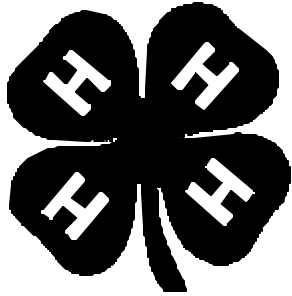


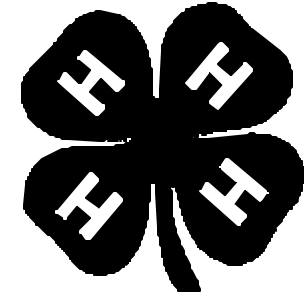
Maryland 4-H Livestock Quality Assurance Program



* Protected Under
18 U.S.C. 707

Reviewed and Adopted By:

The Maryland 4-H Animal Science
Curriculum Committee



* Protected Under
18 U.S.C. 707

Slide Show & Handouts Developed By:

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Marcia Knepp, Administrative Assistant

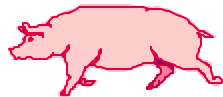
4-H Livestock Quality Assurance

■ Gain consumer confidence.



■ Encourage ethical production of
wholesome products.

■ Teach recommended practices.



- Remember you are producing meat that your buyer(s) will eat.
- If you have done something to make the meat from your animal unacceptable:
 - 1- You are responsible, and will not be paid for the animal.
 - 2- The buyer(s) will have a bad impression, and may never buy from the fair again.

Ethical Decision Making

- Read the rules.
- If it needs to be a secret, it's probably wrong.
- Is it a fraudulent practice? Does it misrepresent the animal?
- Is your action in the best interest of the animal?
- Does your action require the granting of "Special Exception"?

- Do not just read the rules; look for the intent of the rule.
- There is nothing wrong with doing better than the rule.
- If you do not want other people to know what you are doing, chances are it is wrong.
- Do you want your behavior to be featured on the 6 o'clock news?
- It is okay to fix up your animal for the show, but if you are trying to make the judge think your animal is more than it really is, that's wrong.
- Misrepresenting your animal is unethical and can get you in trouble with such agencies as the MDA, FDA, and USDA.
- If a procedure involves inappropriate surgery, medical intervention, withholding normal requirement of life (water) or the addition of substances, internally or externally, or forcing of substances with no medical reason to alter the look of the animal, IT IS WRONG.
- To ask the show staff for special exception is to ask for permission to be unfair.
- It is the same as asking that YOU not have to follow the same rules as everyone else.

Ethical Decision Making

Notes:

Core Values

- Trustworthy
- Respectful
- Fair and Just
- Caring
- Good Citizens
- Responsibility



Notes:

Animal Identification

- Management and Record Keeping
- Treatment
- Registration
- Sale
- Cull



Animal Identification

Methods

■ Tagging

■ Tattoo

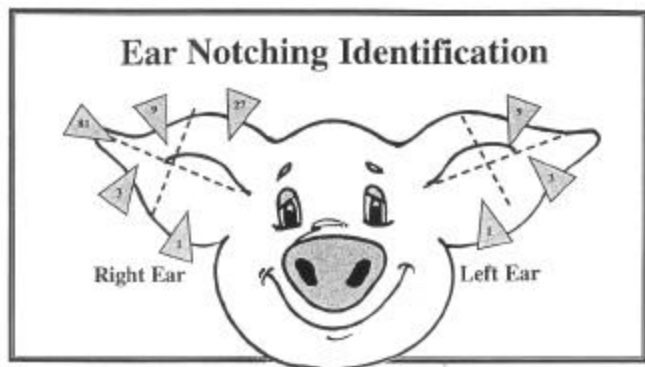


Adopted from: NPPC (National Pork Producers)

- Make sure that tattoos can be read and matches your registration papers.
- If an ear tag falls out, it is your responsibility to notify the 4-H staff if the tag was for a fair or show, your veterinarian if the tag was for herd health practices, or your breed association if the tag was for registration purposes.
- It is your responsibility to make sure that tattoo numbers are in place and readable.

Animal Identification

■ Ear notching



Adopted from: NPPC (National Pork Producers)

- Understanding the ear notching system will help you during the showmanship class. Many judges will ask you to identify the ear notching system.
- Also, used for herd health and treatment purposes.

Animal Handling and Management

- Depends on temperament, size, and previous experiences - Animals have long memories.
- Instincts and habits include kicking, charging and/or running.
- Animals will be spooked by water puddles, shiny objects, flapping objects, other animals or people, and bright lights & shadows.
- Be aware and respect the animal.

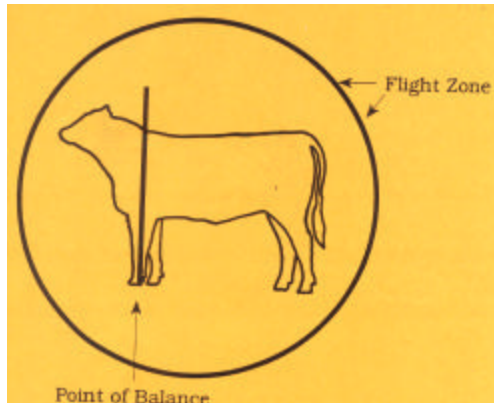
- Understanding animal behavior can reduce stress to you and the animal, and lower the risk of injury to you and the animal.
- Keep in mind the excessive treatment such as slapping or hitting will lead to damage of the meat.
- Also keep in mind that there are many spectators at the fairs and shows that may not understand the use of show sticks, and sorting boards.

Animal Handling and Management

Point of Balance- If the handler is within the flight zone and stands behind the point of balance, the animal will move forward. Moving in front of the point of balance will cause the animal to stop and possibly turn around.

- Animals must be given time to adapt when the handler enters the flight zone.

Flight Zone

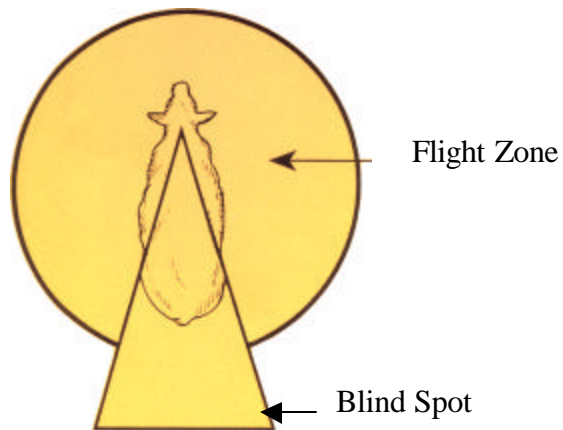


Adopted from: Dr. Temple Grandin, Colorado State University

Animal Handling and Management

- Do not approach an animal in the blind spot. The animal will be startled, and may kick or run. Enter from the side or front of the animal

Blind Spot



Adopted from: Dr. Temple Grandin, Colorado State University

Animal Handling and Management

■ Proper

■ Prior

■ Preparation



■ Prevents

■ Poor

■ Performance

- Practice as much as possible at home. The animal will not have time to learn at the show.
- Repetition is the key to making sure your animal knows what to do for the show.
- Proper training **ONLY** includes techniques that offer no risk of injury or pain to the animal. The effects of unethical practices can be harmful or even fatal to you, your buyers and your animal.

Medications

■ Over the Counter (OTC)

■ Prescription - Available only from a Veterinarian.

■ Extra label - Only by direction of Veterinarian.

■ Withdraw times.

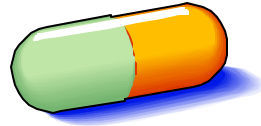
■ Veterinarian/Client relationship.



- Examples of OTC drugs include aspirin and most de-wormers.
- Directions for dosage and administration must be followed.
- Only FDA approved OTC drugs may be used.
- Prescription drugs include painkillers.
- Directions are very important, and deviation can be hazardous. Any deviation from the veterinarian instructions is your responsibility.
- In some cases a veterinarian may prescribe drug usage different from the drug label. This is called **extra labeling**. This may be a change in dosage, route of administration, or animal species. In these conditions, be very sure you have detailed instructions from your vet in writing and keep accurate records of treatment and withdraw times.
- When an animal is given a drug, the drug will leave a residue in the meat of the animal for a period of time. The period of time is on the drug label and is called **withdraw time**. You may not sell an animal, for meat, during the withdraw time.
- It is very important to establish a veterinarian-client relationship. This means you have discussed your herd health practices with your veterinarian, and have a working relationship with them.

Administering Medications

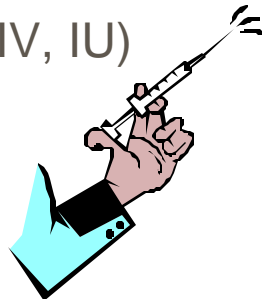
Orally



Topical



Injectable (IM, SQ, IV, IU)



Oral- Through the mouth

- **Oral medications include**- tablets, pills, capsules, and liquid medications.

Topical- On the surface

- **Topical medications include**- ointments, powders, and aerosols.

Injectable- Through the skin

- **Injectable medications include**- vaccinations and implants.

IM Intramuscular – in the muscle
SQ Subcutaneous – under the skin
IV Intravenous – in the blood
IU Intramammary- in the udder

Administering Medications

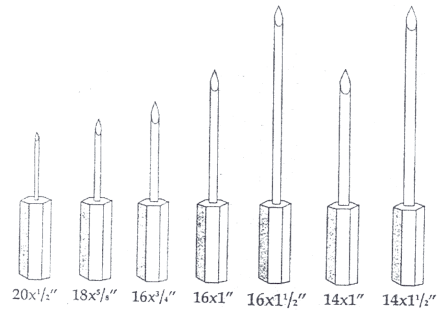
- Proper Animal ID
- Restrain the animal
- Read label directions
- Give SQ if OK
- Vary the injection site
- Records
- Needle-to-bottle
- Sterilized equipment
- Clean injection site
- High Value Cuts
- Dull, bent or barbed needles
- Needle disposal
- Needle Size

Notes:

Needle Size

Notes:

- Adjusted for size and injection method.
- SQ general rule
~ 16-18 gauge
1/2" - 3/4"
- IM general rule
~ 16-18 gauge
1" - 1 1/2"



Improper Needle Selections



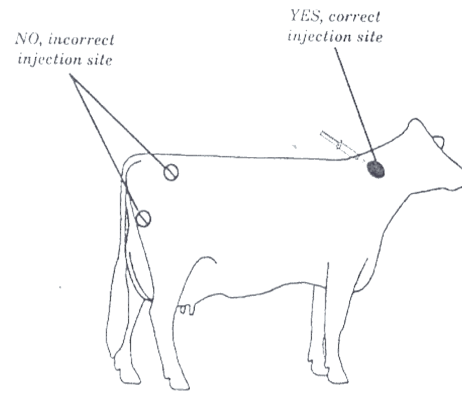
- It is recommended that needles not be re-used.
- If you will be reusing needles, make sure that they have been sterilized between each animal and

NEVER USE A DULL, BENT, or BURRED NEEDLE.

Injections for Cattle

Notes:

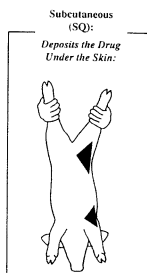
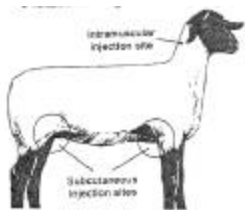
- SQ ahead of the point of shoulder.
- IM in neck region only.
- No injection site more than 6" from another site.
- No more than 10cc per injection site.



Injections for Sheep and Small Swine (Piglets)

Notes:

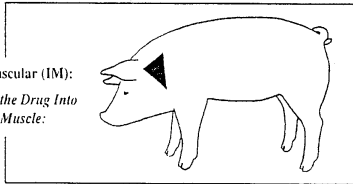
- SQ in loose flaps of skin of the flank and elbow.
- IM in neck region.
- No more than 5cc per injection site.



Injections for Large Swine

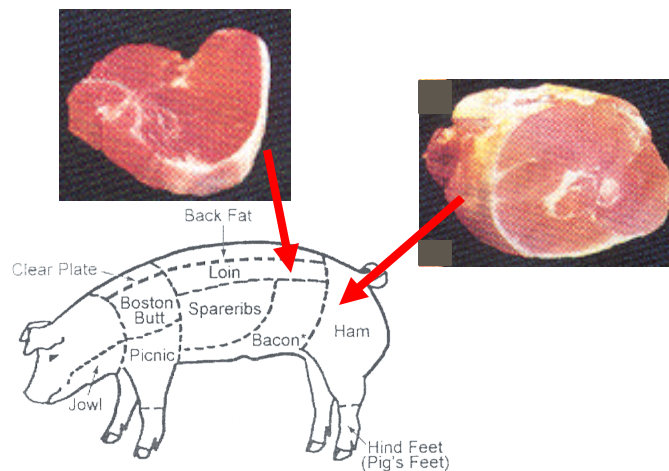
Notes:

Intramuscular (IM):
Deposits the Drug Into
the Muscle:



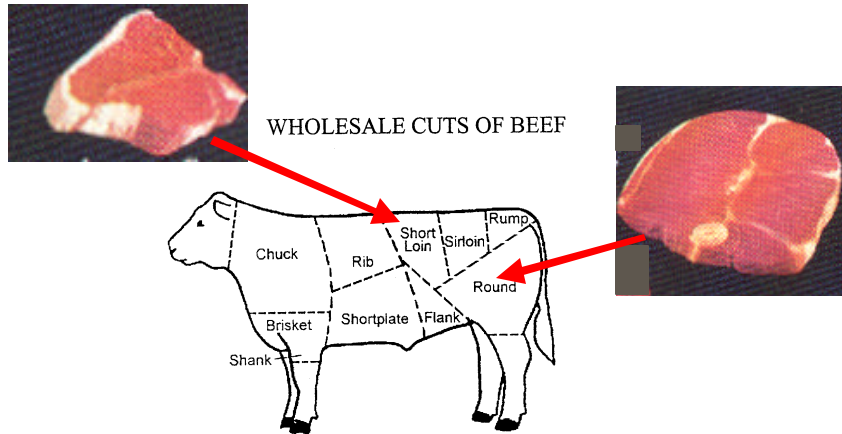
- SQ and IM in the neck region just behind and below the ear.
- No more than 5cc per injection site.

Pork Value Cuts



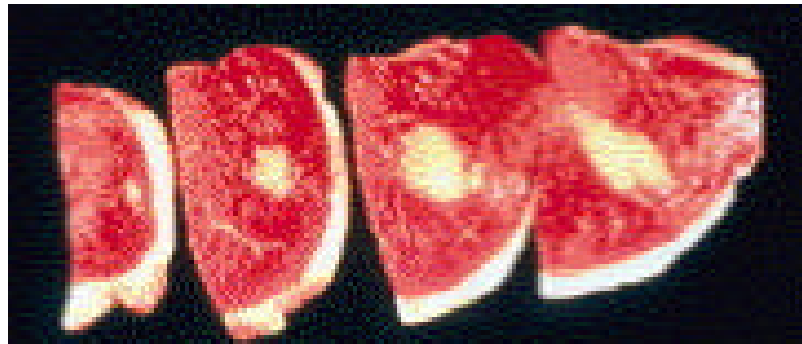
- Value cuts are the cuts of meat that cost the most.
- Value cuts of the hog are the loin, ham, and belly (bacon).
- The shoulder is a lower value cut, that is why it is recommended to give injections in the shoulder/neck area.

Beef Value Cuts



- Value are the cuts of meat that cost the most.
- Value cuts of the beef are the loin, round, and rib.
- The shoulder or chuck is a lower value cut, that is why it is recommended to give injections in the shoulder/neck area.

Injection Site Damage



The top 5 quality challenges for the Fed-beef industry:

1. Low overall uniformity and consistency of cattle, carcasses, and cuts.
2. Inappropriate carcass size and weight.
3. Inadequate tenderness of beef.
4. Insufficient marbling.
5. Reduced Quality Grade/tenderness due to growth promoting implants.

Cattle used in the audit had:

53.3%	no bruise	14.9%	in the round
30.9%	1 bruise	25.9%	in the loin
11.4%	2 bruises	19.4%	in the rib
3.5%	3 bruises	28.2%	in the chuck
.8%	4 or more bruises		

ALL of this resulted in an average of \$140.00 loss per head, with 1/3 of the loss caused by poor handling.

(Information taken from the 2000 Beef Quality Assurance Audit).



Sharps Disposal (Needle/ Scalpels/etc.)



- Cannot be put in household or farm waste or recycle materials.
- Use containers specifically designed for Sharps.
- Or, use heavy plastic detergent or bleach bottles with screw on lids.
- Mark “Hazardous Materials” and contact the local hospital or Veterinarian office for disposal.



Do not use:

- Milk jugs
- Coffee cans
- Plastic bags
- Pop cans or soda bottles

Feed Labeling

- Feeds mixed by mills must have labels.
- Labels will contain ingredients and nutritional analysis.
- Medication and withdraw times will also be on label.
- Understanding feed labeling is important.

- It is important to understand feed labels in order to assure that your animal is receiving a balanced diet. Do not just go to the feed store and buy lamb, pig or steer feed.
- The sales staff at the feed store or the Extension Educator at the Extension Office will be happy to help select a feed that is right for your animal.

Feed Labeling

PIG GROWER
MEDICATED
 FOR PIGS FROM 30 POUNDS TO 75 POUNDS

ADMINISTER TO SWINE IN A COMPLETE FEED FOR REDUCTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL ABSCESSSES, TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL SWINE ENTERITIS (SALMONELLOSIS OR NEOROTIC ENTERITIS CAUSED BY *Salmonella choleraesuis* AND VIBRIONIC DYSENTERY), MAINTENANCE OF WEIGHT GAINS IN THE PRESENCE OF ATROPHIC RHINITIS.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

CHLORETRACYCLINE	100 G/TON
SULFATHIAZOLE	0.011% (100 G/TON)
PENICILLIN	50 G/TON

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN	MIN 18.00%
LYSINE	MIN 1.10%
CRUDE FAT	MIN 6.50%
CRUDE FIBER	MAX 4.00%
CALCIUM	MIN 0.60%
CALCIUM	MAX 1.10%
PHOSPHORUS	MIN 0.55%
SALT	MIN 0.40%
SALT	MAX 0.90%
SELENIUM	MIN 0.30 PPM
ZINC	MIN 140.00 PPM

INGREDIENTS

Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Processed Grain By-Products, Animal Fat, Animal Protein Products, Calcium Phosphate, Lignin Sulfonate, Ground Limestone, Salt, L-Lysine Monohydrochloride, Methionine Supplement, Zinc Oxide, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Manganous Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Menadione Dimethylpyrimidone Bisulfite, Riboflavin Supplement, Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Thiamine Monohydrate, Folic Acid, Choline Chloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Biotin, Ethoxyquin (As A Preservative)

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed as the only ration to pigs weighing from 30 pounds to 75 pounds bodyweight.

CAUTION: In order to obtain the desired performance results, the animals should be self fed.

WARNING: Withdraw 7 days prior to slaughter; contains high levels of copper; do not feed to sheep.

MANUFACTURED BY:
 SKILLATHON FEED

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)
 OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Notes:

Medical Labeling

Before giving medications, read and understand the label directions. Check the following instructions to reduce the chance of reactions and minimize the risk of residues.

- Dose
- Administration
- Route of administration
- Warnings
- Withdraw times
- Storage
- Expiration date



- Dose-how much to give?
- Administration- how often it is given?
- Route of administration- orally, topical, SQ, IM?
- Warnings- what cautions need to be considered?
- Withholding or withdraw times- how much time must go by before residues are reduced to safe levels before the animal or products can be marketed?
- Storage- how is the medication to be kept between uses?
- Expiration date- how long can the product be stored and still be usable?

Notes:

Vaccination Record Keeping

Treatment Record for Medications and Medicated Feeds									If this is an extra label or I/O drug, list the veterinarian's name, address, and phone # who prescribed or directed the treatment
Treatment (date and time)	Animal Identification (name, species, ID number, description)	Condition being treated	Estimated weight	Treatment given (medication dispensed, amount and route of administration)	Person who gave treatment (print name)	Instructed Withdrawal	Results	Withdrawal Completed (date and time)	

SAMPLE CHART

Retain (keep) this treatment record in your files for 12 months after marketing your animal.

These materials supplied courtesy of the National Pork Producers Council with development and production supported provided by Producer Checkoff Dollars (Draft Packet - June, 1999)

MARYLAND STATE FAIR 4-H / FFA LIVESTOCK EXHIBITOR FEED ASSURANCE DOCUMENTATION

Notes:

I, the undersigned, certify that, to the best of my knowledge, none of my livestock exhibited, will be adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drug Administration's Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. No ruminants have been fed proteins derived from mammalian tissues as that term is defined in 21 CFR 589.2000. No livestock sale animals will have an illegal level of drug residues.

Drug Use Notification

Printed Name of Exhibitor: _____

Signature of Exhibitor: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Parent or Guardian: _____

Please list the tag numbers or names of your project animals.

Steers (beef and dairy) _____

Lambs _____

Swine _____

Biosecurity for Livestock Exhibitors

- Isolate all purchased animals for two weeks and, preferably, for 30 days.
- Isolate all animals returning from shows the same as purchased animals.
- Contact with other animals or livestock equipment, can expose your animal to disease.
- Make sure livestock trailers are cleaned and sanitized/sanitized.
- Avoid sharing grooming and feeding/watering equipment.
- Discourage fair visitors from petting or feeding the animals.
- Practice good personal hygiene.
- Be cautious with visitors to your farm.

Biosecurity measures protect you, your animals and the image of agriculture and the 4-H program.

- Isolation allows time to monitor animals for disease and sickness.
- If animals are transported in trailers that have been used for other animals (not yours) there is a chance that your animals can contract disease from the trailer. Make sure that the trailer is cleaned and sanitized/sterilized before coming on to your property.
- By allowing other people to use your grooming, feeding or watering equipment for their animals, you are running the risk of infecting your animals.
- When having your animals groomed or sheered by someone, make sure that their equipment has been cleaned and sanitized/sterilized before starting and after each animal.
- If other people such as spectators are allowed to touch your animals, they can be spreading disease from animal to animal. If permitted, encourage them to wash hands after handling animals.
- By practicing good personal hygiene you will reduce the risk of spreading disease to your animals.
- If you allow visitors to your farm, make sure that have clean shoes, (it is best to have them disinfect their shoes or have them wear plastic boot covers), and that they have not been in contact with known infected animals.



The values we leave in our children are more important, than the valuables we leave them!!!



HAVE A GREAT FAIR

AND SHOW SEASON!