

MURRAY GREY NEWS

The Official Publication of the American Murray Grey Association

March 2012



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2012 AMGA



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Notes from the National Office –

National Show & Meetings will be held in conjunction with the Clark County (WA) Fair, Aug, 3 – 12 in Ridgefield, WA. The Murray Grey National Show will be on Saturday, Aug 4, 2012 at 9AM. Watch the web site and the June NEWS for more information.

The Annual Membership Meeting will be held on Saturday, after the show, on the fairgrounds. AMGA President George Germaine has asked that committees be prepared to meet on Friday and that the Board meet on Friday August 3. At this juncture, Board and Committee meetings will be at the Headquarters Hotel, LaQuinta Vancouver.

Membership has been updated on the AMGA website. Everyone who has renewed and joined as of January 31 is now listed on the individual state pages on the site. Please renew your dues if you have not so that you, too, will be listed on the web site. Renewing dues are \$100 after Feb. 1.

Group BreedPlan enrollment for Spring (Jan 1 – June 30) are over due. Fee to enroll spring calving now is \$30.00. Fall Calving enrollment is due by July 31 at \$20 per cow.

Our Cover

**Springtime! Fresh green grass and
Murray Grey calves!**

**Thanks to George & Cheryl Germaine for the
cover photo.**

**We need good pasture photographs.
We invite all members to send pictures!**

**See the Murray Grey News online!
www.murraygreybeefcattle.com/MGNEWS/newsonline.pdf**

How to reach us -

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2012 TATTOO LETTER



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Preparing Bulls for the Breeding Season

Bulls are the most costly animals on a cow-calf operation and provide the majority of genetic improvement for the cow herd. It is not uncommon for producers to rough bulls through the winter since they do not have the nutritional requirements that gestating cows do. However, it is important that bulls

a bull does not have normal active sperm he can be re-evaluated in 30 days. If BSEs are delayed there is no time to correct any abnormalities and re-evaluate.

If new bulls are being brought onto the operation they should have a BSE if they have not already had one recently. All new bulls should also have been tested

for Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) and Johne's disease. If new bulls are not virgin bulls, they should also be tested for Trichomoniasis prior to breeding any cows. Discuss testing options with your vet.

While the bull is in the chute for the BSE it is a good time to vaccinate and de-worm them. Vaccination with a modified live virus vaccine should be done at least 30 days prior to the breeding season so spermatogenesis is not impacted. Although most mature bulls do not have severe



are not forgotten as the breeding season approaches. For producers with a limited 60 day breeding season it is critical that bulls are healthy and sound going into the breeding season. The extremely cold winter may have damaged the testis of bulls if they did not have adequate dry bedding. Frostbite of the scrotum will not have any long term effects but if the epididymis was damaged the bull will no longer be a viable breeder.

A breeding soundness exam (BSE) is critical to determine if the bull will be capable of getting cows bred this year. A BSE should include a good physical exam paying close attention to eyes and feet and legs. Bulls need to be able to see and travel in order to breed cows. The testis and seminal vesicles should be palpated to make sure they are normal. Lastly the semen should be evaluated for morphology and motility. If

internal parasite problems during the breeding season they cannot afford any nutritional drain from parasites.

Another overlooked aspect of bull management is their physical condition. Bulls should be in good flesh but not overly fat going into the breeding season as they will lose weight during the breeding season. Make sure that thin bulls are not pushed too fast with a high concentrate diet. Acidosis, abomasal ulcers, liver abscesses or seminal vesiculitis can ruin a bull prior to the breeding season if concentrates are not managed properly. Bulls should be in good physical shape as they will need to travel extensively during the breeding season. The most efficient method is to put the bulls in large pasture with the water at one end and feed or salt at the other to force the bulls to walk.

Permanent Identification Starts with a Successful Tattoo

Don't run the risk of having an illegible tattoo by using an improper technique.

Proper identification at birth and legible tattoos are essential to maintaining accurate parentage and production records of registered cattle. A readable tattoo is also a requirement for registering an animal with the American Murray Grey Association. Tattooing can be done any time before registering, although it's best done when the animals are young.

Proper equipment

Success starts with having the necessary tattooing equipment. Before beginning, a breeder should have a complete set of number and letter characters, if used. Sets of tattoo characters have one of each number (0-9) or letter (A-Z), so you may have to purchase more than one set. Tattoo equipment can be purchased from a livestock supply dealer. There are a variety of different types of tattoo pliers, which use removable digits, on the market. Some pliers have revolving heads and will hold two different tattoos at once.

You'll need a rag or a sponge and some rubbing alcohol to clean out the ear before you apply the tattoo.

Tattoo ink, green or black, is critical in getting a readable and permanent tattoo. With the aid of a toothbrush, the ink can be worked into a fresh tattoo easily.

A good working chute is also critical to a legible tattoo. The chute should restrain the animal from making quick head movements. "The only stress on the animal during the tattooing process comes from poor restraint," an

expert says. "For a readable tattoo to happen, the animal must hold still and be kept from moving its head."

Ready to begin

Once you have the calf in the working chute, check your records and establish the tattoo that will identify the calf. Place the corresponding digits in your pliers. Twig suggests checking the tattoo on something like a piece of cardboard or an old feed sack. Otherwise, you run the risk of incorrectly tattooing the calf.

Check to make sure that all of your digits make an even perforation. One common mistake breeders make is not throwing away dull, broken or hair-matted characters. Such digits do not allow for deep penetration into the ear tissue. You can test each tattoo of a piece of paper or light cardboard.

Cleaning the ear and ridding it of all wax and dirt is the next step. Twig says the key to a good tattoo is a clean ear. The ear should be dry before moving on to the next step — applying ink.

Before tattooing the animal, rub the ink in with a toothbrush or your thumb. By doing this, the ink will more likely be carried into the new tattoo. When ready to proceed, place the ear between the jaws of the pliers. It's important when clamping the pliers to use the right amount of pressure.

Close the jaws quickly and firmly and release quickly to avoid tearing the ear. Use enough pressure that it pierces the skin, but don't go so deeply that it bleeds profusely.

The only way to stop an ear from bleeding after the use of too much pressure is to reapply ink. Put on more ink and

use that toothbrush to get the ink down in those perforations. The ink helps the blood to coagulate.

Make sure that the ink is worked thoroughly into the tattoo to ensure a legible and permanent tattoo mark. When the tattooing process is finished, clean the characters to remove all hair, dirt and blood. This is also the time when you should throw away and get replacements for the ones that are dull.

When to tattoo

There are advantages and disadvantages to tattooing at birth or the alternative, waiting to tattoo calves as a group. Some producers prefer to tattoo at birth, requiring only identifying the calf once. Others prefer to tattoo older, many breeders wait until weaning to tattoo. This requires being able to keep track of the calves identities from birth to weaning.

Whenever you choose to tattoo, remember that you need to include your unique tattoo and the year letter in those tattoos to properly identify your registered Murray Grey.

AMGA Stickers!



A Special Note
Phone: 555 - 555 - 5555

**Customized
\$36/300**

Resolutions for cattle producers in 2012

The following list is 10 resolutions for your beef operation that you can stick to in preparation for the challenges coming in 2012.

1. Keep better records.

Whether it is a feedlot or a cow calf operation, management of costs in a high cost environment requires knowing what they are and making sound decisions on that basis. Increasingly, good records on environmental management, animal production, animal health and animal care are needed for good stewardship and market access.

3. Become a better environmental steward.

Do you know where the water goes when it leaves your feedlot or feeding area? Learn about the changes in rules and permitting that might affect you.

4. Develop a health program.

Work with your veterinarian to develop a state of the art health program. Don't wait until an emergency to give him or her a call.

5. Manage feed storage and handling losses.

cattle see it.

6. Test your feeds and balance your rations.

Underfeeding reduces productivity and overfeeding increases costs. Send your feeds in for analysis and share the information with your nutritionist. Remember, not all hay is created, or harvested, the same.

7. Take credit for your manure value.

With increasing value of fertilizer nutrients this is a resource that should be accounted for. Optimal forage production must be a priority.

8. Evaluate your facilities.

Cattle comfort can pay off in better performance, particularly during periods of weather extremes. Efficient handling facilities are makes life easier for both human and bovine.

9. Manage your margins.

Risk management today involves managing the risk of both input costs and market prices. Learn more about the cattle "crush margin" and how to use it for managing volatility and price risk.

10. Get more out of your pastures this summer.

Take a pasture walk or attend a grazing clinic. Forage and grazing management is one way to get more productivity out of fewer available acres.



Attend an educational event and attend grazing clinics.

2. Attend an educational event.

You never quit learning and the business and technology changes fast. Check with your local extension service for events in your area.

The first step in managing feed storage losses, whether it is wet corn co-products, commodities, silage or forages is to measure it. Weigh your feed in and out of storage. You might be surprised how much feed you are losing before the

National Show Headquarters

Clark County Fair

Vancouver, WA

Aug. 3 - 6

Headquarters Hotel

LaQuinta Inn Vancouver, WA

\$70 per night

Call: 360 - 566 - 1100 Reference AMGA Reserve by July 2

Committee & Board Meetings: Aug 3 @ the Hotel time tba

Show Aug 4

Annual Membership Meeting: Aug 4 on the fair grounds

Murray Grey Calendar

Your promotions Important Deadlines, like invited to sponsor the calendar
Committee is planning a Dues, Female Inventory dates, with a \$20 business card sized
calendar fundraiser for 2012. and data dump deadlines will ad on the back cover.
The full color 2013 calendar be listed. Know when your The Calendar will be
will feature 12 photograph cows were bred or when they available to buy this fall for
based ads for AMGA members, are due with the daily breeding \$10.00 each. This will be a
one for each month. **Your AD** and due dates. great way to promote Murray
will be featured around the Six months are still Greys and to promote your
country for an entire month in available at \$100.00 per month! herd. Call Gennie Gerow
2013. (Jan, April, Jun & Aug have at AMGA 502.384.2335 for
been reserved.) Your purchase details and deadlines.

Besides 12 great full of a month includes 3 free
page, full color pictures the calendars. For those of you
Murray Grey calendar will have with smaller budgets, you are
some great, useful features!

Northwest Meets Southeast

We, Bill and Melanie Woody of Woody Acres Ranch (Newberg, Oregon), visited Savannah, Georgia at the beginning of September for business. While we were there we took the opportunity to visit Kyle Knight of

time out of your busy schedule to show us your herd and we wish Kyle and his family the best of luck in the future.



Article and photos courtesy of Bill and Melanie Woody.

Sandbriar Farms. Sandbriar is located out in a beautiful area where the fields of cotton and peanuts are green and the pine trees are tall. Kyle had his herd split into 3 groups; bulls, cows with calves and those ready to calve. The herd was very healthy looking and showed good growth coming out of the Southern summer. His up and coming 2 year old bull was very friendly, happy and eager to get Melanie to give him a good scrub. This is what the Murray Grey's are known for; calm, friendly cattle that are easy to work with. In our opinion, the Sandbriar Farms cattle meet all the requirements of what a good Murray Grey cattle should be. This is a personal thanks to Kyle from the Woody's for taking



AMGA PHOTO CONTEST



Photo 1 - Cow with Calf

The Promotions Committee wants to find a single image to make a very large picture for use on the AMGA booth at show and events.

We have gone through our archives, asked for photos from members and searched the Internet to try to find the most dynamic, robust photographs of Murray Grey cattle that we could find. We have settled on the 6 pictures here in the centerfold.



Photo 2 - Golden Bull

This image will represent all Murray Grey breeders at events around the country. We want your input to help us choose the image that will be front and center when introducing producers to our breed of cattle. Make your choice known!



Photo 3 - Dark Grey Bull Side View

Let us know YOUR choice!



Photo 4 Cow and Bull

We have included an addressed post card ballot with this issue of the NEWS. Please take a moment and vote for the image that you would like to be the central picture on the AMGA booth.

Please mark your ballot and return it to AMGA, PO Box 43515, Louisville, KY 43515.

You can also vote by email to genniegerow@gmail.com



Photo 5 - Dark Grey Bull Head On

We hope that this effort will give our promotion booth a fresh, bold new look. and we look forward to having as many of you as possible help us make this choice

**Please return your vote by
July 2, 2012!**



Photo 6 - Grey Bull

Grey Thoughts -

I'm sitting here in the middle of February in western Washington with rain pelting down. I spent most of yesterday doing my least favorite farm chore-working on the tractor. I installed all new filters and fluids, resulting in busted knuckles and grease from one end of me to the other. So this afternoon I decided to stay inside, and take care of some AMGA business.

A couple of years ago I wrote about my ordeal as a twelve year old trying to earn enough money to buy a milking machine. Several people have asked me what that was all about, so here is more about why I needed a milking machine.

When I was seven years old, my grandmother convinced my parents that my six brothers and I had too much time on our hands, and were surely headed for trouble. Her solution – move to a farm. We looked at several with no success. Then, one day just before Christmas of 1949, a friend of a friend told us about a great farm for sale in a big rush, so it was selling for below value. The owner, a retired navy chief, was being called back into the service for the Korean War, and had two weeks to report to San Diego. His wife said that no way was she staying there alone. They loaded what they could get into their station wagon, signed the papers for the farm and headed for California.

We bought a farm complete with food in the refrigerator, clothes in the closets, and dirty dishes in the sink. All of the barns had concrete floors, metal roofs, timed lights, automatic water, and every latest convenience. All of these things were rare for 1950 in our area. Also with the farm came a meat market in town, and a route with a delivery van. There were five thousand laying hens, cows, hogs, geese, cats,

and even a pen of beautiful pea fowl. All the tools, equipment, a Gibson tractor, and even an old model T farm truck came with the farm.

We moved in on Wednesday, and on Friday night we butchered five hundred chickens. You have to remember that my Dad grew up in Jersey City, and my Mom was from Bremerton, Washington, a navy town where we had been living. We also had to candle eggs, and everything else that goes into running a large chicken operation.

Mom and a hired lady ran the market five days a week where we sold everything- poultry, cream, butter, some meat, and Mom served a business man's lunch. The lunch was half a baked game hen, potato or macaroni salad, a homemade roll, and a beverage. Most days she made over one hundred lunches at one dollar each. Dad handled the delivery route on Saturday, and worked for the power company the rest of the week. That left my three older brothers and me to take care of the farm. The three younger boys were too young to be much help. I remember vividly my fourteen year old brother and me butchering five hundred chickens every Friday night, and then sitting at the kitchen table packaging thousands of eggs into the wee hours of Saturday morning.

Things were actually going well until two years later at Thanksgiving. The day before turkeys went on sale, the building the meat market was in burned to the ground. It turned out that the equipment was covered by insurance, but the merchandise was not. We had several hundred turkeys that had to be paid for. My parents decided that they couldn't start over, so they sold all the equipment, the delivery route and van, and all

the stock on hand. My Mom told me years later that they managed to cover all but \$150 of the fire losses, and so they felt lucky.

We had a family meeting at which my parents said they were going to rent the land and buildings of the farm. They wanted to know if any of us would be interested. All of my brothers hated the farm, and had begged my parents to move back to town. They all declined the offer, but I jumped at it. I turned the farm into a dairy operation. I loved cows-chickens were okay, but how could anyone love a chicken? Through a streak of good luck, I turned two crossbred cows into one of the top herds of registered Holsteins in the state. By the time I was twelve, I was milking eight to ten cows by hand, and selling the cream to the local co-op. I had several raw milk customers, and a dream to become a grade A producer.

This is when the milking machine became available, and after two years of work I brought it home. I eventually increased my herd up to twenty-four cows, but wound up selling everything, including my beloved milking machine due to health issues when I was seventeen. My dream of a grade A dairy never came to fruition, but luckily we get to change dreams. I am now living an even better dream, and I pinch myself daily to make sure it is real. It is almost too hard to believe, a wonderful family, great friends, and getting to live on this beautiful farm. As Jimmy Dean used to say, "I'm drinking from my saucer because my cup runneth over."

Grey Thoughts is a column written by AMGA President George Germaine, Vadar, WA

Murray Grey Breeder to Host Grazing Conference

Piney River Cattle Company presents Ian Mitchell-Innes May 24th, 25th & 26th 2012

Holistic Management Educator. Specializing in High Density (Mob) Grazing. Ian will be teaching at The Ranch in a 3 day workshop, with a pasture tour. His knowledge of the Holistic approach and planned grazing is cost productive and the benefits are immeasurable. Ian will be speaking on some of these points.

This workshop is a great opportunity. The idea of Healthy Land, Healthy Profits, is very appealing to all of us. Who doesn't want to heal their land and save money and time in the process. We recommend that you purchase a copy of Holistic Management Handbook, by Jody Butterfield, Sam Bingham, and Allan Savory. It has all you need to get started implementing High Density Grazing. We hope you join us.

Classes will be from 9am to 5pm daily. We will provide lunch all three days and dinner on Saturday night.

The cost per person is \$400.00

We have arranged a special rate for lodging at the

Stay Inn Hotel
(931) 729-5600
634 David St. Centerville, TN 37033

There are two campgrounds near the Ranch if that suits anyone better.

Pinewood Canoe & Camp (931)729-1042

or

Tanbark Campground (615) 441-1613

For registration or class information Call Jane Ellen at (931) 670-6771.



Do I need to supplement my hay?

South Dakota State University Extension | Updated: December 27, 2011

A prime opportunity to control feed costs and expenses in the beef cow enterprise is to make the most of the feed inventory on hand and minimize the dollars spent on supplements. At the same time we need to make sure that the cow's requirements are being met.

The first step would be to take an inventory of the feedstuffs currently on hand on the ranch. It's important to assess both the quantity and the quality of the hay available. That gives you a baseline of what feed resources are available and how they might be best used to meet the requirements of the cowherd.

Let's suppose we need to determine a winter feeding plan for 1300 pound late gestation mature cows. Based on the 2000 Nutrient Requirements for Beef Cattle, she needs a diet that's 53% TDN and about 7.9% CP to meet her requirements for late gestation and maintain body condition. These requirements aren't adjusted for weather conditions. A cow with a dry, winter coat will need about 1% more energy for every degree that the effective wind-chill adjusted temperature drops below 32° F. It also takes additional energy to add body condition to gestating cows.

Perhaps one of the feedstuffs that is on hand is early-cut bromegrass hay. That hay might test about 55% TDN and have a crude protein content of about 9 to 10%. In that



case the cow's requirements for energy and protein are met almost perfectly. The only additional supplementation that would be needed might be supplemental vitamins and minerals.

The situation is different if we are considering low-quality roughages. For example, later cut prairie hay might only test at about 50 percent TDN and 7 percent crude protein. In order to utilize that roughage source and meet the cow's needs for energy and protein, some supplementation will be needed.

That supplemental feed might not necessarily need to be purchased, however. If that producer had some high quality alfalfa hay (about 60% TDN and 20% CP), the two roughage sources could be combined to meet the requirements for energy and protein. The producer would need to consider how that ration would be delivered so that all the cows had equal access to the higher quality feed, not just the dominant or boss cows.

There are a number of possibilities available to producers to control feed costs and at the same time ensure that the herd's requirements are met.



The Eastern Murray Grey Association will be part of the 25th Ohio Beef Expo March 15 - 17 at the Fairgrounds in Columbus.

The Murray Grey show will be at 1 PM Friday March 16. Contact Sherie Clark for more information at 330 - 627-7438.

This should be a good show with more than 20 head entered. Take this opportunity to see some of the best Murray Greys in the East.

Cattle will be available at Private Treaty!



Murray Greys Get Good Press

“NEW HARRISBURG, Ohio — A herd of silver-colored cattle graze under a tree with red and yellow leaves, soaking in the autumn day’s sunshine. The sight grabs your attention and you look again at the silver cattle. These Murray Grey cattle, however, are not just pasture ornaments, some of them are winners from this year’s World Beef Expo held in September.”

So begins a really neat article in Farm and Dairy newspaper, one of Ohio’s oldest and most widely read farm publications. Harold and Sherie Clark, Victory Farms, Carrollton, Oh were featured in the October 31 issue of the publication.

While it was Clark’s recent wins at the National Murray Grey show in Milwaukee that sparked the article, Sherie was able to use

the article to put the word out about our breed’s unique traits; docility, mothering ability, forage efficiency and great eating qualities.

Farm and Dairy is widely read in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Harold and Sherie did a wonderful job promoting those attributes that we all believe make our breed special. This is good publicity for our breed. Thank you, Clarks for a job well done!



Front Page Photo from Farm and Dairy newspaper October 31, 2011

RebSuAnn Cattle

Breeding Age Bulls for Sale!

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Feeding Time Influences Calving Time

Common sense tells us that being with the cows at calving will have the most impact on calf survivability. Adequate supervision is more important on large operations using larger framed cattle, but even the easiest calving cow or heifer can get in trouble. And again, common sense tells us that it is easier to watch the cows during the day than it is at night. Beef producers who work off farm simply cannot spend hours every night checking cows.

The easiest and most practical method of inhibiting nighttime calving at present is by feeding cows at night; the physiological mechanism is unknown, but some hormonal effect may be involved. Rumen motility studies indicate the frequency of rumen contractions falls a few hours before parturition. Intraruminal pressure begins to fall in the last 2 weeks of gestation, with a more rapid decline during calving. It has been suggested that night feeding causes intraruminal pressures to rise at night and decline in the daytime.

It is natural for animals to have their young at night. The world is quiet, the herd or pack is down for the night, it is relatively safe. But human beings work best in daylight and there is the complication. 50 years ago, swine producers learned to leave the lights on and a radio playing in the farrowing house at night to confuse the sows into farrowing during the day. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this practice does work.

The easiest method of moving calving from darkness into daylight is by feeding the cows

at in the evening or at night. The exact physiological mechanism is unknown, but some hormonal effect may be involved affecting rumen/uterine contractions.



In a Canadian study of 104 Hereford cows 38.4% of a group fed at 8:00 am and again at 3:00 pm delivered calves during the day, 79.6% of a group fed at 11:00 am and 9:00 pm. A British study utilizing 162 cattle on 4 farms compared the percentages of calves born from 5:00 am to 10:00 pm to cows fed at different times. When cattle were fed at 9:00 am, 57% of the calves were born during the day, vs 79% with feeding at 10:00 pm. In field trials by cattlemen utilizing night feeding when 35 cows and heifers were fed once daily between 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm, 74.5% of the calves were born between 5:00 am and 5:00 pm. In the most convincing study to date, 1331 cows on 15 farms in Iowa were fed once daily at dusk, 85% of the calves were born between 6:00 am and 6:00 pm. Whether cows were started on the night feeding the week before calving started in the herd or 2 to 3 weeks earlier made no apparent difference in calving time.

As heifers require more observation than do older cows, herd managers may choose to feed only the heifers at dusk, if time and labor are limited.

In situations where the herd has 24/7 access to large round bales, timed feeding can be accomplished by feeding supplement at dusk while allowing cows access to hay at all times.

At Oklahoma State University, the switch from supplement feeding in daytime to late afternoon/early evening feeding encouraged 72% of the cows to calve between 6 AM and 6 PM. These cows had 24/7 access

to large round bales of grass hay. When supplement was fed during the morning hours, the ratio of night time versus day time calving was nearly even, with half of the calves born at night and half during the day.

Some producers have reported success controlling access to the large round bales. The hay is fed within a small enclosed pasture or lot near a larger pasture where the cows graze during the day. Cows are given access to the hay at night and restricted from eating hay during the day. This allows timed feeding when round bale hay or silage are the only feed being offered.

You should use whatever method will work in your operation. The advantages of heifers/cows being observed with daylight during calving is obvious. Also, calves born during the warm part of the day in winter or early spring calving have a better chance at getting colostrums; and therefore, survival.

For Sale

**Purebred & High Percentage
Murray Grey Bulls**

These young bulls are excellent for use
on heifers and dairy heifers.
Our bulls are tested to be sound breeders
at 12 months of age.

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Victory Murray Greys



AMGA National Ch / & Ohio Beef Expo 2011
Grand Champion Female Victory Xavera



National Grand Champion Bull Victory Yahoo
For sale at Ohio Beef Expo
March 15 - 17 Columbus, Ohio

We have yearling heifers and bulls available.

Inquire for what's available and for pictures.

Victor and Sherie Clark

Carrollton, Ohio Phone: 330-627-7438

email clark3056@earthlink.net www.victorymurraygreys.com

www.murraygreybeefcattle.com

American Murray Grey Association

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Piney River Cattle Co.

Piney River Cattle Company presents

Ian Mitchell-Innes

May 24th, 25th & 26th 2012

Holistic Management Educator. Specializing in High Density (Mob) Grazing.
Ian will be teaching at The Ranch in a 3 day workshop, with a pasture tour.

Also attending and teaching

Mark Bader

of Free Choice Enterprises will speak about animal health and the importance of minerals.

For more information please see our website

<http://www.pineyrivercattleco.com/events>

6415 Pinewood Rd Nunnely, TN 37137

ph: 615-418-0918 alt: 931-670-6771 Daryl@pineyrivercattleco.com