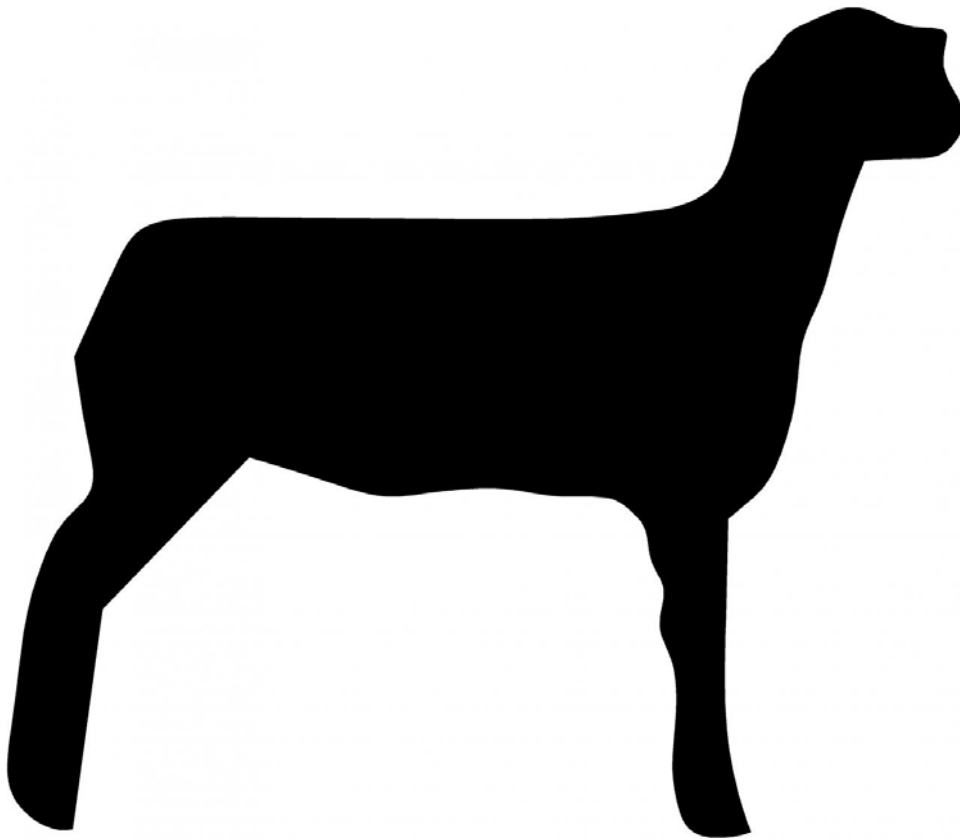


SHEEP



**Livestock Project Information &
Skillathon Study Packet**

2018 Sheep Project Requirement Guide

Project Information

Please note that project information can change. Members are responsible for reading correspondence including newsletters and letters.

❖ **Project Book:**

- Your book will consist of a packet. The book guidelines for completion are reflected by the score sheet in the front cover. A new book must be completed each year. Members can purchase the book for \$2.00 from their club advisor, or download the book and print it for free at <http://vanwert.osu.edu>.
- Resource Guides are a one-time purchase for projects. Members should plan on purchasing this guide for reference and to study for skillathon.

❖ **Quality Assurance:**

- Quality Assurance is a state required training program for any 4-H or FFA member who is exhibiting market livestock at the Jr. Fair.
- **Dates for 2018 Include:** Sunday, March 4 starting at 2:00pm, Thursday, May 31 starting at 7:00pm at the Jr. Fair Building. Rabbit Quality Assurance will be Saturday, April 21 starting at 9:00am in the Jr. Fair Building.
- **Test Out:** Members eligible for test out it will be offered starting at 1 hour prior to the beginning at the Jr. Fair Building. Test out is offered to youth 12-14 or 15-18 as of January 1 of the current year. Youth who need special accommodations for testing should contact the Extension Office for details.
- Quality Assurance Certification **MUST** be completed no later than **June 10, 2018**. Failure to complete will result in disqualification from the Jr. Fair for 2018.

❖ **Possession Deadline:**

- June 1 of current year.

❖ **Mandatory Tagging/Weigh-In Date**

- Maximum of 5 market lambs and 5 performance lambs may be weighed and identified on June 2, 2018 at the Van Wert County Fairgrounds along with completed scrapie identification and owner/exhibitor statement. Paper will be mailed with information and copies will be available the day of tagging/weigh in. Family tagging is permitted, but only 5 total animals are allowed per exhibitor.
- Fair weigh in for market animals only is Wednesday, August 29, 2018 from 12:00noon-1:00pm

❖ **Book & Interview Judging:**

- Judging will be completed on Monday, July 30th, 2018 from 3:00pm-7:00pm at the Jr. Fair Building on the Fairgrounds. Times are scheduled by appointment. Full information on judging and expectations are Included in this packet and titled "Judging Day Information".



- Members who do not complete their judging at this time will need to have their Advisor submit their Project Book Grade and Interview Grade and plan to attend a makeup session for their Skillathon for completion. Make up grades from advisors are due no later than Friday, August 10, 2018.

❖ **Exhibit Limit:**

- Limit of two (2) entries per exhibitor in each class. See fair book for age guidelines and classes.

❖ **Fair Entry Deadline**

- You will be able to enter your projects for exhibition at the Fair. Please note that the entry deadline is August 4, 2018. Entries are made through a website and information will be mailed directly to your home.
- During the summer months, a livestock newsletter will be sent out with tips, suggestions, and information regarding what to expect at the Jr. Fair. This will serve as a guide to Fair preparation and what to expect the week of fair.

❖ **Weight/Age/Breed Requirements:**

- Suggested market lamb weigh in 120-140lbs dependent on frame size.
- Suggested age is born after January 1 and before end of March.

❖ **Health Requirements:**

- Scrapies tag or legible tattoo must be on animal at June weigh in.
- Health papers not required unless animal originated from or was shown out-of-state.
- Completed DUNF at the time of weigh in/arrival at the Jr. Fair for Market animals.

2018 Livestock Project Judging Day Information

Age divisions for judging are as follows: (Your age as of January 1 of the current year)

- Juniors 8-10
- Intermediate 11-13
- Senior 14-18

Station 1: Project Book 20 points

Present your completed 2018 Livestock Project Book to the judge. The judge will review your records and completed project book. Point values for each section are included in the front of your project book. Judges will award points for degree in which the book is completed. The entire book (with exception of any bonus sections) must be completed. Age/experience will be taken into consideration when giving points.

Station 2: Interview Station 20 points

You will have an interview for the project you are exhibiting. You will be asked questions based on your experience level. You will earn points for each correct question. Sample interview questions are included with this guide. All questions are based from your project books and the Resource Handbook or are general "Tell me about your animal" questions.

Station 3: Quality Assurance 20 points

Information for this station will be based on 2018 Good Production Practices #4 or #5. Youth will be asked to answer questions about a Medication Label or Feed Label. This information will be/was covered in Quality Assurance Sessions and those who have tested out should study accordingly.

Station 4: Skillathon – Year A 20 points

Parts of the Animal: Using your resource book and/or printed packet study the parts of the animal. Note that for full points Juniors will only need to get $\frac{1}{4}$ correct, Intermediate will need to get $\frac{1}{2}$ and Seniors will need to get $\frac{3}{4}$ correct.

Station 5: Skillathon – Year A 20 points

Terminology: Matching worksheet to be provided the day of skillathon to fill out. Please note that the key can be downloaded online and terms can be located in your resource book. Please note that poultry will need to utilize their key as necessary due to lack of resource book at this time.

Total Grade is out of 100 points. Incomplete grades are not eligible for exhibition in the Jr. Fair. Other grades can be salvaged if you take the time to contact the office. It is YOUR responsibility to fix your grades, not the Extension Office's responsibility.

A: 100-80	B: 79-60	C: 59-40	I: 39 and Under
------------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------------

Please note that accommodations can and will be made for those youth who need and qualify for them. For more information on filling out a "Winning 4-H Plan", please contact Heather at the Extension Office for details!

EVERYONE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SUCCEED WITH PROPER PLANNING!



Breeding Livestock Record Book & Interview Scoring

Name:		As of Jan 1 of Current Year Junior: 8-10 Intermediate 11-13 Senior 14-18
Club:		
Page	Section	Breeding Project Point Value
Cover	Youth Information	1
4	Youth Agreement – must have parent signature for full points	1
5	The Care That You Provide Your Animal	1
6	Goals and Accomplishments	2
7	Miscellaneous Expenses	1
8	Feed Record Summary	2
9	Feed Tag	1
10-11	Project Animal Inventory	3
12	Photo	1
13-14	Treatment Record (write N/A if no treatment given to receive points)	1
15	Pedigree Record	1
16-20	Breeding Records (optional for extra credit 2pts)	
21	Profit or Loss Statement	2
22-23	Assuring Quality Care for Animals	1
24	Project Summary	2
	Station #1: Project Book Score	20
	Station #2: Interview	20
	Station #3: Quality Assurance	20
	Station #4: Skillathon A	20
	Station #5: Skillathon B	20
	Total Points Available	100

Market Livestock Record Book & Interview Scoring

Name:		As of Jan 1 of Current Year Junior: 8-10 Intermediate 11-13 Senior 14-18
Club:		
Page	Section	Market Project Point Value
Cover	Youth Information	1
4	Youth Agreement – must have parent signature for full points	1
5	The Care That You Provide Your Animal	1
6	Goals and Accomplishments	3
7	Project Animal Information	1
8	Misc. Expenses	1
10	Feed Tag	1
11	Feed Record Summary	2
12	Photo	1
13	Treatment Record (write N/A if no treatment given to receive points)	1
14	Rate of Gain	1
15	Closing Animal Roster	1
16	Profit Loss Statement	1
17	<i>Buyer Letter Addresses (optional for extra credit 1pts)</i>	
18	<i>Sample Letter to a buyer or an award donor (optional for extra credit 2pts)</i>	
20	Assuring Quality Care for Animals	1
21	Project Summary	3
	Station #1: Project Book Score	20
	Station #2: Interview	20
	Station #3: Quality Assurance	20
	Station #4: Skillathon A	20
	Station #5: Skillathon B	20
	Total Points Available	100

198 Market Lamb

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What kind of lamb(s) are you taking for your project? Where did you get it/them? How old was it?
Answers will vary. Information could include the breed of lamb(s), size, quality, age, breeder, and etc. (Chapter 2)
2. What are two of the biggest expenses you have had in your lamb project?
Should mention items such as purchase price, feed, and health-related costs.
3. Where do you keep your lamb(s)? Describe it for me. (Area size, feeding/watering set up, sanitation, etc.)
Housing should include an area where the lambs can exercise, as well as some type of shelter from heat and wetness. Should be fed in a trough, not on the ground, have free access to water at all times, and be kept clean. (page 21)
4. What is “docking”? How were your lambs docked? Did you get to help?
“Docking” is removal of the tail. It may be done by cutting with a knife; emasculatome (Burdizzo) or emasculator; or elastrator and elastrator band (using a band around the tail to cut off circulation). Beginners may not have done docking themselves, but should know what it is and one method. (pages 41-46)
5. What did you feed your lamb(s)? How much?
Response should include some type of grain mixture (possibly including corn, oats, soybean or linseed meal, salt and minerals), hay and water. Amounts vary. Many may be “creep feeding” and giving lambs all they will eat. Key is that they have some ideas how much. (page 50)
6. What is a parasite? How can you prevent or treat your lamb for parasites? Did you have to treat your lamb(s)?
A parasite is a living thing that lives off of another living thing (i.e., internal—worms, external—ticks and lice). Lambs may be treated by dipping or treating with a powder or spray. (page 68)
7. How will you get your lamb ready for the show?
Answers will vary but could include washing, trimming feet, training lamb to stand squarely, shearing, and possibly “blocking” (card and clip wool to shape). (pages 92-93)



198 Market Lamb

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

- When selecting your lambs, name two or three things you were looking for?
Selection criteria should include things like frame size, muscling, weight, healthiness. Should reflect that 4-H member was actively involved in selection. (Chapter 2)
- What did you feed your lamb(s)? What kind of feeding set-up did you use?
Response should include some type of concentrate (grains such as corn, oats, soybean meal) and roughage (hay, pasture, alfalfa pellets), as well as unlimited supply of clean water. Feeding should be done in troughs or racks that are cleaned regularly. (page 21)
- What is “drenching”? Did you “drench” your lamb(s)? How did you do it? What did you use?
“Drenching” is treating sheep for internal parasites with an oral dose of a deworming medicine. Response should include information on method used (liquid drench vs. bolus), how many times or how often done (once per month from June 1 to fair is recommended), and possibly name of product used (ex., Tramisol). (page 24)
- Explain to me how you would go about handling your lamb, (catching and leading it).
Should include information such as never grab or hold by the fleece, place left hand on jaw under throat, right hand on dock to move any distance, behind head for a little movements. To catch your lamb, grab its hind flank. (page 23)
- How will you prepare your lamb for show? What kinds of equipment will you use?
Response should include washing, trimming feet, blocking, training lamb to stand squarely and lead. Equipment might include bucket, soap, rags, curry comb, shears, wool card, hoof trimmers, blocking stand, etc. (pages 92-95)
- If you take a lamb next year, what might you do differently based on this year’s experience?
Answers will vary.
- What kinds of problems, if any, did you have with your project this year?
Have them describe one and explain how they handled it.
- When giving your lamb an injection, where is the proper place to give it and why? How do you know if you should give it SQ, IM, IV, O, PO, or MF?
In the neck of the lamb, to not damage muscles (meat cuts) that are of high value. Give the injection according to label instructions (page 148)
- Why is it important that each lamb be permanently identified with a unique number from other sheep in the herd?
This enables good record keeping from which you can measure your progress. For example, you will need the identification number to record your lamb weights and medication treatments in your project book. (page 31)



198 Market Lamb

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. You've been taking the market lamb project for a while now. Tell me, how has your project grown or changed from year to year? (How has past experiences affected what you have done this year?)
Answers will vary. Listen for experiences/ideas that reflect that the member has learned from experience and applied that knowledge to improve his/her project. Might include growth in project size, changes in housing, health care, management practices, and selection.
2. "Yield grade," the expected yield of boneless, closely trimmed retail cuts, affects the carcass value more than anything else. What is one major factor that determines your lamb's yield grade?
The amount of external fat plays the primary role in determining yield grade. As the amount of external fat increases, the percent of retail cuts decreases, with yield grade moving closer to 5 (the lowest yield grade). (page 73)
3. Because feed is costly, we want lambs to grow and gain weight quickly and efficiently. What are two or three things that might affect how fast a lamb gains?
Response should include items such as amount and quality of feed, breed, size of parents, temperature, health, parasites, daily care and attention. (pages 13 and 56)
4. When you raise lambs there are some problems that you have to watch for and guard against. What is one problem you have had in the past, and how did you deal with it?
Answers will vary. Possible problems and answers might be . . .
Overeating—vaccinate, feed antibiotic, start lambs out slowly on grain.
Internal Parasites—drench regularly, don't feed on ground.
External parasites—dip or treat with power or spray.
Sore Feet—trim regularly, if it's "foot rot," treat as directed by your vet.
Others (pages 67-70)
5. What have you found that has helped you to make more money with your lamb projects?
Answers will vary. Responses might include ideas such as following a certain feeding or health program, using a certain breed of lamb, buying from a certain place, etc.
6. How do you think you might use the things you have learned from your lamb projects in the future?
Answers will vary. Responses might include things like having learned responsibility, how to make decisions, how to manage a flock, how to manage a business, etc.
7. While raising you lamb(s), their well-being is very important. How did you ensure that their well-being was taken care of and looking back, is there anything that you would do differently?
Answers will vary. (page 136)
8. How do you think the consumer would view the way your project is housed? Fed? Handled? Please explain your answer in detail.
Answers will vary. (page 136)



199 Sheep Breeding Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a flock?
A group of sheep that are managed together. Sheep have inborn ability or desire to flock, or gather, together. (page 8)
2. What is a group of sheep with similar characteristics?
Breed. (page 8)
3. When selecting a ewe, there are many terms used to describe them. What do the following terms describe: balance, capacity, structural correctness, and stylish?
Balance—A smooth and harmonious blending of body parts
Capacity—Internal body dimensions
Structural correctness—Free from any conformational abnormalities
Stylish—Attractive, possessing a pleasing conformation or way of movement (page 10)
4. What is a ewe?
A female sheep. (page 8)
5. What is a ram?
A male sheep. (page 8)
6. What is the process of giving birth to a lamb called?
Lambing. (page 35)
7. Name three of the most common breeds of sheep in the Midwest.
Suffolk, Dorset, Southdown, Cheviot, Shropshire, Hampshire. (page 108)
8. The most common sheep in the U.S. are medium, long, or fine wool breeds?
Medium. (page 116)
9. Sheep belong to a group of animals that have 4-compartment stomachs. What is this group of animals called?
Ruminants. (page 49)
10. What is the average gestation period length in days?
148 days (a range of 144-152). (page 34)
11. Did you find it challenging to raise sheep? If yes, what was challenging and how would you make it easier next year?
Answers will vary.
12. What did you like about your sheep breeding project?
Answers will vary.



199 Sheep Breeding Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the difference between a purebred and a crossbred lamb?
A purebred has parents that are the same breed. Crossbred lambs have parents that are from different breeds. (page 128)
2. What disease is caused by a virus and can be recognized as small red spots at the corners of the lamb's lips? The spots later develop into blisters and later turn into scabs which results in eating being very painful.
Sore mouth or contagious ecthyma. (page 69)
3. A hard, painful, reddened and swollen udder is a symptom of what disease?
Mastitis. (page 68)
4. Name two types of unsound mouths.
Undershot and overshot. (page 16)
5. A feed that sheep eat that is high in fiber and relatively low in energy is called what?
Roughages. (page 50)
6. A feed that is low in fiber and high in energy is called what?
Concentrate. (page 50)
7. What are the five main nutrients?
Protein, vitamins, carbohydrates, minerals and water. (page 50)
8. What are the four parts of the sheep stomach?
Abomasum, rumen, reticulum, and omasum. (page 49)
9. What substance makes up the largest part of an animal's body?
Water (page 50)
10. Fat has how many times more energy than equal amounts of carbohydrates?
2.5 times. (page 50)
11. What is docking and when should it be done?
Docking is the removal of the tail. Docking should be done when the lamb is only a few days old. (page 8)
12. What breed of sheep was developed in Southern England and are large, moderately prolific with wool caps, black faces, and medium-wool fleeces. They also have very good milking ability, growth, and carcass cutability.
Hampshire. (page 113)



199 Sheep Breeding Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name a hormone that has similar functions in the ram and ewe.
GnHR. (page 123)
2. In the ewe, progesterone has what function?
Maintains pregnancy. (page 123)
3. What is the hormone responsible for the ewe exhibiting estrus?
Estrogen. (page 123)
4. Name two places from which hormones are secreted.
Brain, ovaries, placenta, etc. (page 123)
5. Sheep have how many pair of chromosomes or how many chromosomes?
27 pair of chromosomes or 54 chromosomes. (page 124)
6. What inherited defect is a recessive trait that results in lambs with deformed legs and spines? These lambs die early in life and rarely reproduce.
Spider lamb syndrome. (page 123)
7. What is an animal's phenotype?
The physical appearance of the animal. (page 125)
8. Which is dominant, polled or horned?
Polled. (page 125)
9. What does heritable mean?
Traits that can be passed on to offspring. (page 126)
10. Name three (3) types of traits that are of economic importance.
Reproduction, growth, carcass merit, wool, etc. (page 127)
11. What is heritability?
The proportion of variation in a trait due to genetic effects. (page 125)
12. What is a sheep's normal temperature?
102.3°F. (page 33)
13. What breed of sheep was developed in the United States from a Lincoln ram and Rambouillet ewe cross and is known for its size, wool-producing ability, and productivity under range conditions. This breed is large, white-faced, polled, and has wool on the legs.
Columbia. (page 112)



Livestock

Lamb: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED

STARTER FOR GROWING LAMBS

FOR THE PREVENTION OF COCCIDIOSIS CAUSED BY *Eimeria ovina*, *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria ovinoidalis*, *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*, *Eimeria parva* AND *Eimeria intricata* IN SHEEP MAINTAINED IN CONFINEMENT.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

LASALOCID (AS LASALOCID SODIUM) 90 G/TON

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN MIN 20.00%
CRUDE FAT MIN 2.50%
CRUDE FIBER MAX 10.00%
CALCIUM MIN 0.75%
CALCIUM MAX 1.25%
PHOSPHORUS MIN 0.55%
SALT MIN 0.40%
SALT MAX 0.90%
SELENIUM MIN 0.30 PPM
VITAMIN A MIN 2,000.00 IU/LB

INGREDIENT USAGE

Processed Grain By-Products, Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Forage Products, Roughage Products, Molasses Products, Ground Limestone, Salt, Lignin Sulfonate, Potassium Sulfate, Magnesium Sulfate, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Seleniite, Calcium Propionate, Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Zinc Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Sodium Molybdate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Cobalt Carbonate, Ferrous Sulfate.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED contains 45 mgs. of lasalocid per pound. Feed continuously as the sole ration to growing lambs from 1 to 6 weeks of age at the rate of 0.33-1.55 pounds per head per day to provide not less than 15 mgs. and not more than 70 mgs. of lasalocid per head per day. Provide clean, fresh water at all times.

CAUTION

The safety of lasalocid in unapproved species has not been established; do not allow horses or other equines access to lasalocid as ingestion may be fatal; feeding undiluted or mixing errors resulting in excessive concentrations of lasalocid could be fatal to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. What is the active drug ingredient?
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
4. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
5. Is this a medicated feed?
6. At what growth state of development should this ration to be fed?

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Roger High, State Sheep Extension Associate

Livestock

Lamb: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED

STARTER FOR GROWING LAMBS

FOR THE PREVENTION OF COCCIDIOSIS CAUSED BY *Eimeria ovina*, *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria ovinoidalis*, *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*, *Eimeria parva* AND *Eimeria intricata* IN SHEEP MAINTAINED IN CONFINEMENT.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

LASALOCID (AS LASALOCID SODIUM) 90 G/TON

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN	MIN 20.00%
CRUDE FAT	MIN 2.50%
CRUDE FIBER	MAX 10.00%
CALCIUM	MIN 0.75%
CALCIUM	MAX 1.25%
PHOSPHORUS	MIN 0.55%
SALT	MIN 0.40%
SALT	MAX 0.90%
SELENIUM	MIN 0.30 PPM
VITAMIN A	MIN 2,000.00 IU/LB

INGREDIENT USAGE

Processed Grain By-Products, Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Forage Products, Roughage Products, Molasses Products, Ground Limestone, Salt, Lignin Sulfonate, Potassium Sulfate, Magnesium Sulfate, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Seleniite, Calcium Propionate, Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Zinc Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Sodium Molybdate, Manganous Oxide, Calcium Iodate, Cobalt Carbonate, Ferrous Sulfate.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

LAMB STARTER MEDICATED contains 45 mgs. of lasalocid per pound. Feed continuously as the sole ration to growing lambs from 1 to 6 weeks of age at the rate of 0.33-1.55 pounds per head per day to provide not less than 15 mgs. and not more than 70 mgs. of lasalocid per head per day. Provide clean, fresh water at all times.

CAUTION

The safety of lasalocid in unapproved species has not been established; do not allow horses or other equines access to lasalocid as ingestion may be fatal; feeding undiluted or mixing errors resulting in excessive concentrations of lasalocid could be fatal to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEEDS

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
processed grain by-products
2. What is the active drug ingredient?
lasalocid
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
20%
4. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
25%
5. Is this a medicated feed?
yes
6. At what growth state of development should this ration to be fed?
1-6 weeks of age

Adapted from materials created by Dan Frobose, Agr. & Nat. Res. Agent, Wood County

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Roger High, State Sheep Extension Associate

Livestock

Sheep Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is May 15. Your name is Lynn Monroe. Your Suffolk market lamb “Elmo” (ear tag #3159) you are planning to take to the county fair July 2–7 is lame on the left front leg. When you examine it, you find the foot smells bad and the hoof wall is separating from the sole. These findings lead you to believe the lamb has foot rot. The veterinarian who regularly cares for your animals is Angela Adams, DVM. She examined the animal and gave you (prescribed) the bottle of medication listed below and instructed you to give the treatment today at 3:00 p.m. Your lamb weighs about 100 pounds.

Bottle Label

Angela Adams, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050	
Owner: Lynn Monroe	Date: May 15
Animal ID: Lamb #3159	Indications: Foot rot
Directions: Give 5 ml (cc) intramuscularly on May 15, at 3 p.m.	
Precaution: Avoid the muscle tissues of high carcass value.	
Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for 10 days before slaughter or market for food.	
Product/Active Ingredient(s): Biomycin	
Expiration Date: August 15	

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

May						
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Treatment Record

Treatment Date and Time	Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route)	Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal	Results	Date and Time Withdrawal Complete	If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment.

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video, the 4-H Market Lamb Resource Handbook #250R, and the 4-H Sheep Breeding Handbook #194R. The Sheep Learning Laboratory Kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Bill Shulaw, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Sheep Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

Today is May 15. Your name is Lynn Monroe. Your Suffolk market lamb “Elmo” (ear tag #3159) you are planning to take to the county fair July 2–7 is lame on the left front leg. When you examine it, you find the foot smells bad and the hoof wall is separating from the sole. These findings lead you to believe the lamb has foot rot. The veterinarian who regularly cares for your animals is Angela Adams, DVM. She examined the animal and gave you (prescribed) the bottle of medication listed below and instructed you to give the treatment today at 3:00 p.m. Your lamb weighs about 100 pounds.

Bottle Label

Angela Adams, DVM
100 Quality Avenue
Hometown, OH 43200
614-555-5050

Owner: **Lynn Monroe** Date: **May 15**
Animal ID: **Lamb #3159** Indications: **Foot rot**
Directions: **Give 5 ml (cc) intramuscularly on May 15, at 3 p.m.**

Precaution: **Avoid the muscle tissues of high carcass value.**

Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for **10** days before slaughter or market for food.

Product/Active Ingredient(s): **Biomycin**

Expiration Date: **August 15**

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

May						
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Treatment Record

X = This information was not supplied in the situation, therefore you do not need to complete this box.

Treatment Date and Time	Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route)	Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal	Results	Date and Time Withdrawal Complete	If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment.
5-15 3:00 p.m.	Elmo Mkt lamb #3159 Suffolk	Foot rot	100 lb	Biomycin 5 ml IM	10 days Meat	X	5-25 3:00 p.m.	Angela Adams, DVM 100 Quality Avenue Hometown, OH 43200 614-555-5050

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video, the 4-H Market Lamb Resource Handbook #250R, and the 4-H Sheep Breeding Handbook #194R. The Sheep Learning Laboratory Kit contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Bill Shulaw, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Sheep Parts

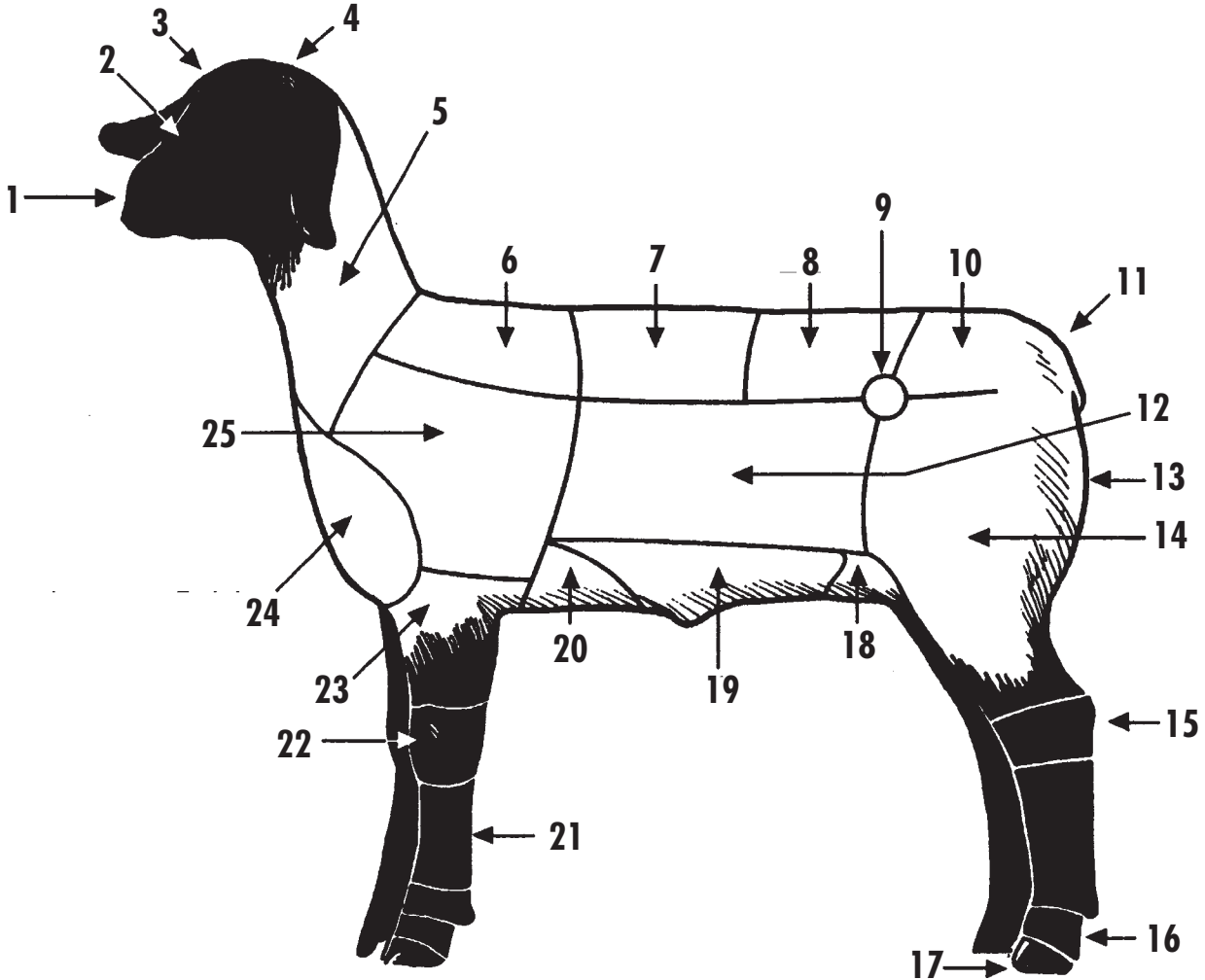
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a sheep.



- _____ muzzle
- _____ forehead
- _____ twist
- _____ belly
- _____ neck
- _____ top of shoulder
- _____ face

- _____ loin
- _____ knee
- _____ rump
- _____ poll
- _____ middle
- _____ back/rack

- _____ hip
- _____ hock
- _____ pastern
- _____ rear flank
- _____ hoof
- _____ dock

- _____ cannon
- _____ forehead
- _____ fore flank
- _____ breast/brisket
- _____ shoulder
- _____ leg

References: Sheep Breeding and Market Lamb 4-H Resource Handbook; Sheep Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Sheep Parts

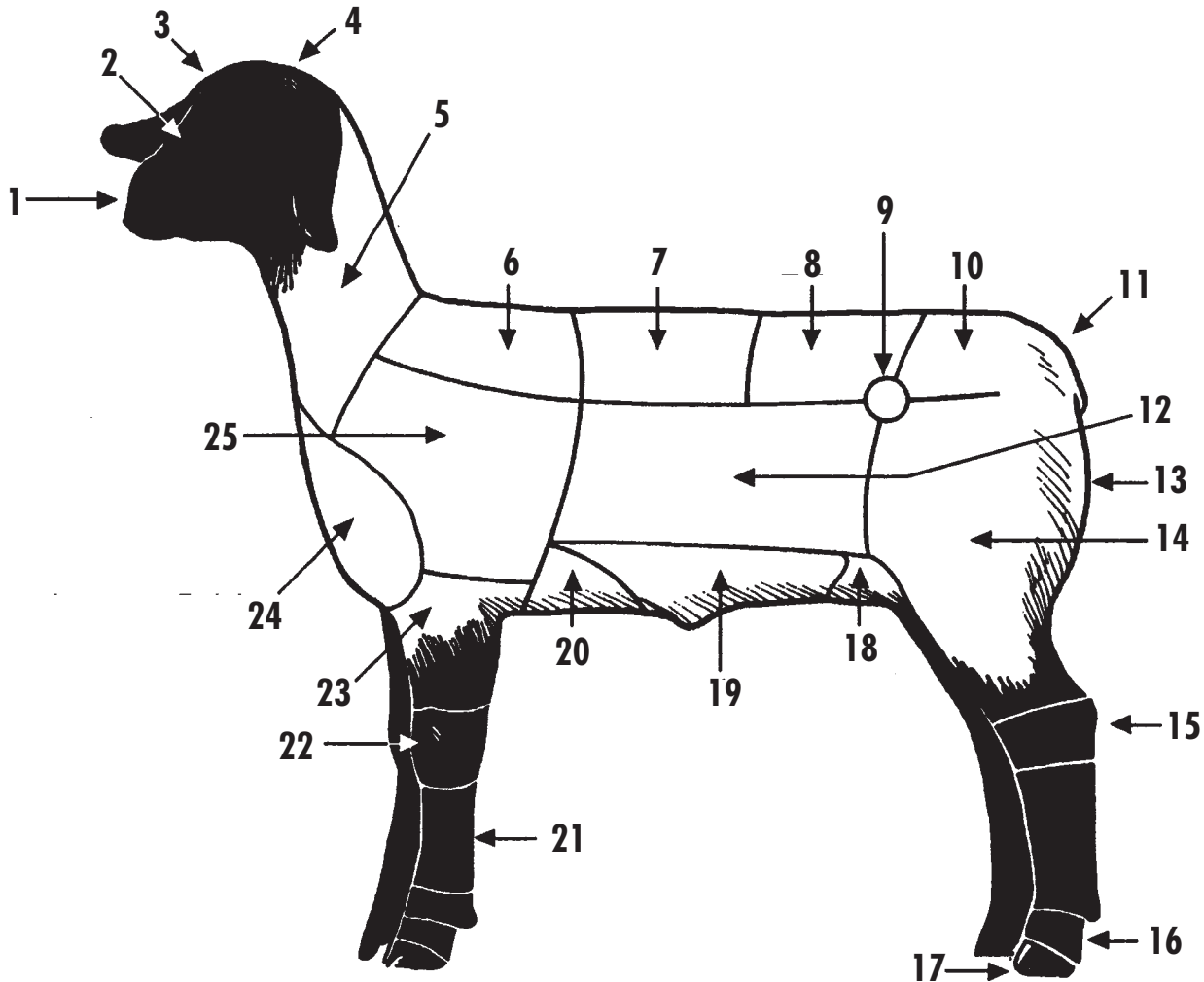
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a sheep.



<u>1</u> muzzle	<u>8</u> loin	<u>9</u> hip	<u>21</u> cannon
<u>23</u> forearm	<u>22</u> knee	<u>15</u> hock	<u>3</u> forehead
<u>13</u> twist	<u>10</u> rump	<u>16</u> pastern	<u>20</u> fore flank
<u>19</u> belly	<u>4</u> poll	<u>18</u> rear flank	<u>24</u> breast/brisket
<u>5</u> neck	<u>12</u> middle	<u>17</u> hoof	<u>25</u> shoulder
<u>6</u> top of shoulder	<u>7</u> back/rack	<u>1</u> dock	<u>14</u> leg
<u>2</u> face			

References: *Sheep Breeding and Market Lamb 4-H Resource Handbook*; *Sheep Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit*
 Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Name: _____

Sheep Terms

Beginner Level

Created on TheTeachersCorner.net [Match-up Maker](#)

1.	Average Daily Gain	a. A feed that is high in fibrous material and somewhat low in energy. Examples are hay, pasture and silage.
2.	Balance	b. the degree of fatness in breeding animals.
3.	Breed	c. The amount of feed given to an animal in a 24 hour period.
4.	Condition	d. Naturally hornless.
5.	Crossbred	e. The required amount and proportion of nutrients for an animal. This is a formulated set of nutrients that is based on the animal's requirements.
6.	Diet	f. Fibrous feedstuffs that are somewhat low in energy. Examples are alfalfa, hay and corn silage.
7.	Dock	g. A group of sheep with similar characteristics (color markings, size, quality of fleece, etc.) that are passed on to their offspring.
8.	Ewe	h. Male sheep of any age. Sometimes a ram may be called a Buck.
9.	Flock	i. A sheep that has only one purebred parent and one scrub parent.
10.	Forage	j. The area where the tail was removed.
11.	Grade	k. Trimming or shearing the wool away from the tail or docked area.
12.	Polled	l. A male sheep that has been castrated at an early age.
13.	Protein Supplements	m. Small horn buttons attached to the skin.
14.	Ram	n. A group of sheep that are managed together.
15.	Ration	o. A smooth and harmonious blending of the body parts.
	Roughages	p. The amount of weight gained each day.

16.

17.

Scurs

q. A sheep or lamb whose parents are of different breeds.

18.

Tagging

r. A male or female sheep between 1 and 2 years of age.

19.

Wether

s. Are feeds high in protein density and are used in diets to supply the additional protein required.

20.

Yearling

t. Female sheep of any age.

Name: _____

Sheep Terms

Beginner Level

Created on TheTeachersCorner.net [Match-up Maker](#)

1.	p	Average Daily Gain	a. A feed that is high in fibrous material and somewhat low in energy. Examples are hay, pasture and silage.
2.	o	Balance	b. the degree of fatness in breeding animals.
3.	g	Breed	c. The amount of feed given to an animal in a 24 hour period.
4.	b	Condition	d. Naturally hornless.
5.	q	Crossbred	e. The required amount and proportion of nutrients for an animal. This is a formulated set of nutrients that is based on the animal's requirements.
6.	e	Diet	f. Fibrous feedstuffs that are somewhat low in energy. Examples are alfalfa, hay and corn silage.
7.	j	Dock	g. A group of sheep with similar characteristics (color markings, size, quality of fleece, etc.) that are passed on to their offspring.
8.	t	Ewe	h. Male sheep of any age. Sometimes a ram may be called a Buck.
9.	n	Flock	i. A sheep that has only one purebred parent and one scrub parent.
10.	a	Forage	j. The area where the tail was removed.
11.	i	Grade	k. Trimming or shearing the wool away from the tail or docked area.
12.	d	Polled	l. A male sheep that has been castrated at an early age.
13.	s	Protein Supplements	m. Small horn buttons attached to the skin.
14.	h	Ram	n. A group of sheep that are managed together.
15.	c	Ration	o. A smooth and harmonious blending of the body parts.
		Roughages	p. The amount of weight gained each day.

16.	<u>f</u>		
17.	<u>m</u>	Scurs	q. A sheep or lamb whose parents are of different breeds.
18.	<u>k</u>	Tagging	r. A male or female sheep between 1 and 2 years of age.
19.	<u>l</u>	Wether	s. Are feeds high in protein density and are used in diets to supply the additional protein required.
20.	<u>r</u>	Yearling	t. Female sheep of any age.

Sheep Terms

Intermediate & Advanced Level

Created on TheTeachersCorner.net [Match-up Maker](#)

1.	j	Balanced Ration	a. Early maturing.
2.	b	Castration	b. Removal of the testicles. Should be done before lamb is two weeks old.
3.	n	Coccidiosis	c. Removing the wool from the sheep.
4.	a	Conventional	d. The process of giving birth.
5.	k	Dipping	e. Attractive, possessing a pleasing conformation or way of movement.
6.	r	Drenching	f. The wool from one sheep. The wool in this is supposed to cling together in one piece. Most of this in Ohio from one sheep is around seven to eight pounds.
7.	o	Finish	g. Breed a ram to an ewe.
8.	f	Fleece	h. Highly infectious disease caused by two different bacteria that infects the foot. The disease usually starts between the toes of the foot with swelling and moistness of skin.
9.	h	Foot Rot	i. Amount of bone.
10.	g	Mate	j. Containing nutrients in the correct proportion to nourish the animal properly for 24 hours.
11.	d	Parturition	k. Immersing the entire sheep in water containing an insecticide to kill ticks or lice.
12.	l	Scrub	l. A sheep whose ancestry is so mixed it does not resemble any particular breed or cross.
13.	c	Shearing	m. Free from any conformational or way of movement.
14.	q	Skin Folds	n. A parasite different from the common stomach and intestinal worms, sometimes affects lambs. Signs are watery eyes and dark diarrhea containing some blood.

15.	p	Sore Mouth	o. Degree of the fatness in meat animals.
16.	s	Soundness	p. Can infect sheep of any age. It is caused by a virus and can be recognized as small red spots at the corners of the lips.
17.	m	Structural Correctness	q. wrinkles make the sheep very hard to shear.
18.	e	Stylish	r. Treating sheep for internal parasites with an oral dose of a deworming medicine.
19.	i	Substance	s. No weak spots in the wool; animal is free from disease and lacks structural defects that affects its usefulness.
20.	t	Wasty	t. Too much fat on the carcass. An animal that has a paunchy middle.

Sheep Terms

Intermediate & Advanced Level

Created on TheTeachersCorner.net [Match-up Maker](#)

1.	Balanced Ration	a. Early maturing.
2.	Castration	b. Removal of the testicles. Should be done before lamb is two weeks old.
3.	Coccidiosis	c. Removing the wool from the sheep.
4.	Conventional	d. The process of giving birth.
5.	Dipping	e. Attractive, possessing a pleasing conformation or way of movement.
6.	Drenching	f. The wool from one sheep. The wool in this is supposed to cling together in one piece. Most of this in Ohio from one sheep is around seven to eight pounds.
7.	Finish	g. Breed a ram to an ewe.
8.	Fleece	h. Highly infectious disease caused by two different bacteria that infects the foot. The disease usually starts between the toes of the foot with swelling and moistness of skin.
9.	Foot Rot	i. Amount of bone.
10.	Mate	j. Containing nutrients in the correct proportion to nourish the animal properly for 24 hours.
11.	Parturition	k. Immersing the entire sheep in water containing an insecticide to kill ticks or lice.
12.	Scrub	l. A sheep whose ancestry is so mixed it does not resemble any particular breed or cross.
13.	Shearing	m. Free from any conformational or way of movement.
14.	Skin Folds	n. A parasite different from the common stomach and intestinal worms, sometimes affects lambs. Signs are watery eyes and dark diarrhea containing some blood.

15.	Sore Mouth	o. Degree of the fatness in meat animals.
16.	Soundness	p. Can infect sheep of any age. It is caused by a virus and can be recognized as small red spots at the corners of the lips.
17.	Structural Correctness	q. wrinkles make the sheep very hard to shear.
18.	Stylish	r. Treating sheep for internal parasites with an oral dose of a deworming medicine.
19.	Substance	s. No weak spots in the wool; animal is free from disease and lacks structural defects that affects its usefulness.
20.	Wasty	t. Too much fat on the carcass. An animal that has a paunchy middle.