

4-H Sheep Bowl Quiz Study Guide

True/False

1. Jaw defects are found in all breeds of sheep.
A. True.
2. Rectal prolapse is a serious defect that is often an inherited weakness, but can be made worse by docking tails too short.
A. True.
3. Medications that have been approved for cattle may be used for sheep, even if sheep are not listed on the label.
A. False.
4. With a cryptorchid ram, one or both testicles do not descend into the scrotum sack.
A. True.
5. Because of their fleece, sheep have a higher dressing percentage than cattle.
A. False.
6. Skin folds are highly inheritable and harder to shear.
A. True.

General

7. Common meat breeds of sheep are:
A. Hampshire, Suffolk, Southdown, Shropshire, Dorset and Cheviot.
8. Common wool breeds are:
A. Corriedale, Columbia, and Cheviot.
9. Common fine-wool breeds are:
A. Rambouillet and Merino.
10. Which breed of sheep originated in New Zealand?
A. Corriedale.
11. Which breed of sheep is the oldest of medium-wool sheep?
A. Southdown.
12. Both rams and ewes of the which breed have horns?
A. Dorset.
13. Which breed was developed from the Spanish Merino sheep?
A. Rambouillet.
14. Sheep have how many chromosomes?
A. 54 (27 pairs).

15. What does a parasite do?
A. Takes nutrients from a host without returning benefits to it.
16. A feed that is rich in energy and low in fiber is called a _____.
A. Concentrate.
17. A bulky feed that is low in energy and high in fiber is called a _____.
A. Roughage.
18. Which is considered a roughage feed? Alfalfa or barley?
A. Alfalfa.
19. Give an example of a concentrate.
A. Corn, Barley, Oats and Milo.
20. _____ is the increase in size of muscles, bones, and other parts of the body.
A. Growth.
21. When a veterinarian performs a necropsy, what is he/she doing?
A. Examining a dead animal.
22. What does it mean to “flush” a ewe?
A. Feed her extra energy prior to breeding.
23. Grown sheep use most of their feed for _____.
A. Maintenance.
24. Three sources of high protein feeds for sheep are _____.
A. Alfalfa, cottonseed meal and soybean meal.
25. What is the cheapest of the 6 classes of nutrients?
A. Water.
26. What minerals are used to build teeth and bones?
A. Calcium, phosphorous/magnesium.
27. _____ are nutrients that do not furnish energy or structural properties, but are necessary to help keep the animal healthy.
A. Vitamins.
28. _____ and _____ furnish most of the energy needed by the animal's body.
A. Fats and carbohydrates.
29. USDA yield grades for lambs are determined by what?
A. Back fat thickness.
30. On a feed tag, “CP” stands for what?
A. Crude protein.

31. What does "Body Condition" refer to?
A. The amount of fat cover a breeding animal has.
32. Proteins are made out of substances called?
A. Amino acids.
33. Name the six classes of nutrients.
A. Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals, vitamins and water.
34. Plant fiber is mainly made of what?
A. Cellulose.
35. What does the ruminant type of stomach allow the sheep to do?
A. Digest roughage.
36. Name the four compartments of the sheep's stomach.
A. Rumen, Reticulum, Omasum and Abomasum.
37. A deer, horse or a pig has a digestive system most like a sheep?
A. Deer.
38. In sheep, the estrous cycle is approximately how many days long?
A. 17.
39. Which is a more prolific breed: Polypay, Suffolk or Southdown?
A. Polypay.
40. What does it mean to graft a lamb?
A. Convince a ewe, that is not its mother, to adopt and nurse it.
41. For the first week after birth, which of the four stomach compartments is most important for a lamb?
A. Abomasum.
42. Common external parasites of sheep are?
A. Lice, mites, blowflies, wool maggots and nose bots.
43. Common internal parasites of sheep are ?
A. Tape worm, liver flukes and round worms.

Describe These Terms

44. Overshot
A. Teeth hit back of the dental pad.
45. Undershot
A. Teeth extend beyond the dental pad.
46. Rectal Prolapse
A. The end of the rectum tears loose and protrudes out the anus.

47. Entropion
A. Inverted eye lid.
48. Cryptochidism
A. A testicle does not descend into the scrotum.
49. Gestation period of sheep is?
A. 5 months or 150 days.
50. Parturition
A. Act of giving birth.
51. Lactation
A. Act of giving or producing milk.
52. Tagging ewes or crutching
A. Shearing wool from the tail, twist, inside the hind legs from rear flank and udder prior to lambing in order to clear the area of fecal contamination and make it easier for the lambs to find the ewe's udder.
53. Drop band
A. A group of ewes close to lambing.
54. Gummer
A. A sheep with no teeth.
55. Foot Rot
A. A disease caused by organisms that grow in a closed foot pad where there is no oxygen. If not treated, it can cause lameness and secondary infections.
56. Conditions which lead to foot rot are:
A. Untrimmed feet, damp muddy pastures or corrals, warm temperatures or a contagious animal present.
57. "Micron" is a term used to describe what?
A. The diameter of wool fibers.
58. Docking
A. Is the cutting off of the lamb's tail in order to prevent feces from collecting around the tail area and attracting parasites.
59. Colostrum
A. The first milk a ewe gives after lambing, it is rich in nutrients and important to newborn lambs because it passes immunity and antibodies from the mother to the lamb.
60. Castrating
A. Is the removing of the male testicles.
61. Ration

- A. The amount of feed an animal eats in a 24 hour period.
62. Balanced ration
A. A ration that has the right amounts and proportions of protein, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins required for animal optimal animal growth and maintenance.
63. Roughage
A. Feed that is low in digestibility and high in fiber content.
64. Carbohydrate
A. Those nutrients in a feed that provide energy from starches, sugars or cellulose.
65. Concentrate
A. Feed that is dense in energy or protein and low in fiber content.
66. Fiber
A. That part of a feed that is high in plant cell wall material, such as cellulose.
67. Minerals
A. Nutrients that build bones and promote good health. If a ration is lacking minerals, deficiencies can develop.
68. TDN
A. "Total Digestible Nutrients" the proportion of a feed that is digestible.
69. Over-Eating Disease (Pulpy-Kidney-Enterotoxemia). Caused by clostridia bacteria in the digestive tract.
A. A fatal condition often associated with young lambs fed high energy rations. May be prevented by vaccinating lambs 2 weeks before they go on full feed. Symptoms - lamb in good condition suddenly dies.
70. Navel Illness
A. An infectious disease that enters through the navel of a newborn lamb. Prevention- 7% iodine solution on navel immediately after birth in order to prevent bacteria and disease from entering the navel.
71. Sore Mouth
A. Viral disease that produces skin lesions on lips and in digestive tract. Open lesions are highly contagious to other sheep and people.
72. Tetanus
A. Caused by bacterium which grows in the absence of air, it enters the body through deep wounds or punctures. Symptoms- Stiffness of limbs, difficulty in moving or walking are often the first signs. Eyes are bright and clear, appearing unaffected. Treatment - If the disease is noted early, heavy injections of an antitoxin may help the animal recover. Prevent- Preventative vaccines are available and should be used in areas where tetanus is a known problem.
73. Bloat

A. Bloat may be the result of sheep grazing on lush legume pasture or are fed extremely high-quality legume hay. Symptoms - abdomen on left side of the animal becomes extended. Treatment - carefully pass a stomach tube through mouth into rumen to relieve the bloat. Liquid medicines can also be used. For bloat that is not severe, pressure can be applied to the sides of the sheep to encourage belching which releases the gas.

74. Bluetongue

A. It is an insect-borne, noncontagious virus that is transmitted from an infected animal to susceptible sheep by bites of a small insect called the biting midge, gnat or no-see-um's. It is a seasonal disease that may occur from midsummer until the first frost in fall. Vaccines are available.

75. Temperature

A. The normal rectal temperature for a sheep is 102-103 degrees F, plus or minus one degree. Animals that have been active will have a higher temperature.

76. White Muscle Disease (Stiff Lamb disease)

A. It is caused by a deficiency in the mineral selenium or vitamin E. The symptoms vary greatly. The leg, tongue and throat muscles are sometimes affected. The lambs appear to have poor control of muscles. Pneumonia is a common secondary infection. Sudden death occurs from heart failure and can be confused with enterotoxemia. Prevention - in selenium deficient areas, inject sheep with a mixture of selenium and vitamin E.

77. Wool Maggots

A. Blow flies, lay their eggs in unclean wool. Maggots hatch and feed on wet wool adjacent to the skin, causing the wool to loosen and become rotten. Some forms of wool maggots can attack life tissue, which results in secondary infections. Affected sheep usually lie among weeds along fences or in shaded areas with their heads outstretched on the ground. When forced to move, they raise their hind legs high in kicking, irritated fashion. Treatment - shear affected areas. Treat area with special smear preparations. Also keeping your sheep tagged will help keep the host area for the maggots clean and to a minimum.