

grit—sandy granules eaten by the bird and used by the gizzard during digestion

hand—the unit by which a horse is measured, equal to 4 inches

Hatch Act—a federal law that set up agricultural experiment stations at the land grant colleges

herbivore—an animal that feeds on plants

heterosis—hybrid vigor; the biological phenomenon that causes a cross-bred pig to outperform its purebred counterparts

heterozygous—gene pair in which the two genes in the pair are different

hog—swine older than four months old

homogenize—the process of mixing the fat and the water in the milk so that it doesn't separate

homozygous—gene pair in which both genes in the pair are identical

imprinting—acceptance and recognition of the parent by the young

intensive production—a system that requires a great deal of management, facilities, and producer intervention, but results in greater production

internship—a temporary learning experience in which the student sees first hand the work of an agricultural professional

kemp—a white, coarse fiber which is highly undesirable in wool

lamb—a newborn or immature sheep less than one year of age

land grant college—colleges that have as one of their main purposes the research and promotion of agriculture

lanolin—the naturally occurring greasy substance that coats the sheep's wool

late spring pasture lambing—a system in which lambs are born in the late spring when weather conditions allow the ewes to lamb in the pasture rather than in a barn

layer—chickens raised to lay eggs

lead—the side that the leg extends farthest at the canter or gallop

legume—a type of plant used for food, such as beans, peas, alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, etc.

light horse—a horse between 14.2 and 17 hands that is used for riding

linear evaluation—a method for evaluating dairy cows that rates 15 specific traits

livestock—large animals raised for food and related by-products or work uses

lumen—the center receptacle area of an alveolus where milk is held

H

I

K

L

M

market weight—industry standard of size and weight that each type of livestock achieves before being sent to slaughter

medicated feed—any type of ration to which medicine or antibiotics have been added as a disease preventative

milk letdown—the reflex action that expels milk from the mammary glands

mohair—the fiber obtained from Angora goats

molt—to shed an outer covering, such as feathers

Morrill Act—a federal law that set aside public land for the establishment and benefit of agricultural and mechanical colleges

mucked—cleaned out, as in cleaning a stall

mutton—the meat from a mature sheep that is more than one year old

N

non-additive effect—gene expression is dependent on the dominant gene

nutrient—class of food, such as vitamins, minerals, protein, fats, carbohydrates, and water, that aids in support of life; becomes a part of the body cells

O

offal—waste parts of a butchered animal

official dress—FFA-approved uniform worn at official FFA events or when representing FFA

official judge—a person with experience and knowledge to make the correct placings and cuts for the class

omnivore—eats both plant and animal substances

oviduct—the hen's reproductive tract

ovum—the egg cell that matures into an egg yolk

oxytocin—the hormone that causes milk letdown

oyster—the piece of back meat that lies just in front of the hip joint

P

palatable—of a desirable taste

pasteurize—the process of heating a food product to kill bacteria

pastured poultry—the production method of raising poultry in movable pens on pasture

pecking order—a hierarchal social order within poultry flocks based on dominance

pelt—the hide of a slaughtered sheep or lamb that still has the wool on it

phenotype—an organism's observable characteristics

pig—swine younger than four months old