# BEEF BITS

F E E D E R C A L F D S I R E Q N D B Y

I I E S T X C K G E W M J U A Z M E R S

B Q A U A P A N E I F E R D N J H E O E

D F C A N G I R O M F S A F O T K R O G

G Y R E V L B D D I P S D N O M M B D A

W K D E B D F S X I O H V C D F H C C R

R E F I E H T N E M E C A L P E R I O O

D L S L K C D E R B E R U P R U K T W F

G E L A F Q H J M N B Q N E H G N O O B

K O E U R O W O V L Q T D R V P E X T F

P M I R S W S Z I V Q I O R C T T E F V

W F V M B U B T L C T R D L U Q U B B R

Q Y J F T H S Z Q Y E U X U D K F R N J

G X W J F I S A C X Z C B N X E G A O E

Q P C A V Y K I I P Z P G Q P R E H U J

W M L H Z S B V T L N G H Z E U N F D Q

A L R C N M K V Y I P C X H Z X Q C A S

T G C A K U D X W D R C I Y I V P E U C

D V E Z O R O J X E T B Y C B Y C U X S

G K E Y O G I O T F L T Z J R E K C M Z

**WORD BANK**

BRITISH BREED HEREDITY

BROOD COW POLLED BREED

CUD PUREBRED

EXOTIC BREED REPLACEMENT HEIFER

FEEDER CALF SIBLING

FEEDLOT SIRE

FORAGES WEAN

FREE CHOICE

1. If the handler never allows the animal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to

 drop, a steer or heifer will seldom escape.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (also known as the bowknot

 or reefer’s knot) is the standard knot used to tie an animal to a post or

 stall at the fair.

3. Knot users consider the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knot one of the most

 useful knots. It is a nonslip knot, as such it can be used to form a

 loop that will not tighten or draw down.

4. Beef, swine, and dairy cattle are partially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 and have poor depth perception.

5. The key to safely handling animals is being aware of and respecting

 animals comfort or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Livestock animals have wide angle vision. They can see everything

 except what is in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is directly

 behind them.

7. There are four basic types of identification: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and freeze branding.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a desirable form of identification,

 simply because of the damage it causes to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the animal and special equipment that is required.

9. Separate new animals on the farm from the rest of the herd for

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_ days. Also separate animals you have taken to a

 show from the animals left at the farm because show animals have been

 in contact with other animals and could have contracted a disease

 organism.

10. There are two types of flies that are major pests to cattle:

 the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fly and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fly.

11. Ringworm is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that gets into the skin and develops a

 rough skin condition where the hair drops out in patches. You can get

 ringworm on your skin by handling infected cattle. You should wear

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when handling infected animals.