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Livestock Symposium: Beef Economics Focus

On February 15 and 16, 2017, UC Cooperative Extension livestock advisors will host a Livestock Symposium in Bakersfield, Exeter, Fresno, and Catheys Valley.

Online Registration is open now!
Please pre-register. On-site registration will be more expensive.

Fresno: <http://ucanr.edu/fresnolivestocksymposium>
Bakersfield/Exeter: <http://ucanr.edu/livestock2017>
Catheys Valley: <http://cemariposa.ucanr.edu>

Fresno Livestock Symposium • Thursday, Feb 16, 2017

University of California Fresno Center, Tulare & Madera conference rooms
550 E. Shaw Ave
Fresno, CA 93710

7:45-8:00 am Registration and Refreshments

- 8:00 – 8:45 am **Economic Ranch Tools for Beef Producers**
Dr. Bridger Feuz, Univ. of Wyoming Livestock Marketing Specialist
- 8:45 – 9:15 am **Vaccination Programs for Your Herd**
Dr. Gayle Obannon, Fresno State
- 9:15 – 9:30 am **Break**
- 9:30 – 10:15 am **Risk Management for Beef Producers**
Dr. Bridger Feuz,
- 10:15 – 11:00 am **Facts and Fiction about Livestock and Climate Change**
Dr. Frank Mitloehner, UC Davis Air Quality Specialist
- 11:00 – 11:30 am **UCCE Research Update, Feedback, and Closing**
Rebecca Ozeran, UC Cooperative Extension Advisor



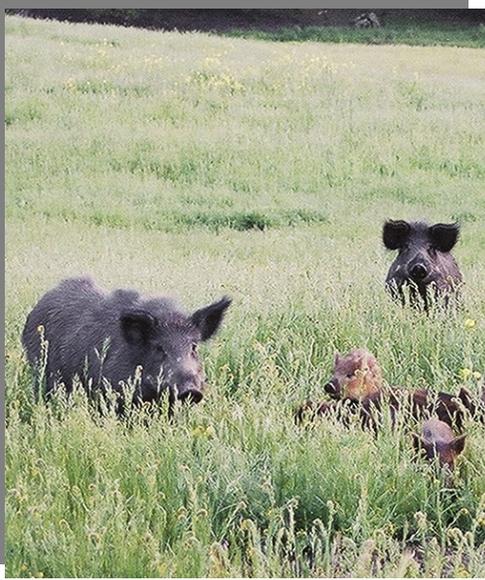
11:30 am Beef Lunch

Lunch presentation: Trace Mineral Nutrition and Beef Cattle Health and Productivity

Refreshments, handouts and lunch included with registration!

This symposium has been generously sponsored by Multimin USA, Inc., Master Stockman Consulting, USDA and USDA Farm Service Agency





Feral Pigs on Your Property– A Nuisance...and They Carry Disease

The following is a guest article submitted by Dr. Jennifer McDougle, Animal Health Branch Veterinarian with the CDFA.

Feral and wild pigs carry many diseases that can affect your swine. Among the harmful organisms, two are pseudorabies and brucellosis.

Wildlife Services performs surveillance in targeted feral swine populations. Within California, feral swine have tested positive for pseudorabies and brucellosis in Kern, Monterey, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. Santa Barbara area had never previously had a positive pseudorabies case but did in 2016.

The first mentioned disease, pseudorabies, is an extremely contagious herpesvirus that affects pigs and, rarely, several other species. California is officially free of pseudorabies in our commercial swine herds due to the effectiveness of the eradication program. However, the wild pigs in the mountains of southwestern Kern County, eastern San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties (and now Santa Barbara) continue to harbor this virus and continue to be a threat to our healthy pigs. Because our commercial herds are not exposed to pseudorabies, chance exposures to the virus would cause massive piglet and juvenile pig death, with severe upper respiratory disease and abortions in older pigs. These adult pigs may survive, but are carriers of the disease and therefore usually sent to slaughter if positive. It is possible for cattle to be infected with pseudorabies but is very rare. Cattle with pseudorabies show intense itching, neurological signs, and upper respiratory signs. Though rare in cattle, is still best to practice good biosecurity as described below to prevent contact between range cattle and feral/wild swine.

Brucellosis is the other mentioned disease carried by feral/wild swine and this one is contagious to humans. It is a bacterial disease that can be transmitted to cattle and humans as well as being a risk to commercial swine.

This article continues ►



Pseudorabies cont'd

In cattle and swine, clinical signs of brucellosis include abortions and low fertility rates. Brucellosis in humans can cause a chronic life-long flu-like illness called undulant fever. People most at risk are farmers or veterinarians who are in close contact with infected animals especially during farrowing, lambing and calving.

Feral pigs carrying both of these diseases may appear healthy, and the diseases can easily be transferred through direct nose to nose contact or close proximity as well as being carried on hunter's clothing and footwear. Infections with pseudorabies or brucellosis would have economic implications, especially where export is concerned. As with any illnesses that are increasing in your herd, contact your veterinarian if any of the above clinical signs are observed

Biosecurity is the best way to keep your herds away from the feral pigs and keep them healthy. If you are in an area where feral pigs have been seen, double fencing to prevent nose to nose contact is recommended. Free access to water and feed will attract feral pigs to your property, so ensure feral pigs cannot access and contaminate these resources. Hunters should be aware that when out in an area where feral pigs may be it is a good idea to change outerwear before interacting with their personal animals. It is not common to diagnose pseudorabies in dogs, but they are also susceptible. Dogs with pseudorabies have neurological signs and die suddenly. Infection in dogs is easily avoided by not allowing raw pig carcasses/meat to be fed to dogs or other livestock. Below are some helpful links for more information.



Biosecurity Tips (Swine Exhibition): https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/animal_health/pdfs/Biosecurity_TipsFor_Swine.pdf

Swine Health Information Resources: https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/animal_health/Swine_Health.html

The [National Pork Board](#) offers information that helps producers formulate a plan to protect their swine herds. Information regarding biosecurity and control is also available on line from the [American Association of Swine Veterinarians](#) by accessing their publications link.

[General Prevention Practices for Swine Producers](#) [Wash Your Hands Sign](#) [Farm Visitor Policies – Sign Policies for Visitors Contacting Animals or Entering Animal Areas – Sign](#)

[General Prevention Practices for Swine Producers](#) [Biosecurity Recommendations and Guidelines \(Entire\)](#)

Please contact your CDFA Animal Health Branch Office at 559-685-3500 if you have any questions or seek further information about protecting your herds.



Byproducts: cheap livestock supplement?

Tomato pomace, grape pomace, olive pomace, almond hulls, pistachio hulls, cotton seeds and hulls... what are they? Which of them might be useful to you?

What are these byproducts?



Pomaces can include all the remaining materials after a crop has been processed. For example, olive pomace is left over after the olives are pressed for oil. After oil extraction, the remaining pomace includes the pulp of the olives, as well as pits and skin. Tomato pomace can include tomato skins, pulp, seeds, and even cull and green tomatoes, left behind when tomatoes are processed for sauces, pastes, and so on. Grape pomace includes skin, seeds, and sometimes stems.

Almond and pistachio hulls are the pieces left behind when the in-shell nuts are harvested, but sometimes also include pieces of shell and rejected nuts. Cull vegetables may also be an option in some places. These are the vegetables that did not fulfill the quality requirements to be sold as produce for human consumption, whether due to size, shape, or damage.

What is their value to me?

Because byproducts could be useful to many kinds of livestock, whether grazing, feedlot, or backyard, there is no single answer to this question. Pomaces, hulls and other byproducts have been tested in feed for beef and dairy cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, with different levels of tolerance and rates of gain. Some byprod-



ucts cannot be used at high levels by certain classes of livestock because of the way they digest their nutrients or because they refuse to eat them. For example, cull onions contain high levels of sulfur compounds which can cause anemia in cattle and horses, but sheep and goats are less sensitive to the sulfur.

Byproducts are also not guaranteed a specific nutritional makeup. Because “pomace” includes whatever is left after processing, there is not much consistency from batch to batch. Some reasons that tomato pomace can vary include if the tomatoes are processed in special ways, or they include unique varieties of tomato, which might have different amounts of skin or seeds. Because the seeds have higher levels of proteins and fats than skin and pulp, for example, a batch containing mostly seeds will have higher crude protein and fat levels than a batch with mostly skin and pulp.



Know before you buy!

Before considering any crop byproducts in a feed or supplement ration we highly recommend that you get the byproduct tested, or only accept pre-tested byproducts from crop producers. This way you will have a good idea of the nutritional value of the actual byproduct before you offer it to your livestock.

Once you know the nutrient contents, including energy, protein, and minerals, then you can compare it to your other supplement or feed options. In some cases, byproducts may be available at very low cost. If they are good enough to substitute for some of your existing feed or supplement ration, including a byproduct in your feed may save you money.

Your Cooperative Extension advisor can help you assess the value of certain byproducts. They will need you to bring in nutritional analyses of the byproducts and your usual feeds, as well as their current costs to you, to best help you. Advisors can help you calculate a least-cost ration with various ingredients, and you can decide whether using the byproduct(s) is practical for your operation.

To discuss byproducts and feeding, contact Rebecca at 559-241-6564 or rkozeran@ucanr.edu.



Call for Participation: Contribute to Local Extension Program

Rebecca Ozeran, the new livestock & natural resources advisor for Fresno and Madera counties, needs your input to establish her program. As the local advisor, Rebecca can coordinate events like the upcoming Livestock Symposium, field tours of nearby ranches and experiments, meetings to discuss upcoming issues for livestock and natural resources in Fresno and Madera, and discussions with the general public. She can also conduct research on local lands to study issues of weed invasion, forage quality, water quality, grazing management systems, reforestation (forests and woodlands) and much more.

In order for her to put her efforts toward what matters most to you, she needs your feedback! You can fill out an online survey at <http://ucanr.edu/2017needs>, or email or call Rebecca to set up a time to discuss what you think are the most pressing issues she should focus on. Her contact info is:

rkozeran@ucanr.edu

559-241-6564

Thank you for your help - we will do our best if we work together.
If you have already spoken with Rebecca or taken the survey, THANK YOU!



If you would like to see a particular topic in this newsletter, let us know! Email rkozeran@ucanr.edu with your suggestions.



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