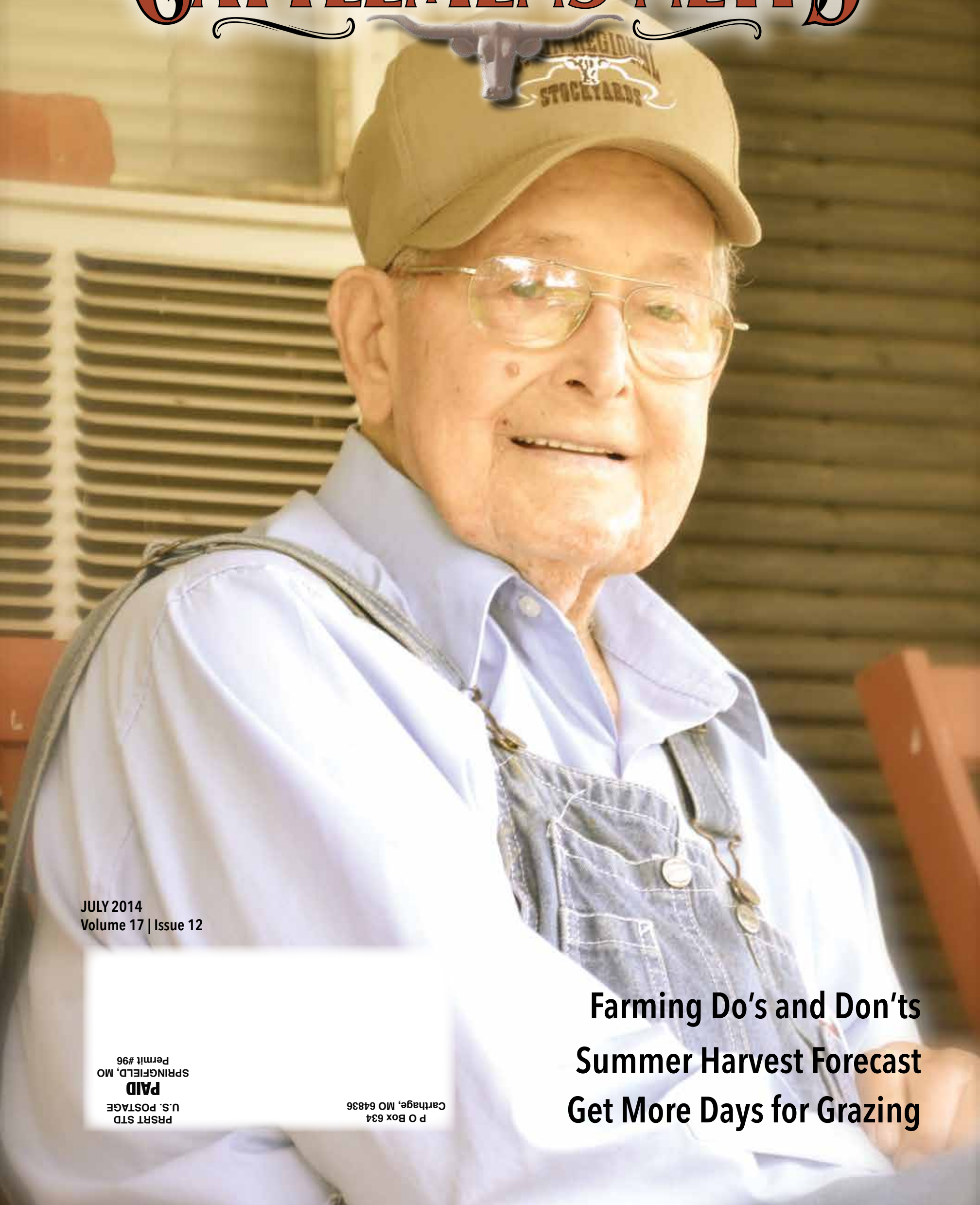


JOPLIN REGIONAL STOCKYARDS CATTLEMENS NEWS



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Farming Do's and Don'ts
Summer Harvest Forecast
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FIGHT SHIPPING FEVER

Choosing the most complete vaccine

Bovine respiratory disease (BRD) in calves and feedlot cattle is responsible for enormous losses in the beef industry — \$900 million annually, by some estimates.^{1,2,3,4} A combination of factors come together to cause the disease: environmental factors (climate, management practices), the status of the calf (nutrition, stress) and pathogens, which include respiratory viruses such as bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) 1 and 2, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) and parainfluenza₃ (PI₃). Any of these viruses alone can cause BRD and also open the door for bacteria to launch their own assault on the host's immune system, making the illness even more severe.

Of the two bacteria — *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida* — most often involved with BRD, the first gets most of the blame with beef cattle. “*Mannheimia haemolytica* is the cause of the most severe and fatal forms of shipping fever,” says Anthony Confer, D.V.M., Ph.D., professor of veterinary pathobiology at Oklahoma State University. “It’s the first bacterial pathogen that really takes off in stressed cattle.”

Common — and complicated

It’s also prolific; *Mannheimia haemolytica* is found even in healthy calves on pasture. “It’s pretty much in all of them,” Confer says. “They get it very early in life and carry it in their nasal passages.” The bacteria wait for an opportunity — the stress of weaning and shipping, viral infections — to start growing. Then the bacteria are inhaled into the lungs, where the trouble starts.

Down in the lungs, the bacteria multiply rapidly and begin secreting leukotoxins, their toxic defense mechanism. Leukotoxins kill white blood cells as they rush to fight the invading bacteria by binding to a white blood cell and punching a hole in the cell wall. “The white blood cell dies, deflates and loses its contents,” says Brett Terhaar, D.V.M. and Elanco beef technical consultant.

Those contents do further damage to the lung tissue. Because the job of white blood cells is to engulf and digest bacterial invaders, when their walls are punctured, the destroyed white blood cells then contribute to lung damage as well. The effect on the calf is devastating. “Pneumonia caused by *M. haemolytica* has a distinctive look that veterinarians should be able to easily identify during a necropsy,” Terhaar says.

Defeating leukotoxins

“When we vaccinate, we’re priming the immune system, setting up calves so they can protect themselves before the stress of weaning and shipping,” Terhaar says. But to be effective, the vaccine used must contain an inactivated version of the leukotoxin, which is known as a leukotoxoid. The leukotoxoid poses no threat and stimulates the immune system response the calf needs. “Those vaccinated calves will make antibodies against the leukotoxin,” Terhaar says. “The antibodies will bind to the leukotoxin so it can’t attach to the white blood cells.”

That effect is lasting: Even after the initial antibody response diminishes, the vaccine has trained the immune system to respond to that particular threat. “Once the animal is shipped and bacteria start proliferating, the bacteria should stimulate a stronger antibody response in those cattle that have been vaccinated than those that weren’t,” Confer says.⁵

Research shows that a vaccine dose must provide adequate quantities of antigens at the injection site in order to stimulate an effective response.⁵ One product tested delivered a dose that was less than the recommended level and relied on bacterial replication to produce the remaining needed antigens.⁵ “The research out there shows us that when a product without a leukotoxoid relies solely on stimulated antigen growth, needed levels of protection may not be consistently reached, making the calf vulnerable,” Terhaar says.⁵

But the leukotoxoid alone is not enough. The calf needs antibodies to additional parts of the bacteria, which also attack the immune system. “You can’t just give a leukotoxoid and have good protection,” Terhaar says. “There’s a lot of different components to the bacteria that we want the calf to make antibodies to.” Those antigens also need to be included in an effective vaccine.

That protection is crucial, and that’s what Titanium[®] 5+PH-M offers. It contains an *M. haemolytica* leukotoxoid and delivers an effective immune response against the viruses and both types of bacteria most often associated with BRD — BVD 1 and 2, IBR, BRSV, PI₃, *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida* — to help the calf fight health challenges it is likely to face.^{6,7,8,9} “Respiratory disease is a big, big deal,” Terhaar says. “Vaccination is essential.”

The label contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the label and use directions. Do not vaccinate within 21 days of slaughter.

¹Edwards, A. J. 1996. Respiratory Diseases of Feedlot Cattle in the Central USA. Bovine Practitioner. 30:5-7.

²Galyean, M. L., L. J. Perino and G. C. Duff. 1999. Interaction of Cattle Health/Immunity and Nutrition. J. Anim. Sci. 77:1120-1134.

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⁴Chirase, N. K. and L. W. Greene. 2001. Dietary zinc and manganese sources administered from the fetal stage onwards affect immune response of transit stressed and virus infected offspring steer calves. Animal Feed Science and Technology. 93:217-228.

⁵D.A. Mosier, R.J. Panciera, D.P. Rogers, G.A. Uhlich, M.D. Butine, A.W. Confer, and R.J. Basaraba. 1998. Comparison of Serologic and Protective Responses Induced by Two Pasteurella Vaccines. Canadian Journal of Veterinary Research. 179-181.

⁶Milliken, G. A. 2013. Mannheimia haemolytica efficacy studies demonstrating the absence of excessive interference of Titanium products with the Mannheimia haemolytica-Pasteurella multocida bacterin-toxoid.

⁷Demonstration of the compatibility of components between APHIS product codes 1181.20 (Establishment 213) and G935.04 (Establishment 315) APHIS product code 45B9.20. Study No. 2010-01 Rev. 1.

⁸Efficacy study for BRSV fraction to demonstrate compatibility of the BRSV component in 8PHIS product code: 45B9.20 (unlicensed). Study No. 2011-05 Rev. 1.

⁹Porter, M. 2011. Field safety evaluation of bovine rhinotracheitis-virus diarrheaparinfluenza3- respiratory syncytial virus vaccine, modified live virus, APHIS product code 1181.20 (establishment 213) in combination with Mannheimia haemolytica-Pasteurella multocida bacterin-toxoid, APHIS product code: G935.04 (establishment 315). Protocol No. 2011-01, Rev. 02.



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VIEW FROM THE BLOCK

The market is just a rocket! It's rare in a person's life when we see the moon, the sun and the stars all aligned perfectly, but that is just what seems to have happened to the cattle market this year. The market really keeps building on momentum. Hog and pig numbers are down. Crop reporting predicts more corn and soybeans this year. Everything seems to be pointing favorable in our direction.

It's not uncommon for eight-weight cattle to bring \$2.05 to \$2.10 while 700 pound steers are selling for \$2.17 to \$2.28 and six-weight steers are bringing \$2.30 to \$2.50. It's almost incomprehensible what the cattle are bringing. While it might cost a lot of money right now to do it, because prices are so high, there is money to be made on cattle right now when you can get \$2 / lb for the gain. There is opportunity out there.

We've seen some cow/calf pairs sell for \$3500 in recent weeks.



Slaughter bull prices have ranged from \$1.45 to \$1.54, which equates to about \$3000. The salvage value of the cows has gotten so good. One is worth \$1500 to \$1800 just to go to slaughter. Rain in previously drought-stricken areas of the country has also helped add momentum to the replacement and stocker cattle market.

Our value added sale the end of June brought prices \$10 to \$20 higher, especially on the lighter weight cattle. That's a pretty good return on your investment — when you've weaned one and given it two rounds of vaccinations. I think it really pays off.

All in all, the market really has exceeded not only my expectations, but also a lot of other people's in the industry. Enjoy the these good times!

Good luck and God bless.

Jackie

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

About the Cover

Long-time livestock hauler Virgil Winchester recalls his days of transporting stock to Joplin Regional Stockyards. See story on page 16.

—Cover photo by Joann Pipkin

Features

- 12 Get the most out of your fescue
- 14 2014 fescue, wheat harvest review
- 18 How to get started on the farm
- 21 Don't get caught with bad vaccine
- 24 Caring for your "other" livestock
- 25 Move your fence for more grass

In Every Issue

- 3 View from the Block
- 5 Beef in Brief
- 6 Nutrition Know-How with MU's Dr. Justin Sexten
- 8 Health Watch with Beef Cattle Institute's Dr. Dave Rethorst
- 10 Next Generation with Darren Frye
- 28 Market Watch
- 30 Event Roundup



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BEEF IN BRIEF

New Support for Beginning Farmers, Ranchers

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is implementing new Farm Bill measures and other policy changes to improve the financial security of new and beginning farmers and ranchers. A new website, www.usda.gov/newfarmers, will provide a centralized, one-stop resource where beginning farmers and ranchers can explore the variety of USDA initiatives designed to help them succeed.

USDA's New Farmers website has in-depth information for new farmers and ranchers, including how to increase access to land and capital; build new market opportunities; participate in conservation opportunities; select and use the right risk management tools; and access USDA education, and technical support programs. These issues have been identified as top priorities by new farmers. The website will also feature instructive case studies about beginning farmers who have successfully utilized USDA resources to start or expand their business operations.

A fact sheet outlining significant USDA efforts to support beginning farmers and ranchers, and other Department-wide accomplishments, are available on www.usda.gov/results.

—Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture release.

Steer Feedout Finally Shows a Profit

The Missouri Steer Feedout finally showed a profit this year, according to Eldon Cole, livestock specialist with University of Missouri Extension.

The feedout profit appeared on 113 head of steers that were placed on feed last November and then marketed in April and May. When all expenses were tallied, including their beginning value, they showed a \$140.84 per head profit.

The feedout always has a wide range of performance differences. This year the highest profit, \$255.63, of the 13 sets of steers was way ahead of the 13th place cattle that lost an average of \$77.90. That's \$333.53, difference from top to bottom.

Overall, 79 percent of the steers graded low Choice or higher. This was the best in that category since the 2008-09 feedout. Attaining Choice quality grade was worth almost \$9 per hundred weight, compared to a Select carcass when those steers were marketed.

The next Missouri Feedout for calves born earlier in 2014 will begin November 4.

—Source: University of Missouri Extension release.

Legislation Continues Large Animal Veterinarian Student Loan Program

The Missouri Cattlemen's Association (MCA) commends Governor Jay Nixon for signing Senate Bill 492. S.B. 492 modifies provisions related to higher education. Included in the legislation is language that repeals the sunset provision of the large animal veterinarian student loan program. Additionally, it renames the program the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program." According to MCA President Jim McCann, this program is vital to rural Missouri.

"This program assists veterinarians who want to practice large animal veterinary medicine in underserved areas," said McCann. "This program is not only beneficial to veterinary students but fills a void for beef producers like me. Missouri cattle producers depend on their local veterinarian, and there is a shortage of new graduates wanting to practice large animal veterinary medicine."

Merrill Townley was a long-time Missouri legislator, veterinarian and active member of MCA. The legislation goes into effect Aug. 28, 2014.

—Source: Missouri Cattlemen's Association release.

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BEEF *Checking in
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The Missouri Beef Council and Cattlemen's Beef Board created a partnership to launch a new line of fresh beef products in five Price Cutter grocery stores in Springfield, Missouri. The line of products meet consumer demands for convenient fresh beef and keep preparation to 30 minutes or less, with a complete meal in one dish. The work has included development of five products and labels, point of sale materials, promotional plans, and training for store staff.

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NUTRITION KNOW-HOW

Flexible Forage Options for Fall Grazing

Key is to plan ahead

Story By Justin Sexten for Cattlemen's News



With summer heat and humidity, now is an excellent opportunity to spend some office time planning fall and winter forages. To be ready to plant or set aside fall/winter forages in late August, management begins now.

For those harvesting summer annual crop acres such as sorghum-sudangrass or pearl millet, replacement options include winter annuals or conversion to perennial pasture. When considering winter annuals, oats are more suited to fall grazing while cereal rye, wheat, annual ryegrass and turnips are better spring options. Wheat gives producers the grain harvest flexibility while cereal rye should produce sufficient forage to consider baling and wrapping

early next spring. Winter annual forages are well suited to planting following corn silage harvest to provide soil cover and additional grazing acres in early spring.

For those inclined to convert back to permanent pasture, consider replacement with novel-endophyte tall fescue. The negative effects of endophyte-infected tall fescue are apparent in pasture now as cattle are challenged with heat stress, rough hair, reduced growth and reproductive performance. Novel-endophyte tall fescue gives the benefits of tall fescue persistence without negative animal performance effects.

For those looking for fall and winter grazing options with permanent pasture, consider

stockpiling tall fescue. For best results, choose pastures with solid fescue stands, better than average water holding capacity, winter water sources and electric fencing capability. These are not requirements but will help maximize return on investment.

Plan to graze or clip selected pastures by mid-August. Ideally graze the pastures, then clip to a uniform height if the pastures were not mowed earlier this summer. The goal is to "reset" the pasture by removing stems and stalks. When considering mowing height prior to stockpiling, a stockpiling definition is in order.

Stockpiled cool-season grass growth occurs during the fall growing period, not the spring

or summer. Some prefer to mow grazed pastures high—greater than 8 inches—to minimize the forage wasted by mowing. At this point in the season, cattle are not going to voluntarily consume these residues. They were not grazed the first time through the pastures, and with lush fall growth as the option next time through pastures, these residues will be rejected again. Removing residues minimizes leaf shading and eliminates long stems that cause late-season eye irritation.

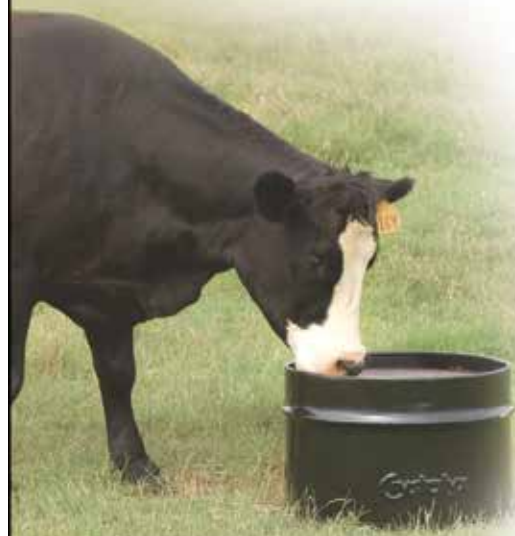
Once pastures are "reset," watch for the "State Fair rain" to apply 40 to 60 units of nitrogen. This August nitrogen application coupled with late-summer, early fall rain will maximize the opportunity to grow fall forage. September 1 to October 15 is when most fall forage growth occurs, so timely nitrogen application is worth planning. With ammonium nitrate or stabilized urea application, windows are 7 to 14 days. Visit with your regional agronomist or co-op manager when evaluating fertilization products and rates. As a rule of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

STOP HORN FLIES BEFORE THEY START

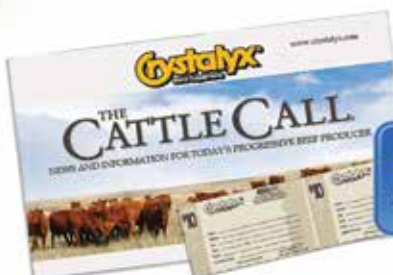
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HELPING HANDS

Spring River Watershed Targeted for Water Quality Project

Deadline to apply is July 18

Story By Charlie Rahm

The USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is again asking farmers of land in targeted Missouri watersheds to partner with the agency to monitor the quality of water that runs off their fields.

NRCS State Conservationist J.R. Flores said NRCS will pay for about 75 percent of the cost of monitoring equipment. NRCS will also provide funding to install voluntary conservation practices if landowners agree to allow the effectiveness of those practices to be monitored.

"The ultimate goal is to improve the quality of water that leaves fields," Flores said. "The first step is to get a good idea of what is in the runoff. Then, where there are problems, we can provide both technical and financial assistance to help farmers solve them."

Flores said Missouri's edge-of-field water quality monitoring project is part of NRCS' goal of improving the quality of water, both locally and all the way to the Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi River. The data will be used to help producers adapt management practices on farms, to document the public benefits of conservation practices, and for national water quality modeling efforts. This is the second year that NRCS has funded the project.

Missouri has 90 small (12-digit priority) watersheds that are eligible in 2014. Those 90 watersheds are contained within seven larger watersheds. They are: Cache River, Little River Ditches and Lower St. Francis watersheds in southeastern Missouri; North Fork Salt, South Fork Salt and Lower Grand watersheds in the northern part of the state; and Opossum Creek-North Fork Spring River watershed in southwestern Missouri.

The deadline for applying for this edge-of-field monitoring project is July 18. Flores said landowners should contact their local NRCS offices before then to determine if their farms are within one of the included 12-digit priority watersheds and to submit applications. Applications will be evaluated nationally and compete with water-quality projects in other states for funding under NRCS' Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

In Missouri, monitoring professionals and contractors will work with participants to monitor field runoff after contracts are approved. Flores said that specific data collected via monitoring will only be shared as authorized by the participants.

—Source: Charlie Rahm is with Missouri Natural Resources Conservation Service.

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Herd Health Strategies When the Heat is On

Summer is a time to implement, plan your health to-do's

Story By Dr. Dave Rethorst for Cattlemen's News

Over the last few months, we have discussed several topics related to the health and well-being of your cattle including vaccinations, pinkeye control and fly control. In those discussions, we have touched on immune system function and how things such as trace mineral supplementation and internal parasite control affect the immune system. The basic premise of these discussions has been that many of the common issues, we have in the beef cattle industry can be prevented if we will plan ahead and utilize simple animal husbandry practices. If we will do this, we can greatly reduce the waste that occurs in our industry associated with weaning, as well as decrease the antibiotic use at weaning, both for metaphy-

laxis and for treatment.

Hopefully you got your calves castrated before turnout and they received a 5-way respiratory viral vaccine in addition to a 7-way blackleg vaccine. Castration is a huge stress and has a negative impact on the immune system, so the sooner we can get the calves separated from their testicles, the better off we are. In most instances, it is too late to castrate calves before weaning this year, but definitely plan to complete the task early next year. If you did not use a respiratory viral vaccine this spring, I highly recommend vaccinating this summer if you have to handle your calves for any reason. Work with your local veterinarian to determine which vaccine is

right for your situation.

Your pinkeye and fly control programs should already be in place. If so, plan ahead on what you will do if you have a pinkeye epidemic or if suddenly your fly program isn't killing flies. In the event you don't have these programs in place, I strongly encourage you to get one and then develop Plan B, just in case. Often, the reason for a pinkeye epidemic is a suppressed immune system. So if you have problems, check your trace mineral levels, and review your BVD control program. The other thing to keep in mind this year, given the amount of rain we are receiving, is mechanical irritation of the eyes by seed heads. This may require mowing of pastures in some instances in




order to get the situation under control.


Foot rot is another problem that could rear its ugly head this summer due to the rainfall we have been receiving. Elimination of mud holes around tanks will help but can be a major task in a year like this. Make sure that proper iodine levels are present in the mineral supplement along with adequate zinc. Zinc is necessary for foot integrity and immune system function. Foot rot epidemics can also be related to immune system function, so be sure to check copper, selenium and manganese levels in addition to the zinc.

Summer is the time to start planning what you are going to do with your calves this fall. Cattle prices promise to be exceptional this year. Recently, I heard of 500-pound steer calves being contracted for \$2.20/pound and 850-pound steers for \$1.90. At these prices, we need to do all that we can to keep our cattle alive and healthy in the next phase of production. I


CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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HERD HEALTH FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

strongly recommend preconditioning programs — calves are vaccinated, weaned and fed on the farm or ranch of origin for 45 days. These programs are invariably profitable if managed properly. The key to evaluating these programs is the total dollars generated —not whether or not the calves bring the top money per hundred weight when sold. If a true preconditioning program doesn't work for you, then I recommend the calves be vaccinated at least three weeks before they are sold. I would also use an injectable avermectin when the calves are vaccinated. The injectable avermectins have a 28-day duration of activity, which means they will kill all worm larvae picked up for 28 days after administration. So, if calves are dewormed less than 28 days before weaning they will still be worm-free when weaned or sold. Serum protein levels will be higher if the calves are worm-free which allows the immune system to function properly. Be sure to provide adequate documentation for the vaccination and the deworming. I would also recommend documenting the calves' trace mineral program. Again, your local veterinarian can help with product selection and documentation. Several of the pharmaceutical companies have documentation programs that your veterinarian can access.

I would really like to see our industry make a conscientious effort to manage our cattle properly this fall so we can reduce waste of the resources that have been entrusted to our care and decrease the amount of antibiotic used within the industry, and thereby improve the perception of our product in the eyes of the consumer. Let us never forget that the consumer is the ultimate driver of the supply and demand equation.

Prevention works! 🤠

—Dr. Dave Rethorst is director of outreach for the Beef Cattle Institute at Kansas State University.

Million Headed to Labette

Hanna Million, granddaughter of JRS employee Gene Million, is headed to Labette Community College this fall to continue her softball career.

A 2014 graduate of Diamond High School, Hanna has been named First Team All Conference four years; First Team All District four years; Second Team All Region one year; First Team All Region three years; and Second Team All State one year. A center fielder, she was also named co-conference player

Photo From Our Staff



of the year and this year was selected to the All State Academic Softball Team. She was also honored by the U.S. Marine Corp with the Distinguished Athlete Award for displaying courage, poise, self-confidence and leadership as a high school athlete. She is the daughter of Bruce and Tammie Million. 🤠

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NEXT GENERATION

Think Differently about Your Farm's Transition

Who is driving the changes in your operation?

Story By Darren Frye for Cattlemen's News

With the growth and change that many farming operations have seen – especially in the past decade – farm families need to think differently about how the operation will transition to the next generation.

Think about this: Why do some farming operations grow and prosper while others remain the same? Who is driving the changes on those farms? In families where the next generation has played a major role

in the growth effort, it may be helpful to use a couple of concepts when thinking about the farm's transition.

The situation is often like this. The farming child or children chose to work on the farm. They brought innovative ideas and plans to drive growth in the operation. Their siblings, on the other hand, chose off-farm jobs and weren't involved in the farm.

Because of the efforts, drive and new ideas of the farming children, the operation grew substantially. There was a measurable impact. They continue to shape the future potential of the family farm by what they do to keep building it.

Farming children can begin to feel anxious if they aren't sure how the older generation is planning to account for these contributions. Yet, it's the older generation's choice when it comes to what they want their legacy to be. They don't 'owe' the younger generation – farming or otherwise – anything.

One family worked with a farm business coach and a legacy advisor to discuss the future of their operation. They real-

ized that they needed to talk about the younger generation's efforts. The farming children had grown the operation substantially – through their own efforts – since Dad's retirement.

The family used the concept of the farming children's sweat equity in their discussions and considered what the operation would have been like if the two children hadn't grown it to its current size and potential.

Both generations – including all the children – felt that the operation would look very different if the on-farm children hadn't decided to drive growth and improvement. Everyone said they wanted the farm to stay intact and to continue to be run by family members.

And so they decided together that there would be some accounting for that fact in the older generation's estate plan. They are working with their legacy advisor and attorney to accomplish that now.

Is your family in a situation like this – but hasn't addressed it together yet? It can be a tough topic to approach, especially if family members have very different ideas about what 'should' happen. A facilitator, such as a farm business coach and legacy advisor, can help as you develop your vision for the future of your family farm and create a plan to address different contributions.

I sometimes hear about farm families in which the older and younger generations have gotten frustrated with each other. There's confusion around what the farm's future will be like.

Here's a situation like that. The farm was growing and expanding – the future looked bright. Both generations planned that the younger generation – in this case, the son who was currently working on the farm – would run the operation in the future.

But sometimes the son seemed hesitant to get involved or to make decisions for the operation – even smaller decisions. The older generation had begun to question the son's commitment to preparing to be the farm's future leader.

Rather than jumping head first into the estate planning process, the family decided that they needed to step back



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CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FARM TRANSITION FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

and take a broader view. They worked with a farm business coach to create a strategy plan for the operation – with written goals and a plan for how they would achieve them.

One of the goals was a training plan to develop the son's leadership and management skills. The plan spelled out the time frames for his transition into farm leadership. The son started feeling much more comfortable with beginning to make decisions for the farm because he could use the plan as a guideline for his decision-making.

His parents felt they could see very clearly how the decisions they were making now would affect the vision for the future. They became very aware of how achieving shorter-term goals would contribute to the

success of the overall operation – and their son – in the future.

The family also had gotten a pretty clear idea of what the parents' estate plan would need to accomplish. They planned to begin working with a legacy advisor and an ag estate planning attorney to figure out the 'how' for their estate plan – they had already figured out much of the 'why' behind it.

What will you do to think differently about the transition of your family operation?

—Darren Frye is President and CEO of Water Street Solutions, a farm consulting firm that helps farmers with the challenges they face in growing and improving their farms – including the challenge of transitioning the farming operation to the next generation. Contact Darren at waterstreet@waterstreet.org or call (866) 249-2528.

FLEXIBLE FORAGE FROM PAGE 6

thumb, within the 40 to 60 units of nitrogen per acre range, each unit of N results in 20 lbs additional stockpiled forage produced.

A common response to the stockpiling concept is, "If I had that many acres to set aside for 60 to 70 days, I would have more cows." You can address this change in several ways.

Consider stockpiling on limited acres by using stockpiled forage as a protein and energy supplement rather than forage replacement. Feeding cows hay and allowing them to strip graze stockpile supplement minimizes the need for concentrate feeding and storage equipment while reducing stockpile acres. Cows can recycle forage protein for several days so strip grazing the stockpiled forage using two- to three-day allocations saves labor by reducing temporary fence movement.

For those who want to reduce feeding hay in winter using stockpiled forage, consider hay feeding in August, September and October while pastures are growing. During late summer and early fall, hay feeding conditions are typically better with drier soil conditions, and hay storage waste should decline due to reduced weather exposure.

For spring calving herds, using stockpiled forage during the winter can increase the cow's nutritional plane prior to calving compared to most hay feeding systems. Getting gestating cows to a body condition score 5 or 6 pre-calving will improve reproductive success the following year.

Hay feeding during late summer/early fall might also improve late summer shade management by allowing extended shaded pasture use once pastures are grazed out. At our campus farm, shaded pastures are limited, so hay feeding in those areas during fall calving provides stockpiling opportunities and late summer shade for fall-calving cows.

Many fall and winter forage options exist; the key to taking advantage of this flexibility is planning ahead.

—Source: Justin Sexten is state extension specialist, beef nutrition, University of Missouri-Columbia. Contact him at sextenj@missouri.edu.

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Get the Most Out of Your Fescue

Focus on novel endophyte variety for optimal animal performance

Story By Rebecca Mettler for Cattlemen's News

Novel endophyte fescue varieties offer farmers and ranchers relief from battling poor animal performance due to fescue toxicosis. According to a recent study, fescue toxicosis costs the beef industry an estimated \$60 million annually, said Joe Bouton, Bouton Consulting Group, LLC, and an internationally recognized forage breeder and geneticist.

MISSOURI CATTLEMAN POCKETS ADDED \$\$ WITH MAXQ FESCUE

BY WAYNE TANKERSLEY

As a long time veterinarian, cattle farmer and Joplin Regional Stockyard field representative, Harold Haskins can rightfully be considered an expert in beef cattle production.



Dr. Harold Haskins

When the Diamond, Missouri cattleman says cattle producers have some real opportunities to make money with MaxQ tall fescue, he speaks from experience. Dr. Haskins is well versed in forage selection and management. He candidly states, "Fescue is the greatest thing that ever

hit this part of the country." However, he is fully aware of the limitations that toxic fescue varieties have in beef production. Because of his appreciation of fescue, Haskins jumped at the chance to introduce Jesup MaxQ non-toxic novel endophyte infected fescue to his pasture forage system shortly after its release in 2000. For Dr. Haskins, having a tall fescue variety that would persist and have no adverse effects on cattle health and performance was a dream come true. He saw immediate results. "My cattle consumed more MaxQ, gained more weight and bred back better than those on the toxic Ky31 fescue."

With some nine years of experience with Jesup MaxQ on his own farm, Dr. Haskins encouraged the establishment of 220 acres of MaxQ at Joplin Regional Stockyard in the fall of 2009 and the spring of 2010. Of the 220 acres, 135 acres are

pivot irrigated with effluent captured in run-off from the stockyard facility. "We wanted to establish a forage based system to add gain and value to weanling calves. We needed a forage that would persist and provide excellent gains while promoting good animal health. I felt MaxQ would provide what we needed to do the job," says Haskins.

Dr. Haskins theory would soon be put to the test. On April 15, 2011, 521 pre-conditioned steers averaging 528 lbs. were placed on the MaxQ using a rotational grazing system. The steers were removed 75 days later on June 29. Average weight per head at removal was 654 lbs. Average daily gain per head was 1.68 lbs. with no supplemental feed. The cattle were sold on July 7 for \$146/cwt. Haskins was understandably pleased, "We were able to put nearly \$93,000 (\$178/hd or \$423/ac) of added value on this group of cattle with an out-of-pocket investment of \$32 per acre for nitrogen fertilizer! With favorable weather, we should be able to run 2-3 groups of stockers each year on the MaxQ."

(Wayne Tankersley works as a forage consultant for Pennington Seed.)

Behind the Scene

A look back into the history of fescue can provide tremendous insight into the importance of novel endophyte varieties. The progression of tall fescue through the years has been one of many trials and setbacks.

The way in which fescue naturally developed in Europe eventually had a bearing on the type of fescue that grows throughout the United States. Looking at rainfall measurements across the U.S. is very important, Bouton explained to the group gathered at the Joplin Regional Stockyards. Pennington Seed and Boehringer Ingelheim held the joint meeting focusing on forage and animal health earlier this year.

Two types of fescue evolved in Europe. The Mediterranean type is a summer dormant, winter active fescue developed in Southern Europe, which has a very pronounced dry season.

Continental type fescue hailing from Northern Europe is summer active and winter dormant. The Continental varieties are most common in the U.S. reaching from the East Coast and Southeast all the way west to Missouri and Oklahoma east of Interstate 35, Bouton said.

"The zone break off is defined by I-35, so if you are east of there, the fescue varieties derived from Kentucky 31 were summer active types," he said. "They were Continental types mainly because your rainfall is reasonable," Bouton said.

Progression of Kentucky 31

The Kentucky 31 variety was discovered, marketed and extensively used for the prevention of erosion in the eastern part of the U.S. According to Bouton, more than 40 million acres of fescue existed in this country by 1973.

"Kentucky 31 didn't fail you; it actually did what it was supposed to do," Bouton said. "It was the problems later that we found especially when you try to use it as pasture."

Those problems arose because of endophyte, a fungus. Endophyte-infected fescue produces ergovaline, a kind of ergot alkaloid, which makes the plant persistent. However, at the same time, ergovaline leads to fescue toxicosis in animals grazing toxic fescue. Blood vessel constriction, loss of extremities, poor performance and failure to regulate body temperature are just a few of the symptoms of fescue toxicosis.

"It's interesting that in this plant the endophyte combination is producing ergots as a way to give itself a benefit," Bouton said. "It doesn't care about your animals; it's trying to survive in the harsh world."

What level of toxicosis can you live with?

Fungus-free fescue varieties were initially developed when researchers found that ergovaline was the cause of poor animal performance. But those varieties did not meet the persistence standards to which farmers were accustomed. Bouton describes the change as

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Persistence PAYS

Early in its development, MaxQ was proven to be as persistent, durable and dependable as toxic KY 31 in abusive research trials (close continuous grazing with bermudagrass competition in hot, drought stricken summers). Over ten years of on-farm experience across the fescue belt has given testimony to the exceptional persistence of MaxQ.

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SYSTEM	GAIN (LBS/A)	NET RETURN (\$/A)	ADV. VS. KY 31
Texoma MaxQ II	538	169	\$232/A
Jesup MaxQ	499	122	\$185/A
KY 31	279	(-63)	-

*Per acre stocker gain and net return by grazing system (2007-2011) University of Ark.

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"I tried endophyte free fescue and within 18 months there was no fescue left. Don't waste your money on endophyte free fescue. Plant MaxQ and get maximum production and a long stand life."

Brent Bolen - Idabel, Oklahoma

"My cattle consumed more MaxQ, gained more weight and bred back better than those on the toxic KY 31 fescue. Cattle producers have some real opportunities to make money with MaxQ."

Harold E. Haskins, DVM - Diamond, MO

"I tried fungus-free fescue, but was disappointed with its persistence. I had to replant every three years and was constantly fighting weeds that emerged in the thinning stands. I heard about MaxQ and decided to give it a try. Cattle performance has been excellent. MaxQ persisted and produced more forage than KY 31. If you want good gains and increased profits, MaxQ is the best option."

Kenny Henshaw - West Point, MS

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CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FESCUE FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

the equivalent of going from “Superman to Clark Kent”.

The next question Bouton asked himself was, “What level of toxicosis can we live with?” His answer was zero.

“When we said zero, we didn’t have a lot of options,” Bouton said. “We were going with fungus-free or look at the novel endophytes that didn’t produce any ergots.”

Bouton went with the strategy to remove the animal toxicity to improve animal health while protecting the persistence of the plant by isolating the endophyte that didn’t produce ergot alkaloids.

MaxQ and Texoma MaxQII

MaxQ, a novel endophyte fescue variety, was developed with the goal of providing plant persistence like that of toxic endophyte tall fescue without the loss of animal performance from the grazing of toxic fescue. It is adaptable throughout the traditional Fescue Belt in the U.S.

“We were trying to balance animal health with ease of pasture establishment,” Bouton said. “MaxQ Jessup cultivar accomplished that.”

Extensive testing was completed because the zero-toxin claim required clear evidence, Bouton said.

Later on, the need arose for a cool season perennial grass to be developed for the geographical area stretching east of I-35 in Oklahoma into western Missouri and western Arkansas. That area Bouton referred to as the western zone for the summer active Continental type fescue. At the time, Bouton worked at the Noble Foundation plant-breeding unit in Ardmore, Okla., and developed Texoma MaxQII.


“There are times when western Missouri and western Arkansas become a 30-inch rainfall zone, so we wanted to develop something for that western zone as the drought moved east in some years,” Bouton said.

Bouton recommends producers in western Missouri, western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma use Texoma MaxQII over Jessup MaxQ and especially over Kentucky 31.

“When we threw in the performance of Texoma with the new endophyte, MaxQII, we had a lifting of hay yield over Jessup, especially in that zone,” he said.

The Noble Foundation experienced an almost 20 percent increase in hay yields, an increase in seed yields and roughly a 15 percent increase in plant survival in favor of Texoma MaxQII over other varieties tested, according to Bouton.

The weight gain for animals grazing Texoma MaxQII was at the same level of MaxQ. Both varieties provided almost a doubling in animal weight gain when compared to traditional endophyte infected fescue.

As a livestock producer, it is important to understand the management practices that can be put in place for proficient weight gains and optimal animal health. With the advancement of novel endophyte fescue varieties, options are available to meet that performance goal. 



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No Bumper Crop Here

Low yields for Kansas wheat, Missouri fescue seed

Story By Rebecca Mettler for Cattlemen's News

Experts in Missouri and neighboring Kansas don't expect bumper crops of fescue seed or wheat this summer. Read on to find out why.

Fescue Seed

Coming off a record fescue seed crop from last year, Keith Hankins, vice president and general manager for Pennington Seed in Greenfield, Mo., said that harvest expectations for the 2014 fescue seed crop would not meet 2013 levels.

"In 2013 we saw a near double what I would call an average crop in Missouri," Hankins said.

Hankins estimates the fescue crop to be in the 35 to 45 million pounds range for the 2014 harvest.

"As far as total potential, it looks to be on the short side of a normal crop," Hankins said.

Average yields for the 200-mile radius covering all of Southwest Missouri, stretching up into central Missouri and south into the northern edge of Arkansas is around 50

to 60 million pounds of fescue seed.

"With a shorter crop, prices will improve," Hankins said. "Looks like currently the markets will start out at 30 cents (per pound) on dry seed and hold steady at that level."

He explained that lower fescue seed prices last year caused some farmers to forgo fertilization and weed control and not invest in those production practices like they normally would.

To top it off, the growing season was less than perfect, according to Hankins. He cited the dry spring, colder temperatures, late frosts and pressure from armyworms as hindrances to the fescue seed crop.

Hankins said that most of the harvest action did not start until June 20 due to the cooler weather and the moisture much of the area received in early June.

Early June rains were very timely according to Hankins. Rainfall had been low up to

that point. Rains came during the time when the seed head was still filling, which improves yields. Hankins said without that rain, the fescue harvest would be a disaster.

Kansas Wheat Harvest

Kansas's wheat producers are finding themselves working through one bazaar year after another with drought-stressed conditions. Until the recent rains in June, there were a lot of similarities between the 2013 and 2014 growing season existed, according to Allan Fritz, Ph.D., Kansas State University wheat breeder and agronomy professor.

"There are some pretty strong parallels to last year," Fritz said.

This spring, the Wheat Quality Council 2014 Hard Winter Wheat Tour estimated the production for the Kansas crop at 260.6 million bushels, the lowest estimate since the 1996 wheat crop.

"I would like to be pleasantly surprised, but that looks to be pretty right," Fritz said.

Last fall, Fritz believed the Kansas wheat crop was off to a good start with plenty of moisture for stand development.

"Our problems probably started Thanksgiving week with a cold snap," Fritz said.

Then came the dry, cold winter that lead to winter-kill. Lack of moisture during spring green-up followed suit and set the stage for lower than average crop yields.

Drought can be blamed as the main reason for a short wheat crop in 2014. Fritz pointed out that planted acres were down slightly last fall, but not enough to account for the low numbers.

Early to mid-June rains spurred some later maturing varieties. The rains helped stop the bleeding and prevented more yield losses, as well as supported a higher test weight. However, the rains would have been more helpful two months ago, Fritz said.

Fritz travels around the state and has seen a 'mixed bag' of crop conditions. Western Kansas, particularly southwest, was hit the hardest by uncooperative weather conditions. North central Kansas had closer to normal precipitation and should produce some of the state's best wheat.

"There's variability across the state," Fritz said. "I've seen some really good irrigated acres and some atrocious dry land wheat."

"In general, in the hard winter wheat region, it's been a tough year," Fritz said. 🤠





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Just Doin' His Job

Virgil Winchester hauls for area cattlemen for more than six decades

Story By Joann Pipkin, Editor

He's loaded 'em out of barbed wire fences, straight out of the pasture and through make-shift corrals made of bales of hay. He's been in and out of a lot of places some people wouldn't even dream of going.

For 66 years, Virgil Winchester made a career out of hauling livestock for area cattlemen. He "retired" just last year; the veteran will turn 90 on Oct. 25.

A man of his word, if Virgil told you he'd be there at 8, the story is he'd be there at 8—if not a little earlier.

"I can't ever remember being late to any place," he recalls. "Everybody said they could set their watch by what I told them."

Virgil Winchester was born in 1924 along Buffalo Creek in McDonald County, Missouri. He tells of the family moving near Boulder City east of Neosho, along Indian Creek, when he was about a year old.

His father, Floyd Winchester, milked some cows, raised beef cattle and even hauled a few cattle himself. Virgil recalls going to Joplin Regional Stockyards with his dad for the first time when he was 10 years old.

"That was back when cattle were penned, and buyers would walk through the alleys bidding on them," he explains.

During World War II, Virgil says the Army camp moved their family south to Sulphur Springs, Arkansas. The war eventually called up Virgil and two of his brothers.

Virgil spent time at Camp Maxey, Texas, before heading overseas to Japan. He was discharged in November 1946.

His soon-to-be wife, Madge, had kept her word and waited for Virgil to come home. The two married November 15, 1946. Soon after, Virgil bought a 1946 Chevy truck and started hauling cattle to Joplin Stockyards.

"I like to take care of the people when they would call me," he says.

Virgil learned from his father to be a man of his word. It's a trait he carries with him still today.

"I've been really fortunate," he says. Virgil tells of always delivering "live" stock and only having to call for help twice in his tenure.



There was an escapee—just once, though. "I had a 70-model Chevrolet pickup. I backed up to the loading dock one day," Virgil recalls. "Guess I didn't get close enough. One squeezed out and headed for the highway."

The stockyard was located at Newman and Rangeline Road in Joplin at that time. "A young man I'd never seen before jumped in his pick-up to help. He headed it off before it got to the highway. And, we got it corralled and back in without any incidence," he remembers.

There have been plenty of bumps, bruises and scrapes along the way, too. "I've been knocked down, drug down. I've been knocked out a time or two but I always managed to get up and take the cattle on to town," Virgil says.

From beef and dairy cattle to buffalo and Longhorn, he's hauled it all. A particular experience transporting a Longhorn bull sticks out in Virgil's mind.

"His horns were so wide they stuck out beyond the outside of the trailer," Virgil recalls. "I got stopped for being over width." Luckily, Virgil squeaked by with only a warning from law enforcement.

"You kind of have to know how to handle the cattle, 'cause if you didn't you were in trouble," he says.

Over the years, he's hauled cattle all around the four-state area—and through rain, snow, sleet and hail. "I've pulled in to that Joplin Stockyards when there wasn't anybody else there," he notes. "I've heard some of 'em say, 'You've lost your mind.'"

But, he had a job to do.

Joplin Regional Stockyards and the Newton County Cattlemen's Association honored Virgil for his years of service to area cattlemen recently.

The soft-spoken gentleman speaks kindly of Jackie Moore and the folks he's worked with over the years.

"He's been the best to me," Virgil says of Jackie. "He told 'em one time, 'If Virgil Winchester wants to back in there and unload 'em in my office, he's welcome.'"

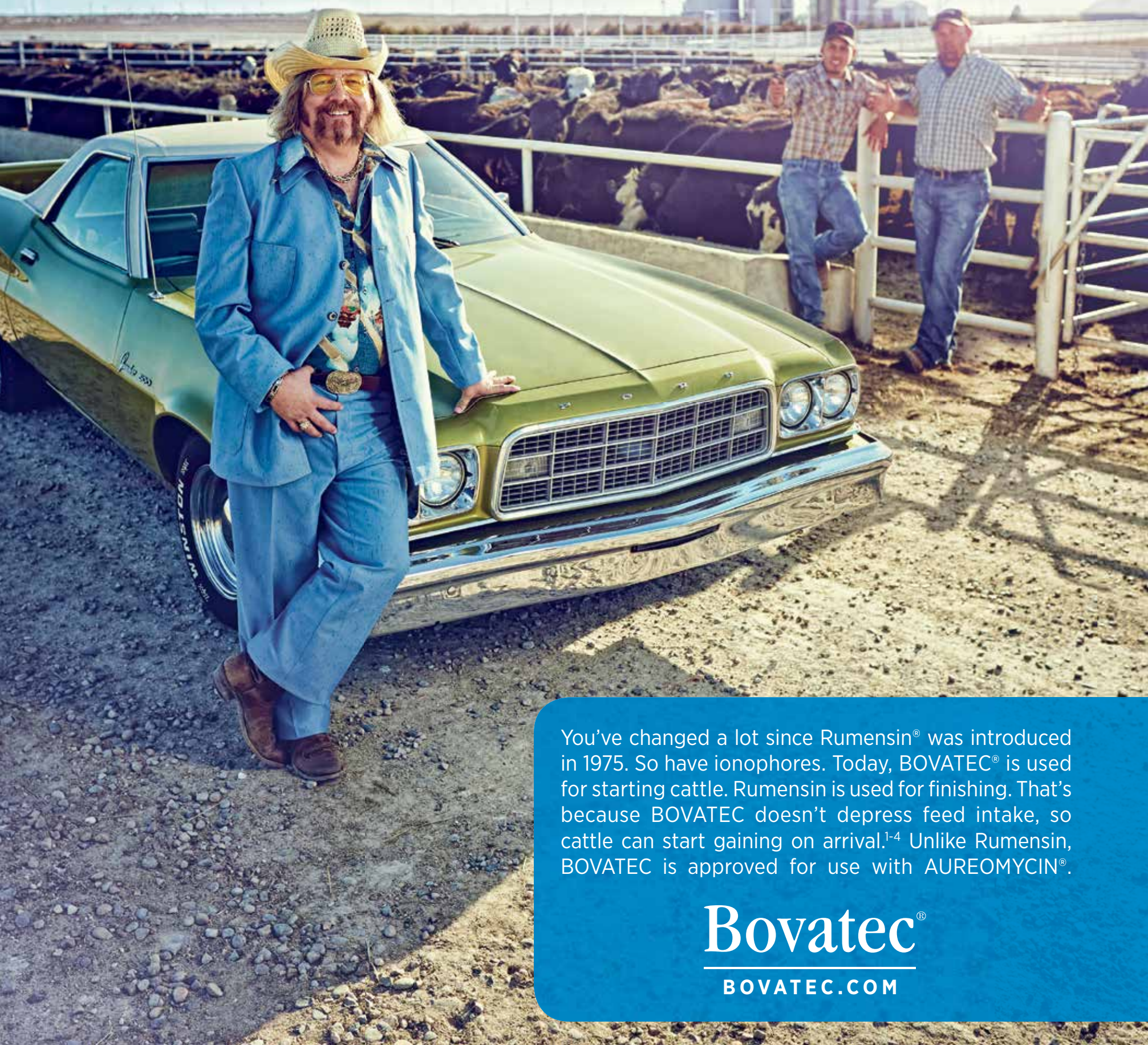
Virgil and wife Madge raised four daughters near the banks of Buffalo Creek, not far from the Missouri-Oklahoma state line. One of six grandchildren, Justin Ruddick has been following his grandpa's footsteps hauling cattle with him since he was 16.

"It's been said, 'Wish I had a quarter for every hoof Virgil Winchester ever hauled,'" Justin says. One might be rich if that were the case.

"I want to thank the Lord for being good to me over the years and for protecting me," Virgil says. "I give him all the credit."



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Right, Wrong, Beyond Your Control

How to get started on the farm

Story By Beth Walker for Cattlemen's News



For many folks, starting in farming/ranching has been something that has been handed down to them generation after generation. Some folks around here in Dadeville, Missouri, have had land in their family for several generations.

My kids are first-generation Dadevillians, and I don't really feel like an outsider in our community. Dadeville is home, and I love it here. My husband and I and his parents didn't inherit land; we bought it and turned these parcels of land into working farms and our homes. It isn't, and hasn't been, easy. We have made some great progress on our farms slowly reaching for our goals, but we have had a lot of setbacks as well. When I was asked to write an article for this month, "how to get started on the farm" sort of struck a chord with me since we have and are living it right now. Here are some things I think we did right, things we did wrong, and things we had no control over, and just had to hope for the best.

What we did right:

1. We found a great bank, a great loan officer, and a good deal on the loan for our land and cattle. I know it is hard for young people to establish credit to buy land, but new and beginning farmer loans are available. Some even apply to kids as young as 18. In fact, Farm Service Agency has a student loan program of \$5,000 for FFA or 4-H kids. If they get it, then when they turn 19, they can apply for a beginning farmer loan at a very low interest rate. My husband and I were in our 30's when we bought our land. He had a good job, and we both had established a credit history.

2. We had a goal – eventually. This one is huge. When we started out, we didn't really have a goal. I mean, we wanted to raise cattle and goats, so we bought 30 or so head of Angus bred heifers, got some goats from my family in Texas, and BAM—we were

in business. Turns out, neither the cows nor goats fit our production goals — nor did they fit our way of life. The cows we bought were bred to calve in January and February, and checking heifers every few hours when we had off-farm jobs just seemed like insanity, and it was. We became disheartened, realized we didn't make a decent enough profit, and we simply did not enjoy what we were doing. That was our "Aha" moment. Those cows were not right for us, so we fired them. We decided that our cows would become our employees and, by golly, they were going to work for us and not the other way around. We switched colors, moved our calving season and found the genetics that seemed to be better suited for our goals.

As for the goats... after about 10 years, the husband finally sold them all. They just didn't fit our production scenario. We gradually replaced them with hair sheep. They are like the employee you can just ignore and they always do their job and don't complain.

Lesson: Never spend that type of money on an impulse buy. Really think about what your goals are. Just because your neighbors all do something, doesn't mean it will fit on your farm under your management. Nobody manages the same. We all have different dynamics that shape what we are capable of doing. Find the genetics that fit your goals and reevaluate those goals often.

3. Do your homework. Go see what other folks are doing with their land/livestock. Ask folks whom you admire what they have done right and wrong, and ask for advice. Read the farm journals — not just on cattle — learn about the soil and the grass. Don't be afraid to go to that "outside-the-box" producer down the road who does things different and find out why he or she does things differently. Everyone has a story to tell, and a bit of hard-earned wisdom might resonate with you. Learn what

worked and what didn't. History is great because you can not only learn about success, but also the mistakes of others and then NOT DO THEM.

4. Rome wasn't built in a day, and your farm won't be either. Walk your pastures, see what types of forage you have, take forage and soil samples, and find out what types of inputs you must make that will truly make a financial difference.

5. Keep records. Think about the factors that will either cost you or make you money, and record information about such factors. Analyze that data and determine what the data tells you versus what you think you know. Are you really making money or simply trading dollars?

6. We build/put together decent cattle working facilities. We planned this part out, got a good deal on some panels, and took our time to build these facilities to fit our needs.

7. We have made good connections with folks who are like-minded, and good results on both personal and financial levels have been realized.

8. We put in a lot of water tanks and hydrants, which has made our management style practical.

What we did wrong:

1. See #2 above.

2. We built the wrong kind of fence. We built what the book told us to build, and the darn book was wrong; it had no clue what was right for the Walkers. We spent a lot of time and money on interior fences that just were not functional in our production scheme. We are slowly changing those fences.

3. We invested in equipment that we really didn't need, which put us deeper in debt. Buy what you need, not what you think you need or what others think you need. We sold

what we thought we needed and bought what we really needed. Not the most fancy, but definitely functional.

The stuff we couldn't control:

1. Ice Storm of 2007. We just had some logging done and had just cleaned up the tops of the trees. All that work cleaning up and we had to spend time and money to redo what we had just done.

2. Wind Storm of 2009. We lost a lot of trees, including some of our biggest and most beautiful ones. All we had left was a huge hole and a root ball. We now had a lot more work to do on the farm and new issues concerning providing shade for our animals.

3. Death of family members can always be tough, but to lose the patriarch of the family who spent many hours working on the farm and during a drought was rough. We really had to reevaluate our goals and make some adaptations in our farm management. We also had to work through, and are still working through, the emotional challenges a death causes on those left behind.

4. We had three kids. I know what you are thinking, but remember if you plan for the perfect time to have children, you never will have them. Children really slow a person down, especially if you are trying to be a parent. Swimming lessons, ball games, diapers, naptime, feeding the darn things, slowing down to teach them about why you are doing something and not just yelling at them to do what you swear you think they should already know how to do. I guess having three kids sort of is also in the category of what we did right because one day soon, they are going to start earning their meals.

In summary, every person who farms, regardless of when or how he or she got land, will have his or her own list of what was done right, wrong and what they had no control over. If you are new to farming or just looking to change things on your farm, don't be afraid to ask questions, read, analyze data, set and then reevaluate your goals for your farm.

—Beth Walker is associate professor of agriculture at Missouri State University

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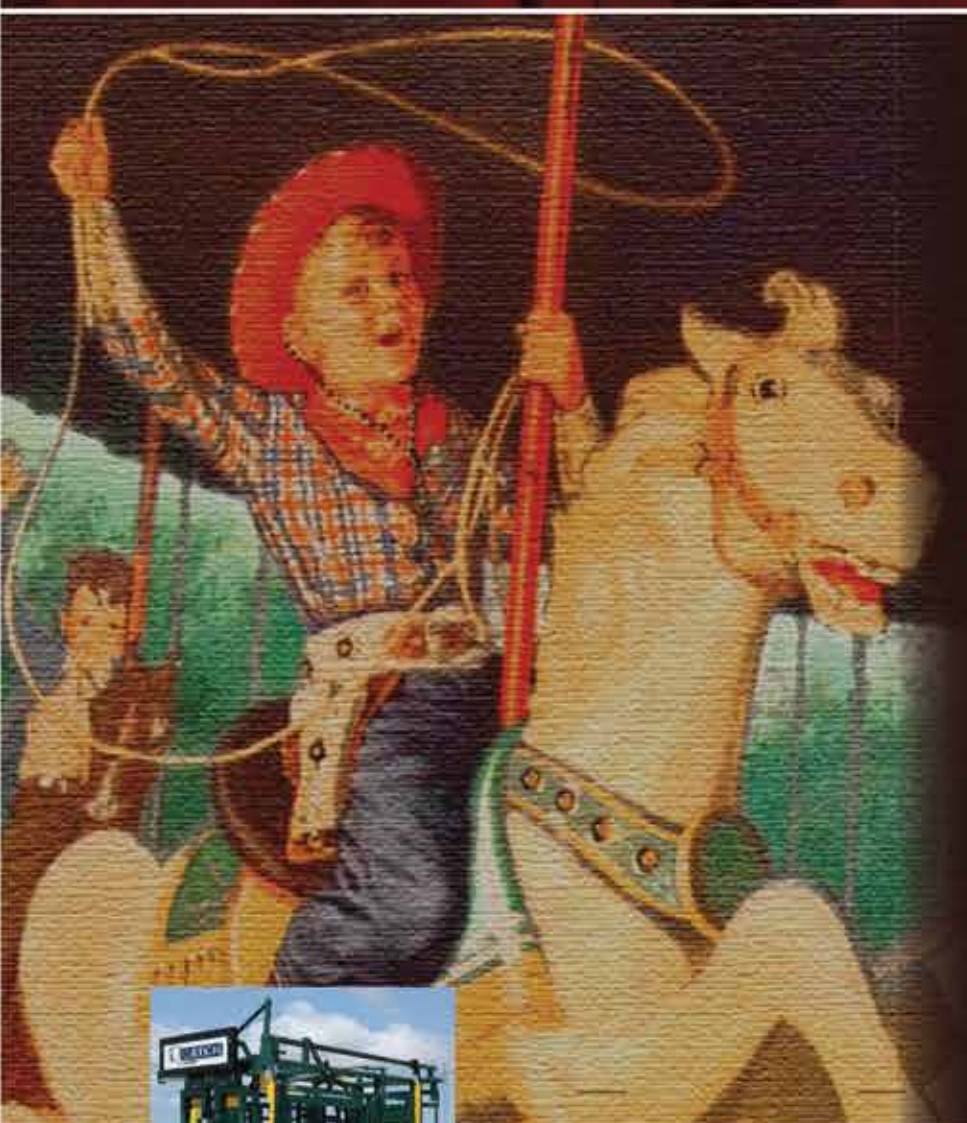
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How Can You Tell Beef's Story?

Producers educate consumers through blogging

Story By Laura Wolf for Cattlemen's News

“If you don’t tell your story, someone else will do it for you, and you might not like what they have to say.” That’s how agricultural advocate Greg Peterson sees it. Peterson’s comments came at a Missouri State University agriculture issues conference this spring. He’s found recent success by making covers of popular songs with an agriculture twist with his brothers to upload to the Peterson Farm Brothers YouTube channel.

The beef industry has already started to take Peterson’s advice, but Janeal Yancey, a meat scientist at the University of Arkansas, says there are still many more stories to share.

Yancey’s knowledge of meat science and penchant for social media has allowed her to tell the animal agriculture story to consumers and encourages others to do the same. She is the author at *MomAtTheMeat-Counter.Blogspot.com*, where

she interacts primarily with other parents of young children.

“I’m a mom of two, and something interesting happens when you join the ‘mom club,’” Yancey said. “Other moms fall over themselves to help you out with all kinds of things.”

Yancey decided to contribute to the “mom club” by sharing the meat story. “There’s so much misinformation out there about meat and food, and I thought I could help people feel so much better about their food by starting a mom blog about meat.”

Her blog is focused on telling personal stories and sharing facts about agriculture as she does so. Yancey said many people in the industry are doing a good job of contributing to that goal. She mentioned other blogs like Agriculture Proud, authored by Ryan Goodman and Dairy Carrie, as well as those using other channels like the Peterson Farm Brothers.

The Agriculture Proud blog is dedicated to sharing the stories of passionate agriculturists – and helping other farmers share their own stories, according to Goodman. His blog can be found at agricultureproud.com. Ryan Goodman and Carrie Mess of Dairy Carrie focus on sharing their stories through short posts about life on their farms and about agricultural topics in the news. The Peterson Farm Brothers use humor to engage a younger audience. Peterson said their videos are recorded with a smart phone, so it doesn’t take much startup for a producer to start telling his or her story.

“There needs to be more stories out there, though, to show people that we’re not just showcasing the best of our industry – and we’re really not,” Yancey said.

Consumers want to hear personal stories about why we do what we do, she added. “They want to know that we’re real people.”

Maintaining a blog – which is a personal website hosted by a free service that allows a user to write anything he or she wants – can be challenging, Yancey says, but rewarding.

“People want to feel good about their food and know that it was produced with integrity,” Yancey said. “If they feel like they

know you, they’ll be more comfortable believing you.”

Consumers are more likely to rely on information from a person or a few people than from an industry group or company, Yancey said. If you want to reduce the time a blog would take, you can team up with other producers to share your story on a common blog.


Yancey had a few tips for sharing your story – online or in person. Don’t be defensive: she said it might be easy to just provide reasons or dispel misconceptions, but people are looking for a relationship.

“Be the person people can go to with questions,” Yancey said. “Wear your advocacy hat all the time, and be prepared to talk about the industry.”

The Agriculture Proud blog also includes a few tips. Keep it simple and to the point, Goodman wrote. He also recommends sticking to your own experience in your sector of agriculture. Show enthusiasm, but be authentic.

You can reach people even if you just have one social media account, and you can help tell your animal agriculture story even without social media.

“Be involved in associations and councils,” Yancey said. “Get a network.” Agricultural organizations provide many different avenues for learning how to tell your agriculture story. American Farm Bureau has a Young Farmers and Ranchers program that includes advocacy training. Producers can join their county Farm Bureau, their state’s cattlemen’s association, or other industry groups to learn from other producers and begin sharing their stories.

Resources are also available online to help producers have what the Cattlemen’s Beef Board calls the “beef conversation.” A 2011 National Cattlemen’s Beef Association beef quality audit concluded that since terminology is not standardized among segments of food production, communication with consumers about quality is more difficult. Tools for giving consumers more information about beef, where it comes from, and how it is raised are available at www.beefboard.org as well as other sources. 

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ZACTRAN is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis* in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle. ZACTRAN is also indicated for the control of respiratory disease in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

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As with all drugs, the use of ZACTRAN is contraindicated in animals previously found to be hypersensitive to this drug.

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The material safety data sheet (MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects, obtain an MSDS or for assistance, contact Merial at 1-888-637-4251.

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PRECAUTIONS

The effects of ZACTRAN on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Subcutaneous injection of ZACTRAN may cause a transient local tissue reaction in some cattle that may result in trim loss of edible tissues at slaughter.

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Transient animal discomfort and mild to moderate injection site swelling may be seen in cattle treated with ZACTRAN.

EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of ZACTRAN for the treatment of BRD associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni* was demonstrated in a field study conducted at four geographic locations in the United States. A total of 497 cattle exhibiting clinical signs of BRD were enrolled in the study. Cattle were administered ZACTRAN (6 mg/kg BW) or an equivalent volume of sterile saline as a subcutaneous injection once on Day 0. Cattle were observed daily for clinical signs of BRD and were evaluated for clinical success on Day 10. The percentage of successes in cattle treated with ZACTRAN (58%) was statistically significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) than the percentage of successes in the cattle treated with saline (19%). The effectiveness of ZACTRAN for the treatment of BRD associated with *M. bovis* was demonstrated independently at two U.S. study sites. A total of 502 cattle exhibiting clinical signs of BRD were enrolled in the studies. Cattle were administered ZACTRAN (6 mg/kg BW) or an equivalent volume of sterile saline as a subcutaneous injection once on Day 0. At each site, the percentage of successes in cattle treated with ZACTRAN on Day 10 was statistically significantly higher than the percentage of successes in the cattle treated with saline (74.4% vs. 24% [$p < 0.001$], and 67.4% vs. 46.2% [$p = 0.002$]). In addition, in the group of calves treated with gamithromycin that were confirmed positive for *M. bovis* (pre-treatment nasopharyngeal swabs), there were more calves at each site (45 of 57 calves, and 5 of 6 calves) classified as successes than as failures. The effectiveness of ZACTRAN for the control of respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida* was demonstrated in two independent studies conducted in the United States. A total of 467 crossbred beef cattle at high risk of developing BRD were enrolled in the study. ZACTRAN (6 mg/kg BW) or an equivalent volume of sterile saline was administered as a single subcutaneous injection within one day after arrival. Cattle were observed daily for clinical signs of BRD and were evaluated for clinical success on Day 10 post-treatment. In each of the two studies, the percentage of successes in the cattle treated with ZACTRAN (86% and 78%) was statistically significantly higher ($p = 0.0019$ and $p = 0.0016$) than the percentage of successes in the cattle treated with saline (36% and 58%).

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MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Caught With Bad Vaccine

Can storage of vaccine affect its efficacy?

Story By Grant Mourer

Respiratory disease in cattle, also known as BRD, shipping fever or pneumonia, might cost the U.S. cattle industry more than \$2 billion annually. Management techniques can offset much of this cost and having a good vaccination program can maintain the health of a calf all the way through the production system. A vaccine can cost more than \$3.00 a head, and if not stored properly, that vaccine can be rendered ineffective. Producers cannot afford to overlook the importance of how they store vaccine and handle it prior to injection.

Biological products should be stored under refrigeration at 35 to 45 degrees F unless the nature of the product makes storing at a different temperature advisable. If vaccines are not stored within this temperature range, efficacy to the calf can and will be reduced. Killed vaccines are especially susceptible to freezing temperatures. Freezing a killed vaccine will alter the adjuvant or delivery system of a killed vaccine. This, in turn, negatively affects the immune response to the antigen in the vaccine. Modified live viruses (MLV) are more stable but can be inactivated if they are repeatedly cycled above or below the required temperature range. Also, once activated by mixing, MLV's effective life will be reduced to 1-2 hours and need to be maintained at the 35 degrees to 45 degrees F. This can be accomplished by only mixing the doses that you will use at that time and use a cooler to maintain temperature while working cattle.

Researchers from the University of Arkansas and Idaho analyzed the consistency of temperatures for different types, ages and locations of refrigerators over a 48-hour period. They found that only 26.7 percent and 34 percent of refrigerators were within the acceptable temperature limit 95 percent of the time, respectfully. Refrigerator location can also affect temperature. Refrigerators located in barns (35.6 degrees F) were colder than in mud rooms (41.72 degrees F) and kitchens (40.82 degrees F). Temperature within a 24-hour period can also be highly variable for individual refrigerators. Troxel and Barham (2009) demonstrated some refrigerators might take up to eight hours to cool down to the 45 degrees F required.

Producers need to be aware of these variations in temperature so they are able to adjust refrigerator temperature as needed. Thermostats can also be variable from unit to unit, so keeping a thermometer inside works well to monitor and to make adjustments as need. Simple indoor-outdoor thermometers work well to achieve this goal. The outdoor unit can be placed in the refrigerator while the LCD display can be hung with a magnet on the door. This allows temperature to be monitored without open-

ing the door, and many models will record the high and the low temperature in a 24-hour period so producers can adjust accordingly.

How a producer handles vaccine outside of the refrigerator is important as well. Coolers can easily be modified for syringes and are important to maintaining vaccine efficiency chute side. Using a 1 ½-foot PVC pipe or sink tail piece purchased at any hardware store and a 1 ½-foot hole saw, inserts can be placed through the cooler and work well to keep syringes cool and out of light while in use. Either ice or freezer packs can be used as a coolant to maintain temperature for several hours depending on outside ambient temperature. Make sure that enough coolant is used to maintain temperature while working cattle, and extra ice might be needed if working cattle all day or during warm days. It might also take up to an hour for the cooler to reach the needed 45 degrees F, so producers might need to plan ahead prior to processing cattle. **T**


—Grant Mourer is beef value enhancement specialist with Oklahoma State University.

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¹ Lechtenberg K, Daniels CS, Royer GC, et al. Field efficacy study of gamithromycin for the control of bovine respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of developing the disease. *Intern J Appl Res Vet Med.* 2011;9(2):189-197.

² Sifferman RL, Wolff WA, Holste JE, et al. Field efficacy evaluation of gamithromycin for treatment of bovine respiratory disease in cattle at feedlots. *Intern J Appl Res Vet Med.* 2011;9(2):171-180.

³ Van Donkersgoed J, Merrill JK. A comparison of tilmosin to gamithromycin for on-arrival treatment of bovine respiratory disease in feeder steers. *Bovine Practitioner.* 2012;46(1):46-51.



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New Vaccine Technology Helps Build BRD Immunity

Survey shows young calves benefit from BRD vaccination

Story By Brent Meyer

Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) is the leading cause of death in beef calves three weeks of age or older. A recent multi-university survey of 61 veterinarians in six states provided insights into practitioners' experiences with BRD in nursing calves, and 87 percent recommended vaccination of nursing calves to prevent BRD or to shorten the duration of outbreaks. *New Once PMH IN*

from Merck Animal Health is enabling producers to vaccinate calves for BRD as young as one week of age.

Terry Engelken, D.V.M., M.S., associate professor at Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine, was involved with the survey and said it identified risk factors, as well as practitioner recommendations for preventing and managing the disease. A key risk factor

mentioned was inadequate colostrum, which could be caused by anything that interferes with the calf standing up rapidly and nursing aggressively. "We know from extensive research and practical experience that calves not receiving enough colostrum run a higher risk of developing calf scours early in life followed by BRD while they are out on pasture," said Dr. Engelken. The losses associated with BRD in nursing calves include both the obvious and those that are not so apparent. Medical expenses, labor costs and death losses are straightforward and easy to calculate. It is more difficult to track weaning weight losses in individual calves after they recover from a bout of BRD. "Research indicates calves that get sick for any reason during the suckling period will weigh from 20 to 35 percent less at weaning compared to their healthy herd mates," said Dr. Engelken.

In addition to the impact on performance, researchers are looking into the effect of nursing calf morbidity on carcass ultrasound characteristics at a year of age.

"Recent work that analyzed the effect of morbidity due to pinkeye," said Dr. Engelken. "The ultrasound results found that calves that were treated for pinkeye during the nursing period showed a decrease in marbling and ribeye area when measured at a year of age. I would expect similar results for nursing calves that had morbidity due to BRD."

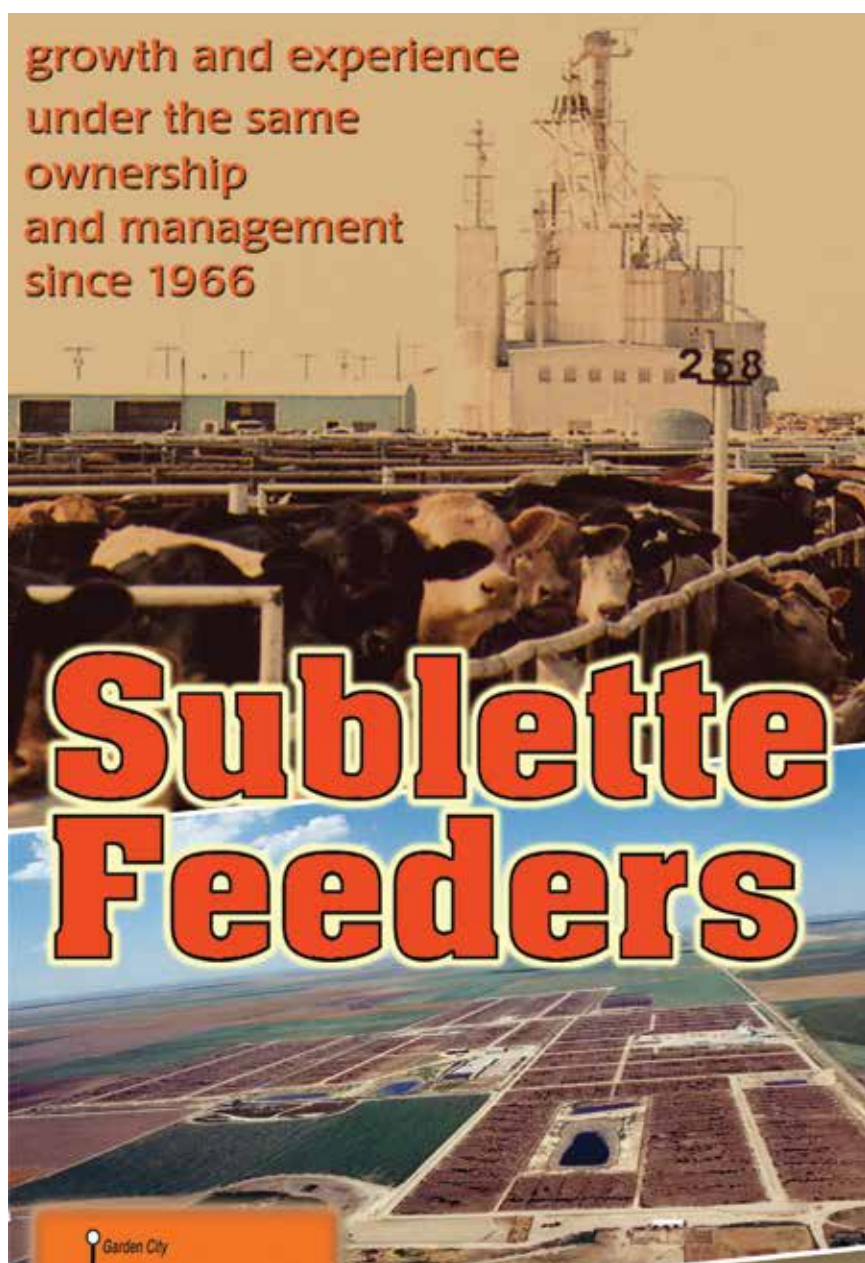
Developing a BRD vaccination program

No single vaccination program fits all, so it's important to work with a veterinarian to help create a vaccination plan for both dams and calves. The goal of the program is to reduce the disease pressure of the group, which should have a positive impact on the bottom line.

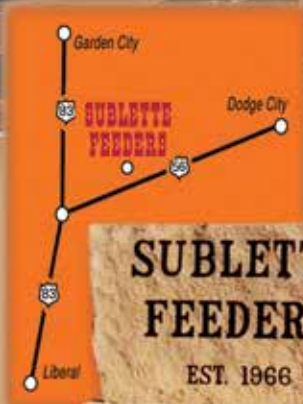
"A veterinarian can identify the risk factors for BRD that reside within the management scheme on an individual farm or ranch, and once they are identified, recommend how to mitigate them," said Dr. Engelken. "They also will get a handle on the disease patho-

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BRD IMMUNITY FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

gens – bacteria or viral – that are circulating and help determine the best timing to vaccinate for these pathogens.” This process might require sampling of individual calves with BRD or collecting tissues from dead calves and sending the samples to a diagnostic laboratory. Summer turnout, preweaning and/or weaning are opportune times to prevent disease. Many veterinarians start with a modified live five-way viral vaccine (IBR, BVD, BVD, PI, BRSV) and a dose of “blackleg” vaccine. Other vaccines might be recommended depending on the potential health challenges present on the ranch; if the operation is on a preconditioning marketing program that requires a certain set of vaccinations; and how the calves will be managed after weaning, such as if they will be retained through the feedlot.

“Typically, the first additional vaccine would protect against bacterial BRD pathogens, such as *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Pasteurella multocida*,” explains Dr. Engelken.

New vaccination technologies

Earlier this year, Merck Animal Health introduced Once PMH® IN – the only intranasal vaccine to deliver dual bacterial pneumonia protection in healthy beef and dairy cattle, including calves as young as one week of age. The new vaccine aids in the control of respiratory disease caused by *Mannheimia*

haemolytica and in the prevention of disease caused by *Pasteurella multocida*.

The intranasal administration stimulates a strong immune response because vaccine antigens are delivered directly to mucosal surfaces in the nose – the major sites of immune response in cattle. Dr. Engelken was involved with research comparing the intranasal vaccine to a commercially available subcutaneous pasteurella vaccine. Three variables were evaluated: body temperature, weight gain, and inflammatory protein level response, which is an indicator of infection and inflammation.

“These three variables are related,” explained Engelken. “If a vaccine is more irritating to a calf, the animal will run a higher temperature, have an increase in inflammatory protein levels and as a result, will not grow as fast. We are literally seeing the calf’s protein being directed away from animal growth and toward an unwanted vaccine reaction.”

The results of the studies demonstrated young calves given an intranasal administration of *Once PMH IN* performed better on body temperature and weight gain measures when compared to calves given a commercial subcutaneous pasteurella vaccine. Calves given *Once PMH IN* also had a dramatically reduced inflammatory protein level response.

“There are advantages to intranasal BRD vaccines in terms of a rapid onset of immunity, not

having to worry about interference from maternal antibody, and these vaccines might be less stressful on the calves than vaccines that are given under the skin,” says Engelken. “These advantages result from the intranasal vaccines working at the point of attack against BRD pathogens – directly in the nose and upper respiratory tract – to provide protection.” Regardless of what vaccine is used, it’s important to stimu-

late that calf’s immune system at branding time or grass turnout so that we have that protection against BRD on board prior to the time of disease challenge. To learn more about building a BRD prevention program for calves and *Once PMH IN*, visit www.CattlePrimeVAC.com.

—Source: Brent Meyer, D.V.M., is beef cattle technical services manager for Merck Animal Health

ON THE CALENDAR

Take-Home on Beef Genetics

Columbia, Mo., to host Cattlemen’s Boot Camp

A Cattlemen’s Boot Camp aims to help producers gain more profits from beef herds. The meeting, July 14-15 at the University of Missouri, helps beginners and advanced breeders.

Leaders from the beef business will add ideas to improve herd performance. Angus leaders will guide a sire-selection session after dinner the first day. Certified Angus Beef personnel will tell the value of branded beef.

MU Extension Geneticist Jared Decker will tell “How and Why of Genomic Enhanced EPDs.” He’ll be followed by David Patterson, MU Extension reproduction specialist. He will tell of research that led to the Show-Me-Select Heifer program.

MU economist Scott Brown will show values of producing

USDA prime beef and of retaining heifers. Carol Lorenzen, MU meat specialist, will take the group into her lab to see carcass cuts.

Allison Meyer, new to the MU faculty, will tell how fetal programming of a calf in a cow affects final carcass traits. Pregnant-cow nutrition gives lifelong effect to the calf.

On the second day, the camp moves to the MU Beef Research and Teaching Farm, where Justin Sexten will show grass management. Craig Payne, MU Extension veterinarian, will tell of antibiotic labeling.

For registration information, go to www.angus.org/EventRegistration.

—Source: University of Missouri Cooperative Media Group



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MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Don't Forget to Manage Your Other Livestock

Soil care is key factor in farm management

Story By Rebecca Mettler for Cattlemen's News

Farmers and ranchers feed their livestock every day—you know, the ones with four legs that follow the feed truck. But, do they feed their livestock living within the soil? A healthy soil ecosystem is the key to growing the grass needed to feed the four-legged livestock.

Many factors and conditions that ranchers create on their operations have major effects on soil health. Doug Peterson, state soil health specialist with Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) from Gallatin, Missouri explained some of the most important ways to maintain a healthy soil environment.

Peterson has not only has he worked with the USDA for more than 25 years as a soil scientist, but he is also a practitioner and knows about what he speaks from his own experiences.

Living roots feed the organisms that live in the soil, or as Peterson calls them, “soil livestock”. The number one food sources for soil organisms are the exudates off of plant roots. Between 20 to 60 percent of the energy that the plant takes up in sunlight, water and minerals are given up to feed the soil organisms.

“Longer rest periods mean longer roots. That feeds the biology in the soil,” Peterson says.

He explained that using a more intensive management system could improve soil health to a higher level that was ever thought to be achievable. It all comes down to animal impact.

“Not only do they bite the plant off, it's the trampling, the manure and urine,” Peterson said. “It's all of the impact that the animal does to the land.”

The physical actions that animals have on the land can improve seed-to-soil contact, improve manure distribution, control weed and brush competition and can affect the utilization of the forage.

The key, modeled from the movement of bison through the American prairies long ago, is intensive animal impact for a short duration followed by a long rest period.

“What we are talking about is a very severe grazing event and then a substantial rest period. A long enough rest period for those plants to pull in and recover,” Peterson says.

To help reduce the disturbance from grazing Peterson suggests fewer grazing events per year. Instead of grazing six to eight times a year, graze two or three times per year in a high stock density situation. That allows for the shortened grazing periods and longer rest periods for the pastures.

A stock density value is assigned as animal live weight per acre. This value gives a rough guess of how the animals will impact the land. As an example, a set of 200 cow/calf pairs will have more impact when given access to only three acres, at 140,000 pounds stock density per acre, compared to access to six or seven acres amounting to 80,000 pounds stock density.

Animal impact to the soil provides the contact that is needed to feed the soil. Organic matter has the ability to buffer the soil pH, but only at the soil surface. Peterson describes experiences where trampling of organic matter into the soil surface provided the opportunity for clover seed already in the ground to be stimulated at the surface. Thus, clover grew without seed being planted and without the use of lime or fertilizer.

Reducing the amount of disturbances to the sensitive soil biology will help improve soil health. Chemicals applied to the land offer one source of disturbance. Fire is a disturbance, and even grazing is considered a disturbance to the soil.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

OTHER LIVESTOCK FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Farmers and ranchers can just as easily have a negative impact on soil health. Peterson pegs producing hay as one of the most detrimental actions that can be done to the soil in a perennial grass system.

Standing grass provides a large canopy and offers a desirable environment for earthworms and soil organisms to work close to the surface of the soil.

"They are working hard next to the surface and you come in with a mower and take the canopy off," Peterson said. "What did you just do, you cooked them."

On Peterson's own operation, he stopped mowing hay 12 years ago, and it has worked in his favor. He said that he doesn't believe producers understand how devastating haying is to the soil.

Because winters can get pretty rough, Peterson buys what hay is needed for his operation. He has averaged feeding less than a bale per cow during the winter for 10 years.

"Soil health has been a huge topic for a few years from a cropland standpoint and now in grasslands," Peterson noted.

The bottom line, according to Peterson, is to always consider soil health as an important part of livestock production. Proper land management can result in a more profitable operation while still having the land in mind.

PASTURE PLANNING

Strip Grazing Key Component to Pasture Management

Increase grazing days just by moving the fence

Story By Rebecca Mettler for Cattleman's News

Stockpiling fescue is one of the most beneficial ways to take advantage of fall fescue growth. The best way to graze stockpiled fescue is by strip grazing during the winter months. As a bonus, by delaying grazing until mid-January, the toxicity of the endophyte will decline.

Fescue is also known for maintaining its quality during the winter months, said Bob Howe, District Conservationist with Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

from Bolivar, Missouri. Howe spoke at the Southwest Missouri Spring Forage Conference earlier this year in Springfield, Missouri.

When planning to stockpile fescue, ideally Howe suggests starting with an acre per cow. Under normal conditions that would provide around a 90-day feed supply if rationed properly.

During the first or second week in August the field should be evaluated for the

density of the stand while the fescue is around three or four inches tall.

"At that point, we can see how close those plants are and you can measure the density," Howe said.

Density evaluations will come into play once the fall growth is finished and the cows are going to be turned out. Density is much easier to measure when the forage is short so Howe suggests estimating density before fall growth has occurred.

"What we are trying to do is get a feel of how big an area we need to initially allocate," Howe said. "This will give you a good ballpark figure to get started."

Depending on the budget and other factors, Howe suggests

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STRIP GRAZING FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

putting nitrogen on the field at around 30 to 60 pounds to the acre. Producers can also apply phosphorus and potassium if the soil test calls for it.

The field that is going to be stockpiled should be allowed to rest for the entire fall growing season.

“Continue rotating your livestock through the rest of the farm through the fall phase of growth, and keep this out as long as you can,” Howe said.

Keeping the cows out of the stockpiled fescue until about late February is best.

“Fescue has the ability to maintain its quality into win-

ter better than other cool season grass we have,” Howe said. “But it only does that if we leave it alone.”

Howe explained that the integrity of the leaf is destroyed, and the quality begins to lessen once the cows trample down the forage. That’s why it’s important to strip graze instead of just opening up the pasture gate. Basically, strip grazing is defined as confining livestock to a smaller area for a shorter period of time.

With strip grazing and allowing access to a three-day supply or less of forage, a producer can get up to 70 percent forage utilization rate.

Gains of 40 percent more grazing days can be achieved

by moving the fence every two days.

“I bet most of you would rather have to move a fence than start up the diesel tractor and spear a bale,” Howe said.

Other advantages to strip grazing

Strip grazing is by no means limited to stockpiled tall fescue. Strip grazing can be used with annual grasses, crop residue or when grazing higher quality plants in order to supplement less desirable plants.

Strip grazing decreases selectivity and thus improves the utilization rate. Animals are grazing closer together and will feel more competition during grazing.

“Those animals are closer together, they quickly realize that if they don’t eat that plant the gal beside her is going to,” Howe said.

Based on management decisions and how tightly cows are contained, strip grazing lends itself to better weed management.

“There are very few weeds that an animal won’t eat,” Howe said.

Even if the cattle don’t eat all of the weeds, they will trample the weeds into the ground, which allows naturally occurring soil microbes to break down the plants, according to Howe. This will increase the organic matter of the soil and improve water-holding capacity.

Strip grazing maintains and improves soil fertility, primarily due to improvements in manure distribution.

Howe explains that manure and urine are valuable for the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content. If distributed properly throughout the field, each cow can contribute \$100 worth of manure and urine value throughout one grazing season. Roughly 90 percent of the nutrients from the grass pass through the cow right back to the ground.

Although strip grazing will not extend the growing season, it will extend the grazing season. It’s possible to extend the grazing season and lower feed costs but that all depends on how tightly a producer manages grazing.

“Everyday, they are grazing you don’t have to worry about feeding them something else,” Howe said.

Strip grazing allows for better forage budgeting. A drought is a good example of how budgeting forage can get a producer more grazing days. When the grass isn’t growing due to lack of moisture, cattlemen can allocate only a portion of the field opposed to just opening the gates and letting them waste the forage, according to Howe. 🐄

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Rainfall Plagues Hay-makers

Round Bale Silage Great Alternative to Rained-on Hay

Story From University of Missouri Extension

Every year, hay producers are faced with a dilemma that puts the practice of harvesting quality forage in jeopardy. The frequency of rainfall events in the Midwest during the season's optimum hay harvest time-frame can turn disastrous when harvesting alfalfa, red clover, rye grass, orchard-grass or tall fescue.

"In southwest Missouri, much of the grass hay and alfalfa needs to be harvested in early to mid-May for optimum quality," said Tim Schnakenberg, agronomy specialist with University of Missouri. "Because of weather patterns during this time-frame, either the hay gets rained on or it gets put off to a later date."

Often, grass hay gets put off until the heads emerge or after flowering, which causes hay quality to significantly drop in protein and energy.

Silage Savings

As a result, Schnakenberg says more farmers are turning to round bale silage, or wrapped baleage, as a way to get hay harvested in a 24-hour period during this challenging time.

"Since weather forecasts are more accurate in 24 hours, this technology gives producers the confidence to lay down hay, knowing it will be in a sealed storage bag soon," said Schnakenberg.

Round bale silage replaces the capital cost of a hay barn, results in lower harvest losses and leads to higher quality feed for cattle without relying as heavily on high-priced feed supplements. This approach of forage harvest will also free up space in the hay barn for equipment storage.

"Round bale silage doesn't automatically make good feed out

of poor feed. The advantage is it preserves the quality of the standing forage because of less harvest losses from handling dry hay that shatters at lower moisture levels. It also removes the risk of quality losses from rain," said Schnakenberg.

Silage Advantages

In a study comparing red clover hay versus baleage, the crude protein of the hay was 16.3 percent, and NDF (Neutral Detergent Fiber) was 49.8 percent. The baleage from the same field resulted in a crude protein value of 21.1 percent and an NDF of 35.7 percent.

Round bale silage is usually harvested at around 50 to 60 percent moisture levels, compared to the 18 percent moisture level for dryer hay. Many silage producers tend to prefer to stay on the lower end of that level, but there is a point where it becomes too dry to adequately ensile.

Good silage is the result of the proper moisture level along with keeping oxygen away from the forage as quickly as possible. Schnakenberg suggests wrapping the hay within five hours of baling if possible.

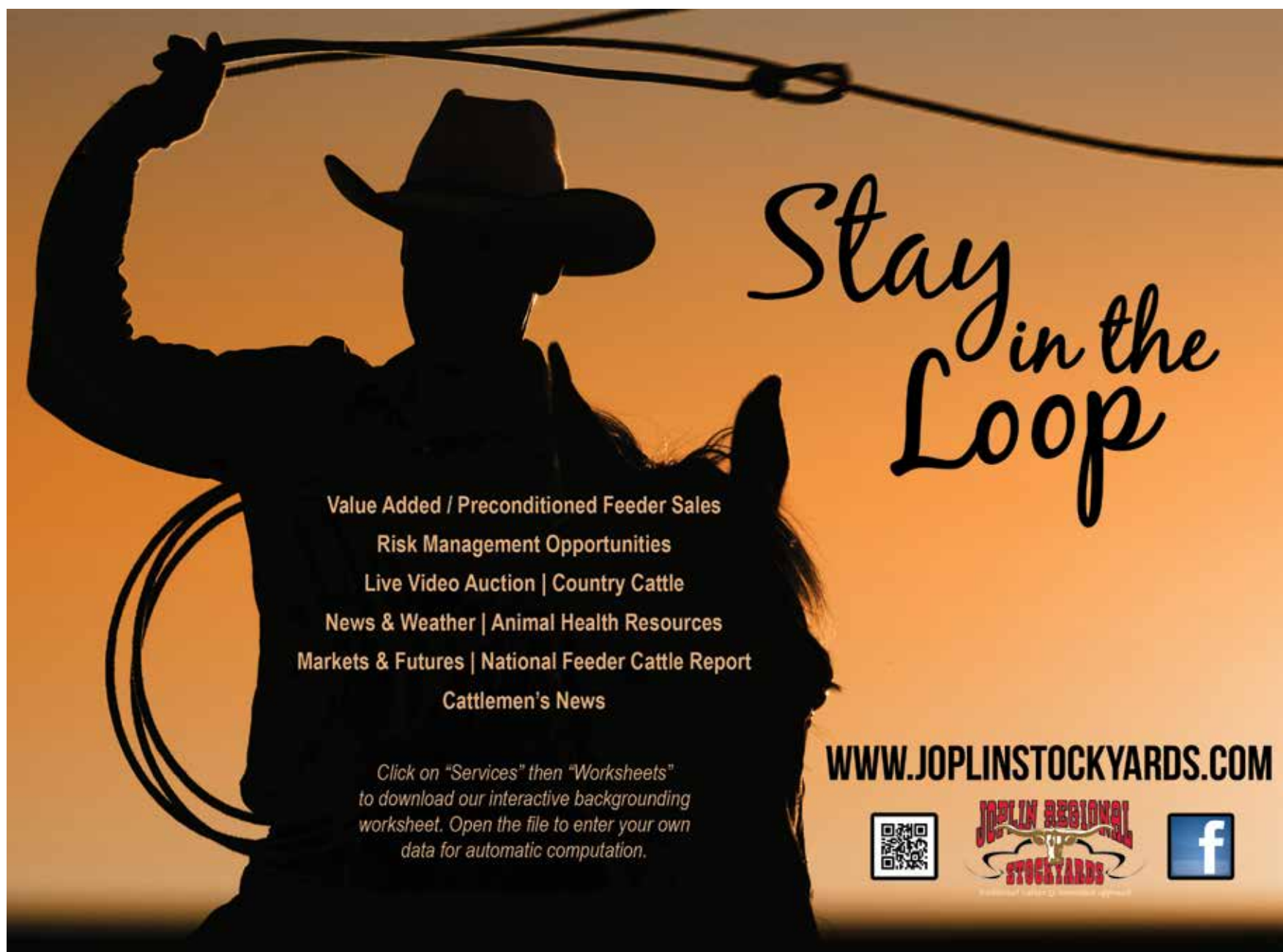
This requires some preplanning to be able to get the hay harvested, baled and wrapped in the right timing.

Farmers who lay down 40-50 acres of hay in a day's time will need to initially lay down 10-15 acres to make sure they can get everything done on time. Then as they get their system figured out, Schnakenberg said they can adjust accordingly.

"Another advantage that farmers often don't consider is that if the harvest can be made on time at optimum growth stages, perhaps in early May, then there is a greater chance of high quality regrowth being ready to harvest in 30 days or so," said Schnakenberg.

Those same rains that are preventing the traditional hay cutting from occurring are helping the regrowth in the early harvested fields make more outstanding quality forage for a second harvest. It also keeps the alfalfa harvest on-time for the season, ensuring that at least four good cuttings of hay will occur before the season ends.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29



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140	750	750	\$216.75	\$216.75	October						
822	850-880	878	\$207.75-\$209.35	\$209.24	October						
77	650	650	\$242.50	\$242.50	November						
120	775	775	\$216.00	\$216.00	November						
248	800-825	819	\$210.25-\$211.00	\$210.82	November						
58	850	850	\$206.75	\$206.75	November						
111	900	900	\$203.75-\$204.10	\$203.93	November						
132	750	750	\$217.50	\$217.50	December						
58	850	850	\$205.00	\$205.00	December						
225	900	900	\$203.00	\$203.00	December						
62	825	825	\$209.00	\$209.00	January						
FEEDER STEERS						MED & LG 1-2					
HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY	HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY
285	675	675	\$224.50	\$224.50	Current						
180	810	810	\$210.00	\$210.00	Current						
282	850-875	870	\$203.00-\$203.10	\$203.08	Current						
112	900	900	\$202.25	\$202.25	Current						
78	650	650	\$232.50	\$232.50	July-August						
1045	800-840	820	\$206.00-\$212.00	\$208.06	July-August						
991	850-875	864	\$203.00-\$205.50	\$204.47	July-August						
455	925	925	\$197.10	\$197.10	July-August						
128	750	750	\$213.50	\$213.50	August						
846	800-825	804	\$206.25-\$212.25	\$211.19	August						
2220	850-885	868	\$198.85-\$208.10	\$202.58	August						
210	925	925	\$194.25	\$194.25	August						
154	650	650	\$230.50	\$230.50	September						
240	810	810	\$210.00	\$210.00	September						
300	850	850	\$203.35	\$203.35	September						
180	625	625	\$234.75	\$234.75	October						
40	630	630	\$236.50	\$236.50	October - split loads						
850	650	650	\$232.00-\$237.50	\$235.43	October						
620	725-740	735	\$216.00-\$218.50	\$216.84	October						
140	750	750	\$216.00	\$216.00	October						
210	700-725	717	\$219.00-\$219.75	\$219.51	November						
67	750	750	\$212.75	\$212.75	November						
62	800	800	\$212.25	\$212.25	November						
699	850-875	852	\$203.00-\$206.25	\$205.95	November						
83	600	600	\$237.25	\$237.25	December						
71	700	700	\$222.50	\$222.50	December						
67	750	750	\$210.50	\$210.50	December						
FEEDER HEIFERS						MED & LG 1					
HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY	HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY
124	815	815	\$200.75	\$200.75	July-August						
140	700	700	\$215.00	\$215.00	August						
130	750	750	\$203.75	\$203.75	September						
473	825	825	\$200.25-\$202.00	\$200.62	September						
132	750	750	\$203.00-\$203.10	\$203.05	October						
67	725	725	\$207.25	\$207.25	November						
203	725	725	\$206.75-\$207.10	\$206.87	December						
FEEDER HEIFERS						MED & LG 1-2					
HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY	HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY
583	750-790	780	\$199.00-\$200.75	\$199.43	Current						
78	650	650	\$211.00	\$211.00	July-August						
992	725	725	\$205.10-\$209.00	\$205.85	July-August						
180	570	570	\$228.25	\$228.25	August						
650	650	650	\$212.25	\$212.25	August						
140	725	725	\$197.00	\$197.00	August						
150	650	650	\$220.50	\$220.50	September						
132	750	750	\$197.00-\$197.50	\$197.25	September						
320	635	635	\$220.00	\$220.00	October						
40	610	610	\$226.50	\$226.50	October						
615	700-740	717	\$204.00-\$205.50	\$204.78	November						
717	750-775	757	\$198.75-\$203.10	\$201.58	November						
122	800	800	\$198.75-\$199.50	\$199.12	November						
384	775	775	\$197.25	\$197.25	January						
140	700	700	\$208.00	\$208.00	June						
Eastern States						All states east of the Miss., La., & Ark.					
FEEDER STEERS						MED & LG 1					
HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY	HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY
62	800	800	\$211.75	\$211.75	Current						
58	850	850	\$207.75	\$207.75	November						
FEEDER STEERS						MED & LG 1-2					
HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY	HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY
57	875	875	\$200.75	\$200.75	Current						
148	675	675	\$217.00	\$217.00	September - Calves						
56	900	900	\$200.50	\$200.50	September						
62	800	800	\$209.50	\$209.50	October						
56	900	900	\$201.25	\$201.25	October						
246	800-825	806	\$205.75-\$208.75	\$208.00	November						
FEEDER HEIFERS						MED & LG 1					
HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY	HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY
65	750	750	\$204.35	\$204.35	November						
FEEDER HEIFERS						MED & LG 1-2					
HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY	HEAD	WT RANGE	AVG WT	PRICE RANGE	AVG PRICE	DELIVERY
64	775	775	\$197.50	\$197.50	August						
66	750	750	\$200.75	\$200.75	October						
140	700	700	\$204.75	\$204.75	May						



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MARKET WATCH

Special Value Added Feeder Sale

June 26, 2014 | Receipts: 3742 Year Ago: 4455

Trading was incredibly active for the Special Value Added Feeder Cattle Auction. The offering was a mixture of quality and condition, with those lacking condition offsetting the discount with outstanding quality and vice-versa. Prices on weights under 750 lbs were mostly 10.00-20.00 higher than Monday's sale, while heavier feeders sold 5.00-10.00 higher. However, the cattle were more uniform and sold in larger bunches than Monday, plus buyers had more confidence in their weaning and vaccination program. Supply included 62 percent steers and 38 percent heifers. Around 64 percent of the run weighed over 600lbs.

Feeder Steers: Medium and Large 1 few 300-400 lbs 300.00-325.00; 400-450 lbs 285.00-297.50; 450-500 lbs 275.00-289.00, pkg fleshy 490 lbs 270.00; 500-550 lbs 268.00-284.00; 550-600 lbs 244.00-260.00, lot fleshy 585 lbs 237.50; 600-650 lbs 235.50-254.00, pkg thin 605 lbs 255.00; 650-700 lbs 226.00-238.00, pkg fleshy 690 lbs 223.00; 700-750 lbs 224.00-238.00, pkg fleshy 705 lbs 216.00; 750-800 lbs 213.50-219.50, fleshy 210.00-211.50; 800-900 lbs 201.00-212.00; few 900-950 lbs 191.00-200.00. **Medium and Large 1-2** 400-500 lbs 270.00-287.50; 500-600 lbs 231.00-270.00; 600-700 lbs 222.50-248.00; 700-800 lbs 209.50-225.00; 800-850 lbs 199.00-205.00.

Feeder Heifers: Medium and Large 1 pkg 385 lbs 266.00; 400-450 lbs 250.00-272.50; 450-500 lbs 237.50-256.00; 500-550 lbs 232.00-248.00; 550-600 lbs 221.00-240.00; 600-650 lbs 216.00-233.00, replacements 229.00-237.50; 650-700 lbs 212.50-223.00, pkg fleshy 670 lbs 206.00; pkg 705 lbs 212.50; 750-800 lbs 194.50-201.00. **Medium and Large 1-2** 350-400 lbs 237.50-257.50; 450-500 lbs 232.50-236.00; 500-600 lbs 227.00-246.00; pkg 655 lbs 210.00; lot 755 lbs 206.50.

SILAGE | FROM PAGE 27

Is Silage for You?

Several types of wrappers are on the market, but the most commonly sold wrapper today is the in-line wrapper that forms a long tube of round bales that are sealed for feeding within the year. These feature bales pushed together end to end, which means less labor and nearly half the plastic costs of an individual platform wrapper.

Schnakenberg said it is important to have uniformity in the bale size, properly seal the end bale and watch for holes that will spoil a large area in the tube. There are several approaches on how to wrap the bales, but using at least four layers of 1 mil plastic with a 50 percent overlap is best. This 8 mil density is ideal for long-term storage said Schnakenberg.

Some balers are not able to handle a wetter bale so producers need to check with the manufacturers to see if their baler will work or can be modified. Also, producers must be

able to accommodate a much heavier bale with their handling equipment compared to handling dry hay.

Tears or punctures in bales can lead to significant spoilage. Farmers who use this storage system must be willing to monitor the bales in the tube frequently and use the proper repair tape to keep the air out of the tube.

According to Schnakenberg, a challenging aspect of round bale silage system is the disposal of the used plastic after it has been used. The industry is seeking good alternatives for disposal but since the plastic is pretty dirty after use, it is usually unfit for recycling.

"For the hay producer who is tired of using expensive hay equipment to harvest only marginal quality hay year after year, this system of forage management may be appealing," said Schnakenberg.

—Source: Southwest Region News Service, University of Missouri Extension

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Brief Summary of Full Prescribing Information



Antibiotic
100 mg of tulathromycin/mL

For subcutaneous injection in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle and intramuscular injection in swine only. Not for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older or in calves to be processed for veal.

CAUTION

Federal (USA) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

INDICATIONS

Beef and Non-lactating Dairy Cattle

BRD – DRAXXIN Injectable Solution is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni*, and *Mycoplasma bovis*; and for the control of respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni*, and *Mycoplasma bovis*.

IBK – DRAXXIN Injectable Solution is indicated for the treatment of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK) associated with *Moraxella bovis*.

Foot Rot – DRAXXIN Injectable Solution is indicated for the treatment of bovine foot rot (interdigital necrobacillosis) associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Porphyromonas levis*.

Swine

DRAXXIN Injectable Solution is indicated for the treatment of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Haemophilus parasuis*, and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*; and for the control of SRD associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* in groups of pigs where SRD has been diagnosed.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Cattle

Inject subcutaneously as a single dose in the neck at a dosage of 2.5 mg/kg (1.1 mL/100 lb) body weight (BW). Do not inject more than 10 mL per injection site.

Swine

Inject intramuscularly as a single dose in the neck at a dosage of 2.5 mg/kg (0.25 mL/22 lb) BW. Do not inject more than 2.5 mL per injection site.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

The use of DRAXXIN Injectable Solution is contraindicated in animals previously found to be hypersensitive to the drug.

WARNINGS

FOR USE IN ANIMALS ONLY.

NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

NOT FOR USE IN CHICKENS OR TURKEYS.

RESIDUE WARNINGS

Cattle

Cattle intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 18 days from the last treatment. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Swine

Swine intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 5 days from the last treatment.

PRECAUTIONS

Cattle

The effects of DRAXXIN on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Subcutaneous injection can cause a transient local tissue reaction that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

Swine

The effects of DRAXXIN on porcine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Intramuscular injection can cause a transient local tissue reaction that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Cattle

In one BRD field study, two calves treated with DRAXXIN at 2.5 mg/kg BW exhibited transient hypersalivation. One of these calves also exhibited transient dyspnea, which may have been related to pneumonia.

Swine

In one field study, one out of 40 pigs treated with DRAXXIN at 2.5 mg/kg BW exhibited mild salivation that resolved in less than four hours.

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store at or below 25°C (77°F).

HOW SUPPLIED

DRAXXIN Injectable Solution is available in the following package sizes: 50 mL vial, 100 mL vial, 250 mL vial, 500 mL vial

NADA 141-244, Approved by FDA

Distributed by:

Pfizer **Pfizer Animal Health**
Division of Pfizer Inc, NY, NY 10017

To report a suspected adverse reaction call 1-800-366-5288.

To request a material safety data sheet call 1-800-733-5500.

For additional DRAXXIN product information call

1-888-DRAXXIN or go to www.DRAXXIN.com

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18-20 Four State Farm Show, Pittsburg, Kan.
PH: 800-356-8255

18-19 Ozark Empire Fair Gold Buckle Extravaganza
Ozark Empire Fairgrounds, Springfield, Mo.
PH: 417-833-2660

25-8/2 Ozark Empire Fair, Ozark Empire Fairgrounds,
Springfield, Mo. • PH: 417-833-2660

August

4-7 Hickory County, Mo. Cattlemen's Bus Tour, Iowa &
Illinois • PH: 417-745-6767 (reservations by June 20)

5 Fall Cattlemen's Seminar, E-Plex, Ozark Empire Fair
grounds, Springfield, Mo. • PH: 877-702-0115, ext. 7164

7 Special Video Sale, Joplin Regional Stockyards,
Carthage, Mo. • PH: 417-548-2333

7-17 Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo. • PH: 800-422-FAIR

16 Cattle Baron's Ball, MSU Darr Agricultural Center,
Springfield, Mo. • PH: 417-447-1485

September

23-25 Management Intensive Grazing School, Forsyth, Mo.
PH: 417-581-2719, ext.3

30 Salute to Century Farms • Round Barn Event Center,
near Ash Grove, Mo. • PH: 417-881-8909

October

3-5 Ozark Fall Farmfest, Ozark Empire Fairgrounds,
Springfield, Mo. • PH: 417-833-2660

7-9 Management Intensive Grazing School, Bois D'Arc, Mo.
PH: 417-831-5246, ext.3

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Important Safety Information: DRAXXIN has a pre-slaughter withdrawal time of 18 days. Do not use in dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Effects on reproductive performance, pregnancy and lactation have not been determined.

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4. Using data from the National Agricultural Statistics Service, each MCA County Affiliate will be given a Fair Share Potential number (50¢ multiplied by the number of cattle in the respective county). The goal for county affiliates is to get as close to the potential as possible.
5. The top three county affiliates will receive a match of the fair share contributions to use exclusively at the county level. The matching funds will be provided up to a total of \$10,000 by MFA and another sponsor.