# 4-H LIVESTOCK SKILL-A-THON CONTEST
## GENERAL RULES AND INFORMATION
## 2025 - 2026
## TEXAS 4-H ROUNDUP

Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026
Time / Location: Hildebrand Equine Complex

## OBJECTIVE

The Livestock Skill-a-thon contest tests a 4-H member's knowledge and comprehension of animal science and livestock management practices. The contest provides an opportunity for youth to gain and develop production livestock skills and life skills through a competitive environment.

## TEAM AND CONTESTANT ELIGIBILITY

1. The contest is an Invitational (does not require you to qualify at a District level contest)

2. Contest open to any eligible 4-H member in 9-12 grades, Senior 4-H Age Division as of 9/1/2025.

3. Teams consist of three or four members. In teams in which there are four members, all will compete, but the member receiving the lowest overall score will be automatically declared the alternate. The scores of the alternate will not be included in any of the team totals but will be considered in making all individual awards. Teams consisting of three members will have no alternate and all members' scores will count in determining individual and team awards.

4. Teams or individuals who have competed in the North American International Livestock Exposition, which is the designated National 4-H Contest for Livestock Skill-a-thon are not eligible to compete in State 4-H Roundup.

## CONTEST METHOD OF CONDUCT

1. The contest will be divided into four areas: identification, judging (which consist of meat cuts, wool and/or hay classes), quizzes (quality assurance quiz, and industry quiz.), and team exercises. Contestants will be divided into groups and have time limits for each station area.

2. The contest will utilize a scantron form. #480-5b (Meat Skill-a-thon)

3. While competing in the event, there will be no conferring between contestants or between a contestant and anyone else except as directed by contest officials. Contestants will be allowed specific time limits to complete each individual class.

4. Contestants may use a clipboard and a calculator. The contestants may bring no books, notes, pamphlets, or other reference material into the contest area. All electronic communication devices of any kind are prohibited. Contest officials reserve the right to check all contestant's notepads or clipboards to make sure they are blank just prior to the contest. Violators are subject to contest dismissal.

5. Contestants are not to pick up or touch any item that is being identified or evaluated in the individual competition classes, unless otherwise directed by contest officials. *(The exception is wool classes)*

6. Coaches are invited to review contest materials in the contest area at the conclusion of the event.

**CONTEST CLASSES**

The following is a list of common skill-a-thon classes. Please note that actual classes may deviate from this list in an effort to keep current with a rapidly changing livestock industry. All pictures, equipment items, retail meat cuts, feed samples, judging classes, and quizzes will be developed using resources obtained from Texas A&M University and West Texas A&M University.

**Identification (Four Stations will be Selected)**

1. **Livestock equipment Identification**: Identify the proper name for pieces of equipment used in livestock production.

2. **Livestock Breed Identification:** Identify from photographs or pictures livestock (beef cattle, swine, sheep and goat) breeds. Contestants must also match the breed with the most appropriate description supplied for each breed.

3. **Retail meat cut identification:** Identify beef, lamb, and pork retail cuts from the National 4-H Meat Judging Retail ID List. Contestants will identify the retail cut specie, primal cut, and retail cut name.

4. **Feed Sample Identification**: identify various samples of feeds and indicate their classification.

**Judging (Three Classes will be Selected)**

5. **Hay Judging class**: Rank a class of four hay samples with analysis information and answer questions about the classes.

6. **Wool Judging class**: Rank a class of four fleeces and answer questions about the class.

7. **Retail Meat Judging class**: Rank a class of four retail meat cuts (beef, pork, or lamb) and answer questions about the class

**Quizzes**

8. **Individual Quality Assurance exercise**: Demonstrate how to read a medicine label, calculate withdrawal times, complete a treatment record, and make responsible management decisions regarding quality assurance.

9. **Industry Quiz:** Complete a 30-question multiple choice quiz concerning the total livestock industry.

**Team Exercises**

10. For senior complete teams only. This area will not affect individual scores. Each team will complete 2 team exercises at Texas 4-H Roundup. Team members are allowed to collaborate on team exercises. Possible team exercises include Keep/Cull, Livestock Performance and Marketing, Quality Assurance, and Nutrition and Feeding. Meats and Carcass Evaluation, Reproduction.  (Examples included later in this document)

**AWARDS**
Top 10 individuals overall
Top 5 teams overall
*Overall total score will consist of a combination of judging classes, identification scores, and quizzes.
Top 3 teams will be recognized during the Tuesday Evening Assembly. The placings will be announced at that time.

Top 5 teams and top 10 individuals will be recognized in each of the following areas:

- Identification – (Equipment, Breeds, Retail Meat, Feed)
- Judging – (Hay, Wool, Meat)
- Quizzes – (Quality Assurance, Industry Quiz)

In addition, the top 5 teams in the team component will be recognized.

**NATIONAL CONTEST**
The first-place senior level team qualifies to advance to the 2026 National 4-H Livestock Skill-a-thon contest at the North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE) in Louisville, KY.

**RESOURCES** This list is just some of the potential resource information available. Please feel free to utilize other sources as you deem appropriate.

### Swine Resources
- National Swine Registry Skill-a-thon Training  https://nationalswine.com/resources/resources-main.php
- Texas A&M Swine Skill-a-thon study guide https://animalscience.tamu.edu/livestock-species/swine/skillathon/
- Oklahoma State Swine Breeds - http://afs.okstate.edu/breeds/swine
- Texas Pork Producers:  https://texaspork.org/youth-competitive-events/

### Beef Resources
- Texas A&M Beef Skill-a-thon https://beefskillathon.tamu.edu/
- Iowa State Beef Skill-a-thon  https://www.ans.iastate.edu/beef-skillathon
- Oklahoma State Cattle Breeds - http://afs.okstate.edu/breeds/cattle/

### Sheep & Goat Resources
- Sheep and Goat programs - http://animalscience.tamu.edu/livestock-species/sheep-goats/
- Iowa State Sheep Skill-a-thon  https://www.ans.iastate.edu/sheep-skillathon
- Oklahoma State Sheep Breeds - http://afs.okstate.edu/breeds/sheep
- Oklahoma State Goat Breeds - http://afs.okstate.edu/breeds/goats
- Maryland Small Ruminant Page - https://www.sheepandgoat.com/online-quizzes

### Meat Judging and Identification Resources
- http://www.meatscience.org/students/meat-judging-program/meat-judging-resources/
- https://meat.tamu.edu/aggie-meat-judging/meat-identification/
- https://aggiemeat.tamu.edu/example-classes/

### Equipment Identification
- Nasco - https://www.enasco.com/
- Valley Vet - https://www.valleyvet.com
- Sullivan's Supply - https://www.sullivansupply.com/
- Weaver Livestock - https://www.thewinnersbrand.com

### Feed Sample Identification
- https://quizlet.com/22837845/feed-stuff-identification-flash-cards/
- https://extension.msstate.edu/sites/default/files/publications/P2834_web.pdf

### Wool Judging
- https://texas4-h.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/Judging-Wool-and-Mohair.pdf

### Hay Judging
- https://cherokee.agrilife.org/4-h/hay-judging/
- https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files/2021-03/Hay_Judging_Example_Class.pdf

### National Livestock Skill-a-Thon
- https://extension.umd.edu/locations/charles-county/4-h-youth-development/animal-projects

### Texas FFA Livestock Quiz Question Bank
- https://www.texasffa.org/docs/Texas%20Livestock%20CDE%20Bank%20-%202022-2026.%20-%20Answer%20Key_33019.pdf

**Other State Resource Packets**
- Indiana 4-H - https://extension.purdue.edu/4-H/_docs/get-involved/state-programs/CDE/2024-skillathon-guidelines.pdf
- Wisconsin 4-H - https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZWVClX0BsMVQBRo-TJYD0Twu4awNfZ85/view
- Arizona National - https://www.anls.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-Resource-Guide-10.24.pdf

**Current Livestock Events & Trends**
- Drovers - https://www.drovers.com/
- Brownfield Ag News - https://www.brownfieldagnews.com/
- High Plains Journal - https://hpj.com/
- AgriLife Today - https://agrilifetoday.tamu.edu/

# Meat Skillathon
## Form #480-5b

**Incorrect Marks** **Correct Mark**

## Team #

| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

## Code

| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 |

## State | Last Name | First Name

(Bubble grids A–Z)

## Placing Classes

*Mark one answer in each column!*

| # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1234 | | | | | | 1234 |
| 2 | 1243 | | | | | | 1243 |
| 3 | 1324 | | | | | | 1324 |
| 4 | 1342 | | | | | | 1342 |
| 5 | 1423 | | | | | | 1423 |
| 6 | 1432 | | | | | | 1432 |
| 7 | 2134 | | | | | | 2134 |
| 8 | 2143 | | | | | | 2143 |
| 9 | 2314 | | | | | | 2314 |
| 10 | 2341 | | | | | | 2341 |
| 11 | 2413 | | | | | | 2413 |
| 12 | 2431 | | | | | | 2431 |
| 13 | 3124 | | | | | | 3124 |
| 14 | 3142 | | | | | | 3142 |
| 15 | 3214 | | | | | | 3214 |
| 16 | 3241 | | | | | | 3241 |
| 17 | 3412 | | | | | | 3412 |
| 18 | 3421 | | | | | | 3421 |
| 19 | 4123 | | | | | | 4123 |
| 20 | 4132 | | | | | | 4132 |
| 21 | 4213 | | | | | | 4213 |
| 22 | 4231 | | | | | | 4231 |
| 23 | 4312 | | | | | | 4312 |
| 24 | 4321 | | | | | | 4321 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |

## Team Quality Assurance

(Questions 1–30, answer choices A B C D E)

## Individual Quality Assurance Quiz

(Questions 1–30, answer choices A B C D E)

## Questions

(Questions 1–10, answer choices 1 2 3 4)

## Team Keep/Cull

**Mark 4 Keeps and 4 Culls!**

| # | Keep | Cull |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | K | C |
| 2 | K | C |
| 3 | K | C |
| 4 | K | C |
| 5 | K | C |
| 6 | K | C |
| 7 | K | C |
| 8 | K | C |

## Team Questions

(Questions 1–10, answer choices A B C D E)

## Industry Quiz

(Questions 1–30, answer choices A B C D E)

## Meat Identification

| ID # | Species | Primal | Retail | Cookery |
|------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 2 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 3 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 4 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 5 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 6 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 7 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 8 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 9 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |
| 10 | B P L ○ | A B C D E / F G H I J | A B C D E / F G H I J | D M D/M |

## Breed Identification

| | Bree | Description |
|---|------|-------------|
| 1 | A B C D E | 1 A B C D E |
| 2 | A B C D E | 2 A B C D E |
| 3 | A B C D E | 3 A B C D E |
| 4 | A B C D E | 4 A B C D E |
| 5 | A B C D E | 5 A B C D E |
| 6 | A B C D E | 6 A B C D E |
| 7 | A B C D E | 7 A B C D E |
| 8 | A B C D E | 8 A B C D E |
| 9 | A B C D E | 9 A B C D E |
| 10 | A B C D E | 10 A B C D E |

## Equipment Identification

| | Equipment | Use |
|---|-----------|-----|
| 1 | A B C D E F G H I J | 1 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 2 | A B C D E F G H I J | 2 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 3 | A B C D E F G H I J | 3 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 4 | A B C D E F G H I J | 4 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 5 | A B C D E F G H I J | 5 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 6 | A B C D E F G H I J | 6 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 7 | A B C D E F G H I J | 7 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 8 | A B C D E F G H I J | 8 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 9 | A B C D E F G H I J | 9 A B C D E F G H I J |
| 10 | A B C D E F G H I J | 10 A B C D E F G H I J |

## Feed Identification

| | Feed | Class. |
|---|------|--------|
| 1 | A B C D E F G H I J | 1 A B C |
| 2 | A B C D E F G H I J | 2 A B C |
| 3 | A B C D E F G H I J | 3 A B C |
| 4 | A B C D E F G H I J | 4 A B C |
| 5 | A B C D E F G H I J | 5 A B C |
| 6 | A B C D E F G H I J | 6 A B C |
| 7 | A B C D E F G H I J | 7 A B C |
| 8 | A B C D E F G H I J | 8 A B C |
| 9 | A B C D E F G H I J | 9 A B C |
| 10 | A B C D E F G H I J | 10 A B C |

**Equipment Identification Guide**
[click here for the National Study Guide](#)
*Note: Most questions in the equipment identification section will be selected from this list. However, the contest committee reserves the right to utilize equipment not listed here for the contest.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AI Catheter | Emasculator | Paddle Stick |
| AI Saddle | Ewe Spoon | Paint Sticks/Chalk |
| Ampule | Farrowing Stall | Pig Resuscitator |
| Ankle Strap/Leg Tag | Feeding Tube | Pritchard Nipple |
| Artificial Vagina (AV) | Freeze Brand | Prolapse Ring |
| Automatic Dose Syringe | Frick Speculum | Rattle Cup |
| Backfat Ruler | Gambrel Restrainer | Ribeye Grid |
| Balling Gun | Gestation Stall | Rice Pelvimeter |
| Barnes Dehorner | Hand Shears | Rope Halter |
| Breeding Sheaths | Heat or Hot Iron | Scotch Comb |
| Brisket Tag | Heat Lamp | Scrotal Tape |
| Calf Straps | Heatmount Detector | Semen Cane and Goblet |
| Calf Weaner | Hog Flapper | Semen Straw |
| Cattle Prod | Hog Snare | Shearing Screwdriver |
| Cattle Speculum | Hoof Blocks | Sheep Paint |
| Chin Ball Marker | Hoof Trimmer | Sorting Panel |
| CIDR | Hoof Trimmer | Squeeze Chute |
| CIDR Applicator | Implant Gun | Straw Cutter |
| Cowslips | Insemination Rod | Tattoo Gun |
| Curry Comb | Lamb Puller | Teat Slitter |
| Dose Syringe | Lambing Jug | Thaw Unit |
| Dummy Sow or Mount | Marking Harness | Tooth Nippers |
| Ear Notchers | Nipple Waterer | Traditional Ear Tagger |
| Elastrator | Nitrogen Tank | Traditional Ear Tags |
| Electric Dehorner | Nose Tongs | Trimming Stand |
| Electric Prod | OB or Dehorning Wire | Tube Dehorner |
| Electro-Ejaculator | Obstetrical Snare | Vanometer |
| Electronic Ear Tags | Odor Spray for Gilts, Sows, & Boars | Wool Card |
| Emasculatome | Oral Calf Drencher | Wool Rake/Shedding Comb |

## Beef Breed Identification Guide 2025-2026

*Note: Most questions in the breed identification section will be selected from this list. However, the contest committee reserves the right to utilize livestock breeds not listed here for the contest.* **click here for the National Study Guide**

| Breed | Traits & Characteristics |
|---|---|
| Angus | Polled, solid black, medium size, originated in Scotland, introduced to US in 1873, great marbling, early maturity, the founder believed black was the proper color for the breed instead of the red recessive gene. |
| Beefalo | American bison and cattle mix, dense, fine coat varied in color, large breed, developed in California during the 1970s, weather resistant, beef is low in fat and cholesterol, low birth rates. |
| Beefmaster | Brahman, Hereford and Milking, Shorthorn mix, light to dark red, medium size, developed in Texas during the early 1950s, Heat and insect resistant, high fertility, First American composite breed. |
| Belted Galloway | Polled, black with white "belt" on barrel, large size, originated in Scotland, easy calving, disease resistant, adaptable, The Belted Galloway Association was previously named the Dun and Belted Galloway Association before 1951. |
| Brahman | Light grey to red with loose skin in neck, area, prominent hump, medium size, originated in India Heat, drought and insect resistant, weak calving intervals, popularity limited to southern region of US, breed produces an oily secretion which creates a natural insect repellent. |
| Braford | Cross between a Braham and Hereford, red with white underbelly, head, and feet, similar to the Hereford, stockier than a Hereford due to the Brahman influence, Brafords were developed both in Australia in 1946 and in Florida in 1947, strong maternal ability, early puberty and calving ease, heat and insect resistance, tend to thrive in warmer climates. |
| Brangus | Brahman and angus mix, polled, black with hump, medium to large size, developed in US in 1949, weather resistant, good maternal traits, late maturity, Registered Brangus must be 3/8 brahman and 5/8 angus. |
| Charolais | White, large size, developed in France, introduced to US in 1936, fast growth, muscling, late maturity, all color variations of the breed are considered "recorded" by the American Charolais Association except for black. |
| Chianina | White to grey with black nose, eyes, tongue and switch, large size, originated in Italy, genetics were introduced in 1971 but the first American bull was born in 1972, resistant to eye problems, heat, insect and disease resistance, growth rate, small udders, late maturity. |
| Devon | Chestnut or light to deep red, medium size, originated in England, introduced to US in 1623, heat and disease resistant, early maturity, growing calving difficulty amongst, offspring with larger sires, coats are short during summer and grow longer for winter. |
| Dexter | Mainly black but can be red or dun, small size, originated in Ireland, longevity, early maturity, good temperament, known to the Irish as the "Poor man's cattle". |
| Florida Cracker | Black, red or spotted with varied, coloration, horns that curve upward, small to medium size, developed in Florida, heat and disease resistant, small scale meat production, Purebreds are endangered due to excessive crossbreeding. |
| Galloway | Polled; black, dun, red or white with long curly coat, medium size, originates in Scotland, introduced to US in 1866, tolerant of harsh colder climates, excellent maternal traits. |
| Gelbvieh | Polled, reddish gold to russet or black, medium to large size, originates in Germany, introduced to US in 1971, early puberty, large scrotums, The South African Gelbvieh Association reported that when bitten by ticks, blood flow to that region is constricted so that the tick starves. |
| Hereford | Horns pointing downward, red with white, face, belly, feet and tail, large size, originates in England, introduced to US in 1817, high libido, fertility, adaptable, named after Herefordshire. |
| Limousin | Golden-red with lighter pigment around, eyes, muzzle, belly and rear area, large size, originates in France, introduced to US in early 1930s, carcass quality, high fertility, known as the "butcher's animal" in France. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine Anjou | Black or red with white markings on head, belly, rear legs and tail, medium to large size, originates in France, introduced to US around 1970 by artificial insemination, feed efficiency, aggressive bulls, One of the largest French cattle breeds |
| Murray Grey | Dark grey to light silver, dun or black, medium size, originates in Australia, introduced to US around 1972, good temperament, good marbling, Preferred imported beef breed of the Japanese |
| Piedmontese | White to light grey with black horns, hooves, eyes, ears, mouth and tail, medium size, originates in Italy, introduced to US around 1979, carcass quality, early maturing, low fat beef, the myostatin gene is naturally mutated which allows unrestricted muscle development or double muscling |
| Pinzgauer | Dark chestnut with white marks on back, flanks and belly, medium to large size, originates in Austria, introduced to US around 1974, fertility, easy calving, high weaning weights, adaptable, breed was crossbred with red Friesian to improve milk output and udder shape in 1969. |
| Polled Hereford | Polled, red with white belly, face and feet, large size, developed in Iowa, docile temperament, Fast maturity, adaptable, Breed began with a mutation that left offspring without horns. |
| Red Angus | Polled, red, medium size, originates in England/ Scotland, maternal traits, longevity, high fertility, Intramuscular marbling |
| Salers | Polled or horned, dark mahogany to black, originates in France, introduced to US in 1975, Large, well-shaped pelvic area, calving ease, good soundness |
| Santa Gertrudis | Brahman and shorthorn mix, cherry red with short smooth coat, developed in Texas in the 1920s, heat tolerance, tick and bloat resistant, ease of calving, all present-day Santa Gertrudis descend from Monkey; the breed's foundation sire |
| Scottish Highland | Red, black, yellow, dun and white with long silky hair, big horns pointing upward, small to medium size, originates in Scotland, introduced to US in late 1890s, tolerant of extreme colder temperatures, Great mothering ability, less tolerant of tropical settings, Late maturity, Beef breed of choice for the British Royal Family; the family keeps a large herd. |
| Shetland | White with black to brown markings (resembles a Holstein), small to medium size, originates in Scotland, rapid growth, fertility, ease of calving, classified as at risk by the Rare Breeds Survival Trust in Britain |
| Shorthorn | Red or roan and white (sometimes speckled), medium to large size, originates in England, introduced to the US in 1783, Calving ease, Fertility, Rapid growth, Directors of the Beef Shorthorn Cattle Society called to have Maine Anjou blood mixed into the bloodline for better muscling. |
| Simmental | Gold to red with white markings, large size, originates in Switzerland, Introduced to the US in 1967, High and long-term fertility, short calving intervals, Great mothering ability, considered one of the oldest cattle breeds in the world, Known as "fleckvieh" in Germany and Austria |
| Sussex | Dark red with a white tail switch, medium size, Originates in England, High fertility, Easy calving, Great mothering ability, can travel long distances on rough terrain, Breed development for beef industry didn't occur until the 1800s |
| Tarentaise | Tan with darkening around eyes and neck, black nose, udder and hooves, medium size, originates in France, introduced to the US in 1973, Early puberty, Good pelvic size, Adaptability, Used solely for milk production in France |
| Telemark | Horns pointing upward, white with brown streak on barrel and brown ears, Small to medium size, Originates in Norway, Good grazers, Norway's oldest breed of cattle |
| Texas Longhorn | Long horns pointing upward, color variation and spotting, Medium to large size, developed in Texas, Disease and parasite resistant, Aggressive, Lean meat, Breed fashioned entirely in US |
| Wagyu | Straight horns that darken with length, black or red, medium size, originates in Japan, Introduced to US in 1976, Early maturity in females, Low birth weights, Exceptional marbling, some breeders give cattle beer in the summer to stimulate appetite and massage to reduce stress and muscle stiffness |
| Watusi | Long and thick horns, brown and white pattern variations, medium size, originates in Uganda, Introduced to US in 1960, Tolerant of extreme weather, Low birth weights, Lean meat, Breed was primarily used for milk in Africa because large herds were a symbol of wealth |
| White Park | White with black ears and muzzles, medium size, Originates in Wales, Good grazers, good marbling, Breed nearly extinct-– less than 50 left in the US |

**Swine Breed Identification Guide 2025-2026**

*Note: Most questions in the breed identification section will be selected from this list. However, the contest committee reserves the right to utilize livestock breeds not listed here for the contest.* **click here for the National Study Guide**

| Breed | Traits & Characteristics |
|---|---|
| Berkshire | Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire mix, Black with white points, erect ears, medium size, originates in England, Introduced to US in 1823, Fast growth, Flavorful meat, Cleanness, Marketed as black pork in Japan and held at premium price |
| Chester White | White, medium droopy ears, medium to large size, developed in Pennsylvania between 1815-1818, Mothering ability, Soundness, Muscle quality, originally named Chester County White |
| Duroc | Descends of red hogs brought to America with Columbus and Desoto, Light golden to mahogany red, droopy ears, large size, Developed in the New York/ New Jersey area during the 1800s, weather resistant, mothering ability |
| Hampshire | Black with white "belt" across shoulders that covers the front legs, erect ears, large size, originates in England/ Scotland, introduced to the US between 1825-1835, Mothering ability, Longevity in sows, Minimal back fat, produces large loin eyes, The breed has several nicknames: McGee hog, McKay, saddleback, ring middle and thin rind |
| Hereford | Duroc, Chester White and Poland China cross, Red with white face, feet and belly, droopy ears, Medium size, developed in Missouri in 1902, Early maturity, Feed efficiency, Quiet and docile disposition, The breed's popularity began to decline during the 1960s |
| Landrace | White, droopy ears slanting forward, large size, originates in Denmark, Introduced to the US in 1934, Ideal for crossbreeding, Farrow large piglets, Heavy milkers, Denmark refused to export purebreds for many years to defend their title as the chief bacon exporting country |
| Mangalitsa | Blonde, red, black or white with curly hair, erect ears are most common, Medium to large size, Originates in Hungary, Germany, Strong maternal traits, small litters (usually about 6 piglets), Resistant to harsh colder climates, Meat has a longer shelf life than other pork, classified as a rare breed, The black Mangalitsa went extinct during the 1970s |
| Meishan | Black with wrinkled skin, long droopy ears, Small to medium size, Originates in China, Introduced to the US in 1989, Slow growth rate, early maturity, large amount of back fat, One of the most prolific breeds of pigs in the world– it's common that sows have 2 litters of 15-16 offspring per year |
| Mulefoot | Black, erect ears, medium size, Originates in US, Fast growth rate, Hardy, Toes are fused together which makes the feet resemble hooves, fitting the name mulefoot |
| Pietrain | White with gray to black spots, erect ears, medium to large size, originated in Belgium, Prolific females, good lean to fat ratio (meat tends to be more lean), weak mothering ability, weak milkers, Carries the halothane gene which causes porcine stress syndrome, Purebreds are rarely used for meat |
| Poland China | Black with white points, droopy ears, medium to large size, developed in Ohio in 1850, Feed efficiency, Lean pork, One of the oldest American swine breeds |
| Red Wattle | Red with wattles, erect ears with floppy tips, Medium to large size, originates in Australia, Introduced to US during the late 1700s, Good mothers, Adaptable, Lean carcass, Better suited for outdoor foraging, Breed has never reached popularity in America |
| Saddleback | Large and deep in the body, Black coloring with a white band around the withers, shoulders, and front legs, some white is allowed on the nose, tail, and hind feet and it is lop-eared, Hardy and have thrived in hot climatic conditions, such as Nigeria, Strong maternal qualities |
| Spots | Poland china and Big China (now extinct) mix, black and white with spots, large size, developed in Indiana, Introduced to US between the late 1800s and early 1900s, Feed efficiency, Gain rate, Longevity in sows, referred to as "spots" after the National Spotted Poland China Record changed its name to National Spotted Swine Record |
| Tamworth | Red, erect ears, medium size, originates in Ireland, Introduced to US in 1882, Excellent mothers, Resistant to sunburn, Lean meat, Most active breed of swine, almost extinct in America after WWII |
| Yorkshire | White, erect ears, large size, originates in England, Introduced to US during the 1830s, Soundness, Low back fat, Lean meat, called "English large white" in England, Most popular swine breed in America |

| **Goat Breed Identification Guide 2025-2026** |
|---|
| *Note: Most questions in the breed identification section will be selected from this list. However, the contest committee reserves the right to utilize livestock breeds not listed here for the contest.* **click here for the National Study Guide** |

| | |
|---|---|
| American Cashmere | Varied in color, horned, Small to medium size, originates in Australia/ New Zealand, Introduced to US during the 1980s, Tolerant, Independent, primarily used for fiber and cashmere production, 60% of the world's supply of cashmere is produced in China |
| Angora | Mainly white but can be a variety of colors with long curly hair, long ears, small size, Originates in Asia Minor, Great browsers, not prolific, doesn't do well in wet climates, Weak offspring, Produces the finest mohair– mainly used for mohair production instead of meat production |
| Boer | White body with brown on neck and face area, long ears and horned, large size, Originates in South Africa, introduced to the US in 1993, Good browsers, Early maturity, Extended breeding season, Low maintenance, first caprine breed involved in meat performance testing |
| Kiko | Varied coloration but mainly white, horned, Medium to large size, Developed in New Zealand, introduced to the US in the 1990s, Parasite resistance, Rapid growth rate in kids, Maternal instincts, The original breeders still control the breed in New Zealand |
| Myotonic | White and black to brown with spots, horned, Medium to large size, Originates in US (eastern), Breed development in Tennessee in 1880, Good mothers, Easy kidding, Prolific, carries a recessive gene activated by excitement or fear that causes the goat to stiffen and faint |
| Nubian | Varied coloration but mainly red or tan with short hair, roman nose and long ears, large size, developed in England, Introduced to US in 1896, Heat tolerant, Adaptable, Extended breeding seasons |
| Pygmy | Mainly an agouti pattern but can be varied in color, straight medium- long hair with erect ears, Small size, originates in Cameroon, Introduced to US in 1959, Docile disposition, Multiple breeding seasons, primarily used as pets in America |
| Spanish | Variation in color with straight medium long hair, large ears, small size, originates in Spain, Introduced to US in the 1540s, Hardy, Active, can breed out of season, Breed is listed on the American Breed Conservancy watch list because purebred numbers are threatened by crossbreeding |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sheep Breed Identification Guide 2025-2026** *Note: Most questions in the breed identification section will be selected from this list. However, the contest committee reserves the right to utilize livestock breeds not listed here for the contest.* **click here for the National Study Guide** | |
| Border Leicester | White with bald face and black nose, long erect ears and roman nose; polled, large size, developed in England, Introduced to US in the 1850s, Excellent mothers, Strong lambs, Fast growth, Two strains of the breed were developed – bluecaps and redlegs, Red legs were preferred because of their hardy nature, Most Leicester descend from redlegs |
| Cheviot | Long white wool with black muzzle and bald white face, polled with long erect ears; can be horned, large size, originates in England/ Scotland, Introduced to US in 1838, Hardy, Easy lambing, Good mothers, Early maturity, Breed has a distinctive helical crimp that helps reduce fleece rot and fly strike |
| Columbia | Lincoln and Rambouillet cross, White with bald face, horned, large size, developed in Wyoming in 1912, developed by the USDA, Hardy, Adaptable, Fast growth |
| Corriedale | White wool with white face and black nose, polled, large size, Originates in North Otago, New Zealand, Introduced to the US in 1914, High fertility, Adaptable, Good carcass quality, second most popular breed of sheep in the world after the merino |
| Dartmoor | White to golden with curly wool, white face; horned, medium size, Originates in England, Lean carcass, Tolerant of harsh winters, good carcass quality |
| Dorper | White with black face and neck area or white only, can be horned, medium size, Originates in South Africa, Mothering ability, Rapid growth, Adaptability, World desired sheep skin– called cape glovers |
| Dorset | White with open faces, horned, medium size, originates in England, Introduced to the US in 1860, Hardy, Adaptable, Prolific, Good mothers, Lambing ease, Most popular white face breed in US |
| Finnsheep | White with bald face and white legs, polled, medium size, originates in Finland, Introduced to the US in 1968, Prolific, fast growth |
| Hampshire | White with black legs and dark face, polled, large size, originates in England, Introduced to the US in 1840, Soundness, Feed conversion, Fast growth |
| Jacob | White with black spots, four black distinctive horns, Small to medium size, originates in England, Introduced to the US in the early 1900s, Lambing ease, Resistant to parasites, not good in extreme temperatures, Hoof problems, Weak flocking behavior, used as guard animals, named after Jacob, the first person recorded in the bible to practice selective breeding of livestock |
| Katahadin | St. Croix, Southdown, Hampshire, Suffolk cross, White to brown pattern variation with long fine hair in chest area, polled, Medium to large size, developed in Maine, Introduced to the US in 1976, Adaptable, Resistant to parasites, Mothering ability, Moderate flocking behavior, Breed named after Mt. Katahdin– the highest mountain in Maine |
| Lincoln | White, black or grey with long locks of wool, polled, Medium to large size, Originates in England, Introduced to the US in the 1800s, Average prolificacy, Muscular carcass, Breed has the longest fleece in the world |
| Montadale | Columbia and cheviot cross, White with bare legs and open face, black nostrils and hooves; polled, medium size, Developed in US during the 1940s, Strong maternal traits, Strong lambs, Rapid growth, Lean carcasses |
| Oxford | White with dark face and legs, polled, large size, originates in England, Introduced to US in 1846, Docile, Easy lambing, Early maturity, Largest of the down breeds |
| Rambouillet | White with open face, horned, Medium to large size, originates in France, Introduced to US in 1840, Adaptable, Hardy, Breed developed on Louis XVI's farm |
| Romanov | Grey or tan with black legs and faces, sometimes has a white crest on head; polled, Medium to large size, originates in Russia, Introduced to US in 1980s, Early puberty, no specific breeding season, Low birth mortality, Known for quadruplets, quintuplets and sextuplets |

| Shetland | Varied coloration with long wool, black face and legs; horned, Small to medium size, Originates in Scotland, Introduced to US in 1986, Tails don't need docking– fluke shaped, good mothers, Lambing ease, Slow maturity, Smallest of British sheep breeds |
|---|---|
| Shropshire | White to straw with black face and feet, polled, medium size, originates in England, Introduced to US in 1855, Adaptable, Longevity, Prolific, Named the "farm flock favorite" |
| South African Merino | White with open face, polled, Medium to large size, Originates in South Africa, High fertility, Wool ideal for sportswear because it absorbs unpleasant odors |
| Southdown | Gray to brown with wool on face and legs, polled, Small to medium size, Originates in England, Introduced to US in 1824, Early maturing, Lambing ease, Adaptable to wet climates, oldest breed of the down sheep |
| St. Croix | Mainly white but can be brown, tan or black; polled, medium size, Originates in Caribbean, Introduced to US in 1975, Excellent foragers, High fertility, Parasite resistant, Adaptable, Classified as a rare breed |
| Suffolk | White with black head, legs and hooves; polled, large size, originates in England, Introduced to US in 1888, Hardy, Great mothers, Spider lamb syndrome common breed, The University of Idaho played a major part in advancing the breed in western states |
| Targhee | Ramboulliet, Lincoln and Corriedale cross, Light brown to white with bald face, polled, large size, Developed in Idaho, Introduced to US in 1930s, Long breeding season, Mothering ability, Popular in South Dakota |
| Texel | White and brown with bald face or legs, black nose and hooves; polled, medium size, Developed in Netherlands, Introduced to US in 1985, Muscle development, Feed efficiency, Leanness, Fast growth, Breed broke the world record for sheep sales being sold at $231,000 in Scotland in 2009 |
| Tunis | White or cream with copper-red legs and face, polled, medium size, Originated from North Africa and Middle East area, Introduced to US in 1799, Disease resistance, Tolerant, Feed efficiency, Extended breeding season, Excellent mothers, classified as rare by the American livestock Breeds Conservancy, Increasing popularity in Eastern states |

# American Royal National 4-H Retail Meat Identification Codes

| Beef Primal | Retail Cut Name | Cookery Method | Specie | Primal | Name | Cookery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brisket | Corned | Moist | B | B | 89 | M |
| | Flat Half, Bnls | Moist | B | B | 15 | M |
| | Whole, Bnls | Moist | B | B | 10 | M |
| Chuck | 7-bone Pot-Roast | Moist | B | C | 26 | M |
| | Arm Pot-Roast | Moist | B | C | 03 | M |
| | Arm Pot-Roast, Bnls | Moist | B | C | 04 | M |
| | Blade Roast | Moist | B | C | 06 | M |
| | Eye Roast, Bnls | Dry/Moist | B | C | 13 | D/M |
| | Eye Steak, Bnls | Dry | B | C | 45 | D |
| | Mock Tender Roast | Moist | B | C | 20 | M |
| | Mock Tender Steak | Moist | B | C | 48 | M |
| | Petite Tender | Dry | B | C | 21 | D |
| | Shoulder Pot Roast (Bnls) | Dry/Moist | B | C | 29 | D/M |
| | Top Blade Steak (Flat Iron) | Dry | B | C | 58 | D |
| Flank | Flank Steak | Dry/Moist | B | D | 47 | D/M |
| Loin | Porterhouse Steak | Dry | B | F | 49 | D |
| | T-bone Steak | Dry | B | F | 55 | D |
| | Tenderloin Roast | Dry | B | F | 34 | D |
| | Tenderloin Steak | Dry | B | F | 56 | D |
| | Top Loin Steak | Dry | B | F | 59 | D |
| | Top Loin Steak, Bnls | Dry | B | F | 60 | D |
| | Top Sirloin Cap Steak, Bnls | Dry | B | F | 64 | D |
| | Top Sirloin Steak, Bnls Cap Off | Dry | B | F | 63 | D |
| | Top Sirloin Steak, Bnls | Dry | B | F | 62 | D |
| | Tri Tip Roast | Dry | B | F | 40 | D |
| Plate | Short Ribs | Moist | B | G | 28 | M |
| | Skirt Steak, Bnls | D/M | B | G | 54 | D/M |
| Rib | Rib Roast | Dry | B | H | 22 | D |
| | Ribeye Roast, Bnls | Dry | B | H | 13 | D |
| | Ribeye Steak, Bnls | Dry | B | H | 45 | D |
| | Ribeye Steak, Lip-On | Dry | B | H | 50 | D |
| Round | Bottom Round Roast | Dry/Moist | B | I | 08 | D/M |
| | Bottom Round Rump Roast | Dry/Moist | B | I | 09 | D/M |
| | Bottom Round Steak | Moist | B | I | 43 | M |
| | Eye Round Roast | Dry/Moist | B | I | 14 | D/M |
| | Eye Round Steak | Dry/Moist | B | I | 46 | D/M |
| | Round Steak | Moist | B | I | 51 | M |
| | Round Steak, Bnls | Moist | B | I | 52 | M |
| | Tip Roast - Cap Off | Dry/Moist | B | I | 36 | D/M |
| | Tip Steak - Cap Off | Dry | B | I | 57 | D |
| | Top Round Roast | Dry | B | I | 39 | D |
| | Top Round Steak | Dry | B | I | 61 | D |
| Various | Beef for Stew | Moist | B | N | 82 | M |
| | Cubed Steak | Dry/Moist | B | N | 83 | D/M |
| | Ground Beef | Dry | B | N | 84 | D |

| Pork Primal | Retail Cut Name | Cookery Method | Specie | Primal | Name | Cookery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ham/Leg | Pork Fresh Ham Center Slice | Dry/Moist | P | E | 44 | D/M |
| | Pork Fresh Ham Rump Portion | Dry/Moist | P | E | 25 | D/M |
| | Pork Fresh Ham Shank Portion | Dry/Moist | P | E | 27 | D/M |
| | Smoked Ham, Bnls | Dry | P | E | 91 | D |
| | Smoked Ham, Center Slice | Dry | P | E | 90 | D |
| | Smoked Ham, Rump Portion | Dry | P | E | 96 | D |
| | Smoked Ham, Shank Portion | Dry | P | E | 97 | D |
| | Tip Roast, Bnls | Dry | P | E | 35 | D |
| | Top Roast, Bnls | Dry | P | E | 38 | D |
| Loin | Back Ribs | Dry/Moist | P | F | 05 | D/M |
| | Blade Chops | Dry/Moist | P | F | 66 | D/M |
| | Blade Chops, Bnls | Dry/Moist | P | F | 67 | D/M |
| | Blade Roast | Dry/Moist | P | F | 06 | D/M |
| | Butterflied Chops Bnls | Dry | P | F | 68 | D |
| | Center Loin Roast | Dry | P | F | 11 | D |
| | Center Rib Roast | Dry | P | F | 12 | D |
| | Loin Chops | Dry | P | F | 70 | D |
| | Rib Chops | Dry | P | F | 71 | D |
| | Sirloin Chops | Dry | P | F | 73 | D |
| | Sirloin Cutlets | Dry | P | F | 53 | D |
| | Sirloin Roast | Dry | P | F | 30 | D |
| | Smoked Pork Loin Chop | Dry | P | F | 93 | D |
| | Smoked Pork Loin Rib Chop | Dry | P | F | 95 | D |
| | Tenderloin, Whole | Dry | P | F | 34 | D |
| | Top Loin Chops | Dry | P | F | 74 | D |
| | Top Loin Chops, Bnls | Dry | P | F | 75 | D |
| | Top Loin Roast, Bnls | Dry | P | F | 37 | D |
| Shoulder | Arm Picnic, Whole | Dry/Moist | P | J | 02 | D/M |
| | Arm Roast | Dry/Moist | P | J | 03 | D/M |
| | Arm Steak | Dry/Moist | P | J | 41 | D/M |
| | Blade Boston Roast | Dry/Moist | P | J | 07 | D/M |
| | Blade Steak | Dry/Moist | P | J | 42 | D/M |
| | Smoked Picnic, Whole | Dry/Moist | P | J | 94 | D/M |
| Side/Belly | Slab Bacon | Dry | P | K | 98 | D |
| | Sliced Bacon | Dry | P | K | 99 | D |
| | Fresh Side | Moist | P | K | 17 | M |
| Spareribs | Pork Spareribs | Dry/Moist | P | L | 32 | D/M |
| Various | Country Style Ribs | Dry/Moist | P | N | 69 | D/M |
| | Ground Pork | Dry | P | N | 85 | D |
| | Hock | Moist | P | N | 86 | M |
| | Pork Cubed Steak | Dry/Moist | P | N | 83 | D/M |
| | Pork Sausage Links | Dry | P | N | 87 | D |
| | Sausage | Dry | P | N | 87 | D |
| | Smoked Pork Hock | Moist | P | N | 92 | M |

| Variety Meats | Retail Cut Name | Cookery Method | Specie | Primal | Name | Cookery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Heart | Dry/Moist | B | M | 76 | D/M |
| | Heart | Dry/Moist | L | M | 76 | D/M |
| | Heart | Dry/Moist | P | M | 76 | D/M |
| | Kidney | Dry/Moist | B | M | 77 | D/M |
| | Kidney | Dry/Moist | L | M | 77 | D/M |
| | Kidney | Dry/Moist | P | M | 77 | D/M |
| | Liver | Dry/Moist | B | M | 78 | D/M |
| | Liver | Dry/Moist | L | M | 78 | D/M |
| | Liver | Dry/Moist | P | M | 78 | D/M |
| | Oxtail | Moist | B | M | 79 | M |
| | Tongue | Dry/Moist | B | M | 80 | D/M |
| | Tongue | Dry/Moist | L | M | 80 | D/M |
| | Tongue | Dry/Moist | P | M | 80 | D/M |
| | Tripe | Moist | B | M | 81 | M |

| Lamb Primal | Retail Cut Name | Cookery Method | Specie | Primal | Name | Cookery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breast | Ribs (Denver Style) | Dry/Moist | L | A | 24 | D/M |
| Leg | American Style Roast | Dry | L | E | 01 | D |
| | Center Slice | Dry | L | E | 44 | D |
| | Frenched Style Roast | Dry | L | E | 16 | D |
| | Leg Roast, Bnls | Dry | L | E | 18 | D |
| | Sirloin Chops | Dry | L | E | 73 | D |
| | Sirloin Half | Dry | L | E | 31 | D |
| Loin | Loin Chops | Dry | L | F | 70 | D |
| | Loin Roast | Dry | L | F | 19 | D |
| Rib | Rib Chops | Dry | L | H | 71 | D |
| | Rib Chops Frenched | Dry | L | H | 72 | D |
| | Rib Roast | Dry | L | H | 22 | D |
| | Rib Roast, Frenched | Dry | L | H | 23 | D |
| Shoulder | Arm Chops | Dry/Moist | L | J | 65 | D/M |
| | Blade Chops | Dry/Moist | L | J | 66 | D/M |
| | Square Cut | Dry/Moist | L | J | 33 | D/M |
| Various | Shank | Moist | L | N | 88 | M |

## Feedstuffs Identification Guide 2025-2026

*Note: Most questions in the feed identification section will be selected from this list. However, the contest committee reserves the right to utilize feedstuffs not listed here for the contest.*

| Feed Name | Class |
|---|---|
| Alfalfa Cubes | Protein |
| Alfalfa, Dehydrated | Protein |
| Barley, Rolled | Energy |
| Beet Pulp, Dried | Energy |
| Canola Meal | Protein |
| Copper Sulfate | Mineral |
| Corn, Cracked | Energy |
| Corn, Ground | Energy |
| Corn, Steam Flaked | Energy |
| Corn, Whole | Energy |
| Cottonseed Hulls | Energy |
| Cottonseed Meal | Protein |
| Cottonseed, Whole | Protein or Energy |
| Dicalcium Phosphate | Mineral |
| Dried Distillers Grain | Energy |
| Feather Meal | Protein |
| Fish Meal | Protein |
| Limestone | Mineral |
| Milo, Ground | Energy |
| Milo, Whole | Energy |
| Molasses, Dried | Energy |
| Molasses, Liquid | Energy |
| Oats, Rolled | Energy |
| Oats, Whole | Energy |
| Peanut Meal | Protein |
| Range Cubes | Protein or Energy |
| Rice Hulls | Energy |
| Rye, Whole | Energy |
| Soybean Hulls | Energy |
| Soybean Meal | Protein |
| Soybeans, Whole | Protein |
| Sunflower Meal | Protein |
| Trace-Mineral | Mineral |
| Urea | Protein |
| Wheat, Whole | Energy |
| Wheat Middlings | Energy |
| Whey, Dried | Protein |
| White Salt | Mineral |

**Team Exercise Examples**

Note: The following are examples of team exercises. Actual scenarios may vary from these examples.

## Beef Performance & Marketing Example

Score_____                                          Team Number _____

### National 4-H Livestock Skillathon Contest
#### Evaluation of Performance and Marketing Information

**Directions:** Your challenge is to determine which bid to use to receive the most total dollars for each pen of cattle. Also answer the designated questions. _**Bids can only be used once.**_



Pen 1: Straight bred Simmental cattle, spring born. On feed for 275 days. Diet consists of 62% high moisture corn, 28% wet gluten, 10% protein supplement on a dry matter basis. Vitamin E: 400 IU for the last 120 days. Implanted once with Compudose. Estimated Average Harvest Weight: 850 pounds. Dressing percent was 61%.



Pen 2:
Straight bred Dairy cattle (Holsteins, and Brown Swiss), various birthdates. On feed for 300 days. Diet consists of 62% high moisture corn, 28% wet gluten, 10% protein supplement on a dry matter basis. Vitamin E: 400 IU for the last 120 days. Implanted once with Compudose. Estimated Average Harvest Weight: 850 pounds. Dressing percent of 59%.

Pen 3:

Straight bred Limousin cattle, spring born. On feed for 150 days. Diet consists of 62% high moisture corn, 28% wet gluten, 10% protein supplement on a dry matter basis. Vitamin E: 400 IU for the last 120 days. Estimated Average Harvest Weight: 650 pounds.

You have been offered 4 bids for each of the 3 pens of cattle. The bids are:

**Bid A:** Live cattle price of $70/cwt. Weighed at the local elevator with a 3% pencil shrink. You pay the trucking.

**Bid B:** In the meat bid of $1.14 per pound of dressed weight for the Laura's Lean program. You stand the condemned cattle. You pay the trucking.

**Bid C:** Base price of $130/cwt of carcass weight, with the following premiums and discounts (per 100 pounds of carcass weight). You stand the condemned cattle. The buyer pays trucking.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prime | $+35 | | Less than YG 1 | $25 |
| Choice | $+30 | | Yield Grade 1 | $15 |
| Select | $0 | | Yield Grade 2 | $0 |
| Standard | -$5 | | Yield Grade 3 | -$5 |
| Dark Cutters | -$30 | | Yield Grade 4 | -$15 |
| | | Carcass weights | over 800 pounds | -$15 |
| | | | Under 550 pounds | -$20 |

**Bid D:** Base price of $138/cwt of carcass weight, with the following premiums and discounts (per 100 pounds of carcass weight). You stand the condemned cattle. The buyer pays half of the trucking.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prime | $10 | | Yield Grade 1 | $7 |
| Choice (Ave. & High) | $4 | | Yield Grade 2 | $3 |
| CAB | $7 | | Yield Grade 3 | $0 |
| (Black Hide, Ave & High Choice) | | | Yield Grade 4 | -$20 |
| Select | -$8 | | | |
| No rolls | -$12 | | Over 951 pounds | -$20 |
| Standards & Dark Cutters | -$30 | | Under 550 pounds | -$20 |

**Pen Number 1 (Simmental) Sold on Bid** _____

**Pen Number 2 (Dairy) Sold on Bid** _____

**Pen Number 3 (Limousin) sold on Bid** _____

**Questions based on the Simmental Pen:  Additional information.  You are feeding a group of 500 steers and weighed 525 pounds at the beginning and cost $600/head.  During the feed trial they consumed 1300 tons of feed which had an average cost of $155 per ton.  The total cost of other expenses were $14 per head.  Calculate the following measures.**

1.  **To the nearest tenth, what was the average daily gain** _____**lb./day for the pen?**

2.  **To the nearest tenth, what was the feed conversion on this pen?** _____

3.  **To the nearest hundredth, what was the total feed cost per head $**_____**/head**

4.  **To the nearest hundredth, what was the average daily feed cost per head $**_____**/head**

5.  **To the nearest hundredth, what was the total feed cost per pound of gain $**_____**/lb.**

**You have 2 minutes as a team to tell the station monitor why you selected your Bid choice for each plan.**

## EPD Keep/Cull Scenario

## KEEP/CULL SUFFOLK EWES

**SCENARIO:** Suffolk breeder who keeps the superior females for replacements and sells commercial rams to be used on whiteface ewes. Feed and labor are above average.

| No. | Date Lambed | 90 - Day Wt. FEPD | Maternal Pounds Weaned FEPD | Maternal Lambs Born FEPD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1/27/19 | -3.0 | +0.9 | +0.05 |
| 2 | 1/31/19 | +3.4 | +1.1 | +0.06 |
| 3 | 1/31/19 | +4.3 | +1.8 | +0.08 |
| 4 | 1/31/19 | +3.1 | +1.8 | +0.08 |
| 5 | 2/03/19 | +0.5 | 0.0 | -0.01 |
| 6 | 2/06/19 | +0.1 | -0.3 | -0.03 |
| 7 | 2/15/19 | +2.8 | +1.3 | +0.05 |
| 8 | 3/03/19 | +2.3 | +0.8 | +0.02 |

You will have 10 minutes to agree on your placing as a team and 2 minutes to present your reasons as a team.

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

# Team Feeding & Nutrition Example

### National 4-H Livestock Skillathon Contest
### Nutrition Station:  Team Activity

TEAM:_____

**Your Team Tasks:**

A.     Identify the following feeds and whether they are considered a  forage/roughage, (F) concentrate (C), protein supplement (P) or vitamin/mineral (M).        (20 points)

**Feed Identification:**

| Number | Feed Name | Description (F,C, P, or M) |
|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |

**Feed Analysis & Pricing Information:**

| Feed Number | Dry Matter | %CP | %TDN | Price |
|-------------|-----------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | 0.89 | 18.0 | 65 | $150/Ton |
| 2 | 0.89 | 7.5 | 60 | $75/Ton |
| 3 | 0.85 | 5.0 | 59 | $15/Ton |
| 4 | 0.33 | 8.0 | 67 | $28/Ton |
| 5 | 0.87 | 8.0 | 89 | |
| 6 | 0.89 | 13.3 | 77 | |
| 7 | 0.90 | 48.7 | 83 | |
| 8 | 0.30 | 29.5 | 112 | |
| 9 | 0.91 | 0.0 | 0 | |
| 10 | 0.97 | 0.0 | 0 | |

## B. Ration Mixing:
**Team Feeding Scenario:**
You have 200 lb ewes that are in late gestation, currently in average condition and from which you expect approximately a 180% lamb crop. Select appropriate feeds from those above, weigh out the correct amount (as-fed basis) of each feed for **a complete diet for one day that will meet one ewe's TDN, protein and dry matter intake needs.**

- Assume that mineral needs will be met and balanced appropriately, so do not select any minerals for ingredients.
- Assume that you will be feeding at least some grain due to the limited rumen capacity of the late gestation ewe.
- Consider the overall cost of the ration.
- The table provides room for up to four ingredients. It may or may not be necessary to use four different ingredients.

When finished with the ration, your team will be expected to provide a brief explanation to judges regarding:

- the feeds you selected
- whether the ration meets the animal's needs
- if there could be any improvements or changes made in your ration
- how the cost of the ration compares to other potential rations
- other information you deem appropriate.

| Name of Ingredient | DRY MATTER BASIS | | | AS-FED BASIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lbs of **Dry Matter** of this ingredient in ration | Lbs of **CP** provided by this ingredient | Lbs of **TDN** provided by this ingredient | Lbs of Ingredient to Feed |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Totals from all Ingredients | | | | |
| Ewe Nutrient Requirements | | | | |
| Difference between provided and required nutrients | | | | |

Scoring for this section:  80 points based on the following:
20 points for selection of appropriate ingredients
20 points for approximate correct amounts
40 points for check that ration meets nutrient needs and oral explanation

Revised: August 2025

| Ewe Nutrient Requirements | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ewe Wt. | TDN (Lbs/day) | CP (Lbs/day) | Ca | P |
| Maint. | 110 | 1.2 | 0.21 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| | 132 | 1.3 | 0.23 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| | 154 | 1.5 | 0.25 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| | 176 | 1.6 | 0.27 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| | 198 | 1.7 | 0.29 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| | | | | | |
| Flush- | 110 | 2.1 | 0.33 | 5.3 | 2.6 |
| ing | 132 | 2.2 | 0.34 | 5.5 | 2.9 |
| | 154 | 2.3 | 0.36 | 5.7 | 3.2 |
| | 176 | 2.5 | 0.38 | 5.9 | 3.6 |
| | 198 | 2.6 | 0.39 | 6.1 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | |
| Early Gest. | 110 | 1.5 | 0.25 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| | 132 | 1.6 | 0.27 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| | 154 | 1.7 | 0.29 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| | 176 | 1.8 | 0.31 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| | 198 | 1.9 | 0.33 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| | | | | | |
| Late Gest | 110 | 2.1 | 0.38 | 5.9 | 3.4 |
| lo lamb | 132 | 2.2 | 0.40 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| crop | 154 | 2.3 | 0.42 | 6.2 | 4.5 |
| (< 130 - 150%) | 176 | 2.4 | 0.44 | 6.3 | 5.1 |
| | 198 | 2.5 | 0.47 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| | | | | | |
| L. Gest | 110 | 2.4 | 0.43 | 6.2 | 3.4 |
| hi lamb | 132 | 2.6 | 0.45 | 6.9 | 4.0 |
| crop | 154 | 2.8 | 0.47 | 7.6 | 4.5 |
| (175 - 225%) | 176 | 2.9 | 0.49 | 8.3 | 5.1 |
| | 198 | 3.0 | 0.51 | 8.9 | 5.7 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Lactating | 110 | 3.0 | 0.67 | 8.9 | 6.1 |
| singles | 132 | 3.3 | 0.70 | 9.1 | 6.6 |
| | 154 | 3.6 | 0.73 | 9.3 | 7.0 |
| | 176 | 3.7 | 0.76 | 9.5 | 7.4 |
| | 198 | 3.8 | 0.78 | 9.6 | 7.8 |
| | | | | | |
| Lactating | 110 | 3.4 | 0.86 | 10.5 | 7.3 |
| twins | 132 | 3.7 | 0.89 | 10.7 | 7.7 |
| | 154 | 4.0 | 0.92 | 11.0 | 8.1 |
| | 176 | 4.3 | 0.96 | 11.2 | 8.6 |
| | 198 | 4.6 | 0.99 | 11.4 | 9.0 |

Revised: August 2025

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

State_____

**4-H Livestock Skillathon**
**Quality Assurance Exercise – Team**

1) With the information provided below, complete the table and answer the following questions:

| Scrapie Tag Number | Today's Weight | Initial Weight 110 Days Ago | Gain | ADG |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lamb 1:____1706_____ | ____104____ | 49 lbs. | _____ | _____ |
| Lamb 2:____1410_____ | ____118____ | 61 lbs. | _____ | _____ |
| Lamb 3:____1806_____ | ____103____ | 57 lbs. | _____ | _____ |
| Lamb 4:____2052_____ | ____102____ | 50 lbs. | _____ | _____ |

Group ADG Average:_____

2) If Lamb #4 was wormy, how much of the Cydectin product would you need to administer?

3) You notice lamb #2 limping. After discovering it has foot rot, you decide to treat him. Choose the appropriate product, knowing how much your lamb weighs, how much product would you administer?

What route of administration would you use?

Using today's date, what is the earliest you could market this lamb?

4) You notice that lamb 1706 has developed a cough and is running a temperature of 104°F.

Is this a normal body temperature for a sheep?

From the labels provided select the appropriate antibiotic to treat a respiratory infection in sheep and list it below.

What is the correct dosage and route of administration for this animal?

What is the cost of treatment for this animal?

**State 4-H Roundup Livestock Skillathon Contest**

**Team Presentation Scoring Rubric**

The following is the scoring rubric for the Team Presentation portion of the contest. Below it are points to be considered for each criteria of the rubric.

| Team Criteria | Points | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organization of Presentation | 1 - 5 | | |
| Explanation of Answers and Reasoning | 1 - 15 | | |
| Use of Relevant Examples or Details to justify decision? | 1 - 15 | | |
| Agricultural Industry Knowledge and Skill | 1 - 10 | | |
| Equal Presentation by Team Members | 1 - 5 | | |

**50 Total Points**

1.  Does it flow? Is it too choppy and hard to understand?
2.  Can they explain their answers and justify their decision? (Why did they keep or cull?)
3.  Do they use the numbers and information given in their justification? (EPD, ADG, whatever the scenario calls for)
4.  Can they relate back to the industry? Does it sound like they understand why this is practical or the impacts of their decisions?
5.  Did all the team members share an equal amount of the presentation or did someone dominate the presentation?