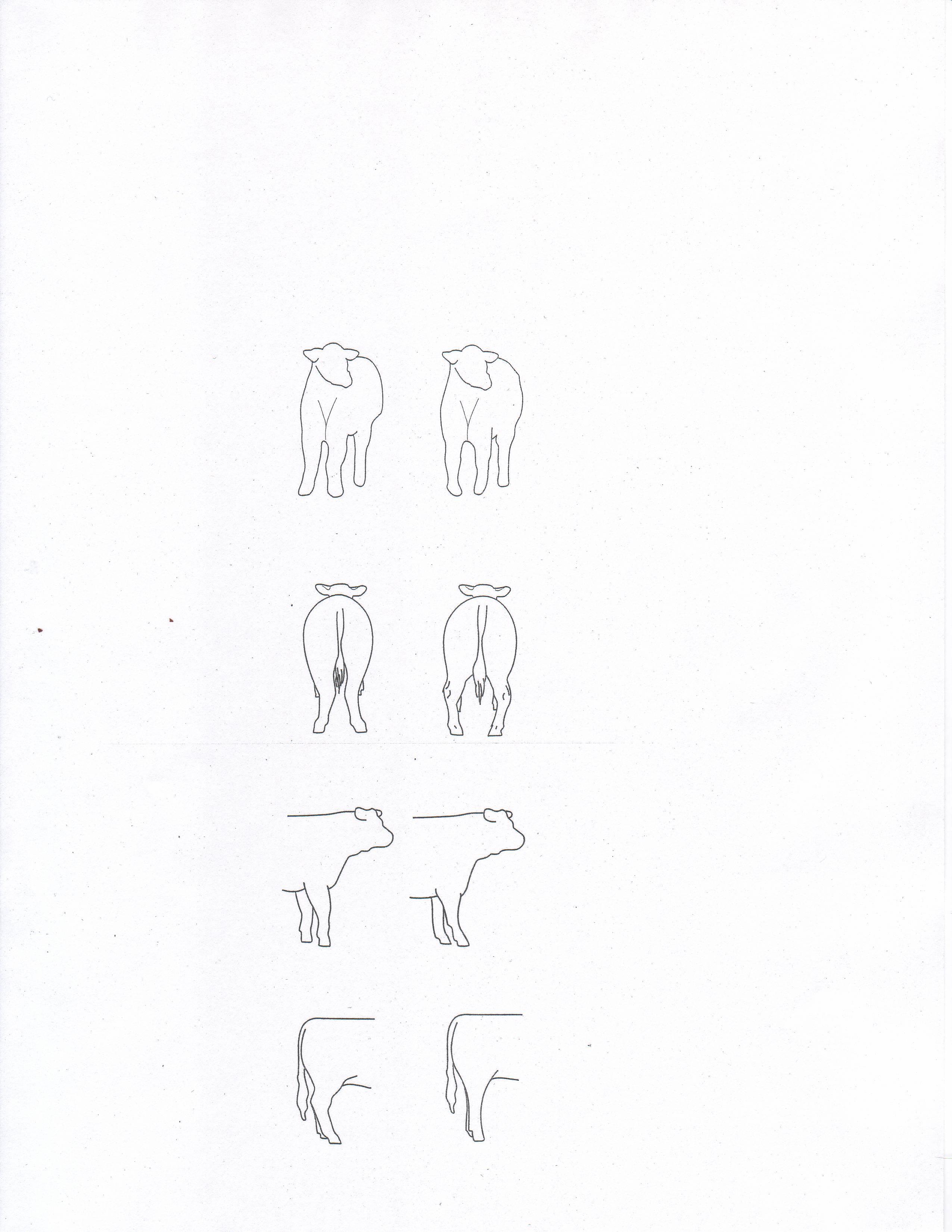
CATTLE STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES

Fill in the term used to describe the following structural conditions.



**Word Bank** <EMPTY>

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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knock kneed or splayfooted

cow hocked

sickle hocked

postlegged

pigeon toed or bowlegged

buck kneed

calf kneed

1. What does the grade of L2 mean in the USDA Feeder Calf System?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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2. Frame scores are a way of estimating what size cattle will be when they are fully

grown. It is based on the height of an animal at the hips, at different ages. (Note: See

Frame Charts page 2-17 in Beef Resources Handbook 4-H 117R). Find these Frame

Scores:

Frame Score

Heifer, Age 12 Months, 47.0” Hip Height = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Bull, Age 13 Months, 47.8” Hip Height = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Heifer, Age 20 Months, 58.9” Hip Height = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Disposition of an animal refers to how calm or relaxed an animal may be around people.

Check the characteristics of an animal that has a poor (wild) disposition.

\_\_\_\_\_ easy to halter break and taught to lead

\_\_\_\_\_ may have low rate of gain

\_\_\_\_\_ may end up being a “dark cutter” carcass

\_\_\_\_\_ likes to be brushed

\_\_\_\_\_ seems very nervous when around people

4. After a calf is born, you can help it to start breathing by following these steps.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The general procedure for Artificial Insemination breeding is to follow the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

rule. If the cow shows signs of standing heat at night, breed her in the morning. If she

shows signs of heat in the morning, breed her at night.

6. After a heifer or cow calves, she needs approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% more energy, 50%

more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 50% more calcium and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% more phosphorus in

her diet. In addition Vitamin A requirement increases about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%.

7. Muscling traits that are found in an ideal market steer include: (check the traits that apply)

\_\_\_\_\_ wide through the center of the quarter

\_\_\_\_\_ muscular loin

\_\_\_\_\_ long neck and smooth shoulders

\_\_\_\_\_ natural thickness down the top

\_\_\_\_\_ clean and balanced underline

8. Milk production in beef cows is the most important factor of maternal (mothering) ability.

The most accurate reflection of a cow’s maternal or mothering ability is the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the calf at weaning.