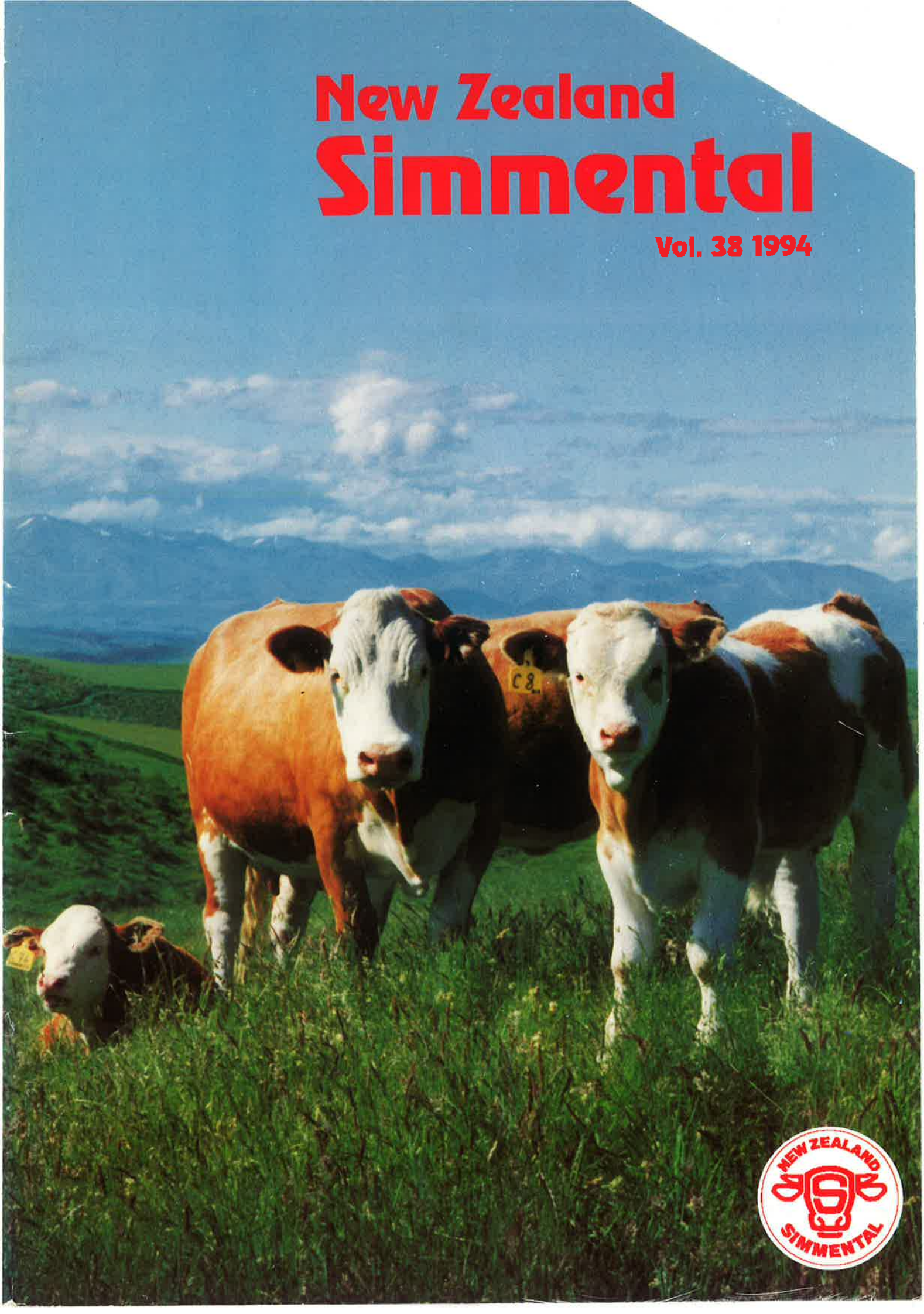
New Zealand Simmental

Vol. 38 1994



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Bart

Sale bulls

Bianca

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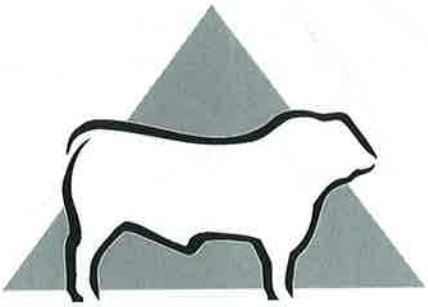
TEAM



For Sale

G. BESTMAN AB5E *(Bar 5 Redman - Munga Park Firefly)*
Winner Junior Meat & Wool Cup - 1993 Southland A & P Show

G. BART AB17E *(Munga Park Frederic - Marfrey Wendy AW9)*
Res. Champion Yearling Bull - 1993 Canterbury A & P Show

G. BUFFALO BILL AB19 *(Malvern Downs AY1 - G. Yielding)*
Top Performing Son Of 'Aye Aye'

G. MR BEAN AB26 *(Singlenick Doubletime - Avon Park Petal)*
Petal Grand-dam of Top-Priced Bull, 1993 National Sale

For Sale

25 RISING 2YR SIRES - Bred and selected for:
• Structural soundness • Temperament
• Superior growth • Reproductive efficiency

6 RISING 2YR IN-CALF HEIFERS including

G. BIANCA AB213E *(Munga Park Frederic - Marfrey Wendy)*
Full sister to BART, ANNABELLE and G. BABS AB207E who was Champion All-Breeds Heifer at both Canterbury and Southland A & P Shows, 1993.

Proud to be a part of

SUPER SIMMENTAL SALES WEEK

Contact

1 page IFC ~~Mesh~~ Colour 385
1 page B & W 150
$535 +GST

Trevor & Lilian McCorkindale - (03) 485 9726
Garry & Julene McCorkindale (+ fax) - (03) 485 9727
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changed 31/5/94

SIMMENTALS

LAWRENCE OTAGO NZ

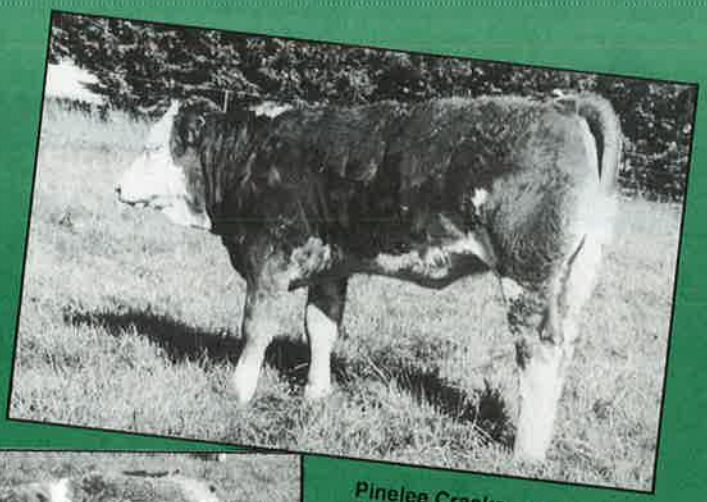
PINELEE SIMMENTALS

Proud to present their full blood, full Fleckvieh embryo calves from Greg & Carol Bain, Riverbend Ranch, Alberta Canada.

We have: 3 heifers and 2 bulls by Great Guns Ferdinand 132
2 heifer calves by Great Guns Bruno 21 X

All calves are from Riverbend ranches premier transplant cow
CSR Anton Flower 174T

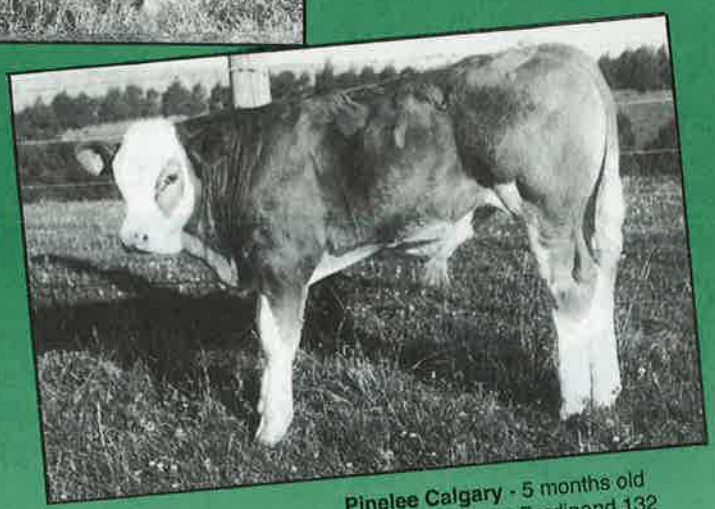
Pinelee Caesar - 3 months old
Sire - Great Guns Ferdinand 132
Dam - CSR Anton Flower 174T



Pinelee Cracker - 5 months old
Sire - Great Guns Bruno 21 X
Dam - CSR Anton Flower 174T

Pinelee Currents - 5 months old
Sire - Great Guns Ferdinand 132
Dam - CSR Anton Flower 174T

Pinelee Carol - 5 months old
Sire - Great Guns Bruno 21 X
Dam - CSR Anton Flower 174T



Pinelee Calgary - 5 months old
Sire - Great Guns Ferdinand 132
Dam - CSR Anton Flower 174T

1 spot $150-00
colour page 40-00
Typesetting ~~$50-00~~
~~$200-00~~ $190-00

31/5/94 charged

Inquiries Welcome
Graeme & Lorraine Bain
Outram
Tel/Fax 03 489 1845

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New Zealand Simmental Vol. 38 1994

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Editorial

Paula Forde

Demand for Simmental females has been very strong this year. Not only for Stud breeding, but also commercial operators that are realising the benefits of Simmental or Simmental cross breeding cows. Due to this interest we have featured a number of articles in this magazine relating to the performance of Simmental cows around the world.

As this magazine goes together the New Zealand Simmental Cattle Breeders' Society's second Group Breedplan analysis is being run. The resulting Sire Summary will be available in early May and performance recording herds will also receive their individual Herd reports. An additional 30 herds have started to submit performance information for Breedplan analysis in the past year, along with all new members of the Society. The rekindled interest in performance recording is driven by two forces: Firstly commercial farmers are seeking more performance information about the bulls they wish to purchase. And secondly the fact that Breedplan can analyse information over a greater range of traits than previous recording systems, allowing stud breeders greater selection options and flexibility.

Yvonne Kingsland

Presently the initial work has been started to investigate the potential of running a Trans-Tasman Group Breedplan analysis. This would mean that the New Zealand and Australian Simmental Society's Breedplan data bases would be combined and analysed together, allowing the direct comparisons of New Zealand genetics to those available in Australia. All other Breedplan functions will continue as they do now. We will update with further details in this area as they come to hand.

I would like to thank all the people that have contributed to this years magazine and for the advertising support we have received. Without either we would not have a magazine to publish.

As the coming year progresses I hope to meet more existing and new members of the Society. This year the week prior to the National Simmental Bull Sale the Simmental Society will be exhibiting at Mystery Creek Fieldays in Hamilton, if you have any inquiries please make yourself known to me at these events. If any Stud breeders or Commercial farmers would like information about Simmentals or further details about Breedplan explained please contact me directly at the Society's office.

We wish you a successful year in your cattle operations.

Paula Forde
General Manager

Jeanette Smith

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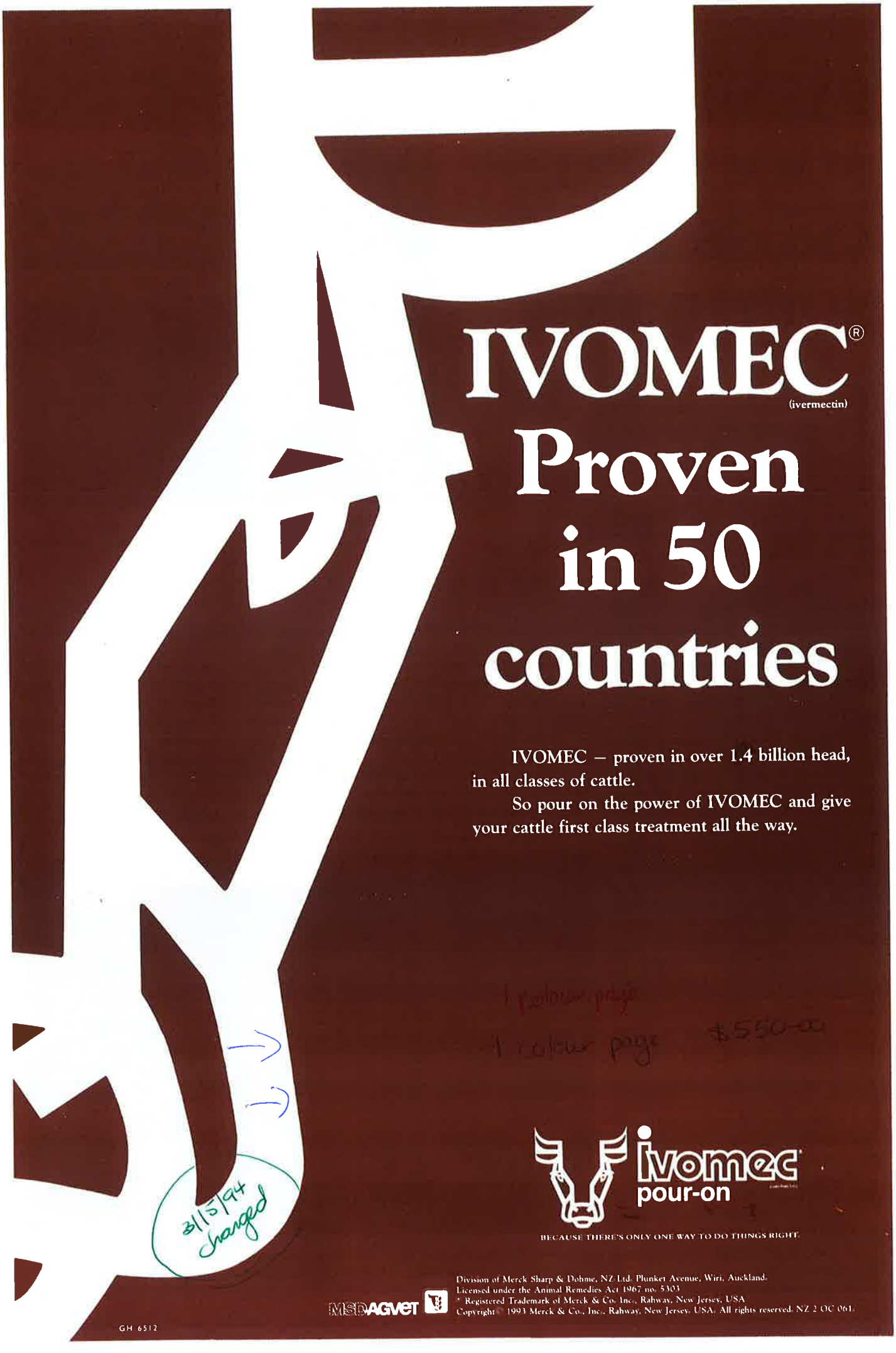
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FARMING THE SIMMENTAL CROSS IN SOUTHLAND

Graeme and Alan Dodd, Glenham. Finding calves sired by a Simmental bull out of a Simmental cross cow are some of the easiest calves to finish by 18 to 20 months.

Finished cattle at 18 months are the most profitable, says Southland farmer Alan Dodd.

But the easiest calves with which to do that are those with a three way cross, says the Glenham farmer.

Mr Dodd farms 440ha of rolling hill country south of Wyndham and each year finishes 240 bulls at 18 to 20 months, most of them Simmental.

"With your Simmental cross cow crossed either with a Friesian or Hereford and a Simmental bull back across, you are getting a magnificent calf," he says.

That is the ideal calf to finish at 18 to 20 months, but it is one he says is hard to find.

Last year Mr Dodd averaged 384kg for his 18 to 20 month bull calves.

To take an adult bull through a second winter is too costly, he says.

As well as the bulls Mr Dodd runs 3300 ewes, 1000 stud and commercial hoggets and 20 breeding cows and 10 steers which he says are a bit of a breeding hobby.

Each year he does a circuit of calf sales and calf breeders to buy in his allocation of calves and last year averaged $620 to buy in 240 bulls. By late March he averaged $646 for 82 calves from the same South Otago and Southland breeders as previous years.

Last year's calves are still to be sold but Mr Dodd believes they will hang up on the hooks at similar weights to last year, around 384kg.

He buys quality calves and that quality comes from Simmental breeders he says have improved their stock.

There is now more meat in the hind quarters of Simmental cattle and the stock have a better frame and size, he says. Presented with a quality product Mr Dodd has developed a management plan to grow the cattle beast out.

The secret is to keep the bulls in small mobs, he says, of 20 to 25.

They must be kept settled and he never puts two mobs in neighbouring paddocks.

"If they are not scrapping and fighting they're putting weight on," he says.

The other secret is growing grass, and a long dedicated fertiliser history on the Dodd's Glenham property ensures that.

He top dresses lime for two years at 625kg a ha and 250kg a ha of super and every third year lime at 500kg a ha and 250kg a ha of super.

He has used liquid fertiliser and mineral supplements for the last 30 years.

"It has doubled the root system and trebled the worm population and improved stock health," says Mr Dodd. He is now looking at new grass species to give production another lift.

Calves are bought in the autumn and turned out for two weeks. The Dodds then dehorn and drench the calves and introduce them to hay to stop scouring and to provide them with some ruffage.

"They only need a bale of hay every now and then. It also helps quieten them down and get them use to you," says Mr Dodd.

By mid to late May, depending on the

A huge 400kg Simmental cross steer on Alan Dodd's Southland property which he considers to be one of the biggest animals he has seen. The steer's life will be spared allowing the monster to grow to his full potential.

weather, two hundred calves are put onto two self fed fine-chop silage pits. "Last year they ate 800 tonnes," says Mr Dodd.

The smallest calves are initially fed baleage, last year in a tree plantation, then put onto swedes for the remainder of winter.

"We found they did exceptionally well on baleage fed in the tree plantation. The came out of there fat and with a real glow on," he says.

Baleage is also an inexpensive winter feed with the smallest calves fed one bale a day on a 2.4ha tree block.

Wintering the 200 calves on silage costs around $25 a head and is the quickest way to feed them, says Mr Dodd.

Eighteen and twenty month bulls on Alan Dodd's Southland property ready to be killed this Autumn at around 385kg.

By the end of September the calves are finished their winter programme and are turned out on 40ha of pasture grazed once by ewes early in the winter, and given some Urea.

They spend the rest of their lives in mobs of 20 to 25 but not sorted according to size or breed.

In October Mr Dodd says they are drenched and given Ralgrow and from then until killing in March or April, he says it is a case of keeping them calm and fed fresh grass and water.

But ensuring herds are not adjacent to each other can be difficult - "its like a bloody jig-saw puzzle," says Mr Dodd. Mr Dodd has reared bulls because there was more money in them and at weights up to 50kg heavier than steers.

But that is now not the case, he says, as the price of bull beef has dropped.

"A lot of top steers to reach their full potential need to be taken through a second year," he says.

Also squeezing margins are calf prices which have gone skyward shrinking margins and making Mr Dodd's 35 years of beef farming less profitable.

He had averaged $26 more for the first 82 calves he bought for this year.

But he is a man who likes top stock, and it is always easier to finish top stock, he says.

The Simmental

Origin

The Simmental breed started in Switzerland, it has expanded to be the largest dual purpose breed in Europe. The Simmental has crossed successfully with all indigenous cattle breeds around the world.

Expansion

Second only to the *bos indicus* breeds the Simmental is the most numerous cattle breed in the world.

New Zealand Expansion

Second largest breed Society in the Country.
Third largest breed in the Country.

Why ? ? ?

Performance

Simmental cattle breeders started performance recording 120 years ago - through to today as the Simmental Society fully utilises Breedplan to monitor, collect and analyse cattle performance.
Publication of annual National Genetic Sire and Dam Evaluation report continues to support breed improvements.

Terminal Crossbreeding

The breed is used extensively worldwide as a terminal sire, Simmental is the most preferred crossbreeding sire.

Crossbreed Dams

Often referred to as the Supercow due to their milk production and the ability to wean high weight gain calves.
Simmental cross cows are ideal for 3 way crossbreeding programmes.

Maternal

Simmental and Simmental cross cows milking ability continue to give their calves a distinct weight advantage to weaning and their potential future growth.

Market Place

Certified Simmental cross bred animals continue to dominant weaner markets and gain premium pricing throughout New Zealand.

Demand for older animals is two pronged, direct to meat industry or farmers wishing to further finish and realise animals' potential.

Record sale prices prove the crossbreeding dollar return when using a traditional breed base.

Adaptability

A breed that has adapted itself to all environmental conditions in New Zealand and all over the world.

The fact that the Simmental can be found in from alpine regions to near dessert conditions throughout the world shows that this breed can and has adapted to all environments.

Grading and Yield

Premium paid for local and export trade due to carcass attributes.
Simmental cross carcases are ideally suited to present day grading.
The use of Simmental genetics in feedlotting conditions improves dollar returns through better yielding and grading carcases.

PRESIDENTS REPORT

The 1993 year saw a very active and successful year for the Simmental Breed.

DON GRAHAM

Once again the market place continues to be our most potent and effective form of promotion, (the envy of all other breeds). The numbers of pens of Simmental weaners realising over $550 would probably have been more than all the rest of the breeds put together. It was also encouraging to see females in strong demand. At last commercial breeders are recognising what the Simmental cross female has to offer the beef industry. The season also saw the largest number of bulls sold at auction and privately to the commercial farmer.

Whilst these are all positive signs, competition from other breeds and other protein products has never been more apparent. New markets are opening up in Japan and around the Pacific ring, but these markets will demand quality.

Simmentals the largest dual purpose breed in the world, has the genetic base to fulfil the required demands and it is the responsibility of our seed stock producers to accept the challenge and identify animals within our breed capable of producing economically viable quality beef under our grass fed environment.

The introduction of Breed Plan was certainly a milestone in the history of our breed. It has created the most advanced tool to date to help us evaluate , compare and identify the important genetic traits within our herds. Meat quality traits must become a focus for the future.

Interest in the breed a strength within the Society was clearly demonstrated with a record seven members standing for Council. I congratulate John Absolom on his re-election, new councillors Ross Cockburn of Southland, Russell Priest from the Manawatu and thank Craig Martin, Drew Stein, John Robins and Warren Burgess for putting their names forward.

Your Council is committed to the promotion and improvement of all aspects of the Simmental breed. It is poised to take advantage of market demands and with your enthusiastic participation we will succeed.

With those thoughts in mind I congratulate and thank those breeders who took part in shows, sold at auction, competed in carcass competitions and made their cattle available in any other form to the commercial world - "seeing is believing".

I wish to record the Councils appreciation for the time and effort of our Sec/Manager Paula Forde and her staff Yvonne Kingsland and Jeanette Smith - the year of Breedplan has not been an easy one.

Good luck for the 1994 Bull season.

Regional Animal Health Committee Chairmen Contact Telephone Numbers -

Area	Chairman	Telephone	Facsimile
Northland	Bill Shepherd	09 422 5741	09 422 5855
Auckland	Bill Burrill		
Waikato	Stuart Gower	07 873 8265	07 873 8265
Bay of Plenty	John Watson	07 577 0261	07 577 0324
Gisborne	Patrick Willock	06 862 2851	06 862 2840
Hawkes Bay	Ross Bramwell	06 834 9609	06 834 9609
Taranaki	Barry Smith	06 278 7831	
Manawatu/ Wanganui	Kevin O'Connor	06 325 8777	
Wellington	John Daiziell	06 372 6702	06 372 6712
Nelson/ Marlborough	Max Enersen	03 575 8673	
Canterbury	Rupert Curd	03 302 4754	03 302 4754
West Coast	Geoff Volckman	03 782 6895	
Otago	Mike Burdon	03 422 1245	03 442 1245
Southland	Lindsay Wards	03 203 3006	

TIGHTER TB MOVEMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS 1 JANUARY

On 1 January 1994, two changes to the Bovine TB Movement Control scheme came into effect.

These changes apply to all cattle and deer leaving herds within Declared Movement Controlled Areas. It is the responsibility of owners to ensure they comply with these regulations.

As of 1 January:

- compulsory for all cattle and deer three months of age and over leaving herds within Declared Movement Controlled Areas to have a pre-movement TB test. The current age limit is 12 months and over. (Stock going to slaughter are exempt from pre-movement TB testing).

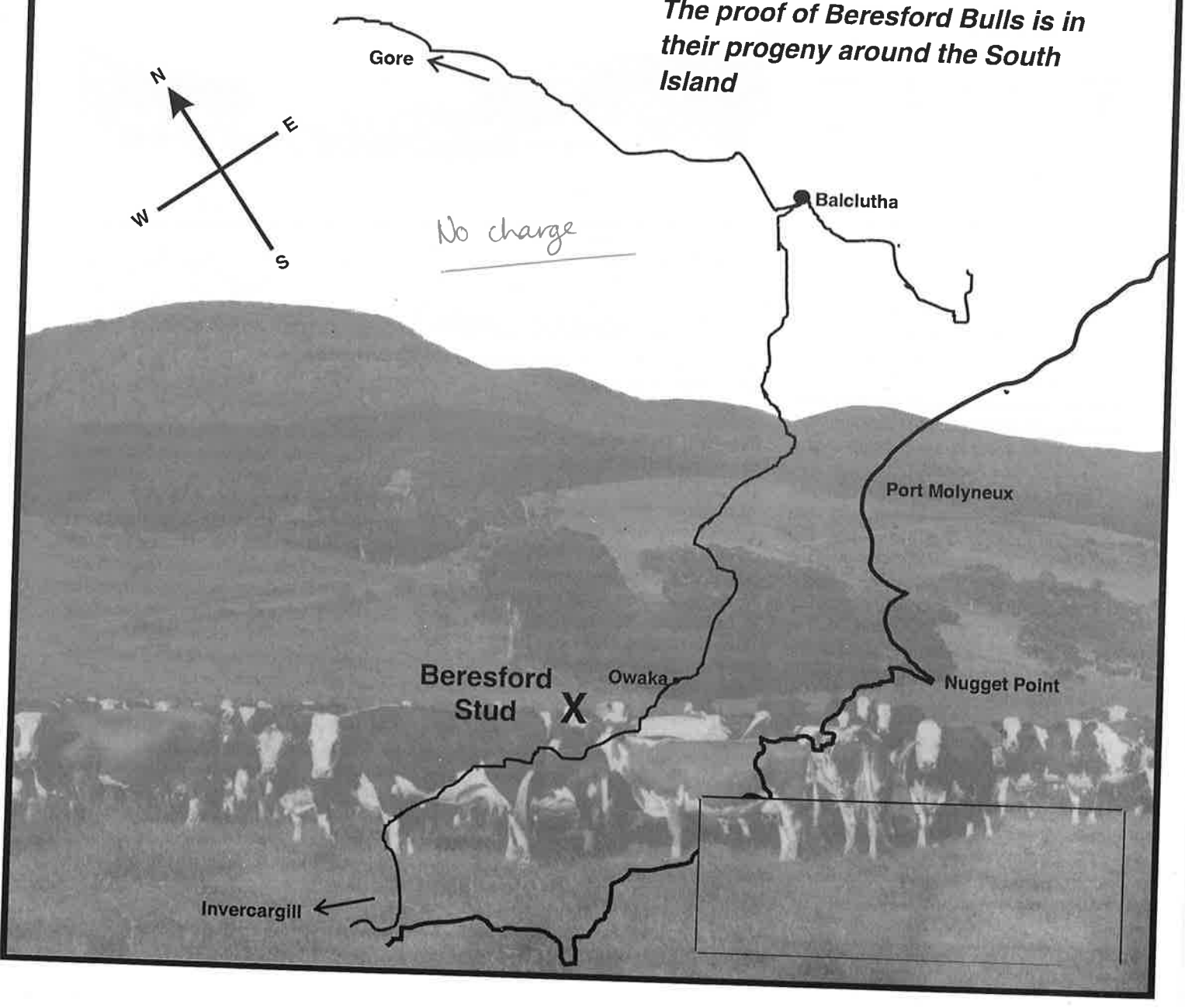
- the pre-movement TB test for these animals must be carried out 60 days prior to leaving the herd. Currently, it must be performed 90 days before leaving.

LOST DIRECTION TRYING TO BREED TOP CATTLE

The Place to Head is - Beresford Simmental Stud

Stud and Commercial Bulls for sale at the combined Owaka Bull Sale on Wednesday 18th May 1994 and the Gore Southern Breeders Sale Friday 20th May 1994

The proof of Beresford Bulls is in their progeny around the South Island



Landcorp's Waikite Station

One of New Zealand's top quality Simmental herds can be found in the heart of the North Island. Lying 30 kilometres south of Rotorua in the Waikite Valley, is Waikite Station, a Landcorp Farming Ltd success story.

Top: Roger Bedford (left) and Mike Gaukrodger with MA cows in background.
Bottom: Waikite's yearling bulls

The 1000 hectare property supports one of the largest Simmental herds in the North Island. It has 315 mixed aged purebred cows, 95 rising two year old heifers, 109 rising two year old bulls and 280 calves just weaned.

Landcorp's Central North Island operation's manager Mike Gaukrodger says the farm is ahead of the national average on most breeding traits. "The herd is genetically consistent and we record all the traits that Breedplan requires," he says.

Landcorp started recording direct with Breedplan in Australia in 1991. The New Zealand Simmental Society installed their own Breedplan computer in February 1993 and now all records are processed and analysed in New Zealand.

In particular, Landcorp has concentrated on selecting for 600-Day growth, with consideration also for ease of calving. The Waikite herd has genetically improved the 600-Day weight by 2.9 kilograms annually over the past 5 years. This is 40 per cent up on the breed average for NZ Simmentals as shown in the 1993 Group Breedplan Report. As expected, with emphasis on selecting for higher 600-Day weights the Waikite herd is also genetically increasing birth weight at 0.3 kilograms a year. "While this increase is not considered to be serious at this stage, there is selection emphasis on reducing the rate of increase in birth weight for the future," Mr Gaukrodger says.

The improving production levels are not surprising, considering Landcorp is no new comer to the breed. Nearly twenty years before, in 1976, it imported three purebred Simmental heifers from Germany to breed at its Whareroa station, based near Wellington.

Landcorp now mates over 4500 beef cows to terminal sires in the Central North Island. Landcorp aims to produce top quality bulls for commercial use on its 53 stations between Auckland and Wellington. Because of the quality stock Landcorp has injected into the Waikite herd, all bulls and cows are recorded on Breedplan. However, the herd, is not a stud in the true sense, which would be contrary to the company's aims, Mr Gaukrodger says. "We are not stud breeders, but we want to produce a standard of bulls we can breed across our cows that promote the Breedplan traits required." Landcorp's main cattle income is from finishing top grade steers. As well as Simmentals, Landcorp has large herds of Angus and Hereford cows with which it crossbreeds.

Historically, Waikite operated as a sheep and beef unit under the Lands and Survey Department. During this time, stock on the property were involved in experimental selection studies with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Ruakura research station. When Waikite transferred from the Lands and Survey Department to Landcorp Farming Ltd in 1987, the remaining experimental animals were sold to MAF and transferred off the station.

With Landcorp wishing to further develop its commercial cattle enterprises, the main aim of the Simmental herd became to breed bulls for terminal crossing with Angus and Hereford cows. This objective began in earnest at Waikite in 1987. On site evaluation followed the purchase of several registered Simmental herds from a variety of sources.

In 1987, 120 cows were purchased from Peter Weeninks and a further 100 from Gilbert Pearce of Putaruru. These purchases were mainly to breed up bull numbers in a period of high demand within Landcorp, Mr Gaukrodger says.

The following year, Hector Anderson from Te Awamutu, sold 100 cows (mostly three quarters Simmental), plus 10 rising two year old bulls and two herd sires to Landcorp. These animals have performed well and the bulls used in Waikite's selective breeding program.

About 20 embryo transplanted purebred cows were purchased from Waimiro Land Company that same year.

In 1989 Landcorp purchased 80 Coopental Stud purebred cows from Neil Barnett of Te Awamutu. These have performed consistently well over the years, Mr Gaukrodger says.

In 1990, 70 pure bred cows came in from Jim Houlbrooke's Tokaweka stud, of Waipu. These big wellfed animals, found it tough going on the hills, Tokaweka's bulls, have been used in AI programmes since that time.

May 1993, saw the merging of Herd 88 Lands from Paraparaumu into Waikite Herd, effectively doubling the size of the breeding operation.

To further improve and develop the herds genetics, Landcorp has bought semen and used stud bulls from top New Zealand herds. Up until 1990 Whareroa used semen from top bulls within the industry and their own top ranked yearlings along with at least one older bull.

Landcorp got back into AI in 1988 from two bulls; G Man29SM0260 and Mr Dusty Dignified. Bulls from Tokaweka stud, Prince, X-ample and Rascallion, were used on 70 cows in 1990. AI was not used in 1991 or 1992. In 1989, Landcorp purchased semen from three Canadian bulls via their Landcorp Farming (Canada) Ltd, which buys and sells semen for their New Zealand herds. Semen from the first bull Fireworks was used at Waikite and Whareroa in 1989. This year Waikite used semen from two Canadian bulls. Tradition and Mr Lewis, along with Rascallion across a selection of the whole herd.

So far the results from the early Canadian semen have been promising, Farm Manager Roger Bedford says, "Progeny from Fireworks have already elevated him to trait leader status for 200-Day growth on Breedplan."

However, Mr Bedford believes the herd's quality has developed just as successfully using their own bulls. Mr Bedford has farmed the property for 25 years. He was involved with Ruakura's research which concentrated on selecting for yearling weight in Angus and Hereford herds.

The farm still runs several hundred Herefords, plus 5000 Romney ewes, including 1600 Texel and Texel Romney cross.

Simmentals appear to excel well on the hills, better than traditional breeds, Mr Bedford says. "They will walk over the hills, better than an Angus or a Hereford, but they expect to have a good feed at the end of it." Silage and hay is produced for winter feed on the property. Mr Bedford believes Waikite's undulating country helps developed a lean and fit animal with more muscle than fat. However, Waikite's success must stem from its selection process, Mr Bedford says. "Selection is based on cow performance, not personal preference." Right from the beginning, cows that remained dry or had problems getting into calf or calving difficulties were culled. This strict policy has meant from time to time some top breeding cows have been culled from the herd, because of their inconsistent calving record. Calving percentages up until weaning have remained consistent at 80 per cent for several years now.

The adoption of a Breedplan has greatly aided Waikite's programme, Mr Bedford says. A list of all recorded stock, highlighting their genetic merit in important traits allows farmers to select the of traits they want. Selection for better performing bulls has helped also lowered the number of dry cows at Waikite, Mr Bedford says.

Having bought in several herds and merging Landcorps two large Simmental herds Waikite is now consolidating its own stock. It will now concentrate on breeding up bulls to be used as terminal sires for other Landcorp cattle operations.

Top: Waikite undulating country helps develop a lean and fit animal.
Bottom: Waikite's MA cows

Taking care when handling animals will keep them more relaxed - Ben O'Brian

REDUCED STRESS - A PLUS FOR ALL

Courtesy of the New Zealand Meat Producer

New Zealand could earn millions more dollars in meat value, by reducing preslaughter stress.

There is a direct connection between many quality aspects of meat and the pre-slaughter stress level of the animal.

Meat from contented, well-fed, unstressed animals meets the quality requirements for premium chilled cuts, and is suitable for a wide range of customers. Meat from highly stressed animals, which is often dark and dry, is only suitable for some uses, and cannot be exported chilled.

Producers, processors, and transport operators, that often forgotten link in the chain, will soon be provided with practical advice on ways to reduce pre-slaughter stress, as part of a major Meat Research and Development Council (MRDC) Project.

The effect of stress can be scientifically measured. Just as in humans, when sheep or cattle are stressed, chemical changes take place in their bodies to combat that stress. These changes affect the chemical composition of the meat after slaughter. The result can be measured, just as the acid/alkalinity of soil can be measured, in the ultimate (post slaughter) pH.

There is a clear relationship between the pH levels and some qualities of the meat-colour, texture, and keeping ability, and a more complex relationship with tenderness. When the pH is too high meat colour will usually be dark and there can be a condition known as DFD—dark, firm dry. Meat with this condition will be dry on cut surfaces, but also hold water so it is too juicy when cooked. There can be some impact on taste. There may be an increase in "foreign" and a decrease in "meaty" flavours in high pH meat.

Meat from a high pH carcase doesn't have sufficient lactic acid to preserve fresh condition by preventing the growth of harmful bacteria. This is an increasing concern as chilled meat makes up a more significant proportion of our exports.

A preliminary survey suggests that the majority of prime beef animals and around three quarters of the sheep processed have pH levels appropriate to chilled processing for a long shelf life. Studies now being carried out should provide more detail about this, as well as putting a figure on the cost to the New Zealand meat industry of having this level of high pH meat.

"We need to know a lot more about the major causes of pre-slaughter stress. There are a lot of areas where we don't have enough evidence yet," says MRDC project manager Ben O'Brien, a member of the industry working party currently investigating ways of reducing preslaughter stress.

But it is already known that farmers can give their animals a head start towards quality meat, by feeding them well and handling them carefully. "An animal will never be in better condition than it is when it is on the farm. Stressful experiences—such as being on a starvation diet all add up; their effect is cumulative," he said.

Many of the ways to minimise stress are part of everyday farm management. High on the list is ensuring that animals are well fed.

"Taking care when handling animals will keep them more relaxed," Ben O' Brien says.' 'For instance, don't pull a sheep by its wool. Remember that a dog, to animals, is a predator, so if you are working with dogs, don't do so in ways which will increase fear."

When moving and transporting stock, try to keep them in the social groups they are familiar with, and not to isolate them. Sheep, especially, suffer if on their own, and both sheep and cattle find it very stressful to be in unfamiliar surroundings and to be mixed in with unfamiliar animals.

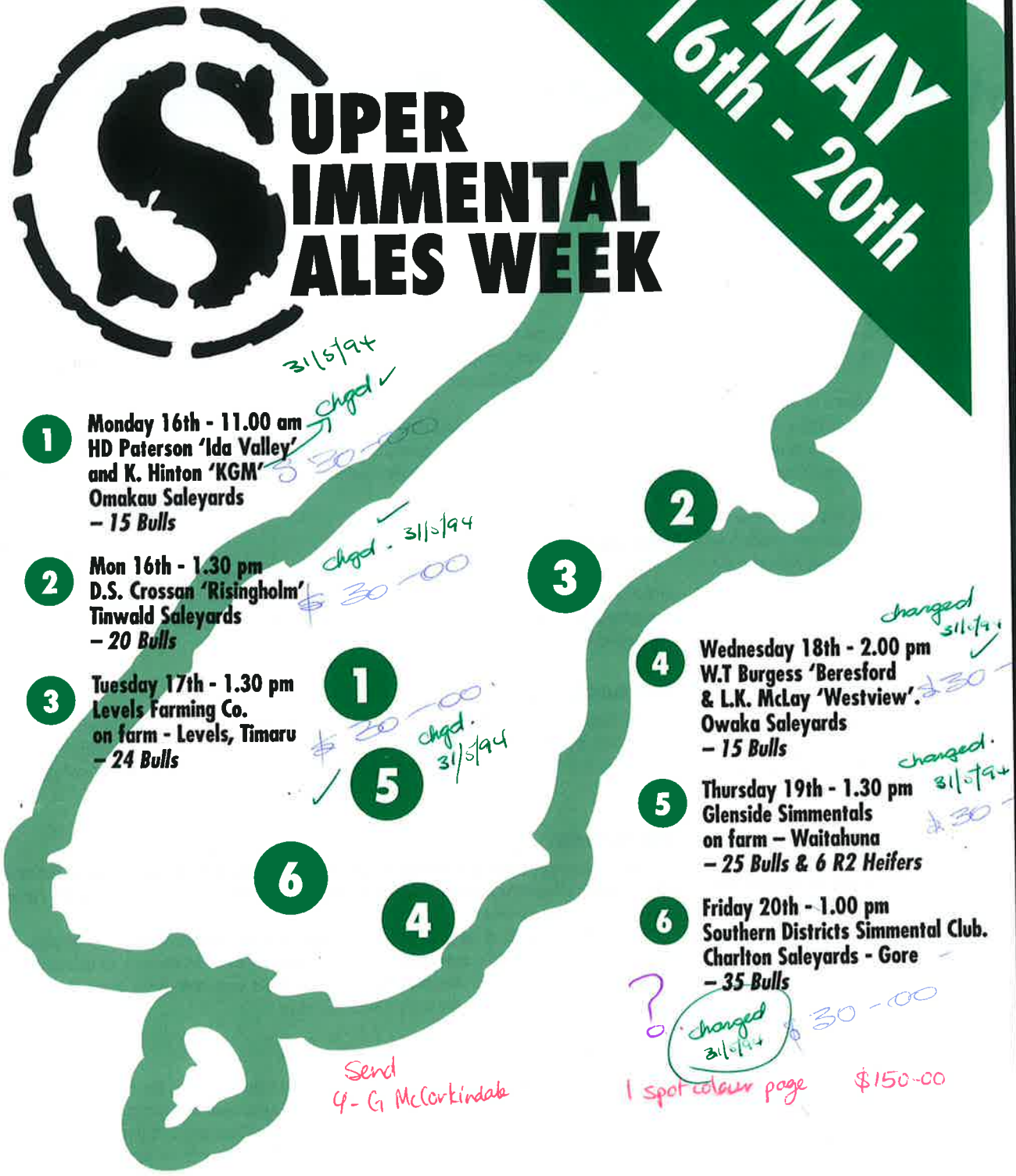
Emptying out animals before they are transported is also a good idea, both for their travelling comfort and to ensure they arrive in as clean a state as possible. Washing is another source of stress.

"Research will give us a clearer picture of how these different sources of stress rate in importance, showing us which should be avoided at all costs," he said.

Many processing plants have recently redesigned their stock yards and races so that animals can be moved according to their natural following instinct, instead of being forced and coerced, and to restrict what they can see.

The information campaign on preslaughter stress moves into high gear later this year. Members of the working party, currently carrying out further trials to provide extra information, are Ben O'Brien of the MRDC; Cartick Devine of Mirinz, Andy Bray of AgResearch, and Roger Purchas of Massey University; MRDC representative Bill Bly from Woodville and Kevin O'Grady, the Meat Board's quality assurance manager; and Dennis Frederickson of Weddel and Brian Dingwall of Affco. Affco and Weddel plants at Feilding and Whangarei are carrying out many of the trials.

FLY SOUTH THIS WINTER



SUPER SIMMENTAL SALES WEEK

MAY 16th - 20th

31/5/94 chgd ✓ $30-00

1 **Monday 16th - 11.00 am**
HD Paterson 'Ida Valley'
and K. Hinton 'KGM'
Omakau Saleyards
– 15 Bulls

chgd · 31/5/94 ✓ $30-00

2 **Mon 16th - 1.30 pm**
D.S. Crossan 'Risingholm'
Tinwald Saleyards
– 20 Bulls

3 **Tuesday 17th - 1.30 pm**
Levels Farming Co.
on farm - Levels, Timaru
– 24 Bulls

changed 31/5/94 ✓ $30-00

4 **Wednesday 18th - 2.00 pm**
W.T Burgess 'Beresford
& L.K. McLay 'Westview'.
Owaka Saleyards
– 15 Bulls

changed · 31/5/94 ✓ $30-00

5 **Thursday 19th - 1.30 pm**
Glenside Simmentals
on farm – Waitahuna
– 25 Bulls & 6 R2 Heifers

6 **Friday 20th - 1.00 pm**
Southern Districts Simmental Club.
Charlton Saleyards - Gore
– 35 Bulls

? changed 31/5/94 $30-00

Send
4-G McCorkindale

1 spot colour page $150-00

'SOUTHERN SIMMENTAL TOUR'

STRUCTURAL AND BREEDING SOUNDNESS

Brian Cumming
Beef Cattle Officer, Albury

Reproduced from Better Bull Buying

The bull's fertility is the most important of his traits. You want him to be able to sire many calves, and sire them early each joining season. To do this, a bull must be sound in his structure so that he lasts many years, serving many cows in a short period of time without suffering injury.

Structural soundness is hence an integral part of this fertility. The bull's ability to remain fertile is dependent on his structural soundness.

Elements of a bull's conformation are heritable. If a bull shows straight legs and badly grown claws for example, any sons or daughters kept in the herd may also have these problems.

When structural soundness in a bull is mentioned, most producers think in terms of leg and shoulder structure and the wear and tear on feet and joints. This is very important but structural soundness includes all visual aspects of the structure of the beast.

To understand all aspects of the bull's structure and be able to compare one animal to the next, it is wise to adhere to a routine examination. One pattern to use may be this:

· *Start with head, the neck, brisket shoulders and front legs and feet.*

· *Next view along the underside to the sheath, then testicles and the back legs and feet. Follow your way up to the pin bones and hips, then the topline and back to the shoulders and neck.*

The bull should be viewed from both the side and front and from behind. He should be walked out to confirm any suspicions of poor leg structure.

Let's look at each of these areas individually.

The head

The head should show reasonable length and width yet not be too large in proportion to the body. A head that is too big, could potentially increase calving problems.

The eyes

Some breeds are very susceptible to eye cancer. Eye cancer is a serious condition leading to wastage in cattle and possible condemnation of the carcass. Susceptibility to it is a heritable trait, and while several factors contribute to its onset, exposure of the eye to sunlight plays a major part.

The eyes should be well set into the head to reduce this exposure. There should be a strong forehead over the eye, providing protection from sunlight (hooding). Eyes that bulge out from the head should be avoided. Pigment around the eye will also assist in reducing eyelid cover in the white faced breeds.

The muzzle

The muzzle should be wide for efficient grazing (collecting more forage per bite). The teeth on the lower jay should meet squarely with the upper pad. Bulls with overshot jaws (lower jaw protruding) and undershot jaws may have difficulty grazing on pasture, especially when conditions get tough.

The neck

The neck should be of good length and held high. A bull who holds his head and neck low may in fact be straight in the shoulder. This affects the bull's gait and mobility. A straight shouldered bull is also likely to be straight in the hind legs, a very serious fault, leading to early breakdown.

The brisket

The brisket is one area in which fat will be deposited. The bull should be trim in the brisket, as he should be throughout his body. Over fat bulls may in fact be light in their muscle, producing lower yielding carcasses.

Bulls that appear fat at sale may have been overfed in their preparation. Overfeeding, especially on high grain rations, may effect the fitness and longevity of the bull, as he carries more weight than his structure is designed for. Over fat bulls may also show temporary reduced fertility, if fat is laid down in the neck of the scrotum.

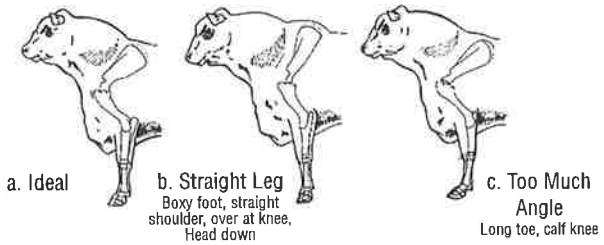
The shoulders

The shoulders and front leg structure of the bull are shown in the figure below. The shoulders are naturally sloping. A slope of 45-60 degrees is considered acceptable. A beast whose shoulder blade is tipped forward (straight shouldered) has less angle at the shoulder joint and elbow joint and this reduces the shock absorbing ability of these front joints.

The straight shouldered bull tends to walk with a short choppy gait. He will carry his head low and may have difficulty raising his head much above his backline. Quite often the tip of the shoulder blade is prominent above his backline.

Usually, a bull that is straight in the shoulder will also be straight in the hind leg. These bulls are particularly prone to early breakdown through the wearing of the leg joints, and the onset of arthritis. While many straight shouldered bulls will breakdown in the hind leg, they are also more susceptible to arthritis in the pasterns and knees of the front leg. Straight shouldered bulls may also be straight in the pasterns causing rapid wearing of the front of the hooves.

Front leg and shoulder structure of the bull (a, b, c)

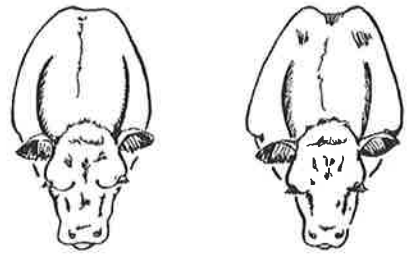


The shoulder should be smooth against the rib cage. Bulls whose shoulders are wide at the point of the shoulder (the base of the neck) or wide between the shoulder blades (when observed from above) may throw heavily shouldered calves increasing the chance of calving problems (see next figure).

Bulls with straight shoulders may also affect the ease of calving. Any deviation away from the normal angles of the calf may produce an abnormal calf shape, causing calving difficulty.

It should be remembered of course, that many things affect calving difficulty, and that calf size (weight) in relation to dam pelvic size will have the greatest effect on ease of calving.

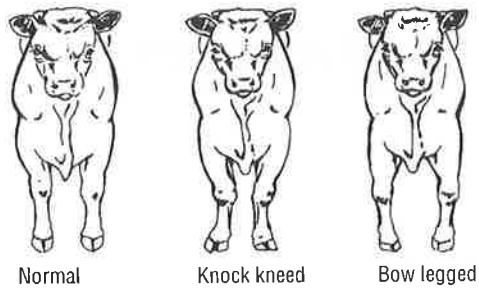
Prominent shoulder blades may increase calving difficulty,



Front legs and feet

The front legs of the bull should be straight when viewed from in front. On a structurally sound animal, a vertical line may be drawn from the point of the shoulder to the middle of the claw. This line should intersect the knee.

Front leg structure



As the knee joints carry over half the bull's body weight, deviations from this line will cause excessive wearing of these joints.

A 'knock-kneed' bull may have turned out front feet (up to 10° is considered normal). Knock-kneed bulls may show overgrown outside claws.

A bull that is wide at the knees (bow-legged) presents a more serious problem. These animals are often narrow in their stance and may roll their feet as they walk. They can also be wide in their shoulders.

From the side, the forearm and cannon bones should be in a straight line. The knee joint forward of this line (buck-kneed) can be associated with steep shoulders and pasterns, and may be a serious fault.

The knee joint set back of this line (calf-kneed) may be associated with sloping shoulders and has little impact on function.

The way the claws of the feet grow often indicates structural problems higher up the legs. Long or excessively short even claws may indicate too much or not enough pastern angle, causing both claws of the hoof to grow or wear excessively. Overgrown claws affect the mobility and performance of the animal. The figure below indicates the correct angle of the pastern joint.

Pastern angle of front and hind legs

Uneven wearing of the two claws, where one grows longer than the other is often due to a problem in the leg structure. It is caused by uneven pressure being applied to the claws.

If the claws curl across each other without growing long, a serious genetic fault ('scissorclaw') may be apparent. These cattle wear the back of the hoof, causing lameness and reducing mobility.

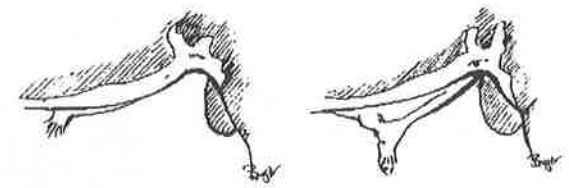
Where excessive claw growth is caused by things other than structure e.g. soft soil, heavy grain feeding, lack of exercise, extra pressure is placed on the leg joints eventually causing lameness.

The sheath

The sheath should be trim and close to the body. A long sheath or an excessively angled sheath is more prone to injury or infection (from grass seeds, and other foreign objects) and should be avoided. Some breeds are more susceptible to these problems and buyers of these cattle must be critical in their selection.

A slack prepuce (the fold of skin covering the penis) should also be avoided. A bull who lets his prepuce hang out should be regarded as having a serious structural fault.

The sheath should be close up against the body to prevent injury



Hind legs and feet

The structure of the hind legs is similar to the front. Again there are well defined angles in the joints, at the hip, stifle, hock and pastern joints. The angles are critical, particularly during serving when large amounts of stress are placed on these joints. Deviations from the correct angles will cause excessive wear and tear on the joints, leading to early breakdown. More bulls break down from problems associated with the hind leg than from any other reason.

Too much angle in the leg joints (straight-legged) is a serious structural fault. These cattle don't have the flexing and shock absorbing effect of the structurally sound animal, and they are prone to severe wearing of the hip joint, leading to arthritis. Bulls showing arthritic problems are reluctant to serve cows as the condition can be quite painful.

When a bull mounts a cow, he straightens up the joints in his hind leg. When he thrusts, he further straightens the leg, placing

enormous stress on all joints, but particularly the hock. If these joints don't have enough angulation, they quickly become swollen and painful, leading eventually to their breakdown.

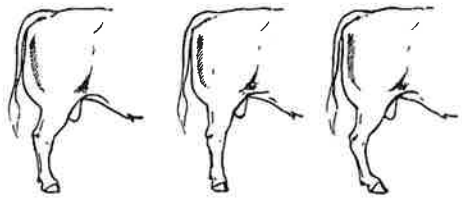
Straightness in the hind leg can be seen in the hock and pastern joints, and this indicates straightness in the stifle and hip. These cattle will wear the front of the claws, resulting in the short upright hoof.

Straight legged bulls are also much less athletic than the sound bull and appear to suffer a higher incidence of broken or damaged penises during serving.

A structurally correct bull, when walking, will place his hind foot in exactly the mark left by his front foot. If he is bound up in any way, or not moving freely, or if he is straight in his leg structure, he will short step and not reach his mark. Likewise if he is suffering arthritis in one leg he may tend to short-step or drag his leg on that side. Problems such as these will affect the serving ability of the bull.

If the degree of the angle in the leg joints is less than ideal, 'sickle hocked' condition may exist. This is less of a problem than straight legs, but in extreme cases may cause strained ligaments and long claw growth, increasing the chance of injury, and affecting serving ability. Cattle with this problem may over-step the mark of the front feet as they walk out.

Hind leg structure, from the side

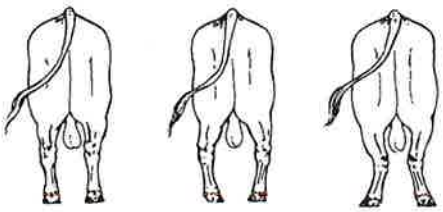


Correct Too straight Sickle hocked

Viewed from behind, the tibia and metatarsus (hock joint) should be in a straight line. A bull is 'cow hocked' when the hocks are rotated inwards and the hooves rotated outwards. This may cause problems but usually only in extreme cases where uneven pressure on the claws causes the outside claw to grow long.

A more serious problem occurs where the legs are wide at the hocks ('bow-legged'), but the feet are turned in. Extra strain is placed on the ligaments of the hock joints causing lameness and even permanent damage.

Hind leg structure, from the back



Correct Bow legged Cow hocked

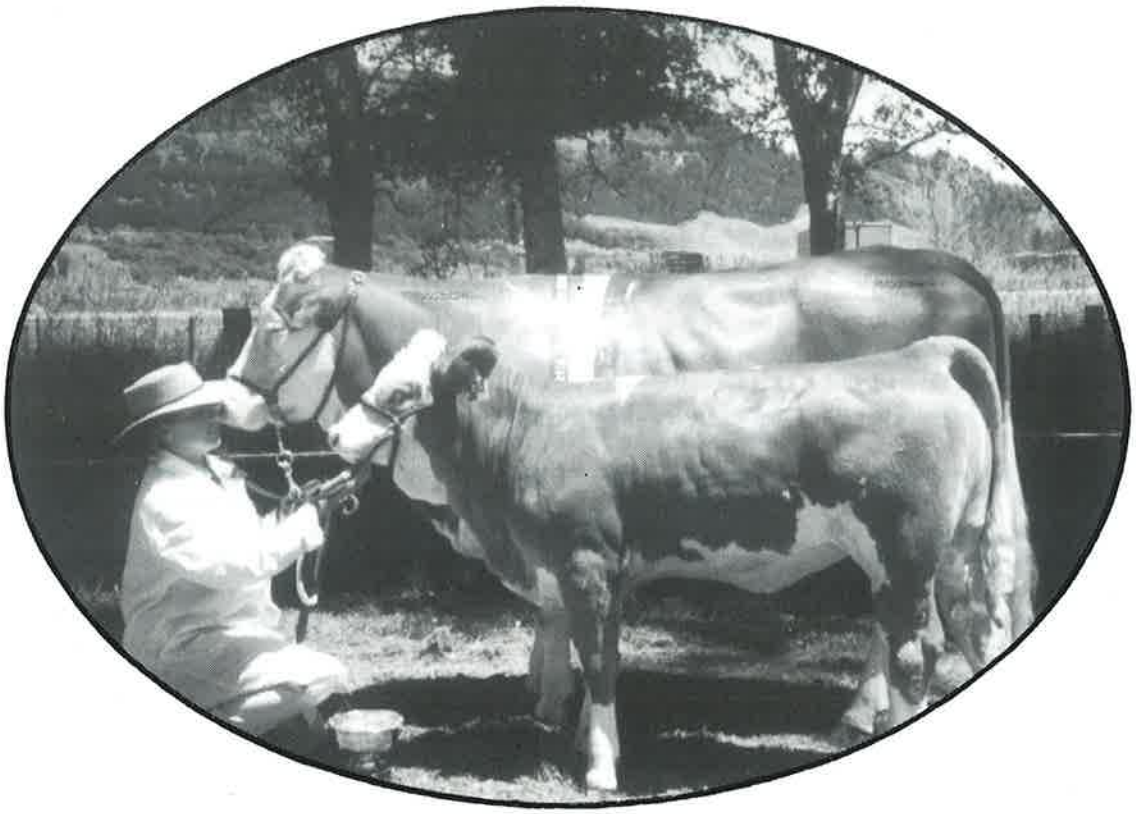
Top line

The width of the bull's top line will help indicate the animal's muscling. Heavily muscled bulls will be wide and bulging in their top line, especially behind the shoulder.

In summary

Observing each of these features will give a good picture of the overall bull. With time this assessment can be done easily and quickly, necessary when examining large numbers of bulls.

Camel Wheal Simmentals



Camel Wheal Alpine

with calf

Camel Wheal Chantelle

Bay of Plenty Champion Beef Female
Rotorua A.M.P. Show 1994

changed 31/5/94

Rising two year old bulls for sale
– Breed plan Recorded –

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MORE THAN 200 SWISS SIMMENTAL FLECKVIEH COWS WITH A LIFE PERFORMANCE OF 100,000 KG MILK

Reproduced from the World Simmental Federation Newsletter, March 1994

Today's conditions force the cattle men to do everything possible to lower production costs and to increase economic efficiency and this will be even more so in the future. Secondary traits, such as duration of productive life with a high life performance are of increasing importance.

Therefore, it is fortunate that the number of Swiss Fleckvieh cows with a high life performance has increased remarkably. Over 200 Swiss Fleckvieh cows reached a life performance of more than 100,000 kg milk in the last 23 years. This shows that Swiss Fleckvieh holds a leading position among the dual purpose breeds not only in Switzerland but all over the world as well.

Animals with a high life performance are the cows which are fertile, vital, healthy and hardy and which are able to produce a lot of milk with farm produced feed. In addition, cows must have a good constitution; of special importance are good feet and legs and a healthy udder. Good persistence is the best guarantee for high lactation yields. All these traits, found in Swiss Fleckvieh, are the best insurance for a long life and for keeping production costs at a very low level. Economic efficiency of dairy cattle keeping can definitely be improved with cows having a long productive life. A high life performance can only be obtained with a good genetic basis. However, keeping conditions, such as taking good care, feeding according performance etc. are important as well.

212 Swiss Fleckvieh cows (15 pure Simmentals and 197 Simmental x Red Holstein crosses) reached the magic figure of 100,000 kg milk in the last few years. Waldi, born 7.12.1954 reached 100,000 kg in 1971 as first Simmental Fleckvieh cow. Number 200 was Viola, born 9.12.1977. She needed 14 lactation's to produce 100,000 kg milk with 4.8% butterfat and 3.6% protein. Her fertility is excellent with an average intercalving period of less than 12 months.

The top cow of these 212 long performers is Bethly with a life performance of over 152,000 kg with 4.5% fat and 3.3% protein.

The average age at first calving of the 100,000 kg group was 28 months and the average first lactation 5,569 kg in 305 days. This shows that cows which have their first calf at a young age can reach a high life performance without any problems if they are not forced to give too much milk in the first lactation. The average calving interval of 393 days proves that the group of 100,000 kg cows shows good health and fertility. The intercalving period has a great effect on the economic efficiency in cattle keeping.

The highest yield with 9,596 kg milk on average was mostly obtained in the 8th lactation. Compared to the average performance of the first lactation it was an increase of 4,027 kg or 72%.

The magic 100,000 kg figure was, on average, reached by the 212 cows in the12th lactation. Milk ingredients were 3.91% fat and 3.16% protein; a very good fat: protein ratio.

The dams' performance is interesting as well. Their average yield in 6 lactation's was 35,671 kg milk. The top 25% reached in 9 or 10 lactation's remarkable 65,131 kg of milk. Some of these results date quite a long time back and must therefore be compared with the lower performance level of these years. The cows Viktoria, Ilse and Tubi with a life performance of 136,766 kg, 112,241 kg and 122,902 kg already have daughters: Barbeli, Maya and Juvele which have produced more than 100,000 kg milk. The fact that there are twins among the 100,000 kg cows leads to the assumption that there are genetic connections.

Improvement of secondary traits of our cows is getting more and more important for efficient production under the given conditions of today. Looked for are a long duration of productive life, regular annual calvings, milk quantity which suits the breeder and the farm, and high lactation persistence. With more than 212 cows having passed the 100,000 kg limit and 463 animals above 80,000 kg, Swiss Fleckvieh has shown that it possesses the necessary traits and that it is best suited for excellent economic efficiency in cattle production.

Average performance of the 212 cows with a life performance of over 100,000 kg milk

	15 Simmentals	197 Simmental x Red Holstein	Total
Age at first calving (months)	32	28	28
First lactation, 305 days	5,309	5,588	5,569
Length of 1st lactation (days)	316	315	315
Highest 305-day performance (kg)	8,990	9,642	9,596
Highest 305-day performance (lact. No.)	8	8	8
Number of lactations to get 100,000 kg	13	12	12
Intercalving period (days)	407	392	393
Average of dams:			
Number of lactations	6		
Life performance (kg)	35,671		
Life performance of top 25% (kg)	65,131 in 9 to 10 lactations		
Highest performance of a dam (kg)	136,766 in 15 lactations		

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SPRINGBROOK SIMMENTALS

1 page B & W Typesetting $150-00
40-00
$ 190-00

Enquiries always welcome by telephoning Colin, Valmai or Mark Patterson
Tel. 03 324 3706

Matthew Proude

As I turned the corner on Pakahi road, I saw a mass of red and white up ahead. Stopping my car as the mob of cattle swung into the yards. Golden Poplar leaves drifted down across them on the western breeze as the mountain looked on in silence. Casting a gaze towards the back I saw him. A hand placed on Julies rump, coaxing her along, so as not to let her fall too far behind. And an eye on old Ned, who was never far from his side.

That's how I remember my friend, Matt Proude. In his element on the farm, working with the cattle he loved. It was Simmental cattle that were the catalyst for our friendship. A friendship of just a few years but one that seemed destined for many more. Sadly on the 21 st of January of this year Matt passed away. Leaving a hole in the lives of all those who knew and loved him.

Matt had a rich, full life, always aiming for top in everything he did. With a strong family backing and an easy going personality, which made him easy to approach and readily liked, it was clear Matt was bound for success. At just 24 he was a man more mature than his years. Highly respected by those who knew him, as a stock-man, and as a person. The high regard with which he was held within the Simmental Industry was no secret. The fact that he was asked to judge cattle when he was 21, is testament to this. He was a hard worker who had a natural aptitude for the business of farming. Matthew Proude is a great loss to N.Z. Simmental. And an even greater loss to his family and those of us who called him friend.

It is impossible to fit a life such as his into a few short paragraphs, but I felt a tribute should be paid to a young man, a mate, who achieved so much in such a short time. To say that I will never forget him. That his influence shall always remain.

Matt Proude rest in peace.

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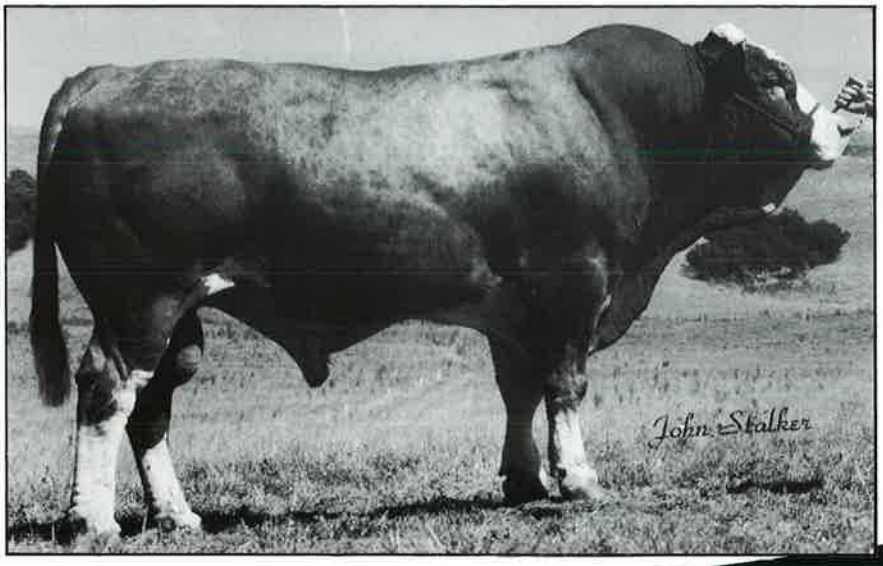

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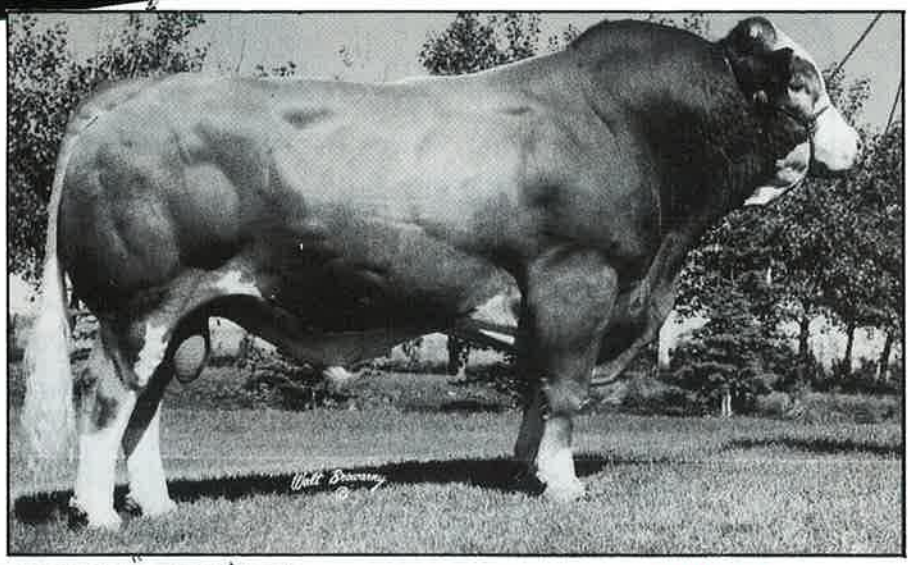
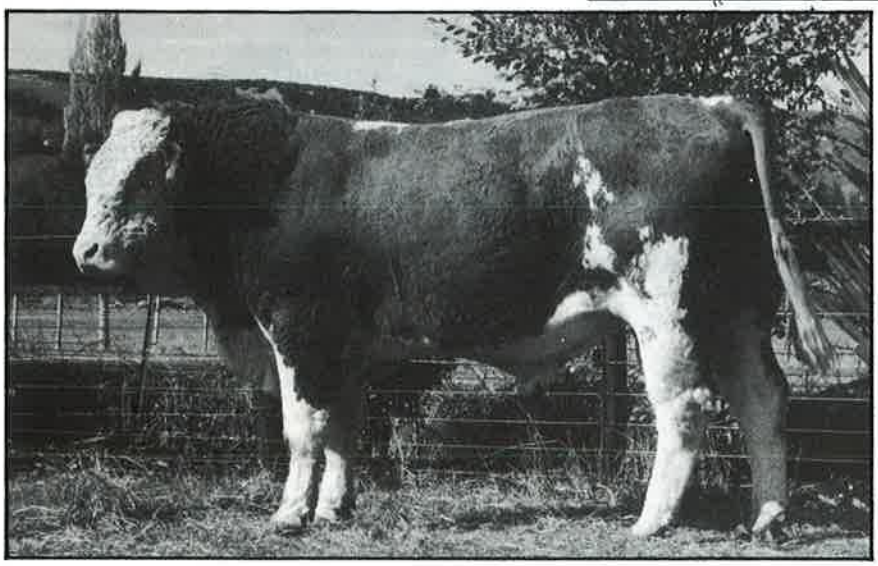


Bar None Shareholder
(Semen available)

Shareholders progeny in Canada are demanding sale prices double that of competition which reflects their quality and potential. Shareholder's sire Sir Arnold 809G, features as a Trait Leader in Canada.



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Levels Hans
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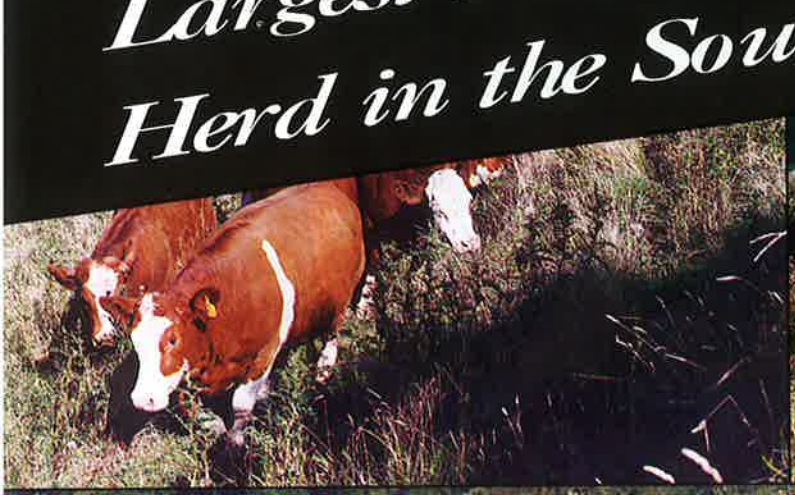
Changed 31/5/94

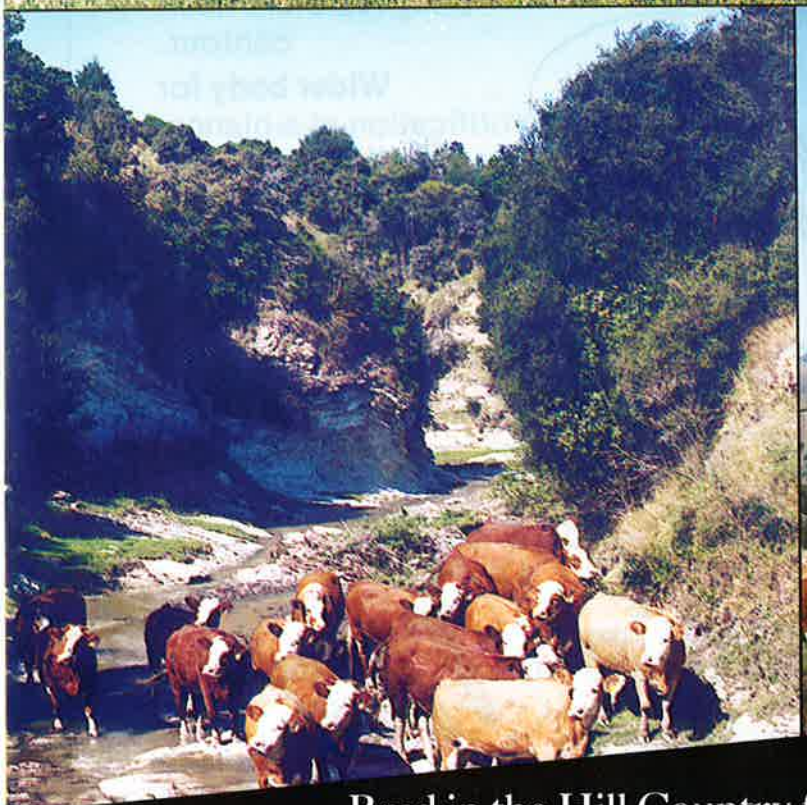
WAINGARO SIMMENTALS

WAINGARO SIMMENTALS

Largest Performance Recorded Herd in the South Island



40 Heavy Muscled Bulls For Sale



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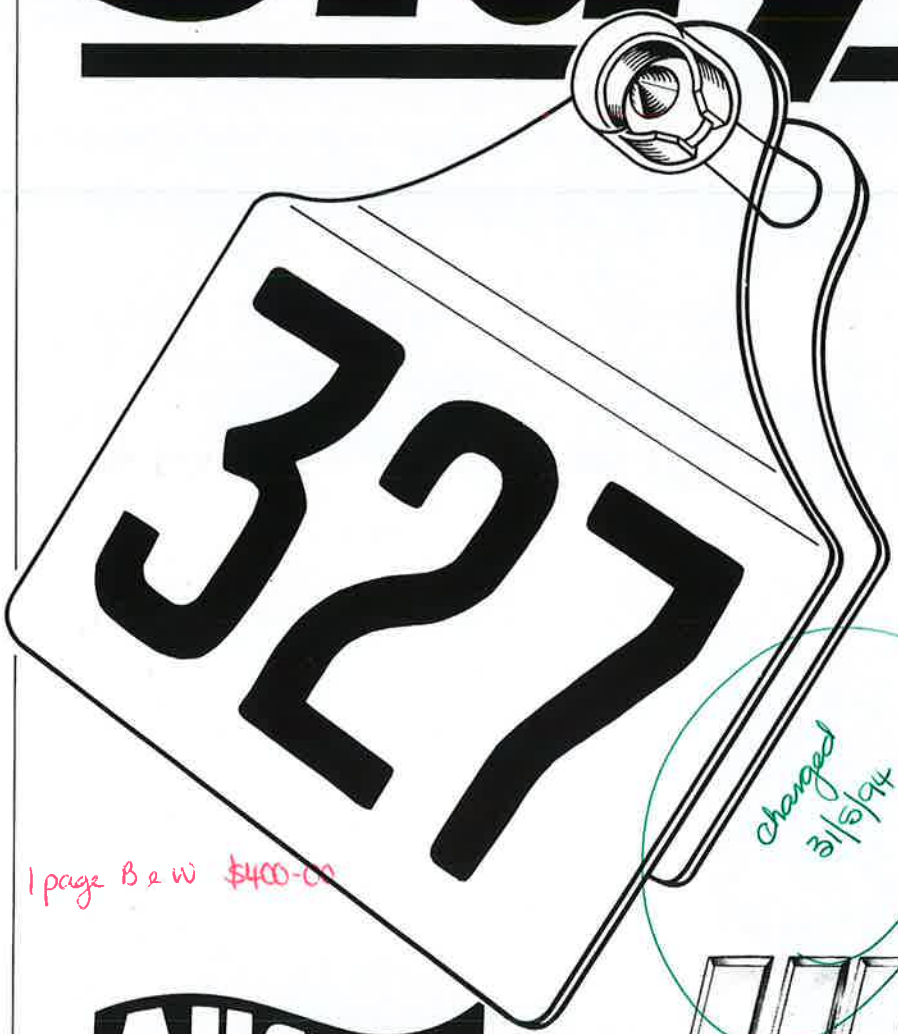

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From the Clubs

A 4- WAY CLUB MEET.

The weekend of January 22-23 1994, is going to be a weekend which is going to be long remembered. On this weekend the Waikato and Districts Simmental Club was host to members of the Northland, Taranaki, and Wairarapa Simmental Clubs.

The weekend commenced with a pool side breakfast for 54 people at Camel Wheal Simmentals, Rotorua, Hosts Brian and Janet Holland. Plenty of chat over bacon, eggs and blueberry muffins, as Simmental Breeders from the four clubs, met old friends, made new ones and caught up on all the news. The cattle were then viewed, and the visit was completed with a cattle clipping demonstration given by Grace Holland.

The convoy of cars, 16 seater bus, minibus etc., then set off for the next venue, Double AA Simmentals, Pukehina Beach, Hosts Abe and Sally Aukaha. By this time the temperature was soaring high and the cold drinks on arrival were so welcome.

The excellence of the Double AA Simmental Cattle, had to compete with the incredible coastal views from the farm. Then a gourmet's lunch was served, a hangi feast, and an amazing array of cray fish and sea food.

The cavalcade once more re-formed, and made its way from the Bay of Plenty to the Waikato. Time to refresh at the motel and become acquainted with an over-friendly goat, before settling down to spend the evening at Victoria Park Simmentals, Host Darryl Turton. A pleasant and informative wander amongst the Victoria Park Simmentals, Redwood Simmentals and Tusmore NZ stock. Then a Bar-B-Que under the stars, Darryl is quite a pavalova whizz.

The next morning, Sunday January 23rd, the first stop was at Puke-Puke Simmentals, Hamilton, Hosts Peter and Marion Stewart. A very interesting walk amongst the cattle, with some impressive bulls to view. Morning tea was served.

The final venue was Singing Hills Simmentals, Te Awamutu, Hosts Barry and Dot Anderson, by now the number of people had climbed to 74. The next hour was spent in the cattle yards, where Peter McWilliam, Tony Thompson, Jim Houlbrooke and John McNaughten judged and gave us a most interesting, educating talk about the cattle that Barry had tied up in the yards. Questions were asked and answers were given, and we all tried to store up and remember this wealth of information that had been given to us. Lunch was then served and the conversation flowed. A quick tour of the mighty Singing Hills Cows and calves. Visitors then had to think of their long journeys home. Farewells were made, a new bus driver (Stan Timperley) was seen driving the Northland bus away, being pursued by the official bus driver on foot. It certainly was a great weekend, here's to the next time.

Northland, Taranaki, Wairarapa, Waikato Club members that attended the 4-way Club meet January 22-23rd, Venue Singing Hills Simmentals.

NORTHLAND CLUB TRIP

On Friday 21st January the Northland Club hired a 16 seater bus and departed on the first organised trip, undertaken since the Club was formed. Judging by the enthusiasm it won't be the last.

Our destination was the Waikato and the local Club was also expecting visits from other areas over the same weekend.

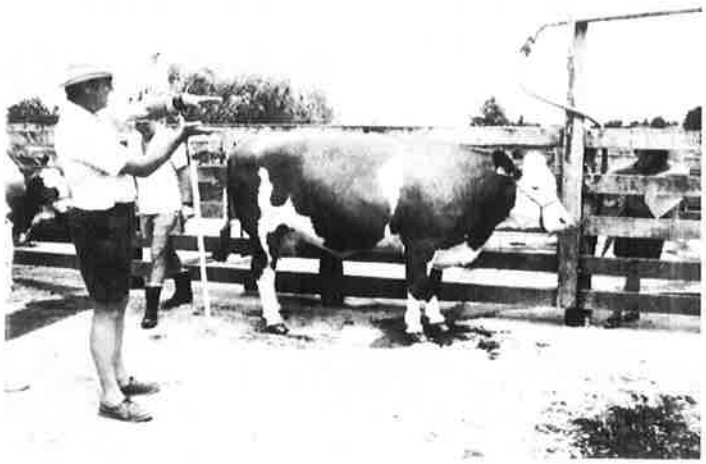
It was a bold decision by the Waikato Club to host such a large contingent of breeders at once, but full credit must be given them for the way they tackled the undertaking.

The opportunity for members to renew acquaintances with old friends and meet new ones set the scene for the "Simmental Event of the year".

However, there was more than socialising on the agenda. The five studs we visited, displayed some outstanding cattle and all went supported by hand outs full of factual information.

From an educational angle, the workshop session at Barry Anderson's cattle yard was the highlight. Both Peter McWilliam and Tony Thompson held their audiences attention under a scorching sun and most of us left much the wiser.

In conclusion sincere thanks to the Waikato Club members who organised the accommodation, catering and cattle and set the whole event amongst the best of its kind in twenty years.



Tony Thompson explains the finer points to look for in a Simmental Cow at Singing Hills.

TOP PERFORMANCE BULLS
FROM A TOP PERFORMANCE HERD

Puketawa Bandit AB126

EBV's

B.W.	200 milk	200 gth	400 wt	600 wt
+3.0 78%	+7 57%	+27 73%	+39 69%	+41 69%

1 colour page 350-00
Typesetting 80-00
$430-00

Puketawa Boost AB136

EBV's

B.W.	200 milk	200 gth	400 wt	600 wt
+2.6 76%	+6 45%	+24 70%	+36 65%	+43 65%

Puketawa Balderick AB104

EBV's

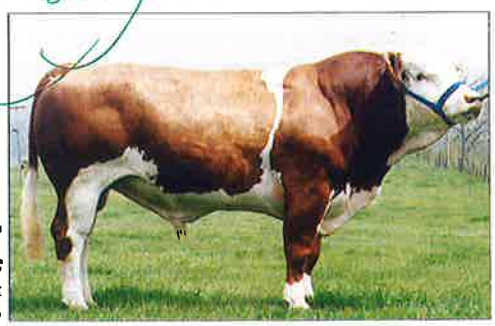
B.W.	200 milk	200 gth	400 wt	600 wt
+2.5 73%	+8 41%	+15 69%	+20 63%	+23 64%

changed 345/94

Puketawa Boomer AB133

EBV's

B.W.	200 milk	200 gth	400 wt	600 wt
+2.6 75%	+0 42%	+28 70%	+48 65%	+60 65%



Puketawa Tailboy "Trait Leader"

EBV's

B.W.	200 milk	200 gth	400 wt	600 wt
+1.5 94%	+4 84%	+23 95%	+39 95%	+48 94%

(Semen available $30.00 + gst per straw)

In 1994 over 40 Puketawa bulls will be available from : National Sale, Palmerston North 21st June. Waikato Simmental Bull Sale, Frankton 7th July and by private treaty on farm.

Puketawa's status as a top performance herd is confirmed by having four bulls represented in the commercially important 400 - 600 day Trait Leaders Lists 1993

FOR MORE INFORMATION & CATALOGUE CONTACT:

Puketawa Simmentals

J.B. Scott, Roberts Road, RD 2, Cambridge
Tel. 07 827 2864 Fax. 07 827 2977

HELENSBROOK DISPERSAL SALE

On the 10th February 1994 Lachie and Helen McLachlan and family dispersed their Helensbrook Simmental Stud at Milton.

Before a large crowd assembled on the property the cattle sold to many parts of New Zealand. The buyer of many of the top lots, including Helensbrook Wynette (Royal Show Champion), was Spring Hills Stud from Wellsford who purchased 19 cattle. Another bulk buyer was Warren Burgess (Owaka) who bought 21 cattle.

The 48 cows sold averaged		$2,320
9	2 1/2 yr heifers averaged	$1,950
17	18 month heifers averaged	$1,200
17	Heifer calves averaged	$1,100
10	Bull calves averaged	$1,200

The 'Helensbrook' herd was founded in 1984 with the purchase of 5 females at the 'Troy Hill' Dispersal at Heriot. Further purchases from around New Zealand saw this stud stamp its mark firmly on the Simmental scene in both the sale and show arenas.

Initially bulls from the stud were sold at the Southern Districts Club sale at Castlerock where they fetched top prices for the last five years. An annual 'on farm' bull sale was held where once again 'Helensbrook' bulls continued to find a very strong buying power. As a result of these sales there are now 'Helensbrook' bulls in commercial herds the length of the South Island.

It was in the show ring where 'Helensbrook' cattle were to gain a lot of acclamation. Two Royal Show Supreme Championships, numerous Meat & Wool Cups, many Breed Championships were won by cattle bred by the McLachlans at Helensbrook.

Lachie has been on the Breed Council for the past six years during which time he was chairman of the Promotions Committee which was responsible for the launching of the very successful Certified Simmental programme, and the Trans Tasman Junior Herdsperson Award.

Bob Skeats, Lachie McLachlan and Bernie McGahan

Lachie sorting up heifers

From the Clubs continued ...

WAIKATO & DISTRICTS SIMMENTAL CLUB VISIT TO LANDCORP WAIKITE VALLEY STATION, ROTORUA.

On Sunday, February 13th 1994, 50 members and friends of the Waikato & Districts Simmental Club spent a day visiting the Landcorp Waikite Valley Station, Rotorua.

The station is 1055 Ha, carrying a commercial sheep flock of 5,500 sheep, a Texel flock of 1600 a run cattle herd of 501 head. The Simmental Cattle herd comprising of 655 in-calf cows and heifers, 234 yearling heifers, 42 unmated yearling heifers, 130 yearling bulls and 50 2-year old bulls, this number now includes the Whareroa Herd which has been amalgamated with the Waikite Herd.

The Club members were taken on a very comprehensive and interesting tour of the Station, transported on the backs of 4 x 4 wheel vehicles, under the guidance of the Station Manager Roger Bedford and Regional Manager Mike Gaukrodger.

It was extremely interesting to see such a large number of Simmental Cattle being run together and to trace back some of the blood lines to Studs that had been bought in by Landcorp.

At the end of the farm tour, we were treated to a wonderful Bar-B-Que which we all enjoyed in the shady comfort of Lois Bedford's garden, the weather was superb. The club members are certainly very grateful to the Landcorp staff for giving us such an interesting and excellent day.

New Members

The following breeders have joined the Simmental Cattle Breeders Society during the last 12 months.

D L Phillips, Puroa Farm, R D 8, Te Kuiti
P & M Geurtjens, Brandon Hall Road, Bulls
A & S. Muir, Number 4 Road, R.D.3, Te Puke
J M Carter, Raroa, Fergusson Gully Road, R D 2, Cambridge
S L Nicholson, Waikupa Road, Okoia, Wanganui
T J R Waide, Tainui Road, R D 5, Morrinsville
B B & S M Mells, 24 Fisher Place, Carterton
Ohariu Simmental, 60 Rifle Range Road, Ohariu Valley, R D Johnsonville
W & S Curry, Ohura Road, R D 22, Stratford
M W Johns, 'Stoneleigh', Main West Coast Road, R D, West Melton
B & D Kramer, Box 862, Masterton
A R Attfield, Boat Harbour Road, Whenuakite, R D 1, Whitianga
G L & J E Woodward, Dundevale, Monowai Road, R D 3, Kaukapakapa
M Wills, Havenlea Farm, Blomfields Lane, Patumahoe
H. & J Lane, 52 Denmark Street, Fairlie, South Canterbury
H V Deventer, P O Box 930 Tauranga
D & C Hitchcock, R D 1, 309 Road, Whitianga
G J & L R Tate, Elmhurst Road, R D 1, Darfield, Canterbury
P W & J A Lock and E M W Lock, Waipapa West Road, R D 2, Kerikeri
B A & T I Alridge, 'Parkdale' Greta Valley, North Canterbury
G J & H L Feaver, Rangitoto Road, R D 2, Te Kuiti
E E Gleeson, Whitehall Road, R D 4, Cambridge

Willowbrook Simmentals

Our Selective breeding programme ensures

- Calving Ease
- Excellent Weight Gain
- Quiet Temperament
- Emphasis on polled cattle

277 Unity with her bull calf - Willowbrook Caesar

A group of Temuka Sale Bulls

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Willowbrook Zeal with her bull calf Willowbrook Corporal

A Temuka Sale Bull

1 page B & W 150-00
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$190-00

At the Central South Island Simmental Sale on Wednesday 15th June 1994 at the Temuka Selling Centre we will be offering an excellent selection of our top bulls many of which are polled

Call now regarding inquiries and herd inspection:
Alastair & Jessica Midgley. Willowbrook Simmentals, RD 2. Timaru
South Canterbury New Zealand
Tel. 03 612 6671

Junior Herdsperson

1993 JUNIOR HERDSPERSON WINNER

I have recently returned, after spending one month in South Australia on two top Simmental Studs.

I spentoneweekon theCallendale SimmentaiStudwith the Baker family, four and half hours drive from Adelaide. It was here that I met my heifer, called Callendale Molly.

During this time I learnt about show preparation and became really familiar with clipping chutes. I had my first experience" of clipping and I think Molly was just about as anxious about it as I was. I hadmy first gowitha cattleblow-drier, and I was really surprised on the grooming time it cut down on.

We left for Adelaide, to go to the South Australian Heifer Show on Monday 12th July, on arrival we were given a balloted heifer which from that moment was to become my responsibility, and also Molly. My balloted heifer was a Shorthorn, Carlton Vixen.

On Tuesday 13th July, I rose at 4.30am, and during the morning we had an educational programme on herd health, conformation and selection, fertility and reproduction, feed lotting and ultra sound measurements.

I gained extensive knowledge from these Seminars, it was extremely interesting. In the afternoon we had panel discussions, and a clipping competition on our balloted heifers.

On Wednesday 14th July, I had a senior Herdsman judging competition, both oral and written, I found this a really nerve wracking experience, as I have never had to judge a class before and then speak on a microphone and tell the judges and crowd why I have placed the animals in that order. This was then followed by a senior marketing competition where I had to sell my heifer.

At night I had an interview and quiz.

On Thursday 15th July I had a heifer class where Molly was judged, she was pulled into first place, this took Molly and me through to the championships. I then had a herdsperson competition where I exhibited Carlton Vixen, my hallored heifer, in which

I gained fourth place. I now had to concentrate on my handlers competition, I was so pleased when I was pulled into fourth place, by now I was on cloud 9.

I had made so many new friends and it was really sad that that the show had come to an end.

I spent the next three weeks with the Corbin family on the Morton Simmental Stud. During my time I gained heaps of general farming experience with stud Simmentals and stud sheep. I spent a few days in Melbourne, which I loved, it really is a beautiful city.

The week at the heifer show was brilliant and a truly amazing set up. I had a most enjoyable time on my trip to Australia I learnt heaps and gained extremely valuable knowledge.

I wish this year's Royal Show winners Colleen and Nathan all the very best for their trip to Australia in 1994.

Thank you to my Australian host families- The Bakers and The Corbins. Thank you to the New Zealand Simmental Society for their sponsorship, and to the McLachlan family of Helensbrook Simmentals, without them all the trip would not have been made possible.

Grace Holland.

Grace Holland - Preparing Callandale Molly for the South Australian Heifer Show.

TIMARU HANDLERS COMPETE

Ritchie McCorkindale, was the overall champion in the first central South Island Junior Herdsperson competition and heifer show held at the Timaru Showgrounds.

The reserve champion was South Canterbury contestant Hamish Nelson, orAlbury. Twenty four entrants took part.

The contest was designed to help young people to correctly present and handle beef cattle at shows and sales, to judge animals and to become involved in their breeding. The competition was open to young people up to the age of 25.

Two Australian judges Donna Looker, a stud groom, of Armidale NSW, and Bob Gahan, a breed and development officer for the Australian Shorthorn Society, assessed competitors and stock.

Miss Looker said she found the standard to be very good and separating the major placings proved to be a difficult task.

She agreed that while young New Zealanders still lagged behind their Australian counterparts in a professional approach to cattle handling they were catching up.

Mr Gahan, who judged mainly the stock in the heifer show, said the entries were good and well presented.

The competition organisers wish to thank all the sponsors that assisted with the costs of running the competition.

1993 JUNIOR HERDSPERSON WINNER

Thank you for selecting me as a winner of the Junior Herdsperson Competition 1992. Through this event I have gained an overwhelming amount of knowledge that perhaps I would never had the chance to learn. This has been invaluable to me.

I finished the 1992 show season having won the Hawkes Bay, Palmerston North and Christchurch Royal Herdsperson events, the Hawkes Bay and Christchurch both being sponsored events to Australia.

I left New Zealand on June 16 after our Bull and Heifer Sales and flew into Brisbane then up to Rockhampton "Drought Country" up there I met Kate and Andrew Chapman whom I stayed with for the next two weeks and attending the Rockhampton Show and the Mount Larken and the Rockhampton Beef Show. I found out rather quickly just how strong the events are in Australia. The Rockhampton Junior Beef Herdsperson Contest lasted for three days with an excess of 150 contestants and criteria's including beef judging, trade cattle judging, speeches and herdsmanship. Overall I felt I had done extremely well amongst an international field and obtained an overall 3rd place.

One thing I noticed was the incredible number of different breeds of cattle and their particular areas. The Chapman's ran a 3,200 head stud Brahman and Santa Gertrudus on a 15,000 acre farm. Sheep are not heard of up here.

While I was showing up at Rockhampton I managed to make contact with a few other breeders around the country in which I was able to call in and stay with as I travelled. My next stop was to Gunnadoo Charolais - the Noller family who lived at Okey near Brisbane and they introduced me to the breeders around their area over the next week.

The country was incredibly vast and 24 hours later on a bus and a few extra saddle sores I arrived at Melbourne for the night and then across to Luccindale eight hours towards Adelaide. Here I met up with the Corban Family - Simmental and Merino Breeders. Down there I prepared on of their sponsored heifers and attended the South Australian Beef Handlers Show. This is another major and well renowned handling event. It too lasted for three days with learning and competition sessions, the event attracted over 150 handlers from all different breeds. At this show not all the luck was on my side, arriving at the show to find my heifer had been covered in thick diesel fumes and I would spend 13 hours scrubbing before she came clean. An interesting point about this show was the fact that we drew for balloted heifers and it was up to us to teach and shape them - this basically meant that they had only been taught to lead. The normal interviews and rigorous judging events also applied. Overall I competed well and managed to win a few firsts and seconds.

Through competing in these competitions and becoming an ambassador for my country I have gained a wealth of knowledge and experience and also had the chance to meet a lot of new friends. I found the Australian people to be extremely courteous and hospitable.

To anyone wishing to compete in these events I'm sure they will find it extremely worthwhile and rewarding and I guarantee they will get out at least what they put in. This is an extremely important part of the show results and we yet have a lot to learn.

Finally I would like to thank Rusty McIntyre for his encouragement in competing these events, also to the Hawkes Bay A & P Show Society and The Simmental Cattle Breeders Society.

Nathan Couper.

SIMMENTAL SOCIETY JUNIOR HERDSPERSON COMPETITION

- Hastings Royal Show

It was encouraging to see such a great turn out for the Simmental Society Junior Herdsperson Competition, 18 entrants in total. The junior handlers come from all parts of the country to compete, as far south as Milton and north to the Bombay 11ills. The Simmental Cattle Breeders' Society sponsors the first two place-getters in the senior class a return airfare to Australia. While in Australia they will spend approximately a month as a guest of a leading Simmental Stud, who will provide animals, gear and training for participation in the South Australian All Breeds Handlers Competition.

Rod Cox one of this years judges, commented that the level of presentation and skill of the young handlers improves each year. A fact which he believes makes the competition more interesting for the spectators and more demanding for the entrants,

This year winners of the Senior and Junior sections of the competition received Herdsperson medals as part of the prize giving.

Colleen Taylor

Senior section:
Ist Colleen Taylor
2nd Nathan Hellyer
3rd Roger Hayward

Junior section:
Ist Stephanie Smyth
2nd Josh Williamson
3rd Rebecca Ward

This year the two trips to Australia were won by Nathan Hellyer from Dunedin and Colleen Taylor from the Hawkes Bay.

The Society would like to thank all entrants that participated in the Simmental Society Junior llerdsperson Competition and we hope to see many of you enter again in next year's competition, which will be held at the Invercargill Royal Show.

We will have full reports from Grace Holland and Nathan Couper, the 1992 Competition winners, about their Australian visit and the competition encounter in the next Simmental Magazine.

Nathan Hellyer

SOUTHLAND TIMES DAIRY & BEEF HEIFER AND JUNIOR HERDSPERSONS COMPETITION

The annual Southland Times Dairy and Beef Heifer and Junior Herdsperson Competition was held at Invercargill Showgrounds on Saturday 12th February 1994.

The day at the Showgrounds commenced with the unloading of stock and each person washed and prepared their animal. There was always adults around in case an extra hand was needed but generally it is up to the Herdsperson to get their animal ready. While the heifers dry there is a rush around sorting white coats, show sticks, clean clothes and shining boots just like the last minute preparation before any show.

The aim of the competition is to encourage and educate young people in the preparation of the show cattle and is also designed to build confidence, to this end the entrants whose ages ranged from 7 up to 21 were judged on their personal presentation, and the manner in which they prepared and paraded their stock. Then it is over to the Judging Ring where the morning event began.

The morning judging consisted of firstly senior yearling, the junior yearling and finally the champion heifer.

By lunch time all the handlers had been in the ring and knowing their heifer was the one being judged first time around gave them time to suss the ring and see what is expected. After lunch at McDonalds it is the turn of the Herdsperson classes.

Firstly Junior Herdsperson followed by Intermediate, Senior and Novice.

The judge of the Beef Heifer section was Mr Donald Boyd from Moa Flat and the Herdsperson judge was Janet McLachlan - a former Royal Show Junior Herdsperson 1989 winner.

Janet said the standard of all the competitors from those who had entered for the first time to those more experienced had been high. The Southland Times Junior Beef Herdsperson 17 year old Douglas Brown of Cromwell, a novice on the day had made a very creditable job of parading his animal.

In the spirit of the day Marc Robertson was good enough to lend Douglas Brown his Hereford heifer for the competition and he spent the day on a borrowed Simmental heifer which he handled well.

We are fortunate to have many experienced handlers in the South and as the day goes by there is always someone willing to offer encouragement to the future handlers.

As in previous years sponsorship trophies, ribbons and medallions were provided by the Southland Times, National Bank and Ivomec. The event was organised by the Southern Beef Breeders Group who were pleased with the day.

Ian Caird

Heifer Show Results

Junior Heifer

2nd	Marc Robertson	Robot Beth
3rd	Jane Harrington	Brookdale Billy Jo

Beef Herdsperson Classes

Intermediate

2nd	Jane Harrington

Senior

2nd	Marc Robertson

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Avon Park

NEW ZEALAND

- For the Di

Some Studs come & some Studs go - but only a few Studs keep getting better

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Capping 20 years in style

A common love of Simmental cattle stretching more than 20 years and thousands of kilometers was sealed with a handshake at a record-breaking dispersal sale near Mansfield, Victoria.

New Zealander David Carter of the Avon Park Stud, set a record for Simmental sales this year when he paid A$12,750 for a two year old heifer at the dispersal of the Avoca Vale herd last week.

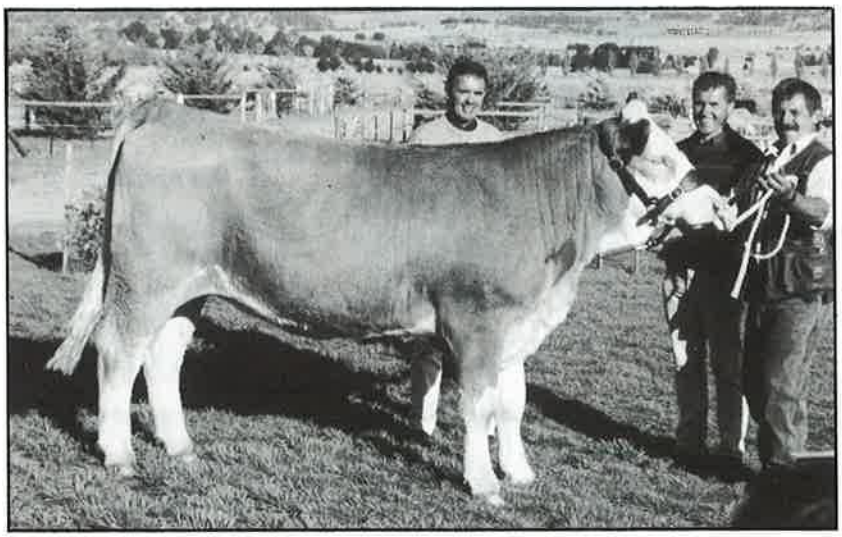
Avoca Vale principal John Canavan founded his stud in the early 1970s by partly using Avon Park bloodlines bought from Mr Carter.

"I suppose I've come a full circle," Mr Carter said after the two day sale which drew a crowd of more than 200 registered buyers from throughout Australia and overseas.

The sale, which grossed more than A$588,000 for 435 lots, including many prize-winning Avoca cattle, was the biggest of its kind for years, according to Simmental Association officers.

Elders auctioneer Kevin Norris described the sale as "a great shot in the arm for the Simmental commercial world".

Weekly Times - Australia



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We are proud to announce the purchase of the Turrell Simmental herd. Herd number 35, which has now been incorporated into the Avon Park herd.

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DAVID & HEATHER CARTER, MANOR FARM, No 1 R.D. LYTTELT

Simmentals

'S PREMIER HERD

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FOR SALE

At Palmerston North

The Steading Footrot Flats
by Beat

Avon Park AW62
by Majestic

Avon Park Bravado
697 AB56

+0.7 +5 +2 +7 +2

FOR SALE

At Palmerston North

Avon Park B47
697 AB47

**This cow is a N.Z. trait leader for:
* 200 Day Weight
* 400 Day Weight
* 600 Day Weight

+4.6 0 +18 +26 +32

The Steading Footrot Flats
by Beat

Avon Park Uplook**
by BBA Galant

FOR SALE

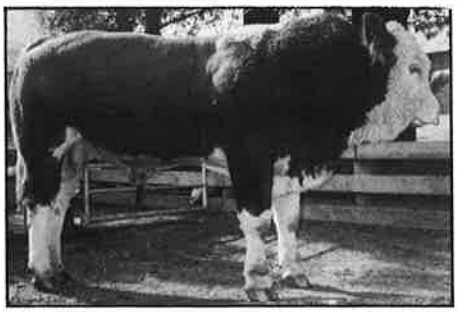
At Temuka

Avon Park East Dome
by BB Galant

Avon Park U31
by Majestic

Avon Park Boulder
697 AB3

+0.2 +3 +10 +11 +15



FOR SALE

At Temuka

Avon Park Batchelor
697 AB39

+2.3 +4 +13 +18 +19

The Steading Footrot Flats
by Beat

Avon Park Flyer
by Avon Park East Dome

R INFORMATION & ENQUIRIES PLEASE CONTACT -

ON, CHRISTCHURCH. PHONE (03) 329 9731, FAX (03) 329 9001

Landcorp breeds Simmentals. 550 of them this year. All part of the plan.

That plan is to continue breeding Simmentals, superior in growth rate, superior in liveweight, superior in financial returns.

How is Landcorp actioning this plan? Firstly, we took the opportunity to combine two of New Zealand's top Simmental herds into one to give them a solid foundation. Then we applied selection pressure, so that only the top performing animals were bred from. Continuing this pressure has resulted in consistently high rankings for our cows and young bulls. Add to this, the judicious infusion of superior bloodlines from such places as Canada, and the results are plain to see.

Sires producing bigger, faster growing calves for the increasingly selective market place. Sires that go to Landcorp's breeding units.

Landcorp is so convinced of the success of this plan, that it is happy to make semen from its top sires available to the industry. This way everybody benefits.

If you would like to benefit from Landcorp's Simmental Plan, all you have to do is contact -

Mike Gaukrodger Landcorp Farming Limited PO Box 44 Rotorua Telephone (07) 348 3100 Facsimile (07) 347 1603, or

Roger Bedford Waikite RD 1 Rotorua Telephone (07) 333 1835.

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Landcorp

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Landcorp Farming - breeding for results.

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A Practical Approach to the Use of EBVs and Accuracy's

R. FREER
Taurus Technology

B. SUNDSTROM
Cattle Breeding Co-ordinator
NSW Agriculture

Reproduced from the Breedplan Expo Conference Proceedings, September 1993

USING EBVS

The first step is for breeders to carefully define their breeding objectives involving the traits they wish to improve. This will allow emphasis to be placed on the right EBVs - to raise, lower or maintain these.

For example a breeder of yearling steers, on good country with a fertile herd, may put maximum emphasis on 400 day weight EBVs, set a reasonable minimum figure for milk and a maximum for birth weight EBV.

A store breeder on hard country selling weaners for long term feeding, may put emphasis on fertility, but also maintain good 600 day EBVs for the benefit of the finisher.

BREEDPLAN EBVs of course only describe some attributes of cattle. It is still necessary to visually assess features such as structural soundness.

The following exercises demonstrate some of these points. Assume all bulls Is are sound and meet other visual criteria. Answers are given at the end of this section. For a brief definition of the EBVs used in the exercises, see Appendix I.

EXERCISE 1 - GENERAL SELECTION

Five buyers are selecting from the following sire list. Which bulls should they choose?

SIRE	EBVs (kg) BIRTH WEIGHT	200-DAY MILK	200-DAY GROWTH	400-DAY WEIGHT	600-DAY WEIGHT
1	- 1	+5	+ 10	+30	+45
2	+2	+2	+14	+25	+28
3	+5	- 8	+ 16	+40	+5 0
4	+2	+10	+10	+25	+30
5	+1	0	+10	+28	+40

Buyer 1 Has a herd of crossbred cows with no calving problems. He wants a sire to produce fast growing weaners for sale as stores and does not keep heifers.

Buyer2 Primarily sells vealers and does not retain any heifers, choosing to buy in replacements. She places most emphasis on EBVs for weaning, while trying to avoid large birth weights.

Buyer 3 Sells vealers but also breeds replacement heifers. Increasing the level of milk production in his herd would benefit profitability.

Buyer 4 Wants to increase yearling and final weights, avoid calving difficulty, and increase milk production slightly. His main product is steers and he retains his own replacement heifers.

Buyer 5 Is straight breeding in a harsh environment where cows with high EBVs for milk are slower to rebreed. He wants to maintain his current level of birth weights and milk production while increasing growth rate.

EXERCISE 2
- BIRTH WEIGHT - CALVING EASE

Use the following extract from the 1993 Limousin Sire and Dam Summary to advise three clients on bull selection.

1992 LIMOUSIN GROUP BREEDPLAN TRAIT LEADERS - 400 DWT
(Note: Actual figures, slightly modified)

Sire	Gest. Length EBV	ACC	Birth Wt EBV	ACC	200 Milk EBV	ACC	200 Growth EBV	ACC	400 Wt EBV	ACC	600 Wt EBV	ACC
1	-5.0	89%	+4.8	94%	+7	44%	+38	89%	+55	89%	+60	86%
2	-1.0	77%	+2.0	91%	+6	24%	+25	86%	+42	84%	+47	81%
3	+1.8	89%	+4.4	96%	+9	69%	+26	92%	+39	91%	+38	88%
4	+0.6	71%	+4.2	89%	+8	45%	+24	82%	+37	78%	+40	76%
5	4.3	80%	-0.2	94%	+10	42%	+19	87%	+36	84%	+39	84%
6	+0.3	45%	+3.0	67%	+7	25%	+19	77%	+33	81%	+30	72%
7	-0-.5	82%	+1.7	84%	+3	58%	+17	83 %	+33	81%	+29	80%
8	+1.0	55%	+0.4	82%	+6	52%	+12	78%	+28	76%	+35	75%
9	-2.0	45%	-1.1	65%	+8	45%	+15	72%	+24	78%	+32	74%
10	-1.3	84%	+0.2	84%	+8	39%	+10	88%	+19	88%	+18	86%

Supplementary information from front of Sire Summary

PERCENTAGE BANDS FOR EACH TRAIT FOR ALL ANIMALS

Percentile Band	Gestation Length	Birth Weight	200-day Milk	200-day Growth	400-day Weight	600-day Weight
Top Value	-5.2	-7.3	18.0	30.7	51.9	53.1
Top 10%	-1.2	-1.2	7.9	10.8	18.8	17.0
Top 20%	-0.8	-0.7	7.0	8.3	15.0	12.8
Top 30%	-0.5	-0.4	6.3	6.6	12.5	10. 1
Top 40%	-0.2	-0.1	5.8	5.2	10.4	7.8
Top 50%	0.0	0.2	5.3	4.0	8.6	5.9
Top 60%	0.3	0.4	4.8	2.8	6.9	4.0
Top 70%	0.5	0.7	4.3	1.5	5.0	1.8
Top 80%	0.9	1.1	3.6	0.0	2.7	-0.8
Top 90%	1.4	1.7	2.6	-2.3	-0.8	-4.5
Low Value	5.7	7.1	-8.1	-21.1	-30.5	-39.3

CHANGES IN THE EBVS FOR EACH TRAIL SINCE 1980

Trait	1980	1992	Change
Gestation length	0.0	0.0	0.03
Birth weight	O. 1	0.4	+0.3
200-day milk	5.6	5.1	-0.5
200-day growth	3.2	5.7	+2.4
400-day weight	7.5	11.3	+3.8
600-day weight	4.7	9.1	+4.4

Client 1 - Has a herd of free calving Brahman cross cows, rearing vealers on improved NSW north coast country.

Client 2 - 1 Ins a group of British breed heifers being joined on improved temperate Tablelands country. The calves will be grown out for sale as yearlings.

Client 3 - Has a Limousin stud and wishes to improve yearling weight without going above current breed average for birthweight or below current breed average for milk.

EXERCISE 3 - CARCASS

The following is a hypothetical selection of sires from an Angus semen catalogue. Which semen should the two clients buy?

	GROUP BREEDPLAN EBVs			
	400d W (kg)	600d Wt (kg)	Fat Depth (mm)	Eye Muscle Area (sq cm)
Sire A	+40	+50	-0.9	+4.2
Sire B	+44	+40	+1.9	+2.1
Sire C	+34	+40	-0.2	-0.7
Sire D	+44	+52	+0.2	+2.2
Sire E	+42	+46	-0.3	+4.8

Client 1 - Sells yearling steers to a feedlot long-term feeding for Japan. He has been advised to increase size and growth to 2.5 years, reduce fatness and maintain or improve muscularity.

Client 2 - Breeds yearling steers, from European x Dairy cross cows. He has difficulty in finishing yearling steers and seeks to improve this.

Client 3 - Is a stud breeder wishing to improve yearling growth and muscularity.

EXERCISE 4 - FERTILITY

From this hypothetical catalogue, advise the clients on their bull choice.

Note: At time of printing both fertility EBVs were only available in one breed. Some breeds have Scrotal Size only. Both these will progressively become available and this exercise is presented to assist use on their introduction.

	GROUP BREEDPLAN EBV's			
	400d Wt Calving (kg)	600d Wt (kg)	Scrotal Size (cm)	Days to (Days)
Sire A	+40	+50	+1.3	-9
Sire B	+44	+48	+1.8	-6
Sire C	+34	+40	- 1.0	+9
Sire D	+48	+58	-0.5	+12
Sire E	+42	+51	+2.5	-4

(Assume all bulls have adequate Scrotal Size for current mating load)

Buyer 1 - Has a commercial purebred herd, turning off three year old steers. He seeks to improve female fertility, while maintaining heavy steer weights.

Buyer 2 - Intends to use the bull as a terminal cross over crossbred cows, selling both the heifers and steers as finished yearlings.

Buyer 3 - Is a stud breeder seeking to improve scrotal size, as some of its clients buy and use yearling bulls from him and some bulls have in the past had marginal ss as yearlings. The clients are mainly yearling breeders.

ANSWERS

Exercise 1

Buyer 1 - bull 3; Buyer 2 - bull 2; Buyer 3 - bull 4; Buyer 4 - bull 1 and Buyer 5 - bull 5.

Exercise 2

Client 1 - 1; Client 2 - 9; Client 3 - 8.

Exercise 3

Client 1 - A; Client 2 - B; Client 3 - E

Exercise 4

Buyer 1 - A; Buyer 2 - D; Buyer 3 - E.

Embryo transfer company announce changes

Premier Genetics N.Z. Ltd., New Zealand's largest embryo transfer company, recently announced some changes to the company structure.

A merger has been undertaken with Applied Biotechnology, a Christchurch based embryo company. Dr. Martin Hamer, the principal of A.B., has several years experience in embryo transfer internationally. This move strengthens the ability of Premier Genetics to service the growing market for embryo transfer and other new breeding technologies.

Premier Genetics have also established a semen and embryo marketing company, to be known simply as 'Premier Genetics Marketing Ltd' This company is to be headed by Mr. Paul Barlow, a South Auckland cattle breeder and businessman.

"We see semen and embryo marketing as an integral part of the services we offer our clients" said Dr Eddie Dixon, of Premier Genetics. "This arrangement allows us to expand in this area, especially with new markets about to open for import and export of genetic material"

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TRAITS ANALYSED IN GROUP BREEDPLAN

by Jack Allan

For a trait to be useful in a genetic evaluation system like BREEDPLAN, it needs to:

- be of economic importance
- be moderately heritable
- have variation within the cattle population
- be commercially viable to measure and record. Measurements need to be repeatable by different operators on the same animals. Preferably, measurement should also be on both sexes and done prior to selections for the breeding programme.

The heritabilities and variances for traits available in Simmental BREEDPLAN are shown in Table 1. Note that as the variance increases so too does the range of animals to select from for the trait.

Traits can be measured:

- directly - as in 400 Day Weight where the animal is weighed at about 400 days of age;
- indirectly - as in 200 Day Milk where the weight of the calf at 200 days is used to estimate the dam's ability to rear a calf to 200 days (which is predominantly an estimate of the cow's milk). Dairy cattle have their milk EBVs calculated off their actual milk production. In beef cattle we need to do it indirectly off the calf's growth.

Table 1.
Heritabilities and Variances used in Simmental BREEDPLAN

Trait	Heritability	Variance
Gestation Length - direct	0.23	6.0 days
Gestation Length - maternal	0.07	1.0 days
Birth Weight - direct	0.41	8.7 kg
Birth Weight - maternal	0.07	1.5 kg
200 Day Growth	0.20	161 kg
200 Day Milk	0.10	81 kg
400 Day Weight	0.34	377 kg
600 Day Weight	0.33	512 kg
Scrotal Size *	0.42	1.77 cm
Days to Calving *	0.08	39.6 days
Scan Rump Fat*	0.37	1.37 mm
Scan Rib Fat*	0.30	0.45 mm
Scan Eye Muscle Area*	0.21	8.0 sq cm

Source: AGBU Calculated on data supplied by Australian Simmental Breeders Association except for traits marked *where preliminary field data was used

NOTE that the maternal traits (eg 200 Day Milk) generally have low heritability and the trait is usually indirectly measured using the production characteristics of the progeny. Not only does this mean that progress in these traits is generally slow, but identifying the superior animals requires statistical analysis of the data (as per BREEDPLAN) after the progeny have been measured. Hence, maternal traits have a generation lag (because progeny are measured on behalf of the dam) and need more records to get reasonable accuracies of EBVs (due to the low heritability of the trait).
As well as the birth, 200, 400, and 600 day weight and 200 day milk traits, other traits can be analysed in BREEDPLAN if the data is available.The following is a brief description of these extra traits.

Maternal Birth Weight

An animal's birth weight is a combination of the genetics of the sire, the genetics of the dam and the environmental influences during its development as a foetus. The dam's genetics can be divided into two components:

- the genes passed onto the calf from the cow which affects the calf's own ability to grow (i.e. the direct effect - reported as the birth weight EBV); and
- the genetic makeup of the dam to provide the environment in which the foetus grows (i.e. the maternal effect). The physiological aspects of the cow impacting on the environment for the foetus can be in the form of the physical size of the womb, the strength of the placenta and its ability to deliver nutrients, etc. These are controlled by both the cow's genetics and the cow's own environment. The cows genes that control the development of the environment for the foetus is described as the maternal effect on birth weight.

Research indicates that the maternal component of birth weight has a reasonable correlation to calving ease - the higher the maternal birth weight component the increased likelihood of calving problems.

There is also a small negative correlation between direct and maternal birth weight. This means that sires with low birth weight EBVs will tend to have daughters that are not as good for birth weight when they calve as might be expected. However, this negative correlation is small and there will be many animals that will show good EBVs for both direct and maternal birth weight (and conversely, not so good EBVs for both).

Gestation Length (GL)

Gestation Length EBVs can be calculated for AI sires. The insemination date and subsequent birth date of the calf need to be recorded.

The benefits of a sire showing a shorter gestation length genetically are:

- more time for the cow joined to rebreed for the subsequent calf
- positive correlation to the Calf's birth weight (shorter GL tends to lower birth weight)

- small positive correlation to easier calving (fewer problem calvings in the sires progeny)

- small negative correlation to post birth growth (shorter GL animals tend to show better post birth growth)

However, there is a negative correlation between direct GL and maternal GL. This means that while the progeny of sires with shorter GL EBVs have the benefits listed above, the daughters of these sires tend to show the opposite effect when they calve themselves. That is, the daughters of short GL sires tend to have slightly longer GL, slightly heavier calves and slightly more calving problems than would be expected from just looking at the direct component.

This means that moderation in these traits (direct and maternal GL) is a better general approach than the extremes - particularly as most breeders will have good GL EBVs a long way down the priority list of selection criteria. However, if the information is available, keep a watching eye on it.

GL EBVs may be used to help predict calving ease EBVs in the future thereby increasing the accuracy of the calving ease EBV.

Calving Ease

Dystokia can mean a significant loss in production for some herds. Scores for calving ease (CE) have been recorded on Simmentals in both New Zealand and Australia for a number of years. An analysis of these scores in the Australian database is currently being tested using a new analysis procedure and results should be available late April.

Like gestation length and birth weight, calving ease also has direct and maternal genetic components. The maternal components includes those already mentioned for birth weight and gestation length as well as pelvic size of the cow, hormone levels affecting the birthing process, etc.

Analysis of categorical traits like CE is more difficult than continuous traits (e.g. weights). In categorical traits, the scoring system is more of a description (e.g. no difficulty observed for CE) rather than a specific measurement (e.g. kilograms of weight). The scores need special analytical procedures to enable them to be used in BREEDPLAN.

Calving ease is correlated to other traits - birth weight and gestation length (and probably pelvic size). These traits are used to help estimate the CE EBVs in the new multi-trait BREEDPLAN CE analysis. By using these correlated traits, BREEDPLAN can better determine the differences between animals than would have otherwise been possible by just using the CE data.

The CE EBVs are expressed in terms of percentage change in calving ease if the dam was a two year old heifer giving birth to a bull calf. Calving problems tend to decrease as cows get older and if the calf sex is female, hence the need to standardise the method of reporting.

Live Animal Scanning

Accreditated scanners have been measuring animals on a contract basis for a number of years. Measurements taken on each animal are the animal's live weight, fat depth at P8 rump and 12/13 rib sites, eye muscle are and an optional muscle score. Live animal measurements on carcase traits allows a broader sample of animals to be measured while being able to use the best of these animals for subsequent breeding programmes.

EBVs are calculated on the individual traits as well as two indexes. Estimated total meat yield in kgs (ETMY kgs) is an index indicating the total carcase meat yield in kgs. Estimated meat yield as a percentage of live weight (EMY%) indicates the proportion of the carcase that is saleable meat.

Scan EBVs have been published in Australia for the last few years. Research is continuing in Australia to measure these traits over a broad range of animal types and correlate the scan measures to the subsequent slaughter data. Aspects of feedlot weight gain will also be examined in this research.

Scrotal Size

Scrotal size (SS) is the circumference of the scrotum at its widest point when both testicles are palpated downwards. SS is a direct indicator of the rate and extent of testicular development and is negatively correlated to age at puberty in males and related females (i.e. increasing SS tends to decrease age at puberty). SS appears to be favourably correlated with age at first breeding, pregnancy rate, calving interval and body weight, but unfavourably correlated to age at first calving and postpartum interval.

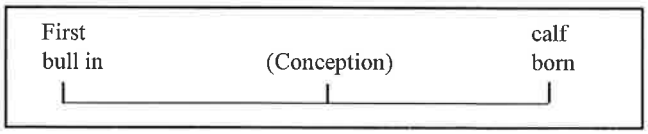
This means that using SS in a selection programme as an indicator of herd fertility will help both male and female (sires's daughters) fertility while maintaining body weights. However, it is advisable to cull females that do not breed within the normal constraints of the breeding programme.

Note that SS is an indicator of fertility rather than a direct measure. Therefore you can't relate an extra cm in EBV to say more calves born. Rather, you use the SS EBV as a culling criterion to identify the animals that are likely to be less fertile.

Days to Calving

Days to calving (DC) is the time from first exposure of the cow to any bull in the joining season to when the cow subsequently calves (Figure 1). It is therefore a relatively easy trait to measure in a natural joining herd.

Figure 1
Concept of days to Calving



The main source of variation is whether the cow conceives in the first cycle or later cycles. There is also some variation as to when the cow first cycles after the bull is put to the cows and the gestation length of the calf once the cow conceives. Therefore, DC is an indirect measure of the cows fertility as those cows that get in calf in the first cycle are more desirable than those that consistently conceive in subsequent cycles.

The details collected on the cows provides valuation information on the sire (parent) of the cows and the sire's ability to breed daughters that are easier to get in calf. Not surprisingly, the heritability of the DC trait is low (8%) and considerably amounts of records need to be analysed to give reasonable DC estimates.

Further Developments

Over the past three years, co-operator herds have allowed data to be collected on their animals for a broad range of traits including pelvic size, mature cow weights, eye pigmentation and hip heights, as well as categorical traits similar to those measured in the dairy industry (scores for legs, feet, udder suspension, teats). This data is currently being analysed to determine if any are appropriate to the commercial industry from a collection and genetic analysis viewpoint.

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PLENTIFUL PASTURE OPTIONS FOR THE WAIKATO

Growing interest in new grasses in the Waikato shows there is greater awareness of the need to diversify traditional pastures to gain optimum animal performance, says Mike van Plateringen, Waikato area manager, Challenge Seeds Ltd.

"The early incidence of ryegrass staggers on young stock prior to Christmas gives impetus to the whole pasture management issue," said Mr van Plateringen.

"It is widely understood that perennial ryegrass is the backbone of the New Zealand pastures and that's not about to change. However diversification, by incorporating alternative species to cater for stress times, is now a very important step in maximising animal performance," he said.

"Currently there's not much grass about due to the cool winter and dry summer conditions. Looking at new swards to stitch in and undersow for winter is the farmer's top priority," said Mr van Plateringen.

"Many farmers are looking at alternative permanent pasture options to ensure feed quality throughout both the winter days and next seasons summer-autumn flush, and the options are plentiful."

"If a farmer is looking to introduce new grasses he should be aware that individual farming systems require tailor-made pasture options."

Seeking advice from farm advisory officers and participating in field days and seminars is an invaluable educational tool for both stock and pasture management issues

Waikato jersey stud breeder, David Webb of Waharoa, north of Matamata, has sown four paddocks of tall fescues and three ryegrass/Puna chicory mixes and has maintained fat levels despite a dry summer.

"Tall rescue is working great. I've been rotating the stock through the pasture on a quick round regime and have found the pasture keeps growing and producing quality feed," said Mr Webb.

"Using a 14 day rotation on the fescue we were managing 0.7kg fat per day/per cow in December and last month we held our own at 0.64kg. Our peak was 0.89kg fat per day/per cow last October.

"Some other dairy farmers haven't been as fortunate and are encountering lower fat levels, and with no provision for alternative feeds they're unable to lift the performance of their stock.

"If the fat levels ever look like dropping I turn the stock out into the Puna chicory paddocks for one or two feeds, their production is lifted, and protein levels go up a point." he said.

The Webb stud is now looking to sow a further three paddocks this season to better cater for the 14 day cycle.

"We're working toward 14-16 paddocks of fescue mix. Ultimately a third to half of our pastures will eventually consist of alternative species," he said.

Mr van Plateringen said a number of Waikato farmers were successfully working toward a 30 % alternative pasture mix.

"Many farmers are aiming at a one in three ratio of alternative pasture and perennial ryegrass in their pasture management plan. This caters for their stress times which generally run between December and early April," he said.

Further Information: Mike van Platenngen

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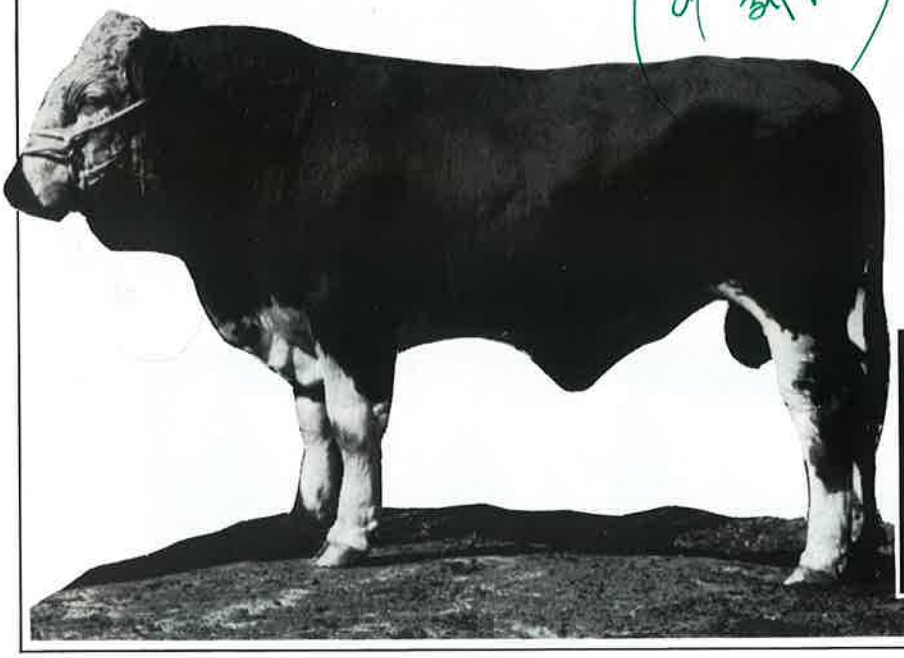

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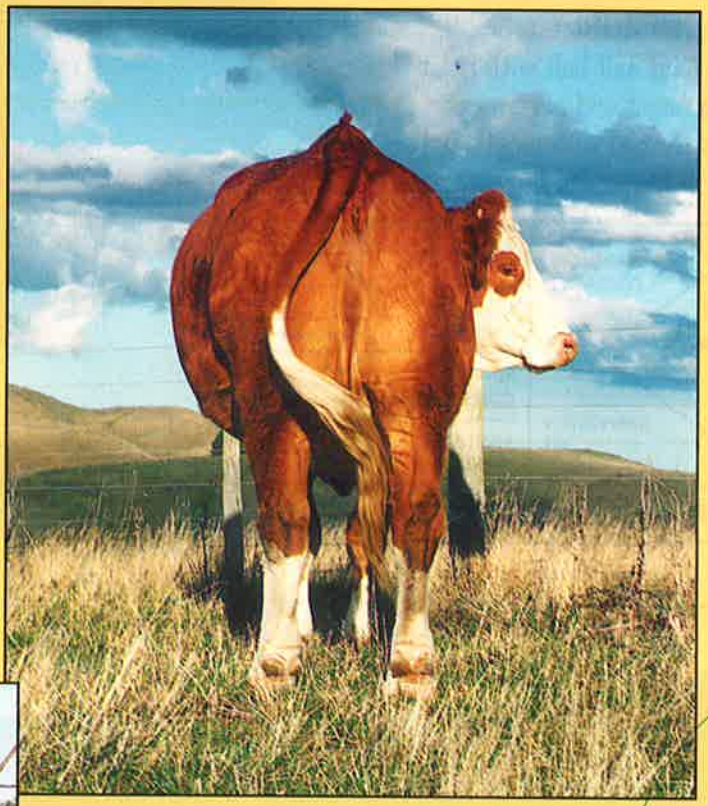

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LIVESTOCK HANDLING

Understanding more important than yard design

By Philip Johnstone

ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR EXPLAINED....

The efficiency of cattle movement in yards is determined more by understanding the behavioural responses of the cattle themselves than by the actual yard design.

Sensory capacities in cattle are quite different to humans and it is necessary to appreciate what they can see, hear, smell and feel to anticipate reactions.

Eye placement on the side of the head gives almost 360 degrees panoramic vision, but binocular vision is limited to a 25 - 30 degree sector in front where depth perception is possible. When moving along with the head raised, depth perception at ground level is very limited unless the head is lowered and tilted. Shadows and bright spots cause baulking for this reason. Cattle can also distinguish colours.

Cattle have very acute hearing and the inner ear can create a magnification of 15 - 20 times. Coupled with a mobile ear, this allows cattle to focus on a sound of particular importance. It is necessary to remember that cattle hear sounds which humans don't. What is a loud noise to humans is distressing to cattle when magnified to such an extent. Stress is created by cracking whips, crashing gates, yelling and barking dogs. A skilled handler using only a small "sssh" noise can move more cattle per hour with less stress than one who yells.

The sense of smell is also very acute so baulking is common when blood is spattered on floor rails or headbail from de-horning and castration.

A positive response is achieved to a "gentling" touch during handling. Conversely, a very strong negative response occurs after painful or stressful handling. Remember animals have good memories - at least three years - and they especially remember pain and stress.

FLIGHT ZONE

The flight zone is a "circle of safety" around the animal. When this zone is penetrated the "flight or fight" mechanism is activated. The critical distance ranges from 1.5 - 7.5m in quiet cattle which are handled often up to 30m in free range cattle. Given cattle will attempt to maintain this critical distance or personal space, a handler can move cattle simply by advancing or retreating from this zone.

When handling cattle the stockman should recognise the importance of the point of balance behind the shoulder of an animal. By moving towards this point at an angle of 45 degrees the animal is induced to move forward as the handler gets within the flight zone.

The animal will stop if the handler moves back to an angle of 60 degrees and retreats from the flight zone.

Moving cattle then is most efficient with the handler positioned on the flight zone boundary. Small groups can also be easily moved this way with the handler on the collective flight zone boundary and keeping the correct angles to the point of balance of the leader. As the leader moves the group will move in unison to keep visual contact.

The speed of approach also influences the response. An excessively fast approach will trigger an alarm reaction to the stressful invasion of the "circle of safety". Smooth unhurried movements cause least stress.

Separation from the herd is stressful for cattle so a single animal will give exaggerated responses of flight and fight. Penetration of the flight zone may cause jumping, charging fences or charging the handler. One stirred animal will cause disturbance in the whole group. Also if one animal baulks, the following one usually baulks also. Cattle will follow a head animal driven by the instinct to maintain visual contact with each other. A well designed facility draws cattle up a race using this principle. However, baulky or difficult animals may follow in the wrong direction.

Training and handling should commence early in life. The neonatal period is a very sensitive stage when very rapid learning and bonding called "imprinting" can take place. Imprinting lasts throughout the lifetime, so by establishing a good human-animal bond through careful and gentle handling will allow much easier handling in the future. Socialisation to establish this human bond is best at young ages in all animals. In puppies it has been established at from five to 10 weeks after the eyes open and if it is not adequate a timid, difficult dog is the result. The critical socialisation age for cattle has not been established but is known to be easier at three to six months and 12 months.

As offspring learn much from their dams, well-handled cows soon teach their calves acceptance of the human presence. This can be facilitated by introducing the cows and calves to feeds (such as hay) that the calves will encounter later in life. Feeding hay to cattle each time they are yarded and after treatment establishes a pleasant associative memory of stockyards and makes for easier yarding and handling in the future.

Paddock training with hay can follow this yard initiation, where using a loud call "come on! come on!" in association with possibly a vehicle horn will soon gather the group for hay feeding. One client has mustered cattle in this way for some years now.

Phillip Johnston runs a private veterinary practice at Scone, NSW, where he also runs a cattle enterprise. This article is reproduced from the proceedings of the Pan Pacific Veterinarian Conference held at Darling Harbour last year.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW ZEALAND

Why a TB Campaign?

The control of Bovine Tuberculosis in New Zealand is vital to protect access to our export markets. The proposed Australian ban on live cattle imports from New Zealand is an example of the damaging effect of TB.

Bovine Tuberculosis is a significant threat to New Zealand's agricultural exports and to our economy.

In the year ending June 1993 beef, dairy and venison exports earned New Zealand $4.7 billion, representing 26 % of New Zealand's exports:

Dairy	$3.2 billion
Beef	$1.4 billion
Venison	$130 million

The Disease

Tuberculosis of cattle and deer, Mycobacterium bovis, is a bacterial wasting disease. The risk of humans getting Bovine TB from animals is very low given the programmes in place; pasteurisation of milk and the inspection of meat at slaughter.

Bovine TB can be spread by contact with infected cattle and deer and in certain areas by contact with infected feral animals. Possums are the main feral vectors in New Zealand, however, feral deer, feral pigs, ferrets and wild cats also play a role in spreading TB. TB has also been found in sheep and goats but they are considered dead-end hosts.

The biggest risk in the spread of TB to TB 'free' areas is from the movement of infected cattle and deer. Six out of the last ten endemic TB areas have been caused by the movement of infected livestock into previously clear areas.

Bovine TB in TB 'free' areas is most commonly spread through the breath of infected animals when they are closely confined with other animals. In TB endemic areas, contact with infected possums or other feral animals is the most common method.

The Animal Health Board

The Animal Health Board was established in late 1990 as a farmer driven initiative, funded mainly by farmer levies. The Board's mission is to eradicate Bovine Tuberculosis from New Zealand.

It is a compact unit of two executive staff and a technical consultant who report to a Board made up of representatives from the Dairy Board, Meat Producers' Board, Federated Farmers, NZ Deer Farmers' Association, Regional Councils and two government appointees. The Board has developed a five year strategy to reduce the incidence of TB to internationally accepted levels.

The implementation of this strategy involves the Board working in partnership with Regional Councils (carry out the feral animal control work and share maintenance costs), MAF Quality Management (contracted by the Board to administer and manage the TB control programme), 14 Regional Animal Health Committees (act as the Board's eyes and ears), farmers (encouraged to do some of their own control work) and key industry groups.

The Animal Health Board provides policy and funding. Projected 1993/94 Animal Health Board expenditure on TB control is $30 million, up from $21.4 million in 1992/93.

Animal Health Board Five Year Strategic Plan

In 1992 the Animal Health Board developed its five year strategic plan aimed at reducing the incidence of TB to internationally accepted levels.

The plan focuses on four main areas.

- tighter cattle and deer livestock movement control;
- feral animal control;
- farmer and industry education;
- ongoing research.

The key objectives are:

(1) In endemic areas to reduce the percentage of movement controlled herds (deer and cattle) combined by 30-50 % and the number of reactors by 50-70%.

(2) To reduce the percentage of movement controlled herds in the non-endemic areas to 0.2% (i.e. the internationally recognised level for official freedom from TB.)

(3) To prevent the establishment of new endemic areas and expansion of existing endemic areas into farmland free of feral/wild TB within their herds.

(4) To encourage individual farmers to take responsibility for the control of TB within their herds.

AHB's Commitment to a High Profile Communications Programme

In August 1992, the Board developed a communications plan which dovetails with its strategic plan and more specifically objective four:

Research undertaken in July 1992 indicated that awareness and understanding of the key issues in TB control varied widely. There was a general failure to take responsibility for TB control by farmers and others except for those directly affected. It was also widely perceived as a possum problem and not a livestock movement control problem.

As a result a communications plan was developed with the following objectives:

- To position Bovine TB as an animal health problem (not just solely a possum problem) and a serious threat to New Zealand and individual farmer incomes.
- To maintain a high level of awareness about Bovine TB amongst the farming community and key industry groups.
- To improve understanding about Bovine TB amongst all audiences.
- To encourage farmers and key industry groups to adopt management practices which are consistent with the objectives of the Animal Health Board Strategy and Regional Operational Plans.

THE TROSSACHS SIMMENTALS

SEASON'S SHOW RESULTS

HAWKES BAY ROYAL - OCTOBER 1993.

Munga Park Jack Horner - 1st in Breed class & Senior Reserve Champion.
Trossachs Dalkeith - 1st Senior Junior bull.
Trossachs Dalkeith & Trossachs Grace - 4th Yearling bull & heifer.
Munga Park Jack Horner - 2nd Group Class.
Munga Park Hetty & Calf Trossachs Clansman - Cow & calf class.

WAIRARAPA A&P - OCTOBER 1993.

Munga Park Hetty & Trossachs Clansman - 1st & Senior Champion cow.
Trossachs Grace - 1st Yearling heifer, Junior Champion.
Trossachs Banshee - 3rd Yearling heifer.
Trossachs Grace - 1st in pen of two yearling heifers.
Trossachs Banshee - 1st in pen of two yearling heifers.
Munga Park Jack Horner - 1st Bull Senior & Champion.
Trossachs Dalkeith - 1st Bull yearling & Junior Champion.
Trossachs Dalkeith - All Breeds yearling bull 2nd.
Munga Park Jack Horner - Supreme Champion & Runner up Meat & Wool Cup.

MANAWATU A&P - NOVEMBER 1993.

Munga Park Hetty & Trossachs Clansman - 3rd Cow & Calf class.
Trossachs Grace - 2nd Yearling heifer.
Trossachs Dalkeith - 3rd Yearling bull.
Munga Park Jack Horner - 1st Bull 3yrs & over.
Munga Park Jack Horner - Senior Reserve Champion.

FIELDING INDUSTRIAL AND A&P - DECEMBER 1993.

Trossachs Grace yearling heifer - 1st & Junior Champion.
Trossachs Dalkeith yearling bull - 1st & Junior Champion.
Munga Park Hetty Cow & calf - 1st & Senior Champion cow.
Trossachs Dalkeith - 1st All Breeds yearling bull.
Munga Park Hetty & Trossachs Clansman - 1st All Breeds Cow & calf.
Munga Park Hetty & calf - Supreme Simmental, The Champion Cow & calf, The Buchanan Family Trophy, The Ivomec Perpetual Trophy for Supreme Champion Beef Animal, The Wellington Harbour Board Memorial Perpetual Challenge Cup.

DANNEVIRKE A&P - FEBRUARY 1994.

Munga Park Jack Horner - 2nd Senior Bull & Reserve Champion.
Trossachs Dalkeith - 1st & Reserve Junior Champion - 3rd All breeds.
Trossachs Clansman - 2nd Bull calf.
Trossachs Fergus - 3rd Bull calf.
Munga Park Hetty & Trossachs Clansman - 3rd Cow & calf 3yrs & over.
Trossachs Fiona & Trossachs Fergus - 1st Heifer 2yrs & calf.
Munga Park Hetty & Clansman - Reserve Cow & calf.
Trossachs Grace - 2nd yearling heifer & All breeds champion
1st Ribbon for Simmental Team - 3rd All breed yearling pair.

PAHIATUA A&P - FEBRUARY 1994.

Munga Park Jack Horner - 1st Bull 3yrs & over.
Trossachs Dalkeith - 2nd & Reserve Champion bull yearling & 3rd All breeds
Munga Park Jack Horner -Senior Champion bull.
Trossachs Clansman - 2nd Bull calf.
Trossachs Fergus - 3rd Bull calf.
Munga Park Hetty & calf - 2nd Cow & calf class - 4th All breeds
Trossachs Grace - 1st Yearling heifer & Junior Champion - 2nd All breeds
Trossachs Sheila - 3rd Heifer calf.
Trossachs Sheila & Trossachs Eileen - 2nd in pr. heifer class.
Trossachs Dalkieth & Grace - 1st Yearling pairs.

MASTERTON A&P FEBRUARY 1994.

Munga Park Hetty & calf - 1st & Senior Champion.
Trossachs Fiona & calf - 1st & Champion.
Trossachs Grace - 2nd Yearling heifer & Reserved Champion.
Trossachs Eileen - 1st Heifer calf.
Torssachs Shelia - 2nd Heifer calf.
Munga Park Jack Horner - 1st Senior bull & Senior Champion.
Trossachs Dalkeith - 1st Yearling bull & Junior Champion.
Trossachs Clansman - 1st & 2nd Bull calf.
Trossachs Fergus - 1st & 2nd Bull calf.
Trossachs - 1st for Simmental Group .

ALL BREEDS

Trossachs Eileen Heifer calf - We have won this class for the last 3 years.
Munga Park Hetty & calf - 1st Cow & calf.
Trossachs Grace - 1st Supreme Yearling heifer.
Munga Park Horner - 3rd Meat & Wool Cup.

All year round herd inspection welcome and on farm Bull & Female sales available by negotiaton.

THE TROSSACHS SIMMENTALS
Tea Creek Road, Carterton
Telephone: 06 379 8395

2 page B & W $300-00 changed 31/5/94

Buying meat from the butcher or supermarket can be a daunting task, chef Janet Lymburn says.

She has some advice to help you with your choice

Courtesy of the New Zealand Meat Producer

Some start with a recipe in mind, others look to see what's on show in the shop to give them inspiration. But whatever you do when buying meat, you have to decide how to cook it and you also have to choose the right meat for the recipe - hopefully to result in a tender, moist and flavour-some dish.

To make the right decision, I think it is important to understand that the cuts of meat, their physical structure, the cooking methods you choose to use (and their subsequent tenderness) are all influenced by the make-up and function of the muscle on the animal.

Cooking methods play an important role, but knowing a little about the technical aspects of meat helps us to make a more educated choice.

Meat is the muscle from the animal and as such is made up of fibres bound by connective tissue. The "grain" of the meat is the longitudinal structure of the fibre and we cut across the grain as it is easier to chew with the grain.

Meat will be generally tougher and need slower cooking when the grain is coarse rather than fine, and when there is a lot of connective tissue. The location and function of the muscle is also important.

As a general rule, the further from the hoof or horn, the more tender the meat. The forequarter which supports the head as well as the forelegs is the most complex and coarse. Next are the hindquarters which support only the back legs and are large simple muscles. Then we have the back which does very little work by comparison, and is the most tender part of the animal. You can see this in the beef diagram below, where the cuts are shown according to their tenderness.

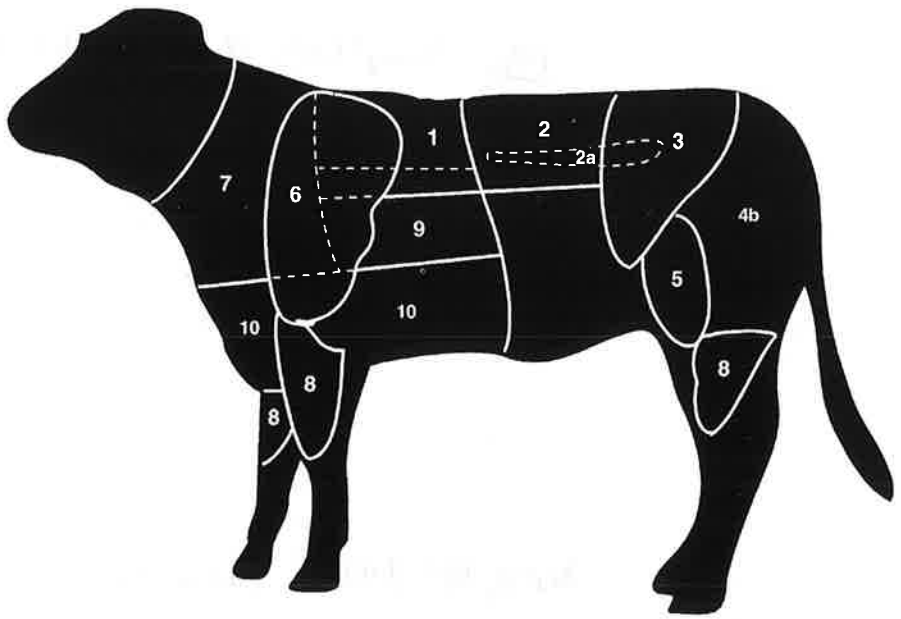
When meat has a lot of connective tissue, also known as gristle, it can't be cooked quickly. But a slower cooking process can break the gristle down to a more tender state.

Fat is by no means "all bad" though a healthy diet will include it in moderation. Fat is found around the muscle as weal as within it (intramuscular fat or marbling). During the cooking process intramuscular fat will melt and help lubricate the muscle fibres, helping to make the meat moist and tender. Fat also stimulates the flow of saliva, keeping the meat moist as you chew—and adding to the flavour.

There are other factors that affect the desirable qualities in meat and these are almost impossible to detect visually without an in-depth technical knowledge of meat. Here's where it helps to get to know your butcher well. Ask lots of questions and show your interest, and he or she should respond with helpful information, good meat, and service that keeps you coming back.

Your butcher is your best guide as to whether the meat you are buying has been through any form of tenderness management. If you see larger export lamb cuts, such as legs marked with the "ME" export stamp, this will mean that the meat has almost certainly been through the accelerated conditioning and ageing process (AC and A). The carcasses have been processed at a temperature greater than 10 degrees C, electrically stimulated, then held above 6 degrees C for eight hours to ensure tenderness.

Much of the locally processed meat has also been processed to assure tenderness, but you can't tell this from looking. Ask your butcher who supplied the meat and, if you are interested, if a tenderness process has been used.



MOST TENDER
1 Ribeye
2 Sirloin/Porterhouse
2a Fillet

MEDIUM TENDER
3 Rump
4a Topside/inside round
4b Silverside
5 Thick Flank

LEAST TENDER
6 Blade
7 Chuck
8 Shins
9 Spare Ribs
10 Brisket (often corned)

Meat characteristics are related to the function of the muscle. The chart above ranks cuts according to most tender, medium tender and least tender. Fuller details of meat cuts used for lamb and beef in New Zealand are available on free pamphlets from your butcher, the Meat Beard or the Beef and Lamb Marketing Bureau. Detail of export cuts, which are mostly different, are given in the New Zealand Meat Trade Guide, which con be purchased from the Meat Beard.

WHO?

THE TROSSACHS SIMMENTALS

Jindabyne Simmental

WHAT?

3RD ANNUAL COMBINED BULL & FEMALE SALE

WHERE?

THE TROSSACHS SIMMENTAL
TEA CREEK ROAD
CARTERTON

WHEN?

12TH JULY 1994

HOW MANY?

24 PURE BLOOD BULLS FROM RESPECTED INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL SIRES.

18 FEMALES - 1993 CALVES.
- 1994 IN CALF HEIFERS.

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THE TROSSACHS SIMMENTALS
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FABIANS RD, GREYTOWN RD1
PH: 06 304 8137 A/H

PREGANCY TESTING BEEF CATTLE

Mosgiel based pregnancy testing company Stock Scan last year tested up to 25,000 cows of which 15,000 were stud and commercial beef cattle.

Jason Farmer of Stock Scan says a 99% detection accuracy rate for cows scanned 35 days after insemination makes pregnancy scanning a handy tool especially with heifers. The scanner is simple technology, developed to measure human foetal changes.

Jason says his Real Time scanner has been developed especially for cattle, sending out sound waves which reflect off tissue and can pick up skeleton, vertebra, legs and heart of a foetus.

Images appear on a screen allowing the operator to see if the cow is pregnant or dry.

Jason says scanning has much to offer cattle farmers, especially those mating heifers.

Heifers can be joined for 12 weeks but scanned to identify those in calf after six weeks with the early calving heifers herd replacements.

This also helps reduce the spread of calving. Remaining heifers can be scanned with the main herd cows 30 days after the end of joining.

Jason says in an artificial insemination programme heifers taken to AI during the first two cycles can be identified and returned to the herd, reducing demand on labour, feed and spreading calving.

Cows identified as empty can be introduced to another AI programme or chaser bull early in the season which Jason says aids birth synchronisation and reduces calving spread.

Where a breeder is conducting a large AI programme, cows identified by scanning as in-calf can be shifted away from the AI facility, reducing feed demands.

PREGNANCY testing beef cattle is becoming a vital management tool for farmers.

Scanning allows ironclad paternity identification and means a cow can conceive on any cycle.

Fifteen days after cows had been AIed a back up bull can be introduced and cows not conceived by AI get a second chance in the next cycle.

Scanning is done 30 days after AI and all cows in calf by AI will be showing allowing paternity to be established. Cows that missed AI, but were in calf to the back up bull will at the most 15 days in calf and not showing.

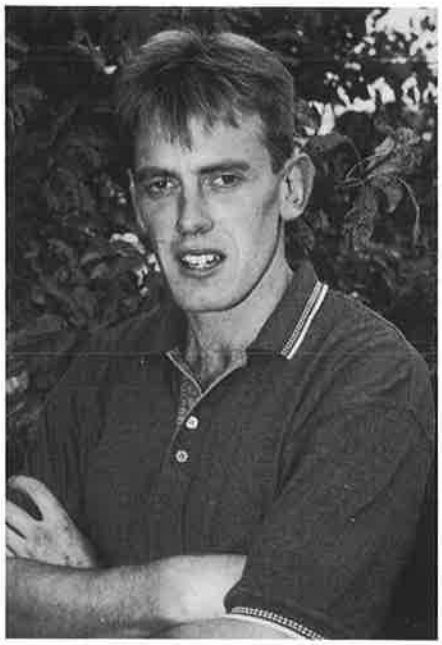
Difficult cows that a breeder want in calf by AI get a chance every 30 days with the scanner showing if she is in calf or not.

The accuracy of new scanners allow detection of early, mid and late calvers, says Jason, a tool used extensively by dairy farmers and by some beef cattle breeders.

The technology allows a foetus to be aged, twins identified and abnormalities to be detected, but as of yet sexing the foetus is not possible.

To scan dairy cows Jason says the operator place their arm up a cow's rectum allowing the probe to be moved to measure the foetus and determine its age.

"I know that at 75 days the trunk of the foetus is 2.8cm long," says Jason.



Jason Farmer, Stock Scan. Scanning cows for pregnancy testing is becoming a vital breeding tool.

They also measure the crown rump length and Jason says they can age up to 100 days and down to 35 days.

However with beef cows they use a probe holder says Jason, as aging the foetus is not always required.

Jason says in ideal facilities he can scan 1000 cows a day. The most essential requirement is to have a vet gate, says Jason, rather than a crush which he says agitates cows.

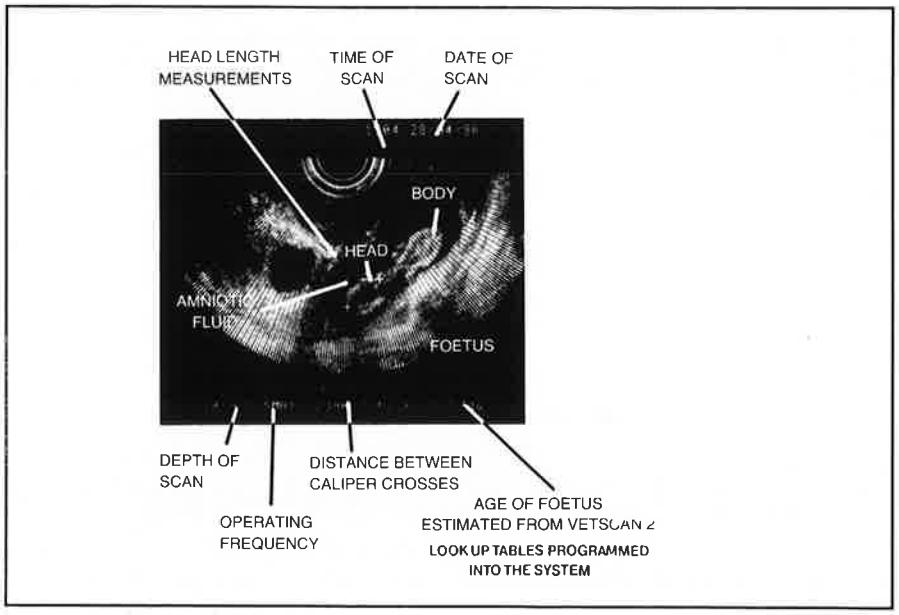
If there is a large herd being scanned Jason says three staff are needed, one to fill the back pen, one feeding cows into the race and one releasing scanned cows.

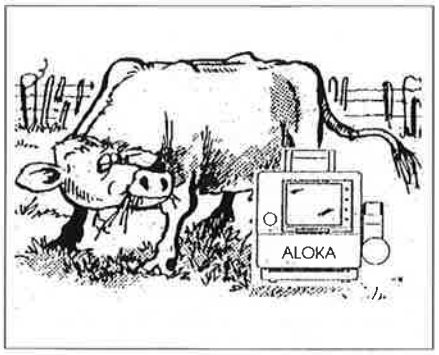
"Depending on the set up and on the staff I can do anywhere from 50 to 140 an hour," he says.

The seasonal nature of the job means Stock Scan will scan 15,000 cows in two months - March and April.

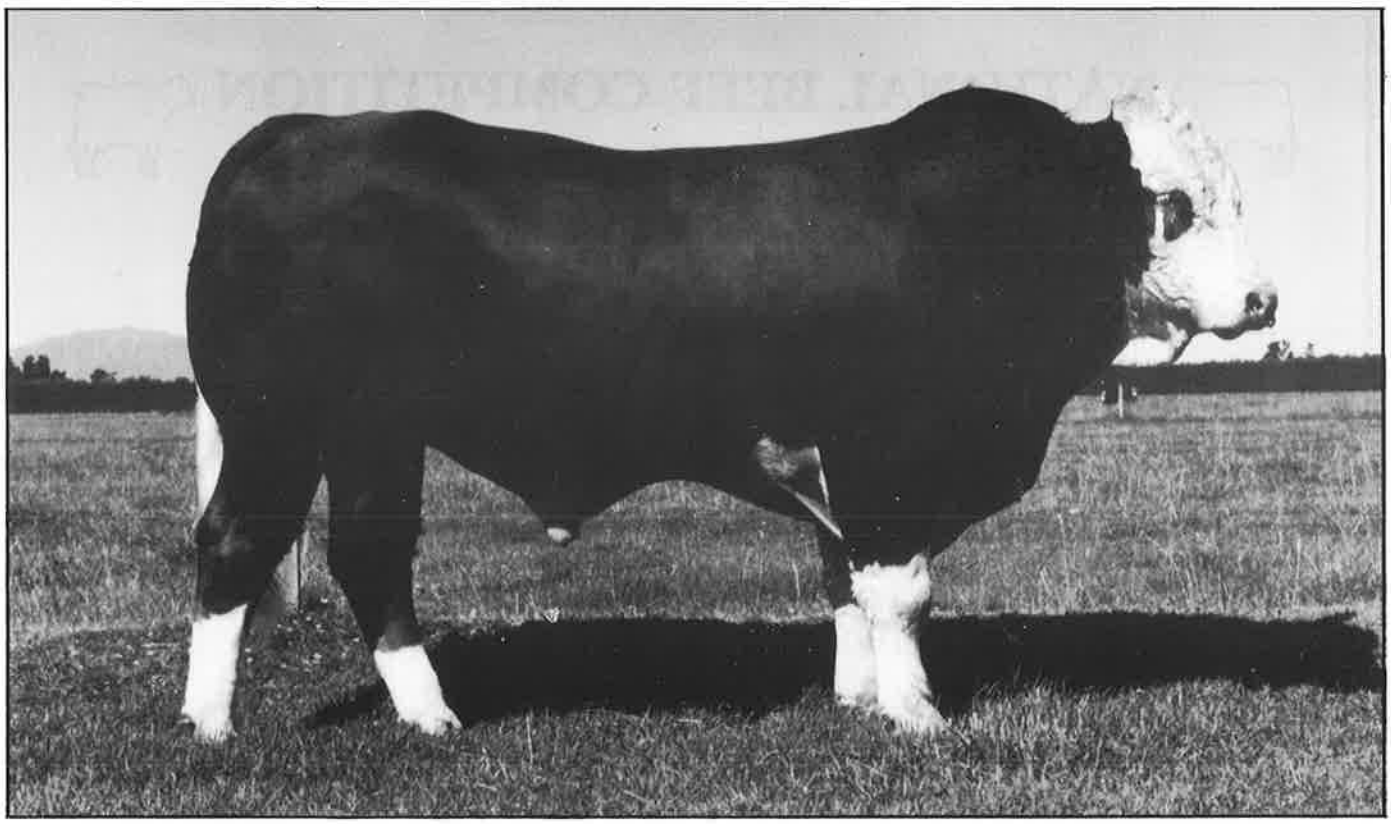
During the off season they shift to scanning ewes.

The foetus as projected by a scan of a pregnant cow.





6/8/92 Risingholme Baez - To be offered at the National Bull Sale



8/8/92 Risingholme Boaz - To be offered at the National Bull Sale

Also available Risingholme Baron-A, half brother of Baez

RISINGHOLME

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  - **Biene Sultan**
  - **Muirfad Blyth Elsie**

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All Breeds Champion Yearling Bull (87 entries) — *H.B. Royal 1993*
Champion Yearling Simmental Bull — *Canterbury 1993*
Inter Breed Champion Yearling Bull — *Canterbury 1993*
All Breeds Champion Yearling Bull (52 entries) — *Canterbury 1993*

Levels Zigger
- **Wai-iti Warfare Levels 3/AR 49**
  - **Dunmore Cossack Rotomara Polly**
  - **ABC Big-N-Tall Levels Emily**
- **Risingholme Tristram Risingholme Laura**
  - **Hockenhall Magnum Danim 1160**
  - **Siegfried Richmond Jane**

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Risingholme Scarlett

Reserve Champion Yearling Simmental Bull — *H.B. Royal 1993*
Supreme Champion Beef Animal — *Methven 1993*

Heifers:-

Risingholme is offering some quality heifers for private sale most of which are sired by the sires of Boaz & Baez - in calf to the following sires:-

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Hamlet
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Boaz
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16 MAY 1994

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- ***1993 Feilding weaner sales***
  - *7 pens averaged $602.00*
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  - *all sired by Brocade bulls*
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  - *age 16 months, carcass 344Kg*
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GROUP BREEDPLAN

To run a GROUP BREEDPLAN, the New Zealand Simmental's pedigree and performance information is sent to ABRI, in Armidale, Australia on magnetic tape for analysis. All of the performance information on the Simmental files is used in the analysis - not just the latest calf crop. There were more than 88,000 weights used to calculate the Group Breedplan EBVs for Simmentals 1993 analysis (Table 1). This is growing at about 10,000 weight records per year.

Note that all of the data is re-analysed in each Group run. This means that any corrections to the pedigree and performance database are re-analysed correctly in the next Group run. Hence it is worthwhile notifying the Society of any corrections you find in current or older animals pedigrees or performance.

From a Group analysis, the Society is sent:

- sire summary reports (bromides) and statistics
- printed reports for each currently active performance herd (these can also be printed at the Society)
- genetic trends for Simmentals in New Zealand
- genetic statistics of the Group analysis
- error reports on the data (if any)
- Group EBVs and diagnostic files on magnetic tape for loading back into the Society system.

From this, the Society produces the Sire Summary and distributes the Group herd reports to the members. From an operational perspective, the Society can also rerun Group reports, run Interim analyses as new data is submitted and do diagnostic checks and reports on the Group analysis where necessary.

It is not feasible to analyse this sized data set on the Societies own computer. The computer used at ABRI is approximately 15 times more powerful than the Society's. Running the Group analysis off-site means that the Society has full access to the Group Breedplan EBVs without needing a much more powerful (and expensive) computer.

Jack Allen, Operations Manager, Agricultural Business Research Institute(ABRI)

Table 1. Statistics from Group Breedplan Analyses for Various Breeds

Counts	NZ Simmental 1993	NZ Hereford 1993	NZ Angus 1993	Aust Simmental 1993	Aust +NZ Limousin 1994
Sires	2,249	3,297	4,266	4,331*	2,854*
Dams	25,987	44,316	67,372	95,335*	41,168*
Birth weights	28,309	7,170	14,794	63,798	27,235
200 day wts	32,150	72,913	135,851	35,474	20,011
400 day wts	17,458	11,961	34,939	16,457	14,008
600 day wts	10,713	34,791	69,350	9,084	6,744

*includes gestation length analysis as well.

Source: Individual Breed Association's Sire Summaries

Simmental breeders have built up a reasonable performance data base (Table 1) since the breed's introduction into New Zealand. The distribution of observations over traits is quite good. It is important that breeders continue recording calves to at least the 400 day weight to better estimate the animals post weaning growth. Birth weight is also an important trait to record where possible. Only by recording birth weight can breeders identify animals that will produce progeny which are good for the growth traits while not being too heavy at birth (from a genetic viewpoint).

The New Zealand Simmental database is of similar size to the Australian Simmentals for 200, 400 and 600 day weights. There are a number of common animals in the New Zealand and Australian analyses. However, the Australian EBVs are not comparable to New Zealand's - just the same as the American EPDs are not comparable.

The Limousins ran a combined Australian and New Zealand Group Breedplan analysis this year. While maintaining the integrity of the individual databases, their pedigree and performance information was combined in the analysis to give Trans Tasman Group EBVs. The result was a more powerful analysis and EBVs that are directly comparable in New Zealand and Australia for Limousin animals. Both Associations use these Trans Tasman Group EBVs to calculate Interim EBVs as new performance data is submitted.

The need for objective information on animals is growing rather than diminishing. The Group Breedplan analysis combines the pedigree information with the objective measures on a number of economically important traits allowing breeders to compare animals on a genetic basis. The weight traits for which EBVs have traditionally been calculated are not the whole story on animal breeding. More traits are being researched to determine their usefulness in beef cattle breeding systems.

Group EBVs are another tool to be used in your breeding decisions. There are other areas of animal breeding that EBVs do not cover (e.g. structural soundness). It is important to look at the animal in this regard. However, don't discount the EBVs simply because an animal looks good.

HALF-BLOOD SIMMENTAL TOP MONTANA STUDY COWS

Reproduced from The Register

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 U.S. beef cattle industry. A goodly portion of the commercial beef cows in the U.S. 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, MT. 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), 1/4 Simmental-3/4 Hereford (1S3H); 1/2 Simmental-l/2 Hereford (lSlH); and 3/4 Simmental-1/4 Hereford (3S1 H). All cattle were managed together as one herd from 1979 to 1984. The cattle were kept on native range consisting of foothill bunchgrass 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 1SlH and 3S1H groups no difference existed for birth weight. For weaning weight, calves born to HH cows were the lightest and calves born to 3S1 H cows were the heaviest. Calf weaning weight increased as the level of Simmental breeding increased in the cow.

A greater proportion of 1SlH 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 1SlH and 1S3H groups weaned the highest proportion of calves while AH and 3S1 H 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 1SlH group being the highest at 417 lbs. 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 that Hereford or Angus-Hereford cows but what does that really mean? If feeder calves are bringing $96.75 per cwt., the dollars per head would be $334.76, $347.33, $382.16, $403.45, and $353.91 for HH, AH, 1S3H, 1SlH, and 3S1H groups, respectively, Calves with 1/2 Simmental dams would bring $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.

Figure 1

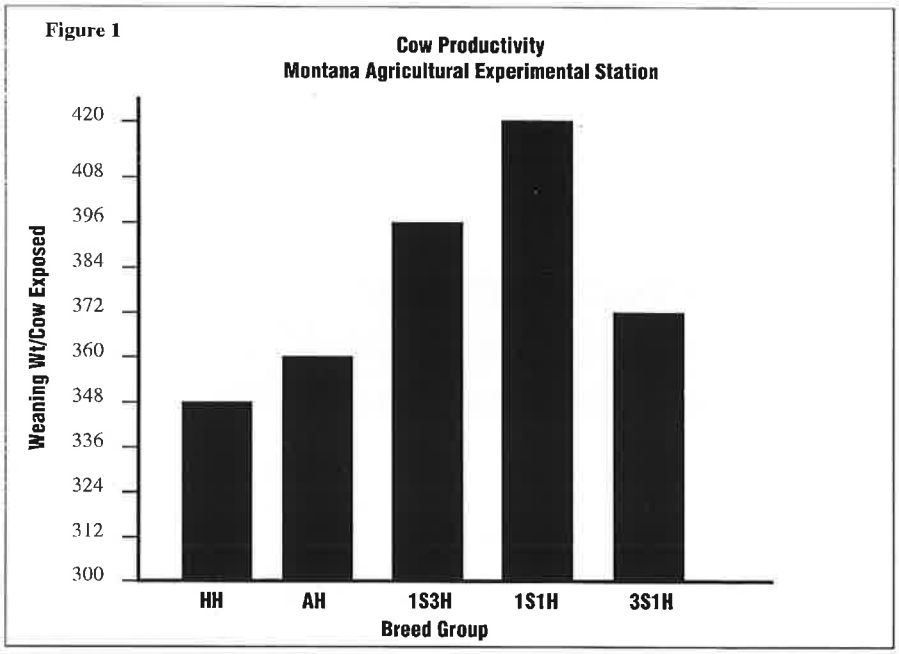


TABLE 1.

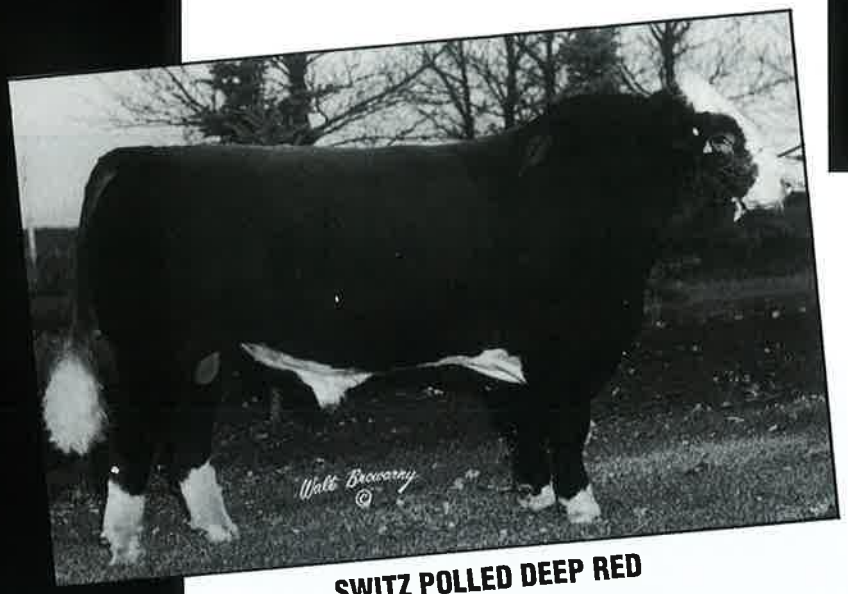
Breed Group	Birth Weight	Weaning Weight	Percen Calved	Percent Weaned	WWT/ CE
HH	95.9	465	80	74	346
AH	98.3	492	75	72	359
1S3H	98.7	500	81	78	395
1S1H	101.4	522	83	79	417
3S1H	101.4	536	73	71	372

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

THE SIMMENTAL-CROSS COW HAS SHOWN TO BE AN ADAPTABLE CREATURE.

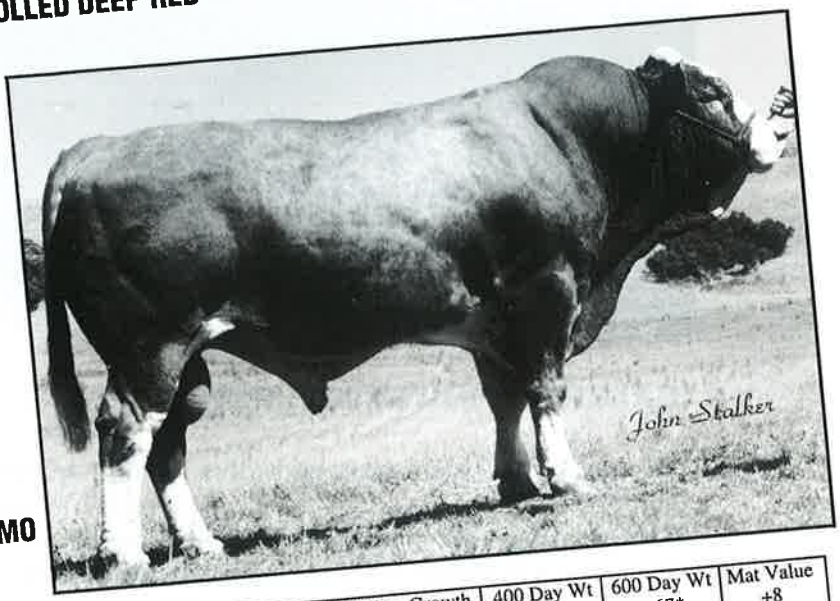
AMBREED NZ LIMITED

1994 SIMMENTAL SIRES AVAILABLE FROM AMBREED



SWITZ POLLED DEEP RED

Birth Weight	95lbs
Weaning Weight	824lbs
Yearling Weight	1434lbs



GLENANTHONY THOMO
299/AX21

Trait	BW	200 Day Milk	200 Day Growth	400 Day Wt	600 Day Wt	Mat Value
EBV	+4.5	-1	+32*	+55	+67*	+8
ACC	71%	58%	87%	83%	86%	86%

* Trait Leader

Also available:
Coopental Terrific
Rissington Red Baldy
Shawest Legend
HCC Flame
Great Guns Ferdinand

Black
PPSR Montana Black
Rissington Dynamite

*STYLE
*PIGMENTATION
*MUSCLE

1 page B + W Typesetting $400-00 90-00 $490-00

changed 31/5/94

For further information contact:
P O Box 176 Hamilton Fax. 07 827 5057
Tel. 07 827 5058 or 0800 805 959

Ambreed NZ Ltd

or
P O Box 97 Kaiapoi Tel. 03 327 6175 Fax. 03 327 5127

Hampton Downs Simmental

Proprietors Malcolm and Ngaire Entwisle

Hampton Downs Simmental, specialising in solid patterned polled red and black Simmentals with balanced Estimated Breeding Values, hope to offer for sale at the National Bull Sales in Palmerston North this year

HAMPTON DOWNS BARRISTER, Reg Nr 1496 AB8, D.O.B. 22 July 1992.

This solid patterned dark red bull is sired by Mahogany Red PGW 82X out of a moderate framed Tokaweka Pluto cow with high maternal values and better calving EBV's than his own birth weight figures might indicate.
Barristers December 1993 Group Estimated Breeding Values

Birth weight	200 milk	200 weight	400 weight	600 weight
+3.1 70%	+5 33%	+24 65%	+45 58%	+47 58%

Barrister has consistantly performed well in the show ring this season taking out: Allbreeds Yearling Bull at Matamata. Allbreeds Yearling Bull at Te Kauwhata. Allbreeds Yearling Bull at Franklin. Allbreeds Yearling Bull & Grand Champion Bull at Tauranga Allbreeds Yearling and Grand Champion Bull at Morrinsville

changed 31/5/94

Other bulls are available from the July '94 Waikato Simmental Sale and by private treaty on the farm.

Hampton Downs Simmental

1 page B & W 150-00
Typesetting 40-00
$190-00

Enquiries and inspections welcome at anytime by contacting our Stud Master:-

Mr Barry Pope,
Hampton Downs Road,
R.D. 2, Te Kauwhata.
Phone/Fax (07) 8263195

David Penrose

Simmental Cattle Breeders Society Leads the Way With Data Transfer Using Herd Magic ...

With more than 20% of the Simmental dams already recorded on Herd Magic, significant efficiencies in data processing are about to be realised.

To help facilitate this process I ventured across the Tasman in February to conduct some Herd Magic training schools for our Saltbush clients. When it comes to computers, some of you were unfortunately 'driving cars with flat tyres' while others had no wheels at all!

My mission was to put the wheels back on and pump up the tyres so that you can start saving yourself some time, improving your herd selection by utilising the latest in genetic technology and assisting your Simmental Society to automate the processing of calf registrations and weights submitted on floppy disk.

The schools were a tremendous success. We had 59 clients attend, 11 of them Simmental breeders. We started off in the Simmental nerve centre of Christchurch. Paula and Yvonne brought their computers along like all the other clients (no other Society did this) to get first hand experience with Herd Magic and how it affects their work.

The next day we successfully uploaded Simon Cox's data from Herd Magic into the Simmental Society Breedplan system. This was the first client to be processed like this and represented something of a landmark. Your Society now has 17 members using Herd Magic.

Simmental breeders attended at all venues which included Christchurch, Invercargill, Palmerston North Hastings, Hamilton and Whangarei.

Appreciating the long term benefits of transferring data on disk, your Society is the only one to provide free data extracts to ensure an accurate fast start with Herd Magic.

If you have 30 or more performance recorded cows, why don't you consider investing in yourself and your Society? You can do this with Herd Magic. For more information, fill in the coupon in our advertisement and send it to Paula Forde.

By David Penrose, General Manager
Saltbush Software.

1/2 page B&W Typesetting
225-00
25-00
$250-00
changed 31/5/94

Pictured: Ross Cockburn, David Dickie & Woody Rouse

Folklore among the Masai people of Africa says that at the beginning of time God gave them the choice between two gifts - intelligence or cattle.
The Masai wisely chose cattle. For centuries cattle have meant wealth to this ancient culture.
In Twentieth Century New Zealand cattle continue to be an important source of wealth. The choices faced by modern cattlemen are far more complex than those originally faced by the Masai. So what choices are being made for the future of the Simmental breed in what is becoming an increasingly complex agricultural environment?

Ross Cockburn, Woody Rouse and David Dickie are three Southland stud breeders who have recently joined forces to establish what will be known as the Triple S Team. The Prospect Stud of Ross and Joan Cockburn is situated near Te Anau on high country. East Dome Station belonging to Woody and Eppi Rouse is also a high country farm, positioned a little further east at Five Rivers. It is the sort of country which makes farming a challenge. Dry summers, harsh winters, made even more difficult by the occasional late spring.

For a number of years both studs have endeavoured to produce superior Simmental bulls for the commercial cattle farmer.

They have been successful in their respective efforts. However, both farmers have had the lingering thought in the back of their minds that they could do better.
If only they could overcome the seasonal feed shortage of their high country farms. Enter David Dickie, his Windyridge property near Mataura in Eastern Southland provides just the solution to their problem. The lush lowland paddocks enable young bulls to gain weight in a manner the other properties just cannot equal. A partnership is born.

From the single objective of achieving greater weight gain over a shorter period of time, ' their objectives have broadened and become more ambitious.

Ross and Woody have long prided themselves on some important stud attributes. They select their sires on the basis of temperament, ease of calving and soundness. At the same time their breeding programs have sought to improve the traditional virtues of the Simmental breed; maternal values, high weaning weight and excellent conformation. Their herds display good shifting and fossicking ability with trouble free calving. In fact Ross has not found it necessary to attend a cow during calving for the last two seasons.

These qualities have been achieved on an individual basis. What if they allowed their young bulls to run together? One large herd instead of three smaller ones? The answer is as obvious as combining the benefits of all three geographic locations. Collective purchasing power will enable the maintenance and introduction of the best bloodlines. Between them, they will also generate a greater cow pool which will be run entirely on the Northern Southland properties, selected through a stringent culling programme

The Triple S Team are positive the combination of their efforts and resources will improve the genetics of their cattle. Running the bulls together will also ensure a better sale selection.

A quality sale selection is high on the Simmbeef Enterprise Team's list of priorities. David, Ross and Woody realise that the success of their enterprise lies in the saleyard, in the short term at least.

For the Triple S Team it all boils down to a straight forward farming philosophy. Genetically advantaged cattle whose growth is maximised through each stage. From birth, weaning and to their performance in the hands of the commercial cattleman. It is a combination of nature and nurture designed to yield superior cattle.

Given the choice today, which would be the most advantageous intelligence or cattle? Why not choose both? The Triple S Team have made such a choice. Watch out for their results over the years to come. They may just surprise you.

THE FIRST OF MANY

BULL SALE

The "Southland Triple S" Team

The very best 25 bulls have been selected from the three combined stud's entire 18 month bull herd. All bulls have been run together since early spring.

changed 31/5/94 $193-33

Prospect
Ross & Joan Cockburn
RD 2 Te Anau
Tel. 03 249 7082

East Dome
Woody & Eppi Rouse
Five Rivers, 3 RD Lumsden
Tel. 03 248 7621

changed 31/5/94 $193-33

Windyridge
David & Lynne Dickie
Ferndale, RD 2 Gore
Tel. 03 203 8889

changed 31/5/94 $193-33

1 colour page
1 B&W page
Typesetting
350-00
150-00
50-00
$ 580-00

Bull Walk: 11th May, 1.30pm onwards
Sale Date: 17th June 1994 at 1 pm
Venue: Castlerock Selling Centre, Lumsden

S
SS

INSPECTIONS WELCOME ANYTIME: Contact Dave Dickie. Tel. 03 203 8889

Show Results

MANGONUI A & P SHOW
Yearling Bull
1st P J & H M Ellis
Heifer Two Years and Over
1st P J & H M Ellis
Yearling Heifer
1st P J & H M Ellis
Bull Calf
2nd P J & H M Ellis
Reserve Champion (All Breeds)
P J & H M Ellis
Reserve Champion Female (All Breeds)
P J & H M Ellis
Cow & Calf
1st D & J Marais
Heifer & Calf
1st D & J Marais
Supreme Champion Female (All Breeds)
D & J Marais.

WELLSFORD SHOW 21ST NOVEMBER 1993
All Breeds Bull Calf
1st Springhill Caesar Ac23 W V Izard
2nd Springhill Chessman AC47 W V Izard
All Breeds Reserve Champion Junior Bull
Springhill Caesar AC23
All Breeds Yearling Heifer Class
2nd Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
All Breeds Heifer Calf
2nd Springhill Cloudy AC5

WARKWORTH SHOW 15TH JANUARY, 1994
All Breeds Bull Calf
3rd Springhill Chessman AC47 W V Izard
All Breeds Heifer Calf
1st Springhill Clover AC33 W V Izard
3rd Springhill Clarinet AC6 W V Izard
All Breeds Heifer
2nd Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
All Breeds Group Class
2nd Springhill Clover AC33 W V Izard
Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8
Springhill Barbados AB6

NORTH KAIPARA SHOW, 29TH JANUARY 1994
All Breeds Yearling Heifer Class
1st Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
All Breeds Champion Junior Heifer
Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
All Breeds Reserve Champion Female
Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
All Breeds Heifer Calf Class
1st Springhill Clarinet AC6 W V Izard
All Breeds Cup for Best Heifer Overall
Springhill Clarinet AC6 W V Izard
All Breeds Group Class
1st Springhill Barbados AB6 W V Izard
Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8
Springhill Clarinet AC6

WAITEMATA SHOW, 12TH FEBRUARY 1994
All Breeds Bull Calf
1st Springhill Chessman AC47 W V Izard
British Beef Breeds Novice Leader
1st Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
Continental Beef Breeds Bull Calf
1st Springhill Columbo AC30 W V Izard
Continental Beef Breeds Heifer Calf
1st Springhill Clover AC33 W V Izard
2nd Springhill Clarinet AC6 W V Izard
All Beef Breeds Heifer Calf
1st Springhill Clover AC33 W V Izard
2nd Springhill Clarinet AC6 W V Izard
Continental Beef Breeds Yearling Heifer
2nd Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
All Beef Breeds Yearling Heifer
3rd Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard

HELENSVILLE SHOW, 26TH FEBRUARY 1994
All Breeds Bull Calf Class
2nd Springhill Chyessman AC47 W V Izard
Reserve Champion Junior Male
Springhill Chessman AC47 W V Izard
All Breeds Yearling Heifer
Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
All Breeds Heifer Calf Class
1st Springhill Cascade AC10
3rd Springhill Clarinet AC6 W V Izard
All Breeds Champion Heifer
Springhill Cascade AC10 W V Izard
Supreme Champion
Springhill Cascade AC10 W V Izard
All Breeds Beef Cup for Most Points W V Izard
- Springhill Simmentals

KUMEU SHOW, 5TH MARCH 1994
Exotic Breeds Yearling Heifer
Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8 W V Izard
Exotic Breeds Heifer Calf
2nd Springhill Clarinet AC6 W V Izard
Exotic Breeds Bull Calf
1st Springhill Caesar AC23 W V Izard
3rd Springhill Chessman AC47
Reserve Champion Junior Bull
Springhill Caesar AC23 W V Izard
Exotic Breeds Yearling Bull
Springhill Barbados AB6 W V Izard
Exotic Breeds Group Class
2nd Springhill Barbados AB6 W V Izard
Springhill Bermuda Sun AB8
Springhill Caesar AC23

MASTERTON SHOW RESULTS
Simmental
Cow born prior to 1/6/90 with Own Progeny at foot
1st R P & L M Stein
Heifer born Since 1/6/91
1st R P & L M Stein
2nd D E & S D Cheetham
Senior Champion & Senior Reserve Champion
R P & L M Stein
Yearling heifer born since 1/6/92
1st Blane Hill Simmentals
2nd R P & L M Stein
3rd Y M Simpson & S S Vendt
Heifer Calf born since 1/6/93
1st R P & L M Stein
Junior Champion
R P & L M Stein
Junior Reserve Champion
Blane Hill Simmentals
Bull born prior to 1/6/91
1st R D & L M Stein
2nd D E & S D Cheetham
Champion
R D & L M Stein
Reserve Champion
D E & S D Cheetham

Yearling Bull born since 1/6/92
1st R D & L M Stein
Junior Champion
R D & L M Stein
Bull Calf born since 1/6/93
1st R D & L M Stein
2nd R D & L M Stein
Group One Bull & Three Females
1st Trossachs Simmentals (R D & L M Stein)
2nd Spring Dell Simmentals (W V Izard)
All Breeds Beef
Cow Three Years & over with calf at foot - calf born after 1/6/93
1st R D & L M Stein
Supreme Yearling Heifer, All Beefbreeds.
1st R D & L M Stein

MATAMATA SHOW
Yearling heifer - All Breeds
2nd Puketawa Belle J.&.P. Scott
Yearling Bull - All Breeds
1st Hampton Downs Barrister M.&.N. Entwhistle

WAIKATO SHOW
Simmental Classes
Cow - 3 years of age and over
1st Singing Hills Yell B.&.D. Anderson
Cow - 2 years of age
1st Karewa Amber J.&.L. Mc Naughten
2nd Karewa Alice J.&.L. Mc Naughten
Senior Female Champion
Singing Hills Yell
Reserve Senior Female Champion
Karewa Amber.
Yearling Heifer
1st Puketawa Beauty J.&.P. Scott
2nd Camel Wheal Bodecia B.&.J. Holland
3rd Hampton Downs Beauty M.&.N.Entwhistle
Junior Champion Female
Puketawa Beauty
Reserve Junior Champion Female
Camel Wheal Bodecia
Champion Female of the Breed
Singing Hills
Reserve Champion Female of the Breed
Karewa Amber
Yearling Bull.
1st Camel Wheal Burberry B.&.J. Holland
2nd Hampton Downs Barrister M.&.N.Entwhistle
3rd Puketawa AB126 J.&.P.Scott
Junior Champion Male
Camel Wheal Burberry
Reserve Junior Male Champion
Hampton Downs Barrister
Champion Male of the Breed
Camel Wheal Burberry
Reserve Champion Male of the Breed

Hampton Downs Barrister
Supreme Champion of the Breed
Singing Hills Yell
Best Two Yearlings. Bull and Heifer
1st Camel Wheal Burberry Camel Wheal Bodecia
2nd Hampton Downs Barrister Hampton Downs Beauty
3rd Puketawa AB126 Puketawa Beauty
Breeders Group. Bull and 2 females any age
1st J.&.P.Scott entry
2nd M.&.N.Entwhistle entry
3rd B.&.J.Holland entry.
BEEF ALL BREEDS SECTION
Yearling Bull.
2nd Hampton Downs Barrister
Yearling Heifer
1st Puketawa Beauty
Cow 3 years and over with calf at foot
1st Singing Hills Yell

ROTORUA A&P SHOW
Heifer 2 year old with or without calf at foot - All Breeds
1st Camel Wheal Alpine B.&.J.Holland
Yearling Heifer - All Breeds
2nd Camel Wheal Bodecia B.&.J.Holland
Bay of Plenty Champion Beef Female - All Breeds
Camel Wheal Alpine
Yearling Bull - All Breeds.
1st Camel Wheal Burberry B.&.J. Holland
Bay of Plenty Reserve Champion Beef Male - All Breeds
Camel Wheal Burberry B.&.J.Holland
Bull Calf - All Breeds
1st Shelven Connor S.&.S.Robinson
Heifer Calf - All Breeds
3rd Shelven Cara S.&.S.Robinson
Bay of Plenty Reserve Champion Junior Beef Animal - All Breeds
Shelven Connor S.&.S.Robinson

KATI KATI A&P SHOW
Heifer 2 year old with or without calf at foot - All Breeds
1st Karewa Alice J.&.L.McNaughten
Reserve Champion Senior Female - All Breeds
Karewa Alice J.&.L. McNaughten
Yearling Bull - All Breeds
1st Camel Wheal Burberry B.&.J.Holland
Bull Calf - All Breeds
1st Shelven Connor S.&.S.Robinson
Champion Junior Bull - All Breeds
Camel Wheal Burberry B.&.J.Holland
Pair of Yearlings. Bull and Heifer - All Breeds
3rd Camel Wheal Burberry
Camel Wheal Bodecia B.&.J.Holland
Heifer Calf - All Breeds
2nd Double AA Chloe A.&.S.Aukaha
3rd Double AA Chelsea. A.&.S.Aukaha
2 Heifers & 1 Bull born since June 1st 1992
3rd Double AA Chief
Double AA Chloe
Double AA Chelsea A.&.S.Aukaha

WEST OTAGO SHOW BALCLUTHA
SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER 1993
Judge: Barry Lee
Supreme Champion & Grand Champion Male
Glenside Bestman AB5 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
Reserve Champion Male
Glenside Bart AB17 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
Grand Champion Female
Glenside Babs AB207 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9

Wrightson

CONSISTENTLY THE TOP PERFORMERS IN ALL ASPECTS OF PEDIGREE LIVESTOCK MARKETING FOR OVER 150 YEARS THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND AND ABROAD

ROCKVALE APOLLO AA108 TOP PRICED SIMMENTAL BULL AT THE 1993 NATIONAL SALE AT $17,000. BRED BY MR PETER COWLEY, NEW PLYMOUTH. PURCHASED BY MR RICHARD IZARD, SPRINGHILL STUD, WELLSFORD. SOLD BY WRIGHTSON.

1 colour page $600-00

ENSURE THAT YOU, TOO, GET THE BEST DEAL GOING BY UTILISING THE COMBINED AND NATIONWIDE STRENGTH OF WRIGHTSON STUD STOCK FOR ALL YOUR PEDIGREE SALES.

Wrightson

STILL YOUR ONLY COMPANY SUPPORTING BREEDERS THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND

Reserve Champion Female
Glenside Red Hot AB202 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
Yearling Heifer 1st Glenside Babs, 2nd Glenside Red Hot
Pair of Yearling Heifers 1st Glenside
Yearling Bull 1st Glenside Bestman, 2nd Glenside Bart
All Breeds
Champion Yearling Glenside Bestman
Meat & Wool Cup 1st equal Glenside Bestman

TOKOMAIRIRO SHOW - MILTON
SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1993
Judge: Ray Stewart, Winton.
Supreme Champion & Champion Male
Glenside Bestman AB5 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
Reserve Champion Male
Glenside Bart AB17 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
Champion Female & Yearling Heifer
Glenside Red Hot AB202 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
Reserve Champion Female
Glenside Babs AB207 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
Pair of Yearling Heifers 1stGlenside
All Breeds
Breeders Group - 1 Bull & 2 Females 1st Glenside
Yearling Bull Glenside Bestman
Yearling Heifer Glenside Red Hot
All Breeds Champion Glenside Bestman

WEST OTAGO A & P SHOW - TAPANUI
SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1993.
Judge: Warren Burgess, Owaka.
Associate Judge: Trevor Potter, Pukerau.
Supreme Champion & Champion Female
Glenside Babs AB207 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy
Reserve Champion Female
Robot Zelda 585 AZ88 J A & M J Robins
Austrian Paulus/Robot Ulva
Champion Male
Glenside Bestman AB5 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
Reserve Champion Male
Glenside Bart AB17 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
Cow
1st Robot Zelda 585AZ88
Austrian Paulus/Robot Ulva
Yearling Heifer
1st Glenside Babs AB207 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
2nd Glenside Red Hot AB202 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
Yearling Bull
1st Glenside Bestman AB5 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
2nd Glenside Bart AB17 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
3rd Sunnyvale Brigadoon 1178AB15 RW Lott & Son
Sir Nick 56U/Sunnyvale Rata 1178AR4
All Breeds
Pair Yearling Heifers 2nd Glenside
Breeders Group - 1 Bull & 2 Females 1st Glenside
Two Progeny of 1 Cow 1st Glenside

WINTON A & P SHOW, SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1994
Judge: Ritchie McCorkindale, Lawrence.
Awarua Lime Supreme Champion & Champion Female
Brookdale Billy Jo AB9 G K & S M Donald
Robot Rangi/Levels Usherette
Reserve Champion Female
Robot Zelda 585/AZ88 J A & M J Robins
Austrian Paulus/Robot Ulva
Yearling Heifer
1st Brookdale Billy Jo AB9 G K & S M Donald
Robot Rangi/Levels Usherette
2nd Robot Beth 585AB113 J A & M J Robins
Robot Rangi/Robot Samantha
3rd Robot Bridget 585AB111 J A & M J Robins
Robot Rangi/Robot Opal
2 Yearling Heifers
1st J A & M J Robins Robot Beth & Robot
Samantha
ANZ Bank All Breeds Heifer Brookdale Billy Jo
Junior Herdsperson 3rd Jane Harrington.

INVERCARGILL A & P SHOW , 7TH & 8TH DECEMBER, 1993
Judge: Colin Patterson, Leeston.
Associate Judge: Warren Burgess, Owaka
All Breeds Judge: Lachie McLachlan, Milton.
Awarua Lime Supreme Champion & Grand Champion Male
Glenside Bestman AB5 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055

Reserve Champion Male
Risingholme Baez 131ab4 D S Crosson
Risingholme Tristram AT19/Risingholme Laura AL5
Grand Champion Female
Glenside Babs AB207 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
Reserve Champion Female
Brookdale Billy Jo AB9 G K & S M Donald
Robot Rangi/Levels Usherette
Senior Yearling Bull
1st Glenside Bestman AB5 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
2nd Risingholme Baez 131AB4 D S Crosson
Risingholme Tristram AT19/Risingholme Laura AL5
3rd Glenside Bart AB17 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
Junior Yearling Bull
1st Sunnyvale Brigadoon 1178AB15 R W Lott & Son
Sir Nick 56U/Sunnyvale Rata 1178AR4
Junior Champion Yearling Bull
Glenside Bestman AB5 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
Junior Reserve Champion Yearling Bull
Risingholme Baez 131AB4 D S Crosson
Risingholme Tristram AT19/Risingholme Laura AL5
Senior Champion Female & Cow over 3 years
Robot Zelda 585AZ88 J A & M J Robins
Austrian Paulus/Robot Ulva
Reserve Champion Female & 2 Year Old Heifer
Sunnyvale Anna 1178AA7 R W & Lott & Son
ER Polled Master /Sunnyvale Rata 1178AR4
Senior Yearling Heifer
1st Glenside Babs AB207 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
2nd Glenside Red Hot AB202 Glenside
Bar 5 Redman 407L/Munga Park Firefly F055
Junior Yearling Heifer
1st Brookdale Billy Jo AB9 G K & S M Donald
Robot Rangi/Levels Usherette
2nd Robot Beth 585AB113 J A & M J Robins
Robot Rangi/Robot Samantha
3rd Robot Bridget 585AB11 J A & M J Robins
Robot Rangi/Robot Opal
Junior Champion Female
Glenside Babs AB207 Glenside
Munga Park Frederic A18/Marfrey Wendy AW9
Junior Reserve Champion Female
Brookdale Billy Jo AB9 G K & S M Donald
Robot Rangi/Levels Usherette
2 Yearling Old Heifers
1st J A & M J Robins Robot Beth & Robot Bridget
2nd Glenside Glenside Babs & Glenside Red Hot

Yearling Bull & Heifer
1st Glenside Glenside Bestman, Glenside Babs
Group Bull & 2 Females
1st Glenside Glenside Bestman Glenside Babs and Glenside Red Hot
2 Progeny of 1 Sire
1st Robins — Robot Rangi
2nd Glenside — Bar 5 Redman
2 Progeny of 1 Dam
1st Glenside — Munga Park Firefly F055
2nd RW Lott & Son — Sunnyvale Rata
All Breeds Classes
Yearling Bull
1st Glenside Bestman
3rd D S Crosson — Risingholme Baez
4th Glenside — Glenside Bart
Alliance - Cow
3rd J A & M J Robins — Robot Zelda
2 Year Old Heifer
3rd R W Lott & Son — Sunnyvale Anna
Yearling Heifer
1st Glenside — Glenside Babs
2nd Glenside — Glenside Red Hot
Pair - Yearling Bull & Heifer
1st Glenside — Glenside Bestman and Glenside Babs
Braxton Junior Beef Herdsperson
3rd Jane Harrington
Beef Cattle Performance Plus Class - Cow 2 Years and Over - Current (1993) Year Group Breedplan EBVS Assessed.
1st Equal R W & Lott & Son — Sunnyvale Anna
J A & M J Robins — Robot Zelda
Junior Meat & Wool Cup
Glenside Bestman

GORE A & P SHOW, WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER 1993
Judge: Lachie McLachlan, Milton.
Associate Judge: Andrew McLachlan, Dipton.
Awarua Lime Supreme Champion & Grand Champion Female
Sunnyvale Anna 1178AA7 — R W Lott & Son
E R Polled Master/Sunnyvale Rata 1178AR4
Reserve Senior Champion Female
Robot Zelda 585AZ88 — J A & M J Robins
Austrian Paulus/Robot Ulva
3 Year Old Cow
1st Robot Zelda 585AZ88 — J A & M J Robins
Austrian Paulus/Robot Ulva
2 Year Old Heifer
1st Sunnyvale Anna 1178AA7 — R W Lott & Son
E R Polled Master/Sunnyvale Rata 1178AR5
Senior Yearling Heifer
1st Sunnyvale Barb 1178AB4 — R W Lott & Son
Sir Nick 56U/Sunnyvale Yeti 1178AY6
Junior Yearling Heifer
1st Brookdale Billy Jo AB9 — G K & S M Donald
Robot Rangi/Levels Usherette
2nd Robot Beth — J A & M J Robins
Robot Rangi/Robot Samantha
3rd Robot Bridget
Robot Rangi/Robot Opal
Junior Champion Female
Brookdale Billy Jo — G K & SM Donald
Robot Rangi/Levels Usherette
Reserve Junior Champion Female
Robot Beth — J A & M J Robins
Robot Rangi/Robot Samantha
Grand Champion Male & Junior Champion Male
Sunnyvale Brigadoon 1178AB15 — R W Lott & Son
Sir Nick 56U/Sunnyvale Rata 1178AR4
All Breeds
Kane Trophy - Yearling 2nd Brookdale Billy Jo
Junior Herdsperson 2nd Jane Harrington

Royal Show Trophies presented at the AGM Dinner,Hastings.
Supreme Champion - Society Silver Salver
Start Crosson Risingholme Baez
Champion Animal of the Opposite Sex - R.H. Kerr Salver
Gerald and Sue Kemp I'ouriwai Anna AB292E
Junior Champion Bull - Society Large Silver Jug
Start Crosson Risingholme Baez
Junior Champion Heifer - Society Small Silver Jug
Tony and Glenis Thompson Glen Anthony Blondie AB32
Promotion Award - Levels Challenge Trophy
John and Lorraine McNaughten
Champion Animal Performance - Coopental
Challenge Tray (male)
John and Star Absolom Rissington AB639
Top Heifer in Coopental Performance Competition - Rissington Trophy
John and Penny Scott Puketawa Belle AB 10
Best Herdsperson at the Royal Show - Junior Challenge Trophy Drew Stein
Most Successful Exhibitor at the Royal Show -
Rotomara Trophy Glen Anthony Simmentals, Tony and Glenis Thompson

MORRINSVILLE SHOW 5TH MARCH 1994
Results as follows: Beef Section
Simmental Section
Cow or Heifer with Calf at Foot (2)
1st Singing Hills Yell — B B Anderson
2nd Camel Wheal Alpine — B & J Holland
Heifer: two Year (1)
1st Camel Wheal Alpine — B & J Holland
Champion Cow
Singing Hills Yell — B B Anderson
Reserve Champion Cow
Camel Wheal Alpine — B & J Holland
Heifer: 1 Year Old (Yearling) (5)
1st Misty Moor Bonny Girl — W & H Woolston
2nd Gaultlands Princess — W & H Woolston
3rd Misty Moor Bright Eyes — W & H Woolston
Heifer Calf (8)
1st Singing Hills Candy — B B Anderson
2nd Shelven Cara — S & S Robinson
3rd Sentry Hill Carmel — J & B Bliss
Champion Junior Heifer
Singing Hills Candy — B B Anderson
Reserve Champion Junior Heifer
Misty Moor Bonny Girl — W & H Woolston.
Yearling Bull (1 Year old) (3)
1st Hampton Downs Barrister — M & N Entwisle
2nd Camel Wheal Burberry — B & J Holland
3rd Puketawa Boost — J B Scott
Bull Calf (4)
1st Sentry Hill Cedric — J & B Bliss
2nd Shelven Connor — S & S Robinson
3rd Hampton Downs Commander Ole — M & N Entwisle
Champion Junior Bull
Hampton Downs Barrister — M & N Entwisle
Reserve Champion Junior Bull
Camel Wheal Burberry — B & J Holland
Supreme Champion
Singing Hills Yell — B B Anderson
All Breeds Section
Yearling Heifer (13)
1st Misty Moor Bonny Girl — W & H Woolston
3rd Gaultlands Princess — W & E Gault
2 Year Old Heifer
4th Camel Wheal Alpine — B & J Holland
Yearling Bull (13)
1st Hampton Downs Barrister — M & N Entwisle
Cow/Heifer 2 Years or Over
1st Singing Hills Yell — B B Anderson
Heifer Calf (17)
2nd Singing Hills Candy — B B Anderson
Bull Calf (17)
3rd Sentry Hill Cedric — J & B Bliss
Supreme Champion Male
Hampton Downs Barrister — M & N Entwisle
Supreme Champion Female
Singing Hills Yell — B B Anderson

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FREE

The Bull Sale

Early birds were about that morning before cock-crow, or thereabouts,
A quick trip out the back in the ute before backing the Range Rover out.
A change into moleskins and Aussie hat with its crocodile skin for a hand.
Then away to the bull sale at Springbrook Farm with Pyne Gould Guinness cheque books in hand.

Drive down to Leeston and bear to your left if you come from the north that is.
For those from down south, go to Southbridge township - then follow your noses due east.
The road will be sign posted all the way with a Pynes 'sale' flag on the At the corner of Harts and Taumutu Roads and at Birdling Brook corner as well.

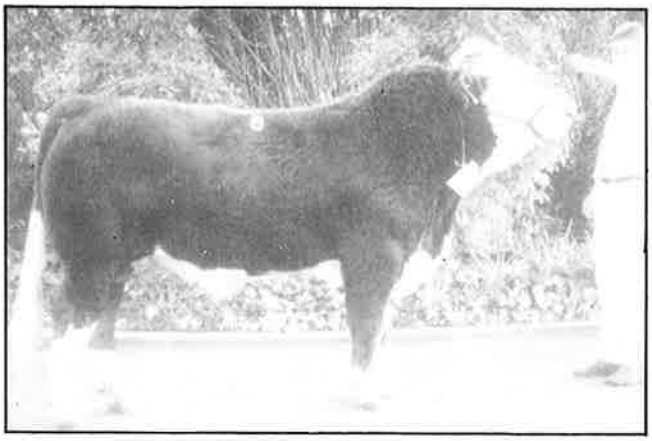
Bulls were penned for inspection in order of sale with Springbrook's first run begin.
The Ladburn bulls (the Partridge's best) would follow them through the ring.
The (Oliver bulls looked a useful, line from the Malven Hills Stud, Springhead.
All fine examples of the Simmental breed or so Hoppy (Hopkinson) said.

"The terms of the sale are the usual terms," (Hoppy's words as he mounted the stand
"You can bid up with gusto, there's no doubt of that if we don't see you, hold up your hand.
Our vendors have yarded a top line of bulls, before we start a few words from "C.J."
"On behalf of the three vendor families (he said), I welcome you all here today."

"The offering (he went on) of twenty-five bulls are better than last year's line.
Big, upstanding, well-sprung at the rib and they stand over plenty of ground.
You can't fault their fleshing, their jaws or their feet and their top lines are as straight as a die,
Put one of these over your own cows back home like Ted Lukey, you'll be well satisfied.

"Lets get down to business and thank you 'C.J.'- let number one into the ring. Just cast your eye over this top bull, boys,
can, anyone guess what he'll bring?"
The bull made four thousand, a good start to the sale,
and that made the Pattersons smile
If the rest of the offering came up to that they'd be wearing breed bow ties in style.

Wally Williams was there, a judge born and bred, (Bill Chisholm of Molesworth's old mate) He's been on the rail at some sales in his day and spent years on the drafting gate.
(Commercial men came down from Nelson way to 'bid on the pick' of the line,
They had purchased before at the Springbrook sale and their calf sales have since been sky high.



Mark Patterson of Springbrook Simmental Stud, Lakeside with a recent new arrival - "Harrington Alpine" a bull purchased from Matthew Proude at the Beef Bull Week in Palmerston North on June 22, 1993.

Buyers were there from the back country runs and breeders from out on the plains.
Town milkers looking for crossing sires and stud masters - old hands at the game. Harold Hurford, the doyen of dairymen and Den Gilbert from the 'droving' days,
All following the sale with a cattleman's eye as the auctioneers got under way.

"Cast your optics this way, the two Johnsons up the back - this fellow would suit the Peninsula. He'd be with you longer than the U-Bix Cup on that I'm willing to venture!
Just look at his muscling he'd climb up your hills and leave you a top line of calves.
Five thousand will buy him, and well bought at that, can I tempt you or he'll go to Pendarves."

"Five Thousand, five hundred, it's Fred Fowler's
round him up - you're on the right leg. Six thousand, six thousand, that's only ten calves,
at six hundred dollars a head. The first ten calves dropped will pay for this bull
let him go now, Fred, into the race. He goes to the Bays, for the third and last time,
he'll 'bull' every cow on the place.

"You've heard the old chestnut - 'Pyne Gould Guinness, mine - about the cockie and his three-titted cow. The blind teat was his or so the yarn went while the profit from the three teats was ours!
But that's not the case at this sale today our vendor can lap up the cream,
The sum of his effort in building his herd while Pynes earn their own modest fee.

And so it went on for the twenty-five lots the blarney - the bids brisk and keen.
Passings were few at the 'upset' price, with 'private' sales outside the ring.
The 'aftermath' went off as usual and carried on into the night,
Till they all bade 'adieu' to their Springbrook hosts and set off for home at first light.

RISSINGTON SIMMENTALS

Rissington Barnaby 49/AB639

1 colour page $385-00 Typesetting 35-00 Total $420-00

Interim Group	Birth Weight	200 Day Milk	200 Day Growth	400 Day	600 Day Weight
EBV's	+1.8	+11	+24	+40	+43
January 1994	56%	39%	52%	49%	48%

changed 31/5/94

Winner of the Coopental Trophy for Best Performance Bull, Royal Show 1993.
Sire:-Rissington Challenger, purchased by Peter Cowley, and son of Coopental Terrific (4 way trait leader 1993)
Dam:- Rissington Red Lady AY 661 - 1992 Royal Show Supreme Simmental and Champion Interbreed Cow and Calf with Rissington Barnaby at foot.

The most complete bull we have reared at Rissington.
To have a birth weight EBV of +1.8 and be in the top 10% range for milk and all the growth traits is unusual
When you add in his yearling scrotal measurement of 40cm, pelvic measurement of 227cm, his overall correctness and colour pattern you can see why we are retaining him.

STOP PRESS: **Semen is for sale to breeders serious about improving their herds.**

Rissington Simmental 12th Annual Bull Sale, 27th June.
More polled bulls,
More black bulls (all polled),
More background and information in catalogue on all bulls than at any sale in N.Z.

For further Information Contact:
John & Star Absolom
RD4 Napier
Tel. 06 839 5836
Fax. 06 839 5859

or

Allan Godsiff
Stock Manager
Tel. 06 839 5834

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Levels Cows at 2000ft above sea level

Two of this years sales line up

Levels Stud

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Bred to produce top weaner calves

Performance recorded on BREEDPLAN

changed 31/3/94

1 colour page 385-00
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For further information regarding the ANNUAL SIMMENTAL AUCTION & a copy of the Simmental catalogue please forward to:-

SIMON COX
Levels Farming Co. Ltd
Mt Nessing, 16 RD Albury
Tel 03 685 5756 Fx 03 688 2033

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ANNUAL —*Simmental*— AUCTION

Tuesday 17th May 1994
AUCTION 1.30pm

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