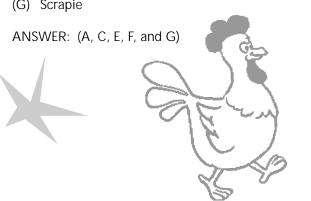


BARNYARD BRUSHUP

- 1. Which of the following are associated with livestock? (circle all that apply)
 - (A) Wool
 - (B) Aquaculture
 - (C) Biodiesel fuel
 - (D) Green manure
 - (E) Whey
 - (F) Collagen
 - (G) Scrapie



2. Rank the following from most to least average pounds consumed per year.

Scoring 30-40 Udderly Awesome 20-29 Not Quite Egg-sell-ant Under 20 Ewe can do better!

- (A) Pork
- (B) Eggs
- (C) Lamb
- (D) Beef
- (E) Dairy products
- (F) Chicken
- (G) Turkey

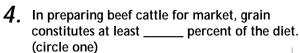
ANSWER: (E), (D), (F), (A), (B), (G), (C)

3. Some important areas of animal research include... (circle all that apply)

- (A) disease resistance
- (B) reproductive efficiency
- (C) desirable lean-to-fat ratio in meat
- (D) feed efficiency
- (E) meat quality
- (F) waste management
- (G) production costs
- (H) food safety

ANSWER: (A) through (H), but these are just a handful of MANY important areas of animalrelated research!

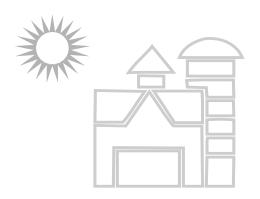




- (A) 95
- (B) 75
- (C) 50
- (D) 25
- 10 (E)

ANSWER: (A)







- 5. The Animal Welfare Act ensures proper care and treatment of animals... (circle all that apply)
 - (A) used in biomedical research
 - (B) used in teaching
 - (C) used in exhibition
 - (D) by dealers who provide animals
 - (E) on farms

ANSWER: (A), (B), (C), (D)

6. Breed $S_{c_{ram}b_{e}}$

Classify the following breeds according to their species—Beef Cattle (BC), Dairy Cattle (DC), Sheep (SH), Swine (SW), or Poultry (P).

Berkshire	Rhode Island Red	Leghorn
Brown Swiss	Duroc	Holstein
Suffolk	Jersey	Lincoln
Texas Longhorn	Dorset	Plymouth Rock
Angus	Hereford	Yorkshire

ANSWERS: Berkshire (SW); Brown Swiss (DC); Suffolk (SH); Texas Longhorn (BC); Angus (BC); Rhode Island Red (P); Duroc (SW); Jersey (DC); Dorset (SH); Hereford (BC); Leghorn (P); Holstein (DC); Lincoln (SH); Plymouth Rock (P); Yorkshire (SW)

Here's how that stacks UP:

Beef Cattle—Texas Longhorn, Angus, Hereford **Dairy Cattle**—Brown Swiss, Jersey, Holstein

Sheep—Suffolk, Dorset, Lincoln

Swine—Berkshire, Duroc, Yorkshire

Poultry—Rhode Island Red, Leghorn, Plymouth Rock



http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/ http://www.lib.iastate.edu/animalsci/index.html http://netvet.wustl.edu/ssi.htm (Not a USDA-affiliated site) http://www.nps.ars.usda.gov/programs/appvs.htm http://www.lpsi.barc.usda.gov/

http://www.nadc.ars.usda.gov/

http://www.marc.usda.gov/ http://arserrc.gov/ http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/ http://www.ansc.purdue.edu/USDA-LBRU/ http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/ http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/foodcomp/

http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/np/agbyproducts/agbyintro.htm

Learning More ...

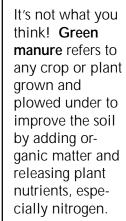
Barnyard Brushup

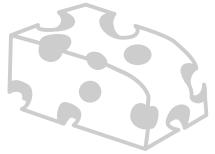
Traditionally, most of the **wool** produced in the United States has been sold as raw wool. About 25 million pounds are produced each year. Over the years, wool research at ARS has focused on making wool competitive with synthetic fibers. Innovations include shrinkproofing, creasing and dyeing methods, stain repellancy, and flame resistance.

Both animal fats and vegetable oils may be converted into derivatives called "esters," which are being evaluated worldwide as environmentally sound alternatives to petroleum-based diesel fuel. These esters are referred to as biodiesel. But chemical technology for biodiesel production needs improvement to make biodiesel cost-competitive with conventional fuel while preserving the fuel characteristics needed for use in cold weather. ARS research is developing an enzymatic approach to produce biodiesel cost effectively from two neglected and inexpensive feedstocks—animal fat and recycled restaurant grease.

Whey is a watery byproduct from cheesemaking that contains about half the nutrients of milk. About 2.3 billion pounds of whey are produced each year. Thanks to research, a large portion goes into human food, including dairy products, prepared dry mixes, soft drinks, infant foods, candies, and bakery goods. It is also used in pharmaceuticals, often in the form of lactose. An even larger share of whey goes into feeds for cattle, swine, and household pets.

Aquaculture is the production of aquatic plants or animals in a controlled environment, such as ponds or tanks. Catfish, salmon, and shrimp are a few examples. Aquaculture has been the fastest growing sector of the animal production industry worldwide for more than a decade. Between 1987 and 1997, the market growth rate for U.S. aquaculture production increased by 91 percent, bringing an estimated \$800 million to the industry. The continued growth and competitiveness of U.S. aquaculture will be directly related to the resources invested in research and technology.





Collagen is a fibrous protein byproduct of leathermaking. Researchers have developed several purified collagen products, including food and cosmetic ingredients, and an artificial skin that helps burn victims heal.



Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. It has no cure or treatment, and scientists do not fully understand how it is transmitted. Sheep can harbor the disease for up to 5 years before they show symptoms such as trembling, lack of coordination, or scraping against objects. Under USDA regulations, producers with confirmed cases of scrapie in their flock must often destroy animals in an effort to eliminate the disease. Recent research has produced an easy, relatively inexpensive test to detect scrapie before the animals show symptoms. Previously, scrapie could only be confirmed by examining the brains of dead animals. Clearly, this is an important step toward controlling the disease.

Pounds consumed per person per year:

297	Dairy products*	32	Eggs
65	Beef	14	Turkey
51	Chicken	1	Lamb
49	Pork		

* Includes fluid milk and cream products, butter, cheese, frozen dairy products, evaporated and condensed milk, dry milk products, and dried whey.

You may not have considered waste management an important area of animal research. In fact, cattle,

poultry and swine from our nation's farms generate millions of tons of manure each year. While manure is a valuable resource in crop production, if improperly managed it can create significant environmental problems and human health issues associated with contamination of surface water and ground water as well as air quality. Improved handling, storage, application, and analysis methods must be developed.

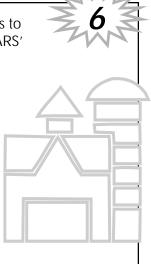
Though the Animal Welfare Act does not include animals raised for food or fiber, USDA has long had a concern for the health and

well-being of farm animals. ARS animal behavior research focuses on determining signs of stress in animals and developing management systems that maximize their well-being. Specific examples of research studies—impact of common livestock management practices such as castration and tail docking, environmental enrichment and group housing of dairy calves, management practices to reduce transportation stress, and buller-steer syndrome in large feed lots.

Grain <u>usually</u> accounts for at least 95 percent of the diet, but

researchers have found that adding a lot more grass will still produce high-quality beef.
Less feed means lower production costs. This finding presents great opportunities for producers in the southern Great Plains region to market their cattle more efficiently.

Animal breeding continues to play an important role in ARS' research agenda. Traits to improve factors such as reproductive rate, feed efficiency, growth, carcass and milk composition, egg production, and resistance to diseases and parasites are developed though both traditional breeding and genetic engineering.





Barnyard Fun

Using the following terms, pick out which babies go with which moms and dads and match them up in the table below: (Hint: Several have more than one answer. PLUS, we've thrown in some extras for excitement!)

calf	bull	ewe	gilt	ram	cock
rooster	chick	whelp	poult	lamb	heifer
foal	shoat	pullet	SOW	joey	
dam	buck	piglet	COW	mare	
tom	kid	lambkin	boar	hen	

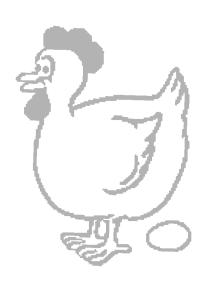
	Male	Female	Young
Cattle			
Swine			
Sheep			
Chickens			
Turkeys			

Answers (from left to right, top to bottom): Bull, cow, calf; boar, sow, piglet/shoat; buck/ram, ewe/dam, lamb/lambkin; rooster/cock, hen/pullet, chick; tom, hen, poult

The Hen House

Fill in the Blanks—

chickens (What old people aren't)
weather (Stinkin' weather)
chicken (Rhymes with "rocks")
chicken (Where chickens live)
wings (Great with hot sauce)
chicken (Good for a cold)
Chicken (The sky is falling!)
(Last one finished is a)

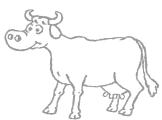


Answers: spring chickens, foul (fowl) weather, chicken pox, chicken coop, buffalo wings, chicken soup, Chicken Little, rotten egg

Kow Korner







List 10 words that rhyme with MOO!

Some Answers: Boo, chew, clue, dew, do, drew, due, ewe, few, glue, goo, grew, hue, mew, new, phew, poo, roux, screw, shoe, stew, sue, who, you, zoo

1.	

7. _____

⊿.	
2	

4		

_	
5	
J.	

10. _____

The Sheep Shed

Some people confuse sheep and goats. Name three easy ways to tell the difference—

Sheep have _____; goats have hair. Sheep say _____; goats say "maa." Sheep are _____; goats are browsers.

Answers: Fleece, "baa," grazers

The Piggery

Unscramble the following:







	Clues	
I-T-I-S-L-P-G-A	Boys love to pull them	
H-I-N-S-C-I-L-T	The small intestines of pigs—	
	popular in southern cooking	
K-C-Y-P-B-G-I-A-G	Hop up for a ride	
S-A-H-W-G-O-H	Garbage fed to hogs; ridiculous	
S-G-I-P-I-N-K	A football	
G-I-Y-G-P N-A-K-B	Investing in the future	
A-C-N-O-B	Great in BLT's	
O-Y-P-R-K	The world's looniest pig	
D-E-D-G-I-E-P-H-A	Stubborn	
G-H-I-E-O-T	To bind the legs together	



Answers: Pigtails, chitlins, piggyback, hogwash, pigskin, piggy bank, bacon, Porky, pigheaded, hogtie