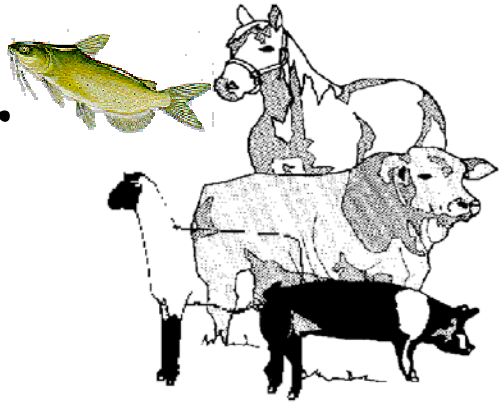
Telephone: (706) 542-2581
Fax: (706) 542-9316

Animal and Dairy Science Department
Rhodes Center for Animal and Dairy Science

Livestock Newsletter



May/June 2003

http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/asdsvm/beef-home.html

Please give credit to the author if you use an article in a non-Extension publication and please send a copy of the article to the author. Thank you!

Robert L. Stewart
Extension Coordinator
Animal and Dairy Science Department

LIVESTOCK NEWSLETTER

May-June 2003 *AS-1*

Horse Happenings

Gary Heusner
Extension Equine Specialist

Horsequest Web Site Provides Valuable Information With Every Click

The popularity of the horse industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. With all the interest and speculation out there, horse enthusiasts need a clearinghouse of reliable information.

Cooperative Extension professionals from 13 land grant institutions in the southern United States have combined their equine knowledge and launched a comprehensive Web site of peer-reviewed horse information. The group put **www.Horsequest.info** online in early April.

Equine Extension specialists in the Southern Region determined a need for a more efficient system to address client needs and requests as a result of a high volume of phone and e-mail questions.

The Web site's purpose is to provide nonbiased, research-based information about horses that will answer common horse-related questions. Horsequest.info was designed to be a place people can come to get answers to questions about feeding, breeding, riding, management, shelter and many other equine topics. The goal is to always have the most up-to-date information available and to link clients directly with equine experts via the web.

Funding for Hosequest.info., which is powered by RightNow Technologies Revelation knowledge engine, was provided through a U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture and Telecommunications grant/American Distance Education Consortium (ADEC).

Although all information is available free of charge, users are required to log in when they first visit the site. The information is confidential and only used for statistical purposes. Accounts help identify where the client is from, allowing the Specialists to customize the Web site to identify that person's respective land grant university. Knowing where clients are from helps the experts better answer questions and helps account for geographical differences.

For a more in-depth look at the information available, visit **www.horsequest.info.**

University of Idaho, Utah State University Team First to Successfully Clone Equine

Moscow, Idaho – A University of Idaho-Utah State University research team is the first worldwide to clone a member of the horse family, a mule, according to an article to be published in the journal Science. The research team includes Gordon Woods, UI professor of animal and veterinary science, Kenneth L. White, Utah State University professor of animal science, and Dirk Vanderwall, UI assistant professor of animal and veterinary science.

The baby mule, Idaho Gem, was born May 4. It is the first clone of a hybrid animal. A mule results from a cross between a female horse, a mare, and a male donkey, a jack. As hybrids, mules are sterile, except in extremely rare cases.

Veterinary examinations of the foal and its surrogate mother showed them to be in good health, Woods said. The foal romped with its surrogate mother during a news conference on the UI campus this morning to announce its birth.

The foal's DNA comes from a fetal cell culture first established in 1998 at the University of Idaho.

As scientifically and commercially significant as their accomplishment is for the horse industry, Woods said he is most excited because the project provides a new animal model, the horse, to advance understanding of human cancer. Woods believes the break-through understanding of cellular biology necessary for horse cloning to proceed may offer new insights into cancer development in humans.

Woods, UI professor of animal and veterinary science, began working on the cloning project in 1998. As director of the Northwest Equine Reproduction Laboratory on the UI Moscow campus, he has spent much of his career studying horse-breeding issues. Horses present a large challenge to those who would use advanced technology to assist them. Only two "test-tube" horse foals, babies conceived in a test tube, have resulted from in vitro fertilization experiments worldwide.

The mule clone born in May is the full sibling of a champion racing mule owned by Idaho businessman, UI benefactor and mule enthusiast Don Jacklin of Post Falls.

For three years, from 1998 to 2000, the team worked without apparent success. After transferring the nuclei from the mule cells into 134 horse eggs and implanting them into mares, two apparently "false pregnancies" resulted, but both failed to proceed past four weeks.

In 2001, the team began to focus on the calcium levels in the fluid surrounding the eggs during the cloning procedure. The change led to the first fetal heart beat, signifying the team had crossed a significant hurdle in the experiment. That year, researchers transferred 84 eggs, establishing five apparent pregnancies. "The results were impressive and immediate," Woods said. The first change led to a significant advance in the development of cloned embryos.

In 2002, Woods, White and Vanderwall continued to adjust the calcium levels in the fluid surrounding the egg during the cloning procedure. The change dramatically increased the team's success. The team established 14

pregnancies using mule DNA in 113 attempts. Eight of the pregnancies continued to at least the 40-day stage when heartbeats were detected.

To test whether mule DNA could be limiting success, the team also made 61 attempts to use horse DNA. The test resulted in seven apparent pregnancies, two of which developed heartbeats. Neither of the horse clone pregnancies developed past the critical 60-day threshold, however.

The UI-Utah State team is the first to succeed among several teams worldwide attempting to clone a member of the horse family. The 2002 preliminary testing showed the method developed by the researchers to successfully clone a mule should work equally as well with a horse, Woods said.

"It basically came down to a matter of numbers, and we wanted to focus most of our attention on cloning a mule, which was our original objective," Vanderwall said.

White is widely recognized as an expert on cattle cloning and brought cloning expertise to the team. Vanderwall, who like Woods, earned doctor of veterinary medicine and Ph.D. degrees, brought extensive clinical expertise to the team.

Woods had taken an interest in basic horse physiology after becoming intrigued by the observation that stallions, male horses, do not develop prostate cancer. The horse's basic metabolism is "slow" compared to humans and many other mammals, Woods said. He speculated that difference in cellular activity might play a role in both cancer development and reproduction.

He formed an outside company, CancEr2, to investigate that observation with the backing of private investors. The studies showed a fundamental difference between men and stallions in the calcium concentrations within the cells and surrounding fluid.

Woods said the team will explore other lines of scientific inquiry opened by this year's success.

Three Horses Test Positive for Eastern Equine Encephalitis

The Georgia Department of Public Health has confirmed three positive cases of Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) in horses found in Berrien County. EEE is inflammation or swelling of the brain caused by the eastern equine encephalitis virus. "The EEE virus is transmitted to horses and humans from the bites of infected mosquitoes; however, the illness is rare in humans," says Lynne Feldman, MD, district health director for the South Health District. "The EEE virus normally only circulates between birds and mosquitoes in swampy areas. EEE is not transmitted from person to person, horse to horse or horse to human."

Most people who are bitten by a mosquito carrying the EEE virus will not become sick. Those that are bitten and are infected will begin to show symptoms within 3 to 10 days. The symptoms are sudden onset of fever, muscle pains and headache; many will also experience more severe illness that may include seizures and coma. EEE is one of the most serious types of viral encephalitis causing death in approximately 30% of

persons infected. There is no specific treatment or vaccine to protect humans from the virus. However, doctors can treat symptoms of illnesses such as swelling of the brain, seizures and breathing complications. There is a vaccination for horses from veterinarians that help protect them from the virus.

Citizens should do all they can to protect themselves and their families from the bites of mosquitoes. Repellants with DEET provide excellent protection while outdoors. Remember that DEET should not be used on infants and instructions for use for adults is contained in the packaging. Avoid prolonged exposure outdoors during mosquito breeding times. If you must be outdoors, wear long sleeves and long pants to protect yourself. Any containers that can collect water should be discarded or dumped daily. Watering pans for pets and birdbaths should be emptied and cleaned at least twice a week or more. Swimming pools and outdoor spas should have proper treatment and filtrations systems. Check window and door screens for holes to help keep mosquitoes from entering your home. Widespread spraying of insecticides over an entire county can be very expensive and is generally not effective. The Berrien County Commissioners have authorized targeted spraying in the areas where horses have been confirmed positive for EEE. Targeted spraying may be beneficial but personal protection is the most important means of protection.

For more information on EEE or any other mosquito borne diseases call the district office at 229-333-5290 or toll free at 866-801-5360. Information is also available on the Georgia Division of Public Health website at **http://health.state.ga.us/epi/vbd/mosquito.shtml** or the Centers for Disease Control website at **http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/arbor/.**

Southern Regional 4-H Horse Championships

The Southern Regional 4-H Horse Championships will be hosted by Georgia 4-H and held at the Georgia National Fairgrounds and Agricenter in Perry July 30-August 3. 4-H'rs from thirteen southern states compete in Quiz Bowl, Hippology, Judging, Demonstration and Public Speaking contests as well as a Horse Show. Sponsors are needed for the contest and classes for awards. Sponsorships are $250.00 per class. Anyone interested in sponsoring contests or classes please contact Heather Kalino at 706-542-8892, hkalino@uga.edu.

Fourth Annual HERD Sale at Tifton, Sale Summary

Johnny Rossi
Extension Animal Scientist

The fourth Heifer Evaluation and Reproductive Development Sale was held at the Tifton Bull Evaluation Center in Irwinville on April 22, 2003. A total of 172 heifers sold for an average of $965. There was a good crowd with a total of 30 buyers.

The top-selling heifer was consigned by Bennett Bostick and sold for $1,550. The largest number of heifers purchased was 25 by Harvey T. Higdon of Kool Creek Farms in Greensboro, GA. Heifers that were confirmed pregnant to an AI date sold for $995. Heifers confirmed pregnant to a clean-up bull sold for $850.

In all, 35 consignors entered 242 heifers in the program at the beginning of October. Heifers were heat-synchronized using CIDR's and bred A.I. for two heat cycles to a calving ease Angus bull. The protocol consists of inserting a CIDR for seven days. A shot of prostaglandin is given 6 days after the CIDR is inserted. The CIDR is removed the following day and heifers are bred 12 hours after the onset of standing heat. This new synchronization protocol resulted in 90% of the heifers showing heat within 120 hours of CIDR removal. A clean-up bull was put with each group of heifers for two more cycles. The A.I. conception rate was 72%, and the overall pregnancy rate was 89%.

The test is designed to maintain a moderate growth rate so heifers will obtain at least 65% of their estimated mature weight by 15 months of age. Heifers were fed high quality Coastal bermudagrass hay plus 5 lb/d citrus pulp and 3 lb/d whole cottonseed. In addition, heifers were evaluated for reproductive tract maturity, disposition, pelvic area, and frame score.

The HERD program would not be possible without the support of the HERD Team. This group of Extension agents forms guidelines, promotes the program and does a large portion of the work. This years program was a great success and many consignors and other cattle producers are beginning to use the HERD program protocol on their cattle at home.

Plans will begin soon for the 2003-2004 HERD program with heifers being delivered in the fall. If you are interested, contact your local Extension agent or Johnny Rossi at 229/386-3407 or e-mail at jrossi@uga.edu.

Factors Affecting Embryonic Mortality in Beef Cattle

Timothy W. Wilson
Extension Animal Scientist

After months of hard work and dedicated management, many producers have completed their breeding season in hopes of obtaining pregnancy rates of 95 – 100%. Cow and calf producers strive to lower break-evens each year by improving production capabilities. All cows and heifers should undergo a pregnancy evaluation approximately 45 – 60 days after the completion of the breeding season. Females that are not confirmed pregnant would unnecessarily increase production costs, and should be removed from the herd. There are a few situations which offer alternatives to the fate of these open females such as moving them to another breeding season, continuing to breed until they are pregnant then selling them as bred, or sending them to the stockyards. Whatever the case may be, open females increase feed and production costs without returning any revenue to the operation.

How can low pregnancy rates be prevented? Bulls should undergo a breeding soundness exam, the diet should be balanced, and body condition should be evaluated throughout the year. But what if cattle are still confirmed open? In these situations, the females may have been bred during the breeding season, but that pregnancy terminated due to embryonic mortality.

Illinois researchers report that more than 60% of all losses in potential calf crop are due to three factors: failure to mate, failure to conceive, and failure to establish sustained embryonic development. Embryonic loss can occur at any stage of embryo development, but most losses occur before day 8 of the pregnancy. Researchers with the USDA's Agricultural Research Service have reported that approximately 20% of pregnancies in cattle fail between day 7 and 16 of the pregnancy. If an embryo were terminated before day 8, the female would cycle as if she had never become pregnant; if it is terminated after day 8, then the estrous cycle could be delayed (Knox and Kesler, University of Illinois).

For pregnancy to occur, the female's body must recognize she is pregnant before her next estrous cycle. If this recognition does not occur, hormonal developments that act on the ovary will cause the initiation of a new estrous cycle and any viable embryos would be destroyed (Geisert et al., 1988).

Genes that play a role in embryonic development could be mutated or improperly expressed to prevent pregnancy. Kansas State University reports that if gene expression resulted in embryonic loss it would generally occur within the first five days of embryonic development.

Research from James et al., (1991) reported that toxic plants can cause abortion, skeletal abnormalities, retard fetal growth and even embryonic death. Each year producers should evaluate pastures for uncommon or unusual weeds. If uncommon plants are identified, measures should be taken to prevent consumption. Toxic plants have been reported to effect spermatogenesis in bulls,

oogenesis in cows, and even affect calves through milk consumption (C. Lamb, KSU).

Each year as producers prepare for the breeding season, many producers will vaccinate for reproductive diseases such as Vibro, IBRV, IPV and BVD. Consult your local veterinarian for recommendations on vaccination protocols relevant to your area.

There are many management considerations that can play an important role in the profitability of cow and calf operations. Educating your labor force is an important step in reducing preventable mistakes. Although embryonic mortality is difficult to identify, understanding how it can occur and what steps can be taken to help in its prevention are essential when trying to improve overall production. If you have any questions regarding this topic or any others related to beef cattle, feel free to contact your local County Extension Agent or contact me at (912) 681-5639.

DATES TO REMEMBER

GA Jr. Beef Futurity ..... July 17-19
GCLPA Lamb Futurity ..... July 25-29
Ga Limousin Assn Field Day (Athens) (NOTE: see pg 11 for lamb show dates) ..... July 26
Southern Regional 4-H Horse Championships ..... July 30-August 3

GEORGIA JUNIOR STATE LIVESTOCK SHOWS - ENTRY DEADLINES

2003 State Market Lamb Show - Perry, GA ..... July 15, 2003
2004 State Steer Show - Perry, GA ..... October 1, 2003
2004 State Heifer Show - Perry, GA ..... October 1, 2003
2004 State Junior Commercial Dairy Heifer Show -Perry, GA ..... November 15, 2003
2003 Market Lamb Recordbooks Due ..... December 1, 2003
2004 State Market Hog Show - Perry, GA ..... December 1, 2003
2004 State Breeding Ewe Show - Perry, GA ..... December 15, 2003
2004 Beef and Swine Quiz Bowls ..... February 1, 2004
2004 Junior National Banquet Adult Ticket Reservation ..... February 6, 2004
(Order Form will be sent in January, 2004)
2004 Market Recordbooks Due (Beef Heifer, Steer, Dairy, Hog) ..... April 1, 2004

Water Requirements and Quality Issues for Cattle

Johnny Rossi
Extension Animal Scientist

Water is the most important nutrient for cattle. Water accounts for 50 to 80% of an animal's weight and is involved in every physiological process. Cattle cannot adapt to water restriction and feed intake will be greatly decreased if water is restricted. If cattle are not eating they are not growing or producing at a desirable level.

The amount of water an animal needs each day is dependent upon size, stage of production, condition, and average daily temperature. Water requirements double when temperature increases from 50 to 95° F. Cows and bulls will need 15 to 20 gallons of water per day during the summer months. A lactating cow will need about 75% more water than a dry cow. Growing cattle need about 1 to 1.5 gallons of water per hundred pounds of body weight. Diet also affects the amount of additional water an animal will need every day. Cattle grazing lush growth that contains 75% water will need much less additional water than cattle fed dry feeds or hay containing only 10% water.

There are many compounds in water that can negatively affect cattle performance and health. Water containing high levels of dissolved salts can reduce performance of beef cattle. These waters are commonly found in wells in coastal regions. Performance is not affected if the salt level is below 5,000 ppm. However, water containing greater than 10,000 ppm should not be used for cattle.

Nitrates is an increasing problem affecting water quality. Manure and fertilizer is the primary cause of nitrate contamination. Nitrates problems are usually associated with groundwater sources and are rarely found in ponds or streams. Recommended levels of nitrates plus nitrites is 100 ppm or 450 ppm as nitrates. When pasture or feed that is high in nitrates is fed then water contamination can become a serious problem. High nitrates in water can kill cattle, but chronic toxicity is more common. Chronic toxicity cause the animal to eat less and thus have poorer performance. Avoid digging wells or ponds near areas where runoff from cropland or livestock facilities can occur.

Blue-green algae is a water quality problem usually seen in surface water that is rich in nutrients. Blue-green algae are actually bacteria that can produce stagnant foul tasting water, and potentially produce toxins that can kill cattle. Toxicity problems occur in the summer following a rapid bloom of algae and cattle consume large amounts of the algae. The best method to control algae is to eliminate the source of nutrients entering the water. If algae is present, it can be killed using copper sulfate. Treating with copper sulfate can potentially kill fish, and high copper levels can be toxic to sheep and cattle. Contact your local extension agent prior to using copper sulfate in ponds.

Other substances that produce water quality problems are sulfur, iron, and manganese. These factors decrease water intake because of foul flavors and odor. Another common problem is

excessive levels of minerals that interfere with normal mineral absorption and lead to deficiencies. This is most common with high iron levels that bind and prevent the absorption of copper and zinc.

Water temperature can also affect cattle performance. Cool water helps cattle maintain proper body temperature and lead to increased water intake. Shallow ponds or small water troughs can heat up in the summer and lead to decreased water intake. Deep ponds and groundwater pumped into large water tanks do not generally heat up enough to affect water intake.

Water is the most important nutrient for cattle, but providing clean water for cattle is often overlooked. Research has shown weight gain increases from 5 to 20% in nursing calves provided water pumped into a tank versus calves drinking pond water. Poor water quality can lead not only to poor performance that goes unnoticed, but can be deadly as well. Special attention should be given to water quality during the hot summer months when most problems occur.

Some Internet Resources

Ronnie Silcox
Extension Animal Scientist

The Beef Improvement Federation Annual Meeting was recently held in Lexington, Kentucky. Three symposiums sections featured information on fescue toxicosis, targets for beef production and reproductive management. Papers that were presented in 2003 and papers from the cow efficiency symposium in 2002 can be found at:

http://www.bifconference.com

Guidelines for Uniform Beef Improvement Programs is on the Beef Improvement Federation web page. This 161 page book contains standard beef cattle performance information like frame score charts, weight adjustments, breeding soundness requirements and much more. BIF is at:

http://www.beefimprovement.org

BEEF is a magazine that many producers are familiar with. BEEF is online and they offer a free e-mail newsletter called Cow-Calf Weekly. To read BEEF articles or to sign up to receive the weekly newsletter go to:

http://www.beef-mag.com

2003 AREA LAMB SHOWS

David Spaid
Elbert County Extension Agent

Name of Show	Show Date	Check-In Date and Time	Registration Fee	Registration Due Date	Contact Person
Atlantic Coast Classic Market Lamb Show in Statesboro, GA Kiwanis/Ogeechee Fairgrounds	July 5th at 9:00 am	July 4th between 5-9 pm; and July 5th between 7-8 am	$15 per lamb	No entry forms will be sent before the show; all entries will be made at the show.	Pete Wall (912) 857-4542 Richard Herrin (912) 842-2131 (912) 687-4491 rherrin@bulloch.k12.ga.us
Georgia Club Lamb Producers Association Lamb Show in Perry, GA	July 26th	July 25th by 7 pm	$17 per lamb Showman-ship Extra	Not Sure	Dr. Fred Rayfield Asst. Principal/Voc. Director Cook High School Tel: 229/382-8654 Meredith Barr (770) 836-1204
Farm Credit Lamb Show in Perry, GA	Aug. 8th and Aug. 9th	Aug. 8th 3:00 pm -8:00 pm	$10 per lamb; Pens needed at $7 each	July 31st	Lori Sullivan Houston Co. Extension Service 478 987-2028 Registration forms will be mailed June 16, 2003
UGA Block & Bridle Lamb Show	Aug. 16th		$10 per lamb		Ronnie Silcox (706) 542-9102
Regions Banks County 4-H Lamb Show	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 23rd 10:30 am	$10 per lamb	August 13th	Denise Krieg (706) 677-3386
Tift Area Market Lamb Show Tifton, GA	Aug. 23rd	Aug 22nd 4-8 pm	$15 per lamb; $25 late registration	Tentative Dates: Aug 15th; _____ Late entries until Aug 21st at 5:00 pm	Scott Carlson or Brian Tankersley (229) 391-7980 Registration forms will be mailed in early July
Chattahoochee Mountain Fair	Sept. 3	Usually check in by 4 pm	$10 entry		Steven R. Patrick stevep@uga.edu 706 754-2318

North Ctrl Progress Lamb Show Morgan Co. Ag Center Madison, GA (Area show)	Sept. 6th	Sept. 6th until 10:00 am	$10 per lamb	Approxi-mately August 29th	Robert Stewart Animal & Dairy Science Dept. at UGA 706 542-2581 rstewart@uga.edu
Southeast Empire Lamb & Breeding Sheep Show in Lawrenceville, GA	Sept. 13th for Lambs; ---------- Sept. 14th for Breeding Ewes	Sept. 13th; time is usually 7:30 am - 10:00 am for market lambs ---------- Sept. 14th 8:00 am - 10:00 am for breeding ewes ----------	has been $10 in past years; do not know amount yet for 2003	August 1st	Ronnie Silcox, UGA Animal Science Dept. 706 542-9102 OR Sharon Cassidy Gwinnett Ext. Service 678 377-4010 available on June 15th web page: www.gwinnettextension.org
Madison Area Lamb Show (Area show)	Sept. 30th	Sept 30th 3:00 - 5:00 pm	$10 per lamb	Sept 1st	Bobby Smith 706 342-2214 Authorization is needed from the Madison Area Lions Club in order to have this show. Authorization should come in July or August
State Market Lamb Show Perry, Georgia	Oct. 3rd Oct. 4th	Oct. 2nd Oct. 3rd before 11:00 am	$10 per lamb	July 15th	Dr. Ronnie Silcox 706 542-9102 rsilcox@arches.uga.edu
Northeast Georgia Lamb Show previously held in Gainesville, GA	NO LONGER HELD DUE TO RETIREMENT OF DR. DAN BROWN				
Gordon County	August 2nd				Joe Darby 706 629-8685
Georgia Mountain Lamb Classic Dalton, Georgia	August 16th	Aug 15th 5-9 pm or Aug 16th By 10am	$15 per lamb / $8 for Showman-ship		Charles Lancaster 706 935-4211

We have done our best to compile this information as accurately as possible.
Some data at this time is tentative and subject to change.
Those planning to participate in any of the shows are encouraged to confirm the information and/or get the final details from the contact person listed for each show.

POLICY CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE AND AWARDS

Membership year for chapter contest, new member sponsors, and GCA Jacket awards now run from December 1 through November 30.

See article III in the GCA by-laws for information on eligibility, and classes of membership.

GEORGIA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION
2002 Membership Awards

All 2003 GCA membership awards will be based on the membership from December 1, 2001 through November 20, 2002. Junior memberships and associate memberships will count toward total. Junior memberships will count as 1/3 of an individual membership. Associate memberships will count as:

FOUR LEVELS:

Level	Amount	Benefits to Members
Tenderloin	$600	Double Card Ad each month in magazine
		10% Discount on Tradeshow Booth
		Tenderloin Associate Member Decal
T-Bone	$300	Card Ad in magazine
		5% Discount on Tradeshow Booth
		T-Bone Associate Member Decal
Rib-Eye	$100	Listing in magazine
		Sirloin Associate Member Decal
Sirloin	$50	Listing in Magazine (smaller type)
		Sirloin Associate Member Decal

BENEFITS TO COUNTIES: #/Membership Contest

Tenderloin	$50	10
T-Bone	$25	5
Rib-Eye	$15	3
Sirloin	$10	2

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Top New Member Sponsor	Pair of hand crafted Justin Boots
	Custom Made, silver GCA belt buckle
	Free registration and meals for two at the 2002 GCA Annual Convention
	Recognition Plaque
	Engraved Knife
	Special Membership Cap
	GCA Lapel Pin
Sponsor of 50 or more	Special award - Cash Prize: 1st Place: $250
	2nd Place: $200
	Custom Made Silver GCA belt buckle
	Engraved pocket-knife
	Special Membership Cap
	GCA Lapel Pin
Sponsors of 20 or more new members	Custom made silver GCA belt buckle

	Engraved pocket knife Special membership cap GCA Lapel pin
Sponsors of 10 or more new members	Engraved GCA pocket knife Special membership cap Pewter belt buckle GCA lapel pin
Sponsors of 5 or more new members	Special GCA membership cap Pewter belt buckle GCA lapel pin
Sponsors of 3 or more new members	Pewter belt buckle GCA lapel pin
Sponsors of 2 or more new members	GCA lapel pin

For each 5 members sponsored the sponsors name will be entered into a drawing for 3 cash prizes ($500, $300, and $200).

CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Largest GCA Increase	Plaque at Annual Convention Portable Priefert Squeeze chute Sponsored by Fuller Supply and Priefert
Greatest Percentage Increase	Plaque at Convention
Largest Chapter	Plaque at Convention
Largest Single County Chapter	Plaque at Convention
Largest Multi-County Chapter	Plaque at Convention
Any increase over 50 members	$300 for AV Equipment

The local chapters with the greatest net increase in membership during 2002 will be awarded the following cash prizes: 1st place $1000
2nd place $500
3rd place $250

LOCAL PRESIDENT'S AWARDS

Awarded to Presidents of each local association with a net membership increase of 5 or more over the previous year. Upgrade jackets are given to the President of any chapter with an increase of 5 or more and a 10% increase.	Georgia Cattlemen's Jacket presented at convention.

ORDER FORM FOR EAR TAGS AND ENTRY CARDS

(To be ordered by County Agents or Agriculture Education Teachers)

Please send the order below to:

NAME_____ **PHONE** _____
COUNTY/CHAPTER _____ **Circle one: 4-H or FFA**

ADDRESS_____
_____

UPS ADDRESS (if different)_____
CITY_____ **ZIP**_____

SHOW NAME	NO. TAGS REQUESTED ($1.25 each)	NO. ENTRY CARDS REQUESTED (1 per exhibitor) (no charge)	AMOUNT DUE
2003 STATE LAMB EAR TAGS @ $1.25 EACH AND ENTRY CARDS (available now)			
2004 STATE STEER SHOW EAR TAGS @ $1.25 EACH AND ENTRY CARDS (available now)			
2004 STATE HEIFER SHOW ENTRY CARD (REGISTERED HEIFERS) (available now)	**N/A**		**-0-**
2004 STATE **COMMERCIAL BEEF** HEIFER SHOW EAR TAGS @ $1.25 EACH AND ENTRY CARDS (available now)			
2004 STATE **COMMERCIAL DAIRY** HEIFER SHOW EAR TAGS @ $1.25 EACH AND ENTRY CARDS (available now)			
2004 STATE MARKET HOG SHOW EAR TAGS @ $1.25 EACH AND ENTRY CARDS (available now)			
2004 BREEDING EWE ENTRY CARDS (REGISTERED SHEEP) (available now)	**N/A**		**-0-**
2004 COMMERCIAL BREEDING EWE SHOW EAR TAGS @ $1.25 EACH AND ENTRY CARDS (available now)			
2004 BEEF QUIZ BOWL ENTRY FORMS AND INFORMATION (available 12/1/03)	**N/A**		**-0-**
2004 SWINE QUIZ BOWL ENTRY FORMS AND INFORMATION (available 12/1/03)	**N/A**		**-0-**
2003-2004 RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ALL STATE SHOWS	**N/A**		**-0-**
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE			

NOTE: You will only need to order one (1) entry card per exhibitor, per show. Please keep this in mind when ordering.

Order all of the above entry cards, tags and rule books from:

Ronnie Silcox
Rhodes Animal & Dairy Science Center
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602-2771

Make checks or money orders to **Georgia Junior Livestock Shows** (**DO NOT SEND CASH**). **ABSOLUTELY NO PHONE/FAX ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN.** Make additional copies as needed of this order form.

Market News Branch
P O Box 86
Thomasville, GA 31799
Tel 912-226-1641

Market News
GEORGIA LIVESTOCK

Agricultural Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

WEEK ENDING: The Cooperative Extension Service would like to thank Terry Harris for submitting this information.

GEORGIA CATTLE: RECEIPTS: 9,700 LAST WK 10,600 YEAR AGO 10,200

FEEDERS	STEERS	MED & LARGE 1	HEIFERS
	105.00-115.00	300/350 LBS	93.00-103.00
	99.00-109.00	350/400	87.00-97.00
	94.00-104.00	400/450	83.00-93.00
	88.00-98.00	450/500	80.00-90.00
	83.00-93.00	500/550	78.00-87.00
	79.00-89.00	550/600	74.00-84.00
	72.00-82.00	600/650	72.00-80.00
	71.00-81.00	650/700	68.00-76.00

SLAUGHTER COWS	% LEAN		
	75-80%	850-1200 LBS	40.00-45.00
	80-85%	850-1200 LBS	42.00-50.00
	80-86%	OVER 1200 LBS	42.00-53.00
	85-90%	800-1200 LBS	40.00-48.00

5 Area Daily Wtd Average - Texas/Oklahoma; Kansas; Nebraska; Colorado; and Iowa/So Minnesota Feedlots:
Steers...Select/Choice 65-80% Weighted Average Price Range 77.00-81.00
Heifers..Select/Choice 65-80% Weighted Average Price Range 78.00-81.00
By-Product Drop Value (Steer)...Hide and Offal Value 7.86 /cwt.
Box Beef Cut-Out Value Choice 1-3 550/750 LBS. 148.67
Select 1-3 550/700 LBS. 130.88

Georgia Hogs: GA-FL-AL Direct Area Receipts 3400 Trends mostly 1.00 lower
US 1-2 220/260 LBS. 41.50-43.50 Sows 300/500 LBS. 500-UP

FEEDER PIGS	GEORGIA	TENNESSEE		GEORGIA	TENNESSEE
US 1-2 35/40 LBS.			55-60		
40/45			60/65		
45/50			65/70		
50/55			70/80		

IOWA-SOUTHERN MINNESOTA DIRECT HOGS: RECEIPTS TRENDS .50 higher
BARROWS & GILTS 49-51% LEAN 185 LB CARCASSES RANGE 51.50-60.50 WTD AVG. 58.27