

2022
Licking County
4-H / FFA / Hartford Fair
Quality Assurance Materials



DAIRY / DAIRY FEEDER
Project Packet

A colorful illustration of a farm scene. In the background, there are rolling green hills, a blue sky with white clouds and birds, and a farm building with a red roof. In the foreground, various farm animals are depicted: two white sheep on the left, a brown cow, a white goat, a pink pig, a white duck, a white rabbit, a brown chicken, and a yellow chicken. A wooden fence runs across the middle ground.

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.

2022 Focus

2022 Hartford Independent Fair

Junior Fair Livestock / Animal Requirement Summary

(Last Revision 02.21.2022)

	Exhibit Limit	Possession	Pre-Fair Weigh-In/Tagging	Licking County Quality Assurance (Must attend one session) JUNE 1 st Deadline	Clinics	Entry Deadline	Animal Requirements	Health Requirements
Market Steer & Market Heifer	Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105) May only draw 1 animal from pool to exhibit. Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105)	December 11, 2021 Weigh-In	Must be weighed, tattooed, and tagged on Saturday, December 11, 2021 (8 - 11 a.m.) Grubb Arena, Fairgrounds) Fee: \$5 / RFID Tag (if needed)	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 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 weigh-in.
Steer Pool		Steer Pool Selection Date (November)	Completed during selection of steers.	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.	Attend regularly scheduled Steer Pool meetings	Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.		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 weigh-in.
Beef Feeder Calf	Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105)	June 1 st	N/A	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	Calves must weigh between 300 lbs. and 700 lbs. to show for champion (steers and heifers only)	No health papers required. However, you must follow state guidelines.
Breeding Beef	Maximum of 6 entries for Beef Division (Dept. 102/103/104/105)	90 days preceding the fair	N/A	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 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 4 (9 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.) Grubb Arena, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: \$10 / animal **Must be dehorned / castrated prior to June 4 in order to be tagged**	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	100% Holstein or Brown Swiss. Calf must be dehorned, and castrated PRIOR to weigh-in. Must weigh 400-450 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 weigh-in.
Dairy Cattle	No limit as to the number of dairy entries	90 days preceding the fair	N/A	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 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	90 days preceding the fair	Market Hog ID papers must be submitted to the Hartford Fair Office by no later than 5:00 p.m. on May 15 (may be postmarked May 15)	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	Min. of 200lbs. to sell / 220-290 lbs. to show for Champion. Any breed / cross. Gilts and barrows allowed. Clipping discouraged--hair must meet ODA Rev. Code. Terminal Show.	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 weigh-in.
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 7 (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.	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	No rams allowed. MUST be sick shorn one week or less prior to the fair. All lambs must weigh min. of 95 lbs. (except Southdown and Cheviots 85 lbs.)	Must have USDA approved Scrapies tag. 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 weigh-in.
Market Lamb Pool	May select / exhibit up to two lambs. (Counts toward max of 5 that can be shown in Dept 108 Market Lamb)	Lamb Pool Selection will take place April 24. Pre-registration required.	Completed during selection of lambs. NOTE: Lamb Pool application deadline is April 3.	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.		Must have USDA approved Scrapies tag. 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 weigh-in.
Breeding Sheep	May exhibit up to 5 entries in Junior Fair.	90 days preceding the fair	N/A	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	May show ewes or rams. (Not a sale animal)	Must have USDA approved Scrapies tag in all breeding stock. 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 1 st Deadline	Clinics	Entries	Animal Requirements	Health Requirements
Market Goats	May exhibit up to 2 animals.	May 21 st	Tagging on May 21 (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.	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.	Goats R Us 4-H Club will host workshops on June 23 and July 14 at the Hartford Fairgrounds that are open to any youth. Contact Laney McLaughlin # 740.927.4790	Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	Minimum of 45 lbs. to sell. MUST be sick/show 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. Must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. and U.P. feeding forms will be completed online prior to weigh-in.
Breeding Goats	May exhibit up to 6 animals (any market goat entries count toward this total of six entries within the goat department)	90 days preceding the fair	N/A	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.	Goats R Us 4-H Club will host workshops on June 23 and July 14 at the Hartford Fairgrounds that are open to any youth. Contact Laney McLaughlin # 740.927.4790	Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 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. Must follow state guidelines. D.U.N.F. and U.P. feeding forms will be completed online prior to weigh-in.
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 9 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: \$1 / animal	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.	Rabbit & Poultry Fun Show will be held at a date to be announced. Show & Showmanship classes will be offered...	Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	Single fryer / pen of three rabbits min 3 X lbs. / max 5 X lbs. 69 days old each at show	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 weigh-in.
Breeding Rabbits	Max of 2 per Lot, which counts toward max of 6 entries for Market and Breeding Rabbits.	90 days preceding the fair	Sr. Rabbits - May 7 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Jr Rabbits - July 9 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: \$1 / animal	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.	Rabbit & Poultry Fun Show will be held at a date to be announced. Show & Showmanship classes will be offered...	Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 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 purchased through Hartford Fair Poultry Pool.	Turkeys are banded May 7 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds All other Meat Poultry - Wing Banding July 9 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: \$1 / entry	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.	Rabbit & Poultry Fun Show will be held at a date to be announced. Show & Showmanship classes will be offered...	Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 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. and U.P. feeding forms will be completed online prior to weigh-in.
Breeding Poultry	Max of 2 per Lot, which counts toward max of 6 entries for Market Poultry.	90 days preceding the fair	Wing Banding May 7 (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) Beef Barn, Hartford Fairgrounds Fee: \$1 / entry	Training offered ONLINE on April 5 th , 16 th , 20 th , 28 th , and May 4 th , 14 th and 19 th . Pre-Registration Required.	Rabbit & Poultry Fun Show will be held at a date to be announced. Show & Showmanship classes will be offered...	Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	(Not a sale animal)	Be prepared to show NPIP health papers. All turkeys must be Polorum 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 2022.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 late entry deadline.	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.	90 days preceding the fair	N/A	No Quality Assurance Program required for this species in 2022.		Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 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 28 to LCA-HH&PC Knox & Delaware exhibitors submit by May 1 to Hartford Fair Office	N/A	Training for all 1 st Year Horse Project Members will be offered ONLINE May 17 th and 26 th . Pre-Registration Required.	Licking County Pony measurements made by appointment prior to April 10. Contact Nancy Arledge (#614.989.5717). An educational clinic will be held May 7, sponsored by the Licking County 4-H Horse & Pony Council.	Saturday, June 18 - 5:00 p.m. Member will receive entry notification. Changes must be made prior to July 22 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), Rhinoflu, 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.

2022 HARTFORD SENIOR FAIR BOARD

POINTS OF IMPORTANCE

VARIOUS ANIMAL UPDATES AND REMINDERS...

— BEEF.

- Additional classes will be offered within the All Other Breeds (AOB) division, separating entries by high and low percentage designations.
- Market Steer / Heifer weigh-in will take place on Saturday, immediately following Steer Pool weigh-in.

— DAIRY FEEDERS.

- Dairy Feeder calves may be only of 100% Holstein or Brown Swiss breeding.

— GOATS.

- All goats must have approved Scrapies identification!
- Dairy and Pygmy shows will be held Tuesday, August 9th at 9:00 a.m. in east end of Grubb Arena.
- Only goats entered in Junior Fair classes may stay on the grounds.
- Market Goat show will include special awards for Bred and Owned entries, increase to ten classes, and the Open Dairy show will have additional lots added.
- An Open Pygmy Goat show will take place on Thursday evening in B. Carr Arena.

— HORSE.

- Horse Department schedule will likely have changes... Please watch website and email for updated schedule and rules.
- No Open Draft Show will be held in 2022.
- A Groom & Clean Contest will be offered on Sunday in the Horse Complex.

— MARKET LAMBS.

- All market lambs which are ewes, as well as ewes and wethers that are coming from out-of-state, must have USDA approved Scrapies tag identification.
- Licking County Sheep Improvement Association will sponsor a Carcass Contest for Market Lamb exhibitors. Entry can be made at time of weigh-in for \$5.00 fee. Ultrasound will determine placing. Cash prizes will be awarded.
- Market Lambs not selling through Market Lamb Sale on Saturday are released immediately following the show. If being taken home, they must be off the grounds by 10:00 a.m. on Thursday. A packer truck will be available to sell extra lambs (day/time TBA). NOTE: All breeding sheep must stay until Saturday.

— BREEDING SHEEP.

- Breeding sheep exhibitors must have USDA approved Scrapies tags in all ewes, rams, and wethers over 18 months (there are no breeding classes for wethers).
- Wool classes will be offered in 2022!

— **MARKET HOGS.**

- Hog Identification Forms are required of all junior fair hogs. Forms must be submitted to the Hartford Fair Office by May 15th. Up to four (4) hogs may be identified.
- Ractopamine is no longer forbidden, as it is also permitted during the 2022 Ohio State Fair.
- Hog showmanship sign-up will take place on Saturday and Sunday, with class assignments being posted early Monday morning.
- 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 end of the day on Friday.
- Market Hogs must weigh 200 lbs. to show and must be 220-290 to show for championship awards. (maximum weight had been 280 in the past) Market Hog weigh-in will begin at 9:00 a.m. on Sunday morning during the fair (rather than 10:00 a.m.)

— **RABBITS & POULTRY.**

- Egg Layer Turkey classes have been moved to the Fancy seton of the department. Be attentive when making entries.
- All meat poultry and meat rabbits must weigh-in prior to having sale photo taken during the fair.

— **GENERAL JUNIOR FAIR LIVESTOCK.**

- All market animal exhibitors must complete their Drug Use Notification Form (DUNF) online by 11:59 p.m. on Friday, August 5th. Meat Poultry and Market Hogs will complete their forms after they have arrived to the fairgrounds and either weigh-in (Poultry) or receive official tags (Hogs).
- Junior fair animals are not permitted to show in both market and breeding shows. Animals must be designated to a single project.
- All exhibitors are reminded that they are expected to clean stall / bedding areas both during the fair, and then at the conclusion of the fair prior to removing their animals from the grounds.
- Voucher system is changing in 2022! Vouchers will NOT be handed out to exhibitors during shows and events. Rather, participation and placing will be logged electronically during events, and the exhibitor can then visit the bank the following day to show their ID and claim premiums. (Exception: dog and horse premiums will be paid at the time of judging)

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.
- Regulations are in place for pop-up tents placed in designated areas near and around barns during the fair:
 - They can't be put up prior to NOON on Friday, August 5th.
 - Goat exhibitors will only be permitted to have tents on show days (Sunday, Monday and Friday). This will hopefully help with an air flow issue on the south side of the goat barn.

LIVESTOCK SALES.

- 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.

TRAFFIC AND PARKING.

- Updated traffic patterns for livestock to unload on Saturday, August 6th will be announced closer to the fair. Be watching the Hartford Website for updates!
- Two areas of preferred / paid parking are available. First, east of the hog barn will be a preferred parking area for cars / trucks (no trailers) at a cost of \$20 per permit. The second area, to the east of the Sheep and Goat barns will be preferred parking for trailers at a cost of \$30 per pass. Trailers remaining on the grounds will be placed in a specific parking area that does not interfere with visitor parking needs.
- Exhibitor vehicles coming on to the grounds in the morning to deliver feed and hay may only do so prior to 10:00 a.m. Those vehicles must return to a parking lot prior to 10 a.m.
- Camper arrival... Campers are permitted to enter through Gate D beginning at noon on Tuesday - No campers are permitted to park alongside road prior to that time (SAFETY ISSUES). Campers will then be lined up in the North Parking Lot and be permitted to enter the campground on Wednesday morning beginning at 8:00 a.m.
 - There are also additional regulations in place for 2022 regarding cars parked in the campground. Those camping at the fair are strongly encouraged to view those rules in their camper packet!

...AND OTHER ITEMS.

- Fair Book will be available only in electronic format, via website.
- Alcoholic beverages will be available for sale on the fairgrounds throughout the fair. Beverages will be sold in the general area of the grandstands, with those beverages not being permitted beyond the Race Horse Barns (to the East), and the Gazebo (to the West). No alcoholic beverages can be taken into the area of junior fair programming.
- Entries are due by 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, June 18th. Verification forms should be mailed by no later than July 7th, with late entries being accepted until July 22nd. Should you not receive your verification or be out of town during the time that it should arrive, please contact the Fair Office to verify your entry information.
- Daily admission will be \$8, with season passes being sold for \$45 at the Fair Office.
- Be sure to stay up to date through the Hartford Fair website and Facebook pages.
- Photo IDs... Schedule of when photos will be taken for exhibitors / advisors' IDs will be posted to the Hartford Fair website and shared on social media. Please be attentive and have photos taken in a timely manner, if a photo needs to be taken.
 - All exhibitors last name N-Z, and any exhibitor who did not have a junior fair ID in 2021 will need to have a photo taken (including all new members).
 - All 4-H and FFA Advisors are asked to have a new photo taken in 2022.

Updated 02.23.2022



2022 Hartford Fair Entry and Picture ID Information

Hartford Fair 14028
Fairgrounds Rd
Croton, OH 43013 Email:
beth@hartfordfair.com
Phone: 740-893-4881

Entries:

Entry Deadline is 5 PM, June 18th. All entry forms will be available online. These forms can be completed online, saved as a PDF file, and printed. You will need to print the completed form in order to add signatures. Entry changes may be made until July 22nd. No changes will be allowed after this date. Any new entry or additional entries received after 5 PM, June 18th and before July 22nd will be charged a late fee. No entry or change will be permitted after July 22nd. You should be able to find department and entry information on our website, www.hartfordfair.com by the end of April.

We can't stress enough to please get your entries in as early as possible! If you wait until deadline, you may be paying a late fee. Any incomplete entry, such as incorrect form, project, or missing signatures will not be processed until corrected. Be sure to pay attention to the type of form you are using and the entry limitations. Only Market Entries should be on the Market form and all other livestock would use the Non-Market form. All still projects displayed in the 4-H Center or FFA building will use the Individual Still Project form.

We strongly encourage club advisors to turn in all members' entries together whenever possible. Advisors will need to schedule an appointment during office hours. If necessary, some evenings and weekends will be available. Please email beth@hartfordfair.com to schedule your club's appointment.

If it is not possible for an advisor to submit an entry, the exhibitor may do one of the following:

- Mail an entry and payment to the fair office – Hartford Fair Entries, 14028 Fairgrounds Rd, Croton, OH 43013. Must be postmarked no later than 5 PM, June 18, 2022.
- E-mail your completed entry form(s) to beth@hartfordfair.com. Once emailed you will then need to call Beth @ 740-893-4881 to pay your entry fee by credit card. Payment must be made before entry will be processed.
- If neither of these are possible, you can email browley@hartfordfair.com or call Beth @740-893-4881 to make arrangements to drop off at the fair office so they can be checked.

ID Badge Pictures:

All ID Pictures will be taken at the Hartford Fair Babcock Building between April 1st and May 31st. Check the Hartford Fair website www.hartfordfair.com for dates and times available.

Exhibitor Picture ID's:

- Who needs to have a picture taken this year? All exhibitors with a last name beginning with **N thru Z**. Those with last name beginning with A thru M and did not have an exhibit last year will also need a picture ID.
- Who does not need a new picture taken this year? If your last name begins with A thru M **and** you received a 2021 ID Photo Badge. A new badge will be issued with the last photo on file.

Advisor Picture ID's:

- All advisors will need to have a picture taken for 2022.

NOTE: If you are unsure, please email beth@hartfordfair.com and we will tell you if you need a new picture.

Licking County 4-H Dairy Cattle & Dairy Feeder Calf Livestock Quality Assurance Program March 5, 2022

GPP #7: Practice good environmental stewardship.

We have only one earth to live on and we need to take steps to preserve it for future generations. Also, we need to be attuned to the needs of the environment and the concerns of our neighbors. Three areas of concern are air quality, water quality, and soil quality and protection.

AIR QUALITY

1. Direct particulate pollution: These include dust from crop production, feed mixing, truck and machinery traffic, and wind erosion. Dust may be from soil particles, chemicals, exhaust fumes, or smoke among other things. Breathing these fumes or dusts damage the lungs and make breathing difficult and can even cause respiratory failure and death. Lastly neighbors don't want dust all over their possessions.
2. Odor: Odors are offensive to many non-farm neighbors. No one likes to smell something offensive every time they go outside. Landscaping can help as can planning new construction away from houses, businesses, schools, and churches. Hosting get-togethers for neighbors can help as can asking them to let you know if they are planning a large outdoor event {like a wedding, reunion, or party}. Then you can attempt to plan around their needs or at least explain if it is impossible.
3. Greenhouse Gases These are a necessary part of agriculture and farmers should educate themselves in ways to reduce them. Some ways are cleaner fuels, proper fertilization, proper animal nutrition and containment, and efficient manure management. Greenhouse gases are partially responsible for global warming. Other pollution is another component. Some pollutants come from fossil fuel uses.

WATER QUALITY

Good clean water is necessary for life. No one can make more water, so we need to take care of what we have. We can do this by keeping it clean and free of pollutants. Runoff caused by careless and or inaccurate fertilizer or manure applications can and do end up in the waterways through surface runoff and plant nutrients leaching into tile lines and ground water.

Manure management A plan must be in place to keep manure out of waterways. Manure should not be applied when conditions are conducive to excessive run off. Buffer zones are needed along waterways to contain and use any runoff that does occur. Buffer zones are comprised of grasses chosen to catch the runoff and use the nutrients it contains. Livestock should not be allowed to gather in mass in waterways.

Nutrient management plan: Producers need to know the nutrient content of the manure spread on their fields to apply the amount needed by the crop. One livestock means more land is needed for manure disposal. Runoff from concrete feedlots must be contained. Rainwater falling on these lots must not be allowed to get into field tiles. Milk house waste must be kept separate from manure storage and must be kept out of the water system. For a responsible plan for water quality to be implemented, there must be a Nutrient Management Plan, a Waste Management Plan and a milk house maintenance and operation checklist. These must be included in the S. O. P. and all employees trained.

SOIL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

- Soil must be healthy to be productive. It takes hundreds of years for an inch of topsoil to be made. Only the topsoil supports productive plant growth.
- We must protect the soil from wind and water erosion as well as chemical contamination. Keeping soil covered with plant life, whether living or residue holds the soil in place. It also helps keep moisture in the soil.
- Soil left bare is also subject to wind erosion, as was experienced in the great dust bowl of the 1930's. Drought can also cause dust bowl conditions. Drought can also lead to wildfires that can leave slopes bare and subject to mudslide. Cover crops protect the soil over the winter and in times of drought. Waterways should have grass and deep-rooted plants, such as legumes, planted along the banks to minimize erosion during floods.
- We have the power to make decisions that will affect the future of our earth. It is our duty to educate ourselves to make the wisest decisions for the future of our world. This is environmental stewardship and it's in our hands to make the right choices!

GGP #8: Maintain proper workplace safety

We all realize that working on a farm and with livestock can be dangerous and even deadly! I am sure each of you know someone who was killed or severely injured in a farm accident, it may even have been a family member. Some were youths and some were adults. Many accidents could have been prevented if everyone was trained in farm safety procedures and heeded that training and by attempting only age-appropriate assignments, Safe and healthy people are essential for a profitable farming business.

Dairy farming is a hazardous occupation. Cows can be dangerous! Equipment can be deadly! People make mistakes. In order to reduce the danger, the following must be done:

1. Find the hazards in consultation with family and employees.
2. Assess the risks and prioritize what poses the most danger.
3. Fix the hazards. Fixing may include training all people involved in some instances. Other hazards may require repair or remodeling.

Good housekeeping eliminates many hazards. Some areas to assess include livestock handling, design of livestock areas, confined areas, effluent storage, chemical exposure, traffic patterns, and equipment maintenance.

Design or retrofit facilities to minimize exposure to, and accidents caused by slips and falls, exposures to chemical and hot water burns. Have man passes to allow handlers to escape dangerous livestock. Make alleyways the correct width to prevent animals from turning around and crushing people. If at all possible, make people lanes outside the cow lanes.

Train workers in proper ways to handle livestock. Make sure you work slowly and quietly. Do not hit the animals. If you or the animals become agitated back off and regroup. Prior to working animals look over the route to remove hazards and escape routes. Familiarize yourself with animal flight zones. Learn to think like a cow and watch how more experienced handlers work. Especially remember bulls, cows in heat, and mothers

with babies can be unpredictable and dangerous. Do not go in a pen with them without adult supervision. NEVER get between a cow and her calf.

Provide safe places for children to play away from livestock and equipment. Train employees to be vigilant in watching for people and animals when driving equipment. Keep chemicals away from children and untrained employees. If possible, keep their storage area locked. Post appropriate warning signs in hazardous areas. There are federal laws dictating age limits for hazardous jobs on the farm. These laws should be posted and reviewed with all employees.

If bulls are present, keep them confined to minimize human interaction. Provide escape routes that do not include climbing over fences. Mothers of newborns are very unpredictable. If possible, remove the mother before touching the calf. Allow only trained adults to go in with a bull or a mother with a newborn or any agitated or aggressive animal.

If a person falls in a manure pit, lagoon, or even a milk tank, that person can drown before being rescued. Fumes from manure pits are notoriously deadly. Grain bins are a danger zone. Augers and belts can entangle clothes and limbs literally ripping them from the body. NEVER go in a grain bin without a safety harness and a spotter within sight on the outside. Only adults with proper training and equipment should ever enter a grain bin. Silos may contain deadly poisonous gases. Silo unloaders must have power locked off before entering a silo. Even bunker silage storage can be dangerous. There may be deadly mold present, or the feeding face may collapse on you.

The following are other areas of safety concern:

- ZONOSIS: Several diseases can be transferred from animals to people. Examples include ringworm, salmonella, leptospirosis, e- coli and parasites such as mites, coccidian, and cryptosporidium. Train employees in personal protection procedures and use them yourself.
- NOISE Loss of hearing is caused by exposure to loud repetitive noises, provide ear protection and properly maintain equipment.
- EXTREME TEMPERATURE: In summer people can suffer heat exhaustion or heat stroke. Provide breaks with plentiful water and shade. Watch for symptoms such as lethargy, slurred speech, or loss of coordination. Professional assistance may be needed. Quickly get the victim into a cool area. Winter's danger includes frost bite and hypothermia. Provide proper footwear and gloves. Have heated areas to warm up. Quick medical intervention is needed for both these conditions.
- SLIPS AND TRIPS: Everyone should wear anti slip foot ware and use slip proof mats. Good housekeeping daily removes many hazards. Keep hoses and electrical cords secured.
- CHILDREN: Don't leave children by themselves. Design childproof storage for chemicals. Supervise! Supervise! Supervise! Match the task to the maturity of the child. Remove or lock ladder access to silos and grain bins. Have a safe fenced area for young children.
- MANUAL HANDLING (lifting and carrying): Assess if there is a safer way. Learn proper lifting technique. Use mechanical means if safe and feasible.
- ELECTRICITY: Electricity and water do not mix! Keep cords out of water and use waterproof switches. Do not touch electrical equipment while standing in water. Provide emergency stop buttons when

possible. Keep wiring out of reach of livestock. Watch out for overhead and buried wires. Promptly replace any damaged wiring. Keep combustibles away from electric and lightbulbs.

- HEIGHTS: Keep ladders in good repair and use care in their placement. When possible, use enclosed ladders. Use enclosed bucket lifts when feasible. When working on roofs use a safety harness.
- TRAFFIC AND MACHINERY: Both can cause bodily and property damage by run overs. Watch for obstructions and living things. Be especially careful around blind spots. Always operate at safe speeds. Properly maintain all shields and guards. Train all to spot safety issues and correct or report.

ALWAYS REMEMBER MURPHY'S LAW: Whatever can go wrong, will go wrong. Be prepared!

The following must be provided by livestock producers:

- Training for employees and family
- Written safety and policy handbook including procedure
- Safety signs
- A stocked first aid kit
- Breathing protection
- Emergency eyewash and shower
- Gloves and protective clothing
- Protection for children and pets
- Emergency contact information including names and phone numbers prominently displayed
- Written material must be in native language of the reader

What should you do if despite everything an accident happens? DON'T PANIC! Follow your plan of action. Record all incidents and injuries promptly. Include accounts from all present. WHENEVER POSSIBLE DO NOT WORK ALONE.

GPP #9: Provide proper animal care to improve animal well-being.

We are responsible for meeting three basic needs of all animals – water, food, and shelter. We are responsible for controlling handling practices, stress and ventilation.

Water

- Provide fresh, clean water daily – beginning at birth.
- Providing water once daily is not enough.
- Clean water containers and buckets regularly.
- Know how much water your animal requires for good health.

Dairy Cattle... (1 – 1.5 gal/100 lbs. of body weight)	
Calves	6-10 gallons per day
Heifers	10-15 gallons per day
Dry Cows	20-30 gallons per day
Milking Cows	35-45 gallons per day
- Remember that hot weather, exercise, type of feed consumed, and lactation can increase water consumption.

Food

- Know nutrient needs and feed appropriately
- Feed proper amounts of feed throughout the animals' lifetime.
- Do not withhold or restrict feed to maintain or lose weight for a show.
- Feeding high protein feeds will provide more frame growth.
- High energy feeds with low protein will lead to greater fat deposit.
- Exercise builds muscle.
- Low quality hay provides fiber and adds "belly".

Shelter

- Provides protection from weather extremes.
- Provides space to eat, drink, and move comfortably.
- More space is needed as animals grow.
- Note: Refer to Dairy Resource Book (chapter 8) or Beef Resource Book (Chapter 3)

Temperature and Ventilation

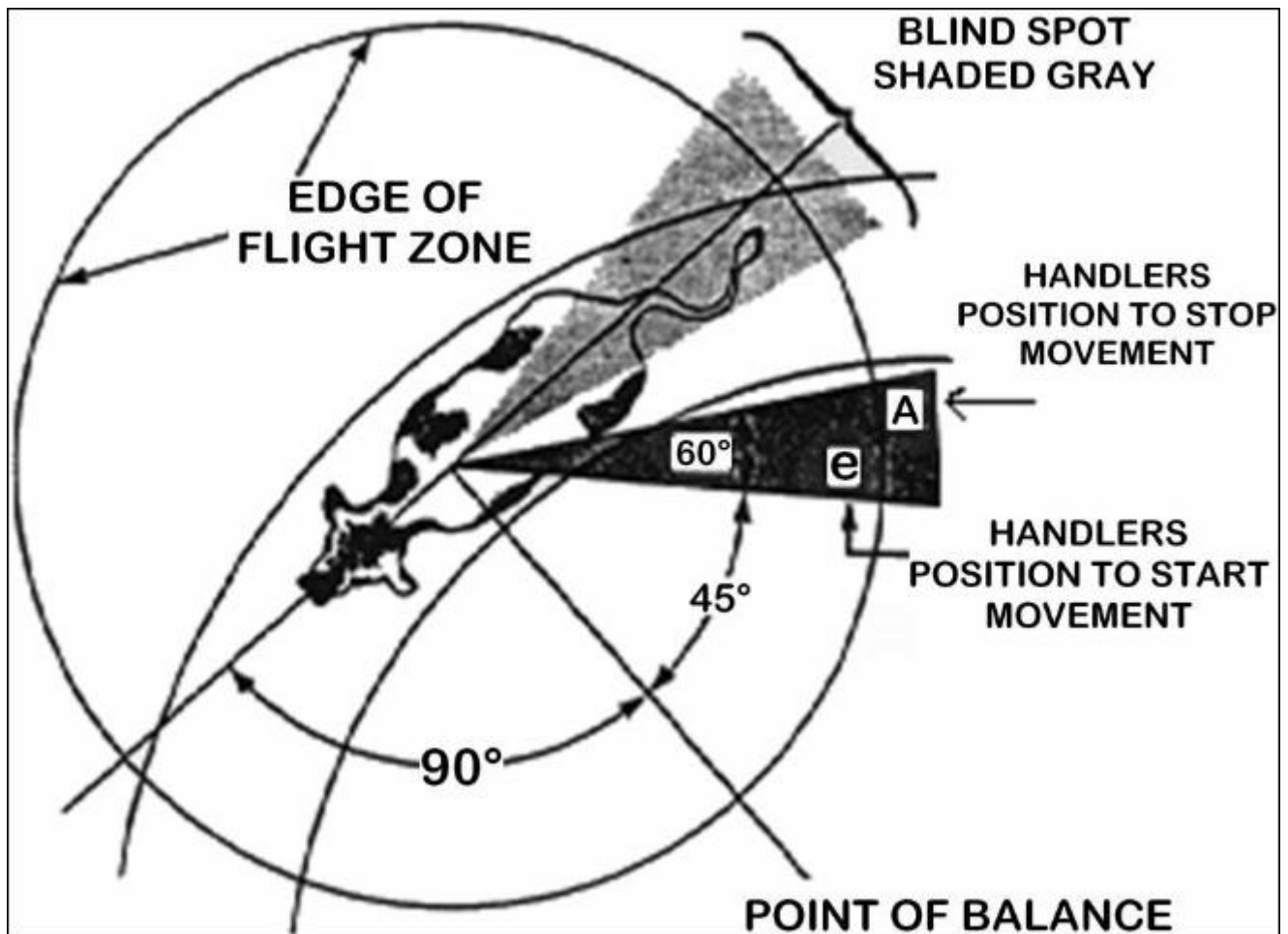
- Air movement must be adequate to provide fresh air.
- Temperature must be controlled to allow animals to regulate their own body temperature.
- Weather conditions sometimes require heating or cooling of the air.
- Drafts cause animals to lose body heat.
- Young or chilled animals need immediate attention in extreme conditions.
- Cooling can be achieved by using fans or fans with evaporative cooling systems.
- Comfort Zones:
 - Dairy / Beef Cow, Heifer, Steer – 40-60 degrees
 - Calf raised in stalls – 60-70 degrees
 - Calf raised in bedded pens - 40-60 degrees

Sanitation

- Animals stay healthier, grow better, and are more comfortable with adequate, clean bedding.
- Cleaning between groups reduces disease transmission.
- Cleaning often, reduces odors and fly populations.

Animal Handling

- “Understanding the behavior of animals helps prevent injuries to both people and animals.”
Dr. Temple Grandin
- Respect an animal’s flight or fight zone (see graphic on next page)
- Remove all obstructions that can cause injury.
- Do not transport animals during temperature extremes.
- Avoid the unnecessary crowding of animals.
- Move animals slowly and quietly.



Stress

- Learn to recognize signs of stress in animals.
- Signs include going off feed, restlessness, rapid breathing, dull attitude, unusual vocalizations, erratic movement, or no movement.
- Reduce stress by making as few changes as possible.
- Try to do the same things, in the same way, each day.
- Change feed gradually.
- Stress can be thermal, physical, behavioral, or disease related.
- Review Ohio Revised Code, Section 909-19-12 Acceptable Practices

901-19-12 Acceptable practices.

The following practices are deemed acceptable to protect and promote the health, safety, and welfare of livestock:

- (A) Adding caffeine free soda pop, gelatin, or other sweeteners to drinking water in nominal amounts to encourage water consumption;
- (B) Hoof trimming;
- (C) Cosmetic dehorning in market class livestock;
- (D) Using collodion as a teat sealant, but for no longer than eighteen hours;
- (E) Adding molasses or other sweeteners to feed to encourage consumption;
- (F) Properly administered and approved growth implants;
- (G) Castration;
- (H) Beak trimming;
- (I) Dehorning;
- (J) Tattooing;
- (K) Hot or freeze branding;
- (L) Humane ringing;
- (M) Tail docking;
- (N) Ear notching;
- (O) Ear tagging;
- (P) Shearing;
- (Q) Drenching of lambs for a medical condition at an exhibition when diagnosed by a licensed veterinarian;
- (R) Acceptable surgery, including clamps, bands and chemical castration.
- (S) Application of ice, ice packs, cold packs or cold compresses prescribed to relieve heat stress or a medical condition diagnosed by a licensed veterinarian at an exhibition.

Your Responsibilities

- Observe animals daily
- Feed and water in correct amounts daily
- Make sure food has sufficient nutrients for stage of development
- Provide comfortable environment with regards to temperature and ventilation.
- Provide enough space for animals to rest, eat and drink comfortably.
- There is no tolerance for animal abuse.
- Know your veterinarian and how to contact him/her.
- Provide medical care for sick animals.

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.
- Withdrawal Period – The amount of time that must pass after having given a medication before the animals' meat or milk can be harvested for human consumption.

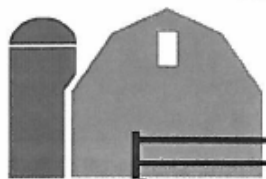
Terms Specific to GPPs #7, #8, and #9...

- Bacteria- a widely distributed group of mainly one celled organism. Many cause disease. Many are involved in decomposition and fermentation and fixing of atmospheric nitrogen [legumes].
- Commercial fertilizer—Any of a number of synthetic materials including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium which are added to the soil to increase fertility.
- Contour farming—Planting according to the contour of the land [going around the slope instead of up and down] to limit erosion of topsoil.
- Decompose—To decay
- Drought—A long period without adequate rain adversely effecting growth of plants and thus other life.
- Dust bowl—A part of the United States [Great Plains] prone to severe drought.
- Environment—A total of all external conditions which act upon an organism or community of organisms to influence development or existence.
- Environmental Stewardship—Refers to the responsible use of the natural environment through conservation and sustainable practices.
- Erode—to wear away by wind, water, chemical, or any other form of abrasion.
- Greenhouse gases—Chlorofluorocarbons and carbon dioxide absorb infrared radiation from the sun and add to the greenhouse effect.
- Inorganic—involving neither organic nor the products of organic life.
- IPM—Integrated Pest Management is an ecological approach to pest management using all available techniques in a plan to manage pests in such a manner that economic damage is reduced, and adverse side effects are minimized.
- Legumes—A family of plants including beans, peas, clover, and alfalfa, that with the aid of bacteria, convert nitrogen from the air to the soil for other plants to use. They are also a good protein source for livestock.
- Nutrients—Substances necessary for life and growth.
- Sustainable Agriculture—is the production of food, fiber, or other plant or animal products using farming techniques that protect the environment, public health, human communities, and animal welfare

Identification Methods

Method	Species	Location	Advantages	Disadvantages
Branding	Cattle	Hip, Rib, Shoulder	Permanent; individual Animal ID; freeze brands do NOT affect hide quality	Hot brands damage hide; often is a farm ID instead of individual
DNA	All	Hair, Feathers, Blood	Permanent; unique to each individual	Expensive; not a visible ID tool
Ear Notch	Sheep, Swine	Ear	Permanent; individual animal ID; easy to read with practice	Not visible from a distance; can be mistaken for rips or tears in the ear
Ear Tags	Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Swine	Ear	Easily read from a distance; used for daily management; inexpensive	Easily ripped from the ear leaving no ID in/on the animal
Electronic (EID)/Radio Frequency ID (RFID)	Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Swine	Ear, Rumen, Implant	Individual ID; not easily tamperable; computer management friendly	Expensive; requires electronic readers and equipment; not easily read from a distance
Neck Chains/Leg Bands	Dairy Cattle, Poultry	Rear Pastern-Dairy, Leg - Poultry	Easily visible; used for daily management; inexpensive; easy to apply	May be lost or ripped away from animal leaving no ID
Nose Print	Cattle, Sheep	N.A.	Unique individual ID; similar to fingerprint; livestock show uses	Not readily available for daily management
Paint Brand	Rabbits, Sheep, Swine	Anywhere	Easily visible from a distance; easily applied; short term ID	Not permanent; easily washed or wiped off
Photo/Drawing	Dairy Cattle, Goats	N.A.	Used for registration on colored breeds; displays exact markings	Not useful with animals without distinct markings
Retinal Scanning	All	Eye	Permanent; unique to each animal	Expensive; not readily available; not a visible form of ID
Tattoo	Cattle, Goats, Rabbits, Sheep, Swine	Ear	Permanent; not easily altered	Not visible from a distance; readily depends on application technique
Wing Bands	Poultry	Wing	Relatively permanent	Not easily visible from a distance

- Adapted from the Iowa State University Youth Food Safety and Quality Assurance Manual



Youth Food Animal Quality Assurance

Table 1.1

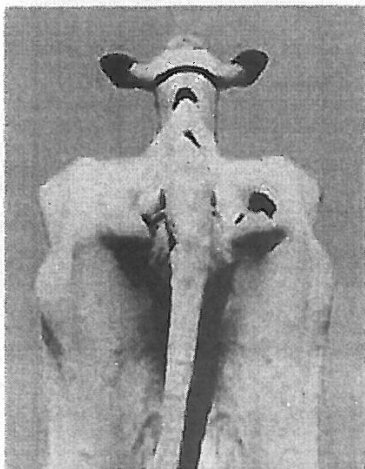
Remember to include any parasite treatment, vaccines, medicated feeds, or medications used. Keep this record for 24 months. Copy these pages if necessary.

Time of Treatment			Animal ID	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Given <small>(Product, Amount, Route of Administration); Include Product Lot/Serial Number If Available</small>	Quarter Treated* <small>(only if intra-mammary)</small>	Instructed Withdrawal <small>(hours or days)</small>		Date & Time Withdrawal Is Complete		Print Name of Person Who Gave Treatment	Results or Comments <small> (Recovered, Sold, or Died)</small>	List the name, address, and phone number of the veterinarian who prescribed (Rx) or directed (extra label) treatment.
Date	AM	PM						Milk	Meat	Milk**	Meat			
							LF RF - - + - - LR RR							
							LF RF - - + - - LR RR							
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No Matter How You Look At It...

Body Condition Scoring

...Is An Important Part of Modern Dairy Management.



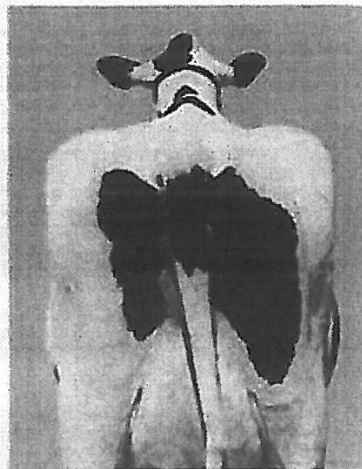
BCS=1

Deep cavity around tailhead. Bones of pelvis and short ribs sharp and easily felt. No fatty tissue in pelvic or loin area. Deep depression in loin.



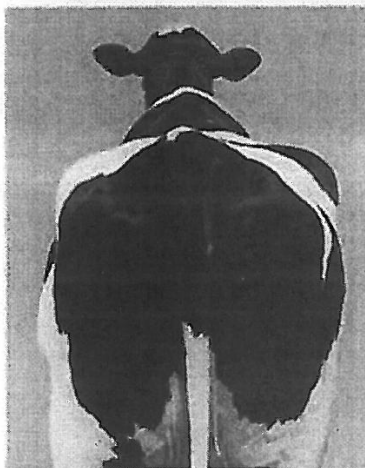
BCS=2

Shallow cavity around tailhead with some fatty tissue lining it and covering pin bones. Pelvis easily felt. Ends of short ribs feel rounded and upper surfaces can be felt with slight pressure. Depression visible in loin area.



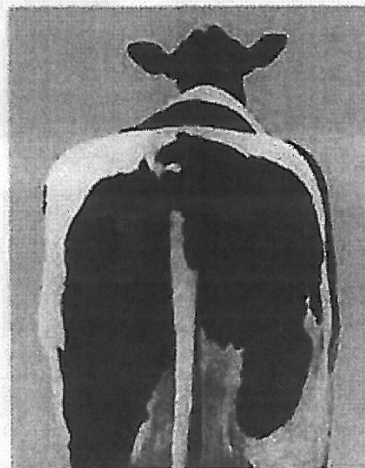
BCS=3

No cavity around tailhead and fatty tissue easily felt over whole area. Pelvis can be felt with slight pressure. Thick layer of tissue covering top of short ribs which can still be felt with pressure. Slight depression in loin area.



BCS=4

Folds of fatty tissue are seen around tailhead with patches of fat covering pin bones. Pelvis can be felt with firm pressure. Short ribs can no longer be felt. No depression in loin area.



BCS=5

Tailhead is buried in thick layer of fatty tissue. Pelvic bones cannot be felt even with firm pressure. Short ribs covered with thick layer of fatty tissue.

Elanco Animal Health
A Division of Eli Lilly and Company
Lilly Corporate Center
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205, U.S.A.

ELANCO
ANIMAL HEALTH

No Matter How You Look At It...

Body Condition Scoring

Is An Important Part of Modern Dairy Management.

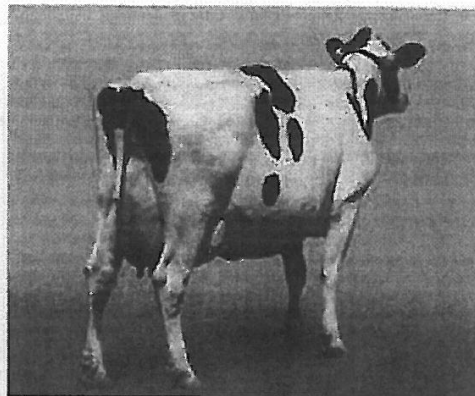
ELANCO

ANIMAL HEALTH

In the dairy cow, body condition is an indicator of the amount of stored energy reserves and changes with different stages of lactation. Fresh cows in peak lactation tend to be in a negative energy balance and therefore lose body condition. Late lactation cows, dry cows and low producers are in a positive energy balance and gain condition. There is no one ideal body condition score. There is a range of desirable scores which change for individual cows over the different stages of each lactation.

Dairy farmers should regularly evaluate the body condition of their cows and heifers so they can fine-tune feeding and management practices. Adequate body reserves are necessary to maintain health, production and reproductive efficiency. Underconditioned cows are prone to reduced milk production and poor persistency of lactation. Overly conditioned cows are predisposed to calving difficulties, fatty liver syndrome, impaired reproduction and metabolic disorders.

Body condition scoring of cattle is an essential management tool for the progressive dairy farmer. It can be mastered with a little training and good observation skills, using both sight and touch to evaluate each cow.



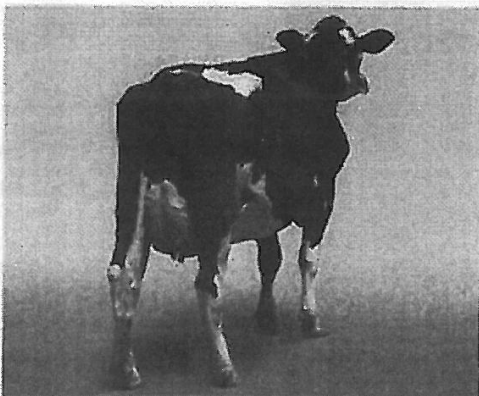
BCS = 3



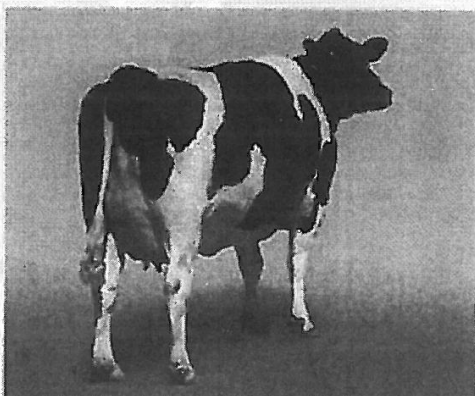
BCS = 1



BCS = 4



BCS = 2



BCS = 5

TALKING TO ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTIVITSTS...

(Young members should be accompanied by a parent or FFA/4-H Advisor)

First, listen! Do not argue or become confrontational.

Answer questions to the best of your ability. If you do not know the answer, offer to try to find someone who does. Try to explain the ways in which your management practices are humane and industry accepted.

Always treat your project animals in a humane and industry-acceptable manner. This includes providing feed, water, and clean, dry bedding. Do not hit, kick or otherwise intentionally hurt your animals. Dehorning is considered humane with numbing. Many people do not consider docking to be humane.

Be able to explain steps you and other take to ensure that no harmful additives are allowed to enter the human food supply.

You can state "I believe..." and respect their right to believe otherwise. If someone wants to argue, at this point it may be best to refer the person to another person or simply walk away.

Be able to explain why your animal would not be a carrier of BSE (mad cow disease).

If you choose not to have food or water in front of your animal at all times, be able to explain how you make sure it is not going hungry or thirsty.

Do not become angry or confrontational!

DAIRY QA: Matching Activity

_____ Erosion [to erode]
_____ Contaminate
_____ Buffer Zone
_____ Direct particulate
_____ Legume
_____ Integrated pest management
_____ Inorganic
_____ Greenhouse gases
_____ Nutrients
_____ Flight zone

1. A plant that fixes nitrogen in the soil
2. An area of grass, trees, and or shrubs along a waterway to protect the water way from run off and erosion
3. Substances necessary for life and growth
4. The wearing away of soil by wind, water, or another abrasive agent
5. Involving neither organic matter or the products of life
6. Dust from soil, chemicals, or plant matter
7. Carbon dioxide and Chlorofluorocarbons
8. Ecological approach to pest management that incorporates all ecologically sound and available techniques
9. The area around an animal that it will attempt to escape through
10. To make impure by the addition of harmful substances

Quality Assurance Questions

1. How is Environmental Stewardship defined?

2. Name three areas of environmental concern discussed in the handout.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

3. Name 2 benefits that the soil legumes provide.

- 1)
- 2)

4. Name 5 dangers on a farm and explain how you would protect yourself from 2 of them.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

5. What are 3 ways cows can injure you?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

6. Name three main animal needs.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

7. Name the autistic person who has written books about animal handling and has developed humane handling systems. You will get a bonus point if you can name the book.

8. Name 3 things an owner / operator needs to provide to enhance safety.

1)

2)

3)

9. List 3 zoonosis you can get from cattle or their surroundings.

1)

2)

3)

10. Discuss ways you can keep your animal from getting diseases.

11. What are 5 important items to take to the fair with your animal?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

12. Describe the care of your animal on a typical fair day. Include lots of details to prove that you know how to keep your animal (...and your advisors) happy.

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW...

For each of this year's GPP's, write two ways that you can apply these ideas to improve your own operation (goals). Keep this in your project book and turn in with book during Dairy Skillathon, with notes and photos of progress made toward your goals. Be prepared to answer questions about your choices.

GPP #7: Practice good environmental stewardship.

Your Goals:

1.

2.

GPP #8: Maintain proper workplace safety

Your Goals:

1.

2.

GPP #9: Provide proper animal care to improve animal well-being.

Your Goals:

1.

2.

2022 Hartford Independent Fair

Junior Fair Program

Department 104 - Dairy Feeder Steer

2022 Dairy Feeder Steer Project Policy...

- Pre-Fair Registration to be held Saturday, June 4th (9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.) in the east end of Grubb Arena. Trailers will enter the grounds through the Gate C and then enter in to the Kohman Wing of Grubb Arena through the West end. Trailers will leave through the East end of the arena. 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.
 - 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 2022 Hartford Fair ear tag at a cost of \$1.00.
 - All calves MUST be castrated and dehorned PRIOR TO ARRIVING to weigh-in on June 4th.
 - 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 7th) 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

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.

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.

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



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Ohio State University Extension
Licking County
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Newark, OH 43055-6974
740-670-5315 Phone
740-670-5317 Fax
<http://licking.osu.edu>

**NOTICE of REQUIREMENT for
MARKET CATTLE, GOAT, SHEEP & SWINE EXHIBITORS**

Dear Youth Exhibitor;

In 1997, the Food and Drug Administration adopted a regulation, 21 CFR 589.2000, prohibiting the feeding of any ruminant-derived protein (meat and bone meal) to cattle and other ruminants. This regulation resulted from efforts to control any possible introduction or spread of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) or "Mad Cow Disease" into the domestic cattle herd of the United States.

Because of worldwide media attention over the past few years on the BSE issue and a desire to reassure consumers that all possible steps are being taken to continue to keep BSE out of the United States, a number of beef packers/processors and retail operations have established certification programs for their suppliers to insure that they are not receiving cattle or other ruminants that have been fed ruminant-derived protein materials.

Participating packers in the certification program have made it clear that they will not purchase any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats from producers who have not signed a certificate certifying that indicated animals have been fed any feed containing protein derived from ruminant tissues and/or that none of the livestock being sold have illegal levels of drug residues. Thus, for some packers and buyers to purchase your cattle, we will need to have the certification on the back of this sheet signed and turned in upon arriving to the scales during weigh-in at the fair. If your animals do not weigh in, they will be collected during barn meetings or at a specific time posted in your barn.

I hope that we can work together to insure that the animals contributed to the general food supply through the 4-H and FFA programs may continue to be both safe and wholesome. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Lisa D. McCutcheon
Extension Educator, 4-H Youth Development

Certification Form on Back...

United

Producers, Inc.

CONTINUOUS PRODUCER AFFIDAVIT

As an affidavit is deemed by USDA as an official record of Country of Origin, I attest through first-hand knowledge, normal business records, or producer affidavit(s) that all livestock referenced by this document or other communications specific to the transaction and transferred are of (mark one):

_____ U.S. Origin (born and raised in the U.S.)

_____ U.S. and/or Canadian origin and not imported for immediate slaughter (born in Canada, raised in the U.S.)

_____ Canadian Origin (born and raised in Canada)

Should the origin of my livestock become other than that described above, I agree to notify United Producers, Inc. when this occurs.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, none of the livestock are adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (e.g., none of them have been fed any feed derived from mammalian tissues as prohibited by 21 C.F.R. 589.2000 nor are they contaminated with foreign materials nor do they have illegal levels of drug residues).

I certify that neither the undersigned nor the person(s) from whom the undersigned purchased the livestock are on the USDA/FSIS active list of repeat violators as having had more than one residue violation in the past 12 months; or if they are on the USDA/FSIS list that the undersigned has identified the animals being sold that come from the person whose name appears on the USDA/FSIS list.

I have and will maintain records of livestock origin for one year from the date of delivery of the livestock to United Producers, Inc.

This Continuous Producer Affidavit shall remain in effect until the undersigned delivers written notice of revocation to the UPI market / staff being presented with this affidavit.

Date: _____

Farm Name: _____

Signature: _____

Name (please print): _____

Contact Information

Address: _____

City and State: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Premise I.D. Number (if applicable): _____

Date Received: _____

(This section to be completed by United Producers, Inc.)

Market: _____

Mt. Vernon OH

Producer Number (if available): _____

Persons willfully making false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or entries regarding the declaration of Country of Origin shall be liable for any damages due to the inaccuracy of this certification.

2011



2022 HARTFORD FAIR

4-H & FFA PROJECT SKILLATHON & INTERVIEW JUDGING SCHEDULE

4-H Beef /Dairy Feeder Projects...

Contest: Sunday, August 7 @ 12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. (Beef Barn/Grubb Arena)
Awards: Tuesday, August 9 - Market Steer Show (Grubb Arena)

4-H Dairy Cattle Projects...

Contest: Monday, August 8 @ 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. (Grubb Arena)
Awards: Tuesday, August 9 - Junior Dairy Show (Grubb Arena)

4-H Goat Projects...

Contest: Wednesday, August 10 @ 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. (4-H Center)
Awards: Saturday, August 13 @ 9:00 a.m. (Grubb Arena)

4-H Horse Projects...

Contest: Sunday, August 7 @ 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. (Horse Complex)
(skillathon only—project interviews held 8:00 a.m. daily)
Awards: Wednesday, August 10

4-H Poultry Projects...

Contest: Tuesday, August 9 @ 10:00 a.m. (Rabbit & Poultry Barn)
Awards: Saturday, August 13 @ 9:00 a.m. (Grubb Arena)

4-H Rabbit Projects...

Contest: Wednesday, August 10 @ 10:00 a.m. (Rabbit & Poultry Barn)
Awards: Saturday, August 13 @ 9:00 a.m. (Grubb Arena)

4-H Sheep Projects...

Contest: Sunday, August 7 @ 10:30 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. (Baird Sheep Arena)
Awards: Wednesday, August 10 just prior to beginning of Market Lamb Show (Grubb Arena)

4-H Swine Projects...

Contest: Sunday, August 7 @ 11:00 a.m. (Swine Barn West Entrance)
Awards: Tuesday, August 9 @ 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 01.22.2022

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