

Pennsylvania Angus Association

Celebrating Over 80 Years as an Association Spring 2024 Newsletter

2024 PA ANGUS ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President

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Treasurer

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1787 Seven Valleys Road
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Directors

Terms ending 2023:

Will Nichols
John Hausner
Gene Trowbridge
Dave Bell

Terms ending 2024:

Dale Rains
Wendall Landis
Butch Otto
Scott Brown

Term ending 2025:

Cheryl Fairbairn

Across The President's Desk

Dear Fellow Angus Breeders,

They say March comes in like a lion and out like a lamb. Here in the SE part of the state I say "it comes in like Mud and goes out like Mud." Temps have been mild again this winter and that helps to reduce feed costs a little but if you are bedding your barns, those costs are probably up a little. Many of you have already started calving while others won't start until April or even May. I hope you have a great calf crop without complications or disease. My suggestion is to always be prepared for the worse and to be vigilant to catch problems early if they come and treat accordingly. A good dry place is always the best place to calve. For some that is in a barn (make sure to have plenty of clean and dry bedding), others like myself prefer to calve outside. During mud season I like to put some hay or straw out on the pasture so that the cows and calves can have a decent dry place to hang out on those cold wet days.

March 29, 2024 is the PA Performance tested bull sale. It's a great opportunity to buy high quality bulls that are screened for performance and fertility. And remember, the PA Center for Beef Excellence has a \$1000 bull buying rebate for PA bred bulls sold to PA buyers. There is more information on the sale and the credit program in this newsletter. Additionally, there are many producers, both, registered and commercial breeders that attend this event. Don't miss the opportunity to network with them.

Unfortunately, we did not have enough consignments to have the PA Finest Female sale this year. I want to thank the sale committee and those who consigned cattle for their efforts. The sale committee continues to work on a future sale that will provide our members an opportunity to market the high quality Angus cattle that we are known for. Your ideas and suggestions are encouraged and welcomed.

The juniors and their advisors continue to work on the "Sweetest Show on Earth" at the PA Farm Show Complex June 6-9, 2024. A show of this quality and size takes a lot of planning and many-many hands to execute. I'm hoping many of you will help for the week or even a day. More information and contacts can be found in the JR. Angus corner of this newsletter.

Our own PA Breeders show happens at Huntington Fairgrounds on June 20-22, 2024. With our Annual meeting, educational program and dinner on June 21. Additional information can be found in this newsletter.

Finally, if you haven't paid your PA Angus Membership dues, please take care of that today! We need each of you, because, you are what makes our association great. Your contributions, participation and suggestions are encouraged. Reach out to myself or any director anytime.

May you and your family have a blessed and Happy Easter, a great calf crop and success in all you do,

Dennis Byrne
President, PA Angus Association



Pennsylvania Junior Angus Association Junior Corner

2024 Officer Team PA Junior Angus Association

President
Michael Butz

Vice-President
Conner Grim

Secretary
Kolton Grim

Treasurer
Kiersten Reasner

News Reporter
Madison Bowen

Directors

2nd Term:

Kinleigh Grim
Dalton Brown

Connor Grim
Cohen Miller

1st Term:

Lindsey Grim
Raven Eisenhour

Chance Rains
Gabriele Jacobs

Advisors

Kristine Butz
Kyle Grim
Kayla Horting
Chad Cash
Kendall Henning
Pierron Reasner

Direct From Your News Reporter's Desk

Dear Pennsylvania Angus Juniors,

Now that calving season is rounding out it is time to think more closely on ERJAS as it is just right around the corner! Everything is coming together very nicely regarding the activities that will be offered as well as the fundraising opportunities. The promotion committee currently has t-shirts for sale, if you are interested please contact Lindsey Grim at rdg617@aol.com. In addition to the t-shirts the ERJAS team also has poker chips available at shows for a chance to win a Kubota RTV-X1100C!

If you have not already you can follow along with the show's latest updates at [erjas2024](https://www.instagram.com/erjas2024) on Instagram and 2024 Eastern Regional Junior Angus Show on Facebook. To find more details about sponsorship information please see the bio on either ERJAS social media account. Switching notes, the PJAA has a NEW and improved Facebook and Instagram account! You can follow us at [pennsylvaniaangus](https://www.instagram.com/pennsylvaniaangus) on Instagram and Pennsylvania Junior Angus Association on Facebook to check out what your juniors are up to.

I would like to congratulate some of our juniors who competed at MAJAC (March 8-10). First congratulations goes to Kinleigh Grim. Kinleigh won the junior showmanship division. The rest of the Pennsylvania Juniors put up a huge fight as many of them were called back from their respective heats! Next up, Kolton Grim and Madison Bowen both received reserve champions in their Bred and Owned Heifer divisions. Gaige Wingert had Champion Senior Heifer Calf followed by Kathryn Sparks being reserve to Gaige in the Owned Show and David Bell with Reserve Bull. Congratulations to all who competed at this year's MAJAC.

Reminder: If you have not already please sign up for the band app as this is our new route of communication for juniors and their parents. The QR code is located below.

Sincerely,
Madison Bowen
PJAA News Reporter

2024 PA Angus Royalty

Front Row:

Kierson Reasner (Queen), Maddie Bowen (Princess)

Back Row:

Adalyn Heineman, Gabrielle Jacobs, Lindsey Grim, Kinleigh Grim (Sweethearts)



Pennsylvania Junior Angus Association

Outstanding Boy and Girl Award Application

The Pennsylvania Junior Angus Association established the Outstanding Junior Boy and Girl Awards to recognize and encourage juniors who strive for excellence. It emphasizes the need for leadership and involvement not only within the PJAA but in other activities as well. Any member of the Pennsylvania Junior Angus Association is eligible to apply. However, once a junior has received this award, he/she may not apply again.

The applications should be postmarked no later than May 1, 2024 and should be sent to Chad Cash at 983 Wetherburn Drive, York, PA 17404. They can also be emailed to him at chad-cash2@comcast.net. Please be sure you get a reply that your application has been received. If not, please contact Chad.

Part One: Activities

This part of the application should be in the form of an outline and should include a culmination of your years of involvement beginning at age nine in the following activities (limit to three pages).

- A. Pennsylvania Junior Angus Association Involvement (20 pts.)
- 8. Other Agricultural Activities (4-B, Judging, FFA etc.) (20 pts.)
- C. School (20 pts.)
- D. Community (20 pts.)

Part Two: Open-Ended Question

On an additional sheet of paper, please write a brief summary answering the following question (limit to one page). (20 pts.)

How has your involvement in the Pennsylvania Junior Angus Association benefited you?

Pennsylvania Angus Association Auxiliary

Dear PA Angus Members,

I want to take this time to tell you what our Auxiliary does each year. There are a lot of new members to PA Angus that may not know what we are all about.

We present scholarships to high school seniors and freshmen college students each year that are involved with PA Angus. We support the Angus royalty of Pennsylvania. The Queen gets money for travel and clothing. We purchase crowns and sashes for all the royalty. We purchase a gift for all the girls. We provide coffee and donuts at the PA Angus Breeders Show. The two junior delegates that go to the NJAS get a stipend from us. The two showmanship contestants that go to NJAS also get a stipend from us. Each year we sponsor the PA Breeders show. The last few years we have donated an item for the Full Circle online auction to benefit the American Angus Auxiliary to support their scholarships.

As you can see, we do a lot. One of our big fundraisers is the fun auction that we have each year at the PA Angus Breeders show. We need your support. We look forward to your support of donating an item to the auction or bidding on an item this year. Another fundraiser we do to support the Auxiliary is the Annual Duck Derby held at the PA Angus Breeders Show each year. Be sure and buy the ducks upon entry to the show or at the show.

We need your support so we can continue our traditions of supporting our Juniors.

Thank you,

Valerie Trowbridge

PA Angus Association Auxiliary President

Sponsors Needed for the 2024 Eastern Regional Junior Angus Show

The PA Junior Angus Association is working hard to plan the 2024 Eastern Regional Junior Angus Show. One area they are diligently working on is sponsors for the show.

Sponsorship Levels are as follows:

Platinum: \$5,000

Gold: \$2,500

Silver: \$1,000

Bronze: \$500

Division: \$250

Class: \$100

They would greatly appreciate your support. If you are looking to support, please make checks payable to the "**Junior Angus Association of Pennsylvania**" and mail it to 529 Hodgson Street, Oxford, PA 19363.

If you have any questions feel free to reach out to Michael Butz at 717-847-9770, Reese Tuckwiller at 308-360-3048 or Daniel Rohrbaugh at 717-819-2471.

Angus Calendar

March 29: PA Bull Test Sale, Pennsylvania Furnace, PA

April 26: McKean Bros. PT Angus Sale, Mercer, PA

May 24 - 26: Atlantic National Angus Show, Timonium, MD

June 6 - 9: Eastern Regional Junior Angus Show, Harrisburg, PA

June 20 - 22: PA Breeders Show, Huntingdon, PA

June 21: PA Angus Annual Meeting, Huntingdon, PA

June 29 - July 6: National Junior Angus Show, Madison, WI

Sept. 27 - Oct. 6: Keystone International Livestock Expo, Harrisburg, PA

Membership Dues Year!

The PA Angus Association has a biannual dues structure and the 2024 & 2025 dues cycle is here. To the right is a membership renewal form. If you have not already mailed in your 2024 & 2025 dues then I would like to take this opportunity to encourage you to renew your membership. Please complete this form and return it along with a check to Chris Jeffcoat.

When you join the PA Angus Association, total dues are \$70 for a 2 year period. Dues are due in January of every other year. In order to save the Association money from sending out membership renewal letters, please send in your dues as soon as possible.

Included on the membership form is the option to renew your business card directory advertisement in our newsletters or start advertising your business card for the first time. This is a very inexpensive way for you to advertise your farm and keep your name in front of prospective buyers. Newsletters are mailed to members and available at industry events such as Ag Progress Days, Bull Test Sale, etc. The cost is \$200 for 2 years (8 issues)!

As a member you will receive four printed newsletters each year, your contact information will be included in our membership edition of the newsletter, your contact information will be available on our website directory at www.paangus.org, you will be eligible to participate in state sponsored sales, and you will have access to an excellent community of Angus breeders throughout the state and region.

2024 & 2025 PA ANGUS ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP FORM (NEW/RENEWAL)

Please complete and return as soon as possible.

NAME

FARM NAME

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP

CELL PHONES

HOME/FARM PHONES

EMAIL/WEBSITE ADDRESS

COUNTY

_____ \$70 – BIENNIAL FARM MEMBERSHIP (2 years)

_____ \$4 – LADIES AUXILIARY MEMBERSHIP (2 years)

_____ \$5 – JUNIOR LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP (Until 21)

PLEASE INCLUDE JUNIOR NAME & BIRTH DATE

_____ Directory Ad – \$200 For 2 Years (8 issues)

TOTAL ENCLOSED

**Make check payable to PA ANGUS ASSOCIATION and
mail to:**

**PA Angus Association
Chris Jeffcoat, Secretary
111 Harney Road
Littlestown, PA 17340**

2024 Pennsylvania Bull Test

Angus Sale Bulls and Lot Numbers

Lot #	Farm Name	Bull Name	Reg. No.	DOB	Sire	CED	BW	VW	YW	Milk	DOC	SCR	CWT	MRB	RE	Fat	\$C
1	Spring Hope Farm	Spring Hope DW Hit Snow 316	20645198	1/16/2023	Poss Deadwood	6	2.3	73	136	30	24	0.05	76	1.49	0.98	-0.003	360
2	Hidden Pearl Farm	Pearl Threat Level 171	20607294	3/7/2023	GAR Dual Threat	2	2.7	72	136	34	17	0.66	73	1.51	1.06	-0.002	347
3	Shipman Farms	Shipman 2303 Top Cut 2110	20566095	1/5/2023	Yon Top Cut G730	4	3	83	139	29	21	1.54	55	1.85	0.6	-0.001	322
4	Johnson Angus Ranch, LLC	Johnson Jameson 325	20605671	2/16/2023	Basin Jameson 1076	-2	5.2	100	165	31	21	1.24	87	1.11	0.98	0.012	326
5	AJK Ebony Acres	AJK Ebony Pacific 301	20664878	3/19/2023	Sterling Pacific 904	5	0.8	78	138	24	21	0.12	64	1.14	0.87	0.034	315
6	Seefeldt Angus	Seefeldt GF Jr 723	20712934	2/13/2023	Trinity Hagen 2012	-1	3.2	104	171	27	17	1.41	80	1.06	1.04	-0.007	316
7	Angus Hill and Tuckaway Angus	Tuck Deadwood 6L	20639529	2/15/2023	Poss Deadwood	12	0.3	80	144	27	15	1.05	81	1.61	0.95	-0.008	380
8	Cramer Family Farm	Cramer Disc Enhance	20732793	2/7/2023	KF Enhance J116 B404	-1	3.1	82	144	23	34	1.62	76	1.18	0.84	0.001	324
9	Kohr Farms	KF Surpass Bell L310 G923	20729303	1/19/2023	BJ Surpass	9	0.8	79	140	27	21	0.53	66	1.06	0.82	0.031	337
10	Trinity Angus	Trinity Kendric 318	20745088	2/24/2023	E&B Wildcat 9402	13	-1.3	81	147	36	24	1.25	67	1.14	1.06	0.009	332
11	Johnson Angus Ranch, LLC	Johnson Jameson 3311	20631957	3/21/2023	Basin Jameson 1076	7	0.9	80	138	26	24	1.4	61	1.11	0.62	0.026	289
12	Shipman Farms	Shipman 2304 Enterprise 2103	20566096	1/6/2023	SS Enterprise E84	12	-0.8	79	136	20	23	0.55	58	1.13	0.93	-0.016	300
13	Kohr Farms	KF Hometown L314 D618	20729307	2/2/2023	GAR Home Town	10	-0.4	58	98	28	26	0.51	49	1.06	0.96	-0.001	313
14	Seefeldt Angus	Seefeldt GF Jr 713	20712933	3/8/2023	Trinity Hagen 2012	-1	3.6	87	156	34	24	1.81	71	1.02	0.86	-0.044	303
15	Seefeldt Angus	Seefeldt GAR Hometown 603	20712932	2/12/2023	GAR Home Town	10	0.7	76	143	32	24	1.48	77	1.14	0.97	0.021	321
16	Beulah Land & Cattle	BLC Top Cut Preston 9135	20639433	1/18/2023	Yon Top Cut G730	10	1.3	77	141	29	28	1.11	63	1.89	0.59	-0.026	349
17	Kohr Farms	KF Surpass Bell L312 D628	20729305	1/31/2023	BJ Surpass	12	-0.8	61	105	31	37	1.63	45	0.93	0.61	0.03	289
18	EK Angus	EK Redemption 301	20643597	3/1/2023	Musgrave Redemption 2159	1	2.2	69	113	24	10	-0.03	45	0.31	0.47	0.014	214
19	Mark W. Hahn	Hahn Growth Fund2310	20753493	2/20/2023	Deer Valley Growth Fund	5	2	89	149	26	16	-0.46	78	0.15	0.85	0.021	236
20	Trinity Angus	Trinity Kenedy 302	20745094	1/6/2023	SydGen Enhance	8	-0.5	72	127	28	16	0.47	51	1.05	0.63	0.035	286
21	Shipman Farms	Shipman 2314 EWAEnhance 1504	20624276	3/20/2023	EWA 0108 of 830 Enhance	2	1.6	71	132	32	24	0.37	58	1.16	0.6	0.008	307
22	JK Cattle Co.	JK Justify 397	20702494	2/11/2023	Bear Mtn Justify	6	0.6	80	148	40	15	1.34	68	0.61	0.58	0.04	255
23	Shipman Farms	Shipman 2309 EWAEnhance 1708	20624275	2/7/2023	EWA 0108 of 830 Enhance	9	1.2	85	144	33	23	1.14	66	0.71	0.64	0.039	277
24	Finger Lakes Cattle	FLCC 7122 Linc L305	20669596	2/28/2023	Deer Valley Growth Fund	13	-1.3	59	112	29	5	0.01	52	0.52	0.36	0.068	253
25	Mitchell Farms	Mitchell PK Forbes 2306	20750586	3/13/2023	Sliveiras Forbes 8088	-2	5.1	61	104	16	5	0.34	46	0.53	0.73	0.009	200
26	Alexis Cash	Cash Top Cut L328 A325	20688578	3/12/2023	Yon Top Cut G730	14	0.5	65	104	25	18	1.49	28	1.3	0.49	-0.023	279
27	River Bend Farm	RBF Rainstorm 3F17	20754706	3/4/2023	SAV Rainfall 6846	5	1.9	70	118	28	23	0.62	47	0.59	0.75	-0.003	253
28	Howe Angus	HOW Turning Point L1	20543494	1/3/2023	Stevenson Turning Point	13	0.8	58	94	22	5	0.87	35	0.17	0.68	0.004	203
29	Kohr Farms	KF Surpass L321 D620	20729310	2/17/2023	BJ Surpass	5	2.2	78	133	35	17	1.08	65	1.02	0.6	-0.017	316
30	A & L Angus	ANL Enhance Journey 3028	20628821	2/19/2023	KCF Bennett Enhance G462	8	0	59	116	38	31	0.94	37	0.8	0.82	-0.03	267
31	Rains Angus	Rains Viroqua VCSFM	20736734	1/29/2023	Dameron Viroqua	4	3.4	66	114	26	16	0.77	57	0.94	0.72	0.042	276

Angus Sale Bulls - continued.

Lot #	Farm Name	Bull Name	Reg. No.	DOB	Sire	CED	BW	WW	YW	Milk	DOC	SCR	CWT	MRB	RE	Fat	\$C
32	AJK Ebony Acres	AJK Ebony Resource 307	20664880	4/1/2023	AJK Ebony Resource 801	6	2.3	73	134	25	28	0.2	65	0.83	0.58	0.07	286
33	Grant Cash	KF Surpass Cash L318 G932	20729308	2/14/2023	BJ Surpass	9	-0.9	74	120	36	28	-0.15	48	0.64	0.77	0.003	290
34	Flook's Homestead	FlookFH9R	20726873	3/16/2023	KF Discovery E707 U816	3	2.2	65	113	19	10	0.92	51	0.42	0.6	0.006	246
35	Alexis Cash	Cash Surpass L307 B411	20688576	1/14/2023	BJ Surpass	7	0.9	72	115	25	22	0.73	36	0.95	0.31	0.017	254
36	Shipman Farms	Shipman 2315 EWAEnhance 2011	20624277	3/22/2023	EWA 0108 of 830 Enhance	8	1.7	73	132	25	18	0.54	55	1.03	0.86	-0.004	314
37	Little Angel Ranch	Tahoe Tony	20727996	2/16/2023	Tehama Tahoe B767	6	2.1	78	138	33	23	1.29	60	0.75	0.84	-0.036	284
38	Finger Lakes Cattle	FLCC 5437 Luke L302	20669589	2/6/2023	TEX Playbook 5437	14	-1.6	58	113	33	27	0.96	43	0.71	0.68	0.026	274
39	Flook's Homestead	FlookFH7R	20726877	1/17/2023	KF Discovery E707 U816	4	1.1	73	124	32	23	1.1	65	0.55	0.46	0.051	268
40	Rains Angus	Rains Viroqua VTPCS	20736735	2/12/2023	Dameron Viroqua	10	1.3	91	164	33	19	1.34	79	0.71	0.69	0.002	281
41	Jeff & Fawn Bomgardner	Edip Yuup 323	20748764	3/16/2023	EDJP Yuup 621	7	1.7	72	127	30	18	0.44	55	0.11	0.76	-0.013	221
42	Finger Lakes Cattle	FLCC 0061 Lionel L 306	20669585	2/26/2023	Hoffman Thedford	13	-1	70	119	31	18	1.9	42	0.76	0.54	0.064	259
43	Mitchell Farms	Mitchell Insight 2301	20745034	1/10/2023	PVF Insight 0129	5	1.2	58	96	23	12	0.18	47	0.28	0.89	0.011	227
44	Voight Family Farm	Voight All In 004H 303L	20746784	3/9/2023	Deer Valley All In	8	0.1	64	116	33	25	0.96	42	1.05	0.45	-0.006	275
45	Beulah Land & Cattle	BLC Veracious Abe 7137	20639549	2/26/2023	HPCA Veracious	5	1.5	76	133	31	19	0.92	64	0.79	0.97	0.037	284
46	A & L Angus	ANL Enhance Niagra 3026	20628822	2/7/2023	KCF Bennett Enhance G462	5	-0.8	59	115	24	20	0.7	38	1.5	0.78	-0.032	327
47	Ebony Farm	Ebony Resource 112-317	20652042	4/14/2023	Ebony Resource 604-112	10	0.5	66	119	30	13	0.65	55	0.24	0.99	-0.012	247
48	Flook's Homestead	FH2Q	20726879	1/17/2023	KF Discovery E707 U816	5	1.5	73	121	29	11	1.45	48	0.74	0.66	-0.01	254
49	AJK Ebony Acres	AJK Ebony Resource 312	20718721	4/10/2023	AJK Ebony Resource 801	5	1.8	76	135	25	35	0	52	0.36	1.15	-0.003	262
50	Bullard Creek Cattle	BullardCreek Enhance 2353	20667051	4/15/2023	IA WelyokEriannaEnhance0H29	3	0.7	77	136	25	17	1.04	63	1.28	0.74	-0.023	306
51	MM Farm	MMF Emerald L11 Playmate	20705420	3/6/2023	Connealy Emerald	3	2	74	131	21	24	0.33	57	0.56	1.12	0.002	281
52	Mark W. Hahn	Hahn Growth Fund2303	20753494	2/12/2023	Deer Valley Growth Fund	5	2	72	126	29	17	-0.1	64	0.41	0.67	0.088	237
53	Flook's Homestead	FlookFH1Q	20726874	2/2/2023	KF Discovery E707 U816	6	0.9	64	105	29	12	0.93	40	0.29	0.52	0.038	221
54	Angus Hill and Tuckaway Angus	Tuck Salvation 5306 8L	20631588	3/1/2023	SG Salvation	14	0.8	64	107	29	12	0.08	60	1.13	1.19	0.008	325
55	Bullard Creek Cattle	Bullard Creek Home Free 2349	20688152	3/29/2023	GAR Home Town	11	0.9	57	111	25	16	0.8	43	1.65	0.87	-0.042	322
56	River Bend Farm	RBF Rainstorm 3F04	20754617	3/3/2023	SAV Rainfall 6846	12	-1.6	56	97	36	16	1.09	31	0.55	0.71	0.03	241
57	Ruitedgedale Farms	RDF Profile 347	20755096	1/22/2023	LMF Profile 717	9	1.6	57	108	25	22	0.56	47	-0.03	0.55	0.014	194
58	Shipman Farms	Shipman 2307 Enterprise 2107	20566098	1/18/2023	SS Enterprise E84	12	-1.3	63	108	18	33	0.26	40	1.05	0.31	0.01	273
59	B-Bar Cattle Co.	B-BAR Veracious 307	20612022	2/3/2023	HPCA Veracious	13	-0.2	71	129	27	21	-0.02	63	1.25	1.59	0.01	338
60	Trinity Angus	Trinity Kong 301	20745084	1/5/2023	HPCA Veracious	3	3.1	81	130	18	15	0.48	50	1	1.15	-0.034	295
61	Alexis Cash	Cash Rawhide L306 D603	20688575	1/13/2023	Poss Rawhide	8	1.8	86	140	25	29	0.85	72	0.39	0.88	0.009	260
62	Trinity Angus	Trinity Kayne 303	20742434	1/6/2023	Trinity Ivan 110	10	0.5	70	117	30	23	0.61	52	1.19	0.85	0.032	291

The sale book is available to view on the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture website.

Licensing for selling meat products

Cheryl Fairbairn, Penn State Extension Educator

In my travels visiting with producers of cattle, sheep, and hogs, I am often asked how to begin selling meat products at retail. Although you can still sell whole, half or a quarter of an animal, retailing the meat products from your animals comes with the mandate that the animal must be inspected by a USDA inspector at the time of harvest to sell cuts of meats separately. The increased consumer interest for locally sourced meat products increases the demand on producers to meet the needs of local consumers.

The first step for a producer to enter the local beef trade is to procure a USDA inspected shop that has the space/availability to harvest the desired animals. For some areas of PA this is not an issue, but for other areas around the Commonwealth this may be a major dilemma to overcome. Some USDA inspected shops require producers to reserve a spot for slaughter a year or more in advance. Producers will need to check their area for availability and scheduling times. Do not assume a shop is USDA inspected simply because they sell products in the front of their store. They may be operating under a federal retail exemption license that is provided by the PA Dept of Agriculture (PDA). This license allows them to take USDA inspected wholesale cuts and then further process them into steaks, roasts, sausages, bologna, etc., for retail.

All USDA shops must also obtain a slaughter license from the PA Department of Agriculture, as well as meet stringent USDA food safety requirements. If you are not sure of the type of inspection (if any) that the establishment near you has, kindly ask them to see their license from PDA. Meat cannot be sold at retail unless it comes from a USDA inspected facility. Producers that want to sell retail products must have animals killed and cut at a USDA inspected facility. All cuts will be stamped with the USDA seal and establishment numbers that identify where the animal was harvested and cut into retail cuts.

Selling retail also requires several licenses that can be applied for and obtained from the PA Department of Agriculture. Some counties may also require licensing through the county health department and your township. Let's look at each license and when

each may be needed.

A **Food Establishment License** is required if you are storing frozen product for sale at retail in a freezer. For almost all retail establishments this is a required license since frozen product is the most common method of storing and selling meat products. However, it is the establishment retailing the product that must hold the retail license. Therefore, products that go directly from the USDA shop to the retail shop, such as a restaurant or grocery store, and are not products stored on the producers' property, negate this requirement. After an application is approved, an inspector from PDA will set up an appointment to check out the freezer site and cover various requirements of the license. That visit can take up to 2 hours, depending on the inspector.

A **Retail License** is required to sell retail on site or at a farmers' market. Some counties may require a separate retail license just for the farmer's market. This license can seem daunting as it is also required by restaurants who are serving people. A few of the questions may not apply to specific situations so ask questions throughout the process. Retail licenses can be issued for one or two years depending on the area. In some counties with health departments, a food establishment license is also required along with a retail license. Because the licenses are relatively cheap, many producers obtain both a food establishment and retail license at the same time. Don't forget to talk to your township if you are setting up a retail store. No matter how large or small the facility, some townships may have specific zoning and physical facility requirements to comply with. Some of these requirements may include the following: the size of your entrance doors, availability of restrooms, monitoring of freezer temperatures, and parking areas. Many rural counties can be much more lenient than some larger urban counties. Check with local health departments to see what they require before applying for any license. If the county requires a retail license, producers may be able to forego applying through PDA and just apply through the county. Right now, the following counties have their own licensing requirements: Allegheny, Bucks, Erie, Chester, Montgomery, and Philadelphia. This information is subject to change, so always reach out to your county health department for advice.

Continued on Page 13

Grass Tetany: A Disease of Many Challenges

Robert J. Van Saun, DVM, MS, PhD
Extension Veterinarian , Penn State University

*Article from Penn State Extension website, dated
May 25, 2021*

Lush spring pasture growth is upon us and given the change in our circumstances with the pandemic, this is a much welcome sight. Unfortunately, our beef cattle and potentially sheep and goats may not always take well to this lush pasture growth in the cool, wet spring season. Cool season grasses are known to be low in an essential mineral, magnesium (Mg), in plants growing under these conditions. Magnesium, like calcium (Ca), is essential to normal nerve and muscle function. When Ca is too low in the blood (i.e., hypocalcemia) we see clinical signs of muscle paralysis due to Ca's role in muscle contraction. This is the disease "milk fever" most often seen in dairy cattle right after calving. When blood Mg concentration is too low (i.e., hypomagnesemia) then we observe clinical signs of "tetany" or stiffness to the muscles due to the role of Mg in stopping muscle stimulation. Death often is the outcome of this disease process if not properly treated in a timely manner (within hours). Ruminant animals are unique in their predisposition to this disease process and both feeding and agronomic management practices are needed to minimize the potential for this disease.

The Magnesium Challenge

Ruminants are not very efficient in their uptake of Mg from their diet. Unlike other species, ruminants only absorb Mg in the rumen through an exchange between potassium (K) and sodium (Na) at the cell level. Early, lush spring (or fall) grass growth is often associated with high plant tissue K concentrations (>2% of dry matter). In the rumen, the cells must push a K ion out into the rumen in exchange for a Na ion and this facilitates cellular Mg uptake. When the rumen contains grasses with high K this pump does not work well resulting in a low efficiency of Mg uptake. High dietary Ca and dietary fat can reduce Mg availability. The animal can reabsorb Mg at the level of the kidneys as the only means of maintaining blood Mg concentration in the face of inadequate dietary uptake. Excess Na intake (i.e., salt) can force more urinary Mg excretion. Although Mg can be found in bone, it cannot be readily released from bone to correct a dietary deficiency like for Ca.

The Forage Challenge

The dietary Mg requirement in ruminant species during pregnancy and lactation is 0.12-0.15% of dry matter. Legume plants, including alfalfa, clovers, birdsfoot trefoil, most often contain high Mg (>0.2% dry matter)

and Ca in their tissues, which is protective against the disease. In contrast, grasses often are at or much below the required dietary Mg concentration leading to inadequate intake and increased potential for clinical disease. Higher levels of nitrogen and K (i.e., potash) fertilization will reduce plant Mg content. Excess Ca, sulfates, nitrates, and ammonia can also reduce grass plant tissue Mg content. Sulfates and nitrates can come from water sources or fertilization along with ammonia.

Calcium plays a unique role in this disease process. Excessive Ca in the diet can interfere with Mg uptake. Calcium liming can also lead to reduced plant Mg content. However, the ratio between plant tissue K content to the sum of plant tissue Ca and Mg can be used to define those forages at risk for causing hypomagnesemia. Unfortunately, plant tissue mineral content needs to be converted from % dry matter to a milliequivalents basis for the risk ratio equation to be useful. The table below provides two different examples of this calculation.

Some grasses, especially cereal grains, may contain sucrose compounds that are highly favored by specific rumen bacterial species. Additionally, these cereal grains may contain organic acids (cis-aconitic acid) that will be modified in the rumen by these favored bacteria to generate a chelating compound, tricarballic acid. This compound will bind to Mg in the diet and prevent it from being absorbed.

Plant tissue needs to be evaluated for mineral content by wet chemistry methods. Near infrared (NIR) methods are not accurate for minerals. The plant K, Ca and Mg content need to be converted from a percent dry matter to millequivalents basis using the conversion variables for each element. Multiply the % dry matter by the conversion factor. Finally, the ratio can be calculated using the milliequivalent values by dividing K by the sum of Ca and Mg. Ratio values exceeding 2.2 are at increasing risk of inducing hypomagnesemia. In the table Forage A has high K, but also higher Ca and Mg resulting in a risk ratio of 1.52. In contrast, Forage B, has slightly higher K coupled with low Ca and Mg generating a risk ratio of 2.91. Forage B would be of concern in inducing hypomagnesemia and preventive measures should be in place if this forage were needing to be fed.

The Disease Challenge

Grass tetany is considered a serious emergency disease process as death can occur within hours of clinical sign presentation.

Continued on Page 13

Scours – A little preparation goes a long way

Dr. Hayley Springer MS, DVM, PhD

Extension Veterinarian , Penn State University

This was Published first in Lancaster Farming.

Calfhood diarrhea, commonly called scours, is a disease that frequently kills calves and can quickly spread through a herd. It is the most common infectious cause of death in beef calves less than three weeks of age (USDA, 2020). When outbreaks occur in these young calves, it can add tremendous stress to an already busy calving season. A wide variety of pathogens can cause calf scours, including bacteria, like *Escherichia coli*; viruses; like rotavirus and coronavirus; and even protozoa, like *Cryptosporidium*. Though they cause diarrhea by different mechanisms, all these pathogens ultimately lead to increased water losses in the feces, resulting in dehydration (Foster & Smith, 2009). Calves with diarrhea will have watery feces that barely sit atop bedding or completely sink into the bedding. It may also cause manure to stain the back end or tail of the calf. In addition to signs of watery feces, calves may also be depressed, uninterested in suckling, have sunken eyes, and may even be unable to rise. When calves do get scours, prompt treatment is critical to prevent death.

Treating the dehydration of calf scours is vital. The severity of dehydration can be estimated by assessing how sunken the calf's eyes are or by pinching the skin on the shoulder or neck of the calf and assessing how long it takes to return to normal. The more sunken a calf's eye is, the more severe the dehydration. When the eyeball is sunken by about half a centimeter from normal, it indicates moderate dehydration. In a calf with this level of dehydration, the pinched skin would take 2 to 5 seconds to return to normal (Smith, 2009). Oral fluids, given in addition to milk, are the first line of treatment for dehydration. Choosing an oral electrolyte product with an alkalinizing agent is important because dehydrated calves can quickly become acidotic, which is one of the reasons they stop suckling. Bicarbonate, acetate, and propionate are common alkalinizing agents in oral electrolyte solutions, but acetate and propionate are preferred. These have the advantage of providing energy to the calf, and they do not interfere with milk clotting in the abomasum, an essential step in milk digestion (Smith, 2009). Oral electrolyte feeding, in addition to milk, should be continued until the dehydration is corrected and the feces begin to firm up.

When dehydration is severe, oral fluids may not be sufficient. These calves need subcutaneous or intravenous fluid therapy. Sometimes, veterinarians may also recommend anti-inflammatories to manage pain and fever or antibiotics if a bacterial cause or more extensive systemic illness is suspected. Determining how to manage severely ill calves can be done by having the calf examined by a veterinarian,

or by working with a vet ahead of calving season to build treatment protocols that will allow prompt treatment without needing emergency veterinary care.

Unfortunately, calf scours can rapidly progress to severe disease and can frequently be deadly. This is why prevention is critical. As with all calfhood diseases, colostrum is vital to disease prevention. All calves should be up and suckling within two hours of birth to receive sufficient colostrum. If calves do not suckle soon after birth, they need to be fed colostrum milked from their dam or a commercial colostrum replacer. Though colostrum replacer products are expensive, they are invaluable to calf health when needed. Scours-targeted oral antibody products can supplement maternal immunity from colostrum. These oral pills or pastes are administered within a few hours of birth to boost calf immunity against scours pathogens. An alternative is to vaccinate cows with a scours vaccine before calving to increase immunity against scours pathogens in natural colostrum. Assuring calves receive colostrum helps to increase their resistance to scours pathogens, but it is also important to decrease their exposure to these pathogens.

Providing plenty of clean, fresh bedding is helpful, but this alone is not enough. Young calves frequently acquire scours from older calves. When a calf gets sick, having an area to separate them and their dam from the main calving or housing areas can reduce the level of pathogens in the main housing area. This, in turn, protects younger calves from exposure to disease. If space allows, setting up multiple calving areas, indoors or out, and moving cows that have not calved to a freshly cleaned pen or unused pasture every couple of weeks can also help reduce exposure between younger and older calves. When preparing for calving season, building a plan to manage calf scours is important. Essential steps to prepare for and prevent scours include:

- Have a good quality colostrum replacer on hand prior to calving season.
- Keep a few packets of oral electrolyte solution with acetate or propionate on the farm.
- Talk with your vet about using a scours vaccine on your dams or an oral antibody product, particularly if scours has been an issue in the past.
- Talk with your vet to build treatment protocols for calf scours so you can manage cases quickly if they arise.

USDA. 2020. Beef 2017, "Beef Cow-calf Health and Management Practices in the United States, 2017, report 2." USDA-APHIS-VS-CEAH-NAHMS. Fort Collins, CO. #.782.1119

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Smith GW. Treatment of calf diarrhea: oral fluid therapy. Vet Clin North Am Food Anim Pract. 2009 Mar;25(1):55-72, vi. doi: 10.1016/j.cvfa.2008.10.006. PMID: 19174283.

PA Finest Female Sale

Dear Pennsylvania Angus Association member,

Last year after our Finest Female Sale for 2023, our sale committee was reformed with much thanks to Scott Brown for getting a great committee together. After several meetings/conference calls, the committee decided to manage our sale within our Association to reduce sale costs and return greater profit to you, our consignors. Regretfully and unfortunately, we did not get as early a start on signing up consignments for this spring's sale. Consequently, we did not get enough consignments to justify the cost of the sale to our consignors and the sale was cancelled for 2024.

With that, we are looking forward to 2025 and will be ready to start putting our sale together beginning in November/December of this year. I personally believe that the quality of Angus cattle here in Pennsylvania is tremendous. I also believe that we can have a premier sale to showcase our producers and our quality cattle that you produce! Please keep in mind our sale for next year and as you go through this year, look over your cattle and perhaps you can find one or two that you would want to offer in our sale.

We will keep you informed of our progress as we go toward December.

Sincerely,

Gene Trowbridge, Sale Committee

Angus Awards

Hello Angus Breeders! It's that time of year again to nominate someone (or family) that would be a great candidate to receive one of these awards. The recipients of these awards must be a paid dues member of the Pennsylvania Angus Association. Please see the description of the three awards below and they will be handed out at the Annual Banquet at the 2024 PA Angus Breeders Show in Huntingdon, PA.

Seedstock Producer of the Year:

An individual (family) that concentrates on raising breeding animals with optimum genetics for the breed and the beef cattle market on a whole. This individual will market bulls, replacement females, semen and embryos to other seedstock producers or to cow-calf producers that would fit their requirements. This individual must be a paid dues member of the Pennsylvania Angus Association. No one person or family can win this award within 5 years of receiving Seedstock Producer of the Year.

Promoter of the Year:

An individual who helps to promote the state association and the Angus Breed through different state and local functions throughout the year. This individual must be a paid dues member of the Pennsylvania Angus Association. No one person or family can win this award within 5 years of receiving Promoter of the Year.

Stewardship Award:

An individual who has the best interest in protecting the land and utilizing it for the best ability of the cattle. This individual is not only concerned about improving the environment but also improving the cattle management within their farm or ranch. This individual must be a paid dues member of the Pennsylvania Angus Association. No one person or family can win this award within 5 years of receiving Stewardship Award.

How to Submit Nominations:

Nominations will need to be submitted to Deric Horting by May 1, 2024, and you can contact him by phone (717-503-5408) or by email (deric.horting@yahoo.com). Please provide a brief description why you believe your nomination would be a good candidate for one of these awards.

Common Questions about DNA Sampling

By Performance Programs, American Angus Association

Are you planning to take DNA samples? Maybe you're preparing cattle for sale and need results back for a catalog. What are some of the most commonly asked questions or issues with collecting DNA? We're here to tell you, and we have some tips and tricks for sampling.

What sample method is acceptable for twins?

For twins, either a hair or a tissue sampling unit (TSU) DNA sample is acceptable. Do not use a blood sample for twins.

I use hair samples. What do I need to know?

Hair samples can be taken on animals four months of age and older. Attach between 20 and 30 strands of hair with the root ball attached to the hair card. Do not cut the hair. Take the sample directly from the switch of the tail with pliers or tweezers. You can see the root balls on the end, and that is where the DNA is located.

What do I need to know about TSUs?

TSUs must have the accompanying spreadsheet with bar codes emailed or uploaded, because they identify which tube pairs with which calf. Submit this spreadsheet when the order is submitted. TSU tubes must be mailed in a padded envelope or a box. A regular envelope will tear in processing, which results in an empty envelope arriving at the office.

I am using blood cards for the first time. Any advice?

No matter the method, make sure the card stays clean from contaminants such as dirt, manure, blood from a different animal, etc. Cover the area designated for the blood sample with blood but do not oversaturate. The samples need to be set out to fully dry before mailing, as mold creates issues when using the sample.

What is the best way to submit calves using multiple sires in one pasture?

Before entering calves in the calving book, create a "Sire Group" that includes the bulls the females were exposed to. When entering a calf in the calving book, use the created sire group for the sire information. This will allow the quickest processing and make it relatively easy to compare all sires in the group.

I am heading to the post office to mail samples. What do I need to know?

Include your order confirmation with the samples. Make sure the samples are clearly identified (which sample goes to which animal). If the samples are time sensitive, overnight or mail with a tracking number, and do not use regular mail.

How long before the results are in?

From the time the samples are received in the office to the time DNA results are returned, it takes approximately three weeks. Remember that if an animal must be retested or an alternate sample is needed, that will take additional time. Start the process as early as possible before the results are due for a sale or event.

We hope these reminders help make the process of DNA sampling easy and efficient. For further assistance, please call the Association or AGI® service team at 816-383-5100.

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Please contact:
Chris Jeffcoat, 717-476-1496 or
paangussecretary@gmail.com

Licensing for selling meat products - Continued

Retail licenses are not expensive to initiate and must be renewed periodically depending on which ones are obtained. The PDA inspector may stop in periodically to inspect and can also be a wealth of information for the business. Help them understand what is done at the site so that they can better assist.

You can go to the PA Department of Agriculture website to obtain information and the actual applications for licensing. Just search PA Department of Agriculture and then click on Food Safety. Scrolling down you will find 9 blue blocks. Click on the Food Manufacturing, Packing, Holding and Distribution block for the Food Establishment License and click on Retail block for the retail and farmer market licenses. You will find explanations and the actual applications at these sites. There are different licenses and requirements for processing poultry and other meats, such as bison, rabbits etc. These can also be found on the PDA website.

Producers wishing to sell live animals, perhaps as sides and quarters, can utilize a custom facility or a USDA inspected facility. If using a custom shop, the live animals, or portions of live animals, are sold to an individual or group of individuals without licensing, but not individual cuts. Packages of individual cuts from custom facilities will be marked "Not for Resale" to deter their sale.

As in any relationship, producer and packer interactions should be as pleasant as possible. Effective and timely communication goes a long way to ensure small packers will want to continue to work with producers. By being familiar with federal, state, and local requirements producers can better determine whether selling retail is right for them or not. Some producers enjoy the customer interaction while others do not. It is a personal choice. For further information contact Penn State Extension.

Grass Tetany Article - Continued

In many cases, animals may be found dead in the morning becoming clinical during the overnight. Initial presentation shows a hyperexcitable animal, very nervous and tense, with excessive response to any loud noises. This hyperexcitability rapidly progresses into the animal becoming laterally recumbent with very stiff extremities. There may be evidence of leg

paddling. The animal will expire within a couple of hours without treatment.

Treatment of these animals is an experience. The animal will be hypomagnesemic as well as hypocalcemic due to Mg's effect on Ca homeostasis. Slow intravenous administration of a Ca-Mg solution to effect is needed. The heart rate should be monitoring as Ca administration can cause heart blockage. Relapses are very common with only intravenous treatment, thus subcutaneous administration of a saturated (50%) magnesium sulfate solution can be administered. Some will also provide oral Mg supplementation via magnesium hydroxide boluses for further protection against a relapse. Once the animal has been treated it is time to leave, quickly, very quickly. For some unclear reason, these animals become extremely aggressive following therapy. Most likely this has to do with changes in Mg concentration of the fluid bathing the brain. I have climbed trees and shown my high school high-jumping skills on numerous occasions fleeing an irate beef cow.

Focus on Disease Prevention

Animal management factors for hypomagnesemia prevention are to ensure adequate dietary Mg intake. This will require forage testing with calculation of forage risk ratio. Use of some legumes in late pregnancy into early lactation may help. Magnesium supplements are not very palatable so just adding them to forage may not be effective. Use of molasses-magnesium free choice licks has been used. You need to ensure these products have a minimum of 5% Mg. Another practical option for beef cattle is to mix equal parts of a trace mineralized salt, magnesium oxide (fine particle size), and distillers grains or soybean meal. The latter items are to improve palatability of the mix and encourage intake.

Agronomic management should focus on pasture plant species and soil management. Perform soil testing to provide the correct amount of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Phosphorus fertilization has been shown to improve plant Mg content. Applying dolomitic lime to adjust soil pH is preferred to traditional lime as this adds Mg, though dolomitic lime is more expensive. If one could interseed some legumes into a grass pasture, this could minimize hypomagnesemia risk, but may increase risk of bloat on the lush pasture. This interseeding may be minimized by the legume plants not germinating and growing as quickly in the cooler spring weather compared to grasses. The current interest in raising cereal grains as a secondary crop will increase the risk of hypomagnesemia. Watch fertilization practices and be sure to provide additional dietary Mg sources. Otherwise, get your running shoes ready!

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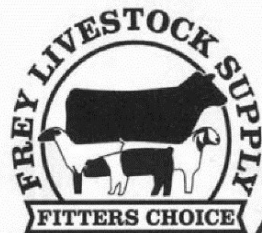
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