

FARM ANIMALS

Missouri is a great place for farm animals, because we also grow the food they eat such as corn, soybeans and wheat. Animals provide us protein from eggs, milk and meat. Animals also give us fiber such as wool and leather for clothing.

Fun Facts!



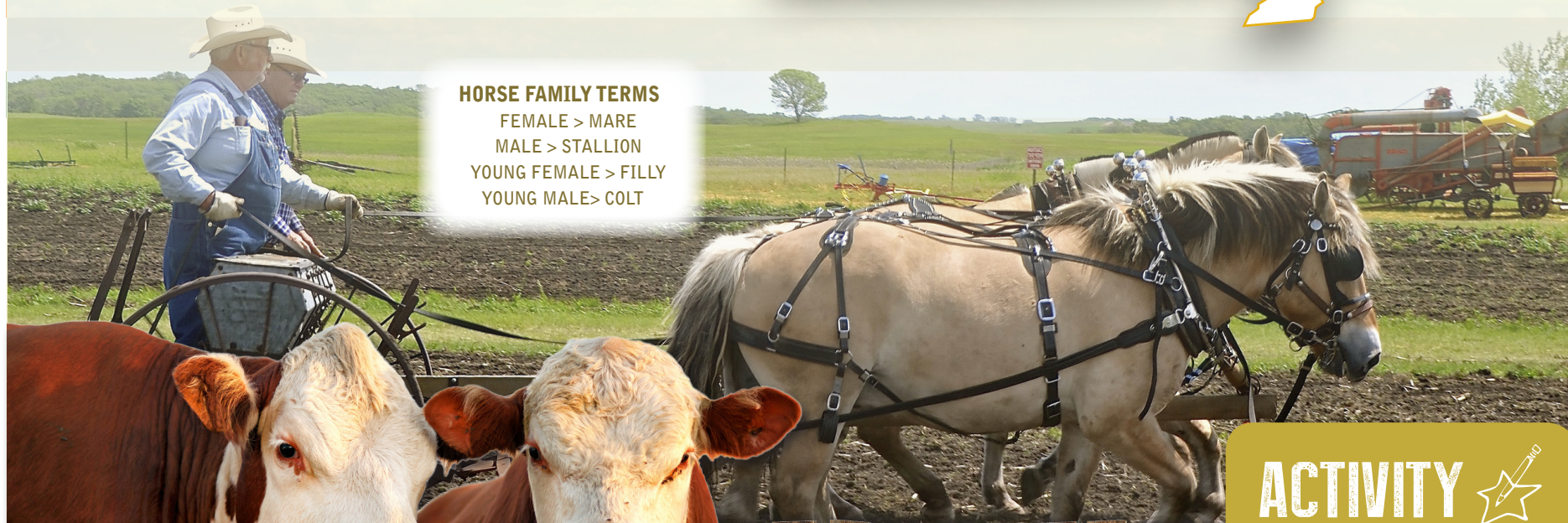
Sports equipment such as baseball gloves, shoes and balls come from animals. Animal fat is an important ingredients in soaps, cleaners, cosmetics, paints and much more.

- * A 1,000-pound cow will produce 475 pounds of beef.
- * Horses are great swimmers and can sleep standing up.
- * Tires contain stearic acid made from cattle to help hold their shape.
- * Pigs will not over eat and will sweat through their noses.

Before power equipment such as tractors and combines was invented, horses were used to plant and harvest crops.

Horses belong to a group called "equine." They were used to cultivate the soil for crops and to harvest in the early part of the 20th century. Tractors and combines now provide that horsepower so farmers can farm more acres than in the past. Horses are still used by some farmers to check on their livestock and fences. Police in cities sometimes use horses for safety. People also ride horses for fun and many enter competitions such as horse shows, rodeos and races.

Beef cattle provide us with meat and many other products. These animals use the grains and grasses they eat to produce meat. Many parts of the animals provide uses beyond food. Beef byproducts are found in adhesives, ink, leather, fine china, candles, brushes, school supplies, medicines and sporting items.



HORSE FAMILY TERMS
 FEMALE > MARE
 MALE > STALLION
 YOUNG FEMALE > FILLY
 YOUNG MALE > COLT

CATTLE FAMILY TERMS
 FEMALE > COW
 MALE > BULL
 BABY > CALF

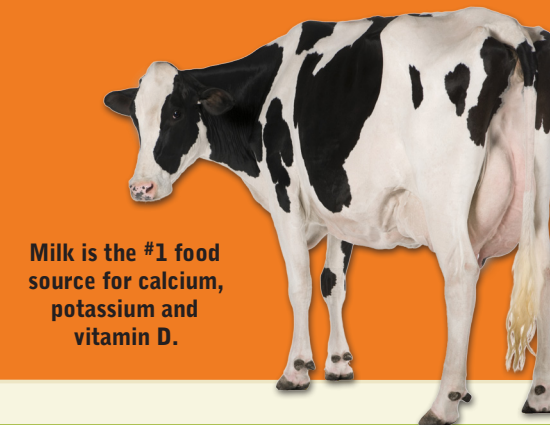
ACTIVITY

Remove items from a student backpack and identify the source of each item, tying them to agriculture.

Find ads in your newspaper for products. Research the products' connection to agriculture.

Marshmallows contain gelatin from cattle.

SOURCE: NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE (NASS)



Milk is the #1 food source for calcium, potassium and vitamin D.

Cattle, sheep and goats are **ruminant** animals. Their stomach has four compartments. They chew food to soften it before swallowing only to return that food to their mouth and continue to chew it again later. This is called chewing the cud. It is then swallowed the second time and digested.

Sheep provide us with wool and meat. Wool has lanolin that is used in many of our personal care items like cosmetics, lotions, shampoos and conditioners.



DAIRY SCRAMBLE

Answers:
 cottage cheese
 ice cream
 yogurt
 cheese
 milk



tactoe g seehce

cei rcame

togyur

hesec

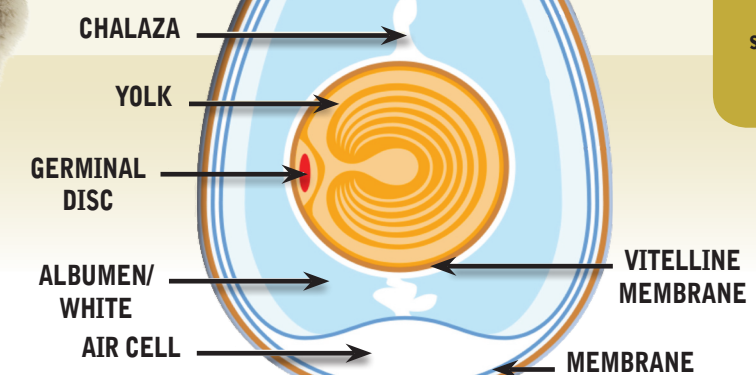
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Dairy cows use the plants they eat to produce milk. Only female cows can produce milk. An average dairy cow produces about 6-8 gallons of milk per day. Milk is made into products like cheese, yogurt, ice cream and butter.

Pigs are also known as swine or hogs. They are fed a diet of corn and soybean meal. The meat they produce is called pork. We eat pork as bacon, sausage, pepperoni, hot dogs, ribs and ham. Pork gives us protein to help build strong muscles and help our bodies grow. Byproducts from pork can be used to make adhesives, plastics, brushes, fertilizer and leather.

Farmers raise chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese to give us eggs, meat and feathers. We refer to these animals as **poultry**. Chickens are typically raised for meat and eggs. The two types are laying hens and broilers. Laying hens are female and lay eggs. Broilers are rooster or hen chickens bred and raised for meat. A hen can lay an egg every 24-26 hours.

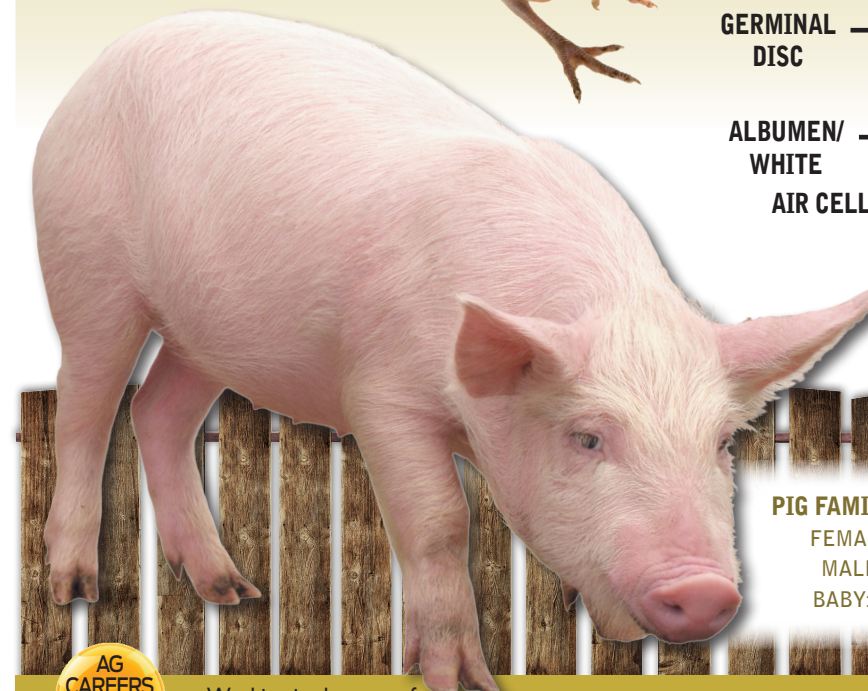
TURKEY FAMILY TERMS
 FEMALE > HEN
 MALE > TOM
 YOUNG FEMALE > JENNY
 YOUNG MALE > JAKE
 BABY > POULT



ACTIVITY

Break an egg into a Ziploc® bag and seal the bag securely. Allow students to view the egg and identify each part.

Check out the **Egg to Chick** webquest at www.mofb.org
 (Click on Ag in the Classroom)



PIG FAMILY TERMS
 FEMALE > SOW
 MALE > BOAR
 BABY > PIGLET

CHICKEN FAMILY TERMS
 FEMALE > HEN
 MALE > ROOSTER
 BABY > CHICK



Working in the area of animal production, disease control and animal nutrition is an **Animal Scientist**.

A **Food Scientist** studies foods, food processing, new food creations and how to package food items.

A **Farm Manager** is responsible for farming operations.

An **Animal Nutritionist** assures animals are fed proper nutrients.

Veterinarians help prevent disease in animals.