



HO HO HO
Merry Christmas to our
SIMMENTAL FAMILY!



To one and All...

**Jesus is the reason for the
season!**



New York **Simmental** Assn. Newsletter

VOL 5

NYSANewYorkSimmental.com

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2011

607-423-4888

www.NewYorkSimmental.com

COMING EVENTS & DEADLINES

Jan 1	NYSA Membership Due
Jan 10	Membership due with \$5 late fee
Jan	Nat'l Western Livestock Show – Denver
Jan	Nat'l Western Simm Sale - Denver
Jan 21	NYSA Annual Meeting
Feb	Farm Show – Simmental Display
Feb 20	Deadline for DIRECTORY
Feb 20	Deadline for SEMEN ORDER
May	Gettysburg Stars & Stripes Sale
June 4-5	Jr Spring Preview Show

SAVE \$5 LATE FEE – PAY BEFORE 1-10

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Directory Pages To Be Auctioned

The prime pages for the new 2012 Directory will be auctioned off at the annual meeting on January 21st. This is our main project to raise money for our association's Directory expenses – AND – the best way for you to make your farm more visible to buyers! The prices of the regular pages are as follows:

Full Page - \$85 Half Page - \$50 Quarter Page - \$30

The MINIMUM bid on a PRIME PAGE is \$150

Be there, or send your bid with someone!

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ANNUAL MEETING of the

NY Simmental Assn & the NY Junior Simmental Assn

Saturday, January 21, Embassy Suites Hotel, Carrier Circle, Syracuse

The NYSA ANNUAL membership meeting will be held in conjunction with the NYBPA Annual Winter Management Meeting. We will be electing our Officers & Directors. If you are unable to attend, you can contact one of our officers or directors and let them know if you have something you want discussed. Also, you can fill out the Proxy on Page 12 and give it to someone that will be attending the meeting. Please read the meeting Agenda on Page 13.

SEE YOU THERE !!!

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The year-letter
designation for 2011 was

- Y -

In 2012 – it will be -

- Z -

These year-letter designations
are required by ASA as part of
the animal's permanent ID.

(Letters "I,O,Q,V" are not used)

The Officers and Directors of the New York Simmental Assn's
family wishes you & yours, a

Very Merry Christmas

and Happy New Years!

**Russ Bunal, Ken Gumaer, J W Horton,
Naomi Pritchard, Joel Reach, Art Reynolds, Cari Rincker,
Randy Rugenstein, Ken & Jeanne White**

\$\$\$

SAVE MONEY

\$\$\$

By **paying** your membership **ON TIME** (prior to 1-10-12) you will save a late fee of \$5.

By **being a member** of **NYSA** you have the opportunity to save on all your

SEMEN, EARTAGS, NEEDLES & SYRINGES.

By being a member of NYSA you get **FREE** advertising on the internet – your farm name,
address, description, directions, phone number, email & web site address (if you have one).

Pay the membership of a new buyer, and let them join our family to also save money.

2011 Fall Festival Showmanship & Breed Show

We had a great participation in the Fall Festival with about 85 juniors and 130 head of cattle. Fifteen head of Simmental females showed with Jala Murphy's Junior Heifer Calf LKF Yo-Yo Grand Champion Simmental and **Res. Supreme Female** and her Junior Yearling Heifer LKF Violet Rose was Res. Grand Simmental. Jala also was **Reserve Supreme Showman**. Nathan Hay had the Grand Champion Cow/Calf with HPF Ms Justice and Connor Salisbury showed the Res. Grand Champion Cow/Calf with Reach Ms Wren. We had 3 new PeeWee Simmental exhibitors, Anthony & Olivia Adams (grand-children of Ken & Mary Gumaer) and Samantha Hunsinger. Other Simmental exhibitors were: Stephanie Bertrand, and Elizabeth LeClaire.

Tom Smith was **Supreme Showman** and had the Grand Champion Hereford Heifer and Grand Champ. Cow/Calf pair that went on to be **Supreme Champion C/C**. Megan Andersen had Res Grand Champion Hereford Heifer and Niki Davey had Res. Grand C/C.

Tyler Pallokat had Grand Champion Angus Heifer and Cow/Calf Pair also winning **Res Supreme Cow/Calf** pair. Evie Groom had Res. Grand Champion Heifer and Lizzy Luckman had Res. Grand Champion C/C pair.

Troy Brayman had the Grand Champion All Other Breeds and went on to be the **Supreme Champion Female**. Sarah Hays had Res. Grand Champion AOB. Brendon Schubert had Gr Ch Cow/Calf and Katie Hill had Reserve.

Aaron Schubert had Grand Champion Commercial Heifer and Brook Austin had Reserve.

Timiya Marineau won Grand & Reserve Grand Champion Market Steer.

Lexi Vacinek was awarded Grand Champion Prospect Steer and Lizzy Luckman won Reserve.



Jala Murphy with LKF Yo-Yo



Nate Hay with HPF Ms Justice

KEYSTONE INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

If you have never been to KILE, it's sure worth the trip. We had several NY members exhibiting. The judge was Jim Lignor from Tn. Here's a list of some placings.

Shane Meyer, Patnoel Farm, was class winner with his cow/calf pair, Patnoel Ultimate, **The Bunal Farm** won Reserve Champion Cow/Calf pair with BF Best Yet and had a Early Sr Yearling class winner with Bunal's Best Offer.

Simme Valley, had a Jr Heifer Calf class winner, Simme Vally Yowza, now owned by Samantha Hunsinger.

Clayton Phelps stood 2nd with Simme Valley Masterpiece, and Jala Murphy stood 3rd with LKF Yo-Yo.

Rugenstein Family Farm had a class winner with their Late Summer Yrlg Hfr, Rugensteins Xena and an Intermediate Champion Heifer with Aubreys Am Blossom.

Josh Pysher, JMP Cattle Co, stood 2nd in Late Senior Yearling Hfr with Simme Valley Xalena.

Nick Britt took 4th with Circle T Charmer X025.

2011 Fall Festival Challenge

A record number of juniors competed in the 16th annual Fall Festival youth challenge October 14 - 16 in Cobleskill, NY. The weekend was jam-packed with exciting, educational events coordinated by Jeanne White, SUNY Cobleskill students and faculty, and many volunteers. When all the points were tallied, the winners were as follows:

OVER-ALL CHAMPIONS:

Pee-Wee

1. McKayla McLenithan
2. Samantha Hunsinger
3. Witt Bates
4. Rebecca Coombe
5. Anthony Adams
6. Troy Brayman
7. Olivia Adams
8. Evie Groom
9. Luke Brayman

Junior:

1. Jayne Bannister
2. Organ Wagner
3. Katie Hopkins
4. Elizabeth LeClaire
5. Nathan Hay
6. Jesse Cressy
7. Amanda Terrell
8. Anna King
9. Ryan McLenithan
10. MacKenzie Brayman

1. Jess Cressy
2. Elizabeth LeClaire
3. Katie Hill
4. Emily Simmons
5. Brandon Schubert
6. Megan Terrell
7. Shelby Kelkenbert
8. Libby Kelkenbert
9. Chris Hahn
10. Tylor Pallokot
11. Login Stoltzman

Intermediate:

1. Megan Andersen
2. Jala Murphy
3. Katie Hill
4. Emily Simmons
5. Brandon Schubert
6. Megan Terrell
7. Shelby Kelkenbert
8. Libby Kelkenbert
9. Chris Hahn
10. Tylor Pallokot
11. Login Stoltzman

Senior:

1. Tom Smith
2. Anna Smith
3. Robert Church
4. Gabrielle Glenister
5. Michael Hahn
6. Stephanie Bertrand



MEATS ID:

PeeWee:

1. Witt Bates
2. Anthony Adams

Junior:

1. Jess Cressy
2. Elizabeth LeClaire

Intermediate:

1. Katie Hill
2. Emily Simmons

Senior:

1. Tom Smith
2. Anna Smith

JUDGING:

Pee Wee:

1. Samantha Hunsinger
2. Troy Brayman

Junior:

1. Kris Hicks
1. Lian Simmons
1. Mackenzie Brayman
2. Jesse Cressy

Intermediate:

1. Libby Kelkenberg
2. Shelby Kelkenberg

Senior:

1. Tom Smith
2. Michael Hahn

KNOWLEDGE:

PeeWee:

1. McKayala McLenithan
1. Rebecca Coomb

Junior:

1. Samantha Hunsinger
2. Luke Brayman
2. Troy Brayman
3. Anthony Adams
4. Evie Groom
4. Witt Bates

Junior:

1. Jayne Bannister
2. Kris Hicks
3. Lexi Vacinek
4. Jacob Cressy
5. Jesse Cressy

Intermediate:

1. Megan Andersen
1. Shelby Kelkenbert
2. Brandon Schubert
3. Jala Murphy
4. Kaitlyn Stoltzman
5. Katie Hill

Senior:

1. Anna Smith
2. Tom Smith
3. Michael Hahn
3. Robert Church
4. Stephanie Bertrand



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EMAIL ADDRESSES

I need to update our member's
Email addresses. Please email me.
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ATTENTION JUNIORS!

NYSA & NYJSA is offering to pay:

Simmental WINNERS

\$100 – Supreme All Breed

\$50 – Grand Champion

Rules: Any junior exhibitor showing Simmental within the state of New York at a County Fair or other organized youth show.

Animal must be a **registered PUREBRED** in the junior's name or family farm name.

Supreme Champion must be over **All Other Breeds** (must have competition)..

Grand Champion must have **AT LEAST 10 head** of Simmental females with **AT LEAST 3 exhibitors**. OR at least **10 steers** of any breed with a **registered** Simmental steer winning Grand Champion.

PROOF from **management of show** must be sent to:

NYSA, 6493 Stauber Rd, Groton, NY 13073

Winter feeding is the most expensive part of cow-calf production. However, a limited number of producers plan or think about the winter feeding program until winter is here. Then, it is too late.

Why is winter feeding so expensive? Much of the feed comes from harvested hay, a valuable commodity that is expensive to feed. It will be more costly this year thanks to increased cost of inputs to produce and harvest. Some areas of the state experienced dry weather, resulting in reduced hay and pasture production. In addition, some producers have already been feeding hay due to the dry weather.

Not only is quantity of hay a cost factor, quality of hay is, too. Feeding poor quality hay results in poor cattle performance and eventually reduced returns. The hay harvested in Tennessee by beef producers varies widely in quality. For example, all hays tested in the UT Forage Testing Laboratory ranged from a low of 5.8 percent to 19.0 percent crude protein and from 41 percent to 66 percent total digestible nutrients (TDN), a simple measure of energy content of the forage. Date of harvest or stage of maturity at harvest determines hay quality. In other words, quality is under the control of the producer.

To determine the feeding value of hay, it is recommended that it be forage tested. Hays that test less than 8 percent crude protein are poor quality, while hays with TDN value below 50 percent are poor quality. Hays of these nutrient levels should be supplemented, and that increases cost of the feed. However, if hay is fed that does not meet the animal's nutrient need, a greater cost will be incurred due to losses result of inadequate nutrition. Cows fed hays of 55 percent TDN and around 12 percent crude protein would probably not require supplementing.

What is the impact of poor quality hay on cow performance? Several production traits will be reduced:

- **Loss of weight and body condition.** Cows consuming poor quality hay cannot consume enough to meet their nutrient needs. To satisfy their hunger, cows need to eat about 2.5 percent of their body weight per day. For example, a 1,000-pound cow needs about 25 pounds of hay daily. When consuming poor quality hay, they may be able to eat only 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent of their body weight, resulting in a loss of overall weight and body condition.
- **Reduced reproduction.** Cows will be slower to start cycling and experience a lowered calf crop percentage born and weaned. Their reduced production will also spill over to subsequent years. Both cows and their calves will be more susceptible to the effects of subclinical health disorders and develop chronic diseases and increase the probability of death.
- **Lower calf survival rates.** Cows fed poor quality hay could lose enough weight and body condition to result in small, weak calves at birth. In addition, these cows would produce both low volume and poor quality of colostrum, which also would contribute to reduced calf survival and increased incidence of scours and other health problems. If these calves survive, their future performance will be reduced, too.

“You are what you eat.” I am sure that you have heard this. This statement is also true with cows and calves. Consuming poor quality hay will result in poor performance. Have a forage test done on your hay and if needed, supplement. Testing and feeding based on the test is much more profitable than failing to meet the cows' and calves' nutrient needs.

Source: James B. Neel, Professor of Animal Science and Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Department of Animal Science

- Profit Tips:
Cow-calf - Fenceline weaning for calf gains

By a Drovers CattleNetwork news source | Updated: September 14, 2011

As producers prepare to wean their spring-born calves, University of Nebraska animal scientist Rick Rasby, PhD, stresses the value of low-stress weaning methods, particularly fenceline weaning. Calves enrolled in many value-added programs, he notes, must be weaned at least 45 days prior to sale date. During those 45 days the calves must grow and gain efficiently, and they benefit from a weaning process that minimizes stress and helps them begin to gain immediately. Rasby cites a California study in which researchers compared performance of calves weaned across a fence from their dams with that of calves totally separated from their dams.

During the first two days following weaning, the fenceline calves and cows spent approximately 60 percent and 40 percent of their time, respectively, within 10 feet of the fence. Over the first three days, fenceline calves bawled and walked less, and ate more and rested more.

The researchers managed all the calves together starting seven days after weaning. After two weeks, fenceline calves had gained 23 pounds more than separated calves. After 10 weeks, fenceline calves had gained 110 pounds, or 1.57 pounds per day, compared to 84 pounds, or 1.20 pounds per day for conventionally weaned calves.

Rasby reminds producers that fenceline weaning requires good, well-maintained fences and adequate water supplies for both sides of the fence.



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When do we intervene and assist a cow or heifer in labor?

Glenn Selk, Oklahoma State University Emeritus

Extension Animal Scientist | Updated: 9-6-11

Fall calving season is upon the Oklahoma ranches that have fall calving. An issue facing the rancher at calving time, is the amount of time heifers or cows are allowed to be in labor before assistance is given. Traditional text books, fact sheets and magazine articles stated that “Stage II” of labor lasted from 2 to 4 hours. “Stage II” is defined as that portion of the birthing process from the first appearance of the water bag until the baby calf is delivered. Newer data from Oklahoma State University and the USDA experiment station at Miles City, Montana clearly show that Stage II is much shorter, lasting approximately 60 minutes in first calf heifers, and 30 minutes in mature cows.

Table 1. Research Results of Length of Stage II of Parturition

Source	No. of Animals	Length of Stage II
USDA (Doombos, et al.1984. JAS:59:1)	24 mature cows	22.5 min.
USDA (Doombos, et al.1984. JAS:59:1)	32 first calf heifers	54.1 min.
Oklahoma State Univ. (Putnam, et al. 1985. Therio:24:385)	32 first calf heifers	55.0 min.

In these studies, heifers that were in stage II of labor much more than one hour or cows that were in stage II much more than 30 minutes definitely needed assistance. Research information also shows that calves from prolonged deliveries are weaker and more disease prone, even if born alive. In addition, cows or heifers with prolonged deliveries return to heat later and are less likely to be bred for the next calf crop. Consequently a good rule of thumb: If the heifer is not making significant progress 1 hour after the water bag or feet appear, examine the heifer to see if you can provide assistance. Mature cows should be watched for only 30 minutes before a rectal examine is conducted. If you cannot safely deliver the calf yourself at this time, call your local veterinarian immediately. Most ranches develop heifers fully, and use calving ease bulls to prevent calving difficulties. However, a few difficult births are going to occur each calving season. Using the concept of evening feeding to get more heifers calving in daylight, and giving assistance early will save a few more calves, and result in healthier more productive two-year cows to rebreed next year.

Survival Tips from Outdoor Life

1. BUILD a SOLAR STILL – A solar still is one of the best methods for obtaining water in apparently dry areas. In a low, unshaded area, dig a hole 1.5' deep and 3' in diameter. Place a can or jar in the center of the hole and cover the hold with a large sheet of plastic, sealing the edges with dirt and rocks. Put a rock in the center of the plastic directly above the container. Moisture is drawn from the earth beneath the plastic and condenses on the underside of the sheet. The water then runs down and drips into your container. Greenery, such as chunks of cactus, lining the hole will increase production. Depending on conditions, you might produce one pint to one quart of water daily.

Preparing for the "second" calving season (and Calving Tips)

The fall calving season is just around the corner for several producers around the state. While a minority of Ohio's cow-calf producers utilize fall calving as a management practice, there are several valid reasons to calve in this less traditional setting. As with just about any management practice, there are drawbacks that need to be considered as well. Producers must understand that there are unique characteristics associated with fall calving and they should be prepared for the differences when compared to a spring calving season.

I believe there are some very distinct advantages to calving in the late summer or early fall. Probably the biggest advantage for calving at this time of year is the fact that we typically see warmer, drier conditions in the calving environment. Yes, it can be downright hot during this time, but let's not forget the challenges of calving in the first quarter of the year. We simply do not see the cold, wet, and muddy conditions that pose very real threats to calf health that we see in January through March.

The summer heat can actually provide some beneficial aspects to fall calving. While there is not a wealth of information on this subject, researchers at Oklahoma State University have examined the effects of temperatures on gestation length and birth weights of calves born in the fall. In one study, cows from were bred to calve in August or October to compare gestation length. Results from this five-year study showed that the August calving group averaged a four day shorter gestation length when compared to the October calving group. Another two-year Oklahoma State University study examined the effects of August versus October calving on birth weights. In year one, August born calves were 3.74 pounds lighter than the October born calves. In year two, the August born calves were 9.68 pounds lighter.

Dr. Glenn Selk, Oklahoma State University Emeritus Extension Animal Scientist, offers the following explanation for these results: "The reason that early fall calving cows have lighter birth weights is generally attributed to the fact that the cows are gestating in hot weather. Blood flow patterns of cattle during periods of high temperatures change in an effort to dissipate heat from the body. Blood (and the nutrients that it carries) is shunted to the outer extremities during hot weather to dissipate heat. Therefore less blood flow is sent to the inner core of the cow where the fetus is gestating. This subtle change in blood flow is commonly thought to be the reason that lighter birth weights occur to cattle that are in the last trimester of pregnancy in June, July, and August."

Regardless of the time of year for your calving season, there are some basic management practices that need to be implemented as you make preparations for the arrival of newborn calves. Avoiding calving problems starts long before calving season as proper sire selection and a balanced nutritional program can greatly minimize difficulties experienced during this hectic time. If those primary areas of concern have been addressed earlier, we can then move on to those details to help insure we achieve positive results from calving season.

Place cows and heifers close to calving in a pasture that can be easily viewed and checked often. Utilize well-drained areas that are clean and free of items hazardous to animals. Recognize the signs

that calving is imminent. Restlessness, udder filling, and vaginal discharge are common indicators that calving is near. Be prepared to assist in calf delivery if reasonable progress ceases after the feet or water bag appear. The active calving stage (Complete cervix dilation, serious straining, and calf delivery) normally takes less than 90 minutes for both cows and heifers with heifers usually taking more time for delivery. Contact a veterinarian if the calf cannot be safely delivered without assistance.

Once the calf is born, make sure it is breathing properly. If the calf is having difficulty breathing, clear the nose and mouth of mucous or other obstructions. Vigorously rub the calf or tickle the calf's nostrils to help initiate breathing. If the calf has ingested birth fluids during delivery, do not hold the calf upside down in an attempt to drain fluids. This practice forces the weight of the internal organs against the lungs and may not allow the lungs to properly inflate.

Once the calf has been delivered, allow it time to stand and begin the nursing process. It is extremely important for the newborn calf to receive colostrum from its dam as soon as possible after birth. Because the newborn calf has limited immunity function, colostrum is important for building calf immunity and resistance to diseases. Calves need to receive colostrum as soon as possible after birth because as time passes, the amount of colostrum in the dam's milk declines as well as the calf's ability to absorb colostrum. There may be factors that prevent the calf from consuming colostrum from its dam. If this is the case, feed fresh colostrum from the dam, slowly thawed frozen colostrum from storage, or a manufactured colostrum substitute. Feed approximately 2 quarts for an 80 pound calf within four to six hours after birth and an additional 2 quarts again within 12 hours of birth.

There are other additional calf management practices to consider. Dip a calf's naval cord in an iodine solution or other disinfectant or drying agent spray. Move cow-calf pairs to a clean pasture as soon as possible to reduce exposure to diseases found in highly populated areas. Tag calves at birth with a unique number from an identification system that works best for your record keeping system. Record birth date, sex, birth weight, and any calving difficulties associated with each calf.

Calving season, regardless of the time of year when it occurs, is the most exciting time of year for the cow-calf producer. Months of planning and production inputs finally become reality, hopefully in the form of a live, healthy calf. The calving season you choose must work within the framework of your overall farming operation and additional time constraints. However, if I can leave you with a "sales pitch" for fall calving, consider this: Over the next few weeks, take an actual or mental picture of an average September day. Then, fast forward to the average day in the January-Marc time period. Which day would you choose to give yourself the best chance of delivering a live, healthy calf? I know which day I would choose! Source: John F. Grimes, Ohio State University, Extension Beef Coordinator



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Hudson Pines Farm's Living Legacy VII Sale Report

High seller Lot 2 - SVF Sheza Star S803, \$80,000 to Moore Land and Cattle, IL
Lot 9A - HPF Miss Delightful X339, \$35,000 1/2 interest Bornemann Simmentals, MO
Lot 6 - HPF/Borne Knockout Y030, \$27,000 1/2 interest B&K and Arnold Farms, TN
45 lots - Gross \$564,200

75 individual sales average \$7,522

Cattle sold into 24 states and 3 Canadian Provinces.

Thank you to all who attended, watched on line, bid, or bought to help make this our most successful sale to date!



SVF Sheza Star S803

How to Vote When You Can't Attend the Annual Meeting

Are you interested in the issues to be considered at the January Annual NYSA Membership Meeting? Would you like to have a voice in determining the direction of the Association? But, do you find it difficult or impossible to attend in person? If your answer to each of these is yes then you may be a candidate for the Proxy voting option.

The proxy form shown is the official form used by NYSA to provide active members a vote at Annual Meetings in absentia. To use this proxy, you must fill it out, sign it, have it notarized & give it to someone who is attending the meeting. A few precautions should be taken when using this form:

An authorized representative for the membership must sign.

- The bearer of the proxy is the person who will present your proxy at the meeting as if you were present. Any instructions about voting on specific issues should be between you and the person to whom you give your proxy
- Only an active membership can cast a vote at the annual meeting either in person or by proxy.

Proxy forms can be solicited by any member of the Association. Since you are giving your right to vote to someone else, obviously, you want to be cautious about how you are being represented. Officers, Directors, or anyone else you know and respect can be a potential proxy bearer.

A time & place can be reserved at each annual Meeting for the registering and validation of proxies. They are checked for active status, authorized membership signature and proper form. The bearer is then given a verification of the numbers of authentic proxy votes they are entitled to cast at the Annual Membership Meeting. Generally, proxies are only used on controversial issues or when a close vote tally occurs.

If you are interested in holding an office, you should know their duties (This is a brief description)

President - shall be the principal executive officer and shall supervise and control all of the business & affairs of NYSA. He shall preside at all meetings. He shall perform all duties incident to the office of president and such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

Vice-President - In the absence of the president or in event of his inability to act, the vice-president shall perform the duties of the president, & when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions of the president, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

Secretary/Treasurer - shall keep the minutes, see that all notices are duly given, keep a register of the post-office address of each member; handle correspondence. Have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds & securities, receive & give receipts for moneys due & payable, & deposit all such moneys. The Secretary/Treasurer's position is subsidized. Other duties are a newsletter 5 times/yr, annual directory, volume purchases, order NYSA awards, handle NYSA Premium monies, maintain web site, and other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

Proxy Ballot

The undersigned, being first duly sworn on oath, does hereby constitute and appoint _____ agent for me, and in my name, place and stead, to vote as my proxy at any membership meeting of the New York Simmental Assn. to be held between the date of this proxy and _____, unless sooner revoked, with full power to cast my vote as if I were then personally present, and authorize _____ to act for me and in my name and stead as fully as I could act if I were present.

In witness whereof, I have executed this proxy on this _____ day of _____

BY: _____

On this _____ day of _____, before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of _____, personally appeared _____ and acknowledged to me that _____ executed the above instrument for the purpose therein stated.

(SEAL)

Notary Public in & for the State of _____
Residing at _____
My commission expires: _____

NEW YORK
Simmental
ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING
January 21, 2012 Saturday 3:00 PM

HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
NY Beef Producers Assn. Annual Meeting
Embassy Suites Hotel, Syracuse, NY
6646 Old Collamer Road, E. Syracuse, NY 13057
315-446-3200 or 1-800-EMBASSY

AGENDA

Election of Officers
& Directors
(Either by ballot or proxy)
Committee Reports
Budget
Yearly Events

Slate of Officers

President: Art Reynolds
V.-Pres: Shane Meyer
Secretary: Jeanne White
Treasurer: Shawn Murphy

Slate of Directors

Russ Bunal
Ed Koss
Shawn Murphy
Lonny Schaefer

Appointed Positions:

Lonny & Lizz Schaefer: Promotion
Lizz Schaefer: Asst. Newsletter Editor
Rachel Bunal: Directory Editor



PLEASE ATTEND

JUNIORS' NEXT MEETING

The next NY Junior Simmental Association meeting will be on

January 21, 2012 – 2:00PM

Embassy Suite, Syracuse, NY

Held in conjunction with the

NYSA, NY Beef Producers Annual Meeting and the NY Junior Beef Producers Annual Meeting

Starting at 2:00pm

Contact Mary Gumaer for further information: 716-735-7904 marygumaer@aol.com

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE!

Advertisements in our
Directory & Newsletter
Are very reasonable:

Directory:

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¼ Page	\$30

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Jeanne 607-838-3670

Jeanne@SimmeValley.com

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Bouchard	403-946-4999
Cattle Visions	866-356-4565
Genex/CRI	888-333-1783
Gen Hor - Semex	800-347-4671 x106
Genetic Hor - SEK	800-443-6389
ORIGen	866-867-4436
Select Sires	540-483-5123
Ultimate Genetics	800-962-7466
Universal	800-227-8774

1-1-12 COMING SOON

Do you have your semen

picked out?

Paid your membership?

Advertised?



Don't Miss Your Opportunity:

Cathy Stoltey is donating a handmade, hand painted, block quilt. Blocks sell for \$100 with all proceeds going to the ASA Foundation during the Auction in Denver on January 15. [Click here](#) for complete information regarding this worthwhile project:

Join these Simmental breeders who have already pledged their support: Hudson Pines, Little Bitterroot Ranch, Lassle Simmental, Springer Simmental, Double JR Simmental, AJE Cattle Company, Eberspacher Enterprises, Bill McDonald Farms, AJSA Trustees, Willis Simmental, Watson Simmental, Trinity Farms, Beggar's Diamond V, Harker Simmentals, Circle M Farms, Bar GH Simmental, Fullblood Fleckvieh Breeders, Bar 5 Stock Farms, Circle Ranch, Miller Simmental Ranch, Grindstone Creek, Top Hat Farms, Buzzard Hollow Ranch, Gateway Simmentals.

December 5 is cutoff date for Double Tree Denver: Once again the Double Tree on Quebec is the headquarters for the ASA Annual Meeting events. A flat rate of \$87 is available for Simmental attendees; the cut-off date is December 5. Call 303-321-3333 for reservations. Here's the schedule:

2012 National Western Simmental Schedule of Events:

Saturday, January 14: 3:00 pm · Annual Meeting · Crystal Ballrooms I, II
7:00 pm · SimMagic on Ice · Red Lion Hotel

Sunday, January 15: 8:00 am · Bull Pen Show
7:00 pm · ASA Chairman's Reception · Grand Ballrooms
7:45 pm · Foundation Auction · Grand Ballrooms

Monday, January 16: 8:00 am · Female Pen Show
4:00 pm · The One, Volume, XIX

Tuesday, January 17: 8:00 am · Junior Show with Open Bull Show immediately following
6:30 pm · Wild, Wild West Sale

2012 Foundation Heifer Donated by HTP Simmentals: Once again, the ASA Foundation will benefit from the generosity of staunch youth activity supporters. Thank you to Drew and Holli Hatmaker, owners of HTP Simmentals, who have generously donated the opportunity for a flush on their lead donor, DMN Daisy Mae. She is a 5/8 Percentage Female, completely free of any Dream On. What a great chance to outcross genetics on a percentage female you can flush to the bull of our choice! Can't decide what bull you would use? Not to worry, if you would rather, you can choose the rights to flush DMN Daisy Mae to two bulls of your choice and keep half of each flush. No matter what type of operation you run, you can mate this female to fit your needs. Having been named Champion Percentage Female at the American Royal Junior Show, as well as placing in the Top 20 at the Junior Nationals, DMN Daisy Mae has proven herself as a functional female. All proceeds from the sale of this flush will go to the Foundation to use for support of the Simmental junior programs. This opportunity is available to you on Monday, January 16, at the 4:00 pm "The One, Volume XIX Sale" in Denver.

Click of the Week - Drovers Journal: BeefTalk: Nothing new, just a reminder that breeding systems work: [click here](http://www.cattlenetwork.com/cattle-resources/healthyheifer/). (<http://www.cattlenetwork.com/cattle-resources/healthyheifer/>)

American Simmental Association E-News - continued:

SimChoice - Obtaining Premiums While Increasing Demand:

Are you age and source verifying your calves? The premiums for age and source verification are still high enough to be worth the effort and money in most situations. We also know the demand is there for English-Continental crosses with Simmental influence. According to some Superior Livestock Video Auction data assembled by the Colorado State University Beef Management Systems Group, in 2010, English-Continental crosses with Simmental influence brought a \$0.63/cwt premium over English-Continental crosses with no Simmental influence. You may realize by now where I'm going with this. Why not use SimChoice?

SimChoice is very competitively priced at \$2.50 per head. This includes the E.I.D. tag, the large drop tag (numbered how you want, the option for information on the back like your ranch name and the clear identification of SimAngus or Simmental-influenced cattle) and the audit with your local field man (another great opportunity to get him out to look at your cattle and visit about other issues or events in the industry). Most of all these tags are a great opportunity to increase the demand for Simmental-influenced cattle. There are a handful of commercial producers using the program due to the competitive pricing of the E.I.D. tags or to showcase the Simmental influence in their cattle in hopes of getting higher prices for higher quality genetics. However, SimChoice does not have the presence in the market place that it should.

What better way to obtain a presence than with our breeders' slaughter cattle and feeder calves? You know, and we know, that our breeders have some of the highest quality genetics in the beef industry. If we start tagging those cattle SimChoice and cattle buyers relate those genetics with SimChoice, we can increase the demand for our bull buyers' Simmental influenced and SimAngus calves. Also, offer the service to your bull buyers. If you sponsor them, they get the same \$2.50 price.

As Field Men, we try to offer these opportunities to as many people as we can, but we can't cover everyone. If you provide it as another service to your customers it is one more reason for them to stick with you for their genetics provider. Once again, SimChoice is very competitively priced and provides great service.

I still have not heard a good excuse to not use SimChoice; but if you have one, let me know and I will do what I can to fix the problem. To order your SimChoice tags or get questions answered, call me, Will Townsend, at 406-548-5770, Jannine Story at 406-587-4531, or your local field man.
(Contributed by Will Townsend, Western Field Representative)

Accessing Carcass Merit Program (CMP) data.

ASA has developed a report generator for those of you interested in looking at phenotypic data from the CMP. Simply log onto your account and click through the following path:

- * Data search
- * Special reports
- * Animals
- * Carcass
- * cmp_pull

At that point you will be asked to input the year(s) of birth for the calves you are interested in. The report generates a wide range of data on calves out of CMP sires born in the year(s) you select. You can download the data into various formats if you so choose. Keep in mind, other than the most recent records (i.e., data that were submitted since the last genetic evaluation), these data are already incorporated into each sire's EPDs . . . and EPDs are the relevant metric when sizing up a sire's genetic level.

American Simmental Association E-News – continued:

WANTED - Disposition Scores Submitted at Weaning:

The November 1 Sire Summary deadline is just around the corner; we would like to collect as much weaning data and disposition scores as possible. Please submit your 2010 Fall weaning/yearling data and 2011 Spring weaning data along with disposition scores.

Visit www.simmental.org

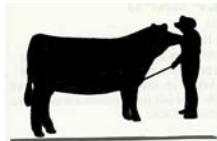
- Select Herdbook Services
- Log In and go to Data Entry/Online
- Select Inventory tab
- Select the correct Season and Year
- Go down to the middle of the page and select: Update 2011 - Spring Calves or Update 2010 - Fall Calves.
- Your calves will preload onto a spreadsheet, select the Wean tab at top of page.
- Weaning data and disposition scores are entered under the same tab. To see a list of disposition scores, please click on the column-heading name Docility.
- Once all the data is submitted, be sure and select Submit Data at top of page, go through all the billing screens until you see Job Submitted Successfully



Are Large Choice-Select Carcass Price Differentials Back?

Over the recent 25 years, we have recorded price differences between USDA Choice and Select as large as \$30 per hundredweight. However, 2008 through the summer of 2010, this price spread was often less than \$3. Finished steers average more than 825 pound carcasses, so the price difference between a Choice or Select carcass has changed from as little as \$20 (early 2011) to \$115 (October 2011). Marbling almost always determines the USDA quality grade, and Marbling EPD is a significant factor in both ASA's API and TI. If large price differentials continue into our future, high value API and TI will depend on superior Marbling EPDs.

ATTENTION JUNIORS:



2012 Regional Classics - Dates are Set:

June 13-16 * South Central * Fayetteville, AR
June 20-24 * Huron, SD * North Central
June 24-27 * Moses Lake, WA * Western
June 26-30 * Hattiesburg, MS * Eastern

National Classic XXXII:

July 7-13 * Lima, OH * National Classic

Congratulations to the Newly Weds

Lizz & Lonny Schaefer



September 24th, 2011

FDA Focuses On Antibiotic Drug

Use In Animals

Nov 4, 2011 6:53 AM, By Burt Rutherford

FDA is moving forward on an effort to ban the use of antibiotics for growth promotion.



There's a gap in the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) ability to regulate on-farm use of antibiotics administered in feed and water, and the agency has begun efforts to close it.

How the gap came to be, according to Bill Flynn, deputy director of science policy with the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine, is because of Guidance 152, implemented in 2003, which provides the framework for FDA and the animal health industry to assess the risk associated with using an antibiotic in a food animal. "And, overall, we think that process is working fairly well," Flynn says. "It's providing a pathway forward where we can both address public health concerns and where we can get new products approved for use in food-producing animals."

Among the things that Guidance 152 does is establish that any new antibiotic approved for use in food animals must be administered either by a veterinarian's prescription or under veterinary supervision directed by the Veterinary Feed Directive. Any antibiotics sold over the counter were approved prior to Guidance 152's adoption, Flynn says.

And that's the gap that has FDA concerned. "In some cases, those products were approved many years ago, 30-40 years ago, when (drug) resistance may have been an issue but not necessarily at the level of concern it is today," he says.

"From a risk perspective, we're not talking about antimicrobials across the board," he stresses. Instead, FDA is focusing on drugs that potentially could have an impact on public health by dint of how they are labeled and administered. In short, FDA is zeroing in on antibiotics that are medically important for human health as well as used for growth promotion, feed efficiency and performance enhancement in food-producing animals and administered in feed or water.

He also stresses that FDA is focusing on "appropriate and judicious use methods." So it's not a strategy to ban these drugs, he says, but rather to mitigate risk to assure they're used appropriately. FDA is aware of the current science surrounding the issue of antibiotic resistance in animals creating antibiotic-resistant bugs in humans. In spite of the fact that no science shows that's occurred, he says FDA believes there's enough science to indicate some action is warranted.

For the moment, beef producers will be relatively unaffected. While Mike Apley, *BEEF* columnist and professor of clinical pharmacology in the Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine, says several classes of drugs are labeled for growth promotion in beef cattle, he struggles to find anyone who uses those drugs in that manner.

FDA recently issued a notice of advance rulemaking, which is the first step in the rulemaking process and the first step in its efforts to bring current OTC drugs off the shelf and under veterinary oversight.

"So there are two key recommendations," Flynn says. "One, move in a direction of limiting the use of medically important drugs to those uses that are determined to be necessary for assuring a healthy animal. And, secondly, to include more veterinary involvement in the use of those products as another way of managing the risk."

While FDA wants to phase out the use of antibiotics for growth promotion, Flynn says the agency intends to keep those drugs available for therapeutic use in food-producing animals.

He also says nothing will happen quickly. FDA is working to minimize disruption and provide for an orderly transition from where it is today to where it wants to be in the future. "This isn't something that is going to occur overnight. This is going to occur over a number of years," Flynn says.

Find this article at:

<http://www.beefmagazine.com/cowcalfweekly/1104-fda-antibiotic-drug-use-animals/index.html>

Confirmed pregnancies are not the only value of pregnancy testing

South Dakota State University Extension | Updated: November 2, 2011

While the identification of open cows is the ultimate goal and value of pregnancy testing; economically, this management practice can provide a generous return on investment for cattlemen. When compared to the examination costs incurred by rectal palpation, ultrasound or blood test (costs generally ranging from \$2 – 5, depending on the method used), feed cost savings at current price levels quickly justify the investment. Cows not recognized as non-pregnant in the fall and maintained until calving season may result in additional feed costs of over \$200 per head with little additional gain to be marketed.

Unfortunately, only about one in five cattlemen utilize this management tool according to USDA, with use highly correlated to increasing herd size. Additional incentives as a source of encouragement for producers to include this practice may be the following advantages that can result as a consequence of pregnancy testing:

- Cows/heifers can be sorted by calving groups and managed separately to meet their nutritional needs.
- Heifers that are diagnosed “open” in the fall (spring-calving herds) have the opportunity to be marketed as feeders.
- Identifying twins through the use of ultrasound benefits in a couple of ways: (1) Need for extra nutrients; (2) Potential concern for calving difficulty.
- Treating lumps, dehorning or “tipping”, treating for external and internal parasites and administering scour vaccines can be accomplished with one trip through the chute if within that window of opportunity.
- An accurate dosage of “pour-ons” is possible for chutes with a scale. In addition, knowing cow weights is extremely beneficial when calculating wintering rations and amounts of feedstuffs needed.
- In cases where open rates are excessive, an immediate investigation into the potential causes can begin and potential areas of concern identified.

Non-pregnant stock cows may be economic liabilities to a cow-calf operation. Pregnancy testing not only identifies those open individuals; it creates an opportunity for cattlemen to accomplish several management chores at the same time.

Source: Jim Krantz with contributions from Dr. Russ Daly.

Find the full article at: Drovers CattleNetwork - <http://www.cattlenetwork.com/cattle-resources/baby-calf-health/Confirmed-pregnancies-are-not-the-only-value-of-pregnancy-testing-133103223.html>



Rations delivered in a dry lot setting have been commonly used to assure sufficient gains for heifers to achieve puberty and conceive at 14 to 16 months of age. Historically, recommendations have been to have heifers reach 60 to 65 percent of their mature body weight prior to breeding. As weaning weights and growth rates of cattle have improved over time, that target has become relatively easy to achieve, especially in a feedlot setting. From time to time there were reports of heifers that were artificially inseminated in a feedlot setting that apparently stopped cycling after they went to pasture. Generally there were no data to sort out possible problems. Now we may have a better understanding of what happens to heifer gain when taking feedlot developed replacement heifers to pasture.

Let's consider the performance of one group of heifers receiving a sorghum silage based diet. Heifers averaged 522 pounds at weaning and gained 1.1 pounds per day for the first 30 days post weaning. The next weight was taken in February when heifers averaged 774 pounds and had gained 2.2 pounds per day. To reach 60 percent of a mature weight of 1325 pounds by the end of April, heifers only needed to gain 20 pounds more. Three weeks prior to breeding, heifers weighed 865 pounds and averaged a body condition score of 7. From weaning to breeding, heifers gained 2 pounds per day whereas 1.4 pounds per day would have achieved a target weight of 60 percent. In more recent research, target weights for heifers as low as 53 percent have been successful, which would have required only 0.9 pounds per day of gain.

Yearling operations rough cattle through the winter and take advantage of compensatory gains when these calves are turned out on spring grass. While weights and condition of these heifers were not recorded after turnout, experience says the most likely outcome was a loss of condition on grass. Pregnancy rate to AI for these heifers was only 45 percent, lower than expected. Included on the list of possible reasons why AI pregnancy rate was not higher was the change in diet when the heifers went to pasture shortly after AI. Nutritional stress around the time of breeding has been shown to be detrimental. Heifers that were provided 85 percent of energy and protein requirements had reduced embryonic development on day 3 and 8 compared to those that received 100 percent of requirements.

We know that grazing is a learned behavior and when exposed to novel feedstuffs, young livestock will consume small amounts and increase consumption if no negative effects occur. Considerably more time and energy may be spent foraging when animals are introduced to novel foods. Since these heifers had been in the feedlot from weaning until turnout after AI, they may not have consumed enough forage in the early days after turnout, resulting in some embryonic loss.

A South Dakota study (Perry and co-workers) originally designed to compare early weaned heifers developed on range from weaning to breeding to heifers weaned at a traditional age and developed in the feedlot, showed a large difference in gain the first month heifers were on native range as yearlings. The first 30 days on spring pasture, heifers that had been developed on range over the winter gained 2 pounds per day while the feedlot developed heifers only gained 0.3 pounds per day. Average daily gain for the remainder of the grazing season was not different.

Two additional studies by Perry and coworkers were developed to look at heifer performance when turned out on spring grass. In one study, feedlot developed heifers were moved to pasture after an AI program and half received a supplement (5 lbs/hd/ day DDGS) the first 30 days on pasture. Unsupplemented heifers lost 37 pounds and supplemented heifers gained 45 pounds when forage quantity was not limiting. Pregnancy rate to AI was higher in the supplemented group.

A study done in two replicates compared feedlot developed heifers that grazed for 30 days prior to AI to heifers that remained in the feedlot through AI. Immediately after AI, all heifers grazed the same pasture. Gain for 35 days post AI was higher or tended to be higher for heifers that grazed prior to AI compared to those that remained in the feedlot. Pregnancy rate to AI was numerically higher for heifers that had grazing experience prior to AI but more observations are needed to conclude this reproductive response could be expected consistently.

These studies indicate performance of yearling heifers the first month on grass may be improved by previous grazing experience or supplementation. Avoiding nutritional stress during the breeding season may reduce embryonic loss and increase the number of early pregnancies. Over-conditioned heifers are expensive to produce and are not positioned to take advantage of spring grass. Weighing heifers at the beginning of the development phase is the first step in achieving targeted gains. Monitoring gains at least twice before breeding should allow time for adjustments to be made. Source: Sandy Johnson, livestock specialist

A new way to vaccinate cattle

By a Dairy Herd news source | Updated: November 2, 2011

A [new approach to vaccinating cattle](#) could help farmers worldwide, research suggests. Scientists have developed a technique using a harmless parasite, which lives in cows but has no effect on their health, to carry medicines into the animals' bloodstream. Researchers created the vaccine by inserting key genetic material from a vaccine into the parasite's DNA.

The manipulated parasite is intended to be injected into cattle, where it would continue to thrive in their bloodstreams, releasing small amounts of vaccine slowly over time.

The treatment could offer long-term protection against common conditions such as foot-and-mouth disease or bovine tuberculosis, as well as a range of other diseases.

Scientists say the method could also be adapted to carry medicines as well as vaccines, to deliver drug treatments against common cattle diseases.

It is hoped the approach will help to control or eradicate major cattle diseases.

"This method has real potential to control a wide range of cattle diseases throughout the world. It is also a fantastic example of how building on many years of basic scientific research can lead to unanticipated economic potential," says Professor Keith Matthews, of the University of Edinburgh's School of Biological Sciences, who led the research.

The research was carried out in collaboration with the Moredun Research Institute with funding from the Wellcome Trust and the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, and published in the journal *PLoS Pathogens*.

Source: ScienceDaily.com

Proper hay sampling

Ohio State University Extension | Updated: November 2, 2011

The only way to accurately determine specific forage quality is through lab analysis of a forage sample. Reliable results depend upon submitting a good sample that truly represents the lot of hay that is being tested. Here are some tips for collecting a hay sample:

- * Use a hay probe to collect the sample. Reaching into a bale of hay with your hand and pulling out some hay will not provide you with a good representative sample. A hay probe allows you to take a good cross section of the bale, getting a representative sample of both leaves and stems. Check with your county extension office about a hay probe. Many offices have one that can be signed out and used to collect a forage sample.

- * Take cores from 15-20 bales within a lot of hay to get a more accurate average of hay quality. Small square bales should be sampled by drilling the hay probe into the end of the bale. Large round bales should be sampled on the rounded side of the bale. On large round bales, if the outer layer is weathered and not going to be eaten by livestock then pull away the weathered layer and sample

from that point going in towards the core of the bale. It is important to try to mimic in your sampling what the animal is actually going to consume.

* A lot of hay can be differentiated by species, cutting date and location. For example, 1st cutting fescue hay vs. 1st cutting orchardgrass hay would be two different lots of hay, requiring two different samples submitted for testing. A first cutting orchardgrass hay baled on May 20th vs. a 1st cutting orchardgrass hay baled on June 20th are far enough apart in quality that separate samples should be submitted even though both are 1st cutting. In fact, if you look at the hay test results and dates from the Fairfield County samples in the previous article, 7-10 days can make a significant difference in hay quality and probably warrants a separate sample.

* A 1st cutting hay baled from a high fertility field vs. a 1st cutting hay purchased from a neighbor's rarely fertilized field should be considered as two different samples even if the hay was cut and baled about the same time and has similar species.

* As you sample, empty the forage cores into a plastic bag. Usually a 1 quart ziplock bag works well. Make sure the bag is clearly labeled. If you are sampling silage or baleage and there is going to be a time lag between sampling and delivery to whatever office may be sending off the sample for analysis, then refrigerate or freeze the sample.

Find a list here in PDF of some labs that can do a laboratory forage analysis:

<http://fairfield.osu.edu/topics/agriculture-and-natural-resources/flyers/Labs.pdf>

Source: Rory Lewandowski, Extension Educator, Athens County and Buckeye Hills EERA

OUR UP AND COMING SIMMENTAL PROMOTERS!



Samantha Hunsinger 5-9-02



Olivia Adams 12-3-05



Anthony Adams 4-9-07

PRICELESS!

NYSA ANNUAL MEETING – January 21, 3:00 PM

Embassy Suites Hotel, 6646 Old Collamer Road, E. Syracuse, NY 13057
Hotel reservations 315-446-3200 or 1-800-EMBASSY under NYBPA by January 4, 2012
King Suites- \$99.00 Two Double Bed Suites- \$109.00

This includes:

Complimentary full cooked to order Breakfast each morning

Complimentary Reception each evening from 5:30-7:30 featuring call brands and light snacks

State of the Art Business Center - Modernized Fitness Center - Full use of indoor pool, and whirlpool.

The complete list of speakers and activities will be posted on NYBPA web site www.nybpa.org

and in the 2012 Jan/Feb Beef Producer Newsletter.

NEW YORK
Simmental
ASSOCIATION

APPLICATION/RENEWAL FOR MEMBERSHIP

Farm Name _____

Name of Owner _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

E-MAIL _____

Type of farm operation _____

Directions to farm _____

\$20/Yr Farm or Individual

\$25 Late Renewal

Juniors: \$5 / 1st year - \$5 / Renewal

GET INVOLVED!

**YOU CAN HELP SHAPE THE
FUTURE**

NEW YORK SIMMENTAL ASSOCIATION

Art Reynolds, President 607-865-5579

Jeanne White, Secretary - 607-423-4888

6493 Stauber Rd, Groton, N.Y. 13073-9430

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YOUR BILL

**HAVE YOU SOLD ANY
CATTLE??**

Please sign up your new buyers' membership. This is a great way to increase our membership and you will impress your new buyers. New members will receive our newsletter and be informed about our functions & benefits of owning Simmental cattle.

NEXT MEETING:

Will be our ANNUAL meeting held in conjunction with the NYBPA Annual Meeting
Saturday January 21, 3:00 PM,
Embassy Suite, Syracuse, NY

Web site: <http://www.NewYorkSimmental.com>

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**2012 Dues
Notice**

Membership/renewal \$20 by 1/1	_____
Late Membership renewal \$25	_____
Jr. Membership renewal \$5	_____
New Jr. Membership \$5	_____
Sign up a buyer \$20 (provide info)	_____

Newsletter Ads:	
Business Card \$6 (x 5=\$30)	_____
1/4 Page Ad \$12 (x 5=\$60)	_____
1/2 Page Ad \$20 (x 5=\$100)	_____
Full Pg Ad \$40 (x 5=\$200)	_____

Directory Ads:	
1/4 Page Ad: \$30	_____
1/2 Page Ad: \$50	_____
Full Page Ad \$85	_____

TOTAL DUE: _____

\$5 LATE FEE AFTER 1-10-12

Simmental

We've Been *Very*
Busy!

Calving Ease

- Calving data collected by Montana State University on over 2,000 British heifers prove that Simmental sires, when selected for calving ease, can be used successfully on heifers.
- Simmental sires now calve easier than Herefords and comparable to Angus (within 2%) when used on cows*
- Simmental females calve easier than any Continental or British breed*

Carcass Value

- Based on data from the industry's largest structured-carcass-testing program (more than 30,000 females bred to date), Simmental xAngus carcasses average 76% Choice or higher with a 2.7 Yield Grade.
- Simmental is the #1 Continental breed for marbling*
- Simmental will improve yield by 3/4 of a grade over Angus*
- The American Simmental Association has the first Tenderness EPDs in the industry.

Performance

- Even with their new look, Simmentals still do what you've always expected of them— grow and milk.
- No other breed grows faster to weaning*
- Simmental females wean heavier calves than any Continental or British breed*

* Based on USDA Meat Animal Research Center (MARC) data.

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Directors:

Russell Bunal Naomi Pritchard
Rome, NY Canadaigua, NY
Jan. 2012 Jan. 2012

Ken Gumaer Joel Reach
Middleport, NY Unadilla, NY
Jan. 2013 Jan. 2013

Cari Rincker Art Reynolds
New York, NY Walton, NY
Jan. 2014 Jan. 2014

J. W. Horton Randy Rugenstein
Rush, NY Canadaigua, NY
Jan. 2012 Jan. 2013

Kenneth White
Groton, NY
Jan. 2014

Newsletter

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**January-February
Issue**
News In by – Jan 15

April-May Issue
News In by – Apr 1

July- August Issue
News In by – July 15

September-October
News In by – Sept 15

November-December
News In by Nov 15



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