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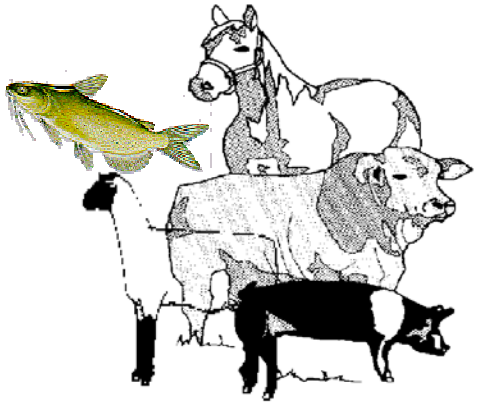
Animal and Dairy Science Department
Animal and Dairy Science Complex

Livestock Newsletter



March/April 2002

http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/asdsvm/beef-home.html

Robert L. Stewart
Extension Coordinator
Animal and Dairy Science Department

Weed Control in Aquaculture, Recreational and Irrigation Ponds

Gary J. Burtle
Animal & Dairy Science
The University of Georgia

Weed growth develops in ponds as water temperatures rise in the Spring of each year above 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Nutrients from fish feed, agricultural run-off, and pond fertilization contribute to the rapid growth of aquatic plants. If the aquatic plants are not controlled in their early growth stages, problems develop to a point where control can be costly or impractical.

Herbicides approved for aquatic plant control are available in limited number. Algicides are in particularly short supply. It is more important than ever to plan ahead for aquatic plant control since the use of several control measures may be necessary to achieve effective control. It is very important to remember that aquatic plants do not go away by themselves. A small presence will soon become an abundant growth of plants.

Algae starts to grow at the bottom of the pond and is not always visible to the pond owner. By the time the algae appears at the pond surface, a significant growth is present. One method that can be used to monitor aquatic plant growth is to watch for a disappearance of the phytoplankton bloom. Filamentous algae competes with phytoplankton for phosphorus in ponds a gradual thinning of the phytoplankton bloom may signal the presence of other algae. Algae can be controlled with timely applications of copper containing herbicides. When phytoplankton returns to the pond, it should compete for sunlight and nutrients with other plant growth. However, in ponds with areas that are less than 3 feet deep, phytoplankton cannot absorb enough sunlight to compete with other plant growth. Some types of algae are not killed by copper and the rate of copper treatment is dependent on pond water alkalinity. Before using copper, check with your county agent for proper identification and also check the alkalinity of the pond water.

Vascular aquatic plants can be controlled with herbicides that are currently labeled for aquatic use. Since the cost of herbicide treatment ranges between $100 and $700 per treated acre, aquatic weeds should be carefully identified so that the proper herbicide may be selected. Some herbicides are available in granular or liquid forms. The granular form may be utilized for spot treatment of early plant growth. Check with your agricultural chemical dealers for aquatic herbicide availability far enough in advance of treatment so that the proper chemical can be ordered. Your local county agent may have copies of current aquatic herbicide labels for you to review. The Georgia Pest Control Handbook is also an excellent guide for aquatic herbicide selection.

After herbicide application has reduced the growth of nuisance aquatic plants, grass carp should be considered as a method of continuous control. When grass carp are stocked into ponds that contain largemouth bass, you must use fish that are 14 inches in length or larger. Certified triploid grass carp are the only type of grass carp approved for use in Georgia. At least 10 grass carp are stocked per acre when few weeds are present and up to 150 grass carp per acre are stocked for control of algae. Grass carp prefer soft stemmed aquatic plants and are less likely to consume fibrous plants, algae or duckweed. Consult with your county agent and grass carp supplier to decide on the proper stocking density. Always install a spillway fence to prevent escape of the grass carp during pond overflow. Maintain spillway fences to remove debris that will block the flow of water and to repair holes.

Cow Body Condition Score and Reproductive Efficiency

Johnny Rossi
Extension Animal Scientist
Tifton, Georgia

Reproductive efficiency is the number one factor affecting profitability of cow/calf operations. Most reproductive failures in the cow herd can be attributed to poor nutrition, which results in poor body condition. Poor reproduction is directly linked to the percentage of body fat in beef cows. Body condition scoring (BCS) is an easy, inexpensive, and effective way to evaluate the body fat percentage in your cow herd. Body condition scoring can be an effective tool for cattle producers who cannot weigh their cattle, and may be an even better measurement of cow condition and reproductive performance than weight. Most studies show that BCS decreases at a faster rate than weight loss. Therefore, BCS can assess cow condition and the probability of re-breeding as effectively as weight.

Poor body condition is associated with increased post-partum interval, weak calves at birth, increased dystocia, and lower weaning weights. A BCS of 5 and above at calving and breeding time will result in acceptable pregnancy rates. Many research results have shown that cows having a BCS of 5 or greater have 90% or greater pregnancy rates, and cows having a BCS of 4 or lower at calving time have pregnancy rates of 50 to 70%. A cow having a BCS of 5 should have no visible ribs and the spine should not be noticeable to the eye but felt with firm pressure. A cow having a BCS of 4 has noticeable 12^{th} and 13^{th} ribs and the spine can be easily felt with light pressure.

The most effective and economical time to increase body condition scores of cows is about 90 days prior to calving. Sort cows by BCS and feed each group to have a condition score of 5 to 6 at calving. Some producers may not want to increase feed at this time because they believe that increased feeding will lead to increased dystocia. Birth weights can be decreased with poorer nutrition, however, calving difficulty is increased by under feeding cows. Under feeding also leads to weaker calves at birth and a longer post-partum interval. In a study at the U.S. Meat and Animal Research Center, feeding gestating heifers 17 lb/d of TDN vs 10.8 lb/d of TDN reduced dystocia by 31%. Clearly, reducing feed is a management practice that should not be used. Likewise, over-feeding cows that results in a BCS of 8 or 9 will increase both feed costs and the incidence of dystocia. The producer should strive for a BCS of 5 to 6 at calving and breeding time.

Providing supplemental feed to improve BCS for acceptable pregnancy rates is economical. It has been estimated that a cow that does not re-breed after calving costs the producer $125. First-calf heifers are the most difficult to get re-bred for their second calf. Research has shown that first-calf heifers having a BCS of 4 at calving time have pregnancy rates of approximately 50%, and first-calf heifers having a BCS of 5 at calving time have 90% or greater pregnancy rates. For example, a producer has a group of 10 heifers in a BCS of 4 at calving. The producer can provide supplemental feed to these 10 heifers for 60 days prior to the start of the breeding season to improve body condition score to a 5 at breeding time. In this example, 4 more heifers would be expected to become pregnant compared with no supplemental feeding. This would save $500, assuming a total of $125 for each additional heifer bred. Using an example

ration of high quality bermudagrass hay ($60/ton), soyhulls ($80/ton), and whole cottonseed ($80/ton), the cost of improving BCS from a 4 to a 5 in a 60 day period is about $0.22 per day. This would add to $13.20 per heifer. A total of 10 heifers would result in $132 of additional feeding costs. Total savings would be $368 ($500 - $132) or $36.80 per heifer. Clearly, it is economical to improve body condition of first-calf heifers, rather than reduce feed costs and have reduced pregnancy rates. However, supplemental feeding must begin shortly after calving. Waiting until the breeding season starts is too late. Poor pregnancy rates and an extended re-breeding period will likely result.

Body condition scoring is a very economical, easy, and effective way to monitor cow nutritional status. Improving BCS to a 5 to 6 at breeding time will greatly improve pregnancy rates. Many feedstuffs can be used to economically improve cow body condition. First-calf heifers have poor re-breeding rates, therefore, extra attention should be given to this group. Limiting feed intake of cows to reduce calf birth rates leads to increased dystocia, and weak calves at birth. A feeding program that maintains cow BCS of 5 to 6 is the most economical and effective.

DATES TO REMEMBER

April 5-6	Georgia Beef Expo	Perry
April 17	Mtn. Beef Short Course	Blairsville
April 20	GCLPA Lamb Sale	Perry
April 23	HERD Sale	Irwinville
April 27	Cloverleaf Lamb Sale	Madison
May 25	N. Ga. Classic Lamb Sale	Homer
June 1	4-H/FFA Lamb Workship	Athens & Tifton
June 4	HERD Sale	Calhoun
June 8	State Livestock Judging Contest	Athens
July 26-27	Limousin Assoc. Field Day	Athens
August 2-3	GCLPA Futurity	Athens
August 4	Block & Bridle Summer Classic	Athens

Junior Update

Ronnie Silcox
Extension Animal Scientist

Major Rule Changes for 2003 Livestock Shows

A committee composed of county agents and agricultural education teachers sets rules for state 4-H/FFA livestock shows. Following are a few of the important rule changes that exhibitors may need to know as they are buying animals and making plans for the show season:

The state Lamb Show is October 3-5, 2002 and other state shows are February 19-23, 2003.

Steer and beef heifer entry deadlines have been moved to October 1. (Last year the deadline for entry in state shows was November 1.)

Both commercial and purebred beef heifers must be born after September 1, 2001 to show in the state show. (Last year purebred dates were after September 1 and commercial dates were after August 1.)

There will be a Maine-Anjou steer show. Steers will have to meet requirements for registration in the Maine association and exhibitors will have to be members of the Georgia Junior Maine-Anjou Association. (This is a new breed steer show in addition to Hereford, Angus, Limousin and Shorthorn.)

Ewes, whether shown as market lambs or as breeding sheep, will need an official USDA tag (scrapie program tag) to get into any show. (This is not a state show rule. This is a USDA regulation.)

Permits Required for Shows and Special Sales

A permit must be obtained from the Georgia Department of Agriculture to hold a show or special livestock sale. These permits must be requested at least three weeks before the event. A request form for obtaining a permit is available on the Georgia Department of Agriculture Web page at http://www.agr.state.ga.us/animal_ind/index.html or can be obtained by calling (404) 656-3665.

Show permits are required at events where livestock from different locations are brought together. In addition to shows, such events as petting zoos and exhibitions were livestock are brought in and exposed to other animal require a permit. If in doubt, contact the state department of agriculture at the above number.

Things to Consider for the Breeding Season

Timothy W. Wilson
Extension Animal Scientist – Beef Cattle

This time of year most producers are either finishing up their calving season or have already begun breeding cattle that calved in the fall. There are many things that should be considered when beginning a breeding season. Breeding season length, body condition (nutrition), reproductive tract problems and reproductive diseases are just a few of the many things that can have a dramatic effect on the reproductive performance of the beef cow.

Defining a breeding season is as easy as deciding when to place a bull into a herd and when to pull him out. Research has shown that breeding seasons that are defined can increase overall profits by decreasing labor, culling open females and facilitating management (Sprott and Beverly, TAMU). Utilizing a defined breeding season results in a defined calving season that can help to reach uniformity in weaning weights ultimately leading to more pounds of calf weaned per cow.

Body condition scoring is a simple management tool that can be implemented easily. Poor nutrition has a dramatic affect on the ability of a female to cycle and conceive. Research from the Kunkle et al., (University of Florida) demonstrated that a body condition score (scale of 1 – 9; 1 = thin, 9 = obese; 5 – 6 optimum for breeding) of $\geq$ 5 regardless of parity yielded pregnancy rates in the 80 – 90% range. A decrease in body condition score from a 5 to a 4 then from a 4 to a 3 can result in a 30% reduction in pregnancy for each score less than 5. Cows and heifers should be managed separately to ensure the nutritional plan of each group is met.

Reproductive tract problems in the female such as cystic follicles are easily treated when recognized and treated properly. Cystic follicles are cysts that form on the ovary when the follicle fails to ovulate. This cyst can be palpated on the ovary via rectal palpation. Cystic follicles secrete estrogen continuously causing the female to show signs of estrus; these females may be referred to as "bullers" (Ensminger and Perry, 1997). A female who is in heat that shows signs of heat 3-5 days later should indicate the possibility of a cyst. Your local veterinarian can resolve this problem by injecting a single dose of Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH).

Each year within a herd the occurrence of retained placenta in beef cattle is around 5%. Females that deliver calves prematurely or later than normally expected have an increased incidence of retained placenta. This generally results in reduced fertility of approximately 5 – 10%. It is important to note that if a cow has a retained placenta, it should not be removed by pulling it out, but rather allowed to expel itself. Generally afterbirth will fall out within a 1 to 2 week period. The placenta should be cut off at the hocks to protect against the female stepping on the afterbirth and causing trauma to the uterus (Ensminger and Perry, 1997).

Reproductive diseases can play a major role in the reproductive process. Vibriosis,

Leptospirosis, Trichomoniasis and BVD are just a few of the diseases that can result in reduced reproductive efficiency. Consulting with your local veterinarian regarding common vaccination protocols in your specific area can be helpful in protecting against these diseases.

There are many factors involved in the reproductive process. Understanding and preparing for scenarios related to the breeding process can help increase overall conception rates leading to maximized profit
dollars. If you have any questions regarding
this topic, feel free to contact your local county agent or call me at (912) 681- 5639.

Sources:

Sprott, L.R., and J.R. Beverly. Long Calving Season: Problems and Solutions. Texas Agricultural Extension Service. Texas A&M University. B-1443.

Kunkle, W.E., R.S. Sand, D.O. Rae. Effect of cow age and condition on nutrient requirements and management. The University of Florida.

Ensminger, M.E., R.C. Perry. 1997. Beef Cattle Science. 7th ed. pp 246-247. Interstate Publishers, Inc. Danville, Illinois.

A Summary of Participation in Junior Shows

Ronnie Silcox
Extension Animal Scientist

State shows were first held at the Georgia National Fairgrounds in 1990. The table below shows the number of animals entered each year for each species. Not every animal entered makes it to the state show. Table 2 gives the number of animals shown at the state show with the number of exhibitors.

Table 1. Number of Animals Entered as State Projects per Year

Species	Beef Heifer	Dairy Heifer	Ewe	Hog	Lamb	Steer
1990	476			1504	550	510
1991	504			1869	664	442
1992	344			1948	954	381
1993	520			1838	864	412
1994	623			2347	807	398
1995	695		58	2518	727	419
1996	785		47	2384	609	470
1997	788	82	69	2281	553	459
1998	739	167	57	2297	516	478
1999	728	261	56	2070	548	421
2000	723	289	82	1850	523	401
2001	761	336	109	1887	521	396
2002	803	359	91	1885		383

Table 2. Total Shown in 2002

	Animals	Exhibitors
Steers	275	237
Hogs	1222	865
Beef Heifers	627	528
Dairy Heifers	275	249

Catfish Markets of 2002

Gary J. Burtle
The University of Georgia
Animal & Dairy Science Department

Existing catfish farmers and those who are looking at catfish as an alternative crop are concerned about the low prices for catfish over the past 12 months. The January 2002 price for catfish was 20% lower than the same month in 2001. However, during the general economic downturn of 2001, catfish sales volume remained basically the same as the year before. According to the USDA Economic Reporting Service, 597,108,000 pounds of catfish were sent to processing plants in 2001. Now in January 2002, sales volume of processed catfish has risen 12% from a year ago. Catfish processors are responding to catfish pond inventories that are more than the 2001 market required.

Other negative pressure on the U.S. catfish market in 2001 came from imports of catfish fillets. Over 16,000,000 pounds of fillets were imported in 2001, coming from over 40,000,000 pounds of basa fish. The U.S. Bureau of Census reported that 99% of the imports were raised in Vietnam. That translates into an industry about 7% the size of the U.S. catfish industry. The Catfish Farmers of America worked to insure that these imported fish were properly labeled according to place of origin and fish species. Many of these fish found their way into cafeterias and restaurants and were not labeled according to identity. After years of marketing the "farm-raised catfish" label, the Catfish Farmers of America were concerned about dilution of their multi-million dollar advertisement investment as well as competition from the catfish look-alike. Remarkably, some U.S. restaurants and fish distributors are opposed to identity labeling of catfish. The future of this issue may lie in a law suit that may be filed by the Catfish Farmers of America claiming dumping of low priced fish on the U.S. catfish market.

It is encouraging that the catfish market volume is on the rise in 2002 in spite of economic and competitive pressures. An estimate made in 2001 indicated that 20% more catfish were on inventory in farmer's ponds than the 2001 market would process. Catfish pond inventories are not entirely utilized by processors because of sales to other markets, yet this inequality indicates another reason for low catfish prices. It also was reflected in real experiences by catfish pond owners in east Alabama, west Florida, and east-central Georgia. Over 5,000,000 pounds of catfish are currently in ponds awaiting harvest in those areas. Slow harvest schedules or no harvest opportunities have troubled these catfish farms as well as their lenders.

The increased catfish sales volume in January 2002 promises to remove 5 million to 6 million pounds of catfish from excess pond inventory per month barring further economic declines in the U.S. Current catfish pond inventories could be greatly reduced or eliminated in

5 to 6 months. Therefore, catfish prices paid to farmers could begin to increase during the summer.

Currently, catfish marketing efforts in Georgia are continuing to encourage processing plant development projects. At least five different groups are working on processing plant packages at this time. Three efforts are targeting east-central Georgia and at least two are targeting southwest Georgia. One processing plant in Albany has been renovated and is currently purchasing catfish as it tries to reach a volume in excess of 20,000 pounds of catfish per week. The combined efforts of the marketing projects may eventually result in a large catfish processing plant with national market potential in our state.

While these new processing plant development activities are underway, we should remember that several small processing operations are still in business. At least five processors are processing between 300 and 4,000 pounds of catfish per week. Some of these processors continue to market to the small catfish, "fiddler," market. Others rely on catfish of 1.5 pounds or larger. Each year about 500,000 pounds of catfish are processed for sales to local Georgia markets. In 2001, catfish demand in Georgia dropped dramatically due to economic conditions. In 2002, the demand for catfish has returned to at least the level of demand in early 2001.

In addition to processed catfish markets, live catfish sales continue to be important in Georgia. Over 4,000 acres of catfish ponds in Georgia are used for production of catfish for sales directly to the consumer through fee-fishing or on-farm sales. These ponds are stocked with live catfish in the fingerling, stocker, and fee-fishing sizes. The prices paid for these catfish exceed those paid for processed catfish. This part of the Georgia catfish industry is particularly difficult to track but is reflected in the total amount of catfish food sold in Georgia each year.

Catfish continues to be the largest segment of the Georgia aquaculture industry. Most catfish processors have done their best to maintain market volume so that catfish harvest from their supplying producers would not be interrupted. New catfish producers have seen the most hardship during 2001 and look forward to more frequent harvests and better prices in 2002.

UGA Animal Science in Action

William M. Graves
Extension Dairy Scientist

Animal Science in Action is a 2 day program designed for rising high school juniors and seniors with an interest in a Bachelor of Science degree and career in the animal science field. The University of Georgia Animal and Dairy Science Department encompasses science and hands-on learning opportunities with beef and dairy cattle, horses, swine, and sheep. A degree in animal science can lead to a great variety of careers including sales in feed and pharmaceuticals, extension and other instructional roles, meats industry options, or many of the supportive roles in the livestock industry. Animal and Dairy Science degrees also can be tailored to satisfy pre-requisites for veterinary or graduate school.

This year's program is set for June 12-13, 2002. Deadline for applications is May 1, 2002.

High school students come to UGA to engage in a series of labs and experiences that gives them a "feel" for the animal science program. Groups visit each of the main teaching farms for hands-on activities with the animals and other UGA sites. Students stay in a UGA dormitory to experience dorm life. Current animal science students lead various activities and interact with the students to share the opportunities available at UGA in animal science. The program starts mid-morning on Wednesday and ends late afternoon of the next day. Parents are invited to attend, especially the opening and closing sessions that involve admissions and scholarship information.

The event costs $50.00/student. High school students should provide PSAT or SAT scores, be a rising junior or senior, and not have attended a previous Animal Science in Action program. We encourage you to get your application in today.

For more information or to obtain an application contact Dr. Bill Graves (706-542-9106) or Joyce Oliver (706-542-2581).

2002 Heifer Show Results

Showmanship

4th Grade	Brock Bailey	Decatur 4-H
5th Grade	Danielle Thornton	Wilkes 4-H
6th Grade	Katie Gazda	Oconee 4-H
7th Grade	Austin Atkinson	Gwinnett 4-H
8th Grade	Josh Whitworth	Bainbridge FFA
9th Grade	Anna Taylor	Cook FFA
10th Grade	Erica Whitworth	Bainbridge FFA
11th Grade	Ashley Roberts	Worth FFA
12th Grade	Melissa Cleary	Tift FFA

Breed Champions

Angus Champion	Brandon White	Tift FFA
Angus Reserve Champion	Laura Bramblett	Jefferson FFA
Charolais Champion	Katie Carey	Morgan 4-H
Charolais Reserve Champion	Katie Carey	Morgan 4-H
Chi Influence Champion	Clayton Meeks	Stephens FFA
Chi Influence Reserve Champion	Elizabeth Bradley	Oglethorpe FFA
Commercial Champion	Victoria Hill	Miller FFA
Commercial Reserve Champion	Elise Embrick	Jackson FFA
Gelbvieh Champion	Allison Verner	Morgan 4-H
Gelbvieh Reserve Champion	Janet Brooks	Habersham FFA
Hereford Champion	Tommie Lynn Mead	Burke 4-H
Hereford Reserve Champion	Katie Jackson	Cherokee 4-H
Limousin Champion	Melissa Martin	Bainbridge FFA
Limousin Reserve Champion	Ashley Roberts	Worth FFA
Maine Anjou Champion	Erica Whitworth	Bainbridge FFA
Maine Anjou Reserve Champion	Danielle Thornton	Wilkes 4-H
Other Breeds Champion	Jessica Abbott	Franklin 4-H
Other Breeds Reserve Champion	Kyle Starr	Franklin FFA
Red Angus Champion	Robert Taylor	Jackson FFA
Red Angus Reserve Champion	Wil McDaniel	Jackson FFA
Santa Gertrudis Champion	Susan Stephens	Butts 4-H
Santa Gertrudis Reserve Champion	Blake Belflower	Jones FFA
Shorthorn Champion	Katie Smith	Bainbridge FFA
Shorthorn Reserve Champion	Katie Smith	Bainbridge FFA
Simmental Champion	Alexis Brown	Union 4-H
Simmental Reserve Champion	Erica Whitworth	Bainbridge FFA

County Group of Five:

1. Jackson County 4-H & FFA
2. Bainbridge FFA
3. Bainbridge FFA

Breeders Special:

Champion: Partisover Ranch, Colbert, GA
Reserve Champion: Gazda Cattle Co., Athens, GA

4. Carroll 4-H
5. Franklin 4-H & FFA

2002 State Steer Show Results

Showmanship

4th Grade	Corey Wilkins	Jackson 4-H
5th Grade	Danielle Thornton	Wilkes 4-H
6th Grade	Michael Goodman	Tift 4-H
7th Grade	Samantha Tankersley	Tift 4-H
8th Grade	Nickolas Sanders	Screven 4-H
9th Grade	Ryan Moore	Colquitt FFA
10th Grade	Cole Elrod	Jackson FFA
11th Grade	Sabrina Jacobs	Colquitt 4-H
12th Grade	Allison Pye	Screven 4-H

Class Winners

Class 1	Melissa Lance	Union 4-H
Class 2	Brittany Armour	Oglethorpe 4-H
Class 3	Chase Crumley	Jackson 4-H
Class 4	Justin Goodman	Tift FFA
Class 5	Adam Shirley	Jackson 4-H
Division 1 Champion	Adam Shirley	Jackson 4-H
Division 1 Reserve Champion	Chase Crumley	Jackson 4-H
Class 6	David Martin	Bulloch FFA
Class 7	Michael Goodman	Tift 4-H
Class 8	Ben Kissinger	Carroll 4-H
Class 9	Lauren Danforth	Berrien 4-H
Class 10	Bain Griffith	Haralson 4-H
Division 2 Champion	Bain Griffith	Haralson 4-H
Division 2 Reserve Champion	David Martin	Bulloch FFA
Class 11	Tyler Stephenson	Thomas 4-H
Class 12	Drew Gardner	Decatur 4-H
Class 13	Robbie Jones	Lowndes FFA
Class 14	Danielle Thornton	Wilkes 4-H
Class 15	Adam Shirley	Jackson 4-H
Division 3 Champion	Adam Shirley	Jackson 4-H
Division 3 Reserve Champion	Clinton Moser	Henry 4-H
Class 16	Melissa Cleary	Tift FFA
Class 17	Ryan Moore	Colquitt FFA
Class 18	Ryan Moore	Colquitt FFA
Class 19	Jedd Davis	Worth FFA
Class 20	Elizabeth Bradley	Oglethorpe FFA
Division 4 Champion	Ryan Moore	Colquitt FFA
Division 4 Reserve Champion	Melissa Cleary	Tift FFA

Grand Champion	Ryan Moore	Colquitt FFA
Reserve Grand Champion	Adam Shirley	Jackson 4-H

County Groups

1. Colquitt FFA #1
2. Jackson Co. 4-H
3. Colquitt FFA #2
4. Carroll 4-H
5. Franklin 4-H

Breeders Special

Grand Champion:	G-Whiz	Buchanan, GA
Reserve Champion	Smith Brothers Farm	Thomasville, GA

2002 Breeding Ewe Show Results

Showmanship

Cloverleaf	Lindsay Josey	Franklin 4-H
Junior	Jennifer Dalton	Banks 4-H
Senior	Brooke Thomas	Catoosa 4-H
Commercial Champion	Thomas Dalton	Banks 4-H
Commercial Reserve Champion	Jennifer Dalton	Banks 4-H
Montadale Champion	Terra Midgett	Rabun 4-H
Montadale Reserve Champion	Josh McMahan	Banks 4-H
Other Breeds Champion	Carrie Simmons	Cook 4-H
Other Breeds Reserve	Kristen Clayton	Wilkes 4-H
Rambouillet Champion	Sara Carlson	Rabun 4-H
Rambouillet Reserve Champion	Apraha Henry-Fisher	Rabun 4-H
Suffolk Champion	Beth Lynn	Tatnall 4-H
Suffolk Reserve Champion	Beth Lynn	Tatnall 4-H

Supreme Champion	Carrie Simmons	Cook 4-H
Supreme Reserve Champion	Thomas Dalton	Banks 4-H

Champion Ram	Kristen Clayton	Wilkes 4-H
Reserve Champion Ram	Carrie Simmons	Cook 4-H

2002 Commercial Dairy Show

Showmanship

4th Grade	Ethan Tewksbury	Morgan 4-H
5th Grade	Patrick Savelle	Oconee 4-H
6th Grade	Anna Savelle	Oconee 4-H
7th Grade	Josh McCann	Oconee 4-H
8th Grade	Megan Bell	Bonaire Middle FFA
9th Grade	Heather Foss	Houston FFA
10th Grade	Zach West	Houston FFA
11th Grade	Kelly Bell	Houston FFA
12th Grade	Brad Hawkins	Houston FFA
Division 1 Champion	Heather Foss	Houston FFA
Reserve 1 Division Champion	Casey Hollis	Lafayette FFA
Division 2 Champion	Kelly Bell	Houston FFA
Division 2 Reserve Champion	Kaylee Gollsby	Peach FFA
Division 3 Champion	Katie Williams	Morgan 4-H
Division 3 Reserve Champion	Amanda Stephens	Morgan FFA
Grand Champion	Katie Williams	Morgan 4-H
Reserve Grand Champion	Kelly Bell	Houston FFA

County Group of 5

1. Houston Co. FFA
2. Morgan Co. 4-H
3. Oconee Co 4-H
4. Houston Co. FFA
5. Jones Co. FFA

2002 State Market Hog Show Results

Showmanship

4th Grade	Sutton Reece	Decatur 4-H
5th Grade	Cricket Giddens	Charlton 4-H
6th Grade	Daniel Cannington	Grady 4-H
7th Grade	Caleb Giddens	Charlton 4-H
8th Grade	Heather Gilman	Worth Middle FFA
9th Grade	Jeremy Dyer	Dade 4-H
10th Grade	Jonathan Hutto	Irwin FFA
11th Grade	Mary Bea Martin	Bainbridge FFA
12th Grade	Chase Hall	Jeff Davis FFA

BARROW DIVISION WINNERS

DIVISION CHAMPION	RESERVE CHAMPION
I Jena Presley, Jackson FF A 236 lbs.	Justin Batchelor, Houston 4-H 232 lbs.
II Kellie Wood, Jeff Davis FFA 2461bs.	Tyler Andrews, Madison FFA 253 lbs.
III Maggie Bridges, Seminole FFA 275 lbs.	Ashley Weaver, Miller FFA 2671bs.

GRAND CHAMPION BARROW — **Maggie Bridges, Seminole FFA**

RESERVE CHAMPION BARROW — **Ashley Weaver, Miller FFA**

GILT DIVISION WINNERS

DIVISION CHAMPION	RESERVE CHAMPION
IV Trisha Stephens, Tift FFA 233 lbs.	Gavin Adams, Berrien FFA 225 lbs.
V Scott Carter, Jeff Davis FFA 2441bs.	Michael Blalock, Madison FFA 240 lbs.
VI Ray Taylor, Miller FFA 2541bs.	Lauren Burton, Mitchel14-H 2491bs.
VIII Jennifer Jordan, Mitchel14-H 2681bs.	Megan Dodson, Tift 4-H 2591bs.
	Zac Taylor, Miller FFA 270 lbs.

GRAND CHAMPION GILT — Jennifer Jordan, Mitchel1 4-H

SUPREME GRAND CHAMPION — **Jennifer Jordan Mitchel14-H 268 lbs.**