



# Livestock Judging

A 4-H Animal Science Project

## Activity 5, Express Yourself

## CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



**4-H LIVESTOCK JUDGING** was developed through a team effort with the Florida 4-H Youth Development Program, Department of Family, Youth and Community Sciences, and the Department of Animal Science, The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida.

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# EXPRESS YOURSELF

## BACKGROUND BASICS...

### Activity 5

#### OBJECTIVES: For youth to:

- discover terminology used to describe and compare livestock.
- add to vocabulary by learning livestock terms.

#### LIFE SKILL:

- Communicating Skills
- Self-confidence

#### MATERIALS:

Copies of BASIC LIVESTOCK TERMS and SPECIES SPECIFIC TERMS for each youth.

- Easel and flip chart or chalkboard
- markers or chalk

**TIME:** 1½ Hours

**SETTING:** A comfortable room with tables and chairs.

#### ADVANCE PREPARATION:

Ask a youth with livestock judging experience to prepare a set of oral reasons to give in front of the group.

The youth have learned and added many new livestock words to their vocabulary in the first three activities. In this activity, they will expand that basic terminology and learn more specific terms that are used in the livestock industry. Below is a list of words or phrases that are used to describe different animals or features. Many of these terms are not species specific and mean the same thing for almost all animals.

- **Condition, Finish or Leanness** - all are used to denote fatness. The term finish is used to describe fat on market cattle and lambs, condition is used with breeding stock, and leanness is used with market hogs.
- **Growth** - the characteristics of having adequate size and weight at a certain age.
- **Balance** - a proper proportion and blending of parts of the animal, essentially “how the parts fit together.” Includes structural correctness, symmetry and quality. Balance is primarily evaluated from a side view.
- **Ruggedness, Stoutness** - traits associated with potential durability and serve as a loose indicator of growth. These include foot size, circumference of the cannon bone (from the knee to the ankle), and structural width.
- **Quality** - a general term that infers smoothness and refinement. Refinement of hair coat, freedom of wrinkles in hogs and lambs, freedom of roughness, patchiness in cattle indicates quality.
- **Scale or Frame** - the size of the animal as determined by skeletal structure, independent of weight. The height, length and width as they predict an animal’s mature size.
- **Broodiness** - female breeding stock term that means she has a favorable combination of characteristics to be a good mother. Depth, capacity, stoutness, prominence of teats and/or mammary system, and correctness of vulva.

- **Breed Character** - characteristics that separate breeding stock of one breed from other breeds, primarily by differences of the head: shape, length, dish of face, width of muzzle, shape of poll and ears, color markings and wool covering in sheep.
- **Trimness** - freedom from external fat.
- **Muscling** - having greater meat yield per carcass weight.
- **Maturity** - an animal's degree of physiological development relating to sexual puberty, mature size, and body composition..
- **Structural Soundness** - the desirability or correctness of the skeletal structure, with major emphasis on straightness of top and proper feet and leg structure.
- **Sexual Characteristics** - characteristics that distinguish the female from the male. Femininity- Indicated by refinement of the head, neck and shoulders. Masculinity- Indicated by boldness or massiveness of head and crest, thickness of the neck and development of the forequarter.

Sexual character varies widely in each breed within a species; however, there are some common types and ideals found within most species. These can be broken up into necessary and desirable sexual characteristics. **Necessary** sexual traits are those necessary for reproduction in that individual. Some of these traits might include the development and spacing of the appropriate number of teats, lack of difficulty during parturition (giving birth) and the proper formation of testicles and vulvas. **Desirable** sexual traits are genetic traits that producers wish to pass along to the individual's offspring. The traits that a producer finds valuable vary widely with personal preference, use and breed demands. Some desirable traits might include femininity or masculinity of the head and neck, maximum number of offspring per year or lack of pendulous (hanging) sheaths.



# INTRODUCTION

To fully understand and communicate with others in the livestock industry, it is essential that everyone use common terminology. The person to whom you are communicating should be able to understand exactly what you want them to. Today you will develop a basic vocabulary of livestock terms, learn the meanings of basic livestock terms and learn synonyms to be used in oral reasons. So let's get started.

## **DO** Play “phrase it” in livestock terminology

- Have a youth with livestock judging experience to give a sample set of oral reasons. This will familiarize youth with some terms used to describe and compare livestock animals.
- Play the phrase game. Divide the group into two teams.
- Write the general trait "frame" on the board or flip chart. Have the teams alternate youth (first one answers, then another) and come up with a different phrase or way of describing an advantage in this trait. Examples: long bodied, large framed, standing on length of leg.—write the answers on the board or flip chart.
- The leader or an experienced youth should evaluate and score the phrases. For each good answer, the team gets one point. For each outstanding answer, the team gets two points. For each poor or invalid answer, the team loses a point.
- The number of rounds played depends on the number of youth in the group. Make sure everyone gets at least two turns.
- Repeat game with the terms: muscle, structure, volume and carcass.
- Give youth copies of BASIC LIVESTOCK TERMS handout and discuss the information with youth.



## REFLECT

- Why is there a variety of ways to say or express the same thing?  
**To provide ways to express a certain trait in almost any situation; to give some variety to a set of reasons.**
- What is the difference between an animal's frame or scale and its growth?  
**Frame or scale describes an animal's length, height, and width as serves as a prediction of growth. Growth is used to describe size and weight at a certain age, but also to predict future growth potential of his/her progeny based on performance records.**
- List a creative and specific term you used when describing traits.
- Was it challenging to describe a single trait in many different ways?
- Why might it be necessary or important to know this?  
**It is important to learn the terms used to describe and compare livestock to aid in evaluating the animals and to give effective oral reasons.**
- List some examples of new words or phrases you learned in this activity.

## APPLY

- Think of different ways to describe your home, pet or family member. Try to use very specific words and avoid general statements.
- Show a picture of an animal or view a live animal and have the youth describe the animal on its own merit, using correct and descriptive terminology.



# BREEDING CATTLE TERMINOLOGY

## GROWTH/MATURITY

### Positives

Higher performing  
Faster growing  
More weight per day of age  
Stouter featured  
More powerfully constructed  
Heavier boned  
More moderate in frame and ultimate mature size

### Negatives

Slow growing  
Frail featured  
Fine boned  
Excessively large framed  
Excessively small framed

### PHRASES:

- a more powerfully made, bigger footed bull with more weight per day of age
- a stouter featured, heavier boned, higher performing bull

## STRUCTURAL CORRECTNESS

### Positives

More correctly structured  
Longer strided  
Truer moving  
Sounder moving  
Bigger footed  
More structurally correct  
More functionally correct

### Negatives

Short strided  
Ill structured as evidenced by ....  
Straight shouldered/kneed/pasterned/hocked  
Small footed

### PHRASES:

- a more structurally correct heifer that was truer and freer moving
- a more correctly structured heifer moving off the more correct hind leg set
- a freer moving heifer that took a longer, more comfortable stride
- a bigger footed more structurally correct bull which should provide more seasons of service



# BREEDING CATTLE TERMINOLOGY

## MUSCLING

### Positives

Heavier muscled  
Thicker made  
More muscle shape

### Negatives

Light muscled  
Flat/narrow made  
Tapers out of hip

### PHRASES:

- a thicker made, heavier muscled bull

## BALANCE

### Positives

Better/ nicer balanced/patterned  
Better/ nicer/ more attractive profiling  
Flatter shouldered  
Cleaner/more attractive fronted  
Longer fronted/bodied/hipped  
More extended  
Stronger topped  
Leveler hiped  
More eye appealing

### Negatives

Poor balanced  
Coarse shouldered  
Short/necked/fronted/bodied/hipped  
Broken/weak topped

### PHRASES:

-a better patterned, longer fronted heifer that is stronger topped, and leveler hiped  
-a better balanced, more correctly structured bull that is squarer hiped  
-a nicer profiling heifer that is stronger in her topline and becomes progressively deeper from forerib to flank





# BREEDING CATTLE TERMINOLOGY

## SEXUAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Positives– Heifers

More feminine featured  
More maternal appearing  
Broodier  
Larger and more correct vulva size  
Longer bred as shown by her udder development  
Shorter, more refined teats

### Negatives

Coarse featured  
Small, missapened vulva  
Shorter bred  
Long, coarse teats

### Bulls

Larger testicled  
More ruggedly made  
More masculine  
Cleaner/less pendulous sheath

Small testicled  
Frail  
Coarse/pendulous sheath

### **PHRASES:**

- a more feminine featured, broodier heifer, that is heavier bred as shown by her udder development
- a more ruggedly made, larger testicled bull

## VOLUME

### Positives

Higher volumed  
Better/bigger bodied  
Bolder sprung/ribbed  
More capacious  
Should be easier keeping  
Deeper bodied/flanked  
Wider tracking

### Negatives

Low volumed  
Tight ribbed/flanked  
Shallow bodied  
Flat ribbed

### **PHRASES:**

- a better bodied, bolder sprung heifer, that should prove to be the easier keeping brood cow
- a bolder ribbed, higher volumed bull



# MARKET CATTLE TERMINOLOGY

**BALANCE**– See Breeding Cattle Section

## MUSCLE

### Positives

Heavier muscled  
More meat-animal shape  
More expressively muscled  
More shape/dimension over the rib and loin or top  
Squarer hipped  
More bulging/bulging/thicker quarter

### Negatives

Light muscled  
Flat/narrow made  
Tapers out of hip  
Flattens through quarter  
Narrow topped

### PHRASES:

- he had more shape over this rib and loin and more mass through his hip and quarter
- more muscle shape from end to end

## CORRECTNESS OF FINISH/MATURITY

### Positives

More correctly/optimally finished  
More market ready  
Mellower handling  
Trimmer  
More compositionally correct

### Negatives

Thin finished  
Over finished  
Bare handling

### PHRASES:

- a more correctly finished steer that appears more market ready through his cod, flank, and brisket
- a trimmer patterned, more compositionally correct steer
- a more optimally finished steer which handled mellower down his top and over his lower rib



# MARKET CATTLE TERMINOLOGY

## PRODUCTION TRAITS

### Positives

Stouter made/featured/boned  
More powerful  
More productive/practical appearing  
Easier feeding  
More feeding capacity  
Sounder

### Negatives

Frail  
Low volumed  
Less feeding capacity  
Short strided  
Ill structured

### PHRASES:

- a more productive appearing, bolder ribbed steer with more feeding capacity
- a sounder footed, bigger bodied, easier feeding steer

## CARCASS TERMS

### Positives

Whole carcass should rib with a larger eye  
Should rail/generate a higher cutability carcass  
A carcass with greater red-meat yield  
A higher dressing percentage  
More apt to make/reach the Choice grade  
Better potential yield and quality grade combination  
Packer preferred

### Negatives

Rib with a small eye  
Overfinished, light muscled, low cutability carcass  
Low dressing percentage  
Least apt to make the Choice grade  
The poorest potential carcass merit

### PHRASES:

- a more correctly finished, packer preferred steer which should yield a carcass more apt to grade "Choice"
- a heavier muscled steer whose carcass should rib with a larger eye
- a more optimally finished, heavier muscled steer whose carcass should have more value on most traditional grids



# BREEDING SHEEP TERMINOLOGY

## GROWTH/MATURITY

### Positives

Higher performing  
Faster growing  
More weight per day of age  
Larger statured/framed  
Stouter featured  
More powerfully constructed  
Heavier boned  
Growthier  
More extended  
More upstanding  
Taller fronted  
Later maturing  
Trimmer patterned, more youthful and immature  
More potential for future growth

### Negatives

Slow growing  
Frail featured  
Small footed  
Small statured/framed  
Low set  
Short coupled  
Heavy conditioned and skeletally mature  
Early maturing

### PHRASES:

- a growthier, more upstanding ewe
- a stouter featured, heavier boned, ram with more weight per day of age
- a taller fronted, more extended, trimmer conditioned ewe which is later maturing

**STRUCTURAL CORRECTNESS**—see Structural Correctness of Breeding Cattle, substituting ram and ewe for bull and heifer



# BREEDING SHEEP TERMINOLOGY

## MUSCLING

### Positives

Heavier muscled  
Thicker made  
More muscle shape

### Negatives

Light muscled  
Flat/narrow made  
Tapers out of dock

### PHRASES:

- a thicker made, heavier muscled ram

## BALANCE

### Positives

Better/ nicer balanced/patterned  
Better/ nicer/ more attractive/more stylish profiling  
Flatter shouldered  
Shallower breasted  
Cleaner/more attractive fronted  
Longer fronted/bodied/hindsaddled/hipped  
Stronger topped  
Leveler hipped/docked  
More eye appealing  
Squarer/leveler docked  
Handles with a longer hindsaddle/loin  
Handles longer from the last rib back

### Negatives

Poor balanced  
Round/coarse shouldered  
Short/necked/fronted/bodied/hindsaddled/hipped  
Broken/weak topped  
Rounds out of dock  
Steep hipped/docked  
Handles with a short hindsaddle/loin  
Handles shorter from the last rib back

### PHRASES:

-from the side, she is cleaner fronted, longer hindsaddled, and squarer out of her dock  
-a more stylish profiling ewe that is shallower breasted and becomes progressively deeper from breast to flank

**SEXUAL CHARACTERISTICS AND VOLUME**—see Sexual Characteristics and Volume of Breeding Cattle, substituting ram and ewe for bull and heifer





# MARKET LAMB TERMINOLOGY

**BALANCE**– See Breeding Sheep Section

## MUSCLE

### Positives

Heavier muscled

More meat-animal shape

More expressively muscled

Progressively widens from front to rear

Handles with more mass/shape/dimension to top or rack and loin

Handles deeper/fuller/squarer in loin/down top

More bulging/thicker/fuller leg

Squarer/thicker out of hip/dock

### Negatives

Light muscled

Flat/narrow made

Tapers out of hip/dock

Flattens through dock

Narrow topped

Handles narrow/shallow down top

Flattens through the leg

### PHRASES:

-handles squarer down his top, and was fuller out of his dock and leg

-progressively widens from front to rear, and handles with a deeper, fuller loin

## CORRECTNESS OF FINISH/MATURITY

### Positives

More correctly/optimally finished

Trimmer

Firmer/trimmer handling

Handles with a more adequate degree of finish

### Negatives

Soft handling

Over finished

Bare handling

### PHRASES:

- a trimmer patterned, more correctly finished wether that handles firmer down his top and through is forerib

-a more optimally finished wether which handled with a more adequate degree of finish down his top and through his lower rib



# MARKET LAMB TERMINOLOGY

## PRODUCTION TRAITS

### Positives

Growthier  
More upstanding  
Larger statured  
Stouter made/featured/boned  
More powerful  
More productive/practical appearing  
Bolder ribbed  
Deeper flanked  
Higher volumed  
Stands squarer

### Negatives

Low set  
Short coupled  
Frail  
Low volumed  
Harder feeding  
Stands:  
Stand with his front legs/ kneed-in, turned out  
Toed out  
Buckneed  
Stands: sickle hocked/on his rear legs  
Cow hocked  
With hocks bowed out

### PHRASES:

- a growthier, stouter featured, bigger volumed wether which stands squarer on his rear legs
- a larger statured, more productive appearing wether which was deeper through his flank

## CARCASS TERMS

### Positives

Whose carcass should open with a larger eye  
Should rail/generate a higher cutability carcass  
A carcass with greater red-meat yield  
A higher dressing percentage  
A more shapely carcass, with a greater leg score  
A more packer preferred carcass, resulting in less cooler shrink  
A higher percentage of trimmed hindsaddle

### Negatives

Open with a small eye  
Overfinished, light muscled, low cutability carcass  
Low dressing percentage  
The poorest potential carcass merit

### PHRASES:

- a leaner patterned lamb who handles with more tone to his top and should rail a higher cutability carcass
- a heavier muscled wether whose carcass should open a larger eye
- a more optimally finished, lamb whose carcass should have less cooler shrink
- handles firmer and longer loined and should yield a carcass with a higher percentage of closely trimmed hindsaddle



# BREEDING HOG TERMINOLOGY

## GROWTH/MATURITY

### Positives

Higher performing  
Faster/easier growing  
More weight per day of age  
Stouter featured/boned/headed  
More powerfully constructed  
Heavier boned/structured  
Taller fronted  
Longer boned  
More extended  
Bigger/larger scaled  
Later maturing  
Leaner made/designed

### Negatives

Slow growing  
Frail featured  
Fine boned  
Short coupled  
Low set  
Early maturing

### PHRASES:

- a faster growing, stouter featured, heavier boned gilt
- a taller fronted, leaner, later maturing gilt

## STRUCTURAL CORRECTNESS

### Positives

Sounder/looser/more flexibly structured  
Greater confinement soundness  
More structurally comfortable  
Greater skeletal flexibility  
More functionally correct in his/her structural design  
More functionally sound  
Better/leveler designed  
Weak pasterned  
Bigger footed

### Negatives

Tight structured  
Straight through shoulder/knee/pastern/hock  
Tight in his/her hock  
Round/short hipped  
Small footed

### PHRASES:

- she was more functionally correct in her structural design having more flex to her hip and hock
- a looser structured, more flexibly made gilt
- a bigger footed, sounder structured gilt



# BREEDING HOG TERMINOLOGY

**MUSCLING**— See Breeding Cattle

## SEXUAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Positives— Gilts

More feminine featured/headed  
More maternal appearing  
Larger and more correct vulva size  
Longer necked  
Broodier  
Higher quality, more refined underline which starts farther forward  
More evenly spaced teats

### Negatives

Coarse featured  
Short necked  
Small, missapened vulva  
Coarse underline  
Has blind/pin nipples

### Boars

Larger testicled  
More ruggedly made  
More masculine  
Cleaner sheathed

Smaller testicled  
Frail  
Coarse sheath

### PHRASES:

- a more maternal appearing, longer faced, more extended gilt with a higher quality, more refined underline
- a more ruggedly made, more athletic, larger testicled boar

## VOLUME

### Positives

Naturally wider structured  
Bolder/more open ribbed  
Wider chested/based  
Higher volumed  
Bolder bladed  
Deeper bodied/flanked  
More capacious

### Negatives

Low volumed  
Tight ribbed/flanked  
Shallow bodied/flanked  
Flat ribbed  
Narrow chested

### PHRASES:

- a more open ribbed, higher volumed gilt
- a bolder ribbed, higher volumed bull



# MARKET HOG TERMINOLOGY

## MUSCLE

### Positives

Heavier muscled  
More meat-animal shape  
More expressively muscled  
Works more muscle thickness from blade to hip  
Works a greater volume of muscle down his top  
More dimension of muscle  
Bigger/bolder/thicker /squarer topped  
More bulging/thicker/fuller ham

### Negatives

Light muscled  
Flat/narrow made  
Narrow hiped  
Narrow topped  
Flattens through the ham

### PHRASES:

- a heavier muscled barrow that has greater muscle dimension from blade to hip
- a thicker made gilt with more shape out of her hip and ham

## LEANNESS/MATURITY

### Positives

Leaner designed  
Reads leaner down his top and in his elbow pocket/jowl/seam of the ham  
Taller fronted  
Later maturing  
Longer boned/bodied  
More extended  
More natural/practical amount of external fat

### Negatives

Fat  
Short coupled  
Low set  
Early maturing

### PHRASES:

- a barrow which reads to be leaner down his top, elbow pocket, and jowl.
- a taller fronted, leaner made, later maturing gilt which has more potential for continued lean growth

## GROWTH

### Positives

Higher performing  
Faster/easier growing  
More weight per day of age  
Pounds heavier

### Negatives

Slow growing  
Light weight

PHRASES:- See Market Hog Production Traits





# MARKET HOG TERMINOLOGY

## PRODUCTION TRAITS

### Positives

Naturally wider structured  
Bolder/more open ribbed  
Wider chested/based  
Stouter made/featured/boned/headed  
More productive/practical appearing  
Bolder ribbed/bladed  
Deeper flanked  
Higher volumed  
Sounder footed  
Looser structured  
Bigger footed

### Negatives

Frail made/boned/headed  
Low volumed  
Harder feeding  
Flat ribbed  
Narrow chested  
Tight structured  
Straight through shoulder/knee/pastern/hock  
Tight in his/her hock  
Round/short hipped  
Small footed

### PHRASES:

- a stouter featured, wider chested, faster growing barrow
- a higher performing, sounder footed, more productive appearing gilt
- a more open ribbed, easier feeding barrow with more weight per day of age

## CARCASS TERMS

### Positives

Whose carcass should open with a larger loineye  
A heavier muscled more shapely carcass  
A carcass which will probe leaner at the 10th rib  
Should rail/generate a higher cutability/percent lean/percent muscle carcass  
A carcass with greater lean value  
Whose carcass should have improved belly quality

### Negatives

Open with a small loineye  
Fat, low cutability/low percent lean/muscle carcass  
A carcass with a thin, poor quality belly

### PHRASES:

- a heavier muscled, thicker topped barrow whose carcass should open with a larger loineye
- a leaner designed, gilt whose carcass will probe leaner at the 10th rib
- a leaner, heavier muscled barrow that will rail a carcass with greater lean value
- faster growing, more productive barrow with a more practical amount of external fat whose carcass should have improved belly quality



# SYNONYMS

**SHOWS:** exhibits, displays, reveals, indicates, evidenced by

**GRANT:** concede, admit, realize, agree that, acknowledge, recognize

**HOWEVER:** nevertheless, although, yet, nonetheless, but

**ALSO:** in addition, furthermore, moreover, likewise

**POSSESSES:** has, represents

**SURPASSES:** exceeds, excels, overpowers

**LACKS:** is deficient, devoid, inferior

**MORE:** greater amount or quantity, higher degree, additionally, greater, more extensive, surpasses, exceeds, excels, more abundant

**SINCE:** as, because, for the reason that

**ESPECIALLY:** definitely, particularly, explicitly, distinctively





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**Name**

#### 4-H Club Motto

**"To make the best better"**

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**Address**

#### 4-H Pledge

**I Pledge:**

**My head to clearer thinking  
My heart to greater loyalty**

**My hands to larger service, and**

**My health to better living**

**for my club, my community,  
my country, and my world.**

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**Name of Club/School**

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**Leader/Teacher's Name**

#### 4-H Colors

**Green and White**



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