

Winners Named For Junior National Charolais Heifer Show

MANHATTAN, KS — The 13th Junior National Charolais Heifer Show was held on June 20 in Manhattan, Kan. American-International Junior Charolais Association (AIJCA) members from across the United States exhibited 94 head of registered Charolais.

Dr. R. Jerry Lipsey of Columbia, Mo., was the judge for the show, and he chose an entry from Michigan as the grand champion female. WC Penny 6217, exhibited by Christine Simmons of Williamston, won the prestigious title. This October 1986 daughter of WH Rambo had a show day weight of 1,530 pounds and measured 59.25 inches at the hip. The heifer posted

a 2.46-pound weight per day of age.

The reserve grand champion slot was filled by a heifer led out by Kyle Schill of Donie, Texas. KDS Avy's Toot is a November 1986 daughter of Silver Creek High-Rise. Her show day weight was 1,550 pounds and her hip height was 59.25 inches. Schill also claimed the champion bred and owned title with this heifer. Toot had a 2.69-pound weight per day of age.

Mark Hecht of Paynesville, Minn., captured the reserve champion bred and owned title with Double-H Polled Pizzazz. This March 7, 1987, daughter of BR-MF Krugerrand T752 weighed

1,220 pounds on show day, measured 56.25 inches at the hip and gained a weight per day of age of 2.60 pounds.

The nine class-winning heifers were exhibited by AIJCA members from seven states. The winter heifer calf class winner was AMC Dempsey's Reba exhibited by Andrea Clemons of Sparta, Tenn. WC Lady Bobbi 7173 P ET exhibited by Simmons was the senior heifer calf class winner. The late summer yearling heifer class winner was AS Maxine 7327 exhibited by Laurie Smith of Freeport, Ohio. Silver Creek Bonnie 66W exhibited by Brian Bonneson of Omaha, Ark., won the summer yearling heifer class.

The spring yearling heifer class was won by JK Miss Kacey exhibited by Mark Kelley of Mabank, Texas. Double-H Starburst Pld, exhibited by Dale Hecht of Paynesville, Minn., was the junior yearling heifer class winner. The senior yearling heifer class was won by WC Penny 6217 exhibited by Simmons. SCC Madonna 530 and her calf, SCC Skye 830, exhibited by Sharla Adams of Madisonville, Texas, were the winners of the cow/calf class. The bred and owned heifer class was won by KDS Avy's Toot exhibited by Schill.

Tough competition marked this year's showmanship contests. In the senior division, Kristi Carver of Dallas, Texas, was named champion showman, and Richard Ewing of Fordland, Mo., was chosen as reserve champion. In the junior division, Jason Cave of Celina, Texas, claimed the champion showman title and Dan Kelley of Mabank, Texas, was named the reserve champion.

Five special awards were given at the Junior National. A Texas group captured first place in the



WC Penny 6217, exhibited by Christine Simmons of Williamston, Mich., was named grand champion of the show.




The show's reserve grand champion was KDS Avy's Toot, a November heifer owned by Kyle Schill of Donie, Texas.

state group of three heifers competition. For the third year in a row the best state display honor was awarded to the Minnesota Junior Charolais Association. Bart Kaysner of Bidwell, Ohio, was selected as Junior Herdsman of the Year. The state exhibiting the greatest number of heifers was awarded to Texas, and Paul Miller of Spring Grove, Pa., was given the honor


for traveling the greatest distance to participate.

This year's show was dedicated to W. Logan Dickerson, owner of Royal Charolais Co. in Greensburg, Pa. Dickerson was chosen as the show honoree not only because he enthusiastically promotes the Charolais breed but also the AIJCA.



Broiler and Turkey Talk

by
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LIGHT FOR BROILERS
Incandescent bulbs of 24 hour duration serve as the light source for most broilers. The advent and increased availability of energy-efficient light sources has given the broiler producer alternatives to the incandescent bulb. However, these new light sources emit different wavelengths of light than the incandescent bulb.

A research article in the January 1988 issue of the Journal of Poultry

Science* compared the growth performance of broilers exposed to light from several presently available light sources. Light sources evaluated included incandescent (IN), warm white fluorescent (WWF), daylight fluorescent (DLF), PL-5 fluorescent (PLF), high pressure sodium (HPS) and low pressure sodium (LPS). The light sources and light intensities used in the study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Light sources and intensities used in the study.

Light Source	Wattage	Intensity (Lux)
Incandescent	25	60
Warm white fluorescent	20	53
Daylight fluorescent	20	40
PL-5 fluorescent	5	39
High pressure sodium	35	66
Low pressure sodium	35	55

The average light intensity from each source was adjusted to provide approximately 5 lux (one half footcandle). The light intensity from the incandescent bulbs was adjusted by rheostats and the intensity from the other sources was controlled by mounting location and baffles. The warm white and daylight fluorescent bulbs were the conventional long tube type bulbs. The PL-5 fluorescent bulb was the type with the ballast that screwed directly into an incandescent socket.

Equal numbers of male and

female broiler chicks were placed in floor pens and provided with continuous light for the first 2 days. Thereafter, 23 hours of light and 1 hour of dark per day were provided. The various light source treatment groups were separated by black tar paper partitions and light-tight doorways. The broilers were reared on a typical starter, developer and finisher feed program.

The 46 day body weight, mortality and feed conversion for the broilers exposed to the various light sources are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Average 46 day broiler performance

Light Source	Body wt (lbs)	Mortality %	Feed Conversion
IN	4.66	3.5	1.89
WWF	4.66	2.3	1.89
DLF	4.78	1.9	1.88
PLF	4.69	4.7	1.90
HPS	4.63	3.5	1.87
LPS	4.72	4.1	1.91

Although there were numerical differences among treatments in average body weight and mortality, these differences were not statistically significant. The feed conversion for the HPS treatment was statistically superior to that of the PLF and LPS treatments. No other differences were found in feed

conversion values. The results of this research demonstrated that the more energy-efficient light sources could replace incandescent light without adverse effects on broiler performance.

* Reference: Zimmerman, N.G., 1988. Broiler performance when reared under various light sources. Poultry Sci. 67:43-51.

Pork Checkoff To Provide \$350,000 In Research Funding

DES MOINES, IA — The 100 percent pork producers' checkoff will provide \$350,000 in seed money during the coming year for vital research projects aimed at prevention and treatment of hog diseases as well as improving the pork that consumers buy.

Each year a committee of pork producers and researchers selected from across the nation take a look at priorities for funding as determined through polling of a random sample of producers and through the discussions of a producer policy development group. Project proposals submitted by the nation's leading researchers are judged by the special committee on their feasibility, their scientific merit, and how they fit into the priorities established by pork producers.

Since 1971, when the program started, more than \$2.5 million in producer checkoff funds have been invested in approximately 350 separate research projects. In most cases, producer funding is enhanced by additional funding from other sources, so that the total impact is much greater than the initial production grant.

In 1988-89, 28 separate research projects will receive seed money from producer checkoff funds, according to Dr. David Mecker, director of research and education for the National Pork Producers Council. The projects range from "The Role of PRV in Enhancing Susceptibility to Respiratory Dis-

eases in Growing and Finishing Pigs," to "Improving the Nutritional Value of Pork through Lipid Metabolism Innovations" and "A, Evaluation of Gestation Housing Systems, Animal Care and Environmental Management."

Dr. Mecker said, "The funding of needed research is one of the most important ways producer checkoff funds can be spent because it can lead to more efficient production methods and leaner, more nutritious pork for the consumer."

Goat Field Day Announced

MANHEIM (Lancaster) — The Dutch Country Goat Field Day will be held Saturday, July 9 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. near Manheim. The public is invited.

It will be held at Jacob Fisher's Windy Hill Goat Dairy, located southeast of Manheim on Bucknoll Road, about 1 mile east of Route 72.

Lynn Sammons of the Willow Creek Veterinary Clinic in Leesport will present information on the "Summer Care of Goats." Other information and handouts will also be available. Creutzburg Supply will have an exhibit on goat products. Visitors will also have an opportunity to tour Windy Hill Goat Dairy.

Injecting Vaccines In Eggs

The development of an in-ovo vaccine which might be used with an automated egg injection system is the object of what is believed to be the first federal-private agreement reached by the United States Department of Agriculture under the 1986 Technology Transfer Act.

In July 1987, the USDA and Embrex, Inc., began collaborative research to combine the USDA's coccidiosis vaccine technology with the privately-held biotechnology company's egg injection system which is designed to vaccinate chickens before they hatch.

"Although it is too early for any definitive results, early indications are encouraging," said Dr. Michael Ruff, research leader at USDA's Beltsville research center.

Embrex, located at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, is developing a high-speed automated egg injection system for in-ovo administration of vaccines, growth stimulants and other health-related products. The company says several related products for use in adult birds are also under development.

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