COMING EVENTS & DEADLINES

Jan. 1    -  Memberships due
Jan. 10   -  Late membership $5 penalty
Jan. 11   –  NYSA annual meeting RSVP
Feb. 7-8  –  NYBPA Annual Conference

Feb. 20  –  Deadline for:
* Membership in directory
* Ads for directory
* Semen order

Feb. 27-29 – NY Farm Show

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Pg 14  -  NYBPA Ann Conference
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Pg 21  -  Order your Semen books
Pg 23  -  Membership BILL

NEXT MEETING
January 11, 2020
11:00 RSVP
Theodores
Canastota, NY

The officers and directors of the NYSA wish you and your family a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Saturday morning started with Livestock Judging, top three in each division going to:

Pee Wee: 1 - Skylar Price & Makayla Sugg, 2 - Isabella Montross, 3 - Amelia Paratore
Junior: 1 - Gavin Murphy, 2 - Kaitlynn Basinait, 3 - Colin Anderson
Intermediate: 1 - Anna King, 2 - Brooke Gerhardt, 3 - Brianna Jones
Senior: 1 - Chase Gerhardt, 2 - Sarah Lippert , 3 - Nathan Hay

Saturday afternoon exhibitors participated in a tough showmanship contest with Master Showman being awarded to Molly San Emeterio and Reserve Master Showman to Aaron Schubert.

Sunday morning 21 groups of youth worked together to compete in the Team Fitting competition. First overall Team Fitting group was Chase Gerhardt, Amelia Paratore, Isabella Basinait & Alexander Knowles. Second overall group was James Hicks, Harrison Roberts, Dilyn McKernon & Skylar Price.

Following team fitting Lilly Berghorn exhibited both the Grand & Reserve Champion Market Animals with her Champion and Reserve prospect steer calves. Following the Market Animal show Spencer Broughton was chosen Supreme Champion Female with his Champion Sim-Solution heifer. Kelsey Broughton was award Reserve Supreme Female with her Champion AOB (Charolais) heifer. Kelsey also took home Champion Bred & Owned Female with her Simm Solution heifer and Dylan Bozeman was awarded Reserve Champion Bred & Owned Female with his Simmental heifer.

The New York Junior Beef Producers’ would like to congratulate all on successful weekend and thank all our generous sponsors who continue to make these events possible.

Full results available at www.NYBPA.org and photos courtesy of JM Imaging, Jala Murphy.

NY Junior Simmental Assn. Members showing in Showmanship Classes:
Kylie Murphy, Addy Rae Bozeman (1st in Class), Lane Woodworth, Trent DeBoer (2nd Class), Sally Brown (3rd class), Kaitlynn Basinait (2nd Class), Nathan Woodworth, Carrie Humiston, Nicholas DeBoer, Shannon Brown, Spencer Broughton (2nd class), Samantha Basinait, Sierra Brown, Nathan Reynolds (2nd in class), Molly SanEmeterio (Master Showman), Dylan Bozeman (3rd in class), Kelsey Broughton (1st in class), Nathan Hay (3rd in class). (Plus all the "highlighted" Simmental juniors listed above!)
HILL TOP CATTLE

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Prices to fit your budget!

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BunalSimmentals@aol.com
Progress in Johne’s Disease Vaccine
Vaccine investigators use bacterium’s own protein against it.
by Jan Suszkiw, USDA ARS

A team of Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and university scientists is investigating a new “ingredient” for use in vaccinating cattle against Johne’s disease, a chronic wasting affliction that costs the U.S. dairy industry more than $200 million per year.

The ingredient in question is a type of protein on the surface of the bacterium Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis (MAP), which causes Johne’s disease.

Researchers found that the protein, dubbed 35 kDa membrane peptide, helps the bacterium invade epithelial cells lining the cow’s small intestine, thickening it and blocking the uptake of nutrients from feed or forage. This can lead to diarrhea, weight loss, diminished milk production and sometimes death. Calves are especially vulnerable and if their mothers are infected, they can acquire the bacterium from the colostrum of their mothers. Adult animals typically become infected after grazing forage or pasture areas where MAP has been excreted or “shed” in feces.

Vaccinating the animals with dead MAP cells can prevent such fecal shedding; however, this process can also generate misleading results called false-positives when vaccinated cattle are tested for bovine tuberculosis, a disease caused by a close relative of the bacterium.

An alternative approach could come from vaccinating the animals with specific pieces of MAP rather than using the entire bacterium, notes John Bannantine, a microbiologist with the ARS National Animal Disease Center in Ames, Iowa.

Toward that end, he and colleagues from Washington State University and Inje University in Gimhae, South Korea, devised a new laboratory procedure called an ex vivo bacterium viability assay. Using it, they evaluated the peptide’s potential as a vaccine through its ability to mobilize certain immune system cells in blood samples drawn from infected cattle rather than using the animals themselves.

The results, among others reported in the May 2019 issue of Vaccine, showed that the peptide helps prime immune cells called cytotoxic CD8 T cells to seek out infected cells and kill MAP bacteria present within them. There is no haven from cytotoxic T cells, adds Bannantine, with the ARS center’s Infectious Bacterial Diseases Research Unit.

Upcoming studies will focus on ways to formulate and deliver the peptide. Once there is a successful formulation, they will conduct cattle vaccine trials. Ultimately, the research could open the door to a new way of preventing Johne’s disease without interfering with bovine tuberculosis tests.

Editor’s note: Jan Suszkiw is a public affairs specialist for USDA ARS.

NY STATE FAIR – new PERCENTAGE SIMMENTAL Show
NYSF will host a Sim/Angus – SimSolution Show for 50% Simmental registered cattle up to 87.4% (87.5% is registered as a Purebred).
We will have a Purebred Simmental Show AND this new show. Anything registered under 50% will still show in the “Other Breeds” show. Cow/calf pairs will show based on the dam's registration. The calf will show according to his/her registration percentage.
United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  

Johne’s Disease

Johne’s disease is a contagious, chronic, and usually fatal infection that affects primarily the small intestine of ruminants. Johne’s disease is caused by Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis (M. avium subsp. paratuberculosis), a hardy bacterium related to the agents of leprosy and TB. Johne’s disease is found worldwide.

Based on the 2007 Dairy NAHMS study, about 68 percent of U.S. dairy herds have at least one cow that tests positive for Johne’s with herd prevalence approaching 100% in large dairy herds. Because few herds have instituted biosecurity programs, infection continues to spread. Although infection seems less widely distributed in beef and goat herds and sheep flocks, Johne’s is nonetheless of critical significance to all producers.

Johne’s disease can have severe economic impacts on infected herds. It is imperative that U.S. herds and flocks employ safeguards against becoming infected. Identifying and protecting noninfected herds and flocks will provide a source of breeding stock and replacement animals for others and help to reduce the national prevalence of the disease.

Clinical Signs and Stages

In cattle, signs of Johne’s disease include weight loss and diarrhea with normal appetite. Several weeks after the onset of diarrhea, a soft swelling may occur under the jaw. This intermandibular edema, or “bottle jaw,” is due to protein loss from the bloodstream into the digestive tract. Animals at this stage of the disease will not live very long—perhaps a few weeks at most.

Signs are rarely evident until 2 or more years after the initial infection, which usually occurs shortly after birth. Animals exposed at an older age, or exposed to a very small dose of bacteria at a young age, are not likely to develop clinical disease until they are much older than 2 years.

In sheep and goats, the clinical sign are harder to spot. The intestines become thick and less efficient at absorbing nutrients. Affected sheep continue to eat but lose weight and “waste away.” Although the disease causes diarrhea in cattle, less than 20 percent of sheep show diarrhea. In up to 70 percent of sheep, the disease may remain at subclinical levels, where individual animals never show signs of the disease but shed the agent in their feces and infect other sheep and contaminate the environment. In goats, weight loss, poor performance and occasionally clumpy feces are all that is seen. Affected animals usually show sign before they are 1 year of age.

Johne’s Disease is Generally Described as Having Four Stages:

**Stage I: Silent, subclinical, nondetectable infection.** Typically, this stage occurs in calves, heifers, and young stock under 2 years of age or animals exposed at an older age. Current tests (including fecal culture and serological tests) cannot detect infection in animals that young. Research to develop new tests to detect the disease in such animals is ongoing. This stage progresses slowly over many months or years to Stage II. It is possible that some animals recover from this early phase of infection.

**Stage II: Subclinical shedders.** This stage usually occurs in heifers or older animals. Animals appear healthy but are shedding M. avium subsp. paratuberculosis in their manure at levels high enough to be detected. Current blood tests are not reliable to detect Johne’s in animals at this stage. These animals pose a major but often hidden threat of infection to other animals through contamination of the environment. Stage II animals may or may not progress over time to Stage III.

**Stage III: Clinical Johne’s disease.** Animals in this stage have advanced infection, and clinical signs are often brought on by stress. Clinical signs at this stage include acute or intermittent diarrhea, weight loss despite a normal appetite, and decreased milk production. Some animals appear to recover but often relapse in the next stressful period. Most of these animals are shedding billions of Johne’s-causing organisms, and fecal organism detection tests give positive results. Many animals are positive on serologic tests as well. Clinical signs may last days to weeks before the animals progress to Stage IV.

**Stage IV: Emaciated animals with fluid diarrhea.** This is the terminal stage of the disease in which animals become extremely thin and develop bottle jaw. Animals culled to slaughter in this stage may
not pass inspection for human consumption due to disseminated infection. In the typical herd, for every animal in Stage IV, many other cattle are infected. For every obvious case of Johne’s disease (Stage IV) among dairy cattle on the farm, 15 to 25 other animals are likely infected. The clinical case represents only the “tip of the iceberg” of Johne’s infection. In other ruminant species, the progression of the disease may occur more rapidly with weight loss as the only visible sign of infection.

Epidemiology
Johne’s disease usually enters a herd when healthy but infected animals (Stage I or II) are introduced. Cattle are most susceptible to the infection in the first year of life. Calves most often become infected by swallowing small amounts of infected manure from the calving environment or udder of the cow. In addition, calves can become infected while in the uterus or by swallowing bacteria passed in milk and colostrum. Studies have shown that up to 25 percent of calves are infected in utero if the cow is in Stage III of the disease. Calves may become infected by exposure to contaminated manure any time in the first year of life (e.g., from manure splatter to calves raised near adult cows).
Cattle of any age can become infected, though some age resistance does occur. This age resistance can be overcome by high doses of bacteria over time from sources such as manure-contaminated feed bunks or water sources. All ruminants are susceptible to Johne’s disease. In addition, all infected animals shed the organism through feces, thereby creating a possible route of exposure.

Diagnosis
In the live animal, fecal organism detection tests (culture and polymerase chain reaction methods (PCR)) are the most accurate diagnostic test. However, on a herd basis only about 40 percent of infected cattle will be disclosed by even the most sensitive fecal culture technique. The sensitivity of fecal culture is low because some infected cattle (Stages I and II) do not shed the agent in their manure or because some animals shed the agent only intermittently and can be missed at testing time.
In addition, M. avium subsp. paratuberculosis is a slow-growing organism. Fecal culture on solid media requires 12 to 16 weeks for results. New liquid culture systems have reduced this time to as little as 5 weeks. PCR methods can detect the presence of M. avium subsp. paratuberculosis without its having to be grown. The test has the advantage that it takes less than 3 days and may not be affected by strain variations but has the disadvantages of higher cost and the potential of missing animals shedding only low quantities of bacteria.
Various serologic tests, including ELISA, agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID), and complement fixation, detect antibody in the serum and can be used on a herdwide basis to screen for infection. Although less accurate than fecal culture, these tests are more rapid and less expensive. Serologic tests also work well to confirm clinical cases.
It is important to note that, as an accredited veterinarian, you should use only the USDA-licensed ELISA tests and USDA-approved laboratories.
In the dead animal, Johne’s disease may be diagnosed by culture and histopathology of the lower small intestine and associated lymph nodes.

Johne’s Disease Control Program
VS’ goal is to curtail the spread of M. avium subsp. paratuberculosis to noninfected herds and to reduce the disease prevalence in herds currently infected. To accomplish this goal, VS has developed a cooperative Federal–State–Industry program that provides producer assistance by performing risk assessments for M. avium subsp. paratuberculosis transmission and developing herd-management plans to mitigate those risks.
VS is also working to provide funding for research to develop and validate control measures. Moreover, VS coordinates State activities and monitors current levels of infection in the United States. State Governments and Tribal Councils participate by providing personnel to conduct risk assessments and aid in the development of herd-management plans. Depending on funding available, these agencies also help producers by supporting testing at reduced fees and underwriting other direct program costs. Industry cooperates by encouraging producers to participate in the program through information provided in industry journals and consultation with APHIS and professional societies.
To work with the Johne’s Disease Control Program as an accredited veterinarian, one must first become a Johne’s Certified Veterinarian. Johne’s Certified Veterinarians have received additional education on the disease and have demonstrated to the State-Designated Johne’s Coordinator that they can:

1. Develop approved herd-management plans;
2. Provide appropriate Johne’s disease risk assessments;
3. Understand Johne’s disease epidemiology, testing, and test interpretation;
4. Understand State and Federal program requirements; and
5. Collect and submit fecal, tissue, and blood samples for Johne’s disease testing.

Johne’s Certified Veterinarians must provide Johne’s risk assessments and develop herd-management plans and collect and submit samples according to the program requirements.

For information on Johne’s Certified Veterinarian training in your state, please contact your State animal health official or your APHIS –VS District Office.

For further information on the Voluntary Bovine Johne’s Disease Control Program, please go to: Johne’s Disease Information

**Prevention**

For herds that are not infected, managers should take precautions against introduction of Johne’s disease. Such precautions include keeping a closed herd or requiring that replacement animals come from test-negative herds. Some States offer Johne’s certification to test-negative herds. The new Uniform Program Standards for the Voluntary Bovine Johne’s Disease Control Program (APHIS 91–45–014) outline a new, voluntary national Johne’s classification program that helps to identify risk of infection in participating herds.

The Johne’s Program Standards can be found on the Web at: Johne's Program Standards

The key to preventing Johne’s infection is to know that

* Herds get infected only when infected animals are added to the premises;
* Prepurchase testing for Johne’s disease is today’s standard of veterinary practice; and
* Testing the herd of origin is much more reliable than testing only the purchased animals.

Table 2 outlines options (in order of decreasing risk) of buying M. avium subsp. paratuberculosis-infected animals.

Table 2—Johne’s disease testing options and the risk of buying cattle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No testing</td>
<td>Very risky—&gt;5% percent chance, for each purchased animal of being infected with M. paratuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELISA-test the individual animal before purchase; do not purchase anything from herds with cows positive by ELISA</td>
<td>Slightly less risky than not testing; more confidence in negative tests on older animals than heifers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarantine and test after purchase: ELISA + culture twice at 6-month intervals</td>
<td>Lowers risk and is sound policy for several infectious diseases of cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial test on herd of origin: ELISA on 30 2nd lactation or older cows</td>
<td>Low risk of Johne's disease in any animal from such herds but not 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole-herd ELISA or fecal culture on the herd of origin.</td>
<td>Very low risk of Johne’s disease if herd tests 100% ELISA-negative or culture-negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase only from test-negative status herds (level 2 or higher)</td>
<td>Lowest possible risk for purchase of M. paratuberculosis-infected herd replacements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ah – ha
Caught you looking!
See there – you DO read ads.
Your AD could be here for
$6/issue x 5 = $30/year
Lice infections in cattle are not anything any rancher wants to see; the pests hurt profits. The sad fact is that every herd has some level of infestation. Lice affects cows, stockers and feedlot cattle, hurting their performance from December through March.

Ranch losses because of lice
The USDA has estimated that livestock producers lose up to $125 million per year due to effects of lice infestations. Not only can they be the cause of direct animal performance losses, but also increases wear and tear on facilities and fences. The direct losses to cattle come in forms of decreased average daily gains (documented 0.25 pounds per day reduction in growing calves), skin infections, and potentially blood loss and anemia.

Two types of cattle lice
There are two different types of lice that infect cattle. Biting lice feed on the skin and secretions on the outside of the animal. The other type is known as sucking lice. These species are blood feeders and pierce the skin.
Both types of lice spend their entire lifecycles on the cattle hosts. Off of cattle they survive very poorly and generally only last a few days. However, they can live up to 10 days off host in the right environment, leading to reinfection in groups of animals.
It is important to note that lice are host species specific. This means that cattle lice cannot affect people, horses, or any other species.
In general, every herd has some level of lice infestation. Lice are carried from season to season by a small percentage of the herd that act as reservoir hosts.
Adults lay eggs on the hair of infected animals. Overall lifecycle for an egg to mature into an adult, and lay eggs is roughly 28 days. Most females lay one egg per day.

Lice symptoms
Clinical signs of lice infected cattle generally begin with constant rubbing and scratching within the herd. Fences, posts, water troughs, trees and any other stationary object could be subject to damage from this rubbing. As the infection and irritation continues, large hairless patches will become evident on animals.
Further diagnosing the issue beyond the clinical signs requires seeing the adult lice on the skin. Parting the hair will reveal the lice. They are very small but can still be seen. They are roughly the size of a grain of sand. The economic threshold for treatment is roughly 10 lice per square inch.

Lice treatment
There are several options when it comes to treatment of lice in cow herds. One option is the macrocyclic lactone class of endectocides. Examples of products in this class include ivermectin, doramectin, eprinomectin, and moxidectin.
These products come in pour-on and injectable formulations. Macro cyclic lactones treat internal intestinal nematodes, but also work on external parasites such as lice. It is important to note that the injectable formulations do not work on biting lice since they do not blood feed.
These products are most often used on a herd basis at the end of summer grazing going into winter. Even with herd treatment in the fall, later season lice infections can still occur. This can be due to fence line contact with other animals, or introduction of new animals.
The other option is topical treatments that are non-systemic. These products are typically pyrethroid products similar to what is commonly used to control horn flies during the summer months.
These products are very effective against the adult lice, but to not affect the larvae or eggs. Retreatment is often indicated 14 days after initial treatment.
There is a product available that is a pyrethroid in combination with an IGR (insect growth regulator) that not only works very well against the adults, but also works against the eggs and larvae. Use of this particular product eliminates the need to retreat in 14 days.

Since these topical formulations kill lice by contact, it is extremely important to apply them appropriately to cattle. Most formations call for the pour-on to be applied with full coverage on the topline of animals, from poll to the trailhead.

When treating cattle, it is also important to treat the entire group. Missing one animal could serve as the reservoir for reinvesting the entire herd.

The same thought should be given to new additions to the herd from an outside source. Basic biosecurity such as treating and segregating new additions for 30 days is not only good to reduce risk of lice, it is also a great tool in decreasing introduction of other diseases.

Taroff is Extension veterinarian with Kansas State University. Source: Kansas State University, which is solely responsible for the information provided and is wholly owned by the source. Informa Business Media and all its subsidiaries are not responsible for any of the content contained in this information asset.

Coccidiosis May Be the Culprit in Starting Cattle Health Issues

By: Blaine Corners, PhD, senior beef cattle nutritionist with Zoetis

You put a lot of resources into developing sound nutrition, vaccine and antibiotic treatment programs, so it’s frustrating when cattle don’t respond. But rather than blaming your products and programs, consider that something else might be the cause — coccidiosis.

A Cascading Effect

When it comes to coccidia infecting cattle, the biggest impact comes from what else this parasite can do to your lightweight calves, not coccidiosis itself. You can read more about how to manage coccidiosis in this article, but, in short, coccidiosis:

- Impacts the use of nutrients in feed, in addition to reducing feed consumption and efficiency
- Influences a calf’s ability to respond to vaccinations and antibiotics
- Coccidiosis affects cattle that often have compromised immune systems to begin with. Coccidia destroy intestinal cells, which impacts the use of nutrients, which are essential for proper development of immunity. And when the immune system is further compromised, the door is opened for more harmful pathogens, such as those associated with bovine respiratory disease (BRD). The compromised immune system makes it nearly impossible for the calf to respond to vaccinations or antibiotic treatment. Many times, we call it a treatment failure, but it’s really an immune system failure.

Could It Be Coccidiosis?

If you’re noticing lost performance or slower response rates, you can work with your veterinarian to diagnose if coccidiosis is the cause. Your veterinarian will work with you to:

- Submit fecal samples to a qualified laboratory for oocyst (immature coccidia) count and speciation. Ensure a good sample. You’ll need to take more than one sample of feces from affected calves.
- Other possible causes to explore could be bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) or Salmonella. I encourage producers to work with their nutritionist to check feed intakes, feed delivery system, milling procedures and ration formulations. Also, visit with your veterinarian to set realistic goals and expectations for animal health product success on your operation that fits the cattle you are working with.

Learn about an approach to manage coccidiosis early in the first part of this two-part article series, Nutritionist Quick Tip: Taking on the Challenges of Coccidiosis. For more information about feed additive solutions to help prevent coccidiosis, visit cattlefeedadditives.com.
Jeanne White, Owner
Phil Paradis, Manager
Groton, NY
607-423-4888 cell
Jeanne@SimmeValley.com
www.SimmeValley.com

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
How to Vote When You Can’t Attend the Annual Meeting

Are you interested in the issues to be considered at the January Annual NYSA Membership Meeting? Would you like to have a voice in determining the direction of the Association? But, do you find it difficult or impossible to attend in person? If your answer to each of these is yes then you may be a candidate for the Proxy voting option.

The proxy form shown is the official form used by NYSA to provide active members a vote at Annual Meetings in absentia. To use this proxy, you must fill it out, sign it, have it notarized & give it to someone who is attending the meeting.

A few precautions should be taken when using this form:

- An authorized representative for the membership must sign.
- The bearer of the proxy is the person who will present your proxy at the meeting as if you were present. Any instructions about voting on specific issues should be between you and the person to whom you give your proxy.
- Only an active membership can cast a vote at the annual meeting either in person or by proxy.

Proxy forms can be solicited by any member of the Association. Since you are giving your right to vote to someone else, obviously, you want to be cautious about how you are being represented. Officers, Directors, or anyone else you know and respect can be a potential proxy bearer.

A time & place can be reserved at each annual Meeting for the registering and validation of proxies. They are checked for active status, authorized membership signature and proper form. The bearer is then given a verification of the numbers of authentic proxy votes they are entitled to cast at the Annual Membership Meeting. Generally, proxies are only used on controversial issues or when a close vote tally occurs.

If you are interested in holding an office, you should know their duties (This is a brief description)

President - shall be the principal executive officer and shall supervise and control all of the business & affairs of NYSA. He shall preside at all meetings. He shall perform all duties incident to the office of president and such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

Vice-President - In the absence of the president or in event of his inability to act, the vice-president shall perform the duties of the president, & when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions of the president, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

Secretary/Treasurer - shall keep the minutes, see that all notices are duly given, keep a register of the post-office address of each member; handle correspondence. Have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds & securities, receive & give receipts for moneys due & payable, & deposit all such moneys. The Secretary/Treasurer’s position is subsidized. Other duties are a newsletter 5 times/yr, annual directory, volume purchases, order NYSF awards, handle NYSF Premium monies, maintain web site, and other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

Proxy Ballot

The undersigned, being first duly sworn on oath, does hereby constitute and appoint __________________________________agent for me, and in my name, place and stead, to vote as my proxy at any membership meeting of the New York Simmental Assn. to be held between the date of this proxy and ________________, unless sooner revoked, with full power to cast my vote as if I were then personally present, and authorize ___________________________ to act for me and in my name and stead as fully as I could act if I were present.

In witness whereof, I have executed this proxy on this ________________ day of ________________

BY: ____________________________________________________________

On this ________________ day of ________________, before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of ________________, personally appeared ___________________________ and acknowledged to me that ___________________________ executed the above instrument for the purpose therein stated.

Notary Public in & for the State of ________________
Residing at ___________________________
My commission expires: ______________________
(SEAL)
ANNUAL MEETING
January 11, 2020 Saturday 11:00 AM
THEODORE’S - 315-697-7929
3231 Seneca Turnpike, Canastota

AGENDA
Election of:
Officers & Directors
(Either by ballot or proxy)
Prime Pages Auction
Committee Reports
Budget
Yearly Events

Slate of Officers
Darryl Bunal, President
Jeremy Bear, V- President
Jeanne White – Secretary

Slate of Directors
Jeremy Bear
Shane Meyer
Art Reynolds

Appointed Positions
Promotion: Ed Koss
Assistant Newsletter Editor: Sheila Bunal
Assistant Directory Editor: Rachel Bunal:

NY Simmental Association Sharing Cost of Lunch
Roast Beef, Meatballs & Sausage +Zita + Potatoes + Rolls + salad
Member cost $10/person (no tax or gratuity)

GUEST SPEAKER at 11am: JACK OATTES
with VitaFerm/BioZyme

Please RSVP by January 4, 2020
Jeanne White 607-423-4888 –Jeanne@SimmeValley.com
2020 NY Beef Producer’s Association
Annual Winter Conferences
February 7-8, 2020 Embassy Suites Hotel, 311 Hiawatha Blvd., Syracuse, NY

We are excited about this year’s schedule:
* Hands On Session- Building 6 Calf warming units and then will auction them off Saturday evening. Bidder need not be present but must make arrangements to have out of Hotel by Sunday AM.
* Hands On Session- Balancing your own feed rations- Dairy One has agreed to a 10% discount to NYBPA members for forage samples sent in to Dairy One. The form is available at DairyOne .com or our web site nybpa.org
* Understanding My Feed, What the number mean from a feed sample report
* Strategies for Silage Success
* Healthy Guts, Healthy Cattle
* BVD What is it and why do we test for it?
* Heterosis in Beef Cattle
* Experiences with marketing Dairy x Beef Calves
* Quick Books for Financial Success
* Social Media Session
* Panel Discussion with Cattle Buyers involved with Backgrounding, Feed Lots, Seed Stock, Trading and more. This is a must go to session to see what these buyers expect from us the beef producer
* Something for Everyone in the “Beef Community”
* Jr. Pool Party
* Jr. Beef Producer’s Meeting- Saturday 10:00 AM
* Dr. Shannon Carpenter will talk to Juniors about Basic Beef Diseases.
* Junior Quiz Bowl
* Junior Semen Sale- Saturday afternoon- Many top Sires, from different breeds For Sale
* Trade Show- Many Ag. related services and supplies on display and representatives available to talk with.

Complete Schedule. Speaker pictures, bio’s, and Registration Form available on our web site www.nybpa.org under the Annual Conference.

**We are excited about this year’s line-up and hope you will be too.**
You won’t know until you go. Make plans NOW.
Book your rooms by calling TODAY
Embassy Suites Hotel Reservations- 315-303-1650
ask for the NYPBA Beef Meeting Block for Special Rate of $124.00 per night. Includes Breakfast.
Deadline to book rooms at this rate is January 15, 2020.
Hello All,

I would like to wish you and your family a Happy Holiday Season!

The Junior Board has been working very hard on the semen sale this year with the help of many members! The semen sale will take place on Saturday, February 8th at 12:15 PM, during lunch at the Beef Producers’ Winter Conference. Our junior meeting will take place before the sale at 10:00 AM, we all hope to see you there!

Lastly, Thank You to everyone that turned in your Incentive Points, it looks like you all had an awesome year! The junior board is shaping up some awesome awards for you all.

Hope to see you all in February and as always if you have any questions please feel free to reach out to any Junior Board members or your Junior Directors.

Happy Holidays,
Anna King
NYJBPA President
Total Herd Enrollment (THE) season has arrived! It's time to enroll your Spring-Calving Females

Any females of calving age that will calve between January 1 to June 30, 2020, will need to be enrolled by December 15, 2019, to take advantage of the lowest enrollment fees.

ALL members previously enrolled in 2019 Spring Total Herd Enrollment MUST submit an inventory even if there aren't any changes or updates to enrolled females. If you submit an enrollment today, you will be able to adjust your inventory online through Herdbook Services up until the deadline of December 15. There's absolutely no reason not to go ahead, fill out an inventory today and submit it well before the deadline.

Our THE motto is: don't delay, enroll today!

You have until December 15, 2019 to complete your 2020 Spring enrollment at early rates. Don't delay, enroll today!
If you need any assistance, please email or call 406-587-4531 Ext 704.

Thank you,
Jannine Story

Foundation Gala - Night in the Rockies
Sunday, January 19, 2010/Denver, CO/6:30 PM MST
Elm Side Farm
Registered Simmental Cattle
Also Registered SimAngus Genetics

THE REYNOLDS FAMILY
Art Reynolds,
Barb, Roger and Darby
836 Little Dryden Rd
Walton, N.Y. 13856
Barn: 607-865-6888
Cell: 607-434-3058
elmsidefarm@frontiernet.net

Show Calves and Breeding Stock for Sale
Cattle for the small Breeder, calm dispositions.
Visitors are always welcome – Call for directions
Reporting Udder Scores to ASA

By Dr. Jackie Atkins and Emme Troendle

In the last year, the ASA added udder scores as an optional phenotype on Herdbook. The best time to assess udder scores is within 24 hours of calving, preferably by the same person. There are two scores to record, one for udder suspension and one for teat length. If variation exists between the quarters of the udder, record the weakest quarter.

Here are the Beef Improvement Federation guidelines for proper udder scoring:

Udder Suspension and Teat Size Scores.

Unsound udders and teats are associated with reduced productive life and inferior calf performance. The scoring system described below is designed to help producers evaluate differences in udder and teat quality of beef cows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Udder Suspension</th>
<th>Teat Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Very tight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Intermediate/moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pendulous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very pendulous, broken floor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Udder suspension and teat size scores are numerical values that reflect differences in udder and teat quality.

Udder suspension scores are subjective assessments of udder support and range from 9 (very tight) to 1 (very pendulous; not desired). Teat size scores are subjective assessments of teat length and circumference and range from 9 (very small) to 1 (very large; not desired).

How to Report Udder Scores on Herdbook

In Herdbook, members record a two-digit number for udder and teat scores. The first digit represents the udder suspension, and the second digit represents the teat size. For example, if a cow has an intermediate udder suspension score of 5 and a large teat size score of 3, the member would enter 53 into the udder score column on Herdbook.

1. Log into Herdbook and start a job.
   (you can start a blank manual job or load your cows by season into a job)
2. Once the dam is loaded by registration or on-file number in the “DamRegNbr” field, Select “BrthDam” Tab.

3. Input the udder score, teat score and date. Two Digit Scoring System.

4. Submit job through completion.
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  
Farm: 570-537-2012  
Freezer Beef  
1636 Jackson Ctr Rd  
Hay for Sale  
Millerton, PA 16936

Mihulka Farms LLC  
Vince and Donna  
World Headquarters:  
210 Patterson Road  
Richfield Springs, NY 13439  
Phone: 315-400-6791 - Vince  
Phone: 315-717-9565 - Donna  
E-mail: decker@mihulka farms.com

Simms Simmentals  
David A Simms  
Beverly, Amanda and JW  
Simms Cattle, Show Sheep  
296 Illinois Route 15  
Albion, Illinois 62806  
618-445-3492  618-841-4135  
ssimms13@yahoo.com

Pinebrook Acres  
Mike and Anna Demko  
16 Concord Road  
P.O. Box 14  
Southwick, MA 01077  
413-627-4282  
pinebrook0@aol.com

Next Meeting:  
January 11, 2020 - 11am  
Annual NYSA Meeting  
Theodores Restaurant  
3231 Seneca Turnpike  
Canastota, NY

Without Active Members ----  

NYSA will  
JUST GO ALL TO PIECES!!
What bulls are you going to use?
ORDER YOUR SEMEN SIRE BOOKS NOW!! And group order with NYSA

We are a dealer for:

ABS 800-ABS-STUD
Cattle Vision 866-356-4565
Genex/CRI 888-333-1783
Select Sires 570-836-3168

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Advertisements in our Directory & Newsletter Are very reasonable:

DIRECTORY:
Full Color  $125
Full B&W  $ 85
½ Page     $ 50
¼ Page     $ 30

NEWSLETTER:
Full Page  $40
½ Page     $20
¼ Page     $12
Business Card $6

Let me know if you want to Place a new ad or renew
Jeanne@SimmeValley.com 607-423-4888

1-1-20 COMING SOON

Do you have your semen picked out?

Paid your membership?
DISCOUNTS!!
ORDER YOUR SEMEN, NEEDLES, SYRINGES, AND EAR TAGS THROUGH YOUR N. Y. S. A. AND SAVE MONEY!

The year-letter designation for 2019 was - G -
In 2020 – it will be - H -

These year-letter designations are required by ASA as part of the animal’s permanent ID. (Letters “I, O, Q, V” are not used)

The Officers and Directors of the New York Simmental Assn's family wishes you & yours, a

Very Merry Christmas
and Happy New Years!

Jeremy Bear, Darryl Bunal, Russ Bunal, Ed Koss, Shane Meyer, Shawn Murphy, Phil Paradis, Art Reynolds, Lonny Schaefer, Matt Wilkes & Jeanne White

$$$$ SAVE MONEY $$$$
By paying your membership ON TIME (prior to 1-10-20) you will save a late fee of $5.
By being a member of NYSA you have the opportunity to save on all your SEMEN, EARTAGS, NEEDLES & SYRINGES.
By being a member of NYSA you get FREE advertising on the internet – your farm name, address, description, directions, phone number, email & web site address (if you have one).
Pay the membership of a new buyer, and let them join our family to also save money.
NEW YORK
Simmental
ASSOCIATION
APPLICATION/RENEWAL FOR MEMBERSHIP
Farm Name _______________________________________
Name of Owner ____________________________________
Address___________________________________________
_________________________________________________
Telephone _________________________________________
E-MAIL___________________________________________
Type of farm operation________________________________
Directions to farm___________________________________

$25/Yr Farm or Individual
$30 Late Renewal
Juniors: $5 / 1st year - $5 / Renewal
GET INVOLVED!
YOU CAN HELP SHAPE THE FUTURE
NEW YORK SIMMENTAL ASSOCIATION
Shane Meyers, President 585-314-2146
Jeanne White, Secr/Treasurer - 607-423-4888
6493 Stauber Rd, Groton, N.Y. 13073-9430

2020 Dues Notice
Membership/renewal $25 by 1/10
Late Membership renewal $30
Jr. Membership renewal $5
New Jr. Membership $5
Sign up a buyer $25 (provide info)

Newsletter Ads:
Business Card $6 (x 5=+$30)
1/4 Page Ad $12 (x 5=+$60)
½ Page Ad $20 (x 5=+$100)
Full Pg Ad $40 ( x 5 =+$200)

Directory Ads:
1/4 Page Ad: $30
½ Page Ad: $50
Full Page Ad $85
Full Page Color $125
TOTAL DUE: ___________________

$5 LATE FEE AFTER 1-10-20


The SIMMENTAL cow can handle any environment.
She's built to last. And thanks to the breed's built-in
adaptability, you can match Simmental genetics to your
environment – Sim-Angus, Sim-Solution or proven
Simmental genetics.
Meet America's all-purpose cow – gentle & consistent, with
calves that give the heterosis boost commercial cattlemen
need to stay profitable.

THIS IS
YOUR BILL

HAVE YOU SOLD ANY
CATTLE??
Please sign up your new buyers’
membership. This is a great way to
increase our membership and you will
impress your new buyers. New members
will receive our newsletter and be
informed about our functions &
benefits of owning Simmental cattle.

NEXT MEETING:
NYSA Annual Meeting
January 11th
Theodore's, Canastota
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: January-February Issue**

News in by – Jan 15

**Newsletter: March-April Issue**

News in by – Apr 1

**Newsletter: May-June Issue**

News in by – May 15

**Newsletter: July-August Issue**

News in by – July 15

**Newsletter: September-October Issue**

News in by – Sept 15

**Newsletter: November-December Issue**

News in by Nov 15

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Classified Ads - $4.00
For up to 20 words

Business Card Ad $6.00

¼ Page Ad $12.00

½ Page Ad $20.00

Full Page Ad $40.00

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

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**NEXT MEETING:**
January 11, 2020 11:00
Theodores - Canastota

Please RSVP – Jeanne@SimmeValley.com

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