Iowa Pork Industry Center

Iowa Pork Industry Center

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

1. Name of the Planned Program

Iowa Pork Industry Center

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals	10%		10%	
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals	10%		10%	
306	Environmental Stress in Animals	10%		10%	
307	Animal Management Systems	10%		10%	
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)	10%		10%	
311	Animal Diseases	10%		10%	
315	Animal Welfare/Well-Being and Protection	10%		10%	
402	Engineering Systems and Equipment	10%		10%	
403	Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse	10%		10%	
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	10%		10%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2007	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	14.0	0.0	10.3	0.0
Actual	14.0	0.0	15.6	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
448809	0	808595	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
448809	0	808595	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
2160616	0	11716617	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

National Animal ID Program: IPIC Associate Director serves on the national steering team for NAIS. Producers are targeted for sign-up at this program at the Iowa Pork Congress, and in IPIC/IPPA regional meetings around the state.

Group Pen Sow Gestation Systems: ISUE Swine Field Specialists are trained in this area at the in-service training, and include this as a part of their farm visits and regional educational efforts.

Manure testing and utilization: IPIC works closely with IMMAG in development and implementation of standards and protocols for producer education in this area, particularly with the Field Specialist programs of work.

Cost of production records: We are completing an NRI research program working with niche market farms to assist them in accurately knowing their cost of production.Swine reproductive management software is being developed to assist both niche market producers (Sow Group Tracker) and commodity producers (Sow Tracker) in monitoring herd inventories and reproductive performance.The IPIC has offered software to assist all producers in monitoring post-weaning performance of pigs for the past six years (Group Tracker).Also, each swine Field Specialist works with individual producers wanting to use the Swine Business Record software package to estimate annual costs and returns from pork production.

Quality (Environmental) Management Systems: The efforts sponsored by the 'Smithfield Agreement' with the state of Iowa and coordinated through the IPIC has focused in part on working with swine producers to better understand what an EMS consists of and how it can be of benefit to them.A pilot group has been organized to begin implementation of EMS at their farms.Unfortunately, the staff coordinator of this project has resigned from this job to work at home, and a replacement is being sought.

Youth programs: The efforts of IPIC personnel in county and state fair swine activities continue to be strong.Further efforts are aimed at youth considering college after high school, many of these efforts in cooperation with Animal Science, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and College of Veterinary Medicine faculty and staff.

Pork and crop farm synergies: IPIC personnel have held meetings for county boards of supervisors and boards of health to educate them as to the potential benefits of animal agriculture.These events are coordinated by ISUE Field Specialists and programs are presented by faculty from Animal Science, Economics and Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering departments.IPIC works with producer organizations such as IPPA and Iowa Farm Bureau, as well as the Beginning Farmer Center at ISU in developing programs on the potential for young farmers to enter agriculture via integrated crop and swine production.

Production systems and practices: To improve their profit through using state of the art production systems and practices, producers are offered educational opportunities through regional conferences, Iowa Pork Congress, PorkBridge, SowBridge, convention displays and one on one client discussions.

Animal health improvement: Faculty from the College of Veterinary Medicine are very active in developing and communicating information for producers to improve the animal health of their farms.This information comes to the producer directly in regional conferences, state wide educational meetings, teleconferences such as PorkBridge and SowBridge, and via educational opportunities for swine veterinary practitioners in the annual Iowa Swine Disease Practitioners Conference.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Independent farms: these are farms that are owned by the individual operators and not by investor owned companies

Corporate farms: these are farms that are owned by investor owned companies

Attribute based farms: these are farms that are marketing a product based on a particular attribute that has appeal to a consumer segment and has a potential higher return.

Peer support groups: these are groups of producers with common interests and concerns as it applies to pork production.

Youth and next generation: these are our potential clients and include high school, college and young people newly entering the workforce

Commodity groups: these are the organizations that represent the pork producers of Iowa, such as Iowa Pork Producers Association, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, National Pork Board, National Pork Producers Council, and National Swine Registry

Veterinarians: these are the animal health practitioners who serve the pork industry through on-farm service, through commodity groups or other organizations

Community colleges: these educational organizations are our partners in training potential swine farm personnel, as well as, consumers of pork

General population: as consumers of pork, this is a very important group

Policy makers: since the pork industry does not operate without impact from the policy makers of Iowa and the nation, we must communicate and cooperate with this client group

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons (contacts) reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	**Target**	**Target**	**Target**	**Target**
Plan	8000	16000	3000	3000
2007	12000	28000	1500	1500

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year	Target
Plan:	1
2007:	2

Patents listed

1. Novel PRKAG3 Alleles and use of the same as Genetic Markers for Reproductive and Meat Quality Traits
2. HMGA Alleles and Use of the Same as Genetic Markers for Growth, Fatness, Meat Quality, and Feed Efficiency Traits

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

	Extension	Research	Total
Plan			
2007	25	35	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

Number of research studies completed.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	12	0

Output #2

Output Measure

Number of porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS) epidemiologic studies.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	3	0

Output #3

Output Measure

Number of producer surveys related to porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS) management and impact.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	3	0

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

O No.	Outcome Name
1	Number of niche market farms with accurate cost of production records.
2	Number of swine farms to participate in EMS training sessions (cumulative).
3	Number of youth participating in the Iowa State Fair swine programs (annually).
4	Number of crop producers who broaden their agricultural enterprise to include swine production facilities in order to bring another family member into the business (annually).
5	Number of premises registered in the national animal ID program (cumulative).
6	Number of pork producers exposed to large pen gestation systems and their management (cumulative).
7	Percent of pork producers using manure testing information to manage swine manure application (cumulative).
8	Number of pork producers who adopt more competitive production systems and practices
9	Number of producers who adopt improved animal health protocols or procedures.

Iowa Pork Industry Center
Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Not reporting on this Outcome for this Annual Report

2. Associated Institution Types

3a. Outcome Type:

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

Other (high input costs for corn and soybean meal)

Brief Explanation

Due to the demand for corn and soybean meal for energy production (ethanol, soy biodiesel) the cost of feed related inputs has almost doubled in the past year.This appears to be a change that will not recede in the near future.As a result, the economic importance of feed cost and feed conversion has increased greatly.This then drives a need for accurate information to assist our clients in understanding their options to deal with this challenge.This then has a direct impact on the programs that are offered through the Iowa Pork Industry Center, and for the applied research needed to address these important questions.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

After Only (post program)

Other (compared 2006 eom results with 2007 emo results)

Evaluation Results

The 2006 regional pork conferences were held as five-hour sessions in eight locations around Iowa; the 2007 series was held in five locations for the same length of session. Speakers and specific topics were different, but general topics (handling and transportation, health and disease, and market outlook) were similar. Results are summarized by geographic area of the state to compensate for the different meeting locations.

Nearly 60 percent of attendees completed end of meeting evaluations for both years. Based on numerical ratings and comments, the pig health/disease/mortalities topic was highly ranked in 2006 in northwest, north central and west central Iowa in 2006, and in northwest, north central, west central and southeast Iowa in 2007. These areas of the state also have more pigs than others. Similarly, animal handling was a primary reason for attending the 2006 series in northwest, north central, west central, northeast and central Iowa; while in 2007 the handling/transportation topic was a major attendance draw in west central, northeast and southeast Iowa. In 2007, the marketing and market condition presenter received high marks (mostly 4s and 5s on a 1-5 scale with 1 being "not at all beneficial" and 5 being "very beneficial") but generated few additional comments, and those were only from northwest Iowa. When categorizing attendees by geographical location within Iowa, there was a repeat participation level of 70 percent in some cases. Our survey results show that while producers and others choose to attend based on specific interest topics and a date/location that works for their operation, they are appreciative of the presentations and speakers in other areas.

Based on these (and past) survey results, continuing to offer segments on current health and disease conditions, financial and economic concerns, and animal handling and transportation is vital. Also, ISUE swine field specialists use these results to tailor topic-specific producer workshops and meetings in their respective geographic areas.

Key Items of Evaluation