



<p>CIRCLE ONE:</p> <p>Market</p> <p>Breeding</p>
<p>Exhibitor Age on Sept. 1:</p>

Volusia County Fair

Youth Livestock

Sheep Record Book

This Record Book was adapted from the Florida State Fair Youth Livestock Record Book.

Exhibitor Name	Age
4-H Club, FFA Chapter, or Independent:	
I hereby certify that as the exhibitor of this project, I have personally been responsible for the care of this (these) animal(s), have personally kept records on this project, and have personally completed this record book.	
Exhibitor's Signature	Date

I/We, the parents certify that our son/daughter has <u>completed</u> this project and <u>completed</u> this record book and will comply with all the Rules and Regulations of this show.	
Parent/Guardian Signature	Date

This student is an active member of the _____ FFA Chapter / 4-H Club, and is eligible to show livestock at the Volusia County Fair. I verify that this record book has been completed by the student, and is an accurate representation of the project.	
FFA Advisor's/ 4-H Leader Signature	Date
Revised 6/15/2023	

PURPOSE

THE PURPOSE OF A LIVESTOCK YOUTH PROJECT IS TO ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING:

1. To acquire an understanding of animal production by preparing for, purchasing, caring for, and keeping records on one or more animals.
2. To be able to identify the types and grades of animals and employ efficient methods of marketing.
3. To understand the business aspects and economics of purchasing animals, feeds, facilities, and equipment for an animal project.
4. To develop integrity, sportsmanship, and cooperation.
5. To develop leadership abilities, build character, and assume citizenship responsibilities.

It is very important that every section of this record book be complete and accurate. If you choose to not complete any section of this record book, you will not receive a ribbon. However, your score will still be added to your premium point total.

DRUG STATEMENT

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ANY DRUG, ANTIBIOTIC OR BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERED BY MYSELF, OR ANY OTHER PERSON, WAS DONE SO IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS' LABEL REQUIREMENTS OR AS PRESCRIBED BY A VETERINARIAN.

Signature of student

Signature of parent/guardian

Youth Livestock General Record Book Guide Lines

It is suggested that a copy of the record book be made for use as a work copy. Records can then be transferred into this book for a final copy.

1. Your Record Book should start as of June 1, of the current calendar year, or when the animal was purchased, if after June 1.
2. Record Books can be completed on animals being shown or can reflect all animals owned with a note identifying animals being shown.
3. The only item that you should submit at check in is the record book. Please do not make it a scrapbook. Do not take pages apart.
4. Do not put record book in a binder. If you add pages, staple or tape them in place.
5. Always double check your work, especially your math calculations.
6. Have someone check your project story for spelling and grammar before you write it in the final record book.
7. Your final record book should be **hand** written by the exhibitor.

Project Terms and Explanations

PROJECT YEAR - Based on a calendar year. Current project year is same year as current Fair.

Notes for Project Inventory (page 4):

1. **Acquired** - List the date you obtained this item, on items older than 1 year, the year will be sufficient.
2. **Purchase cost or value** - What did this item cost when you obtained it? (Fair market value)
3. **Value at Beginning of Project**- Same as purchase cost for items purchased current calendar year. On items from previous years this should be the value from last year's ending inventory or depreciated value of 10% of purchase cost per calendar year.
4. **Depreciation of 10%** - This will be 10%, per project year, of the original purchase cost for the items you will still have at the end of the project. This includes items you had at the beginning of the project as well as items purchased during the current calendar year. Depreciation is the loss in value of your assets and is an expense.
5. **Value at the end of the project**- This is the value at the beginning of the project minus the depreciation.

Examples:

Items Description	Acquired	Purchase Cost or Value	Value at beginning of project	Depreciation (10% of purchase cost, for this calendar year)	Value at end of project
Rope	Purchased 4 years ago	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 3 years) 3.50	.50	3.00
Comb	Purchased 3 years ago	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 2 years) 4.00	.50	3.50
Brush	Purchased previous calendar year	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 1 year) 4.50	.50	4.00
Bucket	Purchased current calendar year	5.00	(No Previous Depreciation - purchased current project year) 5.00	.50	4.50
Total Depreciation*		XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	2.00	XXXXXX
Value of Project Assets		XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	15.00

*Depreciation is an expense

PROJECT INVENTORY..

List all equipment and assets you had at the beginning of the project. After listing existing inventory, you should also list those items you purchased this year that you will keep after the project is finished.

List items you will keep past the end of this project on this page only (inventory examples include clippers, blowers, chutes, tack, etc.) Do NOT list expendable items such as shampoo, etc.

Refer to Project Terms and Explanation, page 3, for descriptions of each column.

Item Description	Acquired	Purchase Cost or Value A	Value at beginning of project B	Depreciation (10% of purchase cost, per calendar year) C	Value at end of project D
<i>Comb</i>	<i>Purchased previous year</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>5.40</i>	<i>.60</i>	<i>4.80</i>
<i>Brush</i>	<i>Purchased current year</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>.40</i>	<i>3.60</i>
Total Depreciation (Depreciation is an expense)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		XXXXXX
Value of Project Assets	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	

PROJECT ANIMAL INVENTORY..

List all animals you own at the beginning of the project and add any animals you purchase or animal(s) born during the project year. Animals sold during the year should be recorded under OTHER INCOME. Animals sold should have a \$0 value at end of project for this page.

****Beginning \$ Value:** Value of existing animals at beginning of project OR purchase cost of new animals OR value of animal(s) born.

***\$ Value at end of project:** Your animal’s value should increase and is an estimated value

Animal Description: (Animal number and/or Name)	Breed	Sex	Date Acquired	Date Born	Beginning \$ Value**	\$ Value at end of project	Indicate if animal sold, kept, died, etc.
Value at Beginning	XXX	XX	XXXXX	XXX		XXXXX	XXXXXX
Value at End/ Value of Animal Assets	XXX	XX	XXXXX	XXX	XXXXX		XXXXXX

NON-FEED EXPENSES..

List everything that you spend money for that you will NOT have at the end of the project and that is NOT feed or hay. This includes entry fees, veterinary expenses, bedding, and other expendable items such as shampoo, shoe polish, hair spray, photo expense, etc.

LIST ITEMS YOU WILL KEEP PAST THE END OF THIS PROJECT ON THE PROJECT INVENTORY PAGE ONLY (inventory examples include clippers, blowers, chutes, tack, etc.)

Date	Description	Paid To	Total Cost
Total Non-Feed Expenses		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

FEED EXPENSES..

List all feed and hay expenses on this page (list each feed purchase separately). List all weights of feed including weight of hay.

Date	Description	Paid To	Pounds	Total Cost
Total Feed Expenses		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	

PRODUCTION INCOME:

For projects where product is sold. Keep track of the income generated from products from your project (ie: milk, eggs, wool, etc.). Do Not “X” out.

Date/Month	Product	Product sold to	Total
		Total Value of Product Sold, if none, enter zero	

Health Record...

This should include a record of any health related activities (deworm, vaccinate, or use of veterinarian’s services for any other reason). This should include what you used, how much you used, and what you used it for. Include well animal care (such as health certificate). Fill in all applicable information. If animal healthy throughout project, make note of that. Do Not “X” out.

Date	Description of activity	Product used	Dosage	Withdrawal Time

Project Summary

The records in this book cover my livestock project which consist of (number of animals):
(Circle one) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or _____ animals.

Is this an on going Breeding/Production project? Yes _____ No _____

Income:

Other Income: (From page 8) _____ 1
Sponsor Income: (From page 8) _____ 2
Production Income: (From page 9) _____ 3

TOTAL PRELIMINARY INCOME (Line 1+2+3) _____ 4

Expenses:

Total Depreciation: (From page 4) _____ 5
Total Non Feed Expenses:(From page 6) _____ 6
Total Feed Expenses: (From page 7) _____ 7

TOTAL EXPENSES (Line 5+6+7) _____ 8

Change in animal Inventory:

Value at End (From page 5) _____ 9
Value at Beginning (From page 5) _____ 10

Net change in Animal Inventory (Line 9 - 10) _____ 11

SUMMARY:

Preliminary Profit/Loss (Line 4 - Line 8) + Line 11 _____ 12

The following four lines(Lines 13, 14, 15 & 16) will be filled in after the Fair.

Animal Premiums (To be filled in after the Fair) _____ 13

Achievement Monies (To be filled in after the Fair) _____ 14

Add on monies (If any) _____ 15

FINAL PROFIT OR LOSS (Line 12 + 13 +14 + 15) _____ 16

ASSETS:

Value of Project Assets (From page 4) _____ 17
Value of Animal Assets (From page 5) _____ 18

Total Assets (Line 17 + 18) _____ 19

PICTURES OF YOUR PROJECT..

Show the beginning and end of your project along with two different skills that you have learned. This should include a **minimum of 5 pictures and a maximum of 8 pictures**. Include a caption with each photo. The captions should tell a story. Explain what you are doing and why you are doing the things shown in the picture. What skills are you demonstrating and why? Spelling and grammar are included in the judges decision. Captions should be a complete sentence. Do Not start a caption with “Here I am...”, “This is me...”, “In this picture...”

PICTURES (continued):

PICTURES (continued):

Livestock Knowledge

This year's knowledge test topic is "reproduction". Knowledge of reproductive management is essential to breeding livestock and enhancing genetics. Questions were developed based on the 2024 Florida State Fair Skillathon Manual. Points from your knowledge test will be accounted for in your overall record book score.

To answer these questions, you will need to use resources such as:

- Club leader/FFA advisor
- Florida State Fair 2024 Skillathon Manual: <https://floridastatefair.com/ag/>
- Research-based online sources such as ".edu" or ".org" websites

Youth only need to complete the pages designated for their age division.

Juniors: pages 17-19

Intermediates: pages 17-21

Seniors: pages 17-22

Images and questions adapted from the Florida State Fair Skillathon Manual.



Sheep Skillathon Breed Identification

Breeding ewes and rams are selected for traits that are considered economically important. A *purebred* animal is one that has the characteristics defined by the breed registry and purebreds are expected to pass those traits on to their offspring with a high degree of predictability. When animals of different breeds are mated, we call it *crossbreeding*. The resulting offspring often outperform the parents due to a phenomenon call *hybrid vigor*. Some breeds of sheep and their descriptions are listed below.

Directions: Use the word bank below to write in the breed that matches with the photograph and description listed below.

Word Bank:

Corriedale
Dorset
Texel

Suffolk
Rambouillet
Jacob

Cheviot
Southdown
Hampshire



_____:
Medium to large in size, this breed originated in New Zealand from a Lincoln Ram and Leicester/Merino Ewe cross. They are a polled breed with high-quality, heavy fleeces.



_____:
This breed has a white face and can be polled, scurred or horned. The ewes breed out of season, are good milkers and often produce more than one lamb crop per year. They are medium-sized and originated in England.



_____:
From Scotland, this polled breed has a small, blocky body with white face and legs and black nostrils.



_____:
Originating in England, this breed has black legs, a black head and is polled. It is highly popular, having the most number of registrations in the U.S. They are meaty and have excellent carcass quality.



_____:
The oldest breed from England, they are small to medium in size with grey to mouse-brown faces. They have wool on their legs and are polled. They produce meaty carcasses.



This is a popular, large, meaty-type breed with black faces, a wool cap and wool on its legs. The lambs grow fast and the ewes are good milkers. This breed also originated in England.



Merinos imported from Spain to France formed the foundation of this breed known for superior, long, dense, fine wool. Rams may be horned or polled. They are hardy, good foragers, excellent mothers and have been used extensively in crossbreeding systems

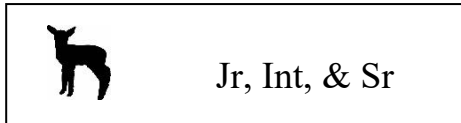


A truly unique breed, both ewes and rams are horned with 2, 4 or even 6 horns. The trademark white and black wool is favored by hand spinners and weavers. An unimproved breed with an obscure origin, these sheep have a slight build and goat-like appearance.

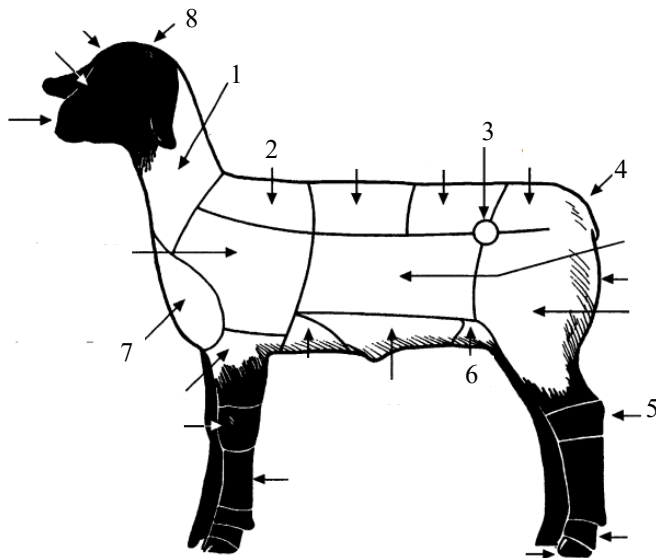


_____:
Noted for heavy muscling and minimal fat, this breed was first brought into the United States in 1990. This lamb is a white-faced, medium wool breed with short ears and no wool on the face or legs. Research from Clay Center Nebraska indicates they have a 6-10% loin eye area advantage over other black-faced breeds.

Selection: Visual Evaluation



Directions: Using the word bank below write in the word that matches the body part.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Word Bank:		
Dock	Hock	Neck
Poll	Top of shoulder	Brisket
Rear Flank	Hip	

Criteria for Selection Using Visual Appraisal

The criteria listed below are commonly considered most important in visual evaluation. The priority or emphasis placed on each may change with market demand, breed, age, management scenario and performance data. For wool breeds, consideration should be given to fleece as well.

Directions: Using the word bank below fill in the table. Think about what is most important vs. least important when visually evaluating market and breeding lambs.

Remember:

Structure = correct **Frame** = optimal **Volume** = more is better **Muscling** = more is better

	Most important	—————→			Least Important
Rams					
Ewes					

Word Bank:		
Structure	Volume	Pounds
Muscling	Frame	Femininity



Sheep Skillathon Reproduction Overview

Directions: Using the word bank, fill in the blanks below.

Word Bank: Ovulation, gestation, fertilization, copulation, parturition, dystocia

Sexual reproduction begins with mating, called _____, when the ram deposits **semen** (seminal fluid + sperm) into the reproductive tract of the ewe. This occurs during the time period called **estrus** or heat, when the female will accept the male for breeding. _____ is the release of the **egg** cell from the **follicle** on the **ovary**. _____ is the union of the sperm and the egg cell. _____ is the period of time during which the animal is pregnant and _____ is the process of giving birth. _____ is a difficult birth.

Gender Names and Terminology

Directions: Write the letter on the line that matches the term or item to its description.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Young sheep: _____ | A. Parturition |
| 2. Young or mature female: _____ | B. Ram |
| 3. Lambing: _____ | C. Ewe |
| 4. Intact Male: _____ | D. Wether |
| 5. Castrated male: _____ | E. Lamb |
| 6. Ear Tagger: _____ | |
| 7. Ultrasound Machine: _____ | |
| 8. Lamb Puller: _____ | |
| 9. Burdizzo: _____ | |
| 10. Thermos: _____ | |
| 11. Semen Tank: _____ | |



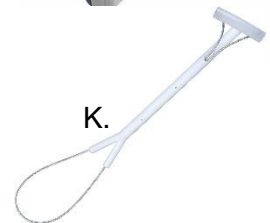
I.



F.



J.



K.



G.



H.

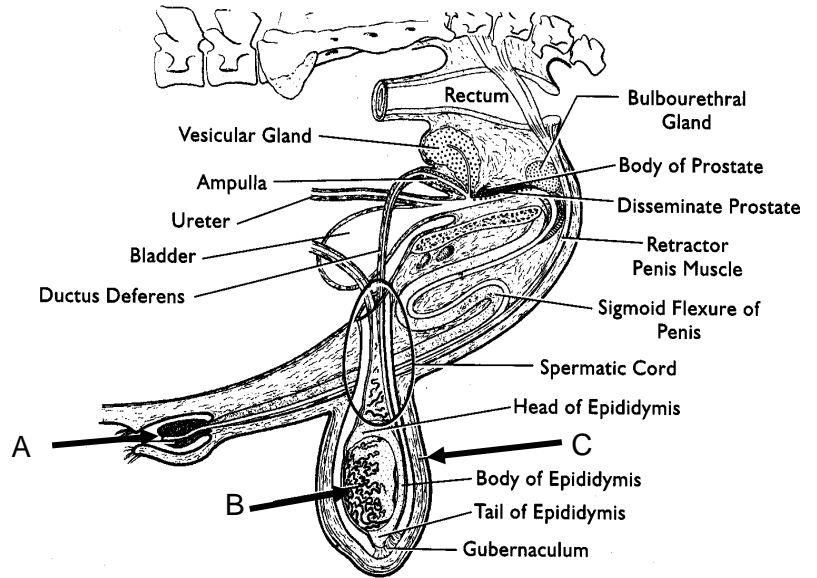


Reproductive Anatomy

Ewes give birth to single or twin lambs once or sometimes twice a year. The way an animal reproduces determines the type of reproductive tract it has. Understanding reproductive anatomy is basic to managing reproduction.

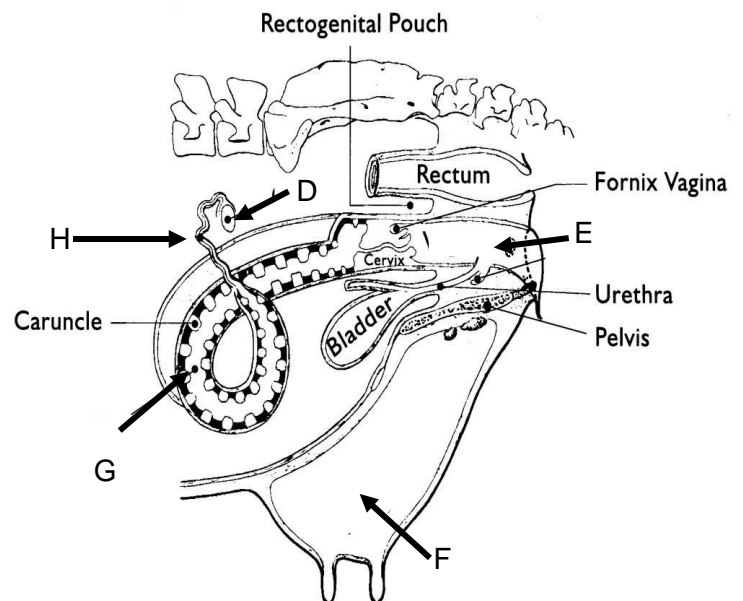
Directions: Questions 1-8, match the reproductive anatomy to the correct term. Questions 9-12, write in the correct anatomical term.

Male Anatomy



1. Mammary Glands: _____
2. Ovary: _____
3. Uterine Horn: _____
4. Oviduct: _____
5. Scrotum: _____
6. Testis: _____
7. Vagina: _____
8. Glans Penis: _____

9. _____: Paired male gonads that produce the sperm cells and the male sex hormone, testosterone.
10. _____: A thick-walled tube with an irregular passageway that serves as a valve between the outside organs and the delicate inner organs.
11. _____: The paired female gonads that produce eggs and hormones.
12. _____: The free end of the penis containing sensory nerves and the opening of the urethra.



Female Anatomy



Feet and Leg Structure

How well an animal can stand and move around will have a major impact on its ability to find food, mate, and care for its young. Often, an animal that stands correctly will move freely while a crooked legged animal may have trouble getting around and may become sore or lame. Feet and leg structure as well as movement are important evaluation criteria for breeding animals.

Directions: Evaluate lambs 1-3 (2 & 3 rear view), write down the name of the structural issues present.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs)

EPDs estimate how future progeny of an animal will compare to progeny of other animals within a breed and are computed in the units of the trait being measured. They are accompanied by an accuracy value between 0 and 1 which represents the reliability of the prediction. For example, a ram with a 1.0 60-day weaning weight EPD should sire lambs with 1 pound heavier 60-day weaning weight than a ram with 0.0 60 day weaning weight EPD. EPDs are based on an animal's performance along with measures of the performance of an animal's relatives, including ancestors, siblings and progeny.

Directions: Use the EPD table below. Write the letter A, B, C, or D for the ewe you select to answer each question.

Ewe	Number of Lambs Born (NLB)	Pounds of Lamb Weaned (PLW)	60-Day Weight (60-DW)	90 Day Weight (90-DW)	Clean Fleece Weight (CFW)	Staple Length (SL)
A	+0.5	+1.1	+0.7	+3.1	+0.3	+0.21
B	-0.2	+1.9	+1.3	+5.8	-0.2	-0.08
C	+0.1	+2.9	+3.3	+5.2	+0.1	+0.09
D	+0.4	+1.9	+1.4	+4.5	+0.2	+0.13

- Which ewe will likely wean the heaviest lamb? _____
- Which ewe will be the least likely to have twins? _____
- Which ewe will likely produce wool with the longest fibers? _____
- Which ewe will likely have the highest nutritional needs? _____
- Which ewe will likely have the highest reproductive rate? _____
- Which ewe will produce the heaviest feeder lambs? _____
- Which ewe will likely produce the most offspring in her lifetime? _____

SCORING SYSTEM
Youth General Record Book

Section	Points Possible
1. Signatures (Cover)	3
2. Drug Statement (Page 2)	2
3. Project Inventory (page 4)	6
4. Project Animal Inventory (page 5)	6
5. Non Feed Expenses (page 6)	6
6. Feed Expenses (page 7)	6
7. Other Income/Sponsor Income /Production Income (page 8 & 9)	2
8. Health record (page 9)	2
9. Project Summary (page 10)	12
10. Pictures (pages 11-12 -13)	10
11. Project essay (page 14 - 15)	15
12. Neatness & Accuracy	15
13. Reproductive Knowledge	15
Total Points	100

Ribbon Awards	
Blue	90 - 100 pts.
Red	80-89 pts.
White	70 - 79 pts.
Participation Ribbon	69 pts. and below