

Student's Name _____

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| Directions: | Evaluate the trainee using the rating scale below and check the appropriate number to indicate the degree of competency achieved. The numerical ratings of 3, 2, 1, and 0 are not intended to represent the traditional school grading system of A, B, C, D, and F. The descriptions associated with each of the numbers focus on level of student performance for each of the tasks listed below. |
| Rating Scale: | 0 - No Exposure - no information nor practice provided during training program, complete training required. 1 - Exposure Only - general information provided with no practice time, close supervision needed and additional training required. 2 - Moderately Skilled - has performed independently during training program, limited additional training may be required. 3 - Skilled - can perform independently with no additional training. |

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| 1. Number of Competencies Evaluated | _____ |
| 2. Number of Competencies Rated 2 or 3 | _____ |
| 3. Percent of Competencies Attained (2/1) | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| Grade | |
| _____ | _____ |
| Instructor Signature | Date |

01.0 The Organisms

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
 01.01 Outline the classification system used to identify organisms
 01.02 List the five kingdoms and describe the unique characteristics of the individuals within each kingdom
 01.03 Explain the concept: the more closely organisms are related the more similar their classification will be
 01.04 Outline the classification of the major livestock animals in the United States

02.0 Cell Structure

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
 02.01 Identify the parts and organelles of the plant and animal cells
 02.02 Describe the differences between plant and animal cells
 02.03 List and describe the functions of each of the major types of specialized animal cells
 02.04 Describe the functions of the vacuole, microtubules, and microfilaments as they relate to the cell structure and support
 02.05 Explain how a cell is able to maintain a particular shape, and the nutrients that help it do so

03.0 Functions of the Cell

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
 03.01 List and describe the nutrient and elemental composition of the cells protoplasm
 03.02 List the cell organelles and the functions of each part
 03.03 Trace the pathway of a glucose molecule through the cell
 03.04 Describe the process of cellular metabolism of proteins, fats, and complex carbohydrates
 03.05 Describe the process of cellular respiration and list the products produced

04.0 Animal Tissues

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
 04.01 Describe how specialized cells are organized to form a tissue type
 04.02 List and describe the six types of specialized animal tissues and their individual functions

05.0 Animal Organs and Systems

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
 05.01 List the eight systems of animals and the major organs that make up each system
 05.02 Explain the functions of each of the eight systems

06.0 Introduction to Animal Nutrition

The student will be able to:

0 1 2 3

- 06.01 List the major functions of animals in human society
- 06.02 List the eight major animal sources of food in the world and approximately what percent of the total does each supply
- 06.03 Describe the use of animal power in the world today
- 06.04 Compare the relative efficiencies of the major farm animals in converting feed to protein and energy for human consumption
- 06.05 Explain why the livestock industry adds to the human food base rather than decreasing it
- 06.06 Describe how animals are important in providing clothing for human use
- 06.07 Describe the importance of livestock production in the total agricultural industry in the United States
- 06.08 List, define, and give examples of the two major feed groups generally used in livestock feeding
- 06.09 List the six components of feed that are important when balancing rations for livestock
- 06.10 List the feed components that provide energy for animals
- 06.11 List the major minerals needed in livestock rations
- 06.12 Identify the factors that affect the water intake of animals
- 06.13 Explain why feed additives are used in livestock rations
- 06.14 List some important byproducts of the livestock industry
- 06.15 Describe the use of animal power in the world today

07.0 Digestion in Animals

The student will be able to:

0 1 2 3

- 07.01 Define the terms associated with animal digestion
- 07.02 Name the three kinds of digestive systems and give an example of the animals with each type
- 07.03 List the parts of the monogastric digestive system and describe the function of each
- 07.04 Match the digestive enzymes with their function
- 07.05 Describe the function of the liver
- 07.06 Describe the difference between the digestive system of the horse and the swine
- 07.07 List the four major compartments of the stomach of the ruminant and describe the function of each

0 1 2 3

- 07.08 Describe regurgitation in the ruminant and tell how it relates to the digestive process
- 07.09 List the major microorganisms found in the rumen and describe their function
- 07.10 List the parts of the avian digestive system and describe the functions of each
- 07.11 Describe the process of absorption
- 07.12 Describe the process of metabolism

08.0 Energy Nutrients

The student will be able to:

0 1 2 3

- 08.01 Define terms associated with energy
- 08.02 Describe each of the six energy nutrients
- 08.03 List the sources of energy nutrients
- 08.04 Describe the functions of the energy nutrients
- 08.05 Describe the symptoms of energy deficiencies in the ration
- 08.06 Explain the term critical temperature and how it is important in livestock management
- 08.07 Describe the energy needs of animals for milk production, pregnancy, and work
- 08.08 List the three nutrients that are the major sources of energy in livestock rations
- 08.09 Name the most important nutrient and explain why it is the most important
- 08.10 List the carbohydrates that are the most easily digested, and those that are the hardest to digest
- 08.11 List the most important compound sugars in the animals body
- 08.12 Identify the parts of the plant that store the most easily digested carbohydrates
- 08.13 Describe the digestion of fiber
- 08.14 Compare the amount of energy supplied by fats and oils as compared to carbohydrates
- 08.15 List three essential fatty acids

09.0 Protein

The student will be able to:

0 1 2 3

- 09.01 Define the term protein and the terms associated with it.
- 09.02 List the common sources of protein
- 09.03 Describe the function of protein

0 1 2 3

- 09.04 Describe the symptoms of protein toxicity
- 09.05 Discuss and describe the use of nonprotein nitrogen sources
- 09.06 Identify the part of the plant in which most of the protein is stored
- 09.07 Describe digestible protein
- 09.08 Explain the difference between essential and nonessential amino acids
- 09.09 Explain what is meant by the quality of protein
- 09.10 Describe protein quality as it relates to formulating rations for ruminant and nonruminant animals
- 09.11 Identify at what stages of the animal's life the protein requirements are the greatest
- 09.12 Explain the relationship between protein deficiency and energy nutrition
- 09.13 Explain what causes protein in a ration to be available
- 09.14 Describe the biological value of protein

10.0 Minerals

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
- 10.01 Describe minerals used in animal nutrition
 - 10.02 List the sources of minerals for animal nutrition
 - 10.03 Describe the functions of minerals in animal nutrition
 - 10.04 Describe the deficiency symptoms caused by the lack of minerals in the ration
 - 10.05 Describe the toxicity symptoms cause by specific minerals
 - 10.06 Discuss the mineral requirements needed in a balanced ration
 - 10.07 List the major minerals needed by livestock
 - 10.08 List the trace minerals needed by livestock
 - 10.09 List the minerals that are most likely to be deficient in livestock feeding
 - 10.10 Describe the common way to add trace minerals to the livestock ration

11.0 Vitamins, Feed Additives, and Water

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
- 11.01 Describe vitamins and feed additives
 - 11.02 List the sources of vitamins and feed additives
 - 11.03 List the vitamins that are essential in animal nutrition
 - 11.04 List the chemical elements that are found in vitamins

- 0 1 2 3
- 11.05 List the vitamins that are soluble in water and which are soluble in fat or fat solvents
 - 11.06 List the vitamins that are commonly synthesized in the rumen
 - 11.07 Explain how the solubility of vitamins affects the need for supplying them in the diet
 - 11.08 Describe how vitamins may be supplied other than through natural feed sources
 - 11.09 Describe the functions of vitamins/feed additives and water
 - 11.10 Describe the deficiency symptoms caused by the lack of each of the vitamins in a ration
 - 11.11 Discuss the relationship between age and fat content of the body and the percent of water it contains
 - 11.12 In addition to drinking water, list the other sources of water for the animal
 - 11.13 List and discuss factors affecting the amount of water an animal will consume
 - 11.14 List the typical water intakes for various classes of livestock
 - 11.15 Describe the ways by which animals lose water from the body
 - 11.16 List the symptoms of water deprivation in livestock
 - 11.17 Discuss the effects of feed additives in the ration
 - 11.18 Describe the regulations on the use of feed additives in the ration

12.0 Classification and Use of Feeds

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
- 12.01 List and briefly tell the difference between the two general classes of feeds used for animal nutrition
 - 12.02 List the eight descriptors used in determining International Feed Names
 - 12.03 List and briefly describe each of the eight feed classes
 - 12.04 Identify the class of livestock that are fed urea and other nonprotein nitrogen sources
 - 12.05 Describe how nutrition affects reproduction in livestock
 - 12.06 Describe nutrient needs of young, growing animals as compared to more mature animals
 - 12.07 Explain why a maintenance ration requires a certain amount of the total feed consumed by an animal
 - 12.08 Describe the life processes that are supported by a maintenance ration

0 1 2 3

- 12.09 Explain why the amount of an animal's body surface is more closely related to its maintenance needs than is its weight
- 12.10 Explain how milk production affects the nutrient requirements of an animal
- 12.11 Explain how wool and mohair production affects the nutrient requirements of sheep and goats
- 12.12 Describe the effect of work on nutrient requirements of horses

13.0 Nutrient Quality and Analysis

The student will be able to:

0 1 2 3

- 13.01 List and describe the factors that affect feed quality
- 13.02 List the six components into which a feedstuff is separated by proximate analysis
- 13.03 Describe the method of proximate analysis for each of these six components
- 13.04 List the limitations of using proximate analysis to determine feed value
- 13.05 Describe and give examples of how feeds may be converted from one composition basis to another
- 13.06 Explain why the Van Soest method of forage analysis is sometimes used
- 13.07 Describe the Van Soest method of forage analysis
- 13.08 Explain why digestion trials are of importance when determining the value of a feedstuff
- 13.09 Describe how net energy values of feed may be determined
- 13.10 List and briefly describe some other measures of feed value
- 13.11 Explain why feeding trials are of value in developing rations
- 13.12 Describe the major provisions found in most state feed laws

14.0 Metabolism of Nutrients for Maintenance, Health and Production

The student will be able to:

0 1 2 3

- 14.01 Define the terms associated with this unit
- 14.02 Explain why a balanced ration is important in livestock feeding
- 14.03 Describe the general principles for formulating a ration
- 14.04 Describe the general principles for ration selection
- 14.05 Describe the steps in balancing a ration
- 14.06 Use feeding standards and feed composition tables to help balance a ration

0 1 2 3

- 14.07 Use the Pearson Square or algebraic equations to balance rations
- 14.08 Discuss the use of computers to balance rations
- 14.09 Describe how urea should be used as a protein supplement in ruminants to achieve maximum benefits, without causing harm to the animal
- 14.10 Discuss the proper use of growth stimulants and the role they play in the animal's development
- 14.11 Describe the relationship between proper nutrition and the essential elements and nutrients that compose the cell's protoplasm

15.0 Environment and Nutrition

The student will be able to:

0 1 2 3

- 15.01 Define the term effective ambient temperature
- 15.02 Describe how animals maintain body heat balance
- 15.03 Define the term thermoneutral zone
- 15.04 Define the terms upper critical temperature and lower critical temperature and discuss their significance for livestock producers
- 15.05 Explain why large ruminants have lower critical temperatures than other farm animals
- 15.06 Explain how animals generally react when they pass the upper critical temperature
- 15.07 Discuss the effects of temperature on forage quality and intake
- 15.08 List the three major sources of water for livestock
- 15.09 List three major ways livestock lose water
- 15.10 Describe the effect temperature has on feed efficiency
- 15.11 Explain why the efficiency of egg production increases during periods of high temperature
- 15.12 Explain what adjustments in diet may be beneficial when temperatures are above or below the thermoneutral zone

16.0 Relationship Between Nutrition and Animal Products

The student will be able to:

0 1 2 3

- 16.01 Describe the effects of animal nutrition on the composition of milk, meat and eggs
- 16.02 Describe the effects of over and under feeding on the composition of animal products
- 16.03 Describe the importance of protein quality on muscle and fiber composition

0 1 2 3

- 16.04 Describe the role vitamins and minerals play in the composition of

- animal products
- 16.05 Describe the effect that certain by-products have on animal products when included in the diet (ex. fish meal when fed to swine)
 - 16.06 Explain the importance of proper nutrition in the laying hen as related to egg shell quality and yolk composition
 - 16.07 Describe the importance of proper nutrition for milk production
 - 16.08 Describe the importance of proper nutrition on the composition of milk
 - 16.09 Explain the effects of feed odors on animal product quality

17.0 Relationship Between Nutrition and Reproduction

The student will be able to:

- 0 1 2 3
- 17.01 Describe the reproductive benefits which are derived from flushing, and the rations that are needed to derive these benefits
 - 17.02 Describe the reproductive problems encountered from deficient nutritional levels
 - 17.03 Describe the reproductive problems that result from over feeding
 - 17.04 Describe the role of minerals in the reproductive process
 - 17.05 Describe how the nutrient levels required for reproduction change as each animal species proceeds through pregnancy
 - 17.06 Describe the differences in nutrient requirements between growing and mature animals as related to reproductive efficiency
 - 17.07 Indicate the most critical nutrient for lactating animals
 - 17.08 Indicate the minimum level of fiber needed in the ration of lactating dairy cows and why is it needed
 - 17.09 Describe how proper nutrition during pregnancy will prevent postpartum diseases and ailments in the offspring
 - 17.10 Describe the role of antibiotics in animal rations during gestation
 - 17.11 Describe how sires should be fed for best reproductive performance
 - 17.12 Describe all the nutrient requirements associated with lactation
 - 17.13 Describe the importance of the calcium-phosphorous ratio to reproductive performance
 - 17.14 List the recommended protein and energy requirements for pullets and hens of the egg laying species