



Cattlemán THE MIDWEST

March 7, 2024 Volume 30 No. 3 GRASSLAND FARMING TODAY



Brangus
Page 28



THE NEW ERA

— IN CATTLE HANDLING IS HERE —

WHERE SEAMLESS SETUP AND
UNPARALLELED SAFETY MEET.



 **ARROWQUIP**

1-866-383-7827 | ARROWQUIP.COM

Cattlemán THE MIDWEST

March 7, 2024 Volume 30 No. 3 GRASSLAND FARMING TODAY

SMOKEHOUSE CREEK FIRE IS OFFICIALLY THE LARGEST IN TEXAS HISTORY

By Greg Henderson

The devastating Smokehouse Creek Fire in Hutchinson County is officially the largest fire in Texas history, now covering an estimated 1,075,000 acres, according to the Texas A&M Forest Service.

As of last Thursday morning, the fire was only 3% contained. The Smokehouse Creek Fire eclipsed the East Amarillo Complex Fire in 2006, which was measured at 907,245 acres, and previously held the title of largest fire in Texas history.

Fire crews are working hard to combat the enormous wild-



Photo by Bo Rader

fire at Smokehouse Creek, before heightened winds into the weekend threaten to make the job more difficult.

The fire has caused widespread destruction in northern Texas, where 83-year-old Joyce Blankenship was killed

continued on page 10

BEEF TRADE DEFICIT IN 2023 AND ANTICIPATED IN 2024

By Russell Knight & Hannah Taylor, USDA; ERS

Trade data for December 2023 was recently released, closing out a contractionary year of the cattle cycle where, as expected, exports fell, and imports rose. This created a trade deficit by volume (imports larger than exports) for the first time since 2020. The chart shows the reversal of the trade balance from the last 2 years. Given much smaller production and continued strong domestic demand for beef, the trade deficit is expected to widen in 2024.

The trade deficit in 2023 shown in the chart is based on volumes. The United States is well known as both a major global exporter and importer of beef due to exporting high-quality product and importing large

continued on page 10



U.S. BEEF CATTLE EXPORTS SLOW, QUALITY HIGH

By Shelley E. Huguley



The U.S. is at its lowest number of beef cattle since 1951, reducing available exports. "Tremendous" trade volume continues with a neighboring country, while exports increase in others.

After a "phenomenal" 2022 in beef cattle exports, 2023 finished about 15% off, a downward trend Don Close, Terrain Ag senior research analytics officer, anticipates will continue.

Close recently spoke with Farm Press at CattleCon24 and the National Cattlemen's Association Trade Show in Orlando.

As the U.S. is at its lowest number of beef cattle since 1951, Close expects exports to continue to slow. "As our supply contracts, we don't have the product to export," he said.

The strength of the U.S. dollar in 2023, in relationship to the currencies with which U.S. customers are buying, impacted exports and will also likely continue.

"Those two issues are going to be with us for the next several years," Close said, noting China specifically. "There's just so much volatility with China and pressures on that economy."

For the last two years, China has reported a population decline. "I have heavy reservations that China will ever be the scale of custom-

continued on page 14

2024 CATTLE INVENTORIES IN THE SOUTHEAST

By James Mitchell, Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Arkansas

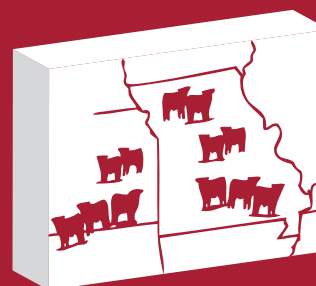
The latest USDA-NASS Cattle Inventory report is the most comprehensive look at the cattle industry, providing a look at what producers did in 2023 and a preview for 2024. This article looks at the state-level inventory data for Arkansas, Kentucky, and Mississippi compared to U.S. cattle numbers.

The report reveals that all three states — Arkansas, Kentucky, and Mississippi — align with the national trend of herd reduction. In Arkansas, there was a 2.5% decrease in all cattle and calves, bringing the total to 1.570 million head. Mississippi's

inventory saw a 4.7% decline to 810 thousand head. Kentucky's numbers fell by 1.0%, totaling 1.890 million head. These figures represent a steeper decline than the national average of 1.9%.

Inventories of beef replacement heifers are one indicator of whether producers are considering herd expansion. There was a notable decline in 2024 replacement heifer numbers. Mississippi and Kentucky saw declines of 2.4% and 4.8%, respectively, in this category. Beef replacement heifer inventories totaled 104 thousand

continued on page 14



Coming Sales-38

Market Report-8

Agribusiness Directory-36



My very first dog was a German Shepherd named 'Sarge'. I can't remember where he came from – he just showed up or dad brought him home from somewhere. I do remember that he'd come and go and that he finally began to stay more than he was gone.

At the time, my dad was working in town so he would drop us off at school and then help others work to tear down the old school building in Winifred, MT. They would work all day for the scrap lumber full of nails and other used building materials. Most of our buildings and sheds at the ranch were constructed in the early years from the lumber and materials Dad was able to glean from that old school building. We ended up with some old furniture, books, and all kinds of other scrap items. After school, he'd pick us up with a truck full of scrap materials, and along with 'Sarge' who seemed always to be in town... we'd head home.

One morning, my dad dropped us off at school and there was Sarge – at the new school waiting for us. I heard later what an interesting morning it was. He decided to take the dog home and then come back into town to work. We lived about six or seven miles from town by road – maybe 3-4 as the crow flies or in this case, as a dog runs. That's right. He dropped the dog back off at the ranch that morning and then headed back into town to work. When he pulled up at the old school, he couldn't believe his eyes. Sarge had beaten him back to town – cross country! There he was

– waiting for him in front of the school building. This was rough country and in winter. That dog was tough, and he was fast.

In those days, we weren't very big, and we would ride that big old German Shepherd like a horse. I was in the first or second grade and my younger brother Doug wasn't in school yet. I was 'husky', but Doug never ate very much and was always slim- he still is.

Sarge didn't seem to care when we climbed on – we would wrap old ropes around him and play all afternoon. Occasionally, we'd hook him to something with one of those heavy old ropes and he would pull it. He was a big dog.

One afternoon, we hooked Sarge to a little red 'Radio Flyer' wagon. It was certainly aptly named for that afternoon. It didn't only have dog power, but it also had a little horsepower too. Animals will be animals and boys will be boys.... But when you mix the two together, it can get pretty interesting.

It was a beautiful day. Dad and Grandpa Pete were stacking hay on top of the haystack just north of the house where they had full view of the house, yard, and everything else for several miles around. Our mother was doing what mothers do... cleaning, cooking, or laundry I suppose. Like all mothers do when their children are playing just outside – I'm sure my mother peeked out the window from time to time to make sure everything was alright. In fact, I know she did, because she could not believe what she saw.

First... there were the horses. The two young horses went by the window in a 'flash' – we call it "a dead-run." There was yelling, barking, and then something else flew by the window, but with all the dust she could not tell exactly what it was. She walked calmly over to the front window to get a better look at what was causing



all the dust and commotion. She had a better look now. That was the end of the calm – Next came the 'storm'.

The horses were headed away from the house – up the hill – running as fast as horses can run. Behind them in the dust was a German Shepherd pulling something – wait – it's a small wagon. And in that wagon – it was a child – yes! It was her child! It was her middle son Doug and there was no sign of any of them slowing down.

I guess I knew my mother was athletic, but I had never seen her move like she did that afternoon! That front door flew open, and she came over that yard fence – I don't think she used the gate. She was instantly behind the wheel of the '62 Plymouth that was sitting in the drive and in just seconds, it was roaring out of the front yard and up the hill after the runaway wagon and its cargo.

By this time, the horses, Sarge, the wagon, and my brother Doug had taken the first turn into the calving pasture and were just disappearing over the hill. Then they were gone -completely out of sight. In what must have seemed like a long time, they all appeared on the next rise – on the horizon - at least a half mile away. At that point, the horses stopped to 'blow', the dog tired a bit, and when the wagon reached the top of the rise, it gently turned over on its side- spill-

ing its precious cargo. Doug was fine – a bit shaken as I recall. Me? I hadn't moved a single step from the scene of the crime. I was in big trouble.

Yes. I told my little brother to get in the wagon. As the story goes, he resisted saying he didn't trust his older brother. He was sure that I might tell that dog to 'get' the horses that were grazing on the edge of the yard. It's a bit like Charlie Brown. He knows Lucy is going to move the football – and for some reason, in spite of his better judgement, he got into the wagon hooked to a one-hundred-pound German Shepherd. If it hadn't turned over, that dog could have pulled that wagon all day long. Thankfully the horses took a pasture route and Sarge didn't take any 'shortcuts'. There were barbed wire fences in every direction.

My mother wasn't happy. It's been sixty years, and she is still not happy about that incident. Oh, and one other reason she wasn't too happy that afternoon... Those two grown men on the haystack laughed so hard their sides hurt. They got quite a show. Doug? Well, he got the ride of his life, and he has never completely trusted me since. For the life of me, I can't understand why.

KwC



By Aaron Berger, Nebraska Extension Beef Educator

The spring bull sale season is underway. Producers are studying catalogs, comparing EPDs and individual animal performance numbers, and choosing which bulls will be the next herd sires. This article includes a reference to a spreadsheet producers can use to figure actual bull costs, and addresses some of the things producers should consider before heading to the sale. Hint: It's more than just the lunch menu.

What do you want your cowherd and the calves you produce to do? What genetics will do that?

Clearly identifying goals for what cattle are expected to do and the traits and characteristics that most impact profitability for the cow-calf enterprise is a foundational first step. Are calves sold at weaning, as yearlings, or is

ownership retained through harvest? What do the purchasers of your calves want and have a functional female if replacements are retained? What is an optimum target given the production system cows are expected to operate under? These "big picture" questions should be answered prior to

the selection and purchase of a bull.

Where is my cowherd at genetically?

"Wherever you are at, that is where you are." Randy Hunter, DVM and stocker/yearling operator from Wheatland, Wyoming uses this phrase when teaching cattle handling skills to help



people recognize everyone is at a different place in their ability. Once you know where you are, you can identify a

continued on page 15

THE DIFFERENCE IS IN THE DETAILS

MULTI-TRAIT EXCELLENCE

LITERALLY selected for across the board balance, not just outliers or single trait extremes. Profit isn't driven from one trait alone.

PHENOTYPE AND SHEATH DESIGN

Looks matter and we strive to produce cattle with legitimate coast to coast eye appeal and acceptance, because that's what YOUR customers want.

INTRINSIC TRAITS BUILT IN

The strictest and most ruthless culling process in the breed, no exceptions or excuses. Fertility, disposition, and structural correctness make you money, and we have sorted accordingly.

CRC TRAIL BOSS 2L



CRC TRAIL BOSS 53L4



CRC INTRIGUE 331K75



SF DATA BANK 535L5



LM CURRENCY 302L



SF ORACLE 160L



BURTIN'S KINGPIN 415L



CRC BUSINESS LINE 625L3



SF DATA BANK 535L6



CRC EMPOWER 063K



CRC EMPOWER 063L



LM WIDELOAD 38L



THE MIDWEST Cattleman

A Cutting-Edge Publication

Editor/Advertising

Keith Carmichael
417-644-2993
cattleman@cuttingedgeus.com

Advertising

Brenda Black
660-200-5941
Ashley Williams
417-309-1155

National Advertising

The Cattle Connection
www.CattleConnection.org

Design

Heather Rice
www.HPCreative.design

Printing Dates

Spring 2024	Fall 2024
Feb. 1 Red Angus	Aug. 8 Gelbvieh
Feb. 22 Hereford	Aug. 22 Simmental
Mar. 7 Brangus	Sept. 12 Charolais
Mar. 28 Beefmaster	Oct. 3 Angus
Apr. 18 Limousin	Oct. 24 Shorthorn

Subscription rate is \$15.00 Per Year
\$25.00 For Two Years
Send address changes to:
The Midwest Cattleman
3760 NE 1000 Rd.
Lowry City, MO 64763

Cover Photo Courtesy of

GENEPLUS
genepplusbrangus.com

G+
GENEPLUS

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2024

Chimney Rock Cattle Company - Concord, AR

130 Brangus and Ultrablack Bulls · 200 Commercial Females

Cody Gariss (417) 262-1257

Vernon Suhn (620) 583-3706

www.genepplusbrangus.com • 1-877- 436-3877



By Derrell Peel - Oklahoma State University

The latest Cattle on Feed report pegged the February 1 feedlot inventory at 11.8 million head, just fractionally above year ago levels. Feedlot inventories are declining after rising above year-earlier levels last October. Feedlot placements in January were 92.5 percent of last year, above the pre-report average estimate but within the range of estimates by some analysts. Some analysts were expecting a larger neg-

ative impact on placements from the winter storms in January. January marketings were even with one year ago.

The February Cattle on Feed report also includes a summary of 2023 final feedlot numbers and feedlot industry structure. Total feedlot capacity was reported at 17.1 million head, up from 16.5 million head in 2000. Feedlot capacity as a percent of total cattle inventories has increased over the past 25 years to a record level of 19.6 percent in 2024 (Figure 1). On average feedlot inventories have averaged about 83 percent of total feedlot capacity over the past 25 years.

Feedlot capacity utilization is lower during cyclical expansions and higher during liquidation periods. For example, during herd expansion from 2014-2017, average feedlot inventories were 76.3 percent of capacity, while during herd liquidation from 2020-2024, January feedlot inventories were an average of 84.8 percent of total feedlot capacity.

The total U.S. feedlot inventory on January 1, 2024, was 14.42 million head. The feedlot inventory as a percent of the total inventory of cattle in the country has continued to increase over time. The total feedlot inventory was a record level of 16.5 percent of the inventory of all cattle and calves on January 1, 2024. This level compares to 14.3 percent 25 years ago.

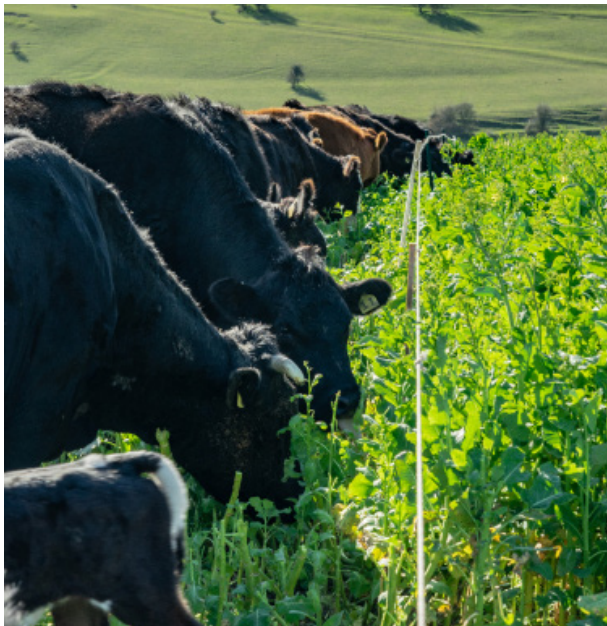
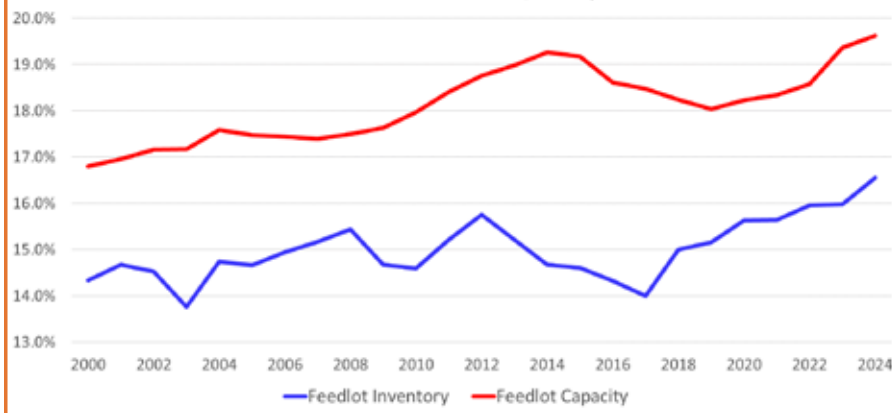
The total U.S. feedlot inventory on January 1 of 14.42 million head was 120.9 percent of the January monthly cattle on feed inventory of 11.93 million head. Monthly cattle on feed surveys cover only feedlots with a one-time capacity of 1000 head or more. In the past 25 years, the total

January on-feed total has averaged 122.7 percent of the monthly on-feed total. Stated another way, monthly feedlot inventory totals on average represent 81-82 percent of the total cattle on feed in the country. This relationship has not changed in the past 25 years and has varied from a low of 80 percent to a high of 82.7 percent.

The January 1 estimate of feeder supplies outside of feedlots was 24.2 million head, down 4.2 percent year over year and the lowest total in data available back to 1972. The current feedlot inventory is a record 59.6 percent of feeder supplies. Stated another way, this means that there are just 1.68 head of feeder cattle for every head of cattle currently in feedlots. The current feedlot turnover rate is about 1.93, which means that there are not sufficient feeder cattle to maintain feedlot inventories in the coming year. Feedlot inventories will inevitably decrease in the coming months.



Figure 1. Feedlot Inventory and Capacity
as % of All Cattle and Calves, January 1



POWERFLEX
ROTATIONAL GRAZING SUPPLY

HIGH QUALITY GRAZING PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

powerflexsupply.com
888.251.3934

25 COBBLE STONE DR.,
SEYMORE, MO 65786



WATER SUPPLIES



PERMANENT &
PORTABLE FENCING

Selection of Replacement Heifers

By Mark Z. Johnson, Oklahoma State University Extension Beef Cattle Breeding Specialist

Low cow herd inventories, historically high calf prices, looking for the first hollow stem, breeding season just a month or two away and the recent USDA Cattle Inventory report shows a tight supply of beef replacement heifers. All leading to the topic of selection criteria for replacement heifers. Selecting the heifers that will have the optimum mature size and milk level to fit our production system, breed quickly, wean a calf annually and have longevity is important. What should we consider when selecting yearling heifers as replacements?

Early Puberty

The younger a heifer begins to cycle, the better her chances of conceiving in time to calve by 24 months of age. Early puberty is moderately related to future reproductive efficiency. Reproductive tract scoring can be used to evaluate puberty status. Typically, reproductive tract scoring is done four to six weeks prior to breeding season and serves as a tool to indicate reproductive readiness to conceive.

Fertility

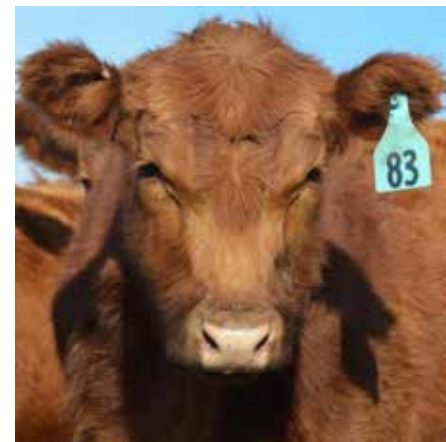
Heritability estimates of fertility are extremely low. But because reproduction is so economically important, it should be a priority in heifer selection. Realistic goals for heifers would be 60-70% first service conception rate and 90-95% bred after a 60-65-day breeding season. Heifers should be held accountable and culled if they don't meet these standards. Keep in mind, early preg checking of replacement heifers permits opens to be marketed at yearling prices. Over time, culling the heifers that don't get pregnant in a defined breeding season will result in a cowherd with more fertility. Furthermore, heifers that calve in the first 21 days of calving season have increased longevity and wean more pounds of calves over their lifetime. Keeping 5 - 10% more heifers than needed for breeding, permits you to

cull the sub-fertile heifers and maintain adequate replacement heifer inventory moving forward.

Milking Ability

Research clearly indicates the optimum level of milk production in a beef herd is relative to the forage/feed resources available in their production

environment. Milking ability is low in heritability. The most effective means of selecting for an optimum milk level is through the use of Milk EPDs on the sire. Keeping heifers from heavy milking cows comes with the risk of heifers getting overly fat prior to



continued on page 21

What should we consider when selecting yearling heifers as replacements?

SPRING BULL SALE

75 SIMANGUS
AND SIMMENTAL BULLS

45 LUCAS CATTLE COMPANY
COMMERCIAL BRED HEIFERS

HIGH-PERFORMANCE CATTLE SELL AT 1:00 PM CT

Lucas Cattle Company

26511 County Road 50, Cross Timbers, MO 65634

DVAuction
Broadcasting Real-Time Auctions

April
13





L21 ASA# 4203983 **API 146 TI 82**
PB SM - TJ 50K 485H SON
CE 14.4 • YW 119 • MARB 0.11 • RE 0.84



L230 ASA# 4204082 **API 127 TI 85**
1/2 SM 1/2 AN - 4M ACE 709 SON
CE 10.1 • YW 140.7 • MARB 0.33 • RE 0.55



L257 ASA# 4204109 **API 124 TI 86**
1/2 SM 1/2 AN - 4M ACE 709 SON
CE 11 • YW 143.5 • MARB 0.3 • RE 0.82



L263 ASA# 4204116 **API 139 TI 85**
3/4 SM 1/4 AN - TJ BRUTUS 428H SON
CE 13.8 • YW 141.2 • MARB 0.25 • RE 0.79



L200 ASA# 4204048 **API 199 TI 118**
PB SM - CLRS GUARDIAN 317G SON
CE 16.2 • YW 153.8 • MARB 0.9 • RE 1.37



L63 ASA# 4204024 **API 149 TI 84**
PB SM - TJ 50K 485H SON
CE 8.4 • YW 103 • MARB 0.43 • RE 0.62





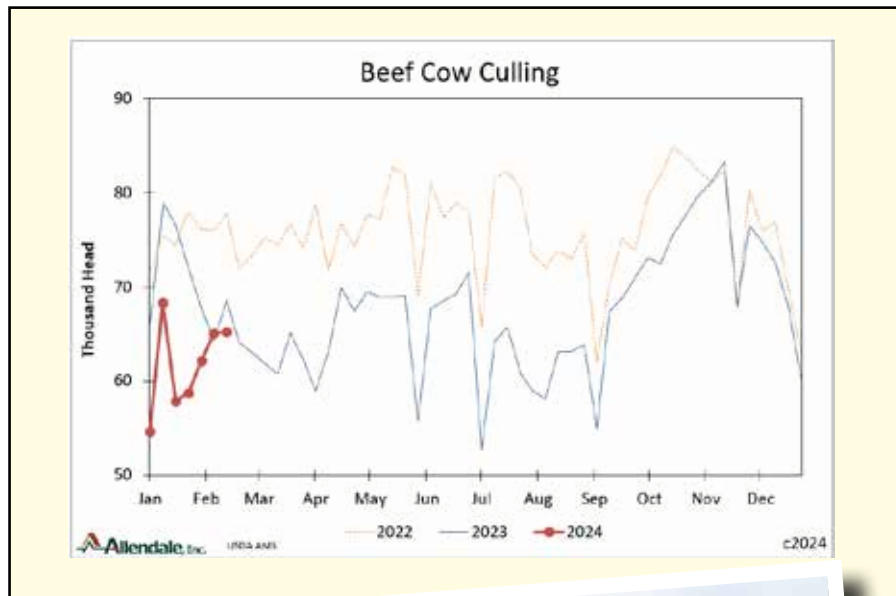
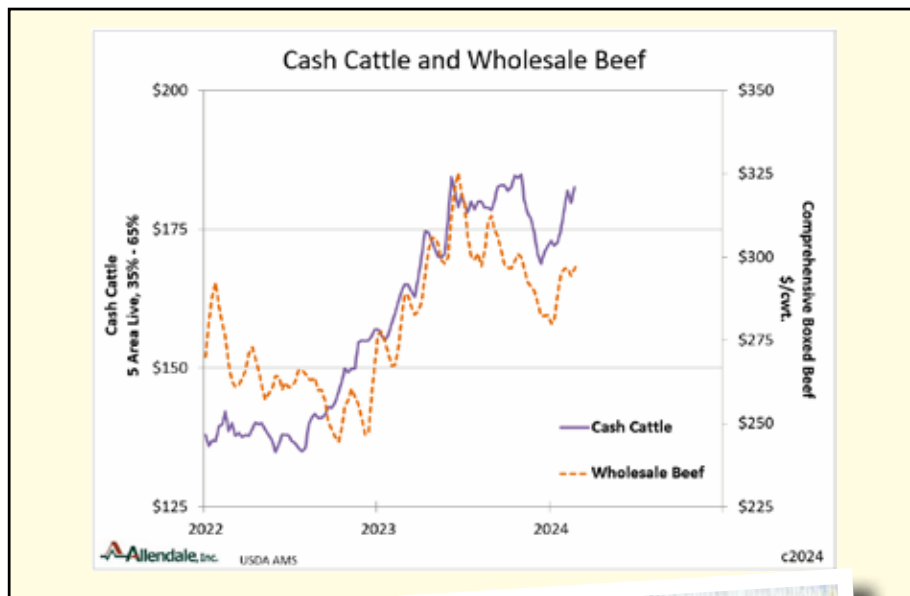
Marty Ropp 406-581-7835
Corey Wilkins 256-590-2487
Jared Murnin 406-321-1542
alliedgeneticresources.com



Forrest & Charlotte Lucas - Owner
Jeff Reed - Cattle Manager - 417-399-1241
Holly Hubert - Breeding Manager 417-733-0059
Dr. Mike Siemens - Genetics & Marketing Strategy 316-737-9318
Office 417-998-6512

www.LucasCattleCompany.com





Live Cattle:

In the last issue we lightly touched on the beef processing margin issue. Packers have some problems here with a general multi-year trend of fewer numbers and plans for further capacity increases. This tightens up the wholesale beef to cash cattle variable spread. It also applies a larger fixed cost to each animal. In the first half of this year, one where we have adequate rather than tight supplies, packers are doing their best to correct the beef to cattle spread with a light reduction in processing, -3.5% year/year processing over the past six weeks. Our available fed cattle supply right now is about even with last year. Packer efforts have not been entirely successful yet.

But there are questions of just how much over value can fed prices get in the current run. Though tight supplies will resume in the second half of the year we suggest spring and summer futures are \$2 to \$7 too high. Up until now we've restrained our interest in hedging. We are now interested in setting a floor for fed cattle marketed through summer using a purchased \$180 August put and selling a \$186 August call for a \$2 cost and small upfront margin.

Feeder Cattle:

The recent period of beef cow processing after the January weather issues is still running just under last year levels. This is still not yet expansion though. Given our starting herd size this is still light liquidation. Given that the start of expansion means fewer cattle offered to feedlots we are still far from the peak in pricing of this specific Cattle Cycle. Sale barn pricing is still extreme with feeders +33% year/year and calves +39%.

Rich Nelson
Allendale Inc.
815-578-6161
rnelson@allendale-inc.com



Allendale Inc.

Trading commodity futures involves substantial risk of loss and may not be suitable for all investors. The recommendations express opinions of the author. The information they contain is obtained from sources believed reliable, but is in no way guaranteed. The author may have positions in the markets mentioned including at times positions contrary to the advice quoted herein. Opinions, market data, and recommendations are subject to change at any time.

What Does this Report Mean to Me?

Q: Is the bottom in for corn?

A: Current pricing is about 20 cents off the recent lows. Since February 5 the number of outstanding corn contracts, open interest, has declined by about 150,000. We do not yet have the story which will justify a rally into spring that similar year studies would suggest. Those would allow an eventual upside for the July to \$5.07. From the February 1 issue we would have corn procured at about \$4.66 the July.

Q: Any updates to the feeder plan?

A: No. For this year's discussion a general seasonal feeder rally is expected into July/August. We have not taken action for cow/calf producers. Our concern is with rising prices which puts the spotlight on feedlots. They should have all future 2024 feeder cattle purchases locked in from the plan discussed this past fall. This was futures based (\$238.37 March/\$242.80 April/ \$246.47 May/\$257.12 August/\$257.85 September).

2023 Carcass Primal Premiums Review

By Paul Dykstra

In the brand's continued effort to track carcass premiums, there is logically a tendency to focus on total carcass cutout values. In other words, the weighted average price of each subprimal cut from the carcass summarized into a singular price for the entire carcass. Comparing cutout values across USDA quality grades and Certified Angus Beef® brand carcasses provides the quality pricing component of fed cattle values for grid and many formula sales.

Last November, we focused on CAB chuck and round primal price differences between the Certified Angus Beef® brand, USDA Choice and USDA Select carcasses. That study revealed a trend where CAB chuck primals increased 285% over Choice since 2018. Slightly less dramatically, CAB round primal premiums 170% compared to Choice. The combined chuck and round CAB premiums increased by 223% over five years while the CAB cutout total increased 39% for the period. The per-head value addition changed from \$20.66 in 2018 to \$48.99 in 2023. This compares to the \$17.84 premium for USDA Choice chuck and round primals over Select in 2023.

Looking at the other major primals it's easy to see that the largest value gains in the middle meat rib and loin primals are achieved moving from USDA Select to Choice. More moderate gains are achieved upgrading from

Choice to CAB as the Choice middle meats already command a significant premium. Even so, moving to the higher quality CAB rib and loin primals generates another \$84 per carcass.

Historically the widest Choice/Select cutout spread of \$204.51 per head (basis an

880 lb. hot carcass weight), achieved in 2023, set the general tone for increasing demand for higher quality grade and premium branded carcasses. Yet the CAB premium added \$147.05 per head, on top of Choice, for brand-qualified carcasses.

Carcass cutout values are

not equivalent to grid payment prices for fed cattle, with packers keeping a share of the premium and passing a portion back to the feeder. As well, we tend to see premiums tighten when cattle supplies shrink, as they

continued on page 25

19th Annual

SydGen Spring Influence Sale

Tuesday, April 9, 2024—6 p.m.

New Cambria Livestock, New Cambria, MO

**Selling: 58 Registered Angus Bulls, including 20 fall yearlings and older
45 2-Year-Old Commercial Spring Pairs
3 Registered 2-Year-old Pairs**



SydGen Enhance 18170041

5 sons, 4 grandsons & 1 paternal brother sell
The most widely used bull in recent times!
Outstanding balance across all traits—maternal, performance and carcass.



SydGen KCF Gavel 8361 19195196

5 sons & 6 grandsons sell
The \$280,000 highest-valuation sire ever sold at SydGen. The Go-To bull for growth and foot shape!



Bakers Northside 6007 18688213

4 sons sell
Excels in calving ease, growth, fertility, milk and frame—performance with phenotype!

Our goals from the beginning were to offer more Sydenstricker Genetics influenced bulls to commercial cattlemen, with a good, solid "country bull sale," and the results have been very satisfying. This nineteenth anniversary sale will showcase our best quality offering yet, with several bulls ranking high in the Angus breed for many performance traits.

Also featuring the progeny and influence of :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| BCA Patriarch 4113 | SydGen Lombardi 0011 |
| DE-SU Volunteer B122 | SydGen Megahit 0043 |
| H P C A Early Bird 65 | SydGen Slash 7405 |
| SydGen 928 Destination 5420 | SydGen Stealth 8556 |
| SydGen Advance GA 7301 | SydGen Tennessee 1197 |
| SydGen Archie 0652 | SydGen Transcend 0272 |
| SydGen Bang GA 0346 | SydGen Whiteman 1382 |
| SydGen Blueprint | Baldrige Drag Iron |
| SydGen Buffett 8615 | BCA 8136 Exceed 1024 |
| SydGen Cool 8725 | BHF 1454 Elevate 852 |
| SydGen Exceed 3223 | Deer Valley Growth Fund |
| SydGen II Lombardi 9045 | Mead Indeed |
| SydGen Jeremiah 0241 | Mead Magnitude |

Contributing Breeders:

- Blair Carney Angus, Adair, IA ▪ Boot Hill Farms LLC, Hamilton, MO ▪
Borkowski Angus, Elliott, IA ▪ Buschmeyer Angus Farm, Owensville, MO ▪
Eggers Stock Farm, Jackson, MO ▪ Graupman Angus, Palmyra, MO ▪ Herron
Angus, Mexico, MO ▪ Mershon Cattle LLC, Buckner, MO ▪ Mundwiller
Angus Farm, Hermann, MO ▪ Kenny & Landon Petree, Bunceton, MO ▪
Power Angus Ranch, Centralia, MO ▪ Wallis Angus Farms, Millersville, MO

Call Farm Office for Catalog (573) 581-1225

Sale Broadcast on line on DVAuction.com

Bulls and females will be at the sale site by noon on Tuesday, April 9.
Because of varied locations, only some of the bulls will have videos
available. Check www.SydGen.com

Premium Contribution to Total Carcass Value 2023		
	Choice vs. Select	CAB® vs. Choice
Loin	\$98.89	\$55.76
Rib	\$81.33	\$28.36
Chuck	\$13.28	\$34.17
Round	\$4.55	\$14.82
Brisket	\$4.78	\$5.97
Plate	\$0.00	\$6.77
Flank	\$1.87	\$1.29

Registered Angus Cattle Since 1952

Eddie Sydenstricker
Sydenstricker Nobbe Partners John Deere
(573) 581-5900
eddiel@snpartners.com



3997 S Clark Mexico, MO 65265
www.sydgen.com ben@sydgen.com

Semen Always Available

Visitors Welcome

Farm Office (573) 581-1225
Ben Eggers (573) 473-9202
Bub Raitel (573) 253-1664
Blake McDonald (573) 205-7914

SMOKEHOUSE

continued from page 3

by the inferno in Hutchinson County, her family said.

- In addition to the mammoth Smokehouse Creek Fire, the Windy Deuce Fire in Texas has torched 142,000 acres and was 30% contained as of early last Thursday morning.

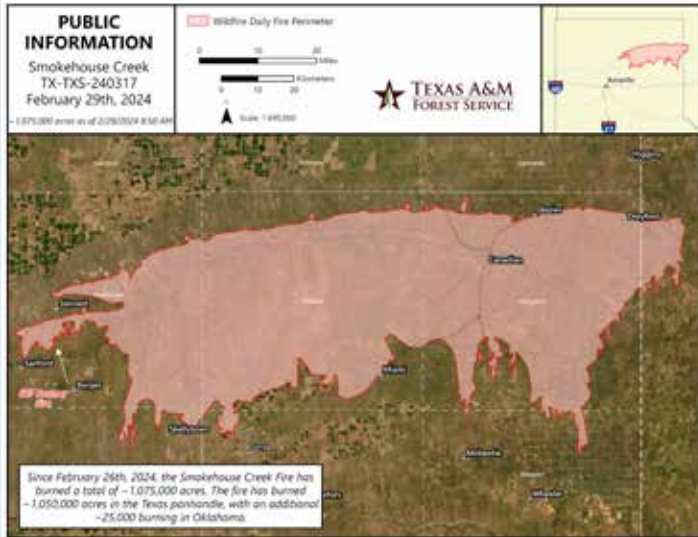
- The Grape Vine Creek Fire has charred 30,000 acres and is 60% contained.

- The Magenta Fire has seared 2,500 acres and is 65% contained.

- The 687 Reamer Fire has burned more than 2,000 acres and is 10% contained.

- Texas Gov. Greg Abbott authorized additional state resources to fight the blazes, including 94 firefighting personnel, 33 fire engines and six air tankers.

Drovers



BEEF TRADE

continued from page 3

amounts of lower value processing-grade trimmings for blending into hamburger. This is evidenced—despite the differences in volume—by the annual value of U.S. beef exports in 2023 of over \$9.3 billion, while the value of imports was just under \$9 billion. Therefore, from a value perspective, there was a trade surplus of more than \$350 million.

Looking back at 2023, the total volume of exports was 3.038 billion pounds, a year-over-year decrease of 14 percent. South Korea was the top market for U.S. beef exports with a share of 22 percent, though shipments to the country fell 17 percent

Donations of hay, feed, fencing supplies, cow feed and milk replacer are needed to support livestock owners impacted by the devastating wildfires that have scorched ranchland across a large portion of the Texas Panhandle.

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service is establishing Animal Supply Points in several locations in the region to accept the donations. The purpose of the Animal Supply Point is to meet area producers' most critical needs such as providing feed for cattle while they assess their individual operation's other needs.

The ongoing wildfires, fueled by dry, windy conditions, have exceeded 1 million acres, according to the Texas A&M Forest Service. The Forest Service will continue to update the size and content of these and other fires in the Texas Panhandle.

HAY, FEED, FENCING SUPPLIES NEEDED TO SUPPORT PANHANDLE WILDFIRE VICTIMS

By Kay Ledbetter



“These donations will go directly to those who need them as soon as possible,” said Monty Dozier, Ph.D., AgriLife Extension Disaster Assessment Recovery, DAR, program director, Bryan-College Station. “Texans are known for their generosity and deep values of Texas agriculture during times of need. This is certainly a situation where our neighbors and friends are needing assistance after these fires have threatened their livelihoods.”

Supply points for livestock and money donation information:

Several Animal Supply Points are being set up through AgriLife Extension's DAR program. Those with hay, feed or fencing materials to donate, or with equipment to help haul hay, should contact the following supply points and coordinators:

- Gray County Animal Supply Point: Clyde Car-

ruth Pavilion, 301 Bull Barn Drive, Pampa. Contact Marcus Preuninger at 806-669-8033 or 325-728-0477.

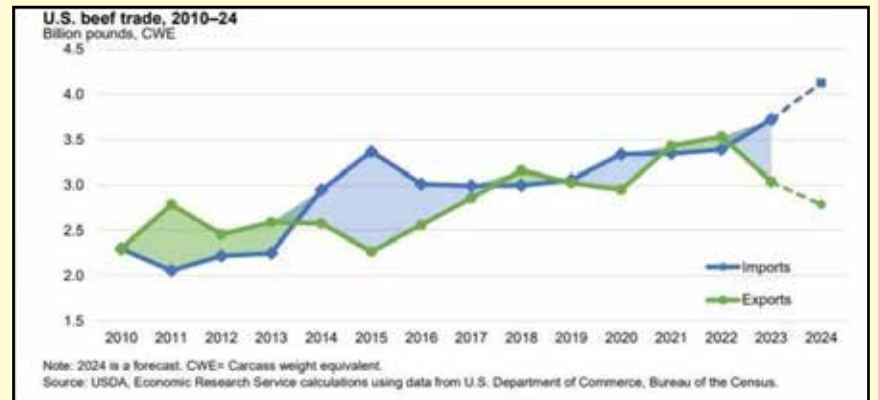
- Hemphill County Animal Supply Point at Canadian AH&N Ranch Supply, 100 Hackberry St., Canadian. Contact Andy Holloway at 806-323-9114.

- Donations of hay can also be made through the Texas Department of Agriculture Hay Hotline. And, a relief fund has been established through the STAR Fund Disaster Assistance through the Texas Department of Agriculture.

- Direct monetary donations in Gray County should be sent to: City of Pampa – Attn: Finance, Box 2499, Pampa, Texas 79066-2499, reference 02/27/2024 Fire, or made by phone or in person at FirstBank Southwest-Pampa at 806-669-8007. Reference City of Pampa donation for Smokehouse Creek Fire.

- To make donations for people who lost their homes in Hemphill County, go to First Baptist Canadian at <http://fbccanadian.org/firehelp/>.

Drovers



over-year increase of nearly 10 percent. Driving this increase were imports from Australia and New Zealand, up 66 and 33 percent, respectively. Canada was again the top supplier of beef to the United States, accounting for 27 percent of imports. Australia jumped back up to the number two spot this year, increasing to a share of 18 per-

cent of U.S. imports. Imports from Mexico, the third largest supplier in 2023, showed a 12-percent decrease, with the share of total imports falling to 17 percent. New Zealand and Brazil rounded out the top five suppliers, with shares of 14 and 12 percent, respectively.



Seedstock Plus Spring Sale Dates!

Red Reward Bull & Female Sale

March 9, 2024

Wheeler Livestock, Osceola, MO

*Selling 50 RED Balancer & Gelbvieh Bulls
& RED females! Registered & Commercial!*

South Missouri Bull & Female Sale

March 23, 2024

Joplin Regional Stockyards, Carthage, MO

*Selling 125 BLACK Angus, Balancer
& Gelbvieh Bulls! 18 months & yearlings!
Also BLACK females! Registered & Commercial!*

On-Line Female Sale

*Friday May 3, 2024 * soft closes @ 7 p.m.*

Selling 50 Lots of Commercial & Registered Females!

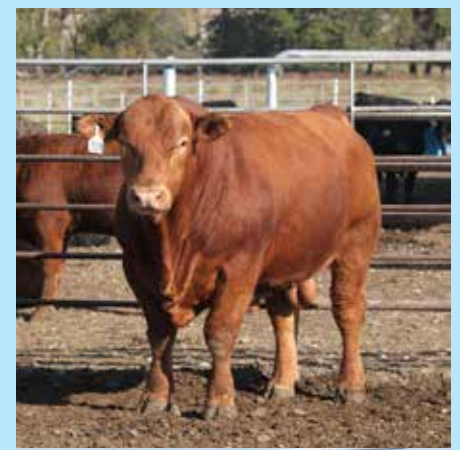
Spring Pairs, Fall Breds & Pairs!

*Details at Seedstock Plus & DV Auction websites
closer to sale date!*

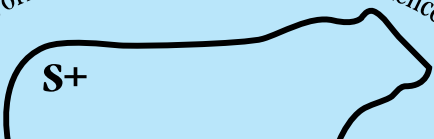
These Open Heifers sell on 3/23/2024!



- Guaranteed Sight-Unseen Purchases!*
 - Free Trucking on every bull! No fine print!*
 - The best disposition & soundness sort!*
 - Extensive Data & Genomic EPDs!*
 - All Bulls Are Semen & Trich Tested!*
 - Over 200 RFI tested bulls sell in these sales!*
 - Videos of sale bulls on website the week before the sale!*
- www.dvauction.com or www.seedstockplus.com*



Working Together for Industry Excellence



Seedstock Plus

**REQUEST YOUR
CATALOGS TODAY**

877-486-1160

john@seedstockplus.com

DVAuction

Bid & Buy at:

KANSAS WATER SPECIALISTS USING DATA TO SPUR AQUIFER RECOVERY

Reducing water usage is important to replenishing the High Plains Aquifer

By Maddy Rohr, K-State Research and Extension



Kansas is a "data-rich" state in terms of water information, due to the state's annual well measurements and continued research.

Throughout Kansas and the Midwest, you don't have to look far to find folks who believe the future of the High Plains Aquifer -- also known as the Ogallala Aquifer -- is important to the region. Water is a popular topic of conversation among rural and urban residents.

Susan Metzger, director of the Kansas Center for Agricultural Resources and the Environment (KCARE) and the Kansas Water Institute, notes the Ogallala Aquifer is the largest freshwater aquifer in the world.

"It underlies eight states, including much of Kansas, so most of the water supply for western Kansas relies on the Ogallala High Plains Aquifer," Metzger said. "It is a finite resource, receiving some recharge on an annual basis, but we use the water faster than it can be recharged."

Metzger said conversations about the future of the aquifer often focus on changing individual actions because, as soon as 40 years from now, the aquifer could be 70% depleted. She adds that 40% of Kansas farm acres that depend on irrigation may no longer have sufficient supplies to sustain current pumping rate.

Brownie Wilson, the water data manager for the Kansas Geological Survey, says his organization measures about 1400 wells in the aquifer each January to understand where the baseline is.

"2022 was one of the driest years we had on record in Kansas," Wilson said. "So what happens is that dry conditions lead to a longer pumping season in our state, and so the water levels didn't have a chance to recover in 2022."

Wilson added that water recharge levels this year in northwest Kansas and west central Kansas have been close to zero, while southwest Kansas has averaged out and been higher than last year.

Earl Lewis, the chief engineer in the water resources division for the Kansas Department of Agriculture, calls Kansas "data rich" compared to neighboring states due to the state's annual well measurements and continued research focused on the aquifer.

He said the aquifer's water levels have stayed fairly consistent since the mid-1990s.

"Back in the mid-1980s, the state of Kansas required that every single (non-domestic) water rights holder submit an annual report to the Kansas Division of Water Resources," Lewis said. "We got to the point of actually installing totalizing flow meters on almost every water right or every well across the state, and that's really rare."

Measuring water use is critical to understanding the aquifer, what is causing the issue and how to remedy challenges, Lewis added. He reminds those with water rights to check their meter reading

before the next snow and fill out the state's required report by March 1.

While the water issue in Kansas is large, Lewis said the basics of the issue are simple.

"We're taking out more water than what Mother Nature puts back," he said. "So, your only options are finding a new way to bring more water into the system or reduce the use of that water."

Lewis said bringing more water to the system would be very difficult to do, so the focus is on reducing overall water use.

Water conservation areas, local enhanced management areas and research have helped farmers reduce overall water use while still being successful in their business.

"Research institutions are helping us to identify those problems and find solutions that have helped these farmers stay productive while using less water," Lewis said.

Metzger said the key to helping farmers remain successful includes a transition in technology. From flood irrigation to center pivot irrigation, and now even more efficient drop nozzles, technology has helped reduce water use.

"It really is putting all those parts and pieces of the puzzle together to find a solution," Metzger said. "This involves using less water as well as figuring out the ways that a producer can do that

successfully for their bottom line while still maintaining great food production."

Metzger said researchers can identify the relationships between water usage and aquifer levels. She said all of that information helps officials determine a budget for localized areas.

"With the data set that we've been talking about, we've noticed that the aquifer is remarkably consistent in the way it recovers at the end of the pumping season," Wilson added.

Wilson said the goal is to maintain farmers' ability to feed the world and make a living at the same time.

"It's not an easy task, but it's something that is doable, and we're seeing that on the ground in certain places," Wilson said.

Metzger added the Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Water Resources and the Kansas Water Institute have additional resources to learn more.

"This is an opportunity to own your future," Metzger said, referring to farmers and Kansas residents. "What you do for the Kansas economy and for the world is so keenly important, and we're here to help you make those changes."



SELLING 100+ HEAD

RED by *Design*
HERD DISPERSAL SALE



AA RUBY RED

9/23/16
Red SSS Soldier 365W x Red U2 Stormy 77X
Sells bred to ALT Federalist 1032F for a spring calf

**SATURDAY,
APRIL 6, 2024**
Nevada, Missouri

*Held in Conjunction with our
Annual Red Angus Bull Sale*

ROJAS INDIAN PRINCESS 5046

5/12/15
Red Lazy MC Cowboy Cut 26U x Six Mile Lakota 112Y
Bull calf born 12/2/23 by ALT Federalist 1032F



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS...

Noon Lunch
1 p.m. Double A Herd Dispersal Sale



SMOKY Y LAKOTA 1531C

2/3/15
Red SSS Traverse 387Z x Windy Hill Ms Dream 1226Z
Sells bred to Bieber Spartan E639 for a fall calf

SALE LOCATION...
3 Cedars Event Center
24327 E. Old Town Rd., Nevada, Missouri, 64772.
7 miles east of Nevada on Hwy. 54, then 2 miles south
on 2400 Rd. and 1/2 mile east on Old Town Rd.

AUCTIONEER...

JESSE BOLIN - (417) 830-2835

View & Bid Online: cci.live

SMOKY Y BELLE 1609D

1/29/16
Pie One Of A Kind 352 x Red Windy Hill Belle 1338A
Sells bred to ALT Moon Shot 920G for a spring calf



Double A
LAND & CATTLE



ALT GOLDIE LOCKS 173L

1/9/23
Duff Red Bear 18154 x Smoky Y Lakota 1531C
Sells Open

RANCH LOCATION: NEVADA, MO
DENNIS ALT - (913) 558-7966
COLE ABELE - (417) 684-0881
22286 W. 74th St. • Shawnee, KS 66227
dmalt@kc.rr.com
facebook.com/DoubleALandAndCattle

U. S. BEEF CATTLE

continued from page 3

er that they got to be. I think Southeast Asia collectively still looks very bright. A lot of growth there," he said.

Despite the export reduction, Close said the U.S. is on solid footing. "North America is absolutely in the catbird seat because we are the supplier of ultra-high-quality beef products to the world. I think that as we go on, we can further concrete that position.

"Australia's feeding more of their slaughter supply than what they once did, up to 50% now. Brazil talks about concentrated feeding but isn't making a lot of headway. Where I'm going with this is we have a lot of knockoff competitors and a lot of wannabes in the premium quality beef space, but the U.S. has such a lead, we're in a good space."

Increased beef exports

Regions where U.S. exports are increasing also include Central and South America. "While those countries are certainly smaller, we're seeing growth in that business, and I think there's additional opportunity there."

Mexico continues to be a "wonderful partner," for total U.S. protein exports, including pork, Close added. "We think that will stay the same and grow.

The EU is another story. "The EU, with the diminishing population and animal protein space, there's nothing happening there."

Close added that the demographic trends in Japan and the EU, and their impact on U.S. exports, will continue for the foreseeable future.

Mexico/Canada trade

Close anticipates that overall net changes will be seen in the nation's North American partners of Mexico and Canada. "We're seeing tremendous trade volumes with Mexico, particularly on pork," he said. "We're still sending a lot of high-quality product to Mexico."

Regarding Canada, "We're still a net importer of product and cattle. That will continue for a while. Canada is set up to be a supplier to the States; that's not going to change."

"I think trade, over time, will increase between the three partners."

Cow/calf space

In 2024, those in the cow/calf space "are clearly going to be in the driver's seat for the foreseeable future. That revenue stream back to that sector of the business is des-

perately needed," Close said.

As a result, Close anticipates change coming to the cow/calf producer of the past.

"If you incorporate the average age of U.S. producers, being something on top of 60 years of age, when we look at that in context of the average U.S. cow herd, it bounces between 45 to 47 head. We see a new generation of producers replacing this retiring age. I think we'll see fewer total operations, but those operations will be bigger," Close said.

The classic cow owner farmed and had some cows or had an off-farm job and ran some cows. The new players coming in will be full-time cow/calf producers and be of a scale to earn a household income."

farmprogress.com 

2024 CATTLE

continued from page 3

head, down 4.5% compared to 2023. Nationally, beef replacement heifer inventories declined by 1.5%. One of the bigger surprises in the report was the revision that USDA made to the estimate for January 2023 beef heifer inventories. According to the revised estimates, beef heifer inventories declined 10.1% to 4.858 million in 2023. In the January 2023 report, beef heifer inventories declined 5.8% to 5.164 million head. That's a significant revision and has important implica-

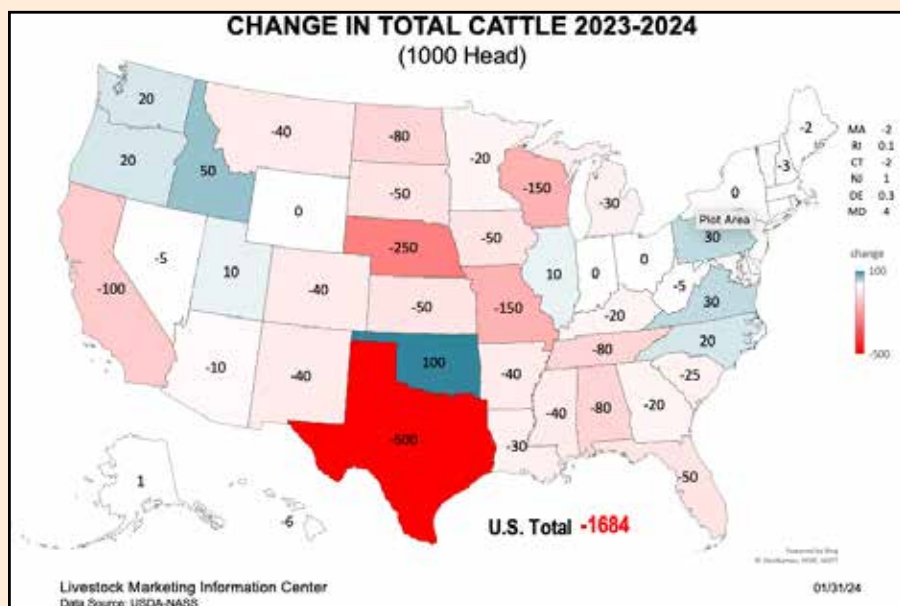
tions for the prospect of herd expansion.

All of the cattle inventory data for Arkansas, Kentucky, and Mississippi is reported in the table below. The theme is consistent across classes of cattle. The numbers illustrate how impactful the drought was last year in the Southeast. If there's another surprise in the report worth mentioning, it's Kentucky's inventory data. Kentucky was not spared from last year's drought, and the cull cow auction data would sug-

USDA-NASS January Cattle Inventory (1,000 head)	U.S. Total		AR		MS		KY	
	2024	% Chg. Y/Y	2024	% Chg. Y/Y	2024	% Chg. Y/Y	2024	% Chg. Y/Y
All Cattle and Calves	87,157	-1.9%	1,570	-2.5%	810	-4.7%	1,890	-1.0%
Beef Cows	28,223	-2.5%	847	-2.2%	424	-3.4%	907	1.3%
Heifers 500 Pounds and Over	18,483	-1.5%	185	0.0%	118	-3.3%	255	-3.8%
For Beef Cow Replacement	4,858	-1.4%	105	-4.5%	81	-2.4%	100	-4.8%
Other Heifers	9,566	-2.0%	78	8.3%	33	-5.7%	130	0.0%
Steers 500 Pounds and Over	15,789	-1.7%	105	-8.7%	53	-7.0%	205	-8.9%
Bulls 500 Pounds and Over	2,021	-0.4%	55	0.0%	34	-5.6%	55	0.0%
Calves Under 500 Pounds	13,285	-2.7%	375	-2.6%	175	-7.9%	425	0.0%
2023 Calf Crop	33,593	-2.5%	740	-2.6%	345	-4.2%	920	0.0%

gest a decline in the state's cow herd. But, according to the report, beef cow numbers

increased by 1.3%, and last year's calf crop was comparable to 2022.



BULL SELECTION

continued from page 5

plan to move toward where you want to go. This phrase applies well to thinking about the genetics of the cowherd. What is the genetic makeup of the cowherd currently? Are you pleased with where you are? What traits or characteristics would you like to see change? What is the target for where you want to end up? How much change is needed to reach an optimum level given your resources?

Sorting out the bull breeder

Selecting the breeder and breeding program of your next bull is more important than the choosing of the bull himself. The following are characteristics in no particular order that need to be considered when deciding who will be your genetic provider.

1. Honesty and Integrity
2. Customer Service
3. Genetic Program and Focus
4. Bull Development Plan
5. Value Added Opportunities

Sorting through all the information

Selecting a bull today can be an overwhelming task for many cow-calf producers. Bull sale catalogs are full of information, including actual animal performance, ratios, Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs), gene testing, economic indexes, ultrasound measurements, etc. There are also individual breeders who utilize their own scoring system for characteristics such as disposition and udder soundness of a bull's dam. Having access to all this information is great. However, trying to sort through and discern what these data mean, and which information is relevant to what you want can be a bit like trying to get a drink out of a fire hose! What you want is there, but you can find yourself getting smacked in the face with more than you wanted when you go to get it.

Know and understand what the numbers mean

The first priority is to know and understand EPDs. Research has shown EPDs are a tremendous and valuable tool for giving an indication of what a bull's true breeding value is in terms of the genetics he will pass on to his calves. Understanding what the numbers mean and which ones are relevant for the traits which you are

selecting for is important. Matt Spangler, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension Beef Genetics Specialist has put together a NebGuide titled "EPD Basics and Definitions" that explains what these traits mean and how they can be used to compare animals within a breed to one another. In most cases, EPDs are not comparable across breeds. An exception to this is Red Angus and Simmen-

The Midwest Cattleman · March 7, 2024 · P15
tal EPDs which are a multi-breed EPD and are calculated in the same way.

Economic indexes are the second set of numbers to understand. Matt Spangler defines economic indexes as "A collection of EPDs weighted by their economic value such that traits with greater impact on production goals have a larger economic weight associated with them." Under-

continued on page 16

Green Springs

Tested

BULL SALE

Mar

25

1:00

60
Bulls

Angus Balancer, Charolais
Gelbvieh, Hereford, Red Angus
SimAngus & Simmental

&

35 Angus Females

Pairs, splits, & bred heifers
Consigned by:
Garton Angus Ranch
& Rex, Justin & Joe Byergo

417-448-7416

Sale Information
& Catalogs

Nevada, Mo.

24327 E Old Town Rd

3 Cedars Sale Facility

www.greenspringsbulltest.com

Videos available on website

Offsite bidding & viewing at LiveAuctions.TV

25th Anniversary Celebration, Mar 24th, 6:00 p.m.

Prime Rib Feast, Live Music, & "Protect the Harvest" benefit auction

RSVP required gsbulltest@gmail.com

As spring inches its way closer and pastures begin to green up, it is important to pay attention to the weed pressure that may start to pop up too. There are many options for managing weeds in a pasture system; however, it is important to understand the pros and cons of each management option and choose the one(s) that will best work for your personal operation.

It is crucial to positively identify the weed species before trying to control them. Improper identification can lead to failed control attempts. Numerous weed identification resources exist online or are available for smartphones. The Iowa State University Weed Identification Field Guide is a great resource for common Iowa weeds. Apps like iNaturalist and PictureThis are available for smartphones and quite adept at providing accurate identifications down to family, genus, or even species. Proper identification of the weed allows us to determine the best management tactics to use.

Preventative

Preventative weed management tactics are those that are implemented in a system to try and avoid any initial or further establishment of weed species. These tactics might include actions such as transporting weed free hay, being sure to clean equipment after its use and before moving it to a new pasture. If new pasture is being established, or areas are being interseeded, purchasing certified weed free seed can also help to prevent introducing any new weeds to the area.

Biological

Relying on biological resources is one of the lesser used methods of weed control due to its higher cost and higher risk of being able to obtain the desired results. These methods also require a much longer timeline to be able to reduce the weed populations and are often highly species-specific. Certain insect species may target specific weeds of interest to them (such as the chrysolina beetle to St. John's Wort). Patho-



gens can also be released to create disease and impact the health and success of the weed population. Another biological control that could be considered is the use of goats. Goats are highly effective in controlling brush and woody plant species that other livestock species do not graze.

Chemical

Herbicides are one of the most commonly used methods to control weed populations.

Herbicides can be applied to the entire field, or they can be used as a spot spray. Applications are most effective when they are applied while the weed is in its most susceptible growth stage. Poor herbicidal weed control is often due to the herbicide being applied during a less susceptible weed growth stage. The appropriate growth stage for application is dependent on

continued on page 24

BULL SELECTION

continued from page 15

standing how different economic indexes are calculated for the breed you are evaluating can help you to know if they should be used as a tool for selection.

The third set of numbers to grasp and evaluate is an individual's own records and performance against those of his contemporaries. These indicate how a bull did in his own right. While worth looking at and evaluating, they are secondary to EPDs for identifying a bull's true breeding value.

Identify the bulls that meet your "numbers" criteria

Sorting through the bulls on paper and identifying those that meet your criteria is the next step. Plan to do this well in advance of the bull sale so you give your-

self adequate time. The more stringent the criteria and the more values you include, the fewer bulls you will have to pick from.

Visually appraise bulls for structural soundness and phenotype

While a bull may look good on paper, when you actually see him, he may not be the type and kind that you want. Remember that this bull's purpose in life is to get cows pregnant. That means he has to be able to move and cover cows.

Get the breeder's opinion

A solid seed stock supplier should be a tremendous resource for you in selecting your next sire. Communicate to them what you want and ask what bulls they recommend. See if the bulls you have identified are ones they believe will meet your goals.

Set a budget and give yourself options

Bull sales can be fast moving events. Know ahead of time what you are willing to spend. Identify your options in terms of bulls you will consider. If the bulls you want quickly blow by your limit, you want to have evaluated if there are others in the offering that still meet your criteria.

Taking the time to evaluate breeding expenses and bull cost based on cost per calf produced or cost per pound of calf produced can give insight into the real value of a bull. The "Breeding Cost Cow-Q-Lator" can be a helpful tool in evaluating a bull's cost in comparison to his value.

This spreadsheet also allows producers to compare the cost of natural service to artificial insemination



(A.I.) and evaluate that as a breeding opportunity. The benefits of estrus synchrony, proven success of fixed time A.I., combined with the prospect of using the best bulls in the industry can make A.I. a cost-effective option to use alone or in combination with natural service.

Check out this tutorial and then download the spreadsheet to run with your own numbers: Breeding Cost Cow-Q-Lator

Source: University of Nebraska-Lincoln



By Dean Kreager, OSU Natural Resources Educator

When you look at your pastures this winter do you see nice clean pastures, or do you see multiflora rose and unwanted scrub trees reminding you that they are not going away. Controlling undesirable woody plants such as multiflora rose, honey locust, autumn olive, and ailanthus can improve your pastures by reducing competition for nutrients, saving on flat tire repair, and reducing the number of lame animals from thorns. A 2005 report by D. Pimentel et al. from Cornell estimated invasive weeds in pastures in the United States cost 1 billion dollars a year in losses and damages. I can only imagine how high that number would be now, almost 20 years later. Weed control is a never-ending war but even in the winter you can win some battles. Acting now, while plants are dormant, can be very effective at eliminating woody perennial plants while minimizing damage to non-target plants.

Mechanical

Control by cutting or pulling when the ground is not frozen can be accomplished during winter. This can provide instant gratification since the results are immediate. Persistence in the future will be important with mechanical methods since roots that may remain in the ground are often able to generate new plants.

Herbicide

Winter often provides a little more free time to do projects like weed control. During winter, grass in the pasture is probably short and even small multiflora rose plants, autumn olive, or honey locust trees that have been mowed for multiple years are easy to spot. There are several herbicides labeled for use for woody plants, and each has advantages and disadvantages. During the winter a basal bark treatment or a cut stump treatment can be very effective at helping control woody plants. These methods, when used on dormant plants, allow small targeted applications of herbicides to specific

parts of the plant instead of widespread foliar treatments. Targeted treatments can reduce the potential damage to non-target plants. Often, we think of these dormant season treatments as a way to improve woodlots, but they can also be very effective at eliminating saplings in a pasture that have been mowed off but just won't go away. The spray equipment needed is small,

and the expense of the equipment is minimal. A backpack sprayer with a long wand is a good option, but even a one-gallon handheld sprayer can work.



continued on page 23

Multiflora rose was introduced from eastern Asia in the 1800s as an ornamental shrub and was later promoted for planting as a wildlife food and living fence for cattle in the United States. Photo - weedid.missouri.edu

SELLING Bulls & Females

Silver Genetics Production Sale XX

March 24, 2024 • 1 p.m.

Nodaway County Community Building • Maryville, MO

Composite - Red Angus - Sim Angus - Salers



Focusing on Females that
Build the Foundation of the Herd
Selling Females like this March 24

*Functional - Feminine -
Focused on Production*

Thank you to McCoy Livestock
on the purchase of this Velocity Female

Silver Spur Salers

David and Janelle Frueh
660-541-0361

Check out our facebook and
website for sale updates.

www.SilverSpurSalers.com

EIS LIVESTOCK
Scott, Stacy, Landon
& Easton Liebhart
660-562-3481

Effective Spring Management of Multiflora Rose

By Meaghan Anderson, field agronomist, field specialist, Iowa State University Extension and Outreach

Multiflora rose (MFR) is a common weed in pastures, CRP, timber, and other areas that are not annually disturbed. Now is an appropriate time for treatment of these weeds in pastures and other areas they invade.

Identification

MFR can grow to 5-10 ft tall, and spreads by both seed and arcing canes that root at the tips. It produces an abun-

dance of white flowers in late May or early June. Leaves are key to identifying MFR from other roses. Each pinnately compound leaf contains 5-11 toothed leaflets. The base of each leaf petiole has a stipule resembling a fringe of hairs; cultivated and native roses have winged stipules.

Control with herbicides

Numerous herbicides provide effective control of MFR

when applied at the right time and manner. One of the best times to treat MFR is when plants are fully leaved out in the late spring; some products specify that treatments are most effective when plants are in early or mid-flower. The following table provides information on some of these herbicides. Check individual product labels and the invasive species control database listed below for more specific information, including suggested product rates for broadcast treatments to control MFR. Many of the active ingredients are off-patent and sold under different trade names. When using spot treatments,



it is important to achieve thorough coverage of the entire plant. Precautions should be taken to prevent off-target movement that may result in injury to desirable plants. Check labels for any restricting spot treatments,

it is important to achieve thorough coverage of the entire plant.

Precautions should be taken to prevent off-target movement that may result in injury to desirable plants. Check labels for any restricting spot treatments,

continued on page 25

Table 1. Herbicide treatments appropriate for foliar treatments of MFR

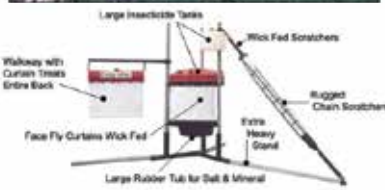
Herbicide	Herbicide Group Number	Example products	Rate for spot treatments	Pastures	Notes
Dicamba	4	Banvel, Clarity	1% solution	Yes	
Glyphosate	9	Roundup, many others	1% solution	Yes (spot treatment)	Will kill pasture grasses
Imazapyr	2	Arsenal, Stalker, Habitat	0.5-1% solution	Yes	Less selective than Group 4 products
Triclopyr + 2,4-D	4	Crossbow, Chaser	1-1.5% solution	Yes	
Metsulfuron	2	Escort XP	0.02 oz a.i./gal (spot treatment)	Yes	Pasture grass tolerance may vary
Metsulfuron + 2,4-D + dicamba	2, 4	Cimarron Max	0.5 oz/acre (herb. part A) + 2 pt/acre (herb. part B)	Yes	
Picloram	4	Tordon 22K, component of Grazon P+D	Check product label	Yes	
Aminopyralid + 2,4-D	4	GrazonNext	2.1 pt/acre + 0.25% v/v NIS	Yes	



Quality Equipment Since 1961!

"Your Livestock Equipment Headquarters"

Easy Way Cattle Saver



FM For-Most Livestock Equipment

- Headgates
- Calf Tables
- Calving Pens
- Manual Chutes
- Hydraulic Chutes
- Working Tubs & Alley Systems

OUR FLAP IS BETTER THAN A BALL OR FLOAT CLOSURE...

PRIDE OF THE FARM

- Animals instinctively open our flaps
- Our flaps will not freeze like ball closures do
- We have less water contamination

★ GO WITH THE FLAP - THE POLAR-MAX FLAP ★

AmeriAg Mineral Feeder & Insecticide Strips

Holds up to 250 lb. Mineral
Easy to Move, Calves can Use
New Fly Strips Optional

Tru-Test DATAMARS

Electronic Scales For: Portable Alley Platforms and Scales | Scale Indicators | Loadbars for Chutes | EID Tag Readers

Speedrite DATAMARS

Electric Fence Supplies: Solar—Battery—100V Fence Chargers | Fault Finder & Fence Alerts | Permanent & Temporary Fencing



The Value of Calving Distribution

By Scott Clawson - OSU Ext. Agriculture Economics Specialist

Commercial cow-calf producers can face an overwhelming number of records, data, and ratios that promise to boost the bottom line. Hidden in these options is one simple measure that can provide useful information about the cowherd's performance that we can start tracking today. That measure is our calving distribution. Calving distribution is simply tracking when our calves are born within our calving season.

This measure is useful in three areas.

1. There is a litany of research that emphasizes the improved individual animal performance of calves born early in the calving season. Better weaning weights, stronger feedlot/carcass performance, and improved reproductive efficiency of retained heifers are all well documented research.

2. It helps us identify which females are excelling within our environment and management by settling early in the breeding season.

3. It can help us identify which cows are making the largest annual profit contribution to the ranch. It is common to discuss annual cow cost or cost per cow. This is a bit misleading in the sense that we manage the herd not the individual. As a result, the cows all share an equal part of the annual cost. The cows that calve early in the season will bring in more revenue (via older and generally heavier calves) than the late calving cows that share the same portion of the cost.

The collection of information to do this is simple. Start by tracking the dates that calves are born and split your calving season into segments. The by the book method is to use 21-day increments. Take the number of calves born in that segment and divide it by the total calves born. The answer will provide the percentage of calves born in that period. The target is to get as many cows calving in the initial 21-days as feasibly possible.

While making progress can be slow, diagnosing our current distribution and finding cost effective ways to front load our calving season can have significant financial benefits. In the commercial cow-calf setting, calving distribution is a go-to production measure for its ease and the information it provides. It highlights that while she

needs to have a calf every year, that calf needs to hit the ground earlier rather than later.



Calving distribution is simply tracking when our calves are born within our calving season.

Are You Tired... of Buying Bulls that Fall Apart?

We have Thick, Easy-Fleshing Bulls that are Developed on Grass!

Because of the way our bulls have been bred and developed, they will breed twice as many cows for twice as many years!



Selling on Thursday, April 4th — Springfield, Missouri

- 155 Bulls — Angus, Red Angus, South Poll and Hereford
- Developed Slowly and Naturally on Grass
- Fleshing Ability has been Bred In — *NOT* Fed In
- 18-Month-Old Bulls — Sell with a One-Year Guarantee
- Guaranteed Calving Ease
- Evaluated and Scored for Disposition, Thickness, Muscling, Fleshing Ability, Hair Coat, Fly Resistance and More



PHARO CATTLE COMPANY

www.PharoCattle.com

800-311-0995

Bulls@PharoCattle.com

Call or Email for a Sale Catalog and/or Newsletter

EVALUATING HEIFERS BEFORE BREEDING

K-STATE VETERINARIANS SAY WEIGHT AND REPRODUCTIVE MATURITY ARE TWO FACTORS TO ASSESS

By Lisa Moser, K-State Research and Extension

Walk through the halls of a high school and it is easy to see that not all kids develop at the same pace – some look like mature adults while others appear younger than their age.

Similarly, individual animals in a herd of cattle also reach maturity at different times, say the experts at Kansas State University's Beef Cattle Institute.

Speaking on a recent Cattle Chat podcast, the experts addressed factors that influence the pace at which heifers reach their maturity.

"Most heifers reach puberty at 12-13 months of age; there are some Brahman-influenced breeds that are a little older when they begin cycling," said K-State veterinarian Bob Larson.

To help producers identify the heifers that are most

likely to get bred early in the breeding season, Larson advises that producers complete a pre-breeding evaluation of the heifers.

"The two things that drive maturity are their age and their body weight," Larson said.

When Larson conducts the pre-breeding evaluation, he assesses their reproductive tract.

"As they get closer to puberty, their reproductive tract starts to feel more like an adult tract with a thicker, larger uterus and some follicle structures on the ovaries," Larson said.

He said there are two main times these evaluations are done.

"Six weeks before the breeding season, I can get an idea of the likelihood they'll be cycling at breeding, and I



still have time to help that along with nutrition. The other time is when we are getting ready for a synchronization protocol and I can separate the ones that are not likely to get bred," Larson said.

Another factor affecting development is the amount of body fat heifers are carrying, which can be controlled by the heifer's diet. The experts agree that the easiest way to measure that is through weighing the heifers.

"As heifers grow, they start to deposit more fat in each pound of gain and less muscle. So when they get to about 60-65% of their mature weight, the hormones will signal to the body that it is time to ovulate," said K-State beef cattle nutritionist Philip Lancaster.

If these are retained heifers, Larson said, often producers will know a target weight that their females in the herd start to cycle. While it varies among herds, for many he said that is about 850 pounds.

Six weeks before breeding, Lancaster said producers can evaluate the heifer's body condition and adjust accordingly.

"We can safely increase their nutrition to get more energy in their diet to push them to gain 2-2.5 pounds per day. As long as we start 70-90 days before the breeding season, many of those heifers will reach puberty on time," Lancaster said.



See the difference[®]
Sealpro[®] Silage Barrier Films

Protects silage and high moisture corn from oxygen rot
Saves wasted feed dollars, delivers better nutrition
Easy to buy, easy to use, warehoused locally
Choose one layer or two layer film system
 Sealpro ONE™ single layer barrier
 Sealpro PROTECT® barrier (use Flortex® or black/white cover)
Contract your covering? Ask for Sealpro[®] by name

NEW! FLORTEX[®] Silage and Hay Covers

Sealpro[®]
 SILAGE BARRIER FILMS
 BY CONNOR AGRISCIENCE

Reserve today for 2024
More. Better. Safer.[®]
559-779-5961
www.sealprosilage.com

PARAMOUNT

Now is a paramount time to verify your genetics in the Feeder Calf Certification Program. The Red Angus Live Animal Specification, recognized by the USDA, acknowledges **Red Angus are genetically Angus and meet requirements to be included in many Angus branded-beef programs.**

Genetics, not hide color, qualify an animal as Angus.
 Visit RedAngus.org

RED ANGUS
 RANCH TESTED. RANCHER TRUSTED.

SELECTION

continued from page 7

weaning. When this happens, the heifers subsequent milk production may suffer due to fat deposits in the developing mammary system.

The Mammary System

While difficult to assess the mammary system of virgin heifers, it is important to avoid heifers with teats that are barely visible and appear embedded in hair or fatty tissue. When possible, consider the udder and teat structure of the dam who produced the heifer.

Disposition

Disposition is reported to be moderate to highly heritable. Culling heifers with bad dispositions will improve the ease of herd management, producer safety, and conception rates.

Fleshing Ability/Muscle

Heifers that are easy fleshing typically are structurally sound, have a wider structural frame and a body type of more rib shape and depth. Heifers with this body type will be heavier muscled. Evaluating replacement heifers for structural soundness should include the evaluation of feet, legs and eyes as soundness contributes to longevity in production. Fleshing ease equates to breeding females that better maintain body condition and energy reserves on a given amount of feed.

Growth Rate

Heifers with good growth rate and of moderate frame size should make the best cows. Those that are extremely light, extremely heavy, or too large framed at a given age should be culled. Commercial cow-calf producers sell pay weight and replacement heifers with more growth should transmit this advantage. That being stated, much like milk, there is an optimum mature cow size relative to the production environment. Keep in mind, puberty is a function of age and weight. The target weight of yearling heifers is 65% of their mature size.

Calving Ease

Measuring the Pelvic Area (PA) of yearling heifers and considering the Calving Ease Maternal (CEM) EPD of sire can be used as selection tools to reduce dystocia. PA is typically measured in square centimeters. As a general rule of thumb, dividing the yearling PA by 2.1 indicates the size of calf (in pounds) she should be able to deliver unassisted. For example: a yearling heifer with a PA of $175/2.1 = 83$, indicating she should be able to deliver a

calf of up to 83 pounds. CEM EPDs predict the likelihood of a bull's daughters delivering their first calf unassisted. For example: a heifer sired by a bull with a CEM of 15 is 11% more likely to calve unassisted than if sired by a bull with a CEM of 4.

As importantly, sire selection of the bulls to mate to virgin heifers is of paramount importance in reducing the incidence of dystocia. Calving ease bulls will have lower Birth Weight (BW) and high-

er Calving Ease Direct (CED) EPDs within their respective breed.

Final Thoughts

Selecting the oldest heifers has long been considered an effective method of identifying replacements produced by the earliest calving cows. Heifers born late in the calving season or less than 13 months old at the onset of their first breeding season will be more challenged to breed quickly.



BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND NEW & IMPROVED



FOREVER FEED BUNK




- Easy to clean
- Safer for cattle
- Cost-effective
- Fully customizable
- Won't crack, split, or spall
- Outlasts concrete feeders
- Built GoBob Tough
- 1/4" thick, NEW steel plate
- NO sharp edges

**CALL TODAY TO
RESERVE YOURS!**



**BEST PRICES
GUARANTEED**



GOBOB
America's Ranch Equipment

866-531-8472

GoBobCattleman.com

Gain a New View of Your Pastures' Forage Potential

By Laura Nelson

It's all too easy to bypass what we see – or fail to see – in the places we see the most.

Noble Research Institute regenerative ranching advisors Will Moseley and Steve Swaffar say a grazing enclosure – a small, fenced area inside a grazing unit that livestock cannot access that gives the rancher a direct view of what and how much was grazed around it – is perhaps the simplest method to help see the potential of our land's production.

"We get in our routine, we overlook things, or don't see what's really out there," Moseley says. "But once we stop and put an enclosure up and take a fresh look at what's going on there, you can learn a lot."

How to build a grazing enclosure

An enclosure can be as large or small as the ma-

terials you have available dictate, but Moseley recommends fencing off an area at least 3 feet by 3 feet. It doesn't need to be any bigger than 6 by 6. Build it with whatever you have available – four cattle panels work well or try a 16-foot hog panel bent into a square or circle, anchored by a t-post.

Whatever you use, be sure it's tall enough that your livestock – be they cattle, sheep, goats, or other species – can't reach over the top or access forage below or through the fencing. Sunlight also needs to penetrate the enclosure to allow photosynthesis.

Select a location in your pasture that is a good representation of the forage growing there – not the best, but not the worst – and near a regularly trafficked area. Be sure to avoid actual pathways to the water tank or gates or close to a fence line



and set up the enclosure before you graze the surrounding pasture or paddock.

Putting your enclosure to work

The observations you might gather from a simple enclosure are as varied as the materials you can use to build it. Here, Swaffar and Moseley offer five ways to use an enclosure as a powerful assessment of your grazing potential:

1. Potential forage production and animal consumption: At the end of the grazing event, measure the amount of forage standing in the enclosure against what's left outside, and you'll have a quick assessment of what your animals consumed. This is the biggest reason for an enclosure, Swaffar says. "You really want to know, what was the potential forage production in that pasture, and did I actually take the best advantage of it?"

2. What your livestock actually eat: Count and note the number and types of plant species within the grazing enclosure and compare that observation with what you see outside the enclosure after a grazing event.

"If you're seeing certain plants inside the enclosure not occurring outside, that's probably telling you that your animals are selecting for that species. They're grazing it out," Moseley says. If it's a desirable species, consider changing the timing of that grazing event to allow those plants to more fully express themselves before they are grazed, or give that pasture more recovery time to allow it to establish a stronger population.

3. Regrowth potential in grazing versus haying: If one of your goals is to reduce fuel inputs and tractor time by allowing livestock to harvest more of what you

continued on page 27

INSECT-A-SOCK... REDUCE FLIES, LICE, TICKS, MOSQUITOES



- 2" diameter sock attaches to outside of flap
- With EPA approved insecticide, recharge every 7 to 10 days during fly season
- Durable and effective, allows for self-treatment



FOR YOU. FOR YOUR FARM.
FOR A CENTURY.

To Find a Dealer, contact....

Zeitlow Distributing
McPherson, KS 800-364-1605
Boonville, MO 800-530-5158

SoMo Agri Supply
Springfield, MO
800-725-1880

Central Missouri Feed & Supply
6775 W. Bruce Ln., Harrisburg, MO 65256
573-881-1798
threebarl@hotmail.com

OR SEE AN MFA DEALER

RETROFITS MOST COMPETING MINERAL FEEDERS.

Available only with **Pride of the Farm**®

WWW.PRIDEOFTHEFARM.COM 800-553-1791

Power of Angus.



Adam Conover,
Regional Manager

Iowa
Missouri

A reliable business partner is difficult to come by. Contact Adam Conover to locate Angus genetics, select marketing options tailored to your needs, and to access American Angus Association® programs and services. Put the business breed to work for you.

Contact Regional Manager Adam Conover:
Cell: 816-676-8560
aconover@angus.org

3201 Frederick Ave. | St. Joseph, MO 64506
816.383.5100 | www.ANGUS.org

ANGUS
THE BUSINESS BREED

© 2023-2024 American Angus Association

ELIMINATING

continued from page 17

Basal Bark

Basal bark applications can be very effective during dormancy which is typically mid-December to early April. The target plants should be dry, and the ground should not be snow covered. A triclopyr product (such as Remedy, Garlon 4, or Relegate) or one that has triclopyr and 2,4-D (such as Crossbow or Crossroad) can be very effective when used as a basal bark treatment. The herbicide is mixed with an oil-based carrier such as basal oil or diesel fuel. Mixing rates may vary with the product from 4% to over 20%. Basal bark sprays are typically applied from the ground to 15 inches up the base of the plant and all the way around. Cover the bark but don't apply to the point that a puddle forms at the base. Trees up to 6 inches in diameter can be targeted. A dye can be added to assist with seeing which plants have been treated. Always read and follow the label instructions

for the product you are using. Follow any grazing restrictions that might be on the label if you are spraying in a pasture. Most restrictions are related to dairy production but check the label.

Cut Stump

If you have cut or mowed trees only to come back months later to find lots of new shoots, a cut stump treatment may be for you. The products listed for basal bark application can also be used for cut stump treatments. In addition, concentrated water-based herbicides such as glyphosate can also be effective although some labels rec-

ommend use of the water-soluble cut stump treatments during the growing season for best results. With the oil-based products, the outside of the stump as well as the cut top should be coated. With the water-based products only the cut surface and specifically cambium layer near the edge of the stump will need to be treated. As with the basal bark application, a dye can also be added to aid with identification of treated stumps. When cutting the trees, be prepared to spray the stumps soon after cutting. Waiting more than 30 minutes

can result in drying and sealing of the surface which reduces absorption of the herbicide. Again, always read and follow label directions.

One concern with either the basal bark or cut stump treatment is if the plants being treated have root grafted with desirable trees, the herbicide could also affect those non-target trees. This is usually more of a concern in a woodlot than a pasture situation. You can always contact your local Extension Educator for additional information.



WHY ARE WE STILL HERE AFTER MORE THAN 25 YEARS?



**BECAUSE...
WE GET
RESULTS!**

(THAT'S OVER A 100 IN DOG YEARS)

REACHING OVER 20,000 COMMERCIAL
CATTLEMEN IN YOUR TARGET MARKET.



**MAKE SURE YOU ARE
IN OUR SPECIAL
BEEFMASTER
FEATURE
MARCH 28**



PLAN NOW TO BE A PART OF THE MOST UNIQUE BEEF PUBLICATION IN THE MIDWEST...

Callaway Livestock Center, Inc.

On I-70, 4 miles east of
Kingdom City, MO on outer road

573-642-7486

Feeder Sale
Monday
12:30 p.m.

1st Thursday Night
of Each Month
6:00 p.m.
Special Cow Sale

Jack Harrison
573-386-2138

John P. Harrison
573-386-5150

THE MIDWEST
Cattleman
GRASSLAND FARMING TODAY

PHONE: 417-644-2993 - EMAIL: CATTLEMAN@CUTTINGEDGEUS.COM

the life cycle of the weed.

Regardless of the herbicide used, be sure to pay close attention to the label requirements for hay harvest and grazing restrictions. Persistent herbicides (e.g. picloram, aminopyralid, etc.) may have further restrictions on moving any forage off-site. If a broadleaf weed is the target for control, consider the legume population since most herbicides used for broadleaf weeds will also eliminate legume forage.

Mechanical

Hand-digging or burning are two mechanical methods used to lower weed populations. While hand removal may be a reasonable task for some to manage weeds that reproduce via taproots, it is often too labor intensive to justify use in pastures. Prescribed burning is an effective option for some species, such as Eastern redcedar.

Timing is key to target the species of concern.

During the process of pasture renovation, tillage may be an effective choice to manage weeds present in the field as it is a non-selective method of control.

The most common mechanical method is mowing. Clipping weeds before they reach reproductive stages can be effective at preventing seed production for many species. It will be most effective on biennial or winter annual species that produce seed atop a tall stem, but multiple mowing passes can be effective at preventing annuals and perennials from producing seed as well. Biennials and winter annuals need to be mowed after bolting but before flowers produce viable seed.

Cultural

Cultural methods can be easy to adapt in effort to reduce weed pressure as they revolve around maintaining

a healthy stand of desirable forage. These tactics would include avoiding overgrazing so that the forage stand can outcompete the weed species, managing pasture traffic patterns, using well-adapted competitive forage species, and maintaining good soil fertility. The grazing style of the pasture can also be further managed to help with the forage growth, such as utilizing rotational, continuous, strip, or sequence grazing patterns.

Regardless of the weeds that are present in your pasture, there are viable control options that can be implemented for effective control. Staying on the forefront of the weed pressure will assist in being able to have an easier time controlling those weed populations.

Iowa State University Extension



PASTURE WEEDS

1. Weed encroachment reduces livestock performance, animal health, and decreases land productivity.

2. Grazing management might reduce weed encroachment as a preventive tactic, but once weeds are established, they must be managed.

3. Weeds reduce livestock output per area by affecting forage productivity, forage utilization, forage nutritive value, and voluntary intake.

University of Florida



Spreutels farm RED ANGUS

BULLS FOR SALE!

12+ Grid Master Awards

Sires selected for Marbling & Ribeye

18-24 Month Bulls Available!

Semen checked & current vacc.

New genetics including:

- Thomas Jefferson
- Stockmarket
- Grindstone
- Declaration
- Night Focus
- Domain

Contact Info

Steve Spreutels: (417) 280-1551
Spreutels Farm: (417) 867-5695
spreutelsfarm@gmail.com

Col. Bill Nance
Licensed & Bonded
Cattle Order Buyer

In God we trust! Philippians 4:13

Nance Auction Service
NanceAuctionService.com

"No Matter How Big or Small, We Do Them ALL"

Whatever breed you raise...
Wherever you live...
Whether you sell a dozen or a hundred head...
At every event, we deliver the same excellent service that our sellers and buyers have come to expect.

Schedule Your Sale TODAY

Booking Cattle Sale Dates NOW

Also Specializing in Farm Auctions Real Estate Liquidations

Sheldon, MO * nanceauctionservice@yahoo.com * 417.214.0093
Design by thewordsof-brendablack.com

EFFECTIVE SPRING

continued from page 18

tions that may pertain to use near water resources and for grazing of treated areas.

Alternative control options

This plant may be managed with mechanical efforts with significant effort. Mowing plants 3-6 times during the growing season for multiple years should significantly reduce MFR populations. Additionally, mechanical removal by pulling or digging to remove the root crown and as many roots as possible is an effective method to eliminate plants.

Information regarding both chemical and non-chemical control tactics are pro-

vided at the Midwest Invasive Plant Network control database.

As with most weeds, controlling multiflora rose requires a long-term commitment. In areas with established populations, the seed bank will allow reinfestation. Thus, follow up efforts are required to control plants that survive earlier treatments and plants that emerge from the seed bank. Proper pasture management that enhances competitiveness of the pasture grasses will reduce recruitment of new plants from the seed-bank.



2023 CARCASS

continued from page 9

are currently. This is likely to create a pricing scenario where all cattle are priced at, or near, record-high levels yet the premium outcome may pause or retreat some as was the case in 2014-2015.

However, the message from our customers and con-

sumers has strengthened the votes for higher quality carcasses in the 2023 cutout data. Preference for highly marbled beef with added specifications under a brand with a reputation for quality will not fade even if the magnitude of premiums does.

CAB



BRAND DEPENDABILITY.

"The **ANDRAS** Kind"

Sires Include:



LSF SRR Control 9191G
Reg#4110340



His Influence Sells!
Andras Executive Order E018
Reg# 3768713



BB Propulsion 9096
Reg#4169122



Baldrige Guardian
Reg#4691963

RED ANGUS BULL SALE

APR. 6
1:00 P.M.

ANDRAS STOCK FARM
Manchester, IL

DVAuction
Specializing in Real Estate Auctions



www.AndrasStockFarm.com

Will (call/text) 217-473-2355 Steve (call/text) 217-473-2320

andraswill@gmail.com steveandras@gmail.com

Like us on Facebook! [Facebook.com/andrasstockfarm](https://www.facebook.com/andrasstockfarm)

The Source for
Outcross Genetics.

By Halden Clark, DVM MS, Great Plains Veterinary Educational Center & Lindsay Waechter-Mead, DVM, Nebraska Extension Beef Educator

Neonatal calf diarrhea, or scours, is a common concern among cow-calf producers. Understanding why scours occur is the first step in preventing the problem.

What causes calf scours?

Calf scours outbreaks are the result of a contaminated calving and nursing environment. This environmental contamination develops following a period of pathogen (germ) buildup, or amplification. Cows shed relatively small amounts of these bacteria and viruses into the environment often without showing any clinical symptoms. Other scours-causing pathogens, such as coccidia, can persist in the environment year after year. As calves are born, they are exposed to these pathogens and begin the cycle of replication and shedding of disease potentials. They shed many times more germs than they were

originally exposed to, which is why we call this “amplification.” The first calves born may not show clinical symptoms of scours because the pathogen load may not be high enough to overwhelm the immune system. However, as more calves are born and stocking density increases, the pathogen load can become too much. This is when a scours outbreak occurs.

How to reduce the risk of scours

Reducing the risk of scours can be accomplished by addressing different areas of management. One way to do this is by following the Sandhills Calving Method, or a modified version of it. The concept is to place calves into similar age groups, calving on clean environments with each group. Ideally, calves should be within 10-14 days of age in each calving area. Late gestation cows will then be moved away from new ba-

ries to calve in a fresh environment and begin another age group, and so on. This will allow reduction of pathogen shedding and exposure dose. The original concept can be modified to fit most operations by having an idea of calving dates and a little creativity.

Limiting stress during calving is another preventative measure. One example of stress includes weather concerns. Having a place for calves to get out of storms and mud may help. This can be accomplished by utilizing shelters or creating a calf escape area by adding a hot wire in the corner of the lot where calves can freely enter but cows remain outside the space. Shelters can become sources of contamination if left unclean and wet. Because ventilation and sunshine are vital factors in keeping calves healthy, moving shelters or utilizing open air concepts have been



Photo - Troy Walz

shown to be beneficial.

Testing is necessary to get a final diagnosis on what pathogens are causing problems and often the condition contains two or more species of bacteria, viruses, or protozoa. Age of calf is helpful in knowing what may be causing the problem as each pathogen affects calves at different time frames. Understanding crucial management areas and establishing prevention protocols with your veterinarian are essential for your operation's calf health plan.



KINGSVILLE LIVESTOCK AUCTION

Located 45 mi. SE of Kansas City, Mo on 58 Hwy. east at
Modern Kingsville Livestock Auction Center at Kingsville, MO

Make Plans To Attend Our
**Special Cow &
Bull Sale**

Saturday, March 16th

11:00 am

Saturday, April 26th

11:00 am

All Consigners & Buyers Welcome
Call 816-597-3331 Office

Rick, Jeremy or Jared Anstine

816-258-3421 • 816-716-9288 • 816-878-5229

Website: www.kingsvillelivestock.com • email: anstineauction@gmail.com

**Castration
Made Easy!**

**SMART
BANDER**

**PRO
BANDER**

**WEE
BANDER**

*"Easy to use,
works every
time."*

Lynn Locatelli, DVM

High-tension Callicrate Banders are easy to use, provide consistent results, and remain the leading choice for superior animal welfare.

785-332-3344

CallicrateBanders.com

grow rather than taking it for hay, a grazing enclosure could quantify varying rates of regrowth.

Swaffar recounts a producer who set up two enclosures in the same pasture. Once the producer was finished grazing, he used a weed eater to cut the second enclosure's forage to mark an equivalent to haying it. He could then compare plant growth and

recovery among three scenarios: no harvest, livestock harvest and mechanical harvest.

4. Compare the grazing habits of different livestock: Use an enclosure to help observe the differences in grazing patterns and preferences between species and classes of livestock in similar pasture conditions.

5. Understand the role wildlife pressure plays in

pasture potential: If you're new to planting a cover crop, or working to re-establish native grasses in a pasture previously cultivated for introduced species and the seeding success rate is disappointing, a grazing enclosure will answer the question: did it fail because the seeds didn't germinate, or did wildlife graze it out before you had a chance to see it flourish?

Keeping track of your observations

In all of these scenarios, record-keeping matters. How you do it is dictated by your personality and desire. At minimum, Swaffar recommends recording how many different species you see inside the enclosure and outside the enclosure, and how much forage is growing. That can be noted by a visual assessment, or it can be as scientific as a clip-and-weigh measurement to know exactly what your potential was.

That might look like keeping a notebook on the pickup

dash, typing a note on your phone, or photographing the enclosure from the same direction and distance at minimum before, during, and after the grazing event. His experience says once you've set up one enclosure, you'll probably want more.

"What's really fun about this is that once you set one up, you start to get curious and excited about it," Swaffar says. "You'll find you might make an excuse to go by there and just see, next thing you know, you're there on a weekly basis going, 'Huh. That's interesting, wonder what's happening there?'"

"It really piques your curiosity, and that's a good thing. That's why it's such a powerful observational tool."



Standard Equipment

- Receiver hitch and louvered sun visor
- Dual lift cylinders
- Tie down rails w/stake pockets
- Removable side boards
- Synchronized squeeze arms
- Lights in the headache rack
- Louvered sun visor
- 30,000 lb recessed 5th wheel ball
- Spinners
- Toolbox optional
- Receiver hitch



Extends Out An Additional 26"

Bonnet Trailer Sales
Stewartsville, MO
816-669-3794

Friendly Tire
Monett, MO
417-235-6777

Ertel Custom Welding
Green Top, MO
660-949-2594

Key Hydraulics
Sedalia, MO
800-510-4493

Goodwin Industries, Inc.
Burns, KS
620-726-5281

Quality Glass Company
Creston, IA
641-782-5155

Sancrest Trailer Sales
Billings, MO
417-744-2100

Bale Loader 3000 Series

Big D Ranch Brangus

By Austin Black

Preserving the heritage of cattle and family is a passionate cause on the Big D Ranch (BDR) in North Central Arkansas. The descendant of Italian immigrants, Phillip DeSalvo and his wife Beth relish their family's historical journey and lifestyle. They also have an innate focus on producing the best Brangus cattle in the country, taking pride in stacking BDR bloodlines throughout their herd's pedigree.

Over 130 years ago, the entire DeSalvo family moved from Italy to St. Louis, Mo in search of the American dream. When the city smog posed health concerns, though, they packed up and headed south to Center Ridge, Ark. There they found prime ranch country that reminded them of home. Today, DeSalvo and his family continue to raise cattle on that same land, carrying on the family's longstanding agriculture tradition.

"Farming was all they knew," DeSalvo said. For generations, his family raised cattle, hogs, cotton and grew vineyards. When his father took over the operation, though, the focus turned to cattle only. "The story I al-

ways heard was dad hated pigs but loved cattle," DeSalvo said. A commercial cow/calf operation with Angus influenced females, the herd grew to around 150 cows by the early 2000's. And that's when everything changed.

In 1997, DeSalvo was fresh out of high school and approached his dad about incorporating Brangus genetics into the herd. He'd seen and heard about the maternal performance, efficiency, and heat tolerance the breed offered. "No matter where I was, the Brangus cattle were always at the top of performance," he said. Willing to let his son explore the possibility, DeSalvo's dad agreed to let him purchase a couple Brangus bulls from Cow Creek Ranch and start crossbreeding.

The results were impressive. "They outperformed on all aspects of production," DeSalvo said. After working as a welder for about five years, DeSalvo took over the family operation in 2003 and gave strong consideration to adding Brangus seedstock alongside the commercial herd. "I was noticing in the mid 1990's, a lot of the Brangus seedstock producers were on the higher end of production," he said. It created a gap in the marketplace because those breeders weren't producing bulls that worked for commercial cattlemen. Seeing how important it was to provide commercial operations with quality Brangus genetics, DeSalvo took the leap into the seedstock business himself.

In 2004, he bought a set of registered Brangus cows bred to an Angus bull. The cross produced an Ultrablack compos-



ite, defined as at least 50% Brangus, and put the DeSalvo family's Big D Ranch on the map.

Genetics that work

From the beginning, DeSalvo knew that commercial cattlemen were the driving force for the beef industry. And commercial beef production was his passion. "Commercial cow-calf production is my heritage and where I come from," he said. With this in mind, he and his wife Beth have focused on breeding and managing their cattle to perform on any commercial operation.

"I look for a complete packaged animal," he said. Acknowledging the maternal and growth traits of Brangus cattle, DeSalvo also expects them to perform on the rail. And phenotype has to match genotype to make it complete. "There's so many people in this world breeding for extremes in cattle, and we know that's not sustainable," he said. "They need to have a look because your customer desires that. But they also have to perform. I'm proud of how well our cattle perform for our customers."

DeSalvo raises his cattle to perform well on grass, breed back consistently and raise a heavy calf. He also wants functional cattle with longevity. "We are very heavily concentrated on feet and leg structure. If the animal can't walk or nurse, we can't afford

to have them and neither can our customer," he said. "Balance, balance, balance is what we're looking for."

The strict performance protocol has resulted in DeSalvo consistently raising cattle that work in any setting, commercial or seedstock. In fact, his herd now carries multiple generations of BDR bloodlines on top and bottom. DeSalvo AI's about 50% of the herd to outside Angus and top end Brangus bulls that fit his desired genetic criteria. But all clean-up bulls are home raised and DeSalvo currently has about six junior herd sires that carry the BDR brand.

The strong genetic heritage of his herd has allowed him to focus heavily on E.T. also, creating a very uniform set of bulls and replacement heifers each year. "ET is our bread and butter," he said. "We started in 2015 and never let off the gas."

When he planned to incorporate that technique, DeSalvo picked six females from his herd that combined the genetics and conformation he wanted to replicate. He then carefully selected sires for each female to create genetic diversity in the offspring while producing a uniform set of calves. Nearly 10 years later, DeSalvo has used the females from this program to build his donor pen to 20 cows. "I can pick out those elite females in our herd and stack them geneti-



cally,” he said. “Our replacement heifers are peas in a pod. The customers like it and are willing to pay for it.”

A family affair

Big D Ranch remains active in commercial cow-calf production to keep up with the trends and expectations of their customers. But in the last 20 years, the operation has been largely driven by selling registered Brangus and Ultrablack seedstock. “We have a production sale on the farm the second Saturday in October,” DeSalvo said. This year will mark their 10th year of having a live auction, where they sell 60-80 bulls and 50-100 commercial bred heifers.

They also offer the “Elite 8” as eight lots of registered females or embryo packages. Any cattle that don’t make the cut for their sale are marketed as feeder cattle through Joplin Regional Stockyards or finished and sold direct to consumer.

The production sale began by accident when DeSalvo

had his top customers competing over the pick of bulls. For 10 years, he’d offered bulls private treaty and built a solid reputation throughout the region. But as his customer base grew and the genetics improved, buyer competition sparked. To give all his buyers an equal chance to purchase their top picks, he started offering everything through a live auction.

To make the event unique, though, the sale is more of a big family get together than a formal production. “We don’t do this for a tax write-off, it’s our living,” he said. To make all the buyers feel at home, DeSalvo works to make the event a family environment, complete with good food, friendly conversations and top-quality cattle.

“We don’t have the glamor, we’re tried and true and produce genetics that work,” he said. And it’s a fun event for all who attend. “It’s an atmosphere that you come back to even if you don’t need to buy an animal,” he said.

New customers, new opportunities

Over the years, DeSalvo has seen a variety of changes to the cattle he raises and the customer he serves. “Misconception has been our biggest challenge,” he said. “Too many people believe today’s Brangus cattle are the same as they were in the 1960-70’s, but we’ve had so much genetic progress.”

With the introduction of Angus to create the Ultrablack composite, DeSalvo said breed improvement has magnified. In fact, 75-80% of the bulls Big D Ranch sells are Ultrablack 1 & 2, which are at least 75% or 50% Brangus, respectively. “Now our association is finding ways to show the general public that we can compete with, if not exceed, Angus genetics,” he said.

DeSalvo keeps the Big D Ranch breeding program progressing at the same rate and caters to producers who



are looking for cutting edge genetics. “One of my biggest staples is don’t be afraid to change,” he said. “And what I find appealing is someone that doesn’t view the cattle industry as the generation before them.” He also understands that beef production is a slow-moving train. “I like producers that are forward

continued on page 30

Face the Future with Diamond V

Invest not only in their future, but your own.

When your goal is to help your herd reach their full potential, health matters. Diamond V offers a fresh perspective on animal health. A perspective that supports gut health, strengthens immunity, enhances performance, and ultimately, invests in your future.

Be confident in your future with Diamond V.



Learn how at DiamondV.com/Beef

Because animal health deserves a healthier approach.



thinking and want to make change drastically, but that also know the cattle industry is slow," he said.

This ideal client also happens to be the next generation of cattlemen and women that are entering the business. "In 2012 and 2013, we were marketing to big customers that wanted to buy a lot of bulls. But those people are aging out," he said. "Today, our bigger market share would be 35- to 40-year-old producers that are financially stable enough to own a herd of cows and need a bull." To attract more of these younger customers and help them be profitable, DeSalvo provides resources that make him more than just a bull supplier.

Half of the bulls offered in his sale are yearlings, which are often a more affordable animal to purchase. At the same time, though, most yearling bulls aren't mature

enough to cover a herd of females effectively. So DeSalvo also offers to house and feed the bulls until breeding season for \$150/month. This helps his customers that don't have facilities for a bull or may not need him until the next spring.

This spring, DeSalvo is also going to launch a breeding service program for his customers, and eventually the public. "There are a lot of people with 20-40 cows that don't have the time or facilities to A.I.," he said. Interested parties can bring their females to the Big D Ranch for two weeks to be bred to a BDR sire or another bull of their choice.

And to add icing to the cake, DeSalvo has two large bull customers that buy BDR sired calves to feed out, creating a market incentive for his customers.

All about family

With 20 years under their belt, and a lifetime to go, the

DeSalvo's are grateful for the success they've experienced and excited for the future opportunities awaiting them. As his two children, Ben and Isabella, are chartering their own paths in higher education, DeSalvo is looking forward to their involvement in the operation moving forward. "I'm proud of where we live and how we live," he said. "Those two kids are my greatest accomplishments." Ben frequently assists with genetic decisions and is on-site for sale day to assist customers and provide bull rec-

ommendations.


"In the next five years, Beth and I have one goal in mind and that's to improve the existing facilities and add some property so we can expand when the children come back to the ranch," he said. Beyond that, DeSalvo plans to continue making genetic progress within his herd. "I have an eagerness to over-achieve each and every year," he said. "I'm my own competition and if I don't wake up challenging myself, it doesn't work well."



GWS

Green's Welding & Sales

PORTABLE CREEP FEEDER




- 150 Bushel Capacity
- 12 ga. Steel w/Plastic 'No-Rust' Bottom
- 14 ga. Body
- 1 Piece Ground Opening Lid Opens With Creeps Up
- Feed Agitator
- Jack Stands On Front & Back
- Pipe Mount Jack On Tongue
- New 15" Wheels and 8 Ply Tires
- New Trailer Axles

BULK FEED BINS

- 5 Ton Stationary
- 3 Ton Stationary and Portable
- 1 Ton Stationary and Portable

All Standard With:

- Ground Opening Lid
- Feed Door Perfect Height for Bucket
- Rain Guard over Feed Door
- Sight Glass




3 TON PORTABLE

www.greenswelding.com

1464 SE County Road 15305 • Appleton City, MO
660-476-5598 • GWSlivestockequipment@gmail.com

Buffalo Livestock Market

<p>Special Vaccinated Cattle Sale</p> <p>2nd Sat. of Each Month</p>	<p>Cattle Sale Every Saturday</p> <p>12:00 Noon</p> <p>Selling all classes of cattle</p>	 <p>Watch our sale live on the Internet at www.CattleUSA.com</p>	<p>Special Stock Cow & Bull Sale</p> <p>3rd Tuesday</p>	<p>Sheep & Goat Sale</p> <p>4th Tuesday</p>
---	--	--	---	---

CATTLE USA


Lyle Caselman - Owner-Manager: 417-345-7876 • Mobile: 417-533-2944
Leon Caselman - Owner: 417-345-4514 • Mobile: 417-588-6185

Call Lyle or Leon to find out what we can do for you:
Danny Cross 417-576-5461 • John Sanwald 417-588-9113 • Bobby Cole 573-674-3131

Barn 417-345-8122

The Hottest Sires In All Breeds

Call For AI School Dates



CATTLE Visions

"WE CAN SET UP A BREEDING PROGRAM DESIGNED FOR YOU."

Specializing in today's most popular Angus sires

Semen Sales & Certificates * Genetic Consulting
CIDR's * AI Schools * Synchronization Protocol * AI Projects

Cattle Visions

Clark, MO • 573-641-5270 • Call For Free Information
'View our Catalog On-line' • www.cattlevisions.com

THE BASICS OF FROST SEEDING CLOVER

By Mike Trammell - Oklahoma State Extension Forage Agronomist

Legumes are an essential part of a strong and healthy pasture ecosystem. Legumes form a symbiotic relationship with Rhizobium bacteria in which the bacteria fix nitrogen (N) from the air into a plant available form. Legumes, such as clovers, may be used in much of the region as a means of extending the length of grazing season, increasing the nutritional plane of grazing livestock, reducing the amount of N fertilizer required in a forage production program and/or limiting the effect of fescue toxicosis.



the soil tested; anything else is just a guess.

2. Select a good variety. Choose an improved variety with known performance and genetics. Choosing a better red or white/ladino clover variety can mean additional hay tonnage, improved forage quality and longer stand life. Spread enough seed.

Oklahoma State University Fact sheet PSS-2585, Forage Legumes for Oklahoma, recommends broadcast seeding rates of 6 to 8 pounds for crimson and red clover and 3 to 4 pounds per acre for white/ladino clover. If mixing the red and white clover when seeding, apply the minimum seeding rate of red clover (6 lb./A) mixed with 1 lb./A of white/ladino clover. This will put over 50 seeds per square foot on the pasture (about 37 red and 18 white).

3. Make sure seed lands on bare soil. Excess grass or thatch must be grazed and/or disturbed until there is some bare ground showing prior to overseeding. The biggest cause of seeding failure with frost seedings is too much ground cover. Judicious cattle traffic or dragging with a chain harrow can accomplish this.

There are several techniques for introducing or reintroducing clover into pastures including no-till seeding, minimum tillage, and frost seeding. Of these techniques, frost-seeding requires the least amount of equipment and is the simplest to implement. Frost seeding is accomplished by broadcasting clover seed onto existing pastures or hayfields late winter – early spring and allowing the freezing and thawing cycles to incorporate the seed into the soil. Frost seeding is not foolproof but will normally succeed if moisture is favorable for establishment, insect populations have been reduced by frosts, and pastures are closely grazed prior to seeding to minimize grass competition.

4. Get good soil-seed contact. With frost seeding, we are depending on the rain and snow or freeze-thaw action of the soil surface to work the clover seed into the top ¼ inch of soil. A corrugated roller can also be used soon after seeding to ensure good soil contact.

Here are a few tips to ensure the best chance of getting clover established from a frost-seeding. This method works best with crimson, red and white/ladino clover. It is NOT recommended for alfalfa.

5. Control competition next spring. Do not apply additional N on overseeded fields next spring and be prepared to do some timely mowing if grass or spring weeds get up above the clover. Clover is an aggressive seeding but will establish faster and thicker if grass and weed competition is controlled.

1. Address soil fertility needs. Get a current soil test and apply the needed nutrients. Clovers need a soil pH of 6.5 to 7 and adequate or better levels of phosphorus and potassium. Do not apply additional N except for that supplied from diammonium phosphate (DAP) if used to supply the needed P. But get



SOUTH WEST MISSOURI ALL STATE ALL BREED

PERFORMANCE TESTED BULL SALE

HEREFORD ANGUS RED ANGUS

MARCH 25, 2024
SPRINGFIELD, MO

Only The Best Can Pass The Test

FOR MORE INFORMATION
WWW.LIVEWIREAUCTION.COM
 OR CALL SALE MANAGER
 PHOEBE WILES 417-293-8002

SHE SELLS!

BMA ERICA 305
REG: AAA 20745388 BIRTHDATE: 01/03/2022
WW+84 YW+149 RADG+0.34 DOC+30 CW+95
\$W+79 \$B+216 \$C+352

BMA PRINCESS 249
REG: AAA 20651655 BIRTHDATE: 10/02/2022
CEB+11 YW+214 HP+15.4 MILK+31 MARB+1.76
\$G+111 \$B+196 \$C+340

SPRUCE MTN RITA 8168
CEB+11 WW+76 YW+134 \$B 173 \$C 271

Bulls, Females, Embryos, Semen

APRIL 13, 2024 MTN GROVE, MO

THE POWER SALE

For More Information Call Sale Manager
 Phoebe Wiles 417-293-8002
 or visit online
WWW.LIVEWIREAUCTION.COM

Caring for dehydrated calves

K-State beef cattle veterinarians share tips on helping young calves experiencing scours

By Lisa Moser, K-State Research and Extension

Anyone who has experienced a gastrointestinal virus knows the key to getting back to good health is to keep drinking fluids. That is true for beef cattle as well, say the experts at the Kansas State University Beef Cattle Institute.

In some cases, young calves who become severely dehydrated from scours may not survive without an intervention, said the K-State veterinarians, who addressed this topic on a recent Cattle Chat podcast.

“Scours most commonly affect calves in the first 3-4 weeks of life,” said veterinarian Brad White.

With this disease, calves experience severe diarrhea and quickly become dehydrated.

“Calves with moderate diarrhea are losing a lot of fluid and they don’t feel well



Calves are most susceptible to scours in the first 3-4 weeks of life.

so they often aren’t nursing, which compounds the problem,” said Brian Lubbers, K-State veterinarian. “An 80- to 100-pound calf that has scours can lose 5-10% of its body weight quickly, so it is important to intervene quickly.”

Lubbers said along with diarrhea and a lack of vigor, calves experiencing dehydration will also show in their eyes.

“With dehydrated calves,

their eyeballs will develop a dry membrane and there is a gap in the eyeball and the eyelid,” Lubbers said.

Because this is a common disease, it is important for cattle producers to maintain bags of commercial electrolyte replacement on hand, said K-State veterinarian Bob Larson.

“If you can get the calf to drink from a bottle then you can give them oral electrolytes,” Larson said. “Another option is to deliver that through an esophageal feeder.”

However, if they are really sick, not able to get up and laying on their side, Larson said producers need to have their veterinarian administer IV fluids to the calf. Lubbers added that subcutaneous fluids or intra-abdominal fluids are another step that might be an option if they are unable to drink but not to the point where they need IV fluids.

Both Larson and Lubbers

agree that it is important to consult with the local veterinarian about the best mode of treatment to aid the sick calf.

Lubbers said that the electrolytes can be administered in conjunction with allowing calves the chance to nurse or receive milk replacer but that the timing is a factor.

“I recommend spacing out the electrolytes and milk feeding by a couple of hours to keep the milk from curdling from an interaction with bicarbonate in the electrolyte,” Lubbers said. “The milk will provide the sick calf energy that is important to their recovery.”

From a management standpoint, White said it is important to isolate the calf to offer treatment and lessen the risk that the disease will spread to other calves in the herd.

“This sickness has a fecal-oral transmission, so it is important those calves are in a clean environment and the people that work with them need to follow good sanitation practices,” White said.

This includes wearing gloves when handling the animals, and washing boots and any equipment that is used with the calves as well as making sure people wash their hands thoroughly, Lubbers said.



Missouri's Largest Hereford Breeder



Genetics Selected for:

- Fescue Tolerance
- Balanced Traits
- Calving Ease
- Fertility
- Performance
- Carcass

Midwest's Top Maternal Program

Over 40 Years of Continuously Breeding Quality Performance Polled Herefords



Your Brand of Hereford

LJR JOURNAGAN RANCH

Missouri State

Marty Lueck, manager • 417-948-2669 or 417-838-1482
Mountain Grove, MO 65711 • mvlueck@centurytel.net • JournaganRanch.com

32nd Annual Sale Oct. 7 11:00 a.m. Darr Ag Center Springfield, MO

DYNAHOG

HIGH PERFORMANCE GRINDER PARTS

Call us for a Quote Screens, Hammers, & Other Parts for SWING Hammer Grinder Applications (Tub & Horizontal, Jones, Haybuster, WHO, & Other Brands)

Numerous Weld Patterns Available for Hammers!

WE BUILD CUSTOM SCREENS!

Hammermill/Rotor Replacement or Repair & Electronic Balancing Available

Hammer shown with optional NitroGrit™ Carbide. **GRINDER REPAIR & SERVICE!**

800.743.3491 or 785.284.3454
Email: sales@dynahog.com Web: dynahog.com

Let us keep your grinder up & running!! In today's ag market with high fertilizer & fuel prices producers need to get the most out of feed! Grinding hay bales is a great way to increase consumption & nutrition.

Determining how much forage a beef cow needs per day

By Rick Rasby, Nebraska Extension Specialist

During calving season cow/calf producers are typically feeding harvested forages. A frequent question from producers is "how much will my cows eat on a daily basis"? Producers want to meet the cows' nutrient requirement, but sure don't want to over-feed expensive forages. With the dry conditions this past summer and harvested forages at a premium, closely estimating the amount of feed needed to get through the winter and early spring will be important to contain cost.

The Difference Between Intake on a Dry Matter and As-Fed Basis

This can be a challenging concept to explain – what the difference is between dry matter and as-fed – especially when nutrients for beef cows are on a dry matter basis. Intake on a dry matter basis means that the forage doesn't include moisture. However, we know that the forages contain moisture and not all forages contain the same amount of moisture. So if forage intake can be determined on a dry matter basis, it can easily be converted to an "as is" or "as-fed" basis.

As an example, if it were determined the daily dry matter intake of a group of 1,200-pound cows eating an average quality hay is 24 pounds per head and the hay that they are consuming is 88% dry matter, these cows would consume about 27 (24 pounds/.88) pounds per head per day on an as-fed basis.

If the same group of 1,200 pound cows are fed a ration where part of the ration called

for corn silage to be fed at 10 pounds per head per day on a dry matter basis and the corn silage is 35% dry matter and 65% moisture, the pounds of corn silage in the diet would be 28.5 (10 pounds/.35) pounds per head per day on an as-fed basis. Remember that of the 28.5 pounds of silage, 18.5 pounds is water, and 10 pounds is silage.

What Determines Daily Forage Intake

There are a number of different factors that determine the daily intake of a cow. The primary factors are cow weight, forage quality, and stage of production (gestating or lactating). When feeding the same forage, cows that weigh 1,300 pounds will consume more on a daily basis compared to lighter weight cows that weigh 1,100 pounds. In addition, cows that are lactating will consume more feed than cows that are not lactating.

Forage quality impacts dry matter intake of cows. As the forage quality increases, indicated as an increase in TDN content of the forage, the amount of the forage that the cow can consume also increases. As forage quality increases, there is more leaf as compared to stem. When quality is low, there is more stem, therefore more cell wall contents that are not as easily digested - the forage does not pass through the rumen very fast.

In addition, as forages increase in maturity, there is an increase in lignin content. Lignin is not digested by the rumen microbes.

A good example of how for-

age quality impacts the amount a cow can consume daily is wheat straw. Wheat straw is low in protein and energy, 4.0% crude protein and 40% TDN. When cows have full access to wheat straw, they don't quit eating wheat straw because they don't like it, they quit eating it because they can't stuff anymore into their rumen. Straw has such a low digestibility that it takes extra time in the rumen for it to be digested and passed through the rumen before more can be consumed. Daily intake on a dry matter basis may be 1.6% to 1.8% of her body weight. In comparison, corn silage will typically be about 70% TDN and lactating beef cows can easily consume 2.5% to 2.7% of their body weight on a dry matter basis of this feed.

There are some "thumb rules" to help estimate daily feed intake of cows on a dry matter basis consuming forages of differing quality when they are either gestating or lactating.

When forage quality is low (52% TDN or less) and cows are not lactating, they will consume 1.8% and lactating cows about 2.0% of their weight on a dry matter basis.

If the forage quality is average (TDN content between 52% and 59%), non-lactating cows will consume about 2.0% to 2.3% and lactating cows about 2.3% to 2.5% of their body weight daily on a dry matter basis of this forage.



As an example, if the forage were 59% TDN and lactating cows on the average weighing 1,200 pounds, then it could be estimated that they would eat 30 (1200 pounds x 0.025) pounds of hay daily on a dry matter basis. If the hay were 88% dry matter, on an "as-fed" basis, cows would eat about 34 (30 pounds/.88) pounds daily. In most feeding systems, there will be at least 10% feeding waste. That means you will need to deliver 37 lb/hd/da to account for waste. If there were 200 head of cows in the herd, it would take about 3.7 tons of this hay per day [(200 head x 37 lb/hd/da)/2000lb] accounting for waste.

Estimating daily feed intake of your cow herd is the first step in determining the amount of forage that is needed to be on-hand for a harvested forage feeding program. When forage availability is tight like it is during drought, being able to determine how much inventory is needed will help enhance the profit potential of the cow/calf enterprise.



**SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL
STOCKYARDS**



VIENNA, MISSOURI
Vienna, Mo 65582
Hwy. 42 West • 45 Miles South of Jefferson City

- Featuring 'STAR-VAC Program' Cattle Weekly
- DVAAuction Service for convenient online viewing & bidding

Selling All Classes of Cattle Wednesday @ 10:00 a.m.

For more information: Ross Patton 573-308-6657 • Bill Patton 573-308-6658
• David Patton - 573-308-6655 • Office - 573-422-3305

Visit our website at www.scrsvienna.com • or E-mail us at: SCRSVienna@gmail.com

SINCE 1854

Ashland Farm SHORTHORNS

James and Stephanie Sneed 28551 Griessen Road, Sedalia, MO 65301
660-620-4887 • 660-287-6997
Purebred Bulls for Sale

"Proven genetics with focus on quality and profit for the Commercial Cattleman."



Hand-Tooled & Custom Branded LEATHER SHEATHS



Hand-Made

 in the U.S.A.

AMBER
 BONE
 TRAPPER

Get your Custom Case knife with a Branded Sheath for about what the knife normally costs.

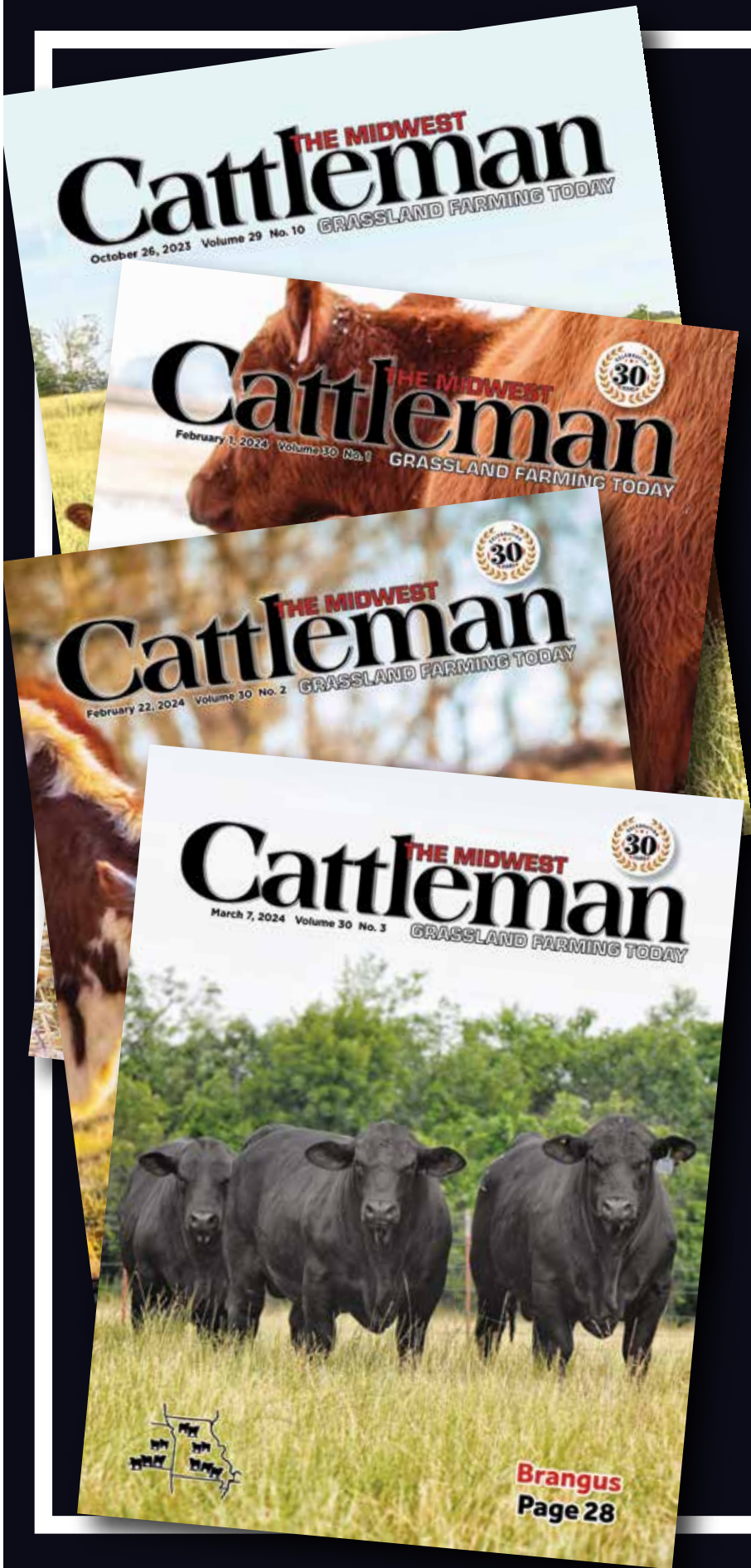


www.Logo-Knife.com

LeatherShopUS.com

800-753-6511

keith@cuttingedgeus.com



NEVER MISS AN ISSUE!

**Subscribe
today!**

2 Years - \$25
1 Year - \$15

Keep up-to-date on industry trends, legislation, and technology that could impact your cattle business.

THE MIDWEST CATTLEMAN
3760 NE 1000 Rd.
Lowry City, MO 64763

417.644.2993
cattleman@cuttingedgeus.com

Name

Phone:

Address:

City:

State: Zip:

Date:

Midwest Seedstock & Agribusiness Directory



Angus

CLEARWATER
THE PIPKIN FAMILY

Registered Angus Cattle Since 1933
Performance Tested Bulls For Sale

Jim **Joann**
417-827-0623 417-827-2756

www.clearwaterangus.com
joann.pipkin@gmail.com

REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE
CWC, Inc.
Bill & Marta Osborn
Steve & Jeanie Osborn
5633 Farm Road 1012
Purdy, Missouri 65734

417-489-5440
417-850-4749

www.cwcangus.com

HINKLE'S PRIME CUT ANGUS

Sound Genetics
Reasonable Expectations

417-944-2219

KENNY & JANYCE HINKLE
RT. 6 • BOX 69, NEVADA, MISSOURI 64772

BULLS, FEMALES & EMBRYOS FOR SALE
hpc@centurytel.net

LeJeune Farms
Service Age Angus
& LimFlex Bulls For Sale

417-445-2214 or 417-777-0894
Halfway, MO



Beefmaster

BERACHIAH BEEFMASTERS
Breeding Polled Beefmasters since 1982

Performance Data - EPD's
Gentle - Halter Broke

BULLS FOR SALE! **BULLS FOR SALE!**
Lawrence Shuey • Cassville, MO

417- 826-5881

Beefmaster (cont)

BOLLMAN BEEFMASTERS
Berachiah Beefmaster Bloodlines
Bulls For Sale
Performance Data - EPDs - Gentle
Bollman Beefmasters Pierce City, MO

417- 235-2497

KB Farms
~ Registered Beefmasters ~
Bulls & Females For Sale

620-252-9002

Loftin Beefmasters
Polled Beefmaster Bulls
Nixa, MO • 417-827-9391

STRIVING FOR HIGHER STANDARD CATTLE IN A HIGHER STANDARD BREED
BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE AT FARM AT ALL TIMES!

- * SECOND TO NONE REPLACEMENT FEMALES
- * RAISE WEANING WEIGHTS
- * REDUCE PINKEYE

DARREN & RENEE THURSTON
IRONTON, MO 63650
573-747-3643
573-546-0875

MOUNTAIN VIEW RANCH

MVRBEEFMASTERS.COM
FB.COM/MVRBEEFMASTERS

Selling top quality Reg. Beefmaster genetics. Bulls & Females

Annual Production Sale
2nd Saturday in June
997 N Dade 91, Lockwood, MO

SELLING PRIVATE TREATY YEAR ROUND

WALLEN PRAIRIE RANCH
PAUL & RHONDA WALLEN - (417)808-0296
www.wallenprairieranch.com

**{ YOUR AD }
HERE }**

Brangus

HORSEHEAD RANCH
ULTRABLACK & BRANGUS BULLS & HEIFERS

✓ Delivery Available ✓ Discounts for Veterans!

Call Mike Taylor
918-695-2357
Visit Horseheadranch.net
Talala, OK

Advertise TODAY!
417-644-2993

Charolais

GAST CHAROLAIS
18-mo-old CHAROLAIS Crossbred Bulls

Built for Fescue Country.
Bred for Predictability.

Bob Thompson
816.582.8363
Nevada, MO

Bulls Available Spring & Fall

ADVERTISE

The Midwest Cattleman
cattleman@cuttingedgeus.com

Gelbvieh

GELBIEH
Breeding Age Bulls • Replacement Heifers
Markes Family Farms
Waukomis, OK
580-554-2307

Bulls & Females Black & Red

Stuecken Brothers
Gelbvieh and Balancer Cattle
600 W Hwy P, Freeburg, MO 65035
573-744-9228 573-690-8543
Maurice, Mark & Marlon Stuecken

Creating Superior Beef Genetics for Producer Success.

Hereford

Annual Sale 4th Monday in March

Jan: 785-482-3383 Jesse - 785-499-3250
Arden: 785-482-3398 (for horses)

Cell - 785-466-1422 Box 8 - Dwight, Ks 66849
www.oleenbrothers.com jakoleen7@gmail.com

JD Bellis Family HEREFORDS
Three Generations Raising
No Excuse Herefords

19264 LAWRENCE 2170 AURORA, MO
417-466-8679
jimbellis@missouristate.edu

Limousin

Limousin

Muscle - Growth - Efficiency

- Polled Red & Black • Hi-Performance
- Gentle Disposition • Maternal Ability
- Calving Ease • Efficiency Experts

#1 Cross for Angus Cows

Schrock Cattle Company
Rt 2 Box 27 Greentop, MO

Stan & Emily
660-766-2636
660-988-1163

Limousin (cont)

LIMOUSIN CATTLE
Bulls - Black & Reds
Bred Heifers & Open Heifers
Double J Ranch • Mindenmines, MO
Will's cell: 417-350-9810 Home: 417-214-4567

Red Angus



KANSAS
RED ANGUS ASSOCIATION
www.kansasredangus.org
kansasredangus@gmail.com

Lacy's
Red Angus
Drexel, MO

Balanced & Proven Genetics

Dan: 913-909-1912
www.lacysredangus.com

Red Angus Bulls

Heart of Missouri Farms
Tipton, MO

660-433-2541(home)
573-353-3013(cell)

K Farms
K

Large Section Red Angus Bulls,
Yearlings - 2 Yrs.

Ken Keesaman H:816-675-2503
C:816-390-4988

Kody Keesaman H:816-675-2281
C:816-724-1432

Osborn, MO 64474
email: Ken@kkfarmsredangus.com



Maple Oaks
RED ANGUS
STRATEGICALLY BREEDING AMERICAN
& CANADIAN RED ANGUS GENETICS
Ray or Susan • 314-630-0332
Ranch located in Central Missouri
MapleOaksRedAngus.com

Red Poll

RED POLL

"The Balanced Breed"

- Fertility
- Forage Efficiency
- Calving Ease
- Mothering Ability
- Genetic Consistency
- Gentle Disposition

Arrow Rock Farm
Walnut Grove, MO
417-788-2624

Salers

Rockin R Ranch Seedstock for Sale
Gary Richter
Guthrie Center, IA 50115 Igenity Profiling
all sale cattle



Salers

Cell: 641-757-1291
E-mail: bvrsalers@iowatelecom.net
Web: www.iowasalers.com
Rockin R Ranch page

Santa Gertrudis

Santa Gertrudis Bulls

Registered & Polled
Jim Campbell Farm
Cameron, MO
816-830-3033

Shorthorn



Merideth Land & Cattle Company, located just outside of Fayette, Missouri, strives to create relationships with cattlemen who wish to improve their Shorthorn cattle inventory through superior genetics.

YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE. GREAT EPD'S
Dr. Reuben Merideth,
Rusty Merideth, and Wanda Merideth
1559 Highway 124 Fayette, Missouri 65248
573-489-2739 | Email: rmmerideth@att.net

"Quality in every Weigh"

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Top Genetics available for
your selection

Hugh Moore Jr. & Sons

31056 Old Fidelity Rd.
Jerseyville, IL 62052
(Located 40 miles North of St. Louis)
618-729-4448
www.moreshorthorn.com

Shorthorn (cont)

Maui Karu

Polled Shorthorn
and Durham Reds

Toby: 219.819.4603

Barry: 219.819.0430

Rensselaer, IN

Join us for our 2024 Spring Sale:
March 16th.

Simmental

Black Simmental Bulls
SINCE 1993



Heifer-mate to Bulls for Sale

Mike Williams
Higginsville, Missouri
816-797-5450
mwauctions@ctcis.net

- Calving Ease
- Attractive
- Athletic
- Sound Footed
- Docile

WE DELIVER

STEAKS ALIVE
John & Jeanne Scorse

Quality Simmental cattle to grow on.

Fullbloods, Full Fleckvieh and Fleckvieh
influenced Fullbloods and Purebreds.

Semen, embryos and foundation
stock available at the ranch.

P.O. Box 3832 • Joplin, MO 64803
Phone and Fax: 316-856-2338
Email: scorsej@steaksalive.com
Web Page: <http://www.steaksalive.com>

Misc.

DYNAHOG
HIGH PERFORMANCE GRINDER PARTS

CUSTOM SCREENS,
SWING HAMMERS,
and Other Parts for Tub
& Horizontal Grinders.

Haybuster, Jones, WHO,
& Other Brands.

GRINDER SERVICE & REPAIR

Email: sales@dynahog.com

800.743.3491

DYNAHOG.COM

Misc. (cont)

www.heartlandhighlandcattleassociation.org



Highland Cattle Registry
Heartland Highland Cattle
Association & Registry

Open Registry for Foundation Highlands
For more info and a free information packet

417.345.0575 or text 417.733.3201
heartlandhighlandcattle@gmail.com
hhcaregistry@gmail.com

GOBOB
PIPE & STEEL
HAY TRAILERS FOR EVERY NEED



Economy. High Capacity. Self Unloading.

866-531-8472

GoBobCattleman.com



PORTABLE
AUTOMATIC
LIVESTOCK
FEEDERS

- ✓ Feed On Time Every Time
- ✓ Buy Feed In Bulk
- ✓ Eliminate Hand Feeding
- ✓ Stay Safe
- ✓ Eliminate Self-feeder Waste

CALL TODAY OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE
855.646.7123 • www.solarfeeders.com
Rogers, AR

MAXWELL

TRAILERS AND PICKUP ACCESSORIES

SOLID QUALITY IS STANDARD IN EVERY TRUCK BED



COLUMBIA
I-70 DR NE • 573.814.7550

MEXICO
HWY 54 SOUTH • 573.581.7010

www.maxwelltrailers.com

Sale Cattle Photography & Video
Business Marketing & Promotion



Also on  **AUSTIN BLACK 660.200.6327**
www.backroad-productions.com

COMING SALES

- Mar 16 * Reds in the Green Hills, Harris, MO 660-748-6350
- Mar 16 * Waukaru 'The Gathering' Shorthorn Bull Sale, Rensselaer, IN 219-819-0430
- Mar 16 * Wild Indian Acres Charolais Bull Sale, Carthage, MO 636-236-0306
- Mar 17 * Briarwood Angus Bull & Female Sale, Butler, MO 660-679-3395
- Mar 18 B&D Herefords & Beran Bros. Angus Prod. Sale, Claflin, KS
- Mar 18 Hinkle's Prime Cut Angus Sale, Nevada, MO
- Mar 19 Hinkson Angus Performance Bull Sale, Cottonwood Falls, KS
- Mar 20 Mid-Kansas Angus Breeders' Sale, LaCrosse, KS
- Mar 21 Benoit Angus Production Sale, Esbon, KS
- Mar 21 T Bar S Focused on the Future Female Sale, Billings, MO
- Mar 22 * Barrett Cattle & Mill Brae Ranch Bull Sale, Maple Hill, KS 785-224-8509
- Mar 22 Howard County Angus Association Sale, Boonville, MO
- Mar 23 3C Cattle Co, Carrollton, MO
- Mar 23 8 Story Farms Charolais Bull & Female Sale, Gallatin, MO
- Mar 23 Arkansas Bull & Commercial Female Sale, Heber Springs, AR
- Mar 23 New Haven Angus Annual Bull Sale, Leavenworth, KS
- Mar 23 * Seedstock Plus South Missouri Sale, Carthage, MO 877-486-1160
- Mar 23 * Worthington Angus Production Sale, Dadeville, MO 417-844-2601
- Mar 24 * Silver Genetics Production Sale, Maryville, MO 660-541-0361
- Mar 25 * Green Springs Bull Test, Nevada, MO 417-448-7416
- Mar 25 * Oleen Bros Annual Production Sale, Dwight, KS 785-466-1422
- Mar 25 * SW MO Performance Tested Bull Sale, Springfield, MO 417-293-8002
- Mar 26 * GenePlus Brangus Bull Sale @ Chimney Rock, Concord, AR 877-436-3877
- Mar 27 Diamond H Ranch Annual Production Sale, LaCrosse, KS
- Mar 28 Sweiger Farms Bull Sale, Maysville, MO
- Mar 30 3C Cattle Co, Carrollton, MO
- Mar 30 Rogers Cattle Co & Lile Farms Red Angus Sale, Strafford, MO
- Apr 1 Brockmere Farms, New Cambria, MO
- Apr 1 * Green Garden Angus Annual Prod. Sale, Ellsworth, KS 785-472-3752
- Apr 2 Hubert Charolais Ranch Annual Bull Sale, Monument, KS
- Apr 4 Hunter Angus Sale, Fair Grove, MO
- Apr 4 * Pharo Cattle Co Bull Sale, Springfield, MO 800-311-0995
- Apr 5 Meyer Cattle Co Bull Sale, Bowling Green, MO
- Apr 6 Four-State Angus Association, Springfield, MO
- Apr 6 Gardiner Angus Ranch Annual Production Sale, Ashland, KS
- Apr 6 Midwest Beefmaster Bull & Heifer Sale, Exeter, MO
- Apr 6 Peterson Farms Charolais Top Pick Sale, Mountain Grove, MO
- Apr 6 * Red by Design Double A Herd Dispersal Sale, Nevada, MO 913-558-7966
- Apr 6 * Show Me Classic Bull Sale, Windsor, MO 660-527-3507
- Apr 6 * The Andras Kind Red Angus Bull Sale, Manchester, IL 217-473-2355
- Apr 6 The Gathering at Shoal Creek, Excelsior Springs, MO
- Apr 9 * Sydenstricker Genetics Influence Sale, New Cambria, MO 573-581-1225
- Apr 13 Central Missouri Polled Hereford Breeders' Spring Sale, Cuba, MO
- Apr 13 * Lucas Cattle Co Sale, Cross Timbers, MO 417-998-6512
- Apr 13 Ozark & Heart of America Beefmaster Spring Sale, Springfield, MO A
- Apr 13 * Power Performance Pedigree Sale, Mountain Grove, MO 417-293-8002
- Apr 13 The Renaissance 32nd Anniversary Edition Sale, Strafford, MO
- Apr 15 * Jim D. Bellis Family Pld Hereford Production Sale, Aurora, MO 417-466-8679
- Apr 20 Belle Point Ranch, Lavaca, AR
- Apr 20 East Central Missouri Angus Assoc Sale, Cuba, MO
- Apr 20 * New Day Genetics Spring Bull Sale, Salem, MO 573-453-0058
- Apr 27 Aschermann Akaushi Sale, Carthage, MO
- Apr 27 Heart of the Ozarks Angus Sale, West Plains, MO
- Apr 28 * Show-Me Reds Sale, Springfield, MO MissouriRedAngus.com 417-327-7870
- May 3 * Seedstock Plus On-Line Female Sale 877-468-1160
- May 4 Central States BBU Mid America Futurity & Sale, Locust Grove, OK
- May 4 * HHCA 13th Spring Highland Cattle Auction, Springfield, MO 417-345-0575
- May 4 Soaring Eagle of the Ozarks Female Sale, Springfield, MO
- May 6 Gardiner Angus Ranch "Meating Demand" Bull Sale, Ashland, KS
- May 10 Wild Indian Acres Mature Cowherd Dispersal, Cuba, MO
- Jun 8 * Wallen Prairie Ranch Production Sale, Lockwood, MO 417-808-0296

LOOK FOR OUR AD IN THE MIDWEST CATTLEMAN
THIS IS A FREE SERVICE - EMAIL YOUR SALES INFORMATION TODAY! cattleman@cuttingedgeus.com

Midwest

METAL ROOFING

OVER 23 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE




Kynar 500[®] ProZ

Find Us **FAST** In

Names
and
Numbers

★★★★★ Five Star Media

METAL ROOFING

Including Standing Seam & PRO-Z 40 Year Screws!

- MANY COLOR OPTIONS TO CHOOSE FROM!
- POST FRAME CONSTRUCTION

Insurance Claims Welcome

Licensed, Bonded & Insured for Your Safety

LOCALLY OWNED & OPERATED IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI

Call us today!

FREE CONSULTATION & ESTIMATES

417-393-5917

WWW.MIDWESTMETALROOFINGLLC.COM

GOT FESCUE?

ADAPTABILITY EQUALS PROFITABILITY



"It's hard for a calf to nurse a cow that stands in the pond all day. If they don't nurse, they don't grow."

- Dr. Josh Walker

INTERNATIONAL
BRANGUS
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION



Scan to learn
more or visit us at:
GOBRANGUS.COM



A BALDY STEER out of

A VERY 'AVERAGE' ANGUS COW

Cow Record			
Average Weights			
Cow	Birth Ratio	Wean Ratio	Year Ratio
	97	97	104
	5	5	3

830 lbs. at weaning
no creep

Angus Calves Weaning			
M G T	Cont	Adj Wt	Cow Wt
	Age	Ratio	
1	24	597	202
		93	
1	63	602	235
		99	
1	36	636	264
		98	
1	22	591	276
		100	
1	35	606	264
		99	
1	27	581	270
		90	



We've seen this countless times. **Angus Breeders**, put a **Hereford Bull** on your bottom end cows and turn **AVERAGE** into **EXCELLENCE!**

Production Sale:

March 25th, 2024 @ Noon

Dwight, Kansas

oleenbros.com



- 55 - Horned Hereford Fall Yearling Bulls
- 60 - Black Angus Fall Yearling Bulls
- 85 - Spring Pairs
(Black Baldies, Horned Herefords, Black Angus)
- 110 - Fall Bred Heifers
(Black Baldies, Horned Herefords, Black Angus)
- 30 - AQHA Colts
- 5 - AQHA Riders

• Arden: (785) 466-1422 • Jan: (785) 466-1421
• Jesse: (785) 499-3250 • Andrew: (785) 499-3636