1. Six classes of livestock of 4 animals each will be placed using Form 2. The classes will be chosen from the following categories: breeding cattle, market cattle, breeding sheep, market sheep or lambs, market swine, breeding swine, market goats and market type breeding goats. If suitable animals for breeding or market classes are unavailable, an appropriate class of animals with performance records will be provided. Contestants will be allowed 12 minutes to place each class. Each placing class will be worth 50 points for a perfect score.

2. Oral reasons will be required on two of the six classes of livestock. The reasons class will be designated by the division chairperson at the beginning of the contest. Contestants will be allowed 12 minutes to place the reasons class, at least 12 minutes to prepare reasons and not more than 2 minutes to deliver the reasons orally.

Contestants may use their placing card while delivering oral reasons. No other notes will be permitted. Oral reasons will be graded on the basis of 50 points for a perfect score.

3. There will be a cull/keep class of eight animals. Contestants will have 12 minutes to place the class. Perfect score is 50 points.

4. Team Activity - will be presented with a livestock scenario and will need to rank or place possible sires/boars/rams to be used with the scenario presented that will best meet the needs of the producer. Team could also be asked to select top females from the herd to best meet the producer’s needs from the scenario. Teams will be allowed up to 20 minutes to complete team activity. The team activity is a 100 point class.

Examples are provided at the end of these livestock CDE rules. Any changes for the topic for the team activity will be announced at the MAAE Convention in July of each year.

The rotation for the team activity shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention Year</th>
<th>2019, 2022</th>
<th>Beef</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2020, 2023</td>
<td>Swine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021, 2024</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Second place or designated alternate team may go to the National Western in Denver.

Third place or designated alternate team may go to the American Royal.

6. Computer scan sheets will be used for this CDE. Form number 105476 will be used if possible. Refer to the CDE Rules page for a sample of the form to be used.

7. Official Dress or appropriate FFA attire is required. Refer to General Rules and Procedures.

8. References for the Team Activity:

National Registry Materials for the Species that is used that year.

Chapters 26, 27, 29 and 30 will be used to formulate the questions that will be asked during the Team Activity of the Career Development Event. The Scenario will be created based on the information provided in these chapters.

9. Tiebreakers- Tie scores will be broken in the following matter:
   1. Team activity Score- only for team tie scores
   2. Total score for Oral Reasons
   3. Class placings designated by official judge
20. In regards to the dry matter intake (DMI) EFP: a negative, or lesser EFP value, is more favorable?  
   a. True  b. False

19. Which bulls daughters should be more likely to become pregnant and calve at three years of age, given that they calved as first-calf heifers? A
   Other animals in the herd:

18. Which bulls sire daughters that are most likely to generate the most dollars of profit when retained as replacement females relative to
   b. Which bull way below average for marbling?

17. Which bulls marbling EFP's would most likely to change with future progeny being reported?
   c. Which bull is most likely a genetic trial leader for yearling weight?

16. Which bull is most shield to breed heifers?
   d. Which bull is most shielded for SCOW?

15. Which bull is the oldest?

14. Which bull would you expect to sire offspring with the lowest USDA Yield Grade?

13. Which bull would be expected to sire offspring with the lowest percent of daughters remaining in the herd at six years of age?

12. What is the D's Total?
   a. WB26  b. 123691  c. PBE4  d. 210

11. Which bull is the oldest?

10. Which bull would you expect to sire offspring with the lowest USDA Yield Grade?

  a. True  b. False

9. Which bull would you expect to have the lowest percentage of daughters remaining in the herd at six years of age?

8. Are all these bulls polled?
   a. True  b. False

7. Which of these bulls direct calving Ease EFP's has the lowest accuracy?

6. Which of these bulls would be generated the most income when mature cows and the offspring are eventually fed out and sold grade

5. Which of these bulls will sire the heaviest calves at 220 days?

4. Which of these bulls will sire the heaviest calves at birth?
   a. True  b. False

3. Are two or more of these bulls bred by the same bull?
   a. True  b. False

2. Which bull would you expect to sire the largest heifers?

1. Which bull is not a purebred but would be considered a balanced?

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Sample Livestock Beef Team Activity Key

Answer each question with A, B, C or D on the scantron sheet of team member 1.
Sample Hog Team Activity: Please refer to the table below from the YORKSHIRE Sire Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg. #</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Name Owner</th>
<th>Sire Owner</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Herds BF</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Lbs</th>
<th>FE</th>
<th>TSI</th>
<th>Herds</th>
<th>HAR</th>
<th>MA</th>
<th>LMT</th>
<th>SPI</th>
<th>MLI</th>
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<td>1CR4 OSTRON 1039-1</td>
<td>1CR1 OSTRON 423-3</td>
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<td>-1.75</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>135.2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>4.06</td>
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<td>CBSM F TOPPER 46-5</td>
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<td>WHI4 THE UNIT 189-14</td>
<td>WHI3 THE UNIT 47-11</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which boar's daughters are expected to wean the lightest litters? B
2. Which boar's daughters would you expect to farrow the most pigs per litter? A
3. These boars are all sired by the same boar.  a. True  b. False  False
4. Which of these boars will sire the fastest growing offspring? A
5. Which of these boars will sire the highest yield of percentage of lean in their offspring at market size? D
6. Which of these boars would generate the least income when mated to the entire sow herd and all the offspring are sold on a carcass merit system? A
7. Which of these boars has the most offspring? B
8. These boars are all from the same owner?  a. True  b. False  False
9. Which boar has the least daughters in production? C
10. Which boar would you expect to sire offspring with the poorest Feed Efficiency? A
11. Which boar is the oldest? D
12. What is C's Ear Notch?  a. 563491014  b. 189-14  c. 121-10  d. 47-11  B
13. Which boar will add the most growing days to the herd? D
14. Which boar will sire the fattest progeny? A
15. Which boar is the most maternal in his genetics? A
16. Which boar has the most herds that are contributing to the EPD data? D
17. Which boar was the 14th pig that was notched in the litter he was from? C
18. The boar that will sire the fattest offspring will also sire the most feed efficient offspring.  a. True  b. False  B
19. Which boar would be best used as a sire in a terminal scenario? D
20. The sire of C is older than the sire of D?  a. True  B. False  False
1. Which Ram’s daughters are expected to wean the most lambs?  

2. Which Ram’s daughters would you expect to lamb the smallest litters?  

3. Three of these Rams are sired by the same sire?  
   a. True  
   b. False  

4. Which of these Ram’s will sire the fastest growing offspring to typical market weights?  

5. Which of these Ram’s will sire the fattest offspring at typical market weights?  

6. Which of these Ram’s would generate the most income when mated to the entire flock and all the offspring are sold on a carcass merit system?  

7. Which of these Ram’s has the least offspring recorded?  

8. Are all Ram’s from the same breeder?  
   a. True  
   b. False  

9. Which Ram should sire the heaviest milking daughters?  

10. Which Ram would you expect to sire offspring with the largest Ribeye’s?  

11. Which Ram would best decrease the birth weights of lamb born and possibly reduce birthing difficulties?  

12. A producer is looking to increase genetic potential for prolificacy, which ram is the most ideal?  

13. Which Ram should have the lightest lambs at weaning if similarly mated?  

14. Which Ram should sire the leanest progeny?  

15. Which Ram is the most maternal in his genetics?  

16. There are no genetic differences for Scrotal Circumference among these four sires?  
   a. True  
   b. False  

17. Which of these Rams has the youngest registered paternal sire?  

18. Which Ram is the most tightly inbred?  

19. All Rams would be considered “HIGH ACCURACY” sires?  
   a. True  
   b. False  

20. Which Ram should sire daughters and feedlot progeny that are most likely to generate the most dollars of profit when retained as replacements or sold to slaughter?  