Judging practice

Breeding animals, Keep-Cull & Questions

Questions

- Parts & Terminology
  - Cattle
    - http://judging101.com/cattleparts.asp
    - http://judging101.com/beefterms.asp
  - Swine
    - http://judging101.com/swineparts.asp
    - http://judging101.com/swineterminology.asp
  - Lambs
    - http://judging101.com/sheepparts.asp
    - http://judging101.com/handlingsheep.asp

URL: Judging101.com   login & Password: austinffa

What Should you look for in cattle and sheep?

- Structural correctness

- Femininity/Muscling (for males)
  - Don't want bulls with to much crest at one year of age.

- Body capacity
  - A student should never associate body capacity with the heifer's ability to have, or carry a larger calf. This is a common misconception.

- Muscling
  - Do not confuse fat with muscling

- Frame Score
  - Do not select just because they are the biggest.

What Should you look for Swine?

- Structural correctness &durability

- Underline
  - 6 evenly spaced nipples on each side.
    - Males same but three should be in front of the sheath
  - Pin nipple-small placed between to traditional nipples
  - Blunt nipple- smooth flat and non-functional

- Frame size (length of spine), Body capacity, & Growth rate (performance)

- Muscling
  - Base width and ham, hogs deposit fat over loin edge.

- Lean

What are EPD's ?

- Expected Progeny Difference
  - Performance data that helps predict the genetic out come of animals offspring.

Cattle

- Some traits that could be represented:
  1. Birth date
  2. Actual or adjusted birth weight, weaning weight, and yearling weight.
  3. A ratio for birth weight, weaning weight, and yearling weight.
  4. EPD's and their Accuracy's for birth weight, calving ease, weaning weight, yearling weight and maternal traits such as milk, maternal calving ease and maternal weaning weight.
  5. Average daily gain (ADG) or weight per day of age (WDA).
  6. Fat thickness and ribeye area determined by a sonogram.
  7. Yearling scrotal circumference or pelvic measurement.
  8. Frame Score
  9. Dam's MPPA (Most probable producing ability).
  10. Breeding status (pregnant/open).
  11. Dam's calving interval.
  12. Sires length of gestation

What is typically asked about cattle and what does it mean.

- Breed Average
  - The average data of the heard as a whole
  - Helps determine what to keep and cull.
- BW-birth weight
  - The lower the number the better
- WW-Weaning weight
  - The higher the number the better
- YW-Yearling weight
  - The higher the number the better
- Milk
  - The higher the number the better
    - Females amount the will produce
    - Males the amount their daughters will produce

Hogs

- **Birth date**- Farrowing date of the litter in which the pig came from
- **Litter Size (number born)**- The number of pigs born
- **Number weaned**- The number of pigs the dam reared
- **21-day litter weight** (May vary between 14-28 days)- An indication of the dams milking and mothering ability. Also known as a weaning weight.
- **21-day litter weight EBV**- An estimated Breeding Value for the individual pig. 100 is average, <100 = indicates the individual will wean lighter weight litters, > 100 = indicates the individual will wean heavier weight litter.
- **Sow productivity Index** (SPI)- An indication of the dam's maternal strength. Number of pigs born alive and litter weaning weight are used to determine SPI> 100 is average, > 100 = above average.
- **Parity**- The number of litters in which the individual's dam has produced. A higher parity number increases the accuracy of the SPI.
- **Days to 230**- A measurement of growth rate. The number of days required to reach a specified weight. Fewer days are more desirable.
- **Adjusted Fat Thickness**- A fat measurement take at the last rib or 10th rib and adjusted to a specified weight (usually 230 lbs).
- **Adjusted Loin Eye Area** (LEA)- Loin eye area determined by electronic scanning at the 10th rib and adjusted to a specified weight (usually 230 lbs).

What is typically asked and what does it mean.

- Back fat @ 230 pounds
  - Lower numbers are preferred
- LEA (Loin eye area) @ 230 pounds
  - The higher the number the better
- Days to 230 pounds
  - The lower the number the better
- Dam's SPI
  - The higher the number the better

Sheep

- **Birth type/Rearing type**
  - S-single
  - TW-twin
  - TR- Triplet
    - Which is the best and why?
- **Adjusted 90 day weight**
  - The higher the number the better
- **Adjusted 120 day weight**
  - The higher the number the better

Class 1 bulls

- ***These bulls are to be used as terminal sires on mature Hereford cows (wt = 1200 lbs). The owner will retain ownership of the offspring through the feedlot. Feed resources are adequate and include corn silage, native pasture and an abundant source of hay. Labor is abundant.***

Data

	Performance Bulls EPD								
Bull Number	Birth Weight	Adj YW	BW	WW	YW	Milk	Frame Score	Ylg. SC	ADG
1	90	1310	+3.0	+32	+58	-3.8	8	41	4.3
2	85	1240	+2.0	+28	+32	-8.0	6.5	35	4.2
3	85	1275	+2.0	+28	+49	+8.0	6.2	40	4.2
4	72	1200	-2.8	+18	+28	+10.0	5.8	37	3.5

Bulls

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Bulls

1.
2.
3.
4.

Bulls

1.

2.

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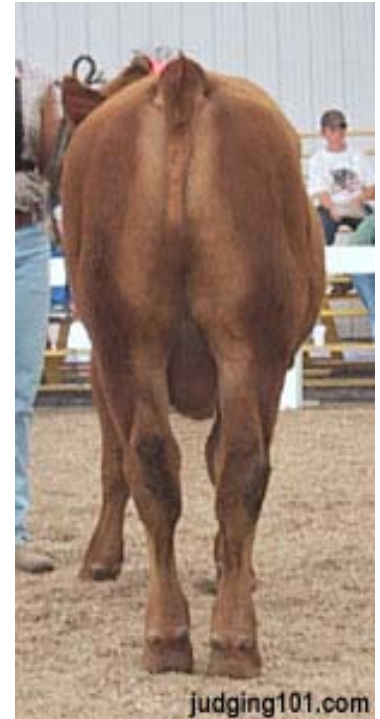**4.**

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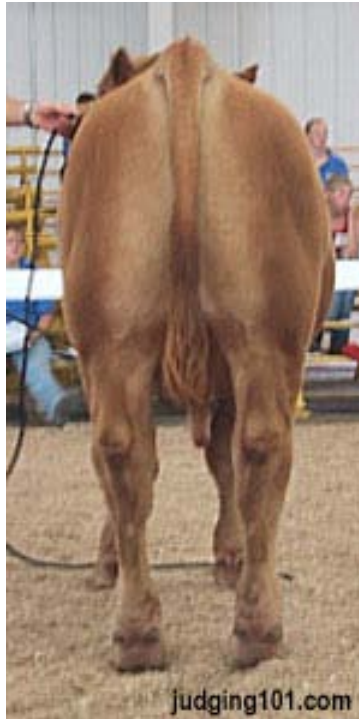
Mark Your Card Now.

Questions class 1
"count double"

1. Between bulls 2 and 3 which bull is wider based and has more natural thickness when viewed from behind?

2. Which bull has the least amount of squareness in his rear 1/3?

3. Which bull is the frailest made, and lightest muscled bull in the class?

4. Between bulls 1 & 3 which stand on a greater substance of bone?

5. Which bull is the poorest structured in the class?

Class 2 Breeding heifers

Class 2 Breeding heifers

- These heifers will be kept in a purebred operation as replacements. This ranch has an annual bull sale and markets a select group of show prospects to junior members. Feed and labor are adequate.

Heifer Data

Number	Calving Ease	Birth Weight	Weaning Weight	Yearling Weight	Maternal Calving Ease	Milk
1.	5.0	3.5	33	62	5.0	10.0
2.	4.0	2.9	30	61	7.4	12.0
3.	3.0	2.8	31	59	6.0	12.0
4.	7.2	2.5	27	51	6.8	10.0
Breed Average	3.0	3.0	28	52	3.0	8.0

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1.

2.

3.

4.

1.   2.   3.   4.

Angus Heifers III

1.

2.

3.

4.

Angus Heifers III

1.

2.

3.

4.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Mark Your Card Now.

Questions class 2
"count double"

1. Which heifer is the shallowest bodied and tightest ribbed?

2. Between heifer 2 & 3 which is more capacious?

3. Between heifers 3 & 4 which is more refined and cleaner made throughout her neck?

4. Between heifers 3 & 4 which heifer is higher in its pin placement?

5. Between heifers 1 & 4 which heifer is the more rugged broodier made female?

Class 3 breeding Ewes

Class 3
Breeding Ewes placing & questions

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Questions Ewe class 3
"count double"

1. Between 1 and 3 which ewe appears to have more internal volume?

2. Which ewe appears to be weaker in her top and droopier in her dock?

3. Which ewe has the most body dimension?

4. Which ewe is the most pinched in her forearm?

5. Which ewe is viewed as having the longest hind saddle?

Answers

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Official Placings = 1-3-2-4

Cuts = 4-3-6

1.

2.

3.

4.

Answers bulls class 1

10pts each

1. 2
2. 4
3. 4
4. 1
5. 4

Class 2 Angus Heifers

Official Placings = 1-2-3-4

Cuts = 4-3-5

1.

2.

3.

4.

Answers Heifer class 2

10pts each

1. 4

2. 2

3. 4

4. 4

5. 1

Answers Ewes class 3
10pts each

Placing

2-3-1-4

Cuts

5-2-6

Questions

- 3   2. 4

3. 2   4. 4

5. 2

Keep-Cull

8 total animals in each class

Keep 4 & Cull 4

Class 4 keep/cull Breeding Ewes

- These ewes will be used in a commercial operation. The center emphasizes club lamb production to sell to junior exhibitors.

Keep/Cull class 4

Ewe #	Birth Type/Rearing Type	Adjusted 90 day weight	Adjusted 120 day weight
1	TR/TR	45	83
2	TW/TW	55	85
3	TW/TW	65	103
4	S/S	70	105
5	TW/TW	68	107
6	TW/TW	63	100
7	TR/S	70	105
8	TW/S	75	110

Class 5 Breeding hog

- Rank these gilts as potential replacements for a 100-sow commercial operation. The Gilts will be mated to Hampshire boars with the goal of producing litters to be marketed as show pigs in the fall and spring litters will be fed out to market weight to be sold on a lean value program.

Keep/Cull class 5

Gilt #	Back fat @230 #	LEA @ 230 #	Days to 230#	Dam's SPI
1	.50	6.5	154	117
2	.68	6.0	160	110
3	.51	6.5	157	118
4	.55	6.4	157	118
5	.63	6.0	159	115
6	.56	6.5	155	117
7	.95	5.5	174	112
8	.55	6.0	150	112

Class Hamp Gilts6
Breeding gilts placing & questions

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Questions class 6

1. Between 1 & 3 which gilt is deeper sided and bolder sprung?
2. Which female has the highest top and steepest rump?
3. Which female has the most center dimension to her ham?
4. Which female has the most skeletal capacity?
5. Which female has the least amount of rib shape?

Class 7 keep/cull heifer

- Rank these heifers as potential herd replacements. The heifers will be mated to a Simmental bull. All male calves will be castrated and sold at weaning. The top heifer progeny will be retained as replacements for the commercial cowherd.

Class 7 keep/cull heifers

No.	BW	WW	YW	Milk
1	2.6	36	67	18
2	1.8	36	66	20
3	2.0	38	67	19
4	1.8	40	70	18
5	2.5	42	74	20
6	2.8	35	64	16
7	1.0	24	38	14
8	1.5	20	30	10
Breed Average	2.6	35	66	18

Answers

Keep/Cull class 4

For each one you kept correctly add 10 points to your score.

Keep	Cull
2	1
3	4
5	7
6	8

Keep/Cull class 5 breeding

For each one you kept correctly add 10 points to your score.

Keep	Cull
1	2
3	5
4	7
6	8

Answers breeding gilts class 6
10pts each

Placing

  3-4-1-2

Cuts

  1-4-6

Questions

1. 3   2.   2

3. 4   4. 3

5. 2

Keep/Cull class 7 breeding heifers

For each one you kept correctly add 10 points to your score.

Keep	Cull
3	7
5	8
4	6
2	1 if you kept give yourself 5 pts.

Scores

- Talley your total scores and put one number circled in the top right hand corner.

- Leave score sheets by the sign-in sheet.