Another way to prevent bloat is to place bloat blocks out in the lot or pasture for cattle to lick. They look like salt blocks and contain poloxalene. Some blocks even have ingredients in them that help cattle improve their performance, such as monensin and lasalocid.

**The Treatment of Bloat**

The following are four ways that are helpful in the treatment of bloat:

1. Place a stick or rope across the mouth so that the animal will chew on it. This will help the animal to get rid of the gas.
2. Walk the animal.
3. Run a smooth hose down the throat to relieve gas.
4. Call your veterinarian.

- Foot Rot — Foot rot causes swelling and lameness. The skin between the toes and around the foot turns red, and the foot will have a foul odor. A good treatment is a copper sulfate footbath. It should be put where the cattle will walk through it a few times a day. Antibiotics are also used to treat foot rot. For prevention, keep cattle in a dry, clean area.

- Ringworm — Ringworm is a fungus that gets into the skin and develops a rough skin condition where the hair drops out in patches. To treat, scrub off the scaly skin and paint the area with seven-percent iodine, or use a fungicide on the skin. Ringworm is worst in the winter and spring months and usually disappears in the summer. You can get ringworm on your skin by handling infected cattle; wear gloves when handling infected cattle.

- Pinkeye — Pinkeye is a bacterial infection usually seen when cattle are on pasture during the summer. It is spread by face flies that gather around the eye. The first sign of pinkeye is that the eye starts to water. The eyelids begin to close and may become cloudy. In severe cases, cattle go blind. They can be successfully treated if diagnosed early enough.
The key to safely handling animals is being aware of and respecting an animal’s comfort or **flight zone** (Figure 4.01). Animals develop a distinctive, comfortable space around them. As a person enters this zone, the animal becomes tense. The deeper (the closer the person moves to the animal) the person enters the zone without allowing the animal time to adapt, the more severe the animal’s reaction may become.

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