

PURDUE EXTENSION NOBLE COUNTY

4-H BEEF/DS WORKSHEETS

Grade 4-D



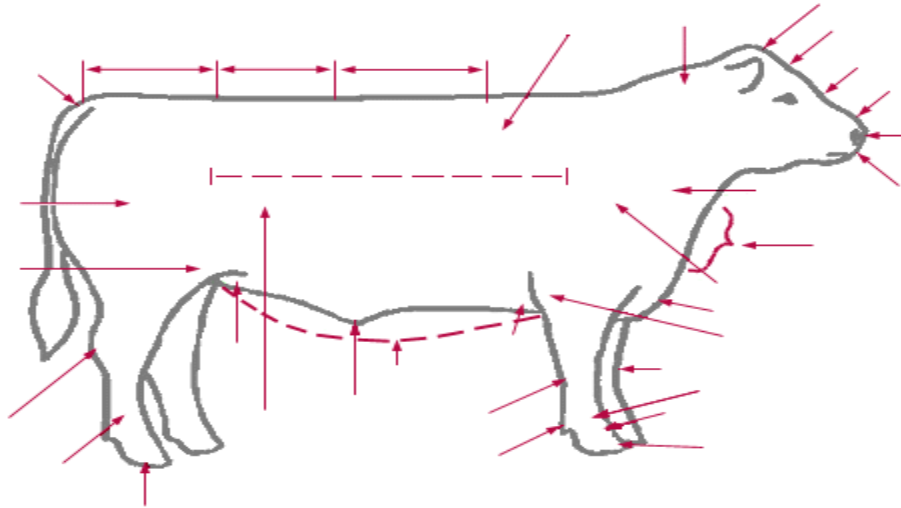
Name: _____

4-H Club: _____

Leader Signature: _____

Date: _____

1. Parts of a Beef Animal



Point of Shoulder
Stifle Joint
Poll
Dew Claw

Brisket
Crest
Rear Quarter
Pin

Pastern
Back
Hock
Forearm

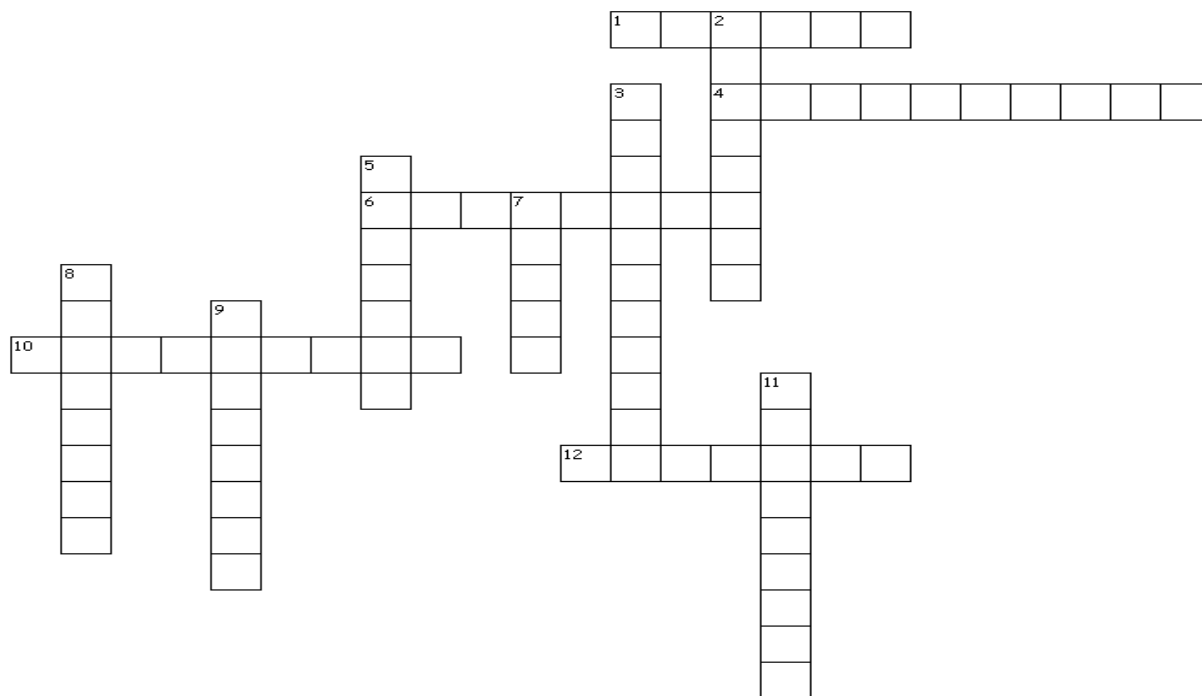
Hock
Rear Flank
Loin

2. Draw a line from the term to the current definition.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Sire | Allowing cattle to have access to feed at all times |
| Dam | The father of a calf (bull) |
| Polled Breed | The mother of a calf (cow) |
| Ration | To remove the testes from a bull so that it cannot reproduce |
| Castrate | Cattle that do not grow horns |
| Free Choice | Daily mixture of feed ingredients given to cattle |

Answers can be found in the OSU Beef Resource Handbook – 4-H 117R.

KNOW YOUR BEEF BREEDS



1. Native to the south of France. Typically horned and dark mahogany red in color.
 4. Originated in southern New South Wales, Australia. Preferred color is silver gray.
 6. Originated in British Isles and the red color dates back to 1805.
 10. Imported from Switzerland, France & Germany. Colored to dark red, spotted bodies with white to light straw faces.
 12. Originated in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, England. They are polled and red in color.

Down

2. Originated in west central France. Solid to golden red in color with lighter circles around the eyes and muzzle.
 3. Cattle originated in central and upper Belgium. Color can be white, blue roan or sometimes black.
 5. Breed developed in US by crossing Zebu cattle from India with British breeds.
 7. Black polled breed that originated in Scotland and is known for its mothering and carcass quality.
 8. Developed in Italy, this breed can be very large in size.
 9. Red and white breed from England, popular for its superior foraging ability, vigor, and hardiness.
 11. Brought to the US in 1783 from England. Colors are red, white or roan.

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