Introduction to Animal Science



Competency 3.01

Recall Animal breed and sex terminology.

Animal Terminology

Species	Uncastrated Male	Immature Castrated Male	Immature Female	Mature Female	Newborn				
Cattle	Bull	Steer	Heifer	Cow	Calf				
Swine	Boar	Barrow	Gilt	Sow	Piglet				
Poultry	Rooster	Capon	Pullet	Hen	Chick				
Turkey	Tom		Pullet	Hen	Poult				
Supplemental Animal Terminology									
Sheep	Ram	Wether	Ewe Lamb	Ewe	Lamb				
Goat	Buck	Wether	Doeling	Doe	Kid				
Dog	Stud	Neutered	Bitch	Bitch	Puppy				
Cat	Tomcat	Neutered	Molly	Queen	Kitten				

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- Intact Males
 - Generally more muscular overall
 - Typically larger in stature and grow faster than females
 - Often exhibit more muscle in the neck area

- Castrated Males
 - Slower growing and have less muscle overall than the intact males
 - Look for evidence of male genitalia such as a sheath to distinguish from females

- Mature Females
 - Large body structure than immature females
 - Mammary glands more evident when the animal is not lactating

- Immature Females
 - Smaller stature than mature females
 - Examine genitalia to distinguish from young male animals

Breeds of Livestock

- Breeds are characterized by their phenotypic triats:
 - Color and/or color pattern
 - Frame and size
 - Degree of muscling
 - Environmental adaptions
 - Extra skin to improve heat tolerance

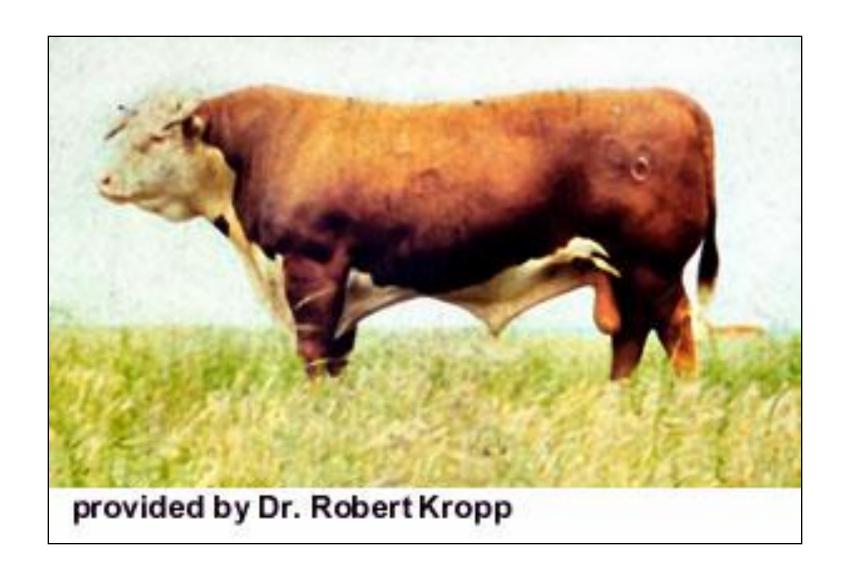
Angus



Beef Breeds

- Angus
 - Black
 - Polled
 - Originated in Scotland
 - It is the most "registered" purebred
 - High in carcass quality

Hereford



Beef Breeds

- Hereford
 - Red and White face
 - Horns
 - Originated in England
 - Docile
 - Gentle temperament
 - Good foragers
 - Efficient converters of forage crops

Charolais



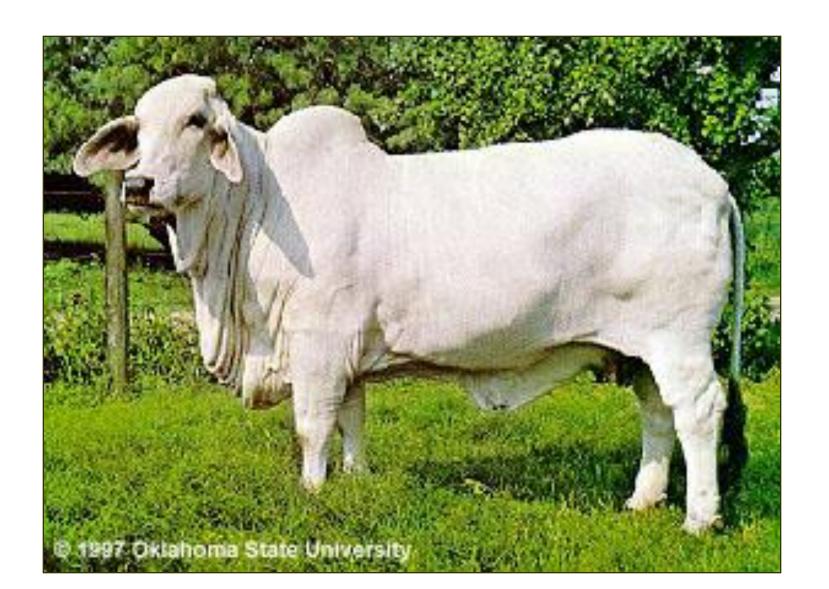
Charolais



Beef Breeds

- Charolais
 - White to light straw colored
 - Naturally Horned
 - Breeding-up has created polled animals
 - Large framed
 - Originated in France

Brahman



Brahman



Beef Breeds

- Brahman
 - Light Gray to Black or Red
 - Originated in India
 - Pronounced hump
 - Loose Dewlap
 - Insect tolerant
 - Disease tolerant

Simmental



Beef Breeds

- Simmental
 - Not set color pattern
 - Large frame
 - Rapid growing animal

Shorthorn



provided by the American Shorthom Association

Polled Hereford



Santa Gertrudis



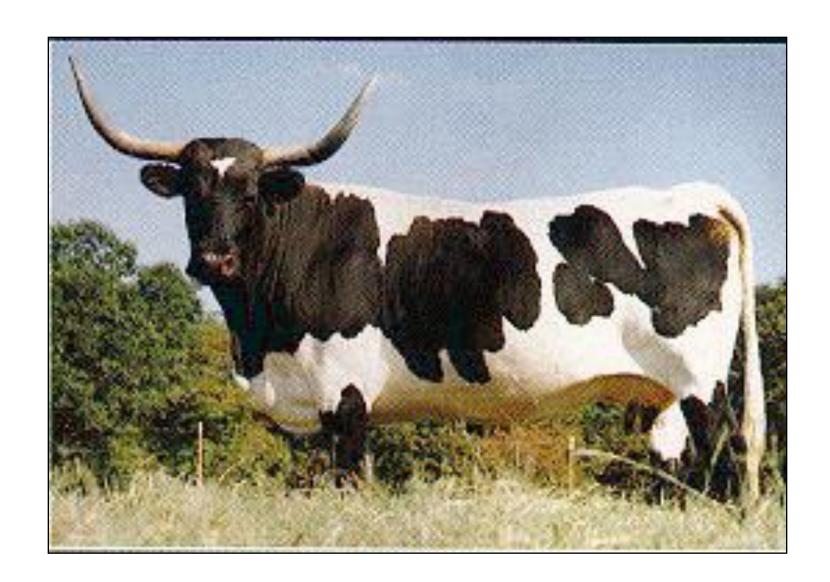
Gelbvieh



Limousin

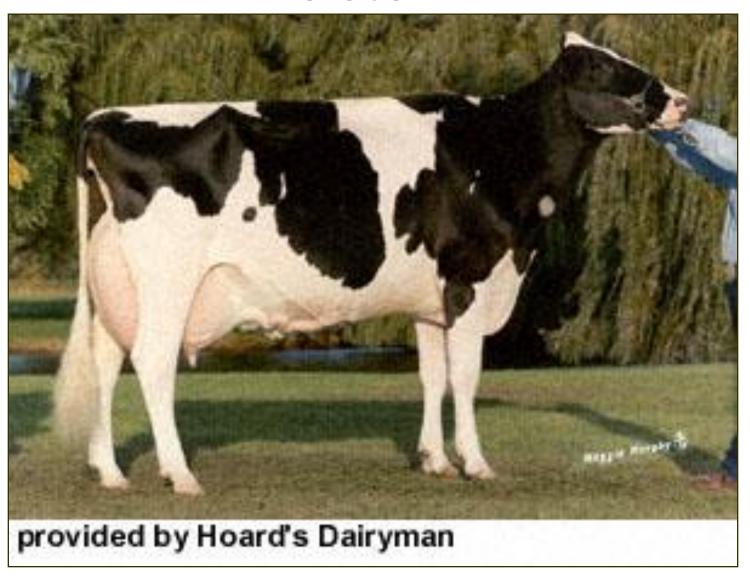


Texas Longhorn



Dairy Breeds

Holstein

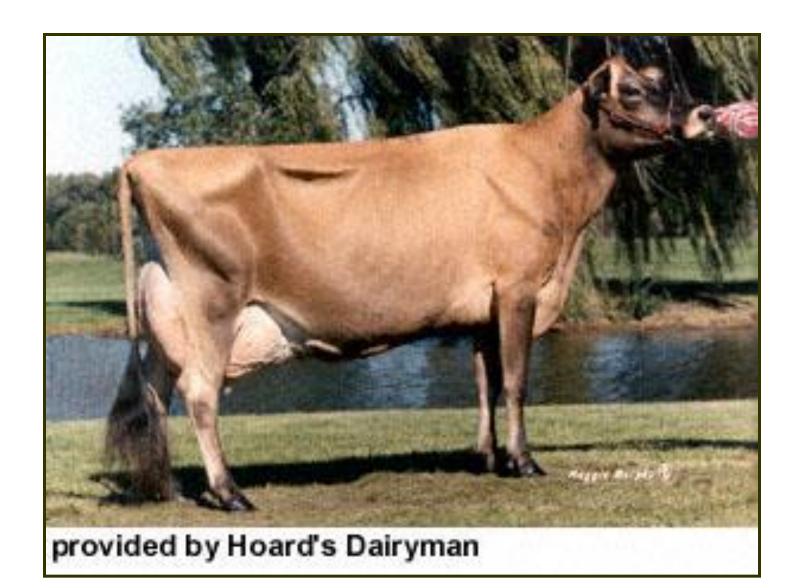


Dairy Breeds

Holstein

- 90% of the dairy cattle in the US
- Black and white
- Leading producer of milk
- Produce about 18,000 lbs. Of milk per cow per year

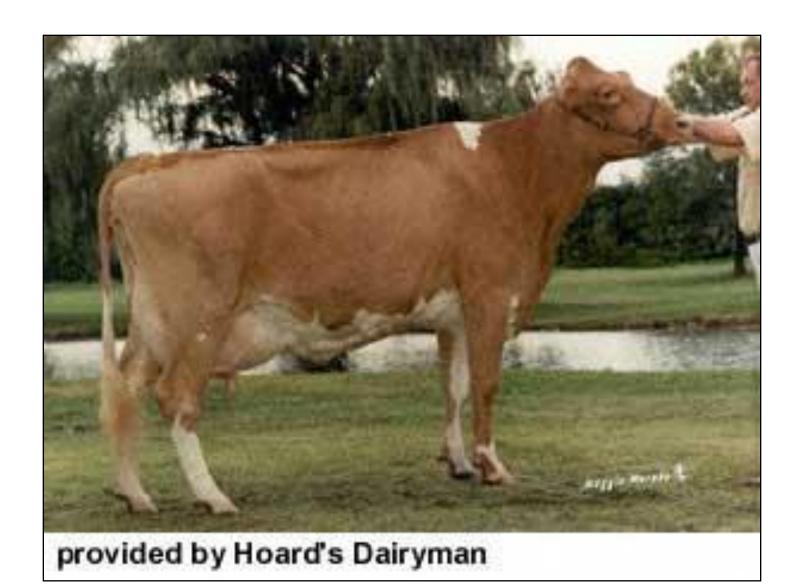
Jersey



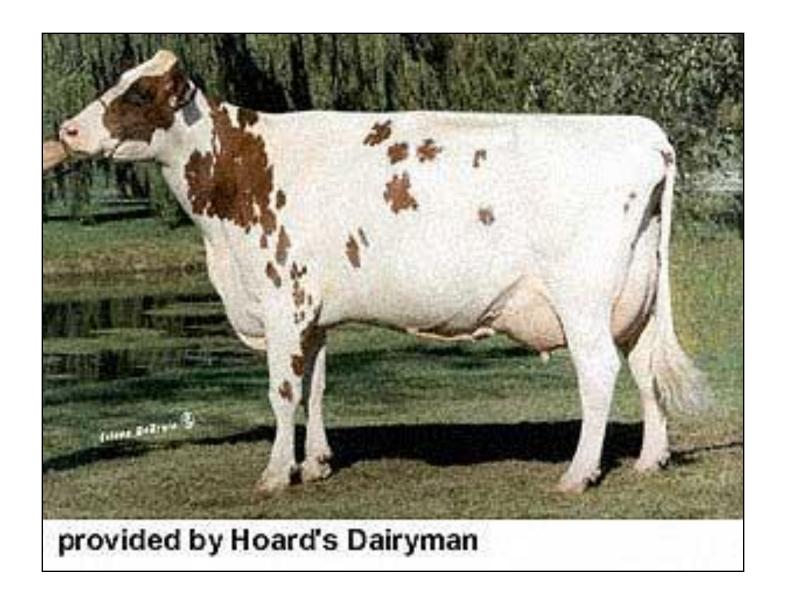
Dairy Breeds

- Jersey
 - Cream to light fawn clolor
 - Smallest framed dairy breed
 - High butterfat content in milk

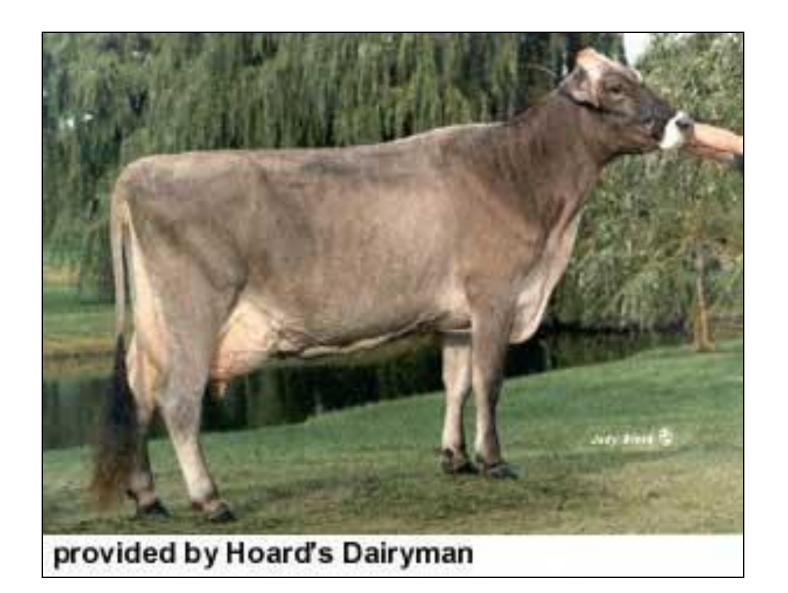
Guernsey



Ayrshire



Brown Swiss



Identifying Breeds of Swine

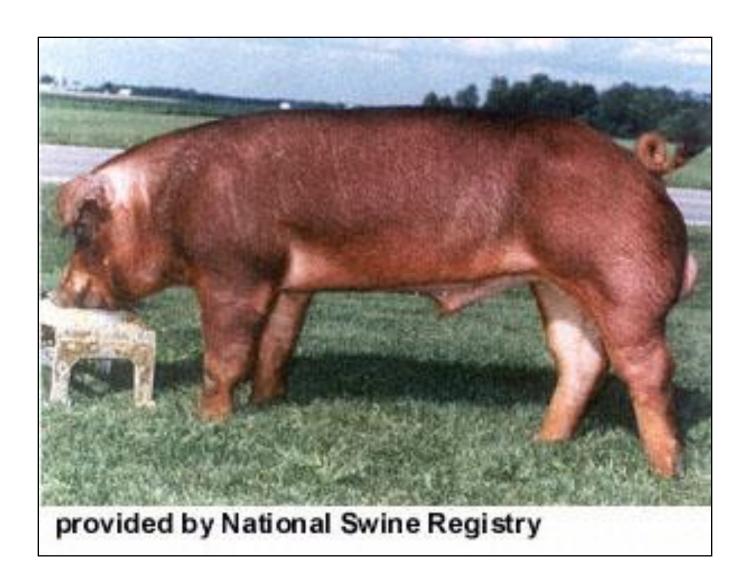
American Landrace



American Landrace

- White
- Long Body
- Big loped forward ears
- Large litters
- Good mothering ability
- Originated in Denmark

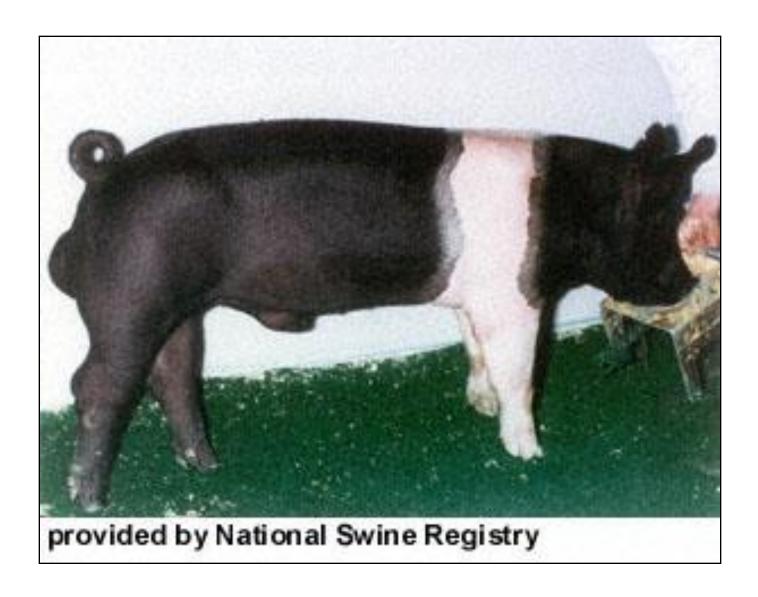
Duroc



Duroc

- Red
- Drooped ears
- Good growth rate
- Excellent feed conversion

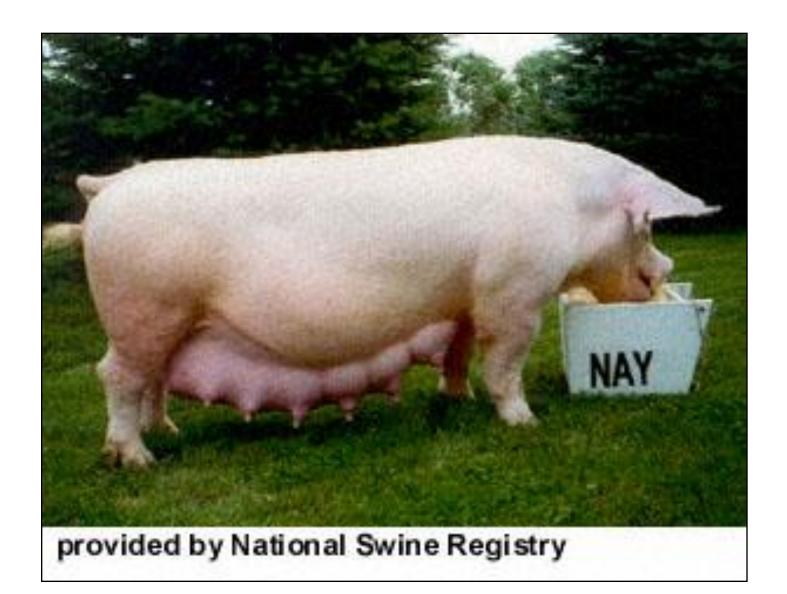
Hampshire



Hampshire

- Black with a white belt
- Erect ears
- Good muscle
- Carcass leanness

Yorkshire



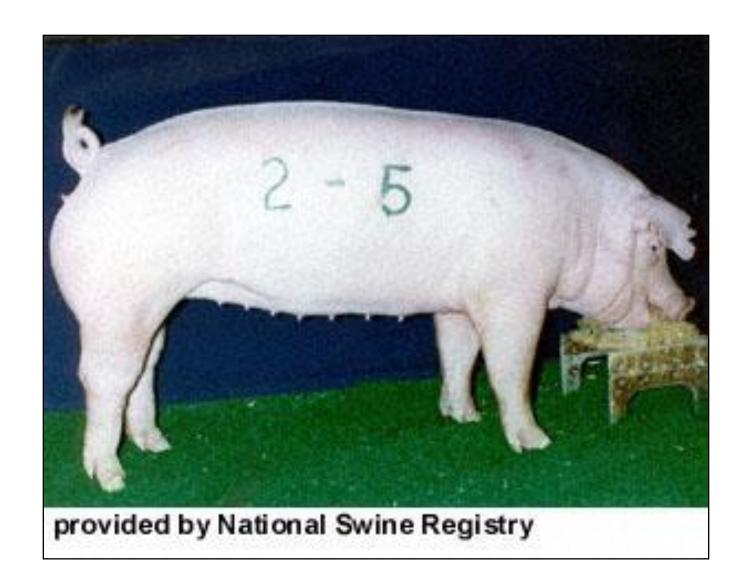
Yorkshire

- White
- Erect ears
- Large litters
- Good feed efficiency
- Excellent growth and mothering ability
- Long carcass

Poland China



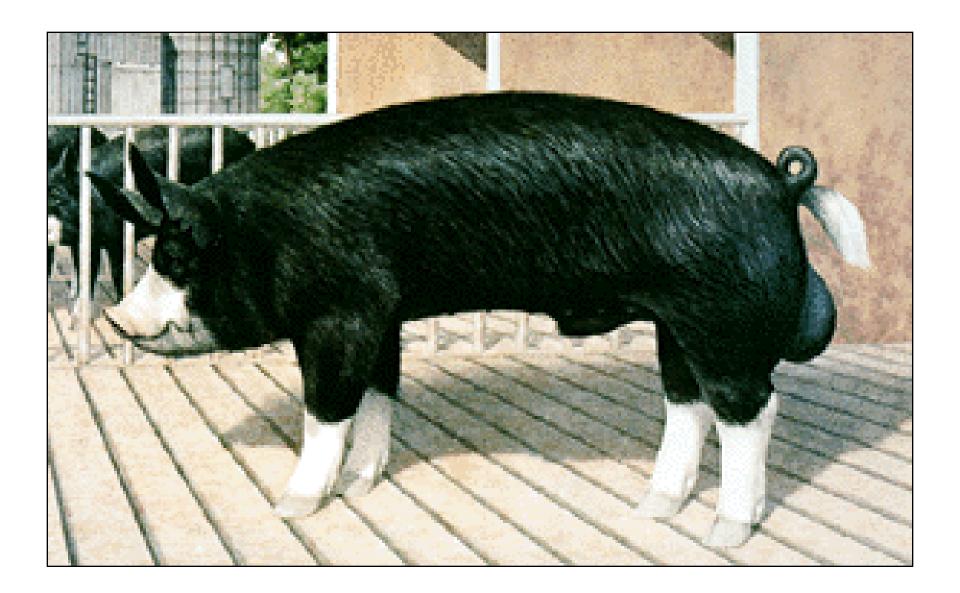
Chester White



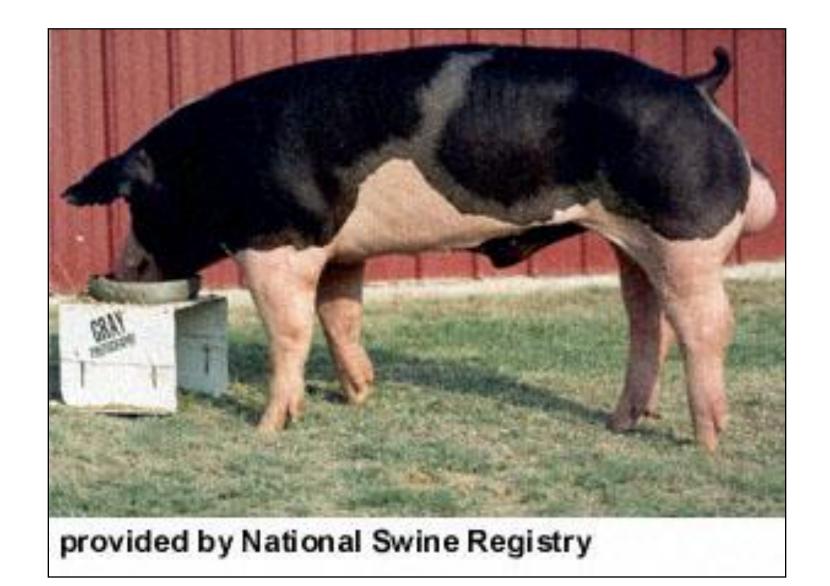
Tamworth



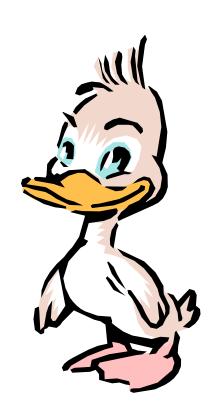
Berkshire



Spotted Swine



Identifying Breeds of Poultry



Poultry Identification

- No breed registries for poultry unlike other farm animals
- Most commercial producers develop their own "breeds" through crossbreeding different strains/breeds.

Breeds, Varieties, Types & Classes

- Breed- group of related fowl that breed true for a specific trait
- Type- purpose for which it is breed (meat or egg type)
- Classes- geographic origin (Mediterranean, American, English and Asiatic)





Egg Producers

Layers- chickens that produce eggs

- White egg producers- small in size
 - White Leghorns- white plumage
- Brown egg producers- larger birds that are not as economical as Leghorns
 - Rhode Island Reds- dark red plumage
 - New Hampshires- red plumage
 - Plymouth Rocks- white plumage



White Leghorns





Barred Rock





Rhode Island Red





Layer Cages









Egg Producers

Layers- chickens that produce eggs

 Several other strains are growing in popularity and being raised by families for personal consumption. Ex: Dominique, Brahmas, etc.

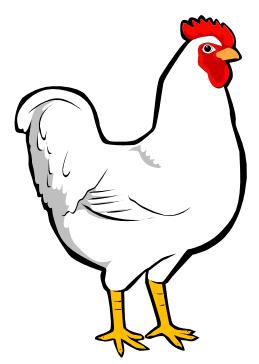






Meat Producers

- Chickens used for meat production are called Broilers
- Birds used for meat production are usually commercial crosses
 - Example: White Plymouth Rock females mated to Cornish males



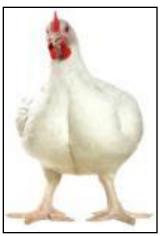
Confinement Broiler House



Confinement Broiler House







Turkeys



Broad Breasted White

- White plumage
- Shanks, feet, and beak is white to pink
- White pinfeathers
 - Increases the value of the carcass
- Can survive better in hotter climates
- Good body confirmation but smaller than other breeds
- Very popular variety of turkey

Broad Breasted White



Turkeys

Broad Breasted Bronze

- Black plumage
- Dark colored pinfeathers
- Largest of the turkey varieties
- Poor fertility and reproductive problems
 - Males are not good breeders



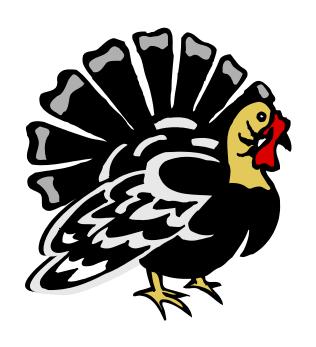
Broad Breasted Bronze



Turkeys

Beltsville Small Whites

- Developed by the USDA
- Similar to the Broad Breasted Whites
- Averages about 10 lbs. less in mature body weight



Beltsville Small Whites



