



US BELTIE NEWS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



President Janie Tripp

The Belted Galloway Society Council met on October 1, 2020 to discuss our approach to holding the Annual Meeting. Traditionally, the Annual Meeting is held in November during the NAILE in Louisville, Kentucky. The NAILE is not allowing breed organizations to

hold meetings on the grounds and is limiting the number of people who can enter the grounds when showing cattle.

Because of the impact of COVID-19 upon our nation, and travel restrictions and quarantine guidelines for members of our organization, Council voted to postpone the Annual General Meeting of the Belted Galloway Society, Inc. until November 2021, when a quorum of our membership will be present to conduct Society business. Council members Jon Bednarski (KY), Pat Hipple (IA) and Paul Tarap (CA), whose terms expire this year will continue to serve until the 2021 Annual Meeting.

Many members of Council and our show committee will not be able to attend the NAILE. I will need volunteers to help in various areas. If your farm is planning to attend, please reach out to me and let me know if you can help. I would like to suggest to farms that are planning to show, to check the NAILE's website and follow them on their social media platforms for the latest updates. We will continue to post and share information on beltie.org and our social media pages as it becomes available.

I am sending my thanks and appreciation to all our membership as we navigate through uncertain times and your continued support of our breed.

WE HOPE YOU CAN JOIN US!

Please join us in Louisville, KY for the Kathi Jurkowski National Belted Galloway Junior Association Show on November 18th, 2020 in the Broadbent Arena and the National Belted Galloway Open Show on November 19th Freedom Hall at the North American International Livestock Exposition. Cattle arrive Monday, November 16th. Check in is Tuesday, November 17th.

<https://www.livestockexpo.org/livestream.html>

If you have any questions about the event, please reach out to:

**Janie Tripp
(601) 754-3993 or mtripp11@yahoo.com**

NEW MEMBERS

L. D. & Paula Bowden
Diamond J Farm
29 MacKenzie Lane
Yerington, NV 89447
(775) 463-2380

Cache River Cattle Company, LLC
c/o P. Galloway & R. Hurley
19751 Hwy 33S
PO Box 458
Augusta, AR 72006
(501) 940-3575

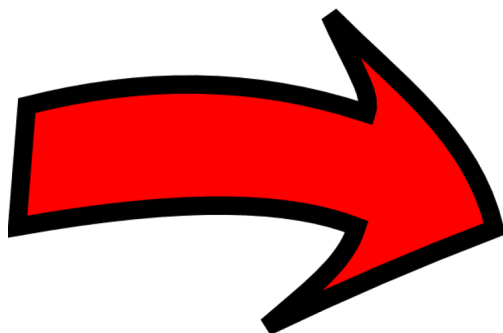
James Martin
2300 Stoneycreek Rd
Carlisle, KY 40311
(804) 413-2763

Thomas E. & DeLoss McWilliams
PO Box 1989
Alamosa, CO 81101
(480) 595-0609

Douglas D. & Janette R. Merkwan
PO Box 1053
Aledo, TX 76008
(817) 615-8815

Dustin & Brooke Osburn
1430 Co Rd 314
Cleburne, TX 76031
(817) 727-1991

Thornton- Carlisle Interests
c/o Elliott & Terry Pew
746FM 3351 N
Boerne, TX 78006
(936) 524-1848



CALENDAR REMINDERS

RESCHEDULED FOR 2021:

*A complete list of cancelled and rescheduled events can be found at www.beltie.org

2020 WESTERN BELTED GALLOWAY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

RESCHEDULED OCTOBER 2021 in Peppermill Resort Casino, Reno, NV. Contact Ken Bajema, Secretary/Treasurer, (360) 837-3273 or kdbajema@gmail.com.



Canadian Livestock Records Corporation (CLRC)

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Caleigh Jerry
caleigh.jerry@clrc.ca
Phone 877-833-7110, ext. 315
Fax 613-731-0704

Lisa Hutt
lisa.hutt@clrc.ca
Phone 877-833-7110 Ext. 312
Fax 613-731-0704

Office Hours

8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday to Friday.
Lisa may also be reached from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. from Monday to Wednesday and until 5:30 p.m. on Thursday. She is not in the office on Friday, but Caleigh is still available to assist you that day.

Reminder: Any application (membership, transfers, registration, etc.) submitted to CLRC will receive a \$10 transaction fee.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:

A transaction fee of \$10 needs to be added to any submission of applications (membership, transfers, registration) to CLRC. CLRC has received an increasing number of applications without the \$10 fee. As it is, each unpaid handling fee is costing BGS \$11.

FENCELINE LOW STRESS WEANING

by Glen Selk, Oklahoma State University

Spring calving herds across the Midwest and Southwest will soon be planning to wean the calves. Some producers may wean the calves from young or thin cows during September in order to regain some body condition before winter adds to the nutrient requirements. However, many herds will wean at the more traditional times of late October to early November.

Methods to reduce stress on the calves have become of great interest to producers. Therefore, weaning strategies have been studied in recent years. California researchers weaned calves with only a fence (Fenceline) separating them from their dams. These were compared to calves weaned totally separate (Separate) from dams. The Separate Calves could not see or hear their dams. Calf behaviors were monitored for five days following weaning. Fenceline calves and cows spent approximately 60% and 40% of their time, respectively within 10 feet of the fence during the first two days. During the first three days, Fenceline calves bawled and walked less, and ate and rested more, but these differences disappeared by the fourth day. All calves were managed together starting 7 days after weaning. After two weeks, Fenceline calves had gained 23 pounds more than Separate calves. This difference persisted since, after 10 weeks, Fenceline calves had gained 110 pounds (1.57 lb/day), compared to 84 pounds (1.20 lb/day) for Separate calves. There was no report of any differences in sickness, but calves that eat more during the first days after weaning should stay healthier. A Michigan State study (Buskirk, 2007) reported that Fenceline-weaned calves gained more weight and had lower stress factors in the blood during the first 2 weeks after weaning than did traditionally weaned calves. The differences in weight gain however, were not retained throughout the duration of that study. An Ohio State University study indicated that fenceline calves had a lower incidence of respiratory diseases.

Producers that have tried fenceline weaning will remind us that it takes good, well maintained fences and adequate water supplies for both sides of the fence. Fencing should be adequate to keep the calves and cows separate. One option is to use a five-strand barbed wire fence combined with a single strand of electric fence offset from the main fence. You may need this "hot" wire on both sides of the fence. Remember, a large number of cattle are going to be congregated in a small area for several days. Therefore water availability for both cows and calves is critical. Start the process with the cow and calf pairs in the pasture where the calves will be allowed to stay after weaning. They will be accustomed to the water sources and how to drink from them. This should reduce the risk of dehydration after weaning. Some pro-

ducers have preferred to place a yearling or a non-lactating cow without a calf in the weaning pasture to lead calves to the water source.

To wean and background, even for short periods, fenceline weaning should be considered. Source: Price, et al. 2003. Fenceline contact of beef calves with their dams at weaning reduced the negative effects of separation on behavior and growth rate. J Anim Sci 81: 116-121.

TOP FENCING MISTAKES

1. Corner posts are undersized, or not deep enough-

This is the top mistake in fencing. The main issue in many fencing situations are corner posts that are not large enough and not deep enough in the ground, especially in soft and sandy soils. The lightest-duty fence, such as a 1- or 2-wire, high-tensile pasture subdivision fence, only requires a 4- to 5-inch-diameter post. A 5-strand barbed wire fence, or 5- or 6-strand high-tensile wire fence, requires a 6- to 7-inch-diameter post. For net wire fences, Gerrish recommends an 8-inch-diameter post. It is also recommended to use diagonal supports from the corner post to the ground on either side of the post.

2. Post spacing is too close- This comes from fencers being used to barbed wire fencing where it was typical to place posts a rod length apart. In an electric-fencing system, it is recommended that fence posts are spaced 80-100 feet apart, or about 50 posts per mile.

3. Using the wrong sized energizer- fencers use should 1 joule of output per mile of fence, regardless of how many strands of wire.

4. Ground rod is too close together- Grounding is 99% of the electric fence. 3 feet of ground rods per joule of energizer output. So if the fence is using a 6-joule energizer, 18 feet of ground rods are called for.

5. Don't moose-proof; make fence wildlife friendly- wildlife are an inevitable enemy of the fence. Rather than try to prevent wildlife from entering and thus destroying your fence, chose a flexible fencing option like PowerFlex fence posts.

6. Relying on steel posts- No matter what you do, the environment, wildlife and livestock wear and tear on your fencing supplies like insulators and posts. Once the insulator is ineffective, so is your fence. Use flexible plastic or composite posts to prevent shorts.

Adapted from BEEF Magazine article. Mar 24, 2015

CREATING A HERD HEALTH PLAN

By Jaclyn Krymowski

Most ranchers, large and small scale alike, could tell you quite a bit about their animal health protocols and yearly schedule if you asked them offhand. Considerably fewer would likely be able to produce a formalized written protocol. This makes perfect sense, developing a herd health plan is time consuming and tedious. Unless it is required by a certain welfare or certification program, this detail is very tempting to forgo.

In spite of the obvious inconvenience, there is a lot of merit to be had in making an official herd health plan part of your management strategy. Everyone knows disease prevention is far less expensive than the cost of treatment. Think of this as a concrete way of putting said prevention into action. It is something not only for your own reference, but also for any family members, employees or emergency help who may be involved. Besides disease avoidance, it is nice to have a premeditated course of action in case of disease outbreak to prevent further spread to healthy animals.

While it does cover a lot of bases, an intimidating task at first glance, pulling together this document need not be a stressful nightmare. When you break it down much of it comes down to common sense, and if you are a successful manager chances are you are already unofficially implementing most good health practices already. Plus, your veterinarian and extension agents will often be all too happy to help you in this pursuit.

The rough outline

The cattle production cycle is the hinge to develop a sound herd health plan. The scope of what yearly production looks like includes not only the reproduction cycle, but also seasonal management, pasture movements, vaccination schedules, marketing and nutrition.

The common way to break these down is by seasonality. These are pre-calving, the calving window, post-calving, weaning, pre-breeding/pre-conditioning, and breeding respectively. In each of these broad seasonal categories, break down what you typically do in relation to health. Include what you're feeding, vaccinations routinely given, internal and external parasite control, diseases/issues to check for and so-forth. This section is the real "meat" of your plan, and it should give a clear overview that anyone might be able to pick it up and have a good level of understanding.

Another part you will want to include are treatment protocols for specific issues you expect to encounter. Identify what drugs you keep on-hand, approximate dosages, withdrawal periods and so forth. If you have any employees involved, this section should also list who is qualified to administer treatments and the proper way to

document them. This can include what to do in emergency situations for down or injured cows, and how to euthanize if need be.

Biosecurity is another aspect, more frequently addressed in dairy than beef. All operations of any size should have some sort of biosecurity procedures in place. It could be as simple as having a disinfecting boot scrub for visitors or quarantining newly purchased animals before introducing them to the rest of the herd. Regardless of what this may look like for you, it is a good practice to outline what your expectations are of visitors and potential customers. This will be especially helpful in the unlikely event of a regional or even national disease outbreak.

Remember to always think about customization. Your plan isn't just specific to the issues you face in your state or region, it is specific to your exact herd and may not look like what your neighbor needs. Think about how the weather, facilities, stocking density, resources and labor may all play into this.

Make it simple, make it work

Once you are familiar with all the components of a herd health plan and your specific needs you have before you the task of putting it all together in one cohesive document. This certainly is not something you want to sit down and pour hours of work into all at once. Instead, it is more efficient and less mentally taxing to go through piece by piece. When you follow the seasonal calendar, this makes it fairly easy to organize everything in distinct sections.

If you have certain employees or family members who oversee various aspects of the operation such as reproduction, let them write down those protocols, needs and goals. Coordinate the best ways to track and exchange records in accord and keep the line of communication open.

Don't forget to follow the big picture. Be sure to have a sheet of contacts for on and off the farm, information and procedures for emergencies and so forth. If available, you should consult your veterinarian before and after you have put together your plan. They can double check you on everything and let you know if something has been overlooked.

Employ outside resources

If you have not done a lot of document or writing work, you may not know where to start for how a proper plan "should" look on paper. If you are very fortunate, some vet clinics do offer creating herd health programs as a service to clients. But even if that is not the case, it is extremely easy for anyone to have very professional looking documents and records.

Continued....Creating a herd health plan

Several university extensions already have downloadable outlines and worksheets free to use and readily available. Accessible templates out there make it so there's no need to reinvent the wheel, simply customize as you see fit. Fellow producers may be willing to let you have a look at their plans and how they pulled it together. And don't forget, there are plenty of customizable software and programs out there. Microsoft Excel has a plethora of free templates that can be easily edited to make records, inventory or protocol worksheets.

And of course, don't forget the real-world educational tools that are available to also supplement your health goals. Everyone who works with animals in some capacity on an operation should be Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) trained, even just on the free virtual course. This not only offers a lot of excellent practical information, it directly covers important things like proper drug administration, withdrawal periods and the like. It gives you added confidence that everyone has been exposed to the industry standards and expectations in administering cattle health services.

Additionally, your extension office, state or regional cattle association may also offer in-person programs and webinars for continuing education at little or no cost. Stay up to date on what's being offered and never be afraid to take advantage. Remember, a good herd health plan is very adaptable and routinely goes through review and update. Furthering education on your own time is not just for creating an initial plan, it helps you improve going forward.

HAY BUNK DESIGN

Steve Tonn, UNL Extension Educator

Winter feeding time is a long way off but now might be the time to think about how you can reduce hay feeding losses and input costs. Management of input costs are a key business concern and it can mean the difference between operational profit or loss. Winter feed represents the largest single cost of a cow-calf operation. Therefore when looking to reduce the cost of production, it is very important to take a long and hard look at winter feed costs, especially when hay is selling at high prices. When it comes to hay waste, using the right type of bale feeder can make significant cost savings differences.

An Oklahoma State University study examined four bale feeder designs: a conventional open bottom steel ring, a sheeted bottom steel ring, a polyethylene pipe ring and a modified cone feeder with a sheeted bottom. The research conducted by Dr. Dave Lalman, Oklahoma State University

Cooperative Extension beef cattle specialist and other scientists with OSU's Division of Agricultural Science and Natural Resources indicates that using a cone-style feeder or modified cone feeder with a sheeted bottom should reduce hay waste to approximately five to six percent of the original bale weight. Researchers found that open bottom hay feeders can waste as much as 21 percent of the original bale weight.

The scientists discovered that differences in hay feeder design did not restrict dry matter intake by the cattle, but it can significantly affect the amount of feed wasted, and subsequently the amount of hay fed. A study at Michigan State University compared feed wastage among different types of round bale feeders. Ring and ring/cone type feeders were the most efficient, resulting in an average of only 4.5 percent waste, while trailer type feeders had 11.4 percent waste. Cradle type feeders were the least efficient with 14.6 percent of the hay wasted. These results support the concept that feeder choice is important.

When considering buying a bale feeder, university researchers have the following suggestions regarding hay feeder design that may help reduce feed losses:

1. Provide enough distance between the outside of the feeder and the feed. Feeders, which allow cows to be able to comfortably keep their heads within the feeder perimeter, reduce feed costs.
2. Avoid bars or dividers between feeding stations. Design features, which allow more access to the hay by reducing a cow's inclination to push or butt another cow to get access to the hay, will reduce hay losses.
3. Provide a comfortable feeding height. Cows prefer to eat with their ears lower than the top of their shoulders similar to how they eat grazing. Cows that reach over the top of the feeder to get hay also tend to waste more.
4. Use a hay saver panel. Feeders designed to sit on the ground will benefit from having a solid panel at the bottom to keep hay inside the feeder.
5. Slanted bar designs encourage animals to keep their heads in the feeder opening by providing some constraint.

So if you are planning to replace or add hay feeders before winter feeding starts, take a close look at the design of the feeder before you buy. Paying more for the correct design can save you money in the long run and reduce your cost of production.

FOR SALE

NC- Dun Bull for sale. NC Rockwater Remington 45792-D, DOB 1/7/19. Outstanding temperament, belt, dark dun color. Dam is red, so this bull is red gene carrier. Impeccable bloodlines. Raised grass fed so genetics are true to gaining weight on grass. Ann Furr, Rockwater Farm, LLC Salisbury, NC (704) 798-3460 drfurr611@gmail.com.

OK- One heifer sired by Buffalo Dream Nathaniel the Great 40699-B and birthed by Aavalon Farm Moonglow A37516-B3/4BGAR,M1. She weighs about 700 to 800 lbs., has a perfect belt and runs with cows that will eat from your hand. Would like to trade for an older registered cow. Transportation can be negotiated. Can be seen near Mtn. View, OK. Contact Todd Zimmerman (405) 761-2663. Current photos can be sent upon request.

SD- Two young red Belted Galloway bulls that are looking for a new pasture. (First photo) MRB'S Red Chaparel 859 45569-R. He was born 6/5/2018 with a birth weight of 62 lbs. His sire is Swamp Molly Dakota 36459-R which was purchased from Driftwood as a cow/calf pair. His dam is KPA Red Sparkle 39655-R. Chaparel was used on two heifers and two cows this spring. (Second photo) is MRB'S Red Simon Says 964 45566-R. He was born on 4/9/2019 with a birth weight of 66 lbs. His sire is Blisful Jonas 32549-R. His dam is MRB'S Nolita C584 (AI) (ET) 39197-R She is a Starlite Redman daughter. I used him on four heifers this spring. They are bred to be red. If you need more information call (605) 881-5891. Marv Bohnet, Hazel, South Dakota. North Eastern South Dakota, Worlds largest breeder of JUST Red Belted Galloway cattle. mrbs_redbgalloway@yahoo.com

IA- For sale: Big Creek Farm has several young females available. A two- year-old belted heifer with an August bull calf at side, pasture exposed to Sutliff's Donald Vernon and weanling heifers available late fall or early winter are offered for sale. Please call Karen Thornton, Mount Vernon, IA at (319)389-9647 or email big-creek@msn.com

ME- Mitchell Ledge has a wide range of Black Belted breeding stock available. Also, feeder calves. Transport available. Call/ text Andy LeMaistre, Freeport, ME at (207) 838-0402, email Andy@MitchellLedge-Farm.com

NH- Holbrook Hill Farm offers a coming two-year-old black heifer, DOB 9/18/18, registration #44477, by Shiralee Moonshine, out of an excellent Ridgeview Mario daughter. She is a member of one of the foundation female families at Holbrook Hill Farm. The family has demonstrated exceptional productivity and longevity. The heifer's dam is still in production at 10 years of age, and her granddam remains in the herd at age 18. The heifer is a long-sided, deep-ribbed female with all the substance and natural thickness to make a superior brood cow. Holbrook Hill Farm also offers for sale a yearling black future herd sire, DOB 5/7/19, registration #45199, by a son of many times champion Holbrook Hill Zulu Warrior III. His dam is a super Mar-Pine Maurice daughter whose genetics trace to the famous Beaver Dam herd. He is a larger framed, extremely long-sided, nice-profiled bull, with excellent feet and legs, and a very sweet and gentle disposition. He should add a tick of frame, eye appeal, to moderate frame females. Contact Dave Richmond, (845) 323-9232 or heathcote.dr@gmail.com. Holbrook Hill Farm is located in Bedford, New Hampshire

VT- Four 100% Grass-fed yearling heifers for sale. Caleamont Ginger (Dun) [CAN]3227B DOB 04/25/19; Caleamont Genesis (Pending) DOB 04/20/19; Caleamont Golden Girl (Dun) (Pending) DOB 05/15/19; Caleamont Glory (Pending) DOB 07/15/19. All have been on halter. For more information please contact Brud McCabe, Caleamont Farm, Danville, VT (802) 748-5107 or email caleamont@myfairpoint.net. Website www.caleamontfarm.com.

WI- Two bred females for sale. Registered black Beltie females, Snyder Farm Yaka 33872B, born on April 19, 2011, and Snyder Farm Yoko 33869B, born on April 17, 2011. They have both been easy calving and

good mothers on our grass fed, rotational grazing farm. Contact Pat Snyder (715)-723-8159, phone or text, or email me at patrdr@live.com. Located in Chippewa Falls, WI.

NY- Twin Creek farms, Arcade, New York has a number of breeding bulls for sale. All are sired by Casa Ferdinand, 35087-B. PTC America 1st, 44998-B, dam Regina Laudis Bright Star, DOB 10/22/2019. Large belt, very friendly, halter broke. PTC Callisto, 45058-B, dam Kaide Patriot, DOB 8/30/2018. Large belt, beautiful conformation. PTC Donald Trump, 40358-B, dam Kaide Patriot, DOB 7/24/2016. Registered before the election, gentle like his dad, willing to breed. Casa Cattle Ferdinand, 35087-B, Sire MHF Thunder, 11553-B, Dam Casa Cattle Chily, 29496-B, DOB 4/30/2012. Herd bull, every large and friendly, easy keeper, large belt, large testicles, great starter for young herd. Female: Kaide Patriot, 33952-B, DOB 6-14-2011. Excellent mother, easy keeper, wide belt. Call John or Josephine Peters, (716) 982-1642 or email tcbeltdgallo-waybeef@gmail.com.

CO- Seven registered cows available for sale, all very friendly, 44439-R, 37494-B, 40003-B, 42026-B, 42554-B, 42556-B and 45417-B-MI. Also, four red heifer calves born in March 2020 registrations pending and one black heifer calf, carries the red gene born in March 2020, registration pending. All from excellent genetics and all have nice belts and good conformation. For more information call Lillie Reibold, LVR Ranch, Berthoud, CO, (303) 288-8635 or 411home@gmail.com.

WI- Herd Reduction. Three Registered Female Belted Galloways For Sale. Hohenkamm Freesia 44046-B. Full Belt Black Heifer. Sire: Marbens McLean and Dam: Hav-a-Belt Bubbles. Hav-a- Belt Bubbles 37440-B. Full Belt Black Cow. Sire: Have-a-Belt Unbridled and Dam: Hav-a-Belt Yahoo. Hav-a-Belt Bo-K 37437-D. Full Belt Dun Cow. Sire: Hav-a-Belt Whiskey and Dam: Caldwell Spring. These cows are calm, have done well on pasture and have been easy to handle. They would make a nice starter herd. Nice pedigrees. Please call (608) 325-2578 for further information. Bruce and Tina Duemler, Hohenkamm Farm/Smock Valley LLC, Monroe, WI.

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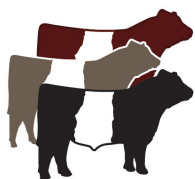
About Classifieds: Your classifieds required contact information - name, farm, location, phone and email. All classified ads are automatically placed on beltie.org with a two-month limit on classified insertions. Photos are FREE when placed on belie.org. One photo per animal. Email ads to executivedirector@beltie.org or by fax (608) 527-4811 or phone (608) 220-1091. We encourage members to submit ads by the 25th of the month to be included in the upcoming issue.

Tattoo Year Code

The year code on tattoos for animals born in year **2020** is

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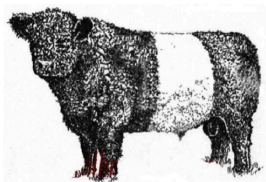


Belted Galloway Society

Dr. Victor Eggleston, Executive Director
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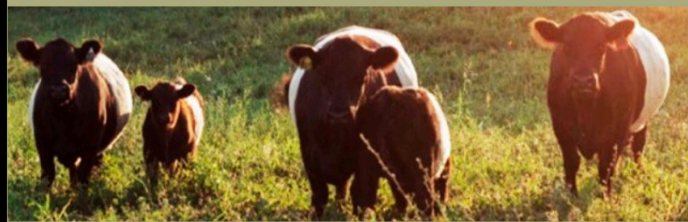
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Greg & Pat Hipple - Solon, IA
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