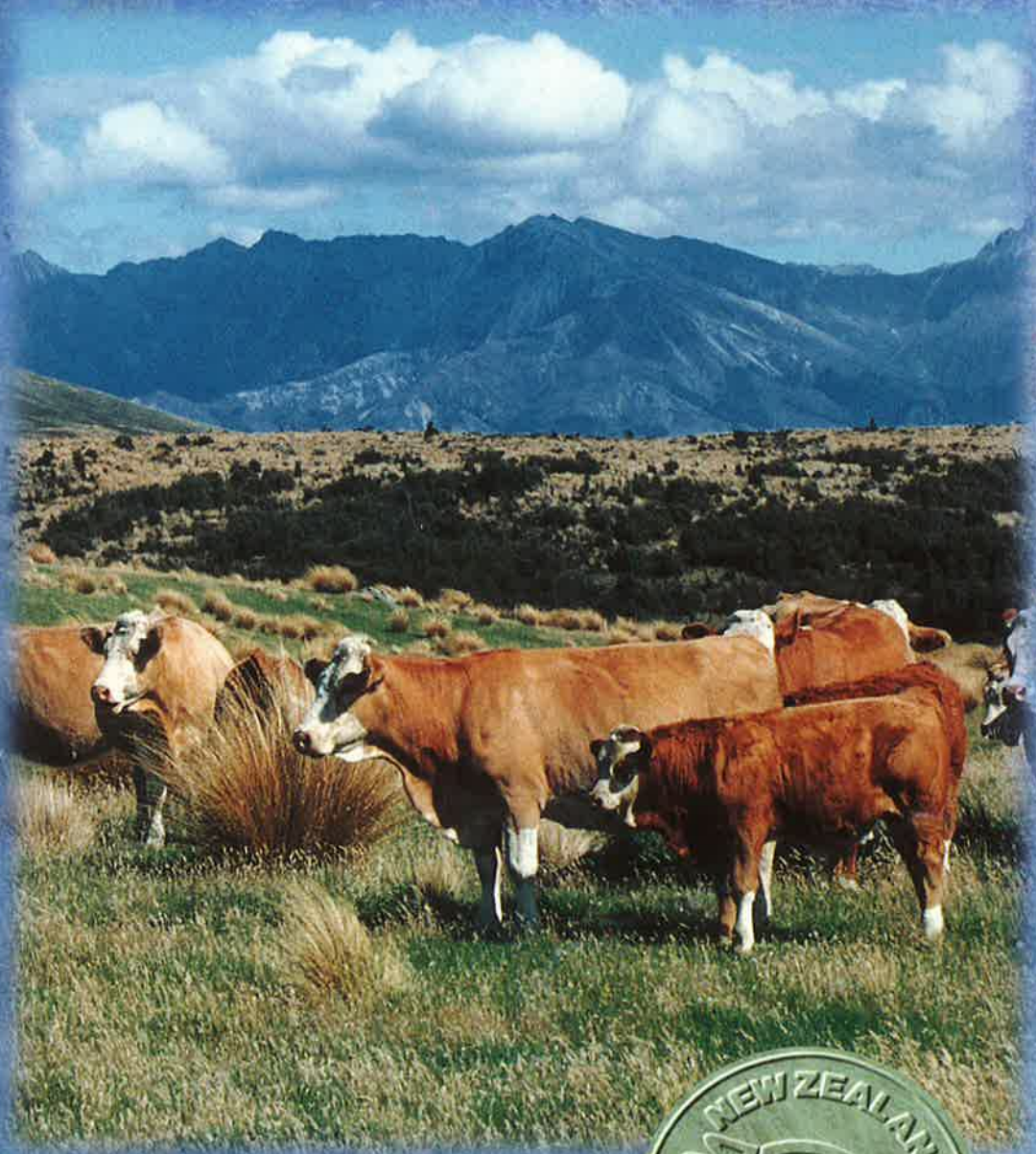
New Zealand

SIMMENTAL

Vol. 40 • 1996



NEW ZEALAND SIMMENTAL

BEEF JOB GOT

Don't get hung up about it... do it better!

INVEST IN THE FUTURE WITH BETTER SIMMENTAL GENETICS FROM GLENSIDE

All sale bulls

- Structurally Sound
- Naturally quiet
- Average Growth EBV's in top 20% in NZ
- Ultrasound Scanned
- Vet Checked
- Scrotal Measured
- Delivered Free in Otago & Southland
- Full Replacement Guarantee (anything not coverable by insurance)

Visit us on Beef Open Day (Tues 30th April) or anytime.

GLENSIDE

Waitahuna, RD3 Lawrence, Otago, New Zealand

YOU DOWN?

changed 30/4/96.

Annual on-farm bull sale

Thurs 16th May, 1996 1.30pm
comprising 25 ris 2yr bulls

IFC + 1 colour page

$920

And introducing d'wight young sire to take your pedigree breeding program to the next level...

GLENSIDE DWIGHT AD17
(Switz Pol Red/Munga Park Hannah)
Supreme Champion Simmental & Junior Meat & Wool Cup Winner, 1995 Southland Show

Trevor & Lilian McCorkindale ph 03 485 9726
Garry & Julene McCorkindale ph/fax 03 485 9727
Ritchie McCorkindale ph 03 485 9202

SOUTHERN SIMMENTAL SALES WEEK
13TH-17TH MAY

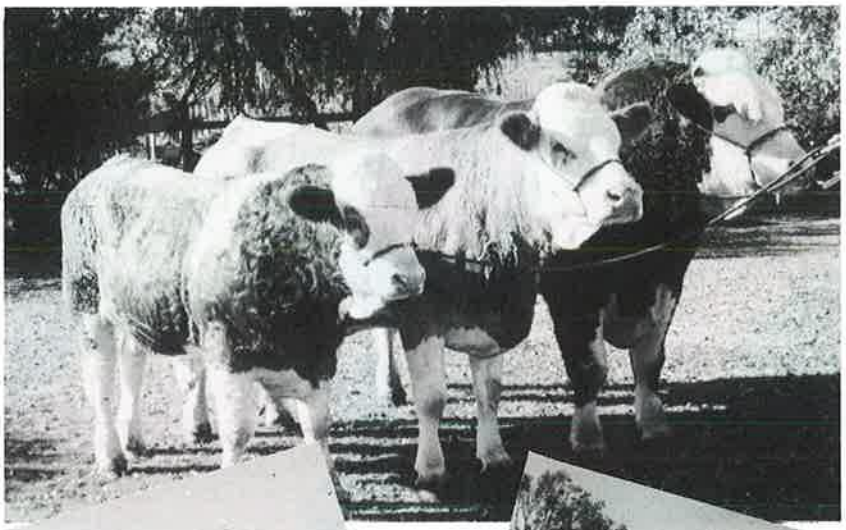
SIMMENTALS

Doing it Better!

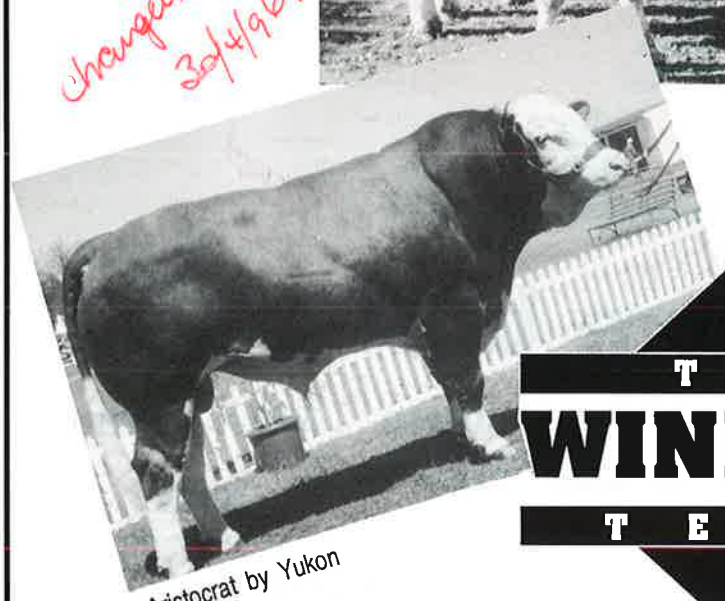
GlenAnthony Simmental Stud

1 B&W page 195
Typesetting 50
245

changed 30/4/96.

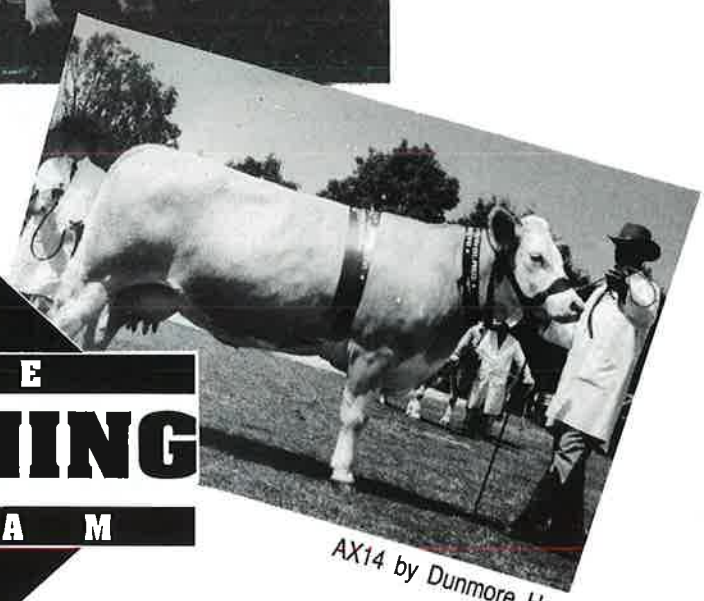


Sergeant Pepper, Zelda & Aristocrat



Aristocrat by Yukon

THE WINNING TEAM



AX14 by Dunmore Hansa

12 Meat & Wool Cups Since 1992

20 years of breeding Fleckvieh Cattle

Quality Females — Sires with Heavy Muscling

Watch our National Sale Entries including a full brother to Tommo.
Come and see our other Stud Sire prospects on the
Hawkes Bay Beef Open Days

Tony & Glennis Thompson - R D 4 - Waipukurau - Tel. (06) 858 8705

Simmental Council

Editorial

Paula Forde

As the beef industry in New Zealand faces difficulties on the economic front, we are all reminded yet again about the potential impact of better genetics.

As cattlemen you all realise that improving genetics at all levels will increase returns at all stages of the production process, while maintaining other input levels. Simmental Stud Breeders' throughout the country are committed to providing better bulls to commercial farming operations. By sourcing, breeding, recording, selecting, culling and demanding performance from their own herds and breeding operation, they are able to market superior genetic packages to you in the market place.

The first Trans Tasman Group Breedplan analysis is currently being finalised, this move is a further development in utilising available performance records to advance the rate of genetic gain. Stud Breeders have available to them additional information about traits previously not reported in EBV form, this will allow them to make more informed decisions - benefiting all involved in the beef industry.

Certified Simmental — The focus of the Certified Simmental Eartag scheme is on measuring beef quality of Simmental cross and Simmental influenced animals. While we have always been aware of the weight and yield advantages of the Simmental breed, through this program we will also have definite information on other meat quality aspects such as pH, fat colour etc.

One of the keys to supplying the market, is the measurement and on going monitoring of our product. Our beef must meet specification, the interpretation of whether the specification is quality or infection depends entirely on the purchasers use of the product, if they know whether raw products is, then the products end requirement can be gained with the appropriate management and inputs.

While dairy farmers get product feedback each time the milk vat is emptied and wool producers have the ability to store their product for a long period without their product perishing, the beef producers spends 18 to 30 months producing one perishable carcase. This carcase is the one and only product that can provide producers any feedback. The producer needs feedback about the animal health problems, meat pH, meat colour, fat depth - any measurements that help quantify the product. With this kind of information genetic changes can be monitored, different farm management practices evaluated and the true influence of the environment further understood and managed.

The more information known and provided to the end marketeers and producers of our beef products the better. Whether the product is quality or inferior does not matter, provided it is a known quantity. Consistent feedback on specification to beef producers regardless of returns will still have an effect, particularly if this information can be further related to New Zealand Simmental Stud Breeders that can make genetic improvements that are permanent and cumulative from year to year.

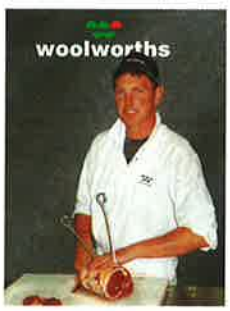
The Certified Simmental Eartag scheme allows you as a commercial or seed stock breeder to become involved and receive further information about your stock. You can identify and market your weaners into saleyards, ensuring correct breed identification at slaughter, giving you the opportunity to be part of the link between our finished beef product and the New Zealand Simmental Seed Stock Breeders - be part of it now.

I hope this years magazine has articles of interest to you all and I would like to thank all the people that have contributed to this years magazine and for the advertising support we have received.

THE VERSATILITY OF A PROVEN PERFORMER.

For weaner production or prime finishing the versatility of Simmental cattle for commercial cross breeding is unsurpassed.

Used over "traditional" British breeds the resulting Simmental cross achieves target weights much earlier and has a higher dressing out percentage with optimum fat cover to that of the traditional breed alone.



What's more Simmental cross animals have consistently proven themselves as one of the leading performers in export grading criteria. Being actively sought after for both export and domestic markets.

As a dual purpose animal the Simmental cross has been proven under all New Zealand conditions. Exhibiting "The best of both breeds" - with strong maternal traits for breeding and excellent overall performance for finishing.

Combine all this with top feed conversions and growth rates and it all adds up to greater returns in your pocket.

And for more added value...

- Use only registered performance recorded Simmental bulls.
- Look out for Simmental crossbred animals in the sale yards that carry the uniquely numbered Certified Simmental Eartag. It's your assurance that you are buying a proven performer.

Simmental - Your cross-breeding partner.

SIMMENTAL CATTLE BREEDERS SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 13-142, 256 OXFORD TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH.
TELEPHONE **03-379-3166** • FACSIMILE **03-366-9494**

CONTENTS

New Zealand Simmental Vol. 40 1996

Published by the Simmental
Cattle Breeders Society,
256 Oxford Terrace
PO Box 13-142, Christchurch
Phone (03) 379 3166
Fax (03) 366 9494

Advertisers Index

Cover Photograph by Gordon Roberts

Production by G.F.I. Partners, Christchurch.

PRESIDENT Report

Don Graham, President

Challenges, challenges

Never before in the history of New Zealand farming has any one sector been exposed to such pressure as the beef industry is experiencing at the present time

Initially a world oversupply of beef and in particular grinding or manufacturing beef has reduced returns to the farmers to an all time low - certainly within the last 20 years when in the mid to late seventies I can remember purchasing 600 yearling Hereford heifers for between $36 - $52. So there is nothing new about highs and lows in the market place and these we have always been able to farm through.

However, on the other hand the industry has never before experienced the effect that the disease 'Bovine Spongiferm Encephotopothy (BSE) is having on the world beef markets.

Publicity hungry scientists, politicians, scrambling for notability and the Media, I believe, will have a lot to answer for at the end of the day, and finally the 'Smart Alex' who nick named BSE 'Mad Cow Disease" will never know the immeasurable damage that he also has inflicted on the beef industry. The connotations and assumptions that the work 'Mad Cow Disease" has conjured up in the minds of the concerning house keeper, will never be known.

As livestock farmers our first thoughts must be with our UK counterparts. Faced with the possibility of herds being slaughtered, the emotional and economic effects creates a totally inconceivable situation to comprehend. We can only hope that balanced thinking and common sense will prevail at the discussion making level.

When the dust has settled and the Scientists, Politicians and Media are nowhere to be found, it will be left to the processor, exporter and the beef producers as a united group to resurrect and confirm beef as a healthy and essential form of protein in a balanced diet

With the ever increasing numbers of regulations and continued pressure from white meats, red meat is struggling to hold its share in the food chain. However, on the positive side there are new markets emerging, but it will be up to beef producers to combine, understand the advantages and traits of the various breeds and utilise hybrid vigour to produce a consistent marketable product.

Whilst there are niche markets for heavier grain finished, marbled carcasses, I believe our future lies in producing heavy well muscled weaners that can be finished and slaughtered between 11-15 months, thus producing cuts of the right colour and tenderness that the huge supermarkets of today are demanding.

The promotion of our clean green image should be approached with caution as our Johnes and TB status is far from good on the International scene. However, we can produce a top product.

Quote for the day!

'You can't tell how far a frog will jump - or a horse will run by the colour of his hide'.

Time has come for New Zealand to ban the use of Growth Promotants and market grass finished beef.

How Much Water Do Cattle Drink?

By John Lacey, Extension Range Specialist, Montana State University.
Courtesy American Simmental Association.

Water requirements for beef cattle can vary depending on many factors. Rate of gain, pregnancy, location, physical activity, type of ration, salt and dry matter intake and temperature can all significantly affect how much water cattle need each day.

Many published reports indicate that cattle drink from 12-15 gallons per day. However, before the 12-15 gallon figure is used to calculate the storage capacity for stock water developments some actual intake data should be measured.

Water was hauled to Hereford/Angus cattle during the summer and the amount of water consumed was recorded. Daily intake varied from 31.1 gallons per head (considering cow/calf pair as one animal), to 14 gallons during a cold wet period.

The intake information generated can be important when planning stock water development and the amount of water storage capacity necessary. Failure to provide adequate water may result in poor livestock performance and may impact the ability to properly manage rangeland resources.

Source: Great Plains Beef Cow/Calf Handbook

Estimated Daily Water Intake of Cattle (Gallons)

		Cows				
		Mean	Bred, Nursing	Dry Cows &	Growing Cattle**	
Month	Temp. (°F)	Calves*	Heifers	Bulls	400#	600#	800#
Jan	36	11.0	6.0	7.0	3.5	5.0	6.0
Feb	40	11.5	6.0	8.0	4.0	5.5	6.5
Mar	50	12.5	6.5	8.6	4.5	6.0	7.0
Apr	64	15.5	8.0	10.5	5.5	7.0	8.5
May	73	17.0	9.0	12.0	6.0	8.0	9.5
Jun	78	17.5	10.0	13.0	6.5	8.5	10.0
Jul	90	16.6	14.5	19.0	9.5	13.0	15.0
Aug	88	16.5	14.0	18.0	9.0	12.0	14.0
Sep	78	17.5	10.0	13.0	6.5	8.5	10.0
Oct	68	16.5	8.5	11.5	5.5	7.5	9.0
Nov	52	13.0	6.5	9.0	4.5	6.0	7.0
Dec	38	11.0	6.0	7.5	4.0	5.0	6.0

*Cows nursing calves during first 3 or 4 months after parturition - peak milk production period.

** Requirement will be a little less for wintering on range.

Simmental Heifer Meat Wins Favour With Woolworths

Simmental beef has won high praise from the man who heads Woolworths growing meat processing and marketing operation in the South Island. Keith Scrivener says Simmental-cross heifers provide some of the best meat his company sells. In particular, he says Simmental crossed with traditional breeds like Angus or Hereford make very good cattle. "They have well-muscled hindquarters and good, lean meat," he says. "And that's the type of cattle we are looking for."

As a result of this preference, Simmental has worked its way up to second from top on the shopping list of Woolworths buyers (narrowly behind another exotic-cross), and farmers who produce top quality exotic-cross heifers at around 220kg carcase weight are reaping the rewards of the company's unique yield payment scheme. Keith says farmers who sell to Woolworths generally make five to ten cents more a kilogram than local rates and also stand to gain further under the yield payment system. He says the scheme is designed to reward producers who go the extra yard in producing cattle to the specifications required by Woolworths.

After three years of trial work he says the company found that it's ideal animal yields between 56 and 57% and has a total fat percentage of no more than 9%. "We have found these yields are a little difficult to obtain, but eventually this is where we want to be," he says. At present, he says yields typically average around 55%, total fat is around 10.5%.

Producers who supply the company with more than 10 animals in a line have a choice of selling on the local trade rate or on a graduated scale based on yield and fat percentage. For every half a percent over the 55% yield they are paid a premium over the local trade rate and the same applies for every half a percent under the fat percentage. Conversely, producers who provide animals with lower yields or high fat percentages are penalised under the scheme, but most come out with above local trade premiums. "One guy who sold here recently made 17 cents a kg more than he would have got anywhere else," says Keith. Another reward for producers is feedback from the company in the form of data, which shows individual animal weights, yields and fat percentages. This enables farmers to check the performance of animals and compare the prices achieved with those they would have made under local schedule rates. By May the company hopes to be able to add pH data to the information sheets. "Farmers get a lot of information back and if they are really thinking about their business they can use this information to improve their end produce", says Keith.

He says the number of cattle processed by Woolworths has increased significantly in recent years. This year the company will process between 12,000 and 15,000 cattle through its Christchurch plant and within 18 months Keith expects Woolworths to be processing 26,000 to 30,000 head. He says the company's main thrust is the local market and 95% of meat produce is sold through 15 Supermarkets in the South Island.

Keith Scrivener says Simmental-cross heifers provide some of the best meat his company sells.

The company is also developing markets for lesser cuts in Asian countries like Japan and Korea and prime cuts in countries like Singapore. Keith says the beef chain at Ashburton Abattoir has upgraded to export standard and within two or three months all cattle killed there will be processed to export standard. However this doesn't mean export tonnages are going to increase dramatically. "The local trade is still our bread and butter", he says. Beef tonnages sold locally by Woolworths has increased significantly as the company has put greater emphasis on its meat operations. "Last year beef consumption was up by 28 to 30% on the previous year, and for the first three months this year consumption is up by 26 to 27% on the same period last year, says Keith. He puts much of this increase down to the production of a consistent quality product and the ability to compete heavily on price with other outlets.

Improving communication between farmer and processor is a key factor behind Woolworths growing meat marketing operations.

Keith Scrivener says discussing the requirements of the market with the producer and then giving the producer feedback is vital to provide a continuous supply of quality product. Part of this means encouraging as many farmers as he can to visit the company's Christchurch plant and inspect slaughtered carcases.

He says farmers are often surprised by the level of wastage. With a 220kg heifer around 30% of the animal is bone. Typically about 1.5% of the carcase is suitable for fillet steaks, 3 to 4% for porterhouse and rump and 3% for ribeye. Up to 25% of the carcase weight is basically only suitable for mincing.

The majority of Woolworths cattle in the South Island are sourced from North Otago to North Canterbury although in the past some have come from as far away as Masterton in the North Island.

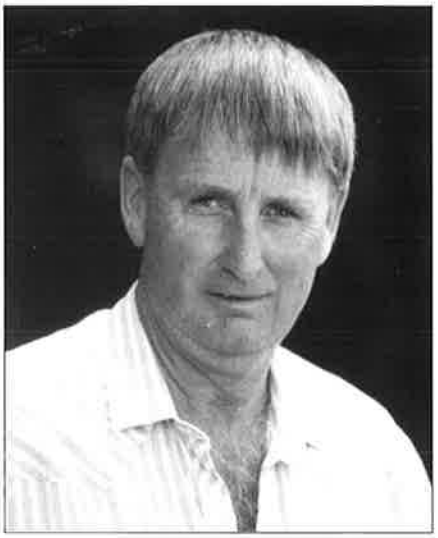
Keith says the company prefers heifers in the 200 to 240kg carcase range, because heifer meat tends to have matured better than steer meat at this stage. He says it is important farmers communicate with their processor over when the cattle are ready to go. "Some people are surprised at our idea of ready." he says. "We would probably describe our ideal animals as being forward stores".

He says the best way for farmers to judge is to see the slaughtered animals being processed and talk to the processor. "The sooner processors establish a good rapport with producers, the better off everyone will be."

Simmentals thrive in harsh environment

Profile: Prospect Simmentals, Mt Prospect Station, Te Anau

Ross Cockburn is fed up with hearing the same old comments about Simmentals needing to be pampered. As far as he is concerned, if they can handle conditions on the steep bush-clad slopes of Mount Prospect Station they can handle anything.



Ross Cockburn

Mount Prospect is a 3400 hectare property about 20 kilometres east of Te Anau in Northern Southland. The station was originally part of 16000ha Mararoa Station bought by Ross's grandfather in 1913. Mararoa was split into smaller blocks in 1970 and when Ross took over his block there was nothing on it but a few fences "and one willow tree for doing the muttons".

There were no farm buildings and natural bush formed the boundary of the property which peaks at 1000 metres above sea level. After Mararoa was split, a new access road running parallel with the Whitestone River was put in so subdivision, building and development could continue.

Now Mount Prospect has over 400ha of river flat and rolling country in pasture and the station, which finishes all surplus stock, winters over 4000 Merinos, 2500 Coopworth ewes (including 100 stud ewes), and 275 stud Simmental cattle (including 100 breeding cows).

The balance of the property is in natural vegetation like Matagouri, manuka, fern and tussock. Ross and wife Joan still manage to break in the odd block of virgin ground "but only when the government lets us."

They aim to develop 20 to 25 hectares a year and use a root rake to break up the ground before ploughing and sowing a crop of swedes. This is later followed by a Tall Fescue mix of permanent pasture.

Heavy emphasis is placed on wool production and by using superfine Merinos, Ross has been able to capitalise on good fine wool prices in the past. His ewes and wethers currently average about 18 microns while his hoggets are clipping down to 16 microns.

"This country is great for growing fine wool," he says.

"And once the prices come right we will get paid for it."

Merinos are well suited to the station which is prone to regular summer droughts and the occasional hard winter.

In an average winter, the property can expect two to three good snowfalls which will cover from the top of the mountain down to the homestead at about 400 metres above sea level.

Last July the property was under snow for most of the month, but in contrast Ross says the region can also get mild winters. Either way, there is no pasture growth over winter and a plentiful supply of winter feed is vital. In a typical season the station will go into winter armed with 25ha of swedes, 500 big round bales of hay and 300 bales of baleage.

Spring doesn't usually start until the beginning of October although there is often a small pasture flush in mid-September when the cows are brought down from the hills and calving starts.

The Coopworths are wintered on the flatter country while the Merinos and Simmental cows rough it on the tough hill land.

Cattle are fairly new to this part of the country and Ross thinks the first cows came on to Mararoa in the 1950s. He farmed solely Herefords on Mount Prospect until the early 1980s when he got his first look at Simmental cattle. He was on a ram buying trip when he came across a farmer looking to sell a few Simmentals. Beef prices were at a low ebb and he decided this might be the time to experiment with a different breed of cattle.

In 1981, he sold some of the Herefords and used the proceeds to buy 19 three-quarter bred Simmental cows, six 7/8 heifers, eight 7/8 calves and one stud sire from Mount Linton Stud.

He was very pleased with the performance of the original cattle and became increasingly impressed as the resulting progeny quickly adapted to the conditions.

"They performed better than the Herefords on the hills," he says.

" The Simmental cows fossicked well and they produced some excellent calves."

Ross says the performance of the Simmentals put paid to the rumour that the breed couldn't handle difficult hill country conditions and needed constant pampering.

"You could bring a lot of cattle in here and they wouldn't survive, but the Simmentals have shown that if they are born and bred on this property they

Simmental cows undergo a strict culling process based on their ability to produce and rear a good calf under difficult conditions.

can compete with any breed," he says.

"And the main reason we carried on with them was that we were getting better calves out of the heifers than we ever did with any other breed of cattle."

This convinced Ross to swing away from Herefords into Simmentals. Artificial insemination was used to accelerate the process.

His eventual aim was to build up a purebred herd and this was achieved about five years ago. In that time the reputation of 'Prospect Simmentals' has grown and the station now finds a ready market for its hill country bred bulls and heifers.

A few years ago Ross joined forces with two Five River breeders, Woody Rouse of East Dome Stud, and David Dickie of Windy Ridge Stud. As a result, the Triple S Simmental sale was born (Don't ask Ross what Triple S stands for - they have been holding sales for three years now but nobody is quite sure yet).

The three studs are run as separate operations but cooperate with stock management, bulls sales, and the recording of stock performance. They also use their collective power for buying stud stock

Under the arrangement, Woody and Ross run the females while David runs the bulls on his property.

All performance details are recorded on Breedplan and this helps the three studs to identify the best sires and dams. Ross weighs and tags his calves at birth and bull calves go off to David's farm after weaning. Later, the best yearling bulls are selected for the annual sale.

"There is no set number of bulls per vendor put up," says Ross, who averaged $2700 last year.

"If we only have 30 top quality bulls then we only put up 30 for sale."

Back home on Mount Prospect, the Simmental cows undergo a strict culling process based on their performance and their ability to produce and rear a good calf under difficult conditions.

First-calvers are calved in autumn at two and a half years of age and Ross says this system works well.

First-calves are calved in autumn at two and a half years of age and Ross says this system works well.

"The Simmental heifers really grow out and give dam good calves," he says.

"They perform well at any age and you don't get that with other breeds."

The rest of the herd spends virtually from weaning through to calving fossicking around the higher hill country. Despite the tough conditions they go out happily and their survival rate is exceptional.

"They don't hang around the gate and we don't lose any because we know when to move them," says Ross.

He finds a ready market for surplus heifers and the strict culling policy means he hasn't sold a freezer heifer in three years.

Mount Prospect Station is not as isolated as it once was. "People say we live out in the whops, but the tarseal road starts only two miles from here," says Ross Cockburn.

He and wife Joan started a farmstay operation on their property eleven years ago and this has attracted an increasing number of tourists from the United States, Asia and Europe.

"We started the farmstay because we enjoyed meeting people," says Ross.

In recent years the farmstay income has come in very handy and supplemented farm income hit by falling wool and beef prices.

But it can be a lot of hard work and Ross and Joan have to juggle the demands of their guests with the operation of their 3400ha station.

"It means I have got to be a butler as well as a farm guide," he says.

Juggling the farm around other activities has become a bit of an artform for Ross, who is heavily involved with the Lions Club.

He has risen through the ranks of the district branch and as a former governor he had to visit regional clubs up to four and a half hours drive away.

Mount Prospect is 3400ha, about 20 kilometres east of Te Anau. Only 400ha is improved pasture, the balance of the property is natural vegetation like matagouri, manuka, fern and tussock.

Breedplan Carcase Traits

The Meat Yield EBV's Explained

By Brian Sundstrom - Technical Breedplan Specialist

In 1991 Breedplan introduced its first two carcase EBV's - fat depth and
- eye muscle area.

These EBV's are calculated from scanning information on live cattle. Two fat scans are taken (rump and rib), together with an eye muscle and liveweight. One important use of these EBV's is to select for increased Meat Yield. To further assist this selection, two new Yield EBV's have been released:

Estimated Total Meat Yield (kg) - ETMY
and
Estimated Meat Yield % - EMY

Total Yield (kg) is the weight of meat produced by an animal. Yield % is the weight of meat expressed as a percentage of carcase weight. Since it is not practical to bone-out live animals, both these yield traits are estimated using scanning liveweight, fat depth and eye muscle scans.

Using The Fat Depth EBV's

The fat EBV's are based on scans taken at the rib and rump sites. In some breeds, EBV's are only given for rump fat. The rib scans and other correlated information are however also used in this calculation. Some breeds release both rib and rump fat EBV's to allow assessment of differences in fat distribution.

Fat depth EBV's are in mm. Positive EBV's indicate animals which will breed progeny fatter (or earlier finishing) than base animals, and the converse for negative EBV's.

The actual fat depth carried by progeny will vary with the environment, age and sex. Fat EBV's are therefore best used for comparing sires. Breeders can develop a marker for their country and management. For example, if current breeding, with sires of +1mm, is producing slightly overfinished stock, try sires with say -1mm EBV's.

Eye Muscle Area EBV

For sires, this predicts the size of the eye muscles in their progeny at 450 days. This EBV can be used, for example to respond to feedlot requests to improve this trait. This EBV is also positively associated with weight. Because of this association, the EMA EBV is seen more as a Total Yield predictor than an indicator of muscling. Where Total Yield EBV's are available these are of course a more direct way of predicting yield.

Total Meat Yield EBV

For sires, this is a prediction of the total yield of meat which will be produced from their progeny at 450 days. The equation used to calculate this, mainly includes weight and eye muscle scan. The biggest influence on total yield is weight, (you can't cut a large amount of meat from a small animal). i.e. Total Yield is largely a weight trait with some refinement due to 'muscling'. The correlation with the 400 day weight EBV is about 90%. EBV's will be +ve or -ve, indicating progeny yielding under or over the base set in 1993.

At present, this EBV is probably best used to ' fine tune' selection decisions. For example, breeders may select mainly on weight, fertility etc. - then check Total Yield if available. Within animals of the desired growth and fertility, select the best Total Yield EBV.

As this EBV becomes more widely available and understood, it may become as important as the 400 day wt EBV as a primary selection trait, particularly when yield pricing is introduced into abattoirs.

Meat Yield % EBV

This EBV is a guide to the % Meat Yield from the carcases of progeny. It gives a guide to carcase composition (particularly muscle : bone ratio) as distinct from total yield. The equation used in the calculation of this EBV includes weight and age, but is mostly influenced by EMA (75%) and fat (25%).

Cattle which have big eye muscles for their weight and are leaner, will have positive Yield % EBV's. This will indicate higher yield percentages, in the carcases of their progeny. Early indications are that this EBV will relate fairly closely to visual muscling.

It is Important to Note:

- Yield % is a difficult trait to predict from existing measurements and current equations are only moderately successful. Even though there are other factors involved, Breedplan address the most important ones in the Yield % EBV.
- This EBV will show the normal Breedplan Accuracies (Acc) but this is more an indication of the number of progeny scanned than the final % yield prediction ability. Higher accuracy bulls will still be the best predictors, but of a 'difficult target'.
- The yield % EBV has a small but negative genetic correlation with weight, -20%. Heavy selection for yield %, while ignoring growth, would therefore lead to smaller cattle and lower total yield. There is however still ample scope for selecting cattle with both high growth and +ve yield %.
- There is only a small range in these yield % EBV's. Even small changes in yield % (in the order of 1%) are however very valuable to abattoir boning rooms and retail butchers.

The following diagram explains some of the concepts relating to the yield EBV's. Individual animals of course vary and do not all comply with a stylised pattern such as this.

In Summary

Breedplan has for some time had a range of accurate weight predictions. To describe the meat component of this weight, some Breedplan herd are now adding a range of carcase EBV's. Fat depth and Eye Muscle area EBV's have been retained and two yield EBV's added during a period of industry evaluation.

Fat - To indicate early or late finishing cattle.

Eye Muscle Area - To indicate eye muscle size at constant age.

Total Meat Yield - This is closely linked to weight, but a refinement. Some breeders will seek maximum yield from the highest growth cattle. This is particularly suited to Terminal Sires. In pure breeding situations such high growth cattle need to be carefully monitored for fertility, calving ease and other aspects of carcase acceptability.

Example Carcase EBV Report

	400 day wt	Fat Rump	Fat Rib	EMA	Estimated Total Yield	Estimated Yield %
Sire X						
EBV	+35kg	+1.5mm	+1mm	+5cm^2	+10kg	+.4%
Acc	85%	80%	75%	76%	80%	75%

Note:

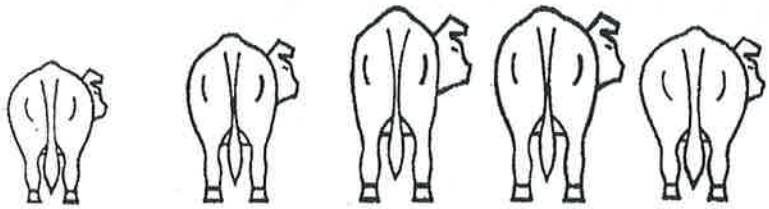
The 400d wt EBV is reprinted from the main Breedplan report. It is calculated from all the submitted weights. The yield EBV's currently make use of only the weight taken at scanning (and the fat and EMA scans). This may account for some of the differences in ranking's between the 400d wt and Total Yield EBV's.

Other pure breeders may have decided on an optimum cow size and wish to select for increased yield without changing size. Within cattle of this size (as indicated by 600wt EBV), they may wish to select for yield %.

Meat Yield % - This is an indicator of carcase composition, particularly 'muscling' or muscle to bone ratio. As it is slightly negatively associated with weight it should be used with caution. There is however scope to select cattle of the required growth rate/size, with improving yield %. This EBV is likely to be the most predictive over the lighter market weight ranges.

With further research, the yield EBV's will be improved and moderate changes to EBV's can be expected as enhancements are implemented. With the release of the two new Yield EBV's the EMA EBV will initially be retained. This will allow a period of industry evaluation of all these EBV's. During this period, extra data will be collected from the breeding and slaughter programs associated with the Breedplan Validation Project and the Co-operative Research Centre (CRC). Breeders and Breed Societies are assisting in this work. Further enhancements will then be possible and decisions taken on the final mix of EBV's required.

As technology becomes available, Meat quality EBV's such a marbling and tenderness may also be incorporated.



A B C D E

Raw Measurements	A	B	C	D	E
Scanning WT	350kg	400	450	460	445
E.M.A.	78cm²	79	81	87	88
EBV's					
400 d.WT	0	+15	+30	+33	+28
E.M.A.	-.3	0	+.5	+2	+2
Total Yield	-7	0	+7	+10	+8
Yield	+.2	0	-.2	0	+.1

(assumes common ages and fat scans)

Bull A is low growth and hence low Total Yield, despite his heavy muscling. The heavy muscling is indicated by a positive Yield % EBV. The EMA EBV is negative, indicating a relatively small eye muscle for his age (due to low growth)

Bull E has both high growth and heavy muscling, resulting in a slightly higher Yield % EBV than Bull D, but a slightly lower Total Yield EBV. D's high growth rate with moderate muscling gives him the best Total Yield EBV.

The higher growth bulls C D E all have positive EMA EBV's despite their varying visual muscle scores.

Bull B is Breed average for carcase traits (1991 base zero EBVs) and Bull A at base level for 400 day WT (e.g. base 1975 zero EBV)

Beresford Simmentals

Warren Burgess
Puketiro
R.D.2 Owaka
Phone/Fax (03) 415 8019

CERTIFIED SIMMENTAL

Detroit AD 90

Birth	200Mk	200wt	400wt	600wt
NA	+2	+16	+30	+27
	40%	62%	57%	57%

Stud and commercial bulls for sale at the combined Owaka Bull Sale, Wednesday 15th May 1996, and Gore Southern Breeders Sale, Friday 17th May.

Domino AD 92

Birth	200Mk	200wt	400wt	600wt
+1.3	+4	+16	+32	+34
55%	41%	62%	57%	56%

Proud to be a part of SOUTHERN SIMMENTAL SALES WEEK

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

FOR SALE

135 R2 registered Simmental bulls – stud and commercial. Pre-sale inspection invited Call your agent or the vendors listed below.

- **Buy one and be in the draw for $500 cash back!**

CASH $500 BACK

1 Monday 13th - 11.00am,
H.D. Paterson 'Ida Valley'
Omakau Saleyards
- 15 bulls

changed 30/4/96

2 Tuesday 14th - 1.30pm
'Triple 'S' Bull Sale
R. Cockburn 'Prospect'
W. Rouse 'East Dome'
D. Dickie 'Windy Ridge'
Castlerock Saleyards
- 40 bulls

1 spot colour page 250

- Charge $50 to each Breeder

changed 30/4/96

3 Wednesday 15th - 1.30pm
W.T. Burgess 'Beresford'
L.K. McLay 'Westview'
Owaka Saleyards
- 20 bulls

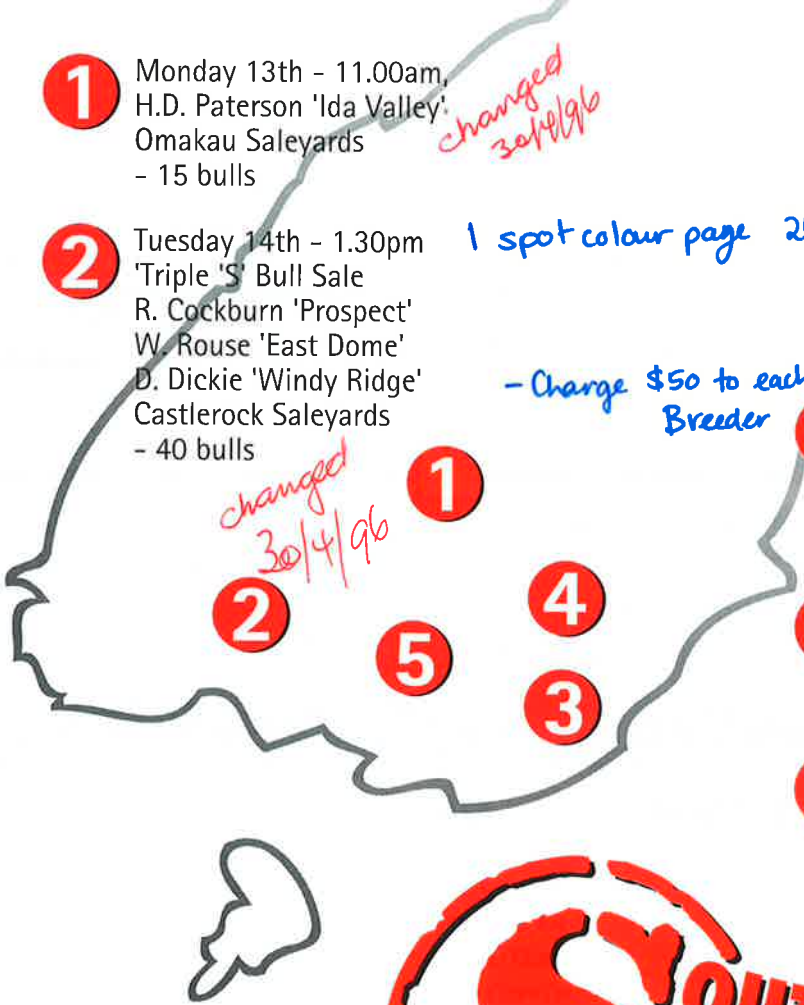
changed 30/4/96

4 Thursday 16th - 1.30pm
Glenside Simmentals
on farm - Waitahuna
- 25 bulls

changed 30/4/96

5 Friday 17th - 1.00pm
Southern Districts
Simmental Club
Charlton Saleyards, Gore
- 35 bulls

changed 30/4/96



SOUTHERN SIMMENTAL SALES WEEK
13TH-17TH MAY

ANZ Rural Partnership

NO BULL!

1 Bx Wpage 390

That's exactly what you'll get when you talk to an ANZ Relationship Manager.

ANZ Rural Partnership is precisely what it says - a partnership where you and your ANZ Relationship Manager work together to help meet your business objectives.

ANZ Rural Partnership works with you, to provide the right mix of banking services to help you run a better business. It's uncomplicated, and about our commitment to having flexible products and new, more convenient ways for you to bank.

charged 30/1/96

For more information and the name of your nearest ANZ Relationship Manager call
0800 501 888
anytime

ANZ
The Yes Bank

ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Limited.

Lessons on Calf Immunity

The high incidence of death due to infection in your calves is a direct reflection on their immunity to disease.

Courtesy of the American Simmental Association

By Jeff Grognet, DVM, Surrey, British Columbia

Put simply, immunity is the body's ability to fight off bacteria or viruses. The mechanics of an immune response are very complex. So it is only recently that researchers have been able to use the theory of immunity to make practical recommendations about preventing infectious disease in calves. When a bacterium enters the body, it must cause damage to make its presence known. Once the organism is recognized, an army of lymphocytes (one type of white blood cell) converge on the site to kill the invader. There are many types of lymphocytes, but the primary role of all types is to produce antibodies, those proteins that neutralize infectious agents. Lymphocytes are not present in very young foetus. As the foetus' body tissues differentiate, they form and gradually gain the ability to produce antibodies.

When can a foetus mount an immune response?

The age of the foetus, surprisingly, is not an important determinant of foetal immunity. Instead, the nature of the invader is the key factor. For example, a foetus can produce antibodies to BVD and IBR as early as 90 days into gestation. In contrast, it can't respond to E. coli or leptospira infections until day 180. Foetal immunity wanes around parturition. For a few weeks before and for a period of time after calving, the activity of the calf's immune system is curtailed by high cortisol levels present in both the cow and the calf. For 10 to 14 days after birth, calves can't initiate an immune response against infectious agents. As a result, deaths from infectious disease can be high in this age group. To help protect calves and increase survival during this period, nature has provided passive immunity.

What is passive immunity?

This term is used to describe protective antibodies obtained passively from an outside source, in this case from the dam. Antibodies in a cow's bloodstream are unable to cross the placental barrier. Calves can only receive antibodies from their mothers via colostrum. During the last three weeks of pregnancy, antibodies from the cow's bloodstream surge into her udder. At parturition, the concentration of antibodies in the milk peaks, and then drops rapidly. The number of antibodies that a calf obtains from its dam depends on many factors — the concentration of antibodies in the colostrum, the volume of colostrum the calf consumes and the age at which the colostrum is ingested. The absorption of antibodies from the intestine into the bloodstream differs with each class of antibody (InG, IgM, IgA). By the time a calf is 24 hours old, negligible numbers of antibodies are able to pass through the intestinal wall. Antibodies consumed after the closing of the intestine cannot reach the bloodstream, but can still help fight infectious agents inside the intestine. Calves with adequate passive immunity have

continued page 18

A calf's survival may depend on its acquired immunity.

Antibodies absorbed fast in newborns*

Hours from birth	Percent absorption IgM	IgA	IgG
0	100	95	90
16	0	100	
22		0	100
27			0

* Absorption rates of antibodies from the intestine of newborn calves.

Colostral Antibodies Need Help With Scours

Colostral antibodies in the bloodstream obviously aid in preventing septicemic (blood-borne) infections caused by bacteria such as salmonella, pasteurella and streptococcus. But they cannot directly prevent infections like colt. However, high levels if IgG and IgA antibodies in the blood can help reduce the severity of scours caused by infectious agents.

Calves receive some projection from scours-causing agents by antibodies they consume after their intestinal wall closes. These antibodies are trapped inside the intestine and attack any organisms found there.

The number of colostral antibodies directed against scours organisms such as E. coli can be boosted by vaccinating cows against these agents.

To improve a calf's immunity to E. coli scours, give it commercially prepared concentrated antibody sources containing IgG antibodies. These have been shown to reduce death losses due to E. coli diarrhoea. Milk-whey colostral boosters are not quite as good because they contain IgA antibodies.

Waikato & Districts Simmental Club

16th ANNUAL BULL SALE

1 spot colour page 250

Thursday 4th July 1996, at 12 noon

changed 30/4/96.

FRANKTON SALEYARDS, HAMILTON

Approximately 45 Bulls will be offered for Sale

All bulls will have been selected and approved by the official selectors of the Waikato and Districts Simmental Club

With entries selected from a large number of bulls (40 bulls selected from 90 in 1995), and breeders (19 in 1995), this long established, multi-vendor sale has become recognised as one of the leading Simmental sales in the country, both for commercial and stud buyers.

Stud bulls have been sold to leading herds in many parts of the country, and commercial buyers consider this to be the benchmark sale of the northern half of the North Island.

A strongly held principle has always been to select the bulls on quality alone, no vendor has the right to enter bulls that are not considered good enough quality by the selectors.

For further information and catalogues contact:

Darryl Turton
PO Box 508, Te Awamutu
Phone 07 871 8016 day
07 856 4713 evening
Fax 07 871 8089

or

John Scott
Puketawa
RD2, Cambridge
Phone 07 827 2864
Fax 07 827 2977

charged. 30/4/96.

WAINGARO SIMMENTALS

Largest Performance Recorded Herd in the South Island

We cows have got our EBV's working in these hills
We now want our bull buyers' to use Certified Simmental Tags to evaluate their progeny at slaughter

Our Progeny are by Top Sires

"Hans" *"Thomo"* *"Shareholder"*

Enquiries Welcome:
Craig & Don Graham
Waingaro,
Parnassus RD
North Canterbury
Tel. 03 319 2839
Tel/Fax. 03 319 2809

a good chance of fighting off bacteria and viruses effectively. Those that are immuno-deficient (lacking adequate colostral antibodies) are more likely to succumb to infectious disease. Calves from heifers are at great risk for immunodeficiency for several reasons:

- Heifers produce colostrum containing low levels of antibodies.
- Heifers also produce lower volumes of colostrum due to minimal udder development.
- Because heifers have been exposed to fewer infectious organisms, compared to mature cows, they have a less varied spectrum of antibodies in their colostrum.
- Finally, heifers tend to have more difficult deliveries so their calves are often weaker. Weak calves usually consume lower volumes of colostrum.

How do you prevent immunodeficiency?

The main reason for immunodeficiency is inadequate intake of antibodies through colostrum at an early enough age. Anything you do to improve intake improves the calf's immunity. This may involve assisting calves to get their first drink immediately after birth. Those calves that have difficulty suckling should receive frozen colostrum—warmed slowly in the microwave—given either by a bottle or a stomach tube. They need the equivalent of five percent of their body weight (two litres for a 90-pound calf) in the first six hours of life and the same volume again within the next six hours. Remember, calves only absorb antibodies from the colostrum for about 24 hours after birth. However, all calves lose this maternal protection by eight weeks of age. After this time, their own immune system must take over.

What is active immunity?

This describes the calf's own immune system actively warding off invading bacteria and viruses. It takes a few weeks for this immunity to gear up. The time it takes to become fully active depends partly on the calf's passive immunity. If colostral antibody levels in the blood are high, they neutralize invading infectious organisms, so the calf's own immune system is not stimulated to develop. High levels of maternal antibodies are obviously a double-edged sword. Colostral antibodies also interfere with vaccination. When calves are vaccinated early in life, while blood levels of maternal antibodies are still high, the calf's immune system won't bother to respond to the organisms in the vaccine because they are being neutralized by maternal antibodies. That's why vaccinations are recommended starting at eight weeks of age, followed by a booster two to six weeks later. Sick animals should not be vaccinated because they will respond poorly (if at all) to vaccines. Even with good immunity, a calf can still get sick if it is overwhelmed by huge numbers of infectious agents in the environment.

Editor's Note: This story appeared in the February, 1995 edition of Cattlemen, published in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Tell Us More About Iron

If you haven't yet seen the Beef and Lamb Marketing Bureau's television advertisements, you're probably in the minority. Informal feedback suggests the black and white "faces" ads, the first stage of a campaign highlighting the importance of red meat for iron in the diet, have struck a chord with many viewers, not just the main targeted group of younger women. Response to the campaign will be formally measured after the final advertisement in the series appears next month.

Already, the Beef and Lamb Marketing Bureau is being "absolutely inundated" with requests for more information about red meat and iron in the diet. Bureau marketing manager Debbie Armatage says, "We're getting lots of requests and comments from the health professionals we regularly deal with, and we are also taking calls on our 0800 line from people all over the country who have seen the television or magazine ads. We've never experienced such a level of response before.

A range of nutritional material is available from the Beef and Lamb Marketing Bureau, freephone 0800 733 466.

1996 Simmental Sales Calendar

North Island

June		
Monday 4th	C & C Hutching "Brooklands" 10th Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Dannevirke
Thursday 6th	H D & J S McIntyre "Brocade" Simmental Annual Bull Sale	Apiti
Friday 7th	A H Plummer "Te Kouka" Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Dannevirke
Friday 7th	P Cowley "Rockvale" Simmental Bull Sale	New Plymouth
Monday 10th	D Murphy "Dunshaughlin" Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Waipukurau
Monday 10th	Combined Simmental Breeders Bull Sale	Inglewood
Wednesday 12th	G & A Thompson "Glen Anthony" Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Waipukurau
Thursday 13th	Ailsa Farms 12th Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Ohingaiti
Friday 14th	P & S McWilliam "Wai-iti" Simmental Bull & Female Sale	Gladstone
Tuesday 18th	National Simmental Sale	Palmerston North
Monday 24th	"Rissington" Cattle Company 14th Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Rissington
Tuesday 25th	"Trossachs" Simmental Annual Bull Sale	Carterton
Friday 28th	Taranaki Simmental Breeders	Stratford
July		
Monday 1st	J R Houlbrooke "Tokaweka" Mrs L. Sloane "Terrilyne" and W J Mackey "Cariboo" 4th Annual Combined Simmental Bull Sale	Whangarei
Tuesday 2nd	Central Simmental Brreders - Inaugural Sale	Feilding
Thursday 4th	Waikato & Districts Simmental Breeders' 16th Annual Bull Sale	Frankton
Friday 5th	P J Ellis "Puriri" 4th Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Taipa
Friday 5th	D Wills "Motiti" 4th Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Rangiuru
Friday 19th	Izard Pastoral "Springhill" 2nd Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Wellsford

South Island

April		
Monday 22nd	Braemar Dispersal Sale - IN & DE Tomlinson	Culverden
Tuesday 23rd	K.G.M. Simmentals Dispersal Sale - KR Hinton	Alexandra
May		
Monday 13th	Central Otago Simmental Bull Sale	Omakau
Tuesday 14th	"Triple S" Simmental Bull Sale	Castlerock
Wednesday 15th	W Burgess "Beresford" and L McLay "Westview" Owaka Simmental Bull Sale	Owaka
Thursday 16th	"Glenside Simmental Bull Sale	Waitahuna
Friday 17th	Southern Simmental Breeders' Annual Bull Sale	Charlton
June		
Monday 10th	D S Crosson "Risingholme" 5th Annual Simmental Bull and Female Sale	Ashburton
Wednesday 12th	Central South Island Simmental Bull Sale	Temuka
Thursday 13th	C J Patterson "Lakeside", A A T Partridge "Ladbrook" and N D Oliver "Springhead" 5th Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Lakeside
Friday 14th	"Levels" Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Levels
July		
Friday 19th	Enterprise Cattle Company 10th Annual Simmental Bull Sale	Wakefield

SPRINGHILL STUD

SIMMENTAL CATTLE — *Versatility Plus* — **POLL DORSET SHEEP**

Springhill
SH 1
Private Bag, Wellsford

A & K Godsiff (09) 423-8530
Fax (09) 423-7474
R & P Izard (025) 959-739

ON THE ROAD TO GENETIC GAIN

changed 30/4/96.

THE SPRINGHILL FIVE POINT PLAN

1. Balanced use of objective data
2. Disciplined selection and culling
3. Use of performance-selected yearling bulls
4. Flushing top performing cows
5. Buying top genetics

1 colour page 400
scans & typesetting 170
570

2nd Annual Bull Sale Friday 19 July 1996

45 Rising 2 year old bulls
Screened for EBVs, soundness, scrotal size, and temperament
Transport paid and bulls guaranteed

Proper Calving Procedures

by Anthony Phelps
Courtesy of the American Simmental Assocation

Editor's note: *This article appeared in the November-December issue of Agribusiness Worldwide magazine. It is recognized that some suggested techniques and methods may not be feasible or practical under all production conditions.*

Re-"freshing" and novel advice for calf births, colostrum, feeding and dam-calf separation.

If a cow is healthy and the calf is properly positioned, the process of giving birth is generally uncomplicated. But difficulties sometimes occur for various reasons: an incorrectly positioned calf, an exceptionally large calf or an undersized heifer or cow.

Normal conditions

During the pre-calving phase, the cow isolates herself from the rest of the herd. The hide on each side of the tail head sinks, giving a hollow appearance due to relaxation of the muscles and ligaments. Physiologically, she prepares for birth for approximately two to three hours while the cervix dilates, the uterus contracts and the water bag breaks. The cow becomes extremely nervous frequently lying down and getting up again, walking with an arched back and tail, and leaking milk from her teats. The vulva swells and emits a clear mucus discharge.

The calf's feet usually emerge during the latter part of the preparatory period. If the calf is correctly positioned, the cow will then lie down and give birth with no trouble.

Knowledge of the normal foetal position is important in understanding the birth process. The calf in the uterus lies on its stomach with its forelegs extended and its head lying on them (see diagram A). In this position, the calf forms the smallest diameter, thus easing its passage through the birth canal. The feet, nose and head form a wedge which forces the cervix to widen.

The most common question farmers have about calving regards the length of time they should wait before making an examination to determine the existence of a problem and, then rectify it, if necessary. The rule of thumb is: if the feet are showing, but no further progress is made after one hour, the cow needs assistance. Allow two hours for a first-calf heifer.

Generally, if the calf is in a normal position, and the two forelegs and head are visible, you should be able to pull the calf free by exerting a steady pull on its front legs only when the cow herself is straining. Pull downwards, not strait out, to confirm to the anatomy of the cow's pelvic region. You may use chains or a length of clean rope which has been immersed for five minutes in an antiseptic solution, attaching it carefully to the calf's forelegs above the pasterns.

The best place for a cow to calf is either a roomy and well-bedded pen or a clean, grassy paddock near the main farm buildings. An important factor in choosing the calving site is that it should be possible to monitor the progress of giving birth normally without going to near the cow, essentially leaving her alone if all goes well.

Help should only be given when something is seen

to be going wrong, and then, it should be swift and efficient.

Calving Complications

If the cow shows the preparatory signs of imminent calving for more than eight hours but does not lie down to give birth, an abnormal presentation is the probable reason. With some abnormal deliveries, the feet may not appear at all during this phase, requiring an experienced individual to reach into the cow's birth canal to determine the position of the calf. As diagram B illustrates, there are six abnormal birth positions:

- calf upside down.
- head bent back
- one foreleg retained
- calf backwards
- calf backwards and upside down
- hindlegs forward

Three body parts are present when the calf is in the backwards position - the hindlegs and the tail. Giving assistance in this case is definitely not easy. When the calf comes backwards, the rear legs obviously come through first, followed by the hips, the widest part of the calf, creating a problem when they come up against the cervix.

You can sometimes help this situation by pulling first one leg and then the other, while someone else rotates the calf alternate ways on its long axis, easing the hips through the cervix.

Occasionally, however, such a calf has to be delivered backwards.

When the head is bent back, it is necessary to push the calf back into the cow before manually manipulating the head into the correct position.

In the case of a retained foreleg presentation, the bent-back leg must be brought forward joint by joint to enable the calf to be delivered normally.

The backwards and upside down position is the most difficult one to correct. Two actions have to be taken: first revolve the calf along its long axis until it is lying on its stomach and, second, turn it back to front in the uterus into the normal delivery position. The forelegs are often bent back and need to be brought forward, joint by joint.

A calf with hits hindlegs forward is a serious abnormality if delivery is far advanced. To save the cow from trauma, it may be necessary to sacrifice the calf by dismembering the foetus.

When helping the cow to calve, four important points need to be emphasized:

1. Assistance which involves manipulation inside the uterus must only be undertaken by somebody with considerable practical experience.
2. Before insertion, the hand and arm must be thoroughly washed and sanitized in disinfectant, rinsed in clean water, and finally, coated with a frothy, antiseptic, soapy solution for lubrication.
3. Speed of operation. The movements of the hand in the uterus for more than 15 minutes can cause irreversible damage to the lining, putting the cow out of business in the context of further breeding.
4. If the operator has any doubts about is abilities or meets any difficult which he cannot overcome quickly and effectively, he should quit immediately and call for a veterinarian.

The old saying "if at first you don't succeed, try and try again "does not apply in the case of assistance at calving. IThe quicker the arrival of the vet, the better the chance he has of delivery before the calf dies and the cow suffers an injury.

Post-calving procedures

After birth, the calf may have mucus in its mouth and nostrils, causing difficulties in breathing. Remove it with clean hands. If the calf still finds breathing difficult, tickle the inside of a nostril with a piece of hay to make the calf sneeze.

Immediately after birth, dip the calf's navel in iodine: otherwise, it offers ready access to infective microorganism. It should be a seven percent iodine solution which will not only kill all existing germs, but will also be strong enough to dry the cord and act as a cauterizing agent.

Do not use an iodine teat dip solution. It contains a lower concentration of iodine and consequently has a weak bactericidal effect.

Separating the cow and calf

Allow the cow to clean her calf by licking. This stimulates its blood circulation and the functioning of its lungs. After an hour or two, mother and offspring should be parted. The cow can then be milked and the colostrum fed to the calf out of a bucket or a bottle.

If this sounds like heresy, the practice has sound reasons to support it from the welfare aspect of both the cow and the calf.

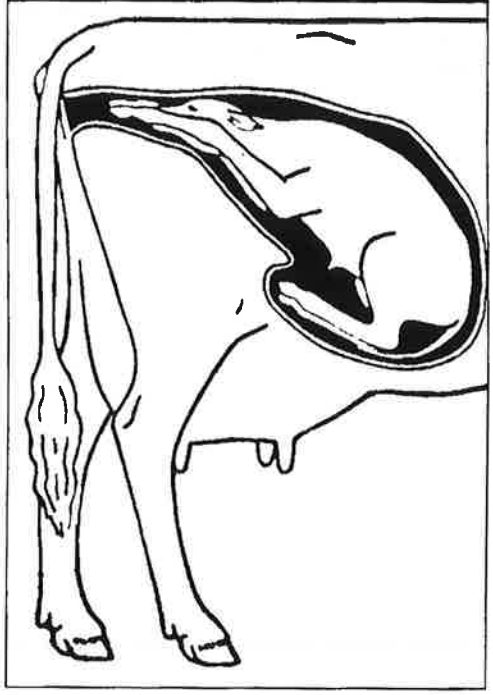
Research has shown that the mortality of calves is reduced when they are separated from their dams one or two hours after birth. The reasons for this is the relative consumption of colostrum under the two systems. Calves left with their mothers are often slow to suck and receive insufficient colostrum in the first few hours of life.

After only six hours, a calf's ability to absorb the vital antibodies in colostrum falls away fast. If the animal does not receive an adequate amount of colostrum in this short time, the consequences to its future health are self-evident.

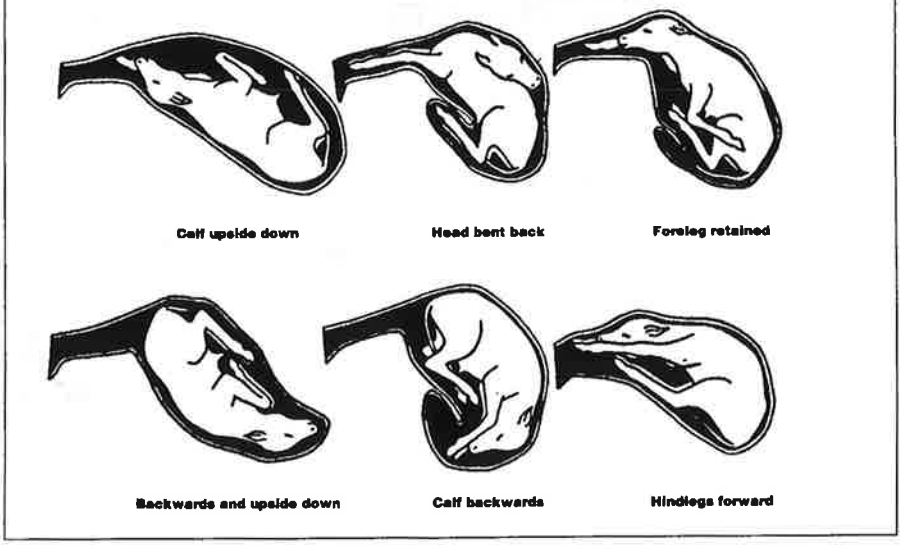
However, if the calf is taken from its mother soon after birth and fed out of a bucket or a bottle, its intake of colostrum in the right quantity and at the right time is assured.

Reluctance or inability to suck a teat tends to go unnoticed. It happens more often than is generally realized and is the cause of much illness and slow development in young calves. In contrast, failure to drink from a bucket or a bottle held by a stockman cannot go unnoticed. And, if it refuses to drink, the problem is immediately recognized and can be remedied by feeding the calf via a stomach tube.

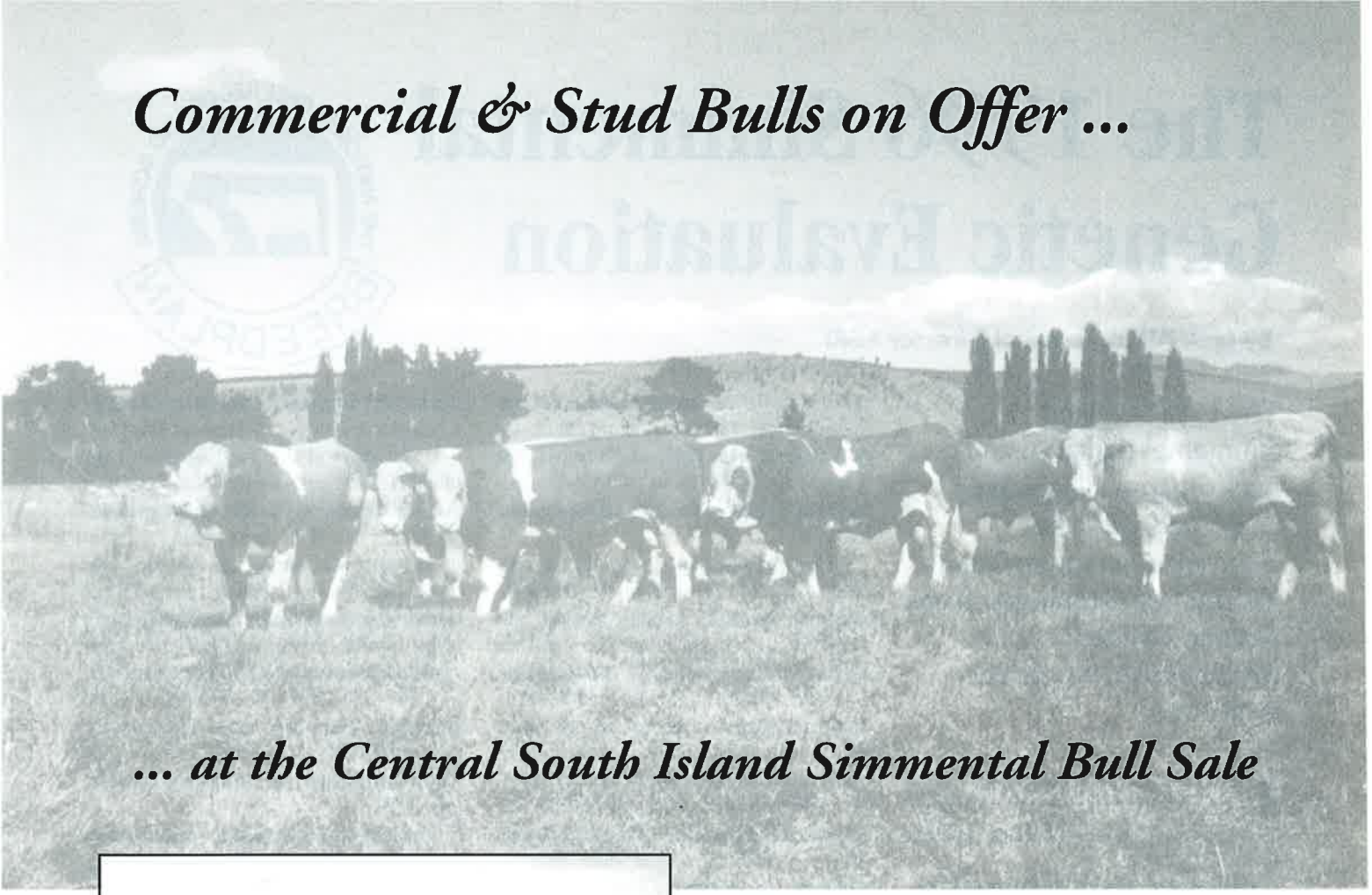
Normal Birth Position *Diagram A*



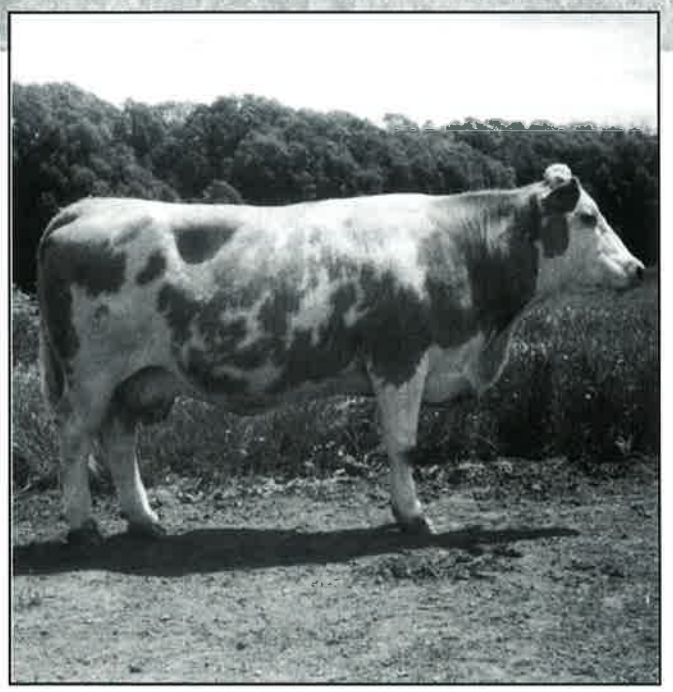
Abnormal Birth Position *Diagram B*



Commercial & Stud Bulls on Offer ...



... at the Central South Island Simmental Bull Sale



Temuka Selling Centre

Wednesday 12 June, 1996

Inquiries & Inspection Most Welcome

1 b & w page 195
typesetting 50
245

One of our foundation cows —

Levels Kerry - (shown here as a 16 year old) was a quality cow and has left her mark in our herd. Many of our present dams continue her pedigree lines, soundness and long life attributes.

charged 30/4/96

Alyth Simmentals

Rodger Caird
No.2 RD, Timaru. Phone (03) 686 4879

The 1996 Simmental Genetic Evaluation

by Jack Allen, Technical Director ABRI

The New Zealand Simmental pedigree and performance data will be combined with the Australian Simmental data for the first Simmental Trans Tasman GROUP BREEDPLAN to genetic evaluation.

The Australian and New Zealand data sets will compliment each other to produce the most extensive genetic evaluation of Simmental cattle ever done in either country.

It is appropriate that the first Simmental Trans Tasman analysis coincides with the release of the upgraded GROUP BREEDPLAN software that can analyse up to 13 traits simultaneously.

By combining the Australian and New Zealand data sets for the analysis, a wider range of Simmental genetics can be analysed and reported while improving the accuracy of the EBV's.

Genetic linkage between participating herds in the analysis is a major factor in enabling across herd evaluations - whether within a region, or country or between countries. Over 1000 animals have been identified as having performance recorded relatives in both countries. The genetic links across the Tasman are reasonable and, with the publishing of the first Simmental Trans Tasman EBV's, will become stronger as breeders source the best genetics from both side of the Tasman.

Research commissioned jointly by the Angus Society of Australia and the New Zealand Angus Association has shown that animals are expected to perform in a similar way whether reared in New Zealand or Australia. This means that breeders can use the Simmental Trans Tasman EBV's on both New Zealand and Australian animals with the same confidence as if only one Country's information had been used.

While not all animals are measured for all traits the animals that are measured provide useful information on themselves and their relatives. This means that cows can get estimates for scrotal size and sires milk, etc as well as the "standard traits".

As well as relatives supplying information on an animal, measures for other traits can help predict EBV's for unrecorded traits on an animal via the genetic correlations between the traits. (For example, a high birthweight animal will generally also be heavier at 600 days of age). This is an important aspect of a multi-trait analysis where "missing" information can be estimated from recorded information on other traits. The EBV's obtained from this correlated information are less accurate (as shown by the accuracy associated with each EBV) than EBV's calculated off actual measurements, but can provide useful initial estimates of the breeding potential of the animal.

All the traits, except Calving Ease, we analysed in the same analysis. This means that all recorded information can be used to estimate all EBV's. The calving ease (CE) EBV's are calculated in a separate analysis but have the gestation length and birth weight information included (as correlated traits). This CE analysis is a different type of analysis in that it used the CE scores (which are descriptions of categories rather than units of a measure) in combination with the gestation length and birth weight information to give continuous EBV's of CE percent for both direct (the animal as a parent) and daughters (how the daughters of an animal will calve). Hence, a sire's EBV's for CE-daughters of +3 means that the sire's daughters are likely to have 3% easier calving than a sire with a CE-daughters EBV of zero.

A new effect of the latest version of the BREEDPLAN software is the inclusion of a yearling maternal component. This effect allows for the expected carry-over of the dam's milking ability on the calf growing to yearling age (400 days) even though the calf has been weaned. It is expected that calves from cows with a high milking ability have a higher growth to 400 days than their growth genes would indicate due to the benefit the calves received from their dams. Hence calves from these cows will get a slightly lower 400 day growth EBV in the new version of BREEDPLAN. Conversely, calves from very low milking dams may get a slightly higher 400 day growth EBV.

Combining the New Zealand and Australian data sets together will mean that EBV's will change simply due to adding all the information together, and the resulting change in the base level that the EBV's relate to. The Simmental Association will therefore take this opportunity to set 1985 as the zero base for the traits. Therefore the EBV's can be related to changes in genetics since 1985.

Note that EBV's do not describe the actual size or shape of an animal. EBV's are a tool to compare between (or rank) other animals that have EBV's (from the same genetic evaluation). Hence an animal with +40 EBV for 400 day weight cannot be said to weigh a certain number of kilograms. Rather a +40 EBV for 400 day weight means that it is 20kg genetically superior to an animal with a +20 EBV for 400 day wt and 20 kg genetically inferior to an animal with a +60 EBV for 400 day wt.

Congratulations to the breeders who have participated in pedigree and objective performance recording over the years. Without this information, the 1996 Simmental Trans Tasman GROUP BREEDPLAN would not be possible.

The latest version of the Breedplan software can analyse 13 traits and 3 maternal effects simultaneously.
Traits to be analysed and published by Simmental are:

Calving - gestation length, birth weight, calving ease (direct and daughters)
Growth - 200, 400, 600 days and 200 day milk
Carcase - live animal scan for eye muscle area, rib fat, rump fat
Fertility - scrotal size, days to calving

MAKERIKERI SIMMENTALS

Presents more bulls from their top female line:

Makerikeri DUTY FREE

A half brother to **CANTABRIAN**
Top priced bull 95 National Sale

Sire: Coopental Terrific
Dam: MAKERIKERI TIFFANY
**** Triple Trait Leader ****
for 200d Milk,400d wt & MV

B Wt	200 Milk	200d Wt	400d Wt	600d Wt
-0.3 73%	+14 ~~58%~~	+17 ~~72%~~	+38 68%	+39 67%

changed 30/4/96.

Makerikeri DANIEL

Sire: LJB Jade

Dam: Makerikeri BECKY
S: Munga Park Frederick
D: Makerikeri TIFFANY

B.Wt	200dMilk	200d Wt	400d Wt	600d Wt
+0.7 61%	+5 57%	+19 67%	+34 65%	+34 64%

Daniel was Supreme Champion Simmental and Supreme Champion Junior Beef Exhibit at the Canterbury A & P Show and is a 2 Year old heifers calf !

BOTH of these bulls will be entered in the 1996 National Bull Sale

BUT THERE'S MORE ....

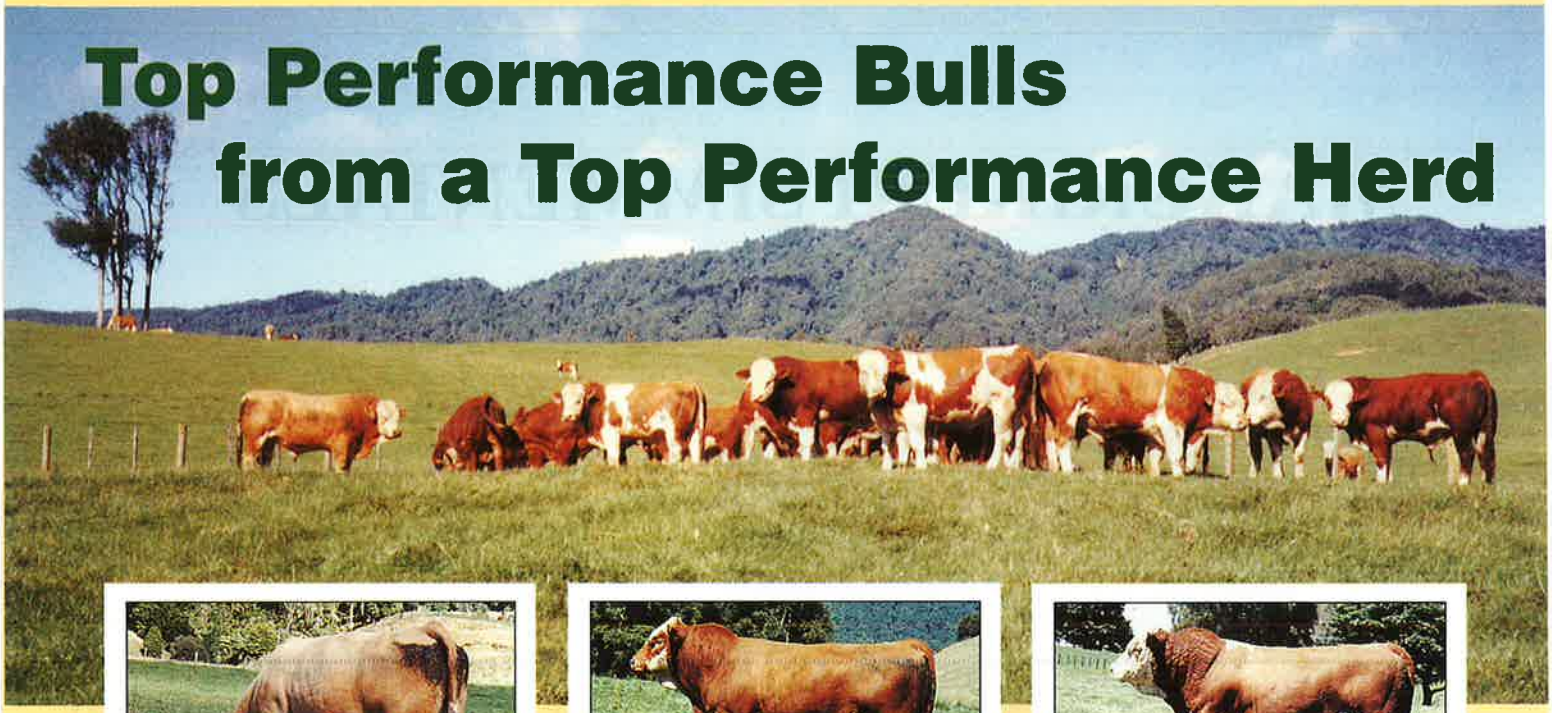
> Also on offer by private sale are a limited number of embroys from M. TIFFANY by Munga Park Frederick,a bull renowned for muscle expression and soundness. The same well proven cross as Makerikeri BECKY, featured above.

>Plus two top bulls will be entered in the Central South Island Bull Sale at Temuka.

1 colour page 400
scans 110
510

Inspection and Enquires Welcome
Penny and Ian Wright or Wayne McLaren
Ph/Fax 03 312 8788 Wrightsons Ph 025 321 523

Top Performance Bulls from a Top Performance Herd



AD101

AD110 (polled)

AD126

AD102

AD113

AD138

AD104

AD115

AD143 (polled)

AD108 (polled)

AD117

AD144

AD109

AD124

AD146 (polled)

Charged 30/4/96.

PUKETAWA SIMMENTALS

Bull	Dam	Sire	Birth Date	Birth Wgt	200D Milk	200D Wgt	400D Wgt	600D Wgt
AD101	BN101	Es Lyric	14.7.94	+1.4 76%	+2 49%	+18 72%	+35 67%	+33 66%
AD102	AZ30	P. Yodel	17.7.94	+1.9 76%	0 48%	+19 71%	+31 67%	+42 67%
AD103	AW11	P. Yodel	28.7.94	+0.6 76%	+1 51%	+12 71%	+20 67%	+29 67%
AD104	AX39	P. Yodel	20.7.94	+1.2 76%	+2 51%	+16 72%	+25 68%	+35 68%
AD105 (polled)	AA23	HCC Flame	21.7.94	+3.0 74%	+3 34%	+26 69%	+41 62%	+43 61%
AD106	AA1	P. Tallboy	23.7.94	-0.9 74%	+1 53%	-1 70%	-1 65%	+1 66%
AD108 (polled)	AB11	Sir Nick 56U	29.7.94	+1.4 76%	+2 41%	+25 72%	+37 67%	+48 67%
AD109	AX27	P. Yodel	1.8.94	+0.3 76%	+1 50%	+13 72%	+22 68%	+29 68%
AD110 (polled)	AX26	HCC Flame	1.8.94	+4.3 74%	+3 35%	+27 70%	+37 63%	+52 63%
AD113	AY34	P. Yodel	4.8.94	+1.1 76%	+2 49%	+16 71%	+29 67%	+33 67%
AD114	AA32	P. Tallboy	6.8.94	-0.6 76%	+3 54%	+ 72%	+1 68%	+4 68%
AD115	AW3	P. Yodel	6.8.94	+2.8 76%	+4 51%	+24 71%	+38 67%	+54 67%
AD116	AB8	ES Lyric	8.8.94	+1.3 75%	+1 45%	+17 71%	+34 65%	+36 65%
AD117	AZ12	P. Yodel	8.8.94	+2.1 76%	0 48%	+21 71%	+37 67%	+49 67%
AD118 (polled)	AM8	Sir Nick 56U	9.8.94	+3.2 78%	+5 51%	+36 73%	+59 69%	+60 69%
AD121	AX28	P. Tallboy	12.8.94	-1.2 76%	+3 57%	+2 72%	+5 69%	+7 69%
AD123	AA39	ES Lyric	17.8.94	+2.3 75%	+3 41%	+21 72%	+37 66%	+35 65%
AD124	AR7	P. Tallboy	20.8.94	-0.6 77%	+5 60%	+9 73%	+20 69%	+23 70%
AD125	AT8	P. Tallboy	23.8.94	-0.3 77%	+4 59%	+2 72%	+5 68%	+7 69%
AD126	AZ31	P. Yodel	24.8.94	+3.1 76%	+2 48%	+28 71%	+46 67%	+56 67%
AD127	AY10	P. Tallboy	25.8.94	-0.9 77%	+2 58%	+9 72%	+19 68%	+24 69%
AD128 (polled)	AA16	HCC Flame	31.8.94	+3.1 75%	+2 31%	+20 69%	+24 62%	+35 61%
AD130	AW10	P. Yodel	3.9.94	+2.5 76%	+3 51%	+20 71%	+34 67%	+48 67%
AD131	AX40	P. Yodel	4.9.94	+0.3 76%	0 48%	+13 72%	+23 68%	+33 67%
AD133	AA41	P. Tallboy	4.9.94	+0.2 77%	+2 55%	+1 72%	0 68%	+1 68%
AD134 (polled)	AX25	Sir Nick 56U	5.9.94	+0.2 76%	+4 46%	+22 73%	+33 68%	+44 68%
AD136	AU19	P. Yodel	5.9.94	+2.0 76%	-2 48%	+18 70%	+33 65%	+41 65%
AD137	AB34	P. Yodel	11.9.94	-0.3 75%	+1 47%	-4 70%	+6 66%	+19 66%
AD138	BU106	P Yodel	11.9.94	+1.9 76%	+4 52%	+13 71%	+16 67%	+31 67%
AD139	AT18	P. Yodel	`12.9.94	+1.9 77%	+2 52%	+18 72%	+29 67%	+36 68%
AD140 (polled)	AR15	Sir Nick 56U	13.9.94	+4.0 77%	+3 47%	+36 73%	+49 68%	+62 68%
AD142	AU23	P. Yodel	17.9.94	+2.4 76%	+3 50%	+22 71%	+32 67%	+48 67%
AD143 (polled)	AA20	P. Bandit	18.9.94	+0.8 75%	+4 48%	+15 68%	+25 62%	+31 63%
AD144	AX42	P. Yodel	18.9.94	+1.8 76%	+4 50%	+15 71%	+20 67%	+31 67%
AD146 (polled)	AA8	P. Bandit	22.9.94	+2.0 75%	+7 40%	+24 67%	+38 61%	+42 62%
AD147	AZ17	P. Yodel	23.9.94	+0.7 70%	+1 47%	+12 67%	+19 64%	+26 64%
AD148	AZ16	P. Yodel	23.9.94	+1.8 62%	+3 47%	+21 67%	+35 64%	+49 64%
AD149	AB39	P. Barbarossa	4.10.94	+1.3 73%	+5 37%	+13 68%	+18 62%	+19 62%
AD150 (twin)	AX15	P. Yahoo	28.9.94	+1.8 71%	+1 52%	+12 67%	+16 65%	+20 65%
D151 (twin)	AX15	P. Yahoo	28.9.94	+0.9 60%	+1 52%	+8 60%	+11 60%	+12 59%
AD152 (polled)	AB44	P. Barbarossa	1.10.94	-0.6 73%	+2 38%	+4 67%	+4 62%	+7 63%

The PUKETAWA herd was established in 1972, and as a well known performance herd is a consistant top seller at the Waikato and Districts Simmental Bull Sale. Top prices and top averages are regularly achieved with very often the largest numbers of bulls. The prime breeding aim is to produce big, strong, sound performance bulls for the commercial breeder. This also seems to appeal to the stud breeders who buy our bulls.
We have also sold with success at the National sale at Palmerston North, however, the more commercial emphasis at the Waikato sale seems better attuned to our breeding aims.

Sales in the last 5 years in excess of $5000 include:-
1995 - P. Crack to J. and H. Ellis $10,200 (top price), P. Catalyst to W. Johnstone $5,700 (second highest price), P. C-Zit to Waikiti Station (Landcorp) $5,500 (third highest price). (All at Waikato Sale).

1994 - P. Bandit to T. Thompson $9500 (top price), P. Barbarossa to C. Hutchings $9100 (second highest price), P. Bonza to S. Kjestrup $5,500. (All at Waikato Sale). AB101 - farm sale, $6000, AB134 - farm sale, $6000.

1993 - AA107 to R. Priest $9000 (second highest price), AA106 to B. Anderson $8500 (third highest price), AA110 to Waikiti Station (Landcorp) $7400 (fourth highest price), P. AA117 to AT and M McNeil $5,500. (All at Waikato Sale).

1992 - AZ122 to Tumunui Station at Waikato Sale $6,200 (top price)

1991 - P. Zealandia to R. Izard at National Sale $12,000 (top equal price), P. Zealous to K. Hinton at National Sale $10,000.

The careful monitoring of birthweight EBVs and post birth weight gain has enabled the calves born in 1995 to achieve an average 600 day EBV of 34.5, together with a modest average birthweight EBV of +1.2. The bulls are bred and finished at 1000' (300m.) above sea level and shift well.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT :-

1 colour page 400
1 spot colour page 250
Scans & typesetting 410
1060

John Scott,
Puketawa Simmentals
Roberts Road,
Hora Hora R.D.2,
Cambridge.
TEL. 07 827 2864, FAX 07 827 2977

SOUTHERN ROBOT

Herd 1

Herd 585

Pedigree is one thing — Performance is everything

Comformation - Structure - Mobility - EBV's

Top Line of Bulls for the Southern Club Sale

changed 30/4/96

1 colour page 400
scan & typesetting 115
515

GORE 17 MAY 1996

5 Bulls

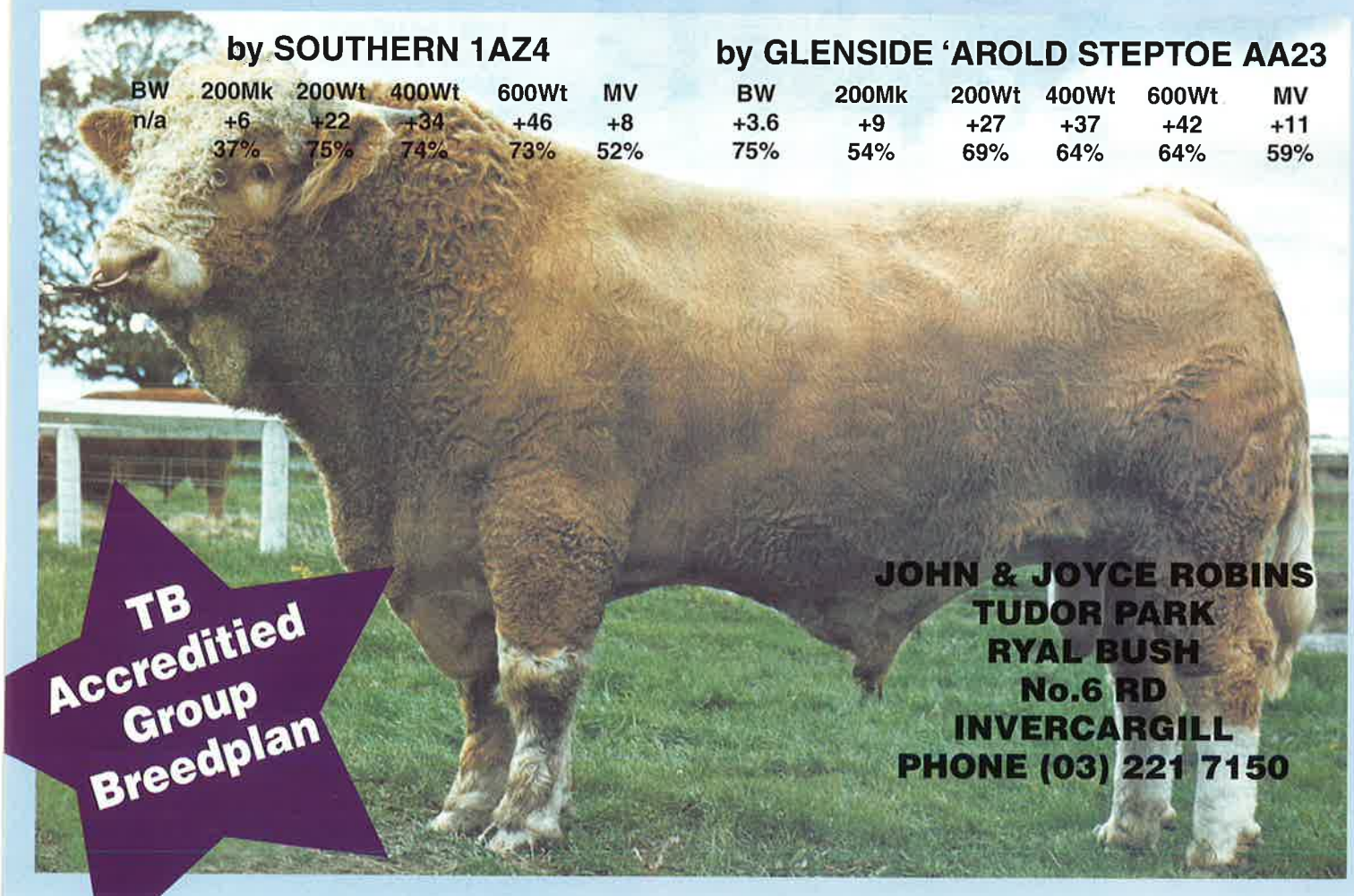
by SOUTHERN 1AZ4

BW	200Mk	200Wt	400Wt	600Wt	MV
n/a	+6	+22	+34	+46	+8
	37%	75%	74%	73%	52%

5 Bulls

by GLENSIDE 'AROLD STEPTOE AA23

BW	200Mk	200Wt	400Wt	600Wt	MV
+3.6	+9	+27	+37	+42	+11
75%	54%	69%	64%	64%	59%



Kick Start Your Cows

By Eric Grant

Courtesy of the American Simmental Association

6 tips that can help your cows breed back quicker.

When your newborn calves arrive later this spring, remember this word: anestrus. Anestrus is that period of time right after a cow gives birth, when her reproductive abilities are put on hold until her body can build up enough energy reserves to allow her to become receptive to rebreeding. If she's in poor condition and her newborn calf is suckling, chances are it could take months for her to rebreed. That's bad news if you're a cattle producer in these tough times, because more pregnant cows means more calves to market. That's the message of Dr. Robert Short, a leading reproductive scientist for the Department of Agriculture's Ft. Keogh Livestock and Range Research Laboratory at Miles City, Montana. Short says that suckling and poor nutrition are the major causes of anestrus. "Producers who solve nutritional problems and use body condition scores (BCS) to monitor nutritional status can partially overcome anestrus, but other management decisions can also reduce the negative effects of suckling and nutritionally induced anestrus," he explained. Short offers six suggestions to producers who want to improve the reproductive performance of their cow herd:

1. Monitor Nutrition.

Cows that don't have their nutritional needs met experience more problems with reproduction than cows in good condition. Cows in good condition can rebreed in 30 to 40 days after calving, while the effects of anestrus can inhibit a poor-condition cow from rebreeding for up to 100 days. "Suckling greatly exaggerates the effects of poor nutrition and can slow the return of oestrus, so nutritional and body reserve deficiencies are usually the first place to look when problems with postpartum anestrus are encountered," said Short. Short suggests that producers consider BCS to monitor the condition of their cattle, particularly in the fall, shortly after weaning and a few months before calving. Most commonly, scores from 1 to 9 are assigned to cows, with the thinnest possible score being 1 and the fattest possible being 9. A BSC of 5 is considered optimum breeding condition. "If you do not have body reserves at a minimal level, your cows cannot reproduce; they will be able to do a lot of other things, but they will not be able to reproduce," he says.

2. Evaluate Time of Weaning.

An array of weaning systems exist for producers who wish to achieve higher conception rates in their cow herds, but generally, there are two approaches. The first can result in immediate results on your herd, bringing them back out of anestrus and into their reproductive cycle. This involves weaning your calves for a partial, temporary or complete basis during breeding season. Partial weaning, explains Short, involves separating calves from their dams for most of the day and then allowing one or two short periods during the day to suckle. Temporary weaning is a system in which calves are separated from their dams for 2 to 4 days. Complete weaning is when calves are removed from their dams at an earlier-than-normal period but still during the breeding period. "These systems can increase the number of cows that return to oestrus during the breeding season," he says. "However, the response to these treatments is variable and management of these options is somewhat difficult." The second approach is nothing more than weaning when calves are five to 10 months of age. The trick is balancing available feed resources with desirable cow condition and weaning weights, and then determining at what point in those five months your operation is best served to wean your calves.

"If you're going to wean later in the year, when your calves are eight to 10 months old, you may get heavier weaning weights, but you have to recognize that there may be negative impacts on next spring's conception rates because your cows may be in lower condition," Short said. "Cows that calve in late winter or early spring are normally wintered in situations where quality of feed is low, and are often subjected to colder temperatures and environmental stresses. This limited quality feed and cold stress make it hard to recover from condition scores that are too low going into winter." Short advises producers to evaluate the quality and quantity of their forage. If quality is low, but grass is available and cow condition is good, he suggests the use of protein supplementation, which can increase BCS, weaning weights and future conception rates. He also believes producers should consider weaning calves at later than five to six months of age and weigh the risks and/or benefits of doing so. At the same time, "if cows are going into the fall in poor condition and forage is limited in amount and quality, it would not be wise to wean late even with protein supplementation," he says. "If cows are thin enough to require an increase in BCS, then supplemental protein along with weaning at five to six months of age can help cows recover."

3. Shorten the Length of Breeding Season.

While no system works for everyone, Short suggests that producers shorten their breeding season to 45 days or less. That way, you identify the best reproductive performers in the cow herd and you also force many of your cows out of anestrus sooner. "The longer you leave that bull out there, the more difficult it will be to manage your cow herd for maximum fertility," he said. "Breeding seasons that are 45 days or less have several advantages that include weaning a larger, more uniform calf crop, but there is also an advantage in alleviating many of the problems due to anestrus. "On a 365-day calving interval, with a 283-day gestation length, you have about 82 days to get that cow rebred," Short continued. "So, if you go from the first cow that calves to the last cow that calves, with a day breeding season, all cows are going to be at a point where they have some reasonable amount of fertility. When you start lengthening that breeding season to 613 days or possibly 82 days, there are going to be many cows that have no potential fertility at the beginning of the breeding season."

A cow's ability to rebreed is most often influenced by her condition and whether or not she is nursing a calf.

4. Use Oestrous Synchronization.

"Synchronization of oestrus is a useful tool for shortening the breeding season, concentrating labour and making use of artificial insemination more feasible for beef cattle," Short says. "Some synchronization treatments that include the use of progesterone and progestin often induce some anestrus cows to start cycling again."

5. Try a Teaser Bull.

Research shows that the presence of a bull in a cow herd during post-partum period will decrease the interval to first oestrus. "It may be advantageous to use a sterile teaser bull to run with postpartum cows before the breeding season starts to stimulate earlier resumption of oestrous cycles," he explained.

"Care should be used in selecting these teaser bulls to ensure that they are sound and free of disease."

6. Minimize Calving Difficulty.

Cows that experience difficulty during calving have more difficulty overcoming effects of anestrus and take longer to rebreed. "Management systems that not only minimize calving difficulty will not only save more calves, but will also have higher rebreeding rates the next breeding season," Short concluded. .

Editor's *Note: This management article was approved and distributed by the National Association of Animal Breeders. It is offered here in anticipation of the upcoming breeding season.*

Herd Magic

report from Tim Brittain

As part of the ongoing service provided by Saltbush Software, TBC again under took a national training round in February and March this year. The only area yet to be covered is Northland where the proposed date clashed with the beef week in the area. Northland's schools will now be held in May.

This was the third year that the schools have been run and as would be expected, the numbers attending were smaller than last year so more individual attention was able to be offered to attendee's. It is interesting to not that some of the users who did attend however, were experienced users. They saw the huge potential to use the program e more fully and to really get powerful reports to assist with management of their herds.

To cater for the different levels of users, two options were available. Firstly the popular introductory and refresher course for those starting out or wanting to refresh the basics. This took a user right through a typical season. After covering the basic program default screens, the participants selected a group of their own cows and mated these to a selection of their sires by both A1 and natural matings. Then the program provided the introduction of the use of animal groups, one of the time saving features of the program. Once the bulls were removed the recording of the calves took place and the society herd book numbers were automatically created. From here the users weighed the calves for a 200 day weight and then extracted both a calf registration form and disk and then a weight extract ready for sending to their society. Basic reporting was also covered.

Those taking the intermediate course got into the more sophisticated and powerful reporting of the program. This included new worksheets for embryo transfer work as an example and then the selection of animals using expressions, sorting and the use of keys. A further course in the future will concentrate on the use of the marketing features of the program with direct mail and sale catalogue creation.

For those users of Herd Magic who require assistance with their sale catalogues in the meantime, Tim Brittain Computing can provide this service with a backup of your livedata, into camera ready form for your printer.

For information please call Phone 07-871 8062.

Big Time Saver

Ease of management and cleaner pastures were two major benefits of the IVOMEC (ivermectin) SR Bolus identified by Tinui Farmer Gavin Kennedy. He was also impressed with the productivity of the bolus-treated cattle which outgrew animals on his traditional parasite control programme of pour-on application every six weeks.

Gavin is Operations Manager for "Marangai" - a 1,000 hectare sheep and beef property east of Masterton. The farm finishes all surplus cattle and this year Gavin expects to finish 18 - month steers at over 270kg carcass weight.

He says liveweight yields have increased in recent years due to the introduction of Simmental genetics and a greater focus on weight gain.

Parasite control plays a big part in reaching target weights, and in April last year Gavin ran his own trial to test the effectiveness of the IVOMEC SR Bolus. Twenty-four Simmental-cross weaner steers were treated with the bolus and another twelve steers, on the traditional pour-on programme, were tagged as a control group.

Both groups were run in a mob of 140 mixed-sex weaners and their liveweights were monitored regularly. The trial yielded some interesting results.

On Day One, the average weight of both the bolus-treated and the non-bolus treated group was the same at 211kg. But over 141 days, the bolus treated group achieved an average weight gain of 86kg (or 610 grams a day), while the control group achieved only 62kg (or 440 grams per day).

Gavin says the time and labour saved by using the IVOMEC SR Bolus was another significant benefit. "Normally it takes us about a day to get the stock in for drenching but it you are using the bolus the cattle can stay grazing instead of being chased around the yards". The liveweights of the bolus-treated and control groups are still being monitored and a recent weighting at the end of January showed the bolus group was still heavier.

Gavin says the trial will continue until the animals reach finishing.

Robert Haralson (right) Trustee on the American Simmental Association board, recently visited New Zealand briefly enroute to the Sydney Easter Royal Show.

25 Year Celebrations

To mark the formation of the New Zealand Simmental Society 25 years ago celebrations are being planned for the Royal Show in Christchurch, November 1997.

The society would welcome past and present members to attend and would like to recieve any memorabilia for display during the show.

Further details of the activities will be published in the coming few months.

For further information please contact Paula Forde at the Simmental Office.

PROGRESS VALLEY — *Cattle with Potential*

Southern New Zealand cattle finishers looking for cattle with potential are annually attracted to a remote corner of Southland and the autumn Progress Valley cattle sale. And Joe and Michael Bashford is one vendor whose cattle are continually sought after.

Joe emigrated from Ireland in the mid-1950s originally landing in Dunedin. A short period was spent on a Southland dairy farm. But a chance meeting in Invercargill with the manager of the then Progress Valley sawmill enticed him down to the remote area in coastal Southern Southland.

Joe found the district to his liking, married a local girl and stayed, working his way up to become sawmill manager. During his more than 25 years with the mill he bought parcels of land and when the mill closed in the late 1970s he took up farming full time. At one time the Progress Valley mill supported some 40 families. Today the valley supports just three farming families.

The property now covers some 356ha of flat to rolling country with some steep hill faces. One boundary is less than one kilometre from the sea.

Michael, a former meat inspector went into partnership with his father 12 years ago and four years ago took redundancy and bought the property. Once covered in bush, the property, after 35 years is still considered young country. The land that Joe bought was never milled. It was a hard slog clearing it by hand. In one winter a team of six, armed with chainsaws and slashers hacked its way through some 120ha.

Many parts of the farm still need drainage and it's a continual job pushing logs into heaps, oversowing and topdressing with lime and super.

But it's great store cattle country.

Today it carries 1800 Development Group Romneys, 500 hoggets and 120 Simmental cross steers.

Joe started with traditional Romneys and Perendales, later crossing the Romneys with Perendale rams in an attempt to lift their lambing performance above 100 percent. Thirteen years ago rams from the Southland Romney Development Group were introduced. These have lifted lambing to better than 120 percent, improved wool weights and lamb growth rates. "We've also now got an easy care flock," Michael said. "With our type of country it's just not possible to get three rounds a day during lambing and if we get one round we're doing pretty good."

Joe started buying in Friesian yearlings 30 years ago selling them six months later as stores. "That was all he could afford," Michael said. "We can't fatten cattle here, it's too young a country yet."

A few years later Joe attended the Owaka calf sale and saw some "gangly, big boned yellow cattle -he bought some cheap and that's how he got into Simmentals," Michael said. And he has stuck with Simmentals ever since. We buy good to medium Simmental cross bred yearling steers (in the autumn) that we consider have the potential to grow well on our type of country," Michael said. "And we try to buy cattle we believe will grow out to suit our clients."

Set stocking the young cattle on good grass paddocks for about a month gives them time to settle down and get over the stress of weaning. They are then brought in for a drench, dehorned and sorted into mobs on size.

Each mob is fed according to need until being grouped up again for the winter. From early June until pasture growth kicks into gear again in October (a month later than the rest of Southland) the cattle are fed on swedes and kale with "a bit of hay."

Once on the spring grass rotation, the cattle are regularly monitored and sorted into mobs according to condition. Any that are not doing are given the necessary antibiotics or drenches.

Sale mobs are sorted three to four weeks before the early March Progress Valley sale date.

"We've developed clients who knows our stock and come back each year to buy," Michael said. Sales are made to buyers from as far away as the Maniototo in Central Otago. "The Simmental is an excellent terminal sire that produces progeny with the potential to grow out to good weights, earlier than traditional breeds.

"For us they do well as stores and help in our pasture management, especially on the steeper paddocks where it's unsafe to use a tractor for topping. "With our young soils the cattle also do a good job in the winter helping to break down the raw ground for developing back into young pasture," Michael said. "Like any animal, treat them roughly and they will behave in a like manner, treat them well and with respect and they are quiet and easy to manage."

Once again Joe and Michael topped the annual offering at the Progress Valley sale held on Maurice and Meree Yorke's property on March 7. Their top sales were 11 Simmental cross steers at $500, nine at $450, five at $440, seven at $425, 20 at $410, six at $400, six at $390, 16 at $385 and 15 at $380, 12 at $370 and 20 at $350.

Part of Micheal Bushfords top line of Simmentals Cross steers which sold for $500 at the Annual Progress Valley Cattle Sale in Southern Southland on March 7.

The tender issue of meat

Courtesy of the Lincoln Outlook

As meat consumer tastes have matured and changed in recent years as a result of signifcant dietary shifts within developed nations, one expectations has remained constant: that meat should be tender.

With so much money at stake in supplying quality meat products to the markets of the world, it's not surprising that the meat industry has turned to scientists to unravel the mystery of what makes some meat tough and other meat tender.

Many aspects of meat quality such as colour, odour and fat content can all be assessed to some extent before purchase, but tenderness remains the most variable and least obvious of meat quality characteristics.

There is, therefore, huge profit potential awaiting those who can answer the question of how to deliver, on a constant and controlled basis, meat with superior tenderness quality.

The issue is one of great significance in New Zealand, with meat industry foreign exchange earnings contributing substantially to the nation's economy. The ability to differentiate meat product on the basis of increased tenderness offers significant financial incentive.

Around the globe a number of scientific groups are addressing the matter of meat and its variability, and at Lincoln University the Meat Quality Research Group has attracted international attention for its contribution.

Formed by biochemist Dr. Roy Bickerstaff, the Meat Quality Research Group is focusing its research on a better understanding of the process by which two protein-degrading enzymes break down specific meat proteins in the days following an animal's slaughter and so tenderise meat.

Within the University's Animal and Veterinary Sciences Group, Dr Jim Morton, Claire Le Couter and Matthew Kent are investigating the enzymology of the meat tenderisation process, while Dr Jonathan Hickford, Dr Barry Palmer, Dr Sue Mason, Mohammad Alayan, Noelle Roberts, Jason MacKenzie and Maree Clapham are examining the molecular biology of the system.

Three years of Foundation of Research Science Technology funding is being supplemented with backing from other sources. The co-operation of local meat processors who have allowed access to commercially processed animals, is of major importance to the project.

The research group is working with individual farmers and breeders so that samples can be obtained from broad cross section of meat animals in Canterbury. On-farm management conditions that may affect the quality of meat are also represented in the research data.

It has long been recognised that meat undergoes changes in quality after an animal is slaughtered. Hence carcasses are traditionally hung for up to three weeks to allow them to "age" by the process of postmorten tenderisation.

Although the precise biochemistry of what occurs during this tenderisation process is poorly understood, they key role of one group of protein-degrading enzymes or proteases called calpains is clearly recognised. These are the calcium dependent calpains.

The effect of calpains is regulated by, among other things, calpastatin.

Research in the United States suggests that in beef the level of calpastatin in the muscle at death is the most important component of the calpain-calpastatin system in determining ultimate meat tenderness. At Lincoln, the University's work in sheep supports this view.

The Meat Quality Research Group's investigations have demonstrated the existence of inherited polymorphisms in the calpastatin gene of sheep but it is yet to be shown that these are related to differences in meat tenderness. However once gene sequences that are linked with meat tenderness are identified, the group is confident it will be able to develop rapid, low cost tests to predict an animal's meat quality potential.

Dr Barry Palmer says the group feels its research has a number of potential applications for increasing efficiency and quality within the meat industry.

"Firstly, we are developing a computer model of the meat tenderisation process in collaboration with a French scientist, Dr Eric Dransfield, working in the same field.

"This will predict ultimate meat tenderness from a limited number of biochemical parameters which can be determined from samples taken from carcasses on the processing chain. This information could be used to optimise carcass aging conditions, reducing the amount of cold storage space needed for meat processing plants and allowing them to produce a more consistent product.

"Secondly, molecular tests that predict potential meat quality could be used to either select animals in breeding programmes without the need to slaughter to test quality, or animals could be tested prior to slaughter in order to allow appropriate slaughter and aging conditions to be used to ensure the highest possible meat quality results.

"Thirdly, utilising our knowledge of the calpain-calpastatin connection, genetic manipulation could be used to produce animals that the 'right' muscle biochemistry so they produce meat of optimal tenderness."

Internationally leading groups involved in meat quality work are located in the United States at the Meat Animal Research Center, Clay Center, Nebraska, and in France at the INRA (French National Agriculture Research Institute) Station de Researches sur Viande at Theix. Last year Lincoln's Meat Quality Research Group was visited by representatives from both these centres.

"There is an eagerness by world authorities to see what we're doing here," says Dr Bickerstaffe.

"They were impressed and collaboration and dialogue with them will continue.

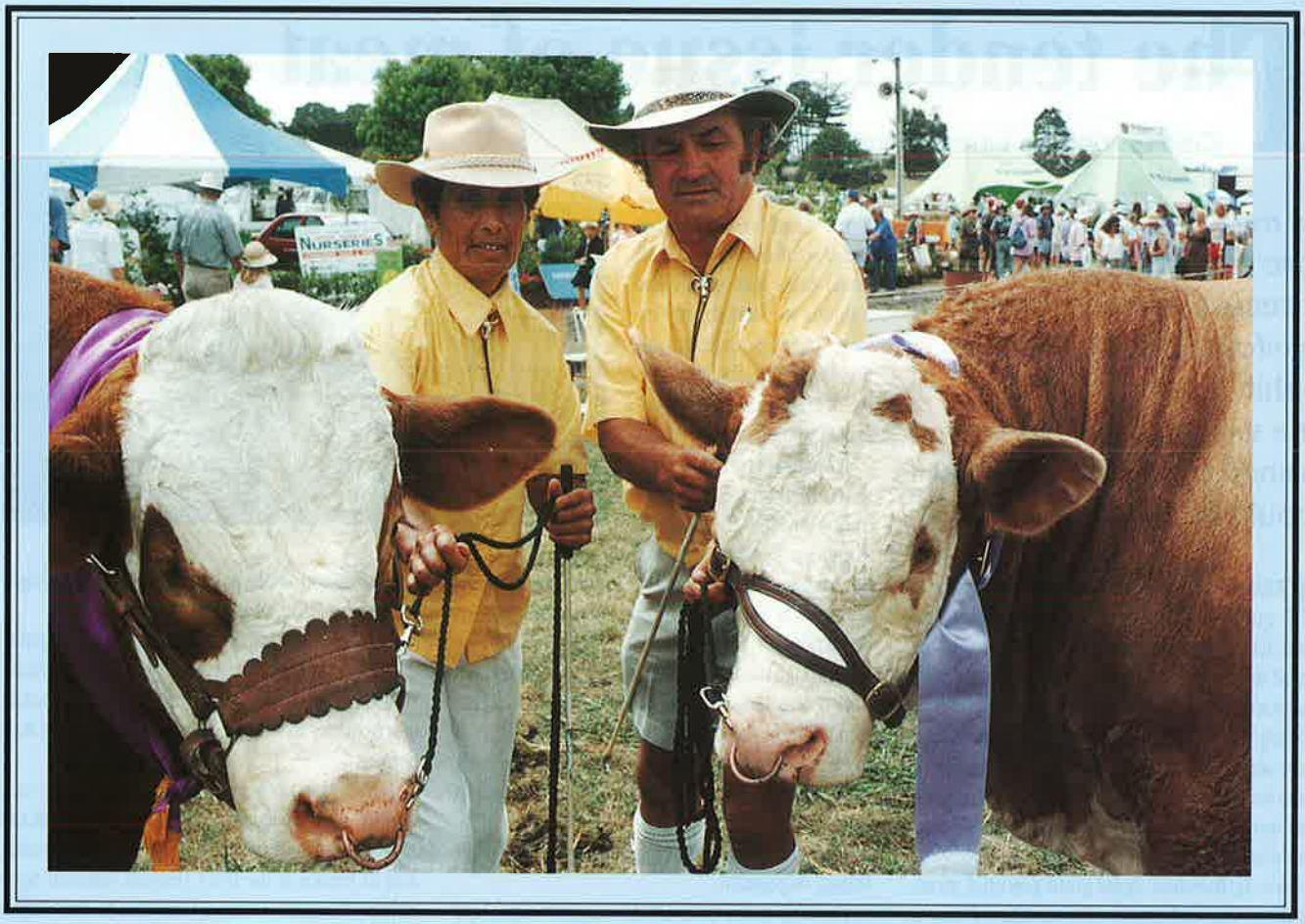
"For example a major reason for Dr Dransfield's visit from the Station de Researches sur Viande was to sue meat quality data collected by the Lincoln group to test the theoretical concepts of a computer model he has designed for the prediction of the ultimate tenderness of meat carcasses.

"Using and modifying the Dransfield model will be an ongoing process within our group and it is envisaged that through refinements this will eventually lead to a computer model usable by the meat industry as a whole," he added.

A further example of international collaboration was the visit by Dr Steward Gilmour from the laboratory of Growth Regulation, Babraham Institute, Cambridge, UK. Dr Bickerstaffe had earlier spent two months in this laboratory producing gene constructs that are now being used by Lincoln to develop techniques which investigate ways of manipulating calpastatin levels in animals.

Ultimately, however, it all comes down to the steak or chop on our dinner plate.

Canterbury beef producer Brent Rawstron of Rossendale Beef has commented: "If the New Zealand meat industry can eventually take on board the results of the research now being carried out here and abroad, the country will be positioned to compete as never before in international meat markets."



DOUBLE AA DALLAS

Grand Champion Simmental Bull
Franklin 1996
Allbreeds Yearling Bull -
1st Franklin 1996

DOUBLE AA DENVER

Grand Champion Simmental Bull
Morrinsville 1996
Allbreeds Supreme Champion Male
Morrinsville 1996

The first bulls by TFS Arizona to be offered for sale at the National Sale
Palmerston North

DOUBLE AA SIMMENTALS

charged 30/4/96.

Home of the TFS Arizona Champions

1 colour page 400
scan & typesetting 115
515

Abe & Sally Aukaha
Pukehina Beach
PO Box 530
Te Puke
New Zealand
Phone: (07) 553 3073
Fax: (07) 533 3073
Mobile: (025) 993 516

STUD Profile: Barry & Dorothy Anderson, Singing Hills.

More than 20 years ago Barry and Dorothy Anderson began a switch from dairy farming to Simmental breeding. They haven't looked back since.

Barry's first introduction to Simmentals was back in the early 1970s when, as a dairy farmer, he tried Simmental semen on some of his Friesian cows.

He was very impressed with the size and temperament of the resulting progeny and kept three heifer calves which were mated back to the Simmental.

Through the rest of the decade, he concentrated on building up Simmental numbers on a 100ha beef block at Tiheroa, while employing a sharemilker on his nearby Te Kawa dairy unit, south of Te Awamutu.

In 1979, when beef prices were dropping and times were tough, Barry was among a group of six Waikato beef breeders who went down to Christchurch to attend the Cord Cattle Genetics dispersal of cows imported from the United Kingdom.

He bought a six-year-old cow with a two-month bull calf at foot for the bargain price of $1600. That first purebred cow formed the cornerstone of his herd.

"She had perfect feet and stayed with us for 16 years," says Barry.

He feels feet have often been neglected over the years, as breeding programmes have concentrated largely on growth rates and size.

"Many of our cattle have grown too fast for their feet," he says.

"They have got to have good feet to get around, so it is important a balance is struck between feet and structural soundness."

The beef block on which the Anderson's stud was started was called Singing Hills by a former owner and Barry adopted this name for the stud. He believes the unusual name was derived from the fact that if you stood on the aerial topdressing strip while the topdresser was in action, the sound of the plane flying over numerous gullies on the farm would give off a singing effect.

Barry Anderson (right) jokes with John McNaughten at last year's Mystery Creek stand.

In the late 1980s, he sold the beef block and moved the stud back to the dairy farm at Te Kawa. He continued to run the stud on 40ha while his son-in-law took over the rest of the dairy unit.

Barry and Dorothy now calve 50 Simmental cows and keep around 20 heifers and 20 bulls a year. They have taken a couple of bulls to the National sale in the past but nowadays most are sold at the annual Waikato and Districts Simmental sale in Hamilton.

The Andersons follow the local show circuit and their best recent achievement was with Singing Hills Yell, who won reserve place in the Meat and Wool Cup at the Waikato Show in 1993.

Back home on the farm, Barry's breeding policy is built around achieving a combination of well-tempered, structurally-correct animals with calving ease, good feet, and high fertility.

Eye pigmentation is also an important consideration and he likes animals with big brown eyes, or a good hooded eye.

He says the recently introduced Estimated Breeding Values have become a useful breeding tool, and, when combined with eye appraisal techniques, he believes EBVs have helped improve breeding decisions.

Barry and Dorothy have visited Simmental properties in Switzerland and Australia and from what he has seen, Barry believes New Zealand Simmental genetics are as good as any.

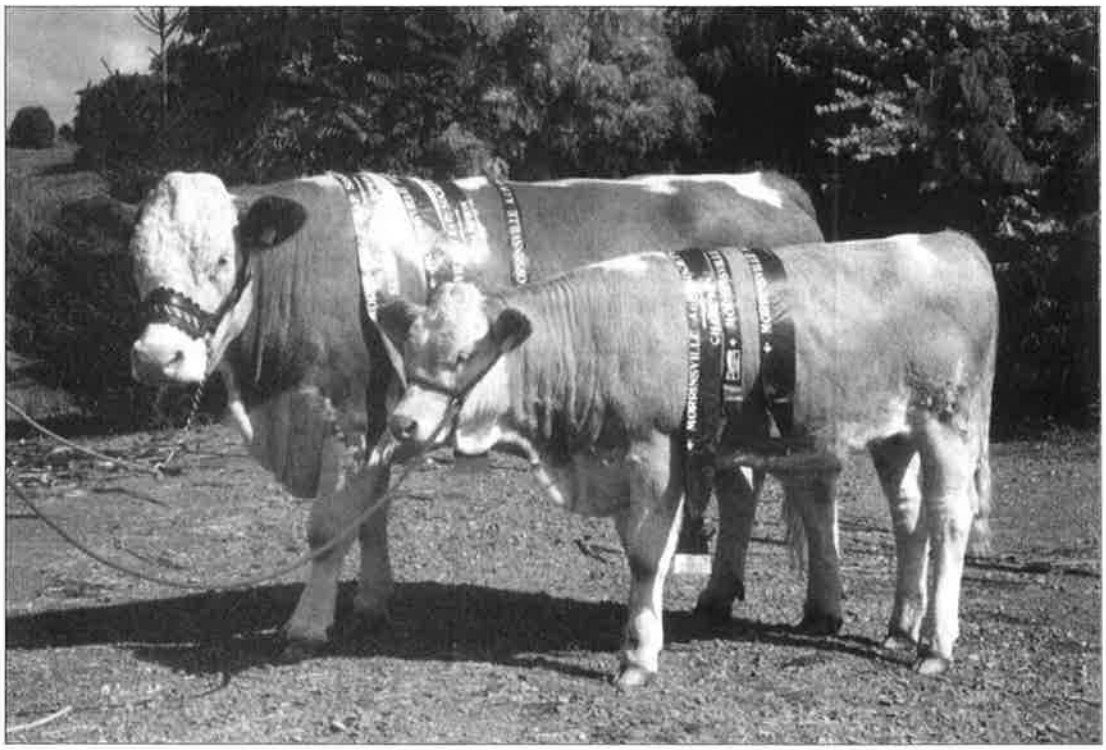
He reckons the current challenge for most New Zealand beef breeders is to weather the storm of depressingly low beef prices.

"I feel sorry for anyone carrying a high debt burden, he says.

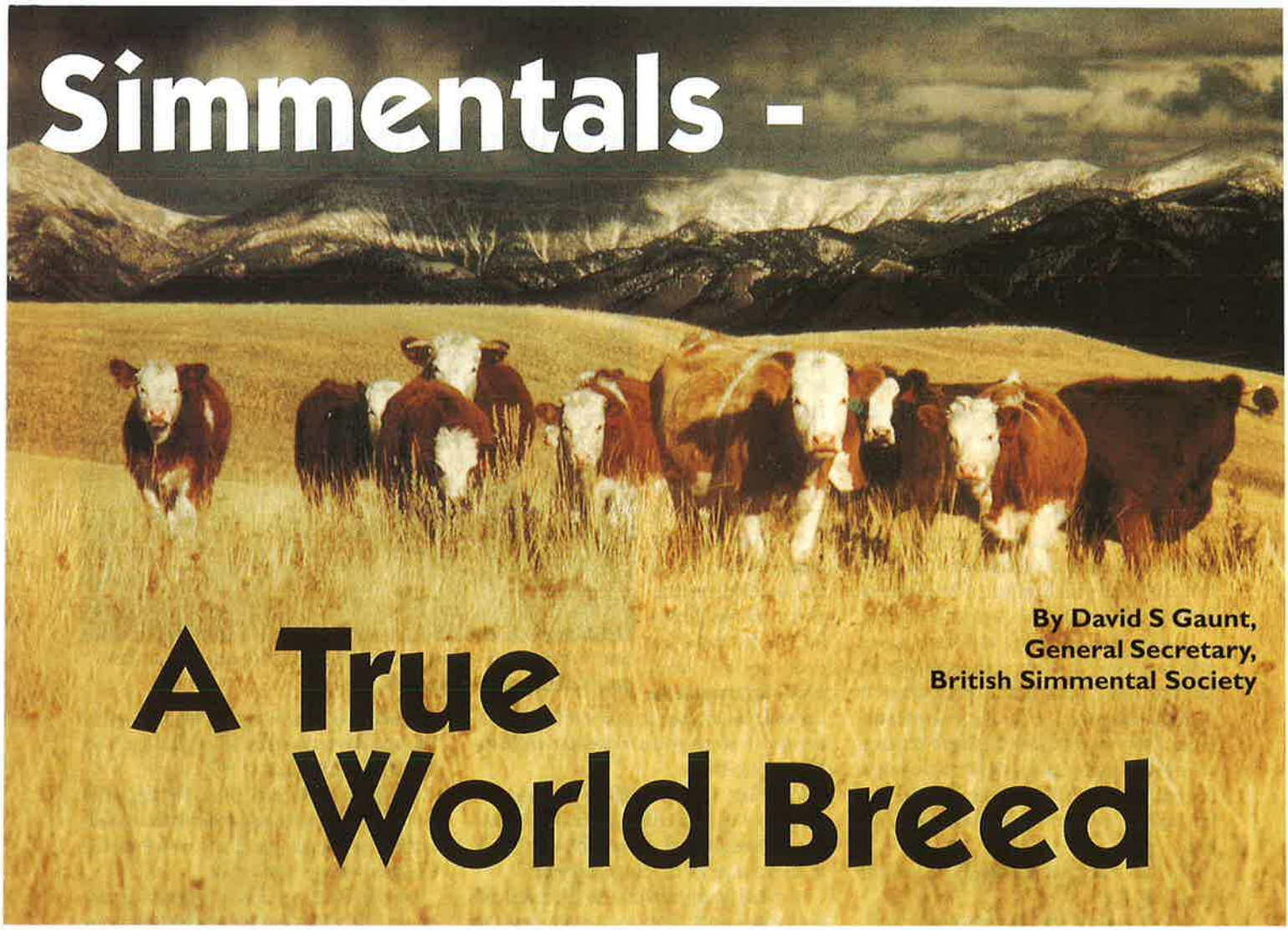
However, he is confident a future beef shortage in New Zealand will see the return of better beef prices.

"We have seen it all before," he says.

"So now might be a good time to tidy up the herd in readiness for when prices improve."



Singing Hill Yell won Reserve place in the Meat & Wool Cup at the Waikato Show in 1993.



Simmentals - A True World Breed

By David S Gaunt,
General Secretary,
British Simmental Society

1995 sees the British Simmental Society celebrating its first 25 years

It was once said:"With 54 million Simmentals in the world across all five continents, some people must think the Simmentals make money for them"

From Switzerland just over 100 years ago when the Swiss herdbook was founded in 1892, the breed - from its home base through the Simme Valley - expanded into Austria where there are now 212,454 Simmental cows milk recorded, having an average lactation of 5112kg milk at 4.15% fat and 3.4% protein. In 1994, 1,248 bulls at 481 days of age had an average daily gain of 1.37kg, while 141 performance tested beef bulls had an average daily gain of 1.42kg.

In Germany there are 4.3 million Simmentals of which 3.6 million are in the state of Bavaria. Typical of the best of the dual purpose type of Simmental is the German cow Marita - national German Champion in 1985 - her average lactation 8779kg with 40 daughters averaging in their first lactation 6189kg (3.93% fat 3.82% protein). In Bavaria, 161 beef tested bulls averaged 1.40 daily liveweight gain while 2,365 bulls averaged 1.32kg per day of growth.

From these "home" countries where the breed is dual purpose (60 - 40 milk: beef) the average lactation 5575kg 4.11% fat and 3.48% protein - Switzerland 5108kg 3.98% fat and 3.25% protein - the breed has expanded to all five continents of the world.

It is the "new world" continents of Australasia, North America, Africa and South America as well as in the Western European countries of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden and Denmark where it has had its greatest impact - all in the space of 25-30 years. Even more remarkable is the fact that its position of influence is due to a major shift in its role from a European dual purpose breed to a high quality, high performing specialist beef breed - competing with single trait only breeds such as the Her-

Table 1: Australia

European Breeds and Derivatives	*Annual Registrations*	*% Market Share within group*
Australian Simmental Breeders Assoc	9945	35.1
Australian Limousin Breeders Soc	9197	32.5
Charolais Society of Australia	3859	13.6
Australian Salers Assoc	1193	4.2
Australian Gelbvieh Assoc	1013	3.6

eford, Angus, Charolais and Limousin. Without doubt this ability to satisfy the needs of ranchers, whether in the bush range conditions of Australia or Africa or the frozen plains of northern Canada, is due to its ability to serve either as a top terminal sire, or profitable mother cow.

Table 1 illustrates its dominance as the number one European breed in Australia, while table 2 shows the demand in Canada for crossing sires as well as females sold through official sales in a seven-month period in 1994. In the hype of world cattle marketing it is today essential to have impartial performance data. In one of the most extensive pieces of practical research involving 750,000 records and more than 1 million animals divided roughly one-third pedigree and two-thirds cross bred stock, scientists at Guelph University in Canada have applied dairy breeding analysis techniques to produce breed comparison data for a number of major beef breeds - allowing across breed comparisons to be made. Records taken were birth weight, weaning weight, maternal weaning gain and growth rate from weaning to 165 days. Using Herefords as the basis for comparison, the weight gains to 165 days were:

SIMMENTAL	+9kg
Blonde d'Aquitaine	+8kg
Charolais	+7.5kg
Main Anjou	+6.5kg
Angus, Shorthorn, Salers & Limousin	+2.5kg

According to the Guelph researchers who prepared the league table, the across breed comparisons give beef producers the necessary data to compare beef breeds when choosing sires or breeds.

The gathering of impartial performance data has always been a feature of Simmental Associations round the world, with all the major countries now using the BLUP animal model system. In the United Kingdom, trial work conducted by the Meat and Livestock Commission (MLC) has shown a difference of £91 between high and low EBV sires. The 1994 British Simmental Sire Summary, compiled from independent data gathered by MLC, features over 500 sires with more than 200 having gestation data with a minimum of 50 calvings per sire.

Table 3 shows the differences in EBVs for the breed from average to the top 5%. The Guelph work and with 37,000 animal registrations and over 3,500 members are the reasons for the Canadian Simmental Association's predictions that the Simmental could well become Canada's most important beef breed within the next five years.

Table 2: Canada - Summary of Simmental Sales
28 Sales from February 21 to September 10 1994

	Gross Canadian $	*Average Canadian $*
1,243 fullblood & purebred bulls	4,607,781	3,707
1,957 lots (total) including 714 females	**6,231,660**	**3,184**

Table 3: British Simmental - Results for average, top 25, 10 and 5 per cent of animals born in 1992.

	Average	*Top 25%*	*Top 10%*	*Top 5%*	*Top 1%*
Birthweight (kg)	1.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-2.2
200-day milk (kg)	-0.7	0.7	2.0	2.8	5.6
200-day growth (kg)	15.0	20.9	26.1	29.4	41.1
400-day growth (kg)	27.0	37.4	46.5	52.1	72.7
Backfat depth (mm)	0.09	0.00	-0.08	-0.13	-0.31
Muscling score (pts)	0.15	0.28	0.40	0.47	0.73
Beef value	SM21	SM28	SM35	SM39	SM54

No breed justifies its title of being the 'True world breed more than the Simmental - seen here at summer pasture high in the Swiss Alps with only the famous Matterhorn mountain for company!

Barry Bennett, General Manager of the Association, explains: "The Canadian cattle industry has found the Simmental to be high performing cattle both in the feed and sale yards."

South of the 49th Parallel the picture is similar with the American Simmental Association registering over 80,000 animals each year and having 9,500 active members, The breed's commercial strength is illustrated in Table 4.

While the breed is spread throughout the United States, the largest concentrations are found in the states of Texas, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and North Dakota. A typical American Simmental sire is a Bold Leader, with no fewer than 4,929 calving records and having an EPD (Estimated Progeny Difference) of -3.8, 4,447 weaning weight records across 749 herds and having a weaning weight EPD of +11kg.

Nowhere is the adaptability of the Simmental better illustrated than in South Africa where it is known as the Simmentaler. In this country of vivid contrast from the lush Cape to the arid veld, the breed ranks third among all breeds in membership and second in terms of registrations.

Fifty per cent of all registered beef females from 14 British and Continental breeds are Simmental. The South Africa Simmentaler Association has more

Canada: Stocking rates on the praires can be as low as 50 acres per cow/calf unit. Milk, mother ability, and natural growth are reasons why the Simmental is so valued by the rancher.

Table 4: USA Summary of Simmental Sales

	93 Sales 1993		111 Sales 1994	
	No	*Ave*	*No*	*Ave*
BULLS	3,375	US$2,064	3,622	US$2,100
Totals	7,848	US$1,822	7,466	US$1,893
	including 4,473 females		including 3,844 females	

Table 5: Central Bull Testing Stations

Bos Taurus	*Weaning weight (kg)*	*Efficiency*	*ICP*	*ADG (gms)*	*ADA (gms)*	*FCR*
Angus	202	44%	399	1796	1243	6,28
Simmentaler	235	47%	435	1890	1327	6,29
Sussex	208	40%	410	1638	1173	6,42

breeders than the Hereford, Angus and Sussex breeds combined and four times as many breeders as the Charolais and Limousin breeds put together. The main reason for this dominance is its profitability in cross breeding programmes under range conditions. The Simmental cross female with her hardiness to survive and milk production lies at the heart of the breed's role in profitable beef production in South Africa.

It may be said that the South African Simmentaler Association leads the world in marrying performance and type in the show ring - having developed the SIMDEX index. Simdex combines the intercalving period (ICP) with an index of fertility in which age at first calving, number of calvings, and date of last calving are taken into account. All cows shown are subject to this index scoring.

This Index will be seen at first hand by over 500 Simmental cattlemen from around the world, when in August 1996 they assemble for the World Simmental Congress in Pretoria. No fewer than 1,300 animals are to be exhibited, making the world's largest breed display.

The strength of the Simmental bull in the country's National Performance Testing Scheme is illustrated in the Table 5 for the country's three leading beef breeds.

1995 sees the British Simmental celebrating its 25th anniversary. The herdbook being based on German, Austrian and Swiss bloodlines - now welded into a British beef type with high growth, early maturity and ease of fleshing its major traits. In highly intensive systems as compared to the open range conditions of the Americas, Africa and Australasia, ability to produce profit in competition with specialist intensive beef breeds is testimony to its being called 'the true cattleman's breed'.

The British beef industry is served by two distinct sources of supply, crossbred calves from the dairy herd and single-suckled calves produced in specialist beef herds, and the Simmental is playing an increasingly prominent role in both.

The breed has gained in popularity among UK dairy farmers who require easy-calving and who are also aware that dairy-bred Simmental-sired calves have the growth and conformation. Crossbreeding is the reason for the very existence of the British Simmental.

The onset of milk quotas in 1984 focused dairy farmers' attention on the need to make the most of their dairy-bred calves. The Simmental fits the bill perfectly as a breed that produces easily delivered calves. There is no better example of this than a Cumbrian dairy farmer who recently sold three-week-old Simmental x Holstein Friesian triplets for £720 (US$1,008), while four-week-old triplets from a dairy farmer in Hanwell, Oxfordshire, realised £710 (US$994).

"The Simmental gives me all the options - for both bull and heifer calves and, above all else, is easy to calve," says Mr Hart of Hanwell.

Producers of suckled calves have also become aware of the calving ease and outstanding growth available through using the British Simmental. Typical levels of performance being achieved by Simmental-sired, suckled calves are bull calves weighing 300kg, and heifer calves at 250kg at 200 days.

Nowhere is the commercial strength better demonstrated than at Strathisla Estates in Perthshire. "We are in the business to produce kilos of meat and the large frame and weight gain of the Simmental were attributes which attracted us to the breed," says Estate Manager Alistair Morison. "Our deadweight conformation data shows that 73% of the bulls grade U, 25% R and 2% E. Our average price is £2.38 per kg (US$3.57). Such commercial strength will continue to attract converts to the Simmental breed."

As the only continental breed with milk in its background, demand for the Simmental cross beef females is well shown from the results of commercial sales when at Aberdeen in May 1993 101 Simmental x heifers with calf at foot averaged £1,267 in May 1994 241 Simmental x heifers with calf at foot averaged £1,170.

Sound fertility, regularity of breeding, ease of conception and ease of calving, together with a good milk supply - so important in obtaining high weaning weights for commercial offspring -are additional reasons for the breed's popularity.

Of long-term importance to a breed is its ability to find and prove new bloodlines, the joint breeding programme with the Bavarian AI organisation Neiderbayerische Besamungsgenossenschaft Landshut-Pocking large in Germany, if of importance to the British Simmental in its search for new and superior beef genetics.

The worldwide interest being shown in this unique cross-country venture between two Simmental breeding organisations, shows the extent to which Simmental breeders round the world continue to search for improved genetics, produced independently with the only motive being to provide the commercial user with profitable cattle.

Many slogans can be used to typify the world Simmental breed, but perhaps none more accurately reflects the breed's true stature than:

"The Simmental breed has no single outstanding trait -just a lot of very good ones. It is the true cattleman's breed."

Risingholme Camille

All breeds champion 2 year old Heifer at Canterbury & Southland

changed 30/4/96

1 b & w page typesetting 195 50 245

HEIFERS

Some quality in calf heifers for private sale

ANNUAL BULL SALE 10 JUNE 1996

OPEN FIELD DAY

DAY 3
1st May

Enquiries & Inspection Welcome — Stan Crosson, No.8 RD, Ashburton. Phone (03) 302 5898

RISINGHOLME

Where soundness & quality are paramount

Avon Park

NEW ZEALAND

— For the D

Breeding cattle to suit natural conditions

VISITORS MOST WELCOME AT ALL TIMES - FURT

DAVID & HEATHER CARTER, MANOR FARM, No1 RD LYTTE

OR MANAGER GREG W

Simmentals

S PREMIER HERD

cerning Buyer —

We enjoy being able to show our sale bulls to you ...

No sales pressure, or auction day nerves

All we want is a satisfied client

colour double page scans & typesetting

968
340
1308

charged 30/4/96.

Contact us for private treaty purchases

ER INFORMATION & ENQUIRIES PLEASE CONTACT
ON, CHRISTCHURCH. PHONE (03) 329 9731. FAX (03) 329 9001.
LSON PHONE (03) 329 9078

Bull Selection

The most important factor in selecting a bull is fertility. The bull must be capable of delivering sufficient quantifies of quality semen to the female at the appropriate time.

The second factor is to select a bull with the physical attributes to ensure he produces calves that are suitable to available target markets.

The fertile bull

"A bull is the life support system for 2kg of testicles and the delivery system for sperm".

This quote may be somewhat simplistic but, in fact, it indicates the importance of selecting fertile bulls above all other considerations.

The fertility of bulls may be assessed using three tests: 1) A physical examination (Breeding Soundness Exam) 2) A serving test 3) Semen Examination

1 **Body condition:** This is evaluated not only as an indication of the ability of a bull to stand up to a mating season but it is also an indication of underlying clinical disease or illness.

2 **Respiration:** Be aware of abnormal breathing behaviour (e.g.: panting, rapid respiration).

3 **Eyes:** These are examined for defects such as pink eye, cancer of the eye, cataracts. A hooded eye setting protects the eyeball from the sun's rays, lessening the risk of cancer eye. Eyelid pigmentation is also desirable in reducing eyelid cancer.

4 **Teeth and Jaws:** Jaws should not be under or over shot. These are heritable defects that affect grazing ability. Check for teeth which may be broken or missing. A broad muzzle is desirable as a narrow muzzle restricts grazing intake.

5 **Feet & legs:** Bulls with correct leg and feet settings are less prone to injury and less disposed to onset of arthritis. These bulls will better withstand the rigours of the joining season without breakdown. (See Section on Structural Soundness for more details).

6 **Penis & prepuce:** Feeling the sheath may show abnormalities caused by injury.

It is difficult to examine the penis when the bull is in a crush. The penis is better examined during a natural service or during a serving test.

7 **Testicles:** Simmentals are renowned for their well developed sound testes. The occasional unsound bull can be identified by feeling the testicles for eveness of size, abnormalities of the epididymus and other lumps and irregularities. The testicles should have good tension and feel springy rather than mushy or rock-hard. The scrotal circumference should be measured as a guide to the sperm producing ability of the bull.

8 **Rectum:** A rectal examination by a qualified practitioner is useful, allowing the top of the penis and the seminal vesicles to be palpared for abnormalities.

9 **Walking:** Finally the animal is examined walking. This will show any lameness or tenderness in joints. It will also show if the bull has an easy walking style allowing him to walk the long distances that are demanded in a joining season.

The Physical Examination

A thorough physical examination should encompasses structual soundness and general health of the bull.

1) General Body Condition	Obese		Good		Store		Poor	
2) Respiration	Normal			Abnormal			
3) Eyes	Normal			Abnormal			
4) Teeth	Normal			Abnormal			
5) Feet & Legs	Normal			Abnormal			
6) Penis & prepuce	Normal			Abnormal			
7) Testicles	Normal			Abnormal			
8) Rectal examination	Normal			Abnormal			
9) Observe animal walking	Normal			Abnormal			

Evaluating the testicles

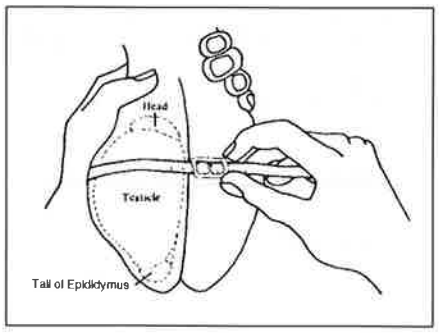
A careful examination of the testicles may give a good indication of the ability of the bull to produce good quality semen in sufficient quantity.

To evaluate the testicles:

A **Feel the testicles.** The testicle is a collection of small tubules which are lined with the cells that produce sperm. A soft flabby testicle indicates that the tubules are empty and not producing sperm. Firm springy testicles indicate that the tubules are full and sperm is being produced.

B **Measure Scrotal Circumference** (SC), which is an indication of the volume of the testicle.

In general, bulls with small testicles produce less sperm while bulls with large testicles produce more sperm.



Scrotal circumference is influenced by the bull's age, weight and scrotal shape.

The scrotal circumference in yearling bulls is a good measure of the age of puberty. The stage at which bulls reach puberty is determined by their age and weight. Selecting yearling bulls for above average SC automatically selects for heavier bulls per day of age.

The female relatives and offspring of bulls selected for above average SC also grow faster and reach puberty at an earlier age.

The table produced below is the MINIMUM SC in centimetres for Simmental bulls to enable them to produce an acceptable volume of semen.

Age months	SC cms	Age months	SC cms
12-14	32	18-20	36
14-16	34	20-24	38
16-18	35	+24	40

Although bulls with scrotal circumference below these measurements will produce semen of normal quality, such bulls have a limited sperm producing capacity and would be expected to be of unsatisfactory fertility under moderate to heavy breeding pressure.

Selection of bulls with larger Scrotal measurements increases the probability of the bull having satisfactory semen quality and the ability to stand up to heavy breeding pressure.

Genetic correlations between SC measurement and growth traits are favourable. However, correlation between SC measurement and birth weight is negative to low. Therefore, selecting bulls with

higher SC measurements can be made without necessarily increasing birth weights and subsequent calving difficulties.

In addition to increased reproductive capacity and fertility, a great long term benefit comes from the positive carry over effect on female progeny by increasing their ability to conceive.

Studies have shown favourable, high, negative correlations between Scrotal Circumference measurements of bulls and the age of puberty of half sib females. There is also high positive genetic correlation between Scrotal measurements in bulls and conception rates in female progeny. This means that selection for above average Scrotal Circumference increase the fertility of the female offspring.

Selection for increased SC should improve the reproductive efficiency of the cow herd. The heritability of Scrotal Circumference is moderate to high.

The delivery system

The delivery of semen depends on:

a) The physical ability to mate successfully
b) The urge to mate (libido)
c) The sexual experience of the bull.

Ability to serve

Even though some bulls pass a physical breeding soundness examination they are not able to serve a cow.

This may be because they do not have the urge to mate (i.e. they lack libido).

They may be in pain and relate the act of serving a cow to pain on mounting.

They may have an injured or defective penis or sheath.

The ability of a bull to serve may be increased by sexual experience.

Where a full serving test has not been performed the best practice is to observe two or three services when the bull is put into the joining mob.

Structural soundness

Emphasis must be given in bull selection to structural correctness. Structural soundness relates to the skeleton - the bone structure of an animal which should be as free of flaws or defects as possible. The thickest, meatiest, best weight gain bull is worthless if he is seriously flawed in his structure. This is particularly the case in feedlots where longer term feeding of cattle, carrying heavier weights, places extra stress on an animal' s skeletal structure.

Feet

Feet should be large and deep at the heel. Sound feet are symmetrical with equal sized and shaped toes. Cull bulls with small feet, shallow heels and abnormal toes. Bad feet are often an indication of structural problems higher up the leg. Feet may be cracked, have twisted claws, uneven wear, be infected, small or be otherwise deformed. The pastern should slope into the foot at a 45 - 55 degree angle to the ground.

Legs

The hock is probably the most critical joint. The tibia should enter the hock at an angle of 130 - 145 degree. Cattle with a lesser angle are "sickle-hocked", often due to carrying excess weight. Cattle with more angle are called "post-legged". These cattle cannot efficiently absorb shocks and often result in inflamed joints, arthritis and lameness. Functional cattle are rarely post-legged. The leg setting can be determined from a plumb line from the pin bone to the ground. The line should intersect the lock and dewclaw of the rear leg,

Weight should be evenly set on all legs to reduce undue stress on individual joints. Other structural problems to avoid in the hindlegs are: Cow Hocked Legs with large, long deep outside toes. Bow legged setting with large, long, deep inside toes.

In the fore-leg setting avoid bulls that are either: Toed-out with knees together and feet turned out with larger, deep outside toes. Toed-in with knees bowed out and feet turned in with large, deep inside toes. This condition also turns the shoulders out. It is heritable and contributes to calving difficulty.

Shoulders

Cattle should have a long sloping shoulder to ensure their stride is unrestricted. Shoulder blades should be smooth against the body and fit close together at the top. Bold, prominent, open shoulders can increase calving difficulty.

Karewa Simmentals

BREEDERS OF

Top Performance Breedplan Recorded Bulls and Females, Trait Leaders and Champions

Karewa Crystal & Emerald
Leading the way in the Show Ring
Three Meat & Wool Cups

Karewa Zawi AZ 153
by Scottish Striker
Leading the way in Maternal Traits

1 colour page 400
scans & typesetting 225
625

changed 30/4/96

Our selective breeding programme specialises in Calving Ease, Soundness, Temperament, Weight Gain and Moderate Framed bulls that last on the hills. All backed by Breedplan EBV's.

If you have bull problems contact us, we guarantee satisfaction. Yearlings also available.

Bulls available at National Bull Sale, Palmerston North June 18 and Waikato Simmental Bull Sale, Frankton July 4 and by private treaty on farm

Inquiries and Inspection Welcome

John & Lorraine McNaughten
Kopuku Road, RD 1, Pokeno. Phone (09) 232 5642

" Pinelee" Dosse AD28 (ET)

Fleckvieh for the National Sale

Sire - Brundish Prosperus
Dam - Levels Gunda
3/AX116 (E.T)

BWt	200milk	200wt	400wt	600wt
n/a	+7 43%	+10 60%	+23 56%	+22 56%

Born 20th Sept. 1994

"Dosse" is the first bull to be offered for sale from "Levels Gunda", and was top-priced heifer at the Levels Fleckvieh embryo sale.

"Dosse" is a dark red bull of moderate size, good muscling, thickness, disposition, and is very correct on his feet and legs.

Also offering at Charlton, Gore, on May 17th , a selection of Fleckvieh and Fleckvieh influenced bulls.

1 colour page 400
scan & typesetting 115
515

Enquiries and inspection welcomed

Graeme and Lorraine Bain
"Pinelee Simmentals"
2 RD Outram
Otago
Phone/Fax 03 4891 845

Snow Hellyer
Wrightson Stud Stock
Dunedin
Phone 03 4761 655
Mobile 025 325 766

Charged. 30/4/96.

Comparison of Feeding

Calves vs. Yearlings With Crossbred Steers of Six Breeds

By R.R. Schalles, K.M. Andries, M.E. Dikeman and D.E. Franke, Departments of Animal Science and Industry, Kansas State University, Manhattan, and Department of Animal Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge

Courtesy of the American Simmental Association

Simmental-cross cattle were among those breeds that excelled in a cooperative research study conducted by animal scientists at Kansas State and Louisiana State Universities.

In this time of lower cattle prices, it is increasingly necessary to increase efficiency of production. In an effort to accomplish this, an increasing number of cattle are entering the feedlots as calves rather than as yearlings. Consequently, various breed types must be evaluated for their efficiencies in different management systems.

A cooperative research project between Kansas State (KSU) and Louisiana State (LSU) Universities compared feeding steers as calves versus feeding them as yearlings. The steers were produced at LSU from two, three and four-breed rotational crossbreeding systems involving Angus, Hereford, Charolais and Brahman breeds. Half of each cow breed group was bred to the breed of bull in the rotation. The other half of each group was bred to Gelbvieh bulls the first three years and to Simmental bulls the next two years of the five-year project.

Calves were born in February and March and weaned in September at an average age of 184 days. After approximately a three-week weaning period, 80 percent of the steers were shipped to KSU and placed in the feedlot to represent the "calf management" group. The remaining steers were wintered at LSU on rye grass pastures and shipped to KSU the following May to represent the "yearling management" group. All steers were fed a 90 percent concentrate, 10 percent silage ration (dry matter basis). Steers were slaughtered at the IBP, Inc., plant at Emporia, KS, when the backfat averaged .37 inches.

Management Groups

The calf management group was on feed an average of 238 days and slaughtered when they averaged 485 days old. The yearlings were in the feedlot an average of 113 days and averaged 558 days weighed an average of 1,124 pounds to produce an average carcass weight of 694 pounds. The yearlings had an average slaughter weight of 1,236 pounds and produced carcasses averaging 753 pounds. Because they were slaughtered at the same fat thickness, the average yield grade of both groups was 2.6.

The average feedlot gain of the calf-fed group was 559 pounds, and the yearlings gained 296 pounds while in the feedlot for an average rate of gain of 2.4 and 2.8 pounds/day, respectively. The average weight per day of age at slaughter was 2.4 pounds for the calves and 2.2 pounds for the yearlings.

During the first two years, the steers were fed in pens of five or eight in order to obtain estimates of feed intake and efficiency of feed conversion. The calves consumed 13.9 pounds of TDN (total digestible nutrients) per day while the yearlings consumed 9 pounds per day. The calves required 5.9 pounds of TDN per pound of gain, and the yearlings required 7.7 pounds.

Because of heavier carcass weights, the yearlings averaged .4 square inch larger ribeye area than the calves. The calves averaged small marbling while the yearlings averaged slight. Small marbling is necessary for the low Choice quality grade. Thus, a higher percentage of the calf management group reached the Choice grade.

Results

These results are consistent with other reports comparing feeding calves to yearlings. Lambert, et al (1984 KSU Cattlemen's Day Report), reported feeding calves after weaning was more profitable than feeding yearlings. Dikeman, et al when slaughtered. The calves (1985 3. of Animal Sci.), and Lewis,

et al (1990 3. Animal Sci.), found that calves fed after weaning were more efficient than those backgrounded and placed on feed as yearlings.

Breed Comparisons

An increased percentage of Simmental, Charolais and Gelbvieh breeding increased birth and weaning weights as well as pre-weaning ADG. In agreement with other reports, higher percentage Brahman in the dam decreased birth weight of the calf, regardless of the breed of the calf's sire.

As the percentage of the Angus and Hereford increased, the slaughter age decreased, whereas increased percentage of Brahman, Charolais and Gelbvieh increased slaughter age when steers were put on feed as calves. However, increased percentage of Brahman resulted in a decrease in slaughter age when steers were fed as yearlings. Increased percentage of Charolais, Simmental and Gelbvieh breeding increased slaughter weight with both management groups. Higher percentage of Charolais, Simmental and Angus produced the fastest rate of feedlot gain for both management groups.

Carcass ribeye area followed the same pattern as slaughter weight, with increasing percentage of Charolais, Simmental and Gelbvieh increasing ribeye area. Increasing percentage of Simmental, Charolais and Angus increased the amount of marbling in both the calf and yearling management groups. Higher percentage Hereford breeding increased marbling when fed as calves, but not when fed as yearlings. Brahman, Angus and Charolais breeding increased dressing percent for the calf management group, but breed had no effect on dressing percent in the yearling-fed group. Since all cattle were slaughtered at approximately the same fat thickness, there were no differences in yield grade among breeds.

Crosses involving higher percentage Simmental, Charolais and Angus breeding performed well in the feedlot and produced acceptable carcasses.

Conclusions

Calves that are bred and managed for fast growth are more efficient. There are many traits that become economically important from breeding the cow to consumption of the beef. Cows that successfully calve at two years old and every 365 days thereafter, wean a heavy calf which can go directly on feed after the weaning process, and produce a desirable carcass are an asset to all segments of the beef industry.

This and other research indicates improved efficiency when calves are managed so that they can be slaughtered at an early age (12 to 15 months). This requires a breeding program that will produce carcasses that weigh from 650 to 850 pounds at this young age, be predominantly yield grade 2s and grade at least 60 percent Choice. Crosses involving higher percentage Simmental, Charolais and Angus breeding performed well in the feedlot and produced acceptable carcasses.

TRIPLE S SIMMENTALS

S S S

3rd Annual Bull Sale
40 Selected Bulls

14th May, 1996
1.30pm
Castlerock, Lumsden

Proud to be a part of
SOUTHERN SIMMENTAL SALES WEEK

MAKERIKERI CANTABRIAN
purchased at national sale
June 1995
Top price of 95 sale season $17,000

EARTHQUAKE CALVES
on the ground
belonging to 'Triple S'

Inquiries welcome

Prospect
Ross & Joan Cockburn
R.D.2
Te Anau
Tel. (03) 249 7082

East Dome
Woody & Eppi Rouse
Five Rivers. 3 R.D.
Lumsden
Tel/Fax. (03) 248 7621

Windy Ridge
David & Lynne Dickie
Five Rivers, 3 R.D.
Lumsden
Tel/Fax. (03) 248 7559

Females

Female Selection

The female must be able to conceive, incubate the calf for nine months, give birth to a live calf and then produce enough milk to sustain the calf until weaning. Within three months of delivering her previous calf, to maximise productive capacity, she must be back in calf.

- Ability to get in calf.
- Ability to raise the calf.
- Ability to calve.
- Ability to get back in calf.

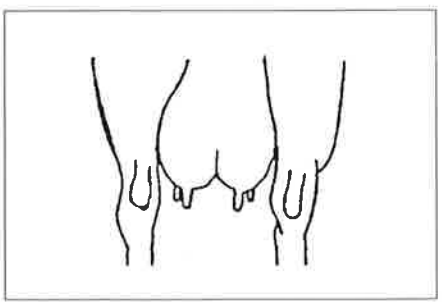
Selection of females is a progressive process, starting with the maiden heifer and proceeding as the female moves through her reproductive and calf rearing history.

Maiden Heifer

Initally selected for their ability to reach suitable joining weight. This is normally a minimum of 300kg LW for Simmentals at 15 months. Where nutrition and management do not permit yearling joining, joining can be delayed until 18 to 24 months-of-age. Heifers can also be assessed for vulva position (avoid the upward tilting vulva). The use of pelvic measurement can identify heifers most likely to experience calving difficulty. When pregnancy tested, six to eight weeks after a 6-9 week joining, empty heifers should be identified for culling. Prior to calving heifers should receive adequate exercise. Heifers experiencing calving difficulty, where not due to breech birth or other malpresented calves, should be culled from the breeding herd. The ability of the female to rear a calf depends on her maternal ability and her milking ability. Both can be assessed soon after calving, but a better assessment of her milking ability is the weaning weight of her calf relative to others in the same mob. Breedplan can be used to determine her abilities more accurately. A cow's milking ability with her first calf is highly repeatable, providing a good indicator of her expected performance with future calves.

Udder

An ideal udder is snuggly attached, symmetrical and of moderate length. The quarters should be evenly balanced with teats of medium size and length. The teats should be placed squarely under each quarter. A side view of the udder should show a level udder floor without any quartering.



Physical Appearance

The physical appearance of females gives an initial indication of their productivity. Consider the eight key inspection zones in the diagrams below.

1 Head The head of a productive cow tends to be longer and plainer than that of a less productive cow. The head will not exhibit an excess of long curled hair.

2. Neck Productive cows appear longer in the neck and are free from excess fat in this region.

3 Brisket The brisket is trim in productive cows, while showing excess fat and a coarse appearance in the less productive.

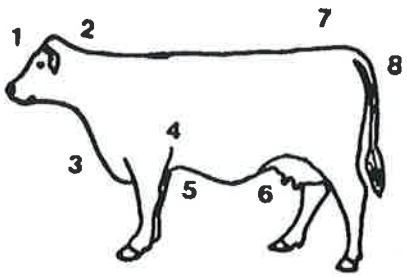
4 Shoulders and Forearm The shoulder and forearm will be fine, showing smooth muscling in productive cows, while lower producers may be coarse in the shoulder, especially if they exhibit excess muscle development.

5 Chest Capacity of the chest is large in productive cows with the underline of these cows sloping down slightly from the forequarters before sloping back up to the flank.

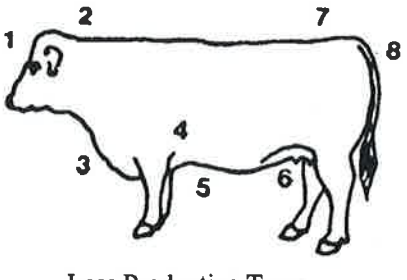
6 Udder Large udders do not necessarily produce more milk than smaller functional udders. Large pendulous udders tend to have more problems with udder breakdown. Maiden heifers should not show excess fat in the udder region.

7 Hindquarters Hindquarters will be slightly more angular in the productive cow and will show no excess fat.

8 External gentitalia External genitalia of small and immature appearance is an indication of low reproductive ability.



Productive Type



Less Productive Type

The Stayer

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

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

Stronger, more flexible Male Stem.

Snag resistant neck contour.

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

I b e w page 390

changed 30/4/96

Allflex®

ULTRA TAG™

The New Standard in Large Animal Eartags

Private Bag, Palmerston North, NZ. Phone: 06-3567700. Fax: 06-3591380

Dehorning Techniques

by Russell Priest

Horns cause many lacerated wounds and much bruising in the cattle industry - an expense the industry can ill-afford. Horned cattle, being dominant, can cause management problems and can be a hazard to the farmer. These are very compelling reasons why all horns should be removed.

Russell Priest (left) shown talking to Allan Godsiff.

Horn tissue consists of a collection of hair follicles "glued" together (known as keratin) to form a solid mass. These follicles originate from the skin at the base of the horn, so in order to prevent horn growth this skin tissue must be rendered incapable of growing.

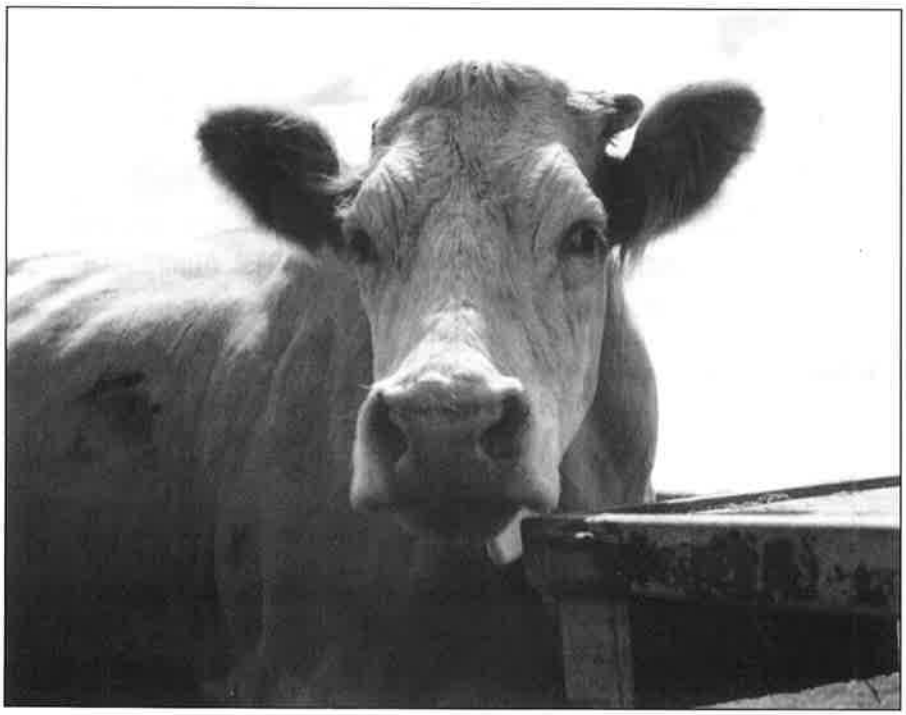
If total growth incapacity is not achieved regrowth will occur in that area. This leads to the often seen condition in which an animal possesses a partial horn, and in most cases this is deformed.

The most effective and least traumatic time to dehorn cattle is when they are young - the younger the better. I have removed horns (buds) from calves only a few days old, when the bud is only just discernible. At this age the animals are much easier to restrain, the operation is quick, causes a minimum of stress and can be combined with other jobs such a ear tagging , vaccinating and tattooing. The use of a specially designed calf bail, set up at head of an existing cattle race, can greatly assist in restraining the animal.

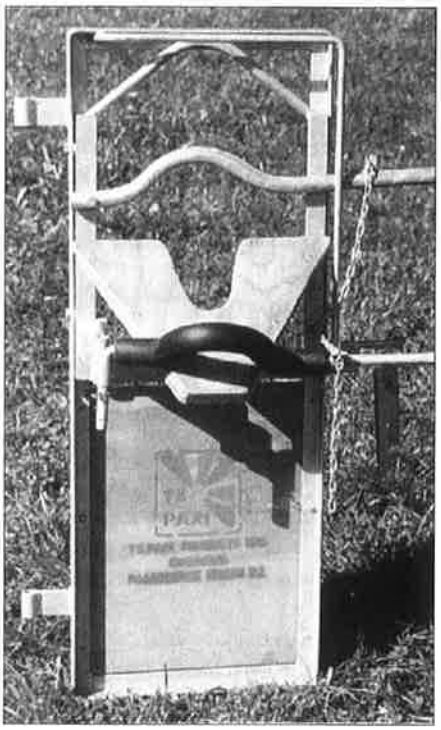
Three techniques commonly used to remove horns are:

1. Quarterizing (using a dehorning iron)

This method employs heat to destroy the horn growing tissue and can only be effectively carried out on calves, preferably no older than six weeks. The "head" of the iron, which can be heated either electrically or by a gas flame, has a cup-shaped hollow in its leading edge. When the head is heated to a satisfactory temperature,(it will blacken wood when pressed onto it.) it is placed over the horn bud for no longer than ten seconds at a time; until the skin tissue at the base of the horn has been fully pierced (you should be able to see a white uninterrupted circle). Applying the iron for too long may cause damage to underlying tissue, particularly the brain. I have tried all other methods of dehorning at all ages and have found this to be by far the most effective (bull buyers often ask me if all my bulls are polled) and the least traumatic on both man and beast.



Typical regrowth of a partial horn occurs if the dehorning technique is not successfully executed.



A specially designed calf bail, can greatly assist in dehorning animals successfully.

2. Caustic Pencil

This technique also can only be carried out on young calves (as soon as the bud is discernible) and should be performed under dry conditions otherwise there is a risk of the chemical running down the face of the animal and causing injury. This can be overcome by smearing petroleum jelly around the base of the horn. The caustic pencil is dipped in water and rubbed on the horn bud until the skin is broken and blood appears. As this substance is poisonous and absorbs water from the air, it should be kept in an airtight jar in a safe place, when not being used.

3. Mechanical Removal

(using dehorning instruments)

This involves mechanically severing and removing the growing tissue and invariably involves considerable bleeding, unless a ligature is employed. Debudding young calves using scalloped Barnes dehorners can be very effective, and can be used in conjunction with a quarterizing iron (to seal the wound) if the bud is too large to be removed by the quarterizing iron. Removing the horns of older animals using this technique is not only gruesome but is extremely difficult. The animal is hard to restrain and it is almost impossible to totally remove the relevant tissue, hence some horn regrowth is inevitable. The head is held tightly, preferably in a headbail using nose grips. A figure of eight twine ligature is tied around the skin at the base of the horn and each horn is severed taking 6mm of skin off with the horn, the ligature is left on for a day before removal. If a ligature is not used, death can occur through loss of blood. This operation should be performed in dry cool weather when blowflies are not abundant,and in yards free of dust. Dehorning

shears may be used instead of a saw, but may cause fracture of the skull, particularly in older cattle.

The Animal Protection Act 1960 states that it is an offence for any person to dehorn, or cause or procure to be dehorned, any animal over the age of 20mths, unless during the whole course of the operation the animal is under the influence of a general or local anaesthetic of sufficient power to prevent it feeling pain.

In summary:

- Effective dehorning involves total destruction of the horn growing tissue (skin) at the base of the horn. If this is not achieved, part of the horn will regrow.
- The operation is most effectively performed when the animal is young - less than 6 weeks of age. Calves can be dehorned as soon as the horn bud appears.
- The use of a specially designed calf bail greatly assists the operator in restraining the animal.
- Removal of horns from older animals is difficult and not as effective as removal as a calf. The operation should preferably be performed on a dry, cool day, when few blowflies are present, and a dust free yard is available.
- The Animal Protection Act 1960, states that it is an offence to dehorn any animal over the age of 20th months unless either a local or general anaesthetic is administered.

Many breeders are now concentrating on genetics to complete 'dehorning' procedures, by supplyng polled animals.

INTRODUCING SOME HAWKE'S BAY SIMMENTALS AT TAPUATA SIMMENTALS

We are entering two bulls in the 1996 National Bull Sale at Palmerston North and two bulls in the Central Districts Club Sale at the Feilding Sale Yards on July 2nd, 1996.

The Tapuata Stream rises in our farm near the foot hills of the Ruahine Ranges. On its way to the Manawatu River it forms the south boundary of the Dannevirke township on State Highway 2. Following the stream you would eventually find our Simmentals, but it would be quicker and easier to visit us by road.
The average EBV for our cow herd calving 1996 is:

BW	200M	200G	400G	600G
+1.67	+8.1	+16.7	+29.6	+35.9

Tapuata The Don AD64 entered the National Bull Sale 1996. His group Interim EBVs are:

BW	200M	200G	400G	600G
+4.1	+8	+35	+52	+66
59%	52%	65%	61%	61%

The Don is by the now-deceased 5 way NZ trait leader Tokaweka Rascallion, and is the first calf of a Maraetotara Prince 3 year old heifer. He was a full term 37kg calf which she calved unobserved. His dam's mother Gayley BL14 and his dam's two sisters, Gayley AU33 and Gayley AX1 names are in the NZ dam trait leader lists.

His own EBVs would place him in the top of the present trait leader lists in NZ for growth as well as allowing him a place for milk. Bear in mind his own birthweight and the fact that Scottish Striker and LJB Jade, who are -0.6kg and -1.0kg respectively feature close up in his pedigree. We are keeping some of his semen just for our own use.

He is true Rascallion colour and pigmented.We think that he is a pro, with a bomb proof temperament.

charged 30/4/96.

Tapuata Dormy AD14 entered theNational Bull Sale 1996. His interim Group EBVs are:

BW	200M	200G	400G	600G
+2.2	+4	+24	+45	+49
59%	51%	57%	57%	56%

Dormy is a red pigmented bull by the 1993NZ growth trait leader Ohu Useful, and is the first calf of a 4way trait leader Coopental Terrific 2 year old daughter. This cow, named Tapuata Sandy Barwick AB42, is described by Rissington Stud as one of the best Coopental Terrific daughters seen, her EBVs are +2, +7, +20, +43, +47.

Dormy is presented with excellent EBVs, which are backed up by a very sound, well muscled bull who will speak for himself on sale day.

1 colour page 400
scans & typesetting 280
680

It is no secret that AB8E Rissington Red Lady's young full sister lives in the hills near Dannevirke, featured here with her 1995 calf by Coopental Terrific.

Taupata calves sitting in 5 inches of snow soon after dawn on a Saturday in September 1995.

G & D Prenter, Southern Hawke's Bay, Dannevirke Ph - 06 374 5724

Pouriwai Simmentals

TB ACCREDITED

charged 30/4/96.

For Sale at Combined Exotic Bull Sale

POURIWAI AD679 (Polled)

Sire: Pouriwai Admiral AA9
Dam: Arahi AT17

Interim EBV's

BW	200 Milk	200 Day	400 Day	600 Day
1.5 77%	+7 48%	+18 65%	+31 61%	+32 61%

For Sale at Combined Exotic Bull Sale

POURIWAI AD677 (Polled)

Sire: Ole Nick 35Y
Dam: Pouriwai AB 254

Interim EBV's

BW	200 Milk	200 Day	400 Day	600 Day
+0.9 77%	+3 26%	+33 70%	+48 64%	+61 63%

POURIWAI
SIMMENTALS
Gerald Kemp
Ph (06) 867 0867
Fax (06) 867 7443
Neville Higgins
Ph (06) 867 0821

For Sale At Gisborne Combined Exotic Sale At Matawhero Sale Yards
Thursday 30th May

Bulls Also Available By Private Treaty

POURIWAI AD704
(Polled)

Sire: Pouriwai Yacker (Polled) AY2
Dam: Pouriwai AZ014

Interim EBV's

BW	200 Milk	200 Day	400 Day	600 Day
+1.4 76%	0 48%	+24 70%	+35 66	+53 66%

POURIWAI AD746

Sire: Rissington AY709
Dam: Pouriwai AB247

Interim EBV's

BW	200 Milk	200 Day	400 Day	600 Day
+1.0 76%	+5 46%	+9 70%	+30 66%	+38 66%

POURIWAI AD732
(Scurred)

Sire: Pouriwai Yacker (Polled) AY2
Dam: Pouriwai BZ044

Interim EBV's

BW	200 Milk	200 Day	400 Day	600 Day
+1.4 77%	+1 49%	+15 71%	+20 67%	+38 67%

colour double page
scans & typesetting

880
395
1275

WILLOWBROOK SIMMENTALS

A low maintenance Willowbrook Dam

Our selective breeding programme ensures:-

- Calving Ease
- Excellent Weight Gain
- Quiet Temperament
- Emphasis on Polled Cattle

charged 30/4/96

Willowbrook Dominator 1222AD56

Bw	*200Mk*	*200Wt*	*400Wt*	*600Wt*
+3.1	*+9*	*+29*	*+41*	*+51*
70%	*57%*	*68%*	*63%*	*63%*

Out of Willowbrook Twinkle by Tokaweka Rascallion

BULLS AVAILABLE

At the Central South Island Simmental Sale on Wednesday, June 12 1996, Temuka Sale Yards, we will be offering an excellent selection of our top bulls many of which are polled.

Call now regarding enquiries and herd inspection:

Alastair & Jessica Midgley. Willowbrook Simmentals, RD2, Timaru South Canterbury, New Zealand. Tel/Fax (03) 612 6671

CLUB News

The Southern District Simmental Club's stand at the Waimumu Fieldays was very successful.

Southern District Simmental Club Activities

All is well in the deep South and we have had lots of activities this year.

The Club sponsored the Supreme Champion Simmental at each Show in the Southern Circuit.

At the Southland A & P Show we also sponsored the prize money and ribbons for the Performance Plus Classes for Cows, Bulls and Heifers.

Good entries and keen competition featured at the annual Southland Times Junior Heifer Show, which was held at the Invercargill Showgrounds on Saturday 10th February. As in previous years sponsorship, trophies, ribbons and medallions were provided by the Southland Times and Ivomec.

The event was organised by the Southern Beef Breeders Group who were pleased with the day.

There was 14 entries in the Beef Junior Herdsperson section which was judged by David Thomas of Castlerock South Devons, Lumsden and Jenny Humphries of Putechan Herefords, Wyndham.

At the Southern Fieldays held at Waimumu recently the Club had a very successful display with all Club Members participating in the event. It was a great opportunity to promote our breed and with 8,000 people through the gates there was a good proportion of young people going home with a Simmental balloon. There was also much interest from farmers to take a Simmental Magazine and brochures.

On 5th June we will be supporting the New Zealand Beef Council Fielday which is being held at Landcorp, The Key. This day will involve an in depth study of their Beef wintering operation, where 1,200 calves are wintered on silage and Moata.

Late in March our AGM has a change of format as there will be a Fielday in the afternoon, viewing cattle at the properties of Woody and Eppi Rouse, David and Lyn Dickie and Bill and Maureen Lott.

We look forward to this, as it will give us all the opportunity to view member's Studs

Above: All the participants of the Northland Fielday came away with new ideas and thoughts.

Below: Jim Houlbrooke and John Longville describe the cows and calves yarded.

Northern Breeders Club

A Fielday was held on March 9th, 1996 at Jim and Gwen Houlbrooke's property at Waipu.

Twenty five members from Silverdale in the south to Kerikeri in the north participated.We were fortunate to have Paula Forde with us for the day, presenting a strong case for Breedplan and answering an interesting variety of questions pertaining to it.

Jim gave a thought provoking talk on " Building a Herd", Alan Godsiff spoke on "Selecting Simmentals" and a "Bull Buyer's Perspective" was given by Peter Packard. The afternoon session began with evaluations of some cattle, allowing the more adventurous to give oral reasons for their preferences. A game of genetic principles was the next enlightening item and the day wound up with a walk around the rest of the Houlbrooke's cattle. Dinner at the local establishment was enjoyed by those who could stay on. In all this was a most stimulating day and will give us much to think about in the coming months.

Central Simmental Breeders

Most of our energies this year have gone into the organisation of our own Central Simmental Breeders bull sale.

This has been talked about for some time and after a letter being forwarded by a breeder to our committee, this is now a reality on the 2nd July at the Feilding Sale Yards.

We have had to start at the beginning, from ascertaining if there was truly enough interest in a sale, to terms and conditions cataloguing etc. Many thanks must go to the Waikato group for guidance on a number of matters.

With our group being so spread out geographically, from Gisborne to Wellington to Waitotra, this has created a few headaches.

We have reached the point where 12 vendors have put forward 47 bulls for selection. The selection will have to meet a strict criteria with approximately 30 top quality bulls reaching the sale.

We are hopeful of beating a severe down turn in the beef industry by having a successful sale which will become an annual event, with the hope of expanding into a female sale also, in the future.

Waikato & Districts Simmental Club

Once more the Club has had an active year. In May a minibus load of members spent three very interesting days visiting Beef Studs of different breeds, at the first Trust Bank NZ Beef Open Days. We over-nighted at Feilding and Hastings. Paula Forde joined the group for the last two days. We found the days very educational, and just wished we

had more time to visit more studs, we clocked up 1050 kms on our tour.

Club members have been hosting Australian Junior Herdspersons, from the Central West Junior Simmental Group, New South Wales.

During October, Stuart Harris and Tim Kingsley-Miller, spent four weeks on different Simmental Studs in the Waikato and Districts, and then prepared and showed Simmental cattle at the New Zealand Royal Show at Hamilton.

In January, Rachael Griffiths was hosted on Simmental Studs at Te Kauwhata, Rotorua, Te Kuiti and Katikati, and showed Simmentals at Tauranga and Rotorua A & P Shows.

These young people aged 16-18, all won Herdsperson Scholarships to be selected to come to New Zealand. This included such tests as handling and preparing cattle for showing, showring and showground courtesy, clipping, first-aid, marketing of cattle, etc. This has been an enjoyable, interesting and rewarding experience for all those involved, and we wish our Junior Australian Herdspersons all the best for the future.

On January 21st, Club members attended a Fielday that was held at Ralph and Gwenda Thorburn's property at Rangitoto, near Otorohanga, King Country.

A most enjoyable and interesting day was had by all, an excellent pot-luck lunch, and then we were driven over the 1200 ha property in an assortment of vehicles. We viewed crossbred cows with Simmental-x calves at foot. Simmental heifers running with Angus bulls, weaner dairy calves, all of excellent quality. The Waimahora River runs through the property, and at the back the farm rises up into the Rangitoto Ranges. The convoy climbed up Mt Rangitoto, and we were all impressed with the spectacular views. The property was first settled in 1905, and the present homestead was built in 1926.

The Waikato and Districts Simmental Club has a membership of 62 members and is still growing.

South Canterbury Club News

The South Canterbury - North Otago Club held a pre-Christmas Farm Walk and Barbeque, visiting Stan Crosson's "Risingholme" and Graeme, Daphne and Nigel Black's "Shepherds Bush" stud properties.

The "Risingholme" stud, renown for it's show ring success, demonstrated on the farm a wonderful even line of cattle reinforcing what can be achieved with 21 years of breeding consistency.

The results were a real envy for some members and served to reinforce our own breeding goals

A garden tour and lunch at Warren and Elizabeth Scott's proved very popular distracting our attention from cattle for nearly 2 hours.

However, we saw with considerable pleasure the Black's new farm at Shepherds Bush where they are rapidly embarking on upgrading of pastures, increasing cattle numbers and re-establishing another deer unit. A demonstration on Woolworth's yearling heifer contract requirements and judging heifers as against EBV's was a useful exercise. Pre-Christmas drinks were well earned after a glorious hot day.

Above: Waikato and District Simmental Club members at field day held at Ralph and Gwneda Thorburn's.

Below: South Canterbury members viewing cattle at Stan Crosson's property.

1995 South Australian Junior Heifer Show

by Derek Hayward

Australia's premier junior beef event, S.A. Junior Heifer Show attracted 144 entrants from throughout Australia and New Zealand. Held at the Wayville Show grounds in Adelaide, this year's major sponsors were Wesfarmers Dalgety, National Australia Bank, Stock Journal and Hoechst Animal Health.

Heifers from 15 Beef Breeds were paraded before the Judge, Mr Paul Tognetti, Lake Hawdon, Robe, and his associate Andrew Doering, Walmona, Truro. Judging of the Handlers Classes was carried out by Mr Anthony Coates, Eidsvold Station, Eidsvold, Qld, and his associate Miss Sophie Germein, Booleroo Centre.

The four day event began with registration and an Official Opening by Mr John Illsley from the Stock Journal, on Monday July 17th.

Educational Programmes were the main events for entrants on the second day along with associated exercises for the individual sections.

Wednesday morning Senior entrants were required to do their Junior Judging segment which was followed by the Heifer Judging in the afternoon. The Heifers which ranged from 1 -23 months old were divided into three sections, with several heats in each section.

The 144 entrants which ranged from 8 - 23 years were divided into four age groups for the competition. All entrants keenly competed in the Handlers Class on the last day. Presentations were made to all prize winners from all sections following the judging of Senior Champion Handler.

Derek's Trip

I arrived in Adelaide, S.A. in mid-July, to weather conditions very similar to those at home.

I was greeted at the airport by Prue Gray, who, after a quick tour of Adelaide, took me into the Adelaide Hills to Cudlee Creek, where I met with Michael and Rosalind Kunst, of the Ebony Park Simmental Stud.

My next stop was about half an hour away at Mount Crawford where I met with Shannon, Michael and Rosalind's daughter who manages the Stud and who also competed at the Heifer Show. This was followed by a look around the Ebony Park property.

The next week to ten days were spent preparing for the South Australian Junior Heifer Show which ran from July 17th to 20th. Four days which for me included and Educational Programme, a Marketing exercise, one Interview, Junior Judging, as well as Heifer and Handler classes and the preparation of a Ballot Heifer. Also four days of meeting new people and making new friends.

"Ebony Park Pollyana" was the heifer I exhib-

Buyers Remember Quality

Brocade Simmentals for:

- *Performance*
- *Grading & Yield*
- *Profit*
- *Maternal*
- *Market Place*
- *Adaptibility*
- *Terminal Cross Breeding*
- *TB & Brucellosis Accredited*

9th Annual Bull Sale

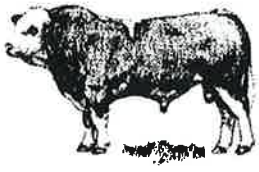
June 6 1996 — 22 Rising 2yr Bulls
Featuring Polled Sons of Ole Nick

below page typesetting 195 − 50 = 245

charged 30/4/96

Brocade Simmentals

HERD No.228



H.D. & J.S. MCINTYRE Apiti, 1 R.D. Feilding Tel. 06 328 4845

ited in the Heifer classes in which she was placed second. The final day of the Show saw the Handler classes being judged. Senior competitors had two classes each; the first to parade our ballot heifers and the second to parade our own heifers, in which I was awarded a first and a merit award respectively. I was then fortunate enough to be awarded "Senior Champion Handler".

The weeks following the Heifer Show I spent preparing for the Adelaide Royal Show and also visiting other cattle Studs. One weekend I spent in the company of the "S.A.Young Beef Breeders" who had organized an educational day at the Nalpa Pastoral Co.,-Strathalbyn, S.A.

At the Adelaide Royal Show I was helping the Ebony Park Team. The Kunst family exhibited seven head, to receive one first, four seconds, two fourths and also Junior Champion Female. The show also gave me the opportunity to meet new friends, catch up with others and say farewell to all, as on the 6th September I returned home having thoroughly enjoyed my trip and the hospitality of the Kunst family and all those I associated with. And also having furthered by knowledge and experience of many aspects of the Beef Industry.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the N.Z. Simmental Society for their Sponsorship and organization of my trip and to Michael, Rosalind and Shannon Kunst and their family for their hospitality.

Results:

Junior Champion Heifer:	Broughton Park Rose 85 (Shorthorn)
Reserve Champion Junior Heifer:	Kelvyn Downs Clipper (Shorthorn)
Intermediate Champion Heifer:	Walteela Flora P25 (Murray Grey)
Reserve Intermediate Champion Heifer:	Broughton Park Countess 46 (Shorthorn)
Senior Champion Heifer:	Penbro Park Kaneyo (Simmental)
Reserve Champion Senior Heifer:	Tusmore Natural Girl (Simmental)
Champion Junior Handler:	Deborah Marzec
Reserve Champion Junior Handler:	Racheal Prior
Champion Sub-Intermediate Handler:	James Mahoney
Reserve Champion Sub-Int. Handler:	Megan Callus
Champion Intermediate Handler:	Nicola Hanson
Reserve Champion Inter. Handler:	Josh Wiltshire
Champion Senior Handler:	Derek Hayward
Reserve Champion Senior Handler:	Kate Withers
Intermediate Class Marketing Section:	Kirsty Withers
Senior Herdsman Junior Judging:	1st - Kate Withers 2nd - Jonathon Spence
Senior Hersman Marketing:	1st - Douglas Brown 2nd - Arian Svenson

Wesfarmers Dalgety Heifer Show Scholarship to America, also R.A. & H.S. of S.A. Award of Excellence. $1,000 spending money: Jonathon Spence

Senior Section Points (Possible 160 points)
1st - Jonathon Spence 135.2; 2nd - Kate Withers 130.7; 3rd - Shannon Kunst 129.0; 4th - Ben Glatz 128.1; 5th - Derek Hayward 127.7.

Annual Bull Sale
14th June 1996

20 Wai-iti Simmental Bulls
15 Gladstone Gelbvieh Bulls

Private Sale ... A selection of top in-calf females plus embryos from our best donors

1 colour page 400
scan & typesetting 115
515

Charged

"The Best DAM Genetics in the Business"

Peter & Sue McWilliam
Gladstone, Masterton
Phone (06) 372 7724 Fax (06) 372 7770

Maungaraki Cattle Company

A CONSCIENCE *for the animals*

Courtesy of the New Zealand Meat Producer

If you've wondered why we now build solid-sided sheep races and S-curved ramps to the stunning boxes, use rattles to move sheep through holding pens, and design new loading docks to give gently sloping access to the truck, Temple Grandin is a large part of the answer.

For over twenty years, Temple Grandin has been designing handling systems to reduce animal stress. Her pioneering work, once regarded with disbelief, now commands great respect as the strong relationship between animal stress and meat quality is more understood.

Temple Grandin has a PhD in animal science from the University of Illinois, and is an assistant professor of animal science at Colorado State University.

Her unique empathy with animals, and eye for detail, have made her a world-leading advocate for humane handling and slaughter procedures.

To understand what upsets animals, and what motivates them, you need to get inside the mind of the particular species, and outside your own human perceptions.

So cattle can be unmoved by a site drenched in blood and pigs may calmly observe other pigs being stunned. Canvas can restrain wild mustangs and black plastic hold back rhinos.

A strong steel chain might not hold back a terrified bull but a strip of toilet paper, a discarded paper cup, could stop it in its tracks. Cattle are visual animals, so they don't respect fences they can't see.

Certain sounds promote well being. Sheep have been found to gain weight faster when exposed to instrumental music. But banging metallic shrieks and the hydraulic hiss of air hoses will make agitated cattle balk. So will strong contrasts of light and shape, which cause them to stop and refocus. Cattle have wide-angle vision but poor depth perception.

Different species respond differently. It stresses pigs to make them line up singly, but to cattle it comes naturally. Pigs can be calmed to sleep with sprays of water and dairy cows become used to daily washing. But to beef cattle and sheep, water is a frightening novelty.

Novelty is one of the biggest stresses for animals and Temple Grandin's advice on handling and design is aimed at minimising this. The corrals and slaughter facilities she has designed make use of the animal's natural instincts such as following, and pay attention to its personal space or "flight zone". She hates to see a "prod squad" forcing animals to move forward, especially where people act in ways the animal will see as threatening. "They're not scared of slaughter but they are scared of people," she says.

Increasingly, farmers and other meat industry people are becoming familiar with Temple Grandin's ideas. But what is not so well grasped is how crucial it is to get two things right: the people and the details such as exact measures and angles. Her eye for detail during design means literally seeing things from the animal perspective, even if it means crawling up a slat-sided wooden race to get a sheep's eye view.

The number one mistake in yard, corral and race design is to have sharp bends which prevent animals from seeing ahead, she says. They must be able to see ahead two or three body-lengths. Sheep are even more sensitive than cattle. They have to see a place to go. "Don't dead-end the chute!"

Curved shapes which encourage animals to move and follow forward are fundamental to her corral designs and (as an S shape) to the "stairway to heaven" slaughter ramps she designs.

Especially in the slaughter plant, people are the crucial difference between a system that works and one that fails, between expensive equipment being a good investment or a waste of money, she says. 'All workers must have respect for the animals. Management must take the lead in this attitude, and make sure it occurs at all times.

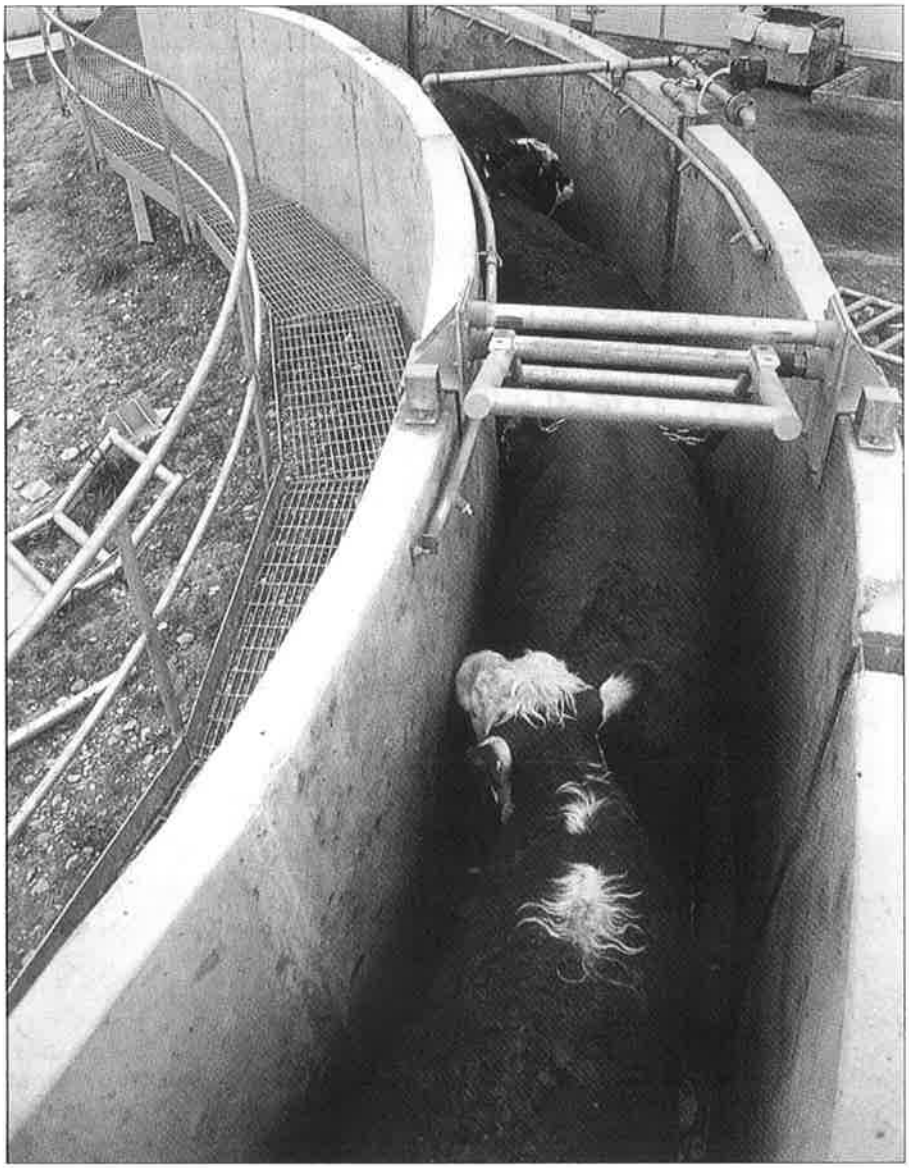
"People who handle thousands of animals can become numb and desensitised. They need a strong manager to be their conscience and keep the handling humane," she says. Good managers keep tabs on all procedures, whether good handling or good dressing procedures, and lead by example. "You won't motivate anyone by being an absolute jerk and screaming obscenities at the workers."

Temple Grandin's expertise is now in demand around the world. In the US, she works closely with a number of large companies, including Cargill whose Excel plant in Colorado, one of the country's biggest, is a test site for some of the animal restraint facilities she has designed. An indication of the power of her work is that one third of all cattle and pigs in the US are now handled in facilities she has designed.

In Canada, she's carried out animal welfare audits at the request of the government, meat processing industry and animal welfare groups. The audit, which included some unannounced visits that revealed handling cruelties, has been used to compile national statistics.

"Usually you can bring a plant into animal welfare compliance without state of the art equipment,"

The shipment area at tile Five Star Beef Feedlot in Canterbury has typical Temple Grandin design features. Five Star's animal handling facilities were designed by a former US colleague, Gary Bunger. Truck drivers and stock handlers agree it is a "dream" to work with and, right from the start, cattle have moved through it eagerly and confidently on to the truck.



Cattle follow up the serpentine slaughter ramp leading to Canterbury Meat Packers new beef processing plant.

she says. Many problems are simple to deal with, like grooving a slippery concrete floor. Noises which really drive animals crazy, like air hissing or high frequency sounds from hydraulic systems are cheap to fix - and the people will be happier too. Chain and gear noises which are expensive to change don't bother the animals so much.

During the audit she makes sure stunning has been effective and immediate. "I look at stress. I look at handling, whether they are walking up the shute without being prodded. Is there something which causes stress - which makes them balk? Animals should enter a system easily and if they don't you need to find out why.

"I look at what the people are doing, how they are handling the animals, including cripples and downers. Some of the newer breeds of pigs and exotic breeds of cattle are particularly prone to panic. Rough handling can be a major problem."

Animal welfare groups are active in the US but their impact and profile, compared to Europe for example, is very little. "It's a big country," she comments. "Those plants which have been attacked are mostly near urban areas. You need a plane ticket to get to the others."

However Temple Grandin says the US industry has to clean up its act in regard to animal welfare. "Things have improved, but the lobby will only grow. And if we want to expand our exports to Europe, animal welfare will definitely be an issue."

One of her current crusades is to eliminate shackling and hoisting as methods of restraint during ritual kosher slaughter. Kosher slaughter is widespread because of the large Jewish population in the US, but is exempt from the regulations of the humane slaughter act. Temple Grandin has spent considerable time on developing ways of supporting the animal upright so it feels no pain.

"Unfortunately, it is one of the few animal welfare changes which costs money to fix," she says.

Temple Grandin is a successful and sought-after teacher, one of the team which has given Colorado State University its international reputation for animal science.

She runs a successful livestock handling design business, drawing on her architectural and engineering skills: among the most recent assignments, a corral for buffalo which takes into account their tendency to gore any animal held immediately in front.

She is in huge demand as a trouble-shooter, coming up with creative, practical and affordable ways to modify existing facilities that don't work as they should. As well as publishing academic papers she writes regular columns on practical aspects of animal management like "From the Corral" for publications for Meat and Poultry magazine.

From her experience around the world -Australia and New Zealand, Canada and most of Western Europe, Temple Grandin thinks the US processing plants are making a big mistake by refusing to let ordinary people such as farmer suppliers, or even her animal science students see what's going on.

One of the downstairs lecture rooms she uses at Colorado State University used to be a small-scale abattoir, which was regularly used so the processes became familiar to many students.

"People need to know what is normal and what steps we are taking to make slaughter humane. If they never see what happens, they can fantasise all sorts of abuses. "What people imagine is ten times worse than reality."

How does New Zealand?

In 1993 Temple Grandin wrote about The Ultimate Meat Plant in Meat and Poultry magazine. She has visited here more than once, as guest of Mirinz and of the Pork Industry Board, and her academic papers make many references to New Zealand studies. The ride-on restraint rail she designed is in at least one sheepmeat plant.

The "ultimate plant" she describes, has many features New Zealanders would recognise, but contrast with some "ram and Jam" establishments in the US. She sees us as well ahead of the game in many respects, including the all-important attitude of management and employees.

For the most part she is very impressed with the handling skills at New Zealand plants, although again it all comes down to people. "I've observed two electric cattle stunning systems which worked very well, because they were operated correctly. A cow should walk in and be stunned instantly, not left to stand."

On one visit she advised a deer slaughter plant to enclose its races so the animals were handled in the dark, making use of natural behaviours. "They were trying to get out over the top of the race, jumping up and going crazy because they could see the light. I don't know if they made the change."

Could we improve? "I don't think washing all the sheep is helpful. I'd really fight that. There's a question whether it actually cleans them up. If one sheep has salmonella it will dirty them all up. Hosing down cattle might well spread contamination from the ground.

"I'm not keen on washing animals in general. It's stressful because it's foreign. Sheep don't like novelty and jumping them into vats of water sure is novelty!"

SPRINGBROOK SIMMENTALS

Will be featured at

Beef Open Days Wednesday May 1st

National Bull Sale Tuesday June 18th

On Farm Bull Sale Thursday June 13th

charged 30/4/96

Springbrook Trans Alpine AD129

BW+	200Mk	200Wt	400Wt	600Wt
+1.7	+5	+27	+47	+49
73%	38%	60%	52%	53%

	BW	200Mk	200Wt	400Wt	600Wt	MV
Sire: Herrington Alpine	+1.2	-1	+16	+25	+25	+4
	86%	47%	80%	73%	72%	60%
Dam: Springbrook AX129	+1.5	+11	+19	+31	+37	+21
	61%	59%	63%	58%	58%	60%

1 colour page 400
scans & typesetting 170
570

Springbrook Accelerator AD280

BW+	200Mk	200Wt	400Wt	600Wt
+2.3	+4	+25	+43	+45
69%	31%	65%	59%	58%

	BW	200Mk	200Wt	400Wt	600Wt	MV
Sire: Bar 5 Acceleration	+2.2	n/a	+36	+60	+64	n/a
Sold for $150,000	78%		70%	66%	64%	
Dam: Springbrook AA280	n/a	+5	+13	+19	+20	+12
		61%	69%	69%	66%	63%

Colin Valmai & Mark welcome all enquiries and inspections at Springbrook Lakeside Canterbury. Phone (03) 324 3706

Select your next Simmental bull at the
Southern District Simmental Club Sale - Charlton
Bulls selected for structure, mobility & meat

R W Lott & Son
"Sunnyvale"
Box 18, Garston
Ph 03 248 8813

D R Keown
"Lone Pine"
Raes Junction RD
Dunedin
Ph 03 446 8445

R H Potter
"Ohio"
Pukerau RD 1
Gore
Ph 03 205 3750

J A & M J Robins
Robot & Southern
Ryal Bush, No.6 RD
Invercargill
Ph 03 221 7150

These vendors will have bulls on offer

G M & L E Bain
"Pinelee"
RD 2 Outram
Ph 03 489 1845

G K & S M Donald
"Brookdale & Aintree"
Centre Hill RD 2
Te Anau
Ph 03 249 7634

Proud to be a part of
SOUTHERN SIMMENTAL SALES WEEK

1 spot colour page 250 changed to Club · 30/4/96

Bulls will be held by vendor until suitable transport can be arranged

$500 CASH BACK

W Burgess
"Beresford"
Puketiro RD 2
Owaka
Ph 03 415 8019

E J Conlon
RD 1 Tapanui
Ph 03 204 8808

Charlton, Gore — Friday May 17th 1996 1pm
TB Accredited, Group Breedplan
Refreshments available

Faults in Cattle Hides and Calf Skins Caused by Farm Management Practices

Prepared by Leather and Shoe Research Association

Problem	*Effect*	*Prevention*
Scratches	Open scratches or the pronounced scars resulting from healed scratches make hides unsuitable for upholstery use and restrict the other uses the hide can be put to.	Barbed wire is a common cause of scratches, and should not be used for fencing or to protect posts etc. against rubbing. Other common causes of scratches are nails and bolts and other pieces sticking out of rails and gates. These should be checked for. To avoid hide damage stock should be handled quietly in yards and not rushed through gates.
Horn rakes	These cause the formation of open wounds or scars that reduce the useable area of the hide.	Dehorn all calves. Dehorn horned stock bought in as soon as possible. Do not mix stock with and without horns.
Branding	All forms of branding (heat, chemical and freeze) cause permanent damage to the hide, and branding is usually on the rump- the most valuable part of the hide.	Do not brand stock. Use earmarks and eartags for identification.
Injection scars	If injection sites become infected an abscess can form which may leave a large scar.	Use sterile sharp needles when injecting animals and change the needle frequently. Use only licensed remedies. Inject in the neck —not in the rump or over the ribs- so that if an abscess does form the affected area can be trimmed off.
Mycotic dermatitis (also known as dermatophilosis)	Bobby calf skins are often affected. Skins from very young calves can have severe lesions that make them totally unsuitable for the production of quality leather. There is evidence that hides from adult cattle are also affected. Pitting can result, which makes them unsuitable for some uses, especially the production of upholstery leather.	Remove bobby calves from their mothers as soon as possible after birth and house them in a dry place. Not a lot can be done to protect adult cattle, but as the usual source of infection in a herd is chronically infected animals it may be worth treating isolated cases with a suitable antibiotic (the sign of infection is usually the formation of thick scabs, often on the legs or head). Do not confuse mycotic dermatitis with ringworm and remember the withholding periods for meat and milk. Do not give bobby calves antibiotics.
Direct rumen injection	Killing cattle too soon after treatment results in a hole in the hide because it has not had time to heal.	Follow the manufacturers instructions carefully, especially with regard to withholding times before slaughter.

Problem	*Effect*	*Prevention*
Tick bites	Ticks penetrate the hide when feeding, leaving a very small hole in the hide that is still visible after tanning. This makes the hide unsuitable for some uses, especially upholstery and clothing. The irritation caused by the ticks may cause the animal to rub itself against objects, resulting in scratches on the hide. Tick bites may become infected, which makes the hide damage worse.	The only cattle tick in New Zealand is Haemaphysalis Longicornis. It is mostly a problem in the northern North Island. Ticks can be controlled by insecticide use, but this may need to be frequent as much of the life-cycle of this tick is spent on the ground. Keeping pasture short may help reduce tick numbers. Some work has been done demonstrating that insecticide treatment of pasture may be more successful than animal treatment.
Lice	Irritation caused by lice causes cattle to rub themselves against fences, posts, trees etc. This results in scratches on the hide. There is also some evidence that lice may cause a fault known as hide spot.	Regular insecticide treatment will reduce louse numbers.
Mites	The most important mites in cattle in New Zealand are follicular mites. These invade the hair follicles, which may become infected. The enlarged follicles are apparent in the tanned hide and make it unsuitable for many uses, especially as upholstery leather.	Treatment with insecticides reduces mite infestations.

Introducing GenomNZ

The Invermay Agricultural Centre has provided blood typing services since the 1980's. These services were based on analysis of blood proteins and focused on parentage testing and hybrid identification, principally for the Deer Industry.

Now this is changing. Instead of using blood protein testing, AgResearch is establishing a new business using the more modern and more powerful technique of DNA profiling.

This development builds on AgResearch's existing expertise and skills in molecular genetics and represents a major investment in the latest DNA technology. It means that we can offer a more accurate and better service.

It also means that we can extend our services beyond the Deer Industry to Dairy, Beef and Sheep breeders.

This new business, called GenomNZ, provides stud breeders and farmers with parentage testing and certification of high value animals. Parentage testing eliminates errors in pedigree recording, providing for faster genetic progress. It improves your credibility with clients, your position in the market place and leads to premium prices.

GenomNZ requires only one 5ml heparinised (green top) blood sample per animal. This must be clearly labelled with the animal's number, and it must correspond to the ID on the submission form.

Permanent ID must be recorded on the form so that we can find animals that may have already been profiled but had their tag number changed. The Permanent ID might be a metal tag, tattoo, breed society registration number or the original number given the animal (birth tag).

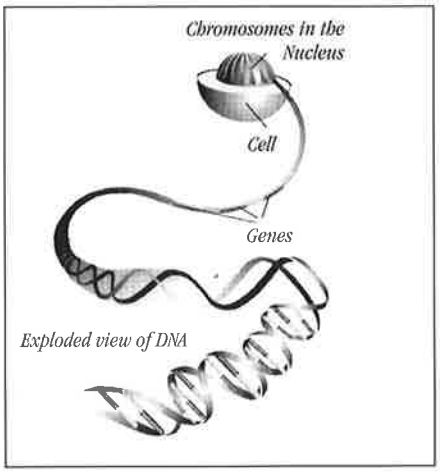
The business has already proved its worth on farms throughout New Zealand through parentage testing, hybrid identification and certification. GenomNZ also incorporates Chromoscan, a service which tests for chromosome abnormalities in livestock and horses.

Future tests available through GenomNZ will identify genes for disease resistance and production traits.

Services

Parentage Testing confirms animal pedigrees. It is an increasingly important service to deer farmers and we will soon be offering a similar service to the beef cattle, dairy and sheep industries. There can be a high degree of pedigree error in farmed animals, so a test which can confirm pedigrees is very valuable. It allows faster genetic progress and it assures purchasers they are getting what they pay for.

Hybrid Identification identifies hybridisation between sub-species, such as red/elk hybridisation in deer. It's useful wherever maintaining purity of species is vital, such as for conservation purposes. It is used, along with parentage profiling, to maintain the Pure Canadian Elk register for the New Zealand Wapiti Society.



Chromoscan tests for chromosome abnormalities in livestock which could lead to inherited deficiencies or infertility. Breeders can identify which animals have sound chromosomes, and which need to be culled for inherited abnormalities. The service is widely used by breeding centres to test bull semen for fertility.

DNA Profiling provides permanent identification of high value animals. Individual DNA profiles can be stored on computer and used at any time to confirm identity. For example, the service enables stolen or tagless animals to be identified.

Update Your Farm for Only $2.10 a Week

1 spot colour page 450

Did you know you can update your farm with the latest in farming technology for only $2.10 a week? Because that's exactly what you're doing when you subscribe to *The New Zealand Farmer.*

For only $2.10 a week, *The New Zealand Farmer* brings you right up to date - with information on farming equipment, animal health and new products. Every week we give you the vital information you need to keep ahead in the farming industry - with in-depth articles on rural finance, property, education, beef, dairy, wool, horticulture, arable farming, cropping, forestry and more.

For only $2.10 a week, you're updating your farm like no other farm equipment can.

changed 30/4/96

FREE GIFT

Subcribe NOW and get 4 weeks FREE plus a free gift

Take this opportunity to subscribe to *The New Zealand Farmer* for 12 months and you will receive an extra 4 weeks ABSOLUTELY FREE. You will also receive the FREE Penguin Concise English Dictionary. To subscribe now to the *New Zealand Farmer* simply complete the coupon below. Do it today.

☐ YES! I want to subscribe to *The New Zealand Farmer.* Please accept my payment of ☐ $104 for a 12 month subscription . I understand that delivery will commence within 14 days and that I will receive an extra 4 weeks ABSOLUTELY FREE.

YES Please send me my FREE gift of ☐ The Penguin Concise English Dictionary

TICK ONE ☐ I enclose a cheque (crossed Not Negotiable)
OR ☐ Please debit my credit card.

☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ Bankcard ☐ American Express ☐ Diners

Credit Card No: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Signature _____ Exp. Date _____

SEND THIS COUPON WITH PAYMENT TO:
The New Zealand Farmer Subscription Department
NZ Rural Press Ltd, PO Box 4233, Auckland. NZF 1

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms

FIRST NAME SURNAME

POSTAL ADDRESS

DELIVERY ADDRESS (if different from above)

TELEPHONE

The New Zealand Farmer

THE GREATEST ASSET A FARMER CAN HAVE

Puriri Simmentals

PURIRI BEAUTY
All Breeds Female Champion, Kaitaia Show

YIPPEE CALVES
Winners at Kaitaia and Broadwood

The Stud is available for inspection at the Trustbank New Zealand Beef Open Days
Monday 29th April 1996

½ colour page 250
Scans & typesetting 150
400

ANNUAL BULL SALE
5th July 1996
on the property at Taipa.
Bulls for sale by Trait Leader Tokaweka
Yippee and other leading sires

Visitors and enquires are always welcome
John & Helen Ellis
Taipa RD3, Kaitaia
Phone (09) 406 0201

changed 30/4/96

Hampton Downs Simmental

Registered Herd No 1496 Proprietors Malcolm and Ngaire Entwisle

We continue to specialise in solid patterned polled Red and Black Simmental with a programme concentrating on balanced trait selection for efficient beef production.

In our breeding programme emphasis is placed on:

- **Meeting the industry's needs by selection of bull power to sire low birthweight calves with positive direct calving ease yet without compromise to growth and performance**
- **Producing moderate sized cattle with maternal strength and easy fleshing ability**
- **Maintaining a constant and solid colour pattern**
- **Polled genes**

½ colour page 250
Scans & typesetting 95
345

FOR SALE

This year we offer at:

- **National Bull Sale, Palmerston North, June**
- **Waikato and Districts Simmental Club Sale, Frankton, July**
- **By private treaty on the farm at any time**

14 RED BULLS and 13 BLACK BULLS

We extend a very warm welcome to all visitors on our beef open day, Wednesday 1 May 1996

Enquiries and inspection welcome at any tme by contacting our Stud Master, Mr Barry Pope, Hampton Downs Road, Te Kauwhata. Phone/Fax (07) 826 3195.

changed 30/4/96

Breeding programmes for Simmental beef cattle

- *defining the selection objective*

Paul Charteris - Department of Animal Science, Massey University

Many livestock breeding industries are establishing selection objectives capable of producing productive and "consumer friendly" animals.

Breeding programme design

Breeding programme design is one of the most commonly discussed but poorest implemented technologies available to beef cattle breeders. Essentially a breeding programme can be thought of as the direction of, or target for, selection and the technologies used to achieve those targets. In the New Zealand beef cattle industry a common problem is the lack of clear direction given to the establishment of breeding programmes and how these programmes should focus on improving profitability and meeting requirements of beef industry participants.

The aim of genetic improvement is to increase farm profit (by increasing income, reducing costs, or both) whilst meeting customer requirements. Given a number of animals available for selection, each with Group Breedplan EBV's, the actual selection of which animals to breed remains a difficult task. Attaching weighting factors to different EBV's to derive a single dollar value for a bull would be valuable for breeders selecting animals to mate in their own herds and for selling to their commercial bull-buying customers. The use of Breedplan allows breeders to identify genetically superior animals for some economically important traits, in this respect Breedplan is a valuable tool for beef cattle breeders and their bull-buying customers. However, the use of Breedplan should be considered a means to an end, and not the end itself.

A sequential procedure for the development of a breeding program should incorporate the following five steps (Ponzoni, 1989):

1. **Definition of the selection objective.** This is a statement of direction for the breeding programme. The selection objective is simply a statement (model) describing the relationship between various beef cattle traits and income and expenses of the commercial beef cattle enterprise (Newman *et al.*, 1994).
2. **Choice of selection criteria.** A subset of the characteristics of animals which can be evaluated or measured, commonly termed traits, will form the basis of the criteria used to estimate the value of breeding animals. Selection criteria may include Breedplan EBV's or other (objective or subjective) measures made on the animal.
3. **Development of a pedigree and performance recording scheme.** Collection of information on traits in the selection criteria and on pedigrees is necessary for genetic evaluation. Collection of this information requires development of a scheme or system for accurate and reliable identification and measurement.
4. **Genetic evaluation.** Pedigree and performance data are combined in an analysis to produce EBV's for traits in the selection criterion. Statistical models for analyses of the performance data must be developed and genetic and phenotypic parameters to be used in the analyses must be estimated. Simmental cattle in New Zealand are recorded and evaluated within the Group Breedplan genetic evaluation
5. **Use of selected individuals.** Decisions need to be made on the animals to mate in the population, this may require identification of elite animals (or herds) and use of genetically superior animals through reproductive technologies such as MOET or AI.

Selection objectives - the crucial first step

To maintain a long-term beef industry future, animals must be produced that will secure a profit for breeders, commercial beef cattle farmers, and processors. Breeding schemes will be required to balance the antagonisms between traits whilst producing a product desirable to the consumer at least-cost. The manner in which this multiple-trait genetic improvement is to be achieved can be described using a selection objective.

The development of balanced and economically based selection objectives is becoming a more common feature of breeding programmes for many livestock species in both New Zealand and around the world. In New Zealand, economically based selection objectives have been developed for dairy cattle (through Livestock Improvement), sheep (customised objectives available for Animalplan users) and swine breeding industries (through the National Pig Breeding Centre). Selection objectives have been developed for beef cattle in New Zealand (Newman *et al,* 1992), however with one exception, there is little evidence for the use of economically based selection objectives in the New Zealand beef cattle industry. Landcorp Farming, Ltd has used an economic selection objective since 1976 (Nicoll *et al,* 1979 and Nicoll and Johnson, 1986).

An economically based selection objective essentially contains a list of traits, each of which is weighted by its net financial worth (termed Relative Economic Value, REV). As an example, an REV for carcass weight of steers slaughtered at 18 months may be $0.85. This does not mean that farmers get paid $0.85 for each additional kg of steer carcass weight, rather, this is the net benefit of increasing carcass weight by one kg (compared to a steer for which carcass weight is not increased) minus the costs of producing that extra kg (either through increased feed intake or decreased stocking rate). Similarly, accounting for all sources of farm income and expenses affecting traits, REV's can be obtained for growth, carcass, meat quality, bull and cow fertility, mature cow size and milking and mothering ability.

Genes are transmitted from registered herds (via bull sales) to commercial beef cattle herds. Thus, selection decisions within registered herds will influence performance and profitability of commercial herds at some time in the future. Ideally, a selection objective should contain a list of traits which will be economically important at some time in the future - together with likely pricing signals for that future date. Large shifts in pricing (such as imposition of tariffs) or changes in market requirements (such as a change from frozen manufacturing grade to a chilled product for the table beef market) can affect pricing signals and hence REV's for traits. Decisions about which traits to include in the selection objective should be based on purely economic grounds, and not on whether they are easy to measure or are genetically influenced. The traits in the breeding objective are the ends, not the means to an end.

Through the greater use of information technologies within the beef industry, more rapid and detailed information feedback to farmers and objective measurement of carcass and meat quality, the emphasis placed on carcass and meat quality traits may well change. A few breeders quote the ratio 10:2:1 the relative economic importance of reproduction: growth: carcass developed in the United States more than 20 years ago. However, under Australian conditions, when the aim is genetic improve-

ment of traits (which is the aim for bull-breeders), the balance becomes closer to 2:1:1 (Nicol and Barwick, 1993). The reason for decreased emphasis on reproduction lies with the low heritability inherent in reproduction traits. When breeding is targeted towards meeting the requirements of the high quality end of North Asian markets, Nicoll and Barwick (1993) suggested the ratio may actually appear as 2:1:2

The definition of the selection objective can be envisaged as occurring in four steps:

- specification of the breeding, production and marketing system
- identification of sources of income and expenses in commercial beef cattle herds
- determination of traits affecting farm income and expenses and
- derivation of economic values for each trait.

All bull-breeders should be aware of factors affecting the profitability of their bull-buying customers, a few breeders routinely record management strategies of their bull-buying customers, enabling them to supply bulls better fitting the requirements of each farmer. Accounting for the requirements of each bull-buying customer would lead to the formidable task of developing as many separate selection objectives as there are bull-buyers. To simplify this task, the role of the breed within the beef industry should be considered, from a recent survey of New Zealand Simmental breeders, the majority of bulls (90%) were sold to beef cattle farmers with the majority of female progeny of these bulls (70%) being slaughtered, as opposed to being retained for breeding. Terminal sire use of Simmental bulls within the beef cattle industry necessitates the development of selection objectives focused on growth rate, carcass and meat quality traits with less emphasis placed on maternal and reproductive traits.

In the development of selection objectives for different cattle types in the US, MacNeil *et al* (1994) derived selection objectives for specialist terminal sire and maternal lines of cattle within a large breeding scheme. For a purely terminal sire breed, (no female progeny retained for breeding on commercial beef cattle farms) the relative selection emphasis for efficiency of liveweight gain (kg live weight gain / kg feed eaten), male fertility, dressing out percentage, weaning weight (direct) carcass grade and lean meat yield all increased compared to selection of specialist maternal line cattle. Discussions with Simmental breeders however indicate that the breed should be utilised in both a terminal sire and maternal capacity. REV's derived for traits will depend on how Simmentals are used within the breeding system. Several different selection objectives for Simmentals could be developed, each one differing slightly depending upon bull use within commercial beef cattle herds and changes in farm production and financial circumstances.

The flow of genes through a breeding industry affects REV's assigned to traits. In the case of a terminal sire breed where all progeny are slaughtered, the flow of genes is simply from registered to commercial herds. For a maternal breed, the genes from registered herds are transferred through commercial beef cattle herds over a number of generations (since a proportion of female progeny are retained in each generation). REV's derived for traits should reflect the frequency with which traits are expressed in addition to frequency of expression in latter generations. The value of traits expressed at some time in the future is less than for traits expressed earlier (due to inflation and risk), thus their value will have to be discounted. The method of discounted gene flow is often used to account for differential expression of traits within a year and throughout subsequent generations.

Through the established use of Group Breedplan the Simmental breed in New Zealand is well placed to consider options for the development of multiple trait selection objectives. The efficacy of such technologies will be greatest if they are adopted within herds having the largest genetic impact on the Simmental beef cattle breeding industry. An analysis of 1994 born Simmental calves reveals that 13%, 56% and 22% of calves born, sires of calves born and dams of calves born were themselves sired by overseas bulls, suggesting that some of the herds having the largest impact on the Simmental breed in New Zealand are located offshore. Excluding overseas herds from this analysis, nearly all calves born are sired by bulls arising from 40 herds.

The implementation of multiple trait selection objectives in Australia is facilitated through the development of BREEDOBJECT - a software package enabling breeders to cutomise breeding objectives for their bull-buying customers. Financial and physical farm information from bull-buying customers are entered into the programme and based on an appropriate time horizon for improvement of traits, REV's for traits are derived. Also included in the package is the development of customised selection indices enabling the weighting of Group Breedplan reported traits. It is worth re-emphasising however that selecting on traits using Group Breedplan EBV's is a means to an end not an end in itself. Increasing profitability of the bull-breeder, bull-buying customers and other industry participants remains the aim of selection.

Acknowledgments:

Thanks to Dr. Mark Enns, Landcorp Genetics Unit for his helpful comments and suggestions for this article.

References

Newman, S.; Morris, C.A.; Baker, R.L.; Nicoll, G.B. 1992. Genetic improvement of beef cattle in New Zealand: Breeding objectives. *Livestock Production Science: 32:* 111-130

Newman, S.; MacNeil, M.; Golden, B.; Barwick, S. 1994. Implementation and use of selection indexes in genetic evaluation schemes for beef cattle. *Proceedings of the 4th genetic prediction workshop, Beef Improvement Federation, Kansas City.*

Nicol, D.C.; Barwick, S.A. 1993. Breedplan EXPO notes, p39.

Nicoll, G.B.; Gibson, A.E.; Dalton, D.C. 1979. The recording and data-handling procedures used in the Angus Cattle Breeding Programme of the Rotorua Land Development District of the Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington.

Nicoll, G.B.; Johnson, D.L. 1986. Evidence of genetic improvement in the Angus Breeding Programme of the Department of Lands and Survey. *Proceedings of the New Zealand Society of Animal Production, 46:* 67.

Ponzoni, R.W. 1989. Accounting for both income and expense in the development of breeding objectives. *Proceedings of the 9th Conference of the Australian Association of Animal Breeding and Genetics:* 55-66.

changed 30/4/96

3 year old cow
Camel Wheal Bodecia
& heifer calf
Camel Wheal Eliza.
Senior Female
Champion of the
Breed,
Grand Champion
Female of the Breed,
Supreme Champion
of the Breed,
New Zealand
Royal Show, Hamilton
1995.

National Bull Sale
Prospect:
Supreme Champion
Te Puke A & P Show
1996.
Camel Wheal
Mal Meninga.
Full brother of
Camel Wheal Bodecia

charged 30/4/96

1 colour page 400

Camel Wheal Simmentals

Cattle Fitting
Services
Halter Making

Apply:
Grace Holland

BRIAN & JANET HOLLAND

HAMURANA ROAD · RD2 · ROTORUA
PHONE 07 357 4802 · MOBILE 025 355 656

"Visitors always welcome"

1995 U.K. Royal Show

— by Don Graham

In June 1994 I read a letter from the R.A.S.E. three times to confirm its contents. Over a year later Stoneleigh, July 3rd, 8.30 a.m. I stepped into the Lion's den. Six hours later I emerged having been honoured with the privilege of judging the Simmental classes on the occasion of the breeds celebration of its 25th Anniversary in the United Kingdom.

As the first of the Group Classes filed into the ring my first observation was that they, almost without exception were light coloured, this proved to be the case for the remainder of the day, the preference for light coloured Simmentals in contrast to most other countries throughout the World must surely be unique to the U.K.

Secondly they were big cattle, my thoughts immediately went to Canada, 1992 Calgary Stampede,25th Anniversary of the Simmental breed. Again big cattle but again in contrast the U.K. cattle were well balanced with excellent muscling and fleshing qualities.

Not knowing the cattle or the studs they came from, I found it most interesting to find after having studied the catalogue that both the Pairs Group and the Sire Group went to the high producing female entries of the Twyford Stud; all by the same sire, Brinkton Sovereign, and then for the Brinkton herd to take out the Dam Group Award and the first of the Heifer Classes with their well fleshed Melody progeny, and again Class 462 with Melody 3rd and the stud at the end of the day winning the Showcase Spectacular with their Group of Four.

Stuartslaw Melody must surely have been the type of cow that all breeds and breeders dream about.

Rather than attempt to elaborate on each individual class I thought I would explain the New Zealand showing and judging systems, which may help explain the way in which I placed the cattle.

In contrast to the U.K. market where a very large percentage of sires are sold for crossing in the dairy industry, our market is the complete opposite with the commercial farmers buying sires, crossing them on beef bred herds for both beef and breeding progeny.

The cattle in our show rings today must totally reflect the requirements of the commercial beef farmer, his requirements are governed by environment, exporters standards and cost of production and to put that into perspective our export price for beef is one third that of the U.K. and so reproduction efficiency is one of the largest contributing factors to profitability. We expect, where climate allows, and most certainly in stud herds, that our females calve as two year olds, wean a calf at least 50% of her own weight, get back in calf, carry enough condition to allow her to winter well outside, calve unassisted and be able to repeat the performance every 365 days, under a grassland farming system.

In New Zealand all cows are shown with their calves at foot and almost without exception these cows were calved as two year old. Ability to move freely on sound feet, not too heavy through the shoulder area is important and of course big teats and big udders that a calf born unattended could not handle are an absolute no no. Fizzy or tight curly coated cattle are culled.

There were many quite outstanding females at Stoneleigh but sadly some of them showing the faults that I have mentioned; we do judge our females on their ability to produce as shown in their calves at foot, I took much pleasure in the Senior Cow Class placing a 1984 cow from the Booth Bell partnership 3rd, whilst she wasn't the biggest or best conditioned cow in the ring, she was the oldest, totally sound and had probably the best calf at the show, a proven performer that had stood the test of time.

The ability of the Simmental female to combine together both milk and beef better than any other breed plus her ability to adapt to most environments has made the breed the most populous in the world. There was no better example of these attributes than the Twyford heifer "Corona" with a superb set of twins at foot; she had a clean shoulder setting, great length from hip to pinbone, great temperament and looked every part a female. I had no problem in awarding her both the Female Championship and Supreme Champion of the breed - her only fault - I didn't own her!

Without wishing to labour the subject and certainly not wishing to be presumptuous could not the Simmental breed be first to have classes for cows with calves at foot and classes for cows that either have already weaned their calves by show time or have been used for flushing embryos.I was disappointed to see a photo of the Supreme Champion of the breed in a major farming publication without her calves.

There is no doubt the British breeders have concentrated on muscling ability better than most other Countries. All four bull classes displayed these excellent qualities.

The New Zealand Breed Society were delighted to be able to donate a trophy for the Champion Yearling Bull especially on the occasion the 25th Anniversary, in doing so we recognize the great contribution that the early breeders made in establishing the breed not only in the UK but in ours also. The yearling classes we consider most important as it gives the breeders the opportunity to display their future sale bulls. To win the Junior Championship is another string to the bow at sale time. Messrs A Hurn and Partners with Twyford Enterprize were the first recipients of the New Zealand Perpetual Trophy - a young sire with tremendous hind quarters.

On the more humorous side, in the two and a half year bull class, which I have to say for young sires I was a little disappointed in because some were unsound and others too heavy in the shoulders. I made mention to these facts on the speaker and as one handler went past on the way out, he looked at me and said 'YOU'RE A HARD MAN', the thought went through my mind had this been a game of rugby I could have marched him 10 paces back for answering back to the ref.

Don Graham presents the New Zealand Perpetual Trophy for the Champion Junior Simmental Bull, to Messrs A Hurn & Partners with Twyford Enterprize.

New Zealand 25th Anniversary Perpetual Trophy.

What a marvellous spectacle to see such a large number of bulls in the Senior Class, a sight we don't have the privilege to witness in New Zealand as most of our bulls are out working at that time of the year. Everyone of them looked to be a champion. I had sorted my Champion out, "Stirling Ajax", early in the piece and so had purposely left him at the far end of the ring on his own ready to come into line, in the meantime concentrating on the other entrants I heard his handler call out to John Marshall, "he hasn't seen me yet", as John was near me I said "Yes I have, leave him there" and went about my work, the next thing I sensed something behind me only to find Ajax and handler bearing down on top of me, eventually to be sent back to the other end to take up his place as Champion , a totally dedicated and enthusiastic stockman I thought. The Wroxall sire Strathisla Capricorn, the bull I placed second, I understand has since reversed the placings at the Welsh Royal, two outstanding herd sires. The type of genetics we could use in New Zealand.

Purely as a point of interest virtually all breeds in New Zealand are on Breedplan, producing E.B.V.'s on their various traits, they are compulsory at our National Bull Sales and Simmentals will be thefirst breed to have them available to the Judge at our Royal Show this year . A tool to be used in conjunction with eye appraisal. Your President, Hugo Arnold commented to me that E.B.V.'s were a form of international currency. Who better to make that statement than the most successful breeder of seedstock turkeys in the World, using production and performance genetics. Younger generations today are taught to seek and demand recorded information. However the show ring still remains the greatest place to make breed comparisons, comparisons within breed, exchange ideas and advertise ones herd.

There were no losers at Stoneleigh. The placings were purely one persons opinion on the day, to have been part of that most magnificent display of Simmental cattle was an experience that all exhibitors can be proud of, both cattle and handlers were superbly presented and my personal congratulations to all and in particular to John Marshall the chief steward for the way he kept not only me on my toes but the exhibitors also.

I hasten to add that we too have the same sort of problems as I have mentioned in my report. If the beef industry is to at least maintain its position and remain competitive in the food chain, it is important that we do exchange thoughts and opinions. May I suggest when selecting a sire, look for soundness, mobility, size and even muscle distribution, think of a Jonah Lomu. I daren't categorise the opposite sex they are all special, except to say keep them feminine.

Thank you for giving me the privilege of judging your cattle in your country and on behalf of my wife, Tish and our family thank you for the generous hospitality given to us, not only at Stoneleigh but also by the all to few breeders that time permitted us to visit.

Richard (Dick) Kerr

Sadly July 1995 saw the passing of Dick Kerr in his 79th year. Known to all who met him as Dick, he was an original member but more importantly he was the first President of the Simmental Cattle Breeders' Society of New Zealand in 1972, a position he held until his retirement in 1978. Dick Kerr's expertise lay in his ability to understand business practices and finances, he certainly was a true exponent of the saying "look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves", and yet if the occasion arose he could also be most generous. Past, present and future members can be most grateful for the nest egg that the early council under the leadership of Dick Kerr put in place. It remains today and is the main reason that your Society and the way in which it operates is the envy of many such like Societies today.

From record results 1994, this year experienced mixed rewards, with some breeders achieving satisfying results and others not. The reasons, a depressed beef market, too many bulls from all breeds, on offer and in some areas distorted market signals from some processors.

Dick's first job after leaving school was as an office boy with the former Canterbury Farmers Co-op Association Limited.

Like so many young men of his age Dick's young life was severely ruptured by the intervention of the Second World War, and although Dick seldom spoke of his service, he left New Zealand with the first echelon and fought in the Middle East campaigns with the 27 Machine Gun Battalion and attained the rank of Captain.

After returning to New Zealand he completed an agricultural course at Lincoln and took over the family farm, Harlau, at Salisbury, near Timaru.

Dick was a director of the Timaru Herald and Chairman from 1979 to 1989 a business which was eventually sold to Independent Newspapers Ltd. in 1985 after having been a family newspaper for 99 years.

Dick Kerr (left) presenting a trophy to Mr Osbourne.

Of all the many interests (outside his family) which Dick pursued, there can be no doubt that it was to hospital administration that he gave most of his time and energy. For 27 years he was a member of the former South Canterbury Hospital Board. He was Deputy Chairman for 3 years and then for 18 years from 1965 he served as Chairman.

In 1975 he was elected to the Executive of the New Zealand Hospital Boards Association and capped that service as President for a term. After that he retained a special interest in hospital care as Deputy Chairman of the Health Service Personnel Commission.

He was closely associated with efforts to establish a fertiliser works in South Canterbury during the 1960's and in 1977 he joined the Directorate of the CFCA, the company in which he had begun his working career 43 years earlier. He was Chairman for two years and also served as a Director on Crown Farmers - the company that took over the Co-operative.

There are many in Timaru whose businesses are flourishing today due, in no small part, to the assistance and leadership provided by Dick. He was quick to help those who showed a propensity to help themselves. He would often assist in establishing a business and then exit from the scene when all was going well. He would then invariably move on to another challenge.

Dick appreciated other peoples points of view, even if they did not coincide with his own. He enjoyed company in particular young people, I am sure that all who knew Dick will remember him for his dedication to what he believed in, his attention to detail, his loyalty and friendship.

A long and outstanding service in hospital administration and other community interests was recognised by her Majesty the Queen when, in the 1984 New Year's Honours, she bestowed the award of the CBE upon him.

Dick is survived by his sons, Anthony (Auckland), Philip, and Robert (Christchurch), Nigel (Timaru) and Michael (Cheviot, farming Simmentals).

Genetics and the Practical Cattleman

By Allan Godsiff

As cattle breeders we are all trying to improve the genetic make-up of our animals but we often do it without an understanding of basic genetic principles. I am by no means an expert but I will attempt to put into plain language my understanding of this as I have researched it.

As I understand it, all functions of an animal are controlled by enzymes and other proteins produced by the genes that the individual animal possesses. Genes are found on the chromosomes and like the chromosomes are always found in pairs. Cattle have about 200,000 gene pairs on 30 chromosome pairs. Each pair of chromosomes control different functions of the animal.

Offspring from any mating always get half of its genes and half of its chromosomes from each parent. This is where it gets vitally important for the breeder striving to improve his/her herd because knowing which genes the parents have enables one to predict the genes offspring will have. This forms the basis behind any performance recording endeavours and is what enables us to go forward in our search for true genetic superiority.

The importance of heredity and environment

I titled this segment Heredity and Environment because the reality is that we need the best combination of the two to give us a superior herd. We need to remember though that superiority due to genes is the only thing that is transmitted from parents to offspring. This is especially important when we are looking at buying animals from environments or feeding regimes different to our own. Absolutely none of that animal's environment can be transmitted into our own herd so we must be sure we are in fact buying an animal of superior genetic value and not just one from a superior environment.

So how do we as breeders identify that superiority?

At this time our best assessment of an animal's genetic worth for a particular trait are our Group Breedplan EBV's. What a valuable tool this is as we can compare animals from throughout the country on the basis of their genetic value and not on environment. Buy using our herd report we can pinpoint areas of strength and weakness in our own herds and can set about finding the genetics that will take us to where we wish to go.

For example, let's imagine that one of your good cows has an EBV for 400 day weight of 0 and with your new knowledge you know that's not where you want to be. What are your options with that cow? I believe you have three. *First* you could cull her and buy a +30 cow from somewhere else. This isn't a really good option as she has many good attributes you want to keep so we'll forget that one. *Second* you could do the quick fix option and go to your sire summary and find the highest ranked available bull for that trait and you know that will take care of the calf's EBV's in one hit. Thirdly, you can look at her strengths and you may find she is negative for birth with a high milk EBV, so why not mate her to a bull with similar strengths and stabilise those traits for the generations ahead?

Our progress is determined to a large degree on the number of traits we are selecting for at any given time and also the heritability of those traits. This is the degree by which improvement can be made in selection for a particular trait.

If, for example, we are only selecting for 400 day weight we can expect a rapid rate of gain as this trait is one that has a high heritability. Add into the equation some boundaries for birth weight and milk production and our rate of gain for 400 day weight will be slowed considerably. Consider too the effect selection for cosmetic and largely unmeasurable traits will have on our progress to true genetic gain as they detract from our focus to that end.

Conclusion: I believe this is a topic too important to put in the too hard basket and trying to write this has served to highlight to me (and probably you) just how much there is to learn. If we are truly in the breeding game to *1)* improve our own herds *2)* improve our breed, and *3)* improve the beef industry then we must do it by genetic advancement and to do that it is the responsibility of all stud breeders to make some sort of an effort to come to grips with the field of genetics.

SHOW Results

Royal Show - Waikato
October 1995
Judge: Garry McCorkindale

Cow born prior to 1st June 1992, with natural progeny

1st	Glen Anthony Aroha	A & G Thomson
2nd	Waiwhare Abby	Waiwhare Simmentals
3rd	Victoria Oakview	Darryl Turton

Cow born on or after June 1st 1992 with natural progeny

1st	Camel Wheal Bodecia	Camel Wheal Simmentals
2nd	Misty Moor Bonny Girl	W & H Woolston
3rd	Misty Moor Babette	W & H Woolston

Heifer born on/after June 1st '93 with/without natural progeny

1st	Karewa Crystal	J & L McNaughten
2nd	Waiwhare Cassie	Waiwhare Simmentals
3rd	Glen Anthony Cascade	T & G Thompson

Senior Champion Female
Camel Wheal Bodecia
Reserve Senior Champion Female
Karewa Crystal

Heifer born on or after June 1st and Before August 1st 1994

1st	Double AA Diva	A & S Aukaha
2nd	Glen Anthony Della	A & G Thompson
3rd	Glen Anthony Delight	A & G Thompson

Heifer born on or after August 1994

1st	Puketawa AD22	Puketawa Simmentals
2nd	Waiwhare Dancer	Waiwhare Simmentals
3rd	Camel Wheal Dewberry	Camel Wheal Simmentals

Junior Champion Female — Puketawa AD22
Reserve Junior Champion Female — Double AA Diva
Grand Champion Female of Breed — Camel Wheal Bodecia
Reserve Grand Champion Female of Breed — Puketawa AD22

Bull born on or after June 1st 1992

1st	Moneymore Earthquake	P Cowley
2nd	Paline Mad	Trossachs Simmentals
3rd	Victoria Bagnolet of Misty Moor	W & H Woolston

Bull born on or after June 1st 1993

1st	Glen Anthony Sgt Pepper	P & S McWilliam

Senior Champion Male — Moneymore Earthquake
Reserve Senior Champion Male — Glen Anthony Sgt Pepper

Bull born on or after June 1st and before August 1st 1994

1st	Glen Anthony Debonair	A & G Thompson
2nd	Wai-iti Dambuster	P Cowley
3rd	Double AA Dallas	A & S Aukaha

Bull born on or after August 1st 1994

1st	Glen Anthony Democrat	A & G Thompson
2nd	Camel Wheal Mal Meninga	Camel Wheal Simmentals
3rd	Camel Wheal Dundee	Camel Wheal Simmentals

Best All Breeds - Placegetters

Cow born prior to June 1st 1993 with her natural progeny

1st	Waiwhare Abby	

Waiwhare Simmentals

Heifer born on/after June 1st '93 with/without natural progeny

1st	Karewa Crystal	J & L McNaughten
2nd	Glen Anthony Cascade	A & G Thompson

Bull born on or after 1st June 1994

4th	Double AA Denver	A & S Aukaha

Heifer born on or after 1st June 1994

4th	Double AA Diva	A & S Aukaha

Pairs Bull and Heifer born on or after 1st June 1994

3rd	Double AA Denver/Double AA Diva	A & S Aukaha

Founders Cup

1st	Simmental Team - Glen Anthony Sgt Pepper, Waiwhare Abby, Camel Wheal Bodecia and Karewa Crystal	

Junior Champion Male
Glen Anthony Debonair
Reserve Junior Champion Male
Glen Anthony Democrat
Grand Champion Male of the Breed
Moneymore Earthquake
Reserve Grand Champion of the Breed
Glen Anthony Debonair
Supreme Champion of the Breed
Camel Wheal Bodecia

Two yearling heifers born on or after June 1st 1994

1st	Glen Anthony	A & G Thompson
2nd	Puketawa	J & P Scott
3rd	Hampton Downs	M & N Entwisle

Yearling bull and heifer born on or after June 1st 1994

1st	Glen Anthony	A & G Thompson
2nd	Double AA	A & S Aukaha
3rd	Camel Wheal	B & J Holland

Group, Bull and three Females of any age

1st	Glen Anthony	A & G Thompson
2nd	Misty Moor	W & H Woolston

Progeny class, three animals male and/or female one year and overfrom one sire. To be judged as a group representing the desired quality of the Sire with regard to breed type

1st	Wondenia Apollo 2	B & J Holland - Camel Wheal
2nd	Glen Anthony Aristocrat	A & G Thompson - Glen Anthony
3rd	TFS Arizona AY7	A & S Aukaha - Double AA

SHOW Results

South Otago A & P Show Balclutha
- Sat 25th November 1995
Judge: Snow Hellyer. Dunedin
Southern District Simmental Club Supreme Champion and Grand Champion Female
Glenside Dixie Glenside
1st Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Yearling Heifer
1st Glenside Dixie Glenside
2nd Glenside Dreamboat Glenside
Pair Heifers
1st Glenside
Champion Male and 1st Yearling Bull
Glenside Dinkum Glenside
Reserve Champion Male and 2nd Yearling Bull
Glenside Dwight Glenside

Upper Clutha A & P Show Wanaka
- 9th March 1996
Judge: Tony Partridge - Leeston
Southern District Simmental Club Supreme Champion and Champion Female
Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Yearling Heifer
1st Glenside Dixie Glenside
2nd Glenside Dreamboat Glenside
Champion Male & Yearling Bull
Glenside Dwight Glenside
Bull Calf
Glenside Elmo Malvern Downs AY1
Glenside Red Hot Glenside
All Breeds R Scaife Cup for Champion Female
Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Yearling Bull
3rd Glenside Dwight Glenside
Bull Calf
3rd Glenside Elmo Glenside

Southland Times Junior Heifer Show
Judges - David Thomas, Jenny Humphries. Wyndham
Ivomec Supreme Champion Heifer
Mathew Paterson Wanaka
Ivomec Reserve Champion Heifer
Lorian Clover Joe Stringer
Wendon Ivomec Senior Heifer
1st Waikaka Mist Blast - Mathew Paterson Wanaka
2nd Cloverdowns Carol - Hamish Blackmore Morton Mains
3rd Waikaka Duchess P27 - Andrew Stringer Wendon
4th Waikaka Duchess P2 - Glen Baty Waikaka
Ivomec Junior Heifer
1st Lorian Clover - Joe Stringer Wendon
2nd Duncraigen Cynthia - Regan Irwin Wyndham
3rd Robot Duchess - Jane Harrington Otapiri Gorge
4th Robot Dale - David Clarke Wyndham
Southland Times Junior Herdsperson Champion
Hamish Blackmore Morton Mains
Southland Times Junior Herdsperson Reserve Champion
Jane Harrington Otapiri Gorge
Junior Herdsperson Under 12 years
1st Hamish Blackmore Morton Mains
2nd Ross Paterson - Waikaka
3rd Andrew Stringer Waikaka
4th Mathew Paterson Waikaka
Herdsperson 12-16 Years
1st Casey Robertson Wyndham
2nd Peter Blackmore Morton Main
3rd Glen Baty Waikaka
4th Francis Fagan Makarewa
Under 21 years
1st Jane Harrington Waikaka
2nd Mathew Paterson Wyndham
3rd Regan Irwin Wyndham
4th Francis Fagan Makarewa

Southern District Simmental Club
Supreme Champion & Wairaki Station Challenge Trophy
Grand Champion Male
Glenside Dwight Glenside
Switz Pol Red/Munga Park Hannah
Reserve Champion Male
Glenside Dinkum Glenside
Lonsdale Farm Bernard/Glenside AY45
Grand Champion Female & East Dome Challenge Trophy
Glenside Dixie Glenside
3D Bold Leaders Image/Glenside AB241
Reserve Champion Female
Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Bar 5 Redman/Munga Park Firefly
Senior Yearling Bull
1st Glenside Dwight Glenside
Switz Pol Red/Munga Park Hannah
2nd Glenside Dinkum Glenside
Lonsdale Farm Bernard/Glenside AY45
Junior Yearling Bull
1st Robot Dallas JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Odessa
2nd Robot Denver JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Zara Junior Champion Male
Glenside Dwight Glenside
Switz Pol Red/Munga Park Hannah
Junior Reserve Champion Male
Glenside Dinkum Glenside
Lonsdale Farm Bernard/Glenside AY45

West Otago A & P Show
Tapanui - Saturday 18th Nov. 1995
Judge - David Dickie
Five Rivers Southern District Simmental Club Supreme Champion and Champion Female
Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Reserve Champion Female Glenside Dixie Glenside
Champion Male & Yearling Bull
1st Glenside Dinkum Glenside
Cow Any Age
1st Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Yearling Heifer
1st Glenside Dixie Glenside
2nd Glenside Dreamboat Glenside
All Breeds Westholme Trophy
Glenside Red Hot Glenside Pair Heifers
2nd Glenside
3 Females and 1 Male
1st Glenside
Breeders Group - 1 Bull and 2 Females
1st Glenside
Progeny of 1 Cow
1st Glenside
Cow over 3 years
1st Robot Zara JA & MJ Robins Robot Shamus/Robot Trixie
Cow 3 Years Old
1st Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Bar 5 Redman/Munga Park Firefly
Cow 2 Years Olds
1st Risingholme Camille D S Crosson
Level Zigger/Risingholme Wanda
2nd Sunnyvale Charm RW Lott & Son
Sir Nick 56U/Sunnyvale Yeti
Senior Champion Female
Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Bar 5 Redman/Munga Park Firefly
Reserve Senior Champion Female
Risingholme Camille
Levels Zigger/Risingholme Wanda Senior Yearling Heifer
1st Glenside Dixie Glenside
3D Bold Leaders Image/Glenside AB21
2nd Glenside Dreamboat Glenside
Switz Pol Red/Munga Park Hannah
Junior Yearling Heifer
1st Robot Dale JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Zita
2nd Robot Duchess JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Amanda Glenside Dixie Glenside
3D Bold Leaders Image/Glenside AB241
Reserve Junior Champion Heifer
Robot Dale JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Zita
4th Glenside Dreamboat Glenside
Switz Pol Red/Munga Park Hannah
Yearling Bull
1st Robot Denver JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Zara
2nd Glenside Dwight Glenside
Switz Pol Red/Munga Park Hannah
3rd Robot Dallas JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Odessa
4th Glenside Dinkum Glenside
Lonsdale Farm Bernard/Glenside AY45
All Breeds Classes Yearling Bull
1st Glenside Dinkum
4th Glenside Dwight
Alliance Cow over 2 Years
1st Glenside Red Hot
3rd Robot Zara
2 Year Old Heifer
1st Risingholme Camille
2nd Sunnyvale Charm Yearling Heifer
4th Robot Dale
Bull & Heifer Pair
1st Glenside
4th Ja & MJ Robins

Simmentals Junior Handler
1st Jane Harrington
Braxton Junior Beef Herdsperson Senior
2nd Jane Harrington
Alliance Junior Meat & Wool Cup
Glenside Dwight
2 Yearling Heifers
1st Glenside
2nd JA & MJ Robins
Yearling Bull & Heifer
1st Glenside
2nd JA & MJ Robins
3rd JA & MJ Robins
Group, Bull and 2 Females
1st Glenside
2nd JA & MJ Robins
2 Progeny of 1 Sire
1st JA & MJ Robins
2nd Glenside
3rd JA & MJ Robins
2 Progeny of 1 Dam
1st Glenside

there are doors
and there are doors

changed 30/4/96.

1 colour page 400
film work 90
490

[home of 1994 champion of champions ; home to 1995 champion of champions]

annual sale friday 19th july 1996 followed by our traditional hospitality.

craig **martin** - [03]544-2788 ; **george** shuttleworth [03]541-8411 ; richard **martin** [03]541-8559 ;
clifford road, wakefield, **nelson**. fax[03]541-8308

Performance Plus Classes
Sponsored By the Southern District Simmental Club
Cow, 2 years and over
1st Sunnyvale Charm RW Lott & Son
Sire Nick 56U/Sunnyvale Yeti
2nd Glenside Red Hot Glenside
Bar 5 Redman/munga Park Firefly
3rd Robot Zara JA & MJ Robins Robot
Shaus/Robot Trixie
Yearling Heifer
1st Glenside Dixie Glenside
3D Bold Leaders Image/Glenside AB241
2nd Robot Dale JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Zita
3rd Robot Duchess JA & MJ Robins
Glenside Arnold Step Toe/Robot Amanda

Winton A&P Show
Saturday 3rd February 1996
Judge: David Dickie, Five Rivers
Alliance Meat & Wool Cup
Southern District Simmental Club Supreme Champion
Robot Denver JA & MJ Robins
Champion Male & Yearling Bull
Robot Denver JA & MJ Robins
Reserve Champion Male and 2nd Yearling Bull
Robot Dallas JA & MJ Robins
Champion Female & Yearling Heifer
Robot Dale JA & MJ Robins
Reserve Champion Female & 2nd Yearling Heifer
Robot Duchess JA & MJ Robins
Pair of Yearling Heifers
JA & MJ Robins
Group
JA & MJ Robins
ANZ Bank All Breeds Heifer
Robot Dale JA & MJ Robins Robot Simmentals
Junior Herdsperson
Jane Harrington

Gore A & P Show
Wednesday 29th November 1995
Judge: Graeme Bain, Outram
Southern District Simmental Club Supreme Champion and
Troy Hill Grand Champion Female
Sunnyvale Charm RW Lott & Son Robot
Grand Champion Male
Robot Dallas JA & MJ Robins
Cow over 3 Years
1st Robot Zara JA & MJ Robins
Heifer 2 Years
1st Sunnyvale Charm RW Lott & Son
Junior Champion Female
Robot Duchess JA & MJ Robins
Junior Reserve Champion Female
Robot Dale JA & MJ Robins
Yearling Heifer
1st Robot Duchess JA & MJ Robins
2nd Robot Dale JA & MJ Robins
Pair Heifers
1st JA & MJ Robins
Yearling Bull
1st Robot Dallas JA & MJ Robins
2nd Robot Denver JA & MJ Robins
Breeders Group, One Bull and Two Females
1st JA & MJ Robins
Alliance Meat and Wool Cup
Sunnyvale RW Lott & Son

Egmont A & P Show
November 18th 1995
Judge: Russell Priest
Cow & Calf
1st Misty
Moor Bonny Girl W & H Woolston
2nd Misty Moor Babette W& H Woolston
3rd Rockvale AZ63 P J Cowley
2 Year Old Heifer
1st Sentry Hill Carmel J & B Bliss Yearling Bull
1st Kiandra Dynamo S & P Southgate
2nd Wai-iti Dambuster P Cowley
3rd Sentry Hill Deliverance J & B Bliss
Yearling Heifer
1st Sentry Hill Di J & B Bliss
Bull Calf
1st Sentry Hill Eruption J & B Bliss
2nd Rockvale Excalibur P Cowley
3rd Misty Moor Emmanual W & H Woolston
Heifer Calf
1st Sentry Hill Eliza J & B Bliss
2nd Rockvale Emma P Cowley
3rd Kiandra Eclair S & P Southgate
Champion Kiandra Dynamo
Reserve Misty Moor Bonny Girl
All Breeds Cow & Calf
1st Misty Moor Bonny Girl
2nd Misty Moor Babette
3rd Rockvale AZ63
2 Year Old Heifer
2nd Sentry Hill Carmel
Yearling Bull
1st Kiandra Dynamo
2nd Wai-iti Dambuster
Yearling Heifer
1st Sentry Hill Di
Bull Calf
1st Sentry Hill Eruption
2nd Misty Moor Emmanual
3rd Rockvale Excaliber
Heifer Calf
1st Sentry Hill Eliza
2nd Rockvale Emma
3rd Kiandra Eclair
Meat & Wool Cup
Kiandra Dynamo S & P Southgate
Reserve Misty Moor Babette W & H Woolston

Stratford A & P Association
November 25th 1995
Judge: B.Anderson
Cow & Calf
1st Rissington AU2E P Cowley
2nd Rockvale AZ63 P Cowley
Heifer 2 Year Old
1st Sentry Hill Carmel J & B Bliss
Bull 1 Year Old
1st Wai-iti Dambuster P Cowley
2nd Kiandra Dynamo S & P Southgate
3rd Sentry Hill Deliverance J & B Bliss
Heifer 1 Year Old
1st Sentry Hill Di J & B Bliss
Heifer Calf
1st Rockvale Emma P Cowley
2nd Sentry Hill Eliza J & B Bliss
3rd Kiandra Eclair S & P Southgate
Bull Calf
1st Sentry Hill Eruption J & B Bliss
2nd Rockvale Excaliber P Cowley
Junior Champion
1st Wai-iti Dambuster
2nd Sentry Hill Di
Supreme Champion
1st Rissington AW2E
Reserve
Sentry Hill Carmel
All Breeds
1st Rissington AW2E
2 Year Old Cow/Heifer
2nd Sentry Hill Carmel
Yearling Heifer
2nd Sentry Hill Di
Yearling Bull
1st Wai-iti Dambuster
2nd Kiandra Dynamo
Heifer Calf
1st Rockvale Emma
2nd Sentry Hill Eliza
3rd Kiandra Eclair Bull Calf
1st Sentry Hill Eruption
2nd Rockvale Excaliber
Junior Champion
1st Wai-iti Dambuster
Reserve
Sentry Hill Di
Meat & Wool Cup Reserve Rissington AW2E

Rotorua A & P Show
January 27th 1996
Senior Heifer Calf - 7 in class
2nd Karewa Elegant Lady J & L McNaughten
Junior Heifer Calf - 7 in class
3rd Camel Wheal Elize B & J Holland
Junior Bull Calf - 3 in class
1st Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
2nd Misty Moor Emmanual W & H Woolston
Champion Calf Cow 3 Year Old and Over - with Calf at Foot
- 7 in class
1st Kidd Yackandandah J & L McNaughten
2nd Camel Wheal Bodecia B & J Holland
3rd Misty Moor Bonny Girl W & H Woolston
Heifer 1 Year Old - 10 in class
2nd Camel Wheal Dewberry B & J Holland
3rd Hampton Downs Dingahh M & N Entwistle
Champion Female
Kidd Yackandandah
Bull 2 Years And Over - 1 in class
1st Victoria Bagnolet of Misty Moor W & H Woolston

Tauranga Show
13th January 1996
Bull Calf
1st Double AA Esquire A & S Aukaha
2nd Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
3rd Double AA Elite A & S Aukaha
Heifer Calf - Class 2
1st Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Champion Calf
Karewa Emerald
Reserve Double AA Esquire
Yearling Bull
1st Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
Yearling Heifer
1st Charolais
2nd Double AA Diva A & S Aukaha
3rd Camel Wheal Dewberry B & J Holland
Team Event
1st Double AA Entry A & S Aukaha
2nd Karewa Entry L & J McNaughten
Cow With Calf at Foot
1st Karewa Crystal L & J McNaughten
2nd Camel Wheat Bodecia B & J Holland
Male Champion
Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
Reserve
Double AA Esquire A & S Aukaha
Female Champion
Karewa Crystal L & J McNaughten
Reserve Charolais Supreme Champion
Double AA Denveer A & S Aukaha
Reserve Karewa Crystal L & J McNaughten
Katikati Show Bull Calf

2nd Double AA Elite A & S Aukaha
3rd Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
Heifer Calf
3rd Karewa Elegant Lady J & L McNaughten
Cow with Calf at Foot
1st Limousin
2nd Karewa Yackandandah J & L McNaughten
Champion Senior Female Reserve
Karewa Yackandandah J & L McNaughten
Yearling Bull
1st Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
2nd Limousin
3rd Double AA Dallas A & S Aukaha
Yearling Heifer
1st Double AA Diva A & S Aukaha
Champion Junior Female
Double AA Diva A & S Aukaha
Champion Junior Bull
Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
Pair of Yearling
1st Double AA entry A & S Aukaha
Supreme Beef Champion
Double AA Diva A & S Aukaha

Te Puke Show
February 1996
Bull Calf
2nd Shelven Empire S & S Robinson
Heifer Calf
2nd Shelven entry S & S Robinson
Yearling Bull
1st Camel Wheal Mal-Meninga J & B Holland
Yearling Heifer
1st Shelven Dennika S & S Robinson
Junior Champion Male
Camel Wheal Mal-Meninga
Reserve Champion Female
Shelven Dennika S & S Robinson
Cow with Calf At Foot
1st Camel Wheal Bodecia B & J Holland
Pairs
1st Holland - Camel Wheal entry Team of Three
2nd Holland entry
3rd Robinson entry
Supreme Champion
Camel Wheal Mal-Meninga
B & J Holland

Franklin A & P Show Simmental
Feature Breed
Heifer Calf - 4 in class
1st Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
2nd Hampton Downs Elle McPh. M & N Entwisle
3rd Karewa Elegant Lady J & L McNaughten
Yearling Heifer - 2 in class
1st Double AA Diva A & S Aukaha
2nd Hampton Downs Dingahh M & N Entwisle
Junior Female Champion
Karewa Emerald
Reserve Hampton Downs Elle McPh.
Heifers 2 yrs - 1 in class
Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten
Cow with Calf At Foot 3 Years and Over
Kidd Yackandanda J & L McNaughten
Senior Female Champion
Karewa Crystal
Grand Champion Female
Karewa Crystal
Bull Calf - 4 in class
1st Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
2nd Karewa Enterprise J & L McNaughten
3rd Hampton Downs Bold Edit M & N Entwisle
Yearling Bull - 4 in class
1st Double AA Dallas A & S Aukaha
2nd Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
3rd Hampton Downs Deputy M & N Entwisle
Junior Male Champion and Grand Champion Bull
Double AA Dallas
Reserve Male Champion
Double AA Denver
Supreme Champion Simmental
Karewa Crystal (Karewa Emerald at foot)
All Breeds Cow with Calf, 3 Years and Over
2nd Kidd Yackandandah J & L McNaughten
Heifer, 2 Years With/Without Calf
1st Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten
Yearling Heifer - 10 in class
1st Double AA Diva A & S Aukaha
Yearling Bull - 14 in class
1st Double AA Dalla A & S Aukaha
2nd Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
Meat and Wool Cup
Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten

Morrinsville Show Simmental
Feature Breed
Cow or Heifer 2 Years or Over with Calf at Foot
1st Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten
2nd Misty Moor Bonny Girl W & H Woolston
Heifer 1 Year Old - 3 in class
1st Double AA Diva A & S Aukaha
2nd Puketawa AD22 J & P Scott
3rd Puketawa AD4 J & P Scott
Heifer Calf - 6 in class
1st Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
2nd Hampton Downs Elle McPh. M & N Entwisle
3rd Hampton Downs Ella Fitz M & N Entwisle
Champion Junior Heifer
Karewa Emerald
Reserve Double AA Diva
Bull 2 Years and Over
Victoria Park Bagnolet W & H Woolston
Bull 1 Year Old - 3 in class
1st Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
2nd Hampton Downs Deputy M & N Entwisle
3rd Double AA Dalla A & S Aukaha
Bull Class - 9 in class
1st Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
2nd Double AA Elite A & S Aukaha
3rd Hampton Downs Bold Edition M & N Entwisle
Champion Junior Bull
Double AA Denver
Resrve Hampton Downs Deputy
Champion Male
Double AA Denver Champion Female
Karewa Crystal
All Breeds Heifer 1 Year Old - 11 in class
1st Double AA Diva A & S Aukaha
Heifer 2 Year Old - 5 in class
1st Karewa Crystal J& L McNaughten
Bull 1 Year Old - 14 in class
1st Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
4th Hampton Downs Deputy M & N Entwisle
Bull 2 Years and Over - 2 in class
2nd Victoria Park Bagnolet W & H Woolston
Cow or Heifer 2 Years or Over
1st Karewa Crysta J & L McNaughten
Heifer Calf - 28 in class
1st Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Bull Calf - 20 in class
1st Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
3rd Double AA Elite A & S Aukaha
Supreme Champion Male
Double AA Denver
Supreme Champion Female
Karewa Crystal

Kumea A & P Society Show
Other Breeds Beef Senior Champion Cow
Karewa Crystal Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Junior Champion Female
Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Junior Champion Bull
Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
Supreme Champion
Karewa Crystal Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
All Breeds Champion Female
Karewa Crystal Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Supreme Champion
Karewa Crystal Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Meat & Wool Cup
Karewa Crystal Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Best Beef Animal in Show
Karewa Crystal Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten

Te Kauwhata Show
All Breeds Heifer Calf Senior - 19 in class
1st Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
3rd Karewa Elegant Lady J & L McNaughten
4th Hampton Downs Evita M & N Entwisle
Bull Calf - 20 in class
2nd Hampton Downs Bold Edition M & N Entwisle
Heifer 1 Year - 7 in class
2nd Hampton Downs Dingahh M & N Entwisle
Bull 1 Year - 11 in class
2nd Hampton Downs Deputy M & N Entwisle
Yearlings
1st Hampton Downs M & N Entwisle
Reserve Champion Male
Hampton Downs Deputy M & N Entwisle Heifers 2 Years - 6 in class
1st Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten
Cow and Calf
2nd Misty Moor Bonny Girl W & H Woolston
3rd Misty Moor Babette W & H Woolston
Female Champion
Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten
Supreme Champion
Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten

Wellsford A & P Show
19th November 1995
All Breeds Bull Calf
1st Rivendell Epic J A & D J Longville
2nd Rivendell Excalibur JA & DJ Longville
3rd Rivendell Erebus JA & DJ Longville

Waitemata A & P Show
10th February 1996
Non British Breed Junior Heifer Calf
1st Rivendell Etoile JA & DJ Longville
2nd Rivendell Endeavour JA & DJ Longville
All Breeds Junior Heifer Calf
1st Rivendell Etoile JA & DJ Longville
2nd Rivendell Endeavour JA & DJ Longville

Auckland Easter Show Results
Judge: Russell Priest
Simmental Class Supreme Champion,
Female Champion & Senior Female Champion
Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten
Senior Reserve Female Champion
Glen Anthony Cascade A & G Thompson
Junior Female Champion
Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Junior Reserve Female Champion
Glen Anthony Donna A & G Thompson
Reserve Male Champion
Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
All Breeds Classes
NZ Farmer Meat & Wool Cup
1st Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten
Cow or Heifer, Production Class
2nd Kidd Yackandandah J & L McNaughten
4th Karewa Crystal J & L McNaughten
Yearling Heifer
3rd Glen Anthony Donna A & G Thompson
Yearling Bull
1st Glen Anthony Debonair A & G Thompson
2nd Double AA Denver A & S Aukaha
Heifer Calf
1st Karewa Emerald J & L McNaughten
Bull Calf
1st Karewa Empire J & L McNaughten
3rd Glen Anthony AE12 A & G Thompson
Group of Three
1st Glen Anthony Simmentals A & G Thompson

ONE TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT,

AFTER ANOTHER,

AFTER ANOTHER,

AFTER ANOTHER,

AFTER ANOTHER.

1 colour page 600

changed 30/4/96

Only IVOMEC® (ivermectin) offers you the widest range of products to fit your management needs.

IVOMEC Injection for cattle set the original gold standard in internal and external parasite control. IVOMEC Pour-On for cattle and deer provides you with the ideal drenching product for your farm. IVOMEC® Plus (ivermectin and clorsulon) Injection for cattle controls more types of parasites than any other product in the world[1] and now IVOMEC SR Bolus for cattle has been released which can provide you with a season-long parasite control programme in a single dose[2].

No matter what you or your cattle require, you can depend on IVOMEC for convenient, long-lasting[3] and broad spectrum parasite control, with a wide safety margin.

At least you can depend on ivomec®

[1] See package insert for details. [2] IVOMEC SR Bolus provides internal and external parasite control for 135 days, see package insert for details. [3] Note Excludes IVOMEC® (ivermectin) Oral Solution for cattle.

RISSINGTON CATTLE COMPANY

If you were to stake your herds future on someone elses program - who would you bet on?

(That's exactly what you do when you buy a bull)

changed 30/4/96

Over time you will inherit the genetic trend (or lack of one) of your bull supplier. We would like you to consider our cattle, records and people. Please look at our records, compare objectively and shop wisely when buying your next bull or semen.

IBC scan & typesetting 480 205 685

1995 Group Breedplan Genetic Trends

1994 Born Calves	Birth Wt	200D Milk	200D Grth	400D Wt	600D Wt
Overall Breed Trend	0.6	3.4	10.6	18.1	20.0
Rissington's Trend	0.2	5.6	14.4	27.8	29.4

OPEN DAY — May 7th

- Lee Leachman (USA) and the Absoloms talking on "Survival in the Cattle Industry" 10am/1pm/3pm
- Cattle on display all day plus every other day of the year

YEARLING BULL SALE — September 5th

- 30 Professional Yearling Bulls - "The Yearling Heifer Specialists"

CONGRESS & BULL SALE — June 23rd & 24th

- Sunday evening Dinner & Speaker - Dr Scott Newman (USA) Geneticist based in Austalia
- Subject: "Breeding progams to meet the markets of the future" Venue: War Memorial Centre, Napier
- Monday 11am, Bull Sale - 100 Professional Bulls, 'More bulls, better bulls at affordable prices'

For further information contact:
Rissington Cattle Company, RD4 Napier, New Zealand
Telephone (06) 839 5836, Facsmilie (06) 839 5859

John P Absolom, Jeremy J Absolom, Daniel G Absolom

LEVELS SIMMENTAL STUD

Herd 3 Est. 1972

charged 30/4/96

PROFILE

Levels Farming Company, Albury.

• 740 acres • 320 cattle • 1700 sheep.

If we can perform with the best here at 1600ft - 2000ft, a 140 day winter and September/October calving then these cattle will improve the performance of your herd.

- Bulls selected out of 50-60 yearlings.
- Bulls selected on temperament, structure, dams performance and wintering ability.
- Bulls carted throughout South Island free of charge. North Island bulls as far as Picton.
- Bulls all worked quietly with horse and dogs.

1996 ANNUAL BULL & STUD SALE

Friday 14th June - 1.30pm

NOTE NEW VENUE!

Mt Nessing Road, Albury,
South Canterbury

LEVELS Farming — Co. Ltd —

OBC

480

Contact: Simon Cox, Phone / Fax (03) 685-5756 or (025) 851-202.