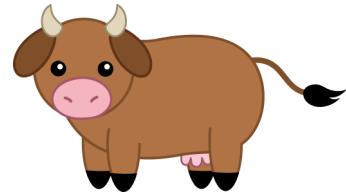




Beef

Activity Page #1—Breeds & Nutrition



Name: _____
Club: _____

Age: _____
Date: _____

Give two reasons why commercial breeders often prefer crossbred animals to purebred one:

1. _____
2. _____

Match the following breeds with the correct descriptions below: **Angus, Charolais, Herefords, Limousin, Shorthorn, & Simmental.**

- _____ Originated in England. Their coat colour ranges from red to roan to white. They are a medium size breed known for their early maturity, adaptability, mothering ability, reproductive performance, hardiness, good disposition, feed conversion, and longevity.
- _____ Originated in France. They are a medium-large framed beef cow with a white-cream coat colour. The breed has demonstrated superior growth abilities, efficient feedlot gains, and carcass cut-out values. With excellent meat conformation and a relative late maturity, they are well suited to fattening for high-finished weight.
- _____ This breed of cattle are adapted to harsh weather and are undemanding, adaptable, and good natured. They mature early and have a high carcass yield with nicely marbled meat. They are widely used in crossbreeding to improve carcass quality and milking ability. They are polled, and this gene is passed on. Colour is black or red.
- _____ This breed are medium-framed cattle with a distinctive red body colour and white on the head, front of the neck, brisket, underside, and switch. They have well-developed forequarters, a deep brisket, broad head, and stocky legs. They are generally docile and fast-growing cattle with good beef quality.
- _____ Originated in France. They are medium to large framed beef cattle with a reddish-gold or straw-coloured coat. On feed, they show high daily weight gain with high carcass yield. This breed can be temperamental but, overall, they are well suited to all-purpose crossbreeding. Calves have moderate birthweights that result in lower incidences of calving problems compared to other breeds.
- _____ Originated in Switzerland. They are one of the more docile and easier to manage breeds. They are known for their long and straight topline with deeply muscled back and loin. Females have a productive lifetime of ten to twelve years and high milk production. Their colour varies from pale gold to dark reddish brown, with a white head. They have excellent feed conversion and carcass yield.

Nutrition is a process by which a plant or animal obtains food and uses it. The term “nutrient” is applied to any chemical compound that aids in the support of animal life. The primary food nutrients required by all animals are: **Proteins, Carbohydrates (starch), Fats, Minerals, Vitamins, and Water.** Fill in the blanks below using these six nutrients:

_____ participates in nearly all body functions and is the most important nutrient, although oftentimes the most neglected aspect of feeding animals.

_____ and _____ can be considered regulators of an animal’s diet. Within an animal’s body, they turn things on and off as needed, adjust body temperature, and help process information.

_____ are necessary for growth, development of glands, muscles, hide, and hair.

_____ are the main source of energy in a ration. They are used to produce heat, energy, and fat in an animal’s body. However _____ furnish 2.25 times more heat and energy per kilogram.

Minerals that cattle require in fairly large amounts are referred to as **macrominerals**, and those required in small amounts are called **trace minerals or microminerals**. Below is a list of both kinds—circle the macrominerals in the list:

Calcium	Cobalt	Magnesium	Phosphorus	Sulphur	Iodine	Manganese
Sodium	Chlorine	Selenium	Zinc	Copper	Iron	Potassium

Which Vitamins are needed for the following :

_____ Needed for vision, healthy skin, digestion, and reproduction.

_____ Needed, along with minerals calcium and phosphorus, for healthy bones. It is known as the sunshine vitamin.

_____ Needed, along with the mineral selenium, for muscle function.