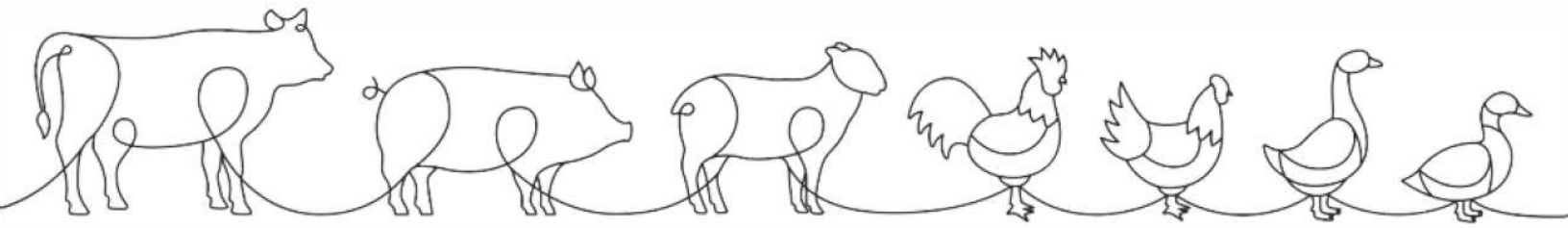
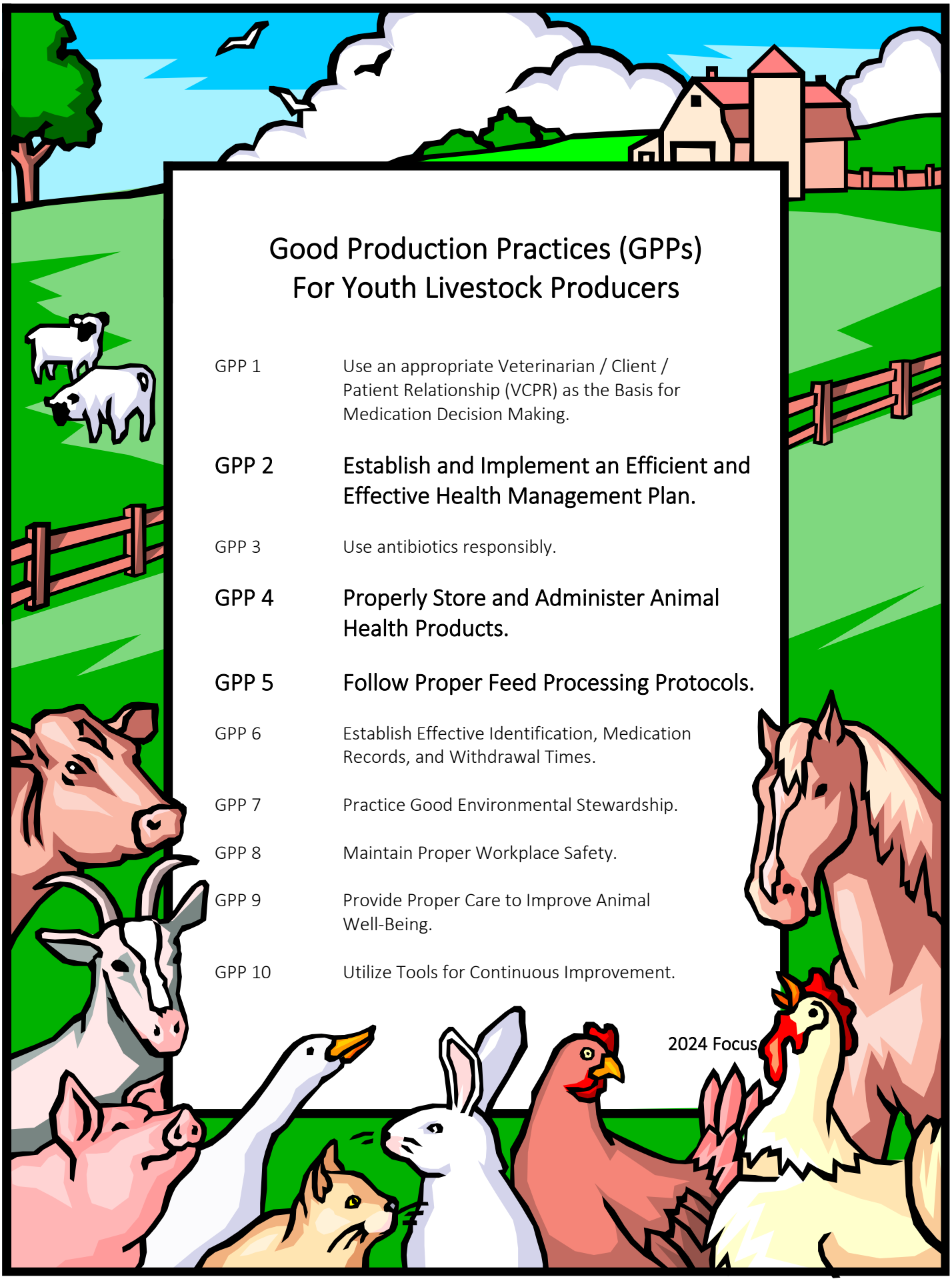
2024 Hartford Fair
Livestock Quality Assurance

Dairy / Dairy Feeder
Project Packet



Programming provided by OSU Extension - Licking County



Good Production Practices (GPPs) For Youth Livestock Producers

GPP 1	Use an appropriate Veterinarian / Client / Patient Relationship (VCPR) as the Basis for Medication Decision Making.
GPP 2	**Establish and Implement an Efficient and Effective Health Management Plan.**
GPP 3	Use antibiotics responsibly.
GPP 4	**Properly Store and Administer Animal Health Products.**
GPP 5	**Follow Proper Feed Processing Protocols.**
GPP 6	Establish Effective Identification, Medication Records, and Withdrawal Times.
GPP 7	Practice Good Environmental Stewardship.
GPP 8	Maintain Proper Workplace Safety.
GPP 9	Provide Proper Care to Improve Animal Well-Being.
GPP 10	Utilize Tools for Continuous Improvement.

2024 Focus

2024 Hartford Independent Fair
Junior Fair Livestock / Animal Requirement Summary

(Last Revision 03.08.2024)

	Exhibit Limit	Possession	Pre-Fair Weigh-In/Tagging	Licking County Quality Assurance (Must attend one session) JUNE 1st Deadline	Clinics	Entry Deadline	Animal Requirements	Health Requirements
Market Steer & Market Heifer	Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105)	December 2nd Weigh-In	Must be weighed, tattooed, and tagged on Saturday, December 2, 2023 (8 - 11 a.m.) Grubb Arena, Fairgrounds) Fee: $5 / RFID Tag (if needed)	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	All animals must be dehorned, and bulls castrated before December weigh-in. Must be 950 lbs. to sell	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. and U.P. feeding forms will be completed online prior to arrival to fairgrounds.
Steer Pool	May only draw 1 animal from Pool to exhibit. Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105)	Steer Pool Selection Date (November)	Completed during selection of steers.	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.	Attend regularly scheduled Steer Pool meetings	Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	Steer must sell at the fair. Carcass Contest will take place following the fair.	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. forms will be completed online prior to arrival to fairgrounds.
Beef Feeder Calf	Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105)	June 1st	Must be tagged on Saturday, June 1st (8:00 – 10:00 a.m.) *Sheriff's Office – Fairgrounds.* Fee: $5 / RFID Tag (if needed) (CHANGE FROM PAST YEARS)	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	Calves must weigh 300 - 700 lbs. to show for champion (steers and heifers only) (Not a sale animal)	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines.
Breeding Beef	Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105)	May 1 (previously June 1)	Breeding Beef project animals must have RFID tags and submit photos online by May 1, including side view and head view with ear tag identification. (CHANGE FROM PAST YEARS)	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	All breeds, except crossbreds, must be registered to show for special premiums. Registration papers will be checked at fair. (Not a sale animal)	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines.
Dairy Feeder Calf	Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105)	May 1	Must be weighed, tagged and vaccinated on Saturday, June 1 (8 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.) Grubb Arena, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: $10 / animal **Must be dehorned / castrated prior to June 1 in order to be tagged**	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	Calf must be 100% Holstein or Brown Swiss. Calf must be dehorned, and castrated PRIOR to weigh-in. Must weigh 400-650 lbs. to sell through junior fair sale.	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. and U.P. feeding forms will be completed online prior to arrival to fairgrounds.
Dairy Cattle	No limit as to the number of dairy entries	May 1 (previously 90 days)	N/A	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	No horns permitted (except on junior and intermediate heifers). (Not a sale animal)	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines.
Market Hogs	May exhibit up to 2 animals per exhibitor	May 1 (previously 90 days)	Market Hog ID materials must be submitted online by no later than May 15.	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	Terminal Sale. Min. of 200 lbs. to sell / 220-290 lbs. to show for Champion. Any breed / cross. Gilts and barrows allowed. Clipping discouraged – hair must meet ODA Rev. Code.	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. forms will be completed online after tagging upon arrival to fairgrounds.
Market Lambs	May exhibit up to 5 animals (1 pen of two and 3 singles) NOTE: Can't be shown in Breeding Sheep show during Hartford Fair.	May 1	Tagging on May 4 (9 a.m. – 12 p.m.) Sheriff Office, Hartford Fairgrounds Up to 6 lambs may be tagged at that time. Fee: $3 per animal. Scrapies tags are required for identification.	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	No rams allowed. MUST be slick shorn one week or less prior to the fair. All lambs must weigh min. of 95 lbs. (except Southdown / Cheviots 85 lbs.).	<u>Must have USDA approved Scrapies tag.</u> No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. and U.P. feeding forms will be completed online prior to arrival to fairgrounds.
Market Lamb Pool	May select / exhibit up to two lambs. (Counts toward max of 5 that will be shown in Dept 108 Market Lamb)	Lamb Pool Selection will take place April 28 @ 3pm (Claylick Run Farm) Pre-registration required.	Completed during selection of lambs. *NOTE: Lamb Pool application deadline is April 14.*	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	Lambs must come through the Lamb Pool offered by the Licking County Sheep Improvement Association. MUST be slick shorn one week or less prior to the fair. Lambs must weigh min. of 95 lbs.	<u>Must have USDA approved Scrapies tag.</u> No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. and U.P. feeding forms will be completed online prior to arrival to fairgrounds.
Breeding Sheep	May exhibit up to 5 entries in Junior Fair.	May 1 (previously 90 days)	N/A Scrapies tags are required for identification.	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	May show ewes or rams. (Not a sale animal)	<u>Must have USDA approved Scrapies tag</u>. No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines.

	Exhibit Limit	Possession	Pre-Fair Weigh-In/Tagging	Licking County Quality Assurance (Must attend one session) JUNE 1st Deadline	Clinics	Entries	Animal Requirements	Health Requirements
Market Goats	May exhibit up to 2 animals.	May 1st (previously listed as tagging date)	Tagging on May 18 (10 a.m.–12 p.m.) Goat Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: $2 / animal May tag up to 6 animals. Scrapies tags are required for identification.	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.	Goats R Us 4-H Club will host workshops on May 30 and July 11 at the Hartford Fairgrounds that are open to any youth. Contact Laney McLaughlin # 740.927.4790	Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	Minimum of 45 lbs. to sell. MUST be slick shorn one week or less prior to the fair. Only goats entered in Junior Fair may stay on the grounds.	Must have USDA approved Scrapies identification in all goats (ear tag / microchip / tattoo / registration papers). No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. and U.P. feeding forms will be completed online prior to arrival to fairgrounds.
Breeding Goats	May exhibit up to 6 animals (any market goat entries count toward this total of six entries within the goat department)	May 1 (previously 90 days)	N/A Scrapies tags are required for identification.	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.	Goats R Us 4-H Club will host workshops on May 30 and July 11 at the Hartford Fairgrounds that are open to any youth. Contact Laney McLaughlin # 740.927.4790	Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	No horned goats permitted in dairy classes. No bucks permitted. (Not a sale animal) Only goats entered in Junior Fair may stay on the grounds.	Must have USDA approved Scrapies identification in all goats (ear tag / microchip / tattoo / registration papers). No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines.
Market Rabbits	Max of 2 per Lot, which counts toward max of 6 entries for Market and Breeding Rabbits.	30 days preceding fair	Registration/Tattooing July 13 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: $1 / animal	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.	Rabbit & Poultry Clinic & Fun Show will be held on Saturday, June 1 at the Hartford Fairgrounds.	Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	Single fryer / pen of three rabbits min 3 ½ lbs. / max 5 ½ lbs. 69 days old each at show	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. forms will be completed online prior to arrival to fairgrounds.
Breeding Rabbits	Max of 2 per Lot, which counts toward max of 6 entries for Market and Breeding Rabbits.	May 1 (previously 90 days)	Registration/Tattooing Sr. Rabbits - May 4 (10 a.m. – 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Fairgrounds Jr Rabbits - July 13 (10 a.m. – 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Fairgrounds Fee: $1 / animal	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.	Rabbit & Poultry Clinic & Fun Show will be held on Saturday, June 1 at the Hartford Fairgrounds.	Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	(Not a sale animal)	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines.
Meat Poultry (broilers/turkeys / ducks)	Max of 2 per Lot, which counts toward max of 6 entries for Market Poultry. Meat turkeys, chickens and ducks must be purchased through a Hartford Fair Poultry Pool.	Meat turkeys / chickens / ducks must be purchased through Hartford Fair Poultry Pool.	Turkeys are banded May 4 (10 a.m. – 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds All other Meat Poultry - Wing Banding July 13 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: $1 / entry	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.	Rabbit & Poultry Clinic & Fun Show will be held on Saturday, June 1 at the Hartford Fairgrounds.	Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	Meat chicken/single broiler/ pen of three birds must weigh between 5 and 8 lbs. Meat turkeys, chickens and ducks must be purchased through Hartford Fair Poultry Pool.	Be prepared to show NPIP health papers. D.U.N.F.forms will be completed online prior to arrival to fairgrounds.
Breeding Poultry	Max of 2 per Lot, which counts toward max of 6 entries for Market Poultry.	May 1 (previously 90 days)	Wing Banding May 4 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: $1 / entry	March 21 Watkins H.S. / April 2 Licking Valley H.S. / April 10 Johnstown H.S. / April 25 Utica H.S. May 11 Utica H.S. / May 14 Northridge H.S. All programs held 6:30-8:30 p.m.	Rabbit & Poultry Clinic & Fun Show will be held on Saturday, June 1 at the Hartford Fairgrounds.	Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	(Not a sale animal)	Be prepared to show NPIP health papers. All turkeys must be Pollorum tested by a veterinarian. Health papers must be presented upon arrival to barn.
Dogs	May exhibit up to 6 Dogs, max of 6 entries.	April 1 Must be owned by exhibitor or immediate family	N/A	No Quality Assurance Program required for this species in 2024.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	(Not a sale animal) Need certificate of license & dog license tag to register. Dog must be older than 6 mos. at time of show. Dogs in heat may not be shown.	Hartford Fair Certificate of Vaccination form required. (available through Licking County 4-H Club Advisors and the Licking County Extension Office website)
Llamas	May exhibit up to 6 Llamas, max of 6 entries.	May 1 (previously 90 days)	N/A	No Quality Assurance Program required for this species in 2024.		Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	(Not a sale animal) Haul-in only. Temporary stalling will be provided day of show.	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines.
Equine (Horse & Pony)	May exhibit up to 6 animals (may only stall 1 animal) NOTE: All horses and ponies must have a Body Condition Score (BCS) of at least "4" to be exhibited at 4-H events and shows.	Licking County exhibitors submit by April 18 to LC4-HH&PC Knox & Delaware exhibitors submit by May 1 to Hartford Fair Office	N/A	All Equine members must complete EquiSTEP training program by June 1st. (go.osu.edu/EquiStep2024)	Licking County Pony measurements made by appointment prior to April 10. Contact Nancy Arledge (#614.989.5717). An educational clinic will be held April 20, sponsored by the Licking County 4-H Horse & Pony Council.	Entry deadline is Friday, June 28. Changes must be made prior to Friday July 19 late entry deadline.	(Not a sale animal) Pre-entry for classes is required. All classes must be entered by fair entry deadline.	Required Vaccinations: West Nile Combo (includes Tetanus), Rhino/Flu, and Equine Rabies. Health papers must be presented at Vet Check Point & Horse Project Grading. Veterinarian certificate and DUNF required for any and all medications with unexpired withdrawal period.

For all species divisions which are listed on this form, the youth member must be currently enrolled in the respective appropriate project in either Licking, Knox, or Delaware County 4-H / FFA/Steer Pool programs. The project must be carried through the county of which the youth is a 4-H or FFA member in good standing. Licking, Knox and Delaware County members are encouraged to attend a Quality Assurance Program within their county of membership.

Project Enrollment for 4-H and FFA Members and Showing Animals

- ✓ Ohio 4-H members are sometimes also FFA members. To keep work in both organizations clearly separate, members are advised to take a different species in each organization or, at the very least, to take market animals in one and breeding animals in the other.

	4-H	FFA
Allowable	Breeding Gilt	Market Hog
Allowable	Market Steer	Market Hog
Not Allowable	Market Lamb	Market Lamb



Photos courtesy of the Ohio State Fair.

Information

For questions about Ohio State Fair entries, rules, and deadlines please visit https://ohiostatefair.com/livestock/

For additional livestock project resources and scrapie information, please visit https://go.osu.edu/livestock

For questions related to statewide Quality Assurance policies please contact:

Elizabeth Duling, Food Animal Specialist, share.8@osu.edu



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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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CFAES OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Requirements of Livestock Projects for Exhibition in Ohio Fairs



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Requirements of County 4-H Educators

When youth livestock project members are required to attend Quality Assurance, ensure that:

- ✓ Members are in good standing
  - Check with club advisor to make sure they have met club requirements to be in good standing.
- ✓ Youth have completed QA **at least 45 days prior** to the START of the fair (not the show day)
  - For example, if the opening day of the fair is July 20, but a youth doesn't show until July 23, QA must be completed by the youth at least 45 days prior to July 20.
  - ***If the fair takes place after the Ohio State Fair, and a youth wants to exhibit at the Ohio State Fair, they must complete QA 45 days prior to the opening day of the Ohio State Fair to be eligible to participate.***
- ✓ Members are enrolled in the appropriate project corresponding to the class/animal they are entering
  - For example, youth must be enrolled in a market beef project to enter for a market steer/market heifer class.
  - A youth CANNOT be enrolled in only beef breeding and take a market heifer to the fair.

Requirements for Parents/Guardians/ Advisors and Youth

Make sure that children/club member(s) entering livestock at the county and/or Ohio State Fair:

- ✓ Are members in good standing
  - Have they met your club standards (attendance, forms filled out, enrolled in the proper projects, etc).
- ✓ Have completed QA **at least 45 days prior** to the START of the fair (not the show day)
  - For example, if the opening day of the fair is July 20, but the youth doesn't show until July 23, QA must be completed by the youth at least 45 days prior to July 20.
  - ***If the fair takes place after the Ohio State Fair, and the youth wants to exhibit at the Ohio State Fair, they must complete QA 45 days prior to the start of the Ohio State Fair to be eligible to participate.***
- ✓ Are enrolled in the appropriate project corresponding to the class/animal they are entering
  - For example, youth must be enrolled in a market beef project to enter a market steer/market heifer class.
  - A youth CANNOT be enrolled in only beef breeding and take a market heifer to the fair.

Requirements for Parents/Guardians/ Advisors and Youth

- ✓ Have the project animal(s) in their possession by the approved dates (refer to county/state fair rules) and is properly tagged/identified
  - For example, beef exhibitors for the Ohio State Fair must send a DNA sample and register EID tag by January 15 to be eligible for entry.
  - County fairs will require tagging/tattoo days for market animals.
  - Sheep and goats must have scrapie tags/identification per USDA.
- ✓ Have registered/entered in the correct classes by the posted deadlines for the event.
- ✓ Understand and comply with fair rules and regulations.



For questions about project requirements, Quality Assurance dates/requirements, fair requirements, and county-related rules, please contact your county 4-H Extension Educator. Contact information can be found at licking.osu.edu.

2024 HARTFORD SENIOR FAIR BOARD POINTS OF IMPORTANCE

VARIOUS ANIMAL UPDATES AND REMINDERS…

- BEEF.
  - Beef Feeder Calves must be in the possession of the exhibitor by June 1st and must attend check-in at the Hartford Fairgrounds on Saturday, June 1st. Calves should have RFID tags in place by June 1st, or can purchase a tag at check-in for $5.00
  - Breeding Beef project animals must be in the possession of the member by May 1st, have an RFID tag in place, and upload a side-view and front-view photos (with tag visible) by May 1st. Instructions will be provided.

- DAIRY FEEDERS.
  - Dairy Feeder calves may be only of 100% Holstein or Brown Swiss breeding.
  - Weigh-in on June 1st will run from 8:00 - 11:00 a.m. The weigh-in will also include an independent assessor whose task will be to identify calves that may require DNA testing. Testing will be at owners' expense, but costs will be refunded if the results of the test show that the calf meets the requirements of being 100% Holstein or Brown Swiss. Calves identified as crossbreds will not be eligible to show in weight classes but will have an exhibition class available to them.

- GOATS.
  - All goats must have approved Scrapies identification!
  - Only goats entered in Junior Fair classes may stay on the grounds.
  - All market goats must be in the possession of the exhibitor by May 1st and attend weigh-in / tagging on May 18th.

- HORSE.
  - Horse exhibitors stalling at the fairgrounds will be dismissed early on Saturday, to allow time for the Rodeo to set-up in the Horse Complex for Saturday evening events.

- MARKET LAMBS.
  - All market lambs must have USDA approved Scrapies tag identification.
  - Lamb Pool classes will be held on Tuesday night, following Market Lamb Showmanship classes.
  - Lamb Pool champions will not return to show against Market Lamb Show champions. Lamb Pool champions will be tested immediately following their selection and should remain in the ring to complete that process. Lamb Pool champions must sell and will be sent to harvest.
  - Market Lamb / Lamb Pool exhibitors must use a market lamb consigned in their own name for showmanship classes, and the same lamb must be shown through all classes.

- BREEDING SHEEP.
  - All breeding sheep exhibitors must have USDA approved Scrapies tags.

- RABBITS & POULTRY.
  - Rabbit & Poultry exhibitors must complete DUNF forms ahead of arriving to the fairgrounds or will not be allowed to weigh-in!

- MARKET HOGS.
    - Hog Identification photos are required of all junior fair hogs and will be uploaded directly into FairEntry. All hogs must be identified by ear notches or visual tags. Photos must be submitted online by 11:59 p.m. May 15th. Up to four (4) hogs may be identified. Instructions will be available.
    - All hogs consigned to sale will be sent to the packer on either Tuesday night or Wednesday. All youth participating in the sale must send one hog on the trailer. Hogs will not be present during the hog sale on Thursday.
    - Any youth bringing a second hog for exhibition will be responsible for removing that hog from the fairgrounds on Friday. Those hogs are not permitted to be taken on the packer truck earlier in the week. These hogs are also eligible to be shown in an open market hog show on Friday.
    - All pens should be cleaned by exhibitors at the time that their hog is removed from the grounds, with absolutely all pens being cleaned by the end of the day on Friday.

- GENERAL JUNIOR FAIR LIVESTOCK.
    - Junior Fair entries will be made ONLINE through FairEntry system. Instructions will be provided.
    - Junior Fair Exhibitors will enter their SHOWMANSHIP classes as a part of the entry process ahead of June 28th. This will allow classes to be split into appropriate sizes ahead of the fair.
    - All market animal exhibitors must complete their Drug Use Notification Form (DUNF) online by 11:59 p.m. on Friday, August 2nd . Market Hogs will complete their forms after they have arrived at the fairgrounds and receive their official tags. DUNF instructions will be emailed one week prior to the fair.

FACILITIES AND BARN SAFETY.

- No floor fans will be permitted in the barn areas. All fans must be hung, for the safety of small children.
- Electrical cords must be good repair and in a safe condition. Unsafe cords will be confiscated.
- Exhibitor tents can be set up on the grounds beginning at 8:00 a.m. on Friday, August 2nd.

LIVESTOCK SALES.

- Small Animal Sale will begin at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, August 10th.
- Livestock sales checks will be mailed no earlier than 30 days following the sale. All checks will be mailed, no checks will be held for pick-up! There will be a $35 charge to re-issue a check with a stale date past the 60 days cashing period.

…AND OTHER ITEMS.

- Entries are due by 11:59 p.m. on Friday, June 28th, with late entries being due by 11:59 p.m. on Friday, July 19th. Exhibitors will be expected to review their entries online to ensure that they are accurate.
- Be sure to stay up to date through the Hartford Fair website and Facebook pages.

- Junior Fair Exhibitors and Advisors...
    - ID Cards will be issued, with exhibitors and advisors being asked to upload a photo by no later than June 30th. Photos will be uploaded through portal on the Hartford Fair website, on the Exhibitor page. Photos will not be accepted via email – only through the portal.
    - This ID card will serve as gate entry pass, as well as identification at the premium bank.
    - If no photo is uploaded by the deadline, an electronic ticket will be issued for use as admission at the gate.

Updated 03.14.2024

2024 Dairy Cattle Quality Assurance Training

GPP #2: Establish and implement an efficient and effective herd health plan.

Establishing a health management plan will help control disease and improve animal health. Producers need to keep proper records, administer drugs properly, and avoid residues in their product;. Two areas to consider are vaccination / health protocols and bio-security plans.

Vaccination Health Protocols

- Properly store and label drugs and medicated feeds.
- Develop a plan with your veterinarian in order to keep animals health at home, and while participating in exhibitions.
- Parasite control includes fly, lice, worm, and coccidian control. Animals infested with parasites do not grow well, are not thrifty, and have weakened immunity to diseases.
- Schedule regular health checks with a veterinarian.
- Have a treatment and vaccination timeline or calendar.
- Unhealthy animals are not profitable.
- Visibly unhealthy or underfed (neglected) animals will draw attention from animal welfare advocates.

Bio-security

- Bio-security includes management and sanitation practices that decrease risk of introducing or spreading diseases.
- Disease transmission can be between animals on the same farm, between farms, or from animals to humans.
- Disease an be spread in many ways – air, mechanical means, concentration of animals, human boots, clothing and hands, or the contact of young animals with older animals or their feed, water or secretions.
- New animals need to be isolated for about two weeks after arrival to the farm – the same applies when animals come home from a show.
- Wear disposable boots when visiting other operations or disinfect footwear.

- Follow veterinarian's recommendations for vaccinations – IBR, BVD, BRSV, Lepto, Shipping Fever, etc.
- Keep facilities as clean as possible.
- Keep water buckets and feed pans clean.
- Isolate and treat sick animals.
- Standard Operating Procedures:
    - Establish procedures to be followed for a given operation in a given situation.
    - Develop and practice bio-security Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
    - Have SOP's posted where all family members, employees, and visitors can see them.
    - Items to address in SOP's:
        - Ways to reduce risk from neighboring farms.
        - Ways to reduce rodents, wildlife, and birds from spreading disease.
        - How new animals will be introduced.
        - Visitor entrance policy.
        - Vaccination protocol.
        - How animals will be housed.
        - Ways to reduce risk with transport vehicles.
        - How, and with what frequency (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) animal pens, stalls, and/or cages will be cleaned.

GPP #4 Properly store and administer animal health products.

Administering antibiotic to an animal can potentially damage the carcass value of that animal. Injection needs to be in a low value area such as the neck. Sub–Q injection is preferred whenever possible, but all drugs cannot be given by this route. Farm animals can be quite large and strong so, without proper restraint, attempting to inject in the neck can be dangerous to the handler.

In order to protect the value of the product, and ensure the safety of the handler, we must have a well thought out plan in place. The plan must be taught, using real life scenarios, to all those expected to treat an animal. Youth should have direct supervision, by an adult, until they are well trained in safety procedures. Safety of the handler must be the first concern.

A written protocol should be posted in the area where medications are stored. This can be homemade or commercially prepared. At the least, it should have diagrams of the species involved showing preferred injection sites and methods. It should be written in the primary language of the person reading it. Included should be diagnosing information, information on correct drug to use, information on reading the label, and directions and forms for recording information. Also important, are needle disposal instruction, and contact numbers if something goes wrong.

Please refer to enclosed pamphlet, Dairy Beef Quality Assurance, for more helpful information. You can call the number at the bottom of the page to get copies of materials in both Spanish and English. They are free to producers, having been paid for by the check-off dollars.

It is against the law to use antibiotics off label or in any way not labeled or prescribed by a veterinarian with a valid VCPR. Advisors cannot prescribe or share prescription drugs.

GPP #5 Follow proper feed processing protocols.

The owner of an animal must maintain records and facilities in a way that protects the quality of animal / product. This entails reading the feed tag to make sure all warnings, recommendations, and withdrawal times are followed. The owner must practice good housecleaning procedures in order to prevent accidental contamination of an animal's feed. If the wrong ingredient gets in to an animal's feed, it can cause illness or death to the animal, or even be passed on to the consumer.

Guidelines are as follows:

- Good housekeeping:
  Keep your facilities and equipment neat and clean

- Feed storage and handling
  - Keep medicated feed in a separate area from non-medicated feeds, and label area where medicated feeds are kept
  - Keep antibiotics and other medications, such as fly control products, etc. in a separate area from feed.
  - Keep other chemicals such as fertilizers, fuels, and pesticides away from the feed storage area
  - Keep other animals, such as pets and rodents out of the feed area
    Keep feeds dry to prevent spoilage

- Clean and safe equipment
  Clean mixers between batches and use different scoops for medicated feed

- Label everything to prevent mistakes

- Follow Veterinary Feed Directive guidelines
  - Encompasses any antibiotic added to feed or water
  - The directive is good for 6 months only
  - A veterinary must have seen your animals
  - You cannot share medicated feed or medications with other producers.
  - Records must be kept

TERMS TO KNOW…

- Animal Identification – A unique, traceable way to identify your animal.
- Antibiotic – A medication given to cure illness, sometimes requiring a veterinarian prescription.
- Antimicrobial – A material that is added to feedstuffs to prevent growth of undesirable contaminants.
- Biosecurity – Management and sanitation practices that decrease the risk of introducing or spreading diseases or contaminants.
- Carcass – The body of a slaughtered animal.
- Contaminants – Undesirable ingredients in feeds. These can be bacteria, virus, fungi, parasites, or other chemicals. For example: mold, mycotoxins, E. Coli, and antibiotics.
- Disease – An illness caused by a virus, bacteria or parasite.
- Feed Tag – A listing of feed ingredients, analysis, and included medications; provided by the processor.
- Herd Health Plan – Measures taken to keep all animals in a herd healthy.
- Hormone – A chemical, that is naturally occurring or synthetic, that regulates a specific function in the body.
- I.V. – Intravenously (injected into the vein)
- I.M. – Intramuscular (injected into the muscle).
- Injection Site – The place on an animal where a shot is given.
- Intra-Mammary – Given in the udder through the teat.
- Intra-Uterine – Placed within the uterine.
- Medicated – Containing manmade products intended to improve animal health.
- Microbial Contaminant – Undesirable and detrimental microscopic material in a food product (milk, meat, or any other feedstuff).
- NAIS – National Animal Identification System, a voluntary system through which a unique number is assigned to an animal that will follow it throughout its lifetime, for it to be tracked, if necessary for animal health issues.
- Oral – Given by mouth.
- Premise Registration – A system managed by ODA to assign a unique number to each location where animals are housed.
- Probiotic – Naturally occurring microorganisms, when given can confer a health benefit to the host.

- Proper Dosage – The amount of medication indicated to be given by label or vet recommendation.
- Protocol – The way things are to be done.
- Residue Test – A chemical test formulate to use milk, urine, or other animal tissue to determine freedom from antibiotics or other contaminants.
- Ruminant – An animal with four compartments in the stomach.
- Slaughter – To harvest meat for consumption.
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) – The procedures to follow in any given situation on a given operation or business.
- Sub-Q – Subcutaneously (given under the skin)
- Topical – Application of medication to the skin or mucous membranes.
- Vaccination – A substance containing live or killed viruses or bacteria, given to prevent disease.
- Valid Client Patient Relationship – Having a relationship with your veterinarian, your veterinarian being familiar with your animals.
- Violative Residue – A drug found in the tissue, blood, milk, or urine above allowed limits.

2024 Hartford Independent Fair

Department 104 – Junior Fair Dairy Feeder Steer

Dairy Feeder Steer Project Guidelines…

- Pre-Fair Registration to be held Saturday, June 1st (8:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.) in the west end of Grubb Arena. Trailers will enter the grounds through the Gate D / D2 and then pull along the north side of Grubb to enter line for unloading / processing. Cost to the member will be $10 per animal (cash accepted; checks can be made payable to Mount Vernon Animal Hospital). Only steers completing this registration process will be eligible to exhibit in Dairy Feeder classes at the Hartford Fair. All steers must be haltered in order to be moved through the vaccination, tagging, and weigh-in process.

    - All calves MUST be castrated and dehorned PRIOR TO ARRIVING to weigh-in on June 1st.

    - A vaccination program will be administered by licensed veterinarian. Vaccine cost will be $9.00 per calf. Vaccinations will likely include:
        - Blackleg, pinkeye, respiratory series (IBR / BVD / PI3 / BRSB / Pastorella)
        - Lice, grubs and wormer
            - No boosters will be required

    - Steers will be tagged with an official 2024 Hartford Fair ear tag at a cost of $1.00.

    - All Steers must be of 100% Holstein or Brown Swiss breeding.
        - Calves being weighed for the dairy feeder project on June 1st will be evaluated by an independent third party. Calves that are questionable in regard to the rule requiring 100% Holstein or Brown Swiss genetics will be identified and tissue samples will be taken for genetic testing. Testing will be at the owner's expense. Cost of the test will be reimbursed to the owner(s) of calves that meet the genetic requirement. Calves not meeting the genetic requirement will be ineligible to show in the dairy feeder show at the Hartford Fair and will not be eligible to sell in the Junior Fair sale. For those exhibitors unable to show in the dairy feeder show, there will be a class for them to exhibit and earn a premium.

    - The veterinarian, Senior Fair Board Member(s), and project volunteers will assist in observing calves that day and will provide suggestions to members regarding any concerns.

    - Weights will be taken for each calf. Rate of gain awards will be announced during the fair with awards being presented to the exhibitors owning the five highest gaining steers.

Additional Information…

- Dairy Feeder Steer Barn Meeting – Hartford Fair
    - Barn meeting will be held the first Sunday (August 4th) of the fair.

PLEASE NOTE: Dairy Feeder Calf project members wishing to show in the Ohio State Fair Dairy Feeder Show will utilize their Hartford Fair tag # when submitting OSF entry forms by June 20th.

For additional information, please feel free to contact Leanne Rex.
740.587.0721 / rmoonmeadow@netscape.net

IT'S YOUR PRODUCT

Injection-site quality control in dairy cows

Injection-site lesions should be a major product-quality concern for dairy producers, especially when it comes to their cull cows.

Among cow carcasses, the problem is especially prevalent in the round, where many injections occur. Rounds from cows and bulls are economically important, because they are commonly processed and marketed as whole muscle products, not as ground beef. Injection-site lesions not found through normal fabrication procedures may not be discovered except by end-product users or conusmers.

When injection-site defects occur, meat processors must trim and discard the damaged tissue. This greatly reduces the marketability and economic value of the round.

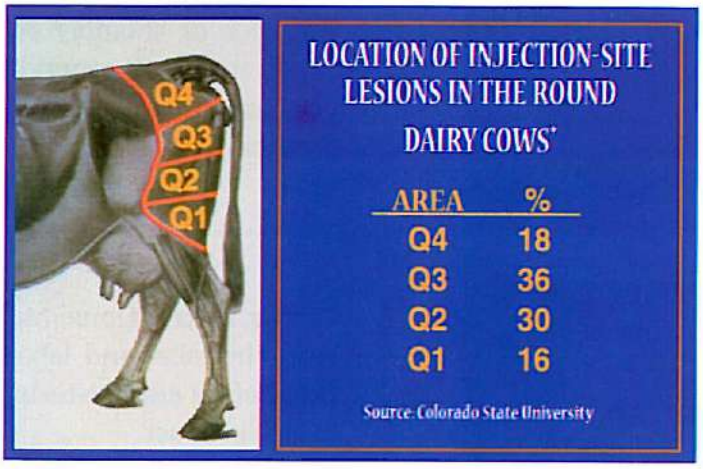
Tenderness is also significantly reduced in an area that extends out at least three inches in all directions from an injection-site lesion.

Injection-site defects are lesions or scars found in cuts of beef. They result from tissue irritation caused by the administration of intramuscular (IM) injections. These defects are a food quality problem, not a food safety concern.

To determine the extent of the problem, NCBA's Quality Assurance Advisory Board recently requested Colorado State University to conduct audits in seven different packing plants in all regions of the country.

Researchers obtained untrimmed rounds from each plant. A total of 679 rounds, about half of which came from dairy cows and half from beef cows, were sampled.

The researchers then evaluated these cuts, using a "slice audit" technique, to quantify the number and location of injection-site lesions in each piece. The slice audit allows researchers to identify essentially all of the injection-site lesions in the muscle. It's a much more comprehensive process than methodology used in previous audits. In addition, researchers divided the round into four quadrants: Q1, near the hock, through Q4, at the upper end of the round, near the backbone and including the cap muscle of the top sirloin.



*Total incidence of injection-site lesions was 57.5%; lesions may have been found in more than one quadrant.



Researchers found an alarming statistic: more than half, or 58%, of the rounds from dairy carcasses had at least one injection-site lesion. The majority of these were in the back of the leg or in the lower quadrants. This was expected, because most injections for dairy cattle are given while the animals are in headgates/stanchions, and the rear of the animal is accessible. The incidence in beef cows was somewhat lower.

"Injection-site defects are a serious product-quality problem that all dairy producers need to be concerned about — because a significant amount of the beef produced in this country comes from dairy cows," says dairyman James "Skip" Prichard, DVM, member of the Quality Assurance Advisory Board. "Dairy producers can reduce the occurrence of injection-site defects by following simple, quality assurance control steps when treating cattle. By doing so, they'll improve the quality of beef for consumers."



IT'S YOUR PRODUCT

7 steps to improved injection-site quality control



1 Administer all injectable products in the neck or shoulder region of your cattle, not in the round. By doing so, you can help prevent defects from occurring.



2 Follow instructions. Make sure you read the label and labeling information before administering any animal health product.

3 Avoid IM injections whenever other labeled routes of administration are available.



4 Products approved for subcutaneous injections should be administered using the tenting technique. Clasp the animal's hide between your fingers and lift, then inject the product into the "tent."



5 Never mix products. Mixing products can cause unnecessary tissue damage, and may reduce the efficacy of the products administered and extend withdrawal period.

6 Ask your suppliers to provide you and/or your veterinarian with sufficient documentation that shows that their injectable animal-health product does not cause tissue damage.

7 Encourage biological and pharmaceutical manufacturers to provide tissue reaction information on all injectable, animal-health products.

For more information about injection-site quality control, contact your state or regional quality assurance coordinator, or

National Cattlemen's Beef Association
P.O. Box 3469 · Englewood, CO 80155-3469
(303) 694-0305 · www.beef.org

BEEF USA

BEEF

Beef Quality Assurance
National Cattlemen's Beef Association

This project was funded by beef producers through their $1-per-head checkoff and was produced for the cattlemen's beef board by the National Cattlemen's Beef Association.



FOLLOW THE LABEL

IT'S THE LAW

by Amy Ryan

MEAT and milk residues in dairy cattle are ever-growing concerns that continue to garner negative attention for the industry. For this reason, producers must understand drug labeling, use antibiotics properly, consult their veterinarian before administering treatments and involve them in developing written protocols.

Three things to watch

Dale Moore, clinical professor and director, Veterinary Medicine Extension, with Washington State University, cites three main issues facing dairy producers when using antibiotics in their herd.

"First, dairymen must know if the antibiotic they are using is working to cure the disease they are treating," she says. "Next, milk and meat residues must be avoided by using antibiotics according to on-label specifications or extra-label prescriptions from their veterinarian. Lastly, is minimizing antibiotic resistance transmission in cattle and humans."

Understanding and interpreting the information on a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) label is the best place to start when beginning antibiotic treatment. The product information on the label includes: product name, name of the manufacturer, drug identification number (D.I.N.), active ingredient in the product and the concentration of the active ingredient.

It also details information for proper usage, namely the intended species of use (cattle, horses and swine), class of livestock like lactating cows, nonlactating cows or calves and the disease which the drug is intended to treat.

Some of the most important information found on the label is the specified dosage (based on weight), how often it is administered, length of time for treatment and the administration method as intramuscular, subcutaneous, oral, intramammary or intrauterine. Finally, storage requirements and the expiration date appear on each label.

When antibiotics are used according to the aforementioned FDA label specifications, it is considered on-label use of an antibiotic. John Lee, a veterinarian with Pfizer Animal Health, emphasizes the importance of following the labeled instructions. "Varying from the labeled route of administration can greatly affect the length of meat or milk withdrawal time and lead to violative residues," Lee says.

"A good example is flunixin (a leading cause of residues), which is labeled to be administered only intravenously to cattle, and administering in any other way extends meat withdrawal time for this drug."

Prescriptions require a vet

Moore describes one category of drugs available for use to the industry as prescription drugs since they can be used only on order of a licensed veterinarian. While these antibiotics are intended to be used according to on-label specifications, a veterinarian prescription is required for lawful use.

The veterinarian who prescribes these drugs must hold a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) with the dairy. See page 10 for more on VCPRs.

Moore and Lee both agree that the area that needs closer monitoring is extra-label drug usage in dairy cattle. "Penicillin alone accounts for more than one-third of all residue violations in cull dairy cattle, and many of those violations are due to the use of that product in an extra-label manner," Lee states.

In the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act (AMDUCA) of 1994, the FDA recognizes the professional judgment of veterinarians and allows the extra-label use of drugs by them under certain conditions. More specifically, it defines extra-label use as:

"Actual use or intended use of a drug in an animal in a manner that is not in accordance with the approved labeling. This includes, but is not limited to, use in species not listed in the labeling, use for indications (disease and other conditions) not listed in the labeling, use at dosage levels, frequencies or routes of administration other than those stated in the labeling, and deviation from labeled withdrawal time based on these different uses."

AMDUCA also states that any drug used in an extra-label manner is a prescription drug that requires a licensed veterinarian in a VCPR. Extra-label use is limited to circumstances when the health of an animal is threatened or suffering or death may result from failure to treat.

Drugs prescribed for extra-label use must include a label showing the name and address of the veterinarian, the established name of the drug, directions for use specified by the practitioner, cautionary statements and the veterinarian's withdrawal/discard times for meat and milk.

Working with a veterinarian to develop good protocols is a key to successful disease treatment and avoiding milk and meat residues.

The author farms with her husband and his parents at Ryan-Vu Holsteins, an 80-cow dairy in Fond du Lac, Wis.

Reading labels helps prevent drug residues. Take note of the dosage administration method prescribed.

Extra-label use of drugs can only be prescribed by a veterinarian. Not following the label exactly is extra-label use.

Varying from a provided or prescribed label can greatly affect the length of milk and meat withdrawal time.

SPECTRAMAST® DC

brand of ceftiofur hydrochloride sterile suspension

For **Intramammary** Infusion in Dry Dairy Cattle Only

FOR USE IN ANIMALS ONLY — NOT FOR HUMAN USE

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

SPECTRAMAST® DC Ceftiofur Hydrochloride Sterile Suspension is indicated for the treatment of subclinical mastitis in dairy cattle at the time of dry off associated with *Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus dysgalactiae,* and *Streptococcus uberis.*

SPECTRAMAST® DC Ceftiofur Hydrochloride Sterile Suspension has been proven effective against *Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus dysgalactiae,* and *Streptococcus uberis.*

CONTRAINDICATIONS

As with all drugs, the use of **SPECTRAMAST® DC** Sterile Suspension is contraindicated in animals previously found to be hypersensitive to the drug.

Discard Empty Container: DO NOT REUSE
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNINGS

Penicillins and cephalosporins can cause allergic reactions in sensitized individuals. Topical exposures to such antimicrobials, including ceftiofur, may elicit mild to severe allergic reactions in some individuals. Repeated or prolonged exposure may lead to sensitization. Avoid direct contact of the product with the skin, eyes, mouth and clothing. Sensitization of the skin may be avoided by wearing latex gloves.

Persons with a known hypersensitivity to penicillin or cephalosporins should avoid exposure to this product.

In case of accidental eye exposure, flush with water for 15 minutes. In case of accidental skin exposure, wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. If allergic reaction occurs (e.g., skin rash, hives, difficult breathing), seek medical attention.

The material safety data sheet contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects in users, to obtain more information or to obtain a material safety data sheet, call 1-800-366-5288.

RESIDUE WARNINGS

1. Milk taken from cows completing a 30 day dry cow period may be used for food with no milk discard due to ceftiofur residues.
2. Following label use, no pre-slaughter withdrawal period is required for neonatal calves born from treated cows regardless of colostrum consumption.
3. Following intramammary infusion, a 16-day pre-slaughter withdrawal period is required for treated cows.
4. Use of this product in a manner other than indicated under DOSAGE might result in violative residues.

ANIMAL SAFETY

An udder irritation study was conducted in 22 healthy lactating dairy cows to assess udder irritation following a single intramammary infusion of a sterile oil-based suspension containing 500 mg of ceftiofur into all four quarters followed by milk-out 12 hours later. Throughout the 10 day post-treatment observation period there was a clinically insignificant rise in SCC to mean levels <200,000 cells/mL from the pre-infusion level of <69,000 cells/mL. No clinical signs of udder irritation (swelling, pain, or redness), changes in rectal temperature, or changes in milk production were noted in this study. Clinical observations were made during a GLP residue depletion study of 36 cows following a single intramammary infusion of a sterile oil-based suspension containing 500 mg of ceftiofur into all four quarters at the end of lactation. No report of udder irritation or adverse reaction was noted in the daily visual observations over the 14 days immediately following treatment. Collectively, these studies demonstrate that the intramammary infusion of an oil-based sterile suspension containing 500 mg of ceftiofur once into all four quarters at the end of lactation is clinically safe and non-irritating to the udder of non-lactating dairy cows.

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store at controlled room temperature 20° to 25° C (68° to 77° F) [see USP]. Protect from light. Store plastets in carton until used.

HOW SUPPLIED

SPECTRAMAST® DC Sterile Suspension is available in cartons containing 1 unbroken package of 12–10 mL PLASTET® Disposable Syringes with 12 individually wrapped 70% isopropyl alcohol pads.

NADA# 141-239, Approved by FDA

Distributed by:
Pharmacia and Upjohn Company
Division of Pfizer Inc
NY, NY 10017

www.spectramast.com or call 1-800-733-5500

Revised February 2006 SPM12003



And, that's right,

THIS ONE.

Last, but certainly not least, you can assess your operation's residue risk at AvoidResidues.com. It's as easy as flipping through this magazine.

RESIDUE FREE GUARANTEE™

www.AvoidResidues.com

Important Safety Information: Inappropriate dosage or treatment intervals with SPECTRAMAST® DC and/or failure to complete a minimum dry cow period (30 days) may result in violative milk residues. SPECTRAMAST DC should not be used in animals found to be hypersensitive to the product.

*__Residue Free Guarantee:__ See page 2 for more information.

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Dairy Beef Quality Assurance (DBQA) addresses the day to day management practices that influence the safety, quality and wholesomeness of beef and beef products.

The Dairy Beef Quality Assurance Program focuses on these important issues:

1 Encouraging dairymen to move all injections given to cattle to the neck in order to eliminate blemishes to valuable cuts of beef

2 Following label recommendations with animal health products to prevent residue and potential antibiotic resistance problems

3 Early culling to reduce the incidence of disabled or "downer" cattle

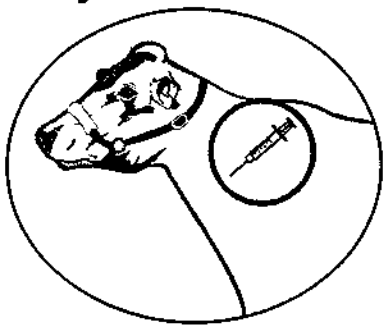
4 Handling cattle humanely during transportation to avoid bruises and injury

"Some products must be used IM (intramuscular) because they are not approved for Sub-Q use. These products have a place in our industry and get the job done. But if you have a choice, go Sub-Q."

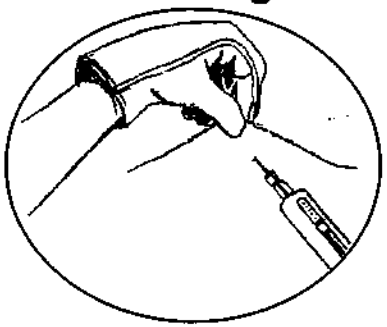
- Dr. Dee Griffin, University of Nebraska

HIT THE ZONE

Proper Injection Site Location



Suggested Tenting Technique



MIDWEST DAIRY BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE CENTER

2950 Metro Drive, Suite 102
Minneapolis, MN 55425
Tel: 952-854-6980
Fax: 952-854-6906

BEEF

Funded by America's Beef Producers

Dairy Beef Quality Assurance



Beef Quality Assurance Depends on You

MIDWEST DAIRY BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE CENTER

2950 Metro Drive, Suite 102
Minneapolis, MN 55425
Tel: 952-854-6980
Fax: 952-854-6906

PREVENT INJECTION SITE BLEMISHES

1 Always Choose the Correct Injection Site
Do not give injections in the hindquarters! Do give all injections in the neck area in front of the shoulder.

2 Know the Product & Follow the Label
Observe purpose, preparation, timing, safety, expiration date, withdrawal times, storage and dose.

3 Stay Away from the Muscle
Whenever possible, choose products formulated and labeled for injections under the skin (subcutaneous/Sub-Q) rather than intramuscular (IM).

4 Use the Proper Technique
Remove trapped air by pumping grip before injecting. Insert needle at an angle just below skin surface. For subcutaneous delivery, use two-handed "tent" technique by pulling up on loose skin.

5 Use Multiple Sites
Never inject more than 10cc of a product in any one site. Keep injection sites at least 4" apart.

6 Choose the Correct Needle
• 16 or 18 guage • 1/2" - 3/4" for Sub-Q; 1" for IM • Change needles often • Discard burred, bent, broken needles.

7 Keep Equipment Clean
• Clean modified live virus guns using only hot water. Disinfectants can leave residues, which destroy vaccines.
• Clean bacterin guns with hot water or mild disinfectant.

8 NEVER Combine Products
Each Injectable product has specific label instructions. Do not mix "combinations." This causes tissue damage and will reduce or eliminate product effectiveness.

9 Mix and Handle Products Correctly
• Mix large dose packages well at first and again during use.
• Do not mix too much at once. Vaccines lose effectiveness after an hour.
Use transfer needles.
• Discard leftover vaccine.
• Do not re-use.
• Protect from extreme temperatures.

10 Keep Detailed Records
Record what was used; when, why and in which animals.

Dairymen Are Beef Producers Too...

Quality defects have a negative impact on the price that beef processors can pay for cows. Defects also affect consumer confidence in beef and reflect poorly on the image of the dairy industry.

The 1999 National Market Cow and Bull Quality Audit Showed that producers lost about $70 on every dairy cow they sold because of product defects, like injection site blemishes.

The number one concern of retailers is injection site blemishes. Irritated and damaged tissue at the site of intramuscular injections results in unappetizing muscle scars and lesions, as well as increased product toughness. The stakes are even higher because of increased public attention on food safety and quality.

Today, more of the beef from dairy cows is processed as higher-value whole muscle cuts from the loin, rib, round and "flat" portions of the carcass. Injection site defects cause substantial losses to these higher value cuts -- erasing the profit opportunities.

By following these 10 steps, you will assure beef quality, prevent costly product losses, build public confidence, and enhance the effectiveness of the products you use to maintain the health of your herd.

A comprehensive herd-health program should be developed in consultation with your veterinarian.

2024 HARTFORD FAIR
4-H & FFA PROJECT SKILLATHON & INTERVIEW JUDGING SCHEDULE

4-H Beef Projects…

Contest: Sunday, August 4 @ 12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. (Beef Barn/Grubb Arena)
Awards: Tuesday, August 6 - Market Steer Show (Grubb Arena)

4-H Dairy Cattle Projects…

Contest: Monday, August 5 @ 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. (Grubb Arena)
Awards: Tuesday, August 6 - Junior Dairy Show (Grubb Arena)

4-H Dairy Feeder Projects…

Contest: Monday, August 5 @ 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. (Grubb Arena)
Awards: Wednesday, August 7 - Dairy Feeder Show (Grubb Arena)

4-H Goat Projects…

Contest: Wednesday, August 7 @ 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. (4-H Center)
Awards: Saturday, August 10 @ 9:00 a.m. (Grubb Arena)

4-H Horse Projects…

Contest: Sunday, August 4 @ 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. (Horse Complex)
(skillathon only—project interviews held 8:00 a.m. daily)
Awards: Wednesday, August 7

4-H Poultry Projects…

Contest: Tuesday, August 6 @ 10:00 a.m. (Rabbit & Poultry Barn)
Awards: Saturday, August 10 @ 9:00 a.m. (Grubb Arena)

4-H Rabbit Projects…

Contest: Wednesday, August 7 @ 10:00 a.m. (Rabbit & Poultry Barn)
Awards: Saturday, August 10 @ 9:00 a.m. (Grubb Arena)

4-H Sheep Projects…

Contest: Sunday, August 4 @ 10:30 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. (4-H Center)
Awards: Wednesday, August 8 just prior to beginning of Market Lamb Show (Grubb Arena)

4-H Swine Projects…

Contest: Sunday, August 4 @ 11:00 a.m. (Swine Barn West Entrance)
Awards: Tuesday, August 6 @ Market Hog Show (Swine Barn Arena)

Members should plan to bring completed project books with them to the skillathon contest.
While a member's project book may not be required in order to participate in skillathon contests, it does account for a substantial amount of points. Awards are presented for (1) skillathon performance, (2) personal interview score, and (3) project book score for completion.

UPDATED of 01.23.2024
Any necessary changes to this schedule will be announced / posted during the Hartford Fair.

DRUG USE NOTIFICATION FORM (DUNF)

Sections 1 through 9 must be completed prior to show

EXHIBITION / FAIR NAME: _____ 2 DIGIT FAIR CODE_____

PRINT CLEARLY

1. EXHIBITOR/OWNER NAME _____

2. MAILING ADDRESS _____
Street, P.O. Box Number

EXHIBITOR
_____ PHONE (_____)_____
City, State, Zip

3. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (Tag, Tattoo #, Legband)	**4. ANIMAL SPECIES** [CIRCLE ONE] CATTLE HOGS SHEEP GOATS OTHER (Specify)_____	**5. ANIMAL DESCRIPTION** (BREED, SEX, COLOR, ETC.)
_____		_____

6. I AM A JUNIOR FAIR MARKET LIVESTOCK EXHIBITOR AND I HAVE ATTENDED OR COMPLETED A QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS OR I HAVE TESTED OUT OF A PROGRAM WITHIN MY AGE BRACKET.

YES ☐ NO ☐

7. ☐ **I CERTIFY THE ABOVE ANIMAL TO BE FREE OF MEDICATION.**

▲

IF YOU HAVE CHECKED THIS BOX, SIGN BELOW AND DO NOT COMPLETE THE TREATMENT CHART.

****

☐ **THE ABOVE ANIMAL HAS BEEN TREATED WITH MEDICATION FOR WHICH THE WITHDRAWAL PERIOD HAS NOT ELAPSED.**

Complete the treatment chart below ▼

TREATMENT DATE	**CONDITION BEING TREATED**	**TREATMENT GIVEN**				**DATE WITHDRAWAL COMPLETE**
		MEDICATION GIVEN (NAME OF MEDICATION)	**AMOUNT** (DOSE)	**ROUTE** (IM, IV, SQ, Oral)	**INSTRUCTED WITHDRAWAL TIME** (# DAYS)	

IF THIS IS AN EXTRA LABEL OR Rx DRUG, A VETERINARIAN MUST HAVE PRESCRIBED THE MEDICATION.
LIST THE LICENSED VETERINARIAN'S NAME AND ADDRESS WHO PRESCRIBED OR DIRECTED THE TREATMENT:

_____
VETERINARIAN NAME STREET, P.O. BOX NUMBER CITY, STATE, ZIP

8. EXHIBITOR/OWNER SIGNATURE_____AGE:_____DATE_____

9. PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE_____DATE_____
(REQUIRED IF EXHIBITOR IS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE)

DISTRIBUTION by Records Official:
AGR DUNF (REV. 1/11)

WHITE FORM: **REVIEW UPON COLLECTION AND IMMEDIATELY FORWARD TO ODA**
YELLOW FORM: **TO BE RETAINED BY THE DESIGNATED RECORDS OFFICIAL FOR ONE YEAR**
PINK FORM: **TO BE GIVEN TO THE OWNER/EXHIBITOR**

CHAMPIONS WILL BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A NEW DUNF TO BE SUBMITTED WITH URINE/HAIR SAMPLES TO THE TESTING LABORATORY

SAMPLE

General Preventive Health Recommendations for Animals Exhibited at the Hartford Independent Fair

Robert C. Krueger, DVM
Mount Vernon Animal Hospital – (740) 397.6958

It is encouraged that all participants have a current relationship with their veterinarian in order to foster the best preventive health care plan for their animals.

Please note: If your animal is under medical treatment at the fair, treatment must be overseen by the official Fair Veterinarian. Please report to the Veterinarian or the Fair Director to ensure compliance with tampering laws and exhibition rules.

Vaccination and internal parasite control must be administered at least 30 days prior to the start of the Fair.

Special Note to Market Animals: **All medications and vaccinations should be given under the guidance of a licensed veterinarian. All meat residues (withdrawal times) must be expired prior to exhibition. Consult your veterinarian for specific protocol recommendations and keep records of medication and dosages. These guidelines are to help protect the animals travelling into and out of the fairgrounds and to comply with residue avoidance guidelines.

Beef Cattle:

1. Vaccines: IBR, BRSV, BVD, PI3, Leptospirosis, Clostridial diseases(7) including Tetanus
2. Internal Parasite Control: On a preventive internal parasite protocol.**
3. External Parasite Control: Free of infectious external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.

Dairy Cattle (including Dairy Feeder Calves):

1. Vaccines: IBR, BRSV, BVD, PI3, Leptospirosis, Clostridial diseases(7) including Tetanus
    a. **Dairy Feeder Calves: Given at vaccination clinic as required (1st Saturday in June)
2. Internal Parasite Control: On a preventive internal parasite protocol.**
3. External Parasite Control: Free of infections external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.
4. It is recommended that dairy heifers be dehorned prior to June 15th in order to allow complete healing prior to exhibition at the fair. (dehorning is not required of junior and intermediate heifers)

Goats:

1. Vaccines: Clostridium types C&D and Tetanus
2. Internal Parasite Control: On a preventive internal parasite protocol.**
3. External Parasite Control: Free of infections external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.

Poultry:

1. Vaccines: Vary depending upon management protocol. Consult your veterinarian.
2. Internal Parasite Control: On a preventive internal parasite protocol.**
3. External Parasite Control: Free of infections external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.

Rabbits:

1. Internal Parasite Control: On a preventive internal parasite protocol.**
2. External Parasite Control: Free of infections external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.

Sheep:

1. Vaccines: Clostridium types C& D and Tetanus
2. Internal Parasite Control: On a preventive internal parasite protocol.**
3. External Parasite Control: Free of infectious external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.

Swine:

1. Vaccines: Mycoplasma, Influenza, Erysipelas, Circovirus
2. Internal Parasite Control: On a preventive internal parasite protocol.**
3. External Parasite Control: Free of infectious external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.

Equine – Horse / Pony:

1. Vaccines: West Nile Virus, Eastern Equine Encephalitis, Western Equine Encephalitis, Tetanus, Rhinopneumonitis (EHV 4/1), Equine Influenza, Rabies.
    a. *These vaccines are required per fair rules.*
2. Internal Parasite Control: De-worming is individualized per horse/per stable environment. It is recommended that your horse maintain a Fecal Egg Count of < 200 epg. Consult your veterinarian for the best protocol for your individual horse.
3. External Parasite Control: Horses should be free of all infectious external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.
4. Body Condition Score of $\geq$ 4/9.

Canine:

1. Vaccines: Current Rabies, Distemper, Hepatitis (Adenovirus), Parvovirus, Parainfluenza, 4 way Leptospirosis, and Bordatella (Kennel Cough)
    a. *These vaccines are required per fair rules.*
    b. *Veterinarian's Certificate posted at www.licking.osu.edu > 4-H Youth Development > Member Resources*
2. Internal Parasite Control: Monthly heartworm and internal parasite control consistent with your veterinarian's recommendations for your dog.
3. External Parasite Control: Monthly prevention for fleas and ticks as well as free of all infectious external parasites and infections such as Lice, Mites, and Ringworm.
4. Body Condition Score of 2.5/5 minimum.