

Good Production Practice 10
Assuring Quality: A program for youth livestock producers --
Daily Care and Management Activities
Rotation Year1 (Animal Handling) Activities

Animal Handling Activity: Flight Zone

Resources Needed:

Hula Hoops **OR**
15 Ft. Rope/String with end tied together

Background Information:

One key element of animal handling is to understand an animal's flight zone or comfort area. When something enters that flight zone, the animal becomes tense and loses its comfort zone. The deeper an object or person enters the flight zone without allowing the animal to adapt, the more severe the animal's reaction becomes. It is important for us to understand the comfort or flight zone when handling livestock.

Procedure – Flight Zone

- A. Divide youth into groups of four.
- B. Give each group a hula hoop or rope.
- C. Lay the hoop on the ground with the youth standing around/away from it.
- D. Have one youth step into the hoop. Talk about the hoop being their flight zone or comfort zone.
- E. Have a second person step into the hoop with the first person. Ask the first youth how it feels to have someone in their flight zone.
- F. Have a third youth step into the hoop with the first and second. Discuss how it feels as more people or objects enter the flight zone or comfort zone.

Discussion Questions:

1. How did it feel when someone else stepped into the hoop or your comfort zone?
2. What did you do when the other person came into your comfort zone?
3. What did you feel when more people stepped into the hoop or comfort zone?
4. Would an animal's flight zone (comfort zone) be larger or smaller?
A: Generally larger
5. Does the size of the flight zone vary among different animals? Can you think of any examples?
A: Yes: One example: show steers would have a smaller flight zone than a range cow that isn't around people very often.

Good Production Practice 10
Assuring Quality: A program for youth livestock producers --
Daily Care and Management Activities
Rotation Year1 (Feeding and Watering) Activities

Daily Care and Management Activity 1: Feeding and Watering

Resources needed:

Stove or microwave	Saucepan
Food ingredients listed in recipe	Hot pads
Spatula or waxed paper	13 x 9 pan
Knife	Napkins or plates

Resources for which one per youth is needed:

- Copies of the recipe and worksheet
- Beverage of choice - enough for each youth
- Small paper cups

Procedure:

- A. Have youth make treats, using the recipe below and on their handouts.
- B. Discuss the questions before eating the treats.
- C. When passing out the treats to youth, provide each youth with only a small paper cup with a small amount of water or other beverage. Do not provide seconds on beverage until a number of youth have asked for them.
- D. Discuss the questions related to water as a nutrient. These questions are not on the youth worksheet. Complete the water activity if time permits.

Recipe: Rice Krispies Treats

- 3 tablespoons margarine
- 1 package (10 oz., about 40) regular marshmallows or 4 cups mini marshmallows
- 6 cups Rice Krispies or other crunchy rice cereal
- Vegetable cooking spray

***Stove top Directions**

1. Melt margarine in large saucepan over low heat. Add marshmallows and stir until completely melted. Remove from heat.
2. Add Rice Krispies cereal. Stir until well coated.
3. Using buttered spatula or waxed paper, press mixture evenly into 13 x 9 x 2-inch pan coated with cooking spray. Cut into 2-inch squares when cool.

***Microwave Directions**

1. Microwave margarine and marshmallows at HIGH 2 minutes in microwave-safe bowl. Stir to combine. Microwave at HIGH 1 minute longer. Stir until smooth.
2. Add Rice Krispies cereal. Stir until well coated.
3. Using buttered spatula or waxed paper, press mixture evenly into 13 x 9 x 2-inch pan coated with cooking spray. Cut into 2-inch squares when cool.

Feed Questions:

1. How do you make sure that you have the proper amount of each ingredient when you are cooking at home?
 - *When cooking at home, measuring cups are used to make sure the proper amounts of each ingredient are included for the recipe.*
2. Why do you need to measure the proper amounts of ingredients when mixing feed for animals? What if you only feed feeds that are already mixed for you – is it still important to measure them?
 - *Helps ensure animals are getting the proper nutrition that they need.*
 - *Without measuring, they may get too much of one nutrient, not enough of another.*
 - *If it is a medicated feed, measuring helps ensure each animal receives the right dosage of medication.*
3. Does the location of where you store ingredients make any difference in the quality of the end products you make at home? In the quality of feeds for your animals?
 - *A cool, dry place is usually best for storage. Too much heat can decrease quality of ingredients (such as the marshmallows in the recipe), and affect the final product.*
 - *You also need to be careful what ingredients are stored next to each other. For example in the recipe, if the margarine had been stored in the frig next to cut onions, you might get an onion flavor in the treats.*
 - *Both are true for feeds as well. Many feeds will start to lose their nutritional quality if stored for too long, or at too hot of temperatures.*
 - *Contamination of feeds must also be avoided. This means not storing feeds next to pesticides and herbicides, and not storing feeds intended for one type of animal next to feeds for other animals. An example of this would be not storing Rumensin, a beef feed additive that increases feed efficiency, next to horse feeds - Rumensin can kill horses.*
 - *Storage areas should also be free of rodents, birds, etc. These animals can drastically reduce the quality of the feed.*
4. What would happen to the treats if you were not to mix up the ingredients or if you would leave some of them out? What could happen to feeds for your animals?
 - *Not mixing could result in lots of marshmallows in one place - very gooey and sticky; and few in another - very dry and crunchy treats that don't stick together.*
 - *Leaving some out may drastically affect the final product. Leaving out the margarine would result in something almost too sticky to handle, as would leaving out the Rice Krispies. Leaving out the margarine would result in just greasy Rice Krispies.*
 - *Leaving out an ingredient in animal feeds can reduce the nutritional value. Lack of protein or sufficient energy could have significant negative effects on health and performance.*
 - *Not mixing ingredients adequately could have the same results as leaving out an ingredient, because some animals would probably not get enough of some ingredients.*
 - *Not mixing could also result in negative health effects due to an animal eating toxic levels of some nutrient, for example some minerals, like copper, can be toxic at high levels.*
 - *Not mixing a medicated feed could result in some animals not getting enough medication, while others receive too much and would have the possibility of a residue remaining in their tissues longer than the specified withdrawal time.*
5. If you are short on one ingredient, would adding extra amounts of a different ingredient make the product better?
 - *No, feeds are needed at certain levels to provide the proper nutrition.*
 - *Adding extra of one ingredient may actually have toxic effects.*
 - *It may also affect whether an animal wants to eat the feed or not. Some feeds are less desirable to animals.*

6. Why is using the correct amount of each ingredient important to mixing feed for your animals? What if you use a purchased feed - why is feeding the correct amount important?
 - *Correct amount of each ingredient is vital to make sure different nutrients, including protein, energy, minerals, and vitamins are all supplied in adequate amounts, and not in excess.*
 - *If feeding a purchased feed, that feed has been mixed to meet the nutrient requirements of the animal when fed at a certain level. If you over- or underfeed, the animal may receive too much or not enough of certain nutrients.*
7. Think about your own facilities and the processes that you go through to feed your animals. Are you able to determine the proper amounts, mix the feed appropriately, and clean the equipment used thoroughly? What things can you improve on?
 - *Answers could include using some type of measuring device when they feed (ie knowing how much that bucket really contains), keeping the feed storage area clean, paying more attention to how much (if any) the animals leave after each feeding.*
 - *If mixing feed, answers might include taking more time to measure each of the ingredients more precisely, or thoroughly cleaning the feed wagon (truck) between batches.*

Water Questions:

1. How many of you were still thirsty after drinking only the first cup of beverage?
2. How important is water to your animals?
 - *Water is considered the most essential nutrient. It is important for body temperature regulation, distributing other nutrients throughout body, carrying waste products out of body, lubricating joints.*
 - *Animals will die more quickly without water than they will if any other nutrient (protein, energy, vitamins or minerals) are withheld. Usually animals can only survive 1-3 days without water, depending on weather and other conditions.*
3. Do you provide your animals with a set amount of water each day, or do you have a continuous source from which they can drink?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of providing a set amount of water each day (for example in buckets)?
 - *Can tell if animal is drinking more or less than usual - may be a sign of illness.*
 - *Makes you get out there and check on them.*
 - *The water is always clean.*
 - ** Note* Controlling or limiting weight gain should NOT be an answer. Although weight gain can be controlled in this manner, restriction of water is not an appropriate method to limit weight gain. Animals need the water for proper health.*
 - *Disadvantages are more work for youth, have to check on animals more during periods of hot weather to make sure they have enough, etc.*
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a continuous source of water?
 - *Always know the animal has water - never runs out.*
 - *Disadvantage is the waterer may not get cleaned as often, water may be less desirable.*

Do water activity on the next page if possible, before asking the next two questions.

6. How much water do animals need?
- Swine: 1.5 - 3.0 gallons/day
 - Cattle 10 -14 gallons/day
 - **Rule of thumb:** In unstressed, cool, comfortable conditions, animals need about 1 gallon of water per 100 lbs body weight.
 - Sheep 1.5 - 2.5 gallons/day
7. What affects how much water animals need?
- Age and stage of production (pregnant, nursing, etc)
 - Weather and environment
 - **Rule of thumb:** In hot, humid weather, animals may consume DOUBLE the amount of water.

Water Activity

Resources Needed:

6 index cards

Buckets: five 5-gallon buckets, eight 1-gallon buckets, two ½ gallon containers
(Or do paper cutouts indicating differences in sizes of these)

- A. Write out index cards before the meeting with each index card indicating a different animals and weather condition. The number of buckets above uses the following examples:
- Lamb - 40 lbs at 50°
 - Lamb - 120 lbs at 80°
 - Pig - 150 lbs at 50°
 - Pig - 280 lbs at 100°
 - Steer - 700 lbs at 50°
 - Steer -1150 lbs at 90°
- B. Ask for six volunteers. Provide each volunteer with one of the above index card.
- C. Have buckets set out all together. Ask the six volunteers to come up and select the appropriate number and sizes of buckets to meet the needs of their animal for one day. Volunteers should stay standing in the front of the room until all have their buckets selected. Volunteers need to decide among themselves who gets which buckets (may require some negotiating).
- D. Have each volunteer show what animal they represent. Ask the audience which ones they think are correct, which ones are not and how they should rearrange the buckets to meet the needs of all the animals.
- E. The approximate needs should be as follows:
- Lamb - 40 lbs at 50° - ½ gallon
 - Lamb - 120 lbs at 80° -- 2 gallons (two 1-gallon buckets)*
 - Pig - 150 lbs at 50° - 1 ½ gallons (one 1-gallon + 1 ½ gallon)*
 - Pig - 280 lbs at 100° - 5 gallons (one 5-gallon)
 - Steer - 700 lbs at 50° - 7 gallons (one 5-gallon + two 1-gallons)
 - Steer -1150 lbs at 90° - 23 gallons (four 5-gallons + three 1-gallons)

* These two could be switched.

Good Production Practice 10

Daily Care and Management Activity 2: Feeding and Watering

Youth Worksheet

Recipe: Rice Krispies Treats

- 3 tablespoons margarine
- 1 package (10 oz., about 40) regular marshmallows or 4 cups mini marshmallows
- 6 cups Rice Krispies or other crunchy rice cereal
- Vegetable cooking spray

*Stove top Directions

1. Melt margarine in large saucepan over low heat. Add marshmallows and stir until completely melted. Remove from heat.
2. Add Rice Krispies cereal. Stir until well coated.
3. Using buttered spatula or waxed paper, press mixture evenly into 13 x 9 x 2-inch pan coated with cooking spray. Cut into 2-inch squares when cool.

*Microwave Directions

1. Microwave margarine and marshmallows at HIGH 2 minutes in microwave-safe bowl. Stir to combine. Microwave at HIGH 1 minute longer. Stir until smooth.
2. Add Rice Krispies cereal. Stir until well coated.
3. Using buttered spatula or waxed paper, press mixture evenly into 13 x 9 x 2-inch pan coated with cooking spray. Cut into 2-inch squares when cool.

Follow the directions of the leader as to the preparing and cooking of the recipe. Answer the questions below as the treats are being made.

1. How do you make sure that you have the proper amount of each ingredient when you are cooking at home?
2. Why do you need to measure the proper amounts of ingredients when mixing feed for animals? What if you only feed feeds that are already mixed for you – is it still important to measure them?
3. Does the location of where you store ingredients make any difference in the quality of the end products you make at home? In the quality of feeds for your animals?
4. What would happen to the treats if you were not to mix up the ingredients or if you would leave some of them out? What could happen to feeds for your animals?
5. If you are short on one ingredient, would adding extra amounts of a different ingredient make the product better?
6. Why is using the correct amounts of each ingredient when mixing feed, or using the correct amounts of different types of purchased feeds, important when feeding your animals?

7. Think about your own facilities and the processes that you go through to feed your animals. Are you able to determine the proper amounts mix the feed appropriately, and clean the equipment used thoroughly? What things can you improve on?

GRO-FAS

16% Lamb Finisher

Medicated

For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria ovina*, *E. crandallis* and *E. intricata*.

Active Drug Ingredient

Lasalocid 30 gm/ton

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein	Min 16.00%	
Crude Fat	Min 2.50%	
Crude Fiber	Max 4.75%	
Calcium	Min 0.40%	Max 0.50%
Phosphorus	Min 0.60%	
Salt	Min 0.40%	Max 0.50%

Ingredient

Corn, corn distiller grains with solubles, plant protein products, dicalcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, salt, potassium chloride, magnesium oxide, Vitamin A acetate in gelatin, D-activated animal sterol (source of Vitamin D₃), Vitamin E supplement, Niacin, B₁₂ supplement, zinc oxide, and sodium selenate.

Caution

The safety of Lasalocid in unapproved species and breeding animals has not been established. Do not allow horses or other equines to access Lasalocid as ingestion may be fatal. Feeding undiluted or mixing errors resulting in excessive concentrations of Lasalocid could be fatal to sheep.

Reading a Feed Tag

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?

2. What is the active drug ingredient in this feed?

3. What is the crude protein level?

4. Name two ingredients that supply part of the protein?

5. Does this feed have a withdrawal time?

6. What is the minimum crude fat level?

Pig Grower

Reading a Feed Tag

Medicated for pigs between 30 to 75 pounds

Administer to swine in complete feed for reduction of the incidence of cervical abscesses; treatment of BACTERIAL SWINE ENTERITIS (SALMONELLA or NECROTIC ENTERITIS caused by *Salmonella choleraesuis* or VIBRIONIC DYSENTERY), maintenance of weight gains in the presence of ATROPHIC RHINITIS.

Active Drug Ingredients

Chlortetracycline 100G/Ton
Sulfathiazole 0.011%(100G/Ton)
Penicilin 50G/Ton

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein min 18.00%
Lysine min 1.10%
Crude Fat min 6.50%
Crude Fiber max 4.00%
Calcium min 0.60%
Calcium max 1.10%
Phosphorus min 0.40%
Salt min 0.40%
Salt max 0.90%
Selenium min 0.30 PPM
Zinc min 0.30 PPM

Ingredients

Grain Products, Plant protein Products, Processed Grain By-Products, Animal Fat, Animal Protein Products, Calcium Phosphate, Lignin, Sulfonate, Ground Limestone, Salt, L-Lysine Monohydrochloride, Methionone Supplement, Zinc Oxide, Zinc Sulfate, Ferrous Sulfate, Manganous Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Calcium Iodate, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Acetate, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Menadione Dimethylpyrimidinal Bisulphate, Riboflaven Supplement Niacin, Calcium Pantothenate, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Folic Acid, Choline Chloride, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Biotin, Ethoxquin (as a preservative)

Feeding Directions

Feed as the only ration to pigs weighing from 30 to 75 pounds body-weight.

Caution: In order to obtain the desired performance results, the animal should be self-fed.

Warning: Withdrawal 7 days prior to slaughter, contains high levels of cooper, do not feed to sheep.

Manufactured By:
Skill-a-thon Feed Mills

Net Weight 50 pounds (2.7 Kilograms)
or as shown on shipping document

How to Read a Feed Tag

- 1.) ~~What is the main ingredient in this feed?~~
- 2.) How many active drug ingredients are in this feed?
- 3.) What is the crude protein level?
- 4.) For how many days prior to slaughter should this feed be removed?
- 5.) What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
- 6.) Is ground limestone included in the ingredient of this diet?
- 7.) At what weight range should this ration be fed?

Good Production Practice 10

Assuring Quality: A program for youth livestock producers -- Daily Care and Management Activities

Daily Care and Management Activity 3: Space

Resources Needed:

Masking tape
Relatively large room

Procedure:

A. **Before the meeting**, mark an area on the floor with masking tape that will be large enough for all the youth to stand in and move around somewhat, but not so large that they would all be able to lie down at the same time. The size of this will obviously depend on the number of youth at the meeting. For a large meeting, you may mark out three or four areas and divide the youth into different size groups for the second part of this exercise. If the facility allows, you may also put one of the “pen” areas next to the set of drawers that has one sticking out, or put a coat-rack or similar object in the pen to simulate having objects sticking out in the pen.

B. Have youth do the following:

“Spread out in the room until you have an arm’s length or slightly more room between you and the people around you. Draw an imaginary circle around you that will be your “fenced area”. Now walk around your fence line, lie down, and pretend to eat. All of these activities must be done without leaving your fenced area. Notice the amount of space you have while doing these activities. Stay within your fence until I give you further instructions.”

C. Have the youth have been in their own fenced area for a short time, give the following instructions:

“Now go to the area that is your combined fenced area. Everyone must be within the fenced area and do the same activities as before. Try to walk the fence line, lie down, and eat. No one can follow each other and all of the different activities should be going on at the same time. “

D. Have youth return to their seats and discuss the questions below. Answers may vary slightly if you used more than one area for the second part of the activity.

Space/Housing Questions:

1. What are some of the differences between the two situations?
 - *The first situation allowed everyone to have their own personal space where they could move around without having to bump into anyone else.*
 - *The second situation was much closer quarters and everyone had to look out for others so they did not run into each other.*
 - *The second situation had a lot of disorganization.*
2. Which situation was easier to move around in?
 - *The first situation was easier because it allowed everyone to have their own space.*
 - *The second situation was just too cluttered with everyone and did not allow anyone to have the amount of space that they needed.*
3. What things affect how much space is needed for different types of animals?
 - *Size and species of the animal.*
 - *Grazers vs non-grazers.*
 - *Age of the animal.*
 - *See attached sheet for specific dimensions needed.*
4. Why is the space so important for the animals?
 - *Proper housing helps the animals to maintain a good health, grow, breed, and remain comfortable.*
 - *The proper amount of space is needed to avoid overcrowding. Overcrowding can increase animal competition and increase the chance of diseases spreading.*
5. Is there anything you can do to improve your current facilities to meet space requirements of your animals?
 - *Increasing pen sizes is usually the first choice.*
 - *Changing the chutes and corrals for the animals can also make a difference.*
6. Why do pens need to be kept clear of obstructions and sharp objects?
 - *Decrease the risk of injury and bruising to the animal.*
 - *Bruises decrease the carcass quality.*

Sheep Data

		180-300 lb	Rams 150-200 lb	Dry ewes 5-30 lb	Ewes with lambs 30-50 lb	Feeder 30-110 lb	lambs
Building floor space (ft ² /hd)	Solid	20-30	12-16	15-20a		1.5-2 ft ² of creep	8-10
Lot space (ft ² /hd)	Dirt	25-40	25-40		30-50		20-30
	Paved	16	16		20		10
Feeder space (in./hd)	Limit-fed	12"	16"-20"	16"-20"		2"/lamb creep	9"-12"
	Self-fed	6"	4"-6"	6"-8"			1"-2"

^aFor lambing rates above 170%, increase floor space 5 sq ft/hd.

^bFeeder space/animal depends on animal size, shorn vs unshorn, breed, pregnancy stage, number of times fed/day, and feed quality.

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Beef Data

Planning Data

	Feeder cattle		Bred heifers	Cows	Cows
	Calves 400-800 lb	Finishing 800-1,200 lb	800 lb	1,000 lb	1,300 lb
	ft ² /animal				
Lot Space					
Unpaved lot with mound (includes mound space)	150-300	250-500	250-500	300-500	300-500
Unpaved lot without mound	300-600	400-800	400-800	500-800	500-800
Paved lot	40-50	50-60	50-60	60-76	60-75
Barn Space					
Barn with lot	15-20	20-25	20-25	20-25	25-30
Enclosed barn slotted floor	17-20 ft ² /1,000 lb		----- Not recommended -----		
	in./animal				
Feeder Space					
Once-a-day feeding	18-22	22-26	22-26	24-30	26-30
Twice-a-day feeding	9-11	11-13	11-13	12-15	12-15
Self fed grain	3-4	4-6	4-6	5-6	5-6
Self fed roughage	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14

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Swine Data

Space Requirements- Enclosed Housing

Pigs	Weight lb	Area ft ²			
Prenursery	12-30	2-2½			
Pig-nursery	30-75	3-4			
Growing	75-150	6			
Finishing	150-220	8			
Breeding swine	Weight lb	Solid floor ft ²	Totally or partly slotted floor ² ft ²	Animals per pen	Stall size
Breeding					
Gilts	250-300	40	24	up to 6	
Sows	300-500	48	30	up to 6	
Boars	300-500	60	40	1	2'4" x 7'
Gestating					
Gilts	250-300	20	14	6-12	1'10" x 6'
Sows	300-500	24	16	6-12	2'0" x 7'

^aor flushed open gutter. Open gutter not recommended in breeding because of slick floors.

Good Production Practice 10

Assuring Quality: A program for youth livestock producers -- Daily Care and Management Activities

Daily Care and Management Activity 4: Prevention Activity

Prevention Activity: Instructions

Resources Needed:

Copies of following worksheet (one per youth)

Pencils

Procedure:

- A. Introduce the topic by discussing that the best way to avoid problems is with prevention.
“Sometimes problems with livestock can occur when the person that usually takes care of them is gone, and someone else is taking care of the animals. The way to avoid problems is to properly prepare the people that will be taking care of the animals. Anticipate what could go wrong and by planning for it and preparing the people, you will likely not have any problems. “
- B. Discuss whether any of the youth have had someone else care for their animals. Who was it? Why was someone else taking care of them? How did you prepare those people?
- C. Discuss that we are going to do a list of instructions, or a “prevention plan”. Explain the situation on the top of the worksheet and have youth complete the worksheet. Actually have the youth complete the worksheet.
- D. Go through the worksheet, calling on different youth for different questions.
- E. For the questions at the end, some things to consider are:
 - Information they should know is what is on this sheet. If not provided, they should ask these questions.
 - Items that are special about animals may include their disposition, how to handle them, whether they like their nose scratched, etc. Possibly if some are in the habit of being able to get out of their pen, where they would likely go if not in there pen, etc. Also, if any are prone to lameness or other problems.
 - Sharing the information helps prevent potential problems. Although someone may be able to follow your instructions on how many buckets of corn to feed, he/she may not be prepared to deal with other situations. Listing the other information helps he/she to deal with whatever may happen.

Prevention Activity: Instructions

Youth worksheet

Whenever leaving for vacation or staying at an after school event, there are times when you are unable to care directly for your animals. Pretend you are going to go on vacation with your family for a week. Who is going to care for your animals while you are gone? Using the ideas below, list your response as you would need to write the instructions out for someone that really was caring for your animals while you were away.

1. Who is going to watch over my animals?
2. The number and the type of animals they will be responsible for is:
3. The feed is located at:
4. We give each animal (pen or herd) _____ amount of _____ feed (what kind of feed) each time we feed them.*
5. The animals need to be fed _____ times a day; we usually feed them around _____ (time) each day.*
6. We feed them at _____ (location).*
7. The animals need to be watered _____ times daily. The water tank is located at _____ and the faucet/bucket/hose is located at _____.* If the tank is full, be sure to clean it.
8. There are _____ animals on medication. (Make a detailed list of the animals, what medications, how and when to give the medication, medication location and storage, and any other information needed.)*
9. Our vet is _____ and can be reached at _____ - _____.

10. We will be home _____ (date).
11. We will be staying at _____ and can be reached at ____ - _____, if you need to contact us.
12. Our neighbors, _____ can assist if necessary. They can be reached at ____ - _____.
13. Provide any other important information that may be needed.

*Do this question for as many animals or different responses that are needed.

If someone asked you to watch their animals, what information would you like to know before they left? What questions would you ask to be better prepared? What other items are special about your animals that you would want people to know? How will sharing of information help to ensure that your animals remain healthy?