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INSIDE WLJ

WHAT TIME IS IT? — Summer Properties is finally here! If your magazine is missing from this issue, call 720-370-8275 for a replacement.

MARKET TOOLS — USDA moves forward on new market transparency tools. Page 9

A LOOK BACK IN HISTORY

"A lawsuit alleging the four largest U.S. beef packers knew about misreported boxed beef prices three years ago and unfairly profited from them was recently amended to a 'class action' suit, which will be heard by a jury. District Court Judge Charles Kornmann, District of South Dakota, Aberdeen, last Monday accepted the named plaintiffs' request to allow producers that sold any cattle to the four named defendants to become plaintiffs and benefit from any decision and compensation in favor of them," read the June 14, 2004, *WLJ* cover story.

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CSU details potential impact of Denver slaughter ban

— Loss of 15-20% of U.S. capacity

Colorado State University (CSU) released a report detailing the potential economic impact of the November ballot initiative prohibiting slaughterhouses within the city limits of Denver, CO, which would significantly impact the local economy and the livelihoods of many.

If passed, the "Prohibition of Slaughterhouses" ordinance would prevent the "construction, maintenance, or use of slaughterhouses within the City" beginning Jan. 1, 2026. It would also provide residents affected by the ban "workforce training and employment assistance programs."

The study looked at the impact on the economy and the Superior Farms lamb processing facility, which operates in Denver and accounts for 15-20% of the total lamb harvest capacity in the U.S. Founded in 1964, Superior Farms is an employee-owned company that provides 160 jobs. Nearly 80% of these employee-owners are residents of Denver.

According to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Colo-

rado currently has the third-largest sheep and lamb inventory in the U.S. It ranks second nationally, behind California, for slaughter-ready lamb inventory. In total, 21 USDA-inspected sheep and lamb slaughter plants operate in Colorado, with a capacity of 400,000 head in 2022.

Of these federally inspected facilities, only two—Superior Farms and Colorado Lamb Processors—have a capacity exceeding 100,000 head per year. In 2022, Superior Farms harvested approximately 300,000 head in Colorado, and is one of only five lamb harvest facilities in the U.S. with an annual harvest capacity of over 100,000 head.

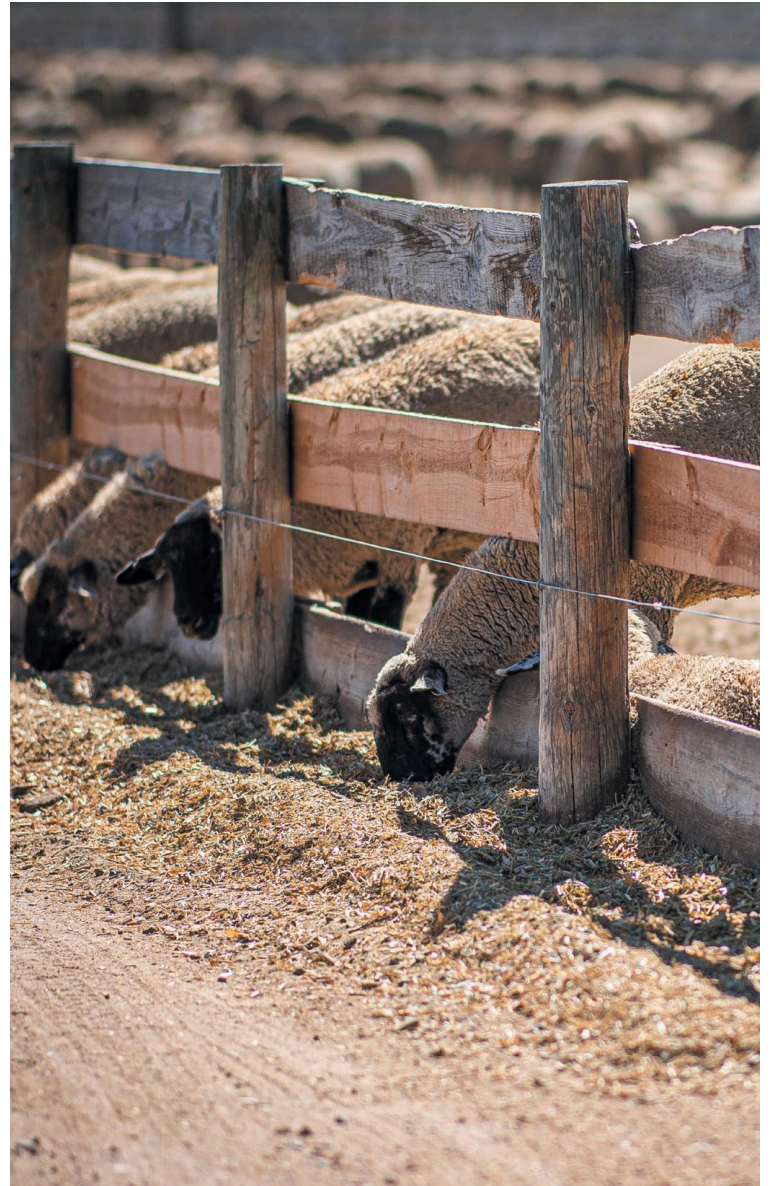
The study looked at three scenarios of the possible outcomes should the ordinance pass:

- Scenario 1: Livestock harvest operations in Denver County do not relocate to other areas within the state and ultimately leave Colorado.
- Scenario 2: Half of the lost economic activity is retained within Colorado by relocating operations, such as shifting lamb slaughter to an existing plant in Morgan County.
- Scenario 3: Eighty percent of Denver's lost economic activity is retained elsewhere in Colorado.

In the first scenario, the closure of Denver-based processing operations results in a reduction of over \$861 million in economic activity and the loss of more than 2,787 jobs.

If half of the Denver-area slaughter activity relocates to other parts of Colorado, there would be a loss of

See CSU STUDY on page 6



Preston Keres/USDA

A ballot initiative in Colorado would ban slaughter in the city and county of Denver. Pictured here, sheep at a feedlot in Colorado.

Greens challenge general discharge permits for CAFOs

— Argue permits lack monitoring provisions

A pair of environmental groups issuing a Colorado department for what the groups allege is a failure to protect Colorado waters and public health from "factory farm pollution."

The Center for Biological

Diversity and Food and Water Watch brought suit on May 23 against the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Water Quality Control Division, Division of Environmental Health and Sustainability, and the Colorado Livestock Association (CLA).

The lawsuit alleges Colorado

violated state and federal laws by not including pollution-monitoring provisions in general water-pollution permits for concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). The permit regulates discharges from about 100 of Colorado's largest CAFOs.

See CAFO SUIT on page 4

Water curtailment issued for some ID aquifer users

— Junior rights holders affected

Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) Director Mathew Weaver issued a final curtailment order on May 30 for junior water users in the Eastern Snake Plain

Aquifer (ESPA).

The order was issued due to six groundwater districts failing to comply with their approved mitigation plans, Weaver said. These plans were meant to address an injury volume of 74,100 acre-feet to senior water users.

As a result, water rights junior to March 31, 1954, are now under the curtailment order, with watermasters instructed to initiate the process. The order is projected to affect approximately 6,400 groundwater rights in the ESPA.

Under Idaho water law, users with senior water rights have priority over those with junior rights. IDWR administers surface and groundwater resources conjunctively on the ESPA, treating them as a single integrated system. Generally, groundwater

rights are considered junior to surface water rights.

The six groundwater districts found to be in noncompliance with an approved mitigation plan are:

- Bingham Ground Water District.
- Bonneville-Jefferson

Ground Water District.

- Jefferson-Clark Ground Water District.
- Magic Valley Ground Water District.
- Carey Valley Ground Water District.

See ID WATER on page 7

Market looks to cash trade for direction

It was another week of stalled cash trade and futures were unable to lend much support. With the summer grilling season officially started, boxed beef prices have begun their seasonal incline.

Live cattle futures closed lower over the week. The June contract lost \$1.75 to close at \$181.77, and the August contract lost about \$3.20 to close at \$177.87.

Cash trade through Thursday was limited, with less than 10,000 head sold. Live steers sold from \$185-188, and there was no trend for dressed steers.

Cash trade for the week ending June 2 totaled 73,431 head. Live steers averaged \$189.02, and dressed steers averaged \$301.11.

The national weekly direct beef type price distribution for the week of May 27 to June 3 was the following on a live basis:

- Negotiated purchases: \$188.91.
- Formula net purchases: \$190.70.
- Forward contract net purchases: \$191.68.
- Negotiated grid net purchases: \$189.49.

On a dressed basis:

- Negotiated purchases: \$301.28.
- Formula net purchases: \$301.19.

- Forward contract net purchases: \$296.59.
- Negotiated grid net purchases: \$299.96.

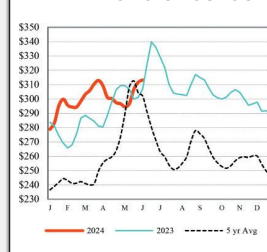
Slaughter through Thursday totaled about 489,000 head. Total slaughter for the week prior is projected at just 450,000 head due to Memorial Day weekend. Actual slaughter for the week ending May 25 was 602,136 head. The average steer dressed weight was 920 lbs., 1 lb. lower than the previous week.

"The fed cattle portion of the weekly slaughter continues to make a larger percentage of the total slaughter than prior years with cow slaughter of both

See MARKETS on page 9

PERIODICAL : Time Sensitive Priority Handling

WEEKLY CHOICE CUTOUT



5 AREA WEEKLY WTD AVERAGE STEER PRICE



LIVE STEERS	DRESSED STEERS	CME FEEDER
\$186.74	\$299.29	\$250.54
WEEK ENDING: 06-06-24		

COMMENTS

Buckle up

There's an undertone of apprehension in the marketplace right now as we turn the corner from Memorial Day weekend, immediately diving into the summer grilling season. Summer set in and made its presence known as triple digits were seen in much of the western U.S. immediately after the holiday. Simply stated, summer is here. The nervousness that's being felt in the market right now is valid. We have less data, more volatility, and a political landscape all sending flares right now. The next few months are going to be chaotic.

Recently, on the heels of the May Cattle on Feed report, the CME Group decided to increase daily limits. The daily limit was a bigger headline since the May report wasn't too far off expectations. The only turbulence the market saw was due to two extra slaughter days being factored into the numbers, which skewed the data somewhat. This rarity hasn't happened since the '90s, so this will balance itself out pretty quickly.

The daily limit change throws a factor into the marketplace that brings more volatility into play. It's good when it's in our favor, but keep in mind this move only helps it drop just as fast as it makes it soar. Markets are built on speculation, momentum, and data all mixed into algorithms. In a mythological sense, markets made of wax and feathers only melt when they get too close to the sun. Just ask Icarus how that worked out for him.

In May's Cattle on Feed report, heifer placement numbers continued to hold their level that suggests retention hasn't happened yet. There is more optimism on this side for sure in breeding and retaining heifers, but being worth quite a bit for feeders is luring many ranchers to continue to market them. Heifer numbers have maintained a strong percentage of feeder cattle placements suggesting retention still isn't happening on the national side. This has forced increases in importation and pulling light cattle forward to keep pens and packing houses at maintenance levels.

Herein lies the problem that I see. If you recall, the USDA just took away the July Cattle inventory report that was a big telling point to track heifer data. This can factor into a lot of decision making across the marketplace, especially those in the market of building replacement heifers and cows. Now, without this data, and CME adjusting the daily limit, this creates the opportunity for more volatility without as much warning nor data to back bigger swings. Past market crashes still loom in a lot of head space out there, and this undertone has a lot of us wondering what's in store. Plus, now the daily limit can swing to an even larger degree each day. Less data and more volatility working together is never a good thing.

That's as negative as I can get, because there is going to be a wild ride at the video sales this summer. Superior Livestock is set to hold their annual Corn Belt Classic sale in South Sioux City, IA, June 10-11. After that, it seems there will be a major sale each week for the larger video sale companies. Some of the nation's best cattle will be offered over the next 90 days after that. In this current situation, we are going to see levels not yet seen before. Feeder cattle and yearlings being marketed on the heels of Cattle on Feed reports that are consistently going to show a reduction in inventory between 5-12% of previous years are going to have buyers aggressively trying to fill pen space. That part is inevitable.

What else is inevitable is national politics are going to result in a head-shaking year. The next five months can't get over quick enough. It appears as though Hollywood, D.C. and the court system are reading the same playbook. The theatrics that are going on, quite frankly, are embarrassing. As a global power country, the chaos and absurdity on both sides of the aisle have reached new heights. This election, assuming both candidates live that long, already has the feel of a Cleveland baseball game where a 10-cent beer met a Billy Martin comment and turned into the biggest riot MLB had ever seen, which just happened to celebrate its 50th anniversary! (It's worth the internet search if you don't understand the reference.)

With all that being said, this summer is one we most likely won't forget anytime soon and the coffee shop will have plenty to converse about. All I can recommend right now is to stay the course and do not deviate. Use the data you have, the experience you've gained, and your ability to navigate white waters because this summer is shaping up to be one you'll want your seat belt on for. — **LOGAN IPSEN**



IPSEN

GUEST OPINION

In 1929, the U.S. Navy sent a group of intelligence officers to Japan for three years to study the language. In retrospect, it was a far-sighted move.

Fluent in Japanese, two of those officers would go on to play a critical role at a critical moment in World War II. Having partly broken Japan's military code, they were able to give the Navy's Pacific commander, Admiral Chester Nimitz, advance warning of the June 1942 Japanese attack on Midway Island. The resulting U.S. victory at the Battle of Midway was a turning point in the war.

The moral of the story: Knowing a country's language is fundamental to competing with it. And it's much easier to master a language if you live in the country and are constantly hearing and speaking it.

That moral remains relevant today. The current competitor—hopefully not on the battlefield but certainly in technology, economics and diplomacy—is China. It's especially relevant because, unfortunately, the Chinese seem to have learned this lesson better than we have.

There are only 800 Americans studying in China. That's up a tick from the pandemic, when there were 500, but down from the 2011-12 school-year peak of around 15,000. There are 300,000 Chinese studying in the U.S. Of course, many Americans are studying Chinese at universities in the U.S. But to perfect and retain the language, they need to use it every day. They need time in China.

Study abroad and other people-to-people exchange programs are often touted as promoting mutual understanding and avoiding war. It's harder to demonize another people when you've gotten to know some of them personally, the theory goes.

But learning a foreign language and culture is also a big plus when competing with a foreign country, militarily or otherwise.

Militaries everywhere have long done what the U.S. Navy did in 1929. Isoroku Yamamoto, the admiral who planned the Pearl Harbor attack, had studied at Harvard and served at the Japanese embassy in Washington. His sneak attack battle plan drew on his knowledge of America.

Japan's only hope, Yamamoto thought, was a knockout punch; in a long war, America's industrial might would prevail.

Some historians regard Pearl Harbor as a tactical triumph but a strategic blunder. Arguably, though, it was Japan's best chance. Had the U.S. aircraft carriers been in port at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, Yamamoto's plan might have worked. By the time the U.S. Navy rebuilt, Japan could have taken Australia, Midway, even

Hawaii and parts of Alaska.

We can be reasonably confident that our generals, admirals and spymasters know they need China specialists. They've undoubtedly trained some themselves, just as the U.S. Navy did in 1929. But it's a safe bet they could use more.

And the competition between the two countries isn't just—or at the moment even primarily—military. The U.S. needs more China hands in a wide variety of fields, from business to agriculture, from journalism to academia.

Then there's science. China has become a scientific research powerhouse and many of its scientists publish their papers in Chinese. Scientifically trained Americans who can read the language are likely to be in increasing demand.

And no, software translation programs aren't an adequate substitute for fluent human beings. A machine can translate words, but when a human learns a country's language she learns its culture. That deep understanding of the country is critical.

As important as it is for more Americans to study in China, convincing them to go won't be easy.

For one thing, China's "exit bans" have prevented some foreigners from leaving the country. The U.S. State Department currently urges Americans to "reconsider travel to Mainland China due to the arbitrary enforcement of local laws, including in relation to exit bans, and the risk of wrongful detentions."

China's President Xi Jinping says he wants to welcome 50,000 American students over the next five years. To make that happen, China will have to assure Americans they will be free to leave.

Another hurdle: Some American businesses are pulling out of China. Young Americans contemplating a career doing business with China may fear there will be fewer opportunities in the years ahead.

And then there's the unfortunate reality that China's propaganda purveyors have been working overtime to influence American politics. Most of the Chinese-supported Confucius Institutes on American campuses were shut down after Washington raised questions about what besides language they were teaching. The same suspicions could be directed at studying in China.

Yes, the U.S. and China have a tense relationship. But that's all the more reason for more Americans to master Chinese. The ancient Chinese general Sun Tzu put it best. "Know thy enemy," he advised. — **Urban Lehner, DTN editor emeritus**

GUEST OPINION

CALLING ALL FARM DOGS

On the family farm, there's a job for everyone, including our furry, four-legged friends. Farm dogs play an important role on the farm and hold a special place in our hearts. They show up every day without complaint and eager to pitch in, and many go above and beyond in caring for their farm families. That's why the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) is proud to partner with Nestlé Purina PetCare each year, as we celebrate the hardworking farm and ranch dogs across our country with the Farm Bureau Farm Dog of the Year contest.

Farm dogs can perform a variety of jobs on the farm. From rounding up livestock and chasing off predators to opening gates and fetching or carrying tools, dogs truly are a farmer's best friend. Beyond the daily farm tasks, some dogs can even be trained to sniff out diseases in herds and crops. And farm dogs are good for human health too, as studies show that spending time with a dog can reduce stress, lower blood pressure and boost your overall mood.

This spring, Jennifer and I welcomed a new member to our farm family, a red heeler named Ziggy. (Yes, believe it or not, that's the name he came with, so we knew it was meant to be.) Though he is new to farm life, Ziggy loves every minute of it. He's already jumping in and helping Jennifer with her morning chores.

When I am home on the farm, he follows me everywhere, jumping around the fields and chasing chipmunks out of the way. He tries to herd the cows—bless him—but he still has a lot to learn. As any farmer or rancher knows, it takes months—sometimes years—to train a farm dog. But over time, a good farm dog becomes an invaluable member of the farm family—whether they are your constant companion or your faithful right hand.

Now in its seventh year, the Farm Dog of the Year contest is a real favorite at the American Farm Bureau Convention where the winner is announced. And it's popular with audiences beyond our fencerows too. Last year, more than 110,000 people cast votes for the People's Choice Pup—the social media component of the contest.

Whether you live out in the country, in the city or in a suburb, people love their dogs. This popular contest is another way to

connect with folks far from the farm or ranch and offers them a glimpse into daily life as we grow food, fiber and fuel.

Does your farm dog have what it takes to be the next Farm Bureau Farm Dog of the Year? Nominations are open now, through July 12. The grand prize winner, selected by a panel of judges, will take home \$5,000 in prize money and a year's worth of Purina Pro Plan dog food. For more on the contest, to learn about past winners, and to submit a nomination, visit our website at tinyurl.com/bdew5n82. — **Zippy Duvall, AFBF president**

HOOVES & HORNS BY A.W. ERWIN



"PUTER IN THE TRAILER! THE TRAILER!
NOT-MY-HIP-POCKET!!"

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Theileria orientalis Ikeda: An emerging risk in cattle

Cattle producers and veterinarians continue to fight anaplasmosis in herds across the U.S. However, a new emerging infection may pose

a similar, if not greater, threat. *Theileria orientalis* Ikeda is a tickborne infection, and when identified in U.S. herds has been associated with the

Asian longhorned tick, *Hemaphysalis longicornis*, a relatively new tick species for the U.S.

T. orientalis Ikeda has

caused major economic losses in Asia, New Zealand and Australia primarily as a result of deaths or illness in beef and dairy cattle and other

associated production losses.

Fortunately, *T. orientalis* Ikeda poses no known human health risks. Neither the tick nor *T. orientalis* Ikeda has been identified in Oklahoma at this time.

As *T. orientalis* Ikeda invades the red and white blood cells of cattle, it creates clinical signs of disease like those of anaplasmosis including anemia, jaundice, weakness and even death. Cattle are believed to become infected within three weeks after turnout in pastures with ticks carrying the agent.

Signs as previously mentioned appear similarly to those of anaplasmosis including fever, anemia, pale mucous membranes, weakness and loss of appetite. As the disease progresses, excitement, jaundice, incoordination and death may be seen. Abortions and retained placentas may also increase. Unlike anaplasmosis which is most often seen in older cattle, *T. orientalis* Ikeda is

seen in both young and adult animals with death rates of 5%, especially in calves and pregnant heifers.

Diagnosis of *T. orientalis* Ikeda typically involves blood testing. At this time, there is no approved treatment for the agent. Prevention of infection focuses on tick and other vector control on cattle and in the environment. Additionally, the organism has the potential to be spread through the use of contaminated needles, so appropriate biosecurity measures should be taken.

Producers and veterinarians should monitor cattle closely for ticks and signs consistent with *T. orientalis* Ikeda infection. As this is an emerging disease, producers and their veterinarians are encouraged to report any unusual species of ticks or signs of disease in cattle to their state veterinarian. — **Rossllyn Biggs, DVM, Oklahoma state beef cattle extension specialist**

Livestock Marketeers Hall of Fame inductees honored

The Livestock Marketeers recently held their 59th annual Hall of Fame banquet. This year's event was held at the American Shorthorn Association in Platte Woods, MO. The 2024 inductees were Darryl Rahn, Virginia, IL; and Roger Jacobs, Billings, MT.

Rahn was born and raised on a farm in Lanark, IL, before attending Illinois State University. Rahn, along with his brother-in-law, Don Cagwin, managed the Questing Hills operation before they began their sale management careers by hosting the first ever National Maine An-

jou Sale in Louisville, KY.

Rahn's career spans cattle breeding, insurance sales, sale management, ad sales and print media design as well as breed association work. Rahn and his wife, Carole, had two children, Andy and Angela, after they married.

After graduating from North Dakota State University, Jacobs took a job with the American Angus Association in 1977, and from 1981-83 he served as the Angus Journal fieldman for the western U.S. and western Canada.

After his tenure with An-

gus, Jacobs began his career as a purebred livestock auctioneer. Jacobs has served as the voice of many of the most successful purebred herds in the nation. He not only helps conduct the auction on sale day, but also serves as a trusted adviser to his clients throughout the year. Roger and Sandy were married in 1979 and have been blessed with three daughters and eight grandchildren.

The Livestock Marketeers

is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to the history and advancement of the livestock marketing profession. The Livestock Marketeers Banquet is held each summer in Kansas City in conjunction with the Marketeers Classic Golf Tournament. All proceeds from the event go to help fund the Livestock Marketeers Scholarship that is being awarded for the first time this year. — **Livestock Marketeers**

Monitoring for breeding success

As families transition from the school year to summer schedules, this is also the time of year that spring-calving cows head to pastures with their calves and bulls for the start of the breeding season.

Speaking on a recent "Cattle Chat" podcast episode, the experts at the Kansas State (K-State) University Beef Cattle Institute offer advice to ensure that the breeding season is successful.

"Even though the cattle are out on pastures, it is important to check the herd daily to make sure there are no injuries, especially for the bulls," K-State veterinarian Bob Lancaster said.

He explained that cattle walking in uneven pastures are more susceptible to foot injuries. In the case of bulls, there can also be some breeding injuries to their penises.

Along with physical movement, K-State veterinarian Brian Lubbers said it is important to monitor cattle for disease. A combination of cows grazing with their heads buried in tall grasses and an increase in the fly population may cause the cattle's eyes to become irritated, leading them to develop pinkeye.

"Watch the herd for general health issues, and with

the bulls, injury and disease can have a greater herd-level impact if they are not able to breed the cows," Lubbers said.

Because of the high level of activity in the breeding pasture, it is also common for the cattle to lose some of their body condition.

"Producers may need to limit the number of days young bulls are in the pastures when they start so they don't lose too much body condition. If they are losing body condition, they are also likely losing some of their fertility," Larson said.

If the cattle are losing body condition, K-State beef cattle nutritionist Philip Lancaster recommends producers offer some supplement to the cattle.

"Following a rotational grazing system and adjusting the stocking density on the pastures can also help the cattle maintain their body condition," Lancaster said.

Lancaster said it is also important to offer mineral supplementation to the herd.

"Monitor the mineral intake to make sure the cattle are getting the right amount for optimum health during the breeding season," Lancaster said. — **K-State Research and Extension**



Upcoming Sales

► July 8 - 10

Consignment Deadline:
June 20
Silver Legacy | Reno, NV
Simulcast on DISH 998

► August 12 - 13

Consignment Deadline:
July 25
Little America | Cheyenne, WY
Simulcast on DISH 998

► September 10

Consignment Deadline:
August 22
Haythorn Ranch | Ogallala, NE
Simulcast on DISH 998

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COMING EVENTS

(Send calendar of events information to editorial@wvlj.net.)

June 26-27 – The California Cattlemen's Association Midyear Meeting will be held at the Nugget Casino

Resort in Sparks, NV. New this year, full meeting registration includes a ticket to the Reno Rodeo's Wednesday night performance. Details: calcattlemen.org/events.

CLA: Greens trying to put CAFOs out of business

CAFO SUIT (from page 1)

"CDPHE has made these pollution limits, known as 'effluent limitations,' unenforceable by failing to include representative monitoring and reporting provisions in the permit," the suit read. "Failure to include these provisions renders the permit ineffective at protecting Colorado's waters and unlawful under the federal Clean Water Act and Colorado Water Quality Control Act."

The suit continued that waste generated by CAFOs poses significant threats to water quality and needs to be carefully managed. The groups ask the Larimer County District Court to declare the general permit unlawful, vacate a final CDPHE agency order and remand the general permit back to the

agency for modification.

Background

CDPHE issues permits under the Clean Water Act that include specific effluent limitations that prohibit specific discharges. The environmental groups take issue with the "general" permit that is issued with standards and framework for eligible CAFOs, rather than individualized permits. The groups allege the general permit fails to require representative monitoring provisions.

"The General Permit here fails to include the federally required representative monitoring provisions that can demonstrate whether a CAFO is complying with the permit's effluent limitations," the suit read.

In a similar case in Idaho in

2021, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that a general permit for CAFOs was "arbitrary, capricious, and contrary to law if the permit fails to include monitoring provisions that ensure compliance with the permit's effluent limitations."

The groups first raised concern with Colorado's general permits in 2021 in the CDPHE's administrative processes and then before an administrative law judge in June 2022. The judge held that the general permit was unlawful and ordered the agency to modify the permit to include representative monitoring provisions.

CLA filed for an appeal, which the executive director of CDPHE accepted in late April and reversed the administrative law judge's initial ruling.

"This decision was the right result for livestock raising families in Colorado and preserves a permitting system that protects our state's natural resources while maintaining economic viability for Colorado's agriculture industry for generations to come," CLA said in a statement.

The group continued that Colorado's general permitting process sets one of the highest standards in the nation for environmental stewardship and protection. CLA added that if Colorado were to require individual permits, it would raise expenses for farmers and overlap existing rules. This, the group noted, is part of the environmental groups' efforts to "put large animal agriculture operations out of business." — **Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor**

Ensuring water for livestock on pasture

As late spring and summer temperatures begin to heat up and cattle are on pasture, it's important to make sure there is adequate water for livestock. How much do cattle need and where should it come from?

The water requirements for cattle depend on their size, class and environmental conditions. High humidity and greater temperatures also increase water demand. A University of Georgia study lists water requirements for days

when the daily high temperature is 90 F. With these conditions, growing or lactating animals need two gallons of water per 100 pounds of body weight.

This means a 1,400-lb., lactating cow will need close to 28 gallons of water daily with 90 F daily highs. If the calves are 250 lbs., they will need about 5 gallons. Some of the water will come from grazed forage. Make sure water tanks or water points are accessible

for smaller calves.

Having fresh, clean water should also be a priority. Whenever dry conditions occur or especially in later summer, water quality from water sources such as dugouts or ponds and dams may not be ideal. The ability to have water close by should also be a goal, although sometimes it's simply not possible.

More water locations can help meet the water demand but could also help grazing

distribution too. Cattle will receive some of their daily water requirements when they are consuming high moisture feedstuffs such as fresh forage when grazing pasture, silages or green chopped feeds. Feeds that are high-energy increase the water requirement.

Keep an eye on water this summer and make sure livestock have enough, good quality water available. — **Jerry Volesky, Nebraska Extension**

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Sale Terms: 1/3 down payment with balance to be paid in September when foals are weaned and picked up by their new owners. Foal guaranteed to be alive and sound or your down payment will be refunded.



LEGAL LEDGER

CME increases daily price limits

The CME Group announced it is once again expanding its daily price limits for live and feeder cattle contracts. Changes took effect on June 3. CME annually adjusts daily price limits based on the June live cattle contract's performance over the 45 consecutive trading days preceding the last trading day of the nearest April contract. The live cattle current initial limit is \$6.75/cwt, and the new initial limit will increase to \$7.50/cwt and expand to \$11.25/cwt. The feeder cattle current initial limit is \$8.25/cwt, and the new initial limit will increase to \$9.25/cwt and expand to \$13.75/cwt. The National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) said it opposes formula-based variable price limits, and that the new limits raise concerns about margin calls and the potential for large, single-day moves. "NCBA has raised concerns with CME officials and will continue working with CME to find solutions amenable to both the buy and sell sides," the group said in an e-newsletter.

FDA approves CH4-reducing ingredient

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has completed a review approving a methane-reducing feed ingredient proposed by Elanco. Bovaer was determined to meet the safety and efficacy requirements for use in lactating dairy cattle. "Bovaer will create value for farmers, while helping food companies meet consumer demands and deliver on their sustainability commitments," said Elanco President and CEO of Elanco Animal Health. The product works by suppressing the enzyme in a cow's rumen that forms methane. One tablespoon of Bovaer per lactating dairy cow per day can reduce methane emissions by about 30%, the company said. "Feeding one million cows Bovaer would reduce emissions equivalent to removing more than 285,000 cars from the road for a year," according to Elanco.

USDA launches H5N1 pilot program

USDA is adding an additional \$824 million in emergency funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation to bolster efforts to collect data on H5N1 in dairy cattle. As part of the funding, the department is launching a new Voluntary H5N1 Dairy Herd Status Pilot Program for producers to monitor their herd health and expand USDA's understanding of the disease. "The Voluntary H5N1 Dairy Herd Status Pilot Program aims to create additional testing options for producers with herds that have tested negative for three weeks in a row, further reduce H5N1 virus dissemination, provide for further opportunities to test herds that are not known to be affected with H5N1, increase surveillance and expand our knowledge of the disease, and support an overall national program to reduce the risk of H5N1 in dairy herds," USDA said.

AgriStats' motion to dismiss lawsuit denied

A district judge in Minnesota denied AgriStats' motion to dismiss an antitrust lawsuit against the company for an alleged conspiracy with major chicken, pork and turkey processors. According to a Meat+Poultry report, the Department of Justice and six states filed the lawsuit last September, claiming AgriStats' fostered anticompetitive activity in the meat and poultry sectors. The plaintiffs argued that AgriStats stifled competition and harmed consumers, and the judge ruled the government's claims were sufficient for the case to move forward.

Frozen beef from Uruguay recalled

About 20,000 pounds of frozen raw beef products were recalled by a Commerce, CA, importer after the products were not inspected by USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service. South American Meat Inc., also known as 5Gogi LLC, recalled nine different products from the "Frigorífico Casa Blanca S.A." brand. The products bear the Uruguay establishment number "58" inside the Uruguay inspection mark, and were shipped to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington. There are no confirmed reports of adverse reactions after consuming the products, but consumers are urged to return them or throw them away. To view recalled product labels, visit tinyurl.com/yc42dthd.

Grassland CRP sign-up now open

Producers and landowners are now able to sign up for the Grassland Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) through June 28. The program is a voluntary working lands conservation program for producers to conserve grasslands and provide conservation benefits while continuing most grazing and haying practices. "Over the past three years, we have seen historic interest in the Grassland Conservation Reserve Program with producers signing up to conserve over 6.8 million acres," said Farm Service Agency (FSA) Administrator Zach Ducheneaux. More than 2.3 million acres were accepted during the 2023 Grassland CRP sign-up, with 8.64 million acres enrolled total in the program. FSA is also accepting applications for the Continuous CRP sign-up, which has been open since January 2023. For more information, visit usda.gov and contact your local USDA Service Center.

STORY SHORTS

CO wolf update shows movement, death

A recent update by Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) shows wolves are expanding their territory as the agency reported the death of a released wolf in Larimer County. The latest wolf activity map ending May 21 shows wolf movement has been detected in watersheds in northern Routt County that lay along the Wyoming border. According to the Fort Collins Coloradoan, CPW confirmed that on May 25, a wolf killed one of rancher Don Gittleston's calves on his Jackson County ranch, about 10 miles south of the Wyoming border. Recently, the agency informed area ranchers that two wolves were spotted near their area. Gittleston also captured an image on May 23 of what he identified as the older male from the North Park Pack and reported the sighting to CPW officials. CPW also reported that wolf 2303-OR was found deceased on April 18 in Larimer County. The initial necropsy report indicated that the cause of death was trauma consistent with predation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted the necropsy and will release the final report upon completion.

BSE reported in Scotland

The Scottish government reported on May 10 that a case of classical bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) had been confirmed on a farm in Ayrshire. The case was identified through routine surveillance and stringent control measures. The animal did not enter the human food chain, and Food Standards Scotland has confirmed there is no risk to human health from the isolated incident. Precautionary movement restrictions have been implemented at the affected premises, covering animals in contact with the case. Further investigations are ongoing to determine the origin of the disease, which is standard procedure for a confirmed case of classical BSE. "The fact we identified this isolated case so quickly is proof that our surveillance system for detecting this type of disease is working effectively," Agriculture Minister Jim Fairlie said. "I want to thank the animal's owner for their diligence. Their decisive action has allowed us to identify and isolate the case at speed, which has minimized its impact on the wider industry."

CEM detected in FL pony

On May 23, the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, IA, confirmed a positive case of Taylorella equigenitalis, the bacterium responsible for contagious equine metritis (CEM), in an 11-year-old domestic pony mare in central Florida. Quarter Horse News stated this is the first reported positive case of CEM in the U.S. since 2013. The mare was bred by live cover on May 10 to a 3-year-old pony stallion and, after breeding, retained free fluid in her uterus. The fluid was collected for routine bacterial culture, resulting in the confirmed positive test for T. equigenitalis. Both the mare and the stallion are under state quarantine in Florida, and the stallion has been sampled for testing at NVSL, with results pending. CEM is a venereal disease of horses that can impact fertility in both mares and stallions. CEM is highly contagious among horses and spreads during breeding or through contact with contaminated objects, with stallions often carrying the bacteria without showing symptoms and infected mares sometimes becoming carriers. Foals born to infected or carrier mares can also become long-term carriers of the bacteria.

AngusLink releases Maternal Score tool

As the cattle industry gears up for herd rebuilding, a new tool to describe the genetic potential of replacement females is now available. The AngusLink Genetic Merit Scorecard (GMS) utilizes the industry's database to assess the genetic merit of feeder cattle. Its new Maternal Score will aid producers in selecting replacement females by showcasing an enrollment group's maternal weaned calf value. Scores are determined by the average EPDs of the bulls used to sire the current enrollment group and the genetic makeup of the cow herd. To improve a cattle's Maternal Score, a producer should select registered Angus sires with higher Maternal Weaned Calf Value (\$M). The Maternal Score will be displayed alongside the Beef, Feedlot and Grid scores on the GMS when females are marketed. According to Rafael Medeiros, a geneticist with Angus Genetics Inc. (AGI), this prediction tool operates on a similar principle to other genetic prediction tools managed by AGI, utilizing data from Angus sires and the USDA's U.S. Meat Animal Research Center breed averages. To enroll, a producer needs to be AngusVerified through IMI Global, submitting a list of sire registration numbers, and their cattle must predominantly have an Angus cow base, a requirement unique to the Maternal Score. There are no extra charges for participating in the GMS program or AngusVerified, except for IMI Global's Age and Source verification enrollment, which includes an EID tag. For more information or to enroll cattle, call 816-383-5100 or contact AngusLink via email at anguslink@angus.org.

Ranch sued over CWA presses court to follow Sackett ruling

An Idaho ranch sued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for alleged Clean Water Act violations is testing a federal court on whether a major ruling by the Supreme Court in Sackett v. EPA will be followed.

In the Sackett case, the Supreme Court ruled that only wetlands with a continuous surface connection to navigable waters were protected by the Clean Water Act.

In a motion to dismiss filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho, attorneys for Ace Black Ranches (ABR) in Bruneau, ID, argue EPA's complaint fails to comply with the Sackett ruling.

"Specifically, plaintiff has failed to plausibly allege that ABR discharged pollutants into any wetland that has a continuous surface connection with the Bruneau River such that it is difficult to determine where the river ends and the wetland begins," attorneys from the Mountain States Legal Foundation argue in the motion.

"Dismissal is proper here because plaintiff has not bothered to allege, much less plausibly allege, that ABR discharged any pollut-

ants into wetlands that have a continuous surface connection with the Bruneau River such that it is difficult to determine where the river ends and the wetlands begin. And dismissal is important here for a broader policy reason: Plaintiff's conclusory allegations show an abusive approach to federal regulation that the Supreme Court looked to curb a year ago in Sackett v. EPA."

EPA has alleged Ace Black Ranches made several alterations to the Bruneau River and surrounding wetlands as part of a sand and gravel operation. The agency alleges the ranch has been conducting the work without a Clean Water Act dredge-and-fill permit.

EPA said in the complaint that the ranch operated by Terry and Telby Black used "heavy machinery" to "clear and level" dozens of acres of wetlands to install roads and center-pivot irrigation systems.

The complaint alleges pollution discharges occurred not only on the ranch but on neighboring parcels of privately owned and state-owned land, including a portion of the nearby C.J. Strike Wildlife Management Area.

The agency asked the court to order ranch owners to stop "unauthorized discharges" of pollutants and stormwater into the river and wetlands, and to require the landowners "at its own expense and the direction of EPA" to restore waters on the site and to obtain CWA permits.

Ace Black Ranches said in its motion that the Sackett ruling "makes clear" that not all wetlands are adjacent wetlands invoking the Clean Water Act.

Instead, the ranch argues that the Supreme Court's adjacency test "significantly tightens" the geographic scope of federal jurisdiction to enforce the Clean Water Act.

"So, it is not enough for a plaintiff to merely allege that wetlands are ipse dixit 'adjacent wetlands' and then round out the allegations by mirroring the plaintiff's chosen legal theory," the ranch said in its motion.

"Here, plaintiff's allegations show a disregard for the Supreme Court's attempt to make the law clear. Plaintiff has been harassing ABR for at least three years. And now, despite spending at least seven days inspecting ABR's property and 'col-

lecting evidence,' plaintiff has sued ABR for allegedly discharging pollutants into wetlands covered by the Clean Water Act without actually alleging any factual content that would allow the court to 'draw the reasonable inference' that plaintiff is correct."

According to EPA's original complaint, the ranch faces civil penalties of up to \$66,712 per day per violation.

The agency said in the lawsuit that ranch owners initially agreed to join the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on a visit to inspect the ranch on May 18, 2021.

On May 17, 2021, however, the ranch instead filed a complaint and a motion for preliminary injunction in the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho to prevent the agencies from entering the ranch.

That court action was dismissed in February 2022, according to the lawsuit. EPA obtained an administrative warrant in May 2021 and inspected the ranch for the first time from June 14 to June 16, 2021. The agency conducted another inspection from April 24 to April 28, 2023. —Todd Neeley, DTN staff reporter



THE COMMERCIAL CATTLE ISSUE



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Rangeland conditions vary across Texas

Rangeland conditions across Texas vary as producers contend with an abundance of precipitation in the east and little, if any, in the west, according to experts with Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.

Texas is home to roughly 100 million acres of grazing lands, which include native rangelands and non-native pastures.

Non-native pastures are typically monocultures comprised of introduced species such as Bermuda grass. Conversely, native rangelands are a diverse ecosystem of native grasses and forbs that support livestock like cattle, sheep and goats, as well as wildlife such as white-tailed deer, pronghorn, turkey and more.

This makes rangelands—the largest native cover type in the state—both an ecological and economic powerhouse.

Precipitation a major factor

While a multitude of factors play a role in sustaining rangeland health, precipitation is the most critical factor for forage production.

“Thanks to the rain we’ve received this season, rangelands in our part of the world are going to grow a lot of grass,” said Jeff Goodwin,

Ph.D., assistant professor in the Texas A&M College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Department of Rangeland, Wildlife and Fisheries Management and director of the Texas A&M Center for Grazinglands and Ranch Management. “I would say everyone east of Interstate 35 is in pretty good shape.”

The same can’t be said for western and some northern portions of the state that have been dealing with abnormally dry conditions, varying stages of drought and triple-digit temperatures for multiple years.

Roughly 47% of the state is dealing with some level of drought, ranging from moderate to pockets of extreme, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.

Morgan Treadwell, Ph.D., Department of Rangeland, Wildlife and Fisheries Management associate professor and AgriLife Extension rangeland specialist, said she is trying to remain hopeful but also encouraging producers to plan for potentially worsening conditions.

“The forage we have available now is likely what we’re going to have to work with for the growing season,” Treadwell said. “At this point, we can’t run our rangeland pastures with the assumption we will eventually get rain and conditions will improve.”

A major factor guiding

Treadwell’s outlook is the La Niña climate pattern meteorologists predict will emerge later this summer.

Originating in the Pacific Ocean, both La Niña and El Niño are climate patterns that impact the weather worldwide. While El Niño typically results in cooler, wetter weather patterns for much of Texas, La Niña is characterized by warmer, drier conditions.

Proactive measures

Moving forward, Treadwell said producers should relieve grazing pressure to prevent compromising rangeland health.

“We need to make sure we’re rotating our animals and that we’re incorporating ample pasture rest into our grazing system,” she said. “If we can’t provide enough rest for what these conditions are requiring, then we have to assess the number of animals in our herd and really start to think about reducing stocking rates.”

Treadwell said while she knows producers want to maintain their cattle numbers, the cattle market is currently in a positive place, which should help.

“If you don’t have the grass, it is simply not worth holding on to your cattle and deteriorating the overall range condition past the point of recovery,” Treadwell said.

Adaptive land management

In addition to reassessing one’s herd size, Treadwell said it may also be time to reevaluate land management techniques implemented this season.

For example, while prescribed fire plays a critical role in maintaining rangeland health through nutrient cycling, promoting forage production, managing invasive species and curbing woody encroachment, many producers may choose to forego the practice this year to conserve what little forage they have.

“Growing-season burns are exceptionally effective,” Treadwell said. “But, right now, prescribed fire is probably on the back burner for producers out west just because we are so limited in the fine fuel and herbaceous components of our rangelands.”

While some vegetation may struggle in the arid conditions, Treadwell said many woody species will thrive.

“Honey mesquite and red-berry juniper love a good drought,” she said. “They put all their energy into root development so they’re able to tap

into reserves and nutrients that aren’t normally found during these limiting times of the year.”

Belowground root development is also reflected in aboveground biomass production, which exhibits unique adaptations to survive drought.

“As a drought persists, many woody species that are the target of management concern also start to develop waxy, impenetrable layers on their leaf surface, preventing herbicide from being absorbed and transmitted throughout the plant,” Treadwell said.

Because of this, Treadwell said stem spray and basal spray applications of herbicide during drought to individual woody plants are more effective at controlling spread than aerial or broadcast treatments.

Goodwin said producers in the eastern half of the state should not be complacent with good grazing conditions—especially considering the region is just emerging from two years of moderate to exceptional drought.

“Just because it rains doesn’t mean the land has recovered,” he said. “In areas hit hard from the past two dry years, you might need a growing season

or two of consistent moisture to fully recover.

“The trouble is we don’t ranch in a world with much consistency—we operate with uncertainty every day—that’s why having a contingency plan and implementing it is so important. We need to be thinking about the next drought when it’s raining.”

Goodwin said ensuring herds are at the proper stocking rate is also critical to prevent overgrazing, exposed bare soil and subsequent ecological degradation.

This cautious approach should also be applied to rangelands recovering from this year’s Panhandle wildfires.

Both Goodwin and Treadwell said they have received positive reports of forage recovery and growth in the areas hardest hit by wildfire. But native pasture green-up doesn’t mean they are ready to support a herd.

“Now is the time to let the grass recover,” Goodwin said. “If your cows are still being pastured somewhere else that wasn’t hit, don’t turn them back in the first time you see some green forage. Allow the land to recover first.” — Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

Campaign launched to fight slaughter ban measure

CSU STUDY (from page 1)

over \$430 million in economic activity and a reduction of 1,394 jobs. In scenario three, if processing in the state expands to 80%, the state would still lose 697 jobs and over \$215 million in economic activity.

The study said the losses would affect various sectors, including animal production, animal food manufacturing, support activities for agriculture and forestry, grain farming, truck transportation and wholesale sectors like grocery. The estimates represent a snapshot in time and do not account for cumulative effects over multiple years. Consumers, buyers and suppliers may adjust their behavior by turning to alternatives such as imported lamb if local markets become unavailable.

“Arguably, the increased costs and risks to lamb producers would impose a significant strain on a stressed industry,” the authors wrote. “In short, any additional reduction to slaughter capacity in the United States would accelerate the lost market share and further reduce the lamb inventory in the U.S., while also increasing dependency on imports.”

The study asserts that the ordinance runs counterintuitively to consumer preferences as there is a growing interest by Colorado consumers in purchasing locally raised products, citing a survey by the Colorado Public Attitudes Survey. The study notes that consumer demand for lamb has expanded, it holds significance in various ethnic markets and cuisines, and the ban is ex-

pected to raise prices and diminish the accessibility of lamb in these markets.

Industry reaction

Bonnie Brown-Eddy, executive director of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, told *WLJ* they appreciate CSU showing the impacts to the industry and said it will adversely affect processing and small family operations.

“The study focuses on the impacts of the Denver area, but we all know this will have a nationwide impact if it passes,” Brown-Eddy said. “Concentration in the packing industry has been an issue for years, and knocking out a major packer under the guise of ‘animal welfare’ sets a precedent for animal activists to attack the supply chain in other states further reducing producer’s options to market their livestock.”

Brown-Eddy continued, “Superior Farms is the largest purveyor of American lamb from small family farms in Colorado and across the U.S. There is no buyout provision in the ballot language, the business is just expected to absorb the loss of a multi-

million-dollar business closure.”

Brown-Eddy said building a new processing plant takes years, and in the interim, the lamb industry would lose its customer base and the marketplace void would be filled with imported products, further harming U.S. producers. Brown-Eddy encouraged people to donate to the “Stop the Ban. Protect Jobs.” campaign at stopthebanprotectjobs.com to help defeat the measure.

The Colorado Livestock Association (CLA) pledged \$50,000 to fight the ordinance, stating it unfairly targets Superior Farms and will negatively impact the agriculture industry. CLA said that passing the ordinance would establish a precedent that jeopardizes millions of dollars in the state’s other commerce associated with meat production.

“This study shows that the ban not only eliminates 170 jobs at the employee-owned plant in Denver, but it also threatens thousands of other related jobs across the state,” Zach Riley, CEO of CLA, said. — Charles Wallace, *WLJ* contributing editor

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YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES

(In an effort to serve the next generation of livestock producers, *WLJ*’s Youth Opportunities calendar lists internship and scholarship information for agricultural- and livestock-focused students, listed by application deadline. If you have an internship or scholarship to announce, please email it to editorial@wlj.net.)

June 10 – The Select Sires Member Cooperative Board of Directors has set aside \$40,000 in scholarship funds that will be awarded to students currently enrolled in a two- or four-year academic program. Applicants must be from current member families doing business with Select Sires Member Cooperative. Details: bit.ly/ssmcscholarship.

Controlling flies on cattle requires proper timing

Face flies, horn flies and stable flies are the most common and most treated pests on North Dakota livestock operations. Left uncontrolled, these pests can cause significant loss in livestock production.

Fortunately, North Dakota State University Extension (NDSU) specialists say that the proper pest management strategy can provide effective control.

While integrated pest management is commonplace for controlling crop pests, similar concepts can apply to controlling livestock pests, according to Extension veterinarian and livestock stewardship specialist, Dr. Gerald Stokka.

"Integrated pest management involves using the right type of control at the right time for the right duration to control

pests effectively," Stokka said. "For example, in beef cow-calf operations, applying pest control for lice and flies prior to pasture turnout will not be effective and will waste resources related to pest control."

Timing and type of pest control depends on the species of flies. Horn and face flies typically are not present at pasture turnout and do not reach economic thresholds for applying control until midsummer.

Horn flies are gray and look like small houseflies. Horn flies bite and spend most of their time clustered around the head, shoulders and back of cattle. These blood-sucking flies feed up to 20 to 30 times per day. This constant biting causes cattle pain and stress and can reduce the cattle's weight gains by as much as 20

pounds, according to Stokka.

Face flies look like large, dark house flies. They are nonbiting flies that feed on animal secretions, plant nectar and manure liquids. Face flies may transmit pathogens responsible for infecting the eye and causing pinkeye in cattle. The life cycle of a face fly is approximately 21 days. Populations tend to peak in late summer.

Stable flies are similar in size to house flies but have circular markings that distinguish them from horn flies. In addition, these flies bite on the abdomen and legs, feed on blood, and are very disruptive to cattle grazing. They breed on organic matter and are very difficult to control with topical pour-on and injectable products.

Pest density is another factor in determining timing of con-

trol strategy, according to Colin Tobin, animal scientist at the NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center.

"When fly counts reach 200 flies per animal, the economic threshold has been reached and animals will have significant weight loss," Tobin said. "The economic threshold is the pest density at which producers should take action to manage the pest."

Tobin said that the first step in determining when to apply control is to properly scout pastures and cattle to determine fly type and fly populations. Horn flies typically rest on cattle throughout the day, whereas face flies land on the face of cattle for a meal and then retreat to nearby structures (forages, fences, etc.).

Ear tags contain insecticides

that are released slowly into the animal's hair by movement, so ear tags should not be applied until fly populations are nearing the economic thresholds (typically from mid-June to July). Tobin advises reading insecticide labels carefully because recommendations can vary for the number of tags to apply (one or two), the age of cattle that can be tagged, and the chemical class of active ingredient (pyrethroid, organophosphate or a combination).

NDSU Extension specialists recommend rotating the class of insecticide each year and removing tags when they no longer provide effective fly control to help prevent flies from becoming resistant to the insecticides.

"To achieve proper fly control, pour-on and sprays must be applied every two to three weeks throughout the fly season," Tobin said. "Applying these products before pasture turnout likely will not be an effective fly control method. Additionally, all avermectin pour-ons and injectables impact internal parasites and are not labeled for fly control."

Feed additive insecticides can be included in mineral formulations for the cattle. The additives pass through the animals' digestive system and destroy the developing horn fly maggots in the manure. These additives are effective in killing 80-90% of the developing fly

larvae in animals that have consumed the product.

Extension livestock specialist Karl Hoppe advises ranchers to offer feed additives at least 30 days prior to fly emergence in late June or early July. Continuous use of these products may speed up resistance in the fly populations, he warns.

Back rubbers, dusters and other means of delivering insecticides, as well as nonchemical fly traps and reliance on natural fly defense mechanisms (dung beetle control of larvae), also are available. As with the other control methods, Hoppe advises watching for economic thresholds and considering what control measure will work best.

"When applying any type of pest control, be sure to carefully read the label prior to application," Hoppe said. "It is important to monitor populations to see if the product is achieving the desired level of control."

If a product is not effective, the fly population may have developed a resistance to that type of insecticide, which may require another method or product.

"Pest control can be costly," Hoppe said. "Producers can reduce costs by following principles of integrated pest management and applying the appropriate products at the appropriate time for the appropriate control of pest populations." — NDSU Extension

Updated IDWR water order set for July release

ID WATER (from page 1)

• North Snake Ground Water District.

According to IDWR, ESPA groundwater users have had ample notice to take action to avoid curtailment.

"It is surprising to us that six groundwater districts would choose not to live by the terms of either of their approved mitigation plans and subject their members to curtailment," said Brian Patton, deputy director of IDWR.

On April 18, Weaver issued the April as-applied methodology order for the 2024 irrigation season, impacting junior groundwater users in the ESPA region. The order identified a shortfall of 74,100 acre-feet of water to the Twin Falls Canal Co. Junior groundwater users were given until May 2 to submit mitigation notices to IDWR, demonstrating their compliance with approved mitigation plans.

The April release stated the shortfall is based on the April 4 joint forecast of 3.37 million acre-feet of water flow at the Snake River Heise gage from April 1 through July 31. This

forecast, calculated by the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, considers mountain snowpack and predicted streamflow runoff, with the April forecasted flow volume equating to 102% of the average. Additionally, the shortfall determination takes into account current groundwater levels in the ESPA.

Despite intensive management efforts, groundwater levels measured in the spring of 2023 were at or near all-time lows dating back to the 1950s. These low groundwater levels in the ESPA impact spring flows and surface water flows in the Snake River.

Gov. Brad Little (R) issued a statement supporting the order and Weaver's decision.

"If we continue the status quo with water use on the Eastern Snake Plain, we are setting our children and grandchildren up for failure," Little said. "Water curtailment is never desired, but the director must follow Idaho law and the Constitution in issuing this order."

Little said his administration has been working on water issues for years, most recently with the formation of a Groundwater Management Plan Advisory Council. In 2023, Little

urged IDWR to form an advisory council composed of representatives from surface water users, groundwater irrigators, and municipalities to develop a groundwater management plan.

"Idahoans have always and will continue to solve our own problems, and we remain committed to working with all water users in Idaho to ensure we have a sustainable supply of water for this generation and future generations," Little said.

According to the Idaho Capital Sun, the Idaho Groundwater Appropriators criticized the order, calling it the largest curtailment of water use in state history. The agency warned it could dry up approximately 500,000 acres of farmland, potentially resulting in the economic loss of millions of dollars.

"What remains is an utterly absurd situation, where hundreds of thousands of acres of farmland, and their associated economic benefits, are thrown away during a wet year to cause a small amount of additional water to overflow from the aquifer into the Snake River," Idaho Groundwater Appropriators Attorney TJ Budge said.

Pasture weed management after drought or wildfires

Pasture grass root injury caused by drought and/or wildfire can extend into the next grazing season. If grass stands have only been slightly damaged, then recovery can be quick ... especially with proper weed control, fertility and deferred grazing management.

However, if the stressed pastures were overgrazing, then recovery may extend beyond one growing season and require patience. Further, root injury and biomass reductions are usually more prominent on sandy soil pastures than heavier soils.

During pasture recovery, higher invasive weed numbers are usually a symptom of previous grass stress, so herbicide spraying may pro-

vide short-term benefits. The downsides of herbicide applications are spraying expenses and potentially damaging non-target desirable pasture plants.

Therefore, rather than just focusing on stress symptoms such as controlling invasive weeds; consider increasing pasture rest periods for grass recovery. This may mean implementing rotational grazing with periods of no grazing in each pasture during the growing season. Also, installing more cross-fences to limit grazing in target zones can aid pasture rest and recovery.

For example, a three-pasture rotation system may lengthen rest days between grazing before the cattle ro-

tate to the next pasture. When the grass is rapidly growing, cattle may move quicker such as every 30 days through the pasture rotation. Then, as grass growth slows or drought stress occurs, grazing time in each pasture may be lengthened to 45 days. Then, pasture rotation will have more days of rest prior between grazing periods.

To further reduce the negative impacts of grazing, alternate the first pasture in the rotation at the beginning of each growing season. This will allow each pasture to be grazed annually at different times of year compared to the previous year or two. — **Todd Whitney, Nebraska Extension**

Groundwater users who have not previously participated in a groundwater district for mitigation purposes have an additional 15 days to join an approved mitigation plan or face curtailment.

As required by law, Weaver will issue an updated order in July after evaluating the latest water supply and crop water need information available at that time. — **Charles Wallace, WLJ contributing editor**



42nd
ANNUAL

Showcase Feeder Sales

Saturday, June 22

These sales will feature some of the best cattle producers the state of California has to offer, so whether your cattle are enrolled in a special program or not, these are the sales for you!

People dedicated to showing cattle and yearlings from room to room with 50 head of beef at 9 a.m.

Mangrove Ranch — featuring 200 head of all-around and prime steers

These outstanding quality first-calf heifers and second- and third-calf cows to 8-year-olds are east side foothills exposed and are bred to top Red Angus bulls.

WESTERN VIDEO MARKET

JUL. 8 - 10
RENO, NV

AUG. 12 - 13
CHEYENNE, WY

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MARKET NEWS

MARKET SITUATION REPORT

WLJ compiles its market reports, ODJ stories and statistics from USDA and independent marketing organizations.

MARKET AT A GLANCE	This Week: 6/6/2024	Week Ago	Year Ago
Choice Fed Steers	186.74 ▼	190.00	190.05
CME Feeder Index	250.54 ▲	249.28	222.20
Boxed Beef Average	316.21 ▲	314.04	328.73
Average Dressed Steers	299.29 ▲	298.00	299.29
Live Slaughter Weight*	1,400 ▲	1,399	1,353
Weekly Slaughter**	540,000 ▼	607,000	573,000
Weekly Beef Production***	459.3 ▼	515.6	467.1
Hide/Offal Value	11.29 ▼	11.45	13.92
Corn Price	4.39 ▼	4.55	6.10

*Average weight for previous week. **Total slaughter for previous week. ***Estimated year-to-date figure in million pounds for previous week.

BEEF REPORT: Weekly Composite Boxed Beef											
WEEK ENDING	COMPREHENSIVE Loads/Price		PRIME Loads/Price		BRANDED Loads/Price		CHOICE Loads/Price		SELECT Loads/Price		UNGRADED Loads/Price
May 31	6,253	310.69	251	329.59	1,221	316.27	1,886	309.76	603	299.17	2,292 279.98
May 24	7,018	308.12	303	326.57	1,356	313.60	1,941	306.47	806	296.14	2,612 279.85
May 17	6,984	302.13	296	320.18	1,341	304.55	2,072	301.72	661	290.19	2,614 275.20
May 10	6,944	297.43	251	318.00	1,256	301.60	2,159	295.57	818	289.16	2,460 275.01

CUTOUTS						FED BOXED BEEF				
DATE	CHOICE	SELECT	COW BEEF CUTOUT		50% LEAN	90% LEAN				
June 6	316.21	300.83	280.59		84.37	360.30				
June 5	314.79	300.90	280.92		77.54	360.21				
June 4	316.88	304.47	279.23		75.19	N/A				
June 3	315.60	303.70	278.98		N/A	356.03				
May 31	313.20	301.71	276.84		77.21	353.75				

CATTLE FUTURES: CME Live Cattle							
	5/31	6/3	6/4	6/5	6/6	High*	Low*
Jun.	18155	18203	18218	18178	18223	19633	15310
Aug.	17845	17888	17845	17788	17803	19975	16853
Oct.	18080	18090	18080	18030	18043	18510	16668
Dec.	18465	18468	18455	18405	18405	18870	17005

CATTLE FUTURES: CME Feeder Cattle							
	5/31	6/3	6/4	6/5	6/6	High*	Low*
Aug.	25640	25620	25603	25483	25385	25723	21608
Sep.	25813	25788	25760	25620	25218	26460	21920
Oct.	25898	25885	25855	25715	25325	27095	22268
Nov.	25885	25880	25858	25720	25338	26625	24910

*High and low figures are for the life of the contract.

FED CATTLE TRADE	Head Count	Avg. Weight	Avg. Price
WEEKLY WEIGHTED AVERAGES			
Live FOB Steer	325	1,518	186.74
Live FOB Heifer	84	1,325	188.00
Dressed Del Steer	166	949	299.29
Dressed Del Heifer	N/A	N/A	N/A

SAME PERIOD LAST WEEK			
Live FOB Steer	701	1,388	190.00
Live FOB Heifer	200	1,274	190.00
Dressed Del Steer	243	957	298.00
Dressed Del Heifer	235	813	298.00

SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR			
Live FOB Steer	26,463	1,440	190.05
Live FOB Heifer	6,150	1,293	189.93
Dressed Del Steer	11,637	918	299.29
Dressed Del Heifer	1,714	818	299.73

NATIONAL WEEKLY FED BEEF SLAUGHTER VOLUME: JUNE 2, 2024		
	Domestic	Imported
Forward Contract	22,496	918
Formula	247,140	1,930
Negotiated Cash	74,970	180
Negotiated Grid	39,427	1,675
Packer Owned	4,636	N/A
Total	388,669	4,703

SLAUGHTER FORWARD CONTRACTS		FORWARD BEEF SALES	
Delivery Month		Neg. Sales 0-21 days	1,781
Jun. '24	101,499	Neg. Sales 21+ days	623
Jul. '24	87,828	Formula sales	3,747
Aug. '24	87,475	Forward contract sales	103
Sep. '24	99,303	Domestic sales	5,492
Oct. '24	102,573	NAFTA Exports	103

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES & FEDERAL INSPECTED SLAUGHTER FIGURES			
Alberta Direct Sales (4% shrink)		Price	Weekly Change
Slaughter Steers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1300-1500 lbs		190.03	-0.99
Slaughter Heifers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1200-1400 lbs		188.30	-1.23

Ontario Auctions			
Slaughter Steers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1300-1500 lbs		180.76	+2.09
Slaughter Heifers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1200-1400 lbs		178.79	N/A
Slaughter Cows, Cutter and Utility 1-3, 1100-1400 lbs		112.20	-3.30

*Price comparison from one week ago.

Average feeder cattle prices (CND) for week ending Friday, May 24, 2024			
Steers:	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Ontario
501-600 lbs	312.10	N/A	322.26
601-700 lbs	300.34	N/A	306.20
701-800 lbs	267.98	256.02	281.97
801-900 lbs	248.43	N/A	256.32

Heifers:			
401-500 lbs	281.47	N/A	276.35
501-600 lbs	274.60	N/A	268.86
601-700 lbs	253.05	N/A	261.50
701-800 lbs	237.95	228.64	244.11

USDA MEXICO TO U.S. WEEKLY LIVESTOCK IMPORTS				
Feeder cattle imports weekly and yearly volume.				
Species	Current Week	Previous Week	Current Year-to-date	Previous Year-to-date
Feeders	29,513	32,788	614,417	522,932

USDA WEEKLY IMPORTED FEEDER CATTLE			
June 6, 2024			
Mexico to United States Feeder Cattle Import Summary			
Receipts EST: 5,500	Week Ago EST: 7,900	Year Ago Act: 8,000	
St Teresa, NM		Presidio, TX	
Compared to Tuesday, steer calves and yearlings sold steady. Heifers steady. Trade and demand moderate. Supply consisted of steers and spayed heifers weighing 300-700 lbs.		Compared to Tuesday, steer calves and yearlings sold steady. Heifers steady. Trade and demand moderate. Supply consisted of steers and spayed heifers weighing 300-700 lbs.	

Feeder heifers: Medium and large 1&2		Feeder heifers: Medium and large 1&2	
300-400 lbs	266-276	300-400 lbs	266-276
400-500 lbs	246-256	400-500 lbs	246-256
500-600 lbs	226-236	500-600 lbs	226-236

Feeder steers: Medium and large 1&2		Feeder steers: Medium and large 1&2	
300-400 lbs	326-336	300-400 lbs	326-336
400-500 lbs	296-306	400-500 lbs	296-306
500-600 lbs	266-276	500-600 lbs	266-276

(slide 10 cents on steers and heifers basis 300 lbs. All sales fob port of entry.)

Selected Auctions									
Week Ending June 6, 2024									
Feeder prices for steers & heifers reflect medium and large 1 cattle, unless otherwise noted; * Indicates medium and large 1-2									
DATE MARKET	200-300 lb.	300-400 lb.	400-500 lb.	500-600 lb.	600-700 lb.	700-800 lb.	800 lb. -up	SLAUGHTER COWS	PAIRS REPLACEMENTS
May 31 Blackfoot, ID	N/A		300-353	260-330	245-303	225-266	205-255	117-142	
May 31 Burley, ID	265		324-331	307	281-283	169-253	151	138-166	
No report available Emmett, ID			291		231	231		111-146	
June 1 Eugene, OR	1,270	270-303*	240-311*	245-298*	231-267*	190-246*		113-144	
June 3 Madras, OR	454	265-291*	250-302*	220-290*	210-270*	185-235*		125-150	
June 5 Vale, OR	480		268-307.50	250-277	250-276	225-251	215-239	135-150	2,300-3,100
June 4 Davenport, WA	279	521-800	285	195-295	240-300	175-300	165-245	62.50-159	1,800-2,700
No report available Toppenish, WA		290-350	215-255	82.50-286	125-281	135-246	130-229	107.50-284	

May 30 Orland, CA	3,223		270-335	240-312	225-310	220-294	190-247	125-148	1,500-3,250
June 5 Escalon, CA	N/A		250-303	220-304	205-280	200-242	170-230	120-159	1,700-2,650
June 3 Famoso, CA	527	275-350	280-340	280-309	260-282	225-231	190-212	75-117	
June 5 Galt, CA	1,693	250-325	280-325	270-300	220-250	200-242	200-230	90-142	
June 4 Turlock, CA	3,161		240-326	240-310	230-272	210-260	200-238	110-165	
May 28 Salina, UT	729	180-365	179-289	166-279	151-264	142-240	137-319	125-146	2,000-2,300
June 3 Iowa	2,781	394-423	343-409.50	309-363	284-319	281.50-290	252-252.75	80-145	2,000-3,550
June 4 Miles City, MT	1,302	355-367.50	320-353	280-333	257-287	249-256	228-245	140-176	

June 4 Imperial, NE	450			307	271	256	254.50	118-146.50	
No report available Kearney, NE				279	240	246	230-239.50	130-162	
June 4 Muleshoe, ND								130-162	
May 31 Herreid, SD	2,750		328	335-365.25	299-302.50	261-283	270.50-280	119-148	2,100-3,400
No report available Torrington, WY								168.68-185	

May 30 Wilcox, AZ	996	302-320	265.50-322.50	258.50-311	237.50-272.50	222.50-254		115-159	2,100-2,300
June 3 Colorado	2,604	268-277.50	219.50-270	232.50-256	220.50-266	216-252.50		130-170	
May 29 La Junta, CO	1,334		370-372.50	312-334	289-307	270-298	255-279.50	99-170	1,675-2,875
June 3 Loma, CO	317		319-327	285-330	260-294	235-274.50	222-242	102-197.50	1,275-2,350
June 5 Dodge City, KS	957		330-327	301-330	289-310	277-300	255-270	126-155	2,200-2,875
May 30 Pratt, KS	2,663		300-327	301-330	260-294	241-263	235-244	137-164	1,525-1,910
No report available Salina, KS			350-400	335-360	300-335	285-315	240-285	185-250	
June 5 Clovis, NM	2,264		335-370	290-340	270-300	245-275	220-235	160-220	145-170
June 4 El Reno, OK	1,500		385-402	295-335	278-304	264.50-275	221.25-234.50	124-153	1,950-2,650
June 5 McAlester, OK	1,171		327.50	291-299	248.50-270	226.50-262	216.85-230	148-192	1,675-1,900
June 4 Oklahoma City, OK	7,170		372.50-397.50	332.50-400	311-345	291-315	246-297	122-146	1,435-2,085
May 31 Cuero, TX	1,058	360-435	321-420	289-346	266-310	224-275	223-249	85-150	2,000-2,550
May 30 Dalhart, TX	2,220	301-430	297-415	271-380	232-300	208-260	197-230	90-165	1,050-1,900
May 30 San Angelo, TX	607				355-368	274-317	254.50-267	119-146	1,700
May 30 Tulla, TX	1,641				281-297	238-264	236-238	140-169	

May 31 Alabama	4,070	330-362	344-350	300-341	288-326	265-300	233-250	238.75	118-156	925-2,650
June 3 Lexington, KY	1,119	355*	298-357.50*	318-323*	290-316*	270-296*	250-274*	169-230*	135-172	625-2,600
June 3 Joplin, MO	13,367		282.50-330*	269-299*	252-289*	239-26				

The impact of better forage conditions

With the growing season well under way, pasture and range conditions in the U.S. are generally good. Nationwide, just 8% of range and pasture is rated very poor, with 14% rated poor. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, there is less drought in the country than anytime since April 2020.

Several important beef cow areas continue to experience drought including much of Kansas, much of New Mexico,

Arizona and southwest Texas, central and western Montana, and southern Florida. Percentages of range and pasture reported as poor to very poor are highest in New Mexico (70%), Texas (38%), Florida (32%), Arizona (27%), Kansas (21%) and Montana (18%).

Just 7% of Oklahoma pasture and range is rated poor to very poor, with 57% rated good to excellent. Hay harvest, along with winter wheat harvest is

proceeding despite some interruptions due to recent rains.

Better forage conditions remove one of the barriers to stabilizing and rebuilding the beef cow herd. Cattle producers, in many cases, can begin retaining heifers ... but are they? What producers want to do at this point is unclear. Cattle producers' expectations are influenced by several considerations.

Despite improved current

forage conditions, the threat of rebuilding La Niña conditions later in the year is likely tempering some production plans. Moreover, while higher calf prices provide incentives to increase calf production, it's not clear that producers are yet reacting to long-term profitability prospects (to retain heifers) as much as short-term revenue from selling more calves now.

Some heifer retention may be beginning, but we will not have any direct data until next year because the July Cattle inventory report has been cancelled. Heifer slaughter data, along with quarterly heifer feedlot inventories will eventually show the impact of increased heifer retention. However, current heifer slaughter reflects feedlot placement deci-

sions made roughly six months ago and thus will indirectly reflect heifer retention only well after the fact.

Moreover, heifer slaughter data includes both beef and dairy heifers, and the dynamics of beef-on-dairy crossbreeding is likely confounding heifer slaughter data somewhat. While it is possible that some yearling heifers from last year may be in development for breeding in 2024, it appears that if (when) heifer retention begins more earnestly this year, it will be with heifers from the current calf crop.

This could include some fall-born heifers being weaned now but it is more likely to be spring calves weaned this fall. Most of these heifer calves will not breed until 2025 and enter the

herd in 2026.

Regardless of whether heifer retention is beginning now, the beef cow herd is likely to be smaller yet on Jan. 1, 2025, with limited (at best) herd growth prospects in 2026. The question of when heifer retention begins is important in two respects. First, heifer retention will further squeeze feeder supplies and push feeder cattle prices higher. That is likely to happen later this year.

Secondly, the longer it takes to start heifer retention, the longer the industry will continue to see reduced cattle inventories, smaller beef production, and high average cattle and beef price levels. — **Derrell S. Peel, Oklahoma State University Extension livestock marketing specialist**

Fundamental support continues for feeders

MARKETS (from page 1)

dairy and beef cows in a steep decline," the Cattle Report wrote on Thursday.

Boxed beef prices experienced modest gains over the week. The Choice cutout gained \$2.17 to close at \$316.21, and the Select cutout gained \$1.69 to close at \$300.83.

"The cutout made new highs this morning, likely as end users return to work to find limited offerings thanks to reduced throughput," Fish wrote on Monday. "A typical year would see June fed cattle slaughter and beef production at its annual high, or close to it. This is far from a typical year."

Feeder cattle

Feeder cattle futures were sent lower over the week. The August contract lost about \$6 to close at \$252.85, and the September contract lost about \$6.50 to close at \$254.10.

"Before you throw in the towel and begin to believe that the overall market is weakening, I'd encourage you to look at the CME Feeder Cattle Index

as best represents buyer demand in the countryside," ShayLe Stewart, DTN livestock analyst, wrote in her Thursday midday comments.

"It's rather impressive that just last September the CME Feeder Cattle Index topped around \$254, and that as of Wednesday afternoon the index closed at \$250.86"

The CME Feeder Cattle Index gained \$1.26 to close at \$250.54.

Corn futures traded sideways, with the July contract up 4 cents to \$4.52 and the September contract unchanged at \$4.57.

"Buyer demand is still incredibly strong and even though the futures complex is enduring some weakness, the market's fundamentals are still prevailing," Stewart said.

Missouri: Joplin Regional Stockyards in Carthage sold 13,500 head on Monday. Compared to the sale two weeks earlier, feeder steers sold steady to \$4 higher. Feeder heifers sold from \$6 lower to \$8 higher on heavier weights. Benchmark steers averaging 760 lbs. sold from \$249-260, averaging

\$257.44.

New Mexico: Clovis Livestock in Clovis sold 1,764 head on Wednesday. Compared to the last auction, feeder steers and heifers were mostly steady. A group of steers averaging 757 lbs. sold for \$238.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma National Stockyards sold 7,500 head on Monday. Compared to the sale last held two weeks earlier, steers over 750 lbs. sold steady to \$3 higher and steers under 750 lbs. sold \$3-7 higher. Heifers over 650 lbs. sold \$1-3 lower, and heifers under 650 lbs. sold \$3-7 higher. Benchmark steers averaging 760 lbs. sold from \$244-262, averaging \$258.64.

South Dakota: Hub City Livestock in Aberdeen sold 3,137 head on Wednesday. Compared to the last auction, steers 1,000-1,049 lbs. sold steady to \$2 higher. The best test was on heifers 800-849 lbs. which were steady. All other weight classes of steers and heifers were not well tested. A group of steers averaging 689 lbs. sold between \$284-295, averaging \$294.06. — **Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor**

USDA makes moves on market transparency

— New market info tool in works

The USDA is moving forward with additional steps to address competition issues in the meat and poultry markets.

On June 3, the department announced it was launching a new data visualization tool, the Livestock Mandatory Reporting (LMR) Live Cattle Data Dashboard. The tool will provide users the ability to view and access LMR live cattle market information.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) will also publish additional information on the actual net premiums and discounts packers pay to producers under formula contracts, along with quality grade price distribution information.

"The enhanced insight gained from these powerful tools places producers on a more equal footing with large

volume data users and fosters a fairer and more competitive marketplace," USDA said.

AMS is in the process of testing the dashboard with stakeholders, and public access is expected to be available this summer.

Poultry markets

In addition, USDA is proposing a new rule to confront abuses in the poultry industry's tournament payment system. The "Poultry Grower Payment Systems and Capital Improvement Systems" rule is the third in a set of Packers and Stockyards Act rules USDA has proposed to create fairer markets.

"As part of this effort, USDA committed to issuing new, stronger rules under the Packers and Stockyards Act, to provide greater clarity and strengthen enforcement under the Act," USDA Secretary Tom

Vilsack said in a statement.

The proposed poultry market rule would prohibit deductions from the base price in contracts for broiler chicken growers, permitting only bonuses for performance. The rule would also provide tools for growers to identify risks that could arise on capital improvement practices and make it easier for USDA to enforce existing rules on unfair capital improvement practices.

USDA said the rule would also establish a duty of fair comparison to ensure tournaments are conducted in a reasonable and equitable way that does not disadvantage specific growers.

The proposed rule will be available for public comment for 60 days once it is published in the Federal Register. — **Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor**

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Rex Whittle	209-996-6994
Mark Fischer	209-768-6522
Kris Gudel	916-208-7258
Steve Bianchi	707-484-3903
Jason Dailey	916-439-7761
Brett Friend	510-685-4870
Tod Radelfinger	775-901-3332
Bowdy Griffin	530-906-5713

FEEDER SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY

SPRING FEEDER SALES

JUNE 12
JUNE 26
NO SALE JULY 3
JULY 10

SPECIAL FALL BRED COW SALE

SATURDAY, JULY 27

WEDNESDAY WEEKLY SCHEDULE

Butcher Cows	8:30am
Cow-Calf Pairs/Bred Cows	11:30am
Feeder Cattle	12pm

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Contact: Wes Oja | wes@hallandhall.com
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Scott Land Company, LLC

RANCH & FARM REAL ESTATE
We need your listings on any types of ag properties in TX, NM, OK & CO.

NEW LISTING! 2,720 ACRE IRR. FARM - Located in the eastern part of north eastern New Mexico w/pivot sprinklers, irrigation wells, a virtually new 5 strand barb wire fence w/ swinging gates, w/part of the property being on pvmt... Lays in two tracts of 1,120± ac. in one at \$1,600/ac. and 1,600± ac. in the other at \$1,000.00 which can be bought together or separately.

NEW LISTING! CHOICE 320± ac. - Irrigated farm, w/pivot sprinklers, irrigation wells & an older home which would be liveable or could be moved. Located on pvmt. in prime farming area of Castro Co., TX.

UNION CO., NM - Just out of Clayton, NM, 2± sections located on pvmt. complete with two ½ mile sprinklers & irrigation wells w/an addtl. large feedyard & one section of land irrigated by four ¼ mile sprinklers & irrigation wells. Two sections or the feedyard w/irrigated section can be purchased together or separately.

www.scottlandcompany.com • 800-933-9698 day/eve
Ben G. Scott - Broker • Krystal M. Nelson - NM QB

Real Estate Mountain 20C

715 Acre Livestock Farm in the Big Horn Basin WY
 Irrigating 541 acres. 4 pivots with free water. Functional improvements, 4 bedroom home, large shop with attached apartment, livestock barn, 2 large metal buildings, corrals with fed pens.
\$3,190,000
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Real Estate Opportunities 20



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 Quality eastern Garfield County grass ranch available for the first time in fifty years. This 8,800± acre ranch represents an excellent mix of native and improved pasture, pipelines, stock water, and improvements. It is comprised of 5,700 deeded acres plus BLM and state leases.

OFFERED AT \$4,625,000
Contact: Wes Oja | wes@hallandhall.com
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ACROSS:
 1. He led a group of youngsters
 3. Dry environment
 5. Another famous Duke
 7. To steal
 9. Found to be, expression
 11. About an aging gun fighter
 13. She had four sons
 15. A cowboy might need one
 17. George Washington
 20. On a gun or in the pasture

DOWN:
 2. He joined the Lincoln County land war
 4. A saddle
 6. Dean Martin sang about a pony in this one
 8. Famously known as "The"
 10. High
 12. The cowboys drove these
 14. He had grt
 16. Famous co-star in "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance"
 18. "Big"
 19. How the West was

John Wayne

STAY UP TO DATE

Connect, learn & join in.

SDSU Extension offering livestock water testing across state

South Dakota State University (SDSU) Extension is offering on-site livestock water testing services across the state and encouraging producers to take advantage.

"It's never too early to start testing your water," said Robin Salverson, SDSU Extension cow-calf field specialist.

"Your animals' health should not be the indicator of water quality. Be proactive and test the water prior to turnout to protect yourself from loss in productivity or death."

Poor water quality can hurt livestock's growth and reproduction, making it critical to monitor their water supply. Severely contaminated water can cause illness or death. Salverson said testing is the only way to be sure because even clear water can be of poor quality.

SDSU Extension offers water testing services at all eight regional centers and at 26 county offices across the state. Salverson said early tests are already showing high total salt contents.

Water samples can be taken to one of the SDSU Extension sites. Samples must be collected in a clean plastic or glass container, such as a sanitized water or pop bottle or jelly jar.

A quick test is conducted free of charge with an electro-conductivity meter to determine total salts in the water. After consultation with an SDSU Extension field or state specialist, Salverson said additional laboratory testing may be suggested, but will be at the cost of the producer.

"Completing a free, quick test is a cheap insurance policy," she said.

Salverson said there are many factors that determine water quality. South Dakota soils tend to be high in salt content, which can in turn raise the salt levels in dugouts, creeks and streams. Snowfall, rain, grazing management—everything contributes to water quality.

"Really consider and think about your grazing management and how that is influencing or impacting your water, and is that a good thing or bad thing," Salverson said.

For more information, contact Salverson at robin.salverson@sdstate.edu. —

SDSU Extension



SALE CALENDAR

Sale Calendar is a service to our advertisers. There is a minimum advertising requirement to be eligible to be listed in the Sale Calendar. Contact your fieldman for more information or to have your date added to the Sale Calendar. We will only run auction sale dates or private treaty start dates.

ALL BREEDS

Sep. 15 – Visalia Livestock, Bull Sale, Visalia, CA

ANGUS

Jun. 22 – Baldrige Performance Angus, Female Sale, North Platte, NE
Jun. 29 – EZ Angus Ranch, Fall Calving Dispersal, Farmington, CA

Aug. 24 – Riverbend Ranch, Female Sale, Idaho Falls, ID

Sep. 5 – Vintage Angus, Bull Sale, LaGrange, CA

Sep. 6 – Byrd Cattle, Bull & Female Sale, Red Bluff, CA

Sep. 7 – EZ Angus Ranch, Bull Sale, Farmington, CA

Sep. 8 – Heritage Bull Sale, Wilton, CA

Sep. 9 – Rhoades Angus, Bull Sale, Cambria, CA

Sep. 10 – O'Neal Ranch, Bull Sale, Madera, CA

Sep. 11 – Teixeira Cattle, Bull Sale, Pismo Beach, CA

Sep. 12 – Donati Ranch & O'Connell Cattle, Bull Sale, Oroville, CA

Sep. 13 – Tehama Angus, Bull Sale, Gerber, CA

Sep. 14 – Arrelano Bravo, Bull Sale, Galt, CA

Sep. 17 – Poss Angus, Female Sale, Scotia, NE

Sep. 18 – Bullseye Breeders, Bull Sale, Modesto, CA

Sep. 19 – Rancho Casino/Dal Porto Livestock, Bull Sale, Denair, CA

Sep. 20 – Dixie Valley Angus, Bull Sale, Galt, CA

Sep. 21 – Jorgensen Land & Cattle, Female Sale, Ideal, SD

Sep. 24 – Thomas Angus Ranch, Bull Sale, Galt, CA

Sep. 26 – Beef Solutions, Bull Sale, Lone, CA

Sep. 28 – K Bar D Ranch, Female Sale, Redmond, OR

Sep. 28 – Gohr Cattle,

Show Heifer Sale, Madras, OR
Sep. 28 – Marcy Livestock, Female Sale, Gordon, NE

Sep. 29 – Traynham Ranches, Bull & Female Sale, Ft. Klamath, OR

HEREFORD

Sep. 5 – Sierra Ranches, Bull Sale, LaGrange, CA

Sep. 9 – Genoa Livestock, Bull & Female Sale, Minden, NV

Sep. 28 – Gohr Cattle, Show Heifer Sale, Madras, OR

RED ANGUS

Sep. 21 – McPhee Red Angus, Production Sale, Lodi, CA

Sep. 22 – Stegall Cattle, Bull Sale, Colusa, CA

SIMANGUS

Sep. 18 – Bullseye Breeders Bull Sale, Modesto, CA

Sep. 25 – Eagle Pass Ranch, Bull Sale, Dos Palos, CA

Sep. 26 – Beef Solutions, Bull Sale, Lone, CA

Sep. 29 – Traynham Ranches, Bull & Female Sale, Ft. Klamath, OR

COMMERCIAL

Jun. 20 – NLVA Early Summer Special, Billings, MT

Jul. 8 – Western Video Market Reno Sale, Reno, NV

Jul. 22 – NLVA Summertime Classic, Billings, MT

Jul. 27 – Cattlemen's Livestock Market Annual Female Sale, Galt, CA

Aug. 3 – Turlock Livestock Auction Special Female Sale, Turlock, CA

Aug. 12 – Western Video Market Cheyenne Sale, Cheyenne, WY

Aug. 19 – NLVA Early Fall Preview, Billings, MT

Aug. 24 – Mobile Cattle Marketing Female Sale, Petaluma, CA

Sep. 16 – NLVA Fall Premier Special, Billings, MT

HORSE

Jun. 22 – Fort Ranch Horse Sale, Corrinne, UT

Jul. 12 – High Desert Quarter Horse Sale, Redmond, OR

Aug. 17 – Memory Ranch Foal Sale, Wells, NV

Sep. 21 – Snaffle Bit Futurity Sale, Reno, NV



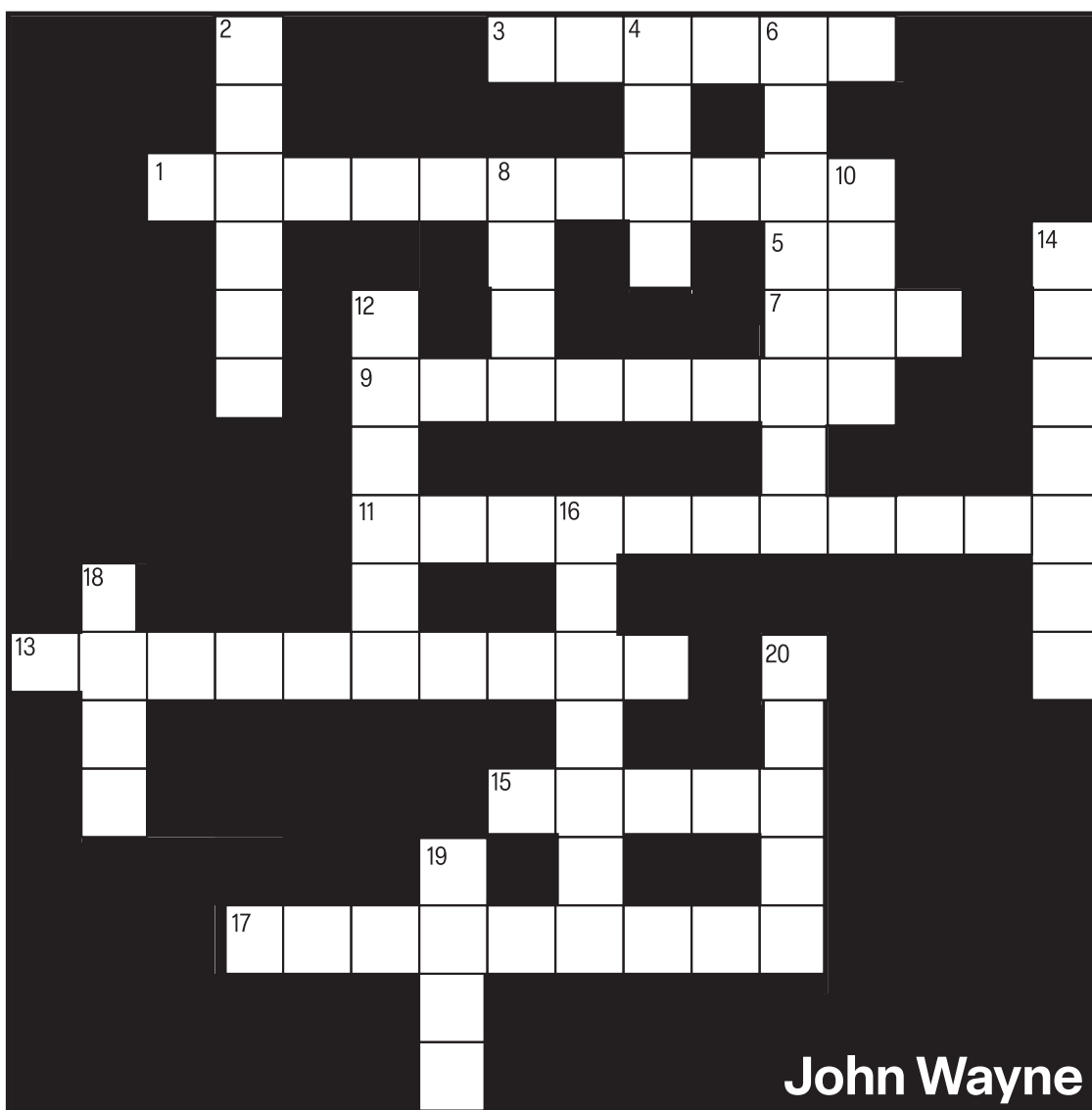
VIDEO AUCTION

May 30, Hudson Oaks, TX
Superior Livestock Auction hosted their video auction live on May 30 from the Superior Livestock Auction Studio in Hudson Oaks, TX. Cattle producers sold 21,599 head of calves, yearlings and bred stock, totaling 167 lots from 20 states for this offering.

Strong buyer participation from several bidders throughout the auction resulted in 67 different successful buyers. Cattle were sold on contract to deliver immediately through February 2025. Regions 3/4/5/6 feeder steers witnessed aggressive buyer participation, with increases of \$7-10. Feeder heifers from the same regions

also saw improvements of \$5-9, which was higher than the last auction. Regions 1/2 feeder steers and heifers were only lightly tested but on a higher trend at \$6-12 higher. Beef-dairy crosses were well received at \$15-20 higher than the last auction. Calves on cows from regions 3/4/5/6 were in strong de-

mand, with June through August deliveries receiving prices \$15-20 higher. Weaned calves from the same regions were also in strong demand with advances of \$15-30 on lighter weights and \$8-12 higher on weights over 600 pounds. Fall bred cows were well received at fully steady prices with the last auction.



ACROSS:

1. He led a group of youngsters
2. Dry environment
3. Another famous Duke
4. To steal
5. Proud to be, expression
6. About an aging gun fighter
7. She had four sons
8. A cowboy might need one
9. George Washington ____

DOWN:

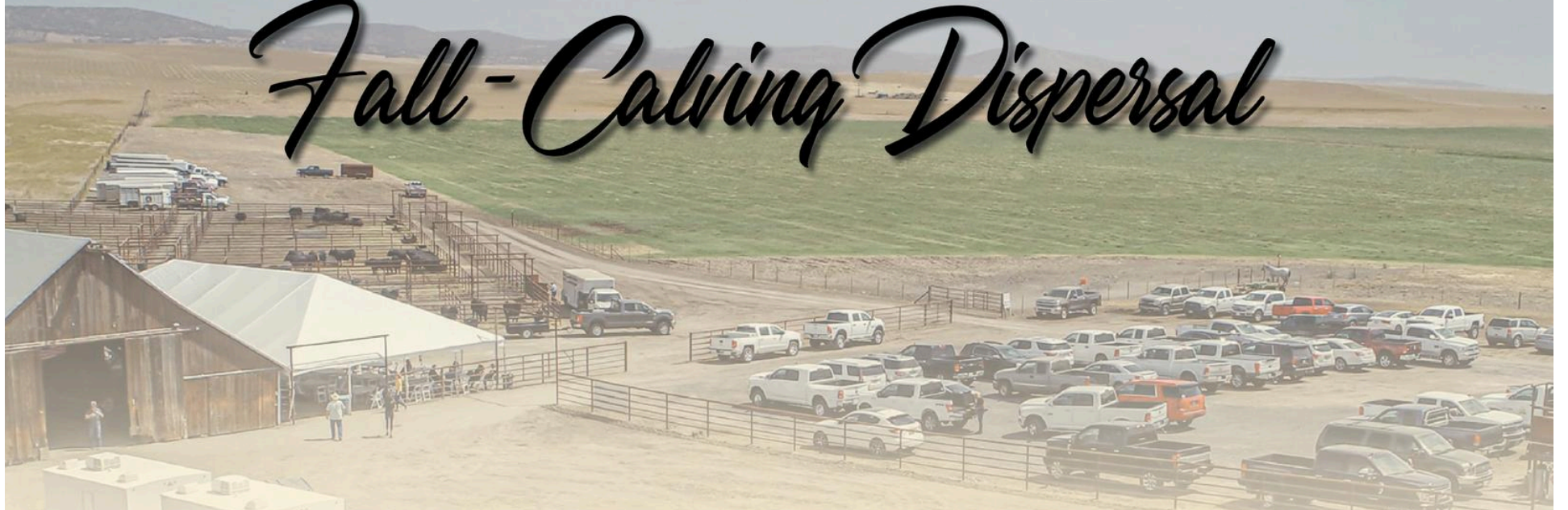
1. He joined the Lincoln County land war
2. A saddle ____
3. Dean Martin sang about a pony in this one
4. Famously known as "The ____"
5. High ____
6. The cowboys drove these
7. He had grit
8. Famous co-star in "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance"
9. "Big ____"
10. How the West once was
11. On a gun or in the pasture

SAT., JUNE 29, 2024

12:30 PDT at EZ Angus' Tejas Ranch, East of Farmington, CA

ANGUS EZ RANCH

Fall-Calving Dispersal



EZ ANGUS RANCH WILL BE DISPERSING THEIR FALL-CALVING REGISTERED HERD IN ITS ENTIRETY. THIS WILL BE A TREMENDOUS OFFERING THAT FEATURES:



SG Salvation x Green Garden Emma P120
Due to calve 8/5/24 to T/D Exclusive 2485

CE	WW	YW	MARB	RE	\$M	\$B	\$C
+7	+69	+113	+1.78	+0.76	+54	+224	+345



PCC Horizon 025 x Circle G Rita 0113
Due to calve 8/9/24 to EZAR Gettysburg 1061

CE	WW	YW	MARB	RE	\$M	\$B	\$C
+15	+78	+145	+1.47	+0.77	+67	+224	+358

- **FORTY (40) BRED HEIFERS** carrying the service of the \$170,000 EZAR Gettysburg 1061, the \$600,000 Basin Jameson 1076, the \$132,500 EZAR Step up 9178, Virginia Tech Statesman, HPCA Veracious, and more! These females have an average \$Combined Value over (+309).
- **EIGHTY (80)+ BRED COWS** carrying the service of the \$350,000 VAR Conclusion 0234, the \$180,000 KA Kindred, Basin Jameson 1076, EZAR Gettysburg 1061, EZAR Step Up 9178, Virginia Tech Statesman, and more! All of these females except two head are between the ages of 3-6 years old and have an average \$Combined Value of (+304).
- **SIXTY-FIVE (65) SEXED BULL AND HEIFER PREGNANCIES** from the heart of the ET program.

Sires of these matings include:

- **RSA True Balance 1311**
- **EZAR Gettysburg 1061**
- **Basin Jameson 1076**
- **KA Kindred**
- **Virginia Tech Statesman**
- **Beal Breakthrough**
- **Baldridge Heat Seeker H925**
- **Pine View Red State**
- **VAR Next Level 1534**
- **HPCA Veracious**

Dams of these matings include:

- **Paf Rita 7096** - The \$240,000 (half-interest) high-selling female from our 2022 Fall Production Sale and the dam of EZAR Gettysburg 1061
- **HR Rita 9204** - The \$175,000 flush sister to Deer Valley Optimum 9246 out of the \$430,000 record-selling donor at Gardiner Angus.
- **Basin Lucy 4261** - The \$120,000 (half-interest) dam of EZAR Step Up 9178 now featured at Select Sires as well as the \$300,000 EZAR Lucy 9156.
- **Linz Greater Lady 453-1855** - The high-selling female from the 2022 Linz Heritage Sale out of the \$300,000 RB Lady Denver 167-453.
- **And many more!**

Text for a Sale Book (916) 806-1919



SALE OFFERING: EZANGUSRANCH.COM

ONLINE BIDDING:



SALE MANAGEMENT



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Jake Parnell.....(916) 662-1298

Tim & Marilyn Callison.....Owners
Chad Davis, General Manager.....(559) 333-0362
Justin Schmidt, North Operations.....(209) 585-6533
Austin Flynn, South Operations.....(559) 361-9701