

2014 State Fair of Virginia Premier Sheep Exhibitor Exam

**SENIOR**

1. Crossbreeding system in which Suffolk rams are mated to Dorset x Finnsheep ewes and all lambs are sold as market lambs is best described as:
  - a) Two-breed rotation
  - b) Three-breed rotation
  - c) Two-breed terminal cross
  - d) Three-breed terminal cross
2. Which of the following traits is likely to make the least progress through selection:
  - a) Number of lambs born
  - b) 60-day weaning weight
  - c) Fleece staple length
  - d) Loin eye area
3. Which of the following is considered a genetic disease:
  - a) Scrapie
  - b) Ovine progressive pneumonia
  - c) Spider syndrome
  - d) Foot rot
4. Ewes mated during which month would be expected to lamb with the most multiple births:
  - a) February
  - b) April
  - c) August
  - d) November
5. A performance tested ram lamb has an ADG ratio of 110. The average performance of all rams tested was 1.0 lbs./day. What is the ADG of this ram?
  - a) 0.90
  - b) 1.0
  - c) 1.1
  - d) 1.25
6. Composite breed developed in the U.S. and currently one of the fastest growing breeds in registration numbers:
  - a) Dorset
  - b) Suffolk
  - c) Montadale
  - d) Katahdin
7. Inverted in lambs is called:
  - a) Entropion
  - b) Glaucoma
  - c) Oculosis
  - d) Pinkeye
8. Which of the following have been described as a cause of rectal prolapses in sheep?
  - a) Genetic susceptibility
  - b) Coughing
  - c) Dusty feed
  - d) All of the above
9. The internal parasites which cause the most significant production losses to sheep infect which organ?
  - a) Liver
  - b) Abomasum
  - c) Lung
  - d) Heart
10. Which of these can be added to reduce the incidence of urinary calculi in lambs?
  - a) Limestone
  - b) White salt
  - c) Ammonium Chloride
  - d) All of the above

(OVER)

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11. Which would be the best strategy to increase a ewe's body condition?  
a) Decrease the amount of energy in the diet  
b) Increase the amount and concentration of protein in the diet  
c) Increase the amount and concentration of energy in diet  
d) Provide a trace mineral salt free-choice
12. At which stage of production would a ewe have the highest nutrient requirements?  
a) During breeding season  
b) During late gestation carrying twins  
c) During lactation nursing a single  
d) During lactation nursing twins
13. Mineral commonly not added to sheep rations due to the toxicity concerns.  
a) Copper                      b) Calcium                      c) Zinc                      d) Sodium
14. Mineral fed to counter the toxicity addressed in Question #13.  
a) Nickel                      b) Molybdenum                      c) Chromium                      d) Zinc
15. If your sheep has a temperature of 102.5 is it  
a) Hypothermic  
b) Hyperthermic  
c) Normal  
d) All of the above
16. If fall-lambing is a high priority in the flock, which breed is best suited for use?  
a) Suffolk  
b) Cheviot  
c) Hampshire  
d) Dorset
17. Sheep are seasonal breeders. Which hormone is responsible for this seasonality?  
a) Melatonin                      b) Estrogen                      c) Progesterone                      d) Testosterone
18. A lamb carcass weighing 60 pounds with a fat thickness of 0.15 inches and 3.0 square inch loin eye would yield approximately what percentage of boneless, closely trimmed retail cuts?  
a) 30%                      b) 50%                      c) 62%                      d) 72%
19. The majority of young, fed lambs will hang carcasses with which quality grade?  
a) Prime                      b) Choice                      c) Good                      d) Select
20. Which plant part of infected tall fescue has the highest concentration of toxins?  
a) Leaves                      b) Stems                      c) Seed                      d) All are equal