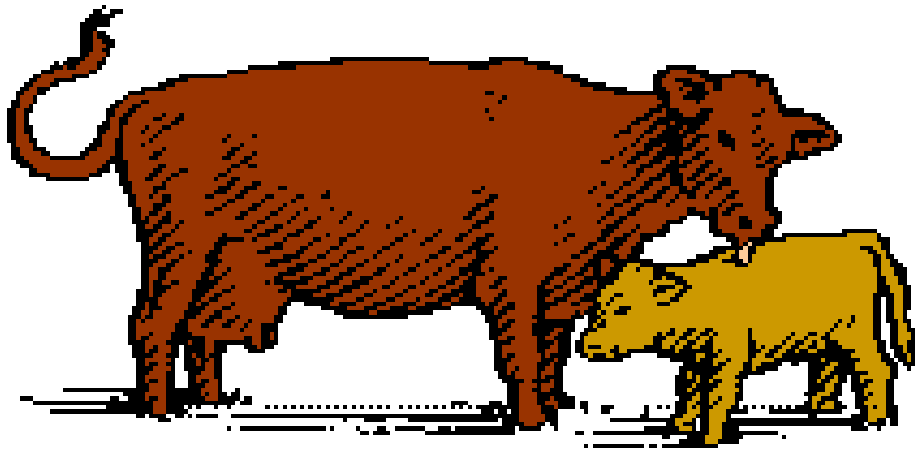


CASS COUNTY BEEF MINI 4-H



Name _____ Year 20_____

Club _____

Purdue University is an equal access/equal opportunity institution.

Revised 3-2011

MINI 4-H BEEF

GENERAL MINI 4-H RULES:

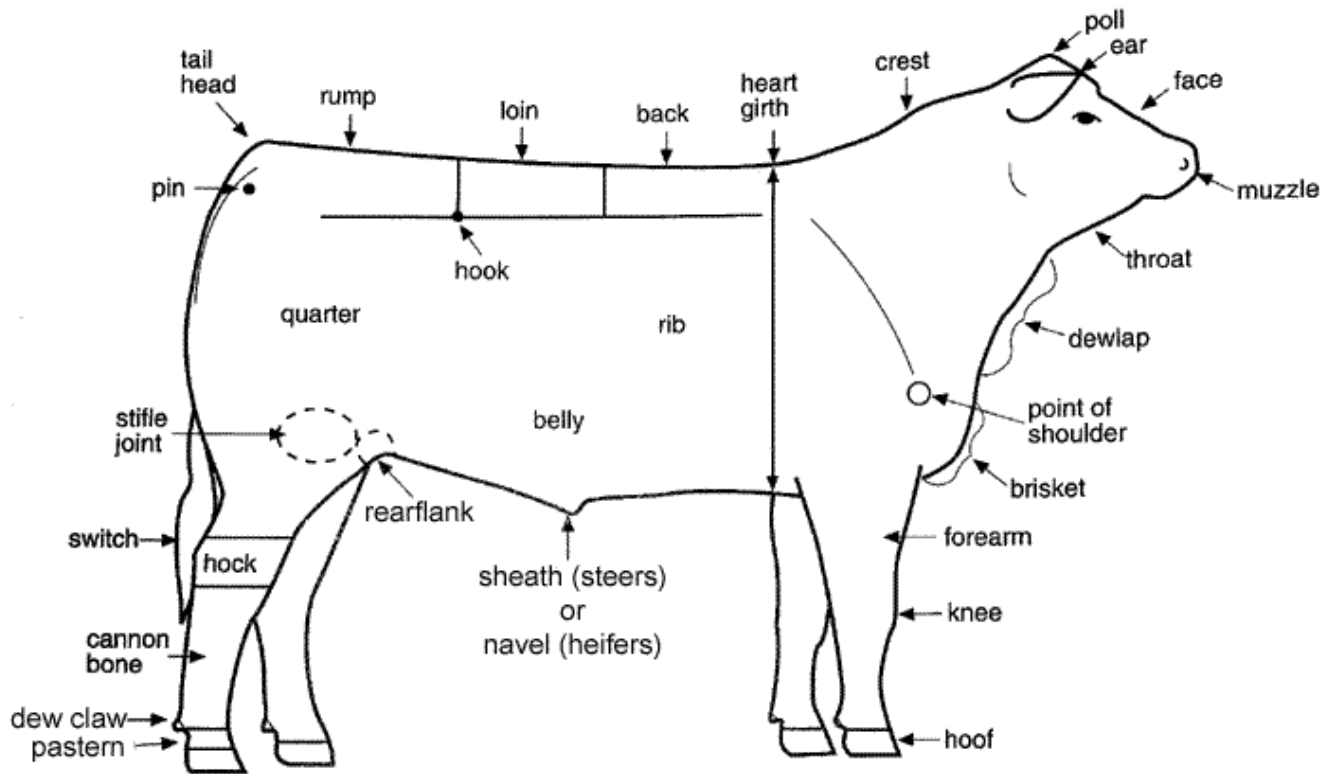
1. You must be in the 1st or 2nd grade at the time you sign up for this project.
2. You must enroll in the Mini 4-H Beef project.
3. As you exhibit your mini 4-H beef animal, you will receive a mini 4-H ribbon.
4. Be sure to check out the Indiana State Fair 4-H Beef Show. Next year as a 4-H Beef member, you will be eligible to exhibit in the 4-H Beef classes at the State Fair.
5. You are encouraged to attend 4-H club meetings and/or project workshops.

COMPLETION GUIDELINES:

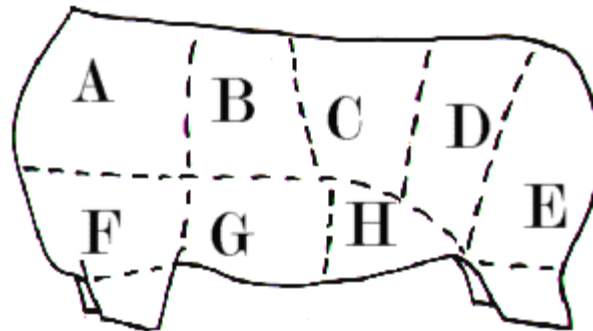
To complete your Mini 4-H Beef Project you must:

1. Complete the attached record sheet and turn it in to the 4-H Beef Committee when the beef are check-in at the 4-H Fair.
2. Exhibit a regular Cass County 4-H Club member's steer or heifer at the county 4-H Fair. (Optional)

PARTS OF THE BEEF ANIMAL



CUTS OF BEEF



- A. Chuck: Chuck Roast, Arm Roast, Ground Beef
- B. Rib: Rib Roast, Rib Eye Steak
- C. Short Loin: T-bone, Tenderloin
- D. Sirloin: Sirloin Steak

- E. Round: Round Steak
- F. Fore Shank & Brisket
- G. Short Plate: Short Steak
- H. Flank: Flank Steak

CATTLE BREEDS

ANGUS – This breed originated in Scotland. These animals are polled with a black, smooth coat. They are known for their carcass quality and milking, mothering, and reproductive abilities.

CHAROLAIS – This breed was developed in France. They are mostly white to cream, or light white with reddish undertones on their skin, especially around the facial features, and on the belly. They are noted for their fast growth and lean meat.

CHIANINA – This breed was developed in Italy. These animals are white with black skin pigmentation. They are noted for their working, mothering, and beef producing abilities.

HEREFORD – This breed was developed in England. The coat of Herefords is primarily red with white on the face, throat, brisket, flanks and switch, and below the knee and hock. They are known for their foraging ability, vigor, hardiness, and quiet dispositions.

LIMOUSIN – This breed originated in the west-central part of France. They are solid-to golden-red in color with lighter circles around the eyes and muzzle.

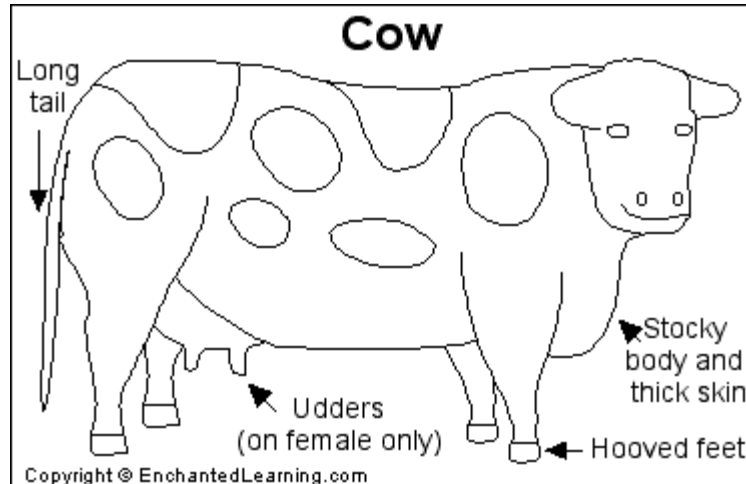
MAINE-ANJOU – This breed originated in the northwestern part of France. The coloring is a very dark red with white markings on the head, belly, and rear legs and tail. The Maine-Anjou evolved as a dual-purpose breed, with the cows used for milk production and the bull calves fed for market.

POLLED HEREFORDS – This breed was developed in the United States from the Hereford breed. Except for the polled trait, these animals exhibit the same characteristics as the Hereford breed.

RED ANGUS – They possess the same qualities as the black angus. The only difference is that they are red in color.

SHORTHORN – This breed was brought to the United States from England. These animals can be red, white, or roan in color. They are used for their good disposition, mothering, and milking abilities.

SIMMENTAL – This breed was imported into the United States from Switzerland, France, and Germany. These animals have red to dark red, spotted bodies with white to lite straw faces. They are noted for their fast growth and milking abilités.



Names: Cows are often called **cattle**. The adult female is called a **cow**. The adult male is called a **bull**. A baby is called a **calf**.

Cattle are farm animals with thick skin and hooved feet. Cattle were **domesticated** (tamed from wild animals) thousands of years ago. They are farmed for their milk, meat, hides (leather), and many other products, like cheese, cream, gelatin, glue, soap, and many other products. In some parts of the world, cattle are still used to pull plows and carts. There are still some wild cattle (like the gaur and banteng) living in Asia.

Anatomy: Cattle vary in color from white, black, brown to tan. Milk is produced in the female's udders. Cattle use their long tail to keep insects off their back. Some cattle have horns, others do not.

Diet: Cattle are **herbivores** (plant-eater) that graze on grass and leaves. They are **ruminants**, animals that have a four-part stomach. Cattle swallow their food without chewing it very much. They later **regurgitate** a **cud** and chew it well, later swallowing it.

MINI 4-H BEEF QUESTIONS

Name five breeds of Beef Cattle:

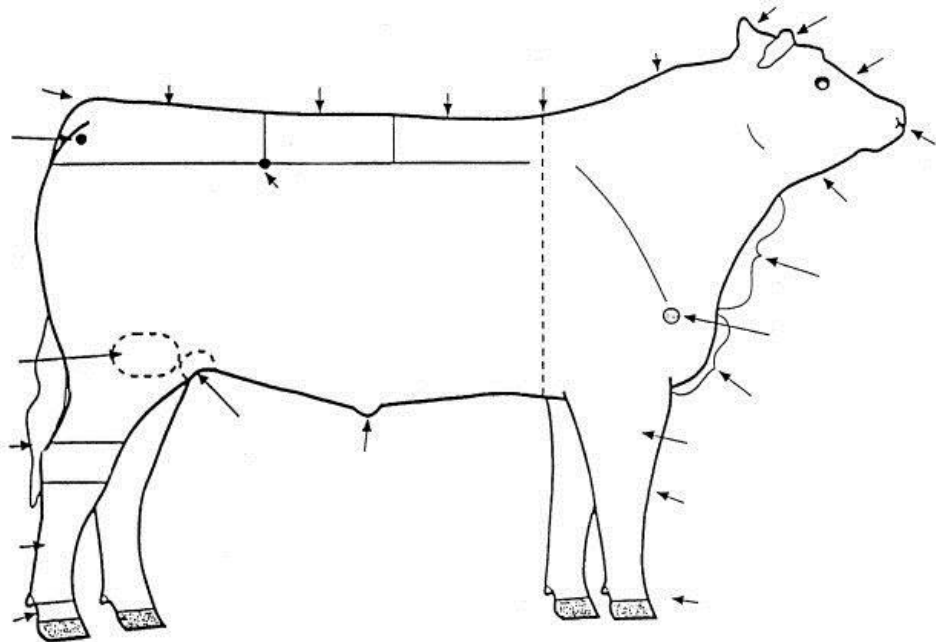
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Name five wholesale cuts of Beef:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Label with correct parts.

Parts of a Beef Animal



MINI 4-H BEEF RECORD SHEET

NAME _____ BIRTHDAY _____

ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL _____ GRADE _____

TOWNSHIP _____ PHONE _____

4-H MEMBER YOU WORKED WITH _____

YOUR CALF'S NAME _____

YOUR CALF'S AGE AND WEIGHT _____

WHAT DO YOU FEED YOUR CALF? _____

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT YOUR CALF? _____

DRAW A PICTURE OR ATTACH A PHOTO OF YOU AND YOUR CALF
BELOW:

MINI 4-H BEEF RECORD SHEET

NAME _____ BIRTHDAY _____

ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL _____ GRADE _____

TOWNSHIP _____ PHONE _____

4-H MEMBER YOU WORKED WITH _____

YOUR CALF'S NAME _____

YOUR CALF'S AGE AND WEIGHT _____

WHAT DO YOU FEED YOUR CALF? _____

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT YOUR CALF? _____

DRAW A PICTURE OR ATTACH A PHOTO OF YOU AND YOUR CALF
BELOW:

