

Week 4 ANR

1. Complete the scenarios and choose which breeding method would be most effective.
2. Complete the livestock species worksheet. This sheet also includes poultry and equine which we did not go over. Complete these as well, so you may need to research those!
3. Complete the digestive systems worksheet. Complete the poultry section even though we didn't get to complete that in class.

3. You have a gaited jack that you are hoping to breed to one of your mares in hopes to get a gaited mule. Your mare has come into estrus and she is ready to be bred, but you have multiple mares in your barn currently. Which breeding method should you use?

4. You have a Grand Champion market lamb that you are hoping to breed and sell her offspring. Which method of breeding could you use to ensure that you receive several offspring from her within one year?

Livestock Species Worksheet

Dairy Cattle:

1. What type of dairy cow produces the most milk and make up 90% of U.S. Dairy Cows?

2. What color is the Holstein Dairy Cow?

3. Why is the Jersey cow the second most popular dairy cow?

Beef Cattle:

What are the two predominant English breeds in the U.S? Write the two traits that go with each breed.

4. _____

a. _____

b. _____

5. _____

a. _____

b. _____

6. Why were exotic breed imported into the U.S.?

7. Exotic breeds of beef cattle calves grow _____ than English breeds.

8. American breeds have these three traits from the Brahman breed 1. _____

_____ and 2. _____ and 3.

_____. Then the

_____ quality of the English breeds.

Swine:

9. Purebred produce produce high-quality boars improve the _____ makeup of a single breed.

10. When you cross purebred boars with crossbred sows = _____

Poultry:

11. Broilers are _____

12. Layers _____

Equine: What are the three most popular breeds of light horses in the U.S.?

13.

14.

Digestive System Worksheet

Ruminant:

1. Ruminants have _____ (number) stomach compartments. They are the _____, _____, _____ and the _____.
2. Ruminants can tolerate _____, since they have a _____ (type of compartment) and can digest it easier.
3. Examples of Ruminants:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

Nonruminant/Monogastric

4. Mono = _____
5. Gastric = _____
6. Monogastric animals eat more rations high in _____ than _____ because they cannot break it down.
7. Examples of Monogastrics:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Poultry

8. True or False: Poultry do not have a true stomach
9. The _____ is where food is mixed with digestive juices and grounded up.
10. Poultry rations need high _____ value. Why?