

South Dakota State University Extension



South Dakota 4-H Animal Ownership and Identification Guide

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Important 4-H Member Instructions



Animal Ownership

All livestock (beef, goat, dairy, poultry, rabbit, sheep, and swine) must be owned:

- a) Solely by the 4-H exhibitor, or
- b) The exhibitor in partnership with other member(s) of his or her immediate family. Immediate family is defined as members of a household, including parents, legal guardians, and siblings.

Leasing Animals

Livestock lease agreements are acceptable for all classes of livestock. The best experience in animal projects can be found in daily care and management of the project, but that is not available to all youth. Like many 4-H project areas, animal projects provide an opportunity for youth to work with a caring adult/mentor to gain experience working with livestock or animal projects. From an experiential learning standpoint, eligibility for youth leasing animals can be considered when youth cannot gain experience due to:

- Lack or absence of adequate facilities to house animals
- Limited or no financial means to own and take care of animals
- Absence of adult/mentor with knowledge/experience to successfully raise animals

The South Dakota 4-H Animal Projects Lease Form is available on <u>extension.sdstate.edu</u> or from County Extension Offices, and it must be uploaded to 4HOnline by June 1. Please see the Animal Lease Requirements Fact Sheet on the SDSU Extension website for more information.

Breed Registration Papers

Copy of breed registration paper for registered or purebred animals must be uploaded to the 4-H Member records on the 4HOnline enrollment system by August 12. Registration papers must show one of the following:

- a) The member's name as owner, or
- b) The name of the exhibitor and/or co-owner who is a member of the exhibitor's immediate family (see immediate family definition above)

Registration papers must reflect ownership as of June 1 if purchased.

In leasing situations, exhibitors must upload registration papers to their entry in FairEntry by August 12. The same animal owner name listed on the SD 4-H Animal Lease Form should appear on the registration paper; therefore, the registration paper does not need to be in the exhibitor's name. Registration papers must be available at the time of check-in at State Fair

Exhibition

Once an animal is exhibited at a 4-H show under a youth member's name, only that individual or an immediate family member may exhibit the animal at 4-H shows for the remainder of the program year.

• For example, once a youth member exhibits an animal at their county fair, only that member, their sibling, or other 4-H member that resides in the same household may exhibit that animal at the state fair.

In order to be eligible for exhibition at a South Dakota 4-H livestock show, the exhibitor must complete the following:

Due June 1

- Animal ownership
- Animal identification in 4HOnline
- Animal Lease Form in 4HOnline (if applicable)
 DNA Samples to least county extension office
- DNA Samples to local county extension office (market animal exhibitors only)

Due July 1

• Youth Livestock Literacy certification (YLL)

Due August 12

• Animal registration papers (if applicable)





All animals must be individually identified, and uploaded to the 4-H Member records on the 4HOnline enrollment system.

- Individual counties and other shows or contests may use different information deadlines and/or rules, but for South Dakota State 4-H, these deadlines and information minimums must be met.
- NOTE: DNA samples are required for Market Beef, Market Sheep, Market Swine and Market Meat Goats for State Fair exhibition.
- All Ownership Verification, including Rabbit and Poultry must be entered into 4HOnline by the ownership deadline listed below.

Species	Identification Method For State Fair Exhibition	Deadline for Ownership and 4HOnline Registration (Date as of the current year)
Breeding Beef	 Registered heifers must have an ear tattoo corresponding to her registration paper as a primary identifier. Plus a secondary identifier such as a bangs tag, USDA Silver Tag, 4-H RFID tag or herd tag. Commercial heifers must have a bangs tag, USDA Silver Tag or 4-H RFID tag as a primary identifier, plus a secondary identifier such as a tattoo, herd tag or freeze brand. 	June 1
Breeding Meat Goat	Tattoo and Registration Paper (Registered Does ONLY)USDA Official Scrapie ID	June 1
Breeding Sheep	USDA Official Scrapie ID	June 1
Breeding Swine	• Ear notched and Official 4-H RFID Tag/Premise ID Tag/840 RFID Tag	June 1
Dairy Cattle	 Ear Tattoo and Registration Paper for registered cattle or Official USDA '840' Tag and Registration Paper. Grade and Crossbred cattle must have ear tattoo or electronic ID tag, or Bangs Tag, or 4-H RFID Tag 	June 1
Dairy Goat	USDA Official Scrapie ID Or Tattoo and Registration Paper for registered goats	June 1
Market Beef	 Official 4-H RFID tag as a primary identifier, plus a secondary identifier such as a tattoo or herd tag. DNA Sample 	June 1
Market Goat	USDA Official Scrapie IDDNA Sample	June 1
Market Sheep	USDA Official Scrapie IDDNA Sample	June 1
Market Swine	 Ear notched and Official 4-H RFID Tag/Premise ID Tag/840 RFID Tag DNA Sample 	June 1
Poultry	Numbered Leg Band	June 1
Rabbit	Ear tattoo in left ear	June 1



How to Tag Market

4-H Youth should ear tag market beef, market sheep, market swine and market meat goats under the direction and guidance of an adult.

Equipment Needed: Allflex Ear Tagger, Disinfectant Solution, and 4-H RFID tag – (Contact your local county 4-H office for tags)

Step 1

Properly secure the animal. Movement of the animal's head or body may cause injury to the handler or livestock, or result in improper tagging. A small amount of feed can be offered during or after the tagging process as a reward.

- For swine, confine in a small pen, hog boards to restrict movement, or use a hog snare to completely secure the hog. Piglets can be held against a person's body.
- For cattle, a chute or head catch is preferred for safe, secure restraint. A halter can be used to secure a calf to a sturdy post using a quick release knot.

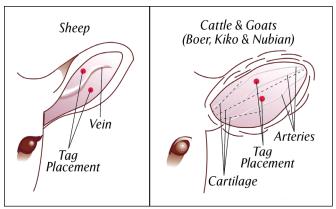
Step 2

Identify the tagging site on the animal's ear.

- Proper hygiene and cleanliness during the tagging process is necessary to reduce the risk of infection. Use rubbing alcohol or a disinfectant solution to clean the jaw of the applicator and the point of the tag that goes through the ear. Also, make sure the tagging site on the animal's ear is clean.
- Tags should be applied in the middle-third of the ear between the upper and lower ribs for cattle. Swine tags should be placed either above or below the main vein in the middle third of the ear.



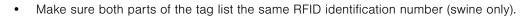
Examples of ear tag placement for market animals. The tags pictured for the calf (National FAIR tag) and pig (numeric herd tag) are not Official Identification Ear tags; show tag placement only.



Ear tag placement diagram provided by Premier1Supplies.com

Step 3

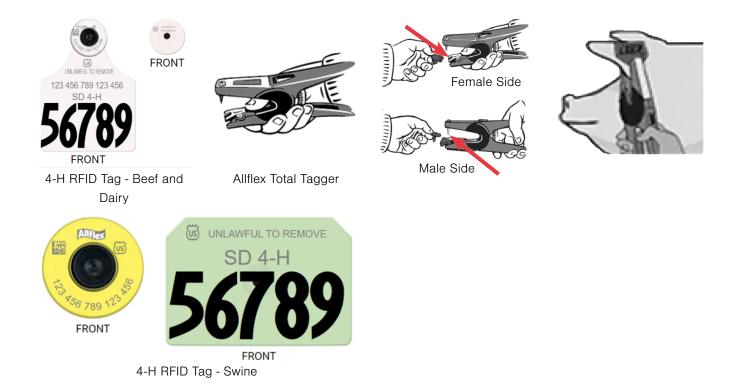
Select a 4-H RFID tag to place in the animal's ear.



- Place the male portion of the tag, or stud, on the applicator pin and the female component under the retaining spring.
- Before tagging the animal, check alignment of the tagger by closing the jaw of the applicator to the point where the two halves meet; the stud should be centered with the hole.



Ear tag placement example - cattle.



Step 4

With the correct tagging position located; firmly close the applicator in a fast manner and release. Apply the tag with the button part entering from the front (inside) of the ear. The visual ID component should be read from the back (outside) of the ear for swine.

• Remember to record the 4-H RFID tag number applied to the animal as well as any other forms of identification the animal already has (herd tag, tattoo, ear notches, etc.)

Step 5

IMPORTANT: Verify "Air Space" and tag application to ensure proper healing and retention.

Inspect placement after tagging to ensure there is sufficient space between ear and ear tag. This can be done by turning the tag in a circle or gently pulling each side of the tag away from the ear to increase air flow and verify the stem/button is secured.

Contact the South Dakota State 4-H Office with any questions: sdsu.4h@sdstate.edu or 605-688-4167



DNA Collection



All market animals in Market Beef, Market Goat, Market Sheep and Market Swine intended for 4-H competition at the South Dakota State Fair are required to submit DNA samples. A DNA sample must be self-identified and submitted to the County Extension Office by June 1st of the current year for State Fair eligibility. Market animals will only be allowed to participate at the State Fair if a DNA sample is on file by the deadline, regardless of the participating status in the County 4-H Achievement Days/County Fair.

South Dakota 4-H does not share DNA samples with other shows (e.g. Aksarben).

Equipment needed: Needle-nose pliers (or similar), DNA envelope for each animal, and a rag/cloth. (Contact your local county 4-H office for DNA envelopes)

Step 1

Fill out the DNA collection envelope (pictured below). Verify that all information is correct and each section is filled in. Both the 4-H member and parent/guardian must sign each envelope in addition to the sample collector's signature. The parent/guardian listed can also be the collector.

Step 2

Properly secure the animal. Movement of the animal's head or body may cause injury to the handler or livestock, or result in an insufficient collection sample.

- For swine, confine in a small pen, hog boards to restrict movement, or use a hog snare to completely secure the hog.
- For cattle, a chute or head catch is preferred for safe, secure restraint. A halter can be used to secure a calf to a sturdy post using a quick release knot.
- For sheep or goats, confine in a small pen or alley. Catch the sheep or goat under the jaw and have one individual secure the head and neck while the other collects the DNA sample. A fitting stand may also be used.

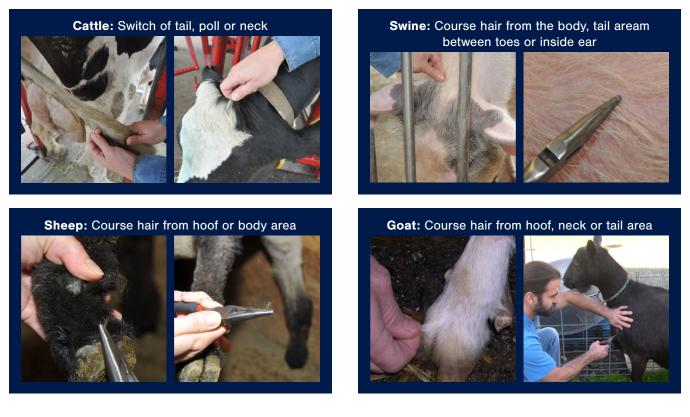
Step 3

Make sure the animal ID matches the ID written on the collection envelope. Be sure to include the ID number from the Official 4-H RFID tag, USDA Official Scrapie Tag, 840 Tag or Premise ID. An Ear notch, Herd Tag or Tattoo number may also be included in addition to the official identification tag.

Step 4

Using pliers, pull hair samples from the animal.

- Hair should be clean and dry.
- Pull hair with root follicles attached. Do not cut the hair. Root follicles contain the DNA needed for testing.
- Place hair with root follicles into the designated envelope.
- Continue collecting sample until there are approximately 20-30 hairs with root follicles in the envelope.
- Once finished collecting samples from one animal, clean/wipe down pliers before collecting from the next animal if collecting multiple samples.



Examples of where to pull DNA hair samples per specie provided by vgl.vetmed.ucdavis.edu

*When pulling hair samples from sheep, do not pull from areas with wool or leg shag. Make sure it is coarse hair with follicles attached.

umber/Ear Notch Number
County
Animal Gender (circle one): Male Female
Collector Printed Name
Collector Signature
Please collect DNA in accordance to guidelines. Sign and seal envelope in the presence of the exhibitor

DNA Collection Envelope

SDSU Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer in accordance with the nondiscrimination policies of South Dakota State University, the South Dakota Board of Regents and the United States Department of Agriculture.



Breeding Beef: Owner Verification Affidavit

For Unofficial Use ONLY



4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s): _____ County: _____

- Registration Paper by August 12
- Lease Agreement by June 1

Breed Name or Commercial	Birthdate	Tattoo (Purebred) or RFID Tag (Commerical)	Bangs Tag/ Herd Tag/USDA Silver Tag	(L/R) Ear	Registration # of Animal (Leave Blank if Commercial)	Leased (Y/N)
Ex: Angus	4/1/20	8546		L	4083222	Ν
				L		
			<u></u>			



Breeding Meat Goat: Owner Verification Affidavit

For Unofficial Use ONLY



4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s): _____ County: _____

Remember to upload to 4HOnline the documents that are applicable to each animal entry.

• Lease Agreement by June 1

Birthdate	Scrapie ID #	Scrapie ID (L/R) Ear	Leased (Y/N)	Birthdate	Scrapie ID #	Scrapie ID (L/R) Ear	Leased (Y/N)
Ex: 9/1/18	SD 12420021	L	N				



Breeding Sheep: Owner Verification Affidavit

For Unofficial Use ONLY



4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s): _____ County: _____

- Registration Paper by August 12
- Lease Agreement by June 1

Breed Name or Commercial	Ram or Ewe	Birthdate	Scrapie ID #	Scrapie ID (L/R) Ear	Registration # of Animal (If Commercial list type: Meat or Wool)	Leased (Y/N)
Ex: Southdown	Ewe	2/1/21	SD 12420021	L	5802	Ν



Dairy Cattle: Owner Verification Affidavit



For Unofficial Use ONLY

4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s): _____ County: _____

- Registration Paper by August 12
- Lease Agreement by June 1

Breed or Crossbred	Registered, Grade or Crossbred	Birthdate	Tattoo, Registration, EID, Bangs or 4-H RFID #	Tattoo or Tag Ear (L/R)	Registration # of Animal (Leave Blank if Grade or Crossbred)	Leased (Y/N)
Ex: Holstein	Registered	3/1/20	2581	L	x4083222	N



Dairy Goat: Owner Verification Affidavit

For Unofficial Use ONLY



4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s): _____ County: _____

- Registration Paper by August 12
- Lease Agreement by June 1

Breed or Crossbred	Registered, Recorded Grade or Unrecorded Grade	Birthdate	Scrapie ID #	Scrapie ID (L/R) Ear	Registration # of Animal (Leave Blank if Unrecorded Grade)	Leased (Y/N)	Animal Name	Tattoo
Ex: Nubian	Registered	1/1/21	SD 12420021	R	N1132527	Ν	Daisy	534



Market Beef: Owner Verification Affidavit

For Unofficial Use ONLY



4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s): _____ County: _____

Remember to upload to 4HOnline the documents that are applicable to each animal entry.

- Registration Paper by August 12
- Lease Agreement by June 1

Mandatory for all Market Beef:

• DNA Sample due to County Office by June 1.

Breed Name or Crossbred	Steer or Heifer	RFID Tag# or Bangs Tag#	Tattoo or Herd Tag	Tag Ear (L/R)	Initial Weigh-in Date (optional)	Initial Weight (optional)	State Fair DNA Collected (Y/N)	Date DNA Collected	Registration # of Animal (Refer to State Fair 4-H Division Handbook)	Leased (Y/N)
Ex: Maine Anjou	Steer	U7400		L	3/10/21	650	Y	3/1/21	N/A	Ν



Market Goat: Owner Verification Affidavit



For Unofficial Use ONLY

4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s): _____ County:

Remember to upload to 4HOnline the documents that are applicable to each animal entry.

• Lease Agreement by June 1

Mandatory for all Market Wethers:

• DNA Sample due to County Office by June 1.

Doe or Wether	Initial Weigh-in Day (Optional)	Initial Weight (Optional)	Scrapie ID #	Scrapie ID (L/R) Ear	State Fair DNA Collected (Y/N)	Date DNA Collected	Leased (Y/N)
Ex: Wether	5/10/21	35	SD 12430005	R	Y	5/10/21	Ν



Market Sheep: Owner Verification Affidavit

For Unofficial Use ONLY



4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s):____

County:

Remember to upload to 4HOnline the documents that are applicable to each animal entry.

• Lease Agreement by June 1

Mandatory for all Market Lambs:

• DNA Sample due to County Office by June 1.

Breed, Crossbred or Color Classification	Breed or Breeds Involved	Ewe or Wether	Initial Weigh-in Day (Optional)	Initial Weight (Optional)	Scrapie ID #	Scrapie ID (L/R) Ear	State Fair DNA Collected (Y/N)	Date DNA Collected	Leased (Y/N)
Ex: Meat-Black/Speckle Face	Hampshire	Wether	5/10/21	75	SD 12430005	R	Y	5/10/21	Ν



Market Swine: Owner Verification Affidavit

For Unofficial Use ONLY



4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s):_____ County:____

Remember to upload to 4HOnline the documents that are applicable to each animal entry.

• Registration Paper by August 12

Mandatory for all Market Swine:

- DNA Sample due to County Office by June 1.
- Lease Paper by June 1.

Breed or Commercial	Gilt or Barrow	4-H RFID Tag #	4-H RFID Tag (L/R) Ear	Ear Notch #	Registration # of Animal (Leave Blank if Commercial)	State Fair DNA Collected (Y/N)	Date DNA Collected	Initial Weigh- in Day (Optional)	Initial Weight (Optional)
Ex: Commercial	Barrow	U7400	L	R		Y	5/1/21	5/1/21	55
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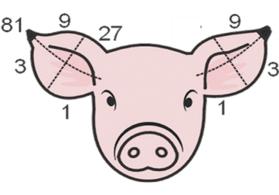
Universal Ear Notching System



The Universal Ear Notching System is the most common method of permanent identification. The following paragraphs explain the Universal Ear Notching System.

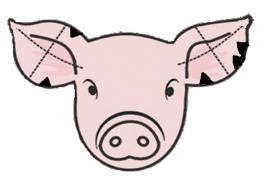
Litter Mark (Right Ear)

The right ear is used for the litter mark. All pigs in the same litter must have the same ear notches in this ear. The right ear is on the pig's own right side.



Individual Pig Mark (Left Ear)

The left ear is used for notches to show individual pig number in the litter. Each pig will have different notches in this ear.



28–7

When listing (or reading) ear notches, the litter number is listed first and the individual pig number is listed second. This pig is out of litter #28 and its individual number is #7.

Source: Ohio State University 4-H Swine Resource Handbook



Poultry: Owner Verification Affidavit



For Unofficial Use ONLY

4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s):_____ County:_____

Division Type (Refer to State Fair	Breed	Sex	Birthdate	Leg Band	Leg Band ID	Division Type (Refer to State Fair	Breed	Sex	Birthdate	Leg Band	Leg Band ID
4-H Division Handbook)				ID #	(L/R) Leg	4-H Division Handbook)				ID #	(L/R) Leg
Ex: English	Cornish	Male	5/1/21	444561	L						



Rabbit: Owner Verification Affidavit

For Unofficial Use ONLY



4-H Youth/Exhibitor Name(s):_____ County:_____

Division Type (Refer to State Fair 4-H Division Handbook)	Variety or Group	Sex	Birthdate	Tattoo ID #	Division Type (Refer to State Fair 4-H Division Handbook)	Variety or Group	Sex	Birthdate	Tattoo ID #
Ex: Satin	Black	Male	5/1/21	4445					