



Beef & Dairy Feeder Skillathon
Study Sheets for
~ Intermediate (ages 12-14) ~

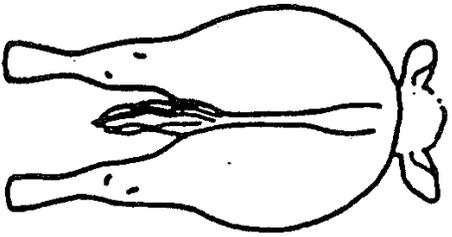


Updated 2022

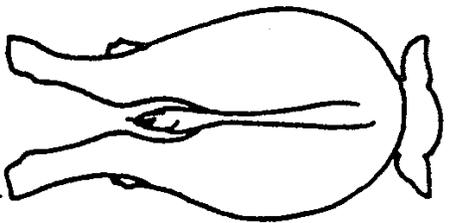
Intermediate
(4-H ages 12-14)

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, and point of balance

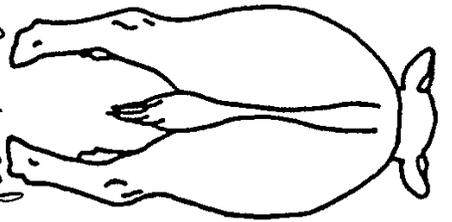
BEEF FEET AND LEG STRUCTURE



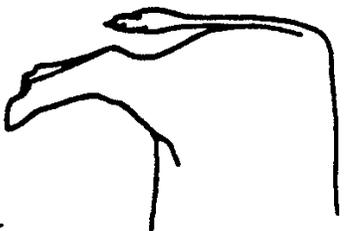
Correct



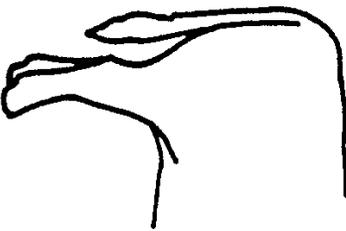
Cow-hocked
or splay-footed



Bow-legged
or pigeon-footed



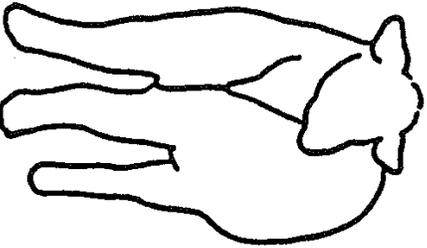
Sickle hocked



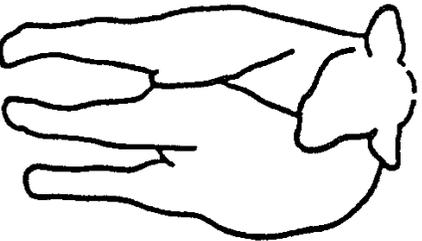
Correct



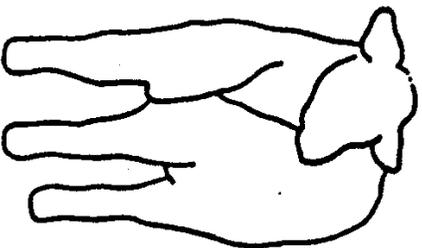
Post-legged



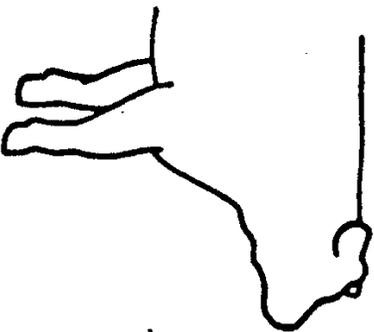
Knock-kneed
Splayfooted



Bowlegged
or pigeon-footed



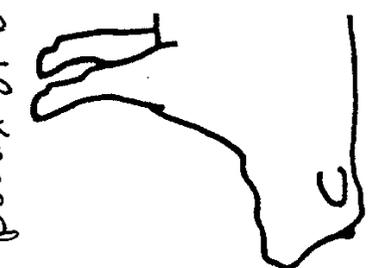
Correct



Buck-kneed



Correct



Calf-kneed

Brand Name



Product Name

Purpose of Feed

Formulated protein supplement for Starting/Preconditioning Beef Cattle

Medicated

Purpose of Medication

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

Active Drug

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

Ingredients & Amounts

Minimum Crude Protein Content

Guaranteed Analysis
Crude Protein min 50.00%

Non-Protein Nitrogen

[This includes not more than 19.70% equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN).]

Minimum Crude Fat

Crude Fat min 0.50%

Maximum Crude Fiber

Crude Fiber max 10.00%

Minerals

Calcium (Ca) min 2.00%

Phosphorus (P) min 0.70%

Salt (NaCl) min 1.50%

Salt (NaCl) max 2.50%

Iodine (I) 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.

Vitamins (optional)

Guaranteed Analysis

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, DiCalcium Phosphate, Magnesium Sulfate, Iron Sulfate, Iron Oxide, Copper Oxide, Calcium Carbonate, Zinc Oxide, Ethylene Diamine Dihydrochloride, and Urea.

Ingredient Statement

Feeding Directions for Beef Cattle

Feed one pound per head per day for 28 days to starting cattle weighing between 400 - 800 pounds. In addition to the above, feed hay, silage, and/or grain free choice.

Feeding Instructions

Warning: DISCONTINUE USE 7 DAYS PRIOR TO SLAUGHTER.

Precautionary Statement

Name & Address of Distributor

Manufactured By:
Adventure Mills Livestock Feeds
Cowntown, OH 43210
Net Weight 50 pounds
(22.7 Kilograms)
or as shown on shipping document

Net Weight Statement

(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.

- Purpose of Medication*
- Feeding Instructions
- Name and Address of Distributor
- Guaranteed Analysis
- Product Name
- Purpose of Feed
- Net Weight Statement
- Precautionary Statement*
- Medicated*
- Brand Name
- Ingredient Statement
- Active Drug Ingredient(s) and Amount(s)

Beef Cattle Diseases

Word Bank

Pinkeye

Bloat

Ringworm

Blackleg

Foot Rot

Blackleg usually occurs in young cattle between six months and two years of age. It 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 and calves should be vaccinated between 2-4 months and a booster given 3-6 weeks later.

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. The left side of the body swells.

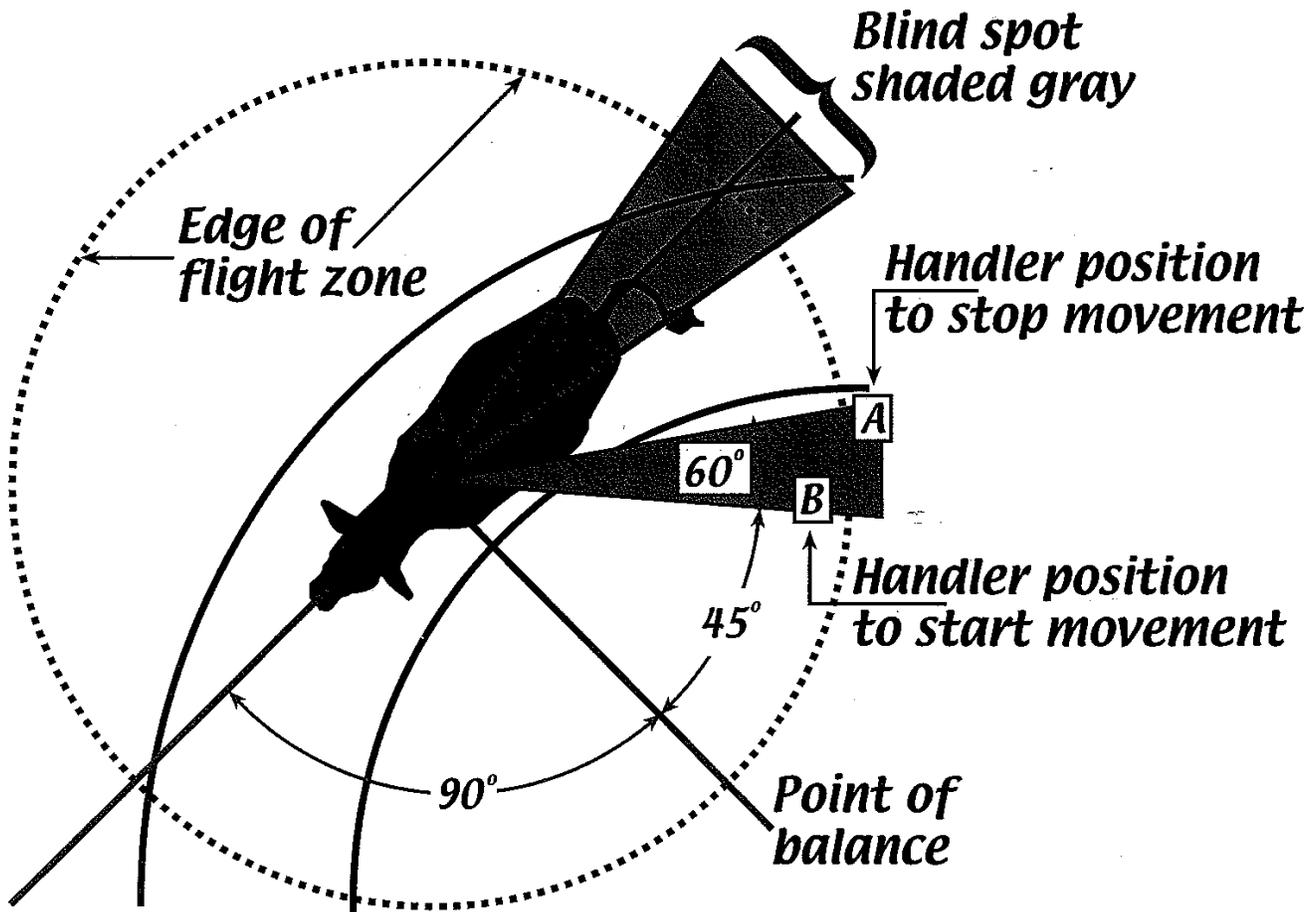
Foot Rot causes swelling and lameness. The skin between the toes and around the foot turns red and will have a foul odor. A good treatment is a copper sulfate footbath. It should be put where the cattle will walk through it a few times a day. Antibiotics are used as treatment. For prevention keep cattle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

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. It is the worst in the winter and spring months and usually disappears in the summer. Wearing gloves will prevent humans from being infected.

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 is that the eye starts to water. The eyelids begin to close and may become cloudy. In severe cases, cattle go blind. Can be successfully treated if diagnosed early enough.

What Do I Need To Know?

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.



(Figure 4.01)

Adapted with permission from: Grandin, Temple, editor, *Livestock Handling and Transport*, 1993. CAB International, Wallingford, UK, 320 p.