

As mentioned in the syllabus, the detailed summary paper for each workshop should include a summary of the workshop as well as an evaluation. The following paper is considered B to B+ work for graduate students. Length is not considered, quality of work, providing a detailed summary and offering a thoughtful evaluation of the workshop are the criteria that you will be graded on.

Management of Show Beef Cattle

The purpose of this particular was to provide training information in the preparation of beef cattle for exhibition. There are three classes of beef cattle that must appear to be as perfect as possible to the judges. The judges will be looking for masculine beefy bulls; feminine and refined females; and, meaty high quality, low fat market steers.

There are different products and methods to train and groom different breeds. One necessary aid in raising the beef project is a functional barn. It should be about 8 -10 feet tall and should be open on the north and south so that air can flow through it. There should be sufficient bedding to down on and enough electrical outlets and power to operate a blow dryer, fans, and lights.

Proper and workable equipment is also needed in preparing beef cattle. Clippers are needed for the trimming of hair. There are basically three kinds; sheep heads, flat heads, and barber clippers, and the type used will depend upon the desired effect. Other equipment needed include: a rice root brush; a scotch comb; a blow dryer; a good water hose and nozzle; a sturdy trimming chute (at least 6 feet in length and 3 feet wide); a tack box to store small equipment; and a good quality black or brown show halter and a show stick to exhibit the animal.

Washing the animal should be done before clipping begins and no sooner than 1-2 days before the show. Most household dish washing soaps are used because they are mild and rinse out easily. The animal should be rinsed thoroughly because excess soap on the body can cause dandruff. After rinsing and half-drying, the animal should be placed in a trimming chute and a fan placed behind them blowing the hair forward. Their back and top line should then be parted and the tail hair combed upward. The body hair should be blown forward from their round to their shoulder and neck. The legs should be brushed and dried in an upward motion. After the hair is dry, it should be blown to a 45-degree angle for about 10-15 minutes to train and set the hair. Then the hair should be clipped. This is a very important act since it actually consists in highlighting the animal's good areas and hiding its faults.

A good health program for calves includes numerous vaccinations for disease prevention and being able to recognize and correct problems should they arise. For Blackleg prevention, the animal should be vaccinated with 7-way at the time of purchase and a booster 6 to 8 months later. The animal should also be vaccinated with a tetanus toxoid at the time of purchase. The Leptospirosis vaccine should be given with 3 or 5-way at purchase and a booster every six months to prevent bloody urine, loss of condition, and kidney problems. Worming treatment should be made with TBZ Paste; then in exactly 21 days, followed by Tramisol Boluses and treatment should be continued every 100 days. A pour-on treatment for grubs should be given at the end of May and again on the 1st of July. Fly tags, one in each ear, will help to control flies irritating the cattle. To control lice, an insecticide should be applied in the early spring and winter months.

There are some problems that will arise, and the cattle caretaker needs to be able to recognize these and take the necessary steps. One problem is bloating. If this happens, one should keep the calf on his feet and moving, and the feed should be dry hay in small

quantities. In the case of acute bloating, the vet should be called immediately. Founder, another problem, is an acute inflammation of the hoof tissue, which can cause lameness. It is usually caused by overfeeding grain or eating spoiled or moldy food. The vet should be called. Ringworm is a fungus infection of the skin, which can be spread from one animal to another by brushes, curry combs, or contaminated surroundings. There are several treatments including repeated applications of tincture of iodine. Equipment and stall should be sanitized. Warts are caused by a virus. There are recommended vaccines but one method of treatment is to cut them off and dice them up and place in an empty bolus and bolus the animal with it's own warts to create a self-immunity. Scours or diarrhea can be prevented by not overfeeding or feeding too much protein, or not feeding and watering from dirty equipment. Treatment for scours include correcting sanitation, withholding feed, replacing body fluids with electrolytes, and giving antibiotics.

A few showmanship tips for heifers and steers are as follows;

- Have the animal groomed properly.
- Know your entry number and be lined up accordingly.
- Keep your animal in line with the other animals.
- Do not crowd your animal. Keep a nice distance from the animal in front and at your side.
- Keep eye contact with the judge.
- Always try to keep the animal's head up and "out".
- Use the showstick in a slow, even, and calm motion.
- Never have your back to the judge.
- Always give the judge the best view of your animal.
- Hold your showstick in your left hand pointed straight down when walking your animal.
- When an animal is pulled out in front of you, move into that space.
- Dress neatly but don't overdress.
- Do not kick or whip your animal during showing.
- Always let you animal walk free, easy and natural.
- Use a show clip that is worn on the left side of your body or wear a show harness to display your number.
- Know the pertinent facts about your animal.
- Do not smile at the judge.
- Other tips, too numerous to numerate, were also given.