Livestock Evaluation CDE Coaches Clinic

October 19, 2016

Clinic sponsored by:

2016 Livestock Evaluation CDE
Coaches Clinic

Today's activities will include:

Coffee: Sponsored by CEV, Lubbock, TX

Comments: Dr. John Rayfield, Superintendent, Livestock Evaluation CDE

Presentation on CEV Livestock Evaluation Teaching Materials
        Dusty Moore, President, ICEV and CEV staff

Meat Animal Species Specific Presentations and Discussion
        Dale Hummel, Assistant Professor, Joliet Junior College
        Craig Benoit, Livestock Operations Manager, Hummel Livestock

Round Table Discussion/Q&A for Presenters

Review of Materials in the Coaches Manual:
        Livestock Evaluation CDE Sponsors
        Livestock Evaluation CDE Committee and Officials
        Performance and Keep/Cull Data
        Sample Reasons Terminology
        Livestock Judging Resources
        Building Competitive CDE Teams
        Clinic Evaluation Form

Closing Discussion and Comments

Coaches Viewing of Live Animal Placing Classes (the group will move to the judging arena during the rotation breaks) We will be there a limited time.

2016 Sponsors of the National FFA
Livestock Career Development Event

Please encourage your teams to write to the following supporters with a letter of
thanks and to let them know how important their sponsorship of the Livestock CDE
is. Without their financial support this CDE wouldn't happen.

Bayer Animal Health

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Ms. Kerryann Kocher
Senior Director Farm Animal Products
P.O. Box 390
Shawnee Mission, KS 66201
Twitter:
@Bayer4AnimalsUS
www.bayerLivestock.com

2016 Livestock Evaluation CDE Committee

John Rayfield, Superintendent, Livestock and Officials and Beef Committee Chair
Department of Ag. Leadership, Education and Communications
104-A Scoates Hall, MS 2116
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-2116

Van Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Oral Reasons
2227 Co. Rd 19 North
Prattville, AL 36067

Steve Fraze, Assistant Superintendent, Test and Scoring
Agricultural Education and Communications
Texas Tech University
Box 42131
Lubbock, TX 79409-2131

Al DeRose, Swine Committee Chair
7300 Graves Creek Rd.
Atascadero, CA 93422

Tammy Miller, Classes and Referee Official
Joliet Junior College
1215 Houbolt Road
Joliet, Illinois 60431-8938

Scott Burris, Announcer and Time Keeper
Agricultural Education and Communications
Texas Tech University
Box 42131
Lubbock, TX 79409-2131

Clay Zwilling, Class Procurement and Officials
233 AGLS Building, MS 2116 TAMU
College Station, TX 77843

Billy Zanolini, Sheep and Goat Committee Chair
4180 State Hwy 6
College Station, TX 77845

John Dimick, Coaches Clinic Coordinator
12950 Agate Rd.
Eagle Point, OR 97524

Dale Hummel, Coaches Clinic Presenter
Assistant Professor, Agriculture
Joliet Junior College
1215 Houbolt Road
Joliet, Illinois 60431-8938

Craig Benoit, Coaches Clinic Presenter
Livestock Operations Manager, Hummel Livestock
612 Main Street
Cabery, IL 60919

Dusty Moore, Coaches Clinic Presenter
President, ICEV
CEV Multimedia
1020 SE Loop 289
Lubbock, TX 79404

Scott Jacobs, CDE Education Specialist
National FFA Organization
6060 FFA Drive, P.O. Box 68960
Indianapolis,   IN 46268-0960

2016 National FFA Livestock CDE Officials

Beef

Dr. Chris Skaggs
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
109 Kleburg Building, 2402 TAMU
College Station, TX 77843

Alex Tolbert
8000 John Davis Dr #2007
Frankfort, KY 40601

Brian DeFreese
615 West State St.
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2053

Dan Harker
11595 N. 900 E.
Hope, IN 47246

Matt Claeys
915 W. State St.
West Lafayette, IN 47907

Toby Jordan
7577 S. 210 E.
Rensselaer, IN 47978

Barry Wesner
1821 W. 700 S
Chalmers, IN 47929

Carly Wesner
13973 Briggs Rd.
Argenta, IL 62501

Sheep

John Mattingly
3350 East 850 North
Lebanon, IN 46052

Dr. Billy Zanolini
4180 State Hwy 6
College Station, TX 77845

Swine

John Mendes
435 College Avenue
Modesto, CA 95350

Ed Tice
Tyson Foods
5023 South 900 West
Tipton, IN 46072

Julie Schlict-Fugate
1958 CR. 325 East
Mahomet, IL 61853

Brian Arnold
2639 Yeager Road
West Lafayette, IN 47906

Jordan Fleddorjohn
18139 Sidney Freyburg Rd.
Botkins, OH 45306

Jon VanDyke
544 Eagle Rd.
Louisville, IL 62858

Michigan State University Extension
Joel Cowley, Extension Beef Specialist
Department of Animal Science
July 22, 1998

What are EPDs?

Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs) are the most current and accurate means to select cattle for the traits for which they are calculated. It has been suggested that selection based upon EPDs is five to nine times more accurate than selection based upon performance indexes and ratios.

EPDs are estimates of how a bull or cow's future progeny will perform, on average, for a given trait. The words 'on average' are italicized, as this is a very important concept to keep in mind. A parent contributes only a sample half of its genes to each offspring. That sample, being random, might contain a large number of genes that have a positive effect on the trait in question (a good sample) or it could contain many genes that have a negative effect (a poor sample). This can be likened to a deck of cards in a poker game.. Some hands are winners and some are losers, but they all come from the same deck. Therefore, EPDs do not predict the absolute performance of an animal's offspring, but the average performance.

As an example, assume that Sire A has a Birth Weight EPD of +5lb. and the Birth Weight EPD of Sire B is -1 lb. We would expect the offspring of Sire A to average six pounds heavier at birth than the offspring of Sire B when the two sires were bred to a large number of comparable cows (i.e. 94 vs. 88 pounds). Not every calf sired by A will be heavier than every calf sired by B, but Sire A's calves will be heavier on average.

How are EPDs calculated?

EPDs are usually calculated twice a year when a breed association gathers performance and pedigree information for their breed. The information is sent to an educational institution where a National Cattle Evaluation (NCE) is performed. Most NCEs currently utilize a multiple trait animal model to statistically analyze the data and generate EPDs. An animal model produces an EPD for every animal in the analysis, parent or non-parent, male or female. Animal models take into account all genetic relationships within a data set so that an animal's own performance is combined and properly weighted with the performance of relatives (progeny, parents, grandparents, full and half-siblings, etc.) in order to generate an EPD. Multiple trait animal models take into account the genetic relationships that may exist between two or more traits and utilize these relationships as another source of information on a trait. As an example, weaning weight information can be used to help calculate Yearling Weight EPDs, as some of the same genes that affect weaning weight also have an influence on yearling weight. This can help to compensate for biases that might occur as a result of sequential culling (culling a sire's offspring at weaning so that they have no yearling weight data) or selective reporting of yearling data.

How do I know if EPDs are high or low?

It is easy to determine which animal has the highest or lowest EPD, but what about the magnitude of the estimate relative to the breed? The genetic composition of the herd as well as the environmental conditions and marketing strategy, will determine the level to which traits should be selected. Breed averages can be used as a benchmark to determine where an animal ranks within the breed as well as whether or not an animal's offspring will be suitable for a given set of environmental conditions. Average EPDs will vary between breeds due to differences in Reference Year (the year that all EPDs were arbitrarily set to zero) and Genetic Trend (what has happened in a trait since the Reference Year). Breed averages can be calculated for the entire breed or for a subset of animals.

For what traits are EPDs calculated?

EPDs are calculated for a number of, but not all, economically important traits. Most breeds report EPDs for Birth, Weaning and Year ling Weight as well as Milk. The following is a list of traits for which EPDs are calculated.

Birth Weight- Birth Weight EPDs are expressed in pounds and predict the average difference that can be expected in an animal's offspring when compared with another animal in the same genetic evaluation. Birth weight EPDs are primarily used as an indicator of calving ease, with the age and size of the females to be bred usually dictating how much birth weight can be tolerated.

Weaning Weight- Weaning Weight EPDs are expressed in pounds and predict the average differences in weight that can be expected between the progeny of animals in the same genetic evaluation at 205 days of age. Weaning Weight EPDs do not account for differences in weaning weight that are due to milk.

Yearling Weight- Like Birth and Weaning Weight EPDs, Yearling Weight EPDs are expressed in pounds and predict the average differences that can be expected between the progeny of animals at one year of age.

Milk-Milk EPDs are expressed as pounds of calf weaned by a bull's daughters. They reflect the average differences in weaning weight that can be expected in grandprogeny due to the milking ability of a bull's daughters. Available feed resources will dictate the extent to which milking ability should be selected.

Total Maternal (Maternal Weaning Weight)- Like Milk EPD, Total Maternal EPDs are also measured in pounds of calf weaned by an animal's daughters. They account for average differences that can be expected from both weaning weight direct as well as from milk, and measure a sire's ability to transmit milk production and growth rate through his daughters. They are calculated by adding an animal's Milk EPD to one-half of its Weaning Weight EPD.

Calving Ease Direct- Predict the average difference in ease with which a sire's calves will be born when bred to first-calf heifers. Expressed as percentage of unassisted births with a higher value indicating greater calving ease (Gelbvieh, Simmental, Tarentaise).

Calving Ease Maternal- Predict the average ease with which a sire's daughters will calve as first-calf heifers when compared to the daughters of another sire in the same evaluation. Expressed as percentage of unassisted births (Gelbvieh, Simmenal, Tarentaise).

Scrotal Circumference- Estimate the average differences that can be expected in scrotal circumference in male progeny. Expressed in centimeters. Of interest as larger scrotal circumference is favorably associated with fertility and age at puberty in a sire's daughters (Limousin, Angus, Hereford).

Gestation Length- Predict average differences in gestation length. Expressed in days. Shorter gestation lengths are associated with less dystocia and longer post-partum intervals (Limousin and Gelbvieh).

Stayability- Expressed as the probability that an animal's daughters will remain in production to at lease six years of age when compared to the daughters of another animal. A measure of sustained fertility that probably reflects traits such as fleshing ability and structural soundness. Expressed as deviations from a 50% probability, a higher value indicates increased stayability (Red Angus, Limousin).

Mature Daughter Height and Weight- Predict the average differences that can be expected in mature daughter size in inches and pounds, respectively. These EPDs can be used to match mature cow size to forage resources (Angus).

Carcass Weight- Estimate average differences in carcass weight. Expressed in pounds at a given age endpoint (Angus and Simmental).

Marbling- Predict the average difference in USDA Quality Grade in an animal's progeny when compared to the progeny of another animal at a given age endpoint. Expressed in numerical marbling score where one point equals one USDA marbling score (Angus and Simmental),

Ribeye Area- Predict the average difference in ribeye area in an animal's progeny when compared to the progeny of another animal at a given age endpoint. Expressed in square inches (Angus).

Fat Thickness- Estimate the average differences that are expected in fat thickness at the 12th and 13th rib between progeny of different animals. Expressed in inches at a given age endpoint (Angus).

Percent Retail Cuts- Predict the average differences in cutability that can be expected between the progeny of animals at a given age endpoint. Expressed as percent (Simmental).

Docility- Predict the percentage of an animal's offspring that are expected to score favorably (1 or 2) on a five-point scoring system when compared to the offspring of another animal. Expressed as a percentage with higher values being favorable (Limousin).

SWINE PERFORMANCE DEFINITIONS

Backfat (BF)
- Backfat thickness measured ultrasonically in inches, adjusted to 250 pounds live weight. Sires or sows with negative EPQs for Backfat will produce pigs that have less backfat at market weight than pigs of parents with average EPDs.

Litter Weight (LWT
- Litter weight adjusted to 21 days of age. Breed-specific adjustment factors are used to adjust for parity, number born alive, number after transfer, and age of weaning. Daughters of sires with positive (+) EPD for LWT will produce heavier litters than average EPD females. For nonparent animals, EPDs for LWT are estimated as parental averages.

Loin Eye Area (LEA)
- Loin Eye Area measurement in square inches, adjusted to 250 pounds live weight. The EPD for LEA is not reported, but is used in the calculation of an EPD for Pounds of Lean (Lbs.)

Maternal Line Index (MLI)
- A bio-economic index for seedstock which are used to produce replacement gilts. MLI weights EPDs for both terminal and maternal traits relative to their economic values in a crossbreeding program, placing twice as much emphasis on reproductive traits as on postweaning traits.

Number Born Alive (NBA)
- The number of live pigs farrowed in a litter, adjusted for parity of the sow. Daughters of sires with positive (+) EPD for NBA will farrow larger litters than average EPD females. For nonparent animals, EPDs for NBA are estimated as parental averages.

Post Weaning Traits
- Traits measured on the young pig, involving the time from weaning to 250 pounds market weight. Traits include Days to 250 pounds (Days), Backfat (BF), Pounds of Lean (Lbs.), Loin Eye Area (LEA), and Feed/Pound of Gain.

Pounds of Lean (Lbs.)
- Pounds of fat-free lean adjusted to a 185 pound carcass or approximately a 250 pound live pig. The EPD for Pounds of Lean is calculated from the EPDs for Backfat and Loin Eye Area. A sire with a positive (+) EPD for Pounds of Lean will produce offspring that yield a higher percent of lean than offspring from a sire with a lower EPD for Pounds of Lean.

Sow Productivity Index (SPI)
- A bio-economic index that ranks individuals for reproductive traits. SPI weights the EPDs for Number Born Alive, Number Weaned, and 21-day Litter Weight relative to their economic values when used in a crossbreeding program.

Terminal Sire Index (T~I)
- A bio-economic index that ranks individuals for use in a terminal crossbreeding program. TSI weights EPDs for Backfat, Days to 250 pounds, Pounds of Lean, and Feed/Pound of Gain relative to their economic values.

Sheep Codon 171 Test (Scrapie Susceptibility)

Codon 171 Test
- Test for the potential of the animal to develop Scrapie.
- Scrapie is a transmissible, fatal, degenerative disorder of the central nervous system that affects sheep and goats.
- It belongs to a family of neurodegenerative diseases in mammals known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), which include bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, Creutzfeldt - Jakob disease (CJD) in humans, and chronic wasting disease in deer and elk (Johnson and Gibbs, 1998).
- Testing results in the status listed below:

RR
- Scrapie Resistant Pedigree
- Most Desirable
- Individuals with the RR pedigree for Codon 171 have the most breeding versatility and can be used on the most genetic variation within respective flocks without causing concern

QR
- Carrier Pedigree
- Individuals with the QR pedigree for Codon 171 should not develop Scrapie
- However, when mating a QR to QR or QQ pedigree individuals, a percentage of their offspring will result with a QQ pedigree and could potentially develop Scrapie
- This causes limitations in terms of breeding versatility

QQ
- Scrapie Susceptible Pedigree
- Individuals with QQ for Codon 171 have the potential to develop Scrapie
- If kept in a breeding flock for long enough (4-6 years), QQ ewes and rams have potential to develop Scrapie.
- Results in serious breeding limitations and would ideally only be mated to RR flocks to limit QQ pedigrees
- When mated to RR flocks, all offspring are QR

Sheep Spider Lamb Syndrome Test

- Spider lamb syndrome is a heritable congenital abnormality caused by a recessive gene that produces a range of skeletal deformities in lambs.

- NN = Normal/Normal (Most Desirable)
- NS = Carrier
- SS = Spider Lamb

Yorkshire Gilts

Performance Data

Number	Loin-Eye Area	Days to 250 lbs.	21 day litter weight	Number born alive	SPI*
1	6.5	171	122	7	98
2	7.3	149	153	11	110
3	6.8	151	152	9	105
4	6.3	154	158	10	106
5	5.2	172	121	8	97
6	8.0	143	160	13	112
7	5.9	162	130	8	102
8	7.2	151	152	12	105

*SPI stands for Sow Productivity Index

Rank these gilts as they should be selected for a purebred swine operation in the Midwest. These gilts will be mated to superior Yorkshire boars, with special emphasis placed on maternal traits. This operation's primary profit center involves marketing exceptional females through online bred gilt sales and selling competitive purebred barrows and gilts for the National Junior Swine Association (NJSA) Sweepstakes circuit. All remaining offspring are marketed to local 4-H and FFA members. All hogs are raised in total confinement.

Providers of Yorkshire Gilts:
Flash Farms
The Ron Flaspohler Family
3178 Moorman Road Batesville, IN 47006   (812) 212-4081

Keeps	Points		Cull	Points
2	17		3	4
6	14		7	2
4	11		1	0
8	8		5	0

Reproduction and Performance Data
Team Activity
Angus Bulls

Animal Number	SirexDam	Date of Birth	BW	WW	Mille	YW	REA	Marbling
1	Boyd Signature x Boyd Forever Lady 811	10/2/2014	1.6	53	37	92	0.69	0.49
2	Boyd Cowboy x Exar Lady 84152	9/11/2014	2.5	49	24	81	0.36	0.30
3	Sitz Investment x Sitz Pride 88T	9/28/2014	1.0	58	34	96	0.78	0.55
4	SAV Pioneer x BT Everelda Entense 43J	9/8/2014	2.2	50	32	90	0.55	0.38
Breed Average			1.4	50	23	88	0.41	0.46

Angus Bulls Provided by: Boyd Beef Cattle
Charlie Boyd II
6077 Helena Road
Mays Lick, KY 41055
606-763-6418 cboyd2@maysvilleKY.net

Placing
1-3-4-2
Cuts
4-3-2

EPD's

ANIMAL NUMBER	BIRTHDATE	CE	BW	WW	YW	MILK
1	2/04/14	13.1	1.1	74	105	19
2	2/06/14	12.3	0.3	70	103	25
3	2/26/14	6.9	3.0	61	95	27
4	3/03/14	8.0	2.4	68	89	30
5	3/10/14	8.2	2.3	69	91	26
6	3/15/14	9.0	2.2	69	97	22
7	3/17/14	5.9	3.7	53	80	18
8	4/12/14	13.2	0.1	75	102	28
Breed average		9.0	2.3	63	91	23

SCENARIO: Keep four of these heifers as potential replacements for a 100 cow purebred Simmental operation. The owner of the operation is a full time farmer with 2,000 acres of com and soybeans. He relies heavily on his wife and sons to help manage the cow herd. This operation markets bulls to other purebred and commercial producers and markets the heifer crop as show heifer prospects in two annual production sales. The focus of the operation is on balanced traits. Feed resources are mainly forage with limited supplementation.

Simmental Heifers Provided by:

Harker Simmentals

Dan, Jill, Luke, and Chase Harker

11595 N. 900 E. Hope, IN 47246

jeharker@core.com

812-546-5331

Http;//www.harkersimmentals.com/

Keep	Points		Cull	Points
1	15		5	7
2	13		3	1
8	12		4	1
6	10		7	1

2015 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

KEEP/CULL
CROSSBRED EWE LAMBS

ANIMAL NUMBER	BORN/REARED	Adj. 60 day wt.	Adj. 120 day wt.	Codon 171
1	Tw/Tw	62	115	RR
2	Tw/S	58	111	QR
3	Tw/Tw	60	112	QR
4	*SIS*	58	109	QQ
5	Tw/Tw	57	110	RR
6	Tw/Tw	63	116	RR
7	Tr/Tw	56	107	RR
8	Tw/Tw	67	114	RR

SCENARIO: These crossbred ewe lambs will be kept as replacements in a flock that utilizes RR rams. A goal for the operation is to have a homozygous flock of sheep that is resistant to scrapie. This operation is also beginning to implement an aggressive AI and embryo transfer program. The primary customer base are FFAf4-H club lamb exhibitors.   Elite rams are sold to club lamb producers and the top 10% of ewe lambs are kept as replacements.   Feed resources are mainly grass and harvested hay with some supplemental energy in the winter. Labor is abundant.
Providers of the Crossbred Ewe Lambs:

Slack Suffolk's
Torn Slack
1022 W 1300 N
North Manchester, IN 46962
260-982-8714

Keep	Points	Cull	Points
1	18	2	4
6	13	8	2
7	12	3	0
5	7	4	0

2015 Video Marketing Exercise

A very high percentage of feeder cattle are bought and sold using the video marketing process where they are viewed on the Internet or satellite TV. Your assignment is review various lots of cattle from a video auction and determine the answers to the following questions. Factors typically considered are sale terms and conditions, sex, weight, number, condition, breed, weighing conditions and location.

For this exercise, you are to answer questions much like a real cattle buyer would have to. View the specified sale lots and select the correct answers.

Factors important to your decisions:

1. Freight rate is $4.25 per mile.
2. A truck load of cattle is minimum of 45,000 pounds but can be more depending on state laws.
3. Slide is a term that refers to price adjustment for deviation from base weight. Multiply the posted slide X the pounds overweight and reduce the sale price per hundredweight (cwt) by the answer.
4. Condition is determined by description and video/pictures.
5. Shrink is a weight deduction at sale that allows for excessive feed and water consumption. % shrink X weight = sale weight.
6. Partial payment of $40.00 head are due on sale day.

For this exercise you will need to go to http://www.wvmcattle.com/auction/ffa/ and click on the October 8th video catalog. All questions will refer to the sale lot numbers on the left side of the page.

Our sincere appreciation goes to:

Western Video Market
PO Box 558
Cottonwood, CA 96022

IMC Productions
California State University- Chico

Focus Data Systems
Redding, California

1.Lot 1001 ends up weighing 438lbs. What is the final price of the lot?
A. $250.00 cwt   B. $252.00 cwt   C. $248.00 D. $249.75

2. On the date of delivery, Lot 1003 will have been weaned for how long?
A. 60 days   B. 30 days   C. Not weaned   D. 15 days

3. Lot 1006 is a mixed lot of steers and heifers. If the heifers weigh in at
448lbs, what is their average price per head?
A. $1120.00   B. $873.60   C. $1118.20   D. $871.80

4. Lot 1008 weighs 544lbs before shrink. What is the sale weight?
A. 528lbs   B. 544lbs   C. 541lbs   D. 547lbs

5. The sale day partial payment required for lot 1011 is?
A. $181.00   B. $3480.00   C. $4000.00   D. $8700.00

6. If lot 1018 has a sale weight of 631lbs, how much is the price adjustment?
A. add $0.72 cwt   B. Subtract $0.72 cwt   C. no adjustment D. 6 pounds

7. If the buyer takes all of the animals in lot 1022, how many head will that
be?
A. 41   B. 38   C. 79   D. 90

8. How many steers need to be sorted from lot 1025 to get to the number
listed for sale?
A. 45   B. 195   C. 15   D. 21

9. Lot 1029 loads in California where trucks are limited to 45,000 lbs. How
many trucks will be needed to move the lot to the feedlot if they sell at the
base weight?
a. 6   B. 7   C. 8   D. 9

10. What will it cost to move lot 1029 to the feedlot 214 miles away?
A. $6366.50   B. $7276.00   C. $5454   D. $8185.50

Key

1. Lot 1001 ends up weighing 438lbs. What is the final price of the lot? A. $250.00 cwt   B. $252.00 cwt   **C. $248.00** D. $249.75

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2014 Reproduction and Performance Data Team Activity

Group 1- Hereford Heifers

Select **1** bull to be used on these Hereford heifers in central Missouri. These are first calf heifers in an operation that retains replacement females and markets the majority of male offspring as yearling bulls in their annual production sale to local commercial producers. Emphasis is placed on growth and carcass merit. The top 10% of the heifer calves are retained, as well as a select number of elite heifer prospects are marketed to nearby club calf producers as replacements. These heifers are run in large pastures with minimal labor and no supplemental feeding.

Average weaning weight of heifers: **512 lbs.**
Keep __   Cull ___, ___, _____

Group 2- Sim-Solution Cows

Select **2** bulls to be turned out on these Sim-Solution mature cows located in western Iowa. The producer retains ownership of all progeny through a feed yard in Nebraska. He is striving to improve traits on the Quality and Yield sides of the grid based system he markets his calves on to capture additional premiums. Labor and supplements are limited; however, the producer runs these cows on corn stalks during the winter months.

Carcass data of previous calf crop: Average YG- **3.8**   Percent Choice grade- **42%**
Keep ___ , ___   Cull ___ , ___

Group 3- Brahman Heifers

Select **2** bulls to be used on these Brahman heifers located in Arkansas. The producer's main goal is to produce maternally strong, low input Tiger Stripe replacement females to market to local cow/calf producers. All steer progeny and non-replacement heifers are back-grounded for 90 days on wheat pasture only prior to shipment to a feedlot in the panhandle of Texas. Feed and labor resources are abundant.

Performance of previous calf crop: Average Yearling Weight- **917 lbs.**

Keep ___, ___   Cull ___ , ___

Group 4- Angus Cows

Select **2** bulls to be used on these Angus cows in western Pennsylvania. This operation is hoping to capitalize on heterosis by generating problem free, maternally driven black baldy females. The producer plans to retain the top 30% of the female offspring. Furthermore, he is hoping to increase his profit margin by capturing more early rapid growth for the remaining terminal offspring that he markets at the local sale barn at weaning.

Average weaning weight previous calf crop: **420 lbs.**

Keep ___, ___   Cull ___ , ___

Reproduction and Performance Data Team Activity

Hereford Bulls

Animal Number	Sire x Dam	Date of Birth	BW	WW	Milk	YW	REA	Marbling
1	AH JDH Cracker Jack 26U ET x MSU Apollonia 37X	9/25/2013	4.8	45	18	89	0.59	0.45
2	JJD Mr.Gold 2001 ET- x KJ 968R Rachel 950W ET	10/10/2013	1.7	71	23	105	0.40	0.34
3	BOYD Masterpiece 0220 x BOYD Dr. Queen Ten 9013	9/2/2013	-3.2	59	28	98	0.09	0.11
4	TH 71U 719T Mr. Hereford 11X x CES Jenny Victoria 242 E104	9/16/2013	2.8	69	25	115	0.30	0.20
Breed Average			3.5	46	+19	+75	+0.28	+0.05

2014 Video Marketing Exercise

A very high percentage of feeder cattle are bought and sold using the video marketing process where they are viewed on the Internet or satellite TV. Your assignment is review various lots of cattle from a video auction and determine the answers to the following questions. Factors typically considered are sale terms and conditions, sex, weight, number, condition, breed, weighing conditions and location.

For this exercise, you are to answer questions much like a real cattle buyer would have to. View the specified sale lots and select the correct answers.

Factors important to your decisions:

1. Freight rate is $4.50 per mile.
2. A truck load of cattle is minimum of 45,000 pounds but can be more depending on state laws.
3. Slide is a term that refers to price adjustment for deviation from base weight. Multiply the posted slide X the pounds overweight and reduce the sale price per hundredweight (cwt) by the answer.
4. Condition is determined by description and video/pictures.
5. Shrink is a weight deduction at sale that allows for excessive feed and water consumption. % shrink X weight = sale weight.
6. Partial payment of $40.00 head are due on sale day.

For this exercise you will need to go to http://www.wvmcattle.com/auction/ffa/ and click on the October 3rd video catalog. All questions will refer to the sale lot numbers on the left side of the page.

Our sincere appreciation goes to:

Western Video Market
PO Box 558
Cottonwood, CA 96022

IMC Productions
California State University- Chico

Focus Data Systems
Redding, California

Video Marketing Exercise Questions-each answer is worth 10 pts

1. After the shrink on lot 1001, the actual sale weight is 378 pounds. What is the average sale price of each animal in the lot?
A. $1215.20   B. $1350.60   C. $1405.10   **D. $1417.50**

2. How long has lot 1004 been weaned?
A. 50 days   B. 40 days   C. 60 days   **D. Not weaned**

3. A Japanese feedlot buyer is interested in only black hided cattle. Between lots 1007, 1008 and lot 1011, which lot will work the best?
A. 1007   **B. 1008**   C. 1011   D. They all work

4. At weighing, the cattle in lot 1009 weigh 616 pounds each. What is the sale weight?
A. 616 Pounds   **B. 604 Pounds**   C. 629 pounds   D. 600 pounds

5. Lot 1011 consists of 84 steers. How many steers will the buyer need to sort out to get to the correct number?
A. 0   B. 93   **C. 9**   D. 5

6. Lot 1017 is a mixed lot of steers and heifers. If the cattle make the base weight, how much is the price per CWT of the heifers?
A. $248.00   B. $74,100   C. $70,680   D. $260.00

7. How much is the sale day partial payment for lot 1021?
A. $56,445   **B. $8520**   C. $1921.25   D. $409,226.25

8. After shrink, the base weight on lot 1029 ends up being 618 pounds. What is the final price of the lot after the slide?
A. $277.00 cwt   **B. $276.64 cwt**   C. $277.36 cwt   D. $241.00 cwt

9. Lot 1046 has a base weight of 820 pounds. After the shrink, the sale weight is 815 pounds. Based on the slide, how much is the price adjustment of the lot?
A. $0.30 cwt   B. $239.70   **C. no adjustment**   D. $.06/lb

10. Oregon allows 50,000 pound loads of cattle. In order to move lot 1052-A to the buyer, whose ranch is 120 miles away, how much will the freight bill be?
A. $540   **B. $2700**   C. $5400   D. $1080

2013 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

KEEP/CULL
SIMMENTAL HEIFERS

ANIMAL NUMBER	BIRTHDATE	EPDs				
		CE	BW	WW	YW	MILK
1	1/27/12	6.4	3.4	53	81	19
2	2/06/12	12.3	0.3	74	103	27
3	2/26/12	11.0	1.1	70	98	24
4	3/03/12	7.5	2.9	61	86	21
5	3/10/12	14.8	-1.0	81	110	30
6	3/24/12	8.8	2.2	62	90	22
7	4/5/12	5.9	3.7	53	80	18
8	4/12/12	13.2	-0.1	75	102	28
Breed average		8.8	2.2	63	90	23

SCENARIO: Keep four of these heifers as potential replacements for a 50 cow purebred Simmental operation in the Midwest. The owner of the operation works a day job in town and cares for the cattle at night and on weekends. This operation markets bulls to other purebred and commercial producers and markets the heifer crop as show heifer prospects. The focus of the operation is on balanced traits. Feed resources are mainly forage with limited supplementation.

Simmental heifers provided by:

Harker Simmentals
Dan, Jill, Luke, and Chase Harker
11595 N. 900 E.
Hope, IN 47246
jeharker@core.com
812-546-5331
http://www.harkersimmentals.com/

2013 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

KEEP/CULL

CROSSBRED EWE LAMBS

ANIMAL NUMBER	BORN/REARED	Adj. 60 day wt.	Adj. 120 day wt.	Codon 171
1	Tw/Tw	62	115	RR
2	Tw/S	58	111	QR
3	Tw/Tw	60	112	QR
4	*SIS*	58	109	QQ
5	Tw/Tw	57	110	RR
6	Tw/Tw	63	116	RR
7	Tr/Tw	56	107	RR
8	Tw/Tw	67	114	RR

SCENARIO: These crossbred ewe lambs will be kept as replacements in a registered flock that utilizes RR rams. A goal for the operation is to have a homozygous flock of sheep that is resistant to scrapie. The primary customer base is FFA/4-H club lamb exhibitors. Elite rams are sold to club lamb producers and the top 10% of ewe lambs are kept as replacements. Feed resources are mainly grass and harvested hay with some supplemental energy in the winter. Labor is abundant.

Providers of the Suffolk Ewe Lambs:

Slack Suffolks
Tom Slack
1022 W 1300 N
North Manchester, IN 46962
260-982-8714

Crossbred Gilts

Performance Data

Number	Backfat	Days to 230 Pounds	21 day litter weight	Number born alive	Dam's SPI*
1	.63	165	120	10	100
2	.94	149	142	13	118
3	.87	152	153	12	101
4	.67	157	137	9	98
5	.53	172	121	8	97
6	.84	143	157	11	109
7	.72	162	130	10	102
8	.95	151	152	12	105

*SPI Stands for Sow Productivity Index

Rank these gilts as they should be selected for replacements in a commercial operation that utilizes Hampshire boars as terminal sires on these gilts. This producer markets the top end of his barrows as show pigs for the Texas/Oklahoma spring show season. The remaining progeny from these gilts will be sold at market weight (250-280 pounds). The swine herd is managed as a total confinement operation. Feed and labor resources are excellent.

Providers of Crossbred Gilts: Wehmer Show Pigs
Chris Wehmer
ADM Alliance Nutrition
(812) 480-1295
Chris.wehmer@adm.com

2013 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

DUROCGILTS

ANIMAL NUIY.IBE	BF	Days	Pounds Of Lean	EPDs NBA	LWT	TSI	SPI
1	-0.05	-1.6	1.3	0.18	2.6	110	108
2	-0.05	-0.8	0.5	0.10	0.9	102	100
3	-0.01	-2.3	1.4	0.21	2.3	113	106
4	0.02	-2.8	1.7	0.25	3.6	117	108
Breed average	-0.01	-0.33	0.24	0.00	0.11	103.68	100.30

SCENARIO: Rank the gilts as they will be used in a purebred Duroc total confinement operation. The breeder focuses on fast growing, sound gilts to make competitive hogs in the show ring and good mothers in the crate. This operation markets breeding stock to other purebred breeders and commercial producers. The offspring that are not structurally sound enough, or of breeding stock quality, are fed to 285 pounds and marketed on a lean grid.

Yorkshire gilts provided by:

Ron Flaspohler
3178 Moorman Road
Batesville, IN 47006
812-212-1603

2012 National FFA Livestock Evaluation CDE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Charolais Heifers

ANIMAL NUMBER	Date of Birth	CE	BW	WW	YW	Milk	REA	Marb
					---- EPDs ----			
1	11/1/11	7	-0.4	30.0	50.6	13.6	0.25	0.10
2	10/15/11	2	1.1	35.4	57.2	7.0	0.33	0.03
3	11/4/11	7	-0.4	30.0	50.6	13.6	0.25	0.10
4	11/27/11	9	-1.1	24.8	45.1	10.4	0.12	0.08
Breed Averages		2:5	0.8	22.6	39.3	6.7	0.1	0.02

SCENARIO: Rank these heifers in the order they should be selected for a Midwestern Charolais operation that profits primarily from the sale of elite seedstock to other purebred producers and junior livestock exhibitors. This large diversified farming operation emphasizes balanced traits and has typical Midwestern feed resources available; Due to the demands of the large row crop operation labor resources are average during planting and harvesting seasons.

Heifers provided by:

LaFraise Charolais
Steve Bertsche
4540 E 1700 N
Flanagan, IL 61740
815-674-2395

2011 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS,   INDIANA

KEEP/CULL

SUFFOLK EWE LAMBS

ANIMAL NUMBER	BORN/REARED	Adj. 60 day wt.	Adj. 120 day wt.	Codon 171
1	Tw/Tw	62	114	RR
2	Tw/S	56	107	QR
3	Tw/Tw	60	112	RR
4	Tw/S	58	111	QR
5	Tw/Tw	57	110	RR
6	Tw/Tw	64	114	RR
7	Tw/S	56	107	RR
8	Tw/Tw	68	115	RR

SCENARIO: These Suffolk ewe lambs will be kept as replacements in a registered flock that utilizes RR registered rams. A goal for the operation is to have a homozygous flock of sheep that is resistant to scrapie.   The primary customer base is FFA/4-H club lamb exhibitors.   Elite rams are sold to commercial club lamb producers.   Feed resources are mainly grass and harvested hay with some supplemental energy in the winter.   Labor is abundant.

Providers of the Suffolk Ewe Lambs:

Slack Suffolks
Tom Slack
1022 W 1300 N
North Manchester, IN 46962
260-982-8714

2011 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

KEEP/CULL
SIMMANGUS **HEIFERS**

ANIMAL NUMBER	BIRTHDATE	BW	WW	YW	MILK
		-------------------- :E::PDs --------------------			
1	2/15/10	1.0	35	71	4
2	2/17/10	1.4	30	68	2
3	2/11/10	1.4	30	59	2
4	2/20/10	1.3	36	79	3
5	2/22/10	2.0	32	70	4
6	2/10/10	4.3	38	79	-1
7	2/16/10	0.8	36	78	5
8	2/15/10	1.8	38	61	4
Breed average		-0.6	26	52	2

SCENARIO: Keep four of these heifers as potential replacements for a SimmAngus operation in the Midwest. This operation retains all heifer calves and AI the heifers to acceptable birth weight Angus bulls. The operation retains 20% of the heifers and sells the remainder of the bred replacement heifers to commercial producers and an occasional show heifer prospect. The majority of the bull calves are steered and sold to a local feedlot. The operation's focus is on structurally correct, easy keeping cattle with good udders and balanced genetic traits. Feed resources and labor are adequate for the operation.

Cattle provided by:

Purdue University Beef Unit
Brian DeFreese, Manager
6203 W 750 N
West Lafayette, IN 47906
765-582-2622 (O)
765-491- 7421 (C)

2011 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

KEEP/CULL

COMMERCIAL GILTS

ANIMAL NUMBER	Farrowing Date	NBA	21 d LWT	DAYS to 250	SPI
1	2/2/11	12	182	160	112
2	12/24/10	12	175	152	110
3	2/14/11	9	135	164	104
4	1/22/11	11	180	154	111
5	2/1/11	12	184	155	114
6	2/14/11	9	135	170	104
7	2/1/11	12	184	151	114
8	2/2/11	12	182	153	112

SCENARIO: Keep four of these gilts as potential replacements for a commercial operation in the Midwest. This operation markets show pigs and breeding stock to other breeders. All pigs that do not sell in the club pig sale or production sale are fed to 280 pounds and marketed on a lean grid. All hogs are raised on concrete and slatted concrete floors.

Gilts provided by:

Crone Farms
3882 West Hinshaw Road, Monrovia, Indiana 46157
Brady: 317-796-9205 • bcrone3@hotmail.com
Dusty: 317-710-4912 11 acronefarms@aol.com

2010 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

KEEP/CULL

SUFFOLK EWE LAMBS

ANIMAL NUMBER	BORN/REARED	Adj. 60 day wt.	Adj. 120 day wt.	Codon 171
1	Tw/Tw	65	120	RR
2	Tw/S	58	112	QR
3	Tw/Tw	61	115	RR
4	S/S	60	110	RR
5	Tw/Tw	59	116	RR
6	Tw/Tw	64	118	RR
7	Tw/S	56	108	RR
8	Tw/Tw	56	107	RR

SCENARIO: These Suffolk ewe lambs will be kept as replacements in a registered flock that utilizes RR registered rams. A goal for the operation is to have a homozygous flock of sheep that is resistant to scrapie.   The primary customer base is FFA/4-H club lamb exhibitors. Elite rams are sold to commercial club lamb producers.   Feed resources are mainly grass and harvested hay with some supplemental energy in the winter. Labor is abundant.

Provider of the Suffolk Ewe Lambs:

Slack Suffolks
Tom Slack
1022 W 1300 N
North Manchester, IN 46962
260-982-8714

KEEP/CULL

YORKSHIRE GILTS

ANIMAL NUMBER	EPDs			
	NBA	LWT	DAYS	SPI
1	0.6	6.3	-4.5	116
2	0.4	5.8	-4.2	115
3	0.4	5.8	-3.5	115
4	0.3	3.4	-2.5	113
5	0.3	3.4	-3.4	113
6	0.3	2.4	-1.0	110
7	0.3	2.4	1.2	110
8	0.35	3.0	0.9	112
Breed average	0.07	.15	0.02	101.5

SCENARIO: Keep four of these gilts as potential replacements for a
purebred Yorkshire operation in the Midwest. This operation markets show
pigs and breeding stock to other purebred breeders and FFA members. All
pigs that do not sell in the club pig sale or production sale are fed to 280
pounds and marketed on a lean grid. All hogs are raised on concrete and
slatted concrete floors.

Yorkshire gilts provided by:

Crone Farms
3 8 82 West Hinshaw Road, Monrovia, Indiana   46157
Brady: 31 7- 796-9205 • **bcrone3@hotmail.com**
Dusty: 31 7- 710-4912 • **acronefarms@aol.com**

2010 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING

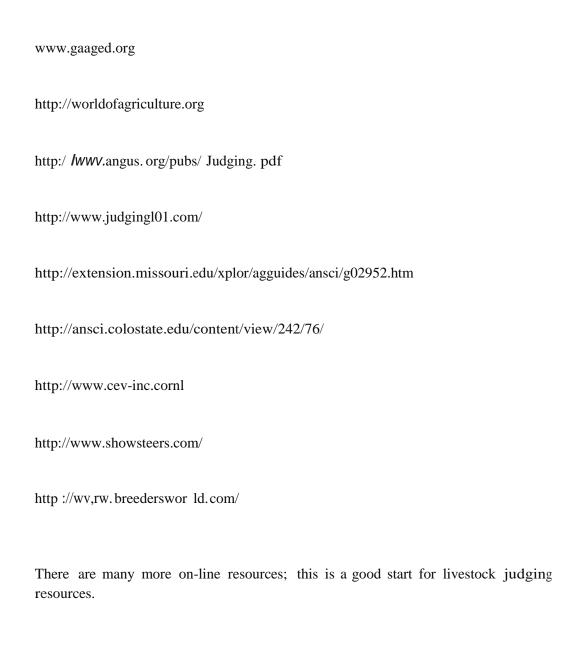## CONTEST INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

**KEEP/CULL
HEREFORD
H E I F E R S**

ANIMAL NUMBER	BIRTHDATE		EPDs BW	WW	YW	MILK
1	2/17/07		6.1	40	77	10
2	4/12/07		5.7	44	75	19
3	2/26/07		3.8	42	80	17
4	3/28/07		3.1	46	85	27
5	3/28/07		2.2	40	70	14
6	3/24/07		4.1	57	85	23
7	5/30/07		6.8	45	90	10
8	4/02/07		3.1	46	86	15
Breed average			3.7	36	60	14

SCENARIO: Keep four of these heifers as potential replacements for a 50 cow purebred Hereford operation in the Midwest.   The owner of the operation works days at a manufacturing plant and cares for the cattle at night and on weekends.   This operation markets bulls to other purebred producers and markets the heifer crop as show heifer prospect.   The focus of the operation is on balanced traits.   Feed resources are mainly forage with limited supplementation.

Hereford heifers provided by:

Kottkamp Herefords
Dale, Lesli, Chandis, Emilee, and Dylan
2261 E US Hwy 40
Clayton, IN 46118
DLKOTT@AOL.COM
317-539-4695
www.kottkamps.com

r:

www.gaaged.org

http://worldofagriculture.org

http:/ /wwv.angus. org/pubs/ Judging. pdf

http://www.judgingl01.com/

http://extension.missouri.edu/xplor/agguides/ansci/g02952.htm

http://ansci.colostate.edu/content/view/242/76/

http://www.cev-inc.cornl

http://www.showsteers.com/

http ://wv,rw. breederswor ld.com/

There are many more on-line resources; this is a good start for livestock judging resources.

Reproduction and Performance Data Team Activity
Angus Bulls

Animal Number	SirexDam	Date of Birth	BW	WW	Mille	YW	REA	Marbling
1	Boyd Signature x Boyd Forever Lady 811	9/25/12	1.7	52	37	92	0.68	0.43
2	Boyd Cowboy x Exar Lady 84152	9/13/12	2.8	47	23	81	0.23	0.40
3	Sitz Investment x Sitz Pride 88T	10/2/12	0.0	53	36	102	0.98	0.59
4	SAV Pioneer x BT Everelda Entense 43J	9/8/12	1.2	50	38	90	0.45	0.24
Breed Average			1.8	46	23	83	0.13	0.39

Reproduction and Performance Data Team Activity

Group 1- Charolais Cross Heifers

Select **1** bull to be used on these Charolais cross heifers located in Montana. These are first calf heifers in an operation that retains replacement heifers and markets their steers and non• replacements at weaning. The top 10% of the heifer calves from the mating will be marketed to a group of nearby club calf producers as replacements. These heifers are run in large pastures with minimal labor and no supplemental feeding.

Average weaning weight of heifers: **512 lbs.**

Keep_   Cull_,_,_

Group 2- Simmental-Angus Cows

Select **2** bulls to be turned out on these Simmental-Angus mature cows located in North Georgia. The producer retains ownership of all progeny through a feed yard in Nebraska and wishes to improve the Yield and Quality Grade of his calves in order to target premiums for the grid based system he sells his calves on.

Carcass data of previous calf crop: Average YG- 3.8   Percent Choice grade- **42%**

Keep_,_   Cull_,_

Group 3- Brangus Heifers

Select **2** bulls to be used on these Brangus heifers located in Arkansas. The producer's main goal is to produce maternally strong, low input replacement females to market to local cow/calf producers. All steer progeny and non-replacement heifers are back-grounded for 90 days on grazing pasture only prior to shipment to a feedlot in southern Kansas. Feed and labor resources are abundant.

Average weaning weight previous calf crop: **480 lbs.**

Keep_,_   Cull_,_

Group 4- Fl Hereford x Brahman Cows

Select 2 bulls to be used on these Fl Hereford x Brahman cows located in South Florida. After weaning all progeny are back-grounded on the ranch and marketed directly to feedlots. The producer saves the elite (10-12) heifer calves and consigns them to a bred female sale each spring. To maximize profits this producer needs to improve the post weaning performance and muscling of his calves. Feed and labor resources are adequate.

Performance of previous calf crop: Average Yearling Weight- 917 lbs.

Keep_,_   Cull___, ___

Videos Provided by:

IDEAL PRODUCTIONS
Wade J. Fisher
826 Weisinger Drive
Magnolia, Texas 77354

Reproduction and Performance Data Team Activity

Group1- Charolais Heifers

Select **2** bulls to be used on these Charolais first calf heifers located in Wyoming. The operation retains their own replacement heifers and markets their steers and non-replacements at weaning. These heifers are run in large pastures with minimal labor and supplemental feeding.

Average weaning weight of heifers: 480 lbs.

Keep_,_   Cull_,_

Group2- Sim-Angus Cows

Select **2** bulls to be turned out on these Sim-Angus mature cows located in the Flinthills of Kansas. The producer retains ownership of all progeny through a local feedyard and wishes to improve the Quality Grade consistency of his calves in order to target premiums for Choice carcasses.

Carcass data of previous calf crop: Average YG- **3.3**   Percent Choice grade- **70%**

Keep_,_   Cull_,_

Group3- Brangus Heifers

Select **1** bull to be used on these Brangus heifers located in Oklahoma, following the calving of their first calves. The producer's main goal is to produce maternally strong, low input replacement females to market to local cow/calf producers. All steer progeny and non•replacement heifers are marketed at weaning. Feed and labor resources are abundant.

Keep_   Cull_,_,_

Group 4- Fl Hereford x Brahman Cows

Select 1 bull to be used on these Fl Hereford x Brahman cows located in South Texas. After weaning all progeny are backgrounded on the ranch and marketed directly to feedlots. To maximize profits this producer needs to improve the post weaning performance and muscling of his calves. Feed and labor resources are adequate.

Performance of previous calf crop: Average Yearling Weight- **895 lbs**

Keep_   Cull_,_,_

Videos Provided by:

IDEAL PRODUCTIONS
Wade **J.** Fisher
826 Weisinger Drive
Magnolia, Texas 77354

2012 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK TIJDGING CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Red Angus Bulls/Reproductive Scenario

-------------------------------E:PT:>s -------------------------------

Animal Number	DOB	BW	WW	YW	Milk	MARE	REA
1	2/1/12	-2.7	58	98	23	0.52	0.27
2	2/21/12	-0.5	56	89	21	0.27	0.38
3	3/4/12	-2.4	58	98	23	0.57	0.27
4	3/21/12	-3.1	48	84	17	0.37	0.05
Breed Average		-1.2	55	83	19	0.39	0.13

Red Angus Bulls provided by:

Shuter Sunset Farms, Inc.
Bryan Shuter
7400N 400 W
Frankton, IN 46044
Phone: 765-754-7370
brian@shutersunsetfarms.com

2014 Video Marketing Exercise

A very high percentage of feeder cattle are bought and sold using the video marketing process where they are viewed on the Internet or satellite TV. Your assignment is review various lots of cattle from a video auction and determine the answers to the following questions. Factors typically considered are sale terms and conditions, sex, weight, number, condition, breed, weighing conditions and location.

For this exercise, you are to answer questions much like a real cattle buyer would have to. View the specified sale lots and select the correct answers.

Factors important to your decisions:

1. Freight rate is $4.50 per mile.
2. A truck load of cattle is minimum of 45,000 pounds but can be more depending on state laws.
3. Slide is a term that refers to price adjustment for deviation from base weight Multiply the posted slide X the pounds overweight and reduce the sale price per hundredweight (cwt) by the answer.
4. Condition is determined by description and video/pictures.
5. Sbrink is a weight deduction at sale that allows for excessive feed and water consumption. % shrink X weight = sale weight.
6. Partial payment of $40.00 head are due on sale day.

For this exercise you will need to go to http://www.wvmcattle.com/auction/ffa/ and click on the October 3rd video catalog. All questions will refer to the sale lot numbers on the left side of the page.

Our sincere appreciation goes to:

Western Video Market
PO Box 558
Cottonwood, CA 96022

IMC Productions
California State University- Chico

Focus Data Systems
Redding, California

Video Marketing Exercise Questions-each answer is worth 10 pts

1. After the shrink on lot 1001, the actual sale weight is 378 pounds. What is the average sale price of each animal in the lot?
A. $1215.20   B. $1350.60   C. $1405.10   D. $1417.50

2. How long has lot 1004 been weaned?
A. 50 days   B. 40 days   C. 60 days   D. Not weaned

3. A Japanese feedlot buyer is interested in only black hided cattle. Between lots 1007, 1008 and lot 1011, which lot will work the best?
A. 1007   B. 1008   C. 1011   D. They all work

4. At weighing, the cattle in lot 1009 weigh 616 pounds each. What is the sale weight?
A. 616 Pounds   B. 604 Pounds   C. 629 pounds   D. 600 pounds

5. Lot 1011 consists of 84 steers. How many steers will the buyer need to sort out to get to the correct number?
A. 0   B. 93   C. 9   D. 5

6. Lot 1017 is a mixed lot of steers and heifers. If the cattle make the base weight, how much is the price per CWT of the heifers?
A. $248.00   B. $74,100   C. $70,680   D. $260.00

7. How much is the sale day partial payment for lot 1021?
A. $56,445   B. $8520   C. $1921.25   D. $409,226.25

8. After shrink, the base weight on lot 1029 ends up being 618 pounds. What is the final price of the lot after the slide?
A. $277.00 cwt   B. $276.64 cwt   C. $277.36 cwt   D. $241.00 cwt

9. Lot 1046 has a base weight of 820 pounds. After the shrink, the sale weight is 815 pounds. Based on the slide, how much is the price adjustment of the lot?
A. $0.30 cwt   B. $239.70   C. no adjustment   D. $.06/lb

10. Oregon allows 50,000 pound loads of cattle. In order to move lot 1052-A to the buyer, whose ranch is 120 miles away, how much will the freight bill be?
A.$540   B.$2700   C.$5400   D.$1080

Video Marketing Exercise Questions-each answer is worth 10 pts-Key

1. After the shrink on lot 1001, the actual sale weight is 378 pounds. What is the average sale price of each animal in the lot?
A. $1215.20   B. $1350.60   C. $1405.10   D. $1417.50

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5. Lot 1011 consists of 84 steers. How many steers will the buyer need to sort out to get to the correct number?
A. 0   B. 93   C. 9   D. 5

6. Lot 1017 is a mixed lot of steers and heifers. If the heifers make the base weight, how much is the price per CWT of the heifers?
A. $248.00   B. $74,100   C. $70,680   D. $260.00

7. How much is the sale day partial payment for lot 1021?
A. $56,445   B. $8520   C. $1921.25   D. $409,226.25

8. After shrink, the base weight on lot 1029 ends up being 618 pounds. What is the final price of the lot after the slide?

A. $277.00 cwt   B. $276.64 cwt   C. $277.36 cwt   D. $241.00 cwt

9. Lot 1046 has a base weight of 820 pounds. After the shrink, the sale weight is 815 pounds. Based on the slide, how much is the price adjustment of the lot?
A. $0.30 cwt   B. $239.70   C. no adjustment D. $.06/lb

10. Oregon allows 50,000 pound loads of cattle. In order to move lot 1052-A to the buyer, whose ranch is 120 miles away, how much will the freight bill be?
A.$540   B.$2700   C.$5400   D.$1080

Market Steer Terminology

Muscle

- Powerfully Constructed
- Powerfully Muscled
- Big topped, thick ended steer
- Wide chested
- Here's the powerfully muscled steer that comes out of his shoulder with the most shape & spread & he continues this from there back
- Stout Constructed
- Lays out the most spread and shape from his shoulder back
- Boldest in his rib shape
- He's the boldest & deepest in his center rib
- Fuller quarter, deeper twister, thicker stifled

Finish

- He appears to be closer to his desired end point
- He appears more advanced in his visual indicators
- His visual indicators lead me to believe he's closer to his end point

Carcass

- Should end with the most total red meat yield
- Should go to the rail with the class advantage in muscle yield
- Should end with the most product

Structure & Movement

- Longer striding
- More flex & set to his hock
- More slope to his shoulder and this allows him to take a longer reach upfront
- More closely fills his track
- Loser spined
- He's truer & squarer from hock to ground
- Has more flex to his pasterns (or hock & pastern)
- When set in motion

Balance

- Nicer balanced
- Straighter Lined
- More correctly balanced
- Leveler in his topline
- Truer in his topline
- Has more look & extension upfront
- Ties a longer & cleaner neck into a smoother shoulder
- Cleaner through his chest
- Leveler from hooks back

Performance

- He's the pounds heavy/ pounds heavier
- Apparently higher performing
- More performance driven
- *If feedlot steers* Appears to have been more efficient in his days on feed

Breeding Cattle Terminology

Bulls: Volume, Muscle & Stoutnes§

- Wide Chested
- Rugged Designed
- Masculine
- Heavy structured
- Powerfully constructed
- Powerfully muscled
- Stout constructed
- Bigribbed
- Big bodied
- Bold ribbed
- Big topped
- Thick Ended
- Stout Hipped
- Most muscular
- He has the most turn to his upper rib and loin and comes the stoutest out his hip
- Bigfooted
- Heavy boned
- Stout boned
- He's set the widest at his pins and has the most shape to his quarter
- He's the big bodied, soft middled bull that's the fullest in his heart and the deepest in his flank
- He lays the most muscle down his top and out his hip

Heifers: Volume & Stoutness

- Bigbodied
- Bigribbed
- Bold ribbed
- Widebased
- Powerfully designed
- Stoutmade
- She's the big bodied, soft middled heifer that's got an easy maintaining look
- She's set wider at her pins and from there forward she lays more spread down her top
- She's fuller in her heart and she's got more flank
- She has the most curvature to her rib
- Bigfooted
- Stouter in her foot and bone
- Wider chested
- Comes with a softer and easier fleshing look through her center body
- Easy keeping, easy maintaining

Structure: Bulls & Heifers

- Long striding
- Most correct in the slope to his shoulder
- He's/ she's the truest and most correct in his/her travel
- Takes the longest reach upfront
- Leads out with the longest, most accurate stride off both ends
- More correct in the set to his/her hock and he's/ she's truer in his/ her travel from behind
- He/ she get's out and goes with the longest and truest stride
- Maintains more levelness from hooks to pins when set in motion
- Is smoother and more correct in the angle to his/her shoulder
- Toes truer and more correct upfront
- Travels truer and squarer from hock to ground

Balance & Correctness

- Nicest balanced
- Most correctly designed
- Truest in his/her lines
- Gives me an impressive look from the side in terms of balance and symmetry
- She's the correctly designed, nice balanced heifer that takes the longest and cleanest neck into the smoothest shoulder and yet she gives me a soft, maternal look through her center body
- She's the attractive, correctly balanced heifer that's the most extended through her front end and she lays in neat through her shoulder and from there back she's the truest in her lines
- He maintains more levelness to his hip and strength to his topline when set in motion and he's smoother shouldered, longer necked and more impressive in terms of balance
- She's the more attractive, stylish heifer from the profile that blends in neater through her shoulder and from there back she has more heart and flank and she's truer in her lines

'Performance & Extension

- He's the long spined, extended bull that has the class advantage in terms of performance
- He's the performance driven, long topped, extended bull that still has the advantage in terms of stoutness and muscle
- Long bodied
- Has the class advantage in apparent performance

Breeding Gilt Terminology

Structure:

- Loosest structured
- Drives out with the most reach & flex off both ends
- She's cleaner about her joints
- She plants & drives with more flex & ease off both ends
- Heaviest structured, stoutest boned
- Heavy skeletoned
- Most correct when on the drive
- Most even in her toe size
- Is the most flexible off of both ends

Volume & Performance:

- Wide skeletoned
- Boldest centered
- Most durably designed,
- Comes with the most width upfront and is the most open about her blade & center body
- Most pulled apart through her blade
- More pliable in her rib shape
- Has more curvature to her center body
- Comes and goes on a wider base
- Leaves me with a stouter hip
- Has more apparent growth
- Apparently higher performing
- Bigger scaled, more extended

. Balanc;:e, Design:

- Nicest balanced, most correctly designed
- Leveler & loser spined
- Leveler designed
- More elevated upfront
- Taller at the top of her shoulder
- She's nicer balanced, leveler designed that's more correct in her topline
- Longer & cleaner from her lower shoulder forward
- She's set higher at the base of her tail

Reproductive Soundness:

- More correct in the size and shape of her vulva
- More evenly spaced underline
- More correct in her teat size and spacing

Market Hog Terminology

Muscle, Leanness, Width, Product,

- Wide skeletoned
- Most pulled apart through his blade and is the boldest about his forearm
- Comes and goes on the widest base
- Is the boldest and most opened up through his rib
- Hast eh most curvature through his center rib
- He's bolder about his forerib and is more opened up through his center body
- He's bolder in his center
- Has the most shape-through his upper skeleton and out of his hip
- Is the most expressive down his top and out his hip
- Reads with more shape from his shoulder back
- Thicker through his hip and stifle
- The stoutest in his hip
- ls leaner through his lower skeleton
- Is trimmer through his lower 1/3

Carcass

- He should end with the most product
- He should end with the advantage in percent lean

Growth / Performance

- Bigger scaled
- Larger skeleton
- More extended
- More apparent growth
- Structure:
- Loosest structured
- Drives out with the most reach & flex off both ends
- More cushion off both ends
- More reach up front
- Heavier boned
- Heavier structured

Balance, Design

- Nicest balanced, most correctly designed
- Leveler & loser spined
- Leveler designed
- Set higher at the base of her tail

Ewe Terminology

Growth / Substance

- Long Patterned
- Long Bodied
- Biggest Framed
- Most Extended
- Mo.st Upstanding
- Tallest Statured
- Tallest fronted
- Offers the most continuation
- High Performing
- Heaviest boned
- Biggest footed
- Stoutest in her foot and bone

Volume / Width / Muscle

- High volume
- Boldest ribbed
- Widest based
- Lays the most width and spread from her shoulder back
- Is the boldest and deepest ribbed
- She's the biggest bodied
- Wide and square in her pinset
- Set the widest at her pins
- Has the most depth and curvature to her rib

Balance

- Nicest Balanced
- Most Stylish, Most Attractive
- Truest in her lines
- Stronger in her topline
- Truer and more correct in her topline
- Leveler in her tailset / pinset

Structure

- Truer and more correct in her hind leg
- Truer and squarer from hock to ground
- Stronger on her pasterns
- Is more collected on the move
- She's more correct in her carriage when set on the move

MarketLamb Terminology

Muscle-Handle

- Fills my hand with the boldest & squarest rack
- Handles with the thickest & most dimensional loin
- Handles with the longest & most dimensional loin
- Handles with the most dimension through all portions of his/her hind saddle
- Thickest hipped
- Deepest in his/her twist
- Fills my hand with the fullest leg
- Wraps with the most volume of leg
- Wraps with the most inner & outer leg
- Measures with the fullest leg
- Measures the longest from his last rib back

Muscle-Rail Terms

- Should end with the most product
- Should rail with a higher % hind saddle
- Should end with a higher % (or the highest %) of trim retail product
- Should hang a trimmer & more shapely carcass
- Should end with a decided advantage in cutability (if trimmer & leaner)

Leanness & Cutability

- Here's the trim patterned, high cutability whether
- Cleaner through his/her chest floor
- Handles firmer over his/her rib
- As a negative: softest handling, deepest chested, heaviest conditioned

Extension, Balance & Structure

- Larger framed
- Taller Standing, Taller fronted
- More extended
- Nicer balanced/ more correctly balanced
- Straighter lined sheep that has more look from the side
- Higher in his/her pin set
- Stouter & squarer in his/her pin set
- Has more look up front
- Stands squarer & more correct from hock to ground
- Is more correctly assembled about his shoulder & knee and toes truer upfront
- Stands stronger on his/her pasterns

Using Research *to* Build Competitive Career Development Teams
John Rayfield
Assistant Professor
North Carolina State University

Training students to compete in career development events (CDEs) is a time consuming and challenging task for all agricultural education teachers. This form of experiential learning can be one of the most beneficial lessons for students. Participants in CDEs are able to showcase the knowledge and skills they have acquired in a classroom setting through a competitive venue. This article will provide insight into using research to train CDE teams so this task will be less daunting for new professionals in our field.

Career development events are a classic example of experiential learning. Conrad and Hedin (1981) defined experiential education as "educational programs taking place outside of the traditional classroom where students are in new roles featuring significant tasks with real consequences, and where the emphasis is on learning by doing with associated reflection" (p.11). The benefits of experiential education were realized in the late nineteenth century. The movement gained support from such prominent men as Johan Pestalozzi and Frederick Froebe! who argued that the most effective learning could only be achieved through doing (Weatherford and Weatherford, 1987).

Weatherford and Weatherford (1987) noted several reasons why experiential programs such as FFA can help adolescents develop life skills. Experiential education incorporates key elements oflife skills such as problem solving, critical thinking, inter- and intra- personal skills, and connecting youth with adults and the community. An effective feature of experiential education is that it incorporates the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor spheres of learning (learning by doing). The model of learning provided by experiential education is consistent with the stage of human growth, because it allows

for learning to occur appropriately for the learning style and developmental level of the individual.

A study of the 2005 National FFA Livestock Career Development Event reveals many interesting concepts that teachers could use in training students for this or many other CDEs. A panel of experts which consisted of the coaches of the top five teams at the National FFA Livestock CDE from 1999- 2004 assembled the practices that they considered most useful in training teams. The following practices reached a high percentage of consensus among the panel of expert teachers and were identified as the most useful practices in training livestock CDE teams: 1) Live animal practice, 2) Participate in practice contests, 3) Take notes for oral reasons, 4) Learn basic livestock anatomy, 5) Livestock judging terminology review, and 6) Learning the breeds of livestock. Items that failed to reach consensus among the group of teachers were: 1) Teach a livestock judging class, 2) Read appropriate textbooks, 3) Practice livestock evaluation year round, 4) Judge internet classes of livestock, and 5) Attend local livestock sales.

The training practices identified by the panel of expert teachers were used to develop a survey instrument that was administered to the participants of the 2005 National FFA Livestock CDE. The participants were asked to rate how beneficial certain training practices were in their preparation for the CDE. According to the participants, the following training practices were the most beneficial: 1) Live animal practice, 2) Giving oral reasons, and 3) Attending practice contests. The training practices that were least beneficial to participants include: 1) Video livestock judging practice, 2) Attending livestock judging summer camps, and 3) judging pictures of livestock.

Out of curiosity, the researchers decided to correlate training practices with team emblem earned at the 2005 National FFA Livestock CDE. The training practices that were most highly correlated with team emblem based on total team score were: 1) Working out with college livestock judging teams, 2) Attending livestock judging summer camps, and 3) Attending practice contests. The training practices receiving the lowest correlations with team emblem were: 1) Livestock terminology review, 2) Video livestock judging practice, and 3) Judging pictures of livestock.

The final phase of the project was to identify training practices that could predict team emblem. This was accomplished by using a regression model to analyze the training practices that could predict team emblem based on total team score. Two training practices yielded significant results as predictor variables for success in the 2005 National FFA Livestock CDE. Working out with college livestock judging teams was the best predictor of team success. Although video judging practice was a significant predictor, it had negative impact on team emblem.

In training judging teams, there seems to be a couple or overriding themes. First, practice makes perfect! The teachers in this study were in strong agreement that: 1) Live animal practice, 2) Practice contests, and 3) Giving oral reasons were very important in the training process. This goes hand-in-hand with the "Leaming to Do, Doing to Learn" philosophy we frequently refer to in the FFA Motto. Nothing beats the real thing. When comparing the higher consensus items identified by the expert teachers such as: Live animal practice and participating in practice contests with the lower consensus items such as: Reading appropriate textbooks, this fully supports Dale's Cone of Leaming (1969). After a two week period, we tend to remember 10% of what we read and 90% of what we

say and do. Simulating the real experience and actively participating in the real activity seems to provide a much broader understanding of the entire concept. These techniques are what make the discipline of agricultural education so unique.

Second, knowledge is power. Knowing the breeds of livestock, livestock terminology, and livestock anatomy were items that reached high consensus. According to the teachers, it is important for students to possess this knowledge in order to participate at the highest level of competition. Therefore, teachers must do a good job teaching this information if they are to train successful CDE teams. This has implications for both the design of curriculum and methods of teaching. Based upon these items it does appear the livestock CDE does reinforce what is taught in the classroom and gives students an opportunity to apply the knowledge they have gained.

When examining the training practices most highly correlated with team emblem, working out with college teams was the only moderate correlation. This training practice was also a significant predictor variable of team emblem. It is not possible for some FFA teams to workout with college teams, however, the teams that did have this luxury in 2005 seemed to have an advantage over the other teams in the field. Teams that relied heavily on video judging practice were at a disadvantage in the 2005 CDE. These are merely predictors and are not ultimately the key to success or the reason for performing poorly in the contest.

It is important to note that this study is not merely a recipe for winning the National FFA Livestock CDE. There are many useful recommendations for professionals to put into practice. Our teaching is of utmost importance to convey the basic concepts students need to perform at a high level in CDEs. We must teach these concepts to all

students and not selectively teach the contest to CDE team members exclusively. As educators, we must realize that some of the training practices that work well for some teachers may not be a viable training method for other teachers. There are geographic, socio-economic, and social factors that could limit or eliminate possible training practices for some teachers. With continued research into the impact of CDEs on student learning and achievement, we will hopefully continue to see research become a more useful tool in training students to compete in all levels of career development events.

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What Makes a Champion Caliber Team?

In my years of coaching livestock teams, many asked why Crater was always the team to beat? I don't know that I can give you a recipe for success, but maybe I can share some ideas that will point you in the right direction.

Passion-Not necessarily passion for judging livestock, but passion for the opportunities and skills that accrue from the activity. Making decisions, 'studying hard and making oral presentations are real life skills. Coaches that are passionate about the big picture of why their kids do this will be winners, especially when they realize that passion is contagious. In the last month, two of my former national team members signed teaching contracts. In both cases they were asked where they had learned to speak. One school even asked if they could re-interview her and video tape it. that's why we do this.

High Standards-Coaches need to set the bar high for basic things like punctuality, practice, official dress, grooming, behavior and also be role models for those same things. Coaches and teams that are early to everything, dressed and groomed like winners usually do well. When performance on the floor is equal it comes down to the reasons room where the way a kid looks can impact their reasons score. Giving up a point or two here is no big deal unless you lose by a point or two.

Confidence-When your kids really know that you believe in them and what they can do, they will do everything they can to show that you are right As their mentor it's your job to keep everything in perspective and positive. If they have a stellar day, let them know how proud you are, but remind them of things they could do better. If everything goes to crap, figure out what happened and help them learn from the mistakes. Mistakes are only bad if you don't learn from them. Never ever say something like "don't go out there and embarrass me." Also, good kids that have a bad day don't need you to make it worse by yelling at or castigating them. They'll be doing a good job of that on their own. Be their support.

Practice-In my opinion the most effective practice is in competition, so I went out of my way and sometimes great distances to find quality contests and got the teams into as many as possible. I also kept them fresh by finding something at least once a month outside of our regular season which was late spring and all summer. I also traveled with as many kids as possible so that that new kids were coming on and also keeping the pressure on the older kids. We didn't re-build after good kids graduated, we re-loaded with seasoned younger ones.

Academics-The vast majority of my great kids were also solid students. Many coaches believe that a kid has to have a solid livestock backround to be successful, which I respectfully disagree with. If a kid is bright and will listen to you, I'd rather have that than one that has all kinds of pre-conceived ideas and notions from who-knows-where. I had a kid once that went from zero livestock experience to a Nat'l FFA gold medalist in six months. Another place this is important is in contests where there is a test. Like it or not, they are here to stay and coaches that blow off studying for them are just fodder for

those of us that make our kids study for them. Remember, points are points. With the availability of technology everywhere and livestock information a click away, there is also no excuse for being on the cutting edge of everything related to livestock

Decision making-I didn't say judging. Kids need to be guided into the process of making decisions based on their evaluations. They shouldn't make a decision on a single criteria but rather look at the total animal. They also need to understand what things are important and how to factor those things into a final placing. I always had my teams understand Market News reports so that they could factor in what the USDA considers important in valuing animals. Teach them about EPD' s and how they can impact a decision, especially as regards performance classes and in giving performance reasons.

Ask for help-Don't be too proud to go to an older/old teacher and ask for help. If you gain some knowledge that makes your team better, isn't it worth it. I helped a lot of younger teachers with their teams, I gave the kids some tools but it was up to their coaches to help them really use them.

Good luck!
John Dimick

Al's take on what it takes to produce a winning Livestock team!

> What it takes to coach a championship judging team.
>
> The first thing you need to do is motivate students to come out for your judging team.
>
> I have had students judging for me that were 2.0 GPA - 4.0 GPA students. They have all been on state and national champion teams.
>
> When you start working out, you set the example by setting goals, having the right attitude and motivating students to achieve their goals.
>
> It is important that you are honest, positive and having fun coaching these students.
>
> If you put the time and energy in with the students, in return they will put out for you. You respect them and they will work and respect you.
>
> We worked out at lunch time, after school and on weekends.
> We practice on slides, videos and live animals. We practice any where from 6 to 12 hours a week.
>
> Keep in mind that if you work hard, the students will work hard and they will be successful.

From Al DeRose, who in his teaching career had 5 National Champion teams.

2016 Livestock Evaluation CDE
Coaches Clinic Evaluation Form

Help us make this clinic better in the future. Take a few minutes and answer the following questions.

    1. What was valuable in either the clinic or the notebook?

    2. What had no value in either the clinic or the notebook?

    3. What suggestions would you make to improve future clinics?

    4. Will this clinic help you to more effectively coach future teams for this CDE? Why or why not?