### COMING EVENTS & DEADLINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring Preview Show</td>
<td>May 12 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Regional</td>
<td>June 20 - 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSA Picnic meeting</td>
<td>June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire Farm Days</td>
<td>Aug. 7 - 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSF Beef Day</td>
<td>Aug. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY Supreme Female Show</td>
<td>Aug. 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pg. 2</td>
<td>Meeting minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg. 3</td>
<td>ASA Press Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pgs. 4 - 6</td>
<td>Bull Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pgs. 8, 9, 10</td>
<td>Mineral &amp; Fake Meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg. 10</td>
<td>Freemartins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg. 11</td>
<td>ASA DNA Tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pgs. 12 - 14</td>
<td>Spring Preview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg. 17</td>
<td>What makes a cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fertile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pgs. 18, 19</td>
<td>ASA Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg. 21</td>
<td>Eastern Regional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Next Meeting

June 30, 2018  12:00 noon
Bunal's Farm
7201 Stearns Rd. Rome
Bring a dish to pass
Pres. Shane Meyers called the meeting to order at 1:30 PM.
Russ Bunal made a motion to accept the minutes as they appeared in the newsletter. Phil Paradis seconded, passed.

**Treasurer's report** – Shawn Murphy passed out copies and gave a report. Balance in checking account $5,378.48 Jeremy Bear made a motion to accept the Treasurer's Report, Art Reynolds 2nd, passed.

**Committee Reports:**
A. Promotion – nothing to report.
B. NY Juniors – Spring Preview has been moved to Genesee County on May 18-20, and the Fall Festival is Oct 13-15. Cory, at Morrisville is Jr Director and Julie Murphy will be overseeing the two junior shows.
C. Newsletter – new one coming out mid April.
D. Directory – Passed out the new directories. We will receive ASA Cost Share back on the newsletter and directory expenses.
E. NYSF – corrections in the fair book – under Special Simmental Prize – 2nd paragraph: 50% is changed to "less than 75%" registered Simmental need to show in the "Other Breeds" show. Also, in the 3rd paragraph it will read "All females entered in class 330 are required to have a certificate from a licensed vet stating that the female is safe in calf"

**Correspondence:**
A. NYSA received an email from KILE to vote for judges:
   1. Eric Gerdes, IA  2. Joe Seale, Tx  and  3. Todd Herman, OK.

**OLD Business:**
A. Semen order – 295 units of semen (last year 300). The shipping costs were Cattle Vision $75 which is shared over the whole order. Everyone saved a total of $1736 + cheap shipping expense.
B. Farm Show – Elm Side exhibited a heifer. This was the 14th year with an extremely good crowd and interest in the cattle. Great turn out.

**NEW Business:**
A. EFD – Shane Meyer asked if anyone was interested in displaying cattle. Simme Valley volunteered to display. We will need volunteer helpers.
B. Picnic Meeting – The Bunal Farm and Elm Side are thinking about having the meeting. TBA. Bring a dish to pass. NYSA pays host $100.
C. Asked for discussion on any additional activities our membership wanted. None suggested.
D. Tullyfergus announced he is hosting a BQA meeting on June 2nd.
D. Phil Paradis made a motion to adjourn at 2:00 PM and Art Reynolds seconded, passed.
Most everyone went to Simme Valley’s farm & walked through the cattle.

Respectfully submitted, Jeanne A White
Registration is Now Open for the 50th BIF Research Symposium and Convention
50th Anniversary in the Rockies
June 20-23  * Embassy Suites Convention Center Hotel * Loveland, Colorado

For 50 years the Beef Improvement Federation has hosted our annual research symposium and convention. The convention serves to facilitate discussion and provide education on current issues facing the beef industry. Registration is now open!
>>Get the schedule and registration here.

Spring 2017 Calf Data Reporting/Compliance
Have You Herd?

Spring 2017 compliance reporting is now in effect. What does this mean? It means that each dam enrolled on your Spring 2017 THE inventory needs to either have a calf reported or a productivity code (the reason why she did not calve). If the reporting requirement has not been met, your account is considered to be in non-compliance and you will not be able to process any registrations/transfers until the data has been turned in. There are three ways to submit the compliance information: online, spreadsheet or by paper submission. Continue reading.

Classic Registration is Now Open
Log into your Herdbook account and click on the Classic Registration tab.

Regional Registration Deadlines:
Early bird deadline: May 7, 2018 at 4:30 pm Mountain time, after which fees double.
Final deadline: May 14, 2018 at 4:30 pm Mountain time. Fees are double.

National Classic Deadlines:
Early bird deadline: May 14, 2018 at 4:30 pm Mountain time, after which fees double.
Final deadline: May 21, 2018 at 4:30 pm Mountain time. Fees are double.
What’s a bull really worth?
There are places where it makes sense to cut costs.
Buying bulls isn’t one of them.
Wes Ishmael | Dec 14, 2017

“The investment in a higher priced bull that can contribute to improved production of more market-
acceptable calves and better weaning weight for the cow-calf producer is not that costly when numbers
are put into perspective for calves sired and as a percent of the breeding cow’s total annual cost,” says
Jim McGrann, noted agricultural economist and Texas A&M University professor emeritus. He now owns
Ranch Management Economist, a ranch business consulting firm.

Patrick Gunn, Extension beef specialist with Iowa State University, explains the bull battery typically
represents less than 10% of annual cow costs for the herd, while the difference in returns between good
and below-average sires for traits of interest could be 15% or more.

“I can’t stress enough the value in optimizing your marketing goals through improved male genetics,
regardless of cost,” Gunn says. In fact, he considers buying bulls for commercial use that excel in
economically relevant traits an unparalleled investment opportunity.

Basic bull value
Bulls bring value to the commercial cowherd via three primary avenues.

First is getting a cow bred by any bull.
“Sometimes you get what you pay for,” says Matt Spangler, Extension beef genetics specialist at the
University of Nebraska Lincoln (UNL). “Using a bull without any known EPDs is risky, given that you
have no idea what his genetic potential is. Using a bull that might be cheaper, but that does not excel in
traits that are drivers of profit for you, can end up either slowing progress or eroding progress that you
have made.”

Next is building the genetic potential of the cowherd over time.
“The bulls used over the past several years contribute greater than 80% of gene flow in a self-replacing
herd,” Spangler explains. “Consequently, bull selection drives the progress that can be made by
commercial producers.”
Finally, bulls determine the relative market value of calves sired. Estimating that value may be tricky, but
more tools these days are designed to help simplify the determination.

Consider EPD-based economic selection indexes.
“Economic selection indices can provide a tool to compare bulls in terms of their potential differences for
net profit,” Spangler says. “These are the most valuable tools to help producers understand the
economic value of choosing a given bull. However, this assumes that producers use an index that truly
fits their breeding objectives. Producers that retain replacement heifers should use an index that has
this assumption rather than an index that assumes all offspring will be fed through the feedlot.”
For that matter, it pays to understand the relative weight of various traits in chosen indexes. As an
example, if marbling is paramount to you, be sure the carcass-based index you consider places
commensurate weight on marbling versus other carcass traits.

Sifting the differences
Figuring the net return of one bull versus another revolves around both ultimate breeding cost and the
value of their calves.

“In making the decision between bulls, you need to really think about what you’re getting for your buck,”
says Matt Stockton, a UNL agricultural economist. “What’s this bull going to give me versus this other
one in terms of calf value?”
Stockton developed the Bull Value Cow-Q-Lator (CVC) several years ago, which helps users consider differences between bulls based on their total cost and the estimated value difference in the calves they sire. As an example, it helps users see whether a bull costing $30 more per calf is returning at least that much more in value.

On the cost side of the equation, the CVC considers such things as purchase price, feed cost, salvage value and ultimate replacement cost.

In terms of calf value, users estimate the added average dollar difference they expect from calves sired by the bull. Yes, that’s subjective, but necessarily so. What’s valuable in one herd and to what degree is unlike another.

Plus, Stockton notes, “Every producer manages differently. As a result, they’ll get a different response from the same genetics.”

Likewise, McGrann developed the Herd Bull Investment and Cost Analysis several years ago. It’s a decision aid that addresses comprehensive cost on one side of the ledger. On the other, expected calf revenue is based on weaning weight and price.

Both of these aids serve up results such as the annual service cost per cow and per calf weaned, as well as other metrics to gauge the economic differences between bulls.

“Calculated cost per calf and per hundredweight of calf weaned per cow exposed are good indicators to compare bull investments,” McGrann says. “The number of calves required to pay for the bull is a good indicator to monitor the investment.”

“I think producers need to pay attention to what it costs to get a cow bred; not just bred, but the cost of getting a calf sired by that bull.” Stockton says.

“With bulls representing 50% of the genetics of the program (single year, no replacements), you cannot afford to give up genetic progress in your herd at the expense of cheap bulls that don’t match or advance your production goals,” Gunn says.

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MANAGE FOR MARBLING

By Nicole Lane Erceg

Animal scientists know hormone implants affect marbling distribution in the muscles of cattle. For higher quality grades, nutritionists may advise delayed or no implants, but adding value later must be weighed against the near-term payoff of $25 or more per head.

As new implants become available for use earlier and earlier in the calf’s life, forgoing that technology may seem like an economic sacrifice, even for those who will retain ownership and market finished cattle on a packer grid.

Should producers have to choose between high growth and premium quality grade? What are the best options?

Brad Johnson, meat scientist and muscle biologist at Texas Tech University, says the latest generation of implants first introduced in 2007 can help cattlemen capture more growth on the front end without sacrificing quality grade later, if managed properly.

The key to having your cake and eating it, too, is the right combination of nutrition, hormone dose and implant timing, especially if the plan calls for re-implanting.

Johnson’s team published two research papers that showed trenbolone acetate (TBA), a powerful anabolic steroid used in implants, is more detrimental to marbling than estrogen-based alternatives. TBA significantly reduced the expression of key transcription factors that send signals to tissues to grow as marbling cells. That’s why he recommends using a low-dose estrogen option for grazing calves.
Especially for young, lightweight calves, an overabundance of TBA can saturate hormone receptors.

“They can’t respond to that much steroid early on and producers will see a dramatic reduction in marbling,” says Johnson.

It’s about selecting the right type of implant for the stage of the calf’s life and managing the diet to help supplement growth without sacrificing the “taste fat.”

“When you give a rapidly growing animal, like a really young, lean steer or heifer that has a lot of growth potential, a high dose, high-growth implant, they’re going to respond as much as they can,” Johnson says. “The more they respond, the more calories are necessary to support that muscle growth. So naturally, we have less calories to start depositing fat into these muscle intramuscular cells.”

Implant type and timing is vital, but more important to capturing growth and grade is nutrition.

Justin Sexten, ruminant nutritionist and director of supply development for Certified Angus Beef LLC, says some early implanting can be balanced with adequate nourishment.

“Calves need the proper nutrition to support the additional growth from the implant,” says Sexten. “When they are just eating grass and milk, their nutrition is quickly used for lean muscle production. However, if we creep feed and balance with high-quality pasture, there’s enough nutrition left over to build both muscle and fat stores.”

With the right nutrition program, calves can reach that optimal level.

Still, calories pushed toward lean tissue growth early in the calf’s life leave fewer marbling cells and less opportunity for lipid filling when calves reach the feedlot stage and there are extra calories available.

“If producers are feeding for a high-quality market, they’ve got to be very aware that they don’t get too aggressive up front with their implants,” says Johnson.

In the feedlot phase, higher dose implants have less impact on marbling because the cattle already have their marbling cells developed for filling with fat, he explains.

According to a 2011 National Animal Health Monitoring System report, 96% of all cattle that enter the feedlot phase receive an implant. As use of this technology increases prior to that phase, with a negative effect on marbling each time, cattle with greater than average marbling potential may reach a point of diminishing returns, Johnson and Sexten say.

The rate of release of TBA might also impact marbling score, he says. In some combination implants, there’s a rapid release of both TBA and estrogen initially but some newer implants have a special polymer coating allowing a slow release of the hormones over time, some as long as six months. Johnson says this method is more effective for quality production over a dramatic release of hormone each time a calf is implanted.

“I think the longer term and slower we can deliver these steroids, we’ll get the positive impact on growth,” Johnson says. “But yet we’ll have less detrimental effect and in many cases marbling scores are similar to non-implanted cattle when we use some of these coated implants.”

They could represent an opportunity to add value without sacrificing a premium eating experience.
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Rules:
Any junior exhibitor showing Simmental within the state of New York at a County Fair or other organized youth show.
Animal must be a registered PUREBRED in the junior’s name or family farm name.
**Supreme** Champion must be over **All Other Breeds** (must have competition).
**Grand** Champion must have AT LEAST 10 head of Simmental females with AT LEAST 3 exhibitors, OR at least 10 steers of any breed with a registered Simmental steer winning Grand Champion.

PICTURE & PROOF from management of show must be sent to:
NYSA, 7625 Ridge Rd, Gasport, NY 14067
Don’t let trace mineral deficiencies sneak up on your herd

Deficiencies can be hard to detect but are avoidable with complete mineral nutrition

Shoreview, Minn. [April 11, 2018] – Your cattle have been slightly off for the past several months, but you can’t figure out why. You have not changed your herd management, but cattle are not achieving the performance you expect. What is going on?

It could be a trace mineral deficiency. Although needed in only small amounts, trace minerals can make a significant impact on your herd’s performance, including reproduction and immunity, both of which affect your bottom line.

Deficiency downfalls

“Some early abortions and embryonic deaths are due to trace mineral deficiencies of the mother,” says Martha Moen, Ph.D. and cattle consultant with Purina Animal Nutrition. “The mother’s trace mineral deficiency can also lead to deficiencies in colostrum for her calf and the potential for early calf death.” Early abortions and calf deaths mean fewer animals to sell when it is time to take the cattle to market. This means fewer dollars in your pocket, and the potential economic impact may extend further. “Instead of having a 90 percent conception rate, we’ll often see lower conception rates in herds with trace mineral deficiencies,” she says. “Cattle simply don’t perform as well without the adequate minerals.”

Trace mineral deficiencies can go undetected for some time, but one critical deficiency can cause sudden cattle deaths. “If you’re grazing cool-season forages, magnesium deficiency can cause death,” Moen says. “Most producers are aware when they need a high level of magnesium in the diet. But, if a producer is unaware, this deficiency can have a sudden, negative impact on the herd.”

Complete mineral, correct amount

If you are not feeding mineral at all or believe that “any” mineral is enough to prevent a deficiency, Moen recommends rethinking your strategy. “If you’re not providing a complete mineral, or cattle don’t eat enough mineral, they can become deficient,” Moen adds. “Not all minerals are palatable. If cattle aren’t consuming mineral at target intake levels, then they’re not meeting their mineral needs.”

Another challenge can be taking the time to figure out how much mineral cattle are consuming. “Too often producers guess how much mineral cows are consuming, but they can’t know how much they’re eating unless they take the time to calculate intake,” she says.

Identifying deficiencies

In Moen’s experience, cattle with trace mineral deficiencies typically don’t show clinical signs. “Most of the time, it’s an off-color coat and looking at production records,” she says. “But, it’s easy to blame appearance or performance on something else instead of a trace mineral deficiency.” The following are common signs of trace mineral deficiencies:

- Off-color coat
- Poor calf immunity
- Reduced weight gain
- Reduced reproductive efficiency

Because trace mineral deficiencies are hard to detect, Moen says discovery often comes from using the process of elimination. Liver biopsies can also help pinpoint a trace mineral deficiency.

Proactive vs. reactive

The good news? Being proactive can help you avoid a deficiency.
“One way to avoid finding yourself in this situation is to provide a complete, quality mineral to the herd year-round,” says Moen. Talk with your local veterinarian or nutritionist to learn if your mineral is providing the right trace amounts for your area. If you suspect a trace mineral deficiency, start using a complete mineral right away; however, don’t provide additional salt because salt will dilute the mineral, and cattle won’t get the recommended trace mineral amounts. A complete mineral will provide plenty of salt. If you do have a deficiency, it won’t be a quick fix. “It will take several months of consistent mineral intake to get the herd back on track,” Moen says. “The best way to make sure a deficiency doesn’t sneak up on your herd is to offer a complete mineral at all times.”

Find a mineral for any season at purinamills.com/minerals, or try Purina® minerals today through the Feed Greatness™ Challenge. Contact: Kayla Jentz, Filament kjentz@filamentag.com 608.720.1779

‘Standards of Beef’ Won’t Be Enough to Stop Fake Meat Sara Brown, April 12, 2018

Cowboy boots trekked across Capitol Hill this week, as members of the National Cattlemen’s Beef Assn (NCBA) visited legislative officials to share how harmful fake meat could be to the beef industry.

On Thursday, Danielle Beck, NCBA director of government affairs, joined AgriTalk host Chip Flory during the organization’s annual Cattlemen’s Legislative Conference to discuss the organization’s policy priorities.

Beyond trade and environmental discussions, this year fake meat, labeling and food safety were priority concerns for cattlemen.

USDA Food Safety and Inspection Services (USDA-FSIS) Petition 1801 is a request from the United States Cattlemen’s Association asking USDA “to restrict the definition of meat to actual products raised by ranchers and farmers. And then create a new standard of identity for beef.”

NCBA originally chose not to pursue standards of identity, thinking that this would not get the job done, Beck said. Read the official statement from NCBA.

“When we talk about fake meat, we are actually talking about two very distinct products, that require distinct and different approaches,” Beck said.

Plant-based imitation meat products currently on the market fall under the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Lab-grown synthetic meat products that are not yet on the market, however, do not have a clear regulatory path forward.

“Unfortunately, FDA has a long standing history of ignoring the law,” Beck said. “If we look at what happened with the dairy industry, and what they’ve been doing—soy milk and almond milk and their efforts to address that—that fight started back in 2000.”

18 years later, FDA has yet to enforce the law, and even if you create a standard of identity for beef under USDA-FSIS, that won’t do anything to help ensure FDA will enforce the law, Beck explained.

Even several years ago as a young Congressional staffer, Beck remembers the producers that visited and who took the time to educate her about beef and cattle production.

“It’s really important that each leader knows where beef producers stand on every issue when they go in to vote,” she told Flory.
Cow-calf Producers Should Record Twins or Multi-births in Their Herds
Donald Stotts, Oklahoma State University Extension, 4-10-18

It is a longstanding recommendation from Oklahoma State University to cow-calf producers: Write down twin births of calves while they are still nursing the cow.

Estimates of the percentage of beef cattle births that produce twins vary. One of the more famous examples – reported in Hoard's Dairyman, 1993 – puts the percentage at about 0.5 percent or one in every 227 births. Research indicates approximately half of the sets of twins should contain both a bull and a heifer calf.

Cow-calf producers should make certain they do not retain the heifer born twin to a bull as a replacement female, warns Glenn Selk, OSU Cooperative Extension emeritus animal scientist and managing editor of the university's popular Cow-Calf Corner newsletter.

“Freemartinism is recognized as one of the most severe forms of sexual abnormality among cattle,” he said. “This condition causes infertility in most of the female cattle born twin to a male. When a heifer twin shares the uterus with a bull fetus, they also share the placental membranes connecting the fetuses with the dam.”

A joining of the placental membranes occurs at about day 40 of pregnancy; thereafter, the fluids of the two fetuses are mixed. This causes exchange of blood and antigens carrying characteristics unique to each heifer and bull. When these antigens mix, they affect each other in a way that causes each to develop with some characteristics of the other sex.

“Although the male twin in this case is rarely affected by reduced fertility, the female twin is completely infertile in more than 90 percent of cases,” Selk said.

The transfer of hormones or cells can cause the female twin’s reproductive tract to be severely underdeveloped, and sometimes even contain some elements of the bull calf’s reproductive tract. In short, a freemartin is genetically female but has many characteristics of a male.

Selk explains the ovaries of a freemartin do not develop correctly and typically remain small, sometimes very much so. In addition, the ovaries of a freemartin do not produce the hormones necessary to induce the behavioral signs of heat.

“The external vulvar region can range from a very normal-looking female to a female that appears to be male,” he said. “Typically the vulva is normal except that in some animals an enlarged clitoris and large tufts of vulvar hair exist.”

Freemartinism cannot be prevented. However, it can be diagnosed in a number of ways ranging from simple examination of the placental membranes to chromosomal evaluation.

Laurie Ann Lyon in “The Causes and Effects of Freemartinism” indicated producers can predict the reproductive value of an applicable heifer calf at birth and save the feed and development costs if they are aware of the high probability of freemartinism.

“Producers need to be aware that in some cases there are few if any symptoms of freemartinism because the male twin may have been aborted at an earlier stage of gestation,” Selk said. “These so-called hidden freemartins can be difficult to identify if purchased as replacement heifers.”

This is a major reason why OSU Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources animal scientists and OSU Cooperative Extension agricultural educators recommend producers cull any non-pregnant replacement heifers soon after their first breeding season.

Another reason is that female cattle nursing twin calves will require an estimated 13 percent more energy intake to maintain body condition.

“Be aware the additional suckling pressure on the cow will extend the post-calving anestrus period,” Selk said. “Therefore, cows nursing twins will take longer to rebreed for next year’s calf crop.”

In some cases, Selk said producers may want to consider early weaning of twin calves to allow the birth mother to cycle in time with the other cows in the herd. Otherwise, the producer may be headed for management headaches during the next breeding season.
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15  Calving ease scores
20  Birth weights
22  Weaning weights
25  Stayability records

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- $15/sample requires both cow weights and body condition score (otherwise $20/sample).
- Parentage included.
- Limited time only — samples must be submitted by 12/15/18. There is a capped budget for project, so don’t delay!
- Collaborative research project with GeneSeek®.
Spring Preview Junior Beef Show
Judge – Kaitlyn Thompson, Troy, Ohio
May 18-20, 2018 Genesee County Fairgrounds, Batavia, NY

This competition is open to any youth age 21 and under as of January 1, 2018 who currently own or lease a beef animal.

All Species Fitting Clinic & Educational Activities Saturday starting at 8:00 AM
(see schedule and separate Entry Form)
Showmanship: Saturday 4:30 PM – Mandatory - NO FIT
NYJBPA Meeting Sunday 8:30 AM
Breed and Steer Show Sunday 10:00 AM

*Entry fee of $15 per head. No charge for showmanship.
*You must be a member of the NY Jr. Beef Producers Association to participate. Membership fee is $10/calendar year. Include membership with your entry. (If not already paid). To verify membership status contact Brenda Bippert at nybeefproducers@aol.com. 2018 NYJBPA membership is Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2018.
*Exhibitors must currently own or lease the animal that they are showing. Proper registration papers or lease agreement (if applicable) should be presented at the registration check in.
*Animals must tie in the barns. Animals may come in on Friday May 18, after 3 PM, but should arrive no later than 10:00 AM Saturday May 19, and can leave after your show is completed.
*Health Requirements: Consult a NYS veterinarian for current health requirements for cattle exhibited at NYS fairs. Health papers are good for entire NY show season, if dated after May 1st.
*Bedding (bark) will be provided.
*The Chuck Wagon Food Stand will be open all weekend for Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner.
*Twist of Fate - Show Supplies will be available all weekend and blade sharpening.
Questions? Contact: Julie Murphy, 518-686-4180 or nybpasecretary@gmail.com

SCHEDULE:

Fri. May 18, 2018
After 3:00 PM- Cattle can arrive. Must be in by Sat. May 19 at 10:00 AM

Sat. May 19, 2018
7:00 AM Cattle Check in Starts, last call 10:00 AM
7:00 AM – 10:00 AM Vet Check
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM All Species Clinic- Optional But Highly Recommended- Beef Clinic portion- Paid by NYJBPA- other species $25.00 each. Includes T-Shirt and Chicken BBQ Lunch - Pre-Registration required.
10:30 AM Steer weigh-ins
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM Chicken BBQ -Must Pre-Register
2:15 PM – 4:00 PM Contests- Livestock Judging, Skill-a-thon, Meats ID Contest, and Agility/Rally Race
4:30 PM – Showmanship Contest- Mandatory for all exhibitors – NO FIT

Sun. May 20, 2018
8:30 AM NYJBPA Meeting
10:00 AM Breed/Steer Show- 2018 will start with Steer Show followed by Female Show.

Hotel Information
Quality Inn & Suites- (w/indoor Water Park, Extra charge)- 8250 Park Road, Batavia, NY 14020 585-344-2100
Block of Rooms- Under Junior Beef Show- 2 Doubles-$99.00 or Suite/sleeps 6- $119.00
Holiday Inn Express- 4356 Commerce Drive, Batavia, NY 14020 585-344-0001
Red Roof Inn- 8204 Park Road, Batavia, NY 14020 585-343-1000 or 844-827-7912
Spring Preview Junior Beef Show Entry Form

Name__________________________________________ Phone____________________
Address________________________________________ Age (as of 1/1/18)_______
City____________________________________________ State______ Zip_____________
Exhibitor Date of Birth____/____/____ Email Address__________________________

SHOWMANSHIP: please circle: Class 1- 8 years and under  Class 2- 9-13  Class 3- 14-17  Class 4- 18-21

BEEF SHOW

Class A – Jr. Heifer Calf Born after Jan. 1, 2018
Class C - Jr. Intermediate Heifer May 1 – Aug. 31, 2017

Class F – Cow/ calf

Class G - Bred and Owned Female

Class H – Male Calves (bull or steers) Born after Jan. 1, 2018

Class I – Market Steers

Class J – Dairy Steers

Entry Form for All Cattle

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Breed</th>
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<th>Date of Birth</th>
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<td>YES/NO</td>
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Total # of Animals __________ X $15/head  (postmarked by May 1)  $________
Late Entry Fee __________ Additional $10/head  (postmarked by May 8)  $________
NYJBPA Membership (if not already paid for 2018) $10/individual or $25/family (3 plus) $________
Donation  (Each exhibitor please get at least one donation) $________
Camper Fee- Limited spaces available- includes electric & water- $30.00/night $________

For Clinic, Contests & Chicken BBQ Lunch

Please fill out separate Entry Form on back on this form.

TOTAL- $________

Payment must be enclosed with form. Make checks payable to NYBPA
Send Entries to: Julie Murphy, 1256 County Route 68, Eagle Bridge, NY 12057
Spring Preview Junior Beef Clinic and Contest Registration Form

This clinic is held in conjunction with the Spring Preview Junior Beef Show May 19, 2018.
Multi-Species Clinic 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM  Contests Only 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Open to all Youth.
NYJBPA will cover the cost for any NY Junior Beef Producer member participating in the Beef Clinic- $25.00 or you can just do the Contests- $10.00  Prizes awarded to first 3 individuals in each age group per contest.

This is highly recommended but not mandatory to show in the Beef Breed Show.
This is an all species clinic including- Beef, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Chickens. Sign up for one species. 
Please fill out this form and send in with your Show Entries. No fee for Beef Clinic or Contests if a paid NYJBPA member. Send in money if you want additional Chicken BBQ lunches or to participate in non-Beef species clinics.

If not showing cattle, and want to do Contests just send in this form.
Checks payable to NYBPA. Mail to: Julie Murphy. 1256 County Route 68, Eagle Bridge, NY 12057

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Genesee County Ag Society
Annual Livestock Fitting, Showmanship, and Judging Clinic Schedule

Saturday May 19, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Schedule of Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-8:45</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:50-9:00</td>
<td>Morning Welcome!!!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-10:00</td>
<td>Animal Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-12:00</td>
<td>Demo of Fitting Hands on Experience Fitting Your Show Animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-1:00</td>
<td>Chicken BBQ Lunch!!!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-1:30</td>
<td>Marketing Your Animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30-2:15</td>
<td>Showmanship with Animals (Per Species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15-3:00</td>
<td>Group 1 Judging Placement Contest Group 2 Skill-a-thon / ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00-3:345</td>
<td>Group 1 Skill-a-thon / ID Group 2 Judging Placement Contest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45-4:00</td>
<td>Closing Remarks!!!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contests

Livestock Judging- you will be judging a class of steers, heifers, pigs, sheep and goats.

Meats Identification  Identifying real cuts of meat.

Skill-a-thon- Questions related to the species and all entities involved in that species.

Agility/Rally Race- A timed event with 4 sections of activities to accomplish.

Prizes will be awarded to the top 3 in each age division. Junior, Intermediate, and Senior.

Cost

Chicken BBQ Lunch - $15.00
This is open to all attendees just need to reserve and pay for your lunch.

Name_________________________ Age_____ All Day_______ Contests Only_______

Clinic Species: check one- Beef (Paid)_______ Sheep_____ Goat_____ Hog_____ Chicken_____ -$25.00

If doing a Species Clinic, T-Shirt information: Choose One: Youth / Adult Size______________

Chicken BBQ Lunch if doing Species Clinic- ________ INCLUDED no charge

Chicken BBQ Lunch if not doing Species Clinic ________ x $15.00 each Total Due $______________

Deadline for Entry is May 1, 2018
Show cattle & breeding stock for sale at all times. Bull calves & show steers available through the summer.

We strive for Satisfied Customers. Our cattle work for us and their new owners, performing on grass in the summer and hay in the winter.

Watch for our consignments to the Gettysburg Stars & Stripes Sale on the 1st Sat in May

Jeanne White, Owner
Phil Paradis, Herdsman
Groton, NY
607-423-4888 cell
Jeanne@SimmeValley.com
www.SimmeValley.com
First Saturday in May
Sale hosted by Mountain View Farms, Gettysburg, Pa. Tom Vossler 717-752-6823

- Bred Hiefers
- Bred Cows
- Pairs
- Show Prospects
- Bulls
- Elite Embryos
- Some of the Northeast's Finest!

New York Simmental Members consigning cattle:

Elm Side Farm
Art Reynolds
607-434-3058

Hillcrest Farm
Gary & Cindy Bertrand

Ladybug Farm
Ken & Mary Gumaer
716-735-7904

Mountain View Simmental
Tom & Barbara Vossler
717-337-1615

Stewart Simmental Cattle
Greg Stewart
717-644-3224

Simme Valley
Jeanne White - 607-423-4888

Sale Manager:
Doug & Debbie Parke
Drew & Holli Hatmaker
153 Bourbon Hills • Paris KY 40361
(859) 987-5758 • (859) 987-0709 fax
(859) 421-6100 mobile • e-mail: pleent@aol.com
Catalog on line:  http://parkelivestock.com/
What Makes a Cow Fertile?
Kevin McSweeney, December 28, 2017

Why do cows fail to get pregnant when you do everything right? Having a healthy cycling cow in heat, bred by an experienced technician is not enough to ensure a viable pregnancy. There are two crucial things that must occur prior to breeding for any real chance of producing an embryo that will survive to term.

**High Progesterone**
The first essential item for a lasting pregnancy is high progesterone. Not the progesterone needed to sustain the pregnancy once it has been created, but progesterone prior to fertilization. Numerous studies eshow for the developing oocyte to be able to fertilize and make an embryo that will survive to term, it must grow under high progesterone during its last days prior to ovulation.

The second critical factor to producing a viable pregnancy is to ovulate a follicle that is not too old and degenerate or too young and immature. To make an embryo that is the strongest and survives the best, we must breed a fresh, competent oocyte (the unfertilized egg, which is released from the follicle), and this is often a problem for lactating dairy cows. There are a high percentage of natural heats that ovulate aged dominant follicles. These cows often appear as strong heats, have great mucous and uterine tone, but the oocyte is aged. Most of these aged oocytes will fertilize, but they make small weak embryos that do not survive well.

Both follicle competency and adequate progesterone during its development are essential for maximizing fertility. It is the reason some dairies are attaining conception rates exceeding 60% using first-service synchronization programs such as the G6G or the Double Ovsynch. Interestingly, when you look at the last three injections in these two popular programs, it's still the original Ovsynch program that finishes them.

**Enhance Survival**
The only difference in these programs is the shots that precede the Ovsynch. Those are meant to synchronize cows at around days five to eight of their cycle. At this time most lactating cows have a next follicular wave large enough to ovulate, and the first GnRH injection of the Ovsynch is meant to get rid of older, less fertile follicles/oocytes.

Starting cows around days five to eight of their cycle results in higher ovulation rates. By removing the dominant follicle and its hormones, we start a new follicular wave that will ovulate a fresh oocyte, making an embryo that has the best chance of surviving. Another benefit of starting cows in Ovsynch at that time is most cows will have an active corpus luteum (CL) producing enough progesterone to grow a fertile follicle/oocyte.

These first service programs attain amazing conception rates, but what about the cows that do not conceive? How do we resynchronize them if we fail to observe a standing heat or our conception rates are too low with natural heats?

In subsequent articles I will discuss the challenge in managing these cows reproductively and some strategies to apply to achieve higher conception rates.

Kevin McSweeney owns Bovine Reproduction Specialists, a veterinary practice dedicated to training and practicing ultrasound technology on beef and dairy operations.
Dear Valued Member,

This year marks the ASA’s 50th year. We find ourselves reflecting on ASA’s history and the people who contributed to our current successes. At the same time, we are enthusiastic and excited about the future of our organization and our members’ continued achievements. Throughout the year, the ASA will publish articles to commemorate key achievements in ASA’s history and where we may take programs in the future. This year, the ASA will host a 50th-year celebration at Fall Focus, August 25 – 29, Bozeman, MT, with the theme of Embrace the Past, Imagine the Future. We hope to see you there.

ASA will also share historical photographs and documents during the year. Past and present members are encouraged to share memories and photos on Facebook or Twitter by using the hashtags #mysimmentalstory and/or #fiftyyearsofsimmental. Members can send an email to editor@simmgene.com or mail copies of items they would like to share to the ASA headquarters.

Please join us in celebrating the past 50 years and imagining where we go next.

Sincerely,

The staff of the American Simmental Association
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Association formed October 14, in Canton, OH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>First half-blood calf born in US.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Headquarters established in Bozeman, MT, with Don Vaniman as EVP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Industry’s first sire summary published by the ASA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>ASA signed contract with Boeing Computer Service to maintain Registry and database system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>American Junior Simmental Association (AJSA) founded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>National Cow Awards Program established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Registered the first Simbrah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Initiated first Cost-Share program with state associations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Held the first official National Youth Classic in Columbus, OH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>ASA moved the Registry and database system inhouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Conducted first genetic evaluation using Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLUP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Millionth animal registered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>ASA Publication, Inc. formed and <em>the Register</em> magazine is established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>First genetic evaluation to use a threshold model (in Calving Ease).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td><em>Let’s Talk</em> published, later (1993) transitioned into <em>SimTalk</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Focus 2000 Conference in Columbia, MO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>ASA developed the Herd Handler Cattle Management System.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>American Simmental-Simbrah Foundation (ASF) established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>First show to adopt Progress Through Performance (PTP) format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Carcass Merit Program (CMP) began.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Produced first multi-breed genetic evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Total Herd Enrollment (THE) established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>First breed association to publish tenderness EPDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Searchable database online.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>All Purpose Index ($API) and Terminal Index ($TI) published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Industry’s first genomically enhanced EPDs (on tenderness).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Industry’s first stayability EPDs using data on multiple parities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>ASA converted registry/database system to the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Performance Advocate Program (PAP) launched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>ASA and Red Angus Association of America are founding partners in International Genetic Solutions (IGS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>First genetic evaluation to publish multi-breed calving ease EPDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>ASA incorporated genomics into genetic evaluation on all traits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>THE Commercial Option started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>IGS becomes the world’s largest beef cattle genetic evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Industry’s first multi-breed stayability EPDs on a large database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Industry’s first “Single-step” genomic predictions and EPDs using Biometric Open Language Tools (BOLT) software on a large database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Initiation of the Steer Profitability Competition (SPC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Feeder Profit Calculator™ (FPC) – industry’s first no cost feeder calf valuation tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Cow Herd DNA Roundup (CHR) established – industry’s lowest priced 50K test and first program to emphasize whole herd genomics testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Expected full implementation of IGS Multi-breed Single-step powered by BOLT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2018 Eastern Regional Classic
June 20-23, 2018
Hosted by the Southern New England Simmental Association
Big E Fairgrounds, 1305 Memorial Avenue, West Springfield, MA 01089

Wednesday, June 20
10:00 am Barns open
5:00 – 8:00 pm Contestant and cattle check in

Thursday, June 21
8:00 am Opening ceremonies
8:30 am Livestock Judging Contest
12:00 pm Lunch
1:30 pm Genetic Evaluation
3:00 pm Sales Talk
6:30 pm Dinner/Cookout

Friday, June 22
8:00 am Cattleman’s Quiz
9:30 am Public Speaking
12:00 pm Lunch
1:30 pm Showmanship
6:00 pm Dinner

Saturday, June 23
9:00 am Cattle Show
12:00 pm Bag lunch
5:00 pm Awards Banquet

Registration Information:
- Regional Classic entries open April 1, 2018 at www.juniorsimmental.org.
- Early bird deadline: May 7, 2018 at 4:30 pm Mountain time, after which fees double.
- Final deadline: May 14, 2018 at 4:30 pm Mountain time. Fees are double.
- Exhibitor registration fee of $50 includes all competitive events, 2 official t-shirts, and 1 banquet ticket.
- Cattle fees will be $25 each for heifers, steers, or bulls and $35 for each cow-calf pair. Extra stalls will be $30.
- Extra exhibitor t-shirts are available for $10 and additional banquet tickets are $20.
- Novice schedule to be announced at opening ceremonies.
- Absolutely no butt fans.
- Tie outs and trailer parking in designated areas only. Cattle must be removed from tie outs by 8:30 am.
- Show supply vendor Twist of Fate from Portland, CT will be on site.
- Hay, straw, and shavings available for sale on site. If needed, please order in advance — contact Rhonda Dziembowski at 774-289-4564.

For fairgrounds or schedule questions, contact
Rhonda Dziembowski 774-289-4564
rluvsangus@aol.com

For entry or registration questions, contact
ASA Director of Youth Development and Special Projects
Dr. Rachel Endecott
406-587-4531, ext. 517

2018 Simmental Eastern Regional Classic

Battle, June 20
10:00 am Barns open
5:00 – 8:00 pm Contestant and cattle check in

Hotel Information:
Headquarters Hotel:
Holiday Inn Springfield South
1 Bright Meadow Blvd
Enfield, CT 06082
$99/night
860-741-2211
Block name: Simmental Eastern Regional, group code SMERF, block expires 5/18/18.

Other hotels in area:
Best Western
429 Riverdale St
W Springfield, MA
413-785-5365
Sheraton Springfield
1 Monarch Place,
Springfield, MA
413-263-2024

Camping:
Big E Fairgrounds Camping
Located on fairgrounds.
No reservations needed.
Full Hookup Rate: $15/day
50 AMP Hookup Rate: $25/day

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Cattle Judge:
Jim Ligon
Cookeville, TN

Showmanship Judge:
John Hausner
Dover, PA

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Dover, PA
Ah – ha
Caught you looking!
See there – you DO read ads.
Your AD could be here for
$6/issue x 5 = $30/year

Edward & Alice Koss
and Sons
4904 Gomer Hill Road
Turin, NY 13473
H. 315.348.5050
C. 610.390.3506
edk348@yahoo.com
FREEZER BEEF
AVAILABLE

HATESAUL FARM
Chris Hatesaul
Cattle for Sale
Freezer Beef
Hay for Sale
Farm: 570-537-2012
1636 Jackson Ctr Rd
Millerton, PA 16936

Mihulka Farms LLC
Vincent and Donna
World Headquarters:
210 Patterson Road
Richfield Springs, NY 13439
Phone: 315-600-6791 • Vince
Phone: 315-797-1965 • Donna
E-mail: denter@mihulka farms.com
Fresh Produce, Free Range Chickens
Fresh Strawberries in season
Fresh Asparagus in season
Registered Saanen Goats
Registered Simmental Cattle

Ah – ha
Caught you looking!
See there – you DO read ads.
Your AD could be here for
$6/issue x 5 = $30/year

Hillcrest Farm
The Bertrand Family • Auburn, MA
Breeding Purebred & Percentage Simmentals
Visitors always welcome..
508.832.8313
Hillcrest1011@gmail.com

Edward & Alice Koss
and Sons
4904 Gomer Hill Road
Turin, NY 13473
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NYSA will
JUST GO ALL TO PIECES!!
Our products work as hard as you do.

You work hard to keep the animals you depend on healthy. And we do too. Vetericyn is the leader in highly effective, antibiotic-free, proven products for wound care, pink eye, navel, and teat care. The next time you need a hard-working wellness product for your animals, reach for Vetericyn.

+ Non-stinging
+ Safe if licked
+ Clinically proven
+ Free of antibiotics & steroids

Buy online or find a store near you at Vetericyn.com!
For great maternal traits, contact a Simmental Breeder
Www.NewYorkSimmental.com

SimBreeders have Solutions!

Hope to see you there.

NEXT MEETING:
June 30, 2018 12:00
Bunal Farm
7201 Stearns Rd. Rome

NEW YORK SIMMENTAL ASSN.
Jeanne White – Simme Valley
6493 Stauber Rd, Groton, NY 13073-9430

NEWSLETTER
Do you have something to sell? Or are you raising beef for fun? You can't afford NOT to advertise! Also, we need interesting articles.

Newsletter & Directory
Editors:
Jeanne White
Sheila Bunal
Rachel Bunal

Classified Ads - $4.00
For up to 20 words
Business Card Ad $6.00
1/4 Page Ad $12.00
1/2 Page Ad $20.00
Full Page Ad $40.00

Send your ads or news to: Jeanne White
6493 Stauber Rd
Groton, NY 13073
Jeanne@SimmeValley.com

Hope to see you there.

NEXT MEETING:
June 30, 2018 12:00
Bunal Farm
7201 Stearns Rd. Rome

Bring a dish to pass.