Limousin Information

History

- Country Limousin cattle originated from
  - France
- First Limousin bull imported to North America and when
  - *Prince Pompadour, 1968*
- Know the names of the two bulls Bov Import imported in 1969
  - *Dandy and Diplomate*
- First Limousin bull imported permanently into the United States
  - *Kansas Colonel*
    - Person who imported
      - *Bob Haag, Topeka KS*
        - When?
          - 1971
- First French Limousin Herdbook established
  - *November 1886*
- First registered Limousin cow
  - *NXF1 Miss Pompadour 1st*

North American Limousin Foundation

- Year of Establishment
  - 1968
- Headquarters location
  - *Aurora, CO*
- Board of Directors- who is on it and who the officers are
  - [https://nalf.org/about-nalf/board-of-directors/](https://nalf.org/about-nalf/board-of-directors/)
MOE Shows- know what MOE stands for, name of all 5 Level I MOE shows and locations
  - National Western Stock Show (Denver), North American International Livestock Exposition (Louisville), American Royal (Kansas City), Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo (Fort Worth), All American Limousin Futurity (Travels with Junior Nationals)

Official Publication
  - Limousin Today
    - Editor
      - Mallory Blunier

Triple Crown- what shows make up Triple Crown
  - All American Limousin Futurity, NAILE, National Western Stock Show
    - Past Winners
      - Spitz Navajo (1st Bull)
      - Spitz Special Effort (1st and only heifer to win)

First Executive Vice-President of NALF
  - Richard “Dick” Goff

Know past and current NALF Executives
  - Mark Anderson, Dr. Robert “Bob” Hough, Dr. Kent Andersen, Dr. John Edwards, Dr. Wayne Vanderwert, Jerry Fitzgerald, Greg L. Martin, Robert “Bob” Vantrease, Dale F Runnion

Founder Memberships- first founder member
  - Robert Purdy
    - How many sold, how much
      - Check http://afs.okstate.edu/breeds/cattle/limousin/

How many cattle NALF registered in 2018
  - 19966

Know Membership types and cost
  - https://nalf.org/about-nalf/membership-application/
North American Limousin Junior Association

- Year of establishment
  - 1973
- Board of Directors- know how many directors there are, who is on the board, what position they hold, what state they’re from, who is running for the board in 2017
  - Check: [https://nalf.org/juniors/about/](https://nalf.org/juniors/about/)
- Newsletter
  - *NALJA News*
- Know membership fees
  - [https://nalf.org/juniors/about/](https://nalf.org/juniors/about/)

Limousin Boosters

- Know original name and what year it was founded
  - *Limouselles, 1974*
- Know officers, what position they hold
  - Check: [https://nalf.org/limi-boosters/about/](https://nalf.org/limi-boosters/about/)

Animal Science

General

- NCBA
  - *National Cattlemen’s Beef Association*
- USDA
  - *United States Department of Agriculture*
- BIF
  - *Beef Improvement Federation*
- What country has the largest number of beef cattle?
  - *India*
- Know your other British, Continental, and American Breeds
  - *British: Angus, Shorthorn, Hereford*
  - *Continental: Limousin, Charolais, Simmental, Gelbvieh, etc.*
  - *American: Santa Gertrudis, Brangus, Braford, Beefmaster, etc.*
JUNIOR

- What invention in 1873 had a large impact on beef cattle production?
  - Barbed Wire
- Current International Letter Prefix
  - G
- Know the safe minimum internal temperature of ground beef
  - 160°F

**Genetics**

- EPDs
  - Expected Progeny Differences
- Polled vs. Horned - know which is dominant and which is recessive
  - Polled-Dominant
  - Horned-Recessive
    - Definitions of both
      - Polled-Naturally lacking horns
      - Horned-Has horns
- Homozygous vs. Heterozygous genes
  - Homozygous: Having identical alleles
  - Heterozygous: Having differing alleles
- Know what percentages make a
  - Purebred
    - 87% Limousin or greater
  - Fullblood
    - 100% Limousin
  - Lim-Flex
    - 25-75% Limousin crossed with Angus or Red Angus
      - Can’t have more than 12.5% of “other” breed
- Know what DNA stands for
  - Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid
JUNIOR

- Know what protein is associated with the F94L gene in Limousin cattle
  - Myostatin

Health

- Normal body temperature and normal pulse rate of a beef animal
  - Temperature: 101.5 degrees F
  - Pulse: 40-70 bpm
- Scours- know what it is
  - Common name for cattle diarrhea
- Bloat- what it is
  - An increase in gas pressure in the rumen that cannot be belched up
  - how it can be detected
    - Swelling on left side of the abdomen
- Parasites- know major internal and external ones
  - Example: Most common external-Lice and Flies
- BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy)
  - Neurologic disease that attacks the central nervous system
  - Know common name: Mad Cow Disease
- Brucellosis-
  - A disease in cattle that causes abortion of hairless calves and can be transmitted to humans in the form of Undulant Fever
  - Common Name: Bangs Disease
- Zoonotic Diseases-
  - Disease that can be passed between humans and animals
- Know the difference between bacteria, viruses, and fungi

Classifications

- Scientific name for a cow
  - Bovine
- Know both species of beef cattle and what makes them different
JUNIOR

- *Bos Taurus and Bos Indicus (humped cattle)*
  - Term for a non-lactating cow
    - *Dry*
  - Offspring of a cow
    - *Progeny or calf*
  - Heifer that is born twin to a bull
    - *Free Martin*
  - Calves on grass after weaning but before going to feedlot
    - *Stokers*
  - Male parent
    - *Sire*
  - Female parent
    - *Dam*
  - Cattle used for milk and beef production
    - *Dual purpose breed*

**Nutrition**

- The stomach
  - *Rumen*
  - *Reticulum*
  - *Omasum*
  - *Abomasum*

- What is the most important nutrient for cattle?
  - *Water*

- Know your common forages and feeds
- Know the 5 essential nutrients for cattle
  - *Water*
  - *Protein*
JUNIOR

- Carbohydrates
- Lipids (Fats)
- Vitamins and Minerals

- What is the most abundant mineral in any animal’s body?
  - Calcium

- Calorie-
  - measure energy value in feed stuffs

- Know recommended Calcium to Phosphorus ratio in a balanced bovine diet
  - 2:1

- A cow’s highest energy requirement
  - 2 months after calving

Carcass

- USDA Quality Grades
  - Prime, Choice, Select, Standard, Commercial, Utility

- USDA Yield Grades
  - (1-5)
    - know how they are calculated
    - USDA yield grades are calculated using an equation that incorporates adjusted fat thickness, percent of kidney, pelvic, and heart fat, hot carcass weight, and ribeye area

- Veal- know definition
  - Meat from cattle less than 6 months old

- Marbling- what it is and why it is important
  - Intramuscular fat- Major indicator of flavor, tenderness, and juiciness

- Know your cuts of beef

- Average dressing percentage
  - 62%

- Know what the following stands for and what they are-
  - KPH-Kidney, Pelvic, and heart fat
JUNIOR

- **DFD-Dark Firm Dry**
- **REA- Ribeye Area**

- Fat thickness is measured between the 12th and 13th rib
- Common term for intermuscular fat
  - Seam Fat
- Ultrasound scanning measures what carcass traits
  - Ribeye area, Rib fat, Rump Fat, and Percentage Intramuscular Fat

**Management**

- Know the different types of identification
  - Tattooing, Branding (freeze or Hot), Ear tags, neck chains, Brisket tags
- Know how many days of age weaning weights for calves are adjusted for
  - 205
- When newborn calves should be weighed
  - within 24 hours after birth
- Be able to define creep feeding
  - Feeding supplemental feed to young calves who are still nursing

- Body condition scores
  - 1(Very Emaciated)-9(Obese)
- Injections- know the types and where they are given
  - Intramuscular- In Muscle
  - Intravenous- In the Vein
  - Subcutaneous- Under the skin
- Know horned vs polled vs scurs
  - Horned- Has attached horns
  - Polled- Naturally Lacking horn
  - Scurs- Small horns, not attached to the skull
- Know what the following stands for and what they measure-
  - ADG -Average Daily Gain
**JUNIOR**

- ACC-Accuracy
  - Know how scrotal circumference is measured
    - Centimeters, via a scrotal tape

**Reproduction**

- Average length in days between heat cycles
  - 21 days
- Average length of a cow’s estrous cycle
  - 21 days
- Average time span after calving before a cow comes into heat
  - 2 months
- Average gestation length
  - 283 days (9 Months is acceptable for this age group)
- Cow’s first milk and what makes it different from regular milk
  - Colostrum
- A.I.
  - Artificial Insemination
- E.T.
  - Embryo Transfer
- Know the reproduction tracts in both cows and bulls
- Surrogate mother in embryo program
  - Recipient Cow
- Dystocia- what is it?
  - Calving difficulty
- Parturition- what does it refer to?
  - Birth
- Time between when a cow is bred and when she calves
  - Gestation
- FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone)
  - stimulate superovulation
JUNIOR

- Breech Birth - what is it
  - *The calf comes tail first*
- Scientific name for afterbirth
  - *Placenta*
- Method is commonly used to determine pregnancy in cows
  - *Rectal palpation*

Helpful Websites

- [https://nalf.org/management/library/](https://nalf.org/management/library/)
- [http://afs.okstate.edu/breeds/cattle/limousin/](http://afs.okstate.edu/breeds/cattle/limousin/)