4-H Motto

Learn to do by doing.

4-H Pledge

I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my Heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, my health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country.

4-H Grace

(Tune of Auld Lang Syne)

We thank thee, Lord, for blessings great on this, our own fair land. Teach us to serve thee joyfully, with head, heart, health, and hand.

About Your Record Book

Why do we keep records in 4-H?

- to record information about your anima(s)
- to record the work you have done
- to record your club activities
- to learn the importance of keeping accurate records in any business
- so you can see the actual costs involved in raising your animal. Without records, you cannot accurately tell how much of a gain or loss you have made on your investment.

What is involved in a good record book?

- **Completeness** A good record book has all the required information completed.
- Accuracy Your figures and information should be accurate and upto-date. Be accurate when weighing your feed and your animal.
- Neatness Neatness is important in your record book. We realize that
 you are working on your record book throughout the year and will do
 your best to keep your book neat.
- **Personality** This is your record book. Be original and personal in the information you keep in your book. Add photographs, pictures, newspaper and magazine articles on you, your club, your project type and 4-H. Your record book will be important to you for many years.

This record book is flexible. Put these pages into your binder. Add extra pages if you need more room. Make this your personal record book.

Hints For Keeping Good Records

- 1. Read the instructions for each section carefully. Make sure that you know in advance which records you must keep in that section. If you have any questions, ask your leader he or she is there to help you!
- 2. Keep your records up-to-date! Problems are caused by forgetting to record last month's feeds, or not recording changes in the feeds. Helpful hint: keep a calendar and a pen somewhere handy to your animal(s). Whenever you change the feed, or your animal is treated or vaccinated, you can quickly grab your calendar and mark it down. When it is time to write the information in your record book, the information is handy and accurate.
- 3. Keeping records is good business procedure. A good record book will be important in future projects for you decision-making. Start your record keeping as soon as you have chosen your project. End your record keeping for the project year at Achievement Day. For breeding projects, you may wish to keep records for a 12-month period.
- 4. If you don't know feed prices, there are many people who you can contact. Consult your parents, local radio, feed companies, your local agriculture specialist, your leader, your neighbour, and so on. It is important to be accurate in your process. Prices will vary from year to year. Your club may decide to set prices at the start of the project year.
- 5. Be consistent in your units for weight. No matter which type of units you use (kilograms or pounds), be consistent and use the same units through your entire book.
- 6. Be accurate in your feed weights. If your weights are accurate, then your final gain or loss will be valid.
- 7. Identify all your 4-H animals in the beginning inventory. Identify any purchases you make during the project year, or losses of equipment. In your final inventory, identify any animals or equipment you have on hand. Remember to depreciate (lessen the value of something as time goes on) any equipment for your final inventory.
- 8. Include all costs, no matter how small. This will give you a true picture of your actual value.

About Me		
My name		
Address		
My age at January 1 t		
This is my	-	
About My Club		
Club name		
Number of members _		
This has been operating	g for	years.
Club leader(s)	Name	Phone Number
Club executive:		
President		
Vice President		
Secretary		
Treasurer		
Press Reporter		
Any others?		
_		
		

About M	y Livestock	Proje	ect
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About My Livestock Flojeci
Name of animal
Date of birth
Sex Purebred of crossbred
Breed
Dam
Sire
Value at the start of the project
Include a photograph here, taken within the first two months of the project year. Be sure to put a title and date.
(Add more pages to show all of your photographs from throughout the year.)

1.	Why did you join 4-H this year?
2.	What do you hope to accomplish in 4-H this year?
3.	What are your goals with your animal (s) in 4-H this year?
4.	What are you going to contribute to your club this year?

Animal and Equipment inventories

Animals	Value at star	Value at end
Example: Lucky	640.00	1,250.00
Totals	(A) \$	(B) \$

Equipment (old equipment and new purchases)	Value at start of project	Depreciation Amount	Value at end of project
Examples: Rope Halter	10.00	2.00	8.00
Lost Rank	12.00	12.00	0.00
New Brush	8.00	1.60	6.40
Totals	\$	(C) \$	\$

Rate of Gain Record

Instructions: Fill in the chart below then graph your animals growth curve at year end.

			<u> </u>				
Month:							
Ending Weight							
Starting Weight							
Weight Gain							
A.D.G (Avg. Daily Gain)							
Gain)							

Trace in your target and actual weight gain kgs Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug **Final Weight** - Initial Weight = Gain (D)

Tell me how your project did this month:

Month Member and Leader Comments

Member	
Leader	
Member	
Leader	
Member	
Leader	
Member	
Leader	
Member	
Leader	
Member	
Leader	

Tell me how your project did this month:

Month Member and Leader Comments

Member	
Leader	
Member	
Leader	
Member	
Leader	
Member	
Leader	
Member	
Member	
Leader	
Member	
, monitori	
Leader	

Record of Feed Expenses

Star date of feed record

		Kind of Feed			Kind of Feed			Kind of Feed			
Month	Days in Mth	Kg of feed per day/per month	\$ Per Kg	Feed Cost	Kg of lead per day/per month	\$ Per kg	Feed Cost	Kg of feed per day/per month	\$ Per kg	Feed cost	
Nov	30	4/120	.04	4.80	2/60	.06	3.60	0.5/15	.10	1.50	
Year Total		(A.1)		(C.1) \$	(A.2)		(C.2)	(A.3)		(C.3)	

Total Kg of Feed

End date of feed record _____ Total days on feed _____

Kind of Feed			Kind of Feed			Kind of Feed			
Kg of lead per day/per month	\$ Per kg	Feed Cost \$	Kg of lead per day/per month	\$ Per kg	Feed Cost \$	Kg of lead per day/per month	\$ Per kg	Feed Cost \$	Total feed Costs \$
1/30	.12	3.60	2.5/75	.02	1.50	0.5/15	.06	.90	15.90
(A.4)		(C.4) \$	(A.5)		(C.5)	(A.6)		(C.6) \$	

Total Cost of Feed

Other Costs

Date	Examples: bedding, trucking, insurance, breeding fees and yardage.	Cost
Sept. 1 <i>5</i>	4-H Livestock insurance, Davies and Associates	\$30.00
	Total Other Costs (H	1)

Animal's Health Record

Include on this health record — routine practices and treatments, sickness and injury. (Example: castration, vaccination, implants, vitamin injections, and so on.)

Date	Problem or Practice (symptoms or disease)	Treatment (Who treated, what was used, what happened)	Cost \$
November 12	Growth	My father helped me do it	\$2.00
1 to verifice 12	3.5 %	My ramer helped me do n	Ψ2.00
		Total Cost (I)	

- •	• •	~
Finan	cial	Summary
		50 11111141 y

	Project Animal
Value	of animal at end of project
Use n	et sale price, or estimated value of animal of projects \$
Exper	se Record
	Purchase price or initial value of animal at start of project (from page 4)
	Depreciation Cost (C from page 6)
	Feed cost from feed record (G from page 11)
	Total other costs (H from page 12)
	Total health costs (I from page 13)
	Total expense of raising my project animal (Add + M + N + O + P)
Profit	or Loss
Net so loss.	ale price, or estimated value of animal at end of project (K) – Total expenses (Q) = Profit or
	(K) - (Q) =
1.	Did you have a profit or loss?
2.	f you have sold this animal at today's market price, would you have made a profit or loss?
	ndicate the current market price per weight unit.
	Market price - Expenses = Real life profit or loss
	The person who bought your animal supports 4-H by paying you a premium price (more than market value). You might want to send a thank you note to your buyer.

Average Daily Gain Record

The record must be filled in my members who have sold their animal.	
Total weight gain (from weight gain record, D page 7) kgs	(X)
Days on feed (from record of feed expenses, E page 11)	s (Y)
Average Daily Gain (ADG)	
Total weight again (X) = Average daily Gain (ADG) Total number of days (Y)	
(X) = kgs per day ADG (Y)	
Level 1 members do not have to fill in from here to the end of page 19. You start again on page 20.	

Level II and III Members:

After you have several years of 4-H experience, we ask you to:

- 1. Keep more in-depth records.
- 2. Help other members with their records.

Share and use your expertise!

Level II areas are designed for 4-H members ages 12-14 as of January 1 of the project year.

Level III areas are designed for 4-H members ages 15-21 as of January 1 of the project year.

Your club will decide what areas you should all complete.

Level II and III

Financial Summary Using Interest Costs

Interest costs (R) This exercise shows how much it costs to borrow money. Do the exercise

even if you didn't use a loan. There are several things to think about

with loans. One is the type of loan.

A simple loan The money is paid back in a lump sum (one payment). The amount paid

back can be calculated as follows:

Amount borrowed X interest X time (in years) = interest

Example: $$500 \times 9\% \times 0.75 = 33.75 to borrow money on a simple loan for 9 months

\$500 + \$33.75 = \$533.75 will be paid back.

• If you have a loan, how much interest will it cost you?

Amount borrowed X interest X time (in years) = interest cost



• The cost of raising your project animal if you used a loan

Total expenses (from page 14, Q) + interest (R above) = cost of raising my project if a loan was used.

Note: Other costs are usually included in total costs when calculating "break-evens" for commercial operations. These other costs are either:

- Yardage (includes buildings, corrals, and labour whether at your farm or at a custom feedlot),
 or
- Labour alone (if the cost of facilities is minimal).

Yardage costs vary from \$0,12/day to \$0,25/day. If you start a real-life commercial operation, you need to recognize that yardage and labour costs must be included in your analysis of your costs. Your club may require you to calculate yardage as an other on page 12.

Level II

Performance Record

• Feed cost per kilogram of weight gain

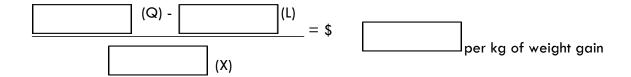
<u>Total fee costs (from expense record, page 14 N)</u> = feed cost per kg of weight gain Total weight gain (from ADG record, page 15, X)

_____(N) = \$ feed cost per kg
of weight gain

This tells you how much it costs to feed your animal (s) for one kilogram of gain in weight. This does not include your other expenses.

Total cost per kilogram of weight gain

<u>Total expenses (from page 14, Q)</u> – initial value (from page 14, L) = total cost per kg of Total weight gain (from Average Daily Gain record, page 15, X) weight gain



Level III

Break-Even Price

Initial value at start of project (from expense record page 14, L) \$ (1)

• Cost to produce weight gain

Q- L (from expense record, page 14) = cost to produce gain

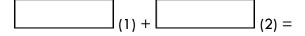
(Q) - (L) = \$ (2)

Level III

Break-Even Price (continued)

	•	Total	production	cost
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(1) + (2) = total production cost



\$ (3)

• Sale weight



• Break-even sale price needed to cover all costs:

 $\underline{\text{Total products costs (3)}}$ = break-even sale price needed to cover all costs Sale weight (4)



\$ per kg (5)

\$ per kg (6)

(8)

• Actual sale price

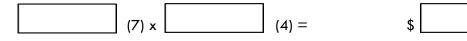
• Profit per kilogram of grain

Actual sale price (6) – break-even price (5) = profit per kilogram of gain

per kg (6) - per kg (5) = \$ per kg (7)

• Total profit

Profit per kilogram (7) x sale weight (4) = total profit



Comments:

Level III

How Much Can You Afford Top Your Project Next Year?

Estimated purchase Weight of next year project calf.

Target finish weight x estimated future market sale price = expected sale value



• Estimated gain

Target finish weight – estimated purchase weight = Estimated Gain



Cost of Gain

Total cost per kg of gain (from page 17) x estimated gain (B) = Cost of Gain

• Margin over cost of gain

Expected sale value (A above) – cost of gain (C) = margin over cost of gain



Break-even purchase price

 $\frac{\text{Margin over cost of gain (D)}}{\text{Purchased weight}} = \text{Break-even purchase price}$

Show Record Of My Project Animal(s)

Show Date	Show Attended	Class	Placings	Judge	Award Received

project (s) this year. Tell me about selecting, feeding, training, grooming, ll me the most important things you learned in 4-H this year.
(Add more pages if needed)

Record of Your Club's Activities

In this section keep a record of all the meetings and activities your club has had this year. If you had any special responsibilities, be sure to tell me about them.

Date	Location	Things discussed, special speakers, activities, responsibilities, and so on.

Date	Location	Things discussed, special speakers, activities, responsibilities, and so on.

r notes, pic					
provincial					

	Breed	
4-H eartag no	Registration no. Tattoo no.	
	(Name)	-
	(Grandsire) #	
Name	Breed	
	(Name)	
	(Granddam) #	
	Breed	
	(Name)	
	(Grandsire) #	
Name	Breed	
	(Name)	
	(Granddam) #	
	Breed	

Breeding Program

Comp	plete the appropriate section below:
Artific	cial Date
•	
	Age of Animal
	Weight of Animal
	Sire Used
	Remarks
	Cost
	Date Due
•	Date
	Age of Animal
	Weight of Animal
	Sire Used
	Remarks
	Cost
	Date Due
Natur	ral
	When first exposed to breeding:
	Date
	Age of Animal
	Weight of Animal
	Date of Concention

Due Date _____

Estrus (Heat Record)

Record estrus (heat) cycles on this page. This will help you to calculate when your animal's next estrus will occur. By keeping a record of estrus cycles, you will know when to watch for signs of estrus activity to show that breeding is more likely to be successful.

Yearly Estrus Calendar

On the calendar below, keep a record of the following information (use symbols indicated):

- Estrus (E)
- Standing heat (S)
- Bred (B)

January

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

April

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

July

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

October

		3				
		10				
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

February

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

May

	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

August

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

November

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

March

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

June

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

September

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15 22 29	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	1 <i>7</i>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Offspring record

Information about offspring

Sex		and the second s	
·			
Identification	n number		
347 to 111 1st			
		in the health record, (castrating, ta	ttooing,
agging, vaccination	s, and so on.)		
agement of offspri	ng		
5		V	
	Assistance needed?	<u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>	
Comments _			
first put on food			
ms por on reed			
cribe how you introd	luced the offspring to feed an	d the ration being fed.	
•		•	

		•
Carcass	EVal	luation

One end product in the livestock industry is meat for the retail market. Because of this, the quality of the carcass produced is important. The quality information is obtained from the grader's report.

1.	Ear tag number	
2.	Live weight	
3.	Warm dressed weight	
4.	Dressing percentage = (<u>warm dressed weight</u> x 100) liveweight	
5.	Loin Eye area (square inches)	
6.	Average Fat Measurement	
7.	Average (Fat) Grade Measurement	
8.	Carcass Score	
	a. Cutability	
	b. Visual Appearance	
	c. Carcass Placing	
	d. Live Score	
	e. Live Placing	
	f. Total Score	
	g. Final Placing	
9.	Shoe Placing	

The Creed of the 4-H Stockkeeper

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	**	•	١.	•

- 1. Provide comfortable and sufficient quarter for my livestock.
- 2. Feed my livestock on time each day.
- 3. Provide animals with clean water at all times.
- 4. Keep my animals free from parasites.
- 5. Strive to keep my livestock in good health.
- 6. Learn as much as possible about the best methods of feeding and caring for livestock.
- 7. Strive to improve the breeding and quality of my livestock, and of the livestock in my community, from year to year.
- 8. Be kind to animals.

I have read and agree to abide by this creed.

- 9. Always be a good sport in competition.
- 10. Keep an accurate record of my projects.
- 11. Complete my project and take part in all the activities of my 4-H club each year.

Your signature _____

Date

Suggested Marking Guide for Livestock Record Book

	Month								
ltem	Score	First Month						Last Month	Total
Stock Keeper Creed	1	Monin						MOIIII	
About Me	1								
About My Club	4								
About My Livestock	4								
Project	4								
More About Me	4								
Animal and Equipment Inventories	4								
Rate of Gain record	5								
How your project did this month	L1-6, L2-5, L3-4								
Record of Feed	20								
Expenses (/ by mth)	30								
Other Costs	L1-6, L2-5, L3-4								
Animal's Health record	L1-6, L2-5, L3-4								
Financial Summary	L1-8, L2-7, L3-6								
Average Daily Grain Record	L1-4, L2-3, L3-3								
Financial Summary Using Interest Costs	L1 (NA) L2- 2, L3-2								
Performance Record	L-1 (N/A) L2-3, L3-3								
Break-Even Price	2								
How Much Can you	2								
Next Year									
Show Record of My	2								
Project Animal									
Story of My Project	6								
Record of Club's	6								
Activities									
Your Clipping Page	4								
Breeding Project Pedigree	2								
Breeding Program	L1-1, L2-3 L3-4								
Offspring record	L1-2, L2-4, L3-5								
Monthly Total									

Your club can change the scoring or rating of various sections to suit your goals. Points are suggested per level. Suggested scores are for: L1 = Level 1 (9-11), L2 = Level II (12-14), and L3 = Level III (15-20)

