

Oregon 4-H



Livestock Breeds Teaching Series

The livestock breeds teaching series is designed to use the crossword puzzles to teach identification and spelling of breeds and make learning fun. All members enrolled in livestock projects are encouraged to learn about Beef, Dairy, Dairy Goat, Sheep and Swine. Leaders are encouraged to make copies of the puzzles for members when teaching about the species.



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4-H 105L
Reprinted July 2001



Dairy Cattle Breeds

Holstein

These large black and white dairy cattle originated in the northern part of The Netherlands in the provinces of West Friesland and North Holland. The breed's complete name is "*Holstein-Friesian*." Holstein is the common name in the United States and Canada but they are called Friesian in many other countries. They are noted for high milk production. In recent years this breed has increased in numbers more than any other dairy breed in this country.

Jersey

This smaller breed comes from the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel. It is noted for the high butterfat content of its milk. The first Jerseys arrived in this country in the early 1800's, and since then the Jersey has been one of the major dairy breeds in the United States. Jerseys range in color from fawn (light yellow-grey-brown) to very dark brown, almost black, and they may have white markings.

Guernsey

Guernseys were developed on the English Channel islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. This breed is thought to be the result of a cross between two French breeds in the late 1600's. Two heifers and a bull were imported to America in 1830 or 1831. They are lighter colored than the other dairy breeds with clearly defined

golden fawn and white markings. The skin, especially on the nose, in the ears, and around the eyes and udder, should be a golden yellow. A clear or buff muzzle is preferred.

Ayrshire

This is a Scottish breed from County Ayr. Animals of this breed are known for their straight lines, balanced udders, upward curving horns, and red and white color variations and combinations.

Brown Swiss

This is probably the oldest of existing dairy breeds. It originated in Switzerland where it was originally bred for milk, meat, and work. Its color is a solid grey-brown varying from light to dark.

Milking Shorthorn

This is a "dual purpose" breed. Its cows give enough milk to be considered dairy animals, but the calves are beefy enough to "finish out" as beef animals. The breed was developed by selecting certain strains of the Shorthorn breed for their high milk production. The original Shorthorn breed came from northern England. In color, the Milking Shorthorn is usually a mixture of dark red and white, but it may be entirely red or all white. The mottled combinations of red and white are called "roan."

Body Size and Average Annual (305 day) Production

Breed	Weight of mature cow	Milk	Milk fat
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Holstein	1,200-1,800	14,385*	530*
Jersey	900-1,100	9,860*	500*
Guernsey	1,100-1,350	10,277*	483*
Ayrshire	1,100-1,400	12,100*	494*
Brown Swiss	1,300-1,600	11,680*	472*
Milking Shorthorn	1,300-1,600	8,200*	324*

* From 1974 Oregon D.H.I.A. records.

07
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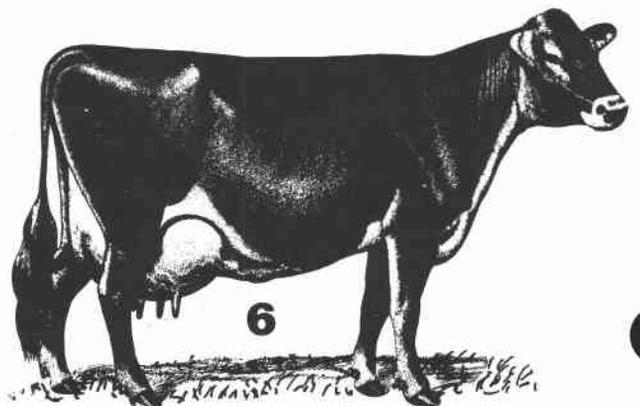
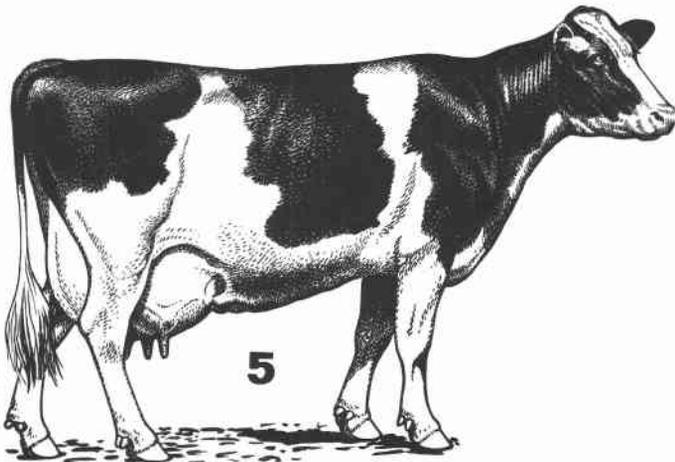
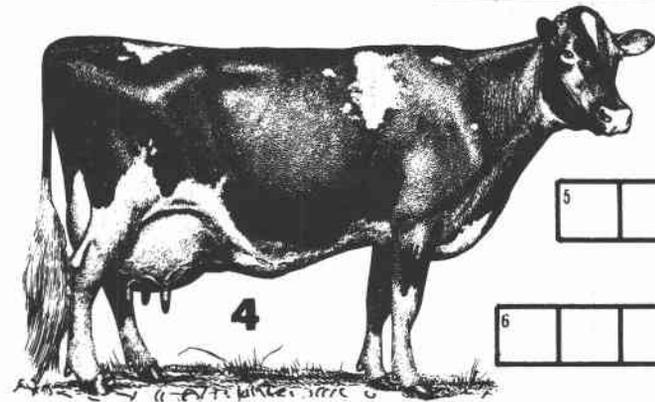
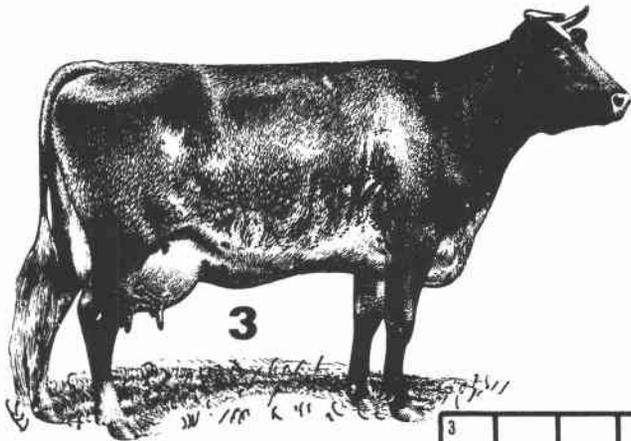
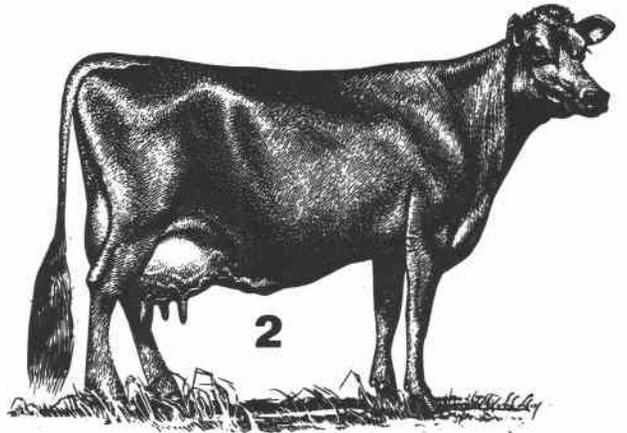
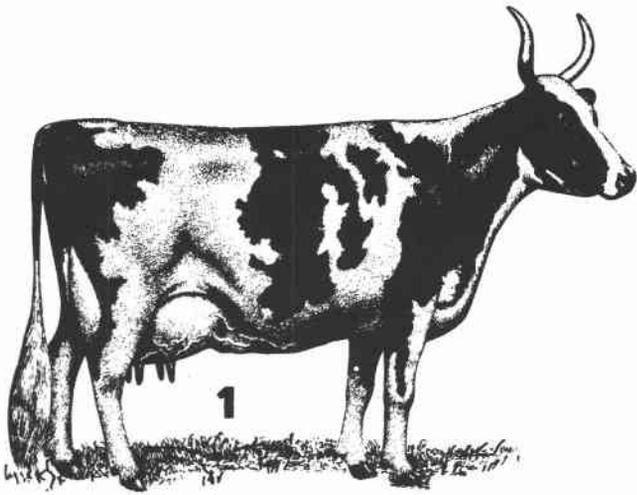
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18 U.S.C. 707



A crossword puzzle grid with the following words filled in:

- Down 1: DAIRY
- Down 2: BREEDS
- Across 3: A long word starting with 'D' and ending with 'S', with a shaded square at the 7th position.
- Across 4: A word starting with 'B' and ending with 'S', with a shaded square at the 7th position.
- Across 5: A word starting with 'D' and ending with 'S', with a shaded square at the 7th position.

The grid consists of 13 columns and 10 rows. The words are positioned as follows:

- Down 1: Row 1, Column 6 (D); Row 2, Column 6 (A); Row 3, Column 6 (I); Row 4, Column 6 (R); Row 5, Column 6 (Y).
- Down 2: Row 4, Column 6 (R); Row 5, Column 6 (B); Row 6, Column 6 (R); Row 7, Column 6 (E); Row 8, Column 6 (E); Row 9, Column 6 (D); Row 10, Column 6 (S).
- Across 3: Row 5, Column 1 (D); Row 5, Column 2 (A); Row 5, Column 3 (I); Row 5, Column 4 (R); Row 5, Column 5 (Y); Row 5, Column 6 (S); Row 5, Column 7 (S); Row 5, Column 8 (H); Row 5, Column 9 (E); Row 5, Column 10 (D); Row 5, Column 11 (S); Row 5, Column 12 (H); Row 5, Column 13 (S).
- Across 4: Row 6, Column 6 (B); Row 6, Column 7 (R); Row 6, Column 8 (E); Row 6, Column 9 (E); Row 6, Column 10 (D); Row 6, Column 11 (S).
- Across 5: Row 7, Column 6 (D); Row 7, Column 7 (A); Row 7, Column 8 (I); Row 7, Column 9 (R); Row 7, Column 10 (Y); Row 7, Column 11 (S); Row 7, Column 12 (H); Row 7, Column 13 (S).

Beef Cattle Breeds—British

Angus

The Angus breed originated in Scotland and was first imported into the United States in 1873. They are black, polled, and have a smooth coat. Angus are noted for the outstanding, well-marbled beef they produce. They are easy to handle and resistant to disease.

Devon

The Devon breed originated in Devonshire's grass-covered hills in southwestern England. Devon cattle have yellow skin and rich coats of deep red to pale chestnut. Most have medium-sized cream-colored horns with black tips; however, polled Devons are becoming more popular. Colonists brought the Devon to America as early as 1623. For years the "old red cow" supplied settlers with milk, beef, ox teams, and leather.

Galloway

The Galloway breed was developed in southwest Scotland where the climate is moist and chilly. They are black, with long, soft, wavy hair and a thick undercoat. Galloway are polled and are known for their hardiness, carcass quality, and foraging ability.

Hereford

The Hereford breed originated in the county of Hereford, England, and was imported into the United States in 1817. They have red bodies with white faces, briskets, and bellies. Their horns are medium-sized and the animals are docile and easily handled. Herefords are regarded as having superior foraging ability, vigor, and hardiness. They are a very popular breed, especially in the western part of the United States.

Shorthorn

The Shorthorn breed comes from the northeastern coast of England. They are red, roan, or white and have short, refined horns. There is also a Polled Shorthorn breed, but the polled gene is about the only trait different from the Shorthorns. Shorthorns were originally considered dual purpose animals—bred for both meat and milk. The Shorthorn is a popular breed for crossing and is generally of good temperament and is easily handled.



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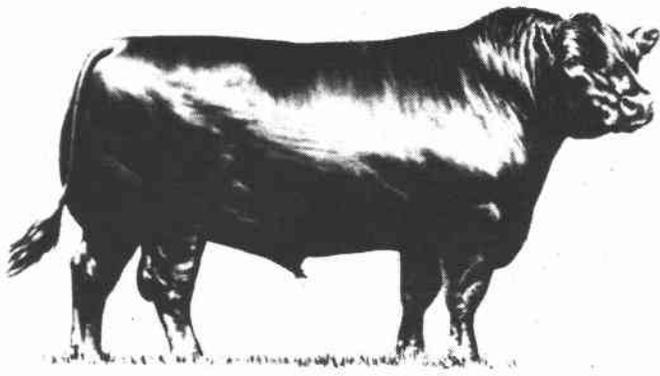
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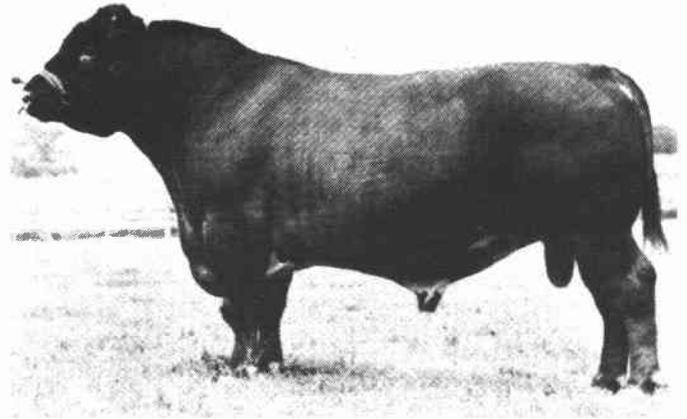
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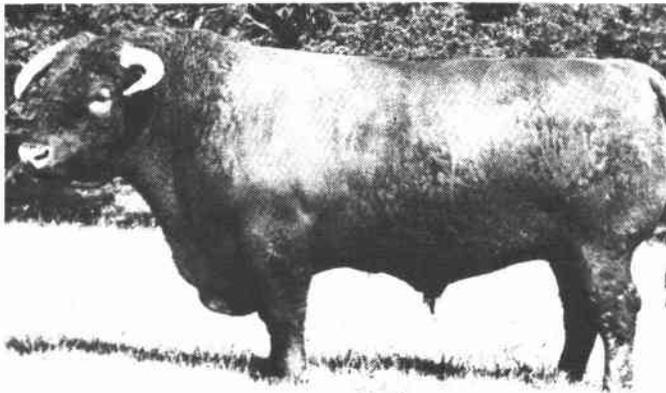
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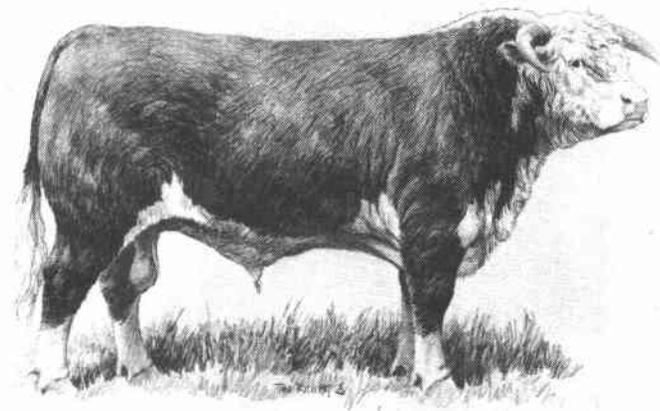
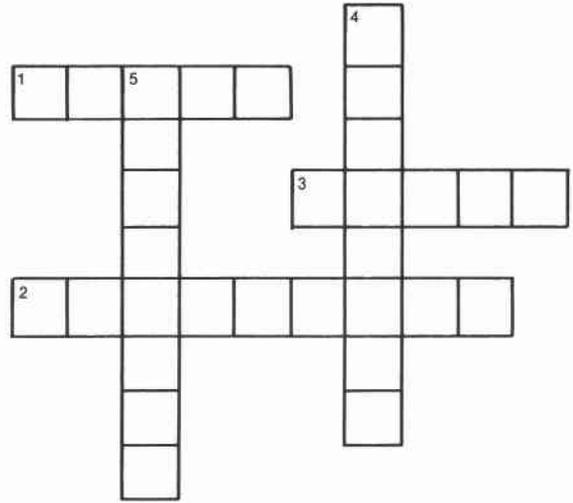
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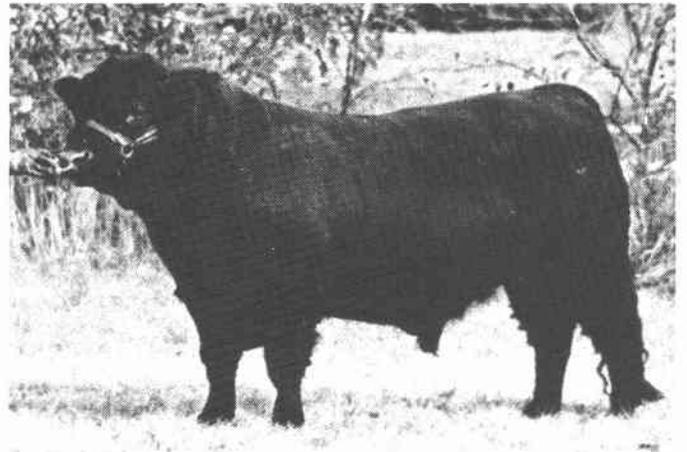
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Beef Cattle Breeds—Continental

Charolais

The Charolais breed was developed in France and has solid cream-colored to wheat-colored coats. The animals are thick and muscular with a rugged appearance. The Charolais have horns which are similar in size and shape to the Shorthorn.

Maine-Anjou

The Maine-Anjou breed was also developed in France. The animals are very large and cross well with the British breeds. Their color pattern varies, but most are dark red with some white markings. The cows are usually good milkers.

Chianina

Chianina cattle are the oldest breed of cattle in Italy and probably in the world, dating before the Roman Empire. Their hair color ranges from white to steel gray with black pigmentation of the skin. Structurally, they are tall, long, and lean and generally are larger and faster growing than other cattle.

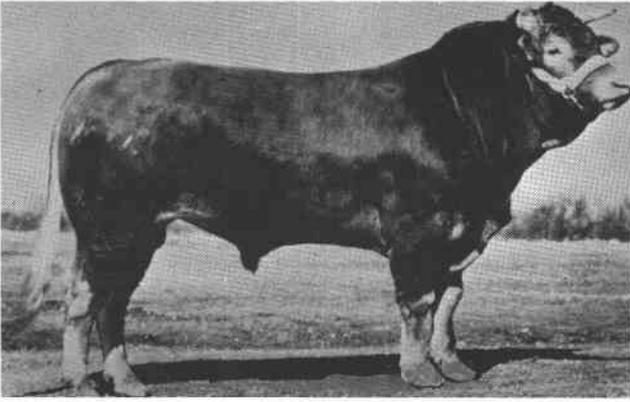
Simmental

The Simmental breed originated in Switzerland. They tend to have long heads and large ears that are set low on the head. Another recognizable trait is the loose folds of hide in the brisket and dewlap area. The original Simmental were either red and white or yellow and white, but American Simmentals include all colors and color patterns. They are noted for high milk and beef production.

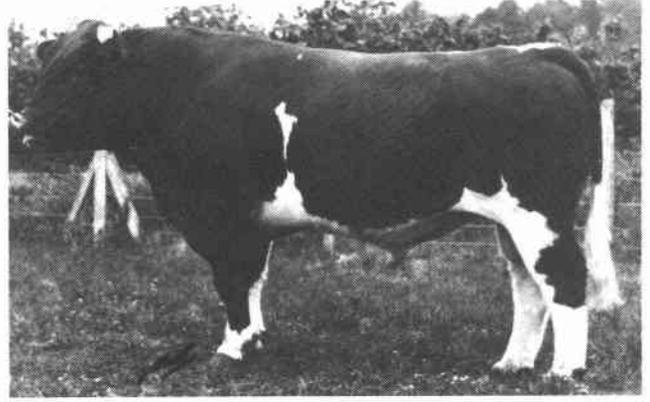
Limousin

The Limousin breed was developed in France and is noted for heavy muscling. They have yellowish brown hair and are generally horned, but some polled animals do occur.

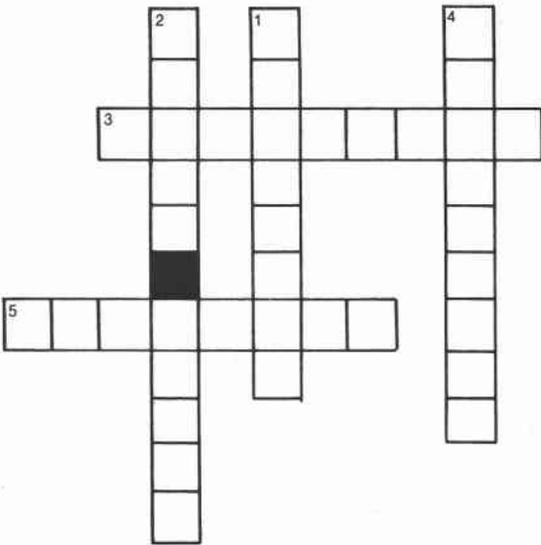




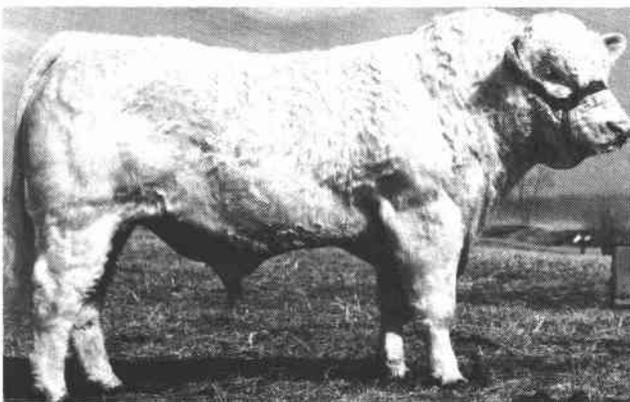
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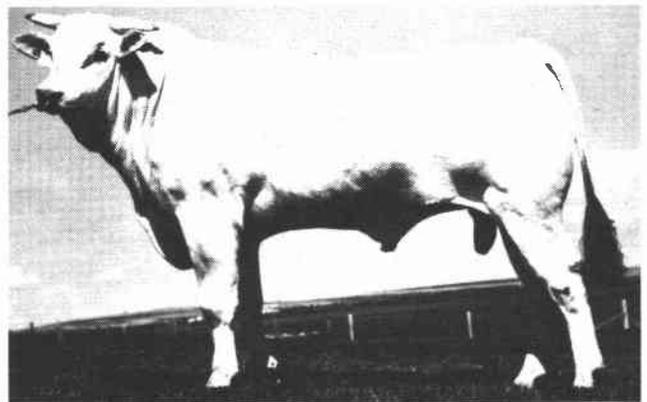
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Beef Cattle Breeds—American

Red Angus

The Red Angus breed was developed in the United States. The red color is inherited as a simple one-gene recessive trait in Angus cattle. Except for color, the animals are genetically similar to the Angus. Like the black parent, the Red Angus have a smooth-hair coat, are polled, and are generally alert and vigorous.

Beefmaster

The Beefmaster breed originated in the brush country of southern Texas in the 1930's. The breed is a cross between the Brahman, Hereford, and Shorthorn. Beefmasters come in many colors, from black to white to paints. However, most are dun, brown, or reddish-brown. They are large-framed, muscular, easily adapted to high-forage producing areas, and are quiet and easy going.

Brahman

The Brahman breed was developed in the Southern United States from the humped cattle of India (*Bos indicus*). These cattle have the ability to withstand famine, insect pests, diseases, and extremely hot and cold temperatures. Their color varies from very light grey or red to almost black. However, the majority of the breed is light to medium grey.

Brangus

The Brangus breed was developed in Louisiana in 1912 by crossing Brahman and Angus cattle. The Brangus is polled and solid black. Brangus are heat and insect tolerant like the Brahman and give high quality beef like the Angus.

Polled Hereford

Polled Herefords were developed by U. S. cattlemen who liked the Hereford breed but preferred polled cattle. They have red bodies and white faces, are easily handled, hardy, and have superior foraging ability like their parent breed, the Hereford.

Santa Gertrudis

The Santa Gertrudis is sometimes called the American Original breed because it was the first breed of beef cattle developed in the Western Hemisphere. The large cherry-red breed is a blend of Brahman and Shorthorn. The Santa Gertrudis has a high tolerance to heat, pests, and disease and is adaptable to a variety of climates.



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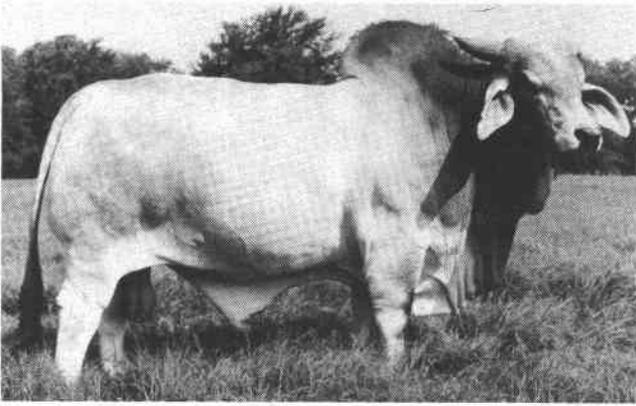
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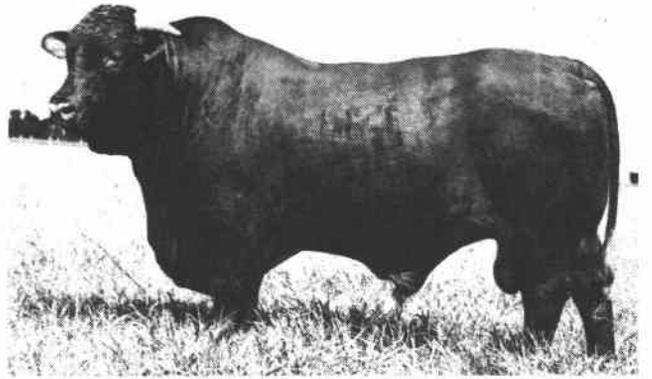


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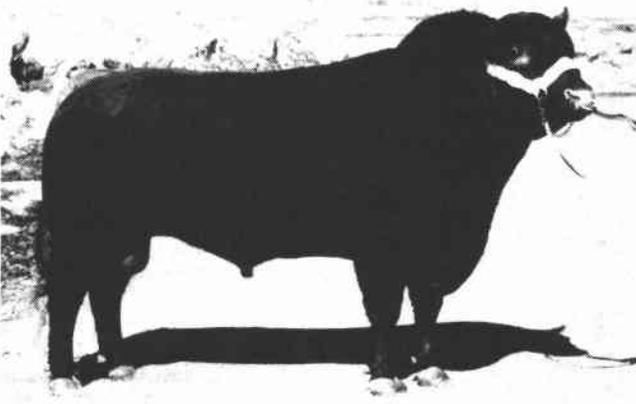
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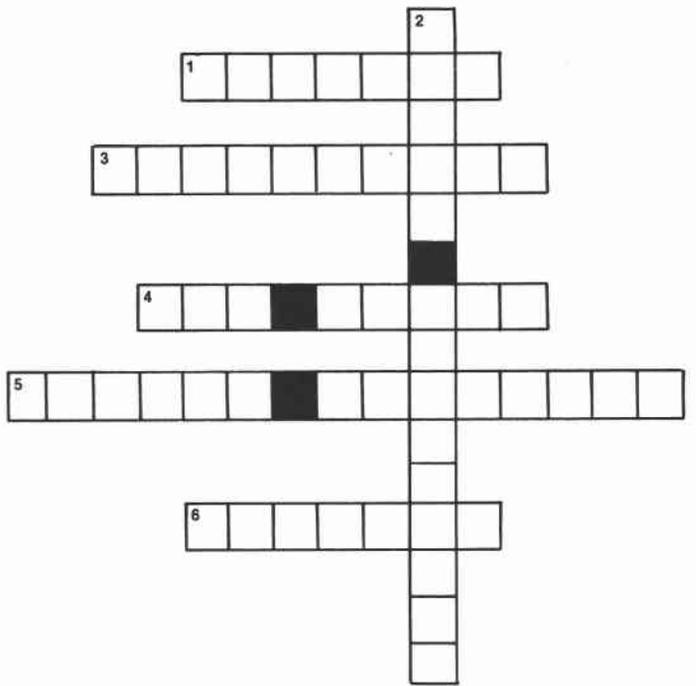
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Breeds of Sheep—English

The English breeds of sheep originated on the English downs (rolling foothills). They are raised primarily for meat, with wool production of secondary importance.

Dorset

The Dorset originated in southern England in the counties of Dorset and Somerset. They are of medium size. Rams weigh from 175 to 250 pounds and ewes weigh between 125 and 175 pounds. Dorsets have a longer breeding season than other breeds of sheep, which allows them to be used in accelerated lambing programs. The face, ears, and legs of the Dorset are white and practically free from wool. Nostrils, lips, and skin are pink and hoofs are white. Both rams and ewes are horned.

Polled Dorset (*not pictured*)

Polled Dorsets have been selected from the horned Dorsets. They are hornless, but have all of the other desirable qualities of horned Dorsets.

Hampshire

The Hampshire originated in England in the County of Hampshire. It is one of the largest of the medium wool breeds. Mature “Hamp” rams weigh from 225 to 300 pounds; ewes from 150 to 200 pounds. The ewes will shear about 8 pounds of medium grade wool each year. The ears, face, and legs are dark brown to black. Hampshires are hornless, but some rams have scurs.

Oxford

The Oxford was imported from England into the United States in 1846. It is selected for size and productivity. The Oxford is a medium-to-large sized sheep with a dark brown to gray face and wool on the

legs. The breed is prolific and heavy milking with good maternal instincts and lambing ability. It's very useful in farm flock production. The mature ram will weigh from 200 to 300 pounds; the ewe from 150 to 200 pounds. Oxford sheep produce a medium grade of wool which is suitable for spinning.

Shropshire

The Shropshire originated in Shropshire and Staffordshire counties, England. Mature rams weigh between 225 and 275 pounds; ewes from 160 to 190 pounds. The face, ears, and legs are deep brown. “Shrops” are vigorous, open-faced farm flock sheep. They are hornless, although rams frequently have small scurs.

Southdown

The Southdown was developed in extreme southeastern England more than 300 years ago. It is the smallest and blockiest of the “down” breeds. Mature rams weigh from 175 to 225 pounds; ewes from 125 to 160 pounds. The face, ears, and legs are deep brown with wool inclined to creep down over the face.

Suffolk

The Suffolk breed was developed in Suffolk County, England in the mid-1800's. They are slightly larger than the Hampshire and are similarly marked with black faces and legs. It's easy to tell the difference, however, because the Suffolk has no wool on its head or on its legs below the hocks. Grown rams will weigh from 250 to 325 pounds; ewes from 175 to 225 pounds. The Suffolk is popular with commercial sheep producers because of its size and growth rate. Suffolk rams are often mated with white-faced range ewes to produce high-quality market lambs.

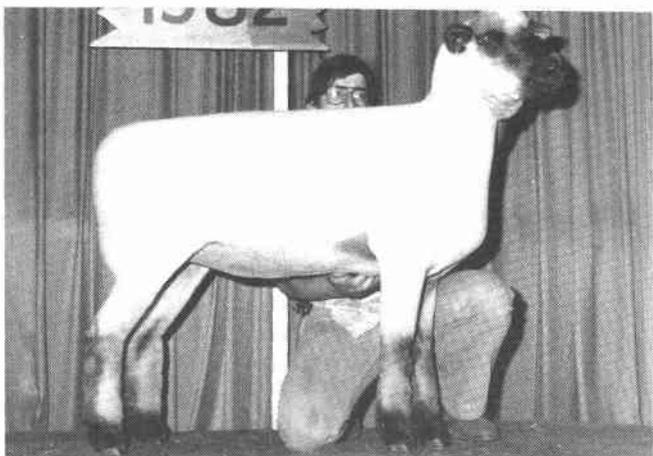


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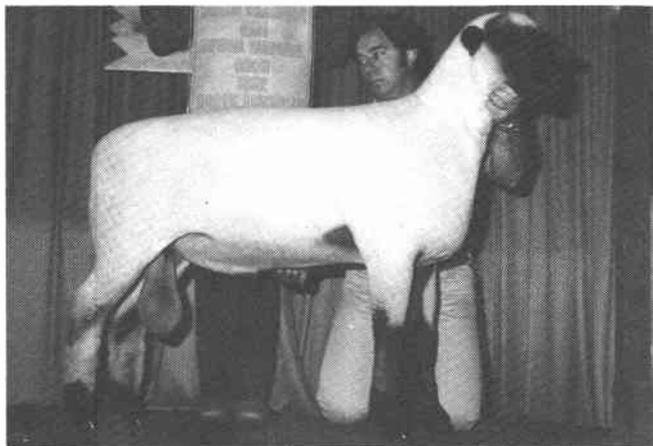




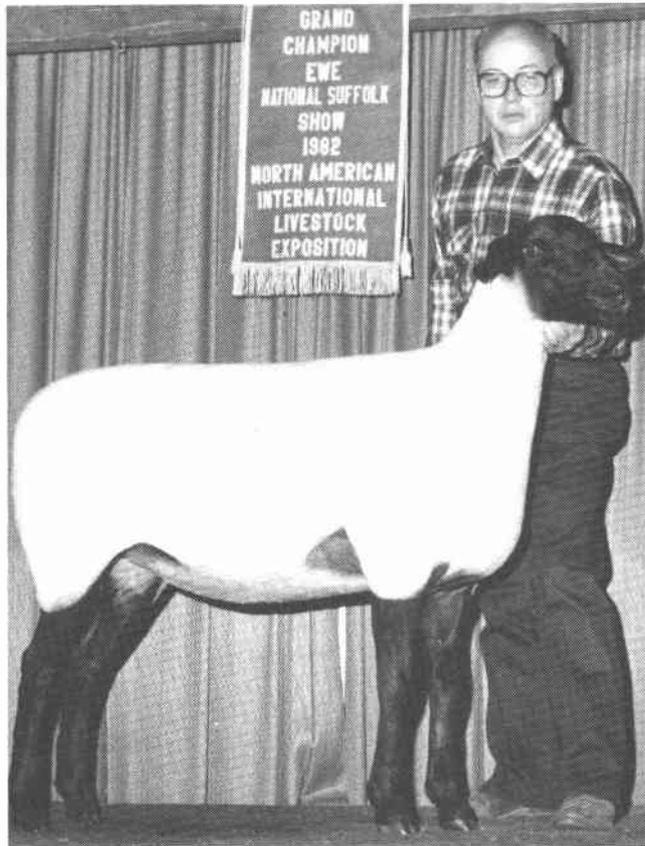
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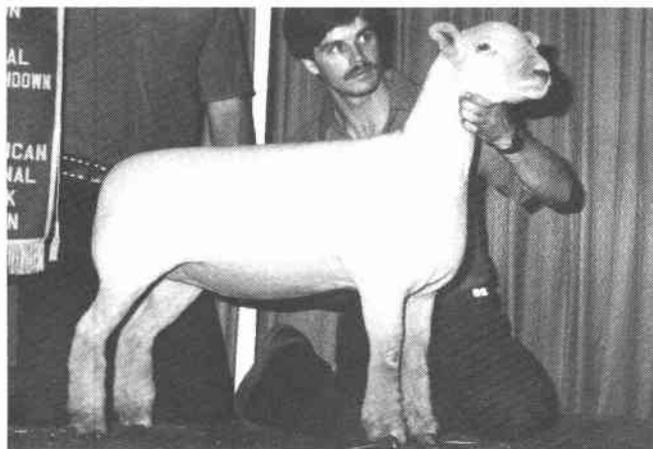
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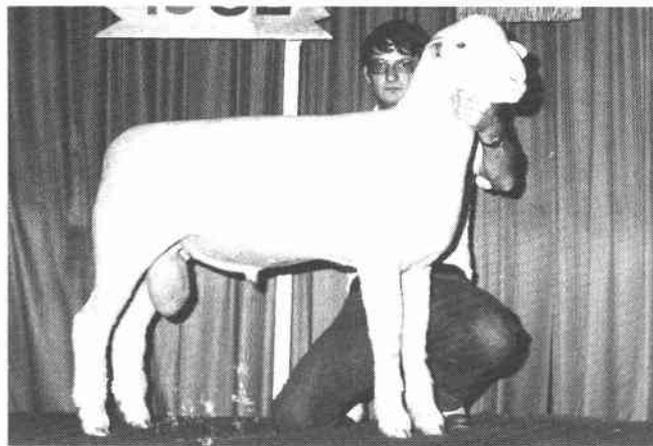
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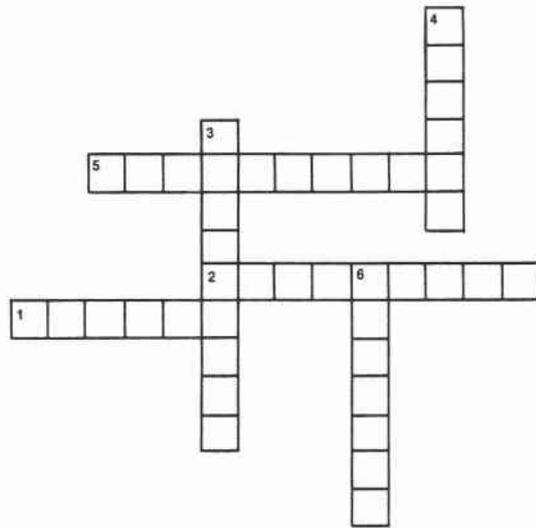
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Breeds of Sheep—Wool

Cheviot

This is a small breed also referred to as Border Cheviot. Rams weigh 160 to 200 pounds and ewes weigh 120 to 160 pounds. The face, ears, and legs of the Cheviot are free from wool and are covered with white hairs. The nostrils, lips, and feet are black. Both rams and ewes are hornless and are noted for their vigor.

Columbia

The Columbia is an American breed, developed in the early 1900's from a cross of Lincoln rams on Rambouillet ewes. The Columbia is larger than other crossbred breeds—the mature ram weighs from 225 to 275 pounds and ewes weigh from 125 to 190 pounds. The legs and face are covered with white hair. Both rams and ewes are polled. The Columbia is an open-faced breed with no tendency to wool blindness. The ewes will produce a yearly clip of 11 to 13 pounds of grease wool.

Corriedale

The Corriedale originated in New Zealand about 1880 and was developed as a dual-purpose breed which provided a good balance of mutton and wool. The face and ears are covered with white hair. The ears are frequently heavily woolled. The legs and top of the head have a heavy covering of wool. The ewe will shear 15 to 25 pounds of grease wool each year. The wool is noted for length, brightness, and a very distinct crimp. Corriedales should have “black points,” those being toes and nose. Rams will weigh 225 to 300 pounds and ewes from 150 to 200 pounds.

Montadale

This breed was developed in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1914 by crossing Cheviots and Columbias. Both sexes are polled. They have a clean, white face and erect ears with prominent eyes and alert mannerisms. The entire head is free of wool. The Montadale is an agile and active sheep. Rams will weigh 200 to 250 pounds and ewes around 150 pounds.

North Country Cheviot

The N.C. Cheviot is similar to the Border Cheviot in appearance, but is a larger and faster growing sheep. Mature North Country Cheviot rams will weigh up to 275 pounds. Both types of Cheviot are noted for lamb vigor. Newborn lambs are up off the ground very soon after birth. This is a distinct advantage if ewes are lambing in pasture and generally unattended.

Rambouillet (*ram boo lay'*)

This is a fine-wool breed developed in France and Germany during the 1700's. It is the largest and strongest bodied of the fine-wool breeds. It is white faced, with most of the face and legs covered with wool. It is inclined to be loose-skinned around the neck, causing the fleece to appear wrinkled. Most rams have large spiral horns. Ewes are polled.

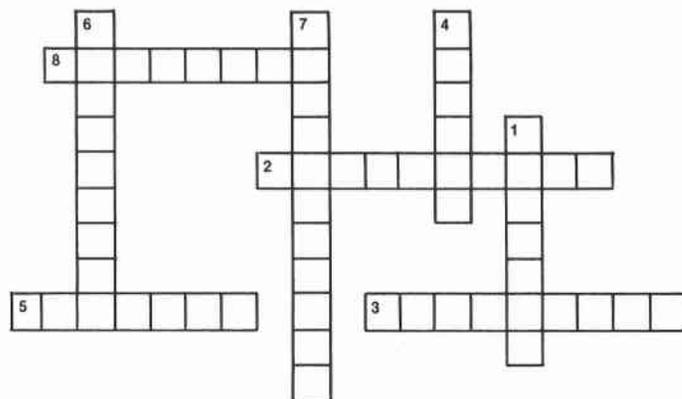
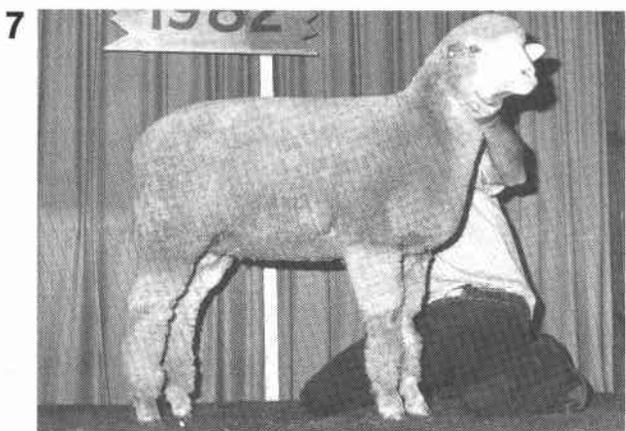
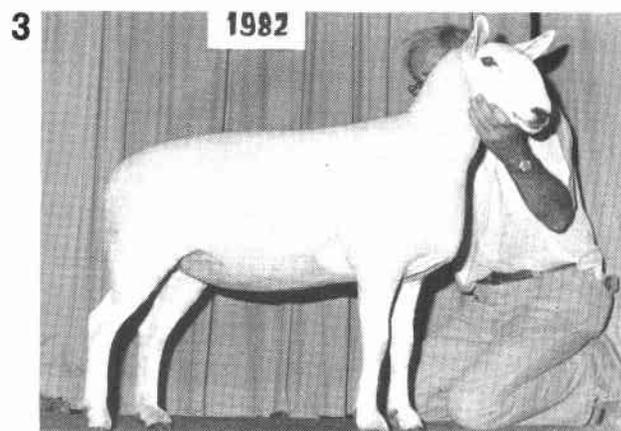
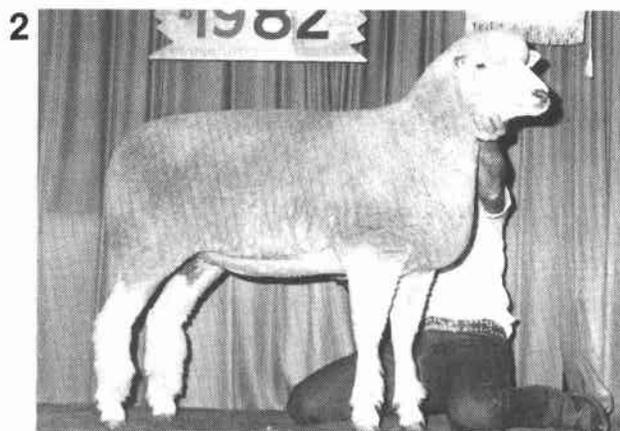
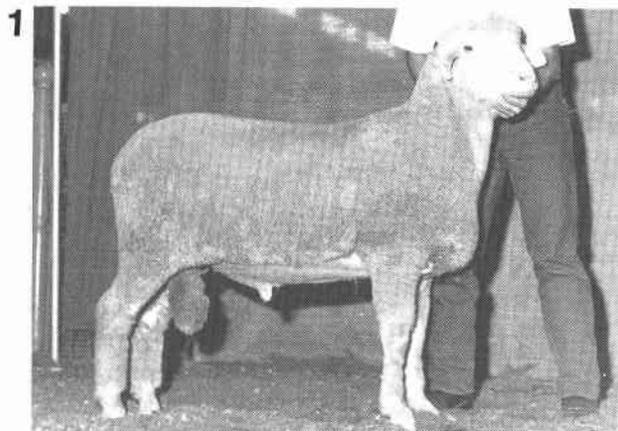
Romney

The Romney originated in Kent County, England, and was developed to withstand the wet soil conditions. They are of medium size. Rams will weigh from 200 to 270 pounds and ewes from 125 to 175 pounds. The face and legs are covered with white hair and the nose is usually black. Ewes produce from 12 to 16 pounds of grease wool with a length of up to 6 or 7 inches.

Targhee

The Targhee was developed at the U. S. Range Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, by mating Rambouillet rams with Corriedale and Lincoln-Rambouillet ewes. It is a white-faced, polled sheep of medium size. The rams will weigh about 200 pounds and the ewes about 130 pounds. They are relatively free of neck folds and are open-faced. A purebred ewe will shear about 11 pounds of grease wool with a staple length of about 3 inches.





Breeds of Swine

Berkshires

This breed comes from the Shire of Berks, England. It is distinguished from other breeds by its head. The face is dished, the snout short and inclined to pug. The ears are erect. In color it is black with white feet and usually has a splash of white on the face.

Chester Whites

This is an American breed, developed in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Swine breeders crossed imported White English hogs with smaller local hogs and called the results "Chester County Whites." The members of this breed are large and pure white and have ears that droop down over the eyes.

Duroc

This is another American breed. It came from a cross between red hogs bred in New York and red hogs bred in New Jersey. The result was called Duroc-Jersey. The Duroc part of the name came from a famous stallion living in New York at that time. Since then the name Jersey has been dropped and the breed is simply called "Duroc." Durocs are solid red, but they may range from dark to light shades.

Hampshire

England is the place of origin of this breed, which comes from County Hampshire. It is easily recognized by its white belt encircling a black body. The standard of this breed states that the width of the belt must not exceed two thirds of the body length. This white belt covers both forelegs. Hind feet and legs may be white, as long as the white does not extend above the bottom of the ham.

Poland China

This breed did not come from Poland or China, but from Butler and Warren counties, Ohio. The color is generally black. Many have white spots on certain areas of the body, usually the lower legs and feet are white.

The Spot

This breed was called Spotted Poland China for many years. It looks somewhat like the Poland China, but it has much more white on its body. It looks like a black hog with many white spots. Breed standards insist that at least 20 percent of the body of a Spot hog be white in color. It has had its new name only since 1961.

Yorkshire

These hogs came from England where two distinct types were produced—the "Large" and the "Middle Whites." Yorkshires used in the United States generally came from the "Large Whites." Members of this breed are long bodied, white hogs with relatively short snouts. The ears are erect. The hair or bristles are white; usually the body is white, but sometimes there may be some black pigmentation on the skin. This pigmentation is discouraged, but not condemned.

Landrace

This is one of the newer breeds in the United States. American Landrace are descendants of Danish Landrace hogs. The American Landrace is all white and very long in body. In color it resembles the Chester White and the Yorkshire, but it is longer bodied than the Chester and has a much longer snout than the Yorkshire. The Yorkshire has erect ears, while both Chester White and Landrace ears want to point forward and down. The Landrace has especially long, forward-pointing ears.



Dairy Goat Breeds

1. La Mancha

The La Mancha is a new breed of dairy goat. It has excellent dairy temperament and is an all-around sturdy animal that can withstand a great deal of hardship and still produce. The LaMancha face is straight. The ears are the distinctive breed characteristic. The two types of LaMancha ears are the "gopher ear" and the "elf ear." In does, one type of ear has no advantage over the other. Any color or combination of colors is acceptable with no preferences. The hair is short, fine, and glossy.

2. Alpine

The Alpine Dairy Goat is also referred to as the French Alpine. Registration papers for this dairy goat use both designations. The Alpine dairy goat is medium to large, alertly graceful, and the only breed with upright ears that offer all colors and color combinations, giving them distinction and individuality. These are hardy, adaptable animals that thrive in any climate. The hair is medium to short. The face is straight.

3. Saanen

The Saanen dairy goat originated in Switzerland. They are medium-to-large, with rugged bone and plenty of vigor. Does should be feminine, however, and not coarse. Saanens are white or light cream in color, with white preferred. The hair should be short and fine, although a fringe over the spine and thighs is often present. Ears should be erect and alertly carried, preferably pointing forward. The face should be straight or dishd.

4. Toggenburg

The Toggenburg is a Swiss breed. The breed is of medium size, sturdy, vigorous, and alert in appearance. The hair is short to medium in length, soft, fine and lying flat. Color is solid, varying from light fawn to dark chocolate with no preference for any shade. The ears are erect and carried forward. Facial lines may be dishd or straight.

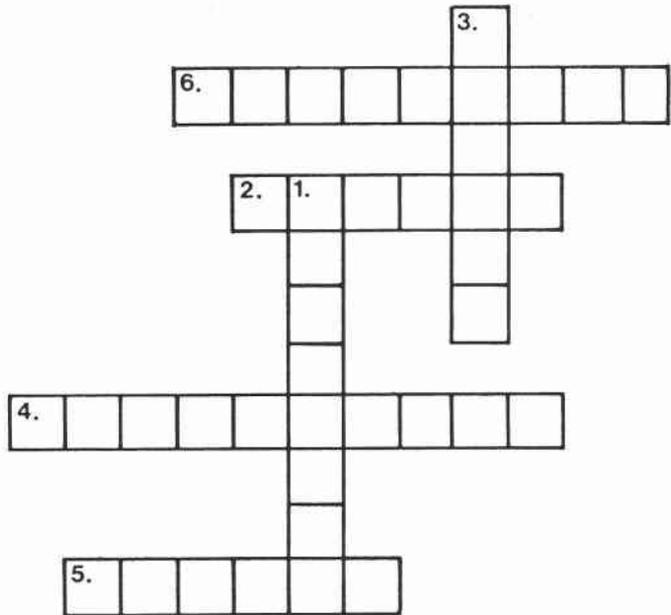
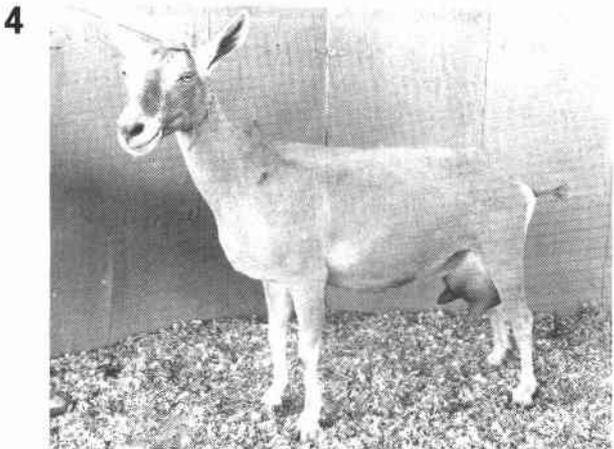
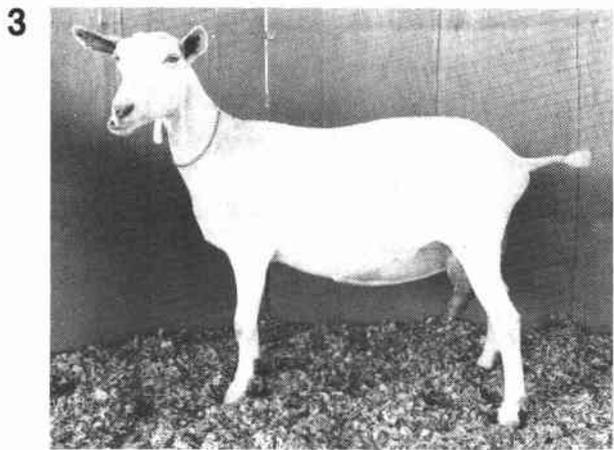
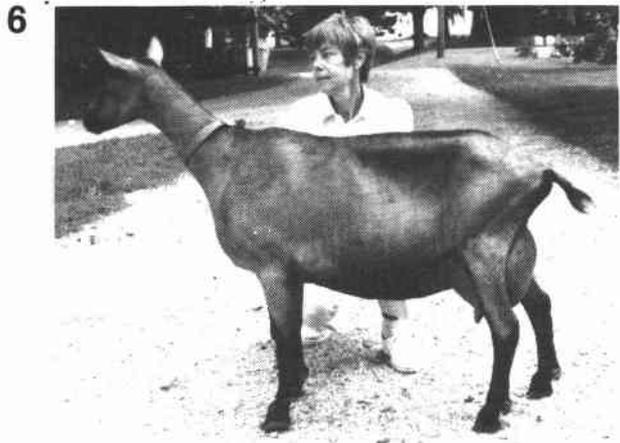
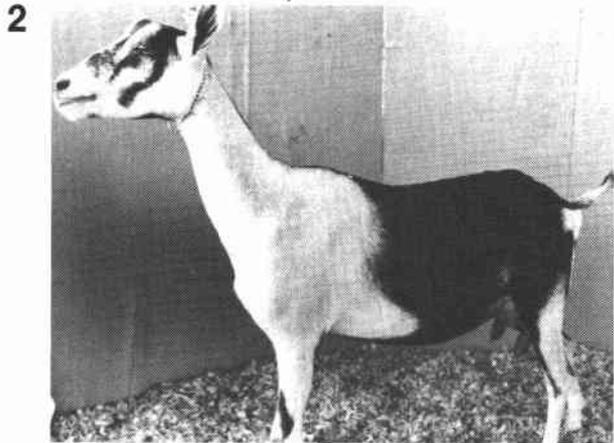
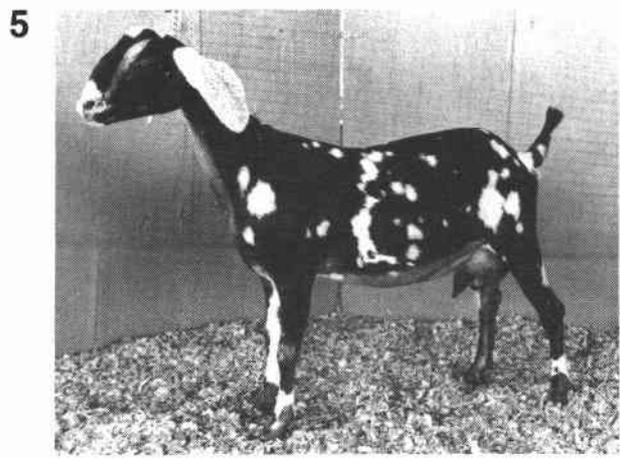
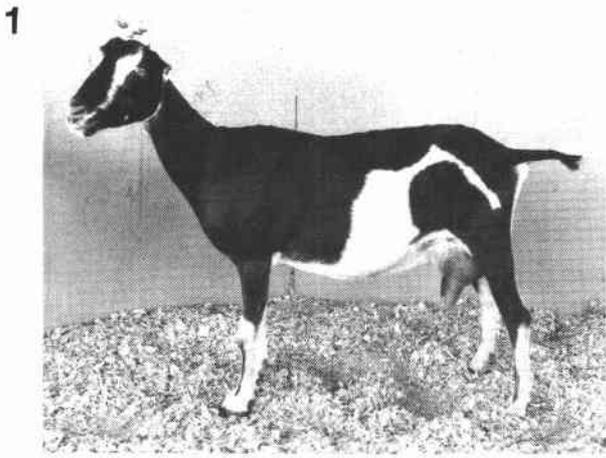
5. Nubian

The Nubian is a relatively large, proud, and graceful dairy goat of Oriental origin. It's known for high quality, high butterfat milk production. The head is the distinctive breed characteristic. The facial profile between the eyes and the muzzle should be convex. The ears are long, wide, and pendulous. The hair is short, fine, and glossy. Any color or colors, solid or patterned, are acceptable.

6. Oberhasli

The Oberhasli is a Swiss dairy goat of medium size, vigorous and alert in appearance. Their color is bay—ranging from light to deep red. Does may be black but bay is preferred. Markings should include: two black stripes down the face from above each eye to a black muzzle; forehead nearly all black; black stripes from the base of each ear coming to a point just back of the poll and continuing along the neck and back as a dorsal stripe to the tail; a black belly and udder; black legs below the knees and hocks; and ears black inside and bay outside. The face is straight.





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