



Box Butte County 4-H Livestock Record Book

Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Age _____

Mailing Address _____

Phone Number: _____ e-mail address: _____

4-H Club _____ Years in 4-H (including this year) _____

Date Project Started _____ Date Project Completed: _____

Member Statement:

I hereby certify that I have personally kept records on this project and have personally completed this record book.

4-H Member's Signature _____ Date: _____

Record Approval: The 4-H member has completed this record book to a satisfactory level.

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

4-H Leader's Signature: _____

Project Planning

This page should be completed at the start of your project and share it with your 4-H leader.

I plan to participate in the following projects this year:

Project	Number of Head	Project	Number of Head	Project	Number of Head
Market Beef		Dairy Cow		Breeding Sheep	
Beef Heifer		Dairy Goat		Market Hog	
Cow/Calf		Meat Goat			
Dairy Heifer		Market Lamb			

1. Set at least three goals for yourself this year.

- What do you want to learn?

- What do you hope to accomplish?

- What new activities do you want to try?

Project Planning

1. What factors will you consider when selecting your project animal(s) (breed, age, size, etc..)?

2. Where will you get your project animals? Reasons for selecting that breeder or farm.

3. How will you pay for your project animals?

Equipment and Supply Inventory

At the beginning of the 4-H year take an inventory of what equipment and supplies are on hand.

Add new equipment or supplies you purchase to the list. We realize that often time equipment is shared between 4-H members. Please estimate a cost value for any shared equipment.

(Ex. 1 set of clippers shared between 3 members $\$250/3 = 83.00/\text{each}$)

Amount & Kind	Already Owned or Purchased	Purchase Price
<i>Example: 3 rope halters</i>	<i>Already Owned</i>	
1 feed pan	Purchased	\$10.00
Total		

Feed Records and Expenses

Keeping good feed records is important. Good records show your expenses for feed and what kind of feed you use for your projects. A good practice is to enter your feed expenses when you buy feed. A good way to keep track of feed use is to put a calendar in the barn and write down the amount and the kind of feed used each day. At the end of the month, total each kind of feed used and its cost and record the information below. Home-raised feeds should be valued at market price - what it can be sold for.

Record feed expenses for all your livestock projects in this section. Copy and add additional pages as needed.

Type and Cost of Feed Used			
Date of Purchase	Amount Purchased (lbs.)	Type of Feed (grain mix , hay, pasture, silage, salt, mineral, supplement)	Cost or Value
Total Lbs.		Total Cost	\$

How to Calculate Monthly Cost of Feeds

(complete this page for one animal)

It is important to know understand the costs associated with raising livestock. One of the biggest expenses to any livestock producer is feed (grain and hay). Use the worksheet below to calculate what it cost to feed one of your animals for a month. To do this you will have to weigh the amount of grain and hay you feed one animal per day.

Grain

Cost of a bag of grain: \$ _____ ÷ _____ lbs in the bag = \$ _____ per lb

Amount fed: _____ lbs per day X _____ days (in month) = _____ lbs

Monthly cost of grain: \$ _____ X _____ lbs =

(Cost per lb grain) (Total amount fed) (Monthly Cost of Grain)

Supplements (additives for increasing grain, etc..)

Cost of package: \$ _____ ÷ _____ oz or lb. in container = \$ _____ per oz or lb.

Amount fed: _____ oz or lb. per day X _____ days (in month) = _____ oz or lb.

Monthly cost of supplements: \$ _____ X _____ oz or lb. =

(Cost per oz or lb.) (Total amount fed) (Monthly cost of Supplement)

Hay

Cost of a bale of hay: \$ _____ ÷ _____ lbs per bale = \$ _____ per lb

Amount fed: _____ lbs per day X _____ days (in month) = _____ lbs

Monthly cost of hay: \$ _____ X _____ lbs =

(Cost per lb of hay) (Total amount fed) (Monthly Cost of Hay)

Health Care Expenses

Record any expenses incurred for health care of the project animal(s). Include regular preventive actions as well as treatments for disease.

Dewormers Vitamin Injections Vaccines Hoof Care
 Antibiotics (over the counter and prescription) Health Paper from the Veterinari
 General Health Care/Treatment Medications (mange, lice, etc...)

Date	Description	Cost \$
<i>Example: July 1st</i>	<i>Health Papers for the County Fair</i>	<i>\$25.00</i>
Total Health Care Expenses (if any)		\$

I certify that I produced this animal, it was not fed any prohibited feedstuffs and I have listed ALL products and treatments they received while in my care:

Youth Signature: _____ Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

Miscellaneous Expenses or Fees

List any expenses that do not fit into one of the previous categories. Examples: Entry fees, transportation, breed association dues, registration papers, etc.

Date	Description	Cost \$
<i>Example 7/1</i>	<i>County Fair Entry Fees</i>	<i>\$40.00</i>
Total Miscellaneous Expenses		\$

Miscellaneous Income

Any income from the sale of products from your project animal. (This is unlikely for market animals)

Date	Description	Income \$
Total Miscellaneous Income		\$

Show Ring Record

Record the date and name of any shows attended, placing out of the number of entries in the class, and any premium money earned.

Date	Show	Class	Placing	Premiums Won
			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
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			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
			_____ out of _____	
Total Premiums Won\$				

Project Financial Summary

Every livestock producer need to understand what it costs to manage their operation. One goal of the livestock project is to teach budgeting, marketing and money management skills. The following chart will help you evaluate the financial status of your project.

<u>Income</u>	
A. Value of animal(s) sold pg <input type="text"/>	
B. Miscellaneous Income (if any) pg <input type="text"/>	
C. Show Premiums Won pg <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
Total Income = Add (A+ B + C)	
\$ <input type="text"/>	
<u>Expenses</u>	
1. Purchase price or value of animals at beginning of project <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
2. Equipment Expenses <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
3. Feed Expenses <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
4. Health Expenses <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
5. Miscellaneous Expenses <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
Total Expenses = Add (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +5)	
\$ <input type="text"/>	
Financial Summary (Total Income - Total Expenses)	Profit/Loss (circle one)

Questions

1. If you earned a profit, what will you do with the money?

2. What will you do differently next year?

Market Project Inventory Record

Use one chart for all animals

Beginning Animal Inventory				Closing Animal Inventory					
Identification of the Animal		Date Obtained		Beginning Information		Kept	Sold		
Animal ID	Description (breed, color, etc...)	Sex	Raised (Born)	Purchased	Starting Weight	Animal Value or Purchase Price	Value at End of Project	Final Weight	Total Selling Price

** Call your local Livestock Market or visit the VDACS Market News Website
<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/livestock/index.shtml> to find market value of your project. **

Breeding Project Identification Page
(Complete this page for ONE of your breeding animal projects)

Animal's Name: _____

Registration/Tattoo/Tag: _____

Breed: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Name of Breeder: _____

City, State: _____

Pedigree

Sire's Name Number

Paternal Grandsire Number

Paternal Granddam Number

Dam's Name Number

Maternal Grandsire Number

Maternal Granddam Number

Identification

Attach a picture of your heifer below!

Breeding Project Production Record

Add pages as needed

Breeding/Offspring Record				
Dam/Female ID				
Date(s) Bred				
Sire/ Male ID				
Birthdate of Offspring				
Number of Offspring Born				
Birth Status (Live or Dead)				
Sex of Offspring				
Date Weaned				
End Product Sold or Added to herd				

Lactation Record (for Dairy Cows and Dairy Goats)				
Animal ID				
Lactation Number				
Pounds of Milk Produced				

Production Data Terms

- **Beginning Weight**— the official weight recorded for your animal at the weigh in.
- **End Weight**—the official weight recorded for your animal at the final weigh out.
- **Days on Feed**—the number of days your animal was on feed from weigh in to the final weigh out. You Do not count the day the animal was weighed.
- **Average Daily Gain**—This is the average amount of weight your market beef animal will put on each day. It is calculated by taking the current weight—beginning weight and divide by the number of days the animal has been on feed.
- **Feed Efficiency**—The measure of how well an animal converts the nutrients in the feed they eat into muscle and fat.
- **Carcass Weight**— the weight of an animal after slaughter and removal of most internal organs, head, and skin. On average the carcass weight of beef is about 60% of the live animal weight, for hogs it is about 73% and lambs are about 50%.
- **Backfat/Ribfat**— Amount of Fat over an animals ribs. Measured in tenths of inch by ultrasound
- **Loin-eye/Rib-eye Area**—The loin is the two large muscles that run down the animals back. This is where Loin Chops and T-bone steaks come from. The area of this muscle is measured in square inches by ultrasound. It can be an indicator of lean growth.
- **Quality Grade**— an evaluation of factors that affect palatability of meat (tenderness, juiciness, and flavor). These factors include carcass maturity, firmness, texture, and color of lean, and the amount and distribution of marbling within the lean.
- **Yield Grade**—(calculated number) - estimates the amount of boneless, closely trimmed retail cuts from the high-value parts of the carcass--the round/leg/ham, loin, rib, and chuck/shoulder. Backfat, Carcass Wt, KPH (kidney, pelvic & heart) Fat, & Loin-eye area are all used in the calculation
- **% BCTRC (Boneless Closely Trimmed Retail Cuts)** - amount of edible meat product
- **% Lean**—amount of lean meat on the carcass
- **% RP (Retail Product)** - Amount of sellable product from the animal
- **Dam**—the female parent of a four-legged animal,
- **Sire**—the male parent of a four-legged animal,
- **Offspring**—an animal's young
- **Weaned**— when an animal is separated from it's mother and feed on it's own.
- **Lactation**— the period during which an animal produces milk. Normally measured form calving/kidding to dry off.