

**Iowa FFA
Agricultural Communications CDE
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Editing Quiz**

Contestant Name: Key

Score: _____

FFA Chapter: _____

Contestant No : _____

Instructions: Twenty-five words or phrases are underlined in the news release below. Some are correct and others contain errors. Indicate in the corresponding spaces to the right if the words or phrases are correct or incorrect. **Do this by writing the appropriate word ("correct" or "incorrect") on the line.** If they are incorrect, correct them using standard editing marks or other clear marks indicating your edits. You may find errors related to grammar, punctuation, word usage, spelling, or other Associated Press Stylebook issues.

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From Foot and Mouth to Feedlots: ICN Blankets the Issues

AMES, Iowa - More than 200 open feedlot producers from across Iowa turned out wednesday night¹ to learn more about the disease and environmental issues that continue to occupy front page headlines

1. Incorrect

The Iowa Beef Center sponsored this cutting-edge ICN conference, which showcased experts from many differing backgrounds. Nearly thirty sites hosted² producers and others with a vested interest³ in the Iowa beef industry

2. Incorrect

3. Correct

-continue-

Disease in the News

Nolan Hartwig, extension veterinarian in the Department of Veterinary Diagnostic and Production Animal Medicine⁴ at Iowa State University (ISU) and collaborator with the Iowa Beef Center, spoke to the group about Foot and Mouth Disease and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), or "Mad Cow Disease."

4. Correct

While the two diseases are⁵ very different, there has been a lot of confusion between them, Hartwig said. He speculated that much of the confusion stems from both outbreaks occurring in Great Britain. "Foot and Mouth and BSE are⁶ as different in cattle as measles and Multiple Sclerosis are in man," he emphasized

5. Incorrect

6. Incorrect

BSE may have occurred when prions, proteins found naturally in healthy brain tissue, mutated and caused a progressive degeneration of the central nervous system. No one cause of BSE has been identified; however, scientists believe one of two things⁷ may have happened: BSE either originated in cattle that consumed nervous system tissue of sheep infected with a similar disease called scrapie or by a mutation or change in⁸ natural bovine prions.

7. Correct

8. Incorrect

9. Correct

The chance of BSE entering⁹ the United States is remote, Hartwig said, because the U.S. has many safety precautions in place to avoid such an outbreak. Steamed bone meal and other ruminant by-products were fed to cattle as a supplement in the past. The U.S. banned the use of ruminant proteins in cattle feed in 1997 and banned the import of live ruminants from Great Britain more than a decade ago. "Producers should¹⁰ really be more concerned about Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)," Hartwig noted. "While this disease poses absolutely no risk to humans, the effect on the beef industry would be devastating."

10. Incorrect

John Lawrence, director of the Iowa Beef Center and also an ag economist for ISU Extension,¹¹ said an outbreak of FMD in the U.S. would cause an immediate 20 to 30 percent reduction in price, even though the disease is harmless to people. The massive market disruption would eventually lead to a smaller overall supply. "But, What an awful cost¹² to pay for slightly higher prices," Lawrence said

11. Correct

12. Incorrect

FMD is an extremely contagious virus that affects only cloven-hoofed animals, such as cattle, swine, sheep and deer. The disease is characterized by blisters around the tongue, lips, mouth, teats and between the hooves.¹³

13. Correct

-continued-

The blisters usually progress to severe, painful erosions that make it nearly impossible for the animal to eat, nurse and even move. Often, a high fever, abortions in pregnant animals and reduced milk production¹⁴ accompany this illness. Although adult animals rarely perish from FMD, it takes months for them to recover¹⁵ and the illness can sprout up again in previously infected animals. Therefore, animals found to be infected with the virus must be immediately destroyed and their carcasses burned to prevent the spread

14. Incorrect
15. Incorrect

Often overlooked but still a major concern to state officials is the fact that deer are susceptible to the illness. Their mobility, coupled with their instinctive timidity and nocturnal habits, makes it difficult to eliminate animals near the outbreak. Deer also have a vast potential for spreading the disease from area to area

"FMD could very easily be introduced into the United States." Hartwig¹⁶ cautioned. "Because of the virus' wide and rapid spread and the amount of travel that occurs today, it is likely that FMD could enter the U S "

16. Correct

There are precautions that producers can take, including:¹⁷

* **Producers should look at the biosecurity measures on their own farms.** Do not allow foreign visitors in or near livestock facilities for five to seven days after their arrival in the U S. Their clothes should be washed, and all footwear cleaned, disinfected.¹⁸

17. Correct
18. Incorrect

Producers should insist that herd visitors wear clean and disinfected rubber footwear, or invest in footwear that can be thrown away. If you have traveled to a foreign country recently be sure¹⁹ not to enter your own livestock facilities for five days.

19. Incorrect

* **Travelers (and other non-producers) should use caution.** If you have traveled to a foreign country recently, do not enter a farm for at least five to seven days after your arrival in the U.S.

When and if you do enter a U.S. farm,²⁰ be sure to wear clean clothes and shoes that you did not wear while traveling abroad.

20. Correct

Do not bring any foreign food products into the U S. "Something as benign as an apple or a sausage can have the Foot and Mouth Disease virus clinging²¹ to it," Hartwig warned. "Any contact that food item makes with the outside world has the potential to introduce the disease in the U.S."

21. Correct

* **Look at biosecurity issues associated with public events; make informed and rational decisions and recommendations.**²²

22. Correct

-continued-

Cattle Feeding Limitations

Dan Loy, ISU extension beef nutrition specialist and a cooperator with the Iowa Beef Center, talked²³ about the animal feeds banned for beef cattle consumption and the marketing situations many producers find themselves in.

23 Correct

Loy detailed what feed ingredients fall under the ban and the record keeping requirements for all producers

Currently, all IA livestock auction barns²⁴ are requiring anyone selling cattle to sign an affidavit testifying that the animals have not been fed banned feeds to the best of the producer's knowledge. The measures were spurred by a national fast food chain, and have made many producers quite leery, afraid to accept liability for circumstances beyond their control

24. Incorrect

"Cattle being sold to slaughter today may be cull animals that were alive and being fed prior to the USDA feed ban in 1997," Loy said. Therefore, these²⁵ can only confirm compliance with the law since it was enacted."

25. Incorrect

For more information about banned feeds and auction affidavits, please see the Livestock Marketing Association's Web site at <http://www.lmaweb.com>

ml: isufarm

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Source: <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/newsrel/2001/apr01/apr0119.html>