NEW ZEALAND SIMMENTAL

winter issue - june 1991
number thirty four

Simmental Cattle Breeders' Society of New Zealand (Inc).
256 Oxford Terrace, Christchurch
(PO Box 13-142).
Telephone: (03) 793-166 Fax: (03) 669-494

Following in the tradition of Great Australian Exports . . .

(The Holden Ute, Elle McPherson, Fosters Beer . . .)

. . . Two delightful super-mums from across the Tasman.

The latest additions to the Glenside maternal team, M.P. Hannah and M.P. Firefly, were the top two females at the recent Munga Park dispersal. Personally selected to further the Glenside goal of producing the best in sound, mobile, large-framed, well-muscled cattle with the emphasis on temperament and maternal traits.

GLENSIDE SIMMENTALS

Trev or Ritchie McCorkindale Ph: 0-3-485 9726
Garry McCorkindale Ph/Fax: 0-3-485 9727

Come & see us soon!!

THE SIMMENTAL CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)

256 OXFORD TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH 1, NEW ZEALAND.
P.O. BOX 13-142, ARMAGH, CHRISTCHURCH.
Phone: (03) 793-166 Fax: (03) 669-494.

CONTENTS

ADVERTISING.

OFFICE STAFF.

Jim Mangnall.
Yvonne Kingsland. Jeanette Smith.

EDITORIAL.

So far this year the activities of the Simmental Society have been in 'overdrive'. The 'Certified Simmental Rosette' campaign has been an outstanding success and far beyond the imagination of all those involved with setting the scheme up. Generally, prices of Simmental and Simmental cross cattle have been well up, and comments I have heard during my travels around the country, from our Members has been very favourable. Very shortly we will be attending our National Sale at Beef Bull Week, and from all accounts the Bulls in our Sale are better than in previous years. Lets keep our fingers crossed that we have some more record prices and a record average. It would be very nice to top 1991 off in really fine fashion, and I would remind members that this years Royal Show is in the Manawatu at Palmerston North. What a way to finish 1991 - if we had record entries at the Royal Show and cleaned up all the All Breeds Classes including the Meat & Wool Cup, for the second year in a row. Now members, there is a challenge for us all to work towards. I urge all Members throughout New Zealand, but more particularly those in the North Island and around the Palmerston North area to give the Royal Show our best shot ever. Your can be assured of good hospitality - and remember our Annual Meeting and Annual Dinner have been arranged to coincide with the Palmerston North Royal Show. See you there.

COUNCIL MEMBERS.

President: **David Carter.** Manor Farm.RD 1. Lyttelton. Ph: (03) 299-731

Vice President: **Don Graham.** Waingaro. RD. Parnassus. Nth Canterbury. Ph: (051) 32-809

Councillors: **John Absolom.** Rissington. RD4. Napier. Ph: (070) 295-836

Rod Cox. The Levels. RD 4. Timaru. Ph: (03) 6882418.

Lachie McLachlan. Helensbrook. RD. Milton. South Otago. Ph: (03) 4177077.

Alan Perry. Penny Road. RD 9. Palmerston North. Ph: (063) 248-772

Woody Rouse. East Dome. Five Rivers. RD3. Lumsden. Ph: (0228) 7621.

John Scott. Roberts Road. RD 2. Cambridge. Ph: (071) 272-864

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES:

FINANCE: Rod Cox.
PROMOTION: Lachie McLachlan.
TECHNICAL: John Scott.
SALES: John Absolom.

NOTE: Office bearers within the Council are appointed each year and may be subject to change.

THE COUNCIL FOR 1991.

John Absolom.

Farms the well known Rissington Property which has the largest herd of Simmentals in the country. The property is an extensive hill country holding and also maintains a sheep flock and a small angora herd. he Rissington Stud was founded in 1972 (Breeding females 383). John was elected to Council in 1984.

Rod Cox.

An inaugural member of the Society, he farms at the Levels near Timaru on an arable property carrying a Romney stud, cropping and one of the largest (and one of the original) Simmental herds in the South Island. Breeding females 75). The Levels imported some of the first purebreds brought to New Zealand. Elected to Council 1972 until 1984 and re-elected in 1989.

David Carter.

Farms a hill country property in the Lyttelton Harbour basin, a high country property near Kaikoura as well as having business interests in Christchurch. The Avon Park Stud was established in 1974 and incorporated the Harlau herd in 1981. (Previously owned by R.H.Kerr). The stud is run on the Lyttelton property. (Breeding females 91). David joined the Council in 1984.

Lachie McLachlan.

Farms a large complex near Milton, South Otago running a commercial herd and a Simmental Stud, which was first established in 1984. Held its first annual bull sale in 1989. (Breeding cows 100, Commercial cows 350). Lachie joined the Council in 1986.

Woody Rouse.

Farms at Five Rivers in Central Southland and has bred Simmentals since 1975 when the East Dome Stud was founded. (Breeding females 61). His property is mixed hill and flat and runs a Romney flock, commercial cattle and some agriculture. Elected to Council in 1986.

Alan Perry.

From Rongotea near Palmerston North where he has farmed all his life, Alan has diversified his farming interests from a large pastoral and cropping property to a smaller concentrated unit running deer, horticulture and his Waimiro Simmental stud which was founded in 1973. (Breeding females approximately 20). Elected to Council in 1982.

Don Graham.

Farms in hill country at Parnassus in North Canterbury. Established the Waingaro herd in 1974 while living near Timaru. (Breeding females 130. Don selected some of the first Simmentals from England to come to New Zealand. He was first elected to Council in 1979.

John Scott.

Farms a hill country property overlooking Karipiro near Cambridge which runs a sheep flock and the Puketawa simmental Stud which was founded in 1973. (Breeding females 128). John joined the Council in 1986.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The sensible spending of the Society's promotional dollar is always a problem that every Council must address. This autumn we have embarked on a campaign, using our new **'MARK OF QUALITY'** rosette, which I am sure you are now all familiar with. What an outstanding promotion this has been to date.

Your Council are certainly eight dedicated Simmental breeders, but we have never claimed to be advertising experts. But there are such people, who successfully establish a business, in advising and using these skills. We were lucky enough to meet and be able to relate to two such men, Stephen Stokes and Dave McKinnon. They immediately took an interest in our breed, and its problem in positioning itself at the forefront of all other crossbreeding sires. I would like to thake this opportunity to thank these two gentlemen for their help in this campaign.

The **QUALITY MARK ROSETTE** has been carefully designed fur use in all types of cattle saleyards. It had to be permanent enough to last the day, but not too permanent so as to remain in position at a sale, perhaps a week later. We were very concious that to allow them to litter the saleyards would not create a good impression. And I take this opportunity to remind you that if you use these Rosettes to help increase the awareness of Simmental in your sale product, that you are responsible to make sure that they are cleaned up after the event.

At the same time as we released these **'MARKS OF QUALITY'**, we committed ourselves to an extensive advertising campaign, aimed at increasing the awareness of our breed, particularly to the commercial man. The comments I am receiving from cattle breeders of other breeds suggests that this campaign has been outstandingly successful. Now that your Society has brought the awareness of Simmentals to the fore, it is very important, that you as breeders, capitalise on this situation.

The demand for Simmental bulls should be relatively strong this year. The current position the beef market finds itself in, is certainly a little stronger than that of some of our other agricultural commodities. Therefore, it is vital that you take care with every bull you sell. Each sale must be a credit it your own stud, and a credit to our breed as a whole. It is absolutely ridiculous for your Society to spend thousands of dollars bringing the Simmental breed to the fore, and for an individual breeder to sell an animal that does not do the very best for the breed. This is a sure way of letting yourselves down, plus all fellow Simmental breeders.

David Carter.
PRESIDENT.

June 1991

NATIONAL SIMMENTAL ANNUAL SALE.
BEEF BULL WEEK.
PALMERSTON NORTH.

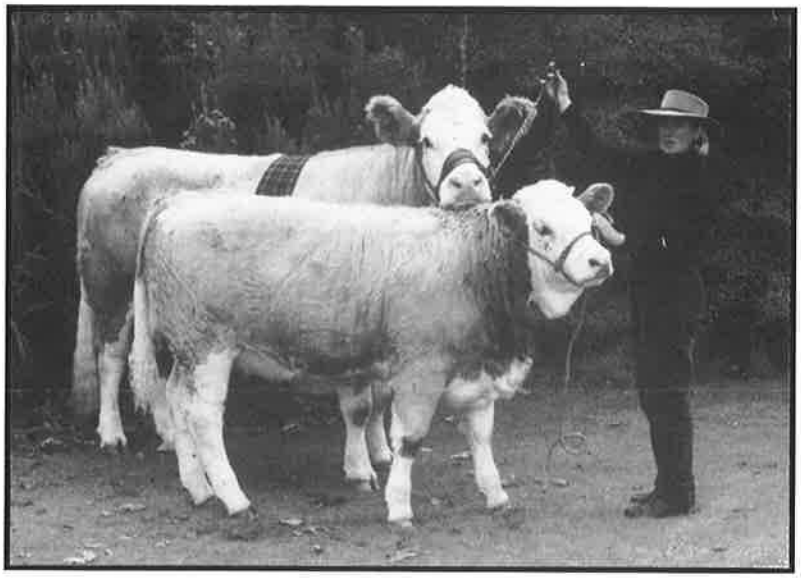
SALE TIMETABLE.

WEDNESDAY 19 JUNE 1991

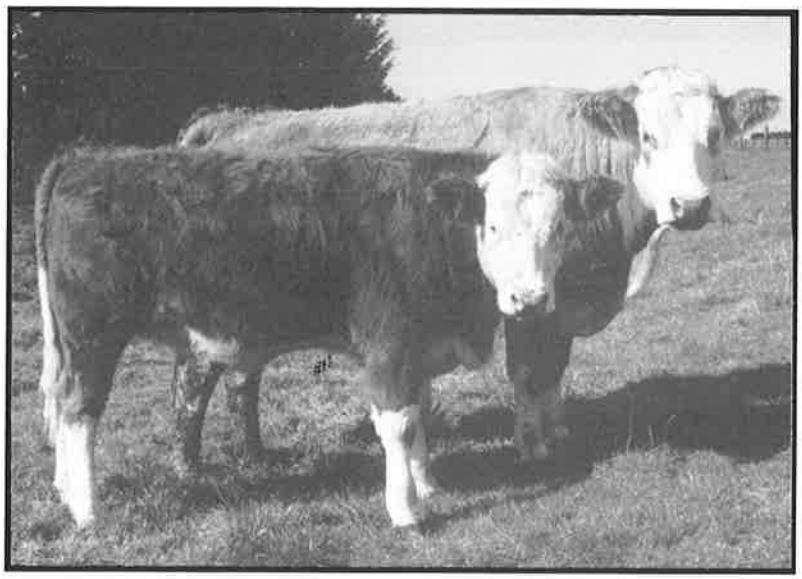
10.00am - Simmental Judging
12.30pm - Simmental Sale
7.30pm - Cattlemens Dinner.

THE VENUE FOR ALL EVENTS IS THE PALMERSTON NORTH SHOWGROUNDS.

Willowbrook Simmentals



"Willowbrook Twinkle" Supreme Champion at the McKenzie Highland Show with her (Austrian Paulis) calf "Ziggy".



"Willowbrook Wish" with her calf "AZ1" daughter of "Willowbrook Tex" Supreme Champion Simmental at the '89 Royal Show.

Our selective breeding programme insures:

- Calving ease
- Excellent Weight gain
- Quiet Temperament
- Emphasis on polled cattle

Willowbrook Stud is now in a position to offer for sale a selection of our top young females. These 2 calves are just 2 of the 4 females we will be selling at the Central South Island Simmental Sale at the Temuka Selling Centre on the 11th June 1991.

We will also be offering a good selection of sound bulls, some of which are polled

Call now regarding inquiries and herd inspection;
Alastair & Jessica Midgley
"Willowbrook Simmentals",
RD2 Timaru.
South Canterbury,
New Zealand (03) 612-6671

THE CONTINUING SAGA OF 'MURPHY' THE UNGUIDED JACK RUSSELL MISSILE.

Murphy is still permanently 'on holiday' with Tish and Don Graham at Parnassus, and from all accounts he has reduced the possum population on the farm considerably. We understand that he even climbs rose-bushes to get at them.

However, the latest saga concerning Murphy is that early one morning Tish and Don were still in bed and Murphy was outside, but kicking up a considerable fuss and plenty of noise. Don gracefully arose from his bed, to let this canine missile into the house, and once the door was opened, Murphy was inside in a flash, roaring through the house like the proverbial whirlwind. Something was amiss as Murphy was going from one room to another, obviously after something.

The cause of Murphy's agitation was found. He had bailed up a ferret - yes a ferret in the pantry, between the freezer and the wall. Naturally, Murphy by this time was playing merry hell, anxious to get at this elusive ferret. All this commotion had disturbed Tish from her slumbers, and Tish was urging Don to do something about the disturbance in the pantry. Don, being very aware of the ferocity of ferrets, was exercising great caution, pondering how one could get rid of the damn ferret and also quieten Murphy down. Don decided that the only course of action was to shoot the ferret - remember this saga is proceeding in the pantry of the house. The .22 rifle was obtained and loaded. Don had worked out that if he shot the ferret head on, the bullet would travel the length of the ferrets body, hopefully slowing it down, so that there wasn't a .22 bullet flying around the pantry.

Murphy was still roaring round like an un-guided missile trying to work out how he could get this elusive ferret first. Don lined the ferret up with the barrel of the .22 and pulled the trigger. Bullseye! - Dead-eye Don was right on target. In a flash the pantry resembled a battlefield. With the ferret now deceased, Murphy was 'in like Flynn', rushing in, grabbing the ferret and then proceeding to shake hell out of it, to finish the job off, his way.

The next minute or so, Murphy continued to get his own back on the ferret and the result was the pantry ended up being covered with blood and guts - all over the ceiling, up the walls, all over the floor and all over Tish and Don, and not forgetting that the contents of the pantry were being covered with the ferrets remains as well.

Sanity was once more regained, and we understand that it took Tish over 2 hours to clean the pantry, but there was an odd smell that prevailed for a few days.

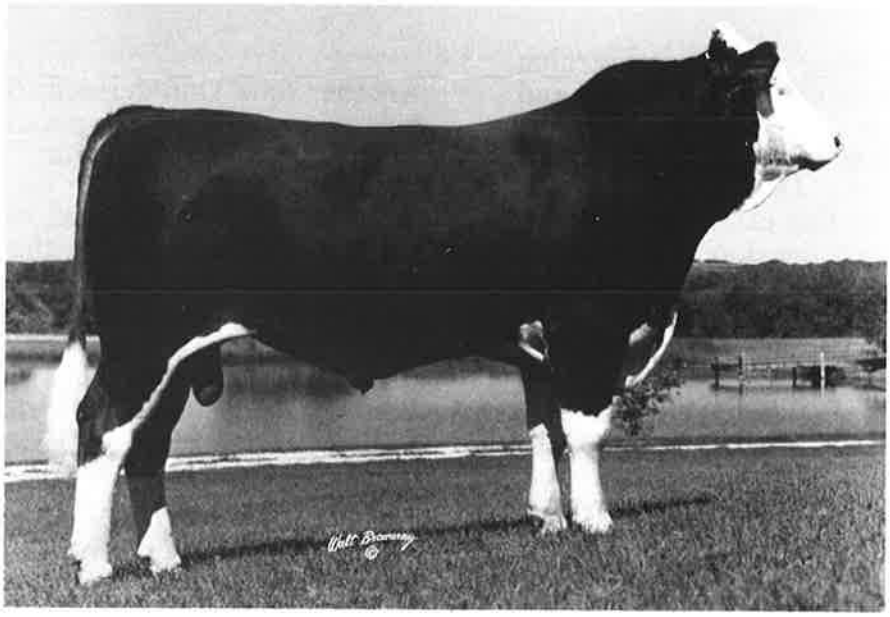
Another time Don decided to lay some rat poison to reduce the population of the rodents on the farm. Murphy thought this was great - free tucker for me. He proceeded to have a good feed of the rat poision. The sequel to this episode was that Don had to drive Murphy into Cheviot, some 45 minutes away, have his stomach pumped out at the vets, and then drive all the way back home. It's likely that this little episode cost Don in the vicinity of $150.00.

Watch this space for further reports about 'Murphy' - the unguided Jack Russell missile.

'OK - SO WE HAD TO CLEAN THE PANTRY OUT. I DID'NT KNOW HE WAS GOING TO BLOW THE FLAMING FERRET TO BITS WITH THE RIFLE'.

MONEYMORE SIMMENTALS

CHIEFTAIN



T.N.D. CHIEFTAIN 472T (5 APRIL 1985)

SIRE: SHAWEST BIG RED 17P
DAM: BAR 5 MS BEST 407L G.DAM: RFG TOSCA 1B

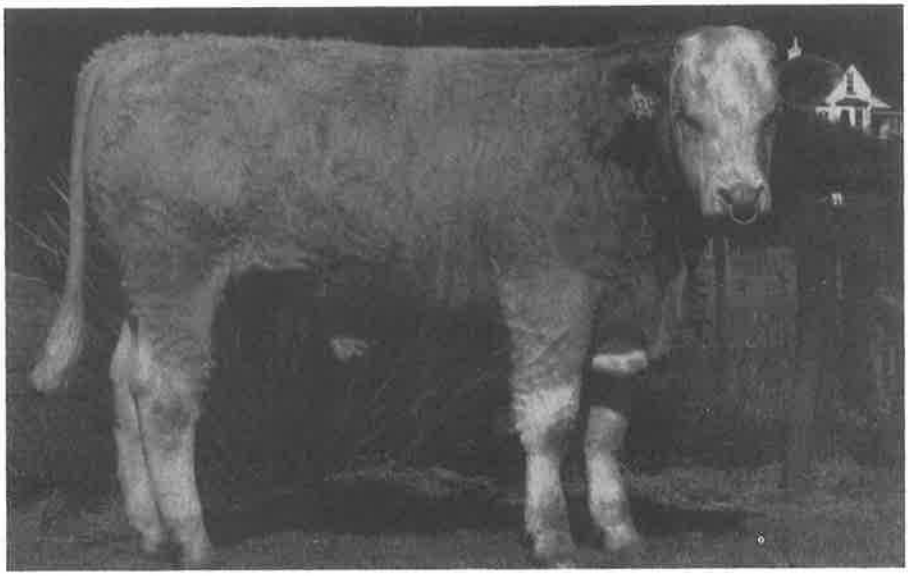
1985/6 COW OF THE YEAR (CANADA) 1986/7 COW OF THE YEAR (CANADA)

ASA Genetic Trait Leader - Weaning Weight

Few Bulls have the good fortune of being Denver Champion and then proceeded on to prove themselves as excellent breeding bulls. Chieftain is such an animal, becoming one of the most popular bulls in the world.
His progeny can be found in Canada, USA, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Australia, Soviet Union
and Wakefield (New Zealand).

LOOK FOR THE TWO IMPRESSIVE SONS OF CHIEFTAIN AT THE SIMMENTAL NATIONAL SALE (LOTS 8 & 24), AT PALMERSTON NORTH ON 19 JUNE 1991

HE MAY BE TOO YOUNG FOR THE NATIONAL SALE - BUT HE'S NOT TOO YOUNG FOR OUR SALE.



MONEYMORE PEACE-PIPE - AZ1E (DOB: 15 February 1990)

SIRE: T.N.D. CHIEFTAIN 472T DAM: HARLAU HONOR 9A

19 April 1991 (at 14 mths 4 days) - Wt. 656Kgs - Ht. 150cm

HE SELLS AT:
5TH ANNUAL SALE - FRIDAY 5 JULY 1991 AT 1.30PM
AT THE SALE COMPLEX, MAIN ROAD SOUTH, WAKEFIELD.

SELLING
27 Performance Recorded 2YO Angus Bulls.
10 Performance Recorded 2YO Simmental Bulls.
4 Performance Recorded 2YO Hereford Bulls.

MONEYMORE SIMMENTALS
Craig Martin
(054) 20788

NELSON ANGUS ENTERPRISE
George Shuttleworth
(054) 28411

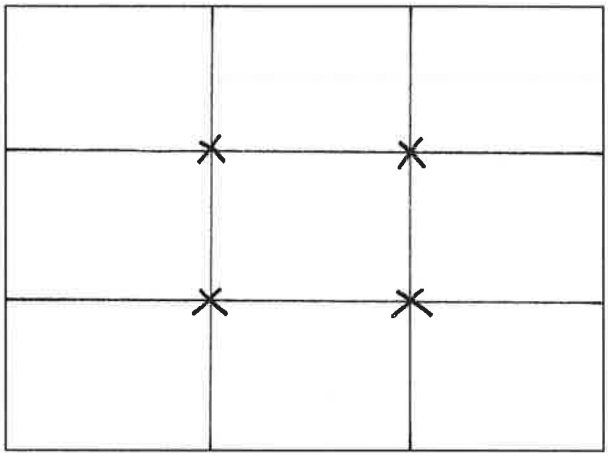
ENTERPRISE HEREFORD
Richard Martin
(054) 28559

8 Clifford Road, Wakefield, Nelson.
Fax: (054) 28889

PHOTOGRAPHIC TIPS. COMPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Composition is simply a way of planning your photos to make them more pleasing to look at. All you need to do is follow some very simple basic guidelines. Think of your camera's viewfinder as a canvas you are about to paint on. Its edges are the frame. When you pay a little attention to detail your everyday photographs can become treasured mementos that everyone can admire.

Try not to place the main subject of your photo right in the centre of the viewfinder. Imagine your viewfinder has these lines drawn on it.



Then, when you take your photo, place your subject where any of these lines would meet. This is called the 'RULE OF THIRDS' - any many professional photographers use this simple method to help create a pleasing picture.

Put your subject or point of interest on any one of the intersecting lines. How you finally compose your picture depends on the subject.

If the scene in your viewfinder includes a horizon, place it either above or below the centre. Placing the horizon low in the viewfinder, showing lots of sky, suggests long distances. Placing the horizon high in the viewfinder, showing lots of land, suggests closeness. However, NEVER CUT YOUR PHOTOGRAPH IN HALF WITH THE HORIZON.

To alter the level of the horizon in your photo, try altering your own eye level by getting down on the ground or standing on something. Don't just change the angle you are holding the camera.

The more your try to put into a photograph, the less interesting it becomes. This is because the viewer has trouble working out what he or she should be looking at. Pick a single feature you want people to notice about your photo, and try to avoid anything else that may distract from it.

Get as close as you can to the subject you want to photograph, and try to make it fill you viewfinder. If you can't get close to your subject, look for ways of 'framing' the scene. You can use the branches of a nearby tree, flowers, and archway.

You might not event notice the background when you are concentrating on your subject, but your camera sees everything. A busy background can ruin a carefully planned photo. So, when you look through the viewfinder, look past your subject and pick out strong colours, people, rubbish bins, fence posts, telegraph poles etc that you would rather not see in your photograph. Then decide how to avoid including them. You might be able to solve the problem by stepping a few centimetres to the right or left, kneeling down, standing on a bucket, or simply by getting your subject moved.

Whenever you read a magazine or newspaper, look at the photos carefully and decide what you like or dislike about them. The more you look at other photographs, the more you'll understand the difference good composition will make to YOUR photographs.

SIMMENTAL 'HAPPY FACE' LOGO.

Members of the Society may recall that with a recent mailout, we forwarded a sheet containing a variety of the logos that are used by the Simmental Society.

These logos are specially designed, for Members of the Society to use on letterheads, envelopes, adverts in magazines and adverts in newspapers.

All Members who place adverts in newspapers, such as the NZ Farmer plus Provincial newspapers are **URGED** to use these logos at every opportunity. By using these logos will only add impetus to our 'Certified Simmental' promotion, and of course with Members using the logo this can only be beneficial to them also.

REMEMBER - USE THIS LOGO.

INHERITANCE OF POLLEDNESS.

By: Dr Bob Schalles.

INTRODUCTION

All functions of an animal are controlled by the enzymes (and other proteins) produced by the genes the individual possesses. The way these enzymes matabolise nutrients into a wide range of products determines the specific growth rate, structural size, colour etc, for each individual. Since genes are passed from parent to offspring, the characteristics of the offspring can be predicted if enough is known about the parents.

Genes are small spots on the chromosomes. Each spot controls a specific function of the animal. Cattle have about 200,000 pair of genes on 30 pair of chromosomes. Each of the 30 pair of chromosomes are different and control different functions of the animal.

Genes that control a specific function are located at a unique spot on a certain pair of chromosomes. Each of the two chromosomes that make up a pair will have a gene for the same function at exactly the same spot and that gene cannot be any place else, or on any other pair of chromosomes. Because of this, every animal has two (always two) genes for each of the 200,000 functions (except for the X and Y chromosome). For example, each animal has two genes for basic colour, two genes to determine if they are polled or horned, etc.

When a bull produces a sperm or a cow produces an egg, the cell divides and one chromosome from each pair goes to the sperm or egg. Therefore, the sperm and egg have only one of the two genes for each function of the animal. When the sperm and egg unite, the new embryo gets 30 chromosomes from each parent to again establish the 30 pairs of chromosomes. In this way, the new offspring always gets half if its genes from each parent. Therefore, if you know what genes the parents have, you can predict what genes the offspring will have. This is the basis for estimated breeding values. From all the information that is available, we can estimate the genes each parent has and then predict the geneticability of the offspring. It is much easier to predict (and often you know exactly) the gene involved in a simply inherited trait such as colour or horned-polled.

POLLEDNESS (P, p)

Most traits involve large numbers of different genes. Very complex genes are responsible for a trait like weaning weight (environmental factors like nutrition must also be taken into account), but the polled trait depends on just one gene, expressed by the symbol **'P'**. The opposite condition, the presence of horns, is expressed as the **'p'** gene.

The polled gene **(P)** is dominant to the horned gene **(p)**. So when the animal inherits the dominant **P** gene from one parent and recessive **p** gene from the other parent, it is the dominant **P** that shows up in the individual's appearance as the polled trait. The only time the recessive horn gene **(p)** can express itself is when the dominant **P** gene is not present. There are three possible gene combinations involving the polled trait. They are **PP, Pp,** and **pp**. Half of each combination is inherited from each parent.

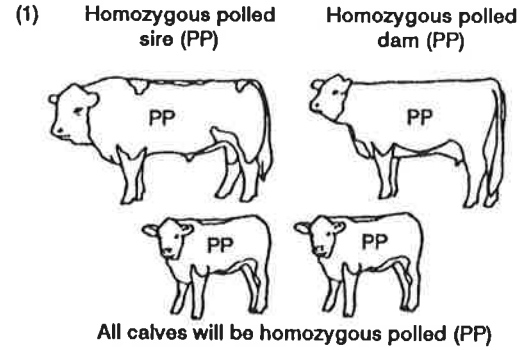
The **PP** individual is polled and said to be homozygous because it possesses two identical genes ('homo' means 'the same'.). It will have all polled offspring regardless of whether the other parent is horned or polled, because it has only the dominant **P** gene to pass on to its progeny. **PP** bulls are sometimes referred to as 100% dehorners.

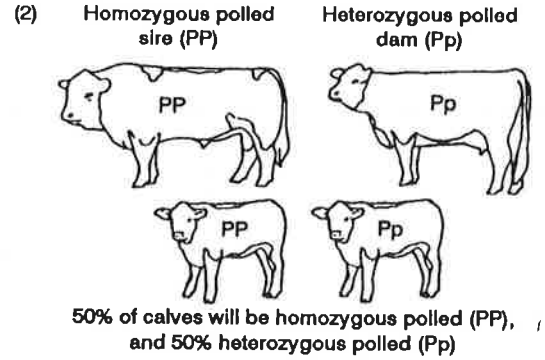
The **Pp** individual is also polled but is heterozygous ('hetero' means 'not of the same'). The **Pp** individual possesses two different genes, so it won't breed true for the polled trait. 50% of the time, the **Pp** individual will pass on the horn gene **p**, to its progeny.

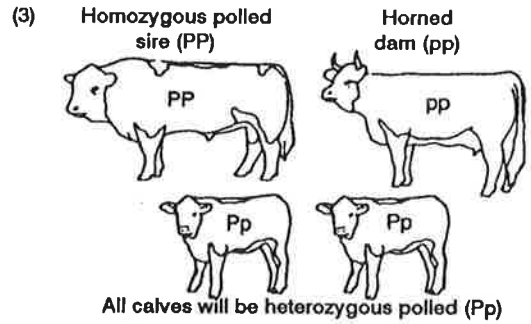
The **pp** individual is horned, and is also homozygous because it has two identical genes. The **pp** individual will always pass on the **p** (horned) gene to its progeny because that is all it possesses.

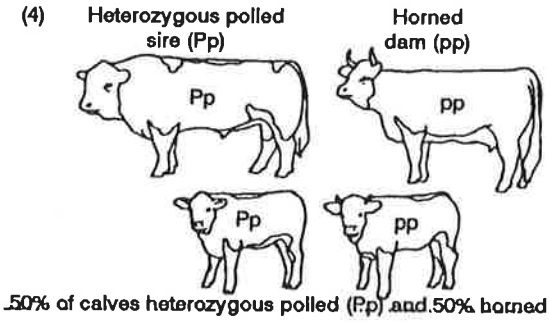
To date, most of the research on the polled characteristic has been with the British breeds. But scientists are reasonably certain that the modes of genetic inheritance in the Simmental breed are similar to British and other Northern European cattle, unless the individuals involved have been bred up from the breeds with zebu ancestry, like Brahman, Santa Gertrudis, and others. An additional gene affects the inheritance of horns in zebu type cattle, and complicates the issue somewhat. (See late section in this article).

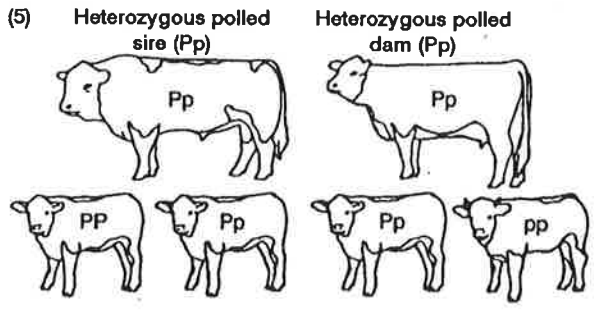
Here are some examples of breeding for the polled condition. Keep in mind that each parent passes one-half of its genetic makeup to its offspring. (The genes causing scurred calves are not considered in these examples).











25% of calves will be homozygous polled (PP), *50% heterozygous polled* (Pp) *and 25% horned* (pp). *(Note that even though the horned calves resulted from mating two polled animals, they are genetically the same as if they were from horned parents).*

A third factor of course, is the inheritance of scurs. Scurs and smooth polledness are separate traits from the horned and polled conditions. Inheritance of scurs is a separate process from inheritance of horns, and involves a different set of genes.

TESTING HOMOZYGOSITY OF POLLED BULLS.

Polled cattle (either smooth or scurred) of European background can have either one gene for polledness (Heterozygous polled) or two genes for polledness (homozygous polled). The bull with two polled genes will sire only polled (either smooth or scurred) calves. The number of polled genes a polled animal has cannot be determined by its outward appearance. Only through the offspring produced can the number of polled genes be determined. The best test for homozygous polledness is to mate a polled bull to horned cows.

A polled bull bred to horned cows that produces one or more horned calves if heterozygous (one gene for horns) regardless of how many polled calves are produced. A homozygous polled bull (two genes for polled) will always produce polled calves (either smooth or scurred polled).

TESTING FOR HOMOZYGOSITY OF POLLED BULLS IS VERY EASY BUT REQUIRES ACCURATE RECORDS.

STEP 1. Select the polled bull to be tested. Only bulls that are polled themselves can carry two polled genes. But remember that bulls with scurs are polled. Any bull can be tested - Simbrah, Simmental or another breed.

STEP 2. Breed the bull to at least 10 (preferably 14 or more - see Table) horned cows of European breeding (not Zebu breeding as these breeds have different inheritance of the polled trait). Do not used scurred or smooth polled cows for the test. The cows can be bred by AI, natural service or embryo transplants.

STEP 3. Check all calves - heifers, bulls and steers. If one or more calves has horns, the bull carries the genes for horns and it heterozygous polled. (If parentage of the calves is questionable, have the bull, the

WAI-ITI / ROTOMARA
3rd Annual Bull Sale and
FEATURE FEMALE SALE
9 July 1991

30 BULLS 23 FEMALES

FEATURING THE CREAM OF THE ROTOMARA FEMALE HERD

GLENDALE LORELEI

LOT 34
THIS TOP MATRON WAS PLACED 2ND TO THE ALL BREEDS CHAMPION COW AT LAST YEARS ROYAL SHOW.
V.I.C. WAI-ITI WARRIOR.

LOT 2 - WAI-ITI YELLOWBEARD.
MISS POLLY 2 x BBA GALANT.
ALL BREEDS JUNIOR CHAMPION BULL AT THE MASTERTON SHOW.

LOT 3 - WAI-ITI YUPPI.
AINTREE AMY x LONSDALE FARM BERNARD.
A TOP STUD SIRE PROSPECT.

LOT 4 - WAI-ITI WOODSTOCK.
DUNMORE MAHOGNEY x DUNMORE COSSACK II

LOT 5 - WAI-ITI YOPLAIT.
WAI-ITI WARRIOR x RISSINGTON RINGLET.
A HALF BROTHER TO MR X.

LOT 9 - WAI-ITI BELAMI II.
AUSTRIAN BELAMI x BIG HILL BINITA.
A DARK RED POLLED HIGH PERFORMANCE SIRE.

WAI-ITI MR X

ONE BREEDING UNIT OF 100 STRAWS TO BE AUCTIONED AT THE SALE FROM WAI-ITI MR X.
HIS FIRST CROP OF CALVES ARE SIMPLY AMAZING. THEY HAVE LIGHT BIRTH WEIGHTS BUT SHOW THE SAME SIZE AND MUSCLE EXPRESSION AS THEIR GREAT SIRE.

ROTOMARA X-ROADS SOLD FOR $30,000.00
HIS DAM SELLS AS LOT 35.
V.I.C. TO WAI-ITI WARRIOR.

30 PERFORMANCE TESTED BULLS - incl. SEVERAL POTENTIAL STUD SIRES

CONTACT: Peter & Sue McWilliam, Admiral Rd, Gladstone, MASTERTON.
Phone: (059) 27724 Fax: (059) 27770

cows and the calves blood-typed. If no horned calves are found, keep the calves until they are yearlings, and check them again. You need to keep at least 8 calves, preferably 10 or more calves. (Remember that identical twins count as one calf, but non-identical twins count as two calves). If you don't get enough cows bred the first breeding season, continue the next season with the same or different horned cows.

Remember, if a bull ever sires a horned calf, he carries the horned gene, even if the calf was from a cow not in the test. Once you are sure you have one horned calf, the test is complete. The bull carries the gene for horns.

Table 1. Probability of a polled bull being homozygous polled if no horned calves are produced.

No. of polled calves from horned cows	Probability of bull being homozygous polled
2	75.00%
3	87.50%
4	93.75%
5	96.88%
6	98.44%
7	99.22%
8	99.61%
9	99.80%
10	99.90%
11	99.95%
12	99.98%
13	99.99%
14	99.99%

SCURS (Sc, Sn)

There are additional genes that affect horn-like growth on an animal's head. The major gene for scurs (**Sc**) is thought to involve an inheritance process that is separate from the process that determine either polledness or the presence of the African horn. Absence of the scur gene is expressed by the symbol **Sn**.

Scurs are incompletely developed horns which are generally loose and movable beneath the skin. In older animals, they may become attached to the skull. They range from tiny scablike growths to large protuberances almost as large - but not usually - as horns.

Because the genes for scurs is probably transmitted separately, it generally has no effect on the presence or absence of horns. Not all horned cattle carry the gene for scurs, and not all polled cattle lack the scur gene. In a horned herd, the presence of scurs is hidden by the horn growth, and does not show up until the horns are bred off. So scientists recommended that the cattleman at first ignore the scurred condition until he has achieved a polled herd. Then, after his animals are hornless, he can start a program to breed out scurs.

At present, scientists don't have enough information to be sure of the ways scurs are inherited. Some feel that the same gene is responsible for all types of scurs, no matter what their size, although that gene varies greatly in its expression. Others suggest that the scurred condition may be affected by more than one pair of genes, with size of the scur determined by either:
(a) which pair of genes is involved, or else,
(b) the number of pairs of genes involved.

Scurred Inheritance Patterns

Genetic makeup of animal	Cows	Bulls
ScScPP	scurred polled	scurred polled
ScSnPP	smooth polled	scurred polled
SnSnPP	smooth polled	smooth polled

These patterns are true for polled animals that are either PP or Pp; pp animals will be horned, and the scurred condition (if it is present) will be covered up by the horn growth.

They way the gene for scurs (**Sc**) is expressed depends on the sex of the animal.

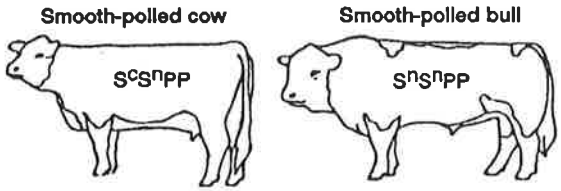
In males, the **Sc** gene is dominant. This means that the presence of a single **Sc** gene will cause a bull to be scurred.

In females, the **Sc** gene is recessive. So a cow must possess two **Sc** genes in order to be scurred. If she possesses only one Sc gene, she may pass the scurred condition on to some of her calves, but will not herself be scurred.

It is easy to detect the presence of the scur gene in a bull since, if he carries just one **Sc** gene, he will be scurred instead of smooth polled.

However, a smooth polled cow may carry a recessive **Sc** gene (**ScSn**), so eliminating

scurs from you herd is a more complex process. But you can positively identify a smooth polled cow that carries the scur gene if she produces a scurred bull calf when mated to a smooth polled bull.



Calves: 100% smooth-polled females (50% ScSn and 50% SnSn)
50% smooth-polled males (SnSn)
50% scurred males (ScSn)

The scurred condition is not easy to eliminate from a herd, and the factors enter into scurred inheritance patterns and have no scientific explanation as yet. In time, however, a breeder can virtually eliminate scurs from his herd by exclusive use of smooth polled bulls, and by selecting against all animals that have scurs or that are known to carry the gene for scurs. Of course, he would continue to select for performance in the other traits at the same time.

The Most convenient time for a breeder to classify his animals as horned, polled or scurred is at weaning (6-9 months). But breeders should note that occasionally what appears to be scurs at weaning may develop into horns by 15 months of age or even later, particularly with heifers. When this happens, the animal must be reclassified as horned.

The breeders who wants to be positive about the horned, polled or scurred status of his herd should continue to check polled animals for horn or scur growth up to thee or four years of age.

THE AFRICAN HORN GENE (Af,An)

Inheritance of horns in zebu type cattle is different from that observed in the British breeds. The polled gene, **P**, and the scur gene, **Sc**, can both be present in American cattle with zebu ancestry. But another gene (the **Af** gene) also affects inheritance of horns in these animals.

The **Af** gene is rare in British cattle, and is usually called the African horn gene because it was first studied in cattle native to Africa. Absence of this gene is expressed by the symbol **An.**

It is important for the Simmental and Simbrah breeder to understand the influence of the **Af** gene on horned and polled inheritance patterns. Nearly every breed is represented in the base cow population from which Simmentals and Simbrah are being upgraded to purebred. So the cattleman must be concerned not just with genetic inheritance patterns in purebred imported Simmentals, but in purebreds that have a variety of breeds in their genetic backgrounds.

Horned and polled inheritance in imported purebred Simmentals appears to be similar to the other Northern European breeds. But in the case of an upgrading programme involving Brahman, or other breeds with zebu blood in their ancestry, the Af gene can show up in an animal that has been bred up all the way to purebred Simmental.

Scientists are reasonably certain that the behaviour of the **Af** gene depends on the sex of the animal in which it appears.

In males, the **Af** gene is dominant to the polled gene, **An.** This means that the appearance of a single **Af** gene will cause a male animal to be horned, even if he is **Pp** or **PP.**

In females, a single **Af** gene is recessive to the polled gene, **An.** In order for the **Af** gene to produce horns in a **PP** or **Pp** female, two **Af** genes must be present.

In animals possessing the **Af** gene in addition to the polled gene, **P**, the following inheritance patterns can be expected (note that for all the combinations below, the animal's genetic inheritance for polledness could be **Pp** instead of **Pp** without changing the effect of the African gene).

Genetic makeup of animal	Cows	Bulls
AfAfPP	horned	horned
AfAnPP	polled	horned
AnAnPP	polled	polled

Although the presence of the Af gene complicates genetic inheritance patterns, it is actually easier to eliminate than the European horn gene, **p.**

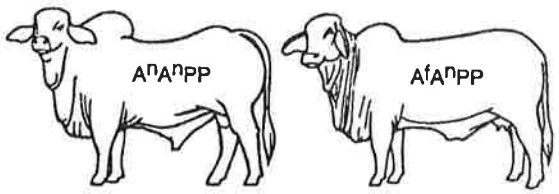
Since the presence of a single Af gene causes a male to be horned, progeny tests of bulls are unnecessary. If a bull is polled, he does not carry the African horn gene. On the other hand, if he is horned when his genetic ancestry says he should carry the polled gene **P**, he may carry the **Af** gene

which is covering up the expression of the **P** gene.

The breed should keep in mind, too, that a proven homozygous polled bull will produce some horned calves if he is bred to horned or polled cows that carry the African gene **(AfAn or AfAf)**. For example, a bull that does not carry the **Af** gene **(AnAn)** and is also homozygous for polledness **(PP)** is a 100% dehorner under ordinary circumstances. But he will still produce some horned calves if he is bred to a cow that carries the **Af** gene.

It is more difficult, of course, to identify cows that carry the **Af** gene, since a cow has to have two Af genes in order to be horned. The best method is to select against all cows with horns, and all cows that throw a horned calf when bred to a proven homozygous polled bull.

Homozygous polled bull **Homozygous polled cow**



Calves: 100% polled females (AfAn and AnAn)
50% polled males (AnAn)
50% horned males (AfAn)

About the Author.

The Simmental Society of New Zealand gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the American Simmental Association for allowing us to reproduce this instructive article. The article was written by Dr Robert R Schelles, Professor of Animal Breeding and Genetics in the Animal Science and Industry Department at Kansas State University. A Geneticist, beef cattle researcher and classroom teacher, Bob has been the author or co-author of more than 200 papers. Bob is also a rancher and Simmental breeder, is a Past President of the Kansas Simmental Association and has served six years on its Board of Directors.

SOUTHLAND 1991 CRT/IVOMECH BEEF ASSESSMENT COMPETITION.

The top placed heifer entered by the Helensbrook Simmental Partnership yielded 292kg of meat or 66% from a 306kg carcass. The yield was represented by 5.58kg fillet steak, 10.16kg cube, 12.98kg porterhouse, 13.37kg rump, 13.62kg thick flank, 19.20kg topside, 13.72kg blade, 12.84kg roasts, 18.48kg chuck, 48.54kg mince, 18.00kg silverside, 14.70kg brisket and 4.24kg skirt.
Detailed results which Simmental members achieved are;
ON HOOF. Heifer: 2nd TD & IE Dahlenburg, Otatau. **Steer:** RS & HF Allen, Tussock Creek. 3rd GD & FR Anderson, Hokonui, 4th DG Dickie, Ferndale.
ON HOOK. (Heifer under 240kg). 3rd RJ & JM Stewart, Hokonui. **(Heifer over 240kg)** 1st LE & HM McLachlan, Milton. 2nd TD & IE Dahlenburg, Otautau. **(Steer under 300kg).** 3rd DS Allen Fairfield. **(Steer over 300kg).** 1st GD & FR Anderson, Hokonui. 2nd DG Dickie, Ferndale. 3rd CR & JL McKenzie, Oteramika. **ON HOOK: Heifer - overall winner**, LE & HM McLachlan, Milton.
Southern Simmental Coub Rosette for entrant gaining most points with cattle of 50% or better Simmental breeding went to the Helensbrook Partnership.

CERTIFIED SIMMENTALS.

Members will no doubt be fully conversant with the 'Certified Simmental' rosettes which were introduced earlier this year. A number of reports have been printed in the 'NZ Farmer', which identify the premium prices being paid for Simmental Cross cattle at sales. The following article was printed the 'The Register', official journal of the American Simmental Association, and had a direct bearing on the 'Certified Simmental' project. The article is printed 'as is', but I have highlighted the fact that the money sums shown are in US dollars and Breeders will have to make their own conversions to NZ dollars. Also, imperial weights and expressions are shown. However the information in the article is relevant to thinking in New Zealand of Simmental cross bred cattle. (Jim)

HALF-BLOOD SIMMENTAL COWS. TOP MONTANA STUDY.

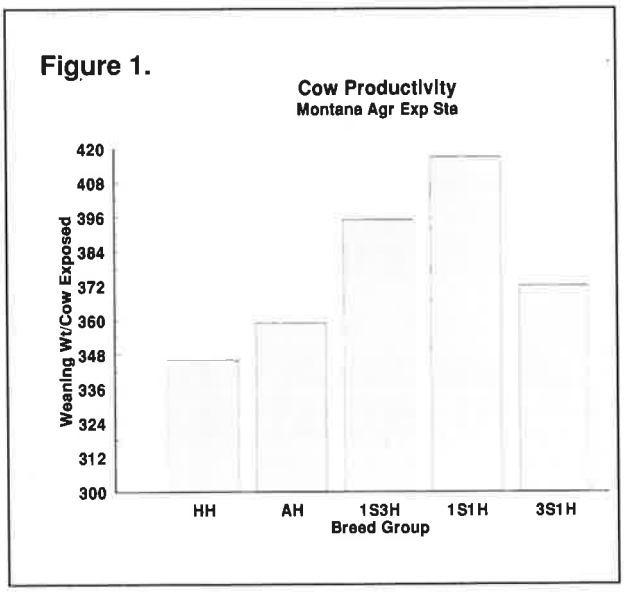
ASA Editor's Note: Half-blood Simmental cross cows thoroughly dominated the results of a recent five year study in Montana. ASA Director of Research and Education, Dr Bruce Cunningham summarizes the study.

Since the late 1960's, Simmental genetics have played a major role in the US beef cattle industry. A goodly portion of the commercial beef cows in the US have some Simmental breeding. The Simmental cross cow has shown to be an adaptable creature. Under all types of pasture conditions, the Simmental cross cow has proven to be productive and profitable. The following research study was performed at the Northern Agricultural Experiment Station located near Havre, Montana. Researchers from Montana State University evaluated five different groups of cows under typical northern Montana range conditions. These five groups were part of a long term project evaluating the productivity of beef cows under Montana range conditions.

The five groups were: straightbred Hereford (HH); Angus-Hereford (AH); 25% Simmental-75% Hereford (1S3H); 50% Simmental-50% Hereford (1S1H); 75% Simmental-25% Hereford (3S1H). All cattle were managed together as one herd from 1979 to 1984. The cattle were kept on native range consisting of foothill hunch grass pasture. Cows were mated to Tarentaise or Charolais bulls. Calves were born from early March to Early May, and weaned the 1st week of October. During the winter months, cows grazed on native range and were supplemented with alfalfa hay. Calves received no creep feed. The cows were three to eight years of age. The breed group averages are shown in Table 1 for five traits.

Calves born to straightbred Hereford cows were the lightest at birth. The birth weight of calves born to AH and 1S3H cows were very similar. For the 1S1H and 3S1H groups no difference existed for birth weight. For weaning weight, calves born to HH cows were the lightest and calves born to 3S1H cows were the heaviest. Calf weaning weight increased as the level of Simmental breeding increased in the cow.

A greater proportion of 1S1H cows had a calf at birth than 1S3H or 3S1H cows. The AH and 3S1H groups had the lowest proportion of calves at birth. Differences in percent weaned were similar to those for percent calved. The 1S1H and 1S3H groups weaned the highest proportion of calves while AH and 3S1H cows weaned the lowest proportion of calves.



Weaning weight per cow exposed (WWT/CE) was used as a measure of cow productivity. The differences between groups are shown in Figure 1 for WWT/CE. Of the five groups, the groups with Simmental breeding were the most productive with the 1S1H group being the highest at 417lbs. All of the crossbred cow groups were more productive than the HH Groups due to heterosis. Compared to the

AH group, cows with some Simmental breeding produced more pounds of calf per cow exposed.

What does all of this data mean to the cattleman?. We know that Simmental cross cows are more productive than Hereford or Angus-Hereford cows but what does that really mean? If feeder calves are bringing US$96.75 per cwt., the dollars per head would be US$334.76, US$347.33, **US$382.16, US$403.45** and **US$353.91** for HH, AH, **1S3H, 1S1H** and **3S1H** groups, respectively. Calves with 50% Simmental dams would bring US$56.12 more per head than calves with Angus-Hereford dams. When the calves are sold at weaning, calves with Simmental cross mothers bring more dollars per head. In the commercial cattle industry today, that's what is important.

(The Simmental Cattle Breeders Society of New Zealand gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the American Simmental Association for allowing us to reprint this article).

New Zealand Breeders interested in obtaining copies of the complete study (by Kress et al, 1990 Journal of Animal Science 68:1910 should contact the A S A direct.

TABLE 1.

Breed Group	Birth Weight	Weaning Weight	Percent Calved	Percent Weaned	WWT/ CE
HH	95.9	465	80	74	346
AH	98.3	492	75	72	359
1S3H	98.7	500	81	78	395
1S1H	101.4	522	83	79	417
3S1H	101.4	536	73	71	372

Half-blood Simmental cows ranked first in three different measureable categories.

1990 CALF ENTRY SHEETS.

MEMBERS MAY RECALL THAT WHEN WE FORWARDED THE CALF ENTRY SHEETS OUT, TOWARDS THE END OF 1990 AN INSTRUCTION SHEET WAS ENCLOSED WHICH DETAILED THE WAY THE FORMS SHOULD BE COMPLETED.

IN SECTION 24, IT STATED **'NOTE; IT IS NOW MANDATORY TO REGISTER ALL ANIMALS ON THE CALF ENTRY SHEET'.**

THIS STATEMENT APPEARS TO BE CAUSING CONFUSION, AND THE WORD 'ALL' SHOULD BE DELETED.

THE REQUIREMENT IS THAT ONLY THE CALVES THAT YOU WISH TO REGISTER SHOULD BE NOTED BY USING THE LETTER 'R' ON THE CALF ENTRY SHEET. IT IS STRESSED THAT IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO REGISTER A PARTICULAR ANIMAL, DO NOT PUT THE LETTER 'R' IN COLUMN 24. PLEASE ENSURE ALL OTHER DETAILS ARE COMPLETED.

BSE.
BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY.

An international meeting on BSE was held in Paris in September 1990 under the auspices of Office International des Epizooties (OIE), the international animal health organisation. The aim of the meeting, attended by European experts on BSE and related diseases, was to summarise what is known about BSE and formulate conclusions based on the best and most recent scientific information available. The main conclusions of the two day meeting were;

"**Milk, Milk products, semen, embryos, hides & skins.**
Since there is no evidence to indicate that there is any detectable infectivity in milk, semen, embryos or skin or in any tissues from which they are derived there is no evidence to incriminate them as vehicles of infection in either scrapie or BSE. This is therefore concluded that these products do not present a danger to animal health.

Live Cattle.
Cattle imported from countries where BSE is present and which have taken appropriate measures to deal with the animal health problem are highly unlikely to develop the disease. However, additional import conditions are recommended to reduce this risk even further. These must include permanent identification to enable tracing back to the herd of origin and exclusion of animals whose dams were confirmed or suspect cases of BSE. Animals from countries with a high incidence of BSE must not have been fed ruminant derived protein. This requirement could be similarly applied to the dams of breeding animals to provide even more reassurance that BSE would not develop in imported animals.

Bovine Offals.
Specified bovine offals (brain, spinal cord, thymus, tonsils, spleen and intestine) and products derived from them from cattle over six months of age in countries with a high incidence of disease should be prohibited for use in human, animal, poultry or bird food.

Meat (excluding specific bovine offals) from cattle over six months of age from cattle slaughtered in a country with a high incidence of BSE.
Such meat derived from cattle in countries in which BSE is present and which take appropriate measure to deal with it is not a danger to public health. However, as a precautionary measure, every attempt must be made during the cutting process to remove obvious nervous and lymphatic tissues from products to be supplied to the consumer. This action is sufficient public health guarantee, even for meat derived from animals from herds with confirmed cases of BSE.

Pharmaceuticals.
As a precautionary measure pharmaceutical companies using bovine material in the production or as ingredients of products for veterinary or human use should not source their material from countries where BSE is present."

In a further European development, the 7 December issue of the magazine ANIMAL PHARM reports that, in future, all cattle suspected of having rabies, but found to be negative for that disease on post mortem examination, will be examined for BSE in the European Community. Laboratories have been nominated to carry out the examinations and personnel from these laboratories have been trained at the British MAAF's Central Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge.

RECOGNISING BSE.
Recently, histological sections of material from a BSE case were obtained from the United Kingdom in New Zealand, as reference material for the animal health laboratories. With the approval of the Chief Veterinary Officer and Laboratory manager, the slides were distributed 'blind', with a case history which suggested that the animal may have been of New Zealand origin. It was a part of the informal histopathology quality assurance program run from the Ruakura Animal Health Laboratory. In all responses, BSE was raised as one possible cause of the lesions, with requests for additional sections, second opinions, supplementary tests or additional material to confirm or exclude the diagnosis.

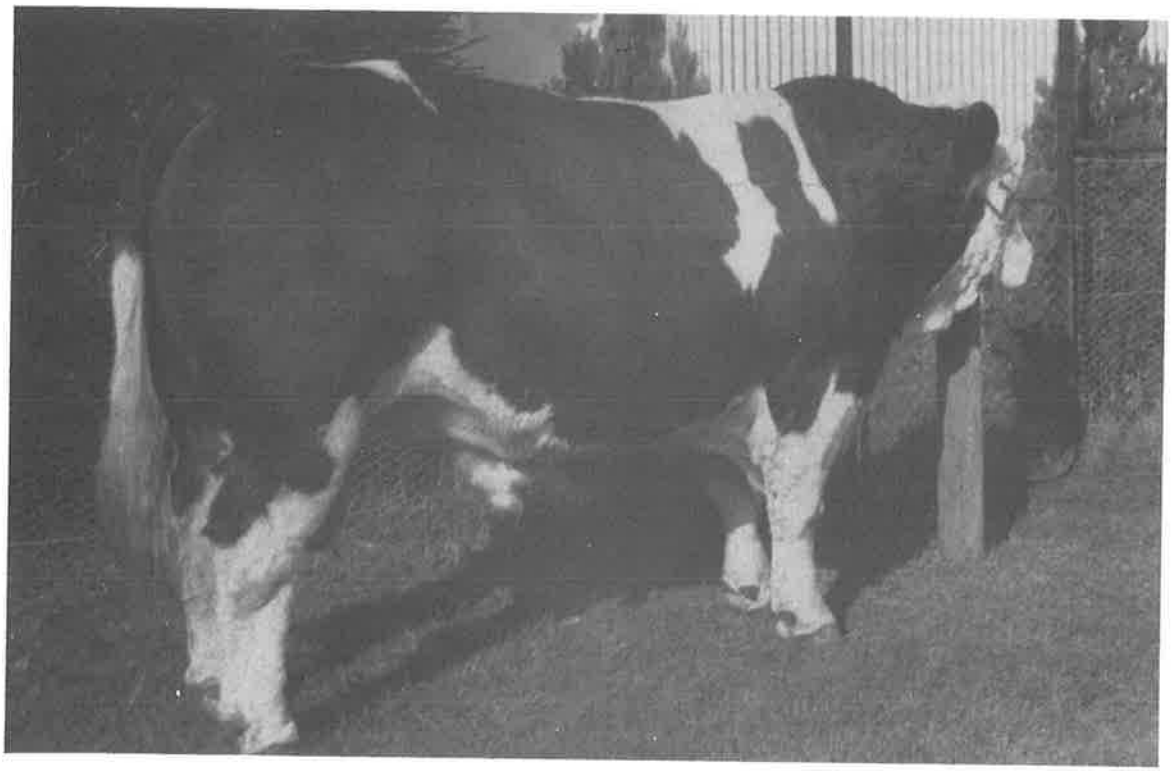
It appears, therefore, that if BSE occurred in New Zealand the veterinarians in the laboratory service have a high level of awareness and the presence of the disease would not go unrecognised. For this reason, confidence can be placed in the diagnoses made last December by pathologists at the Ruakura laboratory. The brains of two Friesian cows exhibiting

WONDENIA SIMMENTAL STUD

JUMP AHEAD WITH THE BEST FROM THE BEST
WONDENIA APOLLO 2

No. 1 in SIMBEEF.

THE HOMOZYGOUS POLLED BULL
WITH NATURAL GROWTH PROMOTANT



SIRE: Soleil / Met Pollman 2nd / Pinjarra AGH3 WOO1 / Ueli

DAM: Scottish Herod / Southern Felix / Aorangi CLLP 2003 / Aorangi CLL3W100 / Scottish Hope

	BIRTH WEIGHT	200 DAY MILK	200 DAY GROWTH	YEARLING WEIGHT	FINAL WEIGHT	MATERNAL VALUE
SIMMENTAL BREEDPLAN EBV'S (KG)	+2.5	-3	+7	+25	+23	0

APOLLO 2 IS THE BEST PERFORMING BULL WE HAVE EVER USED IN OUR HERD

FOR ORDERS/ENQUIRIES IN AUSTRALIA, PLEASE CONTACT

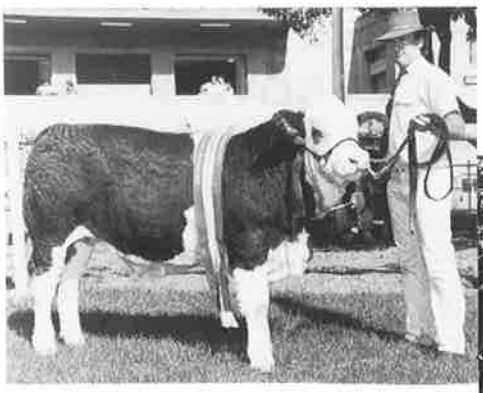
WONDENIA SIMMENTAL STUD,
PO BOX 131, GILGANDRA,
NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.
Phone: (068) 488831 (Max Dench) (068) 488825 (Bruce Dench)

WONDENIA SIMMENTAL STUD

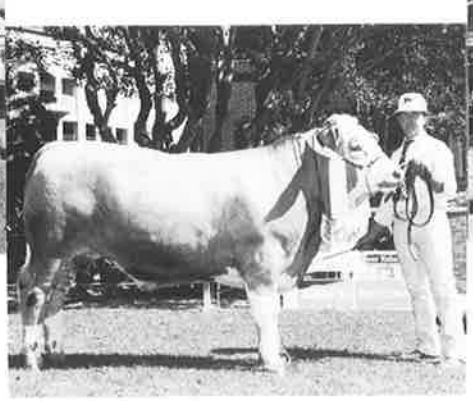
IF YOU WANT TO PRODUCE PROGENY THAT WILL PERFORM WHERE IT COUNTS, IN THE PADDOCK FOR THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCER, THEN APOLLO 2 IS FOR YOU.

WINNERS AUSTRALIAN Simmental Breeders Assn. National Simbeef Trophy 1990 & 1991

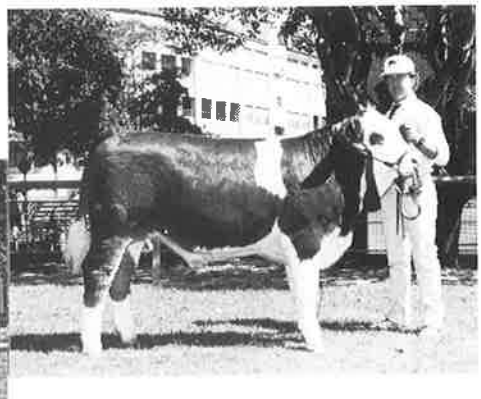
THE BEST PERFORMING SIMMENTAL STEERS AT THE SYDNEY SHOW IN 1990 AND 1991 WERE BY APOLLO 2.



8 Mths - 374Kgs
2nd in Class
Hoof & Hook.
Reserve Champion
Lightweight Hoof & Hook
1990.



19 Mths - 662Kgs
3rd in Class Hoof
1st in Class Hook
Heavyweight Class 1991.



7 Mths - 340Kgs
5th in Class Hoof
2nd in Class Hook
Lightweight Class 1991.

SEMEN IS NOW AVAILABLE IN NEW ZEALAND FOR $50.00 PER STRAW (MINIMUM OF 10 STRAWS) WE WILL BE MARKETING DIRECT FROM AUSTRALIA, SO GST IS NOT APPLICABLE. DISPATCH WILL BE FROM LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION, AWAHURI, NEW ZEALAND.

WE WILL BE IN NEW ZEALAND DURING THE NATIONAL SALE AND WILL BE HAPPY TO TALK WITH BREEDERS.

IN NEW ZEALAND, PLEASE CONTACT;

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION, ARTIFICIAL BREEDING CENTRE, AWAHURI. NEW ZEALAND.

Telephone: (06) 3236264 Fax: (06) 3236073

signs of progressive nervous disease were examined for evidence of BSE. The cows came from different herds and BSE was ruled out in both cases. One was diagnosed as having listeriosis and the other a Hepatic encephalopathy.

(These articles on BSE originated from 'The Sentinel', Issue No. 11, dated 1 February 1990. 'The Sentinel' is the official journal of MAF, and further information on the subject matter can be obtained from; NAAS Information Manager, MAF. PO Box 2526, Wellington.

.....

NEW ZEALAND FREE FROM BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS.

On 10 December 1990, the Chief Veterinary Officer, Dr John Hellstrom, announced to the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) that the last two herds under quarantine because of a history of serological reactions in the complement fixation test for brucellosis were accredited free of the disease in December 1989. Since then no further cases of brucellosis have been detected.

All cattle herds containing breeding animals under regular surveillance for brucellosis. In the 1989 testing season 32,200 herds were under surveillance. This total comprised 14,914 dairy herds, 12,242 beef herds and 5,044 miscellaneous herds (Herds having fewer than ten (10) breeding cows).

Surveillance for brucellosis is carried out by screening herds with bulk milk ring tests, brucellin skin tests and automated complement fixation tests. The definitive test used in New Zealand is semi-automatic complement fixation test which is used on all herds returning any positive result to one of the screening tests.

To regain accredited brucellosis free status, a herd must undergo two negative whole of herd complement fixation tests at least six months apart and separated by a calving season.

Vaccination against brucellosis has been prohibited in New Zealand since June 1987.

It is intended to continue to screen the cattle population through regular surveillance tests for a period of five years after the destruction of the last animal considered serologically positive in the complement fixation test.

(The above article on BSE originated from 'The Sentinel', Issue No. 11, dated 1 February 1990. 'The Sentinel' is the official journal of MAF, and further information on the subject matter can be obtained from; NAAS Information Manager, MAF. PO Box 2526, Wellington.

BRITISH POSITION ON TRADE IN BOVINE SEMEN AND EMBRYOS.

In the 1 February 1991 issue of the Sentinel, the recommendations of an international meeting which was held in Paris in September 1990 to summarise the current knowledge of the disease bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) were reproduced.

Since that time we have received from the British High Commission an official statement on trade in bovine semen and embryos. The five point statement reads:

"1. Following a meeting in Paris on BSE in September 1990 the OIE recommended that trade in semen and embryos derived from any country should not be restricted for either animal or public health reasons in regard to BSE.

2. Although the UK shares the view of OIE that there is no scientific evidence suggesting a possible rise of BSE transmission via genetic material, as a precautionary measure, the UK requires a declaration of freedom from BSE in the dam (or surrogate dam, if appropriate) of all bulls that are approved in the UK for use in AI, before these bulls are allowed to move into AI centres.

3. Any bull suspected of showing clinical signs of the disease would be removed from an AI centre without delay and if the disease were confirmed distribution of semen from that donor would be prohibited, even though there is no scientific evidence that such action is necessary.

4. Furthermore, the EC animal health rules in relation to intra-commmunity trade in both bovine semen and embryos do not contain any provisions for BSE and permit material from the UK to be exported to other member states.

5. Similarly, the veterinary authorities in both the USA and Canada have reviewed the available information and will accept UK semen and embryos with appropriate certification."

While acknowledging that the risks of introducing BSE via British cattle semen and embryos is probably extremely small, MAF NZ is not, at this time, prepared to relax the prohibition on importation of bovine germ plasm from the UK.

The British MAFF has underway a series of experiments designed to confirm that BSE is not transmissible via bovine embryos and semen. Because of New Zealand's status as one of the few countries free of the sheep disease scrapie (of which BSE is the bovine variant), MAF does not propose to relax New Zealand's prohibition on British bovine semen and embryos until the results of the definitive experiments are known.

The above article was originally printed in the Sentinal, (Official Journal of MAF), in issue ISSN: 0114-412X, Issue Number 12, dated 15 March 1991.

PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR FIRST TIME WORLD TRAVELLERS.

For the novice globe trotter, some basic trotting advice. Check with your travel agent for information on passport requirements for the countries you plan to visit. Most travel agents are in contact with a national passport/visa service that has up-to-date information on requirements for every type of travel in all foreign countries. Most countries that require only a passport for tourists require a visa for business travellers. A passport is basically just an internationally recognised traveller's identification. Possession of a visa constitutes permission to travel in the country for which it is issued. In order to obtain a passport, you will need proof of New Zealand citizenship. Under International Health Regulations adopted by the WHO, a country, under certain conditions, may require international certificates of vaccination against smallpox, yellow fever and cholera from international travellers. Some other countries may require certain immunizations, and certain other preventative measures are advisable for some travellers. A visit to your Doctor can sometimes clear up a point you are unsure of. **DON'T TAKE THE RISK - GET THE VACCINATION DONE BEFORE YOU LEAVE NEW ZEALAND.** Contact can be made with these breed associations for information on Simmental cattle. They may also be able to assist you with contacting other Simmental breeders, plus assisting with basic travel advice on what-to-do and where-to-go.

ASSOCIATION ARGENTINA DE CRIADORES DE FLECKVIEH.
Calle 25, de Mayo.
No 758 piso 7E.
Buenos Aires. Argentina.
The South American Federation of Simmental breeders may be contacted at the same address).

AUSTRALIAN SIMMENTAL BREEDERS ASSN LTD.
PO Box 201, Kings Cross.
New South Wales. Australia 2011.

ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT OSTER.
Feckviehzuchter.
Volksfestplatz 1.
4910 Reim i.I. Austria.

OESTERR. VIEHVERWERTUNG.
'Austrovieh'.
Viehmarktgasse 5-7, St Marx.
A-1030, Vienna. Austria.

ASSOCIACAO BRASILEIRA DOS CRIADORES DE RACA SIMMENTAL.
Caixa Postal 324.
29300 Cachoeiro de Itapemirim.
Espirito Santo. Brazil.

ASSOCIACAO DE CRIADORES DE RACA FLECKVIEH.
Caixa Postal 3005.
90000 Porto Alegre.
Rio Grande do Sul. Brazil.

BRITISH SIMMENTAL CATTLE SOCIETY LTD.
Natioan Agricultural Centre.
Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
England CV8 2LR.

CANADIAN SIMMENTAL ASSOCIATION.
13, 4101-19 Street NE. Calgary, Alberta
T2E 7C4. Canada.

GUILLERMO RADEMACHER.
Casilla Correo 31.
Paillaco/Pcia, Valdivia.
Chile.

ASSOCIACION COLOMBIANA DE CRIADORES DE GANADO SIMMENTAL.
Apartado Aero 490.
Monteria. Colombia.

DR. MED. VET EDUARDO PADULA.
PO Box 4917. Av 6 de Diciembre.
3821 Quito. Ecuador.

L'ELEVAGE FRANCAIS.
ADETEF - SOPEXA.
43/45 rue de Naples.
F-75008 Paris. France.

CENTRALE MARKETINGGESELLSCHAFT DER DEUTSCHEN.
Agrarwirtschaft mbH.
5300 Bonn 2. Koblenzer Strass 148.
Federal Republic of Germany.

MINISTERIUM FUR LANDWIRTSCHAFT UND ERNAHRUNG.
Kossuth ter 11.
Budapest V, Hungary.

ITALIAN NATIONAL ASSN OF SIMMENTAL-FLECKVIEH BREEDERS.
33100 Udine - v. Romeo Battistig 28. Italy.

ASSOCIACION PARAGUAYA DE CRIADORES DE FLECKVIEH-SIMMENTAL.
Calle Antequera 615. Asuncion del Paraguay. Paraguay.

SIMMENTAL CATTLE BREEDERS SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.
PO Box 3868. Bloemfontein 9300.
South Africa.

COMMISSION OF SWISS CATTLE BREEDERS FEDERATIONS.
PO Box 33. CH 3000. Berne 14.
Switzerland.

SWISS SIMMENTAL CATTLE BREEDERS ASSN.
CH3052. Zollikofen.
Switzerland.

SOCIEDED DE CRIADORES DE FLECKVIEH DEL URUGUAY.
Uruguay 864.
Montevideo. Uruguay.

SIMMENTAL BREEDERS OF ZAMBIA.
PO Box 30333. Lusaka.
Zambia.

If Members of the New Zealand Simmental Society are contemplating a trip overseas and wish to make contact with other Breeders, please let us know and we will write you out a letter introduction. We will also write to the Associations in the countries you will be visiting to make them aware of you intended visit.

JIM MANGNALL - CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

Members will no doubt be aware that Telecom are changing all the telephone numbers in New Zealand to seven figure digits. My telephone number will be changed effective the issue of the 1991 telephone book for Christchurch. Please note that my private telephone number will then be;

(03) 3124-782

THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE SIMMENTAL SOCIETY MAGAZINE IS DECEMBER 1991.

IT IS PLANNED TO MAIL ON OR ABOUT 13 DECEMBER.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY AND ADVERTS IS FRIDAY 1 NOVEMBER 1991.

THE WAIKATO & DISTRICT SIMMENTAL CLUB HONOURS IAN JOHNSTONE.

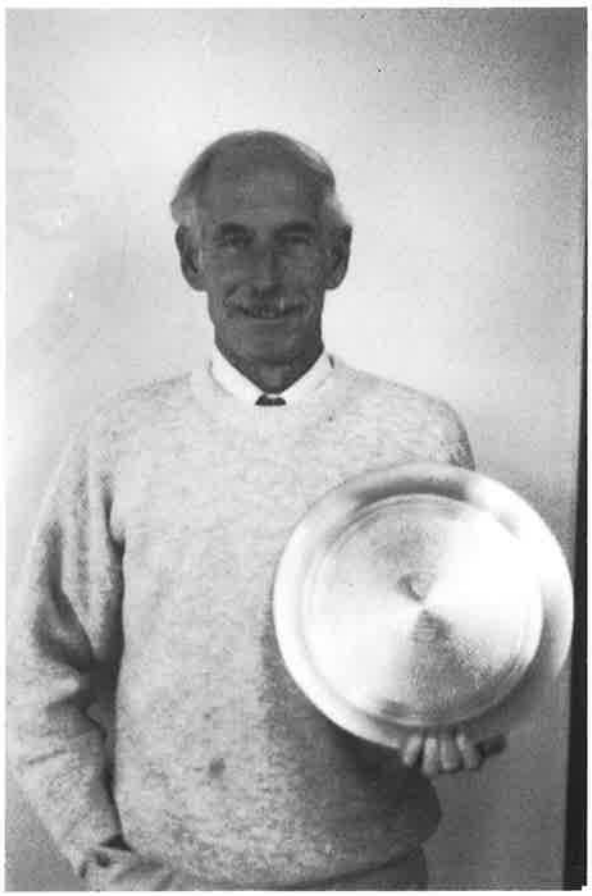
In early April, Ian Johnstone who retired from the position of Secretary/Manager at the end of 1989, visited Hamilton to fulfil a long standing invitation by the Waikato & Districts Simmental Club to judge at their annual female sale. The Club had originally planned for his visit about the time of his retirement but for various reasons this had not been possible.

This years sale comprised of a catalogue of 48 lots made up with a selection of weaner calves, in-calf heifers and a small offering of mixed aged cows. The standard of the offering was excellent and great credit must go to the vendors who put forward their entries for the first time this year, without prior on farm inspection. Not one animal would have failed inspection.

In the weaner heifer class, 1st place was awarded to the Marshall family of Kaimai (Tauranga) with a calf of SBL 63K - Extra/Herod bloodlines. 2nd place went to the Holland family from Rotorua with a Siegfried-Avon Park Extra entry. The 18 months old heifers presented a larger class and some excellent females. 1st place went to John & Penny Scott's Balig Agent-Landmark heifer with 2nd place going to the entry of Howard & Margaret Kidd of Taupo, with their Blythe Muldoon-Balig Agent heifer. This entry was of particular historical interest as the bloodlines went back to the early herd of the late Ran Macdonald who was a co-founder of the Simmental Society. Calves averaged $905.00, Heifers averaged $1,575.00 and Cows averaged $2005.00. Every lot was sold.

Following the sale the Waikato & Districts Simmental Club held a dinner at the Cambridge Racecourse complex at which 'IJ' was Guest of Honour and opportunity was taken to 'officially' farewell him by Club members together with members of the Stock & Station Industry. During the evening a number of speeches were made and a somewhat overwhelmed retired Secretary/Manager was presented with a beautiful pewter salver. Ian hoped that his reply of thanks was adequate for the occasion.

For those members who do not know, Ian has a small farm just north of Christchurch. His address is 'Stoneschrubie', Heywards Road, Clarkville, RD2, Kaiapoi. The telephone number is (03) 275-149.



'IJ' displaying the handsome pewter salver presented by the Waikato & Districts Simmental Club.

EASTBROOKE YASS

1991 National Simmental Bull Sale
Palmerston North A & P Showgrounds
Wednesday 19th June, 1991

Eastbrooke Yass 1463/AY1
A dark red stylish Cossack II son, a tall long bull with excellent temperament and great potential.

Born: 31st August, 1989

Colour: Dark Red
Tattoo: 1463/AY1

Weights

Birth	49kgs
160 days	283kgs
180 days	301kgs
200 days	320kgs
400 days	584kgs
550 days	794kgs

Average Daily Weight Gain 1.35kgs.

Sire: Dunmore Cossack II
This sire was Grand Champion at the Sydney Royal Show in 1986 and sold for $20,000.
His first daughter **WAI-ITI MISS POLLY II** sold at the Waikato Female Sale for $6000.
His oldest son **WAI-ITI WARRIOR** was judged Interbeed Champion at the 1988 Royal Show, Reserve Interbreed Bull at the 1990 Royal Easter Show of Champions in Auckland, and has 6 meat and wool cups to his credit.
A son **ROTOMARA X-ROADS** sold at the 1990 National Simmental Bull Sale for a NZ Record Simmental price of $30,000.

Dam: Rotomara Renata.
A very correct big strong feminine polled red cow.

EASTBROOKE YASS 1463/AY1	Eastbrooke Yass	Dunmore Cossack II	Dunmore Lester	Canadian Extra
				Wynyard Fiona
			Dunmore Laverne	Ulan
				Wynyard Faye
		Rotomara Renata	Whitehall Lodge	Whitehall Hercules
				Peaston
			Russley Nola	Argos
				Southern Gillian

Eastbrooke Simmental Stud

Eastbrooke Simmental Stud
40 Burtts Road
Wanganui

Russell and Victor Sears
Phone: (06) 345-8849
Fax: (06) 345-3943

Agent:
Wrightson Stud Stock
Ray Moss
(06) 328-9849

BLUP AND BEEF CATTLE BREEDING.

by Dr Geoff Simm & Dr Naomi Wray.
Animal Breeding Specialists, Animal Sciences Divn.
Scottish Agricultural College. Edinburgh.

(This article was presented to the Council of the British Simmental Cattle Society, Aberdeen on 22 August 1990)

Introduction.

One of the main activities of livestock breeders world-wide is assessing the genetic merit of their stock - whether they do so by eye or, more usually now, with the aid of records of performance. Over the past few decades, there have been several developments in methods of testing animals and of evaluating records of performance to assess genetic merit, or 'breeding value' as it is widely known. BLUP is one such method for estimating breeding value. It was developed originally in the USA for the evaluation of progeny tests results for AI dairy bulls and it is now used widely in dairy cattle breeding programmes around the world. As a result of rapid developments in computing power, and some refinement of the BLUP technique itself, it is now being applied in other livestock breeding programmes. Several beef breed improvement programmes in the USA, Canada, Australia, France and Belgium now use BLUP evaluations and these will be available to UK breeders in the near future.
The purpose of this article is to outline what BLUP is and, in current methods of evaluation and the benefits it offers to British beef cattle breeders.

Breeding or Feeding - Genetic and non-genetic effects on performance.

There is an old adage that '90% of breeding goes in at the mouth'. This was probably invented by a feed salesman, but it does have an element of truth. Most breeders recognise that an animal's performance is a function both of its genetic makeup (breeding value) and the way it is managed and fed, or happens to be exposed to disease etc. In other words, an animal of low genetic merit for a particular aspect of performance can be made to look better by good feeding or management and likewise an animal of high genetic merit can be made to look worse by poor feeding and management.
These non-genetic effects on animal performance are often lumped together and called management or environmental effects. For some of these, it is possible to measure the effect on performance. For instance, with enough records of 400 day weights, it is possible to measure the average difference between bulls and heifers, or the average difference between calves out of heifers and calves out of older cows. Although we recognise that we can only measure the **average** difference between sexes or dam age groups, it helps in comparing individual animals if we take account of these average differences. This is often done by simply subtracting or adding the average difference, say between dam age classes, so that calves are compared as if they were all born out of older dams. Another approach, the one currently used by the Meat & Livestock Commission in its beef and sheep recording schemes, is to assume that, on average, calves (or lambs) out of dams of different age are of equal genetic merit. This assumption is probably not valid in many cases, but this approach has other advantages, particularly when pedigree herd or flock sizes are small, as they are in most breeds in Britain.
Although there are some environmental effects, such as sex and dam age, which we can readily identify and attempt to correct for, there are others which we either do not recognise or which we recognise but can do little about. For example, we know that diseases affect animal performance, but it is extremely difficult to predict how an affected animal would have performed if it had not contracted the disease. The best that breeders can do to minimise the influence of these non-genetic effects is to treat animals which they wish to compare in as similar a manner as possible.
Another weakness of the method of evaluation currently used in beef improvement schemes in Britain and many other countries, is that they are unable to compare animals across different test groups, across different herds, across different calving seasons within herds or across different years. This is in contrast to the situation in the dairy industry in the UK and most other countries where Improved Contemporary Comparisons for bulls and Cow Genetic Indices for cows are calculated across herds and years. This is one area in particular where BLUP techniques can help in the British beef industry.

Estimating breeding values.

The only way to measure the true breeding value of an animal with certainty is to measure the performance of very large numbers of its progeny. However, we can **estimate** breeding values with varying

FIGURE 1
EXPECTED PROPORTION OF GENES IN COMMON BETWEEN BULL X AND RELATIVES OF VARIOUS CLASSES

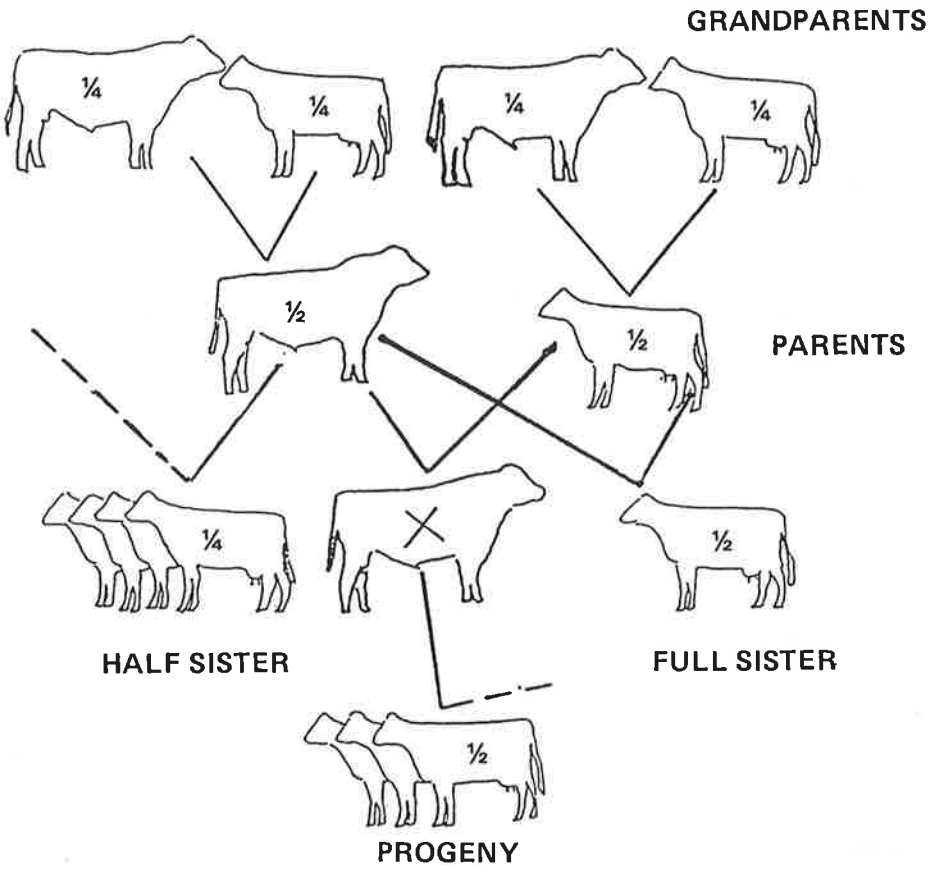
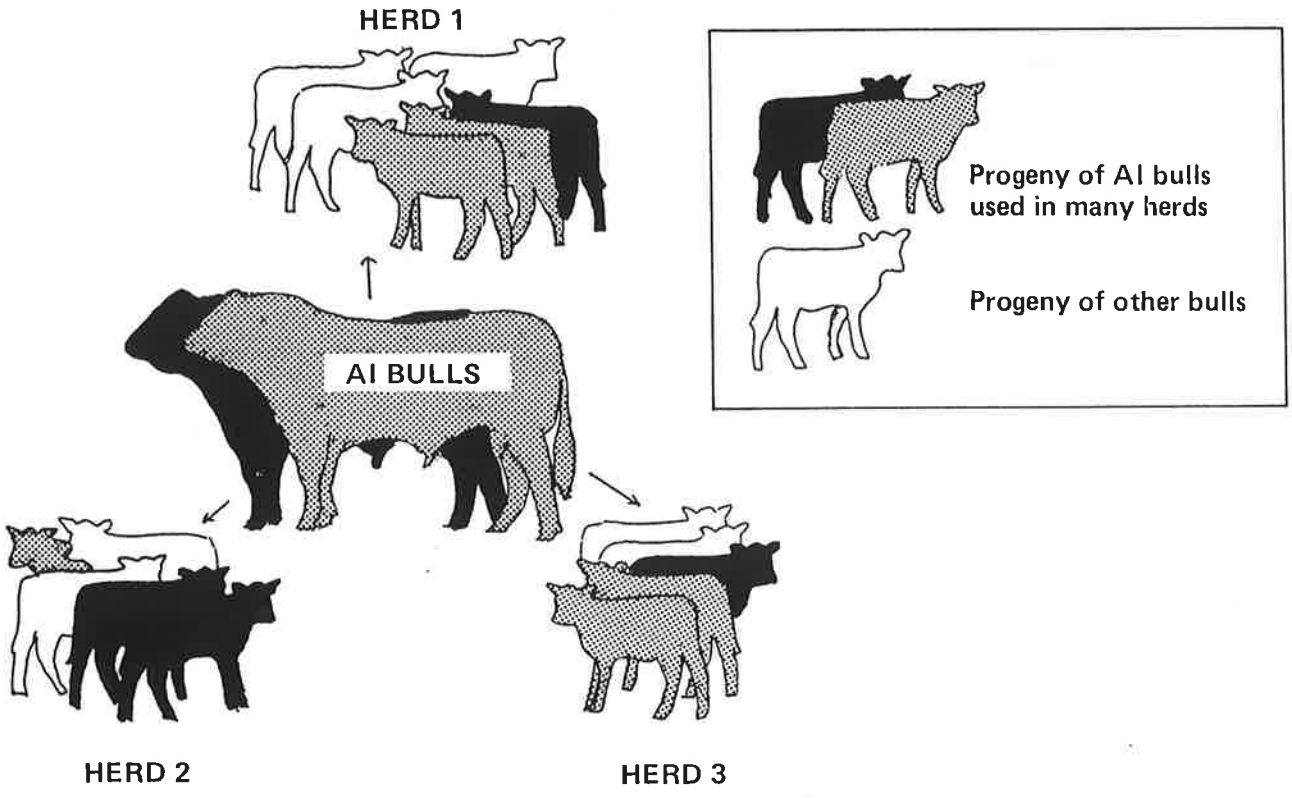


FIGURE 2
THE PROGENY OF BULLS USED IN SEVERAL HERDS ARE USED TO LINK HERDS IN BLUP EVALUATIONS, AND TO PERMIT RANKING OF ANIMALS ACROSS HERDS



The Stayer

No exposed tip. The **covered boss top** neatly solves the animal and handler protection problem.

Exclusive **Rotaclip** mechanism "spring-locks" male and female, dramatically improving tag retention.

Stronger, more flexible Male Stem.

Snag resistant neck contour.

Wider body for identification-at-a-glance. And room for any sort of coding or recoding system the progressive farmer chooses to employ.

Allflex®

ULTRA TAG™

The New Standard in Large Animal Eartags

Private Bag, Palmerston North, NZ Phone (063) 67 700. Fax (063) 591 380

degrees of accuracy from;
1. ancestors' performance.
2. the animal's own performance (this has been the basis of Meat & Livestock Commission beef improvement schemes in Britain and similar schemes in many other countries).
3. the performance of full or half brothers and sisters (this is the basis of selection in the Genus MOET scheme for Holstein Friesian dairy cattle).
4. the performance of smaller numbers of progeny (this is the basis of current dairy cattle improvement schemes in most countries).
5. the performance of other relatives.
6. the various combinations of 1-5 above.

The reasons that we are able to estimate an animal's breeding value from the performance of its relatives is that relatives share genes from common ancestors - the closer the relationship, the more genes in common and the greater the resemblance between the relatives - either in appearance of performance. Figure 1 shows the expected proportion of genes in common for a bull (marked X) and various types of relatives.

The accuracy with which breeding values can be estimated from performance of relatives depends, not only on the closeness of the relationship, but also on the number of relatives with records of performance available. For example, half brothers or sisters have, on average, one quarter of their genes in common, whereas full brothers or sisters have, on average, half of their genes in common. At first sight, information from half brothers or sisters appears to be less useful than that from full brothers or sisters, however, this is often compensated for in cattle by the fact that there are usually many more half brothers or sisters than full brothers or sisters, particularly in breeds where AI has been widely used.

The similarity between relatives depends not just on the closeness of the relationship, but also on the heritability of the characteristic concerned. In fact, one way of defining heritability is as the proportion of the superiority in performance of parents which is passed on to their offspring.

For traits with fairly high heritabilities, such as liveweight and fatness, and animal's good indicator of how its offspring will perform (its breeding value). For traits with lower heritabilities, such as calving difficulty or fertility, the animal's own performance is a less accurate indicator of its breeding value, and records from a larger number of relatives are particularly useful.

In the simplest case, and animal's estimated breeding value (EBV) is its own superiority in performance (eg. advantage in 400 day weight compared to contemporary animals, say, 50kg. for a particular bull) multiplied by the heritability of the trait concerned (about 0.4 for 400 day weight, resulting in an EBV of 50 x 0.4 which equals 20 kg. for the bull concerned). In other cases EBV's may include performance of relatives. Also, in many cases, the economic performance of farm livestock depends on more than one characteristic. It has therefore become common to measure several characteristics of performance and to combine EBV's for individual traits into a single score for overall merit. This approach is known as index selection, and involves weighting EBV's for individual traits according to their relative economic importance, their relationship to other traits of economic importance, and the scope for genetic improvement in each of the individual traits.

It is important to remember that matings between the same bull and cow will produce calves which vary in appearance and performance, though they will be more alike than unrelated calves. What EBV's do is tell us what to expect **on** average from particular matings.

Estimating breeding values with BLUP.

BLUP stands for BEST LINEAR UNBIASED PREDICTION which is complicated jargon to most people, but it means a lot to those involved in the nuts and bolts of evaluating genetic merit. The most important word for end-users of BLUP is the first one - **BEST**. BLUP is the best method we have for estimating breeding values - that is to say, BLUP EBV's are closer to true EBV's, or more accurate, than EBV's produced by other methods. There are two related reasons for this;
1. BLUP is more effective at separating environment and genetics.
2. BLUP makes full use of information from relatives in estimating EBV's.

Older methods of evaluation work in two stages. The first stage involves correction of records of performance for environmental factors, as discussed above. The second stage involves calculation of EBV's from the corrected records - either for individual traits, or, using a selection index for some combination of traits. Also, EBV's may be calculated using the animal's own performance alone (as in the current Meat & Livestock Commission scheme) or incorporating information from relatives. Older methods generally consider one herd

or test group at a time in calculating EBV's. BLUP differs markedly in two respects. Firstly, it estimates the environmental effects and breeding values simultaneously rather then in two steps, which results in better estimation of both environmental effects and breeding values. Secondly, it makes full use of records of performance from all related animals, whether in the same or different herds, to give more accurate estimates of breeding value (see Figure 2). As long as there are reasonable numbers of related animals in different herds or test groups (herds are 'linked' or 'connected'). and in different years, then BLUP EBV's can be compared across herds and years. (If some herds are not well connected to the majority in a breed, then this can be easily remedied through the use of AI bulls which have been used in other herds). The ability to compare animals across herds with BLUP evaluations will allow much greater progress, both in pedigree and commercial herds as bulls (in particular) can be selected from a much wider pool than at present with only within-herd evaluations.

Because EBV's can be calculated across years, the genetic progress in a breed can be charted year by year - a valuable check for breeders, and an important marketing tool for convincing commercial customers that the breed is improving.

The problems of separating genetics and management have already been discussed in some detail. However, for some traits there are added complications because the animal's performance is a result, not just of its own genetic merit and management, but its mother's genetic merit and management also. A good example is calf weaning weight, where calf performance is influenced by its own genes, its own management, its mother's genes for milk production, the expression of which are in turn influenced by the mother's management. For those traits with an important maternal component BLUP is able to help disentangle this from the calf's own direct breeding value.

In brief, what BLUP offers British cattle breeders is;

1. more accurate estimates of the breeding value of their cattle (for individual traits recorded and, if desired, for some chosen combination (index) of these.
2. the ability to compare animals measured in differentherds (as long as these herds have used some bulls also used in other herds).
3. the ability to compare animals measured in different years. This in turn allows overall progress (genetic trend) in the breed to be measured over time.

No doubt some breeders will be put off by the complexity of the technique, but for the majority, this will more than compensated for by the benefits it brings. Few dairy farmers are versed in the workings of BLUP, but the majority are convinced of the value of the EBV's it produces. In a sense, all BLUP does is what breeders have done intuitively for decades - it makes an assessment of the genetic merit of an animal, based on its own performance and that of its relatives. The final decision about which bull to use on which cow rests with the breeders - what BLUP does is provide more accurate information so that breeders have a better idea what to expect from their breeding decisions in advance.

(The Simmental Cattle Breeders Society of New Zealand gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the British Simmental Society for allowing us to reprint this article).

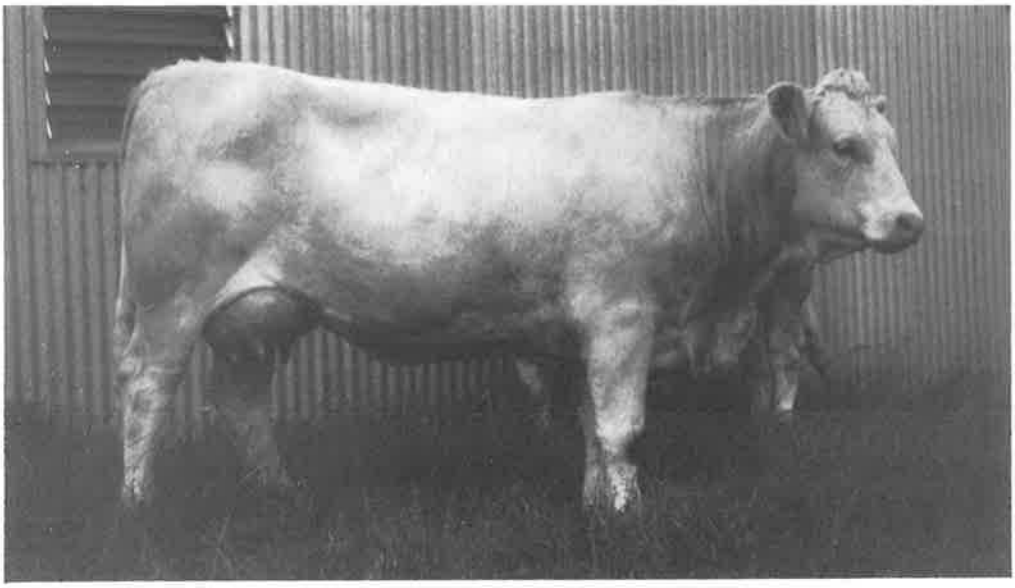
(Ed's note: My wife and I met Geoff Simm in Scotland in 1983, when we went to Scotland and England to help the New Zealand Hereford Society promote the World Hereford Congress, which was held in Christchurch in 1984. Tony Morrison, the then Secretary General of the British Hereford Society arranged for someone to help us staff our promotion site for the time we were in the UK. Geoff Simm was that person. Since then he has been in New Zealand, and was at Lincoln College for about a year as a tutor and doing some research. Whilst he was at Lincoln, we spend a number of dinner evenings together, to talk over old times. Jim.)

PINELEE SIMMENTALS

ARE PROUD TO PRESENT
LEVELS GUNDA AX116

Top priced heifer purchased by us at the Levels Fleckvieh Sale

Sire
LARSON



Dam
GERDI

also

LEVELS SENAT AX109

Sire
SIEGMANN

Dam
SANDRA

We welcome your enquiries.

GRAEME & LORRAINE BAIN.
PINELEE. NO 2RD,
OUTRAM.
Telephone: (03) 489-1845

BEEF CATTLE BREEDING

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT AND BEEFPLAN

Performance recording is the systematic measurement of economically important traits and forms the base for improved production within a herd.

Records assist breeders to identify genetically superior animals and ranges of production within a herd. The amount of genetic improvement achieved in a herd depends largely on how these records are used for the selection of replacement stock. Records can also be used as a management aid.

Genetic gains are permanent and cumulative. They are not costly to achieve or maintain. There are numerous, well documented cases of substantial gains achieved by sound breeding programmes.

In New Zealand, R L Baker (Genetics Section, Ruakura Research Centre) has identified significant differences in progeny liveweights of various bulls run under similar conditions. Tow bulls, of the same breed, were mated to randomly selected cows and progeny groups were compared at weaning and 1 year old. The difference in the average growth between the progeny groups was 21kg at weaning and 49kgs at 1 year old (Fig. 1).

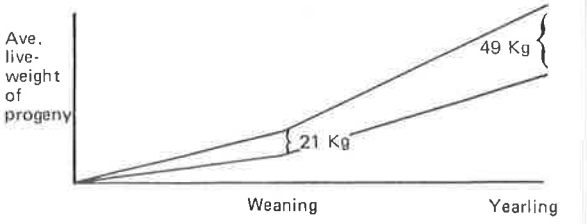


Fig. 1: Average growth curves for progeny groups.

If each bull left 40 calves/year for 5 years, then the total yearling weight advantage for the best bull would be *(sic)* 9 800 kgs. This represents considerable financial gain for the breeders.

The effect bulls have within a herd is substantial. Farmers, when purchasing replacement bulls, should select from a herd that is:

* Using performance records.
* Using home-bred bulls at an early age and turning bulls over frequently. This reduces generation interval, maximising genetic progress.
* Producing bulls under similar conditions and management.

Important Performance traits.

FERTILITY. High fertility levels are basic to an efficient beef cattle industry. 70% of the annual feed requirements for a cow and calf is used as maintenance for the cow. Hence, unproductive cows are costly.

Fertility has a low heritability (the ability for that trait to be passed onto progeny), but is strongly influenced by management, feeding levels and disease. These factors account for much of the variation that exists between herds in New Zealand (calving range 70 - 95%).

Because of its importance, detailed records should be kept on reproductive traits. Cows which fail to get in-calf early and calve late may, eventually, miss a season. Thus, calving spread within a herd is of considerable importance.

Bulls and replacement heifers should be selected from dams which have good lifetime reproduction records while late calving and/or dry cows should be culled from the herd.

By over-joining heifers, then culling empty heifers, a small lift in average herd fertility can be expected. As records accumulate, a more reliable estimate of a cows' breeding potential is gained.

MOTHERING ABILITY. The ability of a cow to wean a healthy, vigorous calf can be improved by selection. Good milk supplies are important in the production of heavy weaners. Milk yields of cows, perhaps more than any other trait, are directly related to nutrition levels post-calving.

Calving ease, livability and maternal behaviour are other important components of mothering ability.

Selection of bulls and replacement heifers which have heavy weaning weights, relative to the herd average, will lead to genetic improvement in this trait. For true comparisons of weaning weight, adjustments must be made for age of dame and age, sex and rearing rank of the calf.

The Beefplan 'Lifetime Productivity Index', calculated and updated at each calving, provides the best assessment of mothering

ability and, hence, breeding potential or genetic worth of a cow.

GROWTH RATE. Once the dam's influence has been removed at weaning, the weaner's own genetic ability to grow should be recorded and evaluated. Fast growing weaners either reach slaughter weights sooner or, if killed at the same time as their contemporaries, have heavier carcass weights.

Growth rate is quite strongly inherited. Greatest genetic progress is achieved by selecting bulls which show superiority for growth rate.

Again, adjustments have to be made to yearling or rising 2 year old weights so comparisons are valid. In Beefplan, age-of-dam and age-of-progeny adjustments are made. From these adjusted weights, all animals within the mob are ranked. This information greatly assists the selection of superior bulls and replacement heifers. Research has shown that selection for yearling weight alone can result in gains of up to 3.0kg/year.

CARCASS QUALITY. A carcass containing large quantities of fat has to be trimmed. This represents unnecessary expense and inefficient conversion of grass to saleable meat. It is quite common for carcasses of the same quality grade to range from 10 - 30% fat trim.

Marbling is one of the major determinants of quality grade. However, this and fat thickness cannot be measured on the live animal. Area of rib eye muscle can be measured of a live animal.

Fortunately, animals selected for fast growth rate tend to have leaner carcasses.

Conversion efficiency is strongly inherited. It is difficult, under normal pasture feeding, to measure this efficiency since no easy method of determining intake is available. However, selecting for growth rate can affect genetic improvement in efficiency because faster growing animals will also be more efficient.

CONFORMATION. This is a performance trait to the extent that it contributes to carcass merit and longevity. The important conformation items are structural soundness, feet, legs and jaws.

Beefplan. Beefplan provides the facilities for beef farmers to maximise genetic progress within a herd. It is one of the most advanced beef recording schemes in the world, but is simple to use and operate.

The Beefplan service began as a performance recording scheme for all beef farmers in New Zealand. The service has also been expanded to include pedigree recording for stud breeders.

Performance recording.
BASIS BREEDING OPTION (CALVING-WEANING). This requires identification of cows and their calves, the recording of approximate birth dates and the weights of calves at weaning. Additional information including birth weight, degree of calving difficulty, causes of reproductive failure, cow and calf deaths can be recorded if required.

From this information, a dam's Lifetime Productivity Index is calculated. This is a measure of her ability to rear and wean a calf and is compared to other cows within her age group.

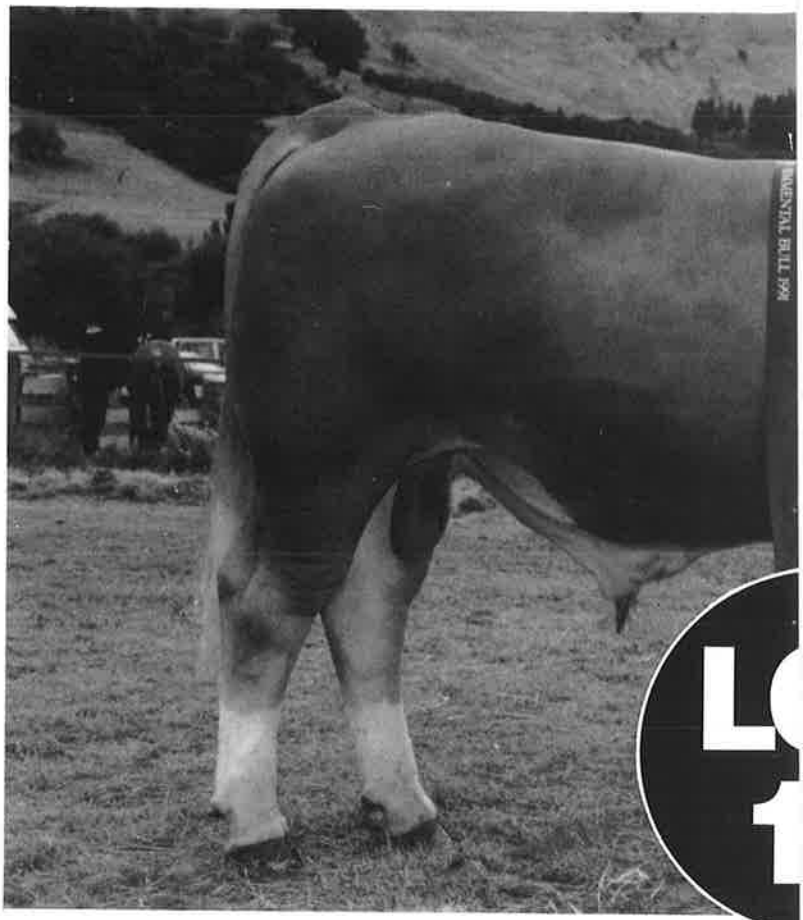
All calves are ranked on their adjusted weaning weights and individual sires or separate mobs can be compared.

Also, valuable management information is provided in the form of the 'Breeding Management Success'. This summary of calving highlights the overall calving spread of the her and age groups of the cows. early and lave calving cows can be easily identified.

* NOTE: Adjustments applied allow animals to be compared equally and a ranking to be produced. each animal receives, from its adjusted weight, a ration comparing that animal to the average for its group, i.e., superior animals have a ratio above 100 (herd average, inferior animals have a ratio below 100. Comparisons between farms are not valid.

Yearling weight option. Actual weights of all yearling animals are recorded. These are then adjusted and ranked, within their particular mob, and records returned to the farmer.

Rising 2 YO weight option. This operates in a similar fashion to the yearling weight option when a farmer returns the actual weights of his rising 2YO heifers and/or bulls.



FOR SALE

NATIONAL SIM

PALMERSTON NORTH, W

Two sires with heaps to smile about. The one on the left is for sale. Avon Park AY5E, Born: 3 August 1989, Sire: TND Chieftain, Dam: Harlau Honor. "A connoisseur's choice. Your chance to invest in a stud sire. By Chieftain, an outcross bull. Out of a matron of the Avon Park herd. All female progeny from this cow have been retained in the herd. All male progeny have been sold to stud situations.

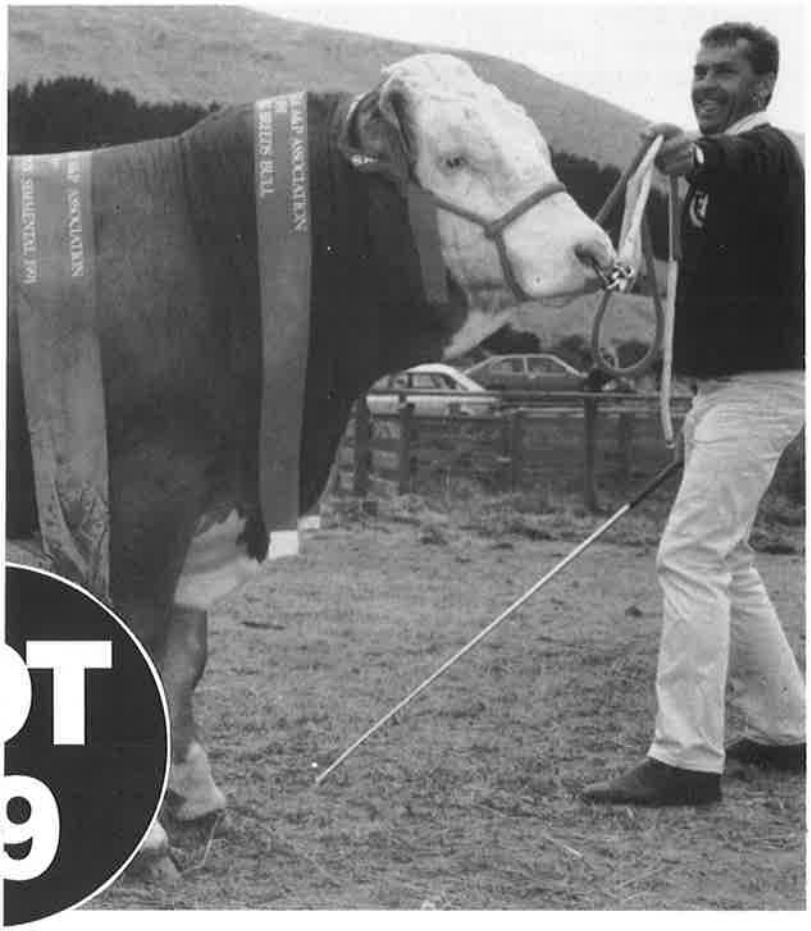
NEW ZEALAND'S

CERTIFIED SIMMENTAL

Avon Park

VISITORS MOST WELCOME AT ALL TIMES FURTHE

DAVID CARTER, "MANOR FARM", NO. 1 R.D. LYTTELTON



AVON PARK AY5E

MENTAL SALE

EDNESDAY 19 JUNE 1991

Avon Park uses exciting bloodlines, there's lots more wandering the paddocks for on-farm sales, plus 3 we've set aside for the Temuka Sale on Tuesday 11 June. Sires in use include:— Avon Park East Dome (Imported from Canada), The Steading Footrot Flats (Imported from Australia), EDN Destiny, BBA Galant 12L.

PREMIER HERD

Simmentals

INFORMATION & ENQUIRES PLEASE CONTACT —
CHRISTCHURCH. PHONE (03) 299-731, FAX (03) 791-198

STOKES

Performance recording.
To meet both individual stud breeders and breed society requirements, computer sheets are provided on which ancestor information and individual breed society details are recorded. They are then returned to the breed society for processing on the in house computer. Pedigree reports can be produced on an 'on demand' basis, but usually breeders have one of these each year. Many stud breeders record both pedigree and performance information.

Interpretation of Beefplan records.
The success of any recording scheme depends on the interpretation and use of the records. Beefplan provides an 'on farm' advisory service and breeders wishing to discuss their records and the use of them in their beef improvement programme should contact a MAF sheep and beef officer.

Beefplan may not solve all the problems in a herd, but by supplying factual and objectively measured information, it provides a powerful stock improvement tool which enables breeders to;

* Identify superior dams.
* Select replacement heifers.
* Identify superior sires.
* Prepare useful information for buyers of young stock.
* Review management systems.
* Cull poor cows.

Recording sheets, instruction manuals and field notebooks are supplied. MAF sheep and beef officers can assist breeders to determine how Beefplan can meet individual requirements and selection of options.

Ed's Notes: (The above article was reproduced from MAF articles produced by the Media Services of MAF. The article has been amended to take into account the in-house computer services operated by the Simmental Society). Jim.

PUKETAWA SIMMENTALS
PUKETAWA SIMMENTALS
PUKETAWA SIMMENTALS

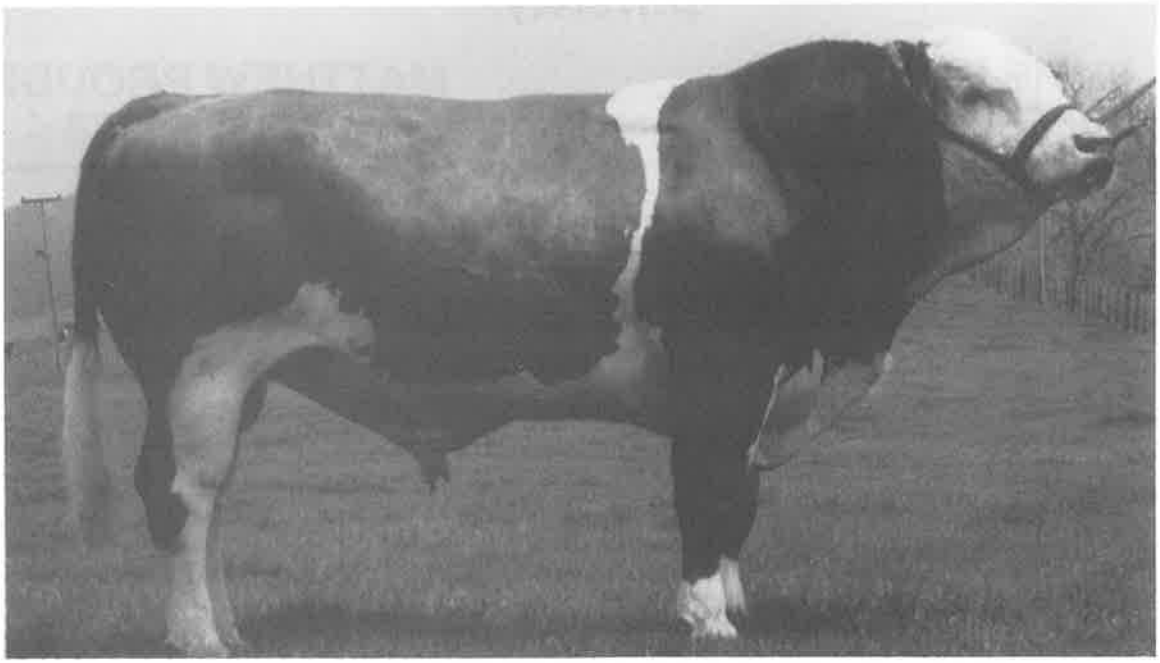
Est: 1972

Herd No. 208

For Performance Bred Bulls from a large Herd.

Bulls available this year at;

National Sale, Palmerston North on 19 June, (LOT 13)
Waikato Club Sale on 4 July
and by private treaty on farm.



Puketawa Tailboy.
(Born 22 August 1985 - photographed in Spring 1990)

Sire of Champion Yearling Heifer and the two highest priced heifers at the Waikato Female Sale held on 8 April 1991.

Further information and catalogues available from;

J. B. (JOHN) SCOTT.
'PUKETAWA',
ROBERTS ROAD,
RD 2,
CAMBRIDGE. WAIKATO.
Telephone: (071) 272-864

1991 SIMMENTAL SALE DATES

JUNE

Tue 4	'Helensbrook' 3rd Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c L McLachlan	Milton
Thur 6	'Brocade' Simmentals. a/c HD & JS McIntyre	Apiti
Mon 10	'Dunshaughlin' 3rd Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c T Murphy	Waipukurau
Tue 11	South Canterbury & North Otago Simmental Breeders Bull Sale	Temuka
Wed 12	'Glen Anthony' 2nd Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c G & A Thompson	Norsewood
Thur 13	Central Otago Simmental Breeders Annual Bull & Female Sale	Omakau
Thur 13	'Ailsa Farms' 7th Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c M Coombes	Masterton
Fri 14	'Blacksbeach' 5th Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c A Black	Wairoa
Mon 17	'Brooklands' 5th Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c C & C Hutchings	Dannevirke
Wed 19	NATIONAL SIMMENTAL SHOW & SALE	PALMERSTON NTH
Mon 24	CJ Patterson, AAT Partridge & ND Oliver 2nd Annual Simmental Sale	Lakeside, Leeston
Mon 24	'Rissington' 9th Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c J & S Absolom	Rissington
Wed 26	'Tokaweka' 7th Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c J & R Houlbrooke	Kauri

JULY

Mon 1	'Terrilynne' Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c Est T & Mrs L Sloane	Kauri
Thur 4	Waikato & Districts Simmental Breeders 11th Annual Bull Sale	Frankton
Fri 5	Nelson Combined Breeders 22nd Annual Bull Sale	Nelson
Fri 5	BOP Simmental Breeders Annual Bull Sale	Rangiruru
Tue 9	'Wai-iti' & 'Rotomara' 3rd Annual Simmental Bull & Female Sale a/c P McWilliam	Gladstone
Wed 10	'Gayley' 7th Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c S & G Timperley	Kauri
Fri 12	Taranaki Simmental Breeders Sale	Stratford
Mon 15	H & M Kidd 2nd Annual Simmental Bull & Female Sale	Taupo
Thur 18	'Opekapeka' 4th Annual Simmental Bull Sale a/c CF Payne Trust	Wellsford

Reproduced from Elders Pastoral 1991 Beef Cattle Sale Calendar.

OTHER RELEVANT DATES IN 1991

OCTOBER

Sun 6	Daylight Saving commences for 1991/1992 summer
Fri 25	Hawkes Bay Anniversary Day

NOVEMBER

7/8/9	Manawatu Royal A & P Show	Palmerston Nth
Fri 8	Simmental Society Annual Meeting and Annual Dinner	Palmerston Nth
13/14/15	Canterbury A & P Show	Christchurch
Fri 15	Canterbury Anniversary Day	

STOP PRESS.

I am sure I speak for all Members to say that we were totally shocked to hear of the air accident over the ANZAC Day holiday, in which one of our Members, TIM MURPHY, lost his life.

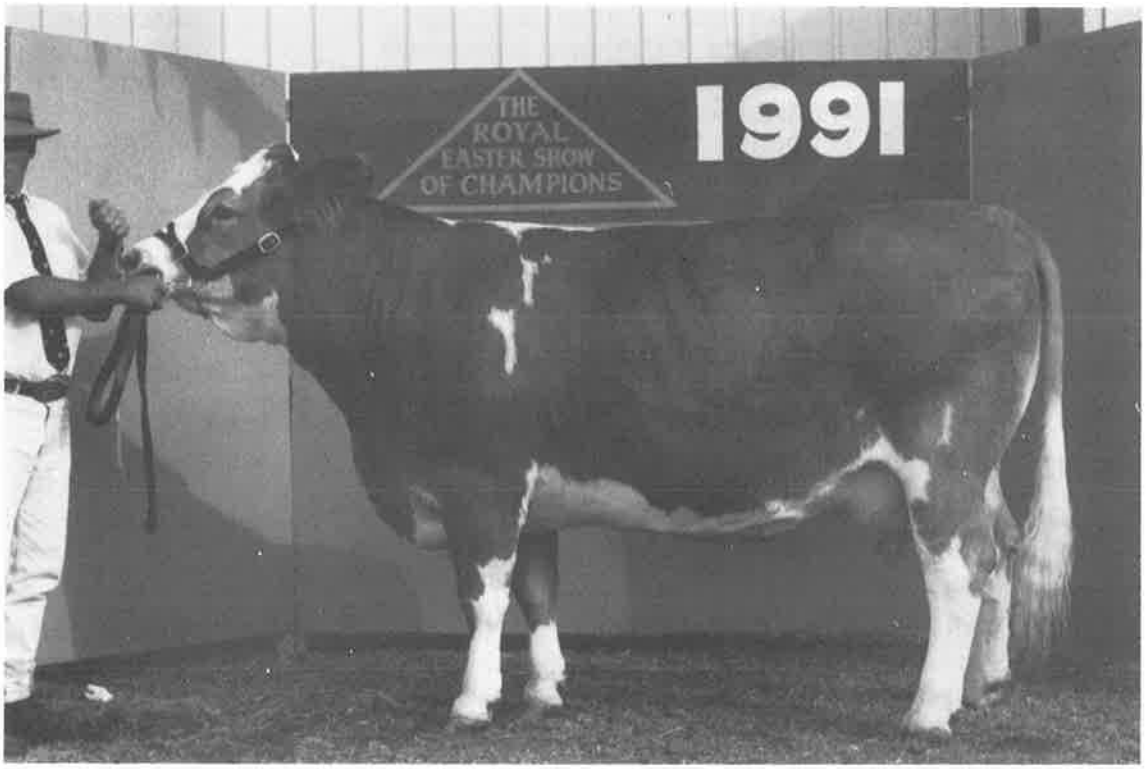
Tim was the passenger in the light aircraft on the flight from Reporoa to Waipukurau on 24 April. The aircraft crashed in the vicinity of Taupo and both the pilot and Tim lost their lives.

Tim Murphy farmed in the Waipukurau area and had been an member of the Simmental Society from the early 1980's. Tim was an strong supporter of Simmental activities in his area and was also a keen supporter of the Simmental Society aims and objectives.

On behalf of the President, Council and all Members of the Simmental Society, may I extend our Deepest Sympathy to Tim's family at this very sudden tragic loss.

MARSHALL SIMMENTALS

EMERALD DALE SIMMENTALS



EMERALD DALE EILEEN - MEAT AND WOOL CUP WINNER 1990

*** 1984 Waikato A & P Show - Champion All Breeds Yearling Heifer ***
*** Supreme Champion 1984 World Congress Tour ***
*** Supreme Champion 1985, 1988, 1991 Waikato Club Show ***
*** NZ Royal Show (Waikato) 1990 - 1st Simmental Cow with Calf, Champion Pedigree Simmental Cow, Supreme Champion Simmental, 1st Cow with Calf All Breeds, Champion Female All Breeds, MEAT & WOOL CUP WINNER ***
*** Champion Female Matamata, Rotorua, Te Awamutu & Morrinsville ***
*** 1991 Royal Auckland Easter Show - 1st Simmental Cow with Calf, Champion Simmental Female, Supreme Champion Simmental ***

BORN: 6 August 1983 **SIRE: Siegfried/DAM: Emerald Dale Babette**

Offering an outstanding son for sale at the National Simmental Bull Sale, Palmerston North on Wednesday 19 June 1991, 'EMERALD DALE PACIFIC' Sired by the great American sire Singlenick Doubletime

****

Our Studs are represented by a top line-up of Rising 2 year old Bulls at Waikato and Bay of Plenty Simmental Bull Sales and are also available by private treaty.

Further information and enquiries to;

H.T. & E.F. Marshall.
Lower Kaimai, RD1.
TAURANGA.
Telephone: (075) 411099

OR

J.H. & S.M. Marshall.
SH 30, RD1.
ROTORUA.
Telephone: (073) 32657

WORLD SIMMENTAL CONGRESS OCTOBER 1992. DALLAS, USA.

As mentioned in the December 1990 issue of the Simmental magazine, we are planning a tour to the 1992 World Simmental Congress in Dallas, Texas.
A preliminary itinerary has been worked out and this is as follows;

Wednesday 7 October 1992.
AUCKLAND TO LOS ANGELES.
(Then accommodation at Howard Johnsons Motor Hotel, Anaheim for three nights).
Saturday 10 October 1992.
LOS ANGELES TO DALLAS.
(Accommodation at the Hyatt Regency, Dallas for seven nights to attend the 1992 Congress).

Sunday 11 October.
* *Congress representatives arrive.*
Monday 12 October.
* *WSF Standing Committee Meetings.*
* *Congress Participants arrive.*
* *'New World' reception, recognizing Columbus Day and the 500th Anniversary of the Discovery of America.*

Tuesday 13 October.
* *Simmental and Simbrah Ranches Tour.*
* *Texas style Barbeque.*

Wednesday 14 October.
* *9th World Simmental Congress featuring Technical Reports from around the World.*
* *Evening banquet honoring the retiring World Simmental Federation President and incoming Officers.*

Thursday 15 October.
* *Texas State Fair.*
* *Evening at rodeo, the Symphony or a Texas Saloon.*

Friday 16 October.
* *Opening Day - several activities will be planned.*
* *Evening at rodeo, the Symphony or a Texas Saloon.*

Saturday 17 October.
* *Simmental Show at Texas State Fair.*

Sunday 18 October 1992.
DALLAS TO NEW ORLEANS.
(Accommodation for three nights at the Sheraton, New Orleans).

Wednesday 21 October 1992.
NEW ORLEANS TO LAS VEGAS.
(Accommodation at the Flamingo Hilton, Las Vegas for 2 nights)
Friday 23 October 1992.
LAS VEGAS TO HONOLULU.
(Accommodation at the Outrigger West Hotel, Honolulu for five nights).
Tuesday 27 October 1992.
HONOLULU TO AUCKLAND.
Arriving in Auckland on 28 October, with connecting flights to other parts of New Zealand.

The duration of the tour as detailed is three weeks and the **estimated cost**, based on the arrangements detailed is $4,400.00 per person on a share twin room basis. Included in the costs are Economy Class airfares, Transfers at each stop, both ways between the airport and hotel, Accommodation on a room only basis and a 1 day pass to Disneyland whilst in Los Angeles.
Our travel expert advises that by 1992 there could be other options available to the group and if these show a financial and practical advantage for the group, then they will be utilised. Once the hotel rates for the Congress have been confirmed, a more accurate price will be calculated.
So that we can give an indication of interest to our Travel Agent, persons interested in this tour are invited to return the reply slip enclosed with this magazine, together with a deposit of NZ$100.00 per person. It would also be appreciated if other details regarding the payment for the tour could be completed. If Members wish to pay for the tour on a 'Drip feed' basis, then we will arrange this. All monies held for tour party members will be held in a trust account, completely separate from the usual Simmental Society banking system.

Our Travel Agent advises that should any members of the tour party wish to proceed to the UK, Europe, Canada or other places then this can be arranged quite easily. However, it is important that the group attending the Congress depart from New Zealand together and anyone contemplating an add-on holiday after the Congress should plan to commence this after the Congress in Dallas ends. If this is done then the group will be able to avail themselves of the best available fares ex New Zealand to the USA and return.
If any further information is required at this stage, please do not hesitate to get in touch with the Office in Christchurch.

TARANAKI SIMMENTAL BREEDERS
5TH ANNUAL BULL SALE

25 Selected 2 year old Bulls
15 Selected 1 year old Bulls

STRATFORD SALE YARDS
FRIDAY 12 JULY 1991
12.30PM

For further information, please contact;

Kerry Nankervis.
Telephone: New Plymouth (067) 20850

LYNMAR SIMMENTALS
present their
NATIONAL BULL SALE ENTRY

BORN: 22 July 1989
WEANING WEIGHT: 438Kgs
YEARLING WEIGHT: 630Kgs
BI 32.9
PRESENT WEIGHT: 900Kgs

TEMPERAMENT GUARANTEED.
Enquiries to;
Kerry Linda Nankervis
Telephone: (067) 20850
NEW PLYMOUTH.

LYNMAR HARRY
by L.J.B. Jade

1990 - Egmont A & P Show. Meat & Wool Cup, Champion Simmental, Champion All Breeds Yearling Bull.
Stratford A & P Show. TSB Perpetual Trophy

1991 - Royal Easter Show of Champions. Champion All Breeds Yearling Bull.
Morrinsville A & P Show. Champion All Breed Yearling Bull, Reserve Supreme Champion Male.

MILK IN BEEF BREEDING.

By Werner Gut.

I have been asked to write an article on milk in Simmentals. These are just my humble opinions on the matter.

There should be at least half a dozen breeders in our Breed Society, that seriously milk, and herd test some of their pure and seven eights Simmental cows.

To suggest anything, that has to do with dairy farming, in a beef breed society is generally not very well received, but then the Simmental is a special kind of beef breed in New Zealand, and such taboos can be broken.

The whole history of the Simmental breed, is of cattle bred for milk and beef. The European breeders have made many mistakes, and have had to subsequently breed them out again. They have bred them too small and blocky, or to be too tall and leggy and have always been punished for breeding extremes.

It was realised that a medium sized cow, with plenty of milk that can produce fast growing calves is most profitable. The weight ratio between cows and bulls has always been very good in Simmentals.

Today in New Zealand the Simmental cow has to produce a good calf, under a variety of conditions. If we select our dams on the weaning weight of the calves, we will likely select the best milkers - but only within the herd. The average milk production per cow in the herd could be falling with every generation. One reason for crossing beef herds with Simmental bulls, originally, was to gain milk. This milk is not automatically going to be there for ever.
Milk comes in big variations. Nobody wants a beef cow with a lot of milk with poor fat and protein content. It makes for udder problems and scours in calves, which have to digest a lot of milk.

Now we come to herd testing Simmentals. We are very lucky, that the Simmental on average has a better protein to fat ratio than any other breed. It is high protein milk we want for the calf.

By herd testing we will be able to select from cows with high protein and fat in their milk, breeding bulls for beef herds, that need more and/or better quality milk. Lactose or milk sugar does not vary much between high and low fat and protein milk.

It is quite possible to do all that, and breed top beef animals, all in one animal. In fact, the whole exercise would be futile other ways. Of course, while the cow is producing well, and is under added strain by being rounded up twice a day to milk, she will not show the same muscling. She will look like a beef cow under hard conditions. An added bonus, for a serious breeder, is that a cow with poor feet will soon sort herself out on the daily routine on metal races and concrete yards. The same could also apply with temperament.

Could it not be that todays dairy cows are carrying the minimum of flesh, by default. The breeders went for milk production alone. Does a sow have to be a poor meat animal, to produce a big litter of well grown piglets, for which she needs to produce a lot of milk?

The genes are in the Simmental to produce beef and milk. The genes settled themselves over hundreds of years, in such a way, that the best type cows have the ability to be equal in both traits.

In the future, genetic engineering might build us the ideal cattle. They should not be very different from the Simmental, that we should be breeding, functional cattle, not works of art for show.

Something of interest.
In the Steiermark (Styria), in Austria, mountain farmers have formed an Association, to market ox-beef, grown on alpine pasture alone. They are marketing the beef through 22 well known butcher shops, under the trademark, 'Almo'.

It is from these Simmentals, living on alpine pastures, in fresh clean air, under natural sun-rays, roaming and living on tasty alpine grasses, that the most wonderfully tasting beef is produced - according to the nice brochure which does their advertising.

Perhaps we should take a leaf out of the book of the Simmental breeders from Steiermark, and market our beef in this way in Japan.

(Werner Gut started handmilking Simmental cows in 1945, as a farm cadet in Switzerland.

During 1947-1949 Werner studied at the Agricultural College of Zurich, and had to work on Shows and Exhibitions with Simmental cattle and also continue with the milking. In New Zealand in 1972 the first 50% Simmentals were born and in 1974 Werner started milking and herdtesting the first halfbreds, and has done so ever since.

Werner does not milk all his Simmental cows, as many are feeding calves. He selects for good beef cows and if they also milk well in the dairyherd, then it is an added bonus. Currently, Werner farms on the slopes of Mt Taranaki (Egmont) and has approximately 40 milking Simmental cows in his herd, together with Friesians.)

GINA.
THE PERFECT BEEF COW.
(5 years of age)
Milk = 4266, Fat = 171,
Protein = 162, Days = 249

STUD BULL BUYERS

Are you looking for a Sire with,

Top Bloodlines
Full Pigmentation
Perfect feet
Exceptional growth rate
Clean Polling

Extra length
Smooth Muscle
Quiet temperament
Excellent locomotion

THEN COME AND LOOK AT

SPRINGBROOK 'TRANSATLANTIC' 'THE BULL I'VE BEEN WAITING TO BREED'

SPRINGBROOK ALSO PRESENTS 'ORAGE Jr'

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE The only son of the MIGHTY FRENCH SIRE 'ORAGE', ever likely to be seen for sale in the Southern Hemisphere. National Sale in Palmerston North on 19 June 1991.

SIMMENTAL

Enquiries Welcome;
C. J. Patterson.
Lakeside. Canterbury.
Telephone: (03) 243-706

SIMMENTAL

These reports have been reproduce from information supplied by the relevant Simmental Clubs who have members of the Simmental Cattle Breeders Society. Every care has been taken in retyping the information, and if any errors have been made these are regretted. Photographs have also been supplied by the Simmental Clubs.

It is the policy of the Simmental Cattle Breeders Society to make space available in each issue of the magazine for reproducing information on the activities of Clubs. Contributions from Club Secretaries and/or other members of Clubs is welcome. However, the Editor of the magazine reserves the right to edit articles to cater for space available. In most cases articles are reproduced without editing.

AUCKLAND ROYAL EASTER SHOW REPORT
Sunday 31 March.

Even though the Simmental Breed was one of the smaller numbers exhibited, the breed when on to do well in the All Breeds Section, and then to take out the Interbreed team event was a bonus. The Braxton Junior Beef Herdsperson was contested for the first time at the Auckland Show. There were eighteen entries and young Desmond Galvin was a representative of the Simmental Breeders. This being his debut into a herdsperson class, he did really well and gained 6th placing (we will see him move ahead in the future). Another Simmental heifer used by one of the Murray Grey breeders, John Hayward went on to gain 2nd placing.

Judge: Mr John Scott, Cambridge.
Chief Stewart: Mr A. Stitchbury.

OPEN CLASSES.

COW, 3 years or over, own calf at foot (calf to be born on or after 1 June 1990)

1st Emerald Dale Eileen — HT & EF Marshall
(Siegfried/Emerald Dale Babette)

2nd Rissington Ulwin — Barry B Anderson
(Piggot Range Poll Douglas/Rissington 771)

HEIFER, 2 Years with our without own calf at foot (calf to be born on or after 1 June 1990)

1st Karewa Xcess AX94 — Doug McNaughten
(Singlenick Doubletime/Whitehall Lodge)

HEIFER, yearling.

1st Victoria Yin — Darryl Turton
(Ohu Useful/Rissington Heidi)

2nd Tusmore Yuletide — Darryl Turton
(Stirling Parliamentarian/Tusmore Janine)

HEIFER, Calf.

1st Lynmar Zoe — KJ & LM Nankervis
(Singlenick Doubletime/).

2nd Double AA Hine — A & MS Aukaha
(Kiwi Uppercrust/Double AA Tihi)

3rd Singing Hills Zeta — Barry B Anderson
(Ohu Useful/Singing Hills Pepsi)

FEMALE CHAMPION SIMMENTAL
Emerald Dale Eileen - HT & EF Marshall

RESERVE FEMALE CHAMPION SIMMENTAL
Karewa Xcess AX94 - Doug McNaughten

BULL, 2 years and over

1st Glenside Xecutive — Peter Cowley
(Waimiro Pascal/Avon Park Petal)

BULL, yearling

1st Lynmar Harry — KJ & LM Nankervis
(LJB Jade/)

PHOTOS TAKEN AT THE AUCKLAND EASTER SHOW.

'Emerald Dale Eileen' and 'Karewa Xcess'

Champion Simmental Bull 'Glenside Executive' and Peter Cowley, Taranaki.

Darryl Turton (R) with 'Tusmore Yuletide', Champion Yearling Heifer. Animal on left also owned by Darryl.

PHOTOS TAKEN AT THE AUCKLAND EASTER SHOW.

'WHO ME'
Lorraine & John McNaughten with Cow, 'Karewa Xcess' and Bull Calf (2nd in All Breeds Cow & Bull Calf).

Line up of Simmental Bulls.

Abe Aukaha and Heifer Calf, 'Avery Proud Day'.

PHOTOS TAKEN AT THE AUCKLAND EASTER SHOW.

THE SIMMENTAL TEAM DOES IT AGAIN.
Champion Team in the All Breeds Event.

Jim & Selena Marshall and 'Emerald Dale Eileen', (Champion Cow and 3rd in Meat & Wool Cup)

BULL, calf

1st Westline Zermatt — Doug McNaughten
(Polled Douglas/Karewa Xcess AX94)
2nd Double AA Kaha — A & MS Aukaha
(Kiwi Uppercrust/Double AA Tamure)
3rd Tukaze Zoltan 1457/A21 — K & K Davis Ltd
(Rufford Ulsterman/Silvermoyle 201/AU26

MALE CHAMPION SIMMENTAL
Glenside Xecutive - Peter Cowley

RESERVE MALE CHAMPION SIMMENTAL
Lynmar Harry - KJ & LM Nankervis

SUPREME CHAMPION SIMMENTAL
Emerald Dale Eileen - HT & EF Marshall

BEEF INTERBREED ROYAL CLASSES

Judging took place on Monday 1 April 1991 at 10.00am

ALL BREEDS COW OR HEIFER, 2 years and over with own natural progeny at foot.
2nd Karewa Xcess AX94 — Doug McNaughten

ALL BREEDS YEARLING HEIFER
2nd Tusmore Yuletide — Darryl Turton
4th Victoria Yin — Darryl Turton

ALL BREEDS YEARLING BULL
1st Lynmar Harry — HJ & LM Nankervis

ALL BREEDS BEEF CALF
2nd Double AA Kaha — A & MS Aukaha

INTERBREED TOP TEAM
1st Simmental
2nd Angus
3rd Hereford
4th Murray Grey

MEAT AND WOOL CUP
1st Angus
2nd Hereford
3rd Simmental
4th Limousin

INVERCARGILL SHOW
4/5 December 1991

Judge: Simon Cox, Timaru
Associate Judge: Craig Graham, Parnassus

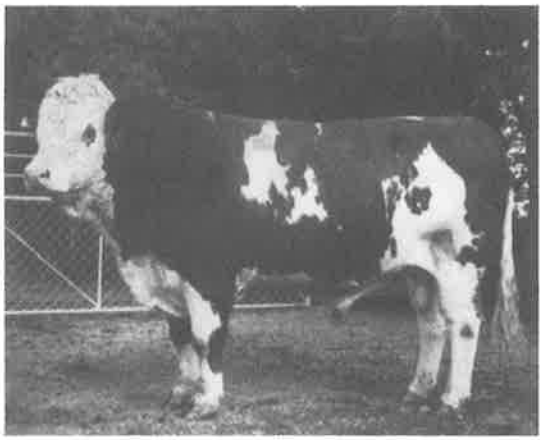
SUPREME CHAMPION/GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE & GRAND CHAMPION MALE
Helensbrook Xotic - Helensbrook
(Maraetotara Prince/Troy Hill B)

GRAND CHAMPION MALE & SENIOR CHAMPION MALE
Makerikeri Status - RJ & JM Stewart
(Stuartslaw Joseph/Rissington AN197)

RESERVE CHAMPION SENIOR COW
Robot Trixie - JA & MJ Robins
(Robot Nero/Robot Miss Jade)

HELENSBROOK SIMMENTALS

(Herd 1257)



LEVELS PORTIKUS
(Pure German Fleckvieh)

Sires of 1990 Calf drop;

*** LEVELS PORTIKUS ***
Siegman **Granne**

*** MET MAGNUM ***
Milord **Belinda**

*** HELENSBROOK WILLIAM ***
Maraetotara Prince **Troy Hill BJ8**
LBJ Jade-Irish Empress **Abricot**

*** BRUNDISH PROSPEROUS ***
Siegfried **Cherkley Hilary**
Scottish Neff

* * *STOP PRESS.

We have recently purchased 'RISSINGTON RIVAL' from John & Barbara Beattie of Homestead Simmentals. This exciting Sire, by Shawest Big Red 17P was imported from Canada as an embryo. Our first Calves by him are due this Spring.

Enquiries and Inspection always welcome.

Contact:

Lachie & Helen McLachlan.
'Helensbrook Simmentals'
Main North Road.
Milton. South Otago.
Telephone: (03) 417-7077 Fax: (03) 417-8751

CHAMPION JUNIOR FEMALE
Helensbrook Yen - Helensbrook
(Hockenhull Magnum/Helensbrook Thelma)

RESERVE CHAMPION JUNIOR FEMALE
Helensbrook Yummy - Helensbrook
(Kilbride Farm Nevada/Arahi Br39)

JUNIOR CHAMPION BULL
Helensbrook York - Helensbrook
(BBA Galant/Avon Park AN11)

RESERVE CHAMPION JUNIOR BULL
Sunnyvale Yeoman - RW Lott & Son
(Dynasty/Sunnyvale Natalie)

SENIOR YEARLING BULL
Sunnyvale Yeomen - RW Lott & Son

JUNIOR YEARLING BULL
1st Helensbrook York — Helensbrook
BBA Galant/Avon Park AN11)
2nd Robot Yarra — JA & MJ Robins
(Westview Noel/Levels Toni

COW, over 3 years
1st Robot Trixie — JA & MJ Robins
(Robot Nero/Robot Miss Jade
2nd Sunnyvale Melanie — RW Lott & Son
(Polled SBL 36L/Levels Jan)

HEIFER, 2 years
1st Helensbrook Xotic — Helensbrook
(Maraetotara Prince/Troy Hill BK28
2nd Avon Park AX23 — GM Muir
(BBA Galant/Avon Park Tiger Lil)
3rd Robot Sandi — JA & MJ Robins
(Maraetotara Prince/Robot Miss Jade)

SENIOR YEARLING HEIFER
1st Helensbrook Yummy — Helensbrook
(Kilbride Farm Nevada/Arahi Br39)
2nd Sunnyvale Yvette — RW Lott & Son
(Kilbride Farm/Sunnyvale Natasha

JUNIOR YEARLING HEIFER
1st Helensbrook Yen — Helensbrook
(Hockenhull Magnum/Helensbrook Thelma)
2nd Robot Olivia — JA & MJ Robins
(Bonifaz/Robot Ulva)
3rd Robot Olga — JA & MJ Robins
(Bonifaz/Levels Ultimate)

TWO YEARLING HEIFERS
1st Helensbrook
2nd JA & MS Robins

GROUP, Bull & 2 Females
1st Helensbrook
2nd JA & MJ Robins

TWO ANIMALS, Progeny of one Sire
1st JA & MJ Robins

TWO ANIMALS, Progeny of one Dam
1st JA & MJ Robins

SUNNYVALE TROPHY (Simmental Junior Herdsperson)
1st Duncan McLachlan

ALL BREEDS CLASSES

BULL, 2 years and over
- 2nd Makerikeri Status — RJ & JM Stewart

YEARLING BULL
- 2nd Sunnyvale Yeoman — RW Lott & Son
- 3rd Helensbrook York — Helensbrook

TWO YEAR OLD HEIFER
- 1st Avon Park AX23 — GM Muir
- 2nd Robot Sandi — JA & MJ Robins
- 3rd Helensbrook Xotic — Helensbrook

YEARLING HEIFER
- 1st Helensbrook Yummy — Helensbrook

ALLIANCE GROUP TROPHY
- 1st Charolais
- 2nd Simmental
- 3rd Hereford

JUNIOR HERDSPERSON
- 1st Andrew Mitchell (Angus)
- 2nd Mark Robertson (Hereford)
- 3rd Andrew McLachlan (Simmental)

.....

SOUTH OTAGO SHOW AT BALCLUTHA
24 November 1990

Judge: Ken Hinton, Alexandra
Associate Judge: Garry McCorkindale, Lawrence

SUPREME CHAMPION & GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE
Helensbrook Yen - Helensbrook
(Hockenhull Magnum/Helensbrook Thelma)

GRAND CHAMPION MALE
Helensbrook York - Pinelee
(BBA Galant/Avon Park AN11)

HEIFER, 2 years
- 1st Helensbrook Xotic — Helensbrook
  (Maraetotara Prince/Troy Hill BK28)

YEARLING BULL
- 1st Helensbrook York — Helensbrook
  (BBA Galant/Avon Park AN11)
- 2nd Pinelee Yugoslavia — Pinelee
  (Rissington Rebel/Pinelee Union

YEARLING HEIFER
- 1st Helensbrook Yen — Helensbrook
  (Hockenhull Magnum/Helensbrook Thelma)
- 2nd Helensbrook Yummy — Helensbrook
  (Kilbride Farm Nevada\Arahi BR39)

PAIR OF YEARLING HEIFERS
- 1st Helensbrook

ALL BREEDS CLASSES

SUPREME YEARLING ALL BREEDS CHAMPION
- 1st Helensbrook Yen — Helensbrook

MEAT AND WOOL CUP
- 2nd Helensbrook Yen — Helensbrook

JUNIOR HERDSPERSON
1st Craig Chalmers (Hereford)
2nd Duncan McLachlan (Simmental)
3rd Andrew McLachlan (Simmental)

GORE SHOW
28 November 1990

Judge: Ross Cockburn, Te Anau
Associate Judge: David Dickie

SUPREME CHAMPION & GRAND CHAMPION MALE
Makerikeri Status - RJ & JM Stewart
(Stuartslaw Joseph/Rissington AN197)

GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE
Robot Trixie - JA & MJ Robins
(Robot Nero/Robot Miss Jade)

RESERVE CHAMPION MALE
Ohio Yardley - RH Potter & Son
(Lands Trevor/Ohio Ar116)

RESERVE CHAMPION SENIOR FEMALE
Helensbrook Xotic - Helensbrook
(Haraetotara Prince/Troy Hill BK28)

JUNIOR CHAMPION MALE
Ohio Yardley - RH Potter & Son

JUNIOR CHAMPION FEMALE
Robot Olivia - JA & MJ Robins
(Bonifaz/Robot Ulva)

RESERVE CHAMPION JUNIOR MALE
Helensbrook York - Helensbrook
(BBA Galant/Avon Park AN11)

RESERVE CHAMPION JUNIOR FEMALE
Helensbrook Yummy - Helensbrook
(Kilbride Farm Nevada/Arahi BR39)

COW, over 3 years
1st Robot Trixie — JA & MJ Robins
(Robot Nero/Robot Miss Jade)

HEIFER, 2 years
1st Helensbrook Xotic — Helensbrook
2nd Robot Sandi — JA & MJ Robins
(Maraetotara Prince/Robot Miss Jade)
3rd Helensbrook Xult — Brookdale
(Maraetotara Prince/Troy Hill BJ8

TWO YEARLING HEIFERS
1st JA & MJ Robins
2nd Helensbrook

ALL BREEDS CLASSES

ALLIANCE TROPHY
1st Makerikeri Status — RJ & JM Stewart

KANE TROPHY
1st Ohio Yardley — RH Potter & Son

SIMMENTAL COMMERCIAL BEEF CLASS

1st	Robot Olivia	RJ & JM Robins
2nd	Ohio Yardley	RH Potter & Son

UPPER CLUTHA SHOW (WANAKA)
9 March 1991

Judge: David Carter, Christchurch
Associate Judge: Trevor Potter

SUPREME CHAMPION & GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE
Helensbrook Yen - Helensbrook
(Hockenhull Magnum/Helensbrook Thelma)
GRAND CHAMPION MALE
Helensbrook York - Helensbrook
(BBA Galant/Avon Park AN11)

COW, over 3 years

1st	Robot Trixie	JA & MJ Robins
	(Robot Nero/Robot Miss Jade)	

TWO YEAR OLD HEIFER

1st	Helensbrook Xotic	Helensbrook
	(Maraetotara Prince/Troy Hill BK28)	

YEARLING HEIFER

1st	Helensbrook Yen	Helensbrook
2nd	Helensbrook Yummy	Helensbrook
	(Kilbride Farm Nevada/Arahi BR39)	

HEIFER CALF

1st	Robot Zara	JA & MJ Robins
	(Robot Shamus/Robot Trixie)	

BULL CALF

1st	Helensbrook Zac	Helensbrook
	(Levels Portikus/Helensbrook Xotic)	

ALL BREEDS CLASSES

BULL & HEIFER PAIR
1st Helensbrook

JUNIOR HERDSPERSON
1st Julie Anderson (Simmental)
2nd Tony Homer (Hereford)
3rd Mark Robertson (Hereford)

WEST OTAGO SHOW (TAPANUI)
17 November 1990

Judge: John Robins, Invercargill
Associate Judge: Sheryl Donald

SUPREME CHAMPION/GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE
Helensbrook Xotic - Helensbrook
(Maraetotara Prince/Troy Hill BK28)

GRAND CHAMPION MALE
Ohio Yardley - RH Potter & Son
(Lands Trevor/Ohio AR116)

YEARLING BULL

1st	Ohio Yardley	RH Potter & Son

2nd Helensbrook York — Helensbrook
(BBA Galant/Avon Park AN11)
3rd Ohio York — RH Potter & Son
(Singlenick Doubletime/Rissingholme Unique)

YEARLING HEIFER
1st Helensbrook Yummy — Helensbrook
(Kilbride Farm Nevada/Arahi BR39)
2nd Helensbrook Yen — Helensbrook
(Hockenhull Magnum/Helensbrook Thelma)

ALL BREEDS CLASSES

PAIR YEARLING HEIFERS
2nd Helensbrook

THREE FEMALES AND ONE MALE
2nd Helensbrook

BREEDERS GROUP

ONE MALE AND TWO FEMALES
2nd Helensbrook

JUNIOR HERDSPERSON
1st Ngaire Boyd (Hereford)
2nd Duncan McLachlan (Simmental)
3rd Andrew McLachlan (Simmental

TOKIMAIRIRO SHOW (MILTON)
8 December 1990
Judge: Ray Stewart

SUPREME CHAMPION/GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE
Helensbrook Xotic - Helensbrook
(Maraetotara Prince/Troy Hill BK28)

GRAND CHAMPION MALE
Robot Yarra - JA & MJ Robins
(Westview Noel/Levels Toni)

HEIFER, 2 years
1st Helensbrook Xotic — Helensbrook
2nd Robot Sandi — JA & MJ Robins
(Maraetotara Prince/Robot Miss Jade)

YEARLING HEIFER
1st Helensbrook Yen — Helensbrook
(Hockenhull Magnum/Helensbrook Thelma)
2nd Helensbrook Yummy — Helensbrook
(Kilbride Farm Nevada/Arahi BR39)

YEARLING BULL
1st Robot Yarra — JA & MJ Robins
2nd Helensbrook York — Helensbrook
(BBA Galant/Avon Park AN11)

PAIR OF YEARLING HEIFERS
1st Helensbrook

ALL BREEDS CLASSES

TWO FEMALES AND ONE MALE
1st Helensbrook

YEARLING BULL
1st Robot Yarra — JA & MJ Robins
2nd Helensbrook York — Helensbrook

JUNIOR HERDSPERSON
1st Craig Chalmers (Hereford)
2nd Duncan McLachlan (Simmental)
3rd Andrew McLachlan (Simmental)

REID FARMERS JUNIOR HERDSPERSON TROPHY (This trophy is awarded to the person who accumulates the most points from competitions held at Tokomairiro, Gore, West Otago and South Otago Shows).
1st= Duncan McLachlan (Simmental) & Craig Chalmers (Hereford)

The Waikato Club have reported that they have had a very busy Show season from mid January right through to April, with not so many Shows in the Spring as in other areas. Results from the Shows in the Waikato area are given below.

TE KAUWHATA A & P SHOW
8 December 1991

This Show was the last in the Waikato for 1990. The Beef Section has been in recession for the past two years due to lack of support. It was reintroduced this year on a trial basis and experienced good support from the breeders in the area. Possible that this will become an Annual Beef Show.

YEARLING HEIFER (10)	
1st Glen Anthony Yuchi	Darryl Turton
YEARLING PAIR (5)	
1st Glen Anthony Yuchi Victoria Yin	Darryl Turton

ROTORUA A & P SHOW
26 January 1991

This show is held at Riversdale Park, home of the Agrodome. Usually one of the best attended shows in the Region. *(It is reported that the Secretary of the Waikato gave a very good demonstration of grass skiing to the spectators. Ed.)*

COW 3 years & over (2)	
1st Emerald Dale Eileen	HT & EF Marshall
HEIFER 2 years (3)	
2nd Double AA Kiwa	A & MS Aukaha
YEARLING HEIFER (10)	
3rd Victoria Yin	Darryl Turton
BULL CALF (8)	
1st Double AA Kaha	A & MS Aukaha
2nd Double AA Kuru	A & MS Aukaha
HEIFER CLAF (12)	
1st Double AA Hine	A & MS Aukaha

TE AWAMUTU A & P SHOW
2 February 1991

What started as a wet early morning, turned into a beautiful sunny day. A delicious barbeque lunch was enjoyed by all at the end of the judging, this was provided by Darryl & Naomi in appreciation of the breeders bringing their stock to their local Show.

BULL 2 years & over (2)	
2nd Glenside Executive	PJ Cowley
BULL CALF (7)	
3rd Misty Moor Zaum	WA & HA Woolston

COW 3 years & over (4)

1st	Emerald Dale Eileen	HT & EF Marshall
2nd	Rissington Ulwin	Barry Anderson

HEIFER 2 years (5)

2nd	Karewa Velvet	JD & LM McNaughten

YEARLING HEIFER (9)

1st	Tusmore Yuletide	Darryl Turton
2nd	Victoria Yin	Darryl Turton

HEIFER CALF (16)

1st	Singing Hills Zeta	Barry Anderson
2nd	Karewa Zarancy	JD & LM McNaughten

GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE - Emerald Dale Eileen
CHAMPION JUNIOR FEMALE - Tusmore Yuletide
RESERVE JUNIOR CHAMPION - Singing Hills Zeta

KATIKATI A & P SHOW
2 February 1991

HEIFER 2 years with Calf at foot

1st	Double AA Kiwa	A & MS Aukaha

YEARLING HEIFER

3rd	Shelvin Yannika	S & S Robinson

HEIFER CALF

2nd	Shelvin Zenda	S & S Robinson

BULL CALF

1st	Double AA Matiu	A & MS Aukaha

CHAMPION SENIOR FEMALE - Double AA Kiwa
RESERVE CHAMPION JUNIOR MALE - Double AA Matiu

FRANKLIN A & P SHOW
16 February 1991

This is another very good Beef Show, it is unfortunate that the Simmental Section always struggles to get a good representation.

CHAMPION SIMMENTAL - Karewa Xcess, Doug McNaughten
RESERVE CHAMPION - Tusmore Yuletide, Darryl Turton

ALL BREEDS
2 Year HEIFER

1st	Karewa Xcess	Douglas McNaughten

YEARLING HEIFER

1st	Tusmore Yuletide	Darryl Turton

WHAKATANE A & P SHOW
23 February 1991

This is the first year the Simmental breed have had their own section and it went really well. This Show has been a Limousin strong hold in the past.

SIMMENTAL SECTION
BULL CALF

1st	Double AA Kaha	A & MS Aukaha
2nd	Double AA Matiu	A & MS Aukaha
3rd	Double AA Kuru	A & MS Aukaha

HEIFER CALF

1st	Double AA Hine	A & MS Aukaha

	2nd Shelven Zara	S & S Robinson
	3rd Shelven Zenda	S & S Robinson
YEARLING BULL		
	1st	F & E Boonen
	2nd Silvermoyle Polled Gold	GR Smith
YEARLING HEIFER		
	1st Camelwheal Yodle	BJ & JA Holland
	2nd Shelven Yannika	S & S Robinson
	3rd Camelwheal Classic	BJ & JA Holland
HEIFER, 2 years		
	1st Double AA Kiwa	A & MS Aukana
SENIOR COW		
	Silvermoyle	G B Gray
JUNIOR PROGENY CLASS		
	A & MS Aukaha	
	GB Gray	

MALE CHAMPION - Double AA Kaha
RESERVE - Double AA Matiu
FEMALE CHAMPION - Double AA Kiwa
RESERVE - Double AA Hine

ALL BREEDS		
BULL CALF		
	3rd Double AA Kaha	A & MS Aukana
YEARLING HEIFER		
	2nd Shelven Yannikas	S & S Robinson
	3rd Camelwheal Yodle	BJ & JA Holland
HEIEFER, 2 years		
	=1st Double AA Kiwa	A & MS Aukaha
SENIOR COW		
	2nd Silvermoyle	GB Gray
JUNIOR PROGENY		
	1st A & MS Aukaha	
	2nd GB Gray	

RESERVE CHAMPION FEMALE - Double AA Kiwa

TE KUITI A & P SHOW
23 February 1991

SENIOR MALE CHAMPION - Glenside Xecutive, PJ Cowley

BULL CALF		
	1st	R Thorburn
	2nd	R Thorburn
COW, 3 years and over		
	Rissington Ulwin	Barry Anderson
YEARLING HEIFER (4)		
	1st Puketawa Yvette	J Scott
	2nd Tusmore Yuletide	Darryl Turton
	3rd Puketawa Yvonne	J Scott
HEIFER CALF		
	1st Singing Hills Zeta	Barry Anderson
	2nd	R Thorburn
	3rd	R Thorburn

SUPREME CHAMPION - Rissington UlwinND

NEWS FLASH ABOUT BREEDPLAN

Members of the Simmental Society who would like to have the performance figures analysed using the Breedplan system can now do so through the Simmental Society Office in Christchurch.

The procedure that we have available is that all the current information stored in our Beefplan Computerised system can be copied onto a computer floppy disc, which is then sent to Armidale for processing.

The cost for this is just for the labour to transfer and monitor the information being transferred plus the cost of the floppy disc. This has been set at $25.00 plus GST. Once we receive advice from a Simmental Breeder that he would like to use this service (we would prefer to have the authority in writing), we will copy the information, send the disc to the Breeder, who in turn will send the disc to Armidale in Australia.

If you wish to avail yourself of this service, please contact;

SIMMENTAL CATTLE BREEDERS SOCIETY.
P.O. BOX 13-142,
CHRISTCHURCH.
(2nd Floor, 256 Oxford Terrace).
Telephone: (03) 793-166 Fax: (03) 669-494

THE 1991 CENTRAL SOUTH ISLAND

SIMMENTAL BULL SALE

To be held at the

Temuka Selling Centre, South Canterbury.
Tuesday 11 June 1991. Commencing at 1.00pm

33 Society Inspected Simmental Bulls (Registered & Commercial)

11 Heifers (Weaners to Rising 3 year olds)

Further information available in the catalogue.
SECRETARY: M. G. Elliot. PO Box 480. OAMARU.
Telephone (03) 434-8397 (evenings)

LIST OF VENDORS

B Barclay	Penbrook	1	AR & JA Midgley	Willowbrook	10 + 4 Females
PA Bradley	Freewalk	2	AAT Partridge	Ladburn	3
IR Caird	Alyth	7	DMN & DM Ritchie	Rathmore	4 Females
D Carter	Avon Park	3	JR & SE Sutton	Stone Hut	3 + 1 Female
Mrs JC Hall	Pendeen	1 + 1 Female	IG & PJ Wright	Makerikeri	2 + 1 Female
BJ & CF Logan	Glenford	1			

ALL BREEDS
MEAT & WOOL CUP - Rissington Ulwin, Barry Anderson
SENIOR FEMALE - Rissington Ulwin, Barry Anderson

JUNIOR HELFER

1st	Singing Hills Zeta	Barry Anderson
2nd	Tusmore Yuletide	Darryl Turton
3rd	Puketawa Yvette	J Scott

SENIOR BULL

Glenside Xecutive	PJ Cowley

MORRINSVILLE A & P SHOW
2 March 1991

The highlight show of the year for our area. This show is set amongst the trees and makes a wonderful scene.

COW OR HEIFER, 2 years and over (4)

1st	Karewa Xcess	JK & LM McNaughten
2nd	Emerald Dale Eileen	HT & EF Marshall
3rd	Rissington Ulwin	Barry Anderson

HEIFER 2 years (2)

1st	Karewa Xcess	JD & LM McNaughten
2nd	Double AA Kiwa	A & AM Aukaha

CHAMPION COW - Emerald Dale Eileen
RESERVE - Karewa Xcess

YEARLING HEIFER (5)

1st	Victoria Yin	Darryl Turton
2nd	Tusmore Yuletide	Darryl Turton
3rd	Camelwheal Classic	BJ & JA Holland

HEIFER CALF (8)

1st	Singin Hills Zar	Barry Anderson
2nd	Lynmar Zoe	KJ & LM Nankerviz
3rd	Singing Hills Zeta	Barry Anderson

CHAMPION JUNIOR HEIFER - Tusmore Yuletide
RESERVE - Singing Hills Zar

BULL,2 years

Glenside Xexutive	PJ Cowley

YEARLING BULL

Lynmar Harry	KJ & LM Nankerviz

BULL CALF (5)

1st	Westline Zermatt	JD & LM McNaughten
2nd	Double AA Kaha	A & AM Aukaha
3rd	Double AA Kuru	A & AM Aukana

CHAMPION JUNIOR BULL - Westline Zermatt
RESERVE - Lynmar Harry

ALL BREEDS
YEARLINE HEIFER (7)

1st	Tusmore Yuletide	Darryl Turton
2nd	Victoria Yin	Darryl Turton

HEIFER, 2 years (10)

1st	Karewa Xcess	JD & LM McNaughten
2nd	Double AA Kiwa	A & AM Aukaha

YEARLING BULL (7)

1st	Lynmar Harry	K & LM Nankerviz

BULL, 2 years & over

2nd	Glenzide Xecutive	PJ Cowley

COW OR HEIFER, 2 years & over

1st	Emerald Dale Eileen	HT & EF Marshall
2nd	Double AA Kiwa	A & AM Aukaha
3rd	Rissington Ulwin	Barry Anderson

HEIFER CALF (19)

2nd	Lynmar Zoe	KJ & LM Nankerviz
3rd	Double AA Hine	A & AM Aukaha
4th	Singing Hills Zeta	Barry Anderson

BULL CALF (14)

2nd	Double AA Kuru	A & AM Aukana
3rd	Double AA Matiu	A & AM Aukana

SUPREME MALE - Murray Grey
RESERVE - Lynmar Harry
SUPREME FEMALE - Emerald Dale Eileen
RESERVE - Tusmore Yuletide

WAIKATO & DISTRICTS CLUB DAY
6 April 1991

This as always is a great fun day. At the end of the Show season it is great to have such a relaxing Show Da, things just fall into place. Judge for the day was Jim Houlbrooke who thoroughly enjoyed the day.

JUNIOR HEIFER CALF

1st	Singing Hills Zula	Alan Hayward
2nd	Victoria Zorita	Darryl Turton
3rd	Victoria Zion	Roger Hayward

SENIOR HEIFER CALF

1st	Singing Hills Zeela	Derek Hayward
2nd	Singing Hills Zeta	Kevin Orr
3rd	Marshall Debbie	Jim Marshall

CHAMPION HEIFER CALF
Singing Hills Zeela

YEARLING HEIFER

1st	Singing Hills Yell	Barry Anderson
2nd	Puketawa Yvonne	Penny Scott
3rd	Victoria Yin	John Hayward

COW & CALF

1st	Emerald Dale Eileen	HT & EF Marshall

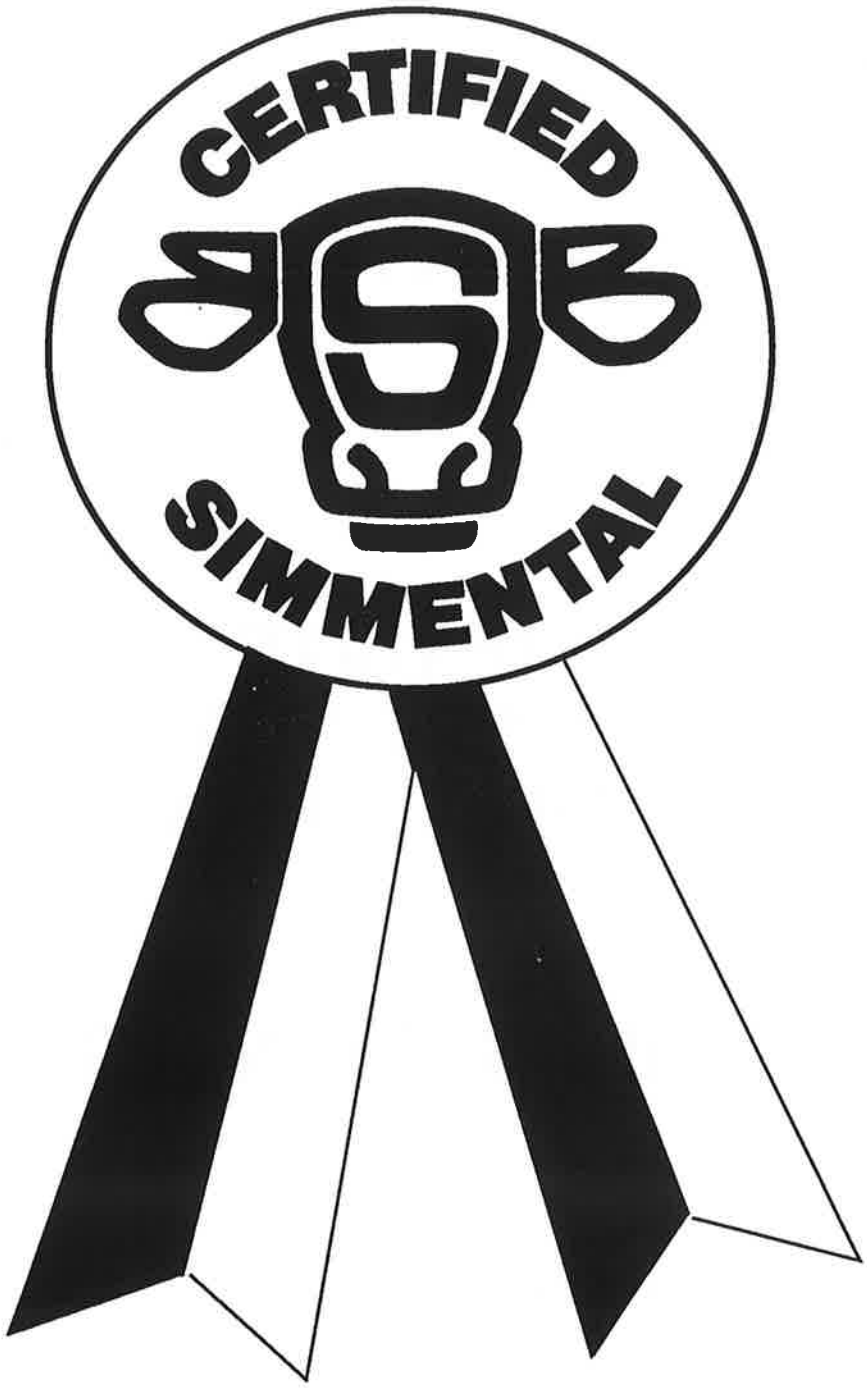
BULL CALF

1st	Westline Zermatt	Douglas McNaughten
2nd	Victoria Zeus	Alan Hayward
3rd	Shelven Zeus	Steve Robinson

SUPREME CHAMPION - Emerald Dale Eileen
RESERVE - Singing Hills Yell
JUNIOR HERDSPERSON - John Hayward

We instigated a new class this year called WIVES CLASS, and all the wives were asking what was involved, but no secrets were revealed. Anyway the award this year when to Shelly Robinson.

SMART SELLERS
USE THIS STICKER



REMEMBER THIS DATE

FRIDAY 8 NOVEMBER 1991.

WHY ?

THIS IS THE DATE OF THE SIMMENTAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING AND ANNUAL DINNER.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ROYAL SHOW.

Photo taken on Club and shows the versatility of breeders in the Waikato area. The four boys pictured are the sons of a Murray Grey breeder from Te Awamutu who assisted Darcy Goodrick and Darryl Turton at Club Day. This enabled them to bring along 9 animals for a days outing. Here the boys - John, Roger, Derek and Alan Hayward are lined up after judging the Junior Herdsperson Trophy which was won by John, who has shown the heifer throughout the season with Darryl Turton.

TARANAKI FIELD TRIP
9/10 February 1991

This trip was scheduled in around the busy show season in our area. On a cool and foggy February morning at 7.00am 28 members from the Waikato departed on a weekend visit to our Taranaki Breeders.

Our first stop was at the summit of Mt Messenger for our morning break before heading to the Motunui Synfuel Plant visitors centre where we also met with some of the Taranaki members. From here we journeyed into New Plymouth to Pukekura Park, the home of the rhododendrons where we had lunch. After refueling our persons we walked around the gardens and then headed out to the Cowley runoff. Here we viewed Peter's cows and calves, plus a good line up of yearling bulls. Before travelling back to Peter and Judys for afternoon tea we stopped and viewed some of Kerry and Linda Nankervis's stock on a leas block. At Peters we viewed his yearling and rising 3 year old heifers along with his bull Glenside Xecutive which was purchased at the National Bull Sale. After a sumptuous afternoon tea and a broken window we viewed a video tape on pregnancy testing by a sonic probe. This was later demonstrated by Vice International representatives. After a busy day it was off to check-in at the motel (Coronation Court Motel) which is owned by a Simmental breeder. After a quick change it was back into the bus and off to Tikorangi to Les and Ann Marshalls property where we headed off across the farm in a variety of vehicles. It was very interesting to see the different crossed of stock with the Simmental and to view the farm. The barbeque that followed was absolutely superb, a big thank you to the cooks. Back to the motel for some beauty sleep (Ed's note: you've got to be joking), before another long day. Some people as sure as hell needed it.

Sunday morning, no time for church today as it was off to the Nankervis's by 9am. After our visit to Kerry & Linda's we moved south to take a look at the Schimanski herd which Peter has recently started. Then it was onto Werner & Norma Guts. We had a quick morning tea then off to look at the herd. We headed off on two tractor and trailer units, crossed three mountain streams and viewed some interesting cattle. These cattle were particularly interesting due to the fact that it was a milking herd as against a straight beef herd. To view the 16 year old cows still producing, and her progeny throughout the herd. After our visit here we headed up to

Dawson Falls for lunch, a tremendous way to end a perfect weekend. We eventually arrived back in Hamilton at around 9pm, with some people still another hour and a half to travel home.
The Waikato Club wishes to thank all those Taranaki breeders who helped in the many ways to make our visit a most happy and hospitable weekend. The Question being asked now is where to next year, any suggestions?.

One of the tractor & trailer units crossing one of the streams on Werner & Normal Guts property.

SOUTH CANTERBURY - NORTH OTAGO SIMMENTAL FIELD TRIP

The South Canterbury - North Otago Simmental Club held a Field Day at Peter and Adrienne Smith's, 1686 hectare tussock property at Cattle Creek situated at the top end of the Hakataramea Valley.
A good size crowd attended the day, aimed at showing the ability to run Simmentals on improved tussocks. Peter & Adrienne Smith's herd has been the winner over the last 4 years of the Waimate A & P Associations animal competition for beef bred cows (Crossbred class) and their steer calves topped the hakataramea calf sale in 1990.

Guest Speakers Mr Innes Burgess, a prominent South Otago Beef farmer, and Mr David Carter, President of the Simmental Cattle Breeders Society spoke on their experiences of Simmental cattle under hill and farm conditions.

Field Day hosts Peter (pointing) and Adrienne Smith (far right) and Guest Speaker, Innes Burgess (third from left)

A section of the crowd at the South Canterbury-North Otago Simmental Club's Field Day.

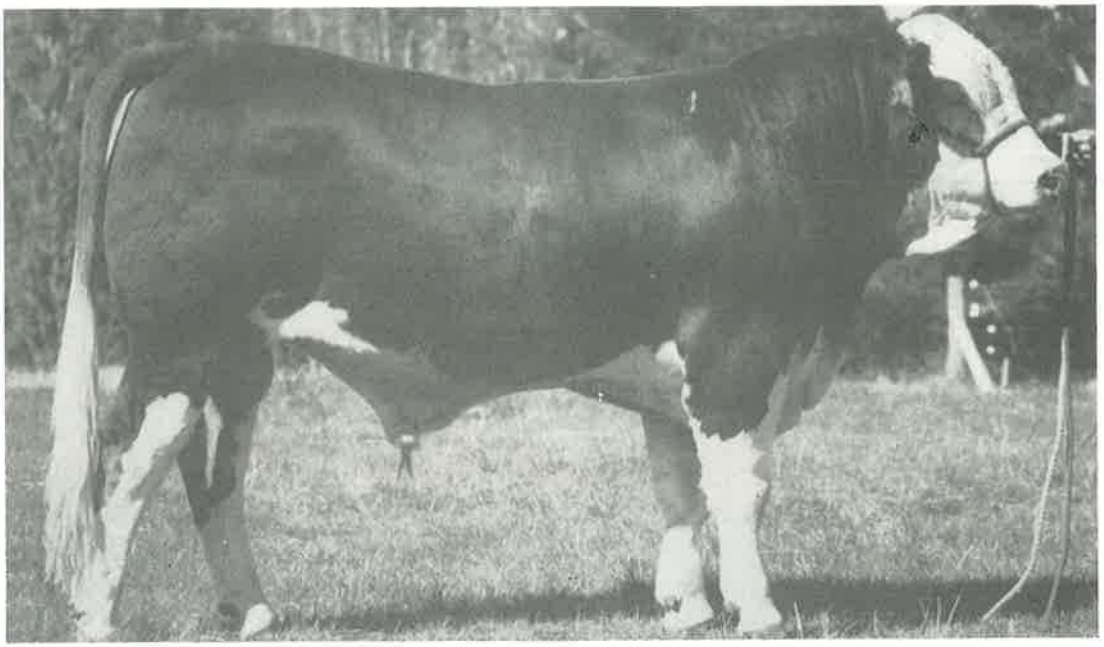
A Le Mans type start for the Farm Tour of Hakataramea.

4WD vehicles on the Farm Tour at Hakataramea.

Inspecting the Cattle during the Field Day at Hakataramea.

RISSINGTON SIMMENTALS.

National Beef Bull Week Sale Entries.



** RISSINGTON REDMAN **

(Bar 5 Redman/Rissington Monitor dam)
(Royal Show Junior Champion).

** RISSINGTON YURI **

(Rissington Big Red/Sonny Boy dam)

** RISSINGTON RED **

(Rissington Big Red/Pirli dam)

** RISSINGTON TERRIFIC **

(Coopental Terrific/Jade dam)

.....

RISSINGTON BULL SALE - 24 JUNE 1991

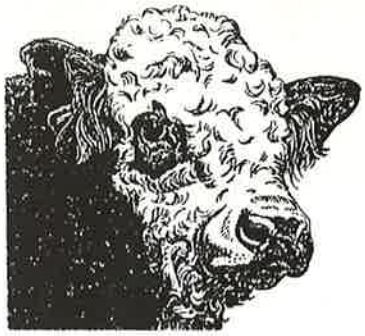
60 Rising 2 year old Bulls (including several Stud prospects)

BREEDPLAN DATA PRINTED IN CATALOGUE

For further information, please contact:
John & Star Absolom. Rissington. RD4. Napier.
Phone: (06) 8395-836
Fax: (06) 8395-859
Allan Godsiff, (Stock Manager). Rissington. RD4. Napier.
Phone: (06) 8395-834

PREDICTABLE PERFORMANCE IS THE HALLMARK OF RISSINGTON BULLS, POLLED OR HORNED, RED OR BLACK.

THE LEVELS



HERD NO. 3

EST; 1972

'The Levels' cows at altitude'

We are pleased to announce that the Levels Stud has two locations. The main registered herd of 120 cows is established on our new property near Albury, in South Canterbury, at an altitude of 400 to 800 metres.

A nucleus herd of top performing cows will remain at the Levels along with the annual drop of Heifers and Bulls.

WE ARE THE FLECKVEIH CENTRE OF NEW ZEALAND.
NEW ZEALAND AND OVERSEAS ENQUIRIES MOST WELCOME.
WE ARE A REGISTERED QUARANTINE EMBRYO COLLECTION CENTRE

We have embryos available for export to Canada and Australia.

These have passed all the Health requirements.

Please contact;

RODNEY COX. THE LEVELS. RD4. TIMARU. NEW ZEALAND.
Telephone: (03) 688-2418 or Fax: (03) 688-2033
or
SIMON COX. LEVELS STUD. RD16. ALBURY. NEW ZEALAND.
Telephone: (03) 505-5756 or Fax: (03) 688-2033