Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Introduction to**

**Animal Science Notes**

List animals that are currently used for production purposes:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - a process through which nature is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Animal Science**: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 It involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, feeding, care and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of animals; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of animals and their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on knowledge gained through practical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A. List 4 functions of domestic animals***

**1-Food**

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**2- Clothing**

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**3- Power**

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**4-Recreation & companionship**

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**5- Service**

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 -

***B. Describe and define what considers an animal to be domesticated***

**Requirements for animals to be “domesticated”**

1. The animal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The animal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is subject to human control.
3. The animal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ depends upon humans.
4. The animal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (psychology) is changed in domestication.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characteristics have appeared which occur rarely if at all in the wild.

**Wild animal** – Exists without human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any type (feeding, breeding selection, shelter, etc)

**Domestic animal** – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for food & shelter, bred through artificial selection to choose and perpetuate desired traits.

**Tame wild animal** – a wild animal that has adapted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be useful to humans.

**Feral animal** – a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animal that has returned to the wild.

 History of Animal Domestication:

1. What animal was domesticated first?
2. What is one possible reason pigs were domesticated?
3. What traits did animals that were easier to domesticate have?
4. Draw a timeline of the order in which animals were domesticated.

***C. Define common terminology used in animal science***



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Genus/ Species** | **Baby** | **Young Male** | **Young Female** | **Castrated Male** | **Mature Male** | **Mature Female** | **Group** |
| **European Cattle**(Bovine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Indian Cattle**(Bovine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sheep**(Ovine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Pigs**(Supine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Goats**(Caprine**)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Horses**(Equine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Chickens** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Rabbits** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Dogs**(Canine) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cats**(Feline) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

What is binomial nomenclature?

***D. Categorize & distinguish animals by breeds, species, and types***

* **Species:** A group of closely related animals that can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and produce

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offspring.

* **Breed:** Animals of common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with characteristics that distinguish them from other groups within the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Type:** Animals of the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are grouped together based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they produce.

*Each species of livestock has specific breeds that perform best for each purpose:*

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Produce meat efficiently
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Produce milk efficiently
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**Produce meat & milk efficiently
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**Don’t produce milk or meat efficiently, chosen for beauty
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:**Chosen for performance traits

***E. List major types & uses of each species of livestock***

Cattle

Sheep

Swine

Goats

Chickens

Horses

*
*
*

***F. List & describe benefits of animal based agriculture***

* Animals can convert feed that humans CAN’T eat to food humans CAN eat
* Helps maintain fertility of the land
* Personal satisfaction of working with domesticated animals
* May more fully utilize capital, machinery, and wasteland (range)
* Food Value:
* Animal Proteins are superior to vegetable proteins for humans
* Animal proteins have improved amino acid balance over vegetable protein
* Milk- Approximately 90% of milk for human consumption in the world comes from cattle
* Over 85% of the world population desires food of animal origin.

Feed Conversion Values for Meat Producing Animals

## Animal Species lbs. Feed/lb. Gain

Sheep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Cattle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Swine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Turkeys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chickens (Broilers) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Top States in Livestock Production**

Beef Cattle Production

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

Dairy Cattle Production

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

Sheep Production

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

Goat Production

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

Swine Production

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

Poultry Production (L)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

Poultry Production (B)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

Turkey Production

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

# of Farms and Ranches

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

Land in Farms/Ranches

1.

2.

3.

4.

Utah’s Rank in Other Areas

Mink Production \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Trout Production \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Honey Produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.

Utah’s Rank \_\_\_\_\_\_

List out the Regulatory Agencies that Regulate the Animal Industry:

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Animal Terminology Crossword**

**Down:**

1. Castrated, male horse

3. Young, male chicken

4. Baby dog

5. Scientific name for cattle with European origin

6. Mature, female rabbit

7. Young, female pig before her first litter

9. Scientific name of sheep

12. Young, male goat

13. Young, male pig

15. Baby Horse

17. Baby sheep

**Across:**

2. Mature, female cat

8. Young, female goat

10. Young, female horse

11. Scientific name of goats

12. Mature, male chicken

14. Castrated, male chicken

16. Baby pig

18. Group of dogs

19. Mature, male rabbit