

State Livestock Nominations

The information for state livestock nominations has been released. All market animals and commercial breeding females must be nominated to be eligible for the Kansas State Fair Grand Drive and/or KJLS. The process transitioned to an online system in 2022, so there are no longer paper forms for families to complete and mail. Families will purchase DNA envelopes online in advance, submit their animal and exhibitor information online, then mail their completed and signed DNA samples by the deadline. Extension Agents and FFA Advisors will approve nominations electronically. Exhibitors who nominated animals last year (in 2024) need to use their existing ShoWorks account. The first steps for families are to locate their KSU Family Name and Nomination Number, complete their 2025 Declaration Form, and have kids renew their YQCA certification. Market Beef nominations will be due May 1, with Small Livestock and Commercial Heifer due by June 15. These are firm and final deadlines – no exceptions. The deadline to order DNA envelopes is 10 days prior to the deadline, which is April 20 for market beef and June 5 for all other species. Information and resources may be found under the “Nomination Information” tab on the youth livestock website: <http://bit.ly/ksunominations>.

YQCA

All youth who plan to exhibit in the Kansas State Fair Grand Drive and/or KJLS should complete their YQCA certification at their earliest convenience. It is required for all exhibitors at both state shows. This is an annual training. Those submitting state livestock nominations must have completed their certification at the time of nomination and submit a copy of their completion certificate. Instructor-led trainings are \$3/child, while the web-based course is \$12/child. Youth who are 12 or 15-years-old by January 1 are eligible to test out. Only those two ages have the option to test out, as it is the first year of each age division. The YQCA staff has created resources to help guide families in registering for training and printing their completion certificates. They include Help Docs, as well as videos, which are posted on the YQCA Program website and linked to the KSU Youth Livestock Program page. For more information about YQCA certification, please visit www.yqcaprogram.org, contact your local extension office or Lexie Hayes at adhayes@ksu.edu.

Register Now KSU Judging Team Reunion - April 12



Register now for this year's K-State Judging Team Reunion to be hosted Saturday, April 12, 2025 in Manhattan, KS. This weekend celebrates the great success of the 2024 K-State Animal Science & Industry Judging Teams. The festivities will begin with a golf tournament in the morning at Colbert Hills Golf Course, followed by an evening banquet at the Stanley Stout Center, where we will honor past teams and the legacy of excellence in each of our judging teams. The registration is separate for each event. The cost for the golf tournament is \$300 per teams of 4 (\$75 per person.) The cost for the banquet is \$50 per person and includes a meal and two drink tickets. The deadline to register is Friday, March 28. For more information or to register for either event visit asi.k-state.edu/events/judging-reunion/ or contact Katie Smith (katiesmith@ksu.edu or 785-532-1267).

Department of Animal Sciences and Industry

Kansas State University
218 Weber Hall, 1424 Claflin Road
Manhattan, KS 66506
785-532-6533 | asi@ksu.edu



Upcoming Events

- March 22, 2025**
K-State Junior Meat Goat Producer Day
- March 24-25, 2025**
HACCP Workshop- Columbia, MO
- April 5, 2025**
KSU Invitational Meat Judging Contest
- April 12, 2025**
K-State Open House & LAR
- April 12, 2025**
K-State ASI Judging Team Reunion
- June 2-4, 2025**
Champions Livestock Judging - Camp 1
- June 3-5, 2025**
HACCP Workshop- Manhattan, KS
- June 9-11, 2025**
Champions Livestock Judging - Camp 2
- June 11-14, 2025**
KASLA
- July 11-12, 2025**
Dr. Bob Hines Kansas Swine Classic
- September 25, 2025**
Beef Stocker Field Day

Upcoming Events

Spring Shows and Local Youth Livestock Opportunities

Any county that has a youth livestock educational opportunity open to youth outside of the county is invited to share that information with Lexie Hayes adhayes@ksu.edu. This includes spring shows, showmanship clinics, skillathons, field days, other related events, etc. These opportunities will be included on the youth livestock website, under the events tab. Information on the site will be updated as approved 2025 opportunities are received directly from extension units. Events, activities, and shows must be submitted by local KSRE professionals to be included on the website.

HACCP Workshop Hosted in March

Implementing Your Company's HACCP Plan will be March 24-25, 2025, in Columbia, Missouri. This workshop uses curriculum recognized by the International HACCP Alliance for meat and poultry processors. The registration fee is \$450 per person and is available online at <http://bit.ly/HACCPcourse>. For more information, contact Dr. Liz Boyle lboyle@ksu.edu or 785-532-1247.

KSU Invitational Meat Judging Contest to be Hosted April 5

Register now for the upcoming youth meat judging contest to be hosted April 5 at Weber Hall in Manhattan, KS. This contest is for all youth interested in learning more about meat judging and sharpening their skills. The cost to register is \$15 per student if registered by March 21. After that date the cost is \$25 per student. To register visit www.judgingcard.com/Registration/Info.aspx?ID=21547. For questions contact Erin Beyer, erbeyer@ksu.edu or 832-276-3350.

2025 Champions Livestock Judging Camps Planned



LEARN MORE AT: [ASI.K-STATE.EDU/JUDGINGCAMPS](http://asi.k-state.edu/judgingcamps)

3 DAYS
WITH AN EMPHASIS ON ORAL REASONS

\$350
HOUSING & MEALS INCLUDED

APRIL 1
REGISTRATION WILL OPEN



HOSTED BY THE
K-STATE LIVESTOCK
JUDGING TEAM



Payton Dahmer | dahmerp@ksu.edu | 417-448-4934

Save the date for this year's Champion Livestock Judging Camps hosted on June 2-4 and June 9-11 in Manhattan, Kansas. This camp is designed for 4-H and FFA members (ages 14-18), who are seriously interested in enhancing their livestock judging and oral communication skills. Both sessions will include one-on-one coaching with the current coaches and students on the K-State Livestock Judging Team with a heavy focus on reasons! Registration is \$350 and will open April 1. This is filled on a first-come, first-serve basis. For more information, visit asi.k-state.edu/judgingcamps or contact Payton Dahmer, dahmerp@ksu.edu or 417-448-4934 or Rachael Stadel, rmkstadel@ksu.edu or 785-532-2996.

KASLA Applications Now Open

Applications are now available for the 2025 K-State Animal Science Leadership Academy (KASLA). The goal of this academy is to further develop young leaders within the livestock industry and prepare them for a successful future in this field. In 2025 the program will be June 11-14. This four-day session will focus on increasing knowledge of Kansas' diverse livestock industry as well as building participants leadership skills. Twenty high school students will be selected to participate based upon educational, community and agricultural involvement, as reflected through an application process. Applications must be postmarked by April 15, 2025. More information and the application form are available at: www.asi.ksu.edu/kasla. For questions about the academy, please contact Sharon Breiner, director sbreiner@ksu.edu or 785-532-6533.

Management Minute

“The “Why” of Safety”

Justin Waggoner
KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Garden City, KS

Most of you reading this are likely involved in agriculture in some capacity. Do you think of being a farmer or rancher as a high-risk occupation?

The reality is that farming and ranching is a dangerous, high-risk occupation. A 2024 report from the U. S. Department of Labor contains some staggering statistics and emphasizes the need for safety. There were 5,283 fatal work-related injuries in 2023. Trade, Transportation, and utility workers had the greatest number of fatalities (1454) followed by Construction (1075, and Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting had the third highest rate of fatal work injuries reported (561). The good news is that the total number of fatal work injuries was lower in 2023 than the 5486 fatalities reported in 2022 (3.7% decrease).

Transportation incidents remain one of the leading causes of workplace fatalities and account for more than 36% of all occupational fatalities. These statistics are sobering. Agriculture can be a dangerous business, and many times our daily activities put us on the road hauling commodities, equipment and livestock. The need for safety in our industry is real and present; don't be complacent about your safety and the safety of those around you. There is no better justification for safety.

“Our number one goal should be to send everyone home at the end of the day.” Dr. Keith Bolsen.

Reports from the U.S. Department of Labor may be accessed at:
<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.t02.htm>
<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cfoi.pdf>

Feedlot Facts

“Selecting a Mineral Supplement”

Justin Waggoner
KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Garden City, KS

One of the challenges cattle producers face is determining which mineral supplement they will use during the upcoming grazing season. Often this decision is based on the information provided on the mineral tag and price sheet. Although, price is an important consideration. Other factors such as the concentrations of the minerals in the mix relative to the animals' requirements, the sources of specific minerals and the target consumption rates should be considered.

The first step in selecting a mineral supplement is to know what you are shopping for. Mineral mixes are often categorized based on the concentration of phosphorous in the mineral mix. Phosphorous is often deficient in cattle consuming forage-based diets and is our first priority in developing mineral supplements for grazing cattle. The amount of phosphorous required in a mineral mix to meet the requirements of a cowherd is a function of forage phosphorous content (determined via forage mineral analysis) and animal requirements, which are driven by mature body weight and production stage. A mineral mix that contains 6 to 10% Phosphorous would be adequate in many situations.

The next step is to spend some time reading the mineral tag. The guaranteed analysis section of the tag guarantees the concentration of the minerals listed. In general, the more guarantees the better, and if a mineral is not listed then it is not guaranteed to be in the mineral. The sources of the minerals used in the mix also warrant consideration as mineral sources differ in bio-availability (Table 1). For example copper sulfate is 100% available to the animal, whereas copper oxide is unavailable.

Relative bioavailability of trace mineral sources (adapted from Green et al., 1998)

Mineral	Sulfate	Oxide	Carbonate	Chloride
Cobalt	100	31	110	---
Copper	100	0	60	105
Iron	100	0	0-75	---
Manganese	100	58	28	---
Zinc	100	60-80	60	40

The mineral tag will also include a recommended consumption of the mineral supplement. Mineral supplements are often formulated based on a target consumption of 1 to 4 ounces per day. Recommended consumptions of 2 to 4 ounces per day are common in many loose mineral products. Although, the feeding directions appear toward the bottom of the mineral tag, consumption is one of the most critical considerations in selecting a mineral supplement. Thus, mineral consumption should be monitored throughout the grazing season.

For more information, contact Justin Waggoner at jwaggon@ksu.edu

KSU Cow-Calf Checklist - March 2025

Management Considerations for May 2025

By Jason M. Warner, Ph.D., Extension Cow-Calf Specialist

Cow Herd Management

- If cows are in marginal BCS (4.0 – 5.0) going into breeding, possibly consider:
 - Supplementing 2-3 weeks prior to and through 1st cycle.
 - Using monensin (200 mg/hd/day) in feed supplements.
 - Temporary calf removal or a CIDR to initiate estrus in anestrus females.
 - Early weaning if BCS doesn't improve during the season.
- Pregnancy check and cull fall calving cows, if not already done.
- With higher costs, it's important to closely manage salt and mineral programs.
 - Record date and amount of salt and mineral offered and calculate herd consumption.
 - If consumption is 2X the target intake, then cost will be too!
 - Properly store bags and pallets to avoid damage and product loss.
- Continue to provide high magnesium mineral formulas to cows grazing high risk forages: wheat, rye, triticale, oats, bromegrass, and other cool-season forages.
- Risk of grass tetany is greatest for lactating cows and older cows.
- The estrus synchronization planner (<https://www.iowabeefcenter.org/estrussynch.html>) is a helpful tool for scheduling synchronization protocols.
 - Order your A.I. supplies well prior to starting your protocols.
- Closely monitor bulls at the start of the breeding season for injury and to make sure they are aggressively covering cows.

Calf Management

- Calculate the value of gain relative to cost of gain for:
 - Implanting nursing calves and grass cattle.
 - Creep feeding nursing calves
- Finalize health protocols for spring-born calves and cattle going to summer grass.
- Consider supplementing or feeding replacement heifers for a period when initially turning to grass if they don't have post-weaning grazing experience and/or forage supply is limited.

General Management

- Reconsider stocking rates and turn-out dates for drought stressed pastures.
- Begin implementing early-season weed/invasive species control.
- Use the Management Minder tool on KSUBeef.org to plan key management activities for your cowherd for the rest of the year.
 - <https://cowweb.exnet.iastate.edu/CowWeb/faces/Index.jsp>
- Employ multiple strategies and chemistries for controlling flies and insects.
- Make and evaluate important production calculations:
 - Calving distribution (% 1st cycle, % 2nd cycle, % 3rd cycle)
 - Calving interval
 - % calf crop (# calves weaned/# cows exposed for breeding) for calves born in fall 2024.



What's New for Cattle Producers

Assessment of Nutrient Content of Kansas Grasslands Enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program- The objective of this collaborative field study was to evaluate the quality of standing Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) forages throughout the year and compare samples collected from different regions across the state. Monthly forage samples (n = 206) were collected from 19 counties in Kansas by Extension personnel. Regions were assigned east or west based on the sample's location. The samples were analyzed based on percent crude protein, acid detergent fiber, neutral detergent fiber, total digestible nutrients, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, and magnesium (dry matter basis) with precipitation being a random variable. Regions were analyzed based on the nutrient quality for each month.

The Bottom Line: Understanding the nutrient quality of CRP lands that are released for haying or grazing is critical for making informed supplementation and feeding decisions with producers. These data will contribute and add to the existing body of research on the nutrient content of forages for grazing. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at [KSUbeef.org](https://ksubeef.org). (This study conducted by Allen G. Schwartz, Brandon J. Fraser, J. W. L. Banks, Sandy K. Johnson, and Jason M. Warner.)

Effects of Bacillus subtilis PB6 (CLOSTAT 500) Incorporation Into a Commercial Mineral Supplement on Growth Performance and Health of Beef Stocker Calves Grazing in the Kansas Flint Hills- The objective of this experiment was to determine if incorporating Bacillus subtilis PB6 (CLOSTAT; Kemin Industries, Inc.) into a commercial mineral supplement would improve the growth performance and health of beef stocker calves grazing in the Kansas Flint Hills. During the summer of 2024, 495 crossbred beef steers were randomly assigned to one of 18 pastures. Pastures were randomly assigned to receive one of two mineral supplements: a commercial mineral supplement (Control) or a commercial mineral supplement that contained 0.5 g/head/d CLOSTAT 500 (CLOSTAT; Kemin Industries, Inc., Des Moines, IA). Steers were grazed for 90 days from May to August, and mineral supplements were delivered twice weekly to provide 4 oz/head/day. Individual body weights were measured at the beginning and end of the grazing period.

The Bottom Line: Feeding a commercial mineral supplement that contained Bacillus subtilis PB6 (CLOSTAT 500) did not improve growth performance, pinkeye prevalence, or health of crossbred beef steers grazing in the Kansas Flint Hills. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at [KSUbeef.org](https://ksubeef.org). (This study conducted by Z. M. Duncan, W. Cole Ellis, Macie C. Weigand, Colton D. Weir, William R. Hollenbeck, J. T. Leonhard, S. J. Trojan, J. E. Hergenreder, and Dale A. Blasi.)

The Effects of Aging Time on Eating Quality of Semimembranosus Steaks- The objective of this study was to evaluate consumer palatability, instrumental tenderness, and objective color of semimembranosus steaks aged 14 to 70 days. Beef semimembranosus subprimals were aged for 14, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, and 70 days, then cut into 1-in steaks. Color readings were taken before and after cooking. Steaks were cooked to 160°F then analyzed by consumers for overall liking, flavor, juiciness, and tenderness liking and acceptability. Color readings were used to calculate the percentage of oxymyoglobin (OMb), deoxymyoglobin (DMb), metmyoglobin (MMb), chroma, and hue angle. Warner-Bratzler Shear Force (WBSF) tests were conducted.

Results: Consumer sensory results showed 28, 56, and 70 day steaks rated higher (P < 0.05) for tenderness and overall liking scores compared to 14 day steaks. There was also a higher (P < 0.05) percentage of 70 day steaks rated as acceptable for tenderness compared to 14 day steaks. There were no other sensory differences (P > 0.05) found for flavor liking and juiciness liking. Moreover, WBSF values for 14 and 35 day steaks were higher (P < 0.05) than all other treatments. Conversely, 49, 56, and 63 day steaks had higher (P < 0.05) raw L* (lightness) values than 14 and 28 day steaks. Furthermore, 14, 28, 35, and 49 day steaks resulted in higher a* (redness) values (P < 0.05) compared to the 70 day treatment. Also, 70 day steaks had a higher (P < 0.05) percentage of MMb than the 28 day treatment, as well as a higher (P < 0.05) OMb percentage than both 49 and 56 day steaks.

The Bottom Line: This research indicates extended aging improves tenderness and overall liking while not decreasing flavor for consumers, which supports using extended aging periods for historically tough muscles. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at [KSUbeef.org](https://ksubeef.org). (This study conducted by Samuel F. Stickley, Lauren M. Frink, Stephanie L. Witberler, Mason J. Prester, Jerrad F. Legako, Dale R. Woerner, Rhonda K. Miller, Chris R. Kerth, Mahesh N. Nair, Jessica M. Lancaster, Erin S. Beyer, and Travis G. O'Quinn.)

What's New for Swine Producers

Effects of Increasing Standardized Ileal Digestible Valine:Lysine Ratio on Growth Performance of Finishing Pigs- Two experiments were conducted to evaluate the effects of increasing standardized ileal digestible (SID) Val:Lys ratio on the growth performance of 85 to 150 lb (Exp. 1) and 195 to 260 lb (Exp. 2) finishing pigs. In Exp. 1, 647 pigs (DNA 600 × 241) were randomly allotted to one of six dietary treatments with eight or nine pigs per pen and 12 replications per treatment. Diets were corn-soybean meal-based, and low and high Val diets were manufactured and blended to create intermediate Val:Lys ratio diets. Diets were formulated to contain 0.90% SID Lys, and treatments consisted of SID Val:Lys ratios of 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, and 75%. At the conclusion of the 27-d study, all pigs were fed a common diet for 30 days and then randomly re-allotted to one of six diets formulated to contain 0.65% SID Lys and SID Val:Lys ratios of 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, and 78% (Exp. 2). In both experiments, blood samples were drawn from three pigs per pen on d 15 for plasma urea nitrogen (PUN) analysis. In Exp. 1, final BW, ADG, and ADFI increased (quadratic, $P < 0.05$) as Val:Lys ratio increased. Pigs fed the diet with 66% SID Val:Lys ratio had the greatest ADG, whereas pigs fed 72% SID Val:Lys ratio had the greatest ADFI. As the Val:Lys ratio increased, feed efficiency worsened (linear, $P < 0.05$). Valine and Lys intake increased (quadratic, $P < 0.05$) as the Val:Lys ratio increased with the greatest Val intake observed at the 72% SID Val:Lys ratio. Valine and Lys intake per kg of gain increased (linear, $P < 0.05$) as the level of Val in the diet increased. Plasma urea nitrogen decreased (linear, $P < 0.05$) as the Val:Lys ratio increased. In Exp. 2, ADG and ADFI increased (linear, $P < 0.05$) as Val:Lys increased. However, for ADG there was little improvement from feeding greater than 69% SID Val:Lys. There were no effects ($P > 0.05$) of SID Val:Lys on final BW, feed efficiency, or PUN. Valine intake, Lys intake, and Val intake per kg of gain increased (linear, $P < 0.05$) as the Val:Lys ratio increased. There were no differences ($P > 0.05$) observed in Lys intake per kg of gain. Results of this study suggest the SID Val:Lys requirement for finishing pigs is approximately 66% for 85 to 150 lb and 69% for 195 to 260 lb. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Swine Day report at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Samantha A. Swanson, Andy W. Boschert, Mikayla S. Spinler, Jason C. Woodworth, Mike D. Tokach, Robert D. Goodband, Joel M. DeRouchey, and Jordan T. Gebhardt.)

Evaluation of a Blend of Phytochemicals and Carboxylic Acid When Complete Feed and Soybean Meal Were Inoculated with Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus, Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus, and Seneca Valley Virus 1- Chemical mitigants have been found to decrease virus concentrations in feed and ingredient matrices. Continued research is needed to identify the appropriate inclusion levels and application time for different viruses in these matrices. Therefore, the objective was to evaluate different inclusion levels of a product utilizing a synergistic blend of phytochemicals and carboxylic acid (PCA) when applied either pre- or post-inoculation of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV), porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) and Seneca Valley virus 1 (SVV1) to complete feed or soybean meal. The experiment was designed in a 2 × 2 factorial with a PCA-based product, (Finio, Anitox Corp. Lawrenceville, GA) applied either before virus inoculation (pre-inoculation) or after inoculation (post-inoculation) at either 3.5 or 5.5 lb/ton. On d 0, samples of the respective matrices were weighed in 50 g aliquots and added to 500 mL bottles. The PCA blend was applied to the pre-inoculation samples at their respective inclusion levels and 50 µL each of 1×10^7 TCID₅₀/mL PEDV, 1×10^8 TCID₅₀/mL PRRSV, and 1×10^8 TCID₅₀/mL SVV1 were added to the post-inoculation samples. All bottles were shaken and allowed to sit at room temperature for 24 hours. On d 1, virus was added to the pre-inoculation samples and chemical mitigants were added to the post-inoculation bottles. Half of the samples were immediately processed (0 hr) and the other half were incubated at room temperature for an additional 24 hours (24 hr). Samples were processed and aliquots were analyzed via a triplex PCR assay at Kansas State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. Cycle threshold and proportion of PCR positive were analyzed using SAS GLIMMIX v 9.4 (SAS, Inc., Cary, NC), with each virus and matrix combination analyzed individually. In both soybean meal and complete feed an application time × inclusion level interaction was only observed for PRRSV at 0 hr, where less PRRSV RNA was detected ($P < 0.05$) in the post-inoculation samples at either 3.5 or 5.5 lb/ton as compared to the pre-inoculation or control samples. For other viruses at 0 hr in complete feed and soybean meal, the post-inoculation samples had less detectable PEDV or SVV1 RNA ($P < 0.05$) than the pre-inoculation samples. As time continued (24 hr), both pre- and post-inoculation samples had less detectable PEDV RNA ($P < 0.05$) than the controls in complete feed. Interestingly, the positive controls had less detectable viral RNA ($P < 0.05$) at 24 hr in soybean meal compared to either the pre- or post-inoculation samples. This effect is hypothesized to reverse as the mitigated samples have a greater contact time. Overall, the use of a PCA-based product reduced viral concentrations in complete feed and had a variable effect when applied to soybean meal. More research is needed to understand the contact time required for viral reduction and the infectivity of these samples at defined contact times. More information is available on this experiment and others like this at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Olivia L. Harrison, Jianfa Bai, Martee Larson, Roman M. Pogranichniy, Francisco Domingues, Nicole Holcombe, Othmar Lopez, and Cassandra K. Jones.)

ASI Faculty Highlight



Casey Winn (ccwinn@ksu.edu or 785-532-5044)

Instructor/Rodeo Coach

Casey was raised in Nephi, Utah. He grew up working on the family horse and cattle ranch. He also worked on a local dairy farm. Upon graduation from Utah State University in 1993, he began a teaching and coaching career in Lake Los Angeles, California, then to Duchesne County Utah, and eventually to his hometown at Juab High School. In high school Casey was actively involved in 4-H, FFA, wrestling, and rodeo. He was the 1981 Juab County Beef Carcass Contest winner, 1982 Utah state 4-H champion horseman, 1984 state champion FFA individual soil judge, on the 1985 region champion wrestling team, and a 1985 NHSRA national finals qualifier in the bullriding. He also served on the 4-H youth council, FFA officer team, and in leadership positions with his church youth group.

At Utah State University, Casey was a member of the rodeo team, twice earning a yearend 3rd place position in the bullriding and finishing among the top 10 team ropers. Casey also competed in open and professional events, earning reserve champion in the RMRA bullriding in 1988. Casey coached wrestling for 20 years. He led Duchesne High School to a 5th place in the 2A classification in 1999. Then at Juab Jr. High they won 5 region team titles, finished 2nd twice in the 2A classification, and were 3rd at state in 3A. Also, on those teams were numerous individual region and state champions.

After many years of producing, managing, and serving on boards for youth rodeo events and associations, Casey and his wife Wendy now spend as much time as possible with their grandchildren (Texie & LouCasey). They also enjoy team roping and training together and with their children Dixon (2018 KSU ASI Grad), Shad, and Kyleigh (2024 KSU AgCom grad). Casey joined Kansas State University in the summer of 2015 as the Head Rodeo Coach and Equine Instructor.



Jaymelynn Farney (jkj@ksu.edu or 620-820-6125)

Associate Professor/Extension Specialist

Jaymelynn Farney grew up in Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where her family had a cow-calf operation. Jaymelynn was very active in 4-H and FFA and because of this after graduating high school she went to El Dorado, KS, to be a member of the livestock judging team at Butler Community College. She completed her A.S. in agriculture degree and then continued her education at Kansas State University in Animal Science. Jaymelynn then went to Oklahoma State University to complete her M.S. in Ruminant Nutrition with an emphasis on receiving calf management. She then returned to Kansas State University to complete her PhD in Ruminant Nutrition, using the dairy cow as the model for how inflammation impacts production.

Jaymelynn is focusing her applied research programs on dealing with issues pertaining to cattle producers. She works in the areas of forage management (perennial and annual forages), heifer development programs, stocker management systems, and nutrition. Jaymelynn is using her extension appointment to provide producers with knowledge of new technologies, feeds, and management strategies to improve efficiency of production in beef production systems.

Jaymelynn lives in Southeast Kansas with her husband, Garet, and works at the Southeast Agricultural Research Center in Parsons.

*We need your input! If you have any suggestions or comments on
News from KSU Animal Sciences, please let us know by email to
katiesmith@ksu.edu*

Jobs Available - Now Hiring

Animal Technician II - Agricultural Research Center Hays (Job #518567) - This position is responsible for the management and care of up to 200 replacement heifers, 350 cows and their calves, and 200 stocker cattle both locally and at distant sites. The incumbent also provides leadership to a research program in cow/calf production. For more information or to apply go to <https://careers.k-state.edu/jobs/animal-technician-ii-other-kansas-united-states>

Farm Manager/Farm Shop & Operations Manager (Job #519206)- This is a full-time, unclassified, term position. This position provides leadership for the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry (ASI) farm headquarters and associated farming operations. Manages permanent staff and student workers. Maintains the well-being of farm ground by supervising planting, harvesting, nutrient management, and equipment maintenance. Manages buildings and other property to maintain the upkeep. Provides support to departmental and stakeholder activities that involve animal units. Reports to the ASI department head. For more information or to apply to apply go to: <https://careers.k-state.edu/jobs/search?query=519206>

Office Specialist III in ASI Business Office (Job #519171)- This is a full-time, unclassified, term position. This position will provide specialized administrative support relevant to academic, fiscal, purchasing, employment or payroll administration needs within the College of Agriculture/K-State Research & Extension's Business Services Unit. Responsible for managing the department(s) office and serves as a first point of contact and resource for faculty and staff. This person will play an important role to help support both human resources and accounting related functions. The incumbent should be self-motivated and look forward to handling a wide variety of duties. This role will manage the office and ensure efficient day-to-day functioning and is relied upon to provide support for projects. For more information or to apply, visit <https://careers.k-state.edu/jobs/search?page=1&query=519171>



VOICES OF #KSUASI

Check out the latest episode

asi.k-state.edu/voicesof#KSUASI