

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.

The annual deadline for state nominations is June 15, which is a Sunday this year. All animals must be submitted online by this date. However, DNA envelopes may be postmarked June 16 and still be accepted, only for this year.

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 hair sample envelope needs to be submitted for the animal.

The 2025 state livestock information is available from the KSU Youth Livestock Program website (www.asi.k-state.edu/research-and-extension/youth-programs). All families are encouraged to use the specie checklist as a guide to ensure their nominations are complete upon submission. The Rookie Guide and zoom video recording are also resources people find helpful.

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. YQCA certification must be completed at the time of nomination and valid through 10/5/2025 to be accepted.

Ear notches are 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 16. This is a firm deadline, no exceptions. Certified mail, or a commercial mailing option that provides proof of mailing and tracking, is highly encouraged.

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 opened 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 reviewed, 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).

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Upcoming Events

June 28, 2025
FAMACHA® Training

July 11-12, 2025
Dr. Bob Hines Kansas Swine Classic

July 19, 2025
Grilling Academy

August 23-24, 2025
4-H Livestock Sweepstakes

September 24-26, 2025
HACCP Workshop - Olathe, KS

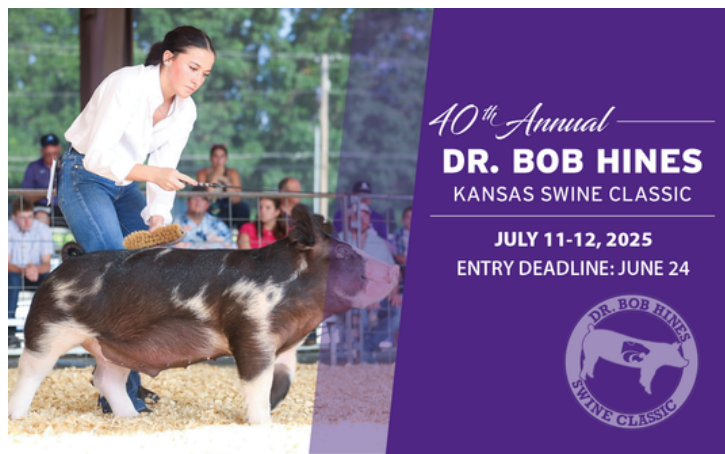
September 25, 2025
Beef Stocker Field Day

October 18, 2025
ASI Family & Friends Reunion

Upcoming Events

Dr. Bob Hines Kansas Swine Classic 40th Anniversary

The 2025 Dr. Bob Hines Kansas Swine Classic is scheduled for July 11-12 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 Kansas youth ages 7-18 as of January 1, 2025. Online entries are required at <https://www.asi.k-state.edu/extension/youth-programs/events/swineclassic.html>. The deadline to enter is June 24. Checks to accompany entry receipt must be postmarked by June 24, 2025.



The schedule is as follows:

Friday, July 11

- 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 12

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

Watch the youth livestock website, the KSU Swine website and Facebook for the latest details! We'll be announcing some special events and activities to commemorate the 40th anniversary. For more information, contact Joel DeRouchey (785-532-2280 or jderouch@ksu.edu) or Lexie Hayes (785-532-1264 or adhayes@ksu.edu).

Grand Drive and 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. Nomination only makes animals eligible for subsequent 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 exhibit. Each show manages their own rules and entries. All families should review the show rules prior to entry. Exhibitors 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/>
KJLS Website - <https://www.kjls.net/>

Save the Date - ASI Family & Friends Reunion

Save the date for this year's K-State ASI Family & Friends Reunion to be hosted Saturday, October 18 at the Stanley Stout Center. Plan now to join us as we recognize the Applied Swine Nutrition Team at K-State as the 2025 Don L. Good Impact Award Winner. Watch for more details at asi.ksu.edu/familyandfriends and on social media. For questions contact Katie Smith (katiesmith@ksu.edu or 785-532-1267).

HACCP Workshop Hosted in September

Implementing Your Company's HACCP Plan will be September 24-26 2025, in Olathe, Kansas. This workshop uses 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.

Upcoming Events



Grilling Academy to be Hosted on July 19

Register now for this year's Grilling Academy to be hosted Saturday, July 19 at the Stanley Stout Center in Manhattan, KS. This single day grilling academy is a chance to learn about the science behind meat cookery, grilling techniques, cooking methods, and seasonings while having a chance to showcase your skills in a steak cooking contest. The day begins at 9:30 a.m., and will conclude at 4:00 pm. Lunch will be provided for all participants. Steaks will also be provided for all participants to sample and cook. Pre-registration deadline is July 7. For more information or to register visit <https://bit.ly/ksu-grilling>. For questions, contact Erin Beyer at erbeyer@ksu.edu or 832-276-3350.)

FAMACHA® Training and Fecal Egg Counting Workshop - June 28

FAMACHA® Training and Fecal Egg Counting Workshop will take place on Saturday June 28, from 8:00 - 12:00 p.m. at the Sheep and Meat Goat Center in Manhattan, KS. During this workshop attendees will learn about the biology of parasites, parasite management, ration use of dewormers, how to use FAMACHA®, and experience with hands on fecal egg count (FEC) using fecal samples from your animals. The workshop includes live fecal egg counting demos. The workshop costs \$25 to attend, and registration for this closed on June 6. For more information contact Kelsey Bentley at kbentley@ksu.edu or 919-502-9293.

Save the Date - 4-H Livestock Sweepstakes

The 2025 Kansas 4-H Livestock Sweepstakes is scheduled for August 23-24 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 by July 1 and then be made available on the 4-H Livestock Sweepstakes page, under events, 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).



Management Minute

“Are you Listening”

Justin Waggoner
KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Garden City, KS

“Are you listening to me” most parents have said that simple statement to their children and if that paints a mental picture for you. This is one of the best examples to illustrate active listening. Just like our children; on occasion we adults don't listen very well and communication is essential in the workplace. However, it's not just about speaking. Listening is an important aspect of communication that is often overlooked and listening is more than just hearing what is being said. The process of active listening means that you are fully engaged in the speaker, not only listening to what is being said, but acknowledging the non-verbal cues and providing the speaker with feedback. So how can you become a better listener? Pay attention to the speaker, give them your undivided attention and try not to focus on what you are going to say while they are speaking. Don't judge, enter and leave the conversation with an open mind. Ask questions; asking open-ended or clarifying questions is a great way to engage the speaker. Don't be afraid to take a few seconds and reflect on what has been said before responding to the speaker. It also important to summarize the key points or central issues addressed by the speaker. Most importantly be genuine. Becoming a better listener and practicing active listening isn't easy. There are a number of great resources available online just enter the terms “Active” “Listening” in your search engine of choice.

Feedlot Facts

“Calf Revenue; Time to Start Thinking About Marketing Those Calves This Fall”

Justin Waggoner
KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Garden City, KS

Maximizing calf revenue is important for cattle producers; it's how they get paid! Just like any business understanding what drives how you get paid is important. Calf revenue from my academic perspective is driven by 3 factors, 1.) the number of calves sold, 2.) sale weight of calves and 3.) price received.

Cow/calf producers to some extent have control over the number of calves sold and sale weight. The number of calves sold is essentially a function of stocking rate, cow fertility and/or reproduction on an operation. The sale weight of calves is more complex but is a multi-factorial combination of genetics, calving distribution, calf age, nutrition, management and technology use (implants). Price received is likely the most influential of the 3 factors that drive calf revenue and is the factor that cow/calf producers often believe they have the least ability to control. Once a set of calves, enters the sale ring, or appears on the video screen their value is determined by what 2 prospective buyers are willing to pay. Although it is impossible for producers to directly influence what buyers are willing to pay, I would argue that they are not completely helpless. Cow/calf producers directly control what they sell (weaned calves, value-added calves or feeders), and determine when they will sell. These are difficult, complex decisions, that shouldn't necessarily be made based upon weekly cattle sale reports or the thoughts of your favorite livestock market commentator. I am not saying that keeping informed about current market conditions isn't important. However, that information when used with resources like Beef Basis (www.beefbasis.com) that use data to evaluate different market scenarios, from selling 5 weight calves the first week of October, to 7 weights December helps producers make the best decision for their operations.

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

KSU Cow-Calf Checklist - June 2025

Management Considerations for August 2025

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

Cow Herd Management

- For spring-calving cowherds:
 - 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 Cattle Producers

Nutrikinetic Evaluation and Modeling of 25-Hydroxyvitamin D₃ in Beef Cattle- The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects on feed intake, growth performance, and health when calcidol [25(OH)D₃] or a combination of calcidol and beta-carotene was supplemented in high-risk, newly received growing beef heifers. A total of 480 crossbred high-risk heifers (body weight (BW) = 500 ± 35 lb) were fed one of four dietary treatments for a 56-day receiving period. All cattle received a 60 net energy for gain diet limit-fed at 2.2% of BW (dry matter basis). Treatments included: 1) 3,000 IU/head/day added vitamin D₃ (Control), 2) 0.5 mg/head/day calcidol; (HyD, DSM Nutritional Products, Plainsboro, NJ; HyD Low); 3) 1.0 mg/head/day calcidol (HyD High); and 4) 1.0 mg/head/day calcidol and 100 mg of beta-carotene (Victus Transition; DSM Nutritional Products, Plainsboro, NJ; HyD + BC).

Results: Final BW, average daily gain, gain:feed, and dry matter intake did not differ ($P \geq 0.36$) among treatments. Heifers fed HyD High had greater ($P < 0.01$) serum 25(OH)D₃ concentrations than heifers fed HyD Low at days 14, 28, and 56. At days 14, 28, and 56, all heifers supplemented with HyD (HyD Low, HyD High, HyD + BC) had greater ($P < 0.01$) serum 25(OH)D₃ concentrations compared with heifers fed Control. The overall prevalence of respiratory morbidity and mortality was 54.6% and 1.45%, respectively. No treatment differences ($P \geq 0.16$) were detected for first, second, or third respiratory morbidity or mortality. Overall, supplementation with calcidol or combination of calcidol and beta-carotene did not affect feed intake, growth performance, or health of high-risk, newly received heifers.

The Bottom Line: Calcidol supplementation is the most efficient way to elevate circulating serum 25 hydroxyvitamin D₃. However, this study showed no significant differences between treatments in feed intake, growth performance, or health in high-risk, newly receiving beef cattle. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at KSUbeef.org. (This study conducted by Macie C. Weigand, Zachary M. Duncan, W. Cole Ellis, Colton D. Weir, E. F. Schwandt, A. W. Levy, P. N. Gott, S. E. Martinez, A. J. Tarpoff, and Dale A. Blasi).

Determining the Spoilage Threshold for Ground Beef Using Microbial, Color, and Oxidation Measures- The objective of this study was to determine the point at which ground beef becomes spoiled relative to microbiological, lipid oxidation, and color measurements. One lb ground beef packages from a case-ready facility were stored at 36 to 40°F in the absence of light until displayed in coffin-style cases under fluorescent lighting. The packages were assigned to one of eight display periods (0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 days). Samples were evaluated by consumers for visual appearance, touch, and odor liking, as well as evaluated for discoloration, redness, off-odor presence, and characteristic beef texture by trained sensory panelists. Additionally, objective measurements of aerobic plate counts (APC), Enterobacteriaceae plate counts (EB), and Escherichia coli (E. coli) coliform plate counts (ECC) for microbiology were obtained along with thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) for lipid oxidation and L* (lightness), a* (redness), and b* (yellowness) values for color.

Results: Logistic regression models were generated to identify purchase intent thresholds and consumer spoilage classification based on the objective measures. Consumer appearance liking showed the strongest predictor values relative to the microbiological assays, explaining 81% of the variation when predicting consumer purchase intent. Logistic models for APC ($R^2 = 0.59$; $P < 0.05$) identified values of 7.3, 6.7, 6.1, and 5.8 log colony forming units (CFU)/g representing 50, 75, 90, and 95% likelihood a consumer would purchase the product. Additionally, APC values ($R^2 = 0.46$; $P < 0.05$) of 5.3, 5.9, 6.8, and 7.7 log CFU/g relating to 5, 10, 25, and 50% likelihood a consumer would consider a product spoiled. The EB and ECC models also showed the strongest relationships corresponded to appearance liking, but were not as relevant as the APC predictors. Overall, all objective measurements in relation to consumer appearance liking explained the most ($P < 0.05$) variance within the model.

The Bottom Line: Though changes in objective measures occurred throughout 14 days of display, the strongest determining factor when predicting consumer purchase intent and spoilage was the consumer appearance liking scores. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at KSUbeef.org. (This study conducted by Lauren M. Frink, Stephanie L. Witberler, Mason J. Prester, Erin S. Beyer, Michael D. Chao, Morgan D. Zumbaugh, Jessie L. Vipham, and Travis G. O'Quinn).

Effects on Stocker Steer Performance While Consuming Essential Oil or Ionophore Minerals- The objective of this study was to determine if essential oils produce the same performance for stocker steers as consuming an ionophore. Steers ($n = 281$ head; 641 ± 10.3 lb) were assigned to one of two mineral treatments and grazed on tallgrass native range on eight pastures. Treatments consisted of the positive control of ionophore (lasalocid at 3.6 lb/ton) and essential oil (garlic oil at 3 lb/ton and essential oil blend at 6 lb/ton) in free-choice mineral. Steers were weighed at the beginning and end of the 92-day grazing period. Pasture biomass production and mineral intake were monitored weekly.

The Bottom Line: Growth performance produced by essential oils in mineral and ionophores are similar when fed to growing stocker steers grazing tallgrass native range. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at KSUbeef.org. (This study conducted by Tatiana M. Jones and Jaymelynn K. Farney).

What's New for Swine Producers

Effects of Lactation Feeder Design on Sow Bodyweight, Litter Performance, and Feeder Cleaning Criteria- A total of 557 mixed parity sows (PIC 1050) were used to evaluate the effect of lactation feeder design on sow farrowing and litter growth performance during summer conditions. The experiment was conducted at a commercial sow farm located in northwest Texas with two sequential farrowing groups with approximately 279 sows per group. On d 112 to 114 of gestation, sows were moved to the farrowing house and randomly allotted to 1 of 3 feeder types based on parity and caliper score. Each of the three feeder types were equipped with the SowMax ad-lib sow feed hopper (Hog Slat). Feeder types consisted of: 1) a dry lactation feeder with a nipple drinker located next to the feeder; 2) a wet/dry lactation feeder with a divider to separate feed and water; or 3) the wet/dry lactation feeder without a divider. The three feeder types were placed in groups of three continuous stalls with the same sequence from the front to the end of all rooms to balance environmental effects. Sows were weighed before entering the farrowing house and at weaning. Sows were provided approximately 4 lb per day of a common lactation diet pre-farrowing. After farrowing, sows were provided ad libitum access to lactation feed. The weaning age averaged 20.9 d. There was no evidence of difference ($P > 0.10$) in sow weight or caliper score at entry, weaning, or overall BW change. Additionally, there was no evidence of difference ($P > 0.10$) in total litter or piglet birth BW, total pigs born, or percentage of pigs born alive. However, sows fed with the dry lactation feeder had decreased ($P < 0.001$) total daily feed disappearance, and average daily feed disappearance compared to sows fed with either wet/dry feeder. There was no evidence of difference ($P > 0.10$) for litter or pig weaning weight, or litter average daily gain. As a result, litter feed efficiency was improved ($P = 0.027$) in sows fed with the dry feeder compared to either wet/dry feeder. Sows fed with the dry feeder had decreased ($P \leq 0.006$) total lactation feed cost and feed cost per piglet weaned compared to either wet/dry feeder. For feeder cleaning criteria, dry feeders had increased ($P = 0.001$) washing time and washing cost compared to either wet/dry feeder. In summary, using the dry feeder design reduced feed disappearance with no effects on sow and litter performance compared to either wet/dry feeder, thus improving litter feed efficiency and reducing feed cost per sow and litter presumably through less feed wastage. More information is available on this experiment and others like this at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Rafe Q. Royall, Karley R. Stephens, Mike D. Tokach, Jason C. Woodworth, Joel M. DeRouchey, Jordan T. Gebhardt, Robert D. Goodband, and Kyle F. Coble).

Effects of Reducing Dietary Net Energy on Growth Performance and Carcass Characteristics of Grow-Finish Pigs- This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of dietary net energy (NE) on growth performance, carcass characteristics, and removal and mortality rates of grow-finish pigs and compare different net energy (NE) systems by using caloric efficiency. A total of 1,927 pigs (initially 51.5 ± 0.52 lb) were used in a 125-d study. Pens of pigs were blocked by BW and randomly allotted to one of five dietary treatments of decreasing NE. There were 23 to 26 pigs per pen and 15 replications per treatment in a randomized complete block design. The highest NE diet (control) was a corn-soybean mealbased diet. Based on NRC (2012) ingredient NE values, the lowest energy diet contained 8% less NE than the control through inclusion of 25% wheat middlings and 15% DDGS (6% oil). These diets were blended to achieve intermediate NE levels (2, 4, and 6% less NE than the control). Dietary phases were fed from approximately 50 to 90, 90 to 130, 130 to 180, 180 to 230, and 230 to 300 lb, respectively. Overall, reducing NE decreased (linear, $P < 0.001$) ADG and final BW, but increased (linear, $P < 0.001$) ADFI, resulting in poorer (linear, $P < 0.001$) feed efficiency. Reducing NE worsened (linear, $P < 0.001$) caloric efficiency (CE) based on NRC ingredient loading values, improved (linear, $P \leq 0.003$) CE based on INRA (2008) or Brazilian Tables for Poultry and Swine (2017) ingredient loading values. However, when formulating diets using CVB (2020) ingredient loading values, reducing NE resulted in no evidence of difference ($P > 0.10$) in CE. For carcass characteristics, reducing NE decreased (linear, $P < 0.001$) HCW, backfat depth, and carcass yield. However, reducing NE increased (linear, $P < 0.001$) percentage lean. Moreover, reducing NE tended to increase (linear, $P = 0.073$) percent removals, with no evidence of difference ($P > 0.10$) on percent mortality. When considering CE on a carcass gain basis, reducing NE worsened (linear, $P \leq 0.004$) CE based on NRC or CVB ingredient loading values, while reducing NE improved (linear, $P < 0.001$) CE based on INRA ingredient loading values. However, reducing NE resulted in no evidence of difference ($P > 0.010$) in CE based on Brazilian Tables ingredient loading values. These results would suggest that the NRC database overestimates NE contributions of fibrous ingredients such as wheat middlings and corn DDGS, while the INRA database underestimates their contributions to NE, whether CE is calculated based on live or carcass gain. Meanwhile, NE values in the CVB database appear to value NE more accurately in these diets based on live gain but underestimate their value on a carcass basis. The Brazilian tables appear to underestimate the contributions of fibrous ingredients to dietary NE on a live basis, but more accurately value their contributions on a carcass basis. Thus, this study reinforces establishing and utilizing accurate energy values of ingredients to economically value them appropriately. More information is available on this experiment and others like this at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Rafe Q. Royall, Mike D. Tokach, Jason C. Woodworth, Joel M. DeRouchey, Robert D. Goodband, Jordan T. Gebhardt, Carine M. Vier, Matthew Spindler, Uislei Orlando, Luis Zaragoza, Ning Lu, Wayne Cast, Danielle F. Wilson-Wells, Julia P. Holen, and Alyssa M. Betlach).

ASI Faculty Highlight



Dale Blasi (dblasi@ksu.edu or 785-532-5427)

Professor / Beef Extension Specialist

Dale A. Blasi was born and reared on his family's farm and ranch in southeast Colorado, near Trinidad. He received his B.S. in Animal Sciences at Colorado State University in 1984. In 1986, he received his M.S. in Beef Systems Management at Colorado State University. He continued his education at the University of Nebraska where his dissertation addressed protein supplementation strategies for beef cows and growing cattle.

After earning his Ph.D. degree in 1989, he accepted an appointment as a Livestock Specialist in South Central Kansas at Hutchinson for Kansas State University. While there, he focused on cow/calf and stocker nutrition and management strategies, forage quality and harvest efficiency, forage utilization systems and utilization of food industry byproducts. In 1997, he transitioned to the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry at Kansas State University as a State Beef Specialist where he currently has a 10% teaching, 20% research and 70% extension appointment. His responsibilities include providing statewide Extension educational leadership in stocker cattle nutrition and management and utilization of grazed and harvested forages by beef cattle and other livestock, conducting research and interpreting results and serving as

a resource person for other state and area specialists, county Extension agents, producers and allied industry personnel. In recent years Dr. Blasi has developed and teaches the class, *ASI 650, Identification and Data Management of Food Animals*, to both undergraduate and graduate students.

Since 1998, he has developed and evaluated information and management applications using handheld computers and individual animal electronic identification technologies for the beef industry. He is manager and director of the KSU Beef Stocker Unit and Animal Identification Knowledge Laboratory, a unique facility designed to evaluate the performance of existing and emerging animal identification technologies in a laboratory and animal management setting.



Morgan Zumbaugh (mdzumbaugh@ksu.edu or 785-532-1253)

Assistant Professor, Muscle Biology/Meat Science

Dr. Morgan Zumbaugh is an assistant professor in the Animal Sciences and Industry Department. Zumbaugh is a muscle biologist and meat scientist with research interest in skeletal muscle metabolism and the associated regulatory signaling pathways. The overall goal of Zumbaugh's research is to optimize muscle growth and fresh meat quality.

Zumbaugh earned her bachelor's degree in the Animal and Poultry Sciences department at Virginia Tech in 2016. Then, she continued her education at Virginia Tech and earned her PhD in muscle biology and meat science in the Animal and Poultry Sciences department in 2020.

Her appointment is 70% research and 30% teaching. She teaches the growth and development course and other subjects in muscle biology and/or meat science that further prepare our students for future careers or advanced education.

During her studies at Virginia Tech, she worked as an undergraduate and graduate research assistant in the Animal and Poultry Sciences department. Through this role, she had the chance to gain teaching experience in meat science, animal growth and

development, and animal breeding- and genetics-based courses. Morgan and her husband, Chuck, enjoy exploring Manhattan's parks with their son, Cade, and American Mastiff, Ripley.

*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 I (Job # 519838)- This is a full time university support staff, term position. This position provides essential workload and responsibilities for the KSU Swine Unit associated with animal care, and well-being. The K-State Department of Animal Sciences and Industry (ASI) serves students, livestock producers and the animal and food industries through teaching, research and education. For more information or to apply, visit <https://careers.k-state.edu/jobs/animal-technician-i-manhattan-kansas-united-states-e10d3751-1b5e-4a1a-bac8-06d0b173f174>

Farm Manager/Purebred Beef Unit Manager (Job #519516)- This is a full-time, unclassified, term position. This position provides daily leadership and management to the Purebred Beef Unit and all associated operations of the unit for the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry (ASI). The unit consists of an approximately 250 head spring and fall-calving beef cow-calf seedstock herd operating on 4,000 acres of native rangeland plus on-campus facilities. For more information or to apply, visit <https://careers.k-state.edu/jobs/search?query=519516>.

Office Specialist III in ASI Business Office (Job #519171)- This is a full-time, unclassified, term position. This position will provide specialized administrative support relevant to academic, fiscal, purchasing, employment or payroll administration needs within the College of Agriculture/K-State Research & Extension's Business Services Unit. Responsible for managing the department(s) office and serves as a first point of contact and resource for faculty and staff. This person will play an important role to help support both human resources and accounting related functions. The incumbent should be self-motivated and look forward to handling a wide variety of duties. This role will manage the office and ensure efficient day-to-day functioning and is relied upon to provide support for projects. For more information or to apply, visit <https://careers.k-state.edu/jobs/search?page=1&query=519171>



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