



Newsletter from the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry
213 Weber Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506
785-532-6131 - www.asi.ksu.edu

UPCOMING EVENTS...

- ✦ The **2011 Hays Roundup** will be held on Thursday, April 21, 2011. Registration will begin at 10:00 a.m. in the KSU-ARCH Auditorium with the program beginning at 10:30 a.m. A complimentary lunch will be provided. The day will conclude at 4:00 p.m. Keynote speakers for the Roundup will be Bob Weaver, new K-State Extension Beef Specialist, and Burt Rutherford, Senior Editor, BEEF magazine. For more information, contact John Jaeger (jriaeger@ksu.edu; 785-625-3425).
- ✦ The 2011 **K-State Cattle Feeders College** will be held on May 4th at the Pawnee County Fair Grounds in Larned, Kansas, and on May 5th at the Haskell County Fair Grounds in Sublette, Kansas.
Registration begins at 4:30 p.m. followed by dinner at 5:00 p.m. Dr. Bill Mies, Professor Emeritus, Texas A&M University, will present "Modernizing Our Industry." The program will offer participants the opportunity to attend 1 one of 3 break-out sessions. The break-out sessions include: a Managers and Human Resources session, a cattle crew session, and a mill and maintenance session. Speakers for the Managers and Human Resources Session include *Tom McDonald*, VP Environmental Affairs, JBS Five Rivers Cattle Feeding; and *Dr. Chris Reinhardt*, K-State Extension Feedlot Specialist. Presenting in the Cattle Crew session will be *Mr. Scott Daily*, Daily Horse Training, Ark City, Kansas and *Dr. Kip Lukasiewicz*, Sandhills Cattle Consulting, Ainsworth, NE. The Mill and Maintenance Crew session will include *Mark Cooksey*, Roto-Mix, Dodge City, KS and *Kurt Wenzel*, Garden City Community College Welding Program. Spanish translation will be offered in Sublette.
There is no cost to attend, but registration is required by April 29, 2011. To register, please contact Dr. Justin Waggoner (620-275-9164; jwaggon@ksu.edu); Rodney Wallace (620-285-6901; rwallace@ksu.edu) or Lacey Noterman (620-675-2261; lnoteman@ksu.edu).
- ✦ **Developing and Implementing Your Company's HACCP Plan** for meat, poultry, and food processors will be held May 24-26, 2011 in Weber Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan. Registration for the 2.5 day International HACCP Alliance accredited workshop is online at <http://animalscience.unl.edu/web/anisci/ANSCEExtensionMeatScienceHACCPInformationandCoursesRegistration>. The workshop fee is \$325, and meets USDA training requirements to become a HACCP trained individual. For more information, contact Dr. Liz Boyle at lboyle@ksu.edu or 785-532-1247.
- ✦ The **KSU Youth Horse Judging Camp – Beginning Section** will be held Monday, June 6, 2011, in Weber Arena on the KSU Campus. This camp is designed for youth that have had very little experience judging horses and would like to learn more about note taking and oral reasons. Camp registration fee is \$30/per student and due by May 1. For a brochure, go to <http://www.asi.ksu.edu/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=1141>. For more information, contact Teresa Slough (785-532-1268; tslough@ksu.edu).
- ✦ The **KSU Youth Horse Judging Camp – Advanced Section** will be held June 9-10, 2011 on the KSU Campus. This camp is designed for youth that have had some experience judging horses and would like to learn more about note taking and oral reasons. Camp registration fee is \$115/per student and must be paid by May 1. For a brochure, go to <http://www.asi.ksu.edu/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=1141>. For more information, contact Teresa Slough (785-532-1268; tslough@ksu.edu).
- ✦ The 2011 **K-State Animal Sciences Leadership Academy** will be held June 8-11 at KSU. Applications are due by March 15, 2011. Visit www.YouthLivestockKSU.edu for application and more information. For more details, contact Chelsea Tomascik (785-532-1264; tomascik@k-state.edu).

- ↪ Plan now to attend the **2011 “Champion” Livestock Judging Camp**. This camp is a three day, intense judging camp designed for 4-H and FFA members (ages 14-18) who are seriously interested in enhancing their livestock judging and oral communication skills. Prior livestock judging experience is necessary for this camp. Workouts will be conducted similar to those at a collegiate level. Dr. Scott Schaake, coach of five consecutive National Collegiate Championships will conduct the training for each camp. The camp will focus primarily on the proper format, terminology, and presentation of oral reasons. Camp participants will also be exposed to livestock evaluation skills and incorporating performance records in the decision making process. The following dates are set for the 2011 camps: June 14-16 (Tuesday-Thursday); June 17-19 (Friday-Sunday); and June 24-26 (Friday-Sunday). Registration for the camp is \$190 and must be returned no later than May 12. For additional information, contact Scott Schaake (785-532-1242; simmi@ksu.edu) or Kristi Hageman (785-532-2996; KLSmith@ksu.edu).
- ↪ The **2011 KSU Beef Conference** has been scheduled for Tuesday, August 16. Mark your calendars and watch for more details.
- ↪ Dates for upcoming **Applied Reproductive Strategies in Beef Cattle Workshops** have been set for Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 2011 in Joplin, MO, and Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 2011 in Boise, Idaho. These meetings are for anyone interested in beef cattle reproduction, including producers, veterinarians, AI (artificial insemination) technicians and Extension specialists. The workshops are designed to improve the implementation of currently available procedures to synchronize estrus and ovulation and the role of nutrition and management in reproductive success. They will also focus on improving participants' understanding of methods to assess male fertility and how it affects the success of AI programs. Program information will be available soon at www.beefrepro.info or contact Sandy Johnson, sandyj@ksu.edu.
- ↪ Mark the dates on your calendar for the **K-State Sheep and Meat Goat Conference** that has been scheduled for November 4-6, 2011. Watch for more details.
- ↪ The **23rd Range Beef Cow Symposium** will be Nov. 29 - Dec. 1, 2011 in Mitchell, Nebraska. The educational event for cattle producers started in 1969 at Chadron, NE, and is conducted every other year. Recognized as one of the premier production beef cattle symposiums in the country, the RBCS regularly attracts 800 to 1,200 attendees and more than 80 agribusiness booth vendors for the three-day event. The event rotates between Colorado, western Nebraska, western South Dakota and Wyoming. Program details will be available in the near future.
This is an excellent professional development opportunity for agents. We will plan to coordinate transportation for those interested in attending. For more information, contact Sandy Johnson, sandyj@ksu.edu.

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS		
Date	Event	Location
April 21, 2011	Hays Round-Up	Hays, KS
May 4, 2011	K-State Cattle Feeders College	Larned, KS
May 5, 2011	K- State Cattle Feeders College	Sublette, KS
May 24-26, 2011	HACCP Plan Workshop	Manhattan
June 6, 2011	Horse Judging Camp – Beginner Section	Manhattan
June 9-10, 2011	Horse Judging Camp – Advanced Section	Manhattan
June 8-11, 2011	K-State Animal Sciences Leadership Academy	Manhattan
June 14-16, 2011	Champion Livestock Judging Camp	Manhattan
June 17-19, 2011	Champion Livestock Judging Camp	Manhattan
June 24-26, 2011	Champion Livestock Judging Camp	Manhattan
August 16, 2011	KSU Beef Conference	Manhattan
Aug. 31 – Sept. 1, 2011	Applied Reproductive Strategies in Beef Cattle	Joplin, MO
Sept. 30 – Oct. 1, 2011	Applied Reproductive Strategies in Beef Cattle	Boise, ID
November 4-6, 2011	KSU Sheep and Meat Goat Conference	Manhattan
Nov. 29 – Dec. 1, 2011	Range Beef Cow Symposium	Mitchell, NE

WHAT'S NEW....

↪ **Management Minute** – Chris Reinhardt, Ph.D., Extension Feedlot Specialist

“Trust”

As the employer or team leader, trust of your employees is essential to workplace morale. We can work for someone we don't trust, and take home our paycheck, but will we really be motivated to go the extra mile, willingly put in overtime, and do the right things when nobody's watching, if we think “The boss doesn't, so why should I?”

Everybody wants to think of themselves as trustworthy, but can you honestly put your finger on intentional actions you've taken which would garner trust from your employees. Or, is it easier to find the one or many times that you've done or said things which have eroded or destroyed someone's trust, all in the name of “This is business.”? Beyond simply trusting you to pay them for the time they've put in, would your employees willingly go beyond their normal duties, without an iron-clad guarantee that there was something in it for them?

In the old days a simple way of stating what you thought of someone's character was to say, “I'd let him hold my money.” Back before banking became commonplace, if you needed to go on an extended trip you'd either bury your excess cash in a jar under the porch, or you simply gave it to someone you trusted to hold until you returned home. Would any of your employees hand you their entire life savings, in cash, knowing that when they returned in a few weeks or months, it would all be returned safe and sound?

“Everyone has integrity until it costs them something.” Have you sacrificed something for your team lately, maybe something that wasn't a built in part of the job? Have you taken a hard stand that may have hurt the short-term bottom line, but upheld your team's reputation? Did you make sure they took time off after their baby was born, or when their grandmother died, or when their daughter made the state finals? Did you take the long shift when they had a cold? We all would line up to work for that leader.

Team building requires sacrifice---on everyone's part. Great teams aren't made from a swivel chair. The more your team sees you sacrifice, for *their* benefit, not your own or the company's, the stronger the team bond and their trust in you as their leader will grow.

For more information, contact Chris at 785-532-1672 or cdr3@ksu.edu.

↪ **Feedlot Facts** – Chris Reinhardt, Ph.D., Extension Feedlot Specialist

“Grain Processing Matters”

As the cost of grain rises, looking for our new “normal”, the livestock feeder is held hostage by the vagaries of the rest of the global economy. But there are a few things you can do to make sure you're getting the most out of your substantial investment.

Making sure you have an active implant with less than 100 days working in the cattle at all times is one idea. Another is ensuring adequate extent of grain processing to get thorough digestion and efficient utilization of the grain.

For decades, Midwestern feedlot nutritionists have recommended that “a coarse crack” is sufficient to get acceptable levels of digestion without risking bloat and acidosis. Interestingly, however, in the high plains, away from the corn belt, the feedlot industry felt the need for extensive grain processing 40 years ago when we all lived in a kinder, gentler, grain market. Now that grain prices have risen to stratospheric levels, we need a new paradigm. Some research data suggests we can improve the efficiency of corn utilization by 4-5%---\$20/head in today's corn market---by fine grinding (1,000-2,000 microns) instead of coarse cracking the grain.

The other factor which can help us change our paradigm is our ubiquitous use of wet corn milling byproducts. These products are routinely priced at a value to corn, and are often included from 20-60% of the ration dry matter. This makes the diet a completely different beast than what nutritionists had to work with in the '70's, '80's, and '90's. If all the ingredients are dry, finer particles will tend to sift through the diet mixture and fall to the bottom of the bunk. If these fine particles contain mostly rapidly fermentable starch, there's a good risk of bloat.

Although the particle size of distillers grains is very fine, due to their fibrous nature, distillers grains fines do not present nearly as great of risk for causing bloat as corn fines. And the high moisture content improves the positional stability of the total mixture such that the fine particles remain mixed as opposed to settling to the bottom of the bunk. Those fines which do settle out will be a blend of corn fines and distillers grains, with a reduced risk of bloat.

Grinding corn to hog-feed consistency flies in the face of convention. But if you are using at least 20% (dry matter basis) of a wet milling byproduct ingredient, consider grinding the grain to a finer particle size to ensure maximum utilization of your sizable investment.

For more information contact Chris at cdr3@ksu.edu.

↪ **Research Assistant – Beef Stocker Unit** - The Department of Animal Sciences and Industry is looking for a Research Assistant responsible for functioning as part of the KSU Beef Stocker Unit by conducting research operations related to stocker cattle health and nutrition management. A Bachelor of Science degree in Animal Science, Feed Science, or related field is required as well as the ability to work with cattle and to conduct work in the field for extended periods of time. View complete position announcement at: <http://www.asi.ksu.edu/positions> Review of applications begins April 27, 2011, and continues until position is filled.

↪ **“Top Hand” Cattle Feeding Industry Employee Awards** - Here is your chance to tell the story of individuals who make Kansas the best place to feed cattle in the nation. The “Top Hand” Cattle Feeding Industry Employee Awards are being presented in conjunction with the K-State Cattle Feeders College. Top hands will be recognized in both the cattle and milling/maintenance divisions. A representative of the nominating feedyard and the award recipient must be present at the K-State Cattle Feeders College to accept the awards.

This is a great opportunity to honor those “Top Hands” who symbolize the values of hard work, honesty, reliability, integrity and animal stewardship that the Kansas Cattle Feeding Industry was built on. To nominate an employee, please tell us what makes these individuals stand out from the herd in 100 words or less. Nominations are due by April 29, 2011, to Justin Waggoner and may be sent via e-mail (jwaggon@ksu.edu) or by regular mail to Dr Justin Waggoner, K-State Extension Beef Systems Specialist, 4500 E. Mary Street, Garden City, KS 67846.

↪ **Kansas Junior Swine Producer Day** was held on March 12, 2011. Over 400 people from 47 Kansas counties attended this educational, hands-on event. Participants learned about selection, nutrition, daily care, breeds of swine, ear notching, and showmanship from Dr. Joel DeRouchey and Al Schminke. Youth also participated in PQA Plus training presented by Chelsea Tomascik, Josh Flohr, Matt Asmus and Jon Bergstrom. Dr. Terry Houser demonstrated pork meat and carcass evaluation. The Kansas Pork Association and Suther Feeds were sponsors for the event. An appearance by Willie the Wildcat was an overwhelming hit with the youth. For an updated copy of the Kansas Show Pig Guide, visit www.YouthLivestock.KSU.edu. For more information, contact Joel DeRouchey (jderouch@ksu.edu; 785-532-2280) or Chelsea Tomascik (tomascik@ksu.edu; 785-532-1264).

↪ Over 300 participants, representing 47 Kansas counties and 1 Colorado county, attended **Kansas Junior Meat Goat Day** on March 26, 2011 at Weber Arena in Manhattan, Kansas. Glen Martin of Mason, Texas spoke to participants about selecting youth goat projects, advanced nutrition, health and wellness, feeding, fitting and showing as well as senior showmanship. Dr. Brian Faris took charge of the beginner goat project participants with hands on demonstrations to convey feeding, general care, clean water, how to give injections as well as beginner showmanship. Chama Martin, Sierra Martin, Karisa Pfeiffer, Blake Kennedy and Kalen Poe also taught showmanship classes. CLCC Show Goats, Garten Boer Goats and Double O Ranch provided sponsorship and brought in live animals for display. ADM Alliance Nutrition and Essential Show Feeds sponsored the event and supplied feed as door prizes. Other sponsors included Valley Vet Supply and Wildcat Boer Goat Ranch. For a copy of the Meat Goat Project Guide, visit www.YouthLivestock.KSU.edu. For more information, contact Brian Faris (brfaris@ksu.edu; 785-532-1255) or Chelsea Tomascik (tomascik@ksu.edu; 785-532-1264)

↪ **Length of Weaning Period But Not Timing of Vaccination Affects Feedlot Finishing Performance and Carcass Characteristics of Fall-Weaned, Ranch-Direct Beef Calves** - A total of 437 Angus x Hereford calves (average initial weight = 458 ± 54 lb) were weighed, stratified by birth date, and randomly assigned to a preshipment weaning period (i.e., 45, 15, or 0 days prior to shipment). Calves were vaccinated against respiratory disease either at the ranch of origin or at the feedlot and were weaned and fed a common weaning diet. On November 5, 2008, calves were transported and commingled at a commercial auction barn and held for 12 hours. Calves were transported 5 miles to a feedlot, adapted to a receiving ration, and fed for 60 days. Steers were then adapted to a common finishing diet. After 165 days on feed, steers were scanned ultrasonically and assigned to one of three harvest dates to meet an endpoint of 0.45 inches of fat depth over the 12th rib. At harvest, hot carcass weights and incidence of lung lesions and liver abscesses were recorded. Following a 48-hour chill, carcass characteristics including 12th rib fat thickness; ribeye area at the 12th rib; kidney, pelvic, and heart fat; USDA maturity grade; USDA yield grade; USDA quality grade; and marbling score were measured by a trained evaluator.

Bottom Line... A preconditioning period of 45 or 15 days was found to increase feedlot average daily gain and harvest weights compared to no weaning period, but timing of vaccination against respiratory disease did not affect growth performance or carcass merit. View the complete research report at www.asi.ksu.edu/cattlemensday. For more information, contact Larry Hollis (785-532-1246; lhollis@k-state.edu) or KC Olson (785-532-5681; kcolson@k-state.edu).

↪ **Relationship Between Ultrasonically Measured Beef Cow Carcass Traits and Lifetime Productivity** - Angus-cross heifers (n = 160) were managed as a contemporary group and developed in a drylot until breeding at 14 months of age. Heifer intramuscular fat and ribeye muscle depth were measured at approximately 1 year of age. Each year, females were mass-mated following estrous synchronization and exposed to bulls 10 days later for the remainder of a 45-day breeding season. Heifers were managed in a spring-calving, native range-based production system with a 12-month calving interval for the duration of the 4-year study (2004 to 2007). Animals were examined for pregnancy yearly in August and non-pregnant females were removed. Cow intramuscular fat and ribeye muscle depth were categorized into high, medium, and low groups.

Bottom Line... Ultrasound measures of ribeye muscle characteristics in yearling heifers can predict some aspects of cow and calf performance. Further analyses appear to be warranted as more production records are obtained from these females. View the complete research report at www.asi.ksu.edu/cattlemensday. For more information, contact John Jaeger (785-625-3425; jrjaeger@ksu.edu) or Dale Blasi (785-532-5427; dblasi@ksu.edu).

↪ **Effects of Wheat Middlings and Choice White Grease in Diets on the Growth Performance, Carcass Characteristics, and Carcass Fat Quality in Growing-Finishing Pigs** - A total of 288 pigs (PIC TR4 × 1050, initially 93.3 lb) were used in an 87-d study to determine the effects of wheat middlings and choice white grease (CWG) on growth performance, carcass characteristics, and carcass fat quality of growing-finishing pigs. Pens of pigs were randomly allotted by initial weight and gender (4 barrows and 4 gilts per pen) to 1 of 6 dietary treatments with 6 replications per treatment. Treatments were arranged in a 2 × 3 factorial arrangement with the main effects of added wheat middlings (0 or 20%) and CWG (0, 2.5, or 5%). Dietary treatments were corn-soybean meal-based diets with 15% dried distillers grains with solubles (DDGS) and fed in 4 phases. There were no CWG × wheat middlings interactions for any of the criteria evaluated. Overall, (d 0 to 87) adding 20% dietary wheat middlings decreased ADG and worsened F/G. Pigs fed diets with increased dietary CWG had increased ADG and improved F/G. Pigs fed diets containing 20% wheat middlings had decreased final BW; while there was a numerical increase in final BW as dietary fat was increased.

For carcass traits, pigs fed wheat middlings had decreased percentage yield, HCW, backfat depth, and loin depth, while jowl iodine value increased. Additionally, pigs fed added fat had a tendency for increased backfat depth and had a linear increase in jowl iodine value.

For economics, adding 20% wheat middlings to the diet decreased feed cost per pig and feed cost per lb gain; however, total revenue was also reduced, resulting in a numeric decrease in income over feed cost (IOFC). Adding CWG increased feed cost per pig and feed cost per lb gain, but only numerically increased total revenue, leading to a tendency for decreased IOFC, with increasing amounts of CWG.

Bottom Line....Therefore, wheat middlings can be used as an alternative ingredient in swine diets to decrease feed cost and feed cost per lb of gain, but in this study the reduced performance resulted in less revenue and lower profitability. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Swine Day Report at www.KSUswine.org. (This study conducted by J.A. Barnes, J.M. DeRouchey, M.D. Tokach, R.D. Goodband, S.S. Dritz, and J.L. Nelssen.)

↪ **Effect of Increasing Standardized Ileal Digestible Valine to Lysine Ratio on Growth Performance of 15- to 25-lb Nursery Pigs** - A total of 294 nursery pigs (PIC TR4 × 1050, initially 15.1 lb, 3-d postweaning) were used in a 28-d growth trial to evaluate the effects of increasing standardized ileal digestible valine:lysine ratio on growth performance. Pigs were allotted to 1 of 6 dietary treatments. A 2-phase diet series was used, with treatment diets fed from d 0 to 14 and a common diet fed from d 14 to 28. All diets were in meal form. The 6 standardized ileal digestible (SID) valine:lysine ratios were 57.4, 59.9, 62.3, 64.7, 67.2, and 69.6%. The SID lysine level of the diet was 1.30%. There were 7 pigs per pen and 7 pens per treatment. Pigs and feeders were weighed on d 0, 7, 14, 21, and 28 to calculate ADG, ADFI, and F/G. From d 0 to 14, ADG and ADFI increased as the valine:lysine ratio increased from 57.4 to 64.7%, with little improvement observed thereafter. Feed efficiency improved with increasing valine:lysine ratio, but like ADG and ADFI, there was little improvement observed beyond the 64.7% valine:lysine ratio. From d 14 to 28, when the common diet was fed, there were no differences in ADG and ADFI; however, F/G became poorer in pigs previously fed increasing valine:lysine ratio. The linear response in ADG and ADFI from Phase 1 carried over to the overall data (d 0 to 28), resulting in increased ADG and ADFI with increasing valine:lysine ratio; however, no improvement was observed beyond the 64.7% valine:lysine ratio. There were no differences in overall F/G.

Bottom Line....Therefore, a minimum valine:lysine ratio of 64.7% was required for optimal growth of 15- to 25-lb pigs. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Swine Day Report at www.KSUswine.org. (This study conducted by J.E. Nemecek, M.D. Tokach, S.S. Dritz, R.D. Goodband, J.M. DeRouchey, J.L. Nelssen, and J. Usry.)

AS&I FACULTY SPOTLIGHT



Karol Fike (karol@k-state.edu; 785-532-1104)

Assistant Professor

Karol Fike was raised on a diversified crop and livestock (beef cattle and sheep) operation in eastern Iowa. She completed her B.S. degree in Animal Sciences at Iowa State University in 1991. Karol continued her education at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, earning her M.S. and Ph.D. studying reproductive physiology in beef cattle.

Karol has a passion for teaching and working with students. She taught courses in Anatomy and Physiology, Human Nutrition, and Biology at Western Iowa Tech Community College. She spent four years on faculty at Ohio State University teaching Introductory Animal Sciences, Animal Products, advising students, and coordinating the undergraduate internship program.

Here at K-State, Dr. Fike advises students, teaches Physiology of Reproduction in Farm Animals (ASI 710), Senior Seminar (ASI 580), she team-teaches Beef Science (ASI 515), and she coordinates the departmental internship program (ASI 599). Research interests include bull reproduction and management and performance of electronic animal identification technologies.

Karol, her husband Gary, and 3 children, Jackson, Marshall, and Grace live near Westmoreland, Kansas.



Teresa Slough (tslough@k-state.edu; 785-532-1268)

Assistant Professor/Equine Nutrition

A native of St. Francis, KS, Teresa (Douthit) Slough was raised on a farm that produced a variety of crops and registered horned Hereford cattle. While in St. Francis, Dr. Slough showed horses, was active in 4H and FFA, and was a member of several state champion judging teams.

Dr. Slough then judged livestock at Butler County Community College and later at KSU. She was also on the K-State Horse Judging Team that won the Congress in 1998. She graduated *summa cum laude* from KSU with a degree in animal science in 1999. She then completed an MS under Dr. Randel Raub in equine nutrition. While working on her MS, Teresa was an assistant coach for the KSU horse judging team and helped form the very first KSU equestrian team.

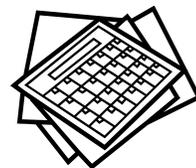
Teresa went to Colorado State in 2001 for a PhD in reproductive physiology. There she coached the horse judging team to two national championships at Arabian Nationals. She worked under Drs. Gordon Niswender and Jason Brummer in studying luteal function in mares and ewes. In 2004, Dr. Slough returned to K-State to accept a joint appointment with animal science (40%) and the equestrian team (60%). After serving as head coach to the KSU varsity equestrian team and coaching the team to a Reserve National Championship (along with producing several national champion riders), Dr. Slough changed gears and became a full-time faculty member in the ASI department. In November 2006, she became an Assistant Professor in Equine Nutrition here at K-State. She now teaches Horse Science, Equine Nutrition, and Equine Exercise Physiology. Dr. Slough supervises Beginning Equine Evaluation, Advanced Equine Evaluation and the horse judging team. She serves as an advisor for Block and Bridle. Her current appointment is 70% teaching and 30% research.

Dr. Slough's research program has looked at the effect of fescue on digital circulation in the horse and investigating preventive measures for laminitis. She has also done projects looking at the dietary impact on glucose in the horse, as well as the effect of corn germ in the equine diet.

Teresa and her husband, Galen, reside east of Manhattan.

WHAT PRODUCERS SHOULD BE THINKING ABOUT...

WHAT PRODUCERS SHOULD BE THINKING ABOUT IN JUNE.....



BEEF -- *Tips by Dale Blasi, Extension Beef Specialist*

June is a month to let Mother Nature take her course. **Assuming timely precipitation**, native grasses are usually at peak production; therefore, little supplementation is needed, with the exception of some minerals.

Cow-herd nutrition

- Provide plenty of clean, fresh water.
- Provide free-choice minerals to correct any mineral deficiencies or imbalances.
- Monitor grazing conditions and rotate pastures if possible and practical.
- Consider creep-feeding if it's cost-effective.

Herd health

- Monitor and treat pinkeye cases.
- Provide fly control. Consider all options; price and efficiency will dictate the best options to use.
- Monitor and treat for foot rot.
- To reduce heat stress, avoid handling and transporting cattle during the hottest times of the day.

Forage and pasture management

- Check and maintain summer water supplies.
- Place mineral feeders strategically to enhance grazing distribution.
- Check water gaps after possible washouts.
- Harvest hay in a timely manner; think quality and quantity.

Reproductive management

- If using AI, do not expect all females to conceive. A common practice is to breed once or twice with AI, then turn out cleanup bulls for the balance of a 65-day breeding season. A 42-day AI season with estrus synchronization at the front end gives most females three chances to conceive by AI.
- Watch bulls for libido, mounting and breeding function.
- Record breeding dates to determine calving dates.
- By imposing reproductive pressure (45-day breeding season) on yearling heifers, no late-calving 2-year-olds will result. This will increase lifetime productivity and profits.

Genetic management

- Monitor herd performance. Then identify candidates to cull because of poor performance.

General management

- Check equipment (sprayers, dust bags, oilers, haying equipment, etc.), and repair or replace as needed. Have spare parts on hand because downtime can make a big difference in hay quality.

*We need your input! If you have any suggestions or comments on **News from KSU Animal Sciences**, please let us know by e-mail to lschrein@ksu.edu, or phone 785-532-1267.*