

CATTLE IN COLORADO

ANSWER GUIDE



∞ HISTORY, PRESENT, FUTURE ∞

Answers

Page 1

1540	Coronado explored southeast Colorado
1776	United States obtained independence from Great Britain
1821	Mexico won independence from Spain
1832	Bent's Fort was built
1851	Colorado's oldest permanent town of San Luis was established

Page 2

On average, Mr. Hartsel paid \$15 for each animal and sold them for \$95 for a profit of \$80.

Page 3

la bandanna	.....	the bandanna
los chaperreras	.....	the chaps
las espuelas	.....	the spurs
la guitarra	.....	the guitar
el cinco	.....	the cinch
el laso	.....	the lasso or loop in a rope
la rista or reata	.....	the lariat or rope
el rancharo	.....	the rancher
vaquero or charro	.....	the cowboy

Page 4

$428 + 85 + 162 + 116 = 791$ carloads
 $50,000$ divided by $600 = 83$ head of cattle

Page 6

If, on average, each wagon had 15 men, how many men did it take to round up the cattle?
 $15 \times 75 = 1,125$

If each cowboy used six horses, how many horses did it take?
 $1,125 \times 6 = 6,750$

About how many cattle did each person round up?
 $200,000 / 1125 = 178$

Page 7

1867	147,000	x	\$22.10	=	\$3,248,700
1870	271,000	x	\$25.20	=	\$6,829,200
1875	488,000	x	\$18.40	=	\$8,979,200
1880	809,000	x	\$14.30	=	\$11,568,700
1885	1,240,000	x	\$27.30	=	\$33,852,000
1900	1,223,000	x	\$28.30	=	\$34,610,900
1920	1,757,000	x	\$49.70	=	\$87,322,900
1930	1,465,000	x	\$50.90	=	\$74,568,500
1940	1,400,000	x	\$38.10	=	\$53,340,000
1950	1,800,000	x	\$125.00	=	\$225,000,000
1960	2,267,000	x	\$131.00	=	\$296,977,000
1970	3,212,000	x	\$170.00	=	\$546,040,000
1980	2,975,000	x	\$510.00	=	\$1,517,250,000
1990	2,800,000	x	\$620.00	=	\$1,736,000,000
2000	3,150,000	x	\$710.00	=	\$2,236,500,000

The student answers may vary on the next two activities. Some of the reasons why value of cattle increase/decrease often have to do with supply and demand. If there is a large supply and little demand, like during the depression in the 30's then prices drop. In the 1990's, Japan became a major buyer of Colorado beef causing the price to increase.

Page 9

- 1 = Four Backslash Diamond
- 2 = Open A over Reverse S
- 3 = Lazy H Lazy T

Page 10

Coronado may have explored a corner of Colorado in 1540.

Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821.

United States won its independence from Great Britain in 1776.

Colorado's oldest permanent town established in 1851.

Bent's Fort was built in 1832.

Colorado gold rush in 1859.

Goodnight-Loving Trail established in 1868.

Civil War started in 1861.

Civil War ends in 1865.

Began keeping statistics on number of cattle in Colorado in 1867.

Barbed wire invented in 1874.

Answers

Page 12

How old were the cattle when they reach the processing plant?

14-16 Months

What is the average percentage of meat from a 1200 pound steer?

$516 / 1200 = 43\%$

If the 1200 pound steer produced 50% meat, how many pounds of meat would be produced?

$1200 \times .50 = 600$ pounds

If the above steer produced 54% of meat, how much meat would be produced?

$1200 \times .54 = 648$ pounds

Summarize the major points of cattle production

1. raising the calf
2. weaning the calf
3. caring for the calf after it is weaned and before it goes to the feedlot
4. feeding the animal before processing
5. processing the meat and other products

Identify the people involved at the different stages of cattle production.

1. ranchers
2. backgrounders
3. cattle feeders
4. packers

Page 13

Genetics: decide which bull to buy to breed to a herd of cows

Computers: keep track of information on each cow

Nutrition: analyze what nutrients are in hay to be fed to cattle to determine what minerals need to be fed

Ecology: determine the best method for eliminating the poisonous plants

Botany: look at pastures for plants poisonous to cattle

Range science: determine into which pastures the cattle will be placed and how long they will be allowed to graze in an area

Page 16

abundant means large number or amount

cellulose is all of the above

renewable means grasses grow again after being mowed, trimmed or eaten

Page 17

What type of plants are found on this range?

What animals are found in this area?

How much moisture has the land received?

How can the range be improved?

What does the wildlife need?

What is the best number of livestock to graze the land?

How long should the livestock graze an area?

Page 19

B-vitamins turn food into energy.

Zinc helps wounds heal.

Iron helps to make new blood and brain cells.

Proteins maintain strong muscles.

B-vitamins promote healthy skin.

Zinc and B-vitamins help you see better at night.

Iron helps red blood cells carry oxygen to and away from other body cells.

Proteins are made up of amino acids.

Page 20

Examples of things made from steel include desks, furnaces, air conditioners, water heaters, many school buildings and factories are made from steel frames, eye glasses, bikes, airplanes, boats, tractors, etc.

Examples of things made from plastic include computers, desks, printers, pens, lunch boxes, storage boxes, bags, etc.

Things that are glued include books, notebooks, desks, wood furniture, paper bags, etc.

This publication addresses the following Colorado Content Standards for:

History:

- 1.1:** Students know the general chronological order of events and people in history.
- 1.2:** Students use chronology to organize historical events and people.
- 1.3:** Students use chronology to examine and explain historical relationships.
- 3.1:** Students know how various societies were affected by contacts and exchanges among diverse people.
- 4.1:** Students understand the impact of scientific and technological developments on individuals and society.

Reading and Writing:

- 1:** Students read and understand a variety of materials.
- 3:** Students write and speak using conventional grammar, usage, sentence structure, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.
- 4:** Students apply thinking skills to their reading, writing, speaking, listening, and viewing.

Mathematics:

- 1:** Students develop number sense and use numbers and number relationships in problem-solving situations and communication the reasoning used in solving these problems.
- 6:** Students link concepts and procedures as they develop and use computational techniques, including estimation, mental arithmetic, paper-and-pencil, calculators, and computers, in problem-solving situations and communicate the reasoning used in solving these problems.

Science:

- 3:** Students know and understand the characteristics and structure of living things, the processes of life, and how living things interact with each other and their environment.

Geography:

- 6:** Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand the past and present and to plan for the future.

How this publication can be used with Colorado history textbooks:

The textbook, *Colorado Crossroads of the West*, is about farming and ranching in Colorado. *Cattle in Colorado History* provides expanded information to the section in Chapter 10 on raising cattle on the plains. *Colorado Our Colorful State* discusses farming and ranching in Chapter 16, titled "Settling on the Plains." *Cattle in Colorado History* reinforces the events of this historical era and adds details of interest. Two chapters in *A Rendezvous with Colorado History* can be enhanced using *Cattle in Colorado History*. The readers of information contained in Chapter 7, titled "Spanish Americans" and Chapter 11, titled "Industries in Colorado" will benefit from using *Cattle in Colorado History* as an introduction.

References:

Colorado Cattlemen's Centennial Commission. *The Co-operative Century*. Denver: Colorado Cattlemen's Centennial Commission, 1967.

Colorado Historical Association. *The Historical Encyclopedia of Colorado*. Denver: Colorado Historical Association 1960.

Steinel, Alvin. *History of Agriculture in Colorado*. Fort Collins: Colorado State University, 1916.

Noel, Mahoney and Stevens. *Historical Atlas of Colorado*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994.

Cattle in Colorado History (first printing). Denver: Colorado Beef Council, 1984.