

TEXAS SIMMENTAL / SIMBRAH NEWS

Black Label to hold annual sale

The annual Black Label Sale will be held Oct. 13th at Shipwreck Cattle Co, Grandview, Texas. The sale will feature Simmental, percentage Simmental and Simbrah genetics. Included in the offering will be a number of show prospects. For more information contact Jered Shipman 806/983-7226 or Graham Blagg 530/913-6418. ***

Red River Sale set for Oct. 14th

Red River Farms will hold their inaugural sale on Sunday, Oct. 14th at their ranch in Grand Saline, Texas. The offering will include a high-quality set of Simmental show heifers and bred heifers. The Mullion family, owners of Red River Farms, have been in the SimGenetic industry since 1976 in California. They recently purchased the Circle M property and the GB cattle herd. For additional information contact Greg Burden at 405/780-0372.

7P Ranch to host 43rd annual sale

The Joe Prud'homme Family will host their 43rd Annual Production Sale at the ranch, outside of Tyler, Texas on Oct. 27th. The sale offering will include 60 Simmental and SimAngus bulls, 70 Simmental and SimAngus bred females, 22 Golden Certified Simbrah F-1 open heifers and 18 commercial F-1 Brahman x Hereford bred heifers. Cattle can be viewed on Friday Oct. 26th from noon to dark and Saturday before the sale. The sale will be broadcast on www.cattleinmotion.com. For more information visit their website at www.7pranch.com. ***

American Simmental hiring for youth position

The American Simmental Association (ASA) seeks an energetic, personable person who enjoys agriculture and the industries that support it. This person must understand and have leadership experiences with youth development in university, 4-H and/or FFA programs and with show programs and events. This person must also understand the attention and networking required to successfully fundraise and work with the ASA Foundation Board. A full job description can be found on the website, www.simmental.org. Cover letter, resume and references should be submitted to lkesler@simmgene.com by Oct. 22, 2018.

Join TSSA online

Membership and renewals can now be submitted online with our newly designed website. If you or someone you know wants to join, just visit the membership tab at www.texas-simmentalsimbrah.com. ***

Treating for internal parasites of cattle

BY R. L. Morter, D.V.M., Larry Horstman, D.V.M.
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Although specific estimates are not available, economic losses from worm parasite infections of cattle can be significant. But the extent of internal parasite problems is usually related to management practices that increase exposure, whereas ongoing preventive management practices will minimize losses caused by parasite infections.

This publication recommends times to worm, types of wormers commonly used, withdrawal time before slaughter, and methods of administration to various classes of cattle.

When to worm young cattle

Calves under one year of age are more susceptible than older cattle. Older cattle frequently have been exposed to the parasites and developed a degree of immunity.

Adult worms in the gut of cattle produce eggs that are passed in the feces. The eggs hatch, producing immature larvae that develop and move up onto the pasture grasses. Infective larval forms of the worms may be present in large numbers on the growing forage. Some of the eggs can survive the winter and hatch out with warm weather. Temperatures between 60° and 80°F and at least 2-inches of rainfall per month provide excellent propagation conditions. Feed bunks or waterers contaminated with feces can be a source of exposure to the larvae.

The need to worm

calves during the summer depends strictly on the degree of contamination of pastures or lots. Use of the same pastures year after year or high densities of grazing cattle can result in heavily contaminated forage. The number of times calves should be wormed during the spring and summer depends on the level of exposure and reinfection. Dairy calves confined to small lots around the farmstead may need to be wormed several times during the summer.

Feeder cattle

Worming of cattle at the time they enter the feedlot is cost-effective only if the load of parasites they are carrying is great enough to reduce the rate of gain. The decision to worm cattle can be based on finding large numbers of worm eggs by microscopic examination of feces. Alternatively, cattle from the southeastern United States can generally be expected to have a heavier load of parasites than western cattle. The parasite load of cattle from the Midwest will be variable.

Internal parasites have the greatest impact on rate of gain when cattle are on low energy levels which are typical of receiving or backgrounding rations. Therefore, worming feedlot cattle when they are processed into the feedlot will give the best returns.

Beef cows

The cow herd is the major source of initial exposure of the calves. One of the most important worms in cattle lives in the

abomasum, the true stomach. The stomach worms are active during the grazing season busily laying eggs. At the end of the grazing season they bury themselves in the stomach wall and are dormant until spring when they emerge and start egg laying. Timely deworming prior to the grazing season will greatly reduce the subsequent contamination of pastures during the grazing season.

The pregnant cows can be dewormed in the fall. The cows can be expected to winter better, have a higher conception rate the next breeding season, and wean heavier calves.

General use dewormers

Deworming with one of several anthelmintics (wormers) approved for use in cattle is an effective preventive practice. Consult your veterinarian concerning strategic worming; timing the deworming to be the most cost effective.

Fenbendazole (Panacur) is available as a stable suspension or granules. It is effective against roundworms in the gut, larval forms in the tissues, and lungworms. Withdrawal time to slaughter is 8 days.

Ivermectin (Ivomec) for cattle is an effective medication against the internal worm parasites including lungworms as well as cattle grubs and sucking lice. It is available in injectable or pour-on formulations. Withdrawal time to slaughter is 35 days.

Levamisole (Levisol, Tramisol) is available in

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Tell your story

TSSA wants to promote our members by sharing your SimGenetic operation with the readers of the TSSA News that is published each month in **Southern Livestock Standard**. Visit the home page of the website www.texasimmentalsimbrah.com to see the form and how to provide your information. Just another way we are trying to serve our membership and promote our breeds.

Parasites...

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boluses, a paste for oral administration, as a pour-on or an injectable form. Levamisole is effective against roundworms and lungworms. Withdrawal time is (orally) 2 days and (injected) 7 days.

Morantel tartrate (Rumatel) comes in boluses or crumbles for oral use. It is effective against roundworms, and has a 14-day withdrawal time to slaughter.

Thiabendazole (Omnizole, TBZ) for oral administration is available in paste, boluses, suspension, or crumbles. It is effective against roundworms. Thiabendazole is approved for use in lactating cows and has a 96-hour milk discard time. Withdrawal time to slaughter is 3 days.

Albendazole (Valbazen) is available in paste or suspension. It is effective against all intestinal worms including tapeworms, and lungworms as well as liver flukes. It has a 27-day withdrawal for slaughter. It should not be used in animals during the first 45 days of pregnancy.

Oxfendazole (Synthic) is a new wormer that is effective against intestinal parasites including tapeworms. This wormer has a unique delivery system in that the wormer is injected directly into the rumen. Oxfendazole is also available in the drench form.

Fenbendazole, Ivermectin, Levamisole, Albendazole and Oxfendazole are not approved for use in dairy cattle or dairy heifers of breeding age.

Methods of administration

Administering a wormer to individual animals is the only way to be sure that each one is getting the required amount of active material relative to its body weight. This section describes the various methods of administration, their advantages, the drawbacks, and suggestions to ensure "success."

Orally

Wormers in liquid form, or suspension can be administered by drenching, with a dose syringe or with multiple dose equipment with a backpack reservoir. Avoid getting any of the wormer into the lungs where it could initiate pneumonia. Pour-on formulations are absorbed following direct application to the skin.

Boluses should be given with a balling gun to get

them past the base of the tongue. It is not uncommon for cattle to hold a bolus in the mouth for some time and then spit it out. Always observe an animal to be sure it has swallowed the boluses before releasing it.

The paste formulations of wormers are given with special guns, comparable to a caulking gun, designed for each individual product. The tip of the tube is placed in the corner of the mouth, and the paste deposited on the back of the tongue. Do not force the gun deep into the

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• CALENDAR •

Oct. 12-State Fair of Texas Open Simmental & Simbrah Shows, Dallas, Texas
 Oct. 13-State Fair of Texas Junior Simmental & Simbrah Shows, Dallas, Texas
 Oct. 13-Black Label Sale, Grandview, Texas
 Oct. 14-Red River Farms Inaugural Production Sale, Grand Saline, Texas
 Oct. 27-7P Ranch 43rd Annual Production Sale, Tyler, Texas
 Nov. 17-20-LMC & Friends Giving THANKS Online Sale
 Dec. 1st-Louisiana Simmental/Simbrah Association Sponsored All Breed Junior Cattle Show, Lake Charles, Louisiana

2019

Jan. 28-Junior Simmental and Simbrah Shows, Fort Worth Livestock Show, Fort Worth, Texas
 Feb. 3-Open Simmental and Simbrah Shows, Fort Worth Livestock Show, Fort Worth, Texas
 Feb. 11-National Simbrah and National Percentage Simbrah Shows, San Antonio Livestock Show, San Antonio, Texas
 Feb. 11-Open Simmental Show, San Antonio Livestock Show, San Antonio, Texas
 Feb. 13-Simbrah-Simmental Superbowl, San Antonio Livestock Show, San Antonio, Texas
 Feb. 14-Junior Simbrah & Simmental Shows, San Antonio Livestock Show, San Antonio, Texas
 Feb. 27-International Simmental & Simbrah Shows, Houston Livestock Show & Rodeo, Houston, Texas
 Mar. 7-Junior Simmental & Simbrah Heifer Shows, Houston Livestock Show & Rodeo, Houston, Texas
 Mar. 13-Junior Simmental & Simbrah Heifer Shows, Rio Grande Valley Livestock Show, Mercedes, Texas
 Mar. 14-Open Simmental & Simbrah Shows, Rio Grande Valley Livestock Show, Mercedes, Texas
 Mar. 29-Junior Simmental Show, Star of Texas, Austin, Texas
 Mar. 30-Junior Simbrah Show, Star of Texas, Austin, Texas

Texas Simmental/Simbrah Association Please Contact These Progressive Breeders



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LR DYNAMITE 20E

REG #: R10363145
SIRE: DDD DYNAMITE 804A2
DAM: DDD MS KITTY 20Y4



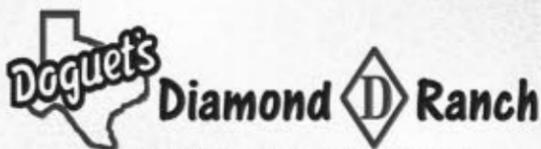
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Cow-Calf...

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these bred heifers at market value.

While these transactions only occur on paper,

and may seem unnecessary, it brings clarity to where expenses and value are being generated in the operation and which enterprises are profitable. Tracking all expenses that

go into developing a bred replacement heifer is important to be able to identify opportunities to optimize development costs.

Salvage value

In the depreciation equation, increasing the "salvage" value of cows leaving the herd often provides the greatest opportunity to reduce depreciation. Frequently cow-calf producers will pregnancy test and cull non-pregnant cows in the fall of the year. Other cows are frequently culled at this time, as well for reasons such as age, attitude, udders, structure, lumps, bumps, etc. This time of the year is also historically when annual cull cow values tend to be lowest for the year.

Here are two examples of ways that value can be added to cows leaving the herd increasing their worth and thus reducing depreciation expense.

1. Have a long breeding season and a short calving season. The use of pregnancy diagnosis tools such as palpation and ultrasound can identify how far along a cow is in her pregnancy. Cows that will calve later than the desired time period can be sold as bred

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Parasites...

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mouth as the paste can cause difficult breathing or the gun can cause injury to soft tissues of the mouth. Good restraint, preferably a squeeze chute, is essential to successful oral administration of wormers. Most cattle are head shy and will resist the operator's attempt to treat them orally.

Injections

Injections should be made with clean equipment and sharp needles. Withdraw the wormer through the rubber diaphragm stopper. Never open the bottle to fill the syringe; this increases the chances for contamination and post injection abscesses. The injections should be under the skin of the neck, not into the muscle. Never inject in the rear quarters. Do not inject more than 10 ml of drug in a single site.

Feed-incorporated materials

Crumbles or granules

that can be incorporated into the feed are attractive to many producers, because the need to catch and restrain each animal is eliminated. However, it is still necessary to assure that each animal gets the appropriate deworming dose of medication. It is recommended that feed incorporated wormers be used only when (1) cattle are on full-feed, (2) feed is in front of them 24 hours a day, and (3) the wormer can be thoroughly incorporated into a complete mixed ration. All of these criteria must be met to ensure complete worming of the entire group of cattle.

Fenbendazole is also available in a "lick-block" form that can be used with pastured cattle.

A well-planned parasite control program strategically timed to minimize contamination of lots and pastures with parasite larvae can be very cost effective.

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