

Unit Twenty

Beef Grooming and Showing

Roll Call

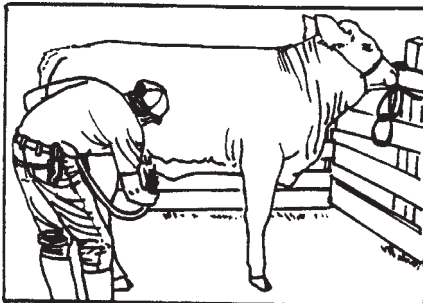
Name a tool used when grooming or showing beef cattle.

Beef Grooming

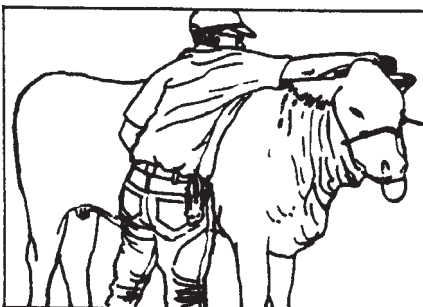
Washing

Collect everything you will need for washing and drying your animal(s): halter, rope, hose, bucket, brushes, combs, soap, blow dryer. Put on your rubber boots and suit to keep yourself dry. Using a special cattle wash soap available at your farm supply store, prepare your soap solution in a pail with warm water.

Securely tie your animal to a fence or post using a nylon or non-sisal rope halter which will not swell when it becomes wet. Use a quick release knot which holds firmly but can be quickly and easily released when necessary. Brush or blow the surface dirt, old hair and straw from the hair of your animal.

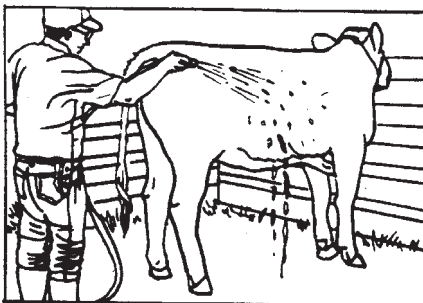


Get your animal used to the water by wetting slowly, starting at the bottom and working your way up the body. Start with the legs, then the underline. Move up the sides, the topline and finish with the head. At all times, take care to avoid getting water in the ears. Use a wet cloth to wipe out the ears.



Using a rubber curry comb or brush and your soap solution, soap your animal well, producing a good lather. Work from the tailhead across the top of the animal to the head. By working this way, the soap and water will run down over the unworked areas. Your animal is less likely to be frightened and will be used to the treatment by the time you reach the head.

Wash all areas of your animal carefully and completely. Take care that your animal does not kick you when you wash the underline, brisket (between the front legs) and twist (between the rear legs). Leave the tail until last so the animal does not slap you with a wet, soapy tail.



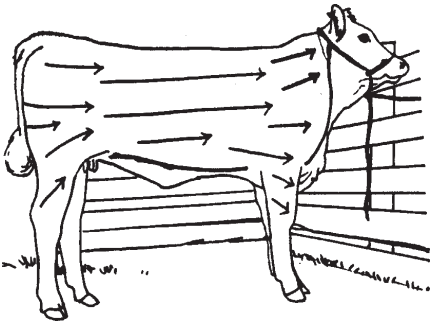
The hooves, knees and hocks are often stained and will require extra soap and work to get clean. The tailhead and just behind the poll will also be dirty because the animal cannot reach these areas to lick or scratch them.

After you have completely soaped your animal, begin rinsing at the head and move along the topline toward the back. Move down both sides and rinse the underline, legs and tail. Always spray water from rear to front, against the growth of the hair to remove all of the soap.

It will take more than one washing to get your animal clean. Show animals should be washed once before you first begin to work the hair, then at least once a month until your show.

After your first washing at home, you should use an insecticide to control lice and mange. Use this insecticide again following the first and last wash at the show. This will help to prevent infestation with lice or mange from other animals.

Drying



A blow dryer can be used to quickly and easily remove moisture from the animal. Blow the hair forward, working from the back to the front of the animal. Take care to blow the hair evenly and avoid hair divisions. By combing or blowing the hair in the directions shown in the following diagram, you can make the hair lie smoothly and give your animal the appearance of having a longer body. Unshaven neck and shoulders will make the body look even longer.

In warm weather, using a blower is not recommended to dry the hair. Use of a dryer, in combination with warm weather will dry out the hair and hide. The amount of natural oil will be reduced and the hair will become hard to manage.

Clipping

It is important to secure your animal so it cannot move around while you are clipping. A blocking chute is the easiest and safest way to restrain your animal for clipping. Tie your animal with its head high, using a halter.

To get ready for clipping, gather all your supplies together: clipper heads, extension cord, lubricating oil, combs, brushes and sprays.

About your clippers:

- To do a good job of clipping, your clippers must have sharp blades. As soon as the blades begin to get dull, get them sharpened or replace them with new blades. The type of hair they cut and how often you use them will determine the life of your blades.
- Always keep your clippers well lubricated. Put a few drops of clipper lubricating oil in the holes in the clipper head before you use them. Oil the clippers during use to keep them from getting hot and dull.
- Always keep your clippers clean. Using your blow dryer is a fast and easy way to blow old hair and dust from the blades. Clean your clippers by dipping them, while running, in diesel fuel or solvent. Dry them off before putting them away.
- Reduce the tension on the blades before you put your clippers away. Don't forget to tighten them before you start to use them again. If the blades are not tight, they will not cut properly and they could fly apart and injure you or your animal.

Prepare your animal for clipping by washing and blowing the hair dry. Blow the hair on the tailhead and topline upward and forward. Blow dry the outside and inside of the rear and front legs. Brush the hair in these directions.

Becoming efficient at clipping requires practice, organization and thought. If you plan to clip several animals, have them all ready. Clip all your animals with one clipper head before changing to another.

There are two types of clipper heads used for clipping beef cattle:

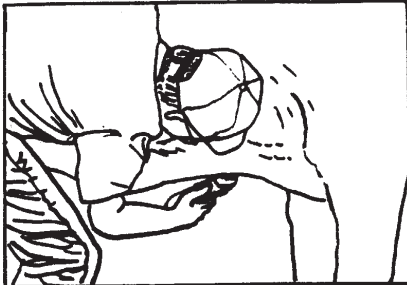


The sheep head has comb-like blades and is used for cutting longer hair and blending.



The flat head has small, fine blades and is used for shaving off all the hair in any spot (head, underside and brisket).

The Belly



Clipping the hair from the belly will make your animal look taller and cleaner.

Using your flat head clippers, clip a horizontal line along the base of the belly from the rear flank to the heart girth immediately behind the front legs. Take care not to make this line too high up on the belly. Clip all the hair underneath this line. During cold weather, you may want to leave some of the hair on the belly to protect the animal from the cold.

The Udder and Twist

On females, clip all of the hair from the udder so that the judge can easily view the udder. On your steer, trim the twist area to the deepest and fullest look possible.

The Head



Using your flat head clippers, shave the head to give it definition and make it look longer and sharper. To give the cleanest cut, cut against the growth of the hair. Shaving the ears is optional. Clip the side of the head and under the jaw and muzzle. Move from the base of the ear toward the jawbone. Move down to the dewlap and brisket. Shave the neck only when there is enough time before your show for some of the hair to grow back.

Methods of clipping the head will vary depending upon the season, your personal preference and the type and appearance of your animal. On polled animals, you may want to leave a tuft of hair which you can later groom to make the animal appear longer. Steers usually have their heads clipped completely.

The Brisket

Clipping the brisket will clean up the brisket area and make it look trimmer. Pulling the hide tight with your free hand, trim the brisket using your flat head clippers. Be sure to blend in your cutting lines.

The Legs

Your treatment of the legs will depend on the condition of your animal. If your animal has desirable legs, you will likely want to trim most of the hair from them.

Boning the legs will give the appearance of thicker and sturdier legs. To bone the legs, rub saddle soap down each leg, rubbing the soap into the hair around the entire leg. Then, using a scotch comb, comb the hair upwards against the growth of the hair. Clip off all of the long hairs to even out the length of the hair on the legs.



The Tail and Hind End

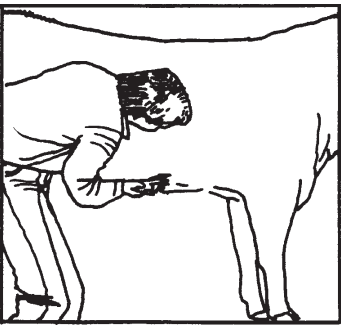
There are several different ways of clipping this area.

The tail can be completely clipped, or clipped only on the side with the long hair left on the back to be groomed later. Watch beef shows and talk to people at beef shows to find out which method you should use.

Blending

You cannot avoid clipping lines, but you can hide them. Blending, or making the change from shorter clipped to unclipped or longer areas, will hide your lines and make your animal appear smoother.

Tilt your clippers slightly on the side and run them lengthwise along the line. Or, hold the clippers upright with your free hand under the blade to give you more control. Gradually increase the angle of the blade as you work up the side of the animal. To do a good job of blending, you need a steady hand, patience and lots of practice.



Getting Ready for the Ring

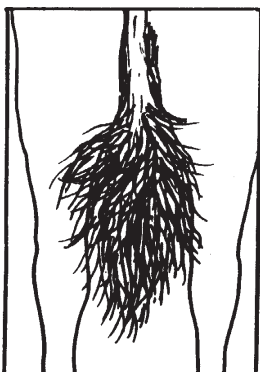
The Body

Show foam and body products for grooming the body hair are available at farm supply shops. Find out which ones work the best by experimenting with them and talking to people at beef shows. Generally, these products are used to work the hair and hold it in position for long periods of time.

The Tail

The two methods of grooming the tail are

- Pyramid - The pyramid is usually used on mature animals two years and older. It fills in the twist area. Follow these steps:
 1. Comb out the tail.
 2. Backcomb the tail to form the hairs into a pyramid shape.
 3. Spray to hold the shape.
- Teardrop - To make your younger animal look balanced and stylish, the tail is usually brought up so it is even with the underline and made into a teardrop shape. Follow these steps:
 1. Comb out the tail.
 2. Take a few strands from the bottom of the tail bone and divide them into two.





3. Tie these two pieces of hair around the tail at the height which will make the bottom of your teardrop even with the underline. Spray a little bit of adhesive on your tie to hold it.
4. Backcomb the rest of the tail hairs and spray a light mist on them.
5. Form into a loose ball or teardrop shape, by lightly pressing in the hair. Try to keep it flat on the side against the animal's body so it will lay naturally.

To give the appearance that your animal is slightly higher in the rear end than in the fore, groom the tail and tailhead hair to a peak and trim using clippers or scissors.



The Head

To make the head appear longer and more feminine, the hair on the poll may be left long and formed into a pyramid.

Comb the hair on the poll into a pyramid shape, then spray with adhesive to hold.

Just before you enter the show ring, wipe off your animal's eyes with a cold cloth. This will help to refresh them and they will appear more alert in the ring.



After the Show

After the show, thoroughly soap and rinse your animal to remove everything you applied to the hair. To remove the adhesive, use mineral oil or a commercial remover. Make sure to thoroughly remove all of the mineral oil from the hair because the adhesive will not stick where there is the least bit of mineral oil.

Beef Showing

No one is born with the ability to be a good showperson. Only with many hours of training, practice and experience can you become successful. Beef showmanship styles are constantly changing, so it is important that you be familiar with show ring practices in your area. For more information, contact your local beef association and observe beef shows.

Your Animal

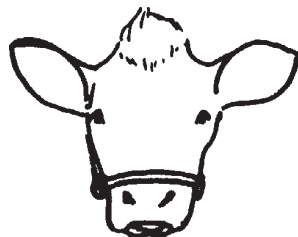
Whenever you take an animal into the show ring, that animal should be in the best possible show condition. Whether you are in a showmanship or conformation class, your animal should be groomed and its feet should be properly trimmed.

Not only must your animal be well groomed, it must also be well trained and easy for you to manage. That means that you will have started working with your animal many months before show day. Training is not something which can be done overnight.

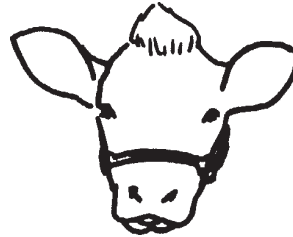
Your Equipment

Halter

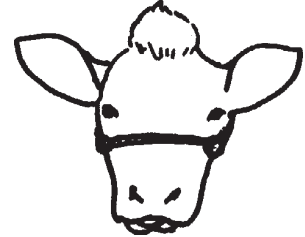
A properly adjusted halter will give you the control you need over your animal. When well placed on the animal's head, it will give the animal an attractive appearance. Non-sisal rope halters can be used for training and restraining your animal, but leather halters should be used in the show ring. Begin using a leather show halter at least two weeks before show day.



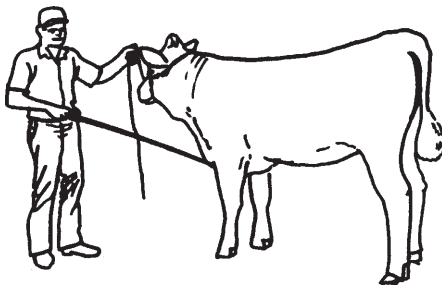
too low



correct position



too high

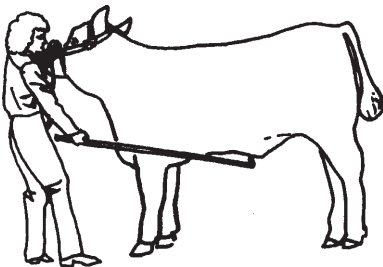


When leading, hold the halter shank in your right hand about 30 cm from the animal's head. Do not coil the shank around either of your hands. This will be dangerous for you if the animal should bolt. Hold the length of shank in your left hand with the show stick. Your hands should be about 45 cm apart.

When you stop to setup your animal, hold the shank in your left hand, letting it hang down. The shank should not be so long that it reaches the ground when you hold it like this. A length ending about 30 cm above the ground is recommended.

Show Stick

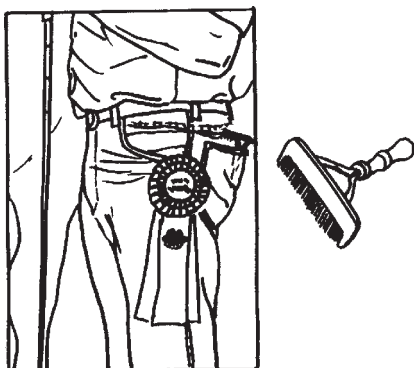
Show sticks may be made of wood, aluminum or fibreglass and can be purchased or made at home. Your show stick should be long enough so that you can comfortably reach the back feet of your animal when you stand at the head. It should not be so long that it is awkward for you to use.



When leading the animal, hold the show stick in your left hand with the point end backward. Hold the stick with about 3/4 of it behind your hand.

When you stop to set up your animal, smoothly move the show stick to your right hand and your halter shank to your left hand. When set up and standing, use the show stick to gently scratch the underline of your calf. Through your practice, you will discover the exact scratching location which works best on your calf.

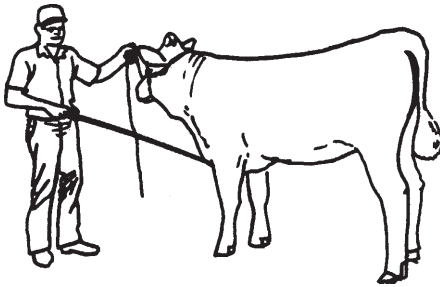
Comb



A scotch comb is recommended for use in the show ring. When the hair on your animal is changed by the judge or another animal, use the comb to quickly and smoothly comb the hair back into place. Carry the comb in your back pocket with the teeth pointing towards your body and away from the animal's body.

The Judge

Showing Your Animal to the Judge



Always know the identity of the judge and ringperson in each of your classes. Be knowledgeable about your animal and ready to answer any questions you may be asked. The most common question is “When was your animal born?”

When the judge moves toward your animal to look at it, make sure you are not standing directly in his or her line of vision. Keep your animal completely under control at all times. Move slightly to give the judge a clear view of your animal.

When the Judge Handles Your Animal

Judges often handle beef animals to

- determine the amount of condition
- examine your grooming job
- see your reaction.

If the judge moves the hair on your animal, be ready to return the hair to its original position. Pull your scotch comb from your pocket and use it quickly and smoothly.

You - The Exhibitor

Your Appearance

While in the show ring, your dress should always be neat and clean. Individual shows, clubs or districts may have their own dress codes, so be sure to find this out ahead of time. To keep clothes clean until show time, many members wear coveralls and remove them just before the show.

Always wear safety footwear when working with cattle. Steel toed safety boots are recommended.

Eye Contact

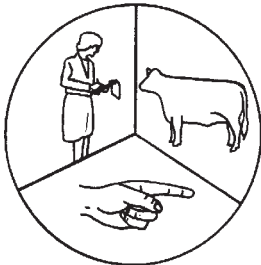
Keeping eye contact with the judge is important. It shows that you are alert to his or her movements and requests. But, don't overdo it - you don't want to get into a staring contest with the judge.

Keep your eyes on the judge, the ringperson and your animal at all times.

Setting Up Your Animal

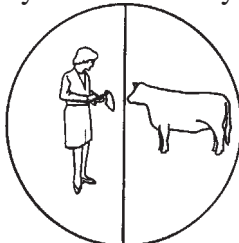
When you stop in the show ring, take care not to bump or crowd other animals and leave at least one metre of room between animals whenever possible. Avoid all low spots and place your animal's front feet on higher ground whenever possible. Quickly and smoothly set up your beef animal. When your beef animal is set up properly, the four feet will be squarely placed underneath it when viewed from the front and rear. Place the animal's rear feet first, then place the front feet.

If you are moving ...



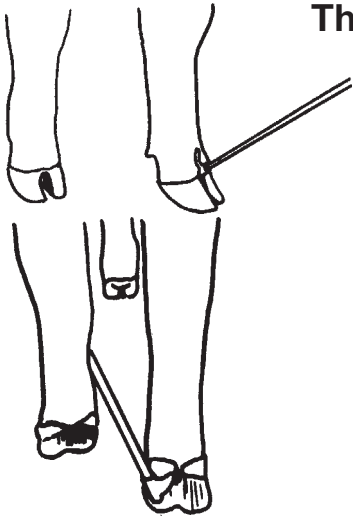
... divide your time equally among the judge, your animal and where you are moving to.

If you are stationary...



... divide your time equally between the judge and your animal.

The Rear Legs:



To move a rear foot backwards, pull back slightly on your halter shank and use your show stick to apply backward pressure between the toes of the foot.

To move a rear foot forward, pull forward slightly on your halter shank and use the show stick beneath the dew claw to apply forward pressure on the foot.

When viewed from the side, the rear foot closest to the judge should be placed slightly behind the other foot. When you view from behind the animal, the hind legs should be squarely placed so that your animal shows maximum thickness through the hind quarters.



Too Close

The animal looks narrow and awkward. It appears as if there is less muscle in the hind quarters.



Proper

The animal looks natural, comfortable and muscular.



Too Wide

The animal looks uncomfortable and muscle in the hind quarters is not well shown.

The Front Legs:

Keeping complete halter control of your animal, use your feet or your show stick to properly place the animal's front feet. It is possible to place the front feet using only halter control, but this comes only with lots of practice and patience. When viewed from the side, the front foot closest to the judge should be placed slightly ahead of the other foot.



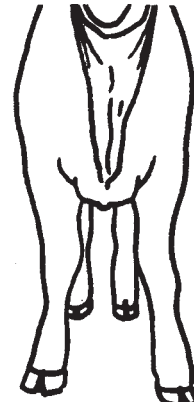
Too Close

The animal looks narrow, weak and awkward.



Proper

The animal looks natural and comfortable with width and strength through the shoulders and chest.



Too Wide

The animal looks uncomfortable and front legs appear weak.



Moving Your Animal in the Ring

When entering the ring, move clockwise, keeping an eye on the judge or ringperson for any directions. If you are the first one into the ring, move smoothly and quickly to allow room for others to follow.

Always stay far enough away from the outside of the ring, and from the animals in front and behind you, so the judge can comfortably move around your animal.

If your animal becomes difficult in the ring, remain calm and continue to work with it. If the animal in front of you will not move, tap it gently with your show stick or hand. Do not pass another showperson unless the judge or ringperson instructs you to.

Changing Position in Line

When you pull into line as requested, leave about one metre of room between you and the next animal. When lining head to toe, leave approximately one metre between your animal and the one in front of you. Avoid moving in and out of the line unless it is necessary.

Always allow your animal enough room to make a comfortable turn. Turn in a clockwise direction, moving around your animal. Avoid making sharp or awkward turns.

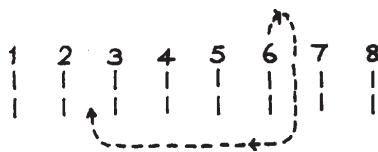
Moving from position 3 to 6:



When you must set up again in the same position:



Moving from position 6 to 3:



Switching positions 3 and 4 (4 would move out first):



The Class

There are generally two types of classes. In the conformation class, the animal is judged on its conformation. For more information on conformation of beef animals, consult Unit 21 - Judging Beef. In the showmanship class, the judge places the showperson according to this recommended scorecard:

Suggested Showmanship Scorecard	
Exhibitor	20 points
• personal appearance	
Appearance of animal	30 points
• cleanliness	
• grooming	
Showing of animal	50 points
• how well animal is trained	
• how well animal responds	
• individual poise and skill	
TOTAL	100 points

Be sure to find out in advance what type of class you will be in. At some shows, classes may be a combination of showmanship and conformation.

Final Hints

- Every class is an opportunity for you to learn and gain more experience.
- Before you go into the ring, take a deep breath and relax.
- Keep your attention focused - ignore what is going on outside the ring.
- Do not stop showing until you are out of the ring.
- Be courteous and show good sportsmanship.
- Smile.

Unit Twenty-One**Judging Beef**

Roll Call

Give a term used in judging beef cattle.

The aim of the beef industry is to efficiently produce carcasses of the type and quality demanded by the consumer. The ability to look at the live beef animal and evaluate its potential to produce these carcasses is a challenge to you and to others in the beef industry. We use live animal appraisal techniques in the show ring, the feedlot, the pasture and at the auction sale to assess the quality of our beef animals. This is what we refer to as judging beef - the art of visually comparing and ranking beef cattle.

The objectives of this unit are to

- Give you background knowledge on the structure and function of the beef animal so you know the important points to look for when judging beef.
- Show you how to determine if a particular animal possesses these important traits.

The most up to date judging information is available in the **4-H Judging Manual**, please use this resource for this unit. The binder includes information on why we judge, reasons, presentation tips and specific species and item characteristics. This resource also includes a section on how to plan a competition. Clubs can order a binder for their resource library with CD's available to members.

Alberta 4-H LAW

Learning about Animal Welfare

Roll Call

Name some concerns the public may have about the welfare of your project animal.

The Care of Our Animals

4-H members who take care of animals show care for these creatures by providing food, water, shelter, and health care. Making sure that the animals are also free from undo pain and suffering also shows care. If we want to be part of the livestock industry, we need to take good care of our animals.



The Five Freedoms . . .

Livestock producers are responsible for providing our livestock with five basic freedoms.

- 1 Freedom from **thirst, hunger and malnutrition** by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigor.
- 2 Freedom from **discomfort** by providing a suitable environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
- 3 Freedom from **pain, injury and disease** by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
- 4 Freedom to **express normal behaviour** by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
- 5 Freedom from **fear and distress** by ensuring conditions that avoid mental suffering.





Activity 1

In the back of your record book you are required to understand and follow “The Creed of the 4-H Stockkeeper.” Let’s examine that creed in relation to the welfare of your 4-H project animal and match each of the commitments to one or more of the Five Freedoms.

The Creed of the 4-H Stockkeeper

I will:

- **Provide comfortable and sufficient quarters for my livestock.** I will house my animal with enough space to prevent crowding and fighting. When I tie my animal, I will make sure the rope is not too tight and that there is nothing nearby that can harm the animal. This also means that I will help to prevent my animal from being too hot or too cold both at home or during transport.
- **Strive to improve the breeding and quality of my livestock, and the livestock in my community, from year to year.** The more structurally sound, efficient and productive our animals are, the less stress will be placed on them.
- **Keep my animals free from parasites.** Keeping animals free of disease is very important to their well-being. By keeping the animals bedding fresh and clean and ensuring that the eating area of the animal is sanitary I can help protect the health of my animal. This also requires giving vaccinations and medications as required by the animal.
- **Strive to keep my livestock in good health.** To ensure the good health of my project animal, I will observe it carefully every day, to see that it is eating and behaving normally. If my animal appears unhealthy, I will see that it receives immediate attention and will keep accurate and complete records of any health problems that occur. I will never subject my animal to undue suffering.
- **Feed my livestock on time each day.** I will make sure that I can financially afford to feed my animal the right amount and the right kind of feed every day on a regular schedule. This will provide the nutrition my animal needs and ensure the daily comfort of my animal.
- **Learn as much as possible about the best methods of feeding and caring for livestock.** By learning about different methods of raising livestock, my animals will benefit from new strategies that help to ensure that my animals receive the best possible care. I can explore new animal husbandry ideas through reading, asking questions, attending workshops and participating in 4-H activities.
- **Be kind to animals.** I will not take my frustrations out on animals. I will be patient while training my animal. I will never physically abuse my animal and I will only use low-stress handling methods and tools (ie. paddles).
- **Provide my animals with clean water at all times.** All animals need water to survive. Every day I will check that the water supply for my animal is clean, free of ice, easily accessible and working properly.

- **Always be a good sport in competition.** Livestock shows, including Achievement Days, are one way that the public can see how important proper care of our animals is to us. Good manners and a courteous disposition go a long way in presenting a good impression to the public.
- **Keep an accurate record of my projects.** Keeping accurate records will ensure my animal is maintaining proper health, growth and development. Complete and accurate records of vaccinations and treatments to help maintain on-farm food safety.
- **Complete my project and take part in all the activities of my 4-H club each year. 4-H is a place of learning.** By taking part in all the activities and completing the project each year, I am allowing myself to learn and experience all that I can about my project. This will help me to improve my understanding of animals and my methods of caring for them.

 **Activity 2**

Check the things that you are already doing well to care for your animal. Check which ones you can improve on.

I'm Already Doing	I Want to Improve	Care
		Prepare facilities before I get my animal.
		Provide adequate housing and bedding.
		Feed my animal daily and on a regular schedule.
		Feed a balanced ration.
		Provide access to good quality water at all times.
		Control internal and external parasites.
		Any invasive procedures (e.g. castration, dehorning, docking) are performed when animals are as young as possible.
		Train animals to lead or be handled at a young age.
		Have a planned health program to prevent disease.
		Observe animals daily and get treatment for those needing it.
		Aware of the signs that my animal is in pain or suffering.
		Keep feed and treatment records.
		Be aware of animal comfort (physical and mental) at all stages of production.
		Minimize or eliminate all procedures or circumstances that may cause stress to my animal.
		Take the time to understand the behavioral needs (e.g. companionship) of my animal.
		Sort and load animals safely and with concern for them.



Activity 3

Are you paying attention to the factors that affect the welfare of animals? Check each of the Five Freedoms you provide you animals and complete the sentence with how you provide each of them.

____ 1 Freedom from **thirst, hunger and malnutrition** by:

____ 2 Freedom from **discomfort** by:

____ 3 Freedom from **pain, injury and disease** by:

____ 4 Freedom to **express normal behavior** by:

____ 5 Freedom from **fear and distress** by:

Animal Welfare Issues

What are they and where do they come from?

Most people eat meat, milk and eggs as part of their daily diet. While the general public has a positive opinion about Canadian farmers and ranchers, we must not take this fact for granted. The number of people choosing not to eat animal-based products like meat, milk and eggs, is on the rise.

People make this choice for various reasons. Some do not agree with using livestock for food because they are concerned about how farm animals are treated and cared for. Some people will have this opinion even though they may have little or no direct experience with livestock production. Their views can be greatly affected by the widespread television and newspaper coverage given to those unfortunate cases when farm animals have in fact been mistreated or neglected.

Different backgrounds and experiences are where animal welfare issues come from. There are two main ways of thinking.

Animal “**welfare**” is the proper care of animals. Most livestock owners are strong supporters of this idea because animals raised with their well-being in mind is the right thing to do. They also understand that there is an economical value to welfare, as the animals will be most productive and profitable when they are well cared for. Low stress handling and humane care will help to ensure that we produce high quality products that are safe to eat.

Animal **rights** is the belief that all animals have the same rights as people. Animal rights activists believe that all animal use, including pet ownership is wrong. They are opposed to animals used in livestock production and entertainment (rodeo), sport hunting and trapping, and science and research. Although animal rights activists, in some cases, raise legitimate concerns that have resulted in improved animal welfare, their real motive is eliminate all animal use by humans. Some animal rights groups, including PETA, condone and fund vandalism and violence directed at animal users. Their mission is not improvement, but no animal use.

Examples of animal rights groups:

- PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals)
- ALF (Animal Liberation Front)
- Animal Alliance

The terminology **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) and Humane Society** are often interchangeable. In most cases, these groups represent ‘traditional’ animal welfare advocates. They believe in the humane treatment of all animals. They often run ‘shelters’ or are involved in animal protection enforcement. In Alberta, the ASPCA is responsible for the enforcement of the Alberta Animal Protection Act. They investigate all cases of animal abuse or neglect. Unfortunately, some animal rights groups will borrow these names to establish instant credibility with the public.

It is important to know that as livestock producers, we **do not** debate the **rights** of animals. Experience raising animals place our views in the interests of an animals’ well-being, not an animal’s rights. Therefore, we **do promote the welfare** and proper care of the animals we are responsible for.

Most people in Canada live in cities. Often these people do not have contact with farmers/ranchers or understand what farming/ranching is all about. For this reason, livestock competitions and exhibits are a useful way to show people how we care for our animals.

What do I say if I am asked about these issues?

When someone asks questions, remember:

- Always be polite. Never consider a question stupid or silly.
- If you do not know the answer, say “I don’t know” and seek the help of a senior member or your leader.
- Tell them how you care for your animals. Let them know what you do to make sure your animal
 - is happy and comfortable
- The take home message should simply be - “My animals are important to me so I care for them.”



Activity 4

List three questions you think a non-agricultural person may ask you about your project animal, then answer the questions.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Let's Review the Issue

Let's Review the Issue

Complete each statement below, using each of the following words only once.

animal rightist

health

well-being

animal welfare

humanely

cruel

growth

- 1 Some people do not support livestock production because they feel raising animals is _____.
- 2 An _____ seeks to eliminate the use of animals in food production, clothing, research and entertainment.
- 3 Most livestock owners support the idea that people depend on animals and using animals is acceptable as long as the animals are well cared for. This is the understanding of _____.
- 4 The food provided through livestock production is _____ produced when the Five Freedoms are provided.
- 5 We benefit most when we raise our animals with concern for their _____.
- 6 Keeping careful records of my animal can help me keep track of its _____ and _____.

Responsibility

Part of practicing good animal welfare is not just looking out for the animals in our care, but looking out for the welfare of all animals. When we see animals that are not having their needs met or that are subjected to abuse and/or neglect it is our responsibility to make sure the animals receive the proper care they need. Alberta Farm Animal Care has established a hot line you can call to report any cases of animal neglect or abuse, or when you feel you cannot meet the needs of your animals. The ALERT line was established to allow producers to help producers ensure responsible animal care. **1-800-506-CARE (2273)**.

Thank You to Our Sponsor

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AFAC The
ALBERTA FARM livestock
ANIMAL CARE industry
working
together for
responsible
animal care.

In 1993, Alberta's major livestock groups formed the **Alberta Farm Animal Care Association**. AFAC's goal is to improve animal handling and promote responsible animal care. As part of their mandate, AFAC engages in discussion with the public about today's livestock production; monitors and participates in issues and legislation that affect animal care and encourage research relevant to animal care.

Beef Project Evaluation

Your input is a valuable asset to the 4-H program!

As you go through the project year, make your comments and suggestions about the project on this form. When your project is completed, mail this form to us. We want to hear from you!

Beef Project Evaluation
4-H BRANCH
ALBERTA AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
7000 113 STREET NW ROOM 200
EDMONTON AB T6H 5T6

Please tell me:

Evaluation Date

Which units did you complete this year?

Is there anything else you would like to see included in the project material? Record book?

Did you enjoy the activities?

Is there any information you would like to see added?

(over)

Thank you for taking the time to provide us with this information.

