

State Livestock Nomination Deadlines Approaching

All small livestock and commercial breeding 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. The deadline to order DNA envelopes for these species is June 5. Late nominations are not accepted. Families are encouraged to plan ahead and order their DNA envelopes early to allow plenty of time for them to be received, collect samples, input their nominations online, and return the signed DNA envelopes to the youth livestock program office.

For nominations to be accepted, animals must be submitted online through ShoWorks by June 15, as well as have a corresponding completed and signed DNA hair sample envelopes postmarked by that date. Families also need to mail a copy of their receipt showing the list of all animals and tag numbers entered in the system under each child for their family. Every exhibitor who would like to show at the Kansas State Fair Grand Drive and/or KJLS needs their own ShoWorks account. Families must submit animals under each child within the family for all kids to be eligible to show the animal. Otherwise, animals will only be available to be entered under the exhibitor who submitted it online under their name. All youth must also sign the DNA envelope for each animal. Only one completed DNA envelope per animal needs submitted, as long as it includes the signatures of all eligible exhibitors within the family and a parent/guardian.

The 2025 state livestock information is available from the KSU Youth Livestock Program website (<https://www.asi.k-state.edu/extension/youth-programs/>). No paper forms will be accepted, all nominations must be submitted online. Several resources are available to guide families in successfully completing their nominations, including the Rookie Guide, specie checklists, and Zoom session recordings. Families must plan ahead.

New families who will be nominating for the first time need to request a family name and number before beginning the process, which may be done through this [link](#). Returning families need to use their originally assigned number and the existing ShoWorks account for children who nominated animals last year. Those who need to reset their password may do so through the blue "Password Reset" button below the Password field on the login page.

All exhibitors are required to upload two documents upon entering their first animal in the system – their new 2025 YQCA certificate and the 2025 family [Declaration Form](#). The system accepts PDF documents, as well as image files. Both forms must be uploaded at the same time and cannot be edited once uploaded.

Ear notches are required for swine nominations and full scrapie tag numbers are required for sheep and meat 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.

Families must use the Kansas nomination link to submit animals and order DNA envelopes: <https://kansasnom.fairwire.com/>. For more information about the state livestock nomination process and the helpful resources, visit the KSU Youth Livestock Program website: <https://www.asi.k-state.edu/extension/youth-programs/nominated-livestock/>.

HACCP Workshop Hosted in June

Implementing Your Company's HACCP Plan will be June 2-4, 2025, in Manhattan, 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.

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Upcoming Events

June 2-4, 2025
Champions Livestock Judging - Camp 1

June 3-5, 2025
HACCP Workshop- Manhattan, KS

June 9-11, 2025
Champions Livestock Judging - Camp 2

June 11-14, 2025
KASLA

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

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).

K-State Animal Science Leadership Academy

K-State Animal Science Leadership Academy (KASLA) Program will offer one session on June 11-14. The goal of this academy will be to further develop young leaders within the livestock industry and prepare them for a successful future in this field. The four-day session will focus on increasing knowledge of Kansas' diverse livestock industry, as well as building participants' leadership skills. For questions about the academy, visit www.asi.ksu.edu/KASLA or contact Sharon Breiner, Director (sbreiner@ksu.edu).

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 Group 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).

2025 Champions Livestock Judging Camps



This year's Champion Livestock Judging Camps will be hosted on June 2-4 and June 9-11 in Manhattan, Kansas. This camp is designed for 4-H and FFA members (ages 14-18), who are seriously interested in enhancing their livestock judging and oral communication skills. Both sessions will include one-on-one coaching with the current coaches and students on the K-State Livestock Judging Team with a heavy focus on reasons! Registration is \$350 and opened April 1. This is filled on a first-come, first-serve basis. For more information, visit asi.k-state.edu/judgingcamps or contact Payton Dahmer, dahmerp@ksu.edu or 417-448-4934 or Rachael Stadel, rmkstadel@ksu.edu or 785-532-2996.

Management Minute

“Just the Good Stuff”

Justin Waggoner
KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Garden City, KS

I recently came across an interesting statistic attributed to the Gallup organization that suggests that 75% of us are at some level of disengagement with life. That essentially means that 25% of those surveyed were satisfied (happy) with where they were at in life.

Does this carry over into the workplace? Absolutely.

Clint Swindall of Verbalocity Inc., a personal development company breaks it down a bit further “There are 3 types of people in an organization: 32 percent who are engaged, 50 percent who are disengaged and 18 percent who are actively disengaged. The actively disengaged people are called the “Oh No’s” because they dread being asked to work. The engaged people are called the “Oh Yes’s” because they will do whatever is asked of them with enthusiasm no matter what the task is.”

As humans it is really easy for us to get caught up in the negativity around us. Let’s face it...it is really difficult for most of us (75%) to see the opportunity in a given situation whether it is in our professional or personal life. What do you discuss at work or at home at the dinner table? The good stuff that happens during your day or the things that could have been better?

So the bigger question is what do we do about it? Clint Swindall, suggests that we replace the traditional greeting of “How are you?” with “Tell me something good”. I can assure you that you will receive some really odd looks the first time you try it. However, some people will be more than willing to share something good about what is going on at work or at home. It will take some time but maybe some of those “Oh No’s” will become “Oh Yes’s” in the workplace.

Feedlot Facts

“Water... it’s Important”

Justin Waggoner
KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Garden City, KS

Most cattle producers fully understand the importance of water especially as we approach the summer months. After all, providing an adequate supply of clean, fresh, water is the cornerstone of animal husbandry and there are very few things that compare to the feeling of finding thirsty cows grouped around a dry tank on a hot day. Water is important, and in situations where the water supply is limited or we are forced to haul water one of the first questions we find ourselves asking is “how much water do those cows need”? The old rule of thumb is that cattle should consume 1-2 gallons of water per 100 lbs of bodyweight. Accurately determining the amount of water cows will voluntarily consume is difficult and is influenced by several factors (ambient temperature), moisture and salt content of the diet, body weight, lactation etc.) Water consumption increases linearly as ambient temperature increases above 40° Fahrenheit such that cows require an additional gallon of water for every 10 degree increase in temperature. Additionally, lactation also directly increases the amount of water required by beef cows. The table below summarizes the daily water requirements of beef cows of several different body weights, milk production levels and ambient temperatures (Adapted from Spencer, 2016).

		Average Daily Temperature, °F		
		40	65	90
Cow weight, lb	Milk Production, lb/d	Gallons of Water/day		
1100	0	8.2	10.8	13.4
	10	10.5	13.1	15.7
	25	12.8	15.4	17.9
1300	0	9.2	11.8	14.3
	10	12.2	14.8	17.4
	25	14.5	17.1	19.7
1500	0	10.2	12.7	15.3
	10	14.0	16.5	19.1
	25	16.3	18.8	21.4

Water is important. The daily water requirements of beef cows in this article are estimates and water consumption varies greatly during the summer months when the temperatures exceed 90° Fahrenheit. Therefore, these recommendations are minimum guidelines. There are a number of excellent resources available on the web, regarding livestock water requirements and water site development.

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

KSU Cow-Calf Checklist - May 2025

Management Considerations for July 2025

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

Cow Herd Management

- For spring-calving cowherds:
 - Score cows for BCS concurrent with grass growth.
 - 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 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.
- Closely manage free-choice salt and mineral programs.
 - 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!
 - Properly store bags and pallets to avoid damage and product loss.
- Continue to monitor bulls and their activity throughout the breeding season.
 - Monitor BCS, particularly on young bulls.
 - If pulling bulls from cows to manage the length of the breeding season, schedule those dates and have them on the calendar in advance.
 - If bulls are BCS ≤ 5.0 after breeding, consider supplementing to regain BCS going into fall.

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

- Visit KSUBeef.org (<https://www.asi.k-state.edu/extension/beef/>) for info and events!
- Evaluate grass growth and adjust your grazing plan as needed.
- Continue efforts to control invasive species in pastures.
- Employ multiple strategies, chemistries for late-season fly/insect control.
- Begin taking inventory of harvested forages for fall feed needs.
- If planning to harvest corn silage, prepare your pile/bunker site and equipment.
- Use the Management Minder tool on KSUBeef.org to plan key management activities for your cowherd for the rest of the year <https://cowweb.exnet.iastate.edu/CowWeb/faces/Index.jsp>.
- 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 other assistance programs.

What's New for Cattle Producers

Impact of Limit Feeding Finishing Beef Steers on Enteric Methane Production and Animal Performance- The objective of this experiment was to determine the impact of limit feeding on enteric methane (CH_4) production and subsequent animal performance. Angus-cross steers ($n = 48$, body weight [BW] = 985 ± 9.7 lb) were blocked by BW and assigned to one of three treatment groups for a 134-day finishing experiment. Treatments consisted of a 1) control (CON) where steers were fed ad libitum; 2) treatment 1 (TRT1) where steers were fed 96% of ad libitum; and 3) treatment 2 (TRT2) where steers were fed 92% of ad libitum. Once weekly, TRT1 and TRT2 were adjusted based on the CON steers average intakes from the previous week. The BW was measured monthly and dry matter intake (DMI; lb/day) was measured using an Insentec Roughage Intake Control System (Insentec, Marknesse, The Netherlands). Enteric methane and carbon dioxide (CO_2) production was determined utilizing two GreenFeed emission measurement systems (AHCS; C-Lock Inc., Rapid City, SD).

The Bottom Line: Limit feeding of finishing beef steers at 96% ad libitum resulted in a 17% reduction in enteric CH_4 emissions. However, final BW tended to be lower at finishing for limit-fed steers. For the reduction in emissions to be economically advantageous, economic incentives for producers would be needed to offset this less desirable endpoint. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at KSUbeef.org. (This study conducted by Carlee M. Salisbury, Jonn Albert Frey, Maria A. DeBernardi, and Logan Thompson).

Evaluation of Calcitriol (25(OH)D₃) or Combination of Calcitriol and Beta-Carotene on Feed Intake, Growth Performance, and Health in High-Risk, Newly Received Beef Heifers- The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects on feed intake, growth performance, and health when calcitriol [25(OH)D₃] or a combination of calcitriol 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 calcitriol (HyD, DSM Nutritional Products, Plainsboro, NJ; HyD Low); 3) 1.0 mg/head/day calcitriol (HyD High); and 4) 1.0 mg/head/day calcitriol 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 calcitriol or combination of calcitriol and beta-carotene did not affect feed intake, growth performance, or health of high-risk, newly received heifers.

The Bottom Line: Calcitriol 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, A. J. Tarpoff, and Dale A. Blasi).

Effects of an Acclimation Protocol During the Handling Events of the 7-day CO-synch + CIDR Protocol on Temperament and Reproductive Performance of Bos taurus Commercial Beef Heifers- The objective of this study was to assess the effects of acclimation during the handling events of an estrus synchronization (ES) protocol on temperament and conception rates of commercial beef heifers to timed artificial insemination (TAI). Heifers were stratified by reproductive tract score (RTS) and chute score (CS) into the treatment (TRT) or control (CTRL) groups and pastured together. Before each ES event, TRT heifers were sorted, acclimated by sending them through the chute, and commingled with the CTRL heifers. Exit velocity and CS were recorded for all heifers to measure temperament during all ES events. Pregnancy status was determined 40 days post-artificial insemination by rectal ultrasonography.

The Bottom Line: Acclimating heifers to the facility during the handling events of the 7-day CO-synch + CIDR estrus synchronization protocol effectively decreased heifer excitability by the time of artificial insemination (Day 10). This study did not support greater reproductive performance of heifers that were acclimated. More information is available on this experiment and others in the KSU Cattlemen's Day report at KSUbeef.org. (This study conducted by Sydney H. Tastad, J. V. C. Silva, Santiago P. Hurtado, A. F. Machado, Victor E. Gomez-Leon, J. Jaeger, N. Oosthuizen, Sandy K. Johnson, and Nicholas W. Dias).

What's New for Swine Producers

Effects of Butyrate Glyceride-based Ingredient Supplementation on Nursery Pig Performance, Fecal Dry Matter, Serum Chemistry, and Blood Characteristics

A total of 2,238 pigs (Line 337 × 1050, PIC, Hendersonville, TN; initially 11.3 lb) were used to determine the effects of butyrate glyceride-containing feed additive supplementation on nursery pig growth performance, fecal consistency, blood criteria, and inflammatory markers. Butyrate is the main source of energy for epithelial cells and plays a key role in nutrient utilization. At weaning, pigs were allotted to one of six dietary treatments consisting of a control diet and four diets containing various butyrate glyceride-based feed additives (MTB C, C4 C Mix, MTB 40C, MTB 400C, Eastman Chemical, Kingsport, TN). The final diet contained a commercial feed additive (AviPlus S, Vetagro Inc., Chicago, IL) that is a combination of micro-encapsulated sorbic and citric acids and synthetic thymol and vanillin botanicals. Dietary treatments were fed over three phases. The control diet contained 3,000 and 2,000 ppm of Zn from ZnO in phase 1 and 2, respectively. The control diet also contained 55 ppm of carbadox (Mecadox; Phibro Animal Health Corp., Teaneck, NJ) in phase 1 and 2. Each feed additive was added at 0.3% to the control diet in phases 1 and 2, and 0.1% to the control diet in phase 3. Phase 1 and 2 diets were fed according to a feed budget of 5 and 12 lb/pig, respectively. Following phase 2 diets, pigs were fed phase 3 diets until the completion of the study. There were no significant differences between treatments for growth performance or serum haptoglobin for the duration of the study ($P > 0.10$). On d 10 of the study, pigs fed MTB 40C diets had increased ($P < 0.05$) fecal DM compared to pigs fed C4 C Mix and AviPlus S diets with other treatments intermediate. There was a treatment × day interaction ($P = 0.041$) for fibrinogen where pigs fed C4 C Mix diets had increased ($P < 0.05$) fibrinogen compared to pigs fed AviPlus S diets on d 10 of the study, but no differences between treatments on d 24 and 42. For IFN γ on d 10, pigs fed C4 C Mix had increased ($P < 0.05$) IFN γ concentration compared to MTB C and MTB 40C with other treatments intermediate. Minor treatment or day effects were also observed for other complete blood count measurements and cytokines. In conclusion, although no differences in growth performance were observed, pigs fed MTB 40C had improved d 10 fecal dry matter and exhibited lower concentrations of the pro-inflammatory cytokine IFN γ compared to C4 C Mix. More information is available on this experiment and others like this at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Ethan B. Stas, Ying Chen, Ross Wolfenden, Jason C. Woodworth, Mike D. Tokach, Joel M. DeRouchey, Robert D. Goodband, and Jordan T. Gebhardt).

Effects of 6% Oil Corn Dried Distillers' Grains with Solubles Withdrawal Strategies on Finishing Pigs Growth Performance, Carcass Characteristics, and Diet Economics

A total of 1,080 finishing pigs (PIC 337 × 1050; initially 39.2 ± 1.22 lb) were used in a 125-d study to investigate growth performance, carcass characteristics, and economics of pigs fed diets with different DDGS-withdrawal strategies using 6% oil corn DDGS. Pigs were housed in mixed-sex pens, with 27 pigs per pen and 10 pens per treatment. Four dietary treatments were tested, including a control treatment with no DDGS throughout the entire trial, a treatment with 20% DDGS fed for the entire trial, or two treatments evaluating DDGS-withdrawal strategies. The first withdrawal strategy included diets with 20% DDGS for 55 days and then 10% for the rest of the study (20/10%), and the second withdrawal treatment included diets with 20% DDGS until day 105 then 0% until the end (20/0%). The experiment was a randomized complete block design with initial weight as blocking factor. Pens of pigs were weighed every two weeks to determine ADG, ADFI, and F/G. Three weeks prior to the end of the trial, four of the heaviest barrows in each pen were marketed and carcass characteristics and iodine value (IV) were collected. The remaining pigs were marketed at the end of the study and carcass characteristics were also collected. For the first three diet phases (0 to 55 d), pigs fed 20% DDGS had lower ADG ($P = 0.040$) than pigs fed without DDGS but similar ADFI ($P = 0.782$), which resulted in poorer feed efficiency ($P = 0.038$). From 56 to 105 d, no differences ($P > 0.05$) were observed for ADG, ADFI, and F/G. Overall, pigs fed diets without DDGS throughout the whole trial had improved feed efficiency ($P = 0.023$) by approximately 2.4% compared to all other treatments; however, ADG and ADFI were similar between treatments. Pigs fed 20/0% DDGS had greater ($P < 0.005$) removals than other treatments. Pigs fed diets without DDGS throughout had lower removal rate than 20/10% with pigs fed 20% DDGS throughout intermediate. No differences ($P > 0.05$) were found for mortality rate. When DDGS were fed to pigs, feed cost per pig and per lb of gain were lower ($P < 0.05$) than when pigs were fed 0% DDGS. However, all four treatment strategies resulted in similar ($P > 0.05$) revenue and IOFC. For carcass characteristics, in the first marketing event, no differences ($P > 0.05$) were observed for yield, HCW, backfat and loin depth, and lean. However, pigs fed 0% DDGS had lower ($P < 0.001$) IV than the others, suggesting better fat quality. In the last marketing event, pigs fed 20/10% DDGS had greater ($P = 0.033$) backfat depth than those fed 20% with the other treatments being intermediate. This fact resulted in a tendency ($P = 0.054$) for lower lean percentage for pigs fed 20/10% DDGS compared to the treatments. For HCW, yield, and loin depth, no differences ($P > 0.05$) were observed. In conclusion, feeding 6% oil corn DDGS to grow-finishing pigs, whether throughout the entire period or with a withdrawal strategy, decreased early growth performance and overall feed efficiency compared to pigs fed diets without DDGS. Overall growth, feed intake, carcass yield, HCW, and loin depth were similar between all dietary treatments, but feeding diets with DDGS worsened fat quality expressed by the higher IV. Finally, even though not statistically different, pigs fed diets without DDGS generated a numerically greater IOFC than treatments fed DDGS throughout the whole period or when applying a withdrawal strategy. More information is available on this experiment and others like this at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Jamil E. G. Faccin, Mikayla S. Spinler, Rachelle M. Lazaga, Katelyn N. Gaffield, Robert D. Goodband, Jordan T. Gebhardt, Mike D. Tokach, Joel M. DeRouchey, and Jason C. Woodworth).

ASI Faculty Highlight



A.J. Tarpoff (tarpoff@ksu.edu or 785-532-1255)
Associate Professor / Beef Extension Veterinarian

Anthony John (A.J.) Tarpoff was born and raised in Edwardsville, Illinois. A.J.'s family owned and operated a beef processing plant and a steakhouse. He received his B.S. in Animal Science at Kansas State University in 2010. In 2012, he received his D.V.M. and M.S. in Biomedical Science at Kansas State University.

After earning his D.V.M., he accepted an associate feedlot veterinarian position at Alberta Beef Health Solutions in Southern Alberta, Canada. His focus in practice was herd based cattle production medicine, research field trials, hands on feedlot employee training, disease surveillance and mitigation, and Federal Import/Export duties.

In 2016 he returned to the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry at Kansas State University to serve as an Assistant Professor and the Beef Extension Veterinarian. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 2021. A.J. has a 70% extension, 20% research, and 10% teaching appointment. He works closely with producers, practicing veterinarians, and members of industry to bring relevant extension and education that improves cattle health and the productivity of the beef industry. A.J. and his wife Esther live outside of Westmoreland with their son Anthony, two dogs and a garage creature (cat).



Liz Boyle (lboyle@ksu.edu or 785-532-1247)
Professor / Extension Specialist

Dr. Liz Boyle is a Professor in Meat Science in the Department of Animal Sciences and Industry at Kansas State University. She received her B.S. in Wildlife Biology from the University of Minnesota, her M.S. in Food Science and Nutrition and Ph.D. in Food Science with a meats emphasis from Colorado State University followed by post-doctorate work in meat science at the University of Kentucky and the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Boyle's focus is to provide scientific and technical assistance to meat processors and trade associations and researching quality and safety of meat products. She is a Lead Instructor with the International HACCP Alliance and the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance. Dr. Boyle teaches HACCP workshops nationally and teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in meat processing, HACCP and Preventive Controls, and Advanced HACCP.

In 2016, Dr. Boyle was named a Fellow by the American Meat Science Association and was a recipient of the 2016 AMSA Signal Service Award. Boyle is an internationally known expert in HACCP systems and has dedicated her career to assisting meat companies with improving processed meat quality and safety, HACCP systems, and food safety plans.

*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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