OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Virtual Quiz Bowl

SE District

Rabbit

JERSEY WOOLY
Maximum Weight - 3 1/2 lbs

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

MINI REX
Maximum Weight - 4 1/2 lbs

Breeds

ENGLISH LOP
Weight - 10 1/2 lbs. & up

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SILVER FOX
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs

AMERICAN
Maximum Weight 12 lbs.

CALIFORNIAN
Maximum Weight - 10 1/2 lbs.

BEVEREN
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs.

GIANT ANGORA
Maximum Weight - None

CHAMPAGNE D'ARGENT
Maximum Weight - 10 1/2 lbs.

GIANT CHINCHILLA
Maximum Weight - 16 lbs

AMERICAN CHINCHILLA
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs.

CINNAMON
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs.

CREME D'ARGENT

FLEMISH GIANT
Maximum Weight - None

NEW ZEALAND
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs

REX
Maximum Weight - 10 1/2 lbs

FRENCH LOP
Maximum Weight - None

PALOMINO
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs

SATIN
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs

CHECKERED GIAN
Maximum Weight - None

BLANC de HOTOT
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs.

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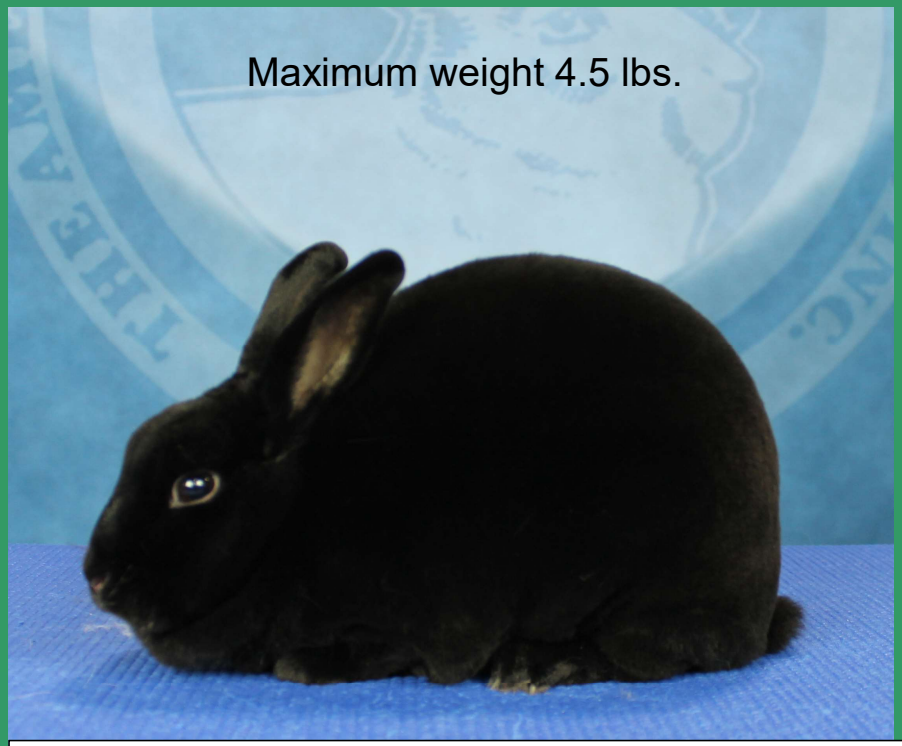
Mini Rex



Origin: Developed in US in 1984 by Monna Berryhill and became a recognized breed in 1988.

Phenotype: rabbits are a small, compact breed that has a very plush undercoat and extremely soft, velvety feeling fur, which comes in a wide variety of colors.

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Mini Satin

Maximum weight 4.75 lbs.

Origin: Developed by J. Leo Collins and became the 47th recognized breed in 2005.
Phenotype: originally a white rabbit but now comes in about 16 varieties of colors.

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Mini Lop

Maximum weight 6.5 lbs.

Origin: Developed with a name change and recognized as a breed in 1980.
Phenotype: Easily recognized by the softball-sized head and engaging lopped ears.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Dutch

Origin: Possibly the most recognized breed developed in England in the 1830s.

Phenotype: Essentially, these are a white rabbit, with a colored base coat. They have well-rounded, compact bodies, with short, strong legs, and a broad head with full cheeks, and short, erect ears.

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Californian

Origin: Developed in the US by George West in 1920.

Phenotype: Most popular breed in the American Rabbit Breed Association. They were developed with the desired goal of producing a good meat and fur breed.

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New Zealand

Origin: Despite the name, the breed was originally developed in the United States and became recognized in 1916. Prized mostly for there quick growth rate and meat production.

Phenotype: Originally red in fur color white became more popular for dyeing the fur.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rex

Origin: First shown publicly at the Paris International Rabbit Show in 1924, the breed was recognized internationally as a breed to watch.

Phenotype: Today the "King of the Rabbits" can be shown in 16 color varieties that showcase that plush and unforgettable fur.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

American Chinchilla

Origin: After being shown by a British exhibitor in 1919 at the New York State Fair it can be credited with the development of more breeds and varieties of rabbit worldwide than any other breed of domestic rabbit.

Phenotype: it has a commercial body type but the same roll back coat and straight erect ears.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

French Lop

Origin: Bred in 19th Century France from English Lop and Flemish Giant Stock Appeared in the US in 1971.

Phenotype: massive, heavy boned rabbit with a strongly developed, wide and sturdy head..

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

English Lop

Maximum weight None.

Origin: Unknow origin but believed to have originated in Africa but arrived in England in 1800s. Nicknamed “the Dog of the rabbit world”.

Phenotype: big floppy ears and easy going nature.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Checkered Giant

Origin: French breed and ARBA Recognized in 1919.

Phenotype: easily recognized by its distinctive bold markings and arched body type. They are a running breed and require a large cage to move comfortably.

Swine Breeds

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Berkshire

Origin: England
Phenotype: Black bodies with white feet, tails, and faces. Known for dish snouts; and short erect ears.

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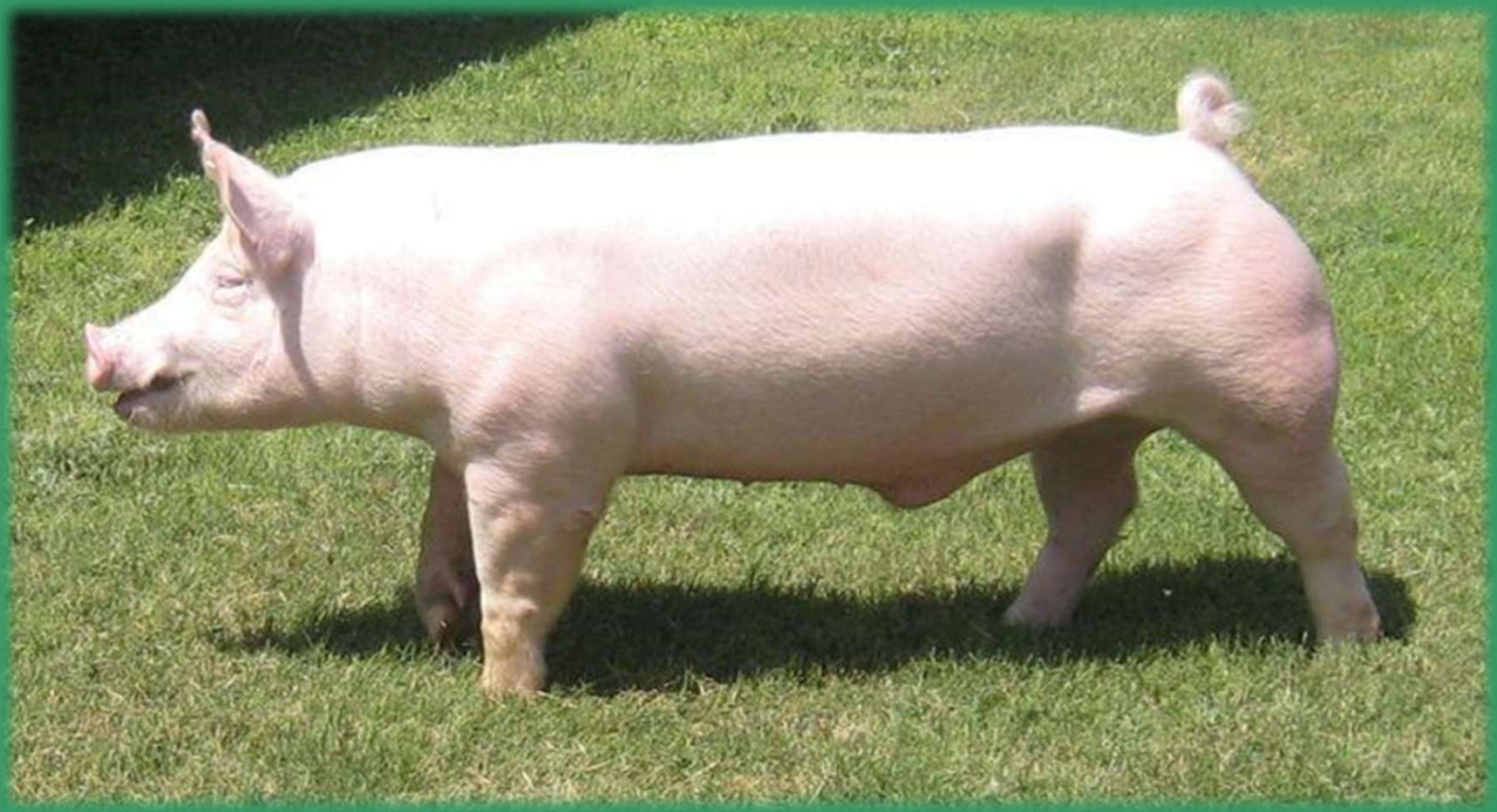
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Yorkshire



Origin: England
Phenotype: large-framed white bodies with erect ears.
Known as the “Mother” breed for large litters and good mothering ability

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Hampshire

Origin: England
Phenotype: black bodies with a white belt near the shoulders and erect ears.
Known as a carcass breed.

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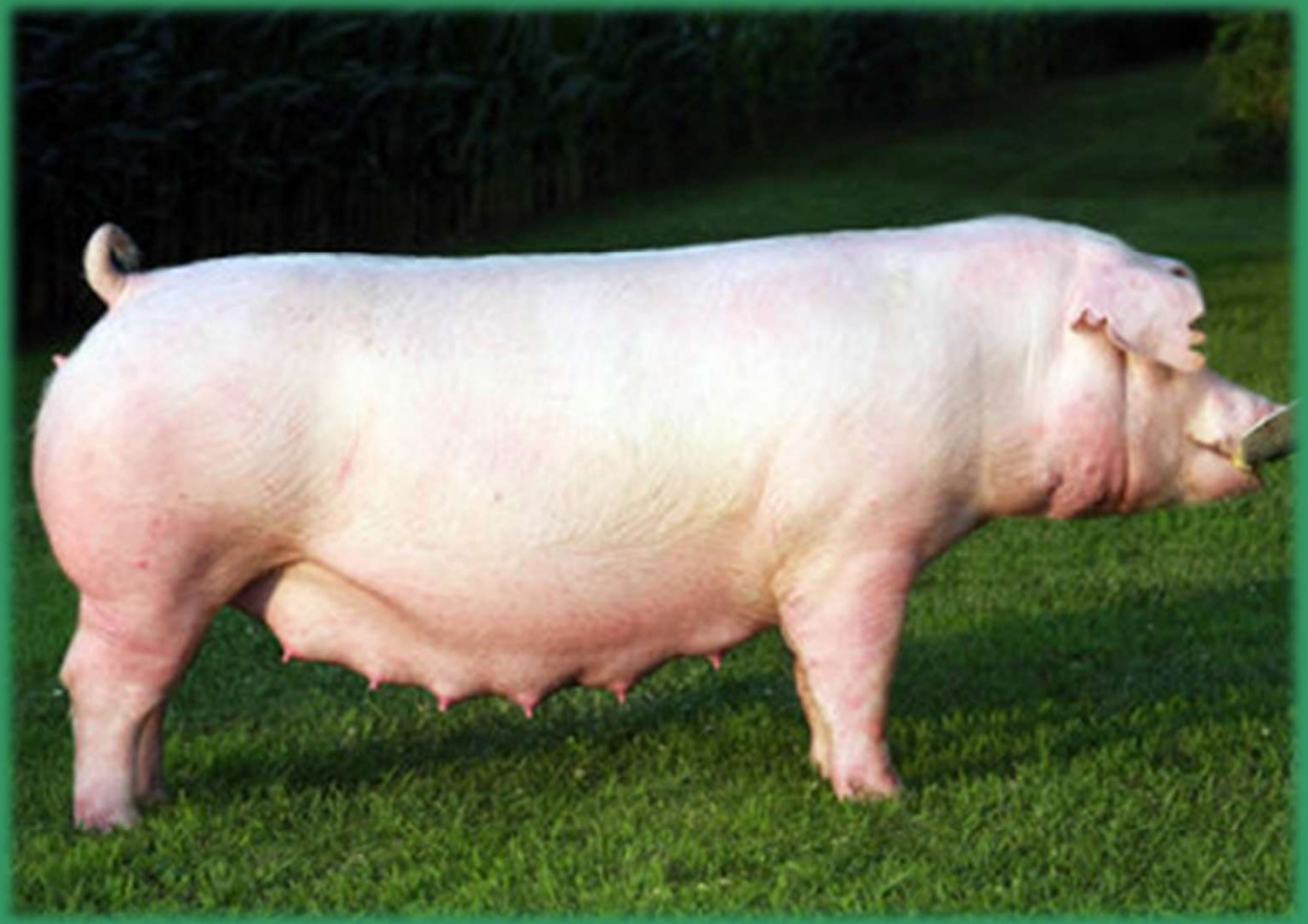
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Chester White



Origin: Pennsylvannia
Phenotype: white bodies and medium sized, droopy ears.
Known as a maternal “Mother” breed.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Landrace

Origin: Denmark
Phenotype: long white bodies with large droopy ears.
Known for large litter sizes.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Poland China

Origin: Ohio
Phenotype: black bodies with six white points, medium sized droopy ears. Known as a lean meat breed.

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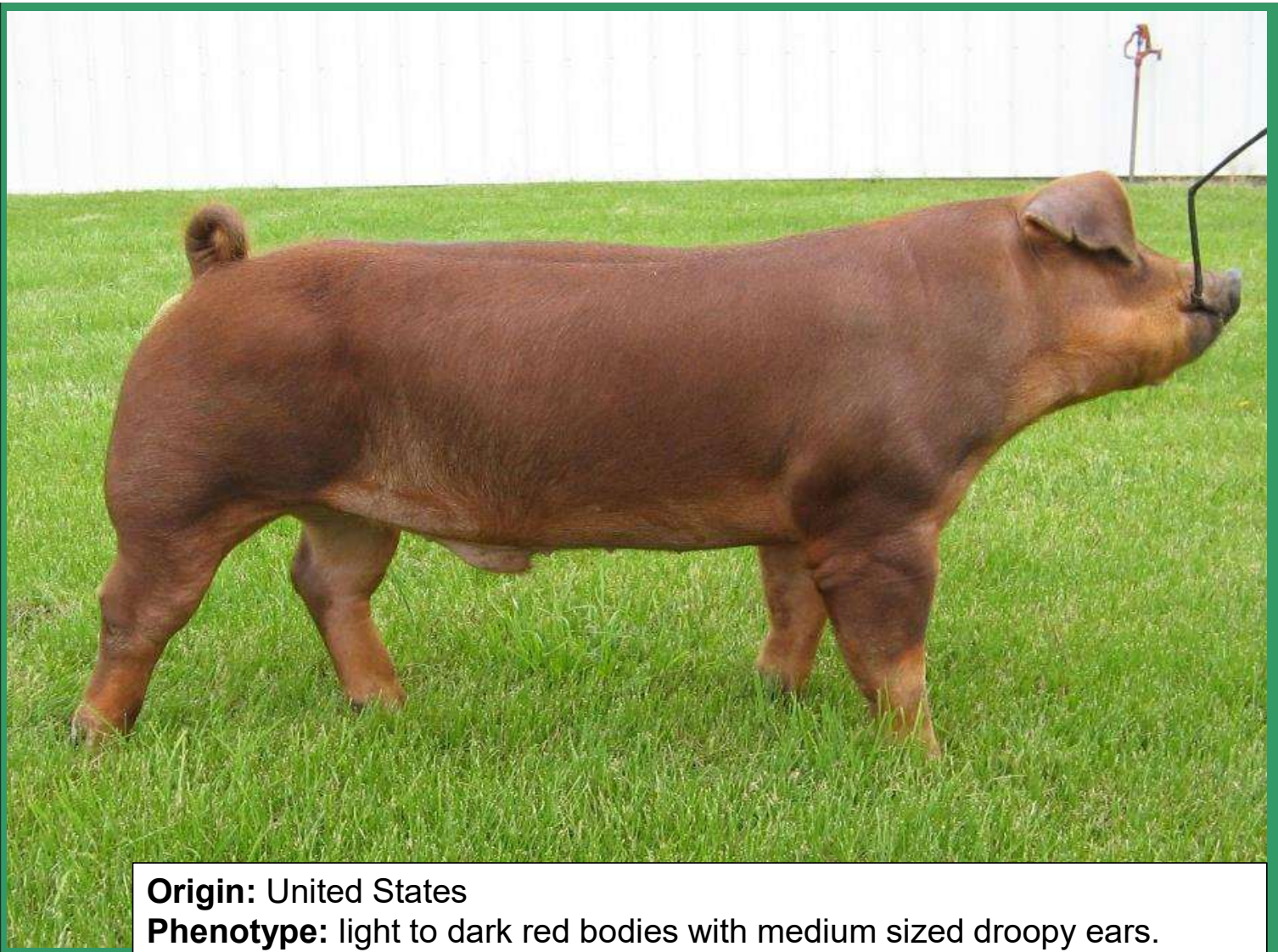
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Duroc



Origin: United States
Phenotype: light to dark red bodies with medium sized droopy ears. Known as a lean meat breed with growth efficiency.

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Spot

Origin: United States (Ohio)
Phenotype: black and white spotted bodies with medium droopy ears. Known as a carcass breed with growth efficiency.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Meishan

Origin: China
Phenotype: black bodied with folds of skin appearance and large dropping ears. Known as a high litter breed.

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Pietrain

Origin: Belgium
Phenotype: The breed is of medium size and is white with black spots and erect ears. Known to carry “PSE” gene or “stress” gene.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Hereford

Origin: United States (Missouri)
Phenotype: must have white face, not less than two-thirds red exclusive of face and ears, with at least two white feet – white showing not less than one inch above the hoof.
Known as a lean meat breed.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Tamworth

Origin: England
Phenotype: light red bodied with erect ears.
Known as a lean meat breed and forager.

Goat Breeds

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Boer

Origin: Republic of South Africa
Phenotype: The Boer breed is characterized by a red head and red on at least a portion of the neck, with a white body.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Angora

Origin: Turkey
Phenotype: goat raised primarily for their luxurious mohair fiber which must be sheared every six months.

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LaMancha

Origin: Spain
Phenotype: dairy goat is born with its unique small ears.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Alpine

Origin: French Alps
Phenotype: Dairy goat has no distinct color has been established, and it may range from pure white through shades of fawn, gray, brown, black, red, bluff, piebald, or various shadings or combinations of these colors.

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Nigerian Dwarf

Origin: West Africa
Phenotype: The nose is straight. The ears are upright. The coat is soft with short to medium hair. Any color or combination of colors is acceptable, though silver agouti (roan) is considered a moderate fault.

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Pygmy

Origin: Africa
Phenotype: dwarf meat breed with all body colors are acceptable, the predominate coloration is a grizzled (agouti) pattern produced by the intermingling of light and dark hairs, of any color.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Savanna

Origin: South Africa
Phenotype: large framed, well-muscled breed primarily used for meat. They typically have white coats, as that coat allele is dominant over the others. However, their skin, horns, and hooves have black pigmentation, to protect them from the sun.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Myotonic/ Tennessee Fainting

Origin: Tennessee

Phenotype: Most are black and white but multi colors are not uncommon and when they are frightened or excited they "lock up" and often fall over (faint) and lie very stiff for a few seconds.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Kiko

Origin: New Zealand

Phenotype: Meat breed with multiple coat color combinations. Known for grazing selection pressure and potential parasite resilience traits.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Genemaster

Origin: GOATEX Group LLC – New Zealand
Phenotype: meat type breed composite.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Spanish

Origin: US - Native
Phenotype: goats can be any color or color pattern. They are moderate in size and growth rate. They are especially tolerant of difficult conditions and forage well on local plants.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Nubian

Origin: England
Phenotype: The head is the distinctive breed characteristic, with the facial profile between the eyes and the muzzle being strongly convex (Roman nose).

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Sable

Origin: Switzerland
Phenotype: dairy goat may be any color or combination of colors except white or light cream.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Oberhasli

Origin: Canton of Berne in Switzerland
Phenotype: name loosely translates as “highlander.” This breed is of medium size, vigorous and alert in appearance. Its color is chamois.

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Saanen

Origin: south of Canton Berne, Switzerland.
Phenotype: heavy producers of milk and usually yield 3 percent to 4 percent milk fat. This breed is medium to large in size, and white in coat color.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Toggenburg

Origin: _____ Valley, Switzerland
Phenotype: medium in size, moderate in production and have relatively low butterfat content — 2 percent to 3 percent — in their milk. They are also known as being the oldest dairy goat breed.

Cattle Breeds

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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Angus

Origin: Scotland
Phenotype: Polled with black hide
Known for carcass traits, milking, mothering and reproduction.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Gelbvieh

Origin: Germany
Phenotype: Solid cream to reddish yellow
Known for general purpose breed with good milking ability

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Limousin

Origin: West Central France
Phenotype: Red color with lighter color around muzzle and eyes
Known for lean meat yield and minimal fat.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Charolais

Origin: France Imported: 1936
Phenotype: Cream Color to White with heavy muscle expression.
Known for feed efficiency & growth.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Beefmaster

Origin: Lasater Ranch, Texas
Phenotype: Selection pressure on Six Essentials - Weight, Conformation, Milking Ability, Fertility, Hardiness and Disposition

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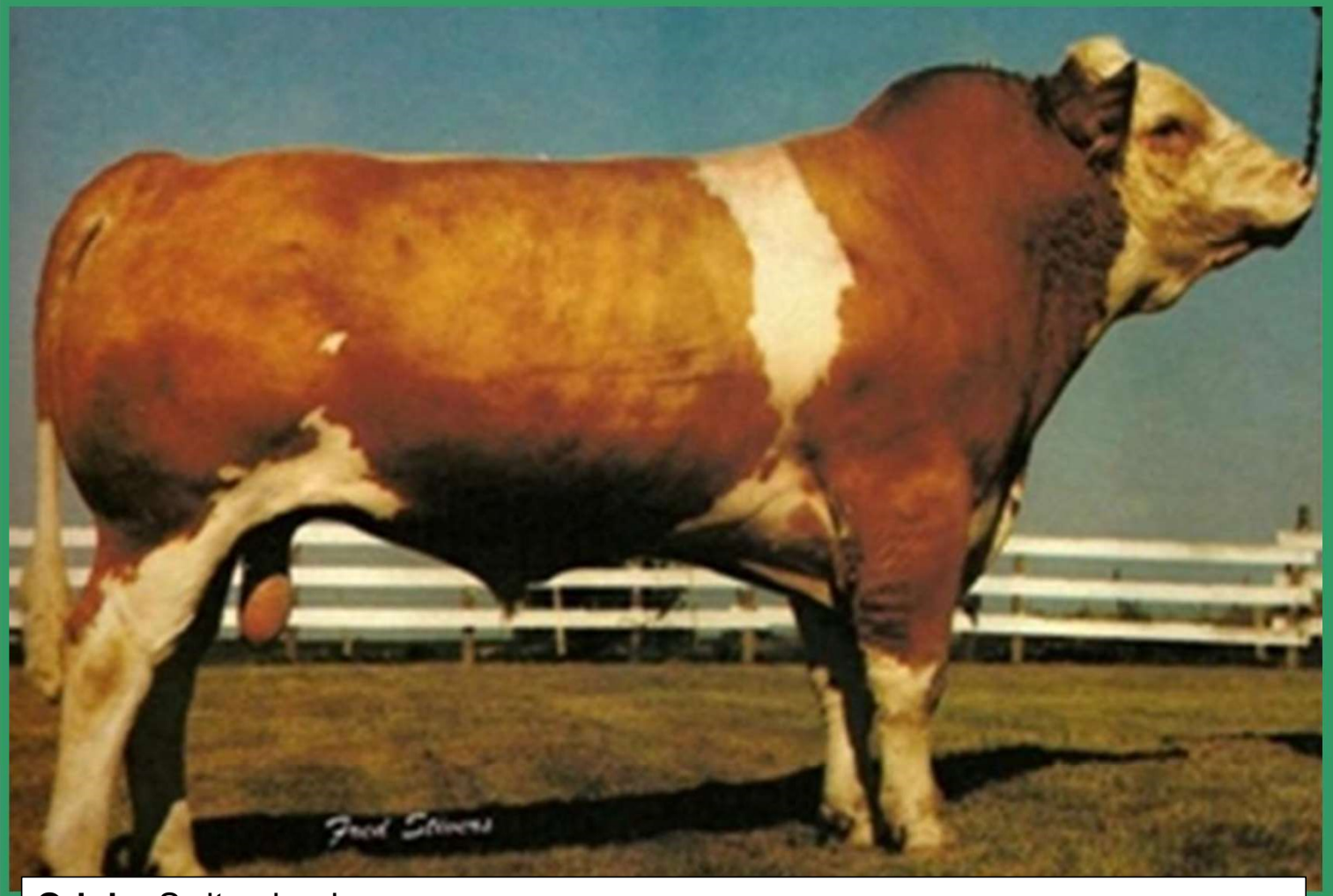
Simmental



Origin: Switzerland
Phenotype: Traditionally, it is reddish in color with white markings, and is raised for both milk and meat.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Pinzgauer

Origin: Austria
Phenotype: a characteristic broad white stripe lengthwise along the whole back. The abdomen, chest, udder, and tail are white as well.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Polled Hereford

Origin: Developed in the US without horns
Phenotype: Red and white color pattern. Known for survivability to droughty conditions.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Horned Hereford

Origin: England Imported to US: 1817
Phenotype: Red and white color pattern with horns.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Red Angus

Origin: Scotland Imported: 1872
Phenotype: Red-recessive gene, polled. Known for Marbling & Mothering Ability.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Maine Anjou

Origin: France Imported: 1969
Phenotype: Red, Black, White or combination of each. Known for feed efficiency & growth.

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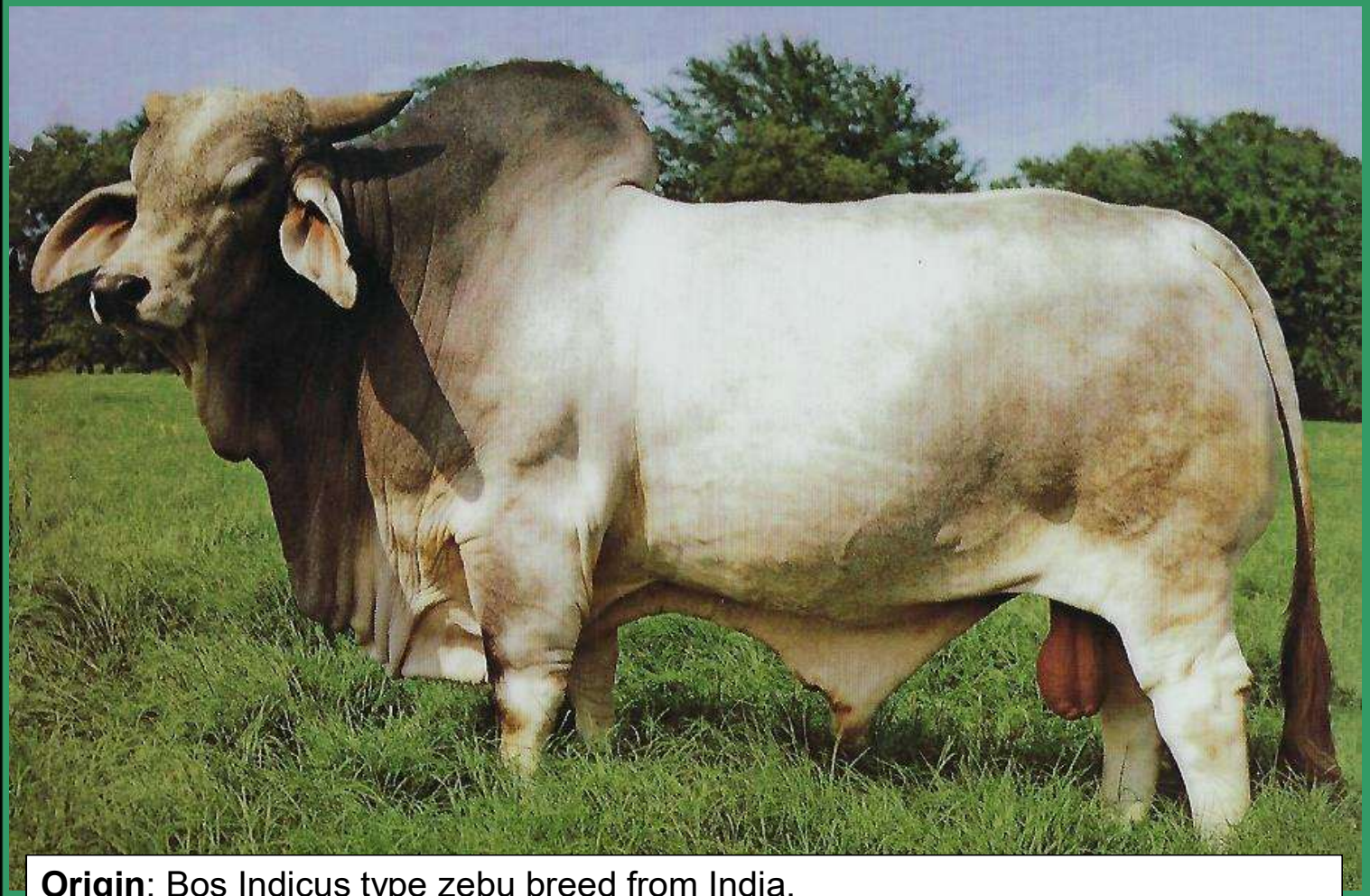
Brahman



Origin: Bos Indicus type zebu breed from India.
Phenotype: color varies from light grey or red to almost black.
Known to do well in hot humid climates

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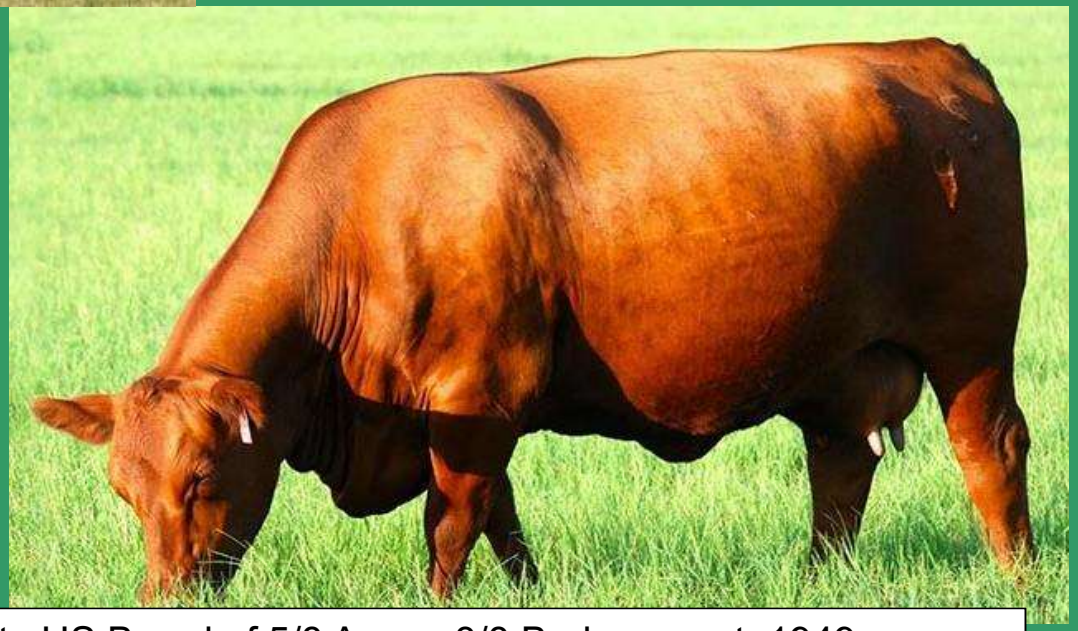
Brangus



Origin: Composite US Breed of 5/8 Angus 3/8 Brahman est. 1949
Phenotype: Black or Red registrations. Known for combining positive traits of each breed. Heat tolerance of Brahman and carcass traits of Angus.

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Belted Galloway

Origin: Southwestern Scotland
Phenotype: Mostly Black with a white belt. Sometimes referred to as the “Oreo Cookie” cattle.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Salers

Origin: France Imported: 1975
Phenotype: Mostly Red. Typically, larger framed cattle.

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Tarentaise

Origin: _____Valley, France Imported: 1973
Phenotype: Red, black muzzle & switch, horned. Known for Milk & Early Maturity.

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Chianina

Origin: West Central, Italy Imported: 1973 from Canada
Phenotype: short hair that varies from white to steel gray in color, legs are longer than most breeds

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Senepol

Origin: Virgin Islands Imported: 1977
Phenotype: Typically a short haired red *Bos Taurus* heat tolerant breed originally crossed between N'Dama and Red Poll.

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Florida Cracker / Piney Woods

Origin: Ponce de León landing in Florida
Phenotype: Speckled with lots of color combinations and horns adapted to Florida environment.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Shorthorn

Origin: Northeastern part of England
Phenotype: breed come in three colors, red, white and roan. Red cattle may be solid red or have white markings and they can be horned or polled. They are bigger than their dairy counterparts and are grown specifically for their beef.

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Piedmontese

Origin: Northwest, Italy Imported: 1979 from Canada
Phenotype: born 'fawn' or tan color and change to the grey-white color, with black skin pigmentation and also carry the double muscling gene.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Belgian Blue

Origin: central and upper Belgium Imported:
Phenotype: cream to blue color appearance and also carry the double muscling gene.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Texas Longhorn

Origin: Spanish Andalusian.
Phenotype: animals have long horns and several different color patterns.
Known for longevity and hardiness with Disease and insect resistance.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Braunvieh

Origin: Switzerland Imported: 1983
Phenotype: Mousy brown pigmented, Light color on muzzle, black tail & hooves Known for Maternal & Carcass traits.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Santa Gertrudis

Origin: About 1910 King Ranch in Kingsville, TX (3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Shorthorn)
Phenotype: Red in color and display a blend of *Bos indicus* and *Bos taurus* attributes. They have a short, straight slick coat with loose and moveable skin which is red in pigmentation. Their confirmation is broad, strong and well muscled, they may be polled or horned.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Red Poll

Origin: Suffolk and Norfolk counties of England. Imported to US in 1873.
Phenotype: Dual purpose cattle that are universally polled and Red in color.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

White Park

Origin: British Isles
Phenotype: horned cattle breed which is white with colored points. These points include the ears, nose, rims of eyes, teats and feet but excludes the tail switch.

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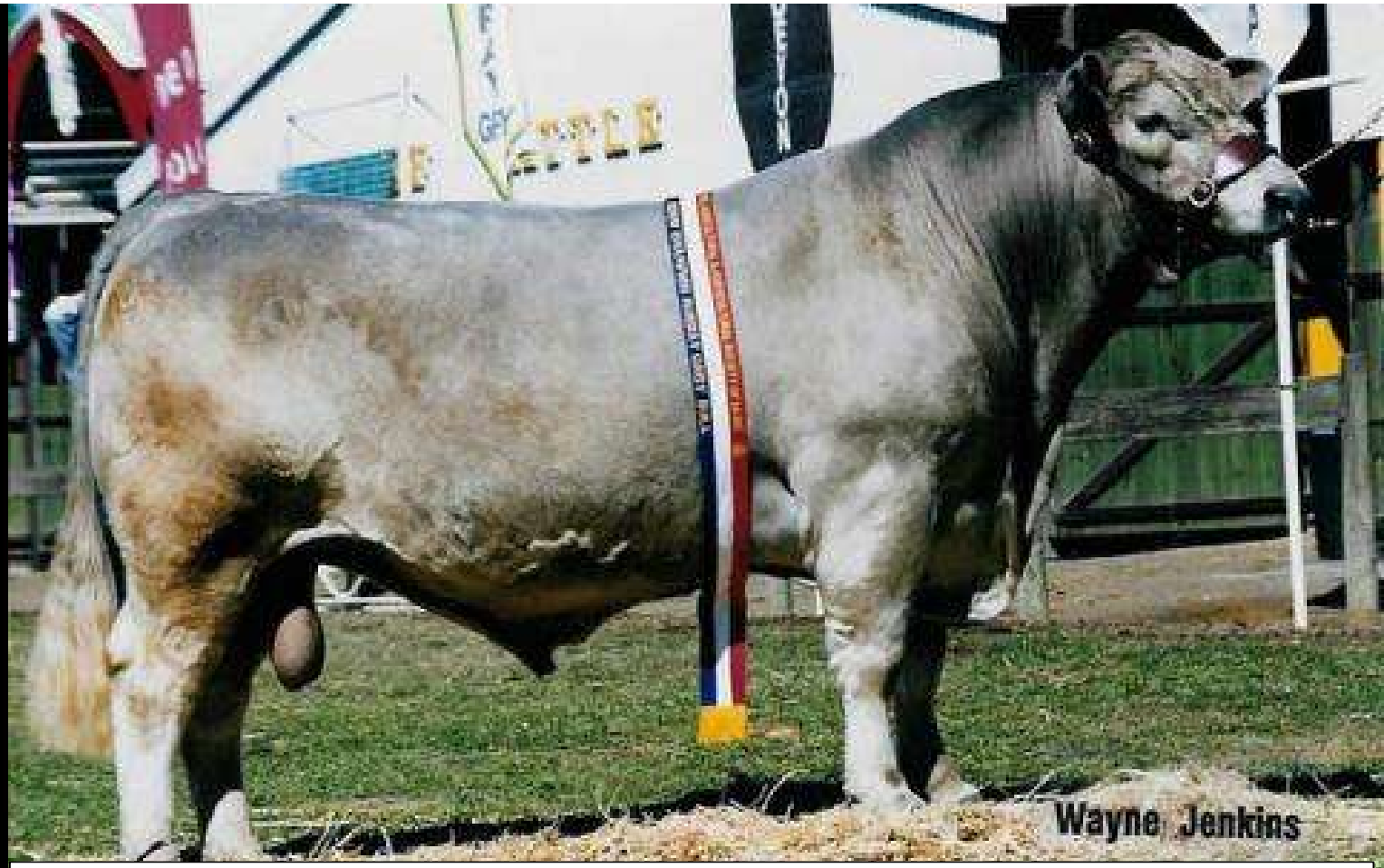
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Murray Grey



Origin: southern New South Wales, Australia
Phenotype: preferred color is silver-gray although there are numerous variations in the shading of gray.

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Origin: Considered very ancient one, with obscure origins shrouded in antiquity and its' name derived from the word Gallovid or Gaul.

Phenotype: Color of the coat ranges from the more popular Black, to Dun (silver through brown), Red, White (with dark pigment about the eyes, nose, ears and teats), and the Belted (black, dun or red, with a white band around the middle). Usually long haired.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Devon

Origin: one of the oldest beef breeds in existence today and even prehistoric ancestry.
Phenotype: cattle are red in color, varying in shade from a rich deep red to a light red or chestnut color. A bright ruby red color is preferred.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Akaushi

Origin: originated in Kumamoto, Japan
Phenotype: Red in color with high marbling beef

Sheep Breeds

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OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Hampshire

Origin: Developed in Southern England US imported 1860's
Phenotype: large breed moderately prolific with wool caps, black faces, and medium wool fleeces. **Medium Wool**.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Suffolk

Origin: United Kingdom US imported 1888
Phenotype: This polled breed with black head and legs is known for its meatiness and high carcass quality. **Medium Wool**.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Shropshire

Origin: United Kingdom US imported 1855

Phenotype: medium sized, dark-faced, polled breed has wool on its head and face. It is prolific, matures early, milks well, and is heavily muscled. **Medium Wool**.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Cheviot

Origin: border between England and Scotland US Imported: 1838
Phenotype: small breed, with a white face and bare head and legs. They have erect ears, with a stylish and alert appearance. **Medium Wool**

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Texel

Origin: Netherlands USDA-MARC 1990
Phenotype: Known as a terminal sire breed because of its muscling. Distinguished with a white face and bare head and legs. **Medium Wool.**

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Dorset

Origin: Southern England US Imported: 1885
Phenotype: sheep can be horned, scurred, or polled and best known for out of season breeding. **Medium Wool**

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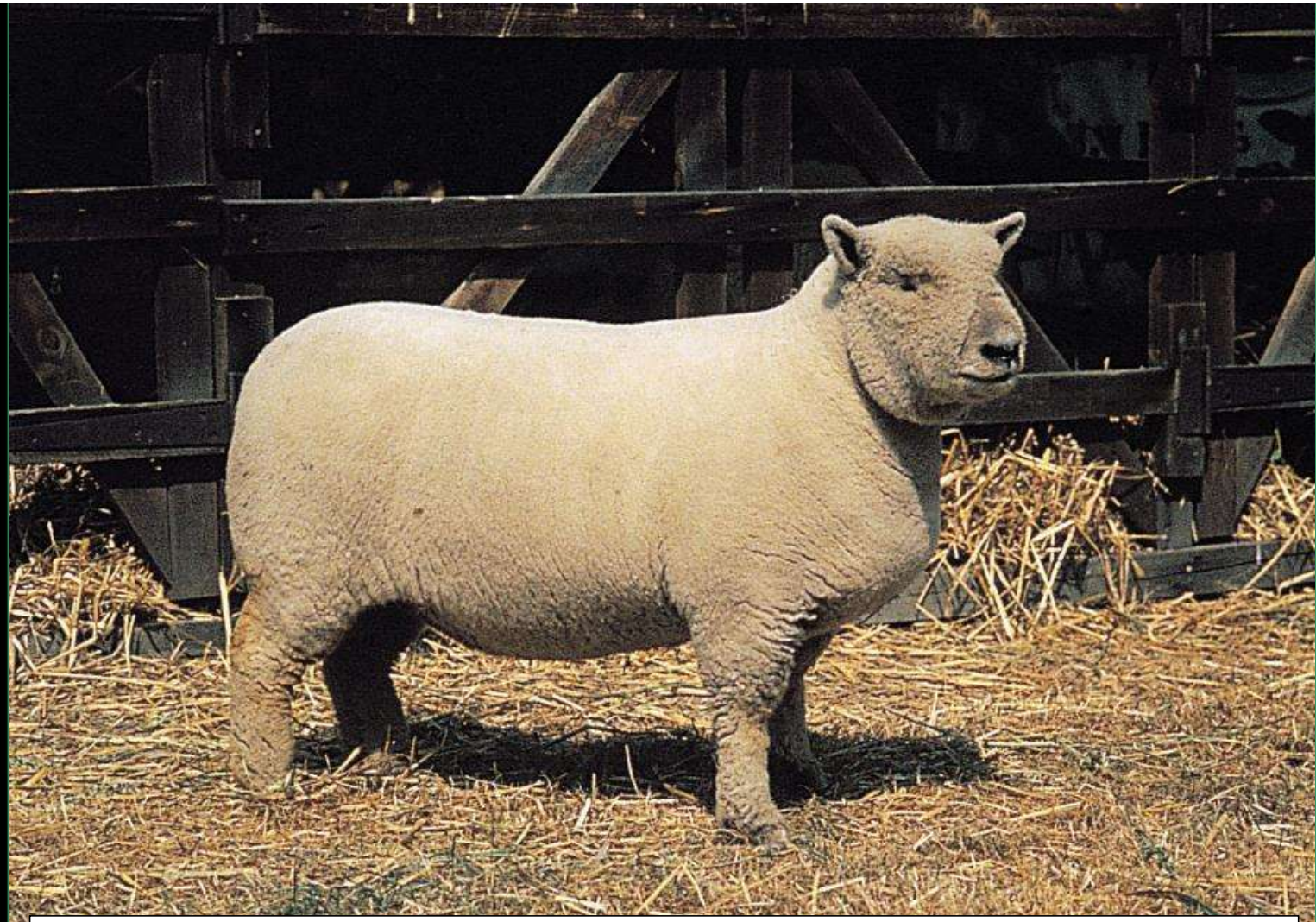
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Southdown



Origin: Oldest breed from England US Imported 1820's **Medium Wool**
Phenotype: color of their face and legs is gray to mouse-brown with wool on the legs.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Corriedale

Origin: Simultaneously development in Austraila and New Zealand US Imported 1914.
Phenotype: White face with wool on legs and head. **Medium Wool**

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Taghee

Origin: USA @ Dubois, ID **Medium Fine Wool**

Phenotype: White faced wool on legs and wool cap on the head.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Finnsheep

Origin: Finland US Imported 1968 **Medium Wool**

Phenotype: Fine boned breed with white faces and wool free legs. Best known for prolific litters sizes and vigorous lambs at birth.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Columbia

Origin: US by USDA in early 1900's **Medium Wool**

Phenotype: White faced polled and large frame size with wool on the legs. Known to be very adaptable under range conditions.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Delaine-Merino

Origin: Spain – One of oldest breeds in the World **Very Fine Wool**
Phenotype: Breed is horned, White headed with wool on head and legs.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rambouillet

Origin: France US imported 1800's **Fine Wool**

Phenotype: Large white faced, with wool on head and legs. Breed can be polled or horned.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Katahdin

Origin: USA, Maine in 1950's **Hair Sheep**

Phenotype: Hair sheep breed with some noted parasite resistance.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Dorper

Origin: South Africa US Imported Mid 1990's **Hair Sheep**
Phenotype: Two recognized varieties Black Headed, white headed. May not shed the hair coat but are used because of the muscle development traits.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Romanov

Origin: Russia US Imported USDA-MARC 1980's **Hair Sheep**

Phenotype: Most Prolific breed in the world typically black white face color pattern.

Horse Breeds

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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American Paint

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Shetland

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Shire

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Appaloosa

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Clydesdale

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Percheron

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Thoroughbred

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Belgian

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Morgan

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Palomino

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Quarter Horse

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Arabian

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

American Saddlebred

Poultry Breeds

OSU EXTENSION
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Leghorn


Andalusian


Australorp


Brahma


Cochin


Cornish


Dominiques


Faverolles


Hamburg


Houdan


Jersey Giant


Minorca


Orpington


Plymouth Rock


Rhode Island Red


Sebright


Silkie


Wyandotte

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Andalusian

Small, active, closely feathered birds that tend to be noisy and rarely go broody. The plumage is dark and laced.

Varieties: Black, Splash, Blue

Egg Shell Color: White

Skin Color: White

Use: An ornamental fowl with fairly good egg production potential.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Australorp

This breed has an intense beetle-green sheen on the black birds, dark eyes, deep bodies and are very active.

Variety: Black, Blue laced, White

Egg Shell Color: Brown.

Skin Color: White.

Use: The breed is primarily a laying and meat bird.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Brahma

The ancestry of the Breed traces back to China although much of their development took place in the U.S. between 1850 and 1890.

Variety: Light, Dark, Buff

Egg Shell Color: Brown.

Skin Color: Yellow.

Use: A very heavy fowl for the production of heavy roasters or capons. Fair egg layers.

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4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Cochin

Origin: The breed originates from China in the Shanghai province, in 1840.
Variety: Black, Buff, Partridge, White, Barred, Blue, Brown, Golden Laced, Silver Laced.
Egg Shell Color: Brown.
Use: Ornamental and egg production – Winter type bird

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Cornish

Origin: The breed was developed in the shire (county) of Cornwall, England.
Variety: Dark, White, White Laced Red, Buff
Egg Shell Color: Pale Brown and Medium Brown. **Skin Color:** Yellow.
Use: Developed as the ultimate meat bird.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Dominiques

Origin: Developed in New England. Only rose combed fowl of intermediate size classify
Variety: None
Egg Shell Color: Brown **Skin Color:** Yellow.
Use: A dual-purpose breed.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Faverolles

Origin: Developed in France, it is equipped with a beard and muffs on both the male and female. Brought to the US in early 1900's.
Variety: Salmon, White
Egg Shell Color: Light Brown
Skin Color: White.
Use: Dual purpose of eggs and meat.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Hamburg

Origin: Holland but with a German name established in the US in mid 1800's.
Variety: Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled, Golden Penciled, Silver Penciled, Black, White
Egg Shell Color: White **Skin Color:** White.
Use: Great egg producer but it also has ornamental uses.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Houdan

Origin: Paris, France bred from breeds of that area that have dated back to Roman times, AD 7 - AD 40. Possess a crest, beard and muffs and have five toes on each foot. **Variety:** White and Mottled
Egg Shell Color: White **Skin Color:** White.
Use: Ornamental fowl that is also a good egg producer and fairly good as a meat bird.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Jersey Giant

Origin: largest chicken developed in America.
Variety: Black , White
Egg Shell Color: Brown **Skin Color:** Yellow
Use: a dual-purpose fowl for meat and eggs.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Leghorn

Origin: Originates from a region in Northern Italy. Most numerous breed we have in America

Varieties: Single Comb (White, Brown, Buff, Light Brown, Red, Silver, Black, Black tailed Red, Columbian) Some Rose Comb varieties as well.

Egg Shell Color: White

Skin Color: Yellow

Use: Primarily a layer.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Minorca

Origin: developed in the Mediterranean area off the coast of Spain.
Variety: Single Comb (Black, White, Buff) Rose Comb (Black, White)
Egg Shell Color: White **Skin Color:** White
Use: egg producers

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Orpington

Origin: Developed in England by crossbreeding a Minorca and a Black Plymouth Rock.
Variety: Black, Blue, Buff, White
Egg Shell Color: Brown **Skin Color:** White
Use: dual-purpose bird for eggs and table meat.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Plymouth Rock

Origin: Developed in America with the first variety being barred.
Varieties: Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled, Blue, Columbian
Egg Shell Color: Brown **Skin Color:** Yellow
Use: dual-purpose bird for eggs and table meat.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rhode Island Red

Origin: Developed in North East US States.
Varieties: Single Comb, Rose Comb
Egg Shell Color: Brown Skin Color: Yellow.
Use: Considered the best egg layers of dual-purpose birds.

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Sebright

Origin: Considered one of the oldest british “true bantam” breeds.
Varieties: Silver, Gold
Egg Shell Color: White/cream
Use: ornamental bantam fowl

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Silkie

Origin: Developed in Asia? China, India, or Japan.
Varieties: Bearded or Non Bearded- (Black,Blue, Partridge, Buff, White, Gray)
Egg Shell Color: Cream
Use: ornamental bantam fowl

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Wyandotte

Silver Laced

Columbian

Origin: Later named after a North American tribe located in Upper New York and Canada.
Varieties: White, Buff, Columbian, Golden Laced, Blue, Silver Laced, Silver-Penciled, Partridge, Black
Egg Shell Color: Brown **Skin Color:** Yellow
Use: dual-purpose bird for eggs and table meat.

Feed List

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Alfalfa Pellet or Cube

- *Medicago sativa*
- Called the Queen of forage
- Has an outstanding protein content and balance of amino acids
- Provides a higher level of minerals and vitamins
- Can cause bloat and contains Phytoestrogens

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
91	18	57	2.4	1.47	.28

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Barley

- One of the main cereal grain crops
- also used in the production of alcohol

DM%	CP%	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
89	12	83	2.0	0.1	0.42

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Beet Pulp

- often referred to as a “super fiber” due to its high digestibility and ease of fermentation
- lacking in nutrients such as Vitamin A and Selenium

DM%	CP%	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
92	12	76	0.5	0.6	0.1

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Corn

- Major food staple throughout the world
- Considered the #1 Energy source feed ingredient in livestock operations
- Causes acidosis when fed at high rates

DM%	CP%	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
89	10	89	4.1	.03	.30

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Trace Mineral Salt

- Complex group of Micronutrients typically supplied with a lick block or loose mineral formulation

Na%	Zn PPM	Fe PPM	Mn PPM	Cu PPM	I PPM	Co PPM
95.5	3500	2000	1800	280	100	60

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Dicalcium Phosphate

- Mineral supplied to give strength to bones and teeth
- Helps keep the Ca:P ratio 2:1

Ca%	P%	Na%	S%	Zn PPM
23	19	.08	1.14	100

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Liquid or Dried Molasses

- Utilized to keep dust down in dry forage diets
- Sweetner - Highly palatable to cattle

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
77-94	6-9	74	0.3	1.10	0.15

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Oats

- Major cereal grain worldwide
- Considered a great feedstuff for horses
- Palatable, considered an excellent conditioning feed
- Higher protein than most grains, and the best balanced in amino acids of the cereal grains

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
89	13	74	4	.10	.40

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Soybean Meal

- Highest protein oil seed used in the world
- Good amino acid profile especially Lysine
- Although typically fed in small amounts can be an expensive ingredient.

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
90	49	84	1.5	.36	.70

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Limestone

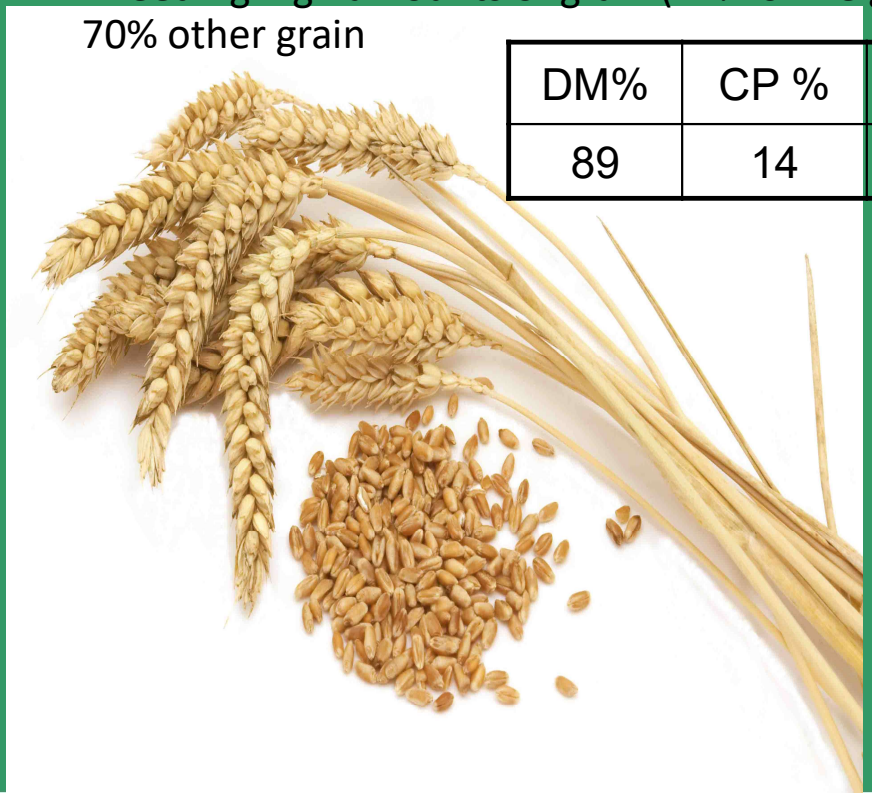
- Most common source of Calcium supplement used in livestock rations

Ca%	P%	Na%	S%	Zn PPM
38	.02	.06	.03	39

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Wheat

- Human use - usually too expensive as feed grain
- Low test weight, sprout-damaged grain sometimes competitively priced to other feed grains
- Higher rumen degradability of protein than corn
- Must be rolled or coarsely ground to be utilized
- If feeding high amounts of grain (>1% of weight) blend 30-50% of this with 50-70% other grain



DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
89	14	84	2.0	.12	.39

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Wheat Bran or Midds

- By-product of flour milling process
- Performance similar to corn and soybean supplement in grazing cattle
- Energy from highly digestible fiber and starch
- Limit to 1% of weight to reduce risk of bloat
- Susceptible to molding at moisture content above 11%

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
90	18	73	5.9	.15	1.0

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Cottonseed Meal

- By-product of oil seed with specific Processing method
- Contains negative reproductive substance known as Gossypol

DM%	CP%	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
93	44	78	5.0	0.21	1.16

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rice Hulls

- by-product of rice dehulling. They are used in some countries for poultry litter bedding that can later be fed to ruminants.

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
92	3	13	0.9	.12	.07

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

DDG

- By-product of the distilling industry
- Low in ruminal degradable protein 30-50%
  - As acid detergent insoluble nitrogen (ADIN) increases, undegradable protein increases
- Considered a protein supplement, but energy value equal to corn gluten feed

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
89	31	89	13.0	.07	.87

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rice Bran

- By-product of the rice milling industry
- High fat content can cause rancidity problems during summer storage
- Small particle size, starch, and fat content present potential digestive problems
- Limit to 0.5% of weight due to fat content

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
91	14	72	15	.07	1.78

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Hominy

- By-product of grits, and corn meal milling process
- Palatable feed
- Should be analyzed for fat content
- Limit to 0.5% of weight due to fat and rapid fermentation rate

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
89	10	86	6.9	.04	.55

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Soy Hulls

- By-product of soy-bean oil processing in Pelletized form
- Energy from highly digestible fiber
- Energy equal to corn when limited to 0.5% of body weight of grazing cattle
- Can cause bloat if consuming over 1.5% of body weight. Avoid bloat by feeding 3-4 lbs. effective fiber when self-feeding hulls

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
91	14	67	3.3	.64	.18

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Cottonseed Hulls

- By-product of this oil seed
- Fibrous product primarily used to feed ruminants
- High fiber, low protein by-product

Raw – Bulk Totes

Pelletized

DM%	CP%	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
90	3.8	42	1.7	0.13	0.09

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Corn Gluten

- By-product of high fructose corn syrup production
- Highly rumen degradable protein source
- Palatability variable with grazing cattle
- Energy value equal to corn when fed at 0.5% of body weight
- Potential sulfur toxicity problems

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%	K%	S%
89	24	80	4.1	.14	1.07	1.50	0.53

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rye

- Cereal Grain- usually planted as cool season forage for ruminants
- Can have a presence of ergot alkaloids
- used for flour, bread, beer, crispbread, some whiskeys, some vodkas, and animal fodder.

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	Ca%	P%
89	14	80	2.5	.07	.55

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Peanut Hull

- Legume crop most well known in Georgia
- Avoid using in pelleted format because it looses its Crude Fiber characteristics

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	CF%	Ca%	P%
91	8	22	1.5	63	.20	.07

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Flax

- Canada & Northern US crop grown for its oil and noted for its high omega-3 fatty acid content
- Research has shown that in dairy cow rations feeding this has increased conception rates.
- Limit amount in Layer diets as may cause fishy taste to eggs

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	CF%	Ca%	P%	Zn ppm
92	27	111	29	10.7	.27	.67	54

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Bermuda

- Warm Season Annual forage
- Utilizes Nitrogen fertilization very efficiently
- A favorite forage to make hay of most Oklahoma producers

Full (Mature) Bloom stage

DM%	CP %	TDN%	Fat%	NDF%	Ca%	P%	Zn ppm
90	8	47-53	1.8	79	.43	.18	26

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Vitamin

OSU EXTENSION

4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Equipment

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Drench Gun

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

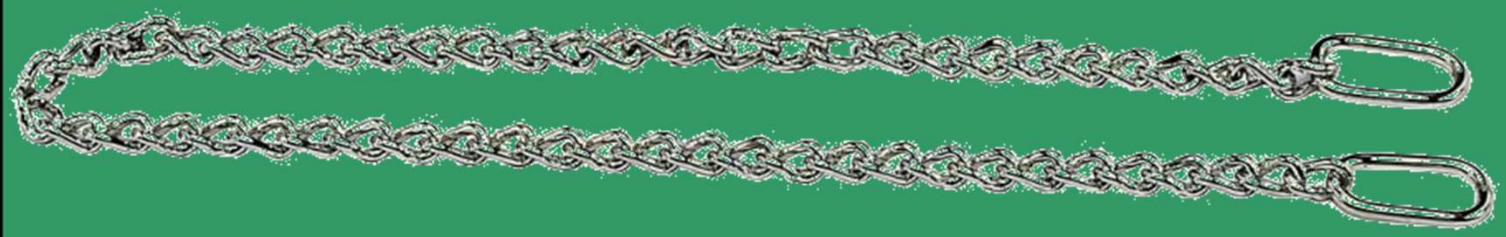
Repeating Syringe

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Transfer Needle

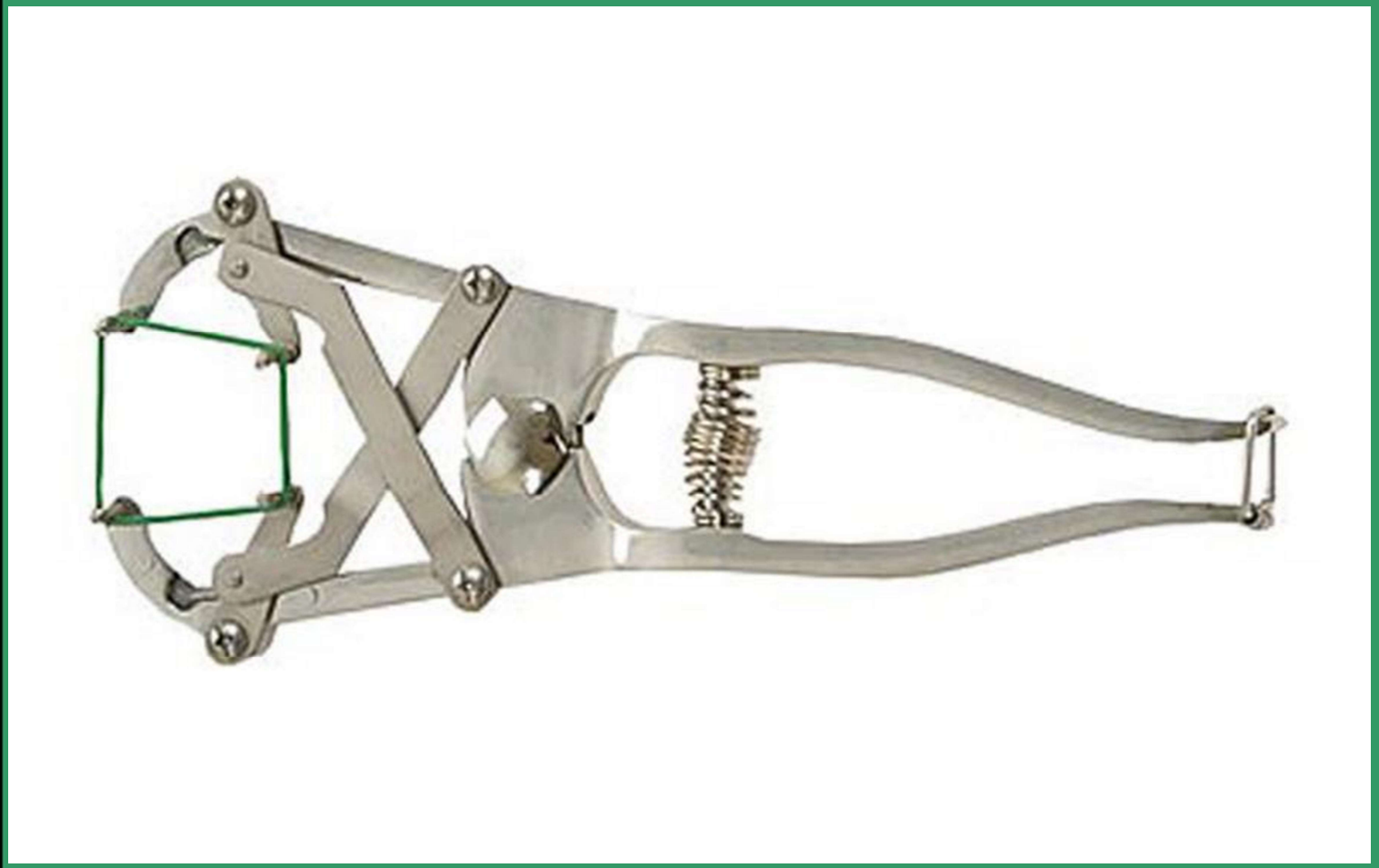
OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

OB Chains



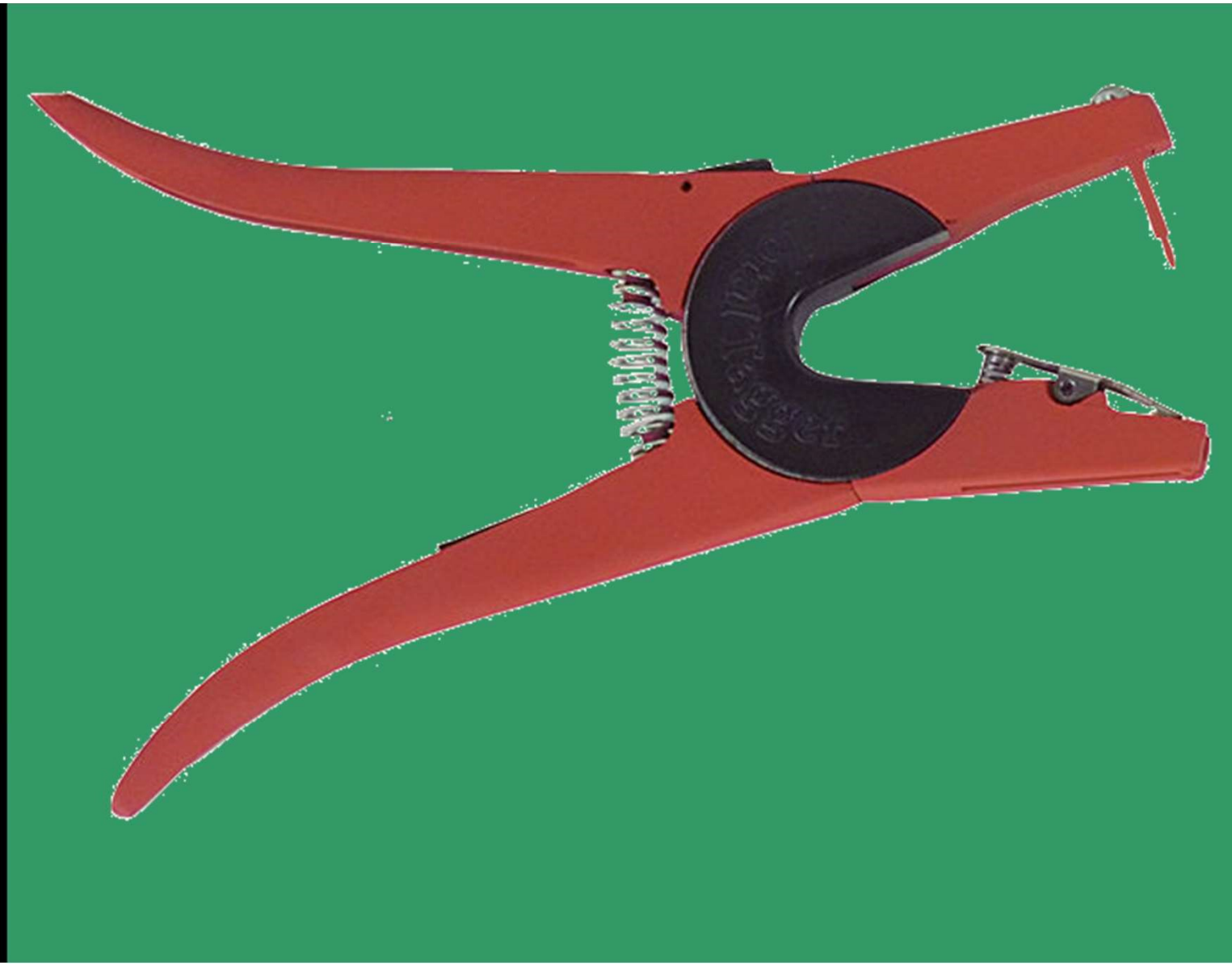
OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Elastrator



OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Ear Tagger



OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Curry Comb

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rice Brush

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Goat Show Chain

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Fluff Comb

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Ear Notcher

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Rice Pelvimeter

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Cow Bell

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Digital Thermometer

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Scrotal Tape

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Frame Score Stick

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Nose Lead/Ring

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

AI Kit

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

AI Gun

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Elastrator Band

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Lamb Snare

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Soil Test Bag

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

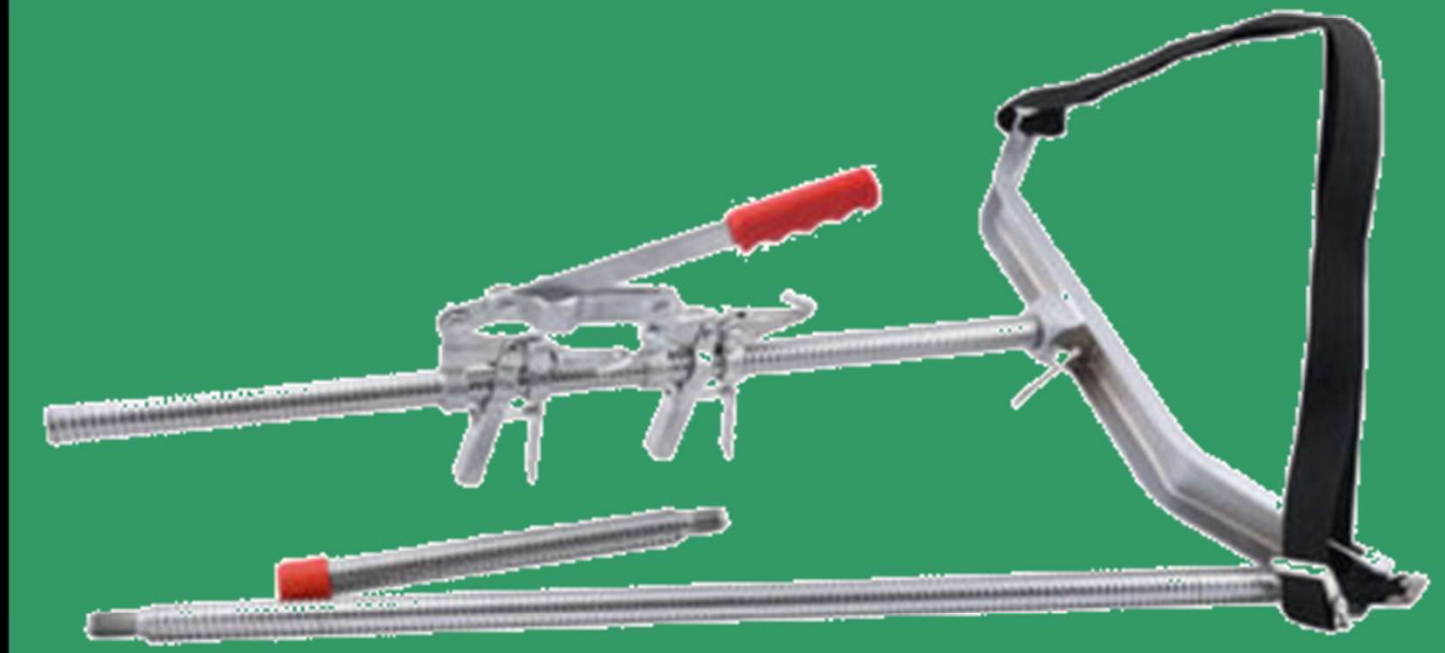
Al Sheath

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Implant Gun

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Fetal Extractor



OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Calf Sling

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Hoof Nipper

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Needles

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Disposable Syringe

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

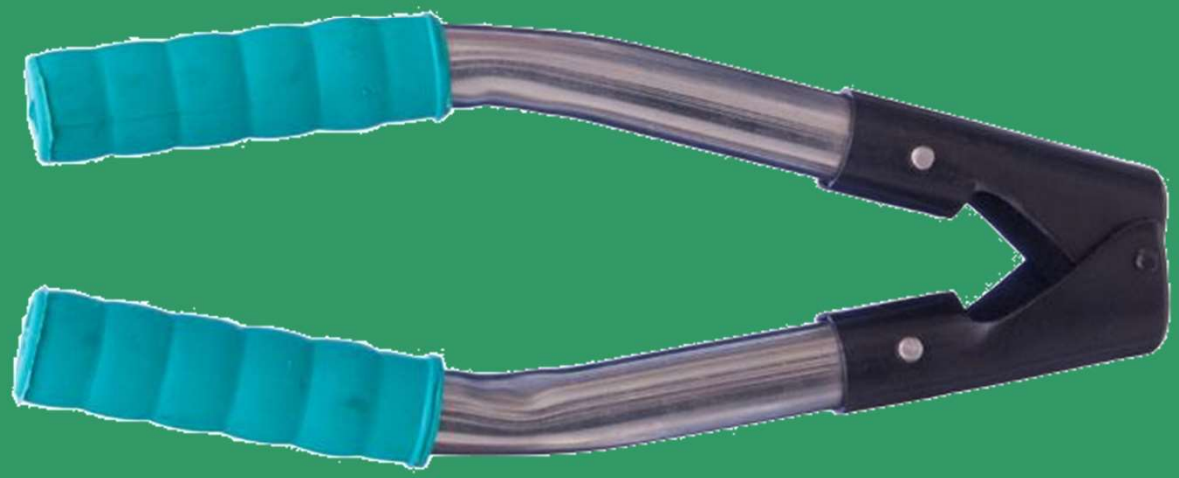
Blow Dryer

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Scappel

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Barnes Dehorner



OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

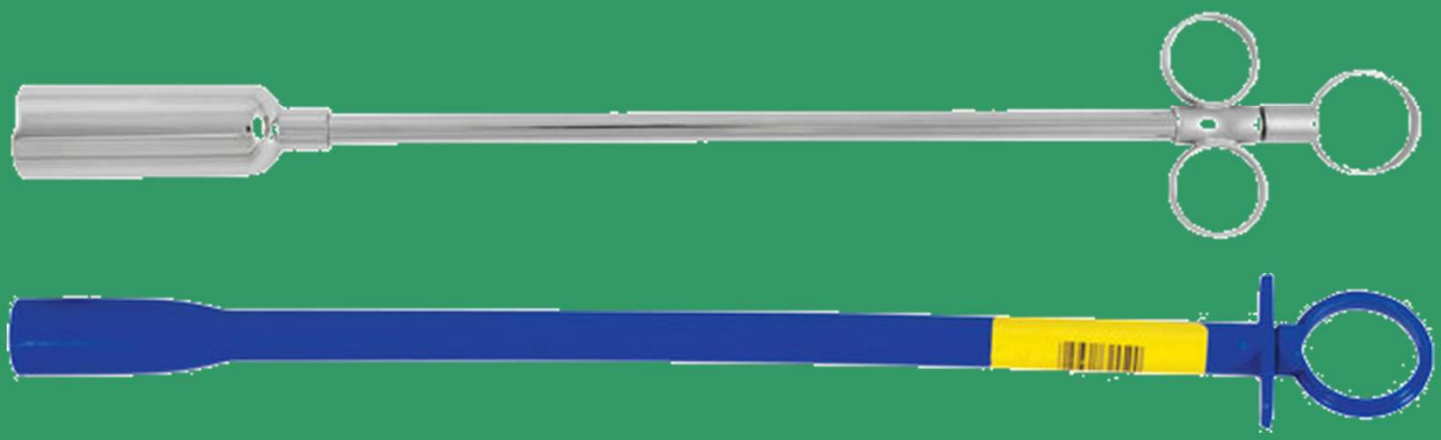
Rope Halter

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Lariat Rope

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Balling Gun



OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Bucket

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Pour on Gun

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

CIDR applicator

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Hanging Scale

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Grooming Chute

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Clipper

Feed Tag

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

14% Pro gainer w/Bovatec 3/8

(MEDICATED)

For increased rate of weight gain in pasture cattle (slaughter, stocker, feeder cattle and dairy and beef replacement heifers).

For control of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT: Code#

Lasalocid..... 91 gms/ton lot#

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Crude Protein, min.....14.00%

Crude Fat, min..... 3.00%

Crude Fiber, max.....18.00%

Calcium (Ca), min..... 0.75%

Calcium (Ca), max..... 1.25%

Phosphorus (P), min..... 0.50%

Salt (NaCl), min..... 0.75%

Salt (NaCl), max..... 1.25%

Potassium (K), min..... 1.00%

Vitamin A, min..... 7,000 IU/lb

Vitamin D, min..... 2,000 IU/lb

Vitamin E, min..... 21 IU/lb

INGREDIENTS:

Processed Grain By-Products, Roughage Products, Plant Protein Products, Grain Products, Forage Products, Molasses Products, Magnesium Mica, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Zinc Hydroxychloride, Potassium Chloride, Magnesium Oxide, Basic Copper Chloride, Vitamin A Supplement, Manganese Hydroxychloride, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Cobalt Carbonate, Ferrous Sulfate, Ethylenediamine Dihydroiodide.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

For increased rate of weight gain– Feed continuously at a rate of no less than 60 mg (1.32 lbs. feed) nor more than 300 mg (6.60 lbs. feed) per head per day.

Intakes of Lasalocid in excess of 200 mg per head per day have not been shown to be more effective than 200 mg per head per day on pasture cattle.

For control of coccidiosis– Feed at a rate to provide 1 mg/2.2 lbs. of body weight per day (500 lb. animal, feed 5 lbs. feed). Hand feed to cattle weighting up to 800 lbs. with a maximum of 360 mg/head/day (7.90 lbs. feed).

Provide clean fresh water at all times and a good roughage source.

WARNING: A withdraw period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

CAUTION: Safety of lasaocid in unapproved species has not been established. Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds containing lasalocid as ingestion may be fatal.

Active Drug?

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

14% Pro gainer w/Bovatec 3/8

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Salt (NaCl), max..... 1.25%

Potassium (K), min..... 1.00%

Vitamin A, min..... 7,000 IU/lb

Vitamin D, min..... 2,000 IU/lb

Vitamin E, min..... 21 IU/lb

Medicated Control?

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

14% Pro gainer w/Bovatec 3/8

(MEDICATED)

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For control of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

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Phosphorus (P), min..... 0.50%

Salt (NaCl), min..... 0.75%

Salt (NaCl), max..... 1.25%

Potassium (K), min..... 1.00%

Vitamin A, min..... 7,000 IU/lb

Vitamin D, min..... 2,000 IU/lb

Vitamin E, min..... 21 IU/lb

Crude Protein

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

14% Pro gainer w/Bovatec 3/8

(MEDICATED)

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For control of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

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Lasalocid..... 91 gms/ton lot#

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Phosphorus (P), min..... 0.50%

Salt (NaCl), min..... 0.75%

Salt (NaCl), max..... 1.25%

Potassium (K), min..... 1.00%

Vitamin A, min..... 7,000 IU/lb

Vitamin D, min..... 2,000 IU/lb

Vitamin E, min..... 21 IU/lb

TDN?

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

14% Pro gainer w/Bovatec 3/8

(MEDICATED)

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For control of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT: Code#

Lasalocid..... 91 gms/ton lot#

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Crude Fat, min..... 3.00%

Crude Fiber, max.....18.00%

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Calcium (Ca), max..... 1.25%

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Salt (NaCl), max..... 1.25%

Potassium (K), min..... 1.00%

Vitamin A, min..... 7,000 IU/lb

Vitamin D, min..... 2,000 IU/lb

Vitamin E, min..... 21 IU/lb

Feed Rate?

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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Feed Ingredients?

OSU EXTENSION
4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

INGREDIENTS:

Processed Grain By-Products, Roughage Products, Plant Protein Products, Grain Products, Forage Products, Molasses Products, Magnesium Mica, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Zinc Hydroxychloride, Potassium Chloride, Magnesium Oxide, Basic Copper Chloride, Vitamin A Supplement, Manganese Hydroxychloride, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Cobalt Carbonate, Ferrous Sulfate, Ethylenediamine Dihydroiodide.

Corn Gluten, Pellets

Wheat Midds, Pellets

1200 lb cow with pinkeye?____cc's

Use:	Bovine respiratory disease (Pasteurella multocida, and Histophilus somni), treatment Infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK) (Moraxella bovis), treatment Pneumonia (bacterial), treatment
Species:	Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle
RoA:	I.M., S.C.
Dose:	Single dose of 9 mg/lb b.w.
Withdrawal Time:	Meat: 28d
WT Notes:	Not for use in lactating dairy animals.

Animal Weight (lbs)	Number of ml or cc
100	3.0
300	9.0
600	18.0
900	27.0
1000	30.0
1100	33.0
1200	36.0