

Register Now - K-State Judging Team Reunion

Register now for this year's Judging Teams Reunion to be hosted on Saturday, April 18 at the Stanley Stout Center in Manhattan, KS. Teams that end in 6 will be recognized, along with our current teams attending K-State. The event begins with a social at 6:00 p.m., dinner at 6:30 p.m. followed by a program honoring current and former teams. Registration is \$50 per person and includes dinner and two drink tickets. For more information or to register, visit <https://www.asi.k-state.edu/events/judging-reunion/>. For questions contact Payton Dahmer (dahmerp@ksu.edu or 417-448-4934) or Katie Smith (katiesmith@ksu.edu or 785-532-1267).



K-State Junior Sheep Producer Day Registration Deadline Approaching

The 2026 K-State Junior Sheep Producer Day will be hosted on Saturday, April 11, 2026, at the Billbrey Family Event Center, which is north of campus in Manhattan. This one-day educational event is devoted to the selection and management of youth sheep projects. All ages and knowledge levels are invited! K-State faculty members, graduate students, undergraduate students, former exhibitors, and guest speakers will cover topics including selection, nutrition, reproduction, the health and wellness, facilities and equipment, clipping and grooming, and showmanship. An optional instructor-led YQCA session will be offered at the conclusion of the program. The K-State Sheep & Meat Goat Center will also provide an opportunity to tour their facility on the Friday evening before junior day, as well as following the program on Saturday. The cost for junior sheep producer day is \$20 per person, if registration is submitted by March 20, 2026. All attendees, including youth and adults, must register. Only those who register by the deadline will receive a t-shirt. Families may register online at <https://bit.ly/SheepJrProducer>. For more information, contact Lexie Hayes (adhayes@ksu.edu or 785-532-1264).

K-State Sheep Producer Day - March 28

K-State Sheep Day is being hosted on Saturday, March 28 at the Stanley Stout Center in Manhattan, KS. The event is sponsored by the Kansas Sheep Council and the K-State Department of Animal Sciences and Industry. This event offers sheep producers the opportunity to learn about current research at K-State, gain practical insights and connect with fellow producers.

The schedule includes:

- 8:00 a.m. - Check in with coffee and donuts
- 9:00 a.m. - Welcome
- 9:15 a.m. - Undergraduate Research Update
- 10:15 a.m. - Immune Response to Parasitism
- 11:15 a.m. - CIDR Study
- 12:30 p.m. - Lunch
- 1:30 p.m. - NDSU Research Update
- 3:00 p.m. - Dismiss

The cost to register is \$30 per person and includes lunch. Pre-registration will be open through March 23, or is available onsite day of at the door. For more information or to register visit <https://bit.ly/SheepDay2026> For questions contact Kelsey Bentley (kbentley@ksu.edu or 785-532-6537) or Katie Smith (katiesmith@ksu.edu or 785-532-1267).

Department of Animal Sciences and Industry

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Upcoming Events

March 28, 2026

K-State Sheep Producer Day

April 11, 2026

K-State Junior Sheep Producer Day

April 13 and 16, 2026

**Livestock County Fair
Management Clinics**

April 18, 2026

K-State Open House & LAR

April 18, 2026

Judging Team Reunion

May 27-29, 2026

HACCP Course - Manhattan, KS

June 1-3, 2026

Champions Livestock Judging Camp 1

June 8-10, 2026

Champions Livestock Judging Camp 2

July 10 - 11, 2026

Dr. Bob Hines Kansas Swine Classic

Upcoming Events

State Livestock Nominations

The information for state livestock nominations has been released. All market animals and commercial breeding females must be nominated to be eligible for the Kansas State Fair Grand Drive and/or KJLS. The process transitioned to an online system in 2022, so there are no longer paper forms for families to complete and mail. Families will purchase DNA envelopes online in advance, submit their animal and exhibitor information online, then mail their completed and signed DNA samples by the deadline. Extension Agents and FFA Advisors will approve nominations electronically. This year, all exhibitors will need to create a new account, even if they nominated animals last year. The first steps for families are to locate their KSU Family Name and Nomination Number, complete their 2026 Declaration Form, and have kids renew their YQCA certification.

Market Beef nominations will be due May 1, with Small Livestock and Commercial Heifer due by June 15. These are firm and final deadlines –no exceptions. The deadline to order DNA envelopes is 10 days prior to the deadline, which is April 20 for market beef and June 5 for all other species. Information and resources may be found under the “Nomination Information” tab on the youth livestock website: <http://bit.ly/ksunominations>.

Livestock County Fair Management Clinic

The biennial Livestock County Fair Management Clinic will be hosted virtually April 13 and 16, 2026. This clinic is designed for county fair board members, Extension agents, and volunteers involved in local livestock fair management and leadership. The program consists of a forum of open communication for individuals working with livestock at their local fairs. Although some of the topics can be applied generally to the county fair, this program focuses on the livestock perspective. K-State faculty, staff, fair board members, and extension agents will facilitate discussion directly related to livestock activities at local fairs in Kansas. The program is geared towards the input and participation of county fair board members, superintendents, and extension agents, so fair board members and superintendents are highly encouraged to attend! The program has been divided over two evenings, scheduled for 7-9 p.m., with different topics being covered each night. It would be advantageous for counties to have several individuals attend to cover all the topics shared. The sessions will be recorded and available to registered attendees after the program. The program is free, but participants need to [register online](#) by April 6. For more information, contact Joel DeRouchey (jderouch@ksu.edu or 785 532-2280), Lexie Hayes (adhayes@ksu.edu or 785-532-1264), or Kelsey Nordyke (klnoordyke@ksu.edu or 620-222-1311).

Local Youth Livestock Opportunities

Any county that has a youth livestock educational opportunity open to kids outside of the county is invited to share that information with the Youth Livestock Program (adhayes@ksu.edu). This includes spring shows, showmanship clinics, skillathons, field days, other related events, etc. These opportunities will be included on the youth livestock website, under the events tab. Information on the site will be updated as approved 2026 opportunities are received directly from extension units. Events, activities, and shows must be submitted by local KSRE professionals to be included on the website.

Little American Royal

Save the date for the Little American Royal happening April 18 at the Bilbrey Family Events Center in Manhattan, KS. The Little American Royal is the premier on-campus livestock show. See students compete in showmanship contests with a variety of species raised at our very own animal science research and teaching units. Presented by K-State Block and Bridle, Collegiate Cattle Women's, and the Dairy Science Club, the event begins at 10:00 a.m., and all are welcome to attend. For more information or questions contact Ashley Hartman (arhartma@ksu.edu or 785-532-1272) or Rachael Stadel (rmkstadel@ksu.edu or 785-532-2996).

HACCP Workshop Hosted in May

Implementing Your Company's HACCP Plan will be May 27-29, in Manhattan, KS. 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).

Register Now - Champions Livestock Judging Camps

Registration is now open for this year's Champion Livestock Judging Camps hosted on June 1-3 and June 8-10 in Manhattan, KS. 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 March 12. 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).

What's New

Management Minute "Agriculture & Osha"

Justin Waggoner
KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Garden City, KS

Agriculture is a high-risk industry, where "near misses", accidents and even fatalities unfortunately occur. Many agriculture employers believe they are exempt from OSHA regulations and standards. However, agriculture does fall within the scope of OSHA per the "General Duty Clause" (Section 5.a.1., OSHA 1910) which states that "Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees". K-State will be hosting an OSHA-30 hour course for agriculture workers this spring. I would highly encourage anyone who is not familiar with OSHA and your role and responsibilities as an employer or supervisor to take an OSHA course.

**30 Hour
OSHA
General
Industry
Course**
*for Feedyard,
Dairy, and
Agriculture
Workers*
K-STATE
Research and Extension
HUVEPHARMA

March 27 • April 10 • April 24 • May 1, 2026
8AM-5PM

KSU Southwest Research-Extension Center
4500 E Mary Street
Garden City, KS 67846

Participants must attend all class dates in order to receive OSHA Card.

Cost is \$200/person.
(Discounts offered for multiple registrations from same company.)

Course size is limited.
Register by March 23, 2026!

Register with Ashlee at
620-275-9164 or
awood22@ksu.edu



Questions? Contact: Justin Waggoner at 620-275-9164 or jwaggon@ksu.edu

Kansas State University is committed to making its services, activities and programs accessible to all participants. If you have special requirements due to physical, vision, or hearing disability, contact Justin Waggoner at 620-275-9164. Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Feedlot Facts

"Relative effect of grain type and processing on starch breakdown"

Justin Waggoner
KSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Garden City, KS

Feedlot growing and finishing rations utilize variety of different grains and processing methods as a means of increasing the energy density and starch availability of rations. Grains are commonly fed as whole grains, or may be processed using a variety of processing methods. The most common processing methods within the feedlot industry are dry rolling, steam-flaking, and high moisture storage. Different grains respond differently to different processing methods. The table below characterizes the relative differences in starch availability across different grains and processing methods (Richards and Hicks, 2007). Dry rolled wheat and barley are among the most rapidly degraded grain sources used in feedlot diets. Whereas, whole sorghum and corn are the slowest, with dry rolled, steam-flaked and high moisture grains being intermediate in their rate of degradation in the rumen. The relative differences in starch breakdown and availability can most easily be attributed to the seed coat, and how starch is packaged within the kernel structure of different grains.

Grains categorized by rate of starch breakdown in the rumen.



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

KSU Cow-Calf Checklist - March 2026

Management Considerations for May 2026

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

Cow Herd Management

- If cows are in marginal BCS (4.0 – 5.0) going into breeding, possibly consider:
 - Supplementing 2-3 weeks prior to and through 1st cycle.
 - Using monensin (200 mg/hd/day) in feed supplements.
 - Temporary calf removal or a CIDR to initiate estrus in anestrus females.
 - Early weaning if BCS doesn't improve during the season.
- Pregnancy check and cull fall calving cows, if not already done.
- With higher costs, it's important to closely manage salt and mineral programs.
 - Record date and amount of salt and mineral offered and calculate herd consumption.
 - 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 provide high magnesium mineral formulas to cows grazing high risk forages: wheat, rye, triticale, oats, bromegrass, and other cool-season forages.
- Risk of grass tetany is greatest for lactating cows and older cows.
- The estrus synchronization planner (<https://www.iowabeefcenter.org/estrussynch.html>) is a helpful tool for scheduling synchronization protocols.
 - Order your A.I. supplies well prior to starting your protocols.
- Closely monitor bulls at the start of the breeding season for injury and to make sure they are aggressively covering cows.

Calf Management

- Calculate the value of gain relative to cost of gain for:
 - implanting nursing calves and grass cattle.
 - creep feeding nursing calves
- Finalize health protocols for spring-born calves and cattle going to summer grass.
- Consider supplementing or feeding replacement heifers for a period when initially turning to grass if they don't have post-weaning grazing experience and/or forage supply is limited.

General Management

- Reconsider stocking rates and turn-out dates for drought stressed pastures.
- Begin implementing early-season weed/invasive species control.
- 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>
- Employ multiple strategies and chemistries for controlling flies and insects.
- Make and evaluate important production calculations:
 - Calving distribution (% 1st cycle, % 2nd cycle, % 3rd cycle)
 - Calving interval
 - % calf crop (# calves weaned/# cows exposed for breeding) for calves born in fall 2025.

What's New for Swine Producers

Evaluation of Split Suckling Strategies on Pre- and Post-Weaning Piglet Growth and Mortality- A total of 1,513 sows, approximately 505 sows per treatment, and their litters were used in a 20-d lactation study to determine the effects of split-suckling strategies on litter growth, pre-weaning mortality, and post-weaning performance. Sows were blocked by parity, and sows and their litters were allotted to one of three treatments consisting of a control treatment with no split-suckling, or one of two treatments using different split-suckle protocols. For split-suckle treatment 1, litters were split-suckled based on birth order, with the first eight pigs born marked at birth, and upon the completion of farrowing, the eight marked pigs were removed from the sow for 45 min. After 45 min, the eight marked pigs were placed back on the sow, and the unmarked pigs born later in the birth order were removed from the sow for 45 min, and then all pigs were returned to the sow. For split-suckle treatment 2, after farrowing was completed, the eight heaviest pigs in the litter were removed from the sow for 1.5 h and then returned to the sow, completing the split-suckle treatment. Litters on split-suckle strategies 1 and 2 were split-suckled within 18 h of birth. Cross-fostering occurred within treatment 24 h after the completion of farrowing and after the split-suckling treatment was applied. Fallback pigs were identified from d 2 to 12 after birth, pulled, and placed on a nurse sow. There were no differences ($P > 0.10$) in litter size at d 1 or weaning. Piglet weights on d 1 and weaning were not different ($P > 0.10$) among treatments. No differences ($P > 0.10$) in pre-weaning mortality from d 1 to d 2, d 2 to weaning, or overall were observed. There was no difference ($P > 0.10$) in the percentage of fallback pigs fostered to a nurse sow. Pre-weaning mortality was analyzed by body weight category at birth within treatment, light (≤ 2.6 lb), medium ($2.7 < x \leq 3.2$ lb), and heavy (≥ 3.3 lb) pigs; with no differences ($P > 0.10$) in pre-weaning mortality from d 1 to weaning observed. A subset of pigs was followed into the nursery and finisher to track post-weaning growth performance and mortality, with no differences ($P > 0.10$) in ADG, ADFI, F/G, or mortality observed in the nursery or finisher. Overall, the split-suckle strategies used in this study did not affect pig growth performance or mortality pre- or post-weaning compared to not split-suckling. More information is available on this experiment and others at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Mikayla S. Spinler, Samantha A. Swanson, Elizabeth Due, Maya Lashley, Ashley R. Hartman, Jordan T. Gebhardt, Katelyn N. Gaffield, Joel M. DeRouchey, Mike D. Tokach, Robert D. Goodband, and Jason C. Woodworth).

Effect of Two Injectable Iron Sources and Three Administration Programs on Growth Performance and Hemoglobin Levels in Suckling Pigs- A total of 756 newborn pigs (DNA 600 × 241) from two farrowing groups were used in a 17-d study to evaluate the effects of two different injectable iron sources and three different administration programs on growth performance and hemoglobin levels. A total of 63 litters were utilized, with the number of pigs per sow equalized on each day of farrowing. One day after birth, all piglets were weighed and divided into groups to create light and heavy groups within the litter. Lightest and heaviest pigs were removed such that the heaviest six pigs from the light group and the lightest six pigs from the heavy group were allotted in a randomized complete block design to one of six treatments. There was one lightweight block and one heavyweight block within the litter, resulting in 126 replications per treatment, with the piglet considered the experimental unit. The six treatments consisted of two different sources of injectable iron (iron dextran, Anem-x 100, Aspen Vet, Loveland, CO; gleptoferron, Gleptoforte 200, CEVA Animal Health, Lenexa, KS) administered on d 1 at either 100 or 200 mg per pig, or 100 mg administered on d 1 and an additional 100 mg administered on d 11 of lactation. Piglet body weight was determined for all the pigs on d 1, 5, 11 and 17 of lactation to calculate ADG. Hemoglobin values were determined for six pigs (one for each treatment) per litter on d 5, 11 and 17. The six pigs selected within the litter were from the same body weight group, and the body weight group alternated between sows such that a similar number of light and heavy pigs were bled for each treatment. Subsequently, 298 pigs from the second farrowing group were weighed, and 154 were bled to determine hemoglobin values on day 18 after weaning. During the nursing period, no significant iron source × program interactions ($P > 0.05$) were observed for BW, ADG, or hemoglobin values. Piglet BW and ADG were not impacted ($P > 0.05$) by iron source or program during lactation. However, hemoglobin values were greater on d 11 ($P = 0.024$) and 17 ($P = 0.001$) for pigs injected with iron from gleptoferron compared to those injected with iron dextran. The iron injection program also impacted hemoglobin values, with d 11 hemoglobin being greater ($P < 0.05$) for those that received 200 mg on d 1 compared to pigs receiving 100 mg. On d 17 of lactation (weaning), hemoglobin was lowest ($P < 0.05$) for pigs that received 100 mg on d 1 compared to those that received 200 mg on d 1 or those that received 100 mg on d 1 and an additional 100 mg injection on d 11. Injectable iron source or program had no impact on hemoglobin or ADG measured 18 d after weaning. In summary, gleptoferron resulted in higher hemoglobin levels and administration of 100 mg iron on d 1 resulted in the lowest hemoglobin levels compared to the administration of 200 mg on d 1 or 100 mg administered on both d 1 and 11. Neither source nor iron injection program impacted piglet growth performance during lactation or postweaning growth or hemoglobin levels. More information is available on this experiment and others at KSUSwine.org. (This study conducted by Ginevra Piazza, Julian Arroyave, Jason C. Woodworth, Katelyn N. Gaffield, Mike D. Tokach, Robert D. Goodband, Joel M. DeRouchey, and Jordan T. Gebhardt)

What's New for Cattle Producers

Assessment of Protein and Fiber Content of Kansas Grasslands Enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program- The objective of this study was to measure the nutrient content of standing Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) forages in Kansas throughout the year.

Study Description: Standing forage samples (n = 294) were collected from 25 sites across 16 counties over two years in Kansas by Extension agents and Beef Cattle specialists. Samples were classified as eastern or northwestern Kansas based on the site location and were collected monthly to determine composition change throughout the year. All samples were analyzed for crude protein, total digestible nutrients, calcium, and phosphorus.

The Bottom Line: The nutrient composition data for CRP forages can be used by producers to make informed management decisions when CRP is released for haying or grazing, which is critical, as previous assessments of CRP forage quality throughout Kansas are not widely available. More information is available on this study and others like it at KSUBeef.org. *This study conducted by Jason M. Warner, Allen G. Schwartz, Brandon J. Fraser, J. Wyatt L. Banks, Jaymelynn K. Farney, Justin W. Waggoner, and Sandy K. Johnson).*

Genetic Parameter Estimation for Breeding Soundness Examination Traits in Angus Bulls - The objectives of this study were to estimate heritabilities, repeatabilities, and genetic relationships between scrotal circumference and semen quality traits to better understand their potential application in bull fertility genetic evaluation.

Study Description: Eleven purebred Angus breeders provided 5,877 breeding soundness examination records on 4,996 bulls. The data included measurements of scrotal circumference, percentage of motility, gross motility score, percentage of primary abnormalities, percentage of secondary abnormalities, percentage of normal spermatozoa, and percentage of abnormal spermatozoa. Genetic parameters were estimated with statistical software also used by the American Angus Association for genetic evaluations.

The Bottom Line: These results indicate that it is feasible to improve bull fertility with genetic selection, but further research is needed to determine the best methods for developing a commercially available genetic evaluation for bull reproduction. More information is available on this study and others like it at KSUBeef.org. *This study conducted by Danielle M. Ellinghuysen, Audrey S. Tarochione, Ashley R. Hartman, Michael W. Semler, David M. Grieger, Robert L. Weaver, Jennifer M. Bormann, and Megan M. Rolf).*

Effects of Incorporation of Ruminally Protected Methionine into a Commercial Mineral Supplement on Growth Performance of Grazing Beef Steers in the Kansas Flint Hills- Our objective was to evaluate the effects of incorporating a ruminally protected methionine hydroxy analog into a mineral supplement on growth performance and mineral intake of grazing beef steers in the Kansas Flint Hills.

Study Description: Crossbred beef steers (n = 360) were randomly assigned to one of 18 pastures. Pastures were randomly assigned to one of two mineral treatments: a commercial mineral supplement with no added methionine (NoMet) or a commercial mineral supplement with a methionine hydroxy analog (Met [MetaSmart, Adisseo, Alpharetta, GA]). Steers were grazed for 90 days at a targeted stocking rate of 250 lb of live weight/acre. Mineral was provided for ad libitum intake and body weights were measured on day 0 and day 90.

The Bottom Line: Incorporating a methionine hydroxy analog into a commercial mineral supplement did not improve growth performance but did reduce mineral consumption by crossbred beef steers grazing the Kansas Flint Hills. More information is available on this study and others like it at KSUBeef.org. *This study conducted by Rachel R. Donaldson, Colton D. Weir, Zachary M. Duncan, W. Cole Ellis, William R. Hollenbeck, Evan C. Titgemeyer, Kraig Peel, and Dale A. Blasi).*

Determining the Effect of Electromagnetic Field-assisted Freezing on Shelf-stability of Beef Striploins- The objective of this study was to determine the effect of electromagnetic (EM) field-assisted freezing on beef color stability during the retail display of previously frozen beef striploins.

Study Description: Striploins were collected from both sides of 12 USDA Choice carcasses and halved. Each half was randomly assigned to 0 kV, 2 kV, 4 kV, or 8 kV and then frozen for 24 hours at -4°F under the designated continuous EM field treatment. Halves were thawed at 36°F for 72 hours and then cut into steaks. One 1-in. and four ½-in. steaks were overwrapped for a 10-day simulated retail display. Instrumental and descriptive color measurements were taken daily. Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) assay for lipid oxidation and oxygen radical absorbance capacity (ORAC) tests for antioxidant capacity were conducted.

The Bottom Line: The 4 kV group showed better color stability objectively and subjectively throughout the display period and a higher hydrophilic antioxidant capacity, but the mechanisms behind this finding are unknown. More information is available on this study and others like it at KSUBeef.org. *This study conducted by Jordan T. Looper, Sara R. Hene, Sabrina D. Lee, Bret N. Flanders, Travis G. O'Quinn, Morgan D. Zumbaugh, and Michael D. Chao).*

ASI Faculty Highlight



Timothy Rozell (trozell@ksu.edu or 785-532-2239)

Professor - Physiology

Dr. Rozell began the process of growing up in Garrison, Missouri, back in the late 20th century. He completed his B.S. and M.S. degrees at the University of Missouri and then earned his Ph.D. at Washington State University. After a three year postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Iowa, Dr. Rozell was hired in 1997 at Kansas State University with a 70% Teaching and 30% Research appointment. He taught the 4-credit ASI 533 Physiology of Domestic Animals course for nearly 20 years to about 120 students per semester. While he still teaches ASI 533, he has developed a new course, ASI 150 Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals, that is now required for all ASI majors. He also teaches ASI 601 Endocrinology and Lactation and ASI 404 Lambing. Dr. Rozell has led study tours to Switzerland, Germany and France.

Dr. Rozell's current research program focuses on heat stress in dairy cattle, and the role of exercise and physical activity on heat tolerance in cows.

During the 2004-2005 school year, Dr. Rozell went on Sabbatical in Scotland to help develop new research techniques to examine expression of variant forms of the follicle stimulating hormone receptor in cows and sheep. There he collaborated with the University of Glasgow's College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Rozell resides in Manhattan with his wife, Marcia, and their Border Collie, MacKenzie. The Rozells have two children (neither of whom is smarter than the dog): Sam, who is working on his Master's in Biomedical Engineering at the University of California – San Diego, and Josie, who is a professional writer and English teacher in Auckland, New Zealand. Dr. Rozell continues to grow up, and has no plans to finish the process anytime soon.



Megan Rolf (megrolf@ksu.edu or 785-532-1450)

Associate Professor - Genetics and Livestock Genomics

Dr. Megan Rolf was raised on a cow-calf operation in east central Kansas and has been involved with livestock her entire life. She received a bachelor's degree in animal science at Kansas State University and a M.S. degree in animal science at the University of Missouri-Columbia. She also earned her Ph.D. in Genetics at the University of Missouri, where her research focused on the use of genomics in beef cattle.

After graduation, Megan was on faculty at Oklahoma State University for four years where she was an Assistant Professor and State Extension Beef Specialist. She joined the faculty at Kansas State University in 2016 as an Assistant Professor of Animal Breeding. Today she has a 70% research and 30% teaching appointment. She teaches Genetics courses and maintains an active research program in the use of genomics for genetic improvement in livestock.

*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*