

State Livestock Nominations Due June 15

All small livestock and commercial heifer state nominations are due June 15. This includes commercial breeding heifers, market swine, commercial breeding gilts, market lambs, commercial breeding ewes, and ALL meat goats. Market animals of any breed or gender, as well as commercial breeding females, must be nominated to be eligible for the Kansas State Fair Grand Drive and/or KJLS. Animals must be submitted online by the deadline, as well as the completed and signed official DNA envelopes being postmarked. Families also need to submit a copy of their receipt showing the list of all animals that were entered in the system for their family.

Although both state shows now have a breeding doe show, there is not a separate division for registered breeding does. So, all meat goats must be nominated in order to be eligible to show.

Families must submit the animals under each child within the family for all kids to be eligible to show the animal. All youth must also sign the DNA envelope for each animal. Gilts, ewes, and does may be dual nominated in the market and breeding divisions by entering the animal as market and then sliding the dual nomination checkbox to "yes" in the online system. However, only one DNA envelope needs to be submitted, as it is the same animal.

The 2024 state livestock information is available from the KSU Youth Livestock Program website (www.asi.k-state.edu/research-and-extension/youth-programs). No paper forms will be accepted this year; all nominations must be submitted online. Several resources are available to guide families in successfully completing their nominations, including the [Rookie Guide](#) and [Zoom](#) session recordings. All families are also encouraged to use the specie [checklist](#) as a guide to ensure their nominations are complete upon submission. There should NOT be a single exhibitor signature DNA, or animals only entered under one kid online, unless there is only one child eligible to exhibit within the family. Once the first animal nomination is entered for each child, the system will prompt users to upload the child's YQCA certificate and [Declaration Form](#). They must be done at the same time, so families need to have these documents ready before they start. Once the documents box is closed, there is not a way to submit the required documents in the system. YQCA certification must be completed at the time of nomination. Youth who only have registered breeding females will submit this information for each show at the time of show entry.

Ear notches are also required for swine nominations and full scrapie tag numbers are required for sheep and goats. The scrapie tag number must include the Flock ID and individual animal number (example: KSS0035 16121). Nominations received without this information will be considered incomplete and returned to the family for completion. Resources on reading ear notches and submitting scrapie tag numbers are available on the [website](#).

After nominations are submitted online through the Kansas nomination link, the signed DNA envelopes need to be postmarked by June 15. This is a firm deadline, no exceptions. Certified mail, or a commercial mailing option that provides proof of mailing and tracking, is highly encouraged. Extension agents approve nominations online, using their credentials.

Confirmation letters will be sent to families once their DNA envelopes are received and nominations have been processed. Reports showing a list of nominations that have been received and processed will be updated a few times a week. Mail is opened and processed in the order in which it is received. Once the signed DNA envelopes are received and opened, animals will appear on the [nominated livestock reports](#). Families are encouraged to check the reports regularly until they appear on the list, as well as use the confirmation letter and online report to verify their nomination information is correct.

REMINDER - A complete nomination does NOT constitute show entry. The Kansas State Fair Grand Drive entries will be available once nominations close. The link to entry will be available on the [Grand Drive](#) and [KJLS](#) websites, as well as their social media platforms. Kansas State Fair Grand Drive entries will be due July 15, with KJLS entries due August 15. Animals that are nominated, but do not follow the appropriate entry processes set forth by each show, will not be permitted to show.

For more information, contact Lexie Hayes (adhayes@ksu.edu or 785-532-1264).

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

June 25, 2024

Cattle U

July 12-13, 2024

Dr. Bob Hines Kansas Swine Classic

August 15, 2024

**KSU/KLA Ranch Management Field Day
 Wabaunsee Co. - Downey Ranch**

August 17-18, 2024

4-H Livestock Sweepstakes

August 22

**KSU/KLA Ranch Management Field Day
 Gove Co. - Hoeme Ranch & Cattle**

September 6-8, 2024

KSU College Rodeo

September 25-27, 2024

HACCP Workshop - Olathe, KS

September 26, 2024

Beef Stocker Field Day

October 5, 2024

ASI Family & Friends Reunion

Upcoming Events

39th Annual Dr. Bob Hines Swine Classic

The 2024 Dr. Bob Hines Kansas Swine Classic is scheduled for July 12-13 at the Riley County Fairgrounds in CiCo Park in Manhattan. This two-day event includes an educational swine skillathon, photography contest, showmanship, and a prospect and market hog show. It is open to all Kansas youth ages 7-18 as of January 1, 2024. Online entries are required at <https://www.asi.k-state.edu/swineclassic>. Checks to accompany entry receipt must be postmarked by June 24, 2024. Outlined below is a schedule of this year's program.



Friday, July 12

8:30 a.m. Barn open for arrival
Noon All pigs in place
1 p.m. Swine photo check-in by the show ring
1 – 3 p.m. Skillathon in the show ring
4 p.m. Ice cream party by the show ring
5:30 p.m. Showmanship contests

Saturday, July 13

8 a.m. Prospect Pig Show followed by Barrow and Gilt Market Pig Show

Watch the youth livestock website, the Dr. Bob Hines Swine Classic website, and Facebook for the latest details! For more information, contact Joel DeRouche (785-532-2280 or jderouch@ksu.edu) or Lexie Hayes (785-532-1264 or adhayes@ksu.edu).

Grand Drive, KJLS Show Entries

Exhibitors must submit an official entry and pay the entry fees directly through each state show in which they would like to participate. This includes entries for state nominated market animals and commercial breeding females, as well as registered breeding females. A complete nomination does NOT constitute show entry. The Kansas State Fair Grand Drive entries will be available once nominations close. The link to entry will be available on the Grand Drive and KJLS websites, as well as their social media platforms. Typically, Grand Drive entries open around July 1. Kansas State Fair Grand Drive entries will be due July 15, with KJLS entries due August 15. Animals that are nominated, but do not follow the appropriate entry processes set forth by each show, will not be permitted to show. Each show manages their own rules and entries.

Families will login and submit their show entries using the same exhibitor accounts they used for state nominations – including exhibitor name and password. For nomination questions, please contact Lexie Hayes at adhayes@ksu.edu. Questions regarding show rules or entries should be directed to each specific show (KSF Grand Drive 620-669-3623 or KJLS 785-817-1350).

Kansas State Fair Grand Drive Website - <https://www.kansasstatefair.com/p/competitions/grand-drive-25th-anniversary>
KJLS Website - <https://www.kjls.net/>

HACCP Workshop Hosted in September

Implementing Your Company's HACCP Plan will be hosted September 25-27, 2024, in Olathe, Kansas. These workshops use 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).

CATTLE U SAVE THE DATE
JUNE 25TH, 2024
HILTON GARDEN INN, 410 S 3RD ST. MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Cattle U is a one-day event full of educational opportunities for high plains cattlemen and women. Participate in educational sessions and networking opportunities with industry leaders to gain practical and valuable information.

RAISED WITH RESPECT
THE BEST BEEF IS RAISED THE RIGHT WAY

Sysco

K-STATE THE JOURNAL

FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS & INFORMATION, VISIT - CATTLEU.NET

Upcoming Events

SAVE THE DATE
KANSAS 4-H LIVESTOCK SWEEPSTAKES

AUGUST 17-18 | 2024

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
MANHATTAN, KS

K-STATE
Research and Extension

YLP

WELCOME

Save the Date Livestock Sweepstakes

The 2024 Kansas 4-H Livestock Sweepstakes is scheduled for August 17-18 on the K-State campus in Manhattan, KS. The Sweepstakes event includes the state 4-H livestock judging contest, meat judging contest, livestock skillathon, and livestock quiz bowl. Rules and entry details will be released to extension offices soon and then be made available on the 4-H Livestock Sweepstakes tab of the youth livestock program website. The deadline to enter will be August 1. All entries must be made by local Extension Units using the link provided directly to agents and KSRE staff. For more information, contact Lexie Hayes (785-532-1264 or adhayes@ksu.edu).

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCES AND INDUSTRY
BEEF STOCKER UNIT

BEEF STOCKER 25TH K-STATE BEEF STOCKER FIELD DAY

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 2024 • 9:30 A.M.
KSU BEEF STOCKER UNIT • MANHATTAN, KS

Join us in celebrating our
25TH ANNIVERSARY

Register at KSUBeef.org or 785-532-1267

REGISTRATION FEE: \$25

After Sept. 13 registration is \$35



Event Sponsored By:



Save the Date

KSU Beef Stocker Field Day

Save the date for this year's KSU Beef Stocker Field Day scheduled for Thursday, September 26 at the KSU Beef Stocker Unit. The registration details and a complete schedule will be posted at asi.ksu.edu/stockerfieldday. For more information contact Dale Blasi (dblasi@ksu.edu or 785-532-5427.)

10TH ANNUAL FAMILY & FRIENDS REUNION
SAVE THE DATE
October 5, 2024

K-STATE
Research and Extension
Family & Friends REUNION

SAVE the DATES



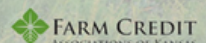
August 15
Wabaunsee Co. | Downey Ranch

August 22
Gove Co. | Hoeme Ranch & Cattle

2024 Ranch Management Field Days



Thanks to our sponsors!



What's New

Management Minute

“Tell Me Something Good”

Justin Waggoner, KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist, Garden City, KS

I recently came across an interesting statistic attributed to the Gallup organization that suggests that 75% of us are at some level of disengagement with life. That essentially means that 25% of those surveyed were satisfied (happy) with where they were at in life.

Does this carry over into the workplace? Absolutely.

Clint Swindall of Verbalocity Inc., a personal development company breaks it down a bit further “There are three types of people in an organization: 32 percent who are engaged, 50 percent who are disengaged and 18 percent who are actively disengaged. The actively disengaged people are called the “Oh No’s” because they dread being asked to work. The engaged people are called the “Oh Yes’s” because they will do whatever is asked of them with enthusiasm no matter what the task is.”

As humans it is really easy for us to get caught up in the negativity around us. Let’s face it...it is really difficult for most of us (75%) to see the opportunity in a given situation whether it is in our professional or personal life. What do you discuss at work or at home at the dinner table? The good stuff that happen during your day or the things that could have been better?

So the bigger question is what do we do about it? Clint Swindall, suggests that we replace the traditional greeting of “How are you?” with “Tell me something good”. I can assure you that you will receive some really odd looks the first time you try it. However, some people will be more than willing to share something good about what is going on at work or at home. It will take some time but maybe some of those “Oh No’s” will become “Oh Yes’s” in the workplace.

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

Feedlot Facts

“Early Weaning... A Cow Management Tool”

Justin Waggoner, KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist, Garden City, KS

Many discussions about early weaning focus on managing lightweight calves and the benefits to the cow and the ranch become lost in the discussion. Weaning calves 30-60 days earlier than normal (approximately 120-150 days of age) is an excellent management tool that reduces the nutrient requirements of the cow and reduces daily demand for forage resources. A 450-lb spring-born calf is capable of consuming approximately 7 lbs of forage per day. A dry 1,400-lb cow can easily consume 28 lbs of dry forage per day (2% bodyweight). If we divide the 28 lbs of forage needed to maintain the cow by the 7 lbs spared in a pasture by removing the calf, we learn that for every four days that a calf is not grazing with the cow we get one grazing day for the cow. If we wean calves approximately 30-60 days early, we gain an additional 1-2 weeks of forage to support the cow. Additionally, research at Kansas State University (Bolte et al, 2007) documented that weaning calves at 100 to 145 days of age increased body condition scores of cows grazing native pastures from an average of 5.46 to 5.85 in 120 days. The change in cow body condition score ranged from 0.25 to 0.50 of a condition score on this study. These results are more impressive if we also consider that forage quality was likely declining and yet these cows were still able to increase body condition. The results of this study demonstrate that the optimum time improve body condition on cows is immediately following weaning as the nutrient requirements of pregnant cows are lowest during this time. Furthermore, what is the value of improving cow condition in the fall to the ranch in a tough year or increasing the breed up rates and subsequent retention of younger females in the herd? A lot! Especially when we consider the replacement cost of females at current prices.

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

KSU Cow-Calf Checklist - June 2024

Management Considerations for August 2024

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

Cow Herd Management

- For spring-calving cow herds:
 - Monitor BCS through late summer, particularly on young females.
 - Use the BCS Record Book from KSRE to record scores!
 - 2–4-year-old females and thin females will respond most to early-weaning.
 - If you plan to early-wean:
 - Develop your plan for feeding and marketing calves.
 - Prepare weaning/receiving pens and waterers in advance.
- If feeding early-weaned calves, test your forages and have your ration plan and ingredients in place 2-3 weeks prior to weaning.
 - Schedule early pregnancy checking activities if not already done.
 - For managing cull cows, evaluate the cost of gain relative to the value of gain for marketing decisions.
- For late-summer and early-fall calving cowherds:
 - Evaluate cows for BCS and adjust your plan to ensure mature cows are ≥ 5.0 and 2–4-year-old females are ≥ 6.0 at calving.
 - The final 60 days prior to calving represents the last opportunity to add BCS economically.
 - Review your calving health protocols as needed.
 - Have calving equipment cleaned and available to use as needed.
- Closely manage free-choice salt and mineral programs through late summer.
 - Record date and amount of salt and mineral offered and calculate herd consumption on a pasture or group basis.
 - Adjust how you are offering product to cattle if needed to achieve target intake.
 - If consumption is 2X the target intake, then cost will be too!
- Continue to monitor bulls and their activity throughout the breeding season.
 - Monitor BCS, particularly on young bulls.
 - If bulls are $BCS \leq 5.0$ after breeding, consider supplementing to regain BCS going into fall.
 - Schedule breeding soundness exams for bulls used for fall service.

Calf Management

- If creep feeding calves, closely monitor intake and calf condition/fleshiness.
- Monitor calves for summer respiratory illness.
- Schedule any pre-weaning vaccination or processing activities.

General Management

- Evaluate grass growth and adjust your grazing plan as needed.
- Employ multiple strategies, chemistries for late-season fly/insect control.
- Begin taking inventory of harvested forages for fall feed needs.
 - Use the forage inventory calculator (<https://www.agmanager.info/hay-inventory-calculator>).
- If planning to harvest corn silage, prepare your pile/bunker site and equipment.
 - If using a custom harvester, communicate with them well in advance.
 - Closely monitor whole plant moisture levels.
 - Have silage tarps in place and ready to cover once harvest is complete.
- Use the Management Minder tool on KSUBeef.org to plan key management activities for your cowherd for the rest of the year.
- With high feeder calf prices, consider price risk management tools.
- Visit with your local FSA and extension office if you plan to utilize CRP acres for emergency forage use or for information on other assistance programs.

What's New for Beef Producers

Post-Weaning Feed Intake and Performance of Bulls Developed in an Automated Feed Intake Management

System- Our objectives were to compare expected and observed dry matter intake (DMI) and average daily gain (ADG) using modeled nutrient requirement equations, and to evaluate change in DMI over time of beef bull calves fed in an automated feed intake system.

Study Description: Feed intake and performance data from purebred Angus, Hereford, and Simmental bull calves across two calf crops [birth years 2021 (n = 40) and 2022 (n = 37)] were utilized for this analysis. Projected DMI and ADG were calculated for each group of bulls by year on an individual basis using the Growing Bull module of the Excel-based Beef Ration and Nutrition Decision Software (BRANDS) formulation program (Iowa State University, Ames, IA). These predicted figures were compared to the Insentec intake data and analyzed via SAS.

Results: In 2021–2022, a strong positive correlation ($r = 0.78, P < 0.01$) was observed between actual and predicted DMI. There was a highly correlated ($r = 0.84, P < 0.01$) relationship for the observed and predicted DMI for 2022–2023 as well. Actual ADG for both years was markedly higher than predicted. This result supports that BRANDS more accurately predicts DMI compared to ADG, and that substantial individual intake variation exists.

The Bottom Line: DMI increases over time as days of test period increase for growing bulls in an individually fed intake system, and though significant day-to-day variation exists, the BRANDS program appears to more accurately predict DMI than ADG. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at KSUBeef.org. For more information contact Karol Fike (karol@ksu.edu or 785-532-1104) or Jason Warner (jasonwarner@ksu.edu or 308-962-4265.) (This study conducted by J. Wyatt L. Banks, Karol E. Fike, and Jason M. Warner).

A Novel Approach of Using Electrostatic Field to Reduce Thawing Time and Improve Frozen Beef Quality- The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of applying an electrostatic field (EF) on thawing characteristics, such as thawing speed and purge loss, as well as its impact on quality attributes during subsequent aging and retail display of beef.

Study Description: Striploins from both sides of USDA Choice carcasses (n = 12) were collected and portioned into four equal parts (n = 48). Portions were vacuum packaged and frozen at -40°F for 14 days and randomly assigned to one of four EF thawing treatments: 0 kV (control), 2.5 kV (EF-2.5), 5 kV (EF-5), and 10 kV (EF-10). Within each EF treatment, half of the striploin portions were thawed in an inside cooler (32°F) and half in an outside cooler (36°F). The thawing process was considered complete when all striploin portions reached 30.2°F. After thawing, striploin portions were weighed and purge was collected for analysis, and portions were fabricated into steaks. One steak was used for histological analysis to assess muscle fiber damage and remaining steaks were vacuum packaged and subjected to either 0 or 14 days of aging. After the aging, steaks were placed on Styrofoam trays, overwrapped with polyvinyl chloride, and retail displayed for either 0 or 7 days. Steaks were evaluated daily for objective color as well as subjective evaluation of discoloration. After completion of the designated aging and display period, steaks were utilized for Warner-Bratzler shear force (WBSF), sarcomere length, lipid oxidation, pH, and myofibrillar protein degradation analysis.

Results: There was an increase in purge loss for all EF samples compared to the control in the outside cooler location ($P < 0.05$). Application of EF did not reduce thawing times ($P > 0.05$), with EF-10 taking longer to reach the targeted 30.2°F ($P < 0.05$). All EF treatments reduced purge aerobic plate count ($P < 0.01$) in the outside cooler location. The EF-10 had lower WBSF ($P < 0.05$), and EF-10 samples from the outside cooler location tended to have greater muscle fiber spacing ($P = 0.09$). For the 0-day aged samples, EF-5 on day 7 resulted in more discoloration than the rest of the treatments ($P < 0.05$). In samples aged for 14 days, the EF-5 and EF-2.5 had less discoloration than the control and EF-10 ($P < 0.05$). When looking at the impact of EF on a^* (redness), EF-5 had higher a^* values (more redness) than the control and EF-2.5 on days 4 and 5 of retail display ($P < 0.05$). The EF applications did not alter myofibrillar protein degradation, sarcomere length, lipid oxidation, and purge protein concentrations ($P > 0.05$).

The Bottom Line: The application of EF during thawing did not reduce purge loss and thawing times but showed potential as an antimicrobial intervention and color stabilizer. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at KSUBeef.org. For more information contact Michael Chao (mdchao@ksu.edu or 785-532-1230) or Liz Boyle (lboyle@ksu.edu or 785-532-1247.) (This study conducted by Grace E. Corrette, Haley J. Jeneske, Sara R. Hene, Linnea A. Rimmer, Larissa A. Koulicoff, Morgan D. Zumbaugh, Travis G. O'Quinn, Scott J. Eilert, Bret Flanders, and Michael D. Chao).



What's New for Swine Producers

Determining the Phosphorus Release Curve for Sunphase HT Phytase from 250 to 2,000 FTU/kg in Nursery Pig Diets-

A total of 280 pigs (DNA 241 × 600; initially 22.9 ± 0.52 lb BW) were used in a 21-d growth study to determine the available P (aP) release curve for Sunphase HT phytase (Wuhan Sunhy Biology Co., Ltd.; Wuhan, P.R. China). At approximately 19 d of age, pigs were weaned, randomly allotted to pens, and fed common starter diets. Pigs were blocked by average pen body weight (BW) and randomly allotted to 1 of 7 dietary treatments on d 21 post-weaning, considered d 0 of the study. Dietary treatments were derived from a single basal diet, and ingredients including phytase, monocalcium P, limestone, and sand were added to create the treatment diets. Treatments included 3 diets containing increasing (0.11, 0.19, and 0.27% aP) inorganic P from monocalcium P, or 4 diets with increasing phytase (250, 500, 1,000, or 2,000 FTU/kg) added to the diet containing 0.11% aP. All diets were corn-soybean meal-canola meal-based and were formulated to contain 1.24% SID Lys and an analyzed Ca:P ratio of 1.10:1. Prior to the beginning of the study, all pigs were fed a diet containing 0.11% aP for a 3-d period (d 18 to 21 post-weaning). At the conclusion of the study, 1 pig, closest to the mean weight of each pen, was euthanized and the right fibula, rib, and metacarpal were collected to determine bone ash and density. For the overall experimental period, pigs fed increasing levels of aP from inorganic P had improved (linear, $P \leq 0.014$) ADG, F/G, and final BW. Similarly, pigs fed increasing phytase had increased (linear, $P \leq 0.011$) ADG and final BW as well as improved (quadratic, $P = 0.017$) F/G. For fibula bone ash weight and percentage bone ash, rib bone ash weight and bone density, and all metacarpal bone properties, pigs fed increasing levels of aP from inorganic P exhibited a linear improvement ($P \leq 0.019$), with a quadratic response ($P \leq 0.030$) for fibula bone density and rib percentage bone ash. Additionally, pigs fed increasing phytase had increased ($P < 0.05$) bone ash weight, percentage bone ash, and bone density in either a linear or quadratic fashion depending on the bone analyzed. The available P release curve generated for Sunphase HT for percentage bone ash combining values from right fibula, rib, and metacarpal is: $aP = (0.360 \times FTU) \div (2,330.250 + FTU)$. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Swine Day report at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Ty H. Kim, Katelyn N. Gaffield, Mike D. Tokach, Joel M. DeRouchey, Jason C. Woodworth, Robert D. Goodband, Jordan T. Gebhardt, Ying Zhou, Xuerong Song, Xiuyi Wu, Mikhail Y. Golovko, and Svetlana A. Golovko.)

Understanding the Reduction of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus, Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus, and Seneca Valley Virus 1 RNA in Inoculated Feed and the Environment Following Thermal Processing-

Pelleting of feed has been demonstrated to be an effective mitigation strategy for porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) contaminated feed but has not been evaluated for other endemic swine viruses like porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) or Seneca Valley virus 1 (SVV1). Therefore, the objective of this experiment was to evaluate the efficacy of pelleting to inactivate PEDV, PRRSV, and SVV1 inoculated feed. Ten replicates were conducted in the Cargill Feed Safety Research Center at Kansas State University (K-State) using a pilot scale mixer, bucket elevator, pellet mill (including conditioner and die), and cooler. First, a virus negative batch of gestation feed was run through all equipment to simulate a commercial feed mill, then a positive batch of feed inoculated with all three viruses was run through all feed manufacturing equipment. Feed was conditioned to a minimum of 180°F with a 30 sec retention time; all feed was cooled for 10 min. Feed and environmental samples were taken from each piece of equipment following both the negative and positive batch. Samples were analyzed via PCR at the K-State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. A four-room bioassay was conducted to evaluate the infectivity of the feed samples. Feed from the mixer and bucket elevator had greater quantities of SVV1, PEDV, and PRRSV RNA ($P < 0.05$) than the other sampling locations. Similarly, environmental samples from the mixer and bucket elevator had greater SVV1 detection ($P < 0.05$) than those collected from the conditioner, pellet die, and cooler. Pelleting reduced viral RNA ($P < 0.05$) for all viruses in both feed and environmental samples. Although SVV1 and PEDV RNA were still detectable following pelleting, no pigs inoculated with the pelleted feed showed signs of SVV1 or PEDV clinical infection. Interestingly, PRRSV RNA was not detectable in pelleted feed samples. However, one pig showed signs of replicating PRRSV virus on d 7 of the bioassay which suggests a greater sensitivity when utilizing a bioassay compared to PCR alone. Overall, pelleting reduced the quantity of detectable viral RNA and reduced the risk of infectivity; yet small quantities of viral RNA remaining in the feed and environment following pelleting may increase the risk of re-contamination. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Swine Day report at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Olivia L. Harrison, Haley K. Otott, Jianfa Bai, Vaughn A. Hamill, Aaron Singrey, Phillip C. Gauger, Marcelo N. Almeida, Jason C. Woodworth, Charles R. Stark, Roman M. Pogranichniy, Cassandra K. Jones, Jordan T. Gebhardt, and Chad B. Paulk.)



ASI Faculty Highlight



Cassie Jones (jonesc@ksu.edu or 785-532-5289)
Professor & ASI Teaching Coordinator

Dr. Cassie Jones is a Professor and Teaching Coordinator in the Department of Animal Sciences & Industry at K-State. Dr. Jones is originally from Beulah, N.D., where her family raised Rambouillet sheep. She earned her B.S. and M.S. in swine nutrition at Kansas State University and her Ph.D. in nutritional sciences at Iowa State University. In her current at K-State, Dr. Jones coordinates the animal science undergraduate teaching program, which is the largest major on campus with more than 800 undergraduate students and nearly 300 class sections offered annually. She serves as an academic advisor and teaches freshman orientation, as well as animal nutrition courses to undergraduate and graduate students. Dr. Jones also has a robust research program focused on understanding pathogen transmission through feed and ingredients. She is a regular resource to government and industry partners as they build science-based policy and implement best-practices for producing animal feed and pet food that is both nutritionally wholesome and safe. She and her husband, Spencer, have three children, Ty, Hayden, and Hadley, and raise Angus cattle in Wabaunsee County.



David Grieger (dgrieger@ksu.edu or 785-532-1229)
Professor - Beef Cattle Reproduction & Reproductive Molecular Biology

Dr. Grieger is a reproductive physiologist specializing in beef cattle and has been on faculty in the Department of Animal Sciences & Industry at K-State since 1992 (yes, a long time, and he hasn't been fired yet). Dr. G grew up in Leo, Indiana, a small town in the northeastern part of the state. He attended Purdue University and received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in Animal Science. He received his PhD in 1989 from Washington State University where he learned many things about the back end of the bovine. A 3-year post-doctoral fellowship in Toronto, Ontario, perked his interest in molecular biology and the relationship between reproduction and genes (not jeans, although he has many). Since coming to K-State DrG has had primarily a teaching role in both reproduction and biotechnology. He has taught 8 different courses over his tenure including applied courses such as Calving, Bovine Reproductive Technologies and Bovine Artificial Insemination (yes, Insemination, not Intelligence - although AI insemination technicians are quite intelligent). These classes include labs that involve estrous synchronization, reproductive ultrasonography and pregnancy diagnosis. He also teaches basic research-based classes such as Introduction to Animal Biotechnology, and Applied Animal Biotechnology. DrG has led international study tours to Central and South America and South Africa.

DrG's research focus includes timed-insemination of beef heifers and cows, early embryo development and bull sperm longevity in the uterus. DrG's teaching philosophy is to include experiential activities in lab sessions to compliment lecture content. ASI 512, Bovine Reproductive Technologies, is a "hands-in" course that includes lecture as well as labs where cattle work is done each week. Some students learn quicker than others, but by the end of the semester, they all know which end of the cow is important and where the sleeve goes. DrG is also interested in the scholarship of teaching and investigating the best ways to engage students in a large classroom as well as the effectiveness of assessment through different types of testing.

*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 Full- (Job #517217) This is a full time, USS Staff position. The Dairy Teaching and Research Center (DTRC) is seeking applicants for a full-time Animal Technician II. This position will be responsible for equipment operation, equipment, and facility maintenance, and, in a smaller portion, general animal care and milking. Duties and job duties and responsibilities are as follows: Equipment operation (60%) – Equipment and Facility Maintenance (20%) General Animal Care and Milking (20%). For the full job description, or to apply go to: <https://careers.k-state.edu/cw/en-us/job/517217/animal-technician-ii>

Animal Technician II (Job #517301)- This is a Part-Time, USS Staff position. This is a relief emergency milking position. Duties include setting up milking equipment, carefully moving cows to and from the milking parlor, prepping cows properly for milking (predipping and cleaning of teats), diagnosing abnormal milk (if mastitis exists then proper milking and disposal of milk must occur), attaching milking machines, and post-dipping teats after milking. The employee sanitizes the equipment before and after each milking shift. In addition, the employee conducts regular inspection of the milk tank compressors, milk line and pump to ensure bulk storage tanks are operating correcting and cooling milk before, during, and after each milking shift. Other miscellaneous animal care duties may be assigned during the milking shift. To apply go to: <https://careers.k-state.edu/cw/en-us/job/517301/animal-technician-ii>

Animal Technician II- (Job #517188)- This is a full-time, USS Staff position. This position exists to operate and maintain the feed mill facility and feed the milk herd at the Dairy Teaching and Research Center. Some of the duties include but are not limited to the following: 65% Grinds hay and mixes all feed ingredients for total mixed rations, records amounts fed, and obtains weigh back data when required by experimental protocol. Delivers total mixed rations to feed weaned replacement heifers, dry and lactating cows. 10% Manages storage and receipt of delivered bedding (sawdust and straw) and feed (hay, straw, silage) and other commodities. 10% Services and maintains, oil, fluid, and filter changes of feeding equipment (skid loaders, tractors, trucks, etc.). 10% Directs daily scraping of pens to remove animal waste. Assists in weekly sand bedding of free stalls and cleaning maternity pen. 5% Works cooperatively and safely with others to assist with any calving problems or animal health issues as directed. One weekend per month may be required in rotation with other middle managers to oversee daily operations. Other duties as assigned. To apply go to: <https://careers.k-state.edu/cw/en-us/job/517188/animal-technician-ii>

Animal Technician Supervisor—Dairy Teaching and Research Center (Job # 515576) -This is a full-time, unclassified professional staff, term contract position. This position is critical to the overall operation of the KSU Dairy Teaching and Research Center. It involves supervision of other employees and the care and comfort of the animals housed at the DTRC at Kansas State University. Incumbent functions as the assistant manager of the Dairy Teaching and Research Center and is responsible for ensuring the safety of the cows and other dairy unit employees. Assumes responsibility for operation of the dairy unit in the manager's absence. Incumbent is responsible for milking cows at least two days each week and for making vital animal observations during the milking process. Incumbent is responsible for collecting sterile samples of milk to be tested for antibiotics or bacteria. To apply, go to <https://careers.k-state.edu/cw/en-us/job/515576/animal-technician-supervisor>.

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