

Ag Facts

# CATTLE



## Cow Versus Cows?

Did you know a female that has had at least 1 baby is called a cow? A female with no babies is a heifer, a breeding male is a bull, and a castrated male is a steer! But we still call them all cows!

## Cow Vision

Cows can see almost 360 degrees around them! The unique placement of their eyes gives them almost a full panoramic view. Cows don't see very well straight in front of them, and will usually turn their head to look at you.

## 4 Stomachs?

Cows are ruminants, which means they have 1 stomach with 4 different compartments. This also means they spend a lot of time chewing their food! A cow can chew upwards of 40,000 times a day!

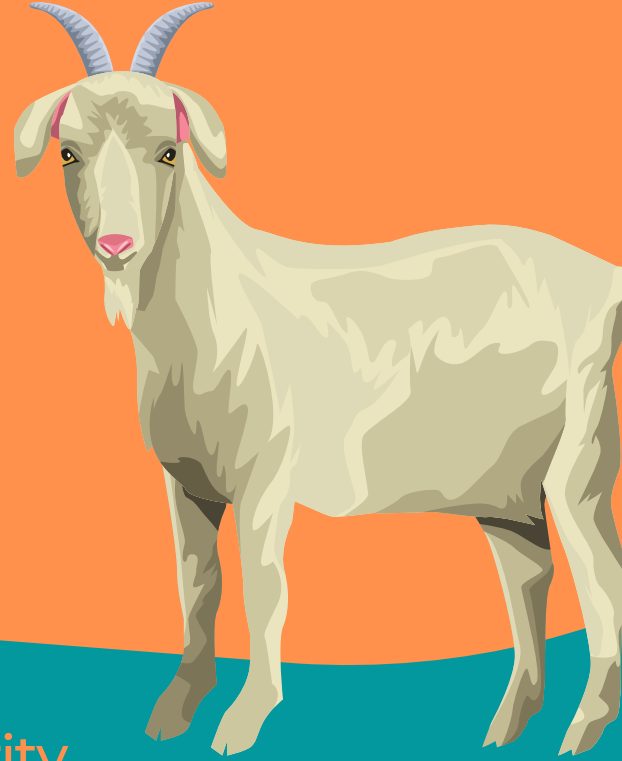
## Not Just Beef & Dairy

Cattle are vital to our every day life. We use products from the meat industry in things like glues & adhesives, medicines, fertilizer, glass, cosmetics, asphalt, tires, and so much more!



Ag Facts

# GOATS



## Popularity

Across the globe, goat meat is the most consumed meat per capita. However, it is one of the least consumed in the United States.

## Goat Vision

Goats have rectangular pupils, instead of round like many other animals. Goats have excellent night vision and can see about 340 degrees around them without moving!

## Picky Eaters

Goats are some of the pickiest eaters of all livestock, despite the common idea they will eat anything. Goats use their sensitive lips to try food before eating it, and generally like to forage around on a variety of different plants.

## Human Connection

Goats were likely one of the first domesticated livestock species. Research indicates they prefer humans with a smile on their face and can be aware of body language/emotion. Goats have a long standing connection with humans!

Ag Facts

# CHICKENS



## Diet

Poultry are omnivores, meaning they eat both plants and animals. This diet includes insects, lizards, frogs/toads, and even small mice!

## Memory

Poultry, but chickens in particular, have a great memory! Research indicates they can recognize over 100 faces and become familiar with dogs, cats, or other animals.

## Vision

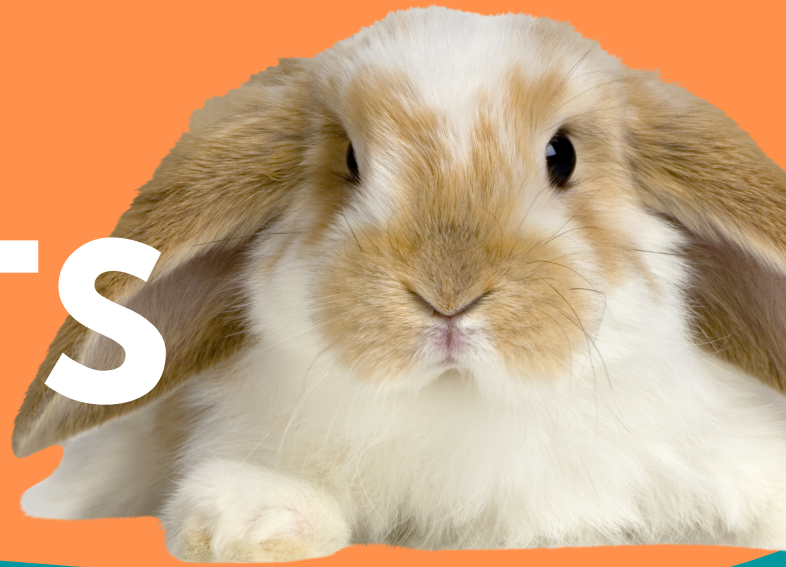
Chickens can see more colors than humans! Chickens have 5 types of light receptors in the eyes whereas humans have 2. Poultry are especially fond of the color red.

## Sleep

Chickens have a special type of sleep called unihemispheric slow-wave sleep (USWS). This means one half of the brain is asleep, and the other half is awake! Dolphins and whales can also sleep this way.

Ag Facts

# RABBITS



## Teeth

Rabbit teeth never stop growing! It's important that both wild and domesticated rabbits wear down their teeth by chewing on food, sticks, or toys.

## Ears

Rabbit ears serve many purposes besides being cute! Not only do they improve hearing but they help regulate their body temperature as well! Rabbits can turn their ears up to 270 degrees and hear sounds up to 2 miles away!

## Happy Bunny

Happy bunnies can purr like a cat! Bunnies also perform a move called 'binky' in which they jump, twist, and kick in mid air.

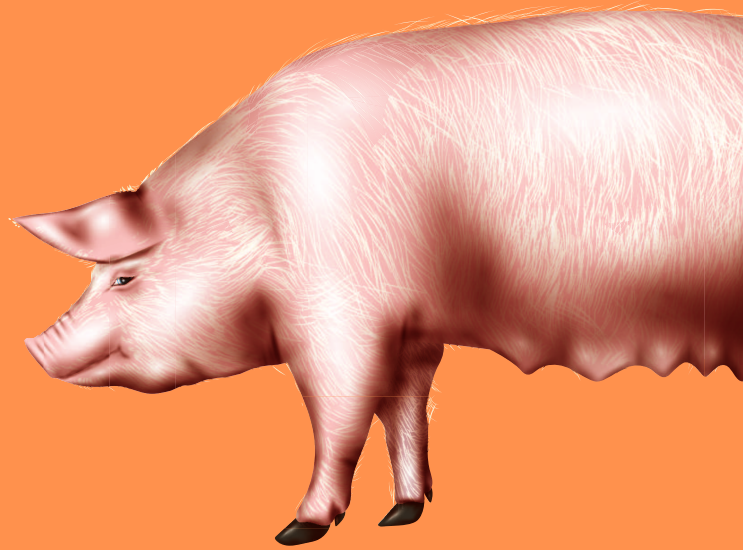
## Babies Galore

Rabbits can start reproducing as early as 4 months in females and 7 months in males. A rabbit's gestation period is only 30 days. In one year, a female rabbit can produce as many as 800 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren!



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# PIGS



## Heat

Pigs do not do very well in hot conditions. Pigs don't have sweat glands and therefore have a difficult time cooling themselves off.

## Smell

Pigs have a high density of tactile (touch) receptors in their snout. Their sense of smell is about 2000 times more sensitive than humans!

## Intelligence

Pigs are highly intelligent animals. Piglets learn their mothers 'voice' and specific grunts. Trained pigs can learn their name & tricks starting at just 2-3 weeks old!

## Human Medicine

Pork production serves a vital role in human medicine. Pig heart valves are often used to replace damaged human heart valves. Insulin was originally sourced from pig/beef pancreases, and although not widely used today, served an important role for diabetics since the early 1900s.

