

February 2016

US Beltie News



THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE BELTED GALLOWAY SOCIETY, INC.



© Melinda Buell (CT)



President Greg Hipple

The bleak mid-winter—here we are in the Midwest. I have never been a fan of winter, and even though I no longer risk life and limb along snow and ice covered roadways to assist those that were unfortunate enough to need assistance, I have decided that I don't really care for it. During winter one is supposed to make goals and plan for the coming year. I'd just be happy if someone could just tell me how things will go, and I'd even give them some wiggle room on their estimates.

I have planned, figured, then revisited and re-figured again, for my 2016 inputs. Looking back on 2015, it almost makes a person dizzy. I read recently in an agricultural magazine, "Record profits are never followed by record profits". There is no doubt agriculture is experiencing volatility, both in grain and livestock prices. As an industry, we are definitely seeing some tough times. Early last year it seemed as if the sky was the limit. I sold fed cattle at prices I had not thought possible. Now it seems that reality has hit and prices are more moderate. Feed and hay prices are lower, but so is the cattle market.

Marketing is something I personally have never been very good at. I am always amazed to hear stories of breeders who are enjoying extremely successful markets with their cattle, their

beef, and their operations. Interestingly enough, many of these members are also willing to share from their experiences if asked.

One of the largest advantages I see with our breed is the ability of Belted Galloway cattle to make some of the highest quality beef from some of the lowest inputs. These cattle have made themselves valued for this ability, and in times of lower profit margins, even more valuable. Talk to breeders of Belted Galloways from around the country and you will find they are raised, and in fact thrive, in all varieties of beef management situations. Grass fed only, forage- and grain-finished, plus conventional feeding programs all work for Belted Galloway cattle. One thing I always enjoy, is hearing breeders extoll their cattle regarding how they raise them. It is what makes us who we are.

I have come to realize that planning occupies most of the time and effort of Council. At the time of my writing this message, there are several committees, comprised of more than a dozen members, who are busy trying to plan for 2016 and beyond. They work to facilitate the functions and operations of the Belted Galloway Society, Inc. Please consider responding when you are asked for your input and thoughts. Our committees are working to help your Society help you.

Best of luck with your planning and I'm hoping your plans are successful.

Prepare Now for Spring Calving

David Richmond—WVU
Extension Agriculture Agent



Getting ready for the calving season begins long before the first calves are born. For producers who will start calving in late February or early March, now is the time to make sure the cows are in good body condition and the calving equipment and supplies are ready for use.

From a feeding standpoint, take a close look at body condition. Mature cows that are calving in late February and early March need a body condition score of five and first-calf heifers need to be at a score of six. Now is the time when cows are in their last trimester of pregnancy and need the better quality of feed. If they are thin, then offer them high quality feeds so condition can be added.

Producers should also get their feed readily accessible in the calving area and make sure the equipment and the calving barn are clean and ready to use. Equipment such as plastic sleeves, obstetrical lube, obstetrical chains, fetal extractor, ear tags and applicator, calf feeding bottles or esophageal feeder, iodine to treat navels, disinfectant, electrolytes, flashlight or spot light and birth-weight scales should be gathered and placed in the calving barn.

Producers should also line up a supply of frozen colostrum or at least have a source in mind. Colostrum contains antibodies and other nutrients and must be ingested by baby calves within

six hours of birth to acquire satisfactory passive immunity. However, a calf that has had a difficult birth or does not have an opportunity to nurse within four hours should be hand fed colostrum. The calving facilities should be clean and provide sufficient lighting. The facility should also have a place for warming chilled calves.

Sometimes no matter how many preventative measures you take, calf scours can still be a problem. You should prepare for an outbreak every year. Develop a program with your veterinarian that focuses on detection, isolation, diagnosis and treatment. Pre-plan a course of action with your veterinarian and implement it immediately when the first case occurs.

Isolate affected calves immediately and do not expose healthy calves since scour organisms are highly contagious and spread rapidly through contact. Prevent dehydration, since this is usually the most immediate concern with scours. Your veterinarian can outline a fluid therapy to be used.

It is also generally accepted that adequate supervision at calving has a significant impact on reducing calf mortality. On most operations, supervision of the cow-herd will best be accomplished in daylight hours and the poorest observation takes place in the middle of the night. Some studies suggest the easiest and most practical method of reducing nighttime calving is to feed cows at night.

Several research trials have been conducted to measure the impact of nighttime feeding on calving time. The most convincing study to date conducted in the Midwest, found that 85 percent of 1,331 cows on 15 Iowa farms calved from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. when fed once daily at dusk. Whether cows were started on the night feeding the week before calving or started two to three weeks earlier made no apparent difference in calving time. It is important to point out with these studies showing that a large percentage of calves are born during the daylight hours, it is still important to monitor the expectant herd at night.

New Members

Melinda & Emily Buell, Buell's Dragonfly Farm, 105 Griffin Rd., Hampton, CT 06247, (860) 455-9631.

Mark Clark, 305 Sharon Rose Lane, Delhi, NY 13753, (607) 435-5108.

Bobby & Candice Garner, 9255 County Rd. 637, Dexter, MO 63841, (573) 625-9459.

Trenton Heck, 4576 Carpenter Rd., Buffalo, IL 62515, (217) 652-2518.

Amanda & Justin Hillman, 354419 E 1030 Rd., Prague, OK 74864, (918) 812-1660.

Aubrey Hunt, 16250 Mechanicsburg Illiopolis Rd., Buffalo, IL 62515, (217) 801-2973.

Christine Payne & Melissa Donaldson, 1912 Pequawet Trl, Hiram, ME 04041, (207) 890-7385.

Joshua Pratt, 769 Paris Rd., Hebron, ME 04238, (207) 966-3360.

Carol Ryman, PO Box 366, Berwick, PA 18603, (800) 441-0255.

Ronald & Robin Tucker, 1137 Highway 17 North, Guyton, GA 31312, (912) 429-4025.

Turkey Hill LLC, 2262 Old Keswick, Keswick, VA 22947, (434) 960-8981.

Mathew & Tanya Wilcox, PO Box 162, 2060 Gorton Lake Rd., Brookfield, NY 13314, (315) 725-7953.

Calendar Reminders

Spring Council Meeting

February 20, 2016. New Glarus, Wisconsin. Contact Vic Eggleston executivedirector@beltie.org.

2016 National Belted Galloway Sale — The Fryeburg Youth Show

April 21, 2016. Fryeburg Fairgrounds, Fryeburg, Maine. Contact Scot Adams (207) 696-3812 or mnshadowfarm@gmail.com.

The Galloway World Congress

August 5-10, 2016. Gretna, Scotland. Contact the Galloway Cattle Society info@gallowaycattlesociety.co.uk.

Chatfield Scholarship Reminder

The 2016 A. H. Chatfield, Jr., Memorial Scholarship applications are available. Three \$1000 scholarships are awarded annually. Forms may be requested from Executive Director, Victor Eggleston, Phone (608) 220-1091; email: executivedirector@beltie.org or may be accessed at www.beltie.org.

Membership Data

The following tables show a portion of the data reporting and statistical information that the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation provides The Belted Galloway Society, Inc. on a yearly basis. We use the information to study trends and track the expansion of Belted Galloway cattle in the United States.

Membership with the BGS is a requirement to register and transfer cattle. The 2016 membership dues notices were mailed in December by the CLRC. There are many marketing opportunities that are available to you as a member of the Belted Galloway Society.

- Place a classified ad of cattle, semen or embryos with us and we will post it on beltie.org and in the *US Beltie News* for TWO months—FREE!
- And with your successful sale, the Belted Galloway Society will give a COMPLIMENTARY membership to anyone who has not had a history of BGS membership at

the time of transfer.

- A Breeders' Directory is available on beltie.org to any member of the Belted Galloway Society — just send us your information directly from our site— FREE!
- Do you market beef? It's FREE to list with us on beltie.org! Do you sell semen? It's available FREE to list on beltie.org.
- Advertise with us on beltie.org and your website can be linked from beltie.org to your personal site or to your email address. The initial fee set-up fee is \$200 for the first year—THAT'S LESS THAN \$17 per month. Yearly renewal is \$120—THAT'S ONLY \$10 per month to market your cattle.
- Advertise with us in the newsletter and you receive discounts for a 12-month commitment

**Associate memberships are exempt from registration, transfer, classifieds and directory benefits.*

2015 Purebred Registrations

| | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| Males | 22.2% | 290 |
| Females | 77.8% | 1019 |
| <u>Total</u> | | <u>1309</u> |

2015 Registered/ Recorded by Natural Service

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Males | 246 |
| Females | 1064 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>1310</u> |

2015 Live Birth Mating Percentages

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Natural | 89.2 |
| Artificial | 9.5 |
| Embryo Transfer | 1.3 |

2015 Appendix Recordations

| | | |
|--------------|-------|------------|
| Steers | 3.1% | 5 |
| Females | 96.9% | 154 |
| <u>Total</u> | | <u>159</u> |

2015 Registered/ Recorded by Artificial Insemination

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Males | 44 |
| Females | 95 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>139</u> |

2015 Appendix Recordation Female Data

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Females | | |
| Mismarks | 100% Pure | 52 |
| 7/8 | 87.5% | 13 |
| 3/4 | 75% | 34 |
| 1/2 | 50% | 58 |
| <u>Total</u> | | <u>159</u> |

2015 Transfers

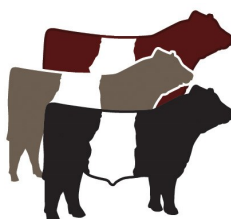
| | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| Males | 21.8% | 238 |
| Females | 78.2% | 852 |
| <u>Total</u> | | <u>1090</u> |

2015 Registered/ Recorded by Embryo Transfer

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Males | 5 |
| Females | 14 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>19</u> |

2015 Total Registrations/ Recordations

| | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| Males | 19.8% | 290 |
| Females | 79.9% | 1173 |
| Steers | .3% | 5 |
| <u>Total</u> | | <u>1468</u> |



2015 Appendix Recordation Steer

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Steers | | |
| | 100% Pure | |
| | 87.5% | |
| | 75% | 2 |
| | 50% | 3 |
| <u>Total</u> | | <u>5</u> |



Lands' End Logo Wear

Jon Bednarski, Chairman of Advertising and Promotion

Many of our breeders have taken advantage of our virtual store that offers many items and different logo sizes to help you make your se-

lections.

Check out the store at: <http://business.landsend.com/store/beltielogowear>. The site is easy to navigate, but if you want to talk with a real person, call them at (800) 587-1541 for assistance. Please note that when ordering online you will need to create your own account prior to check-out. If you order by phone, customer service may ask for the BGS customer account number which is #674999. You will however need to use your personal credit card for purchases. They have a huge selection of items and a group of sale items that our logo will compliment.

Sex-Sorted Semen

Dr. Justin Rhinehart, University of Tennessee Extension Beef Cattle Specialist

The basics

Before discussing the application of a specific technology, it is a good idea to understand the basic mechanisms that make it possible. For sex-sorted semen, the ability to shift the gender ratio of a calf crop comes from the fact that gender is determined by the sperm cell that fertilizes the egg. Sperm cells that result in a heifer calf (XX) have more DNA than sperm cells that result in a bull calf (XY).

Of the several attempts to find ways to sort XX and XY sperm cells, the only method proven to be commercially viable is flow cytometry. Before going through the flow cytometer (sorting machine), a fluorescent dye is incorporated into the DNA of the sperm cells.

They pass through the sorting machine in drops of liquid containing a single sperm cell per droplet. The machine detects the amount of fluorescence each cell emits; an XX sperm cell will have more fluorescence than an XY.

A positive or negative charge is applied to the droplet depending on the type of sperm cell in it. Then, the machine can sort them into different collection tubes, based on the charge on the droplet, as it moves through a magnetic field.

Initially, flow cytometry yielded very low conception rates when sex-sorted semen was used fresh soon after processing. Work in the laboratory and field studies eventually improved the results until sexed semen became commercially available on a large scale in the U.S. in 2004. The sorting method has continually been improved over the last 10 years and yields better fertility than when commercial use began.

Advantages and disadvantages

The advantage of shifting sex ratio has been most obvious for dairy producers, where male calves generally have little val-

ue. Beef cattle producers have been able to use both XX- and XY-sorted sperm in different scenarios. Seedstock producers are able to increase the number of bulls they market each year and target specific females to produce replacement heifers.

Commercial producers have been able to increase the number of steers, giving them more total weight and usually more valuable weight, to sell.

Similar to the purebred scenario, commercial producers can select specific cows to target replacement heifer production. All of these situations have to be evaluated with the disadvantages outlined below in mind. Specifically, the production benefits do not always outweigh the additional input (both increased cost and reduced fertility).

This sorting method is not perfect, but it does shift the ratio 85 to 95 percent of the desired sex. Very recent improvements are being reported with fertility using sex-sorted semen.

However, it continues to be considered lower-fertility than non-sorted frozen semen. It takes much longer to process sex-sorted semen than conventionally processed semen. Therefore, it yields fewer straws per ejaculate with fewer cells per straw and reduced fertility. Additionally, individual bulls inherently have different fertility, and this difference can be exacerbated during the sorting process.

Current breeding strategies and industry trends

Sex-sorted semen is currently reserved for use in herds where whole-herd reproductive efficiency has been optimized through intense reproductive management. Until recently, pregnancy rates to sexed semen have been considered highest in virgin heifers that are bred 12 hours after the beginning of standing heat.

But the early data that led to those general recommendations came from the dairy industry, and recent research shows that difference is not as dramatic between beef cows and heifers.

Fixed-time insemination (appointment

breeding) with sex-sorted semen does not currently yield consistently adequate fertility. There continues to be a great deal of research to find the right estrous synchronization protocols and timing of insemination to reach pregnancy rates comparable to fixed-time A.I. with conventionally frozen semen.

That will continue to be the major limiting factor to widespread use of gender-sorted semen in commercial cow-calf production. With continued improvements being made to the sorting process, finding protocols that yield consistently good results could soon be a reality.

Embryo transfer using sex-sorted semen has followed a similar trend. Results were inconsistent and generally poor for early adopters. More recently, as the process of sorting has been largely improved, results have become more favorable and breeding with sex-sorted semen in multiple ovulation ("super-ovulated") embryo transfer appears to be more widely used.

But most producers report breeding more often or using straws prepared with more sperm cells specifically for embryo transfer protocols.

Use of in vitro fertilization (IVF) has dramatically increased in the United States. However, using frozen sex-sorted semen in this process decreases the number of transferable embryos from a single IVF procedure. Some labs are successfully producing IVF embryos by sorting conventionally frozen semen (reverse-sorted) just prior to incubating it with harvested oocytes (eggs).

Building the herd

As this technology enters a phase of more rapid improvements in fertility, the timing could work well for the industry. But the fact remains that even conventional A.I. is underutilized (relative to its potential impact) in beef cattle production.

Consequently, gender-sorted semen might be more useful as a tool to improve the overall genetic quality of the expanding national herd than it will be for more rapidly increasing the sheer number of heifers available for retention.

50 Beef Cattle Profit Tips

According to Jane Parish, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist at Mississippi State University, it takes wise investments, careful expenditures, and strategic marketing to be in the black. Good management must happen in many different production, marketing, and financial aspects. She offers 50 profit tips for beef cattle producers. Additional comments are in blue that are Belted Galloway breed specific.

1. Take advantage of hybrid vigor. *Crossbreed commercial females with a Belted Galloway bull.*
2. Pay the extra money for a good bull. You will get it back several-fold when it comes time to market your calves.
3. Learn how to use EPDs. Then use them for every herd sire or registered female purchase and mating decision. *The Belted Galloway breed does not have EPD information available because the breed does not have a big enough population to produce viable results. Many seed stock breeders will provide production information like birth-weight, weaning, and mature weights of their livestock.*
4. Pregnancy check cows within a month or two of the end of breeding. Do not let open cows run up a tab that they cannot pay.
5. Work with a good veterinarian. Be straight with your vet when he or she asks questions about your management practices. Your vet is trying to provide your cattle with the best health care possible and needs your cooperation in this process.
6. Vaccinate your cattle. The dollars and cents behind this recommendation are clear: Two doses of blackleg vaccine equal less than \$2 per calf; one case of blackleg equals one dead calf that could have generated an income at weaning.
7. Observe cattle frequently and closely.
8. Treat cattle injuries and disease conditions promptly.
9. When dealing with death loss, do not wait until the umpteenth animal is lost to have a necropsy performed. Track down the cause of death as soon as possible.
10. Parasites are thieves. Deworm your cattle. Control the flies.
11. Know how to identify plants poisonous to cattle.
12. Take time when laying out fence lines, water sources, and facility locations.
13. Maintain your fences.
14. Invest in decent cattle handling facilities. This is one of the best things you will ever do on your operation.
15. Livestock scales are invaluable. Use them often.
16. Handle your cattle with care. It is important for safety and productivity, and you never know who might be watching.
17. A fast horse is nice. A fast cow is trouble. Cull the crazy cattle.
18. Keep safety as the top priority in everything on the farm.
19. Look into getting farm liability insurance.
20. Be a good steward of your natural resources.
21. Soil test. Fertilizer is too expensive to put out blindly. Target your nutrient applications.
22. Use management intensive grazing techniques to get the most out of your pasture.
23. Develop a forage supply and demand budget. Then adjust your forage production and stocking rates accordingly.
24. Whether grazing or haying, do not let your forage become too mature. The nutritional value tanks when this happens.
25. Know your hay quality, and supplement accordingly.
26. Manage body condition for good reproductive success. A thin herd produces fewer calves.
27. A white salt block is not a complete mineral nutrition program. Supplement minerals and vitamins properly.
28. Avoid grain overload and other nutritional nightmares with good feeding management.
29. Implants and ionophores are proven to be great investments. Use them when appropriate.
30. Castrate feeder calves to avoid the intact bull calf discount.
31. Take the horns off of feeder calves. Horns lead to bruises, other injuries, and discounts. *The Belted Galloway breed is a polled breed. Calves with scurs should be culled.*
32. There is power in numbers. Pool resources with your neighbors. Group labor, input purchasing, and cattle marketing are some areas where this can be beneficial.
33. Develop and grow a good business reputation.
34. Network. Good business relationships can make all the difference in profitability.
35. At least use a record keeping book, if not a record keeping computer software program.
36. Use electronic and information technology to your benefit.
37. Put a pencil to your farm finances. Know your expenses and income. Budget ahead.
38. Keep all your farm receipts for tax time.
39. Pay your bills on time to avoid late fees and interest.
40. Shop around for inputs.
41. Beware of "silver bullet" products. Make sure they are backed by sound, unbiased science.
42. Buy feed by the truckload instead of by the sack.
43. Support the local economy with your cattle business dealings. It keeps more local doors open, jobs active, and potential customers buying.
44. Know when to get rid of equipment and other assets that become a money pit.
45. Promote your product.
46. When you are not sure about something in the cattle operation, starting asking questions. Try to get the information you need before you need it.
47. Do not overextend your resources. This leads to less than optimum management, undue stress, and sometimes financial difficulties.
48. Implement management practices properly to get the intended result. For example, a poor effort of heat detection can ruin a breeding program.
49. Do not be afraid to change. Adapt your management and marketing practices and strategies with the times.
50. Never stop learning about the cattle business. New knowledge I created all the time, and for many, there is still plenty of old knowledge to master.

This list of profit tips is by no means a complete list of recommended practices. To make improvements to the bottom line of a beef cattle operation, be thorough in analyzing and planning all aspects of the operation.



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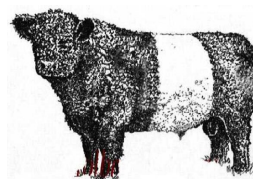
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For Sale

OKLAHOMA. Two-year-old registered black Belted Galloway bull for sale. Rainbow Valley Lucky Jess 37786-B. DOB 4/14/14. He is a very nice, correct bull that is well-marked with a calm disposition and ready to go to work. His sire is PBF Oceola Lil Lyle 33053-B. His dam is 3C Coker Carolyn 27348-B. Pics available upon request. Doug & Barbara Swindell, Rainbow Valley Ranch, Wellston OK. (405) 659-8731 or doug@eatonquade.com.

VERMONT. Three registered open heifers for sale. Breeding age and older, but never exposed to a bull. Putnam Arianna 37461-B. DOB: 3/6/2013; Dam: Brookside Zaiou Pengyou 33937-B; Putnam Brianna 37462-B. DOB: 3/27/2014; Dam: Brookside Xaio Pengyou 33937-B; Putnam Bianca 37463-B. DOB: 3/17/2014; Dam: Brookside Xefor 33936-B. All three dams of these heifers were sired by Aldermere Roby 10459-B. All three heifers were sired by Meadow View Motown 32509-B. Bill & Donna Putnam, Putnam Family Farm, Cambridge, VT. (802) 644-2267 or bputnam@sover.net.

UTAH. Red and white bull for sale. Hobbie Horse Red Baron 38807-R. Eleven months old with great markings, build, and good temperament. Hobbie Horse Farm, Richard and Emily Williams, Paradise, Utah. (435) 245-

4594 or hhf14555@gmail.com.

TEXAS. Herd for sale due to retirement. Five cows, a three-year-old bull, Nichols Ranch's Curtis 37771B plus four calves. Contact Clarence Nichols, Nichols Ranch, Corsicana, TX. (903) 875-4955 or clarence.d.nichols@gmail.com.

NEW YORK. Registered Black Belted Galloway bulls. Southdown Xman 30X 32582-B. DOB: 03/30/2010. Sire: Southdown Titan 1T (AI) 12117-B, Dam: Southdown Phoebe 42P 23332-B. Floodwoods Pythagoras 10665-B. DOB: 04/25/2006. Sire: Rose Farm Edgar 4383, Dam: Floodwoods Elite 10780. Also for sale: registered Black Belted yearling heifers and bred cows. For more information call Gail Parsons at Parsons Farm, Cincinnati OH (607) 849-7810 or email to gail.parsons@frontier.com.

OKLAHOMA. Four Beltie Bull calves. OK Hills Tom Coburn 39275-B DOB 3/25/15; OK Hills Mickey Mantel [USD]39277-B DOB 3/15/15; OK Hills Dr. Phil 39278-B DOB 3/6/15; and OK Hills Johnny Bench 39280 DOB 3/3/15. Also, seven black registered Beltie heifers born February-April 2015. OK Hills Farm, Midge Graves & Bud Hammons, Coyle, OK (405)-612-2716 or mgraves@rollton.com.

KANSAS. Six belted and registered black and white heifers for sale, along with two appendix heifers all born in the spring of 2015. Call the Isely Family at (785) 734 2380 or contact us at yknotfarmandranch@gmail.com or see them on our Facebook page --Y Knot Farm & Ranch. We are located in Bird City, Kansas.

KENTUCKY. Two registered, black yearling bulls for sale; Nonesuch Place Ed, 38901-B, DOB 12/30/2014, and Nonesuch Place Zach, 38904-B, DOB 3/10/2015. Wayne Basconi, Versailles, KY, at (859) 421-5404 or wayne.basconi@gmail.com.

MAINE. Registered black Belted Galloway cattle for sale that includes calves, bred and open yearlings, cows and cow/calf pairs. Also available, Beltie feeder cattle. Transportation is available. Contact Andy LeMaistre, Mitchell Ledge Farm, Freeport, ME. Andy@MitchellLedgeFarm.com or (207) 865-9695.

IOWA. A November 2013 bull for sale. Old School Abraham 37161-B. Son of Sutliff's Underdog out of Summerset Ruby Tuesday. Well-bred and ready to get the job done. Karen Thornton, Big Creek Farm, IA. (319) 389-9647 or big-creek@msn.com.

KANSAS. Black yearling bull for sale. Westwoods Twayne (AI) 38546-B. DOB 11/2/14. Good wide belt and very gentle. Semen tested excellent. Randy and Rene Woods, Westwoods Ranch, Arma, KS. rdwoods@ckt.net or (620) 249-7449.

PENNSYLVANIA. Registered black bull Anderson Hill First Cloud 32529-B. DOB 2/10/10. He is out of Anderson Hill Bop Man, a three-time national champion dun bull. First Cloud is out of Anderson Hill Velvet Dove, an Anderson Hill Nashua daughter. First Cloud has a very pleasant disposition. Please contact Douglas Yard, Harrisville, PA at (724) 967-2103 or email kjyard@gmail.com.

TEXAS. Black Belted Galloway Bull. Blisful Twilight 32826-B. DOB 10/12/10. Sire: Klover Korner Patton 9685-B. Dam: Circle R Pearl 13160-B. A bull with great conformation and a good belt who throws beautiful calves. I am selling because I need to change bloodlines. Nancy Vega, J & N Ranch, West Point, Texas. (512) 825-5674 or email j_n_ranch@yahoo.com.

WYOMING. A very nice dun Belted Galloway bull for sale or trade (heifers/pregnant females wanted). Wiga's Zopper 35957-D. DOB 4/16/2012. Zopper is a calm bull and a proven breeder. He has successfully covered herds up to 25 head and produced super calves. He is tolerant of heat and extreme cold weather conditions. Pictures and description details are available of both the bull and his calves. Contact Jason or Sonja Rife at (307) 276-5376 or jprife@me.com. Killpecker Creek Cattle Co., Daniel, WY.


About Classifieds

- ◆ **When interested parties are looking for Belted Galloway females the Society offices refer them to the beltie.org classifieds only!**
- ◆ **Your classified's required contact information — name, farm, location, phone and email.** All classified ads are automatically placed on beltie.org with a two-month limit on classified insertions. Photos are \$10 placed on beltie.org only.
- ◆ Email ads to executivedirector@beltie.org or by fax (608) 527-4811 or phone (608) 220-1091. We encourage members to submit ads the last two weeks of the month.
- ◆ **About bulls ...** Before advertising a young male be sure he is well conformed, tracks properly, has good legs and feet, and exhibits good weight gains. We should have data available on his birth weight, 205-day weaning weight, and yearling weight. If he's reached breeding age (around 18 months), it's definitely a plus to have his semen checked for quantity and motility, and uniform scrotal development (two normal sized testicles). Any data available should appear in your advertisement along with his birth date and the names of his sire and dam. **It is required that registration numbers be included on bulls advertised for sale in the classifieds.**



Little Everglades Ranch
 Bob & Sharon Blanchard
 Jordan Road
 Dade City, Florida 33523

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Tattoo Year Code

The Year Code on tattoos
 for animals born in year

2016 is

D



Belted Galloway Society, Inc.

Dr. Victor Eggleston, Executive Director
N8603 Zentner Road, New Glarus, WI 53574
executivedirector@beltie.org
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