Ch.#1

Wednesday, August 29, 2007
3:45 PM

Selection
Brdng - A. I.
Feeding
Care - Animal Husbandry
Mktng

Sheep - Moufflons
Asiatic Urials
Kept - 10,000 - 20,000 yrs ago
Brds - > 200

Big Horn Sheep

Goats - Pasang
Markhors

Cattle - Bos taurus
Bos indicus

Aurochs - Exotics
Celtic 5th - British Brds
Neolithic Age

Swine - Sus scrofa
Sus Vittatus
4900 B.C.
Tamed - Chinese
1st major importation - 13hd
1539 - Desoto

Horses - Eohippus

Draft -

Gymkana

Poultry - Gallus gallus

Chickens & Turkeys

1400 B.C.

Poultry Industry - Concentrated in South

Kingdom - Binomial System
Linnaeus

Plants - Plantae Genus - species

Animals - Animalia

Birds - Aves

Functions

Non-Ruminants = Simple Stomachs
Grain

Ruminants - Roughage

Tylopoda - 3 compartments

Camels, llamas, Alpacas

Lecora - 4 comp.

11% Food prod. - Human Consumption

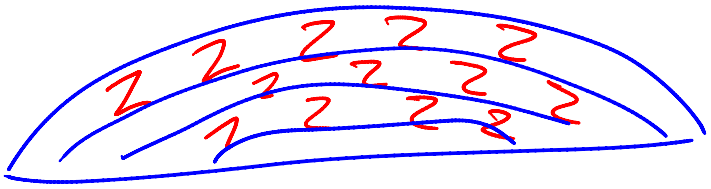
Animal Consumption of Roughage -
2% of Bwt.

Clothing

Power - Amish

Conservation

By - Products -



Consumption

per Capita

trend

Concerns

1. Cholesterol

Fat & Sodium levels

Food Additive

Sugar Content - Carbs

Artificial Color

#

2000 Ag Prod. $193 bill
livestock > 99 "

Farms w/ hogs
1970's - 1 mill today 81,000

Feed Additives-

Prevent diseases
enhance growth
Feed efficiency
withdrawal time

Uses of meat

Beef	Pork	Chicken
Steak	Chops	Strips
HB	Bacon	Breast
Roast	Sausage	Gizzards/L/H
Ribs	loin	Grilled
Rmo	TL	Legs
	Lard	

Rmo
Tacos
Sd
Chili
Casserole
H H
Spetzi

IC
Lard
Pepperoni

Legs
Wings
Fried
eggs
Stir fry

Biotechnology

Legislation

Animal ID

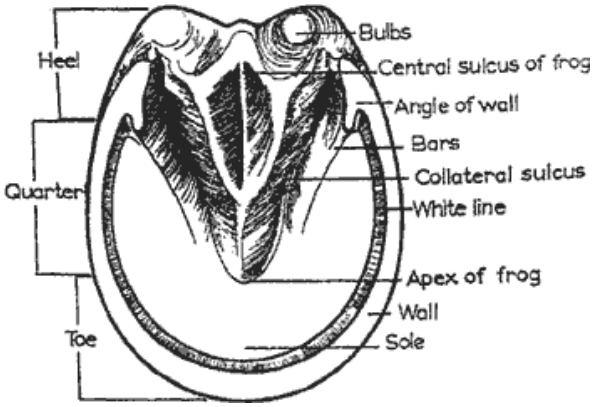
Branding ——— Freeze - liquid N
Tattoos -320° F

microchips Hot.

Food Safety

Irradiation - Cobolt-60

Endangered Species



Pasted from <http://www.quartercrack.com/Images/Anatomy/sole.gif>

Wednesday, August 29, 2007
3:45 PM

1. Name 3 Aves

2. Name 3 mammalia

3. Who brought most of the Livestock to North America for the 1st time.

4. What year did #3 take place.

5. Where are most of the chickens raised for commercialized production?

Ch 2

Wednesday, September 12, 2007
4:08 PM

Career Opportunities

>300 careers in Ag.

18% of work force

Categories

1. Prod + Service	2.6%
2. Input Suppliers	.3%
3. Proc. + Mkt	2.4%
4. Wholesalers + retailer establishment	10.2%
5. Indirect Ag Bus.	.4%

Choosing a Career

Self-analysis

1. Ability - capacity to perform
2. Talent - natural aptitude
3. physical make-up - strength, stamina, health
4. Previous experience -

4. Previous experience-
5. Interests - holds your attention
   short term long term
6. Ed. aspirations - formal Ed needed
7. Attitude + values - how you think about life
8. Self-concept - how you see yourself
9. Personality - how others see you
10. Flexibility - willingness to change

* Occupational Study
  a. activites
  b. duties
  c. responsibilities
  d. working conditions
     1. hrs
     2. location (inside/outside or local)
     3. physical activity
     4. travel
     5. tools or machines
     6. noise level
     7. dirt, dust, odor
     8. hazards
     9. interaction w/ others
     10. degree of supervision
     11. variety of tasks
     12. standard of living

Personality - social, energy, persuasiveness, persistance

Most important - PA

Honest & Dependable

Working w/ others

Time Management - time on task

Safety

Comm. skills - talking, emailing, written
grammar, spelling, punct., complete
sentences

Computer usage

Appropriate Behavior

Citizenship

Ch. 3

Friday, September 21, 2007
1:48 PM

Safety

2nd most dangerous

21 deaths / 100,000 workers

150,000 disabling accident / yr

200 > children die / yr

OSHA

Injuries
Cattle + hogs - men
horses - equal

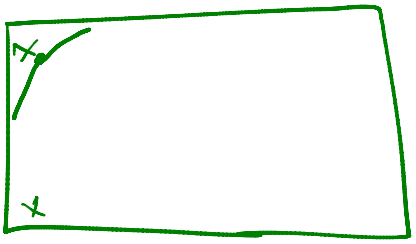
Cattle - 45 - 64 yrs of age
horses - 5 - 25 " "
hogs - 25 - 64 " "

Environmental + Human Factors

#1 human error - tired, not paying attention, poor judgement

Corral

Correct



Chem. Safety

EPA -
OSHA - MSDS

Rinsing Containers - triple rinse

Contamination - skin - dermal
mouth - oral
Breathing - inhalation

LD_{50} LD_1 - Dangerous

0 - 50 - Dangerous
50 - 500 - Warning
500 - 5000 Caution
5000 -> none - Caution

tyvek - olefin

Storage - original container
locked cabinet

Hazards.
Solid Facilities

Foot candles = 10

Horses -
Approach 45°
Tying up - 2'

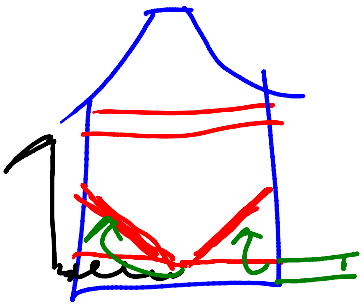
Bridal
Bit
Bosal
Hackamore

Animal Diseases

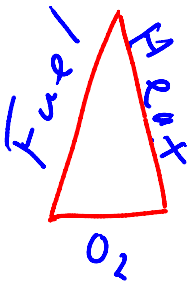
Zoonoses
rabies, brucellosis, TB, Trichinosis, Salmonella, ringworm,

Facilities

Silo -
gas
grain bridge



Fire



70% of Farm fires- electrical

12-2 w/gr.

10-2

Classes of Fire

A — paper, wood, trash

B — gas, kerosine oil

C — Electrical

D — Combustible metals

Sodium, potassium, Magnesium

SAFETY EX. CR.

Tuesday, October 21, 2008
9:11 AM

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

A - GAS, KEROSINE, OIL

B - COMBUSTIBLE METALS

C - PAPER, WOOD, TRASH

D - ELECTRICAL

Livestock + the Environment

Monday, October 22, 2007
11:08 AM

Lawsuits

Water Pollution

Point Source
Non-Point Source

BOD test

Algae Bloom

Animal Trespass

Estray

negligance

Invitee

Licensee

Trespasser

FEDERAL WATER QUALITY ACT OF 1965
    PUBLIC HEARINGS
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT OF 1965
    FEDERAL GUIDELINES FOR SOLID WASTE MGT
FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT
    NATIONAL AIR QUALITY STANDARDS
FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT OF 1972
    NATIONAL GOALS ON WATER QUALITY
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
    PERMITS FOR FEEDLOTS OF 1,000 HEAD OR MORE/YEAR

1,200 HEAD OF CATTLE CAN PRODUCE AS MUCH WASTE AS A TOWN OF 20,000

2 BILLION TONS OF MANURE PRODUCED EACH YEAR IN U.S

DIVERSIONS

DEBRIS BASIN - BUILT WITH A DECLINE, MANURE SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 1

FOOT DEEP

EPA's DEFINITION OF AN ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION - LOCATION WHERE ANIMALS ARE KEPT FOR 45 DAYS OUT OF A YEAR

SHOULD NEVER APPLY ANIMAL WASTE WITHIN 200' OF SURFACE WATER & 150' OF A WELL

Ch. 5

Wednesday, November 07, 2007
10:30 AM

Anatomy, Physiology, Aborption

System- group of organs that work together

Mammal -

Aves-

Cartilage - Connective tissue

Bones - Ca compound tri-ca phosphate
protein - ossein

replace cartilage to bone →
Osteocytes

Funct. provides form, protection, support, strength

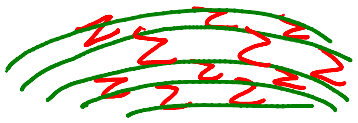
types - eXOskeletal - outside
Endo - inside

Haversian canal- blood vessels + nerves pass

Classification of bones
long, short, flat, irregular

Muscle System -

1. Skeletal - meat - striated voluntary
2. Smooth
3. Cardiac



Smooth - unstriated involuntary

blood vessels, stomach, intestines, bladder

Cardiac - heart

muscular wall - myocardium

Respiratory System - process of O_2 brought CO_2 removed.

lungs - Alveoli - exchange of gases

Circulatory System -

Heart, Arteries, capillaries, veins

Capillaries - exchange of nutrients + O_2 — CO_2, H_2O, waste

Blood - transporting nutrients + O_2 of wastes
control Body heat
transport hormones
Clot Vit K
protection - diseases

Nervous System -
Swine - PSE - RSS

Horses - HYPP
Y/Y Y/N N/N

Digestive system - breaking down of feed into simple substances.

Ruminant - 1 stomach 4 compartments

Non-Ruminant - 1 stomach 1 compartment

> mouth - Feed is palatable

> mouth • Feed is palatable

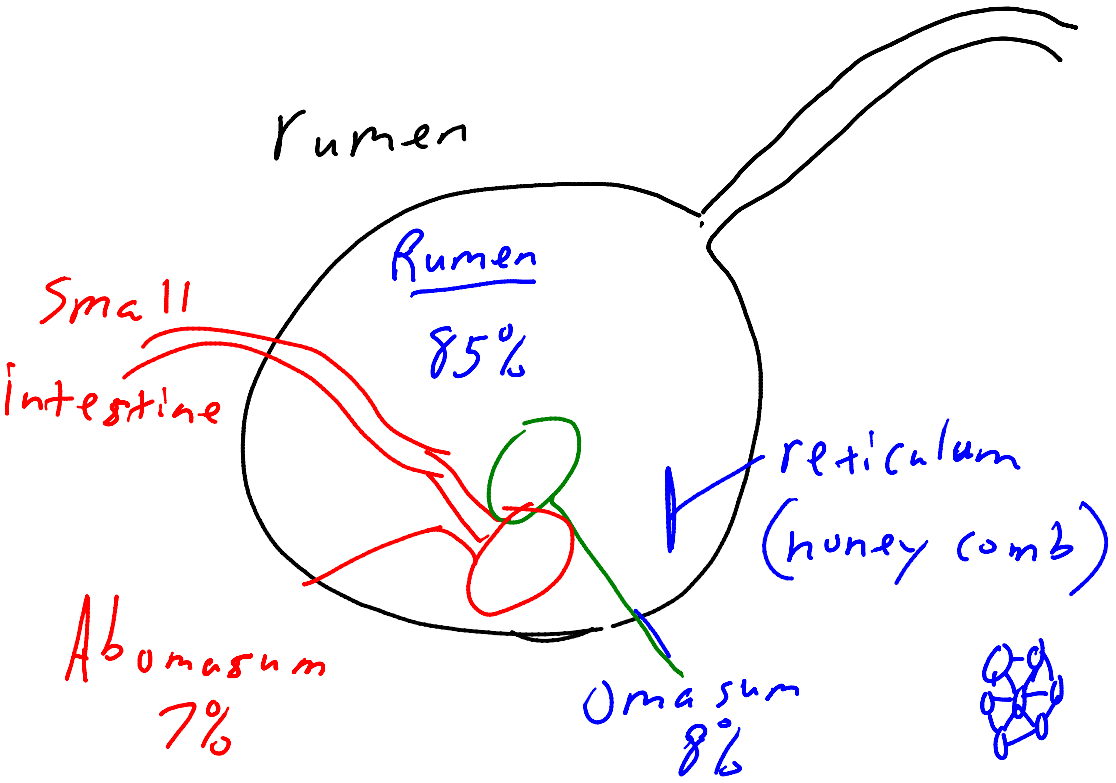
teeth - increase surface area

Enzyme - organic catalyst

Salivary amylase Δ starch to malt sugars

Salivary maltase Δ maltose to glucose

Cattle chew cud 6-8 times/day
5-7 hrs/day in rumination

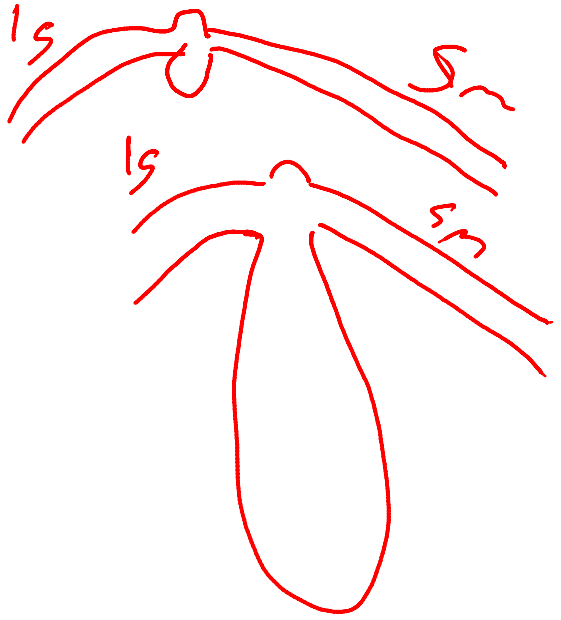


Small Intestine - acid, semifluid, gray pulpy - Chyme

pancreatic juices -

Villi - finger like projections

Cecum - Blind gut



Lg Intestine - Absorb water

Poultry - Crop -

Gizzard

Stomach Sizes

Digestion

Beef - 25-60 gal.

Horse - 3.5 gal.

Sheep - 6-8 gal.

Swine - 1.5 gal

of roughage

44%

Feed Nutrients

1. Protein
2. Energy nutrients < Carbs
   Fats + oils
3. Vitamins - organic
4. Mineral - inorganic
5. Water

ADG - Avg Daily Gain

days on feed

Starting wt

Ending wt

NUTRIENTS

Tuesday, November 27, 2007
10:43 AM

ENERGY NUTRIENTS

PROTEINS

VITAMINS

MINERALS

WATER

ENERGY NUTRIENTS - 1 - CARBS
SIMPLE & COMPLEX
SIMPLE - NFE - NITROGEN FREE EXTRACT

COMPLEX - FIBER

2 - FATS & OILS
2.25 X MORE ENERGY THAN CARBS

PROTEINS

SUPPLY MATERIAL TO BUILD BODY TISSUE

GOOD PROTEIN - ANIMAL
POOR QUALITY - PLANT

ANIMAL PROTEINS - MEAT MEAL, FISH MEAL, DRIED WHEY

PLANT PROTIENS - SBM, (MEAL)

CRUDE PROTIEN - AMMONICAL N X6.25

UREA - SYNTHETIC

VITAMINS - ORGANIC

FAT SOLUABLE - A, D, E, K

A - HEALTHY EYES, GOOD CONCEPTION RATES, DISEASE RESISTANCE

D - BONE DEVELOPMENT & MINERAL BALANCE

E - NORMAL REPROD & MUSCLE DEVELOPMENT

K - CLOTTING BLOOD

WATER SOLUABLE -
C - TEETH & BONE FORMATION, INFECTIONS

B COMPLEX - APPETITE,

MINERALS - MATERIALS FOR BONES, TEETH, & TISSUE

DEFICIENCIES - PIGS, 3 DAYS - COPPER/IRON SHOT - ANEMIA

RATIO OF CA:P

SWINE 1.5:1
RUMINANTS 7:1

GROUPS OF MINERALS
MAJOR & TRACE

MAJOR - NaCl, Ca, P

TRACE - K, S, Mg, Fe, I, Cu, Co, Zn, Mn, B, Mo, F, Se

SALT & Ca - MONOCALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE,

WATER - 40% - 80%

TO DISOLVE NUTRIENTS THE ANIMALS EAT.

FEED ADDITIVES

ANTIMICROBIAL DRUGS - KILL OR SLOW DOWN GROWTH OF MICROORGANISMS

HORMONES & HORMONELIKE

ANTHELMINTICS - DEWORMER
- PYRANTEL TARTRATE
- IVERMECTIN

ANTIBIOTICS

IMPLANTS - RALGRO

WITHDRAWAL

BALANCING RATIONS

ROUGHAGES - >18% CRUDE FIBER
- HAY, GRASS, SILAGE

CONCENTRATES - < 18% CRUDE FIBER
- GRAINS

ENERGY FEEDS - < 20 % CRUDE PROTEIN

PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS - > 20% CRUDE PROTEIN

CHARACTERISTICS OF A RATION
PALATABLE
SAFE

FUNCTIONS
- MAINTENANCE - BASAL METABOLISM
- GROWTH
- FATTENING
- PRODUCTION
- REPRODUCTION
- WORK

BALANCING
- TP OR DP

- 2% BODY WT IN ROUGHAGE

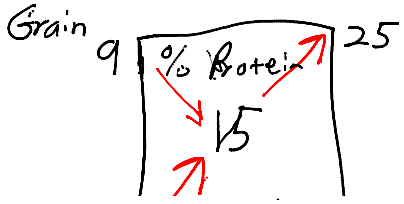
78 lb lamb
668 lb heifer
1372 lb steer
139 lb. ewe
1073 lb gelding
491 lb sow
312 lb colt

2255 lb bull
984 lb mare
1644 lb cow

78 lb lamb	-	1.56	-	1.5 lb
668 lb heifer	-	13.36	-	13.5 lb
1372 lb steer	-	27.44	-	27.5 lb
139 lb. ewe	-	2.78	-	3 lb
1073 lb gelding	-	21.46	-	21.5 lb
491 lb sow	-	0	-	0 lb
312 lb colt	-	6.24	-	6 lb
2255 lb bull	-	45.1	-	45 lb
984 lb mare	-	19.68	-	19.5 lb
1644 lb cow	-	32.88	-	33 lb

PEARSON SQUARE
% PROTEIN NEEDED -
% PROTEIN IN GRAIN -
% PROTEIN IN SUPPLEMENT -
SIZE OF GRINDER - _____ TONS

% PROTEIN NEEDED - 15
% PROTEIN IN GRAIN - CORN 9
% PROTEIN IN SUPPLEMENT - SBM 40
SIZE OF GRINDER - __2___ TONS



31 | 25 = .8065

.1935

1.0000
.8065
+.1935

SBM 40 [/needed] 6

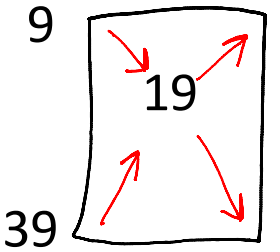
31

31|6.

.8065
x 4000 lb
3226 lb Corn

.1935
x 4000
774 lb SBM

% PROTEIN NEEDED - 19
% PROTEIN IN GRAIN - CORN 9
% PROTEIN IN SUPPLEMENT - SBM 39
SIZE OF GRINDER - __1.5___ TONS



30
30|20 .6667 66.67%

30
30|10 .3333 33.33%

.6667 Corn
+ .3333 SBM
1.0000

66.67%
33.33%
100.00%

.6667
X 3,000lb
2,000.1 lb corn

.3333
x 3,000
999.9 lb sbm

56|2,000.1 35.72 bu.

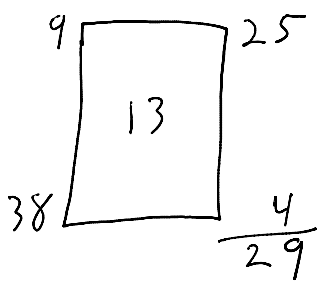
2000|999.9 .49995

35.72
x 3.78
$135.02

.49995
$285/ton
$142.50

$135.02
+142.50
$277.52

% PROTEIN NEEDED - 13
% PROTEIN IN GRAIN - CORN 9
% PROTEIN IN SUPPLEMENT - SBM 38
SIZE OF GRINDER - __2.5___ TONS



86.21% .862068965517
29 | 25

13.79% .137931034483
29 | 4

5000
86.21%
4,310.5 lb Corn

5000
13.79%
689.5 lb SBM

4310.5
689.5
5,000.0

% PROTEIN NEEDED - 15
% PROTEIN IN GRAIN - CORN 8.9
% PROTEIN IN SUPPLEMENT - SBM 36.4
SIZE OF GRINDER - __2___ TONS

2 GRAIN RATIONS

% PROTEIN NEEDED - 14

% PROTEIN IN GRAIN - CORN 8.9

OATS 10.1

% PROTEIN IN SUPPLEMENT - SBM 38.2

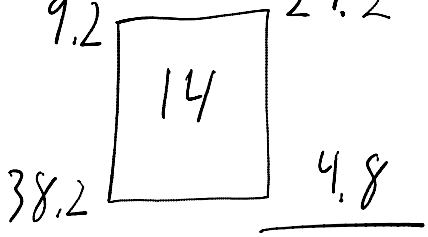
SIZE OF GRINDER - __1.5___ TONS

PARTS

3 X CORN 8.9 = 26.7

1 X OATS 10.1 = 10.1

4 36.8 / 4 = 9.2



83.45%
29 / 24.2

16.55%
29 / 4.8

625.88
4 / 2503.5

3000
83.45
2503.5 lb Grain

3000
16.55
496.5 lb SBM

625.88
x 3
1877.64 lb Corn

625.8 lb Oats

GENETICS

Thursday, January 03, 2008
10:48 AM

GREGOR MENDEL

LINNEAUS - SWEDISH BOTANIST
- BINOMIAL - Genus species
  - LATIN - Bos taurus

ADDITIVE GENE AFFECTS
NON-ADDITIVE GENE AFFECTS

LAW OF INDEPENDENT ASSORTMENT

GENES - SMALLEST UNIT OF BIOLOGICAL INHERITANCE

- EVERY TRAIT IS CONTROLLED BY A MINIMUM OF 2 TRAITS

HERITABILITY

EPD - EXPECTED PROGENY DIFFERENCE

CULLING

MITOSIS - GROWTH

- DIPLOID NUMBER -
  - CATTLE - 30
  - SWINE - 19
  - SHEEP - 27
  - GOATS - 30
  - CHICKENS - 39
  - RABBITS - 22
  - HORSE - 32
  - DONKEY - 31

MEIOSIS - REPRODUCTION

SEXUAL REPRO -

- GAMETES - SEX CELL
  - OVA - FEMALE
  - SPERM - MALE

ASEXUAL - NO SEX CELLS

- FERTILIZATION - EMBRYO

- GENES - LOCUS

DOMINANT
Recessive

HOMOZYGOUS - SAME
HETEROZYGOUS - DIFFERENT

GENOTYPE - GENES
PHENOTYPE - PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

COMPLETE DOMINANCE

INCOMPLETE DOMINANCE

SEX LINKED GENES
PLUMAGE ON MALES, ANTLERS ON FEMALES

SEX DETERMINED GENES

MALES - XY		FEMALES - XX

MUTATION -

PUNNETT SQUARE

ANIMAL REPRO

Tuesday, January 15, 2008
11:17 AM

REPRODUCTION

SEXUAL - GAMETES

ASEXUAL -

COPULATION - MATING

FERTILIZATION - SPERM PENETRATES THE EGG

GESTATION - PREGNANCY

PARTURITION - ACT OF GIVING BIRTH

MALE REPRO

SCROTUM - THERMAL CONTROL

TESTICLES - SPERMATOZOA PROD.

EPIDIDYMIS - STORES SPERM UNTIL MATURE

CHRYPTORCHID / MONORCHID/ RIDGLING

VAS DEFERENS -

SEMINAL VESICLES -

URETHRA -

PROSTATE GLAND -

COWPER'S GLAND - CLEANSES & NEUTRALIZES THE URETHRA

PENIS -

SIGMOID FLEXOR

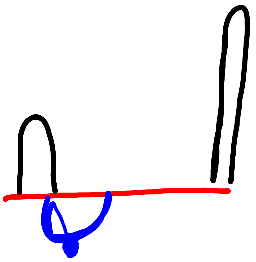
RETRACTOR

SHEATH

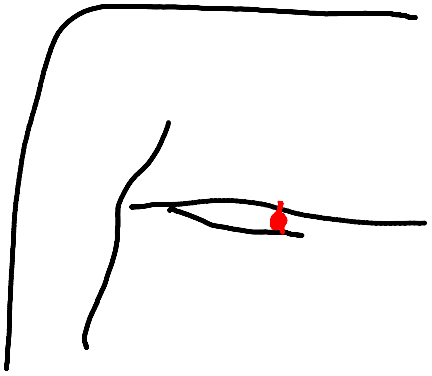
POULTRY

CLOACA - LG INTESTINE & ALIMENTARY CANAL MEET

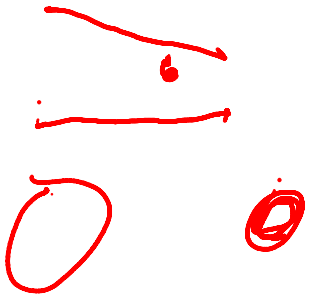
PAPILLA -



BEEF - GOMER BULLS - CHIN BALL MARKER

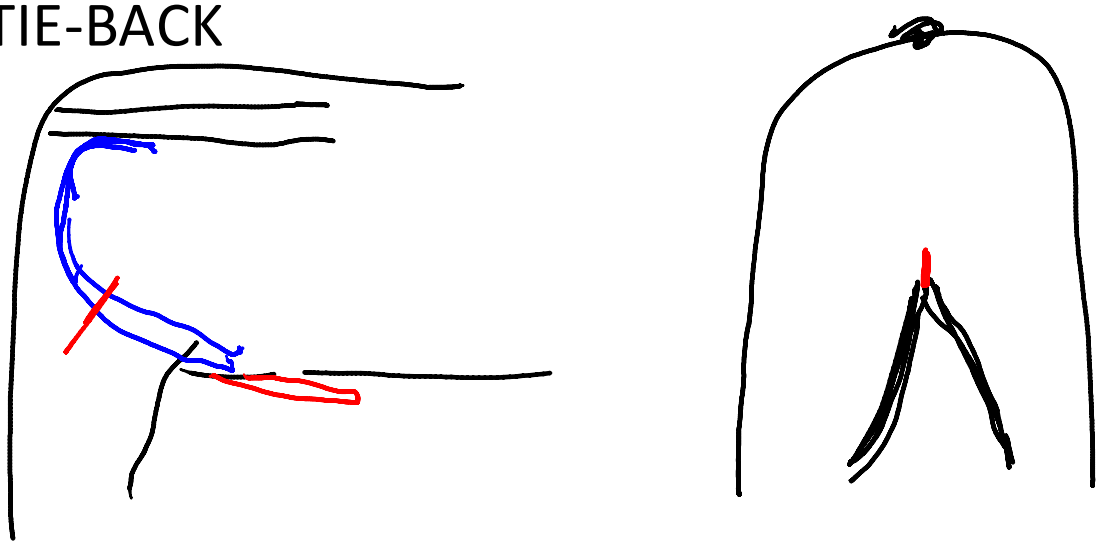


PENO-BLOC

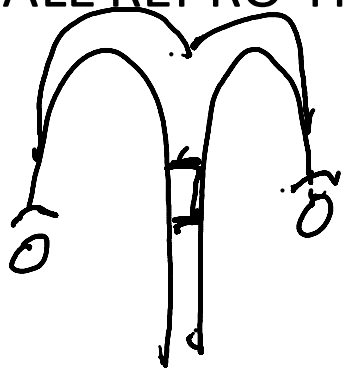


SIDEWINDER

TIE-BACK



FEMALE REPRO TRACT



OVARIES - PRODUCE OVA

OVARIES - PRODUCE OVA
FOLLICLE

OVIDUCTS/FALLOPIAN TUBE
INFUNDIBULUM

UTERUS -
2 HORNS, BODY

CERVIX - PREVENTS CONTAMINATION
VAGINA - BIRTH CANAL
VULVA - EXTERNAL OPENING

POULTRY -
MAGNUM - SECRETES THICK WHITE OF THE EGG

ISTHMUS - PLACES CELL MEMBRANE

TO LAY AN EGG - 25 - 27 HOURS

ESTRUS CYCLE
HEAT PERIOD OR THE TIME THE FEMALE ACCEPTS MALE

OVULATION - RELEASE OF THE EGG

FERTILIZATION -

SPERM CELLS - 24 - 30 HOURS

OVA - 12 HOURS

PARTURITION - BIRTH

COLOSTRUM - FIRST MILK

ANTIBODIES & NUTRIENTS

REPRODUCTIVE FAILURES

MONORCHID

CHRYPTORCHID

INFECTIONS

MALNUTRITION

OVER FLESHED

FREE MARTIN

ANIMAL BREEDING SYSTEMS

Friday, January 25, 2008
11:10 AM

BASIC 2 TYPES

STRAIGHT BREEDING

CROSS BREEDING

PURE BRED BREEDING - REGISTERED OF THE SAME BRD

INBREEDING -

LINEBREEDING -

CLOSEBREEDING -

IMPRESSIVE - HYPP

OUTCROSSING - DIFFERENT FAMILIES IN SAME BRD

GRADING UP - (CROSSBRDING)

CROSSBREEDING - BREEDING 2 DIFFERENT PUREBRD BREEDS

ROTATIONS

YORK X HAMP

HOUSING, EQUIPMENT

Thursday, March 06, 2008
11:11 AM

LAND, LABOR, MANAGEMENT, & CAPITAL

OPPORTUNITY COSTS

STRONG & STURDY

CORRALS -

CATTLE BREEDS

Friday, February 01, 2008
10:36 AM

WHICH BREED DO YOU CHOOSE?

- ALL BRDS HAVE STRONG & WEAK TRAITS
- NO PERFECT BRD
- SELECTION & BRDING PRACTICES ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN WHAT BRD
- MKT DEMAND
- FOUNDATION BRD STOCK AT A REASONABLE PRICE

BREEDS

SELECTION

PUREBRED PROD. - $$$$$$$$$

FEEDERS

CONFORMATION - SKELETAL & MUSCLING

EPD - EXPECTED PROGENY DIFFERENCE

CULLING

205 DAY ADJUSTED WEIGHT

$$\frac{\text{Actual wt} - \text{b. wt}}{\text{Age in days}} \times 205 + \text{b. wt} + \text{Cow's Adj} \times \text{Sex Adj}$$

Cow's Age Adj.	
2yr old	+60
3yr	+40
4yr	+20
5-10yr	-0-
>11yr	+20

Sex Adj.	
heifer	1.05
Steers	1.00
Bulls	.95

PEDIGREE - ANCESTORS

SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT DECISION - HERD BULL SELECTION

SELECTION

MARKET OR REPRODUCTION

TYPE

MUSCLING

FINISH - CONDITION

CARCASS MERIT

YIELD GRADE

1 - > 52.4%

2 - 50.1 - 52.3%
3 - 47.8 - 50.0%
4 - 45.5 - 47.7%
5 - < 45.4%

FEEDING

FORAGE -
ROUGHAGES - HAY
STOCKS -
    CARRYING CAPACITY
BIG ROUND BALES

CREEP FEEDING
    PURE BRED PROD.
    OLDER
    FEED LOT
    POOR MILKER
    POOR PASTURES
    GRAIN PRICES LOW
    CATTLE PRICES HIGH
    1ST CALF HEIFERS
    DRY LOT/CONFINEMENT

IMPLANTS - RALGRO

REPLACEMENTS - CHOOSE 15% MORE

AGE OF BULLS

15 - 18 MONTHS - 10 COWS

18 - 30 MONTHS - 15 -18 COWS

- 30 MONTHS - 25 COWS

OFF FEED -

DEWORMER - PYRANTEL TARTRATE

BREEDING SEASON

45 - 60 DAYS LONG

A.I. -

SYNCHRONIZATION

BREEDING HEIFERS - WT (550 -750LB)

CALF BY AGE 2

CALVING SEASON 45 -60 DAYS LONG

WARM, DRY, & DRAFT FREE

CASTRATE - ALTER

DEHORN

BRAND - HOT & FREEZE

TATTOO

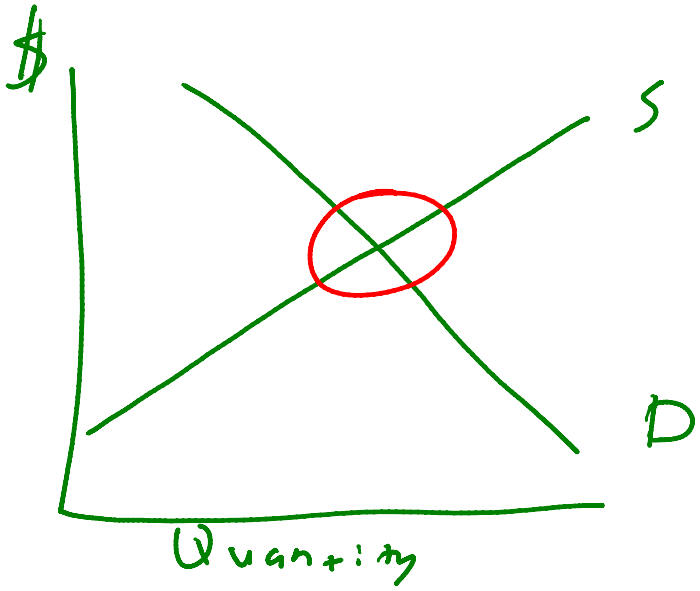
PRECONDITIONING CALVES

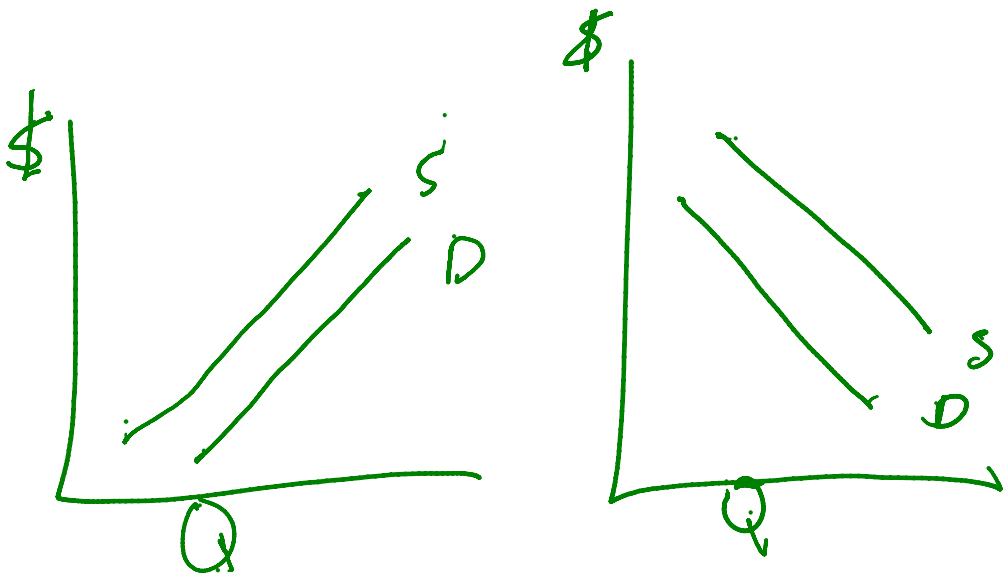
A 605lb heifer calf was born to a 3 year old cow 212 days ago. The calf weighed 79lb at birth.

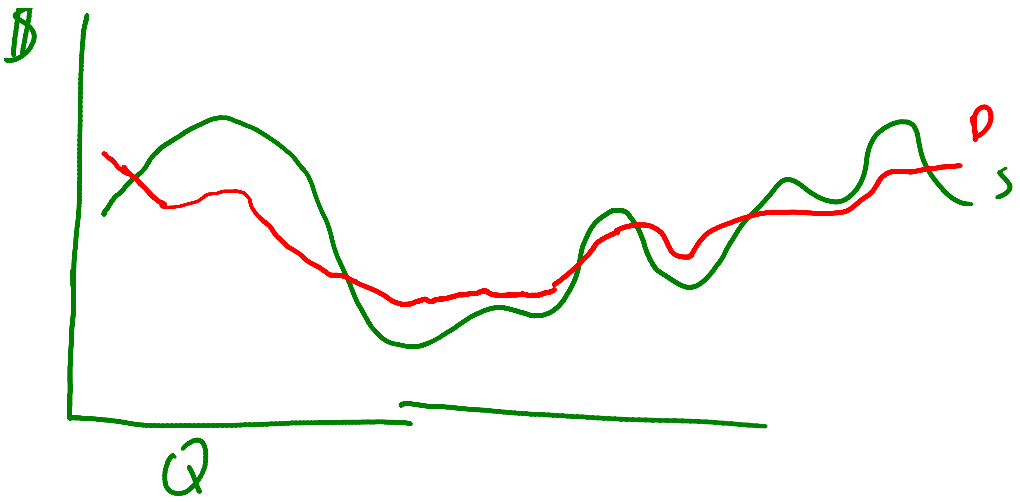
MKTING

Tuesday, March 11, 2008
10:48 AM

SUPPLY & DEMAND







TERMINAL MARKET - STOCKYARD

AUCTIONS -

DIRECT SALES

ELECTRONIC MARKETING

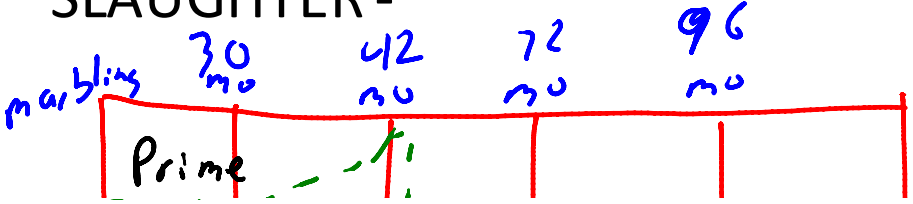
SELECTING A MKT

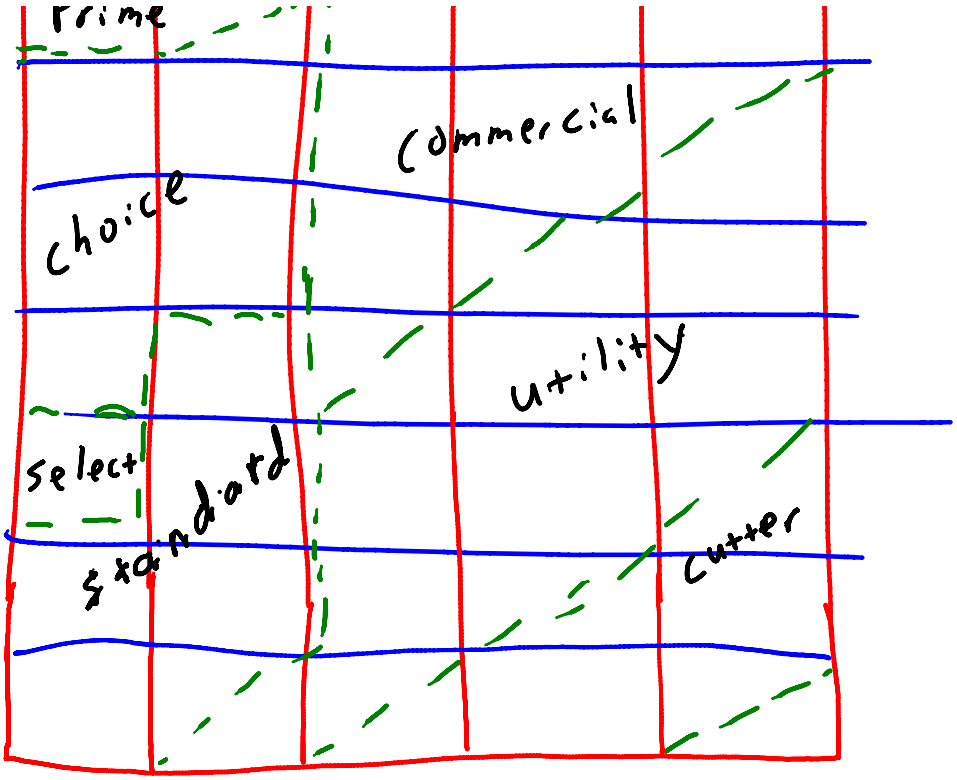
SHRINKAGE - 1 - 5%

ULTRASOUND - REAL TIME

VEAL -

SLAUGHTER -




Prime
Choice
Select
Standard
Commercial
Utility
Cutter

CATTLE FEEDING & DISEASE

Tuesday, March 04, 2008
10:45 AM

FEED
- ROUGHAGES - FORAGES

DRY COWS VS. LACTATING (MILKING)

STEERS 10 - 15% MORE EFFICIENT

FRAME SCORES BASED ON AGE, BONE STRUCTURE, MUSCLING, & DEGREE OF FAT
- SMALL FRAME - SMALL & SHORT
  - MEDIUM -
    - LARGE - TALL & LONG

BUYING FEEDERS
- BREAK EVEN PRICE

FEEDS
- PASTURE
  - HAY
    - GRAIN - GROUND FEED
      - CORN, OATS, CORN GLUTEN, MOLASSES

PROTEINS
SBM, UREA

WHEAT MIDDLING
BY-PRODUCT OF FLOUR MILLING
GOOD SUPPLY OF P & K
PROBLEMS WITH SPOILAGE

DISTILLER'S GRAIN
BY-PRODUCT OF ETHANOL PRODUCTION
GOOD SOURCE OF PROTEIN, ENERGY & P
LOW IN CA & K

MINERALS
NACL, CA, P
VITAMINS

ADDITIVES - WITHDRAWAL TIME
IMPLANTS

DISEASES

PARASITES
INTERNAL & EXTERNAL

BREEDS OF SWINE

Tuesday, March 25, 2008
11:04 AM

#1 - IOWA - 15,000,000 HD/YR
#2 - N. CAROLINA 9,500,000
#3 - MINNESOTA - 5,600,000

ULTRASOUND

ISOWEAN
- <21 DAYS OLD WEIGH ABOUT 19LB

SWITCHING FEED - GUT EDEMA

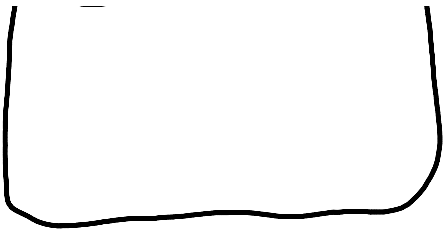
PQA -
- INTRAMUSCULAR
- SUBCUTANEOUS

HOG BUILDINGS

WIND BREAKS

ALLEY WAY - 20"

HURDLES - 



FEEDING EQUIP.

EFFICIENT

DISEASES

COST - DISEASES - $5/HD

PARASITES - $3/HD

ABSCESSESS

ATROPHIC RHINITIS

BRUCELLOSIS

SWINE DYSENTERY

SWINE EDEMA

ERYSIPELAS

MYCOPLASMAL ARTHRITIS - PPLO

MYCOPLASMAL PNEUMONIA

PORCINE REPRODUCTIVE & RESPIRATORY

SYNDROME - PRRS

PSEUDORABIES

TRANSMISSIBLE GASTROENTERITIS - TGE

BLACK NIGHTSHADE

PARASITES
LICE
MANGE
INTERNAL - DEWORMER - PYRANTEL TARTRATE

PSS - PORCINE STRESS SYNDROME
PSE - PORCINE STRESS EXUDATE

FINISH RATION
BORROWS - 13%
GILTS - 14%

MKTING

HORSES

Wednesday, April 16, 2008
10:19 AM

750,000 - 1,000,000 HORSES IN IOWA

SELECTING A HORSE

BIAS

FILLY - FEMALE <3YRS
MARE - > 3YRS
COLT - <4YRS
GELDING - ALTERED MALE
STUD -
STALLION - >4YRS

USES

- PLEASURE
- BREEDING
- WORKING
- SHOW
- SPORT

USED CAR SALESMAN

- WHERE

AGE
SEX
BREED
CONFORMATION
BODY COLORS

VICES - BAD HABITS
CRIBBING
HALTER PULLING
KICKER

GAIT
3 - WALK - TROT - LOPE
5 - WALK - JOG - TROT - LOPE - CANTER
DRIVING - PARK & ROAD

PEDIGREE

$$$$$$$$$$$

FEEDING AND CARE
FOALS
BOWEL MOVEMENT - 4 - 12 HOURS
MECONIUM
IMPRINTING
COLUSTRUM

WEANING - MOON SIGNS

TWITCHING

GROOMING

TEETH - FLOATING

HOOF CARE - TRIM EVERY 6 - 8 WEEKS

BUILDING

10X10 12X12		FOALING 16X16

FENCES

DISEASES

- COLIC
- STRANGLES
- ENCEPHALOMYELITIS - SLEEPING SICKNESS
- LAMINITIS - FOUNDER
- RABIES
- TETANUS
- POISONOUS PLANTS
- EPM - OPPUSSUM POOP
- PARASITES

BOTS
STRONGYLS

TRAINING
GYMKANA - GAMES ON HORSEBACK

SHEEP

Thursday, May 15, 2008
10:46 AM

6 CLASSES OF SHEEP

- FINE WOOL
- MEDIUM WOOL
- LONG WOOL
- CROSSBRED WOOL
- CARPET WOOL
- FUR WOOL

RAISING OF SHEEP

- PUREBRED
- COMMERCIAL

PREDATORS

- ELIMINATION

QUALITY GRADES & YIELD GRADES

CUTS - LEG, LOIN, RIBS, SHOULDER

SHRINKAGE 3-5%

120 lb
.05
6.00 lb

MKT - MARCH, APRIL, MAY

WOOL -

COOPERATIVE

PRICES - APRIL, MAY, JUNE

GRADING WOOL - BASED ON DIAMETER, DENSITY, & LENGTH

TYPES - APPAREL & CARPET

MOHAIR - GOATS

MEATS

Thursday, May 14, 2009
9:08 AM

MEAT IS MUSCLE

YOUNG IS TENDER & OLD IS TOUGH

ETHNIC MEATS - FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES