

FEEDER PROJECT RECORD BOOK

Name:	
4-H Club/FFA Chapter/Open:	
Leader:	
Age (as of January 1):	
Years in Project Area:	
Record Started:	Record Closed:
Junior: Into	check One ermediate: Senior: 15-19 years old



Record Book Instructions:

DON'T CHANGE THE PAPER:

Completed record books must be on standard letter sized (8.5"x11") white paper and HANDWRITTEN. There are classes in still exhibits for scrapbooks so please leave these types of books there. Minor embellishments are allowed and neatness is encouraged. Books must be fastened with a staple in the upper right hand corner or secured inside a 3 ring binder or folder.

DON'T BE LATE... KNOW THE DUE DATE:

The date and time to turn-in a completed record book will be listed on the Schedule of Events for Exhibitors printed in the front of the annual Fair Book.

USE THE RIGHT RESOURCES:

Good resources to help complete this record book is the publication "Your 4-H Market Beef Project" (4-H1188) which is available by loan at the Gratiot County MSU Extension (4-H) Office and the "Beef Resource Handbook" (OSU Extension 4H117R) is available for checkout at the MSU Extension Office. Online resource of "United States Standards for Grades of Feeder Cattle". Some answers will be found at gcffy.org and inside the fair book general and species rules.

Record Book Score Sheet

Participants Name	Jr.	Int.	Sr.
· ·	- 5		

Page		Possible Points	Points Given
(C	Cover Page		
	My Project		
	Expenses		
	Business Plan		
	Health		
	General Knowledge		
	Neatness, presentation (binder or notebook, decorated)	10	
	Sr. Total	100	
	Int. Total	100	
1:	Jr. Total	100	



All about my feeder project...

For this section use the animal the exhibitor will most likely exhibit at the fair. If you are exhibiting both market and breeding stock, focus on one registered market steer.

Name (or identification) of my animal:						
Tag Number:	Breed:					
Color(s):		Date of Birth:		☐ Actual Birthdate ☐ Estimated Birthdate		
Special Markings:						
Please Check One:	o Purchased	o Raised	Date of purchase:			
Please Check One: o S	teer o Heif	er				
Purchase Price:		If you raised y	our animal, list the estimated ma	rket value.		

A completed record book should have photos of your animal. At minimum this book should have a beginning and ending picture. Photo captions are encouraged. Up to two extra pages can be included behind this page within this record book.



All about my feeder project...

You may choose to do the weight record *OR* the essay. You may not do both the weight record and the essay for this record book. The points scored for whichever choice you make will be the same. The fair recommends all market exhibitors weigh their animals frequently but understands that access to a scale is not always available.

Choice 1 - Weight Record:

Do not complete the essay "Choice 2" below if you complete this section.

It is recommended to weigh your market beef animal(s) at least once each month. Use one chart for up to four animals. These should be the same (up to) four market beef animals registered on the market beef registration form. If you are doing a breeding program this can be cattle being raised.

ANIMAL ID					
DATE	METHOD Scale, tape, etc.	WEIGHT	WEIGHT	WEIGHT	WEIGHT
beginning					
Final					
Describe changes mad	le based on information yo	u gathered collecting	these weight data.		

Choice 2 - Project Essay:

Do not complete the weight record "Choice 1" above if you complete this section.

Write and attach to your completed book an essay from one of these two essay topic choices. Junior exhibitors complete an up to half page essay. Intermediate Exhibitors complete an up to one page essay. Senior Exhibitors complete an up to 2 page essay. Topic 1: What are the differences between a full bred feeder calf and a crossbred calf? Provide reasons why we separate the two classes here at the fair. What are the benefits to one or the other? Topic 2: What are five characteristics a Grand Champion Feeder will encompass? Why are these characteristics important?



My project expenses:

List all expenses for this market project and record the cost spent under the proper account. If your family/farm is providing feed, please estimate an approximate value. Add additional sheet if necessary.

How many animals are in this project. This can be your likely project animal along with backup animals.					
Date of purchase	Purchase Description	Feed Cost	Vet/Health Cost	Bedding Cost	Other Cost
TOTAL Column Expenses					
TOTAL Project Expenses: (find by adding Total Column Expenses together)					
AVERAGE Cost per a	nimals (total project expenses divided by number	of animals in project	ot)		



My business plan:

The following calculations will help you learn about your ability to earn a profit for your participation in this agricultural project. Often in animal projects the profit margin for industrial feeder facilities have a slim profit margin. Let's see how you compare.

verage cost per animal (from prior page):
urchase cost (of primary project animal):
OTAL EXPENSES (WHOLE PROJECT)
umber of Project Animals in this report:
VERAGE COST PER ANIMAL:
inished Weight of Project Animal:
nished weight can be taken at home anytime during the week prior to fair or it can be the fair's official market weight.
REAK EVEN PRICE:
o calculate break-even price divide the average cost per animal by finished weight.
/hat is the current market price of market animal?
you could change one thing about the fair, what would it be?



My General Feeder Knowledge:

All Ages: What are measures we can take to prevent our visitors from becoming ill after visiting the fair?			
How is your feeder steer a part of the dairy industry?			
Can your animal be drug tested at the Gratiot County Fair for Youth?			
The minimum weight for dairy feeder calves will belbs.			
Market feeder beef steers at the Gratiot County Fair for Youth can have a maximum weight oflbs.			
If the animal is less than the minimum weight it can be shown in but			
All cattle shown at GCFFY should not have any horn longer thaninch(es).			
pr crossbreeding with dairy breeds other than those listed above will be eligible for Grand or Reserve Champion.			
What time must all fair animals be fed and watered and have their pens cleaned by?			
If proper care is not given to your animal the superintendent will place a tag on your pen and the exhibitor must			
If there is a second offense, a tag will be placed on your pen and the exhibitor must			
What dairy cattle breeds can be shown (without penalty) at GCFFY in the Feeder Classes?			
Ages 12-19:			
The grade of feeder cattle is determined by evaluating three general value-determining characteristics:			
,, and			
Define Thriftiness:			



Ages 15-19:

Define a parasite:
List problems parasites can cause:
List examples of internal parasites:
List what can be used to control/treat internal parasites?
List examples of external parasites:
List what can be used to control/treat internal parasites?
List stars to keep feeder steers healthy
List steps to keep feeder steers healthy.



Ages 8-19:

Keeping my feeder project healthy:

Listed below are initials of diseases. Give the correct name, list if it is a virus or a bacteria and provide symptoms of the disease.

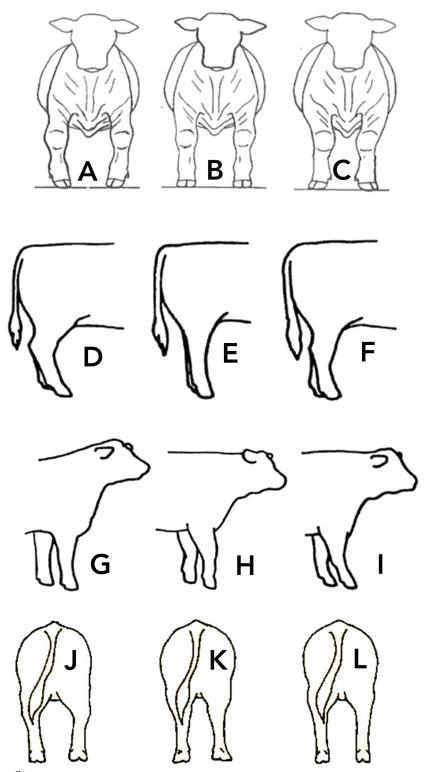
IBR:
BVD:
BRSV:
PI3:
List steps you can take to keep cattle healthy.



My General Feeder Knowledge: Ages 8-19:

Structural Differences:

Identify the structural differences from this chart using the following listed differences. Note... some differences will be listed in two places and some pictures will have two different structural differences as answers (list both). Differences to place on the chart: bowlegged, buck kneed, calf kneed, cow hocked, knock kneed, pigeon toed, postlegged, sickle hocked and splayfooted



Label	Structural Flaw or la-
From	bel as correct
Α	
В	
С	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	

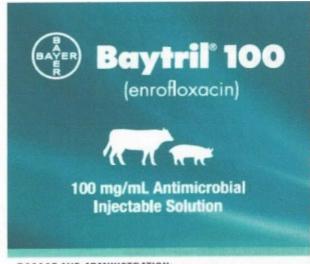


All ages:

- 1. What is the name of this medication?
- 2. How should this medication be administered?
- What is the withdrawal time on this medication, for cattle?

Ages 12-19

- 1. Looking at the temperature this medication should be stored at, where should it be stored?
- 2. List two cautions you should remember when administering this medication.



DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Cattle:

Single-Dose Therapy (BRD Treatment): Administer, by subcutaneous injection, a single dose of 7.5-12.5 mg/kg of body weight (3.4-5.7 mL/100 lb). Multiple-Day Therapy (BRD Treatment): Administer daily, a subcutaneous dose of 2.5-5 mg/kg of body weight (1.1-2.3 mL/100 lb). Treatment should be repeated at 24-hour intervals for three days. Additional treatments may be given on Days 4 and 5 to animals that have shown clinical improvement but not total recovery.

Single-Dose Therapy (BRD Control): Administer, by subcutaneous injection, a single dose of 7.5 mg/kg of body weight (3.4 mL/100 lb). See insert for examples of conditions that contribute to high risk.

Administered dose volume should not exceed 20 mL per injection site.

Swine:

Administer, either by intramuscular or subcutaneous (behind the ear) injection, a single dose of 7.5 mg/kg of body weight (3.4 mL/100 lb). Administered dose volume should not exceed 5 mL per injection site. For the control of colibacillosis, administration should be initiated within the first 60 days post-weaning when clinical signs are present in at least 2% of the animals in the group. See package insert for full dosage and administration information.

INDICATIONS

Cattle: Baytril® 100 is indicated in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle for:
Single-Dose Therapy: the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Histophilius sommi and Mycoplasma bovis in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle; and for the control of BRD in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with M. haemolytica, P. multocida, H. somni and M. bovis.

Multiple-Day Therapy: the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multicida and Histophilus somni in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle.

Swine: Baytrile 100 is indicated for:

The treatment and control of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with Actinobacillus pieuropneumoniae, Pasteurella multocida, Haemophilus parasuis, Streptococcus suis, Bordetella bronchiseptica and Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae. The control of colibacillosis in groups or pens of weaned pigs where collibacillosis associated with Escherichia coli has been diagnosed. CONTAINS PER ml.: Enrofloxacin 100 mg. Excipients: L.-arginine base 200 mg. n-butyl alcohol 30 mg, benzyl alcohol (as a preservative) 20 mg and water for injection q.s.

RESIDUE WARNINGS:

Cattle: Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days from the last treatment. This product is not approved for female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, including dry dairy cows. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk and/or in calves born to these cows. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Swine: Animals intended for human consumption must not be staughtered within 5 days of receiving a single injection dose.

HUMAN WARNINGS: Not for use in humans. Keep out of reach of children. See package insert.

For customer service or to obtain product information, including a Safety Data Sheet, call 1-800-633-3796.

For medical emergencies or to report adverse reactions, call

For medical emergencies or to report adverse reactions, call 1-800-422-9874.

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Protect from direct sunlight. Do not refrigerate or freeze. Store at 20-30°C (68-86°F), excursions permitted up to 40°C (104°F). Precipitation may occur due to cold temperature. To redissolve, warm and then shake the vial. Read package insert carefully for complete details.



All	Ages:
1.	Who is the superintendent for dairy feeders at the Gratiot County Fair for Youth?
1.	What is your favorite part of showing a dairy feeder?
2.	What was the hardest challenge this year while raising your dairy feeder?
Ag	es 12-19
1.	The industry is changing. It now can be challenging to find a pure Holstein diary feeder. As the industry changes the fair needs to change also. What are your thoughts on a dairy feeder crossbred class? What are the prosent the cons for this change. Please understand There would be a pure dairy feeder class & a crossbred dairy feeder class with two types of Grand and Reserve—do you agree or disagree?
2.	What is something you would love to see improve or change for the better! We love suggestions to grow!

