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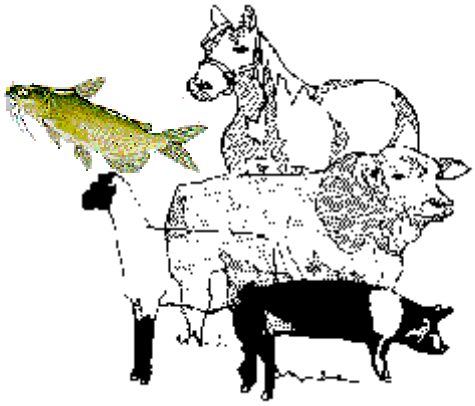
Animal and Dairy Science Department
Animal and Dairy Science Complex

Livestock Newsletter



March/April 2001

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

March/April 2001 *AS-1*

A New Strain of Catfish is Released by USDA Researchers

Gary J. Burtle
Animal & Dairy Science, Tifton, GA

February 2001 marked the release of a selected channel catfish strain by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Mississippi Agricultural & Forestry Experiment Station after more than six years of evaluation trials. This channel catfish strain, called USDA 103, has the main advantage of faster growth than previously released strains. For example, USDA 103 reached a pound in average weight in 150 days versus 190 days for the Kansas strain of channel catfish. Growth over a 210 day period was approximately 50% more for USDA 103 than Kansas strain.

The new strain originated from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and selected from offspring of 2-year old spawners in 1994. Also, in 1994, full-sibling families were selected for resistance to Enteric Septicemia of Catfish and were saved as future broodfish. The result is a strain of channel catfish that grows well and has some resistance to a common and commercially important disease. USDA 103 has also been identified using DNA fingerprinting so that a fish from the strain can be picked out from among other catfish strains with a certainty of 1 in 59 million.

USDA 103 grows faster because of its generally more aggressive feeding behavior and higher levels of insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1). Growth was compared in communal ponds with other strains of catfish so that environmental variation was minimized. It has been observed that in this type of pond, USDA 103 feeds first and most aggressively so that the other catfish do not get an equal chance to feed, explaining some of the growth advantage after 210 days mentioned above. When USDA 103 was raised separately, it had higher harvest weight but not significantly higher yield than other strains.

Although USDA 103 is susceptible to ESC, it is less susceptible than some strains of channel catfish in some of the trials performed in Mississippi. However, bacterial virulence is usually strain dependent, explaining some of the conflicting results from susceptibility studies.

In order to obtain brood stock of USDA 103, you must be an established commercial fish hatchery. A minimum criteria is established so that the strain can be produced as a certified class and the hatchery must agree to do so. Contact Dr. Bill Wolters, USDA/ARS, P.O. Box 38, Stoneville, MS 38776, 662-686-3591 for information about the new strain. It has been reported that a lottery drawing will be held to establish receiving order as the fish become available.

BSE Certification Program

You have probably seen or heard news reports about Mad Cow Disease recently, and all the concern and economic loss that resulted. The United Kingdom problem raised concerns here in Georgia and throughout the US. One particular question: What are we doing in the US to protect the safety of our beef?

Some of you may get questions about a program recently initiated by meat packers and retailers to certify the beef we produce is safe from any potential source of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), otherwise known as "Mad Cow Disease."

Cattle producers are asked to participate in this program by signing an affidavit stating their cattle have not received any ruminant derived protein (meat and bone meal from cattle) in their feed. This certification is in response to the 1997 Food and Drug Administration Act, regulation 21 CFR 589.2000.

Everyone associated with the beef industry is united in an effort to avoid BSE in the United States.

The deadline for certification is April 1, 2001. Cattle producers continue to have many questions on this issue. The following information will be helpful in answering many of the questions.

The highlights:

- There is no BSE in the U.S. The certification program is one step to ensure that we have a program in place for biosecurity.
- The certification program is voluntary, not a Federal or State regulation. Producers have a choice of whether to sign the affidavit. If they choose NOT TO SIGN, buyers representing at least the packers have been instructed not to bid on the farmer's animals.
- Most every cattle producer is in compliance with the 1997 FDA Act, whether they realize it or not. Every feed company has excluded meat and bone meal (from cattle or other species) from their cattle rations in 1997. Therefore, producers are in compliance unless they are adding a source of bovine meat and bone meal at the farm. (Dog food, cat food, and possibly fish food, contain bovine origin meat and bone meal. Some poultry and/or swine rations may contain bovine meat and bone meal. If so, the feed tag will indicate it.)
- Poultry litter is in compliance. FDA has specifically answered this question.

Livestock Marketers in Georgia have been charged by their customers with keeping the certification records. It will be a large undertaking and they need your help cooperation.

This is an excellent opportunity to exhibit to the consumer that Georgia cattle producers are doing their part to ensure that U.S. beef is the safest anywhere in the world!

Prepared by:
Robert L. Stewart, Extension Coordinator - Animal & Dairy Science, The University of Georgia

Ban on Animal Proteins in Ruminant Feeds
Questions and Answers

What is Title 21 CFR 589.2000?

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the list of rules published by the Executive departments and agencies of the federal government. These regulations are broken into fifty different titles for various subjects. Title 21 includes regulations on food and feeds issued by the Food and Drug Administration. Title 21 CFR 589.2000 is the section that deals with a ban on feeding ruminant feeds to ruminant animals. Code of Federal Regulations is online at http://www.acess.gpo.gov/nara/about-cfr.html.

What type of feed is covered by 21 CFR 589.2000?

21 CFR 589.2000 is about three pages long, but the main point is that it bans the use of animal proteins from ruminants in ruminant feeds. The prohibited feeds are defined in 21 CFR 589.2000 as follows:

"Proteins derived from mammalian tissues means any protein-containing portion of mammalian animals, excluding: Blood and blood products; gelatin; inspected meat products which have been cooked and offered for human food and further heat processed for feed (such as plate waste ...); milk products (milk and milk protein); and any product whose only mammalian protein consists entirely of porcine or equine protein."

In plain English, meat and bone meal and other similar products that are made from cattle, sheep, goat or other ruminants cannot be fed to cattle.

Does this regulation affect swine, poultry or fish?

No. The regulation restricts the feeding of ruminant derived protein to ruminant animal. It applied to feeds used for cattle, sheep, goats and other ruminants.

How do you know if a feed contains banned animal proteins?

The regulation requires that livestock feeds that contain banned animal proteins be labeled: "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants". For commercial livestock feeds read the feed tag.

Retail pet feeds are exempt from the labeling requirements and are very likely to contain animal proteins. Unless you know otherwise, assume pet feeds contain meat and bone meal or other byproducts or ruminant origin. Pet feeds that contain ruminant by-products should not be fed to cattle.

Other than not feeding ruminant derived proteins are there other requirements?

Yes. Records of any animal protein ingredients used with cattle must be kept for a minimum of one year. Keep copies of purchase invoices and a copy of feed labels for all feeds that contain animal proteins to comply.

Where can I find more information?

FDA info on ban – http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/guida75.htm
NCBA info and links on BSE – http://ww.bseinfo.org

Prepared by: Dr. Ronnie Silcox, Extension Animal Scientist, The University of Georgia

Tifton Bull Evaluation Center
43rd Annual Sale Summary

Robert L. Stewart
Extension Coordinator
Animal and Dairy Science Department

The 43rd Tifton Performance Tested bull sale was held in Irwinville on March 7. A large crowd was on hand to see the bulls bring excellent prices. 136 bulls representing the Angus, Brangus, Charolais, Gelbvieh, Hereford Santa Gertrudis Simmental and Tarentaise breeds averaged $1890. The specifics are listed in the accompanying table.

Number	Breed	Totaled	Averaged	Range
8	Gelbvieh	$ 11,200	$1,400	$ 900 - 2,000
10	Hereford	11,900	1,190	800 - 2,300
1	Santa Gertrudis	1,200	1,200	1,200 - 1,200
21	Simmental	44,500	2,119	1,400 - 3,000
2	Tarentaise	1,900	950	900 - 1,000
69	Angus	144,900	2,100	1,400 - 4,900
9	Brangus	13,600	1,511	1,200 - 2,000
16	Charolais	27,900	1,744	1,200 - 3,000
136	Lots	$257,100	$1,890	$ 800 - 4,900

Congratulations to Turnpike Creek Farm for consigning the top two selling bulls. Lot 191 Angus, an N Bar Emulation EXT son, brought $4900 from Lovett Farms in Cuthbert, Ga. Milner Carnes from Waverly, Ga bid $3700 for a son of Turnpike traveler 8009, also from Turnpike Creek Farm. Third high was another EXT son consigned by Jarrell Angus and sold to Jim Brown of Sycamore, Ga for $3200. There were 81 buyers from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Vaccination Program Update for Horses

Gary Heusner
Extension Equine Specialist

A planned vaccination program for horses can prevent certain diseases or limit their severity. In the past two to three years there have been new developments concerning vaccination programs. One of the biggest developments concerns age of the foal or weanling for initial vaccinations. Another development deals with upper respiratory disease vaccines that can now be administered intranasally and appear to be a more effective vaccine for the prevention of the disease than the injectable forms.

The vaccination program of the foal should really begin in utero. That is the mare should be vaccinated four to six weeks prior to foaling. These vaccinations include Tetanus Toxoid, Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis, Rhinopneumonitis, and Influenza. Strangles is one which is normally considered optional but many farms have made the Strangles vaccination a routine one for the prepartum broodmare due to the high incidences of strangles. The importance of vaccinating the mare four to six weeks prior to foaling cannot be over emphasized. There is no transplacental (across the placenta) transfer of immunoglobulins across the diffuse epitheliochorial placenta of the foal. Consequently, foals are born essentially without antibodies, and they must absorb passively transferred maternal antibodies from colostrum if they are to survive. The foal is capable of synthesizing antibodies at birth but protective levels will usually not be reached until at least two to three months of age. Recent findings also indicate that foals who have received adequate levels of antibodies from the mare should not be vaccinated the first time until approximately six months of age. It has been shown that the maternal antibodies in foals will inactivate many vaccines if foals are vaccinated prior to six months of age. In other words, for many of the diseases for which a foal is vaccinated prior to six months of age, the foal will be unresponsive to the vaccine and you are wasting your effort and money and giving yourself a false sense of security. The American Association of Equine Practitioners now recommend the following vaccination times for foals from which the mare has been vaccinated four to six weeks prior to foaling.

Table 1

	AGE IN MONTHS OF		
DISEASE/VACCINE	**FIRST DOSE**	**SECOND DOSE**	**THIRD DOSE**
Tetanus Toxoid	6	7 to 8	8 to 9
Encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE, VEE)	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9
Influenza			
Injectable (killed)	6	7	8
Intranasal (modified live)	11	every 6 months	every 6 months
Rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1 and EHV-4)	4 to 6	5 to 7	6 to 8
Strangles			
Injectable	4 to 6	5 to 7	7 to 8
Intranasal	6 to 9	3 weeks later	
Rabies	6	7	12

*Remember these are recommended ages provided the mare was vaccinated four to six weeks prior to foaling.

The development of intranasal vaccines for influenza and strangles seems to have improved or strengthened the immune response for these diseases. Intranasal vaccines for respiratory disease work better because the nasal cavity or pharynx are where the bacteria or virus enters the respiratory system. Researchers have shown that natural infections induce higher levels of an antibody associated with the mucous membranes lining the respiratory tract versus conventional vaccinations. The intranasal vaccines developed are also modified live vaccines which should also stimulate a stronger immune response that lasts longer than the conventional killed injectable vaccines. Therefore, by using the intranasal vaccines you will not have to vaccinate as often. Table 1 and 2 provides a comparison of how the injectable and intranasal forms of influenza and strangles should be used.

Table 2

	Influenza		**Strangles**	
Horse Type	**Injectable**	**Intranasal**	**Injectable**	**Intranasal**
Yearlings	every 3-4 mos.	every 6 mos.	Semiannual	Semiannual
Pleasure & Performance	every 3-4 mos.	every 6 mos.	Semiannual if high risk	Annual

It is important to visit with your veterinarian to determine what your vaccination program should entail. Even the best vaccination program may not prevent all diseases. Vaccinations serve to minimize the risk of infection. All horses are not protected on an equal basis. In addition, it is important that vaccines are stored and handled correctly as well as being properly administered.

Understanding a Cow's Estrous Cycle

Timothy W. Wilson
Extension Animal Scientist

Each year, producers prepare for the breeding season. There are many ways to successfully prepare for this process; some producers will use natural service, while others will use artificial insemination (AI).

Utilizing artificial insemination is a great way to increase herd genetics, prevent having to buy expensive herd sires and utilize current EPD information. An understanding of the estrous cycle is essential to ensure success with an AI program.

Most cattlemen are familiar with many of the basic steps involved in this cycle. The length of a cow estrous cycle is approximately 21 days. There are four stages of this cycle: Metestrus, Diestrus, Proestrus and Estrus. The hormonal changes that occur during each of these stages have dramatic impacts on the cow.

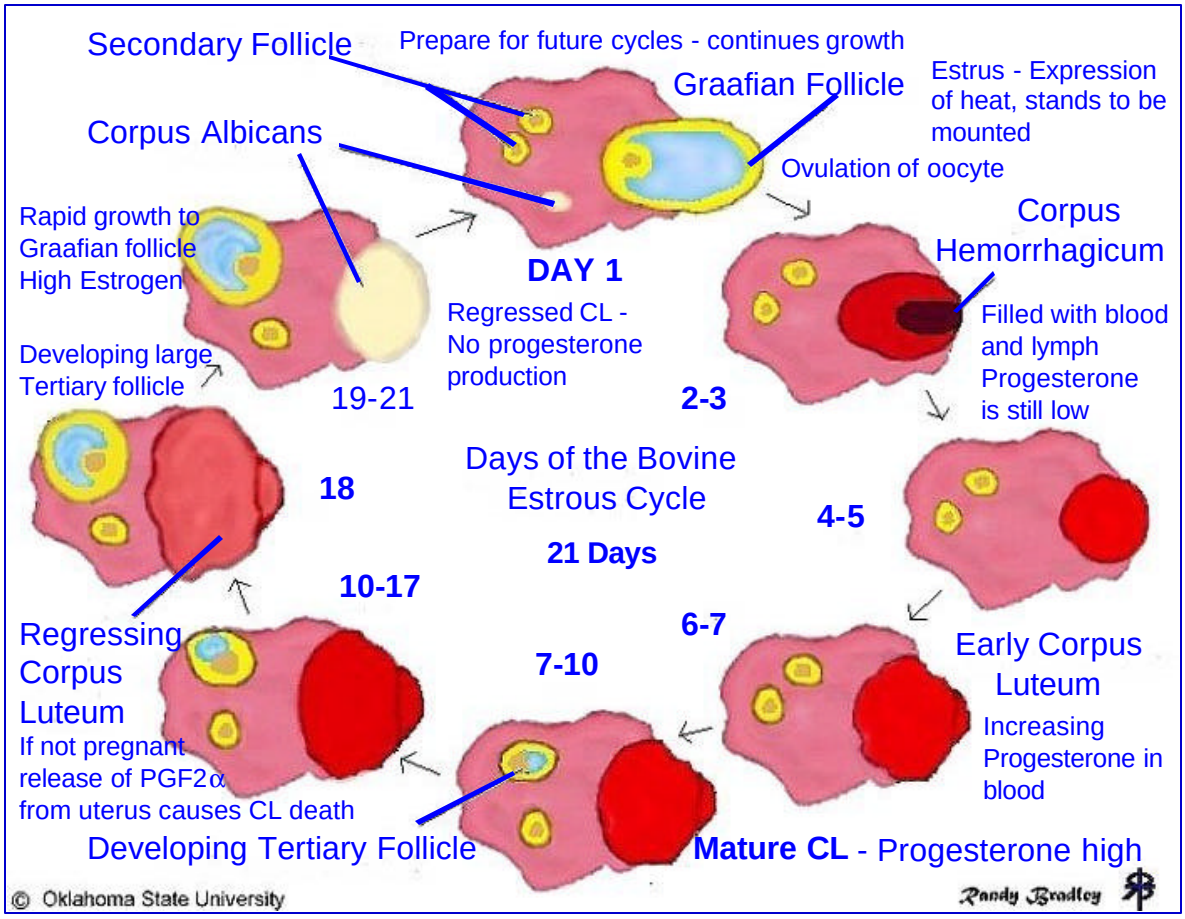
Metestrus begins on day 1 of this cycle, lasts approximately 4 ½ to 5 days, and occurs immediately after the completion of an entire cycle. A corpus hemorrhagicum forms over the site of ovulation and will eventually form into a corpus luteum (CL) during diestrus. Estradiol, luteinizing hormone (LH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and progesterone concentrations are very low at this point. During this stage, a follicular wave occurs. As the wave develops, one follicle becomes dominant, but then regresses due to the lack of increased FSH and elevating progesterone concentrations.

Diestrus is the longest stage of the cycle and last approximately 12 days. The CL produces progesterone, and as the CL matures on the ovary, progesterone concentrations increase and eventually peak and level off. High concentrations of progesterone are necessary for a cow to maintain pregnancy. Estradiol, LH, and FSH have reduced concentrations during this stage, and do not increase until proestrus. Therefore if a cow settles during breeding, progesterone concentrations will remain elevated until parturition.

Proestrus is a short stage that involves many changes in hormone concentrations and lasts approximately 2 ½ to 3 days. During this stage, if the cow is not pregnant, progesterone concentrations begin to decline. This is very similar to what we would see if a shot of prostaglandin was applied in a synchronization protocol. As the CL regresses, progesterone is reduced. Estradiol, LH and FSH all increase in concentration during this stage. This is a result of a dominant follicle on the ovary. As the final follicular wave occurs, the dominant follicle matures and ultimately ovulates during estrus.

Estrus is the final stage of the cycle and is the shortest, lasting only 1 ½ to 2 days. During this stage, progesterone concentration is very low, and Estradiol, LH, and FSH concentrations have increased substantially and will peak then regress. The LH surge that is seen during this stage is responsible for ovulation.

Understanding the impact that each of these hormones has on the cycle, and how they work to control the cycle can be beneficial when selecting a synchronization protocol. If you have any questions regarding the functions of the estrous cycle, feel free to contact your county agent or call (912)681-5639.



2001 Georgia Junior National Market Hog Carcass Results

Dr. Rick Jones
Professor and Extension Animal Scientist

The 2001 Georgia Junior National Livestock Expo Market Hog Show was praised by the show judge, Grant Grebner, as a major improvement in terms of show pig quality compared to the 2000 show. There were 1229 pigs which qualified to show and 87 light and heavy hogs. We had 16 classes of barrows (410 head) and 32 classes of gilts (819 head). There were approximately 850 exhibitors who came to show pigs at Perry.

Hogs were transported to Smithfield Packing at Tarheel, North Carolina on Sunday for processing. Since the Carcass Contest Committee tattooed all hogs qualifying for the show, we allowed all hogs to compete for carcass awards. Carcass awards are based on Lean Meat Rate (LMR) or % lean in the carcass calculated from Fat-O-Meater evaluation of carcass back fat and loin depth.

Example: Carcass with 10 mm backfat and 50 mm loin depth

LMR = 58.86 - (0.61*Back fat depth) + (0.12*Loin depth)
LMR = 58.86 - (0.61*10) + (0.12 * 50)
LMR = 58.86 - 6.1 + 6
LMR = 58.76 %

Approximately 1282 pigs have carcass data listed in the attached files. They averaged 13.8 mm of backbit compared to 15.6 mm in 2000. Average loin depth was 57.2 mm compared to 55.6 mm in 2000. This resulted in an estimated average LMR of 57.3% lean compared to 56.0% in 2000. The range in LMR was 40.96% to 62.99%.

Most of the pigs were given a dollar value based on their carcass weights and Fat-O-Meater readings. The premiums and/or discounts for leanness, carcass weight and muscle evaluations are added or subtracted from a base carcass price for that day ($59.26 per cwt). Approximately 300 hogs in the database were listed as "exceptions" by Smithfield Foods which means that carcass weights were outside the acceptable normal range. This is based on show weights and standards for dressing percent. Most of these hogs had to be skinned or trimmed due to various reasons, but the growing problem relates to excessively close clipping that causes problems with proper hair removal. Others may have been trimmed due to carcass abnormalities (swollen joints, etc.). Although we were able to recover carcass data on all these pigs, they were paid for on an average value not on a merit basis.

We lost 18 pigs either during transport (DOA) or at the plant (DIP) despite favorable loading and weather conditions. However, Smithfield paid for all hogs. This death loss compares to 8 head last year and points out a growing problem with excessively heavily-muscled pigs due to genetics and/or use of ractopamine. We owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gene Stallings of Smithfield Foods for supporting our youth program this year. Unless we can assure hogs in better condition for processing, we are unlikely to have that support again.

Your expression of appreciation to Mr. Stallings may have some bearing on our ability to continue this show in the near future. His address is :

Mr. Gene Stallings
Smithfield Foods Inc.
P.O. Box 99
Tar Heel, NC 28392

We must consider the negative effects of selecting show pig prospects which carry the stress gene. Also, we must use all feed additives properly if used at all and realize the impact of severe limitation of feed on carcass condition and the pig's ability to withstand transportation to market.

The table below gives the carcass data on the top ten pigs which will receive prize money from the Georgia National Stock Show. The data for other pigs is available by clicking on the links below and is arranged in order of ear tag number for easier location of your pig.

	Ear Tag	First Name	Last Name	County/ Chapter	Live Wt. Lb.	Sex	Carcass Wt. Lb	Back fat (mm)	Loin depth (mm)	Lean meat rate, %	Premium $
1	6328	Lee	Bryan	Irwin FFA	270	G	200	7	70	62.99	500.00
2	5853	Lindsey	Purvis	Berrien 4-H	269	G	204	8	66	61.90	400.00
3	4444	Courtney	Tucker	Coffee FFA	265	G	197	9	69	61.65	300.00
4	6700	Andrew	Langston	Dooly 4-H	250	B	177	9	69	61.65	200.00
5	5979	Kyle	Minyard	Franklin High FFA	268	G	205	10	74	61.64	100.00
6	4205	Jonathan	Wilson	Terrell 4-H	260	G	191	8	63	61.54	100.00
7	4578	Rhett	Hester	Coffee FFA	261	G	197	9	68	61.53	100.00
8	5854	Lindsey	Purvis	Berrien 4-H	259	G	189	9	68	61.53	50.00
9	4855	Betsy	Crawford	Terrell 4-H	229	G	162	9	68	61.53	50.00
10	5346	Miles	Lee	Calhoun 4-H	237	G	181	10	73	61.52	50.00

* Placings based on LMR with ties broken on back fat then loin depth then heavier carcass weight.
All of the carcass data is available for viewing at the UGA Animal and Dairy Science web site under the "Pork Link" section: http://www.ads.uga.edu/groups/swine/

Special thanks go out to the members of the Carcass Contest Committee (staff from the Georgia Department of Agriculture and the Federal-State Livestock Market News Service staff) for conducting this year's carcass contest.

Carcass Contest Committee
Coordinators: Terry Harris and Ernie Morgan
Freddie Deal, Jimmy Mullis, Faith Simmons, Billy Thompson, Johnny Young, Ed Tolbert, Floyd Berger

Thanks also goes to the Georgia National Stock Show for providing the premiums for this contest.

Georgia Pork Producers Association's Georgia-Born Premium Program

The Georgia Pork Producers Association provides a $100 bonus for any division winner which was born in Georgia to encourage buying or raising show pigs in the state. Any division winner may apply for this bonus by filling out an application to verify that the pig was indeed a Georgia product.

2001 State Market Hog Show Results

SUPREME GRAND CHAMPION	Kobe Wall	Telfair 4-H	274 lbs.
SUPREME RESERVE CHAMPION	Haley Harper	Irwin 4-H	239 lbs.

BARROW DIVISION WINNERS				
DIVISION	CHAMPION		RESERVE CHAMPION	
I	Lauren Burton, Mitchell 4-H	234 lbs.	Jenna Presley, Jackson FFA	235 lbs.
II	Ashley Driggers, Tift 4-H	240 lbs.	Heather Butler, Miller FFA	249 lbs.
III	Randall Merritt, Turner	258 lbs.	Jordie Herndon, Toombs 4-H	255 lbs.
GRAND CHAMPION BARROW RESERVE CHAMPION BARROW			Ashley Driggers, Tift 4-H Randall Merritt, Turner FFA	

GILT DIVISION WINNERS				
DIVISION	**CHAMPION**		**RESERVE CHAMPION**	
I	Whitney Lee, Calhoun 4-H	227 lbs.	Field Strickland, Jackson FFA	232 lbs.
II	Haley Harper, Irwin 4-H	239 lbs.	Elizabeth Mulkey, Decatur 4-H	239 lbs.
III	Matthew Wells, Jackson FFA	248 lbs.	Haley Weaver, Miller FFA	242 lbs.
IV	Mary Bea Martin, Bainbridge FFA	256 lbs.	Cody Mauldin, Tift 4-H	256 lbs.
V	Kobe Wall, Telfair 4-H	274 lbs.	Mary B.Martin, Bainbridge FFA	272 lbs.
GRAND CHAMPION GILT **RESERVE CHAMPION GILT**			**Kobe Wall, Telfair 4-H** **Haley Harper, Irwin 4-H**	

SHOWMANSHIP (4th AND UNDER)		
1	Baylee Crumpler	Jeff Davis 4-H
2	Miles Lee	Calhoun 4-H
3	Brian Warren	Mitchell 4-H
4	Cricket Giddens	Charlton 4-H
5	Chandler Akins	Berrien 4-H
6	Loy Devane	Randolph 4-H
7	Ryan Varnedore	Appling 4-H
8	Parker Heard	Decatur 4-H
9	Andrew Bryan	Irwin 4-H
10	Kelli Williamson	Irwin 4-H

SHOWMANSHIP 5th		
1	Elizabeth Mulkey	Decatur 4-H
2	Zach Baker	Jackson 4-H
3	Angelita Crosby	Jeff Davis 4-H
4	Jacob Williams	Jeff Davis 4-H
5	Lauren Mathews	Jeff Davis 4-H
6	Heather Lee	Worth 4-H
7	William Pool	Early 4-H
8	Victoria Hill	Miller 4-H
9	Kristen Ashley	Calhoun 4-H
10	Darrin Potts	Worth 4-H

SHOWMANSHIP 6th		
1	Cade Paulk	Irwin FFA
2	Zac Taylor	Miller FFA
3	Paige Godfrey	Miller FFA
4	Matthew Driggers	Tift 4-H
5	Clint Cawley	Turner FFA
6	Kaysie Harper	Irwin FFA
7	Kobe Wall	Telfair 4-H
8	Amanda Roberts	Berrien 4-H
9	Corey Brown	West Laurens FFA
10	Brooke Kelley	Decatur FFA

SHOWMANSHIP 7th		
1	Lauren Burton	Mitchell 4-H
2	Dustin Farmer	Franklin Middle FFA
3	Rachel Byers	Jackson FFA
4	Brandon Whitmire	East Jackson FFA
5	Rebecca McKinnan	Atkinson 4-H
6	Perry King	Early 4-H
7	Megan Henderson	Ware 4-H
8	Mallory McPherson	Jeff Davis FFA
9	Tomi Lynn Duncan	Miller FFA
10	Josh Merritt	Mitchell 4-H

SHOWMANSHIP 8th		
1	Kathy Roberts	Tift 4-H
2	Chasity Yawn	Jeff Davis FFA
3	Josie Royal	Irwin 4-H
4	Kelly Peele	Berrien 4-H
5	D. J. Wagner	Webster 4-H
6	Haley Weaver	Miller FFA
7	Jeremy Dyer	Dade 4-H
8	Jaimie Varnadore	Appling 4-H
9	Sam Miller	Irwin FFA
10	Beth Lynn	Tattnall 4-H

SHOWMANSHIP 9th		
1	Erica Whitworth	Bainbridge FFA
2	Kelli Oliver	Colquitt FFA
3	Traci E. Ponder	Cairo FFA
4	Wesley Stevens	Turner FFA
5	Ryan Johnson	Worth FFA
6	Barton McKinnon	Atkinson FFA
7	Hope Hatcher	West Laurens FFA
8	Corey Kittle	Jackson FFA
9	Dillon Pool	Early FFA
10	Matthew Wells	Jackson FFA

SHOWMANSHIP 10th		
1	Mary Bea Martin	Bainbridge FFA
2	Matt Marchant	Jeff Davis FFA
3	Field Strickland	Jackson FFA
4	Matthew Denton	Perry FFA
5	Candice Stripling	Irwin FFA
6	LeeAnne Auldridge	Wayne 4-H
7	Ray Taylor	Miller FFA
8	Heather Adams	Pelham FFA
9	Jeremy L. Fish	Jeff Davis FFA
10	Nathan McLeod	Jeff Davis FFA

SHOWMANSHIP 11th		
1	Keri Gibbs	Irwin FFA
2	Jana Donalson	Bainbridge FFA
3	Elton Baldy	Colquitt FFA
4	Scott Wallace	Crawford 4-H
5	Brent Hartley	Perry FFA
6	Charles O'Neal	Crawford 4-H
7	Kristy Glass	Bainbridge FFA
8	Skye McCorkle	Southeast Bulloch FFA
9	Rhett Hester	Coffee FFA
10	Brandi Royal	Irwin 4-H

SHOWMANSHIP 12th		
1	Hank Majeski	Worth FFA
2	Ashley Driggers	Tift 4-H
3	Jason Jackson	Randolph 4-H
4	Kyle Presley	Jackson FFA
5	Lindsey Bell	Bainbridge FFA
6	Todd Pate	Irwin FFA
7	Heather Williford	Thomas 4-H
8	Cliff Riner	Tattnall 4-H
9	Josh Randall	Perry FFA
10	Lauren Hudson	Irwin FFA

2001 GEORGIA JUNIOR NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

BEEF GROOMING CONTEST

Division 1 - Grades 7- 9 (Individual Competition)

Michael Murray Colquitt

Division II 10 - 11 (Individual Competition)

Adam Ray Jackson

Division III - Grades 7 - 9 (Team Competition)

Team Franklin Franklin

Division IV - Grades 10 - 12 (Team Competition)

Team Decatur Decatur

BEEF QUIZ BOWL

Monroe County 4-H First Place

2001 Heifer Show Results

Showmanship

4th Grade	Melissa Lance	Union 4-H
5th Grade	Katie Gazda	Oconee 4-H
6th Grade	Austin Atkinson	Gwinnett 4-H
7th Grade	Josh Whitworth	Bainbridge FFA
8th Grade	Benjamin Whiddon	Turner 4-H
9th Grade	Whitney Daniel	Madison 4-H
10th Grade	Ashley Cochran	Washington/Wilkes FFA
11th Grade	Rhett Hester	Coffee FFA
12th Grade	Zack Miller	Screven 4-H

Division Winners

Angus Champion	Allison Verner	Morgan 4-H
Angus Reserve Champion	Jeremy Britt	Gwinnett 4-H
Red Angus Champion	Josh Camp	Walton 4-H
Red Angus Reserve Champion	Wil McDaniel	Jackson FFA
Charolais Champion	Katie Carey	Morgan 4-H
Charolais Reserve Champion	Katie Carey	Morgan 4-H
Chi-Influenced Champion	Jedd Davis	Worth 4-H
Chi-Influenced Reserve Champion	Beau Pittman	Cook 4-H
Commercial Champion	Mathew Shirley	Jackson 4-H
Commercial Reserve Champion	Whitney Hendrix	Worth FFA
Gelbvieh Champion	Allison Verner	Morgan 4-H
Gelbvieh Reserve Champion	Phillip Jones	Pickens FFA
Hereford Champion	Brandon Davis	Madison FFA
Hereford Reserve Champion	Benjamin Griffin	Screven 4-H
Limousin Champion	Whitney Daniel	Madison 4-H
Limousin Reserve Champion	Ashley Spivey	Henry 4-H
Maine-Anjou Champion	Rhett Hester	Coffee FFA
Maine-Anjou Reserve Champion	Danielle Thornton	Washington/Wilkes 4-H
Other Breeds Champion	Trisha Crouch	Habersham 4-H
Other Breeds Reserve Champion	Kyle Starr	Franklin FFA
Santa Gertrudis Champion	Christopher Clark	Burke 4-H
Santa Gertrudis Reserve Champion	Susan Stephens	Marion FFA

Shorthorn Champion	John Armour	Washington/Wilkes FFA
Shorthorn Reserve Champion	Katie Smith	Bainbridge FFA
Simmental Champion	Matt Holton	Mitchell 4-H
Simmental Reserve Champion	Austin Atkinson	Gwinnett 4-H

County Group of Five:

1. Carroll County 4-H & FFA
2. Worth County FFA
3. Cook County 4-H & FFA
4. Wilkes County 4-H & FFA
5. Jackson County 4-H & FFA

Breeder's Group Award:

1. RSE Farms Stevens, GA
2. Tom Venable Jefferson, GA

2001 Breeding Ewe Show Results

Showmanship

Class #1 Pre-Club	Lindsay Josey	Franklin 4-H
Class #2 Junior	Beth Lynn	Tattnall 4-H
Class # 3 Senior	Carrie J. Simmons	Cook 4-H

Dorset Champion	Carrie J. Simmons	Cook 4-H
Dorset Reserve Champion	Carrie J. Simmons	Cook 4-H
Hampshire Champion	Kirsten Clayton	Wilkes 4-H
Hampshire Reserve Champion	Kirsten Clayton	Wilkes 4-H
Montadale Champion	Cody McMahan	Banks 4-H
Montadale Reserve Champion	Carrie Coleman	Rabun 4-H
Rambouillet Champion	Ryan Smith	Rabun 4-H
Rambouillet Reserve Champion	James Lang	Rabun 4-H
Suffolk Champion	Beth Crowe	Worth FFA
Suffolk Reserve Champion	Beth Crowe	Worth FFA
Commercial Champion	Sharie Taylor	Whitfield 4-H
Commercial Reserve Champion	Josh McCann	Oconee 4-H

Ram Champion	Carrie J. Simmons	Cook 4-H
Ram Reserve Champion	Carrie Coleman	Cook 4-H

Supreme Ewe Champion
Supreme Ewe Reserve Champion

Best of Three Head	Carrie J. Simmons	Cook 4-H

2001 MARKET STEER SHOW RESULTS

Showmanship (1st place)

4th grade	Whitney Sheppard	Screven 4-H
5th grade	Jedd Davis	Worth FFA
6th grade	Jay Wingate	Colquitt FFA
7th grade	Dustin Farmer	Franklin FFA
8th grade	Timothy Pye	Screven 4-H
9th grade	David Farmer	Franklin FFA
10th grade	Katie Johnson	Cherokee 4-H
11th grade	Buck Daniel	Madison 4-H
12th grade	Whitney Hendrix	Worth FFA

Class Winners (1st place)

Class 1	Jamie Vaughn	Coffee FFA
Class 2	Corey Hill	Coffee 4-H
Class 3	Nicole Whiggum	Pulaski 4-H
Class 4	Katie Johnson	Cherokee 4-H
Class 5	Josh Goodman	Tift 4-H

Division 1 Champion	Katie Johnson	Cherokee 4-H
Division 1 Reserve Champion	Nicole Whiggum	Pulaskie 4-H

Class 6	Justin Anderson	Coffee FFA
Class 7	Chad Morrell	Grady 4-H

Class 8	Ashley Spivey	Henry 4-H
Class 9	Cliffy Smith	Coffee 4-H
Class 10	Bridget Wingate	Colquitt FFA

Division II Champion	Ashley Spivey	Henry 4-H
Division II Reserve Champion	Cliffy Smith	Coffee 4-H

Class 11	Kelli Brock	Bainbridge FFA
Class 12	David Farmer	Franklin FFA
Class 13	Jarrod McDaniel	Jeff Davis FFA
Class 14	Adam Shirley	Jackson FFA
Class 15	Whitney Sheppard	Screven 4-H

Division III Champion	Jarrod McDaniel	Jeff Davis FFA
Division III Reserve Champion	Lauren Tankersley	Lincoln 4-H

Class 16	Justin Armour	Washington/Wilkes FFA
Class 17	Buck Daniel	Madison 4-H
Class 18	Benjamin Whiddon	Turner 4-H
Class 19	Katie Smith	Bainbridge FFA
Class 20	Melissa Cleary	Tift FFA

Division IV Champion	Buck Daniel	Madison 4-H
Division IV Reserve Champion	Justin Armour	Washington/Wilkes FFA

Grand Champion	Buck Daniel	Madison 4-H
Reserve Champion	Justin Armour	Washington/Wilkes FFA

County Group of Five (First Place)	Colquitt	FFA/4-H
Breeder's Group Award (First Place)	Diamond M	Waverly, AL

Dates To Remember

April 1	Central Branch Experiment Station Field Day	Eatonton
April 5-7	Georgia Beef Expo	Perry
April 18	Mountain Beef Cattle Shortcourse	Blairsville
April 21	GCLPA Lamb Sale 1	Perry
April 24	South Georgia Herd Sale	Irwinville
April 28	Cloverleaf Lamb Sale	Madison
May 19	GCLPA Lamb Sale II	Sylvester
May 21	State 4-H Horse Judging	Perry
May 22-23	Forages 2001 Workshop for Agricultural Professionals	Tifton, CPES
May 26	North Georgia Classic Lamb Sale	Athens
June 2	Lamb Workshop	Athens
June 5	North Georgia H.E.R.D. Sale	Calhoun
June 9	State Livestock Judging Contest	Perry
June 19-23	State 4-H Horse Show	Perry
June 24-28	State 4-H Horse School	Perry