United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

**Veterinary
Services**

Part II:
Feedlot Health Management Report

COFE Cattle On Feed Evaluation

NAHMS

April 1995

Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared from material received and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS).

The Cattle on Feed Evaluation was a cooperative effort between State and Federal agricultural statisticians, animal health officials, university researchers, and extension personnel. We want to thank the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) enumerators and State and Federal Veterinary Medical Officers (VMO's) who visited the farms and collected the data for their hard work and dedication to the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS).

The roles of the producer, Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC), NAHMS Coordinator, Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO), Animal Health Technician (AHT), and NASS enumerators were critical in providing quality data for this report. All participants are to be commended for their efforts, particularly the producers whose voluntary efforts made the study possible.

Dr. Al Strating, Director
Centers for Epidemiology & Animal Health

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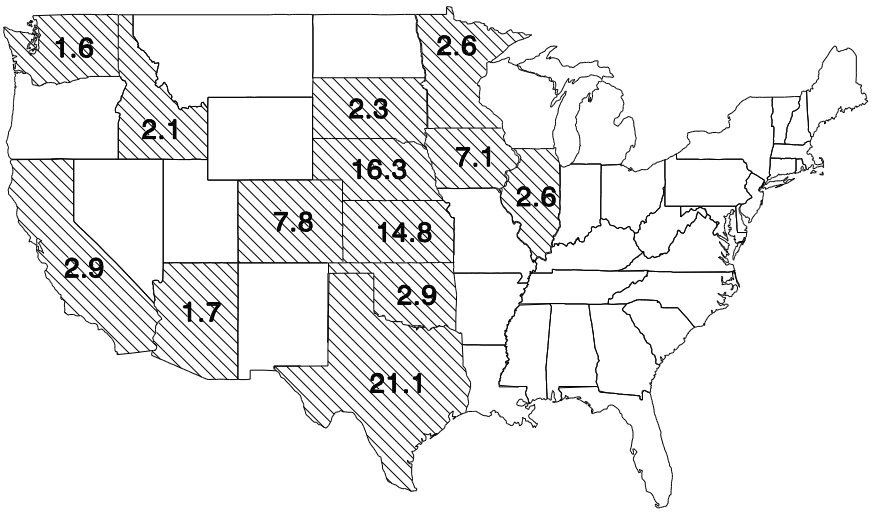
Introduction

As part of the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS), the USDA:APHIS:Veterinary Services (VS) conducted a National feedlot study designed to provide both participants and the industry with information on feedlot animal health, productivity, and management practices.

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) collaborated with VS to select a producer sample (3,214 feedlots) that was statistically **designed to provide inferences to the nation's feedlot animal population**. Included in the study were 13 major cattle-on-feed States that accounted for 85.8 percent of the U.S. cattle-on-feed inventory as of January 1, 1994 (shown below).

States Participating in the NAHMS Cattle on Feed Evaluation and Percent of U.S. Cattle-on-Feed Inventory, January 1, 1994



Total = 85.8 percent of the U.S. inventory. #2650

This report is the second of a two-part release of National information resulting from the NAHMS Cattle on Feed Evaluation (COFE):

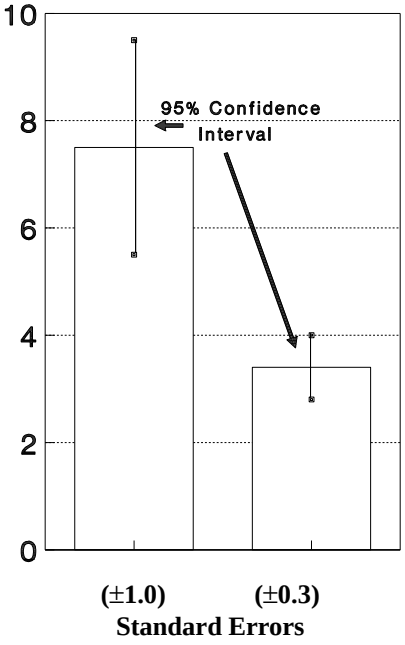
- *Part I: Feedlot Management Practices* was released in January 1995. NASS interviewers contacted a total of 3,214 producers by telephone or personal interview from August 1 through September 16, 1994, to collect data for Part I.
- *Part II: Feedlot Health Management Report* contains health management data collected from August through September by telephone interview from producers with feedlots of less than 1,000-head capacity. State and Federal Veterinary Medical Officers collected the data from feedlots of 1,000 head or more capacity through personal interviews from October 3 through December 21, 1994.

For both reports, percent of cattle placed refers to cattle placed on feed from July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1994.

Descriptive tables in Section I of this report are population estimates, such as means and proportions which have been **weighted to represent the population** (85.8 percent of the U.S. cattle-on-feed inventory). Section II describes the participating operations whose managers provided the data from which National estimates were derived.

The estimates are provided with a measure of variability called the standard error, denoted by (±). Chances are 95 out of 100 that the interval created by the estimate plus or minus two standard errors will contain the true population value. In the example at right, an estimate of 7.5 percent with a standard error of ±1.0 results in a range of 5.5 to 9.5 (two times the standard error above and below the estimate).

Examples of
95% Confidence Intervals



#999a

Identification numbers have been assigned to each graph in this report for reference purposes (notice the #999a notation below the graph at right) .

If you have questions about this report, contact NAHMS at:

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I. Population Estimates

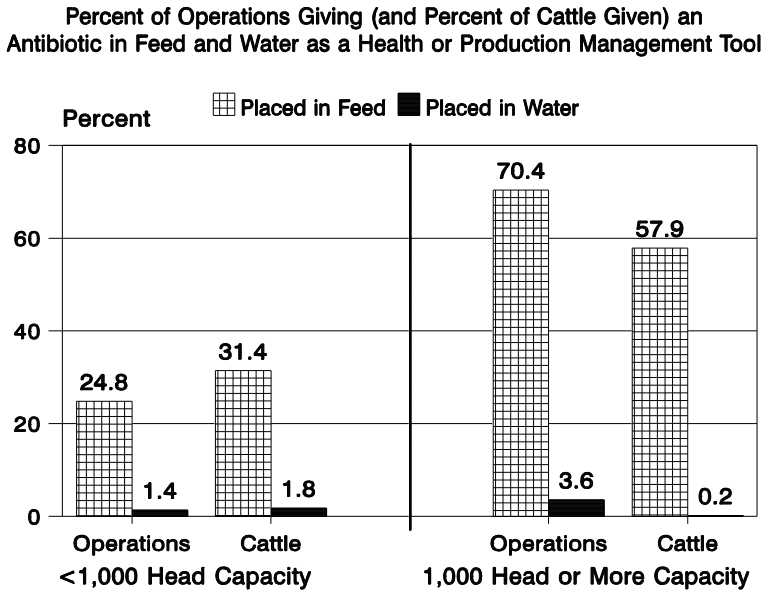
A. Antibiotics in Feed and Water

1. Of all operations, percent of operations that used an antibiotic as a health or production management tool:

	Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
Method of Delivery	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Placed in feed	24.8	(±2.9)	70.4	(±1.8)	27.0	(±2.8)
Placed in water	1.4	(±0.3)	3.6	(±0.7)	1.5	(±0.3)

2. Of all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given an antibiotic as a health or production management tool:

	Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
Method of Delivery	Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
Placed in feed	31.4	(±3.0)	57.9	(±2.0)	54.7	(±1.8)
Placed in water	1.8	(±0.4)	0.2	(±0.1)	0.4	(±0.1)



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3. For operations that used antibiotics as a health or production management tool, percent of operations by duration (days):

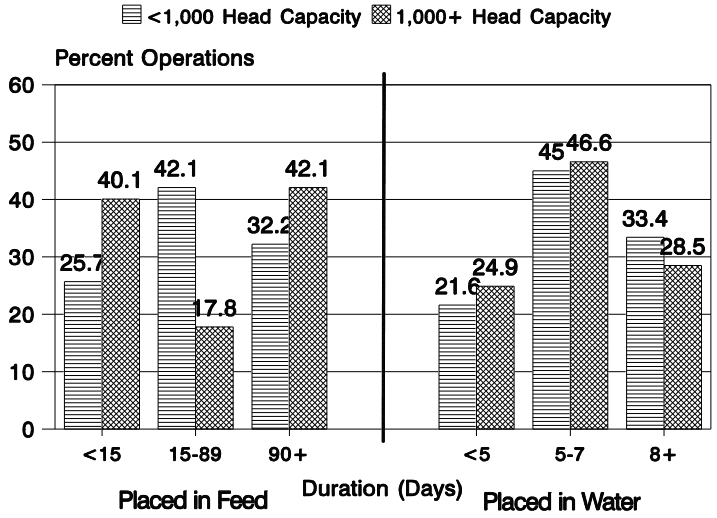
a. Placed in feed

Duration (Days)	Small (<1,000 Head) Percent Operations	Small (<1,000 Head) Standard Error	Large (1,000+ Head) Percent Operations	Large (1,000+ Head) Standard Error	Total Percent Operations	Total Standard Error
<15	25.7	(±5.3)	40.1	(±2.3)	27.6	(±4.6)
15-89	42.1	(±7.1)	17.8	(±1.9)	38.8	(±6.1)
90 +	32.2	(±8.0)	42.1	(±2.2)	33.6	(±6.9)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

b. Placed in water

Duration (Days)	Small (<1,000 Head) Percent Operations	Small (<1,000 Head) Standard Error	Large (1,000+ Head) Percent Operations	Large (1,000+ Head) Standard Error	Total Percent Operations	Total Standard Error
<5	21.6	(±9.0)	24.9	(±9.1)	22.0	(±7.9)
5-7	45.0	(±11.6)	46.6	(±10.5)	45.2	(±10.2)
8 +	33.4	(±10.9)	28.5	(±9.6)	32.8	(±9.6)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Percent of Operations Using Antibiotics as a Health or Production Management Tool by Duration



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4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations by type of antibiotic used in feed or water as a health or production management tool:

Type of Antibiotics	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Bacitracin	0.5	(±0.2)
Chlortetracycline	45.8	(±2.3)
Chlortetracycline/ Sulfamethazine	26.6	(±2.1)
Neomycin	2.0	(±0.7)
Oxytetracycline	29.6	(±2.2)
Sulfamethazine/ Sulfadimethoxine	4.5	(±1.0)
Tetracycline	7.0	(±1.3)
Tylosin	42.8	(±2.1)
Other	1.0	(±0.4)

B. Antibiotic Injections - Long-lasting

1. Of all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given a long-lasting (label specifies effect greater than 24 hours) antibiotic between arrival and exiting the feedlot:

Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
16.4	(±1.9)	13.1	(±0.9)	13.5	(±0.8)

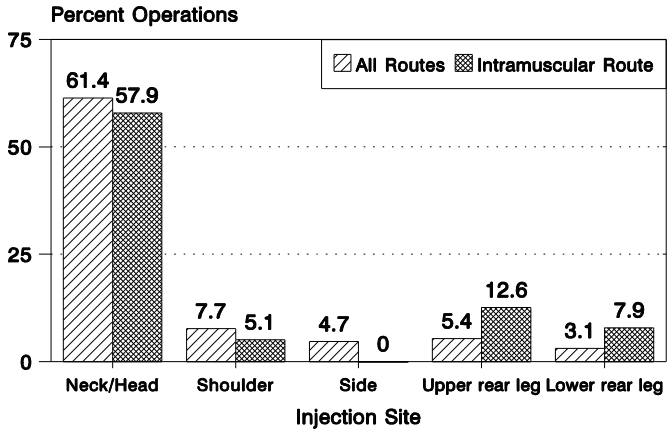
2. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving long-lasting antibiotics, percent of operations by route antibiotic was given:

Route	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Intramuscular	62.8	(±2.1)
Subcutaneous	54.4	(±2.1)
Intravenous	8.7	(±1.1)
Other	0.0	(±0.0)

3. For large operations (1,000 head or morecapacity) giving long-lasting antibiotics, percent of operations giving all long-lasting antibiotic injections in one site by site:

	Percent Operations			
Site	All Routes	Standard Error	Intramuscular Route	Standard Error
Neck/Head	61.4	(±2.0)	57.9	(±2.6)
Shoulder	7.7	(±1.1)	5.1	(±1.1)
Side	4.7	(±1.0)	0.0	(±0.0)
Upper rear leg	5.4	(±1.0)	12.6	(±1.8)
Lower rear leg	3.1	(±0.7)	7.9	(±1.3)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Long-Lasting Antibiotics In One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving long-lasting antibiotics.
USDA:APHIS:VS, COFE, #2772

#2772

C. Antibiotic Injections - Regular

1. Of all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given a regular antibiotic (label specifies effect 24 hours or less) between arrival and exiting the feedlot:

Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
10.0	(±1.5)	16.1	(±1.0)	15.4	(±0.9)

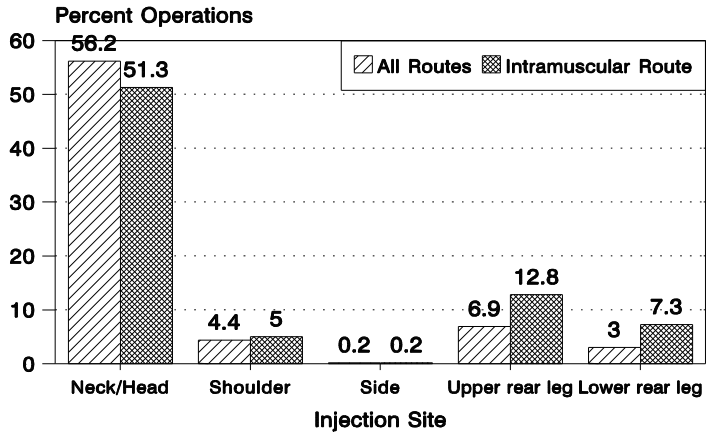
2. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving regular antibiotics, percent of operations by route antibiotic was given:

Route	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Intramuscular	84.3	(±1.6)
Subcutaneous	26.4	(±1.9)
Intravenous	29.1	(±1.9)
Other	0.4	(±0.2)

3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving regular antibiotics, percent of operations giving all regular antibiotic injections in one site by site:

	Percent Operations			
Site	All Routes	Standard Error	Intramuscular Route	Standard Error
Neck/Head	56.2	(±2.1)	51.3	(±2.4)
Shoulder	4.4	(±0.9)	5.0	(±1.1)
Side	0.2	(±0.1)	0.2	(±0.2)
Upper rear leg	6.9	(±1.1)	12.8	(±1.6)
Lower rear leg	3.0	(±0.7)	7.3	(±1.2)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Regular Antibiotics in One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving regular antibiotics.

#2773

D. Vitamin Injections

1. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations giving vitamin injections:

Vitamins	Percent Operations	Standard Error
A, D, E	46.1	(±1.9)
B	37.8	(±1.9)
C	6.3	(±0.9)
Any	58.1	(±2.0)

2. Of all cattle placed on feed in large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle given vitamin injections:

Vitamins	Percent Operations	Standard Error
A, D, E	42.5	(±2.6)
B	12.3	(±1.6)
C	1.7	(±0.5)
Any	44.3	(±2.5)

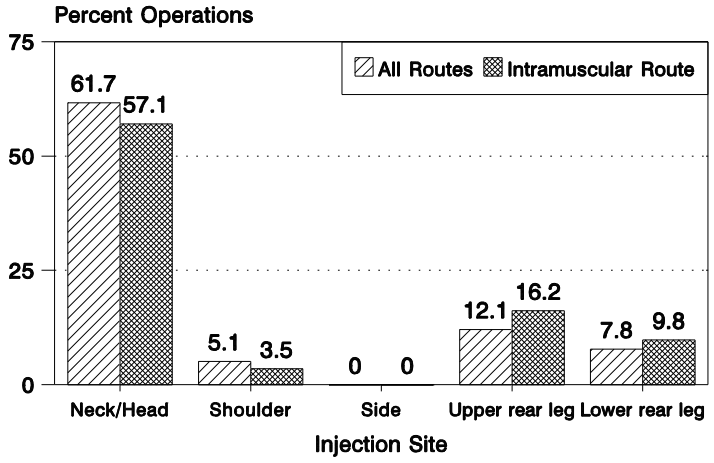
3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) where vitamin injections were given, percent of operations by route the vitamin injection was given:

Route	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Intramuscular	76.8	(±2.2)
Subcutaneous	29.1	(±2.4)
Intravenous	4.2	(±1.1)
Other	0.3	(±0.1)

4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving vitamin injections, percent of operations giving all vitamin injections in one site by site:

	Percent Operations			
Site	All Routes	Standard Error	Intramuscular Route	Standard Error
Neck/Head	61.7	(±2.4)	57.1	(±2.8)
Shoulder	5.1	(±1.1)	3.5	(±1.1)
Side	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)
Upper rear leg	12.1	(±1.7)	16.2	(±2.1)
Lower rear leg	7.8	(±1.4)	9.8	(±1.7)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Vitamin Injections in One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving vitamin injections.

#2774

E. Clostridial Vaccinations

1. For all operations, percent of operations giving any clostridial vaccinations:

Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
34.4	(±3.1)	91.0	(±1.2)	37.1	(±3.0)

2. For all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given any clostridial vaccinations:

Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
44.6	(±3.4)	92.0	(±1.2)	86.5	(±1.1)

3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations giving the following clostridial vaccinations:

	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Cl. perfringens C and D (enterotoxemia, overeating)	89.7	(±1.2)
Cl. chauvoei (blackleg)	88.6	(±1.3)
Cl. septicum (malignant edema)	87.5	(±1.3)
Cl. sordellii	86.0	(±1.4)
Cl. hemolyticum (redwater)	35.2	(±1.9)
Cl. novyi (black disease)	86.0	(±1.4)
Cl. tetani (tetanus)	16.7	(±1.3)

4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle given the following clostridial vaccinations:

	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
Cl. perfringens C and D (enterotoxemia, overeating)	90.8	(±1.2)
Cl. chauvoei (blackleg)	84.0	(±1.7)
Cl. septicum (malignant edema)	82.8	(±1.7)
Cl. sordellii	82.0	(±1.8)
Cl. hemolyticum (redwater)	31.9	(±2.3)
Cl. novyi (black disease)	82.8	(±1.7)
Cl. tetani (tetanus)	4.0	(±0.5)

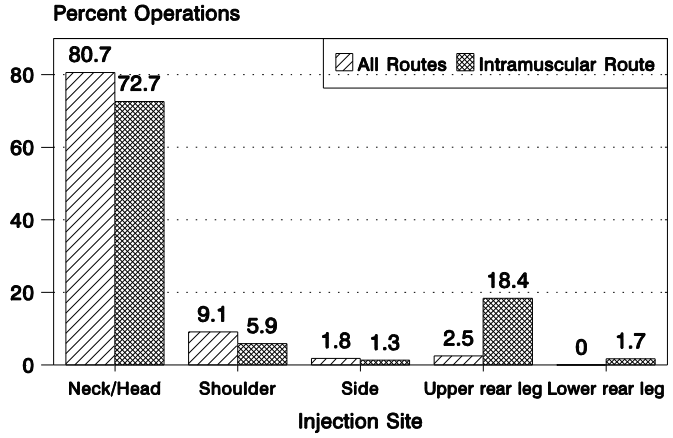
5. For operations where clostridial vaccinations were given, percent of operations by route the clostridial vaccination was given:

Route	Small (<1,000 Head) Percent Operations	Small (<1,000 Head) Standard Error	Large (1,000+ Head) Percent Operations	Large (1,000+ Head) Standard Error	Total Percent Operations	Total Standard Error
Intramuscular	41.8	(±5.9)	13.8	(±1.5)	38.0	(±5.0)
Subcutaneous	67.3	(±5.2)	87.5	(±1.4)	70.0	(±4.4)
Intravenous	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)
Other	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)

6. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) where clostridial vaccinations were given, percent of operations giving all clostridial vaccinations in one site by site:

Site	Percent Operations: All Routes	Standard Error	Intramuscular Route	Standard Error
Neck/Head	80.7	(±1.7)	72.7	(±5.3)
Shoulder	9.1	(±1.2)	5.9	(±2.8)
Side	1.8	(±0.5)	1.3	(±0.9)
Upper rear leg	2.5	(±0.7)	18.4	(±4.6)
Lower rear leg	0.0	(±0.0)	1.7	(±1.4)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Clostridial Vaccinations in One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving clostridial vaccinations.

#2779

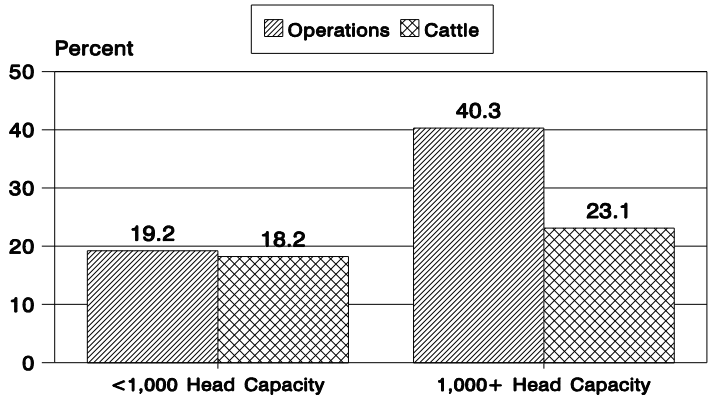
7. For operations where clostridial vaccinations were given, percent of operations giving more than one clostridial vaccine injection (at the same time or different times):

Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
19.2	(±3.7)	40.3	(±2.0)	21.7	(±3.3)

8. For operations where clostridial vaccinations were given, percent of cattle given more than one clostridial vaccine injection (at the same time or different times):

Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
18.2	(±2.9)	23.1	(±1.6)	22.8	(±1.5)

Percent of Operations* Giving (and Percent of Cattle Given) More Than One Clostridial Vaccine Injection**



*For operations where clostridial vaccinations were given.
**Multiple injections could have been given at the same time or at different times.

#2780

F. Nonclostridial Vaccinations

1. Of all operations, percent of operations giving the following vaccinations[1]:

Vaccination	Small (<1,000 Head) Percent Operations	Small (<1,000 Head) Standard Error	Large (1,000+ Head) Percent Operations	Large (1,000+ Head) Standard Error	Total Percent Operations	Total Standard Error
Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)	43.7	(±3.4)	87.5	(±1.3)	45.7	(±3.2)
Infectious bovine rhino-tracheitis (IBR)	46.2	(±3.4)	95.7	(±0.9)	48.6	(±3.2)
Parainfluenza Type 3 (PI3)	36.3	(±3.4)	85.8	(±1.3)	38.7	(±3.2)
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)	33.5	(±3.4)	83.7	(±1.4)	35.9	(±3.2)
Hemophilus somnus	28.6	(±3.4)	58.6	(±2.0)	30.1	(±3.2)
Pasteurella spp.	28.4	(±3.3)	49.2	(±2.0)	29.4	(±3.2)

2. Of all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given the following vaccinations[1]:

Vaccination	Small (<1,000 Head) Percent Cattle	Small (<1,000 Head) Standard Error	Large (1,000+ Head) Percent Cattle	Large (1,000+ Head) Standard Error	Total Percent Cattle	Total Standard Error
Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)	61.5	(±3.1)	79.0	(±1.7)	76.9	(±1.6)
Infectious bovine rhino-tracheitis (IBR)	65.7	(±3.0)	98.0	(±0.4)	94.1	(±0.5)
Parainfluenza Type 3 (PI3)	51.5	(±3.1)	74.0	(±2.2)	71.3	(±2.0)
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)	46.2	(±3.2)	61.4	(±2.1)	59.6	(±1.9)
Hemophilus somnus	39.3	(±3.3)	30.1	(±1.9)	31.2	(±1.7)
Pasteurella spp.	36.4	(±3.1)	30.3	(±2.0)	31.1	(±1.8)

1 Injection or nasal spray.

3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) where nonclostridial vaccinations were given at processing, percent of operations by route the vaccination was given:

Route	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Intramuscular	81.0	(±1.7)
Subcutaneous	31.6	(±2.0)
Intravenous	0.0	(±0.0)
Other	6.1	(±1.0)

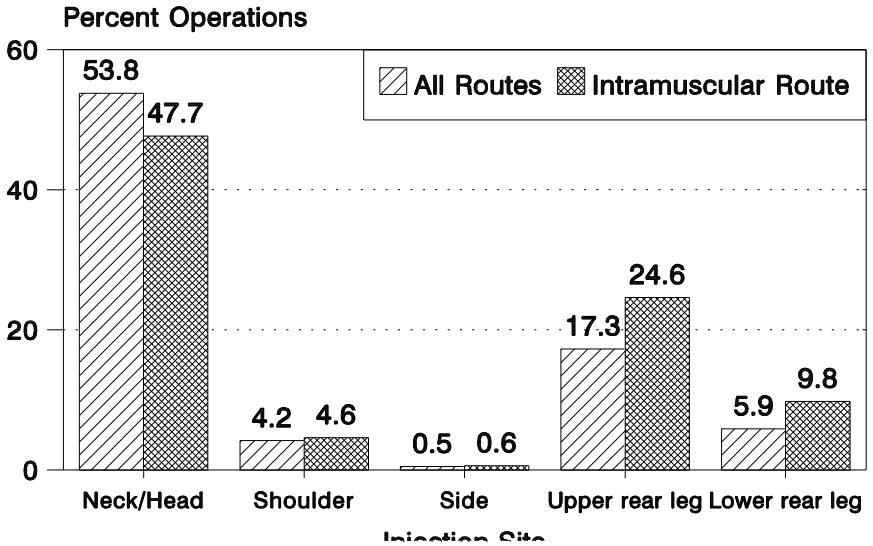
4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle given any nonclostridial vaccinations:

Percent Cattle	Standard Error
98.6	(±0.3)

5. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) where nonclostridial vaccinations were given, percent of operations giving all nonclostridial vaccinations in one site by site:

	Percent Operations			
Site	All Routes	Standard Error	Intramuscular Route	Standard Error
Neck/Head	53.8	(±2.0)	47.7	(±2.2)
Shoulder	4.2	(±0.8)	4.6	(±0.9)
Side	0.5	(±0.3)	0.6	(±0.4)
Upper rear leg	17.3	(±1.6)	24.6	(±2.0)
Lower rear leg	5.9	(±0.9)	9.8	(±1.3)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Nonclostridial Vaccinations in One Site



#2782

G. Internal and External Parasites

1. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations with cattle suspected or confirmed to be infested with the following internal and external parasites:

Parasite	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Worms	93.4	(±1.1)
Flukes	42.0	(±1.8)
Cattle grubs	83.7	(±1.5)
Ticks	43.3	(±1.9)
Cattle lice	90.0	(±1.2)
Mites	39.3	(±1.9)

2. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle placed suspected or confirmed to be infested with the following:

Parasite	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
Worms	83.8	(±1.4)
Flukes	32.5	(±2.0)
Cattle grubs	72.5	(±2.0)
Ticks	35.7	(±2.3)
Cattle lice	70.9	(±2.1)
Mites	36.8	(±2.5)

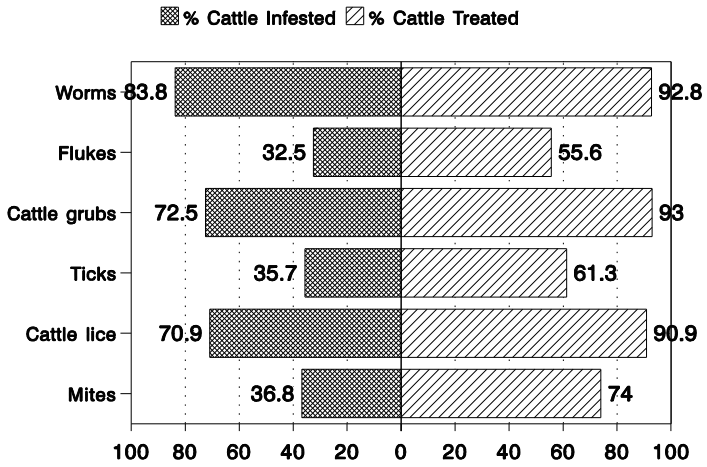
3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations that treated cattle placed on feed for the following internal and external parasites:

Parasite	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Worms	96.1	(±0.8)
Flukes	43.0	(±1.8)
Cattle grubs	89.0	(±1.3)
Ticks	44.5	(±1.9)
Cattle lice	96.3	(±0.7)
Mites	58.9	(±1.9)

4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle placed on feed that were treated for the following:

Parasite	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
Worms	92.8	(±1.1)
Flukes	55.6	(±2.4)
Cattle grubs	93.0	(±1.0)
Ticks	61.3	(±2.3)
Cattle lice	90.9	(±1.1)
Mites	74.0	(±1.8)

Percent of Cattle Placed* Infested With and Treated for the Following Internal or External Parasites



*On operations with 1,000 head or more capacity. #2778

5. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) using the following methods of fly control:

Method	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Manure removal	97.7	(±0.5)
Biological control (predatory insects)	28.1	(±1.7)
Ear tags	13.0	(±1.4)
Environmental sprays	53.7	(±1.9)
Pour-ons, dusting powder, or animal sprays	35.7	(±1.9)
Feed additive that kills larva	6.5	(±0.9)
Traps	13.6	(±1.4)
Granular fly bait	77.6	(±1.7)
Other	7.4	(±1.0)

H. Mexican-Origin Cattle

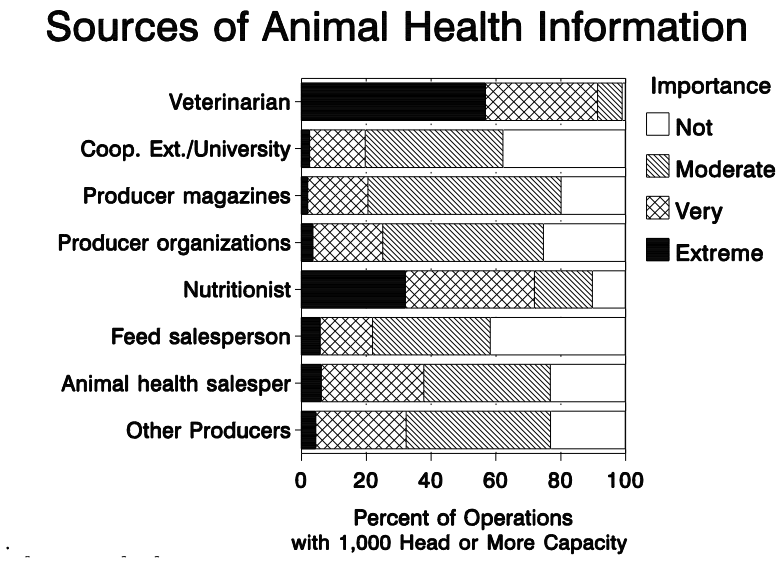
1. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) feeding cattle originating from Mexico at the same time as:

	Percent Operations	Standard Error
a. U.S. beef cattle and calves to be used for breeding	1.1	(±0.4)
b. U.S. dairy cattle and calves to be used for breeding	0.2	(±0.1)

I. Information Sources

1. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) by importance of animal health information source for the feedlot:

	Percent Operations by Importance of Source							
Source	Not Important	Standard Error	Moderately Important	Standard Error	Very Important	Standard Error	Extremely Important	Standard Error
Veterinarian	1.0	(±0.4)	7.6	(±1.1)	34.6	(±1.9)	56.8	(±2.0)
Cooperative Extension Service/University	37.8	(±2.0)	42.5	(±2.0)	17.2	(±1.5)	2.5	(±0.6)
Producer magazines	19.9	(±1.6)	59.6	(±2.0)	18.6	(±1.6)	1.9	(±0.5)
Producer organizations	25.3	(±1.7)	49.6	(±2.0)	21.6	(±1.6)	3.5	(±0.6)
Nutritionist	10.2	(±1.3)	17.9	(±1.6)	39.8	(±2.0)	32.1	(±1.8)
Feed sales person	41.7	(±1.9)	36.4	(±1.9)	16.2	(±1.5)	5.7	(±1.0)
Animal health salesperson	23.2	(±1.7)	39.0	(±1.9)	31.7	(±1.9)	6.1	(±0.9)
Other producers	23.1	(±1.7)	44.6	(±2.0)	27.9	(±1.8)	4.4	(±0.7)



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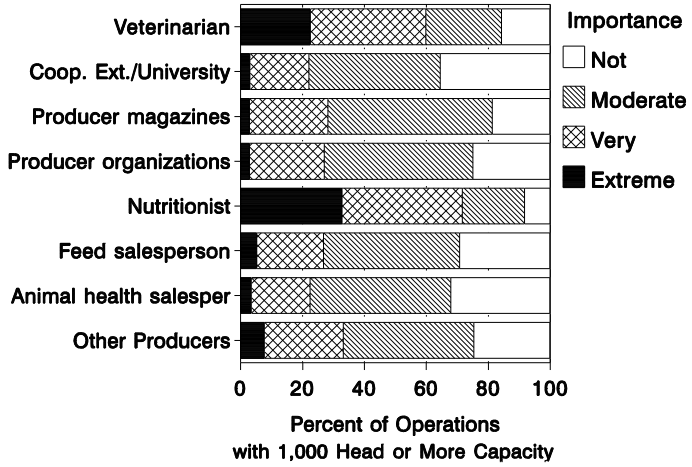
2. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) by importance of nutritional information source for the feedlot:

	Percent Operations by Importance of Source							
Source	Not Important	Standard Error	Moderately Important	Standard Error	Very Important	Standard Error	Extremely Important	Standard Error
Veterinarian	20.4	(±1.7)	38.4	(±2.0)	30.3	(±1.8)	10.9	(±1.1)
Cooperative Extension Service/University	40.1	(±2.0)	43.2	(±2.0)	14.9	(±1.4)	1.8	(±0.6)
Producer magazines	30.6	(±1.8)	55.7	(±2.0)	12.7	(±1.4)	1.0	(±0.3)
Producer organizations	40.1	(±2.0)	49.6	(±2.0)	8.2	(±1.0)	2.1	(±0.6)
Nutritionist	4.5	(±0.9)	3.4	(±0.8)	21.0	(±1.7)	71.1	(±1.9)
Feed sales person	21.5	(±1.6)	37.8	(±1.9)	28.4	(±1.9)	12.3	(±1.4)
Animal health salesperson	48.6	(±2.0)	38.4	(±2.0)	10.9	(±1.3)	2.1	(±0.5)
Other producers	33.7	(±1.9)	43.0	(±2.0)	19.9	(±1.6)	3.4	(±0.7)

3. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) by importance of general production information source for the feedlot:

	Percent Operations by Importance of Source							
Source	Not Important	Stand. Error	Moderately Important	Stand. Error	Very Important	Stand. Error	Extremely Important	Stand. Error
Veterinarian	15.6	(±1.5)	24.4	(±1.8)	37.4	(±2.0)	22.6	(±1.5)
Cooperative Extension Service/University	35.4	(±1.9)	42.4	(±2.0)	19.1	(±1.6)	3.1	(±0.7)
Producer magazines	18.6	(±1.5)	53.1	(±2.0)	25.3	(±1.8)	3.0	(±0.7)
Producer organizations	24.9	(±1.7)	48.0	(±2.0)	24.1	(±1.7)	3.0	(±0.7)
Nutritionist	8.2	(±1.1)	20.1	(±1.7)	38.8	(±1.9)	32.9	(±1.8)
Feed sales person	29.1	(±1.8)	44.0	(±2.0)	21.6	(±1.7)	5.3	(±1.0)
Animal health salesperson	32.0	(±1.9)	45.5	(±2.0)	19.0	(±1.6)	3.5	(±0.7)
Other producers	24.5	(±1.7)	42.2	(±2.0)	25.6	(±1.8)	7.7	(±1.1)

Sources of General Production Information



#2741

II. Sample Profile of Participating Operations

A. Participating Operations by Number of Placements Between July 1993 and June 1994

	Number of Operations		
Number Placed	Small <1,000 Head Capacity	Large 1,000 Head or More Capacity	Total
1-2,499	908	135	1,043
2,500-9,999	4	131	135
10,000-39,999	0	116	116
40,000+	0	71	71
Not available (missing)	1	0	1
Total	913	453	1,366

Materials Available from NAHMS

One-page discussions and graphic presentations of the COFE results (also accessable on the APHIS gopher):

- *January 1995*, Topics include Feedlot Quality Assurance, Environmental Monitoring by Feedlots, and Mexican-Origin Cattle in Feedlots
- *March 1995*, Topics include Injection Sites, Vaccination Practices, and Information Sources
- *Summer 1995*, Escherichia coli and Salmonella testing results

Tabular summary of COFE results with graphic presentations:

- *January 1995*, Part I: Feedlot Management Practices
- *April 1995*, Part II: Feedlot Health Management Report (this report)

Results of NAHMS studies are also available on the **pork, dairy cattle, and beef cow/calf** industries.

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