

How To Make Macarons

BY: Juliana Stewart

Recipe:

1 cup almond flour
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup powdered sugar
2 egg whites
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar

Lemon Buttercream:

4 oz cream cheese
4 tablespoons butter
1 lemon juiced and zested
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla extract
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups powdered sugar



1. Sift dry ingredients.
2. Whisk eggs and salt until whitish and bubbly.
3. Start slowly adding sugar while mixing.
4. Once you get stiff peaks, fold the in dry ingredients.
5. Put into a piping bag.
6. Put silicone mat or parchment paper on a pan.
7. Start piping 1 inch circles. Keep your piping bag in the middle of where the circle will be and squeeze.
8. Tap the pan on the table to release air bubbles.
9. Let it sit for 2 hours to dry.
10. Preheat the oven to 300 degrees fahrenheit
11. Bake for 7 minutes then switch the pan on top to the bottom and the bottom to the top then bake for another 7 minutes. Let cool.
12. Make the buttercream.
13. Set out your cream cheese and butter.
14. Zest and juice a lemon.
15. Cream butter and cream cheese in a mixer.
16. Add lemon juice and zest and mix.
17. Add vanilla and powdered sugar mix.
18. Pipe onto cool cookies.

Materials:

- 2 large bowls
- Large pans
- Parchment paper or silicone mat
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon
- Grater
- juicer
- Piping bag with circle piping tip
- Spatula
- Large wire strainer
- Mixer with fitting bowl and whisk
- 1 cup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup
- Small bowl



Body Condition of the Horse

By Thomas Call

Happy Hooves 4H Club, 2020, Intermediate (13)

What is Body Condition?

Condition is the state of health and fitness of your horse. If your horse is healthy, it is not ill. If your horse is fit, it's muscles, heart and lungs have been built up for the level of expected work. Your horse can be healthy but unfit and not ready to do hard work. A horse is in good condition for work if it is both healthy and fit.

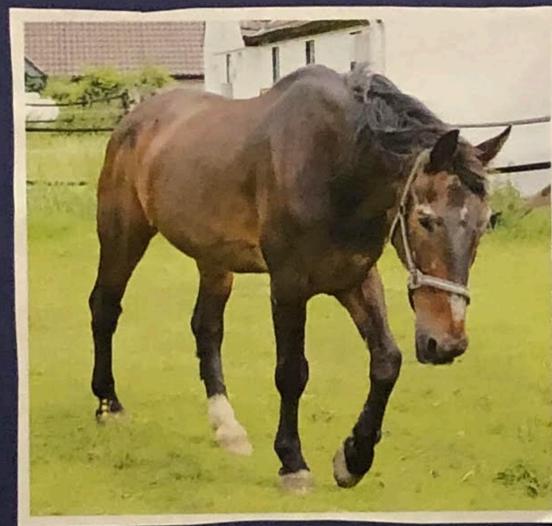


How to increase condition for BCS 1 to 3

A horse with a BCS score of 1-3 could be because it has inadequate food, poor quality food, dental or other health problems, or parasites. To improve condition, give it adequate feed and possibly have the horse checked by a veterinarian. Gradually convert the diet to a more nutritional diet every day. You will also need to give it exercise but just like with food, you need to increase exercise in small amounts first then with enough time your horse could be working hard every day.

Scoring of Body Condition

If you were to judge a horse's body condition you would use a scale of 1 to 9. If the horse is very thin with little body fat then you would give it a score of 1. An obese horse with body fat deposits everywhere is a score of 9. Acceptable body condition of the horse would be in the mid-range from 4-7. Ideal condition is a 5.

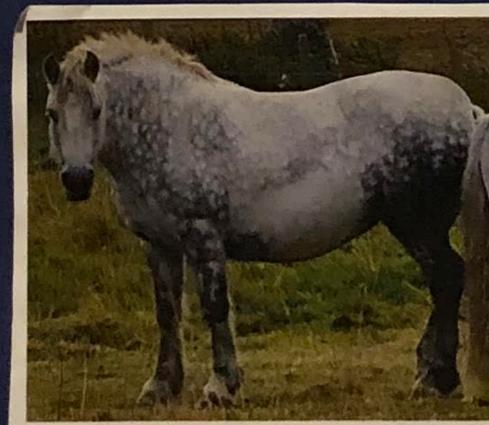


How to decrease condition for BCS 7 to 9

If your horse again rarely or never worked and has too much feed then your horse's condition score might be 7 to 9. This puts the horse at risk for laminitis and they tire easily. Some horses and ponies may have metabolic syndrome which makes them prone to be overweight. To decrease the BCS score to a 5, give it more exercise and less feed or change of feed. You need to decrease the amount and type of food gradually over a period of time. Same with exercise, do small amounts first then gradually progress to harder work.

Table 1. Henneke Body Condition Scoring System.

Condition	Ribs	Neck	Withers	Loin	Tailhead	Shoulder
1. Poor	Tailhead (spinous) and hook bones project prominently	Bone structure easily noticeable; animal extremely emaciated; no fatty tissue can be felt	Bone structure easily noticeable	Spinous processes project prominently	Spinous processes project prominently	Bone structure easily noticeable
2. Very Thin	Slight fat cover over ribs; ribs easily discernible	Faintly discernible; animal emaciated	Faintly discernible	Slight fat covering over base of spinous processes; transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae feel rounded; spinous processes are prominent	Tailhead prominent	Shoulder accentuated
3. Thin	Slight fat cover over ribs; ribs easily discernible	Neck accentuated	Withers accentuated	Fat buildup halfway on spinous processes but easily discernible; transverse processes cannot be felt	Tailhead prominent but individual vertebrae cannot be visually identified; hook bones appear rounded but are easily discernible; pin bones not distinguishable	Shoulder accentuated
4. Moderately Thin	Faint outline discernible	Neck not obviously thin	Withers not obviously thin	Negative crease along back	Prominence depends on conformation; fat can be felt; hook bones not discernible	Shoulder not obviously thin
5. Moderate	Ribs cannot be visually distinguished, but can be easily felt	Neck blends smoothly into body	Withers rounded over spinous processes	Back level	Fat around tailhead beginning to feel spongy	Shoulder blends smoothly into body
6. Moderately Fleshy	Fat over ribs less spongy	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat beginning to be deposited	May have slight positive crease down back	Fat around tailhead is soft	Fat beginning to be deposited
7. Fleshy	Individual ribs can be felt, but articulation filling between ribs with fat	Fat deposited along neck	Fat deposited along withers	May have positive crease down back	Fat around tailhead is soft	Fat deposited behind shoulder
8. Fat	Difficult to feel ribs	Noticeable thickening of neck; fat deposited along inner buttocks	Area along withers filled with fat	Positive crease down back	Tailhead fat very soft	Area behind shoulder filled in flush with body
9. Extremely Fat	Patchy fat appearing over ribs	Bulging fat; fat along inner buttocks may rub together; flank filled in flush	Bulging fat	Obvious positive crease down back	Building fat around tailhead	Bulging fat



What can we do to keep a horse in good condition?

The best way to keep a good condition is to feed your horse according to its amount of work every day as well as manage any medical problems such as metabolic syndrome or poor teeth. If a horse works very hard each day then it will need more feed than a horse who resting in its stall every day. A horse also needs to be exercised at least twice a week. If a horse does not get the exercise it needs to keep fit and healthy, it can develop health issues which can lead to not being able to ride.

Reference: S.E. Harris, 2012, *The USPC Manual of Horsemanship, Basics for Beginners D level*, 2nd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New Jersey.

SHEEP TROUGH HISTORY

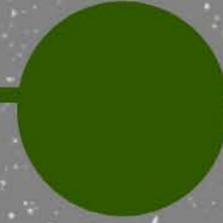
By: Alexis Hendrickson
014814

Sheep
Begin
HERE...



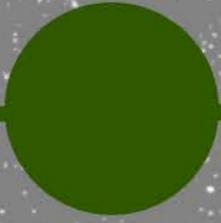
-8,000 B.C.

Sheep were domesticated in Central Asia



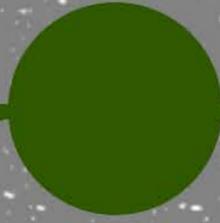
-3,500 B.C.

People learned to spin wool



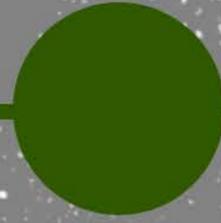
1,519 A.D.

Cortez brought Navajo Churro sheep to the United States. This is the oldest breed of sheep in the U.S. and is still raised by Navajo Indians.



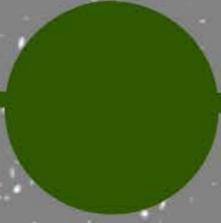
1,493 A.D.

Columbus took sheep with him on his second voyage as a walking food source. He left some sheep in Cuba and Santo Domingo.



1,400 A.D.

Money obtained from the wool industry helped to finance Columbus and other voyages



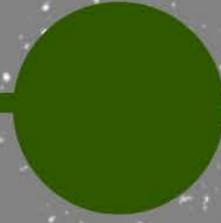
1,600 A.D.

Colonist smuggled sheep into the U.S. and started a wool industry.



1,664 A.D.

Over 10,000 sheep were in the U.S. and there was a law that required youth to learn to spin and weave.



1,698 A.D.

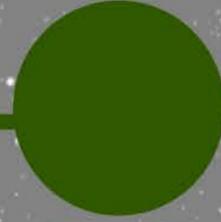
The U.S. was exporting wool goods. England outlawed wool trade and made it punishable; the consequence was chopping off the right hand.

And Sheep
Continue
Trough Time...



Now

It is estimated that there are more than 1,000 breeds of sheep worldwide.



1,698 A.D.

(Part 2)
Sheep raising and the wool industry played a part in starting the American Revolutionary War. Spinning and weaving wool became patriotic acts and England made a law forbidding the export of any sheep other than weathers.



Leicester Longwool I saw in Colonial Williamsburg



My breeding ewe, Blossom



Navajo Churro

powered by

 PIKTOCHART

Chicken Egg Colors

Egg color is determined by the hen's genetics, and deposited as the egg travels through the oviduct.

-  Ancona, Blue Andalusian, Campine, White Leghorn
-  Australorp, Orpington, Plymouth Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red, Sussex
-  Ameraucana, Araucana, Cream Legbar
-  Marans, Penedesenca
-  Barnevelder, Welsummer
-  Olive egger, Easter egger



Comb Types



Buttercup

Sicilian Buttercup



Cushion

Chantecler



Pea

Ameraucana



Rose

Wyandotte



Single

Barred Plymouth Rock



Spike Rose

Seabright



Strawberry

Malay

V

Polish



Walnut

Silkie



Lambing

Newborn Basics

By: Jordan Hendrickson
014813



Birth



The normal way for the lamb to arrive is the nose and two front legs first, one lamb at a time. Most ewes will not require assistance when the lamb is like this.

Another common position is a backwards birth. A backwards birth is where the lamb's hooves are pointed down. Although a backwards birth is normal, it may require assistance.

Dystocia is a difficult birth. The difficulties arise when the lamb is not in the right position or other problems occur. Some problems are easy to correct while others can be more difficult.



The first 30 minutes



After the lamb is born the ewe starts to lick it. Licking and cleaning the lamb is a ewe-lamb bonding process. It is usually not necessary to towel dry a lamb because when the mother cleans the lamb it help dries the lamb off. When the mother is cleaning you may hear her "talking" to the lamb.

The lamb will be able to stand within 30 minutes after it is born. The mother will encourage the lamb by pawing and nudging the lamb.



The first 24 hours



The lamb usually has it's first meal within the first hour. The first milk that the ewe produces is called colostrum. Colostrum is very nutritious and contains antibodies that protect the lamb from infection during the early part of its life. It's important that a lamb consume adequate colostrum during its first 24 hours of life, an amount equivalent to 10 percent of its body weight.



Baby Lambs



Like many baby animals, baby lambs sleep a lot. They sleep 8-12 hours a day. Lambs are also very curious and love to nibble on things. One thing they like to do is group up and run together. Then when they are all tired out, they sleep close to their moms.



Knowing the basics will help you have a successful lambing season!



On the Hierarchical system of social organization in Chickens

~By Will Amonette

8/7/2020

What is the pecking order?

- The pecking order is the social structure of chickens. They display the importance of each chicken within the group by pecking.

(Below is a picture of a chicken that is affected by the pecking order.)



How the pecking order works

- The bigger, stronger chickens will “rise through the ranks” and become the “top chicken,” while the smaller, weaker chickens will go to the bottom. The other chickens “battle it out” in the middle.
- The lower the chicken is in the pecking order the more pecked and ragged they become. If you have a lot of space, then they won't be as pecked.

(below are a few chickens who are high up in the pecking order)



How the pecking order affects laying

- The pecking order affects the laying of eggs by the higher chicken pecking the lower chicken until she leaves the nesting box.
- This is also applicable to other things like food and water. This is shown by the higher chicken driving off the lower chickens and taking their food or water.

How to Prevent your chickens from getting pecked

- Get a ointment that stops the chickens from pecking.
- Remove the chicken that is overly pecking.
- Acquire an alteritave place to peck for example a bale of straw.