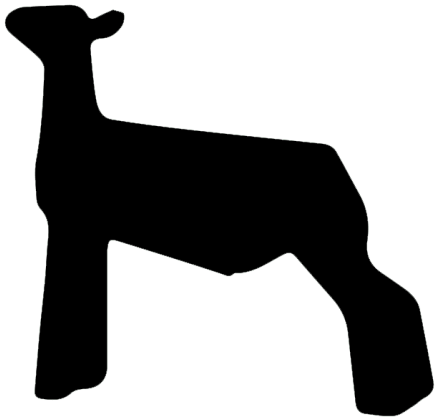
CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

2024 Sheep Skillathon Materials



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COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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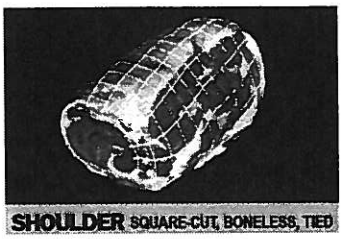
Use these **BREED NAME IDENTIFICATION TAGS** with the Sheep Breed prints and breed traits identification tags.

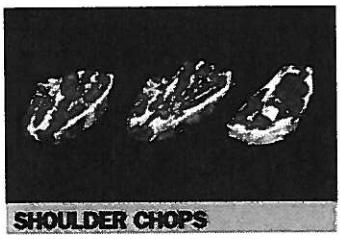
SHEEP BREEDS

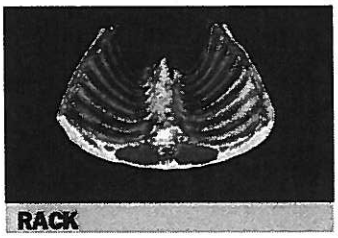
Cheviot
Columbia
Corriedale
Dorset
Finnsheep
Hampshire
Rambouillet
Shropshire
Southdown
Suffolk

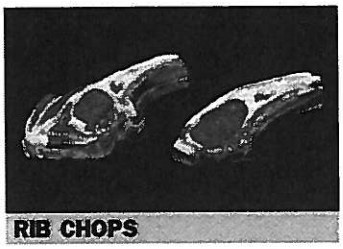
Use this CHART with the Identify Each Cut of Meat situation/task cards (2), the Retail Meat Cut prints, and identification tags.

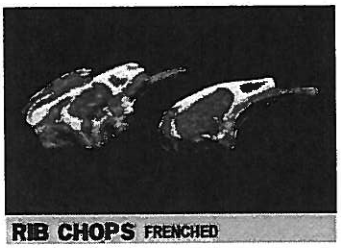
Wholesale Cuts of Lamb


SHOULDER SQUARE-CUT, BONELESS, TIED


SHOULDER CHOPS


RACK

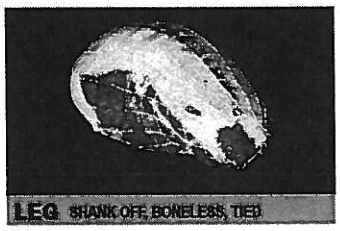

RIB CHOPS

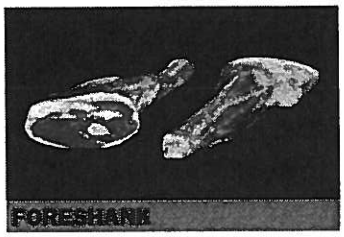

RIB CHOPS FRENCHED

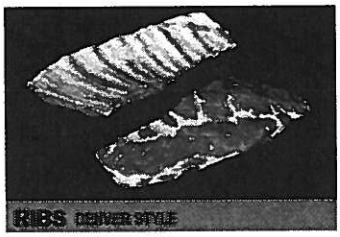
LOIN TRIMMED

LOIN CHOPS

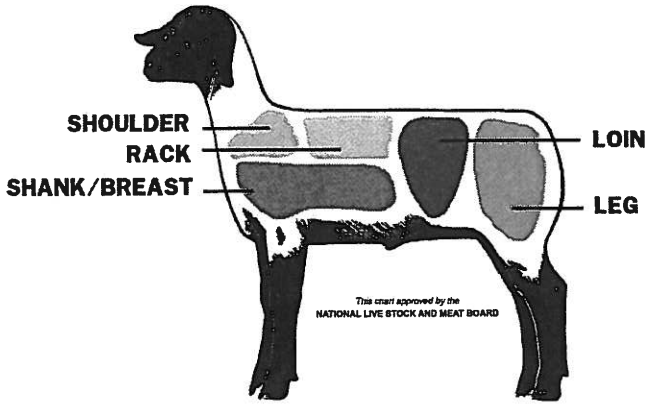
LEG BONELESS, TIED


LEG SHANK OFF, BONELESS, TIED


FORESHANK


RIBS DENVER STYLE

LAMB FOR STEWING



0009_SHP_LLK_CHT_WMC

The Ohio State University
College of Food, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences

SHEEP
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Assuring Animal Product Quality by Youth Producers
This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, under special project number 93-EFSD-4096. Graphic used with the express permission of the National Livestock and Meat Board
Produced and distributed by Ohio 4-H Youth Development.

Use this POSTER with the
Match Each Label/Insert Part to Its Correct Location situation/task card and identification tags.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Medication Label

OMNIBIOTIC — **drug name**
(hydrocillin) — **active ingredient(s)**

Directions for use: *see package insert*

withholding times

Warning: Discontinue this drug for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level can result in antibiotic residues remaining in milk and meat beyond the withdrawal times. — **cautions and warnings**

Store at room temperature between 36° and 46° F. — **storage guidelines**
Keep dry and away from light.

Net Contents: 100 ml — **quantity**

Distributed by ***USA Animal Health, Inc.*** — **distributor**

TAKE TIME
OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

0001_SHP_LLK_PST_QAM

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

SHEEP LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program
This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service,
United States Department of Agriculture, under special project number
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Use this POSTER with the
Match Each Label/Insert Part to Its Correct Location situation/task card and identification tags.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Medication Insert

OMNIBIOTIC — drug name
(hydrocillin in aqueous suspension) — active ingredient(s)

For use in beef cattle, lactating and
non-lactating dairy cattle, swine and sheep — species and animal class

Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product.

FOR INTRAMUSCULAR USE ONLY

Active ingredients
Omnibiotic is an effective antimicrobial preparation containing hydrocillin hydrochloride. Each ml of this suspension contains 200,000 units of hydrocillin hydrochloride in an aqueous base.

Indications — approved uses
CATTLE - bronchitis, foot rot, leptospirosis, mastitis, metritis, pneumonia, wound infections
SWINE - erysipelas, pneumonia
SHEEP - foot rot, pneumonia, mastitis: and other infections in these species caused by or associated with hydrocillin-susceptible organisms

Recommended daily dosage — dosage
The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight given once daily. Maximum dose is 15 ml/day. *Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.*

Body Weight	Dosage
100 lb	2 ml
300 lb	6 ml
500 lb	10 ml
750 lb or more	15 ml

Cautions — cautions

1. Inject omnibiotic deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck or thigh. — route of administration
   Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it might cause tissue damage.
2. If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, reconsider the diagnosis and initiate appropriate treatment.
3. Closely observe treated animals for at least 30 minutes. If a reaction occurs, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines.
4. Store omnibiotic between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use. — storage requirements

Warning — warnings
Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. Discontinue the use of this drug for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. — withholding times

How supplied — available sizes
Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.

TAKE TIME
OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

0002_SHP_LLK_PST_QAM

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SHEEP LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program
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Use these IDENTIFICATION TAGS with the Locations of Condition Symptoms in Sheep poster.

LOCATIONS OF CONDITION SYMPTOMS IN SHEEP

Bluetongue	**Club Lamb Fungus** Ringworm, Dermatophytosis
Coccidiosis	**Enterotoxemia** Pulpy Kidney
External Parasites	**Foot Rot** Scald, Ovine Interdigital Dermatitis (OID)
Internal Parasites	**Johne's Disease** Paratuberculosis
Lumpy Jaw Caseous Lymphadenitis, CLA, CL, Boils	**Mastitis**
Navel Ill Navel and Joint Ill	**Ovine Progressive Pneumonia (OPP)** Maedi/Visna
Pink Eye Infectious Keratoconjunctivitis	**Pneumonia** Pasteurellosis, Shipping Fever
Pregnancy Toxemia Pregnancy Disease, Lambing Paralysis	**Prolapsed Rectum** Rectal Prolapse
Scrapie	**Soremouth** Contagious Ecthyma, Orf
Tetanus Clostridium Tetani	**Urinary Calculi** Urolithiasis, Water Belly, Calculosis
White Muscle Disease Stiff-Lamb	

Use these IDENTIFICATION TAGS with the Common Health Problems in Sheep poster.

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS IN SHEEP (part 1)

Marked increase in body temperature (106-108° F). Swollen lips, swollen and droopy ears, or swelling beneath the jaw (bottle jaw) can appear 24 hours after fever onset. Most common during the summer in western and southwestern portions of the U.S. (virus: *Orbivirus*)	Circular patches of crusted wool or hair. Fungus is contagious and transmittable to humans. (genera: *Trichophyton* or *Mycosporum*)	Dark, bloody, watery diarrhea in lambs. Enters animal during consumption of larvae-infested plants or contact with contaminated feed or water. (genus: *Eimeria*)
"Overeating disease" usually results in sudden death. Bacterial infection with no obvious symptoms. (bacterium: *Clostridium perfringens type D infection*)	Irritation, restlessness, scratching, and rubbing. Primary examples are lice, ticks, and mange mites.	Limping, severe lameness, foul-smelling exudate, and increased temperature in foot due to infection. Two separate bacteria cause infection in the soft tissue of the foot. (bacteria: *Fusobacterium necrophorum and Actinomyces pyogenes)*
Poor weight gain, depression, listlessness, broken wool, and whiteness (anemia) around the eyes and gums. Enters animal during consumption of larvae-infested plants or contact with contaminated feed or water.	Extreme weight loss (resulting from intestinal changes), intermittent fever and diarrhea, bottle jaw, and sluggishness. Bacteria related to tuberculosis and leprosy cause this chronic infection. (bacterium: *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis)*	Lymph node abscesses under the jaw. Bacterial infection can affect internal organs. (bacterium: *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis)*
Inflammation and increased temperature of mammary gland, thick clotted milk, and bloody secretions from teat. Bacterial infection is the usual cause, but can be caused by injuries or viral infection. (bacteria: *Mannheimia [Pasteurella] hemolytica, Escherichia coli, and Staphylococcus aureus)*	Joint infections and abscesses. Unsanitary lambing areas contribute to this bacterial infection. Treat umbilical area with antiseptic to prevent disease. (bacteria: *Escherichia coli, Mannheimia [Pasteurella] hemolytica, and Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae)*	Weight loss, breathing difficulties, paralysis, swollen joints, and lameness. Viral infection may result in chronic lung damage, arthritis, and "hard bag" (a firm mass in the mammary tissue).
Excessive tearing and increasing cornea cloudiness. Can result in cornea scarring and blindness. Highly contagious disease (carried by insects) follows eye irritation from dust or wind. (bacterium: *Mycoplasma conjunctivae;* viruses: *Chlamydia, Moraxella spp., Neisseria ovis, and N. acholeplasma spp.)*	Respiratory distress, depression, and decreased appetite. Cold, stress, high humidity, poor ventilation, weaning, transportation, and contact with infected animals contribute to susceptibility. (bacteria: *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae, Mannheimia [Pasteurella] haemolytica, and Pasteurella Multocida)*	Lethargy, decreased appetite, weakness, depression, and poor muscle control. Also known as lambing sickness, twin lamb disease, or ketosis.

Use these IDENTIFICATION TAGS with the Common Health Problems in Sheep poster.

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS IN SHEEP (part 2)

Lining of the rectum protrudes from the anus. Possible genetic connection. Causes are dusty environment, dry or dusty feeds, coughing, diarrhea, and animal age at docking. Length of tail dock and docking method can also influence this condition.	Intense itching with rubbing, wool loss, gait abnormalities, and brain damage. Always fatal. Prion causes this degenerative disease of the central nervous system. (disease group: *transmissible spongiform encephalopathies–TSEs)*	Small red spots typically at lip corners and mouth area, later forming blisters and scabs. Highly contagious to other sheep and humans; zoonotic poxvirus.
Muscle spasms, limb stiffness, difficulty in moving, and rigid jaw (lockjaw). Fatal disease can affect lambs that have been docked or castrated, especially with elastrator bands. (bacterium family: *Clostridia)*	Urine dribbling, abdominal pain, and urethra distention/rupture. Cause is consuming feed rations high in phosphorus or with a calcium-phosphorus imbalance. Disease affects males; wether sheep are at greatest risk.	Mild stiffness, pain upon walking, or inability to stand. Cause is vitamin E and/or selenium deficiency.

Use this POSTER with the
Match Each Body Part to Its Correction Location situation/task card and identification tags.

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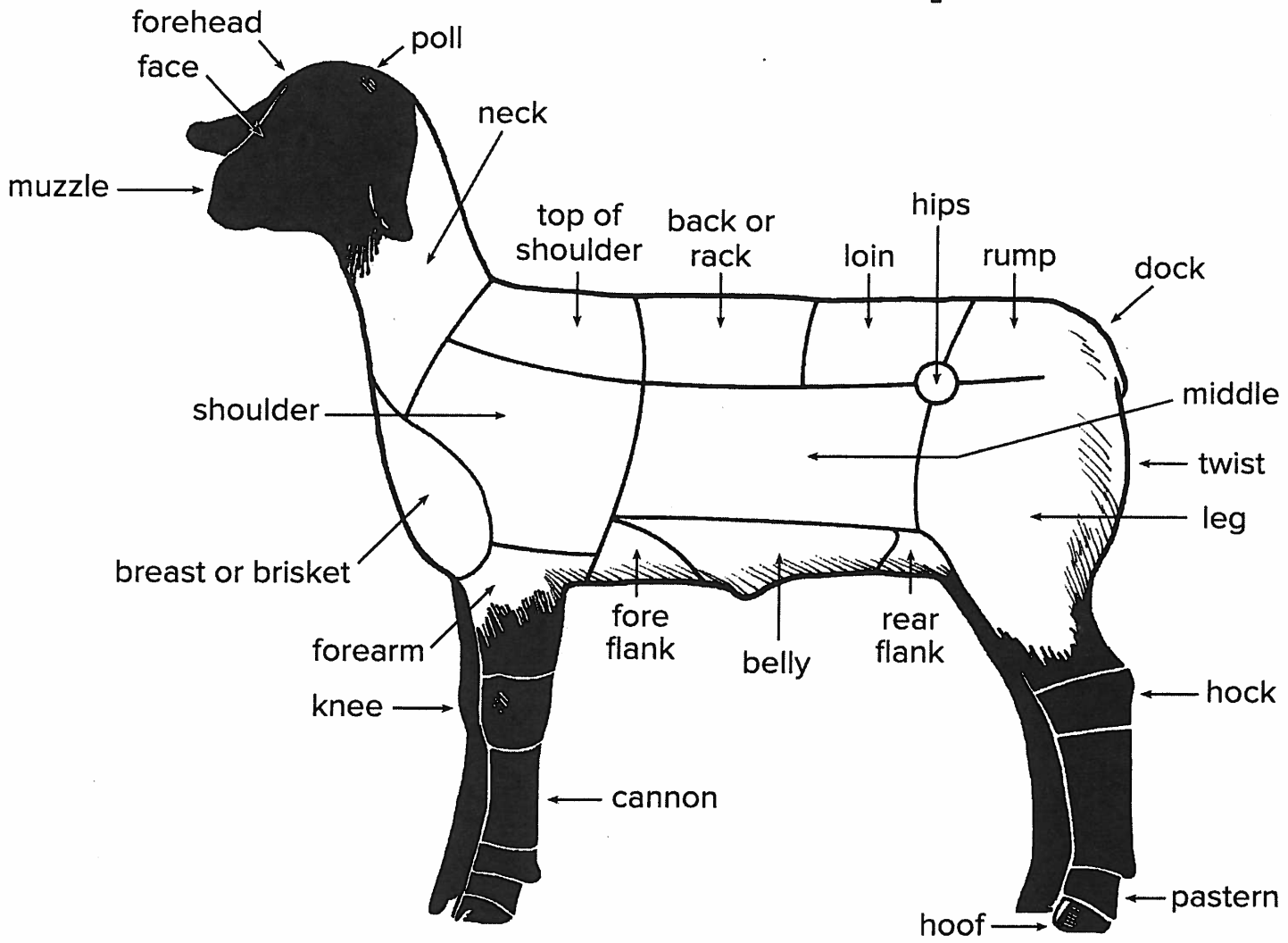
Parts of a Sheep



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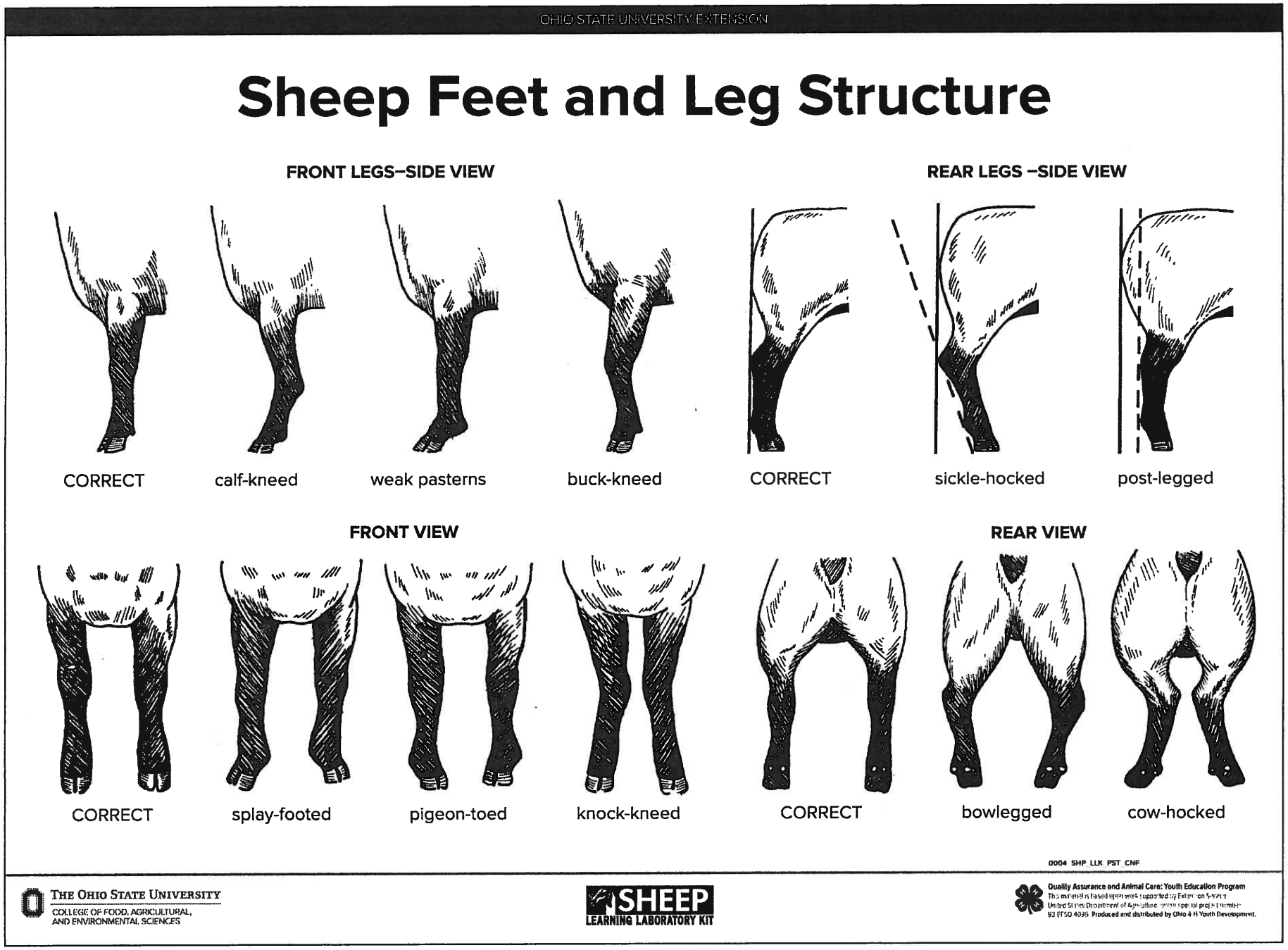
SHEEP LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program
United States Department of Agriculture 91-EFSQ-4096. Produced and distributed by Ohio 4-H Youth Development.

Use this POSTER with the Match Each Structure Name with the Correct Diagram situation/task card and identification tags.



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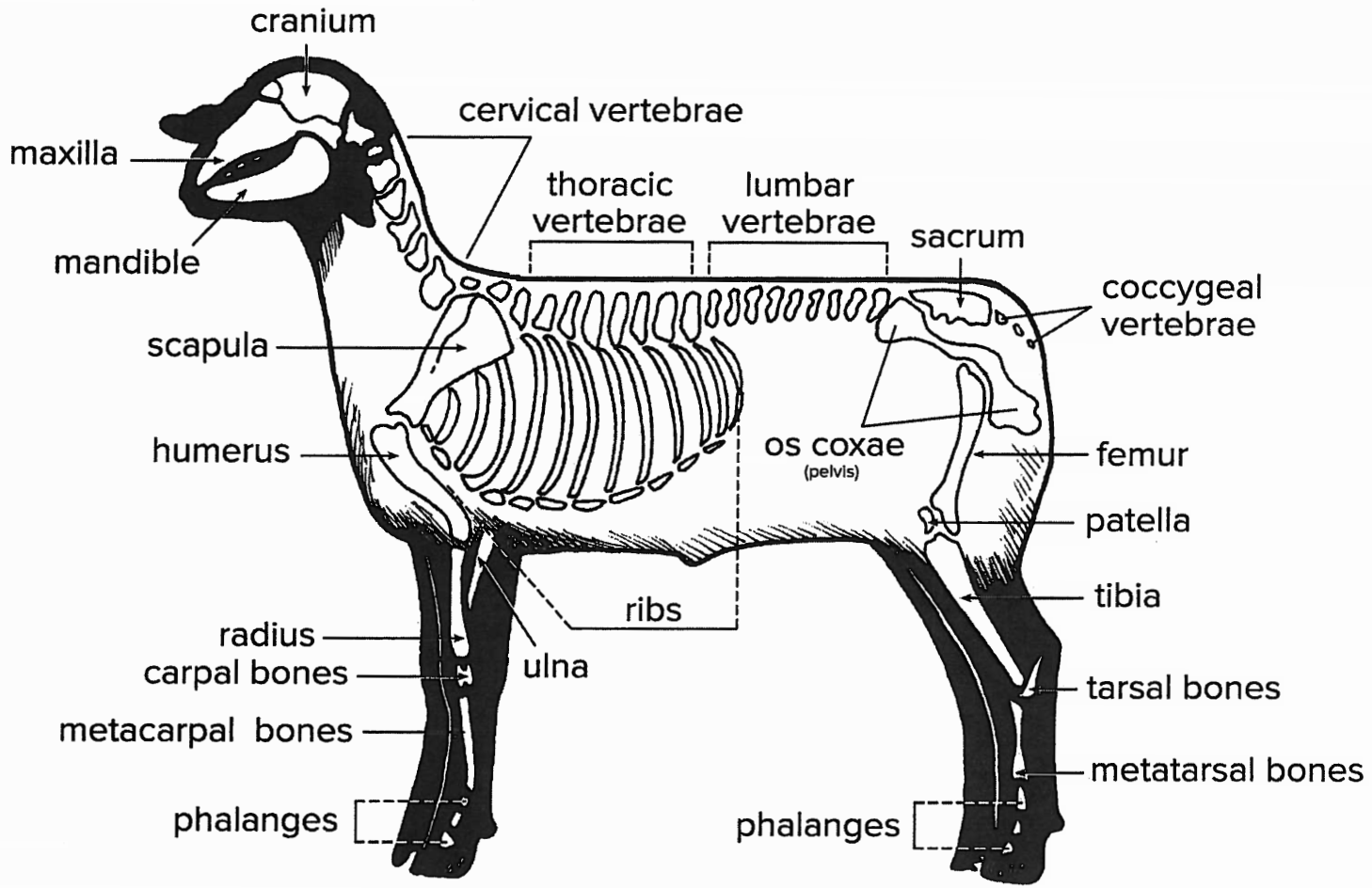
Sheep Skeletal System



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SHEEP LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

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