



Angus

Origin – Aberdeen and Angus
Counties of Scotland.

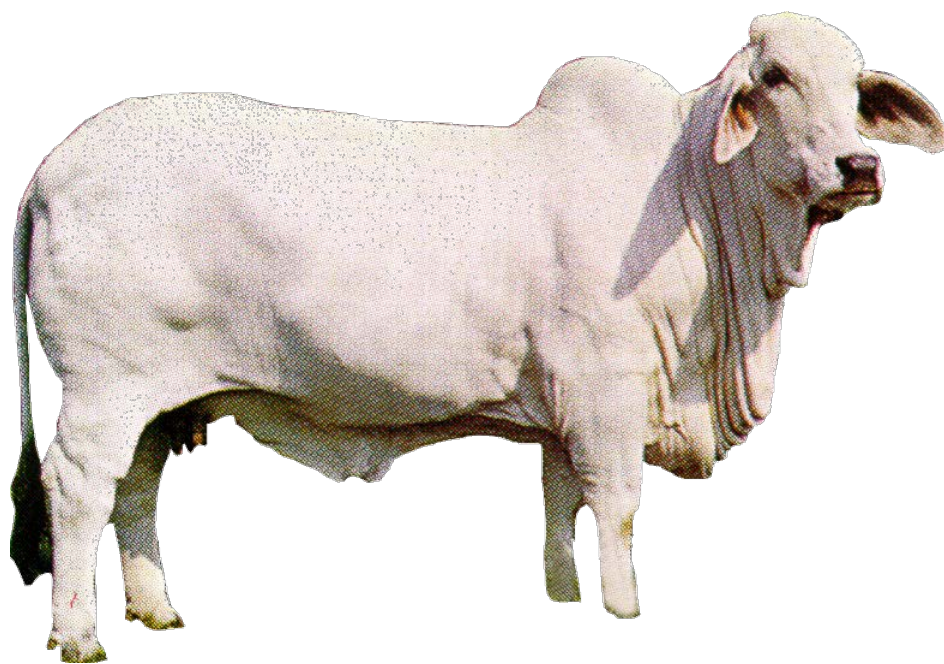
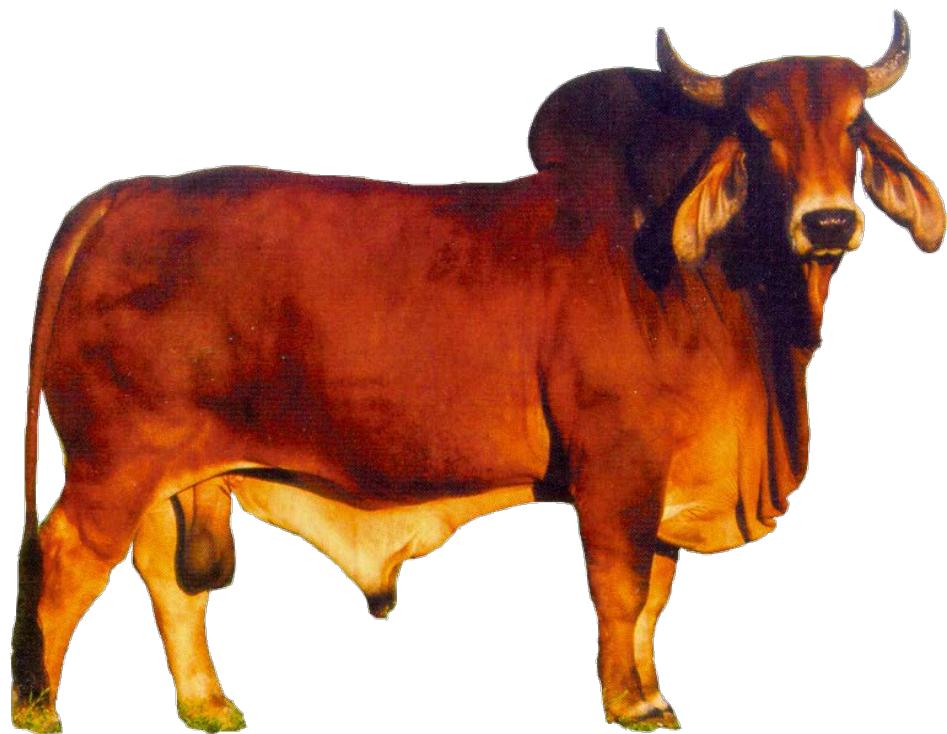
Color – Solid black (may have a little
white on the udder).

Other Descriptors – Polled (hornless),
moderate frame size, small upturned
ears, and refined head.

Important Traits – Excellent meat
quality (nicely marbled), calving
ease, and hardy.

Photos provided by *American Angus Association*





Brahman

Origin – Developed in U.S. from *Bos indicus* cattle from India.

Color – Vary in color from very light grey or red to almost black.

Other Descriptors – Large hump over the top of the shoulder and neck, an abundance of loose skin, large down-turned ears, horns, and moderate frame size.

Important Traits – Heat tolerance, insect and parasite resistance, hardiness, and maternal instincts.

Photos provided by *American Junior Brahman Association*





Brangus

Origin – Developed in U.S. (primarily at USDA Experiment Station in Jeanerette, Louisiana). Genetics are $\frac{3}{8}$ Brahman and $\frac{5}{8}$ Angus.

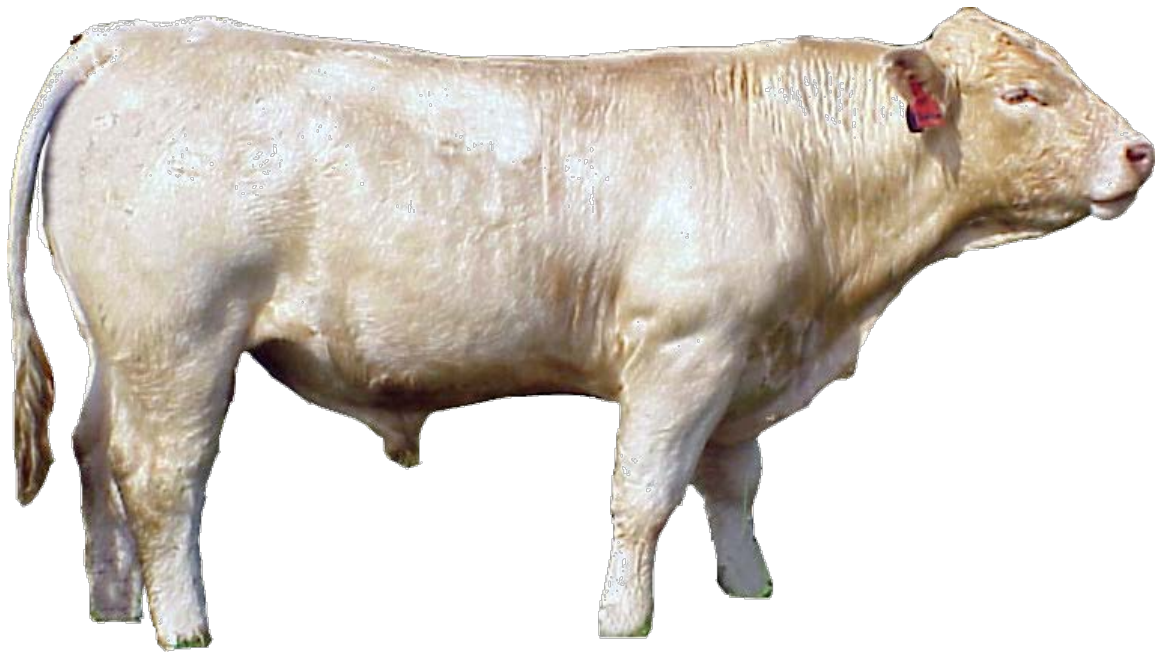
Color – Solid black.

Other Descriptors – Polled (hornless), moderate frame size, down-turned ears, and loose dewlap and prepuce.

Important Traits – Disease resistance, heat resistance, hardiness, and maternal instincts.

Photos provided by *International Brangus Breeders Association*





Charolais

Origin – Charolles, France.

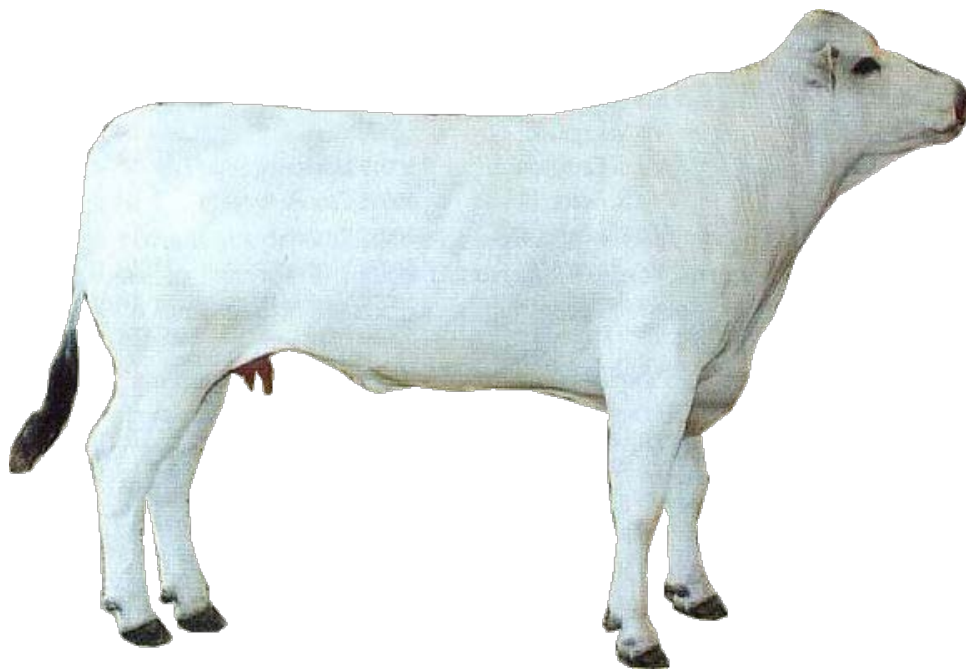
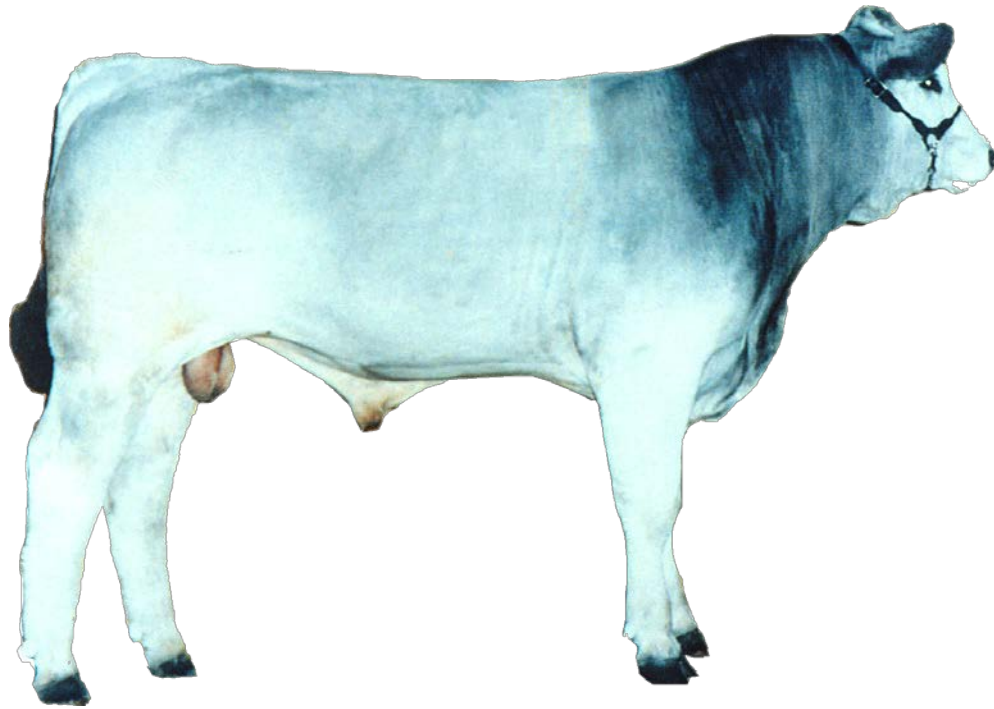
Color – White to cream.

Other Descriptors – Medium to large frame size, pink muzzle, pale hooves, horned or polled, and short broad head.

Important Traits – Heavily muscled, excellent growth rate, good feed conversion, and late maturity.

Photos provided by *Riverview West Charolais*





Chianina

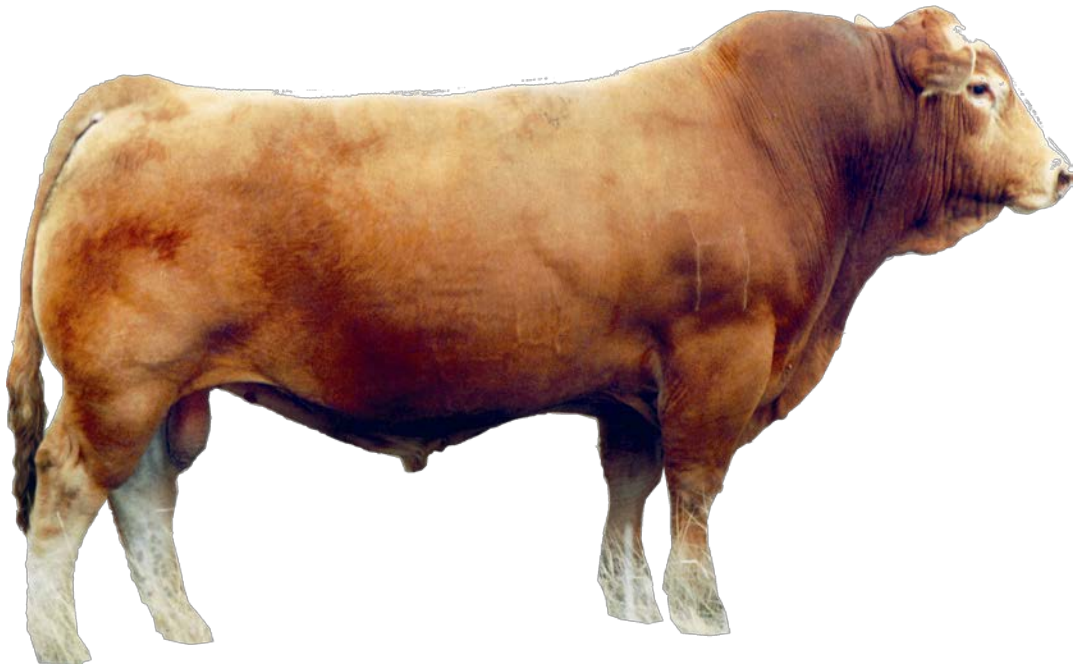
Origin – Italy.

Color – White to steel gray. Breeders have recently selected for solid black coloring.

Other Descriptors – Very large frame size (long legs), short hair, black pigmented skin (black muzzle), black switch, long straight face, and short horns.

Important Traits – Well defined muscling and good growth rate.





Gelbvieh

Origin – Bavaria, Germany.

Color – Vary in color from red to yellowish red. Breeders have recently selected for solid black coloring.

Other Descriptors – Light skin pigmentation and short horns or polled.

Important Traits – Growth rate, muscling, early puberty, calving ease, and mothering ability.

Photos provided by *American Gelbvieh Association*





Hereford

Origin – Herefordshire, England.

Color – Rust brown to deep rich red body color with white on the face, crest, dewlap, underline, switch, and legs below the Knee and hock.

Other Descriptors – Moderate frame size, horns that typically curve down sides of head, deep brisket, well developed fore-quarters, broad head, and stocky legs.

Important Traits – Foraging ability, docile, and good fertility.





Limousin

Origin – Limousin and Marche regions of France.

Color – Yellow straw to reddish gold with lighter circles around eyes and muzzle.

Other Descriptors – Medium to large frame size, long bodied, small head, and pale horns and hooves.

Important Traits – Heavily muscled, high carcass yield, growth rate, and feed efficiency.

Photos provided by *Limousin World*





Maine Anjou

Origin – Maine and Anjou river valleys of France.

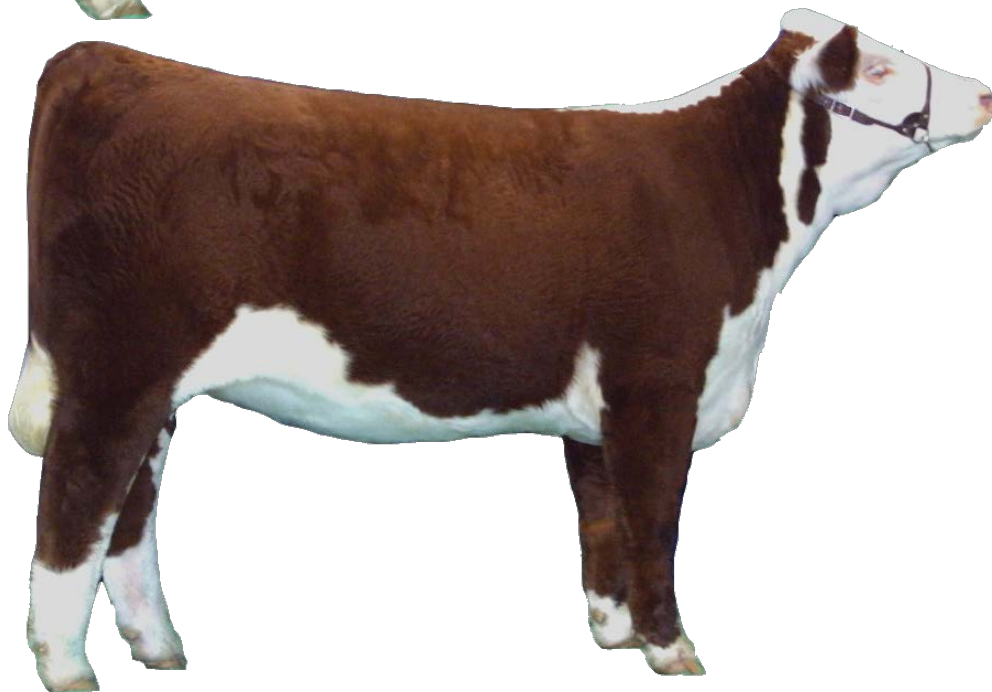
Color – The traditional coloring is a very dark red with white markings on the head, belly, rear legs, and tail (white on other parts of the body is also common). Breeders have recently selected for solid black coloring.

Other Descriptors – Large frame size and horned or polled.

Important Traits – Muscling, growth rate, disposition, milk production.

Photos provided by *American Maine Anjou Association*





Polled Hereford

Origin – Herefordshire, England.

Color – Rust brown to deep rich red body color with white on the face, crest, dewlap, underline, switch, and legs below the Knee and hock.

Other Descriptors – Moderate frame size, polled (hornless), deep brisket, well developed fore-quarters, broad head, and stocky legs.

Important Traits – Foraging ability, docile, and good fertility.





Red Angus

Origin – British Isles.

Color – Red to reddish brown.

Other Descriptors – Polled (hornless), moderate frame size, small upturned ears, and refined head (same as Angus except for color).

Important Traits – Excellent meat quality (nicely marbled), calving ease, and hardy.

Photos provided by *Red Angus Association of America*





Red Poll

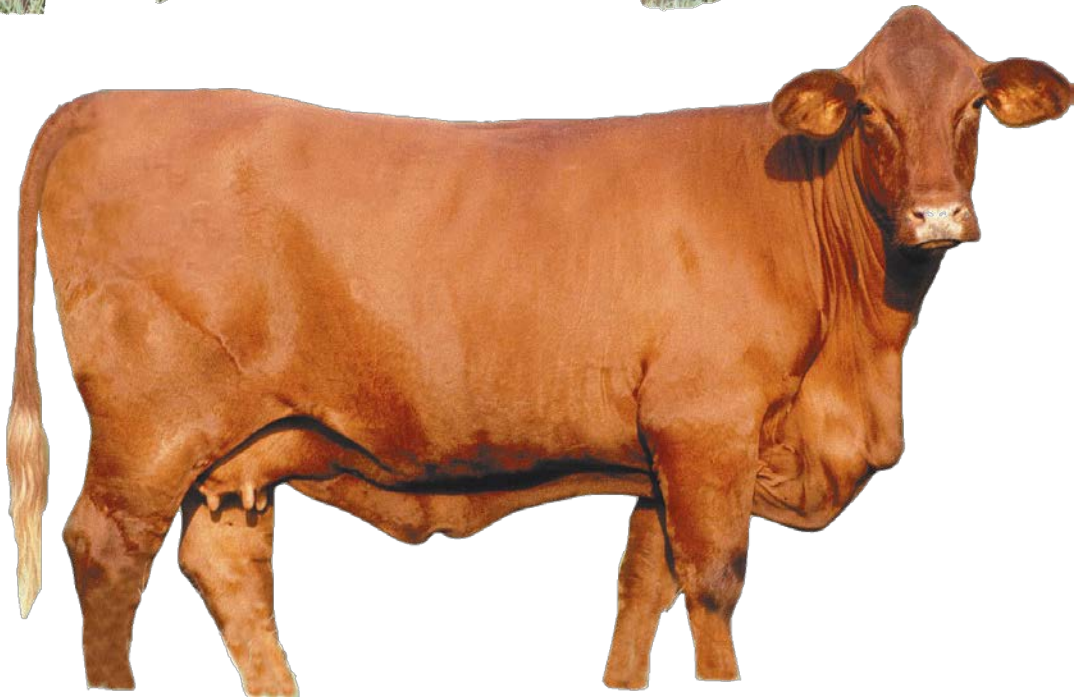
Origin – Suffolk and Norfolk Counties of England.

Color – Light to dark red.

Other Descriptors – Polled (hornless), white muzzle and switch, and small to moderate frame size.

Important Traits – Fertility, mothering ability, calving ease, forage efficiency, and gentle disposition.





Santa Gertrudis

Origin – Developed in U.S. on King Ranch in Kingville, Texas. Genetics are approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ Shorthorn and $\frac{3}{8}$ Brahman.

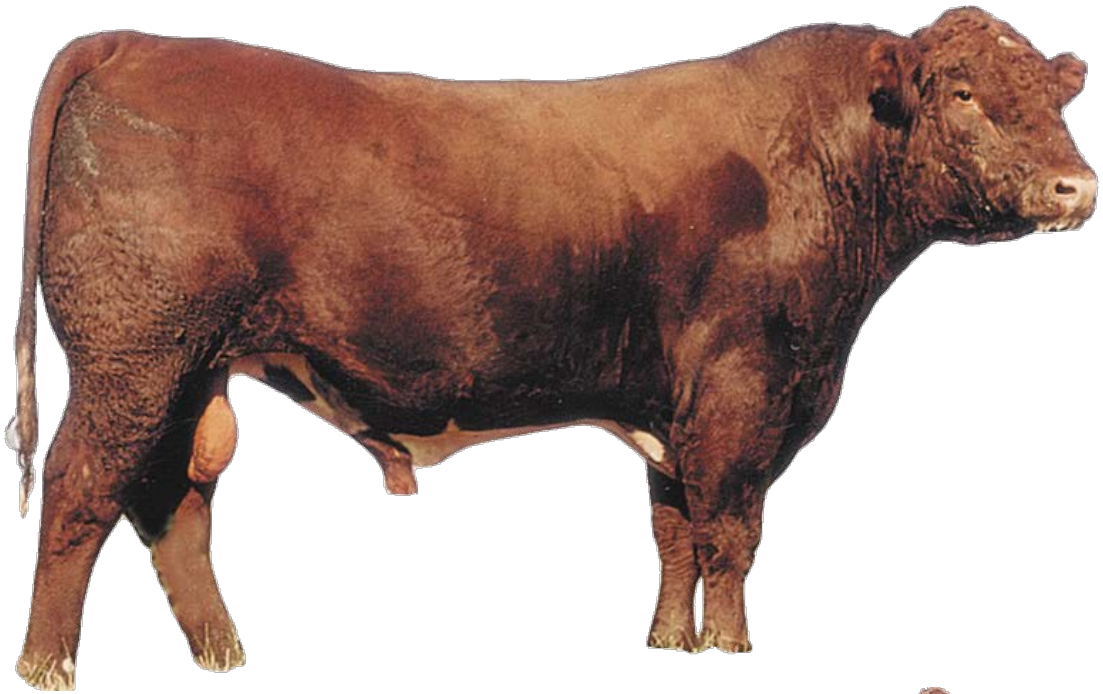
Color – Deep cherry red to reddish brown.

Other Descriptors – Moderate frame size, loose skin in dewlap and sheath, horned or polled, and large down-turned ears.

Important Traits – Heat and tick resistance, calving ease, mothering ability, and milk supply.

Photos provided by *Santa Gertrudis Breeders International*





Shorthorn

Origin – Tees River Valley in England.

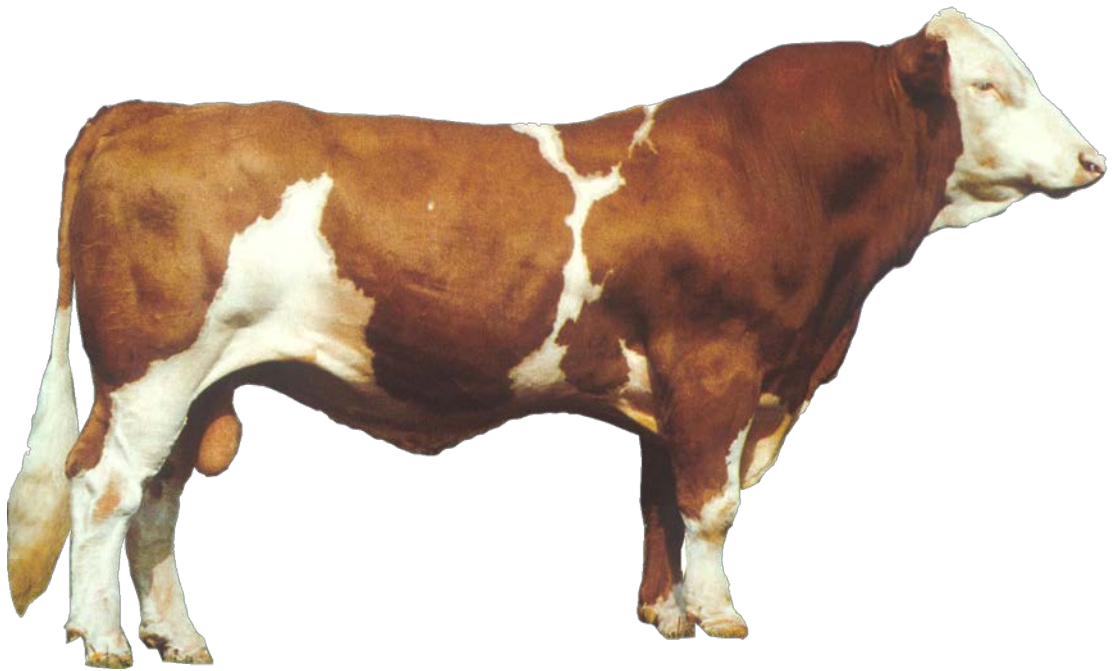
Color – Red, white, red and white, or roan.

Other Descriptors – Moderate frame size, short broad head, wide set eyes, and short horns.

Important Traits – Early maturity, reproductive performance, mothering ability, disposition, and hardiness.

Photos provided by *American Shorthorn Association*





Simmental

Origin – Simme Valley of Switzerland.

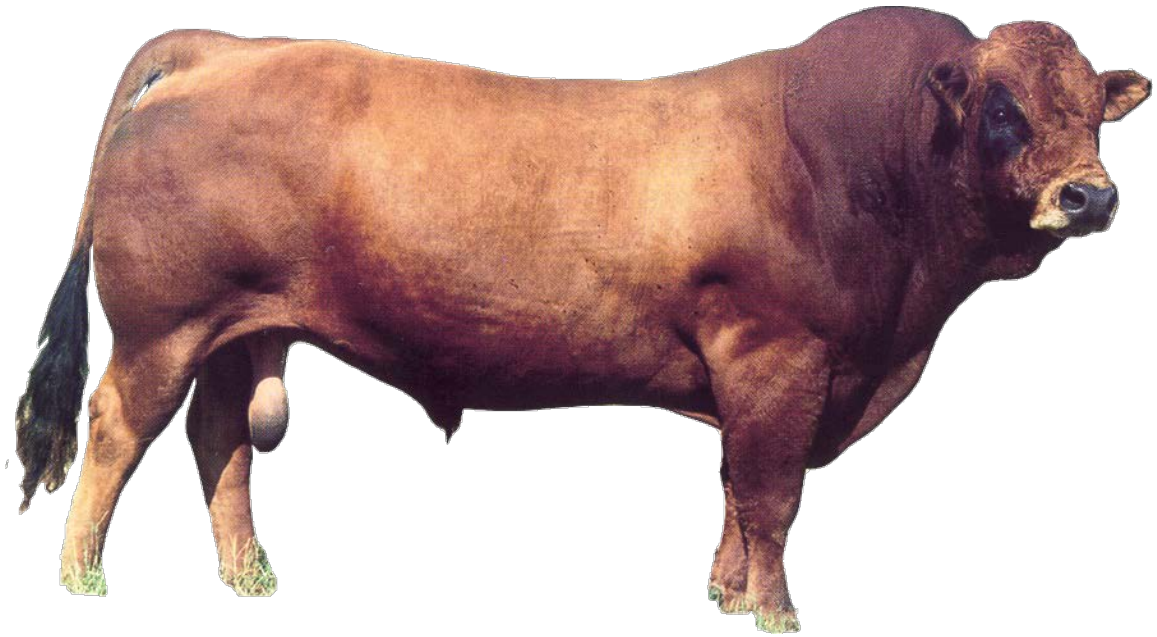
Color – Yellowish brown to straw to dark red with white markings on the head, brisket, belly, and lower parts of the legs. May have white patches on the body.

Other Descriptors – Large frame size, horned or polled, and long and deep bodied.

Important Traits – Heavily muscled, high carcass yield, growth rate, feed efficiency, and milk production.

Photos provided by *American Simmental Association*





Tarentaise

Origin – Tarantaise Valley of France.

Color – Vary in color from light red to reddish brown.

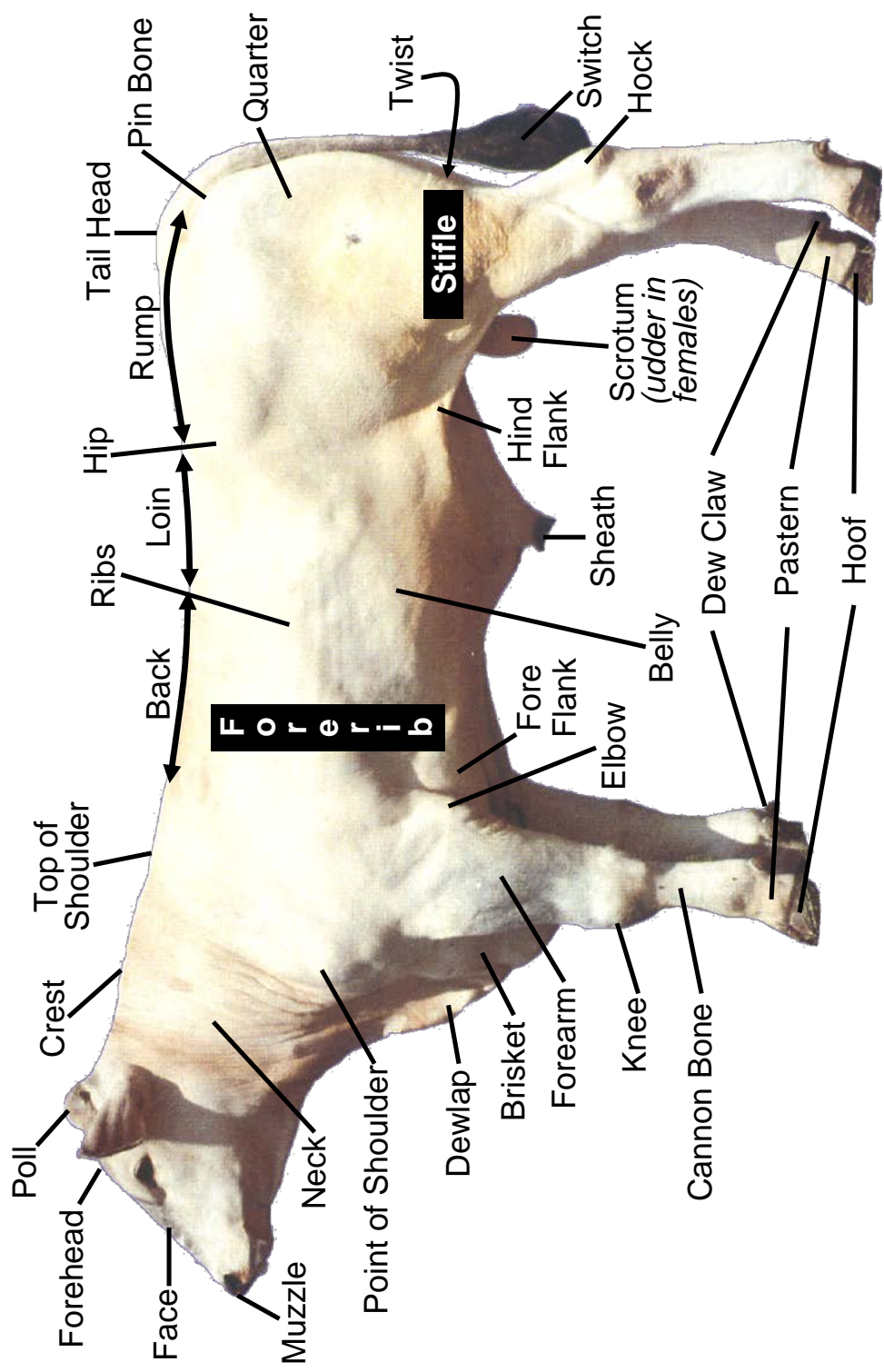
Other Descriptors – Moderate frame size and horned or polled.

Important Traits – Milking ability, calving ease, and thriftiness.

Photos provided by *American Tarentaise Association*



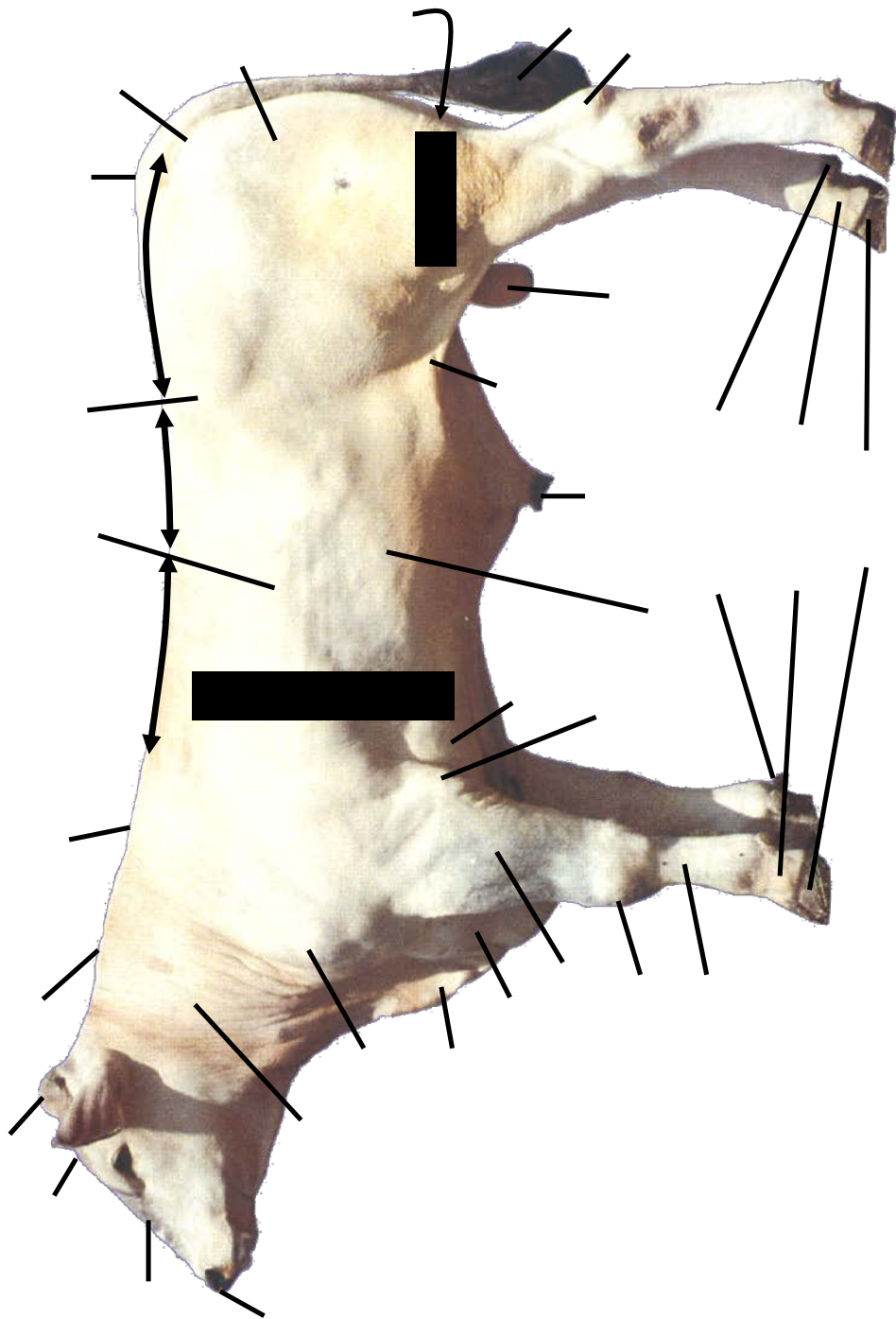
External Parts of Beef Cattle



UK COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
 University of Kentucky - College of Agriculture

Kentucky 4-H Livestock Volunteer Certification Resource Kit

External Parts of Beef Cattle



Beef Cattle Disease Flash Cards – Answer Key

<p style="text-align: center;">Blackleg</p> <p>Usually occurs in animals between six months and two years and causes a high body temperature and formation of gas under the skin (a crackling sound can be heard when the skin is rubbed). The animals become lame and quickly die. When opened the carcass is dark in color. Blackleg is caused by a bacteria in the soil. The only prevention is vaccination between 2 – 4 months, with a booster following in 3-6 weeks.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bloat</p> <p>Caused by a build up of gas within the rumen. The left side of the body is swollen by the gases that can't escape from the rumen.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">BVD</p> <p>Bovine Virus Diarrhea is a contagious virus that causes diarrhea, weak calves, high temperatures, discharge from the nose, and intestinal problems.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Brucellosis (Bang's Disease)</p> <p>Caused by bacteria that can result in abortions, retained placentas, and premature birth of calves. Brucellosis can be transmitted to humans. There is no treatment for the disease. Heifer calves may be vaccinated between 3 and 7 months of age to prevent it.</p>

Beef Cattle Disease Flash Cards – Answer Key

<p style="text-align: center;">Calf Scours</p> <p>Caused by a group of infectious diseases including bacteria, viruses and protozoa (intracellular parasites). These diseases damage the calf's intestine and cause diarrhea. Environment plays an important part in an outbreak. Diarrhea can cause dehydration and depression in the animal.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Coccidiosis</p> <p>A form of scours (diarrhea) found in older calves. The manure may contain fresh (red) blood on the surface. Coccidia form oocysts that are passed in the manure and ingested by susceptible animals. Coccidia infect and destroy the intestinal lining of the calf leading to poor nutrient absorption resulting in calf scours.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Foot Rot</p> <p>The skin between the toes and around the foot turns red and swollen and causes lameness. The foot will have a foul odor. Treatment for foot rot includes a copper sulfate footbath and antibiotics.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Grass Tetany</p> <p>Occurs when there is a low level of magnesium in the blood stream of a cow. Symptoms include muscle twitching, staggering, or found dead. Grass Tetany usually occurs when a cow nursing a calf is turned out on fresh pasture in the spring. To prevent the disease, cattle should receive a mineral supplement that includes a high level of magnesium oxide.</p>

Beef Cattle Disease Flash Cards – Answer Key

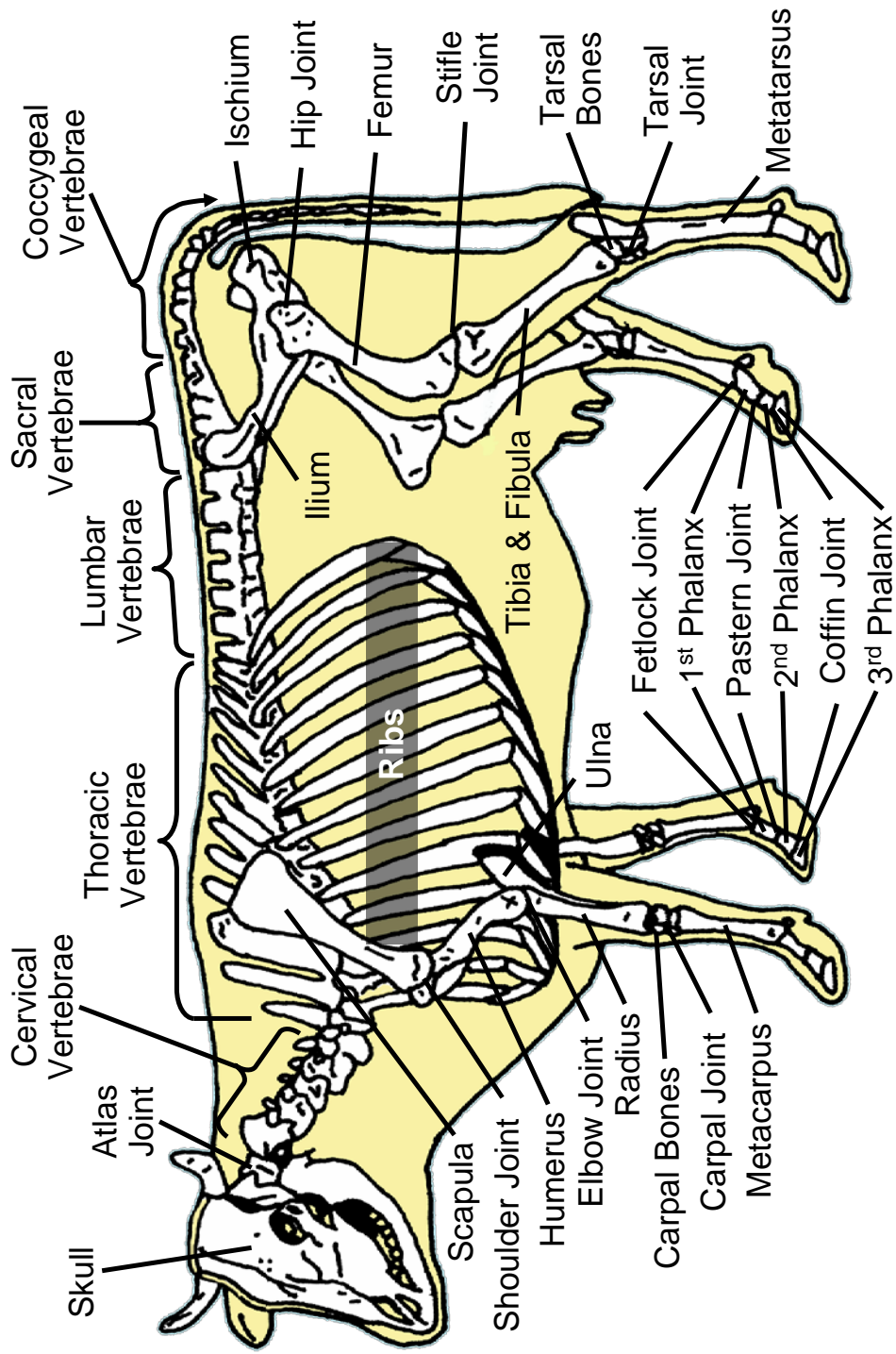
<p style="text-align: center;">Hardware Disease</p> <p>Caused by the animal swallowing metal (nails, wire, etc.) that become lodged in the reticulum. The foreign object settles in the bottom of the reticulum, and may puncture the wall and cause damage to the abdominal cavity, the lungs or heart. Treatment includes giving a magnetic bolus orally with a balling gun. Prevention includes keeping the farm and feeding areas free of metal objects including nails and fencing materials.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">I.B.R. (Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis)</p> <p>Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (I.B.R.) is a contagious virus that can cause upper respiratory infections, reproductive tract infections (rednose), abortions, and encephalitis. I.B.R. can be controlled through proper vaccinations.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Leptospirosis</p> <p>A bacterial disease that can cause abortions, weak calves, and other reproductive problems. The bacteria localizes in the kidney and is shed in the urine. Vaccination may help to prevent leptospirosis.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PI-3 (Parainfluenza)</p> <p>Parainfluenza is a virus that causes respiratory problems in cattle, especially animals under stress.</p>

Beef Cattle Disease Flash Cards – Answer Key

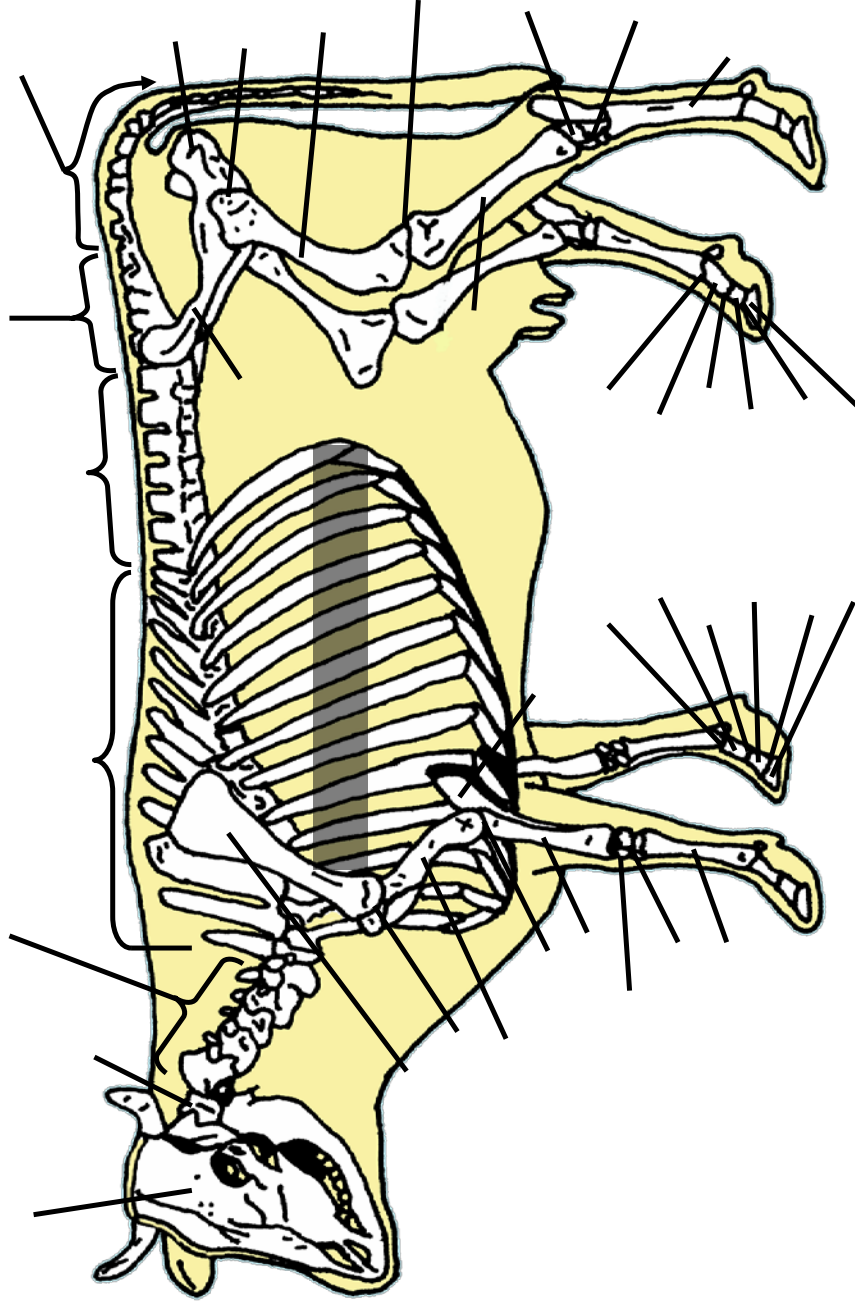
Pinkeye

A bacterial infection that is spread by face flies. The eye starts to water, followed by the eyelids beginning to close, and the eye may become cloudy. In severe cases the cattle may become blind. Pinkeye should be diagnosed early and promptly treated with antibiotics.

Skeletal Beef Cattle Anatomy



Skeletal Beef Cattle Anatomy



Medication Insert

Name of Drug

OMNIBIOTIC

(Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension)

Active Ingredients

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

Approved
Uses

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: 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

The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight
given once daily. Maximum dose is 15 ml/day.

Dosage

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

Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.

Cautions
and Warnings

Caution: 1. Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck or thigh. Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it may cause tissue damage. 2. If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reconsidered and appropriate treatment initiated. 3. Treated animals should be closely observed for at least 30 minutes. Should a reaction occur, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines. 4. Omnibiotic must be stored between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.

Route of
Administration

Storage
Requirements

Sizes
Available

Warning: Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food.

Withholding
Times

How Supplied: Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.

TAKE TIME



OBSERVE LABEL
DIRECTIONS

Medication Label

Name of Drug

OMNIBIOTIC

(hydrocillin)

Active Ingredients

Directions for use: See package insert

Cautions
and Warnings

Warning: The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time.

Withholding
Times

Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F)

Keep dry and keep away from light

Storage

Quantity
of Contents

Net Contents: 100 ml



**OBSERVE LABEL
DIRECTIONS**

Distributed by

USA Animal Health, Inc.

Name of Distributor

Medication Insert

Name of Drug 1. **OMNIBIOTIC** 2. Active Ingredients
(Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension)

For use in Beef Cattle, Lactating and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle, Swine and Sheep Species and Animal

Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This 3. Class
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.

Approved

Uses

4.

Indications: 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

The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight given once daily. Maximum dose is 15 ml/day.

Dosage 5.

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

Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.

7.

Cautions

Caution: 1. Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck or thigh. Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it may cause tissue damage. 2. If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reconsidered and appropriate treatment initiated. 3. Treated animals should be closely observed for at least 30 minutes. Should a reaction occur, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines. 4. Omnibiotic must be stored between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.

6.

Route of Administration

8.

Storage Requirements

10.

Withholding

9.

Sizes

How Supplied: Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.



TAKE TIME
OBSERVE LABEL
DIRECTIONS

Medication Label

1. Name of Drug _____ **OMNIBIOTIC** _____
(hydrocillin) _____ 2. Active Ingredients _____

Directions for use: See package insert

Cautions & Warnings 3. **Warning:** The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time. 4. Withholding Times _____

Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F) _____ 5. Storage _____
Keep dry and keep away from light

6. Quantity of Contents _____ Net Contents: 100 ml
Distributed by _____ 7. Name of Distributor _____
USA Animal Health, Inc. _____

