

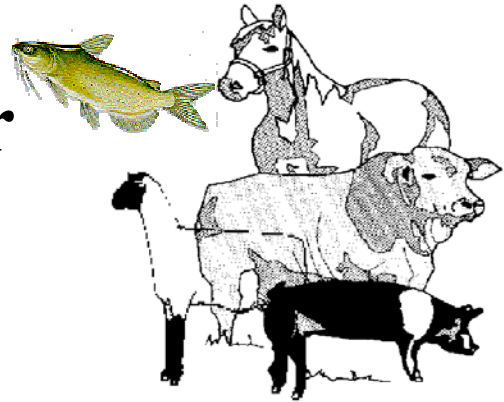
Telephone: (706) 542-2581
Fax: (706) 542-9316

Animal and Dairy Science Department
Rhodes Center for Animal and Dairy Science

Livestock Newsletter

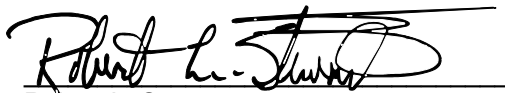
September/October 2003

<http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/asdsm/beef-home.html>



- Catfish Off Flavor is Critical to Protect Markets, Gary J. Burtle 2
- Horse Happenings - 2003 Southern Regional 4-H Horse Championships, Gary L. Heusner 3
- Feeding Corn Gluten Feed to Beef Cattle, Johnny Rossi 5
- Internet Sites for Junior Livestock Programs, Ronnie Silcox 6
- Calf Predictability Through Management Means Added Value, Charles A. McPeake 7
- Dates to Remember 7
- Methods of Identifying Beef Cattle, Timothy W. Wilson 8
- Assistance is Available for Catfish Producers, Gary J. Burtle 9
- UGA "Beef Team" Web Site, Timothy W. Wilson 10
- Georgia Legislature Begins Process of Legalizing Pari-Mutuel Wagering, Gary L. Heusner 10
- Market News - Georgia Livestock 11

Please give credit to the author if you use an article in a non-Extension publication and please send a copy of the article to the author. Thank you!



Robert L. Stewart
Extension Coordinator
Animal and Dairy Science Department

LIVESTOCK NEWSLETTER

September-October 2003

AS-1

Catfish Off Flavor Control is Critical to Protect Markets

Gary J. Burtle
Extension Aquaculture Specialist

Timely marketing of catfish is critical to maintaining adequate cash flow on the catfish farm. When off-flavor occurs in catfish weeks or months may pass before the catfish in that pond can be sold. Several steps can be taken that will make off-flavor in catfish ponds less likely. Early winter is the time to start these activities in order to prepare for the next growing season.

A four prong approach to off-flavor management has been shown to work at the research demonstration ponds in Tifton. These four areas are: 1. Control of catfish stocking density, 2. Stocking threadfin shad in the catfish pond, 3. Application of copper to control certain blue green algae, and 4. Application of diuron to control specific blue green algae.

Catfish densities determine the amount of feed needed to grow the fish to market size. Densities of 8,000 catfish or less per acre allow a reasonable amount of catfish production while allowing for feeding rates to remain below 120 pounds of feed per acre per day. While this rate is high, it is generally within the limits of ponds to assimilate nitrogen and phosphorus wastes resulting from wasted feed and fish wastes.

Threadfin shad are filter feeding fish that have been tested for their ability to reduce blue green algae in catfish ponds. At Tifton, the blue green algal numbers are reduced by at least 70% when threadfin shad are stocked in catfish ponds. The time to stock threadfin shad is in cool weather and before the spring spawning season. A density of 600 of the shad per acre is adequate to produce a population of young threadfin that can significantly reduce blue green algae. Obtain threadfin from hatcheries with pure stock. Avoid shad sources that may be contaminated with gizzard shad that grow to a larger size than the threadfin and compete with catfish or are harvested with the catfish. The small size of the threadfin allows them to escape most seines and therefore they do not interfere with catfish harvest.

Copper can be applied in small quantities at frequent intervals to control certain blue green algal genera including *Anabaena*, *Aphanizomenon*, *Nostoc*, or *Microcystis*. A 0.1 ppm treatment once monthly may prevent off-flavor from occurring. However, certain species of blue green algae will not be controlled and an alternative chemical may be needed.

If off-flavor occurs after the first three steps have been attempted, consider application of diuron, Nautilus Aquatic Herbicide. Diuron is very selective for specific blue green algae including *Oscillatoria perornata*, a common cause of catfish off-flavor. An emergency exemption for use of this product is in effect until November 2003 and an extension of that exemption will be submitted. Without the multiple method approach to off-flavor control, an unacceptable level of risk will continue to exist for catfish producers.

Horse Happenings

2003 SOUTHERN REGIONAL 4-H HORSE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Gary L. Heusner
Extension Equine Specialist

The University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service hosted the Southern Regional 4-H Horse Championships in Perry at the Georgia National Fairgrounds and Agricenter, July 30 through August 3. Thirteen states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, sent their state qualifiers to compete. Competition in the educational events, for which each state can send two teams or individuals, includes Quiz Bowl, Hippology, Team Demonstration, Individual Demonstration, Public Speaking and Horse Judging. There are six different divisions of competition in the Horse Show which are Western, Roping, Hunter, Saddle Seat Trotting, Saddle Seat Non-Trotting and Speed Events. Each state can send up to forty two horses and riders to compete in the Horse Show. For the entire 2003 Southern Regional 4-H Horse Championships there were over a total of 1200 entries.

Georgia 4-H'ers did exceptionally well at the Southern Regional with the following being Champion and Reserve Champion in their respective divisions:

Western Division

Champion High Point Rider - Amanda Maslen - Spalding County

Saddle Seat Trotting Division

Champion High Point Rider - Caitlin Pumpelly - Eiberty County
Reserve High Point Rider - Hillary Anne Garbutt - Wayne County

Speed Events Division

Reserve High Point Rider - Ashley Roelkey - Jeff Davis County

Hunter Division

Champion High Point Rider - Emily Heidt - Bulloch County

Reserve High Point Rider - Merideth Bryans - Morgan County

Georgia 4-H'ers placing in the Educational Contests were:

Individual Demonstrations

6th - Stephanie Greenway - Elbert County

Team Demonstration

7th - Jacque Smith and Sandy Smith - Douglas County

Georgia 4-H'ers Placing in the top ten of the Horse Show were:

WESTERN DIVISION

Stock Type Geldings

9th - Amanda Maslen - Spalding County

Western Showmanship

7th - Amanda Maslen - Spalding County

10th - Kelley Mundricks - Gwinnett County

Trail

8th - Amanda Maslen - Spalding County

Western Pleasure

5th - Amanda Maslen - Spalding County

Western Riding

3rd - Amanda Maslen - Spalding County

6th - Margaret Dixon - Gwinnett County

10th - Kelley Mundricks - Gwinnett County

Reining

7th - Kyle Bennett - Bacon County

8th - Amanda Maslen - Spalding County

SADDLE SEAT TROTTING DIVISION

Saddle Type Mares - Trotting

2nd - Lindsey Dasher - Liberty County

3rd - Caitlin Pumpelly - Liberty County
4th - Rachael Ogden - Liberty County

Saddle Type Geldings - Trotting

2nd - Stephanie Glisson - Bulloch County
3rd - Jamie Patterson - Liberty County
4th - Hillary Anne Garbutt - Wayne County
5th - Samantha Hocking - Liberty County
8th - Barbara Cass - Liberty County

Saddle Seat Showmanship - Trotting

1st - Hillary Anne Garbutt - Wayne County
3rd - Caitlin Pumpelly - Liberty County
5th - Lindsey Dasler - Liberty County
6th - Barbara K. Cass - Liberty County
8th - Rachael Ogden - Liberty County
9th - Jamie Patterson - Liberty County

English Pleasure - Trotting

1st - Caitlin Pumpelly - Liberty County
2nd - Hillary Anne Garbutt - Wayne County
3rd - Rachael Ogden - Liberty County
4th - Lindsey Dasher - Liberty County
5th - Barbara K. Cass - Liberty County
9th - Jamie Patterson - Liberty County

Saddle Seat Equitation - Trotting

1st - Caitlin Pumpelly - Liberty County
2nd - Rachael Ogden - Liberty County
3rd - Hillary Anne Garbutt - Wayne County
4th - Lindsey Dasher - Liberty County
5th - Barbara K. Cass - Liberty County
6th - Jamie Patterson - Liberty County
7th - Stephanie Glisson - Bulloch County

SADDLE SEAT NON TROTTING DIVISION

Saddle Type Geldings - Non Trotting

10th - Laura Wasdin - Wayne County

English Pleasure - Non Trotting

8th - Kristie Grover - Wayne County

Saddle Seat Equitation - Non Trotting

10th - Laura Wasdin - Wayne County

HUNTER DIVISION

Hunter Type Geldings

1st - Merideth Bryans - Morgan County
10th - Jennifer King - Gwinnett County

Hunt Seat Showmanship

2nd - Tricia Fowler - Jasper County

Hunter Under Saddle

3rd - Emily Heidt - Bulloch County
5th - Madison Sasser - Gwinnett County

Hunt Seat Equitation

2nd - Merideth Bryans - Morgan County
4th - Emily Heidt - Bulloch County

Pony Working Hunter

1st - Emily Heidt - Bulloch County

Working Hunter

2nd - Merideth Bryans

Equitation Over Fences

1st - Emily Heidt - Bulloch County
2nd - Merideth Bryans - Morgan County
5th - Tricia Fowler - Jasper County

Open Jumping

4th - Merideth Bryans - Morgan County

Open Dressage

9th - Tricia Fowler - Jasper County
10th - Travis Fowler - Jasper County

SPEED EVENTS DIVISION

Pole Bending

2nd - Britt Glover - Thomas County
3rd - Justin Barber - Pierce County
4th - Ashley Roelkey - Talbot County

Barrel Racing

2nd - Britt Glover - Thomas County
3rd - Ashley Roelkey - Talbot County
6th - Molly Ricketson - Jeff Davis County
9th - Ashley Jones - Telfair County

Stake Race

4th - Molly Ricketson - Jeff Davis County
8th - Justin Barber - Pierce County
10th - Ashley Jones - Telfair County

The 2004 Southern Regional 4-H Horse Championship will be held in Louisiana.

Feeding Corn Gluten Feed to Beef Cattle

Johnny Rossi
Extension Animal Specialist

Corn gluten feed is a by-product of the wet milling industry. The wet milling industry isolates starch from corn, which is used to make sweeteners. Corn gluten feed is produced in a wet form (60% water) and dry form (10% water). Producers in Georgia use the dry form of corn gluten feed. Gluten feed is what is left of the corn kernel after the removal of the starch, oil, and gluten. Corn gluten feed consists of bran, germ meal, and solubles that are produced when the grain is soaked during the initial stages of processing.

Dry corn gluten feed can be used to feed any class of beef cattle. The chemical composition is typically 90% dry matter, 21% protein, and 78% TDN. It is low in calcium and high in phosphorus, potassium and sulfur. Corn gluten feed is usually pelleted to increase bulk density and decrease transportation costs. Nutrient composition can vary depending on processing methods between plants. Therefore, it is wise to have the feed analyzed for nutrient content prior to feeding.

Corn gluten feed is an excellent supplement when cattle are grazing low quality forages or fed hay. Because of the high starch content of corn, depressions in forage intake and digestibility occur when corn is a component of a forage based diet. Corn gluten feed has a low starch content, and the depression in forage intake and digestion are much less for corn gluten feed than for corn grain. Because of the high protein level of corn gluten feed, it can provide both supplemental energy and protein. For example, low quality bermudagrass hay containing 6% crude protein could be balanced by feeding 5 lb per day of corn gluten feed to a dry cow and 10 lbs per day to a lactating cow. In this scenario, corn gluten feed is twice as valuable as hay on an energy basis and three times as valuable as hay on a protein basis. In most cases, corn gluten feed is to 1.5 times as expensive as hay. Thus, corn gluten feed is almost always cheaper than hay when compared on a nutrient basis. However, corn gluten prices vary greatly by location within the state and time of year purchased.

Corn gluten feed has also been used to completely replace forage for cows during periods of drought. A University of Arkansas researcher fed dry pregnant cows (1,100 lbs), 10.6 lbs per day corn gluten feed and 2.7 lbs per day cottonseed hulls. Cows fed the corn gluten feed were able to maintain the same condition score as cows fed bermudagrass hay. However, feed costs were twice as much for the cows fed hay than for cows fed corn gluten feed. Feed costs were calculated using values of \$70 per ton for hay and \$74 per ton for gluten feed.

Corn gluten feed has also been used successfully in growing diets for calves. Corn gluten feed is equal to corn in energy when included in diets with greater than 50% roughage. Studies have also been conducted to evaluate corn gluten feed in limit-fed growing diets. In one study, corn gluten feed was incorporated into a diet with 15% roughage and fed at two percent of body weight. Calves fed the corn gluten feed ration had 12% lower daily gains and feed efficiencies compared to calves fed a corn based diet with 15% roughage at two percent of body weight. Corn gluten feed has lower energy values than corn when fed in high concentrate diets, but equal energy values as corn when utilized in a high forage diet.

Corn gluten feed is used extensively in feedlot diets to provide both energy and protein. The feeding value of gluten is approximately 10 to 15% less than corn when used as the primary energy and protein source in feedlot diets. Wet corn gluten feed can substitute for 50% of corn in a ration before weight gain and feed efficiency is decreased, whereas dry corn gluten feed can replace 25% of the corn in a ration before gain begins to decline. Because corn gluten feed contributes a significant amount of protein, feed costs are usually decreased when corn gluten feed replaces a portion of the corn in the diet.

Internet Sites for Junior Livestock Programs

Ronnie Silcox
Extension Animal Scientist

UGA Animal & Dairy Science web page:

<http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/asdsvm/ansci-home.html>

A copy of the state show rule book and state show tag order forms is found here.

Georgia Department of Agriculture - Animal Industries (State Veterinarian)

<http://www.agr.state.ga.us/aiindex.html>

Any sale or show that mixes animals from different locations needs a show permit from the State Vet's office. The requests form can be found here in addition to much information about state regulations on livestock.

National Pork Board - Pork Quality Assurance

<http://www.porkboard.org/PQA>

Exhibitors who enter swine in the state show are required to complete Pork Quality Assurance training. Information about the program and training materials are at this site. (Much, much more good swine production information is available at the pork board site.)

Georgia National Fairgrounds & Agricenter

<http://www.gnfa.com/>

Neat Junior Livestock Resource Sites

University of Illinois Extension - Livestock E-Quiz!

<http://equiz.outreach.uiuc.edu/>

Training a Quiz Bowl Team? This site offers on-line quizzes for beef, dairy, horses, poultry, sheep, swine, forage and meats. There is a large bank of questions in each area. Each time a student takes the test a new sample of questions comes up.

University of Kentucky - Agrimania

<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agripedia/agrimania.html>

Interactive games and quizzes that would be excellent study aids for judging, quiz bowl or stockman's contests.

A Few Commercial Sites That Sell Show Supplies

<http://www.showstoppersupplies.com/>

<http://www.nascofa.com/prod/Home>

<http://www.jefferslivestock.com/ssc/>

<http://www.sullivanupply.com/>

<http://www.pipevet.com/>

Show Stopper Supply (*show supplies*)

Nasco (*all kinds of livestock materials*)

Jeffers (*Vet supplies, some show supplies*)

Sullivan Supply (*Show supplies*)

Pipstone Veterinary Supply (*Sheep supplies*)

Calf Predictability Through Management Means Added Value

Charles A. McPeake
Extension Animal Scientist

Management practices can mean added value if they are merchandised through calf predictability. The beef industry does not need a predictable calf. What the industry needs are pens of cattle that are uniform and that will perform in a consistent and predictable fashion as a group. A fast gaining steer in a pen of slow gaining steers is not an asset. By the time the pen is shipped to the packer the single fast gaining steer will probably be too fat and too heavy. The ideal situation, of course, is to produce pens of fast gaining, efficient, quality cattle. Management decisions and practices can lead to uniform predictability and when merchandised properly can mean added value for the producer.

Management practices should be driven by economics. The producer who sells feeder calves needs to look at management practices that can net additional dollars at sale time. Maximum gain or maximum price does not always correspond with maximum net return.

Major management decisions include the genetic selection of seedstock and the breeding systems for predictable production along with forage systems. Both are extremely long term commitments that are paramount.

Uniform, predictable groups of cattle are needed in the feedlot. A uniform group of cattle means a narrow weight range, which usually means a similar age. This means a relatively short breeding and calving season.

The following is a short list of conceivable management practices that add to predictability:

- * Castration and dehorning
- * Maintaining the health of cattle
- * Reducing stress during shipping and handling
- * Implanting calves
- * Control of parasites
- * Preconditioning program

There are management practices that each producer can use to improve the predictability and value of calves. Some of these, like implanting, pay off with added weight gain. Some like castration and dehorning, improve the marketability of cattle. Some, like vaccination and herd health programs are important in establishing the reputation of a producer and the reputation of cattle from an area with buyers. In summary, it is a never ending process for the producer to use wise management decisions that can be merchandised to reap added value benefits.

Dates to Remember

Georgia National Fair
e-mail: www.GNFA.com

October 3-12, 2003

Methods of Identifying Beef Cattle

Timothy W. Wilson
Extension Animal Scientist - Beef Cattle

In the old days cattlemen would rope calves and brand them with a ranch brand in the open range to signify ownership. Often these brands were symbols that stood for the ranch name and did not allow producers to track individual cow records. Although this method of identification is still in use, many producers have begun identifying cattle with individual identification to track and maintain records to improve overall production.

Many forms of individual animal identification can be used in the beef industry. Some are used alone while others are combined to ensure each animal maintains its identity if one or the other fails. Some of these methods include fire brands, freeze brands, ear tags, tattoos and future developments.

Fire branding is very common in the beef industry, but it's very stressful to the animal and damages the hide. Cattle identified with fire brands receive deductions due to hide damage. The 2000 National Beef Quality Audit reports that hide defects due to branding ranks 7th out of the top 10 value-loss problems. This audit also indicates that if cattle were branded on the side or shoulder (\$5 per head deduction), or on the hip (\$2.50 per head deduction) they would receive an overall average loss of \$3.35 per head. Of all federally inspected fed steers and heifers marketed for slaughter in 2000, a total of \$1.70 per head was lost due to branding (2000 NBQA). Other methods of identification can successfully identify animals without elevating stress levels or affecting the quality of the hide.

Producers who want brands but prefer an alternative to fire branding can use a relatively stress free, nonhide-damaging method known as freeze branding. Although two basic protocols for freeze branding can be used, many tricks and techniques have been developed to improve the quality of each brand. The effectiveness of freeze branding is variable and results are usually better for black and red cattle than for white cattle. Over time, these brands may fade, so an additional form of identification such as tattooing should be considered as a back-up.

Many beef producers use ear tags coupled with tattoos to identify their cattle. Ear tags are very common, and the variety of colors and styles may seem endless. If an ear tag is pulled out or lost, an animal can easily be identified by reading its tattoo. Most purebred breed associations require an ear tattoo for registration. Since tattoos are located on the inner part of the ear, they cannot be read unless the animal is restrained. Tattooing cattle is an excellent backup method of permanently identifying cattle regardless of which method is used for primary identification. Care should be taken to ensure that each tattoo is thoroughly saturated with tattoo ink and can be read at a later date.

A newer form of identification that uses cutting-edge technology that some producers have been able to take advantage of is referred to as electronic identification (EID). Depending on preference, EID can come in the form of a bar code on an ear tag or as a button ear tag using radio frequency identification (RFID). Various records can be recalled at different stages of the production process using EID. Producers who plan to use EID and receive information on carcass data should contact their feedyard and packer to identify which method they are currently using.

With the recent passage of the 2002 Farm Bill that includes mandatory country-of-origin labeling (COOL) and the new discovery of BSE in foreign markets, animal identification for trace-back will increase in importance over the next few years.

In April 2002 the National Food Animal Identification Task Force was developed to examine methods of tracking animals to their place of origin. This task force developed a National Identification Work Plan that, if successful and implemented, could be used by producers to declare country of origin and achieve a 48-hour

trace-back in the case of foreign animal disease outbreak in the United States. As developments in a national identification system progresses, producers can obtain updates at www.animalagriculture.org/id.

Identifying your cattle and maintaining records should be a high priority among producers. Producers who apply individual identification on their cattle will be able to maintain accurate records and in the long term improve overall production efficiency. If you have any questions regarding animal identification, please contact your county extension agent or veterinarian, or call Tim Wilson at (912) 681-5639.

Assistance is Available for Catfish Producers

Gary J. Burtle
Extension Aquaculture Specialist

Recent Federal action has provided funding for two programs that could provide monetary assistance to Georgia catfish producers. One of the programs can be applied for by through catfish feed manufacturers. The other is a Federal Trade Adjustment Assistance program that requires an application to the Foreign Agricultural Service of U.S.D.A.

The feed credit program has been awarding credits toward future feed purchases since late this summer. If your feed dealer has not contacted you about this program, you should call them as soon as possible to find out if you qualify for a credit. Most catfish producer who have sold catfish to processing plants would qualify. Feed purchased from Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi feed mills would also qualify.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance program is just getting started for catfish. This program is a response to the low catfish prices caused, in part, by dumping of catfish imports. Some of our catfish producers have already attempted to apply to this program. A certification of eligibility is required in order to be allowed to apply. Currently, the Catfish Farmers of America is petitioning to allow all states with at least one member of their organization to be eligible for this program. Application involves submission of a form FSA-930 to determine eligibility, the Catfish Farmers of America blanket petition may cover that requirement.

Upon certification of eligibility, a form FSA-229 must be submitted in order to activate the assistance program. A 90 day period is allowed from the time of certification of eligibility until form FSA-229 must be submitted. At that time, the Extension Service must provide technical assistance to the producer related to this process. Producers will be required to show proof that they have received that technical assistance before payments for TAA can be made. The forms of technical assistance can be technical publications, group seminars, presentations, and one-on-one meetings.

Under the TAA program, a maximum amount of assistance for a 12-month period will be \$10,000. The total received from the program combined with any counter-cyclical payments may not exceed \$65,000 in any year.

More information about this program can be obtained from local USDA Service Centers or at www.fsa.usda.gov.

UGA "BEEF TEAM" Web Site

Timothy W. Wilson
Extension Animal Scientist – Beef Cattle

The University of Georgia's "Beef Team" is comprised of faculty members that are directly involved in beef cattle education. The goal of this team is to enrich the availability of beef cattle information for producers and County Extension Agents.

A web site has been developed to provide informative material to interested clientele. You can access the "Beef Team" web site by going to <http://www.ugabeef.org>

This site contains information related to a variety of topics including: marketing/economics, beef cattle management, nutrition, forages, reproduction, herd health, pest management, and facilities. Other links include: beef quality assurance, junior livestock, master cattlemen's, publications, beef meetings, newsletters and UGA programs.

If you have a question about beef cattle and are unsure who to contact, a link (Members) has been provided that lists the names, position, phone number and email of members on this team.

I invite you to search this site and offer any comments or suggestions to twwilson@uga.edu.

Georgia Legislature Begins Process of Legalizing Pari-mutuel Wagering

Gary L. Heusner
Extension Equine Specialist

Posted on thoroughbred times.com at: 4/1/2003 5:47:00 PM

Georgia Representative Lester Jackson (D-Savannah) has filed a resolution in the state House of Representatives that would allow Georgia citizens to vote on the legalization of pari-mutuel wagering throughout the state.

Jackson filed HR 547 on Thursday, and it could have a hearing on the House floor as early as this week. If all goes according to plan, the resolution would move to the House's Agricultural Committee where it would sit for the remainder of the legislative year while lobbyists drum up support for the measure.

"We could use that time to market the idea and lobby throughout the state," said Larry Taylor, a registered lobbyist for the Horse Industry Committee of Georgia. "The resolution was accepted as written, which was big step. I've been a lobbyist for the past six to seven years, and this is as close as we've ever been [to legalizing pari-mutuel wagering]."

If the bill makes it out of the Agricultural Committee, then it would be up to the House and Senate to pass the bill. If that happens, then citizens at the local level would be able to vote on whether to allow pari-mutuel wagering in their jurisdiction.

Taylor said the goal is to have pari-mutuel wagering on Georgia ballots by the general election in November 2004. -Ed DeRosa



Market New Branch
 P O Box 86
 Thomasville, GA 31799
 Tel 912-226-1641

Market News

GEORGIA LIVESTOCK



Agricultural Building
 Atlanta, Georgia 30334

WEEK ENDING: The Cooperative Extension Service would like to thank Terry Harris for submitting this information.

GEORGIA CATTLE: RECEIPTS: 18,600 LAST WK 18,600 YEAR AGO 12,500

<u>FEEDERS</u>	<u>STEERS</u>	<u>MED & LARGE 1</u>	<u>HEIFERS</u>
	<u>108.00-120.00</u>	<u>300/350 LBS</u>	<u>96.00-106.00</u>
	<u>104.00-114.00</u>	<u>350/400</u>	<u>90.00-100.00</u>
	<u>98.00-108.00</u>	<u>400/450</u>	<u>85.00-95.00</u>
	<u>93.00-103.00</u>	<u>450/500</u>	<u>84.00-92.00</u>
	<u>88.00-98.00</u>	<u>500/550</u>	<u>80.00-90.00</u>
	<u>84.00-94.00</u>	<u>550/600</u>	<u>78.00-88.00</u>
	<u>82.00-90.00</u>	<u>600/650</u>	<u>77.00-87.00</u>
	<u>80.00-89.00</u>	<u>650/700</u>	<u>75.00-85.00</u>
<u>SLAUGHTER COWS % LEAN</u>	<u>75-80% 850-1200 LBS</u>		<u>32.00-35.00</u>
	<u>80-85% 850-1200 LBS</u>		<u>33.00-37.00</u>
	<u>80-86% OVER 1200 LBS</u>		<u>34.00-37.00</u>
	<u>85-90% 800-1200 LBS</u>		<u>31.00-36.00</u>

5 Area Daily Wtd Average - Texas/Oklahoma; Kansas; Nebraska; Colorado; and Iowa/So Minnesota Feedlots:

Steers...Select/Choice 65-80% Weighted Average Price Range 90.00-94.60
Heifers...Select/Choice 65-80% Weighted Average Price Range 90.00-94.00
By-Product Drop Value (Steer)...Hide and Offal Value ____/cwt.
Box Beef Cut-Out Value Choice 1-3 550/750 LBS. 161.43
Select 1-3 550/700 LBS. 127.10

Georgia Hogs: GA-FL-AL Direct Area Receipts 4100 Trends mostly .50 lower
US 1-2 220/260 LBS. 40.00-42.00 Sows 300/500 LBS. 23-28 500-UP 26-32

FEEDER PIGS	GEORGIA	TENNESSEE		GEORGIA	TENNESSEE
US 1-2 35/40 LBS.			55-60		
40/45			60/65		
45/50			65/70		
50/55			70/80		

IOWA-SOUTHERN MINNESOTA DIRECT HOGS: RECEIPTS _____ TRENDS .50 lower
BARROWS & GILTS 49-51% LEAN 185 LB CARCASSES RANGE 51.50-60.50 WTD AVG. 58.27