



4-H Beef Project

LaGrange County
2005/2011
Record Sheet 1-1
Grade 10

Name: _____ 4-H Club _____

CATTLE STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES

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

Word Bank

knock kneed or splayfooted

cow hocked

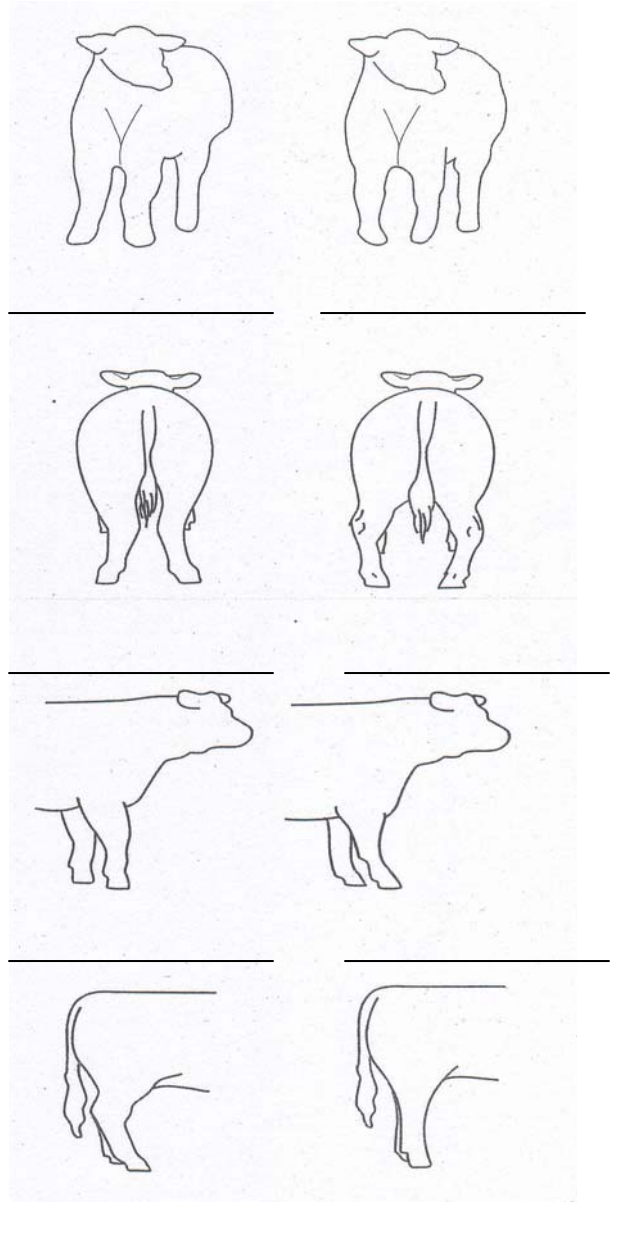
sickle hocked

postlegged

pigeon toed or bowlegged

buck kneed

calf kneed



1. When evaluation breeding cattle, several important characteristics must be examined. These characteristics include:
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
 - D. _____
 - E. _____

2. The USDA has established a feeder calf grading system to help categorize calves based on differences in body type. This system provides the buyers uniform information on the kind of calves being purchased. The three parts of the USDA feeder calf grading system include:
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____

3. How many possible grades of feeder cattle are there according to the USDA Feeder Calf System? _____

4. A heifer will come into heat (estrus) sometime after _____ months of age depending on her breed and weight.

5. The estrus cycle repeats every _____ to _____ days until she is bred if nutritional requirements are met and diseases are not present.

6. Depending on the breed, a cow will calve approximately _____ days after conception, the time when the sperm fertilizes the egg. This 283 day period is called _____.

7. List four of the seven signs of heat.

8. 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.

9. 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 _____%.

Answers to these questions can be found in the "Beef Resource Handbook" 4-H 117R