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INSIDE WLJ



SMART PASTURES — Researchers explore using AI to improve grazing. Page 9

A LOOK BACK IN HISTORY

"There have been no signs of optimism in the livestock markets in the last 30 days. In fact, the situation has become more acute with indications that the situation might even get worse before it gets better. The weakness has again been most pronounced in the cattle trade and has been severe enough to spread to other classes," wrote Bob Skau in the November 1953 WLJ market report.

INDEX

Opinion P-2
Markets P-12
Classifieds..... P-14
Sale Calendar..... P-15
Sale Reports P-15

Feds propose changes to Northwest land uses

— Affects BLM, USFS lands

The Biden administration said it is

proposing changes in land uses for public lands from the California border to Washington to balance environmental concerns and economic

opportunities. The proposed changes cover lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

BLM plan

BLM approved the Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan (RMP), guiding the use of 382,000 acres of public lands and 295,100 acres of federal mineral estate across eight northern California counties. The plan impacts areas managed by the Arcata and Redding field offices, spanning Del Norte to Butte counties. It does not include Headwaters Forest Reserve RMP, King Range National Conservation Area RMP, California Coastal National Monument RMP or the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument RMP.

BLM considered multiple alternatives but identified Alternative D as its preferred plan for balancing resource use and ecological protection.

This alternative emphasizes recreation, motorized and mechanized travel, and livestock grazing while safeguarding habitat connectivity and ecological function. According to the RMP, it designates areas for recreation, habitat preservation and wilderness protection, including four special recreation management



Bob Wick/BLM

BLM and USFS have proposed changes to public lands in the Northwest. Pictured here, King Range National Conservation Area in Northern California.

See NW PLANS on page 6

Judge overturns CO grazing permits

— About 65,000 acres affected

An administrative law judge in the Department of the Interior overturned the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) decision to issue grazing permits in Colorado's San Luis Valley.

In a Nov. 12 order, Administrative Law Judge Christopher D. Prandoni ruled the BLM failed to take "a hard look" at the environmental impacts of grazing in Saguache County, violating the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The ruling comes following BLM's 2020 decisions to issue permits for 24 allotments, which were subsequently challenged by Western Watersheds Project.

"We are encouraged that the Department of the Interior's inter-

nal courts saw through the weak analysis on which these grazing permit renewals were based," said Delaney Rudy, Colorado director for Western Watersheds Project. "Permitting excessive numbers of livestock on public land opens the door to detrimental impacts to ecosystem health."

Prandoni ruled to grant Western Watersheds Project's motion for summary judgment and denied BLM's cross-motion for summary judgment, setting aside the agency's final decisions.

Background

BLM completed an environmental assessment (EA) in 2019 for the San Luis Valley's Poncha Villa Zone, which comprises about 65,000 acres of public land. The zone includes 24 grazing

See CO PERMITS on page 8

Turkey on Thanksgiving losing market share

— Declining supplies, preferences

Thanksgiving, the second-largest U.S. food holiday, has long been defined by the tradition of a turkey centerpiece on family tables. However, according to a recent CoBank report, shifting consumer preferences, convenience trends and supply challenges have cast uncertainty over the future of the tradition.

"Most consumers think about cooking a whole turkey only once a year," said Brian Earnest, animal protein economist with CoBank. "And even then, attention is in decline. Other animal protein segments, like beef and pork, are taking note of shifting consumer purchasing behavior. They want in on the Thanksgiving action, and consumers are interested."

CoBank said whole retail turkey consumption during the 2023 holiday season hit its lowest point since 1980, at just 4.04 pounds per capita. While turkeys still dominate retail

advertisements ahead of Thanksgiving, USDA's feature activity index for key weeks has sharply declined, with frozen turkey promotions down 36% from 2018.

The report noted these figures exclude no-price promotions like "buy one, get one" offers or deals tied to spending thresholds, as well as the growing popularity of prepared Thanksgiving entrees. Holiday promotions heavily influence what shoppers purchase, with Thanksgiving showcasing the popular loss-leader strategy to boost foot traffic. Retailers often price turkeys very low—or even offer them for free—expecting sales of other Thanksgiving meal essentials to offset their losses.

Fresh whole turkeys were featured at an average discounted price of \$1.48/pound two weeks before Thanksgiving, up from \$1.27/lb. during the same period last year, according to Circana data. The most popular sizes, 10-15 lbs. and 16-24 lbs., averaged \$1.34/lb., compared to \$1-1.10 last year,

which excludes further discounts or free turkey offers.

Turkey promotions accounted for 11.9% of all protein ads, tripling from a week earlier, with frozen whole turkeys making up half of the ads. Despite increased promotional activity, lackluster demand has kept wholesale turkey prices stagnant, with Expana's 16-20-lb. tom turkey quotation at \$1.07/lb., down 18 cents from last year and well below the record highs of 2022.

As retailers prepared for Thanksgiving features in January, turkey inventories were projected at their lowest levels in four decades, signaling reduced availability for 2024. The animal protein industry continues to face challenges, including high operating costs, labor shortages, regulatory pressures and disease outbreaks, CoBank noted.

Despite lower placement numbers suggesting a significant decline in turkey availability, cold storage inventories of whole turkeys peaked in September at 246

See TURKEY TRENDS on page 11

Futures climb ahead of Thanksgiving demand

Preparations for the upcoming Thanksgiving holiday drove the market higher, although cash trade was hesitant ahead of the anticipated Cattle on Feed report.

Live cattle futures gained a couple of dollars over the week, with the December contract up \$2.65 to \$185.60 and the February contract up \$2.32 to \$187.42.

"It is a fundamental improvement to see boxed beef prices higher, but before traders can find much stability in that price direction change, they need to see multiple days of stronger boxed beef prices which would show consistency from consumers," wrote ShayLe Stewart, DTN livestock analyst, in her midday Thursday comments.

Cash trade for the week through Thursday afternoon totaled about 12,000 head. Live steers sold from \$184.50-185, and dressed steers sold from \$288-290.

"Trade could develop this afternoon, but it's just as likely that trade could be delayed until Friday as packers and feedlot managers again will go toe-to-toe this week," Stewart said.

Cash trade for the week ending Nov. 10 totaled 74,093

head. Live steers averaged \$184.81, and dressed steers averaged \$290.97.

The national weekly direct beef type price distribution for the week of Nov. 11-18 was the following on a live basis:

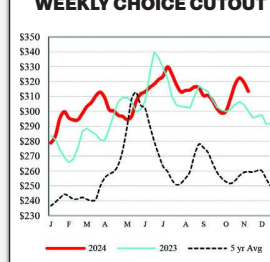
- Negotiated purchases: \$184.87.
- Formula net purchases: \$191.84.
- Forward contract net purchases: \$189.13.
- Negotiated grid net purchases: \$194.68.

On a dressed basis:

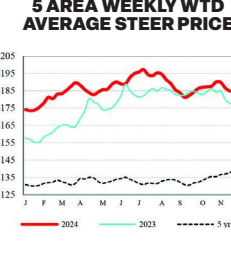
- Negotiated purchases: \$290.61.
- Formula net purchases: \$302.27.

See MARKETS on page 13

WEEKLY CHOICE CUTOUT



5 AREA WEEKLY WTD AVERAGE STEER PRICE



| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| ↓ | ↓ | ↑ |
| LIVE STEERS | DRESSED STEERS | CME FEEDER |
| \$184.71 | \$289.99 | \$254.27 |
| WEEK ENDING: 11-21-24 | | |

PERIODICAL: Time Sensitive Priority Handling

COMMENTS

Thankful

Issues surrounding beef cattle production in the U.S. have been a line-drawing situation for quite some time now. In fact, certain key issues have been the uprising for more industry groups that, quite frankly, choose to argue from the opposite side no matter what the situation is. Industry infighting has reduced the level of success on major issues, especially when the political environment wasn't in ag's favor over the last several years.

When *WLJ* develops editorial content and releases articles on various topics, we have noticed a major shift in the needs of our readership. There are a number of key issues for operational long-term success that need to have major support from all groups. Unification has become a major buzzword in our industry for the last several months. Without question, we need to be unified on major fronts.

While we are currently seeing a new administration being named and the repositioning in D.C. is underway, we can look across the globe and see that these issues are not just a U.S. issue—they are a global issue. Last week, farmers in the United Kingdom (UK) gathered in protest for the very issue that we deal with in the U.S. With each generation that strays away from agriculture, politicians' understanding of the accounting, processes, operational viability and year-to-year management becomes harder and harder to explain. While most ranches can show a strong asset balance, much of the time, cash levels remain low in relation to the asset level. Most in-city businesses will show the exact opposite.

The UK's Labour Party, historically known as ag friendly, turned their back on the farming population and targeted farming operations' succession taxes as a way to help balance the country's budgetary gaps. After a landslide victory in the UK's general election in July, the Parliament flipped from the Conservative Party's majority rule to the Labour Party. The UK has also seen runaway inflation and financial woes for the country's budget. In an effort to balance the budget, UK Chancellor of the Exchequer Rachel Reeves announced plans to incorporate an inheritance tax on farms worth more than \$1.27 million when converted to U.S. dollars. Thinking of the average *WLJ* reader who runs over 16,000-acre operations, it wouldn't take much to reach that level if the same legislation were proposed domestically. This new announcement brings in nearly 66% of operations currently in production in the country.

Since 1992, the Agricultural Property Relief Act was instated and farmers in the UK became exempt from an inheritance tax. Now, this scheme is sunseting and the recent announcement says that in April 2026, farms will become subject to a 20% tax upon inheritance of an operation. In response, thousands of farmers gathered at Parliament to protest the announcement saying asset-rich but cash-poor operations will have to sell land to pay the tax liability the Labour Party is planning to implement.

A statement released by the chancellor and Secretary of State for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs Steve Reed said, "But with public services crumbling and a \$22 billion fiscal hole that this government inherited, we have taken difficult decisions. The reforms to Agriculture Property Relief ensure that wealthier estates and the most valuable farms pay their fair share to invest in our schools and health services that farmers and families in rural communities rely on." This statement shows the direct target UK's farmers are under. Quite frankly, this doesn't have a good outlook. A major word in courts, development and issues is "precedence." Once precedence is established, it's hard to revert back. These farmers are going to have a major uphill battle.

Bringing the issue back to the U.S., our industry groups have been working on this same topic for decades. Government wants its tax dollars, and the populations continue to fight back. Industry groups in the U.S. have all voiced unanimous support on this front but have yet to set aside other issues to fight for one major cause. The *WLJ* readership has made it very clear this is one of, if not the largest, issues on the minds of producers. We must be unified when it comes to issues and know how to work together before we end up in the same situation as the UK farmers. Fortunately, the names surfacing as President-elect Donald Trump's pick as the secretary of Ag all appear friendly to our cause, but relaxation on this front isn't in our best interest. This will be a key component for us all to watch, especially as the new administration attempts to tackle the current national deficit.

Lastly, we would like to wish all our readers a safe and happy Thanksgiving! It's a wonderful time to reflect on the good things we have in life and the opportunity to appreciate the blessings we all have. I am so thankful for the continued faith of our readership and supporters of *WLJ*. It truly means everything to us all that you look to the staff and writers at *WLJ* for information and guidance. — **LOGAN IPSEN**



IPSEN

UNITED WE STAND



with Karen Budd-Falen

This new monthly column highlights the common ground in the livestock industry, uniting us around the issues that impact us all.

When most people think of "public land grazing," they think about grazing cattle and sheep that are used for the betterment of our economy, range health and food supply. That is also what Congress thought when it passed the Taylor Grazing Act (TGA). However, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the American Prairie (AP), a group using public lands to create the "one of the largest nature preserves in the United States," do not fit what

Congress intended in the TGA.

Congress passed the TGA "to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, [and] to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the range." The 1934 act was to counter the "tragedy of the commons," which theorizes that unfettered access to a finite resource, such as open, unappropriated lands in the West, will cause those lands to be overused and may end up destroying them.

Because of the vast amount of open, unappropriated land in the West, Congress passed the TGA. This directed the predecessor of the BLM to organize advisory boards of local ranchers (my grandfather called them the "Taylor grazing boys") to grant preference rights and grazing permits to local stockmen who: 1) owned base property which was land or water rights which could be used by their livestock when they were not grazing on the public lands, 2) had been grazing their livestock on the lands for the prior five years and 3) were living in the local area and contributing to the economy.

To implement this concept,

the BLM regulations provide that "grazing permits and leases authorize use on the public lands... that are designated in land use plans as available for livestock grazing." The BLM defines "livestock" as "species of domestic livestock—cattle, sheep, horses, burros, and goats." Seems pretty simple—but now Montana's AP has entered the picture.

To reach AP's goal, their biologists have determined that a mixed-grass prairie would need to be approximately 3.2 million acres (5,000 square miles) to be a fully functioning ecosystem for bison. Thus, AP proposes to purchase approximately 700,000 acres of private lands that it will "stitch together" with millions of acres of public lands that will end up being roughly the size of Connecticut.

It is the elimination of livestock from millions of acres of BLM lands that concerns the ranchers. First, these lands are governed by the TGA, whose purpose was to stabilize the livestock industry, not eliminate the livestock industry in eastern Montana by turning grazing allotments into a wildlife preserve.

Second, certainly there are ranchers who raise bison as

livestock for meat consumption. In 2023, the sale of bison meat was a \$13.81 billion dollar industry. But that is not what we are talking about with AP. Rather, their goal is to eliminate livestock grazing on vast areas of public lands, eliminate the fencing and other range improvements that ensure these public lands are protected from overuse and trample the purpose of the TGA.

This is clearly not a complaint about ranchers who raise bison, but if the goal is to comply with the TGA, then creating a "nature reserve" out of BLM allotments in eastern Montana is outside the law.

The grant of BLM grazing permits should continue to be reserved for those who are using the allotments for continued improvement of our economy, range health and food supply—not to end livestock grazing in eastern Montana. — **Karen Budd-Falen, Cheyenne, WY**

(Karen Budd-Falen owns Budd-Falen Law Offices LLC with her husband, Frank Falen. Karen mainly represents private property owners, ranching and farming organizations, and local governments.)



RESOURCE SCIENCE

Many wildlife issues are controversial: endangered species, spotted owls, wolves, grizzly bears, lynx, wolverines, sage grouse, jumping mice and many others. If you try to graze livestock, cut timber, mine minerals or drill for oil and gas, environmental groups and government agencies often try to stop you by claiming possible impacts on wildlife. Environmental groups have made an industry of stopping natural resource use by suing in court, but government agencies are supposed to manage, not obstruct, resource use and agriculture.

Science should be used to manage wildlife and often it is. State fish and game departments use science to set and enforce hunting seasons and harvest limits, control problem animals and monitor diseases like chronic wasting disease. Unfortunately, government science is sometimes biased and selectively uses science by ignoring or unfairly dismissing science that supports the multiple use of developing natural resources and maintaining wildlife populations. An example is caribou in the Alaska North Slope oil fields. I wrote about the Central Arctic caribou herd in the northern Alaska Prudhoe Bay and Milne Point oil fields previously (*WLJ*, July 2019). The herd has varied in numbers and grown overall since the oil fields were built in the 1970s (see the References at wlj.net). Government biologists reported that caribou avoid the oil field roads and facilities during the calving period in early to mid-June, although this is not always the case.

Several studies show caribou do not avoid roads and facilities during the post-calving period in late June to early August when the calves can follow their mothers. There is abundant evidence and photos of caribou congregating on roads and gravel pads during the post calving period. However, in 2020, federal biologists used GPS satellite collars on caribou, considered different post-calving time periods, and claimed that caribou avoid roads by 1 to 2 kilometers (0.6 to 1.2 miles) during the post-calving period. These biologists said that the previous studies were inaccurate in finding that caribou do not avoid roads and facilities.

This criticism of the researchers' work is not warranted for several reasons. First, photos of caribou and published research show definitively that caribou do occur on the oil field roads and facilities. Second, the new research used 56 cow caribou with satellite GPS collars and complicated computer models, while the previous researchers used simple observations from aircraft of 77,833 bull and cow caribou from 1990-95 in the Prudhoe Bay oil field and 25,751 bull and cow caribou from 1991-2001 in the Milne Point oil field. This included observations of 4,767 caribou on one day in

the Milne Point oil field (20% of the cows in the herd) and 13,058 caribou on one day in the Prudhoe Bay oil field (65% of the cows in the herd). In contrast, the 56 cows in the new research represent less than 1% (0.33%) of the cows in the herd. The previous researchers observed a much larger proportion of the caribou herd than did the 2020 study. Common sense, the photos of caribou on roads and facilities and a large proportion of the herd observed in aerial surveys indicate the prior reports that caribou do not avoid the oil field roads and facilities during the post-calving period are accurate.

Third, the 2020 researchers captured caribou with helicopter-mounted net guns to install the GPS collars while the earlier aerial surveys were without capture or harassment of the animals. I think the capture process might have made the caribou afraid of humans and contributed to the finding of avoidance of roads and facilities. Fourth, a recent study supported the first researchers' results and reported that caribou did not avoid oil field roads and facilities during the post-calving period. Fifth, GPS collars can be a burden that negatively impact female caribou health, reproduction and behavior.

Modern technologies of GPS satellite telemetry and modeling used for a small number of animals provide limited information. The direct observations of large numbers of animals provide better information and should not be dismissed by government scientists as inaccurate.

Does the government science of the 2020 researchers reflect bias, perhaps to restrict future oil and gas development? I don't know the intentions of the paper's authors; they probably believe their data are more accurate than the previous. But their criticism of the earlier researchers is biased in the sense that they claim the modern technology with GPS collars and modeling with small numbers of animals is more accurate than the straightforward observation of much larger numbers of animals in the oil fields. I submitted a response to the researchers to three peer-reviewed scientific journals and was rejected by all of them. This supports the insight of the well-known African biologist Allan Savory, that reliance on only science in peer-reviewed publications stifles original thinking and diminishes the quality of science. — **Dr. Matt Cronin**

(Matt Cronin is a biologist with Northwest Biology and Forestry Company LLC in Bozeman, MT; croninm@aol.com. He was a research professor at the University of Alaska. A full list of references can be found at wlj.net.)

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SIRE: SITZ Impulse 732J
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| CED | BW | WW | YW | Milk | SC | HP | SW | SM |
|-----|----|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
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AAA: 20869202
SIRE: HA Cowboy Kind 8157
MGS: KG Justified 3023

KG Cowboy Kind 3024



| CED | BW | WW | YW | Milk | SC | HP | SW | SM |
|-----|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
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AAA: 20869207
SIRE: HA Cowboy Kind 8157
MGS: KG Justified 3023

KG Logo 3034



| CED | BW | WW | YW | Milk | SC | HP | SW | SM |
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SIRE: JCH Logo 0193
MGS: HA Cowboy Kind 8157

KG Justified 3049



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AAA: 20869216
SIRE: KG Justified 3023
MGS: KG Premium Asset 7161

KG Just Cause 3066



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AAA: 20868813
SIRE: KG Just Cause
MGS: Sitz Powerball 737E

KG Logo 3077



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AAA: 20869151
SIRE: JCH Logo 0193
MGS: HA Cowboy Kind 8157

KG Opportunity 3176



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AAA: 20869234
SIRE: HA Opportunity H695
MGS: SITZ Response 405C

KG Incentive 3207



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|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
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Strategy for increasing feed efficiency for cows

Many people add such supplements as vitamins, minerals, probiotics and botanicals to their diet for a variety of reasons, but often it is to maintain or improve their health.

Feed additives are also incorporated in cattle diets with a similar end goal, say the experts at the Kansas State (K-State) University's Beef Cattle Institute.

Speaking on a recent "Cattle Chat" podcast, the experts said that adding an ionophore to the cow's diet is beneficial for her feed efficiency. Ionophores are antibiotics that target bacteria and protozoa in the rumen.

"Ionophores change the rumen microbial population, so

the animal has a more efficient fermentation of carbohydrates, and that helps improve the feed efficiency of those animals," K-State beef cattle nutritionist Phillip Lancaster said.

When beef producers consider incorporating ionophores, more typically they are added to the rations of feeder calves, Lancaster said, adding that it does have some benefits for cows that are being fed a grain mix in the winter months to maintain or increase their body condition.

"If you are already feeding a grain and protein mix, then adding ionophores makes sense because it will increase the feed efficiency," Lancaster said.

He added that producers are adding an expense to the budget when they offer grain to the cows, so feeding ionophores can maximize the value of the investment.

However, for producers whose cows are in good body condition, they likely won't need to be supplemented with grain and therefore feeding an ionophore may incur additional expense, according to Lancaster.

"Because of the cost of this supplement, the benefit of feeding the ionophore may not outweigh the cost for cows who don't otherwise need to be fed a grain mix," Lancaster said.

For producers who opt to incorporate ionophores into

the diet, K-State veterinarian Brian Lubbers cautions them to make sure they are feeling the appropriate amount due to the health implications of overconsumption.

"There are toxicity issues with ionophores and if cattle get too much it can kill them, so make sure if you are adding them to the grain mix on the farm or have that batch prepared at the feed mill that the right amount of ionophores are included," Lubbers said. "Because if you get off a decimal place when calculating the amount, it can have drastic consequences."

He also had an additional caution for beef cattle producers who maintain horses.

"Horses are extremely sensitive to the toxic effects of an ionophore; even the amount that is safe for cattle will kill horses," Lubbers said. "While

deaths relating to ionophores are rare, when they happen, they can be significant to that operation." — **K-State Research and Extension**

Producers share their journeys in the industry

"It was almost like a seven-year internship where we got to make the decisions. We got to make mistakes and figure out what we were doing," said Lydia Yon about her early experiences in the cattle industry.

Yon was on a panel as part of a live recording of the "Brand and Barb Wire" podcast moderated by Jim Johnson during the 2024 Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) Symposium June 10 in Knoxville, TN. The panel also featured her husband, Kevin Yon; Kristian Rennert; Brandon Cutrer and Keaton Dodd.

The panelists shared their diverse experiences and unique paths they took to build their successful ranching operations, offering insights and inspiration for young producers attending the BIF Symposium. Each panelist brought a different perspective while highlighting the importance of perseverance, innovation and community within the beef industry.

Rennert, who operates Rennert Ranch in Elm Creek, NE, talked about his humble beginnings. "We just did what we could afford," he said. "We didn't have endless budgets."

He continually talked about starting small and gradually scaling up, a strategy that many young producers can relate to. He also touched on how his background in animal science and his work with breed associations helped equip him with the knowledge that has allowed him to be successful today.

Rennert also explained the challenges of ranching. "It's been a ride. It hasn't always been easy but it's been fun. And it's always challenging," he said. He highlighted the reality that ranching can be a demanding career, but it is also deeply fulfilling.

Lydia and Kevin Yon own Yon Family Farms in Ridge Spring, SC, and shared their experiences of building their operation from the ground up as first-generation cattle pro-

ducers. The Yons started by managing a small Angus farm for seven years before they began their own operation. They emphasized the importance of experiences and how influential they can be. The Yons' initial herd was acquired from a dispersal sale. They have grown that herd into a successful operation with a strong focus on family involvement and a passion for the cattle industry. "We're very thankful to be part of this industry," Lydia said.

Brandon Cutrer and Keaton Dodd of BRC Ranch in Boling, TX, touched on their approach to ranching, which combines traditional practices with modern marketing strategies. BRC Ranch was started in 2019 and is known for its purebred Brahman cattle.

"We market to domestic commercial cattlemen here along the Gulf Coast. We also market to kids showing heifers as well as seedstock producers," Cutrer said. Their multifaceted approach has allowed BRC Ranch to reach a wide variety of customers.

Brandon and his wife, Rachel, work together to advance their operation. "Rachel and I met at a Brahman show. I grew up in south Mississippi and she comes from a generational family," Cutrer shared. The couple has deep ties to the agricultural industry which has been integral to their success as a ranching operation.

The panel discussion was part of the Young Producers Symposium at BIF and provided an opportunity for the panelists to share their journeys, challenges, and successes. Each panelist highlighted the importance of hard work, continuous learning and dedication to build a successful operation.

To watch the full panel, visit youtu.be/oOkpv6cjUm0. For more information about this year's Symposium and BIF, including additional presentations and award winners, visit BIFSymposium.com. — **BIF**

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Eating beef can help close nutrient gaps at key life stages

Three recent research studies published in the peer-reviewed, scientific journal *Nutrients* add to a growing body of evidence reinforcing the important role beef plays in closing nutrient gaps for vulnerable populations such as adolescence, pregnancy and aging adults.

Each study analyzed the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), a large dataset gathered from a comprehensive, nationally representative survey of Americans, to assess beef intake and the contribution of nutrients from beef-containing diets.

“Our analysis shows that people at various life stages—adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and older adults—who eat about 2 ounces of beef a day, on average, consume more essential nutrients in their meals, help-

ing them better achieve overall nutrient adequacy,” said Victor Fulgoni III, PhD, lead study author. “Meals with nutrient-dense beef may help improve health by delivering critical nutrients that support key life milestones.”

Adolescents

Adolescence is a critical life stage with increased nutrient needs for optimal growth and development. A combination of greater nutrient requirements and a decrease in diet quality in this life stage leads to nutrient gaps and deficiencies, creating a public health concern.

The 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans state the constellation of nutrients lacking in adolescents’ diets puts them at greater nutritional risk during rapid growth and development, the

onset of puberty, menarche and hormonal changes. Adolescent females are at greater risk for nutrient inadequacy, such as iron deficiency which can lead to anemia.

Beef’s nutrients, such as protein, zinc, B vitamins and iron are essential nutrients needed for proper adolescent development. Based on this analysis, adolescents who regularly eat meals with beef are more likely to meet daily recommendations for essential nutrients and have a lower prevalence for nutrient inadequacies.

The researchers found that adolescent beef consumers with an average beef consumption of as little as 1.7 oz. per day had upwards of 15% more intake of calcium, iron, phosphorus, selenium, sodium, choline, vitamin B12 and zinc than adolescents who do not regularly consume beef.

Pregnant, lactating women

The importance of proper nutrition in supporting maternal and child health through pregnancy and lactation cannot be overstated. About 95% or more of pregnant and lactating women who eat beef have adequate intakes and meet nutrient recommendations of zinc, calcium, vitamin B12, protein, riboflavin, iron and niacin; yet many pregnant and lactating women who do not regularly eat beef are inadequate in these nutrients.

For example, based on this analysis, it is estimated that an additional 830,000 pregnant and lactating women would no longer have inadequate intakes for zinc if they incorporated as little as 1.74 oz. of beef into their daily diet.

Older adults

A significant proportion of older U.S. adults consume less than the recommended amounts of key nutrients each day, which can have health consequences. This study found older adults who consume beef have improved intake of 12 nutrients, including nutrients often lacking in this population, protein and vitamin B12.

The research indicates a higher proportion of this age group would meet nutrient recommendations for protein and vitamin B12, and other essential nutrients by eating about 2 oz. of beef per day in their diet.

Key nutrients

The research reflects that eating meals with beef improved intake of key nutrients

in the diet within these vulnerable life stages and helped a greater percentage of the population meet nutrient adequacy for calcium, iron, zinc, thiamin, riboflavin, protein and vitamin B12.

“Beef nourishes Americans’ health at every life stage, with its unique combination of high-quality protein, iron, zinc, choline, and B vitamins. Americans cite beef as one of their top protein choices, with 82% identifying beef as a great source of protein,” explained Dr. Shalene McNeill, executive director of nutrition science, health and wellness.

This research was funded by the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association (NCBA), a contractor to the Beef Checkoff. NCBA was not involved in the study design, data collection and analysis, or publication of the findings. — **South Dakota Beef Industry Council**

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Friends of the NWSS honors two long-time volunteers

The National Western Stock Show (NWSS) and the Friends of the National Western are proud to announce that the 2025 Red Meat Club Dinner will honor two exceptional long-time volunteers, Anni Bengtson and John Hiemer, with the prestigious Friend of the National Western award. Their combined service of over 40 years has made an immeasurable impact on the NWSS, its mission and the community it serves.

The award will be presented at the exclusive Red Meat Club Dinner, Jan. 16, 2025, in Denver, CO. The dinner, an annual tradition, serves as an occasion to celebrate the tireless dedication of volunteers who contribute to the success of the NWSS.

Anni Bengtson

Anni Bengtson has volunteered at the NWSS for an incredible 32 years. From her early childhood visits to her grandparents' farm in Minnesota, Anni developed a

love for agriculture that has flourished throughout her volunteer career. After retiring in 1999, she made the Stock Show a daily commitment, volunteering in many service areas, as well as volunteer leadership.

Anni served as the Coors western art coordinator for many years, overseeing an exhibit that supports the NW Scholarship Trust. She continues to volunteer at the Red Carpet Reception, one of her favorite annual highlights.

"Never, in my wildest dreams, would I have imagined receiving such an honor for doing something I love so much," Anni said. "Thank you to the Red Meat Club for this incredible recognition."

John Hiemer

Hiemer's roots in agriculture and his dedication to service have been a lifelong passion. After attending the Stock Show for many years, he began volunteering in 2013, eventually serving on

the Volunteer Committee, including two years as the chairperson. John has volunteered in multiple service areas, including the equine and gator areas, and continues to advocate for agricultural education, especially for schoolchildren learning about where their food comes from. His volunteerism has been key to the Stock Show's success, and his dedication to teaching the next generation about agriculture remains a driving force behind his work.

"I want to ensure that we keep the Western lifestyle alive and educate youth about agriculture," John said. "Through events like Boots and Business, Citizen of the West and the Junior Livestock Auction, we're making a difference, ensuring that future generations will carry the torch for agriculture."

Honoring a shared commitment

The combined legacies of

Anni and John highlight the enduring importance of the NWSS not only as a showcase for livestock and agricultural excellence but also as a vital educational platform for the community. Their tireless volunteerism and dedication to ensuring that the next generation understands the value of agriculture and the western way of life serve as a model for others.

The Friends of the National Western award dinner is Jan. 16, 2025, at the National Western Club in Denver. Tickets are \$60 with happy hour beginning at 5:30 p.m., followed by a prime rib dinner at 6:30 p.m. The evening will also include a special guest speaker presentation by Trey Wasserburger, owner and operator of TD Angus, an innovative and progressive seedstock operation in North Platte, NE. For tickets and more information please call 303-295-6124. Space is limited, and tickets are available on a first-come, first-served basis. — NWSS

BLM plan includes 188,700 acres for grazing

NW PLANS (from page 1)

areas, eight extensive recreation management areas, and 26 areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC). The plan also identifies eligible river segments for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The RMP incorporates strategies for vegetation management to promote ecosystem resilience and mitigate disturbances such as wildfires. The strategies include livestock grazing; the RMP outlines that 188,700 acres will be available for livestock grazing, with 67,898 acres currently designated as active, pending or vacant allotments.

To evaluate grazing on lands outside these allotments, BLM will adhere to established policies and management directives tied to any overlapping special designations to assess suitability for new allotments. A total of 193,600 acres, including several ACECs and wilderness areas, will only be available for grazing where pre-existing leases were established before those designations.

The approved RMP and record of decision comes after the agency began the scoping process in September 2022 and held outreach meetings with the public, Tribes and local agencies. A copy of the RMP can be found at tinyurl.com/mvth6368, and any questions can be addressed to the BLM Arcata Field Office at 707-825-2300 or the BLM Redding Field Office at 530-224-2100.

USFS plan

USFS is inviting public input on a proposed amendment to land management plans for national forests within the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) area, covering Northern California, Oregon and Washington.

The amendment aims to update portions of 17 national forest plans to enhance the agency's ability to fulfill the original goals of the 1994 NWFP. These include conserving mature and old-growth ecosystems, protecting habitat for the northern spotted owl and other species, safeguarding riparian areas and water resources, and ensuring a sustainable supply of

timber and non-timber forest products.

The draft environmental impact statement proposes four alternatives, ranging from the no-action alternative of maintaining the 1994 NWFP to three action alternatives, including the proposed action.

The proposed action under Alternative B is organized around themes such as Tribal inclusion, forest stewardship, fire resilience, climate and ecosystem integrity, and economic opportunities for sustainable communities. A key feature of the alternative is a new approach to Tribal inclusion, moving beyond consultation to integrate Indigenous knowledge into decision-making. This approach seeks to expand co-stewardship opportunities with Tribes on USFS lands, addressing Tribal needs while aligning with forest management goals and trust responsibilities.

Fire resilience is a significant focus of Alternative B, aiming to reduce wildfire risks in areas near communities and infrastructure. The plan prioritizes site-specific fire management strategies to protect people, property and critical infrastructure. It also acknowledges the role of non-forested areas, such as meadows and woodlands, in supporting fire resilience while endorsing wildland fire as a management tool where appropriate. Grazing is not expected to be affected under Alternative B as it primarily occurs west of the Cascade Range and is relatively limited in the NWFP.

Further, Alternative B includes updates to sustain forest benefits essential to people and communities, such as cultural heritage, traditional practices and economic opportunities. By fostering collaboration with local governments, businesses and Tribes, the plan seeks to strengthen workforce capacity, improve timber harvest consistency and enhance forest restoration projects that benefit local economies and livelihoods.

Documents can be viewed, and comments can be made at tinyurl.com/yycx5szp. USFS will be accepting comments until March 17, 2025, and a final decision is expected in March 2026. — Charles Wallace, WLJ contributing editor



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| | |
|--------|------|
| ACT BW | 77 |
| ADJ WW | 899 |
| ADJ YW | 1371 |
| ADJ SC | 44.8 |

Schiefelbein GOAT 271 x T K Queen E642 (Baldridge Brick House A011)

| CED | BW | WW | YW | SC | MILK | MARB | RE | SW |
|-----|-----|----|-----|------|------|------|------|----|
| -1 | 1.8 | 78 | 141 | 1.32 | 20 | 0.23 | 0.77 | 62 |

21 T K Goat L227 20981122



| | |
|--------|------|
| ACT BW | 74 |
| ADJ WW | 921 |
| ADJ YW | 1230 |
| ADJ SC | 38.3 |

Schiefelbein GOAT 271 x T K Edella F575 (Musgrave 316 Stunner#)

| CED | BW | WW | YW | SC | MILK | MARB | RE | SW |
|-----|------|----|-----|------|------|------|------|----|
| 8 | -0.6 | 79 | 132 | 0.84 | 37 | 0.72 | 0.42 | 88 |

63 T K Circuit Breaker L370 20981014



| | |
|--------|------|
| ACT BW | 79 |
| ADJ WW | 776 |
| ADJ YW | 1259 |
| ADJ SC | 40.9 |

S A V Circuit Breaker 7136 x T K Madge H242 (Musgrave 316 Stunner)

| CED | BW | WW | YW | SC | MILK | MARB | RE | SW |
|-----|-----|----|-----|------|------|------|------|----|
| -6 | 5.0 | 80 | 147 | 1.25 | 17 | 0.18 | 1.22 | 46 |

190 T K Eileen Bar H959 20018808



| | |
|--------|------|
| ACT BW | 79 |
| ADJ WW | 776 |
| ADJ YW | 1259 |
| ADJ SC | 40.9 |

S A V Downpour 8794 x T K Eileen Bar Y598 (S A V Prosperity 9131)

| CED | BW | WW | YW | SC | MILK | MARB | RE | SW |
|-----|-----|----|-----|------|------|------|------|----|
| -1 | 4.7 | 83 | 153 | 1.69 | 35 | 0.45 | 0.63 | 67 |

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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.)

Dec. 31 – Applications are now open for the 2025 Texas

& Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association Convention & Expo internship program held April 8-13, 2025, in Fort Worth, TX. Details: tscra.org/students.

Rolling – Upper Iowa Beef is now accepting applications for its 2025 summer internships across various fields. Details: Jacey Bina at jbina@upperiowabeef.com or 563-566-2202.

LEGAL LEDGER

Suit alleges city water killed cattle

Kellen Allison Cattle Company is suing the city of Shamrock, TX, after 650 head of their cattle died, allegedly from drinking contaminated city water from a line that crossed a former carbon black plant. Court documents show that in June, the grow yard faced a sudden water shortage from their wells and connected to a municipal water line that ran through a neighboring property. Upon drinking the water, cattle almost immediately began showing signs of illness, including vomiting, moving in a "zombie-like" manner and suffocating against fences. Cattle were moved away to non-municipal water, but nearly 650 head of cattle died in the span of two months, a death loss of 40%. The yard conducted tests of the city water from a spigot, which showed toxic levels of sulfate exceeding 1,000 parts per million. In addition to cattle deaths, the yard said the water destroyed surviving cattle's rumens and rendered them unable to consume solid grain, leading to further depreciation in value. A joint proposed scheduling order due date was set for Dec. 18.

Smithfield fined \$2M for child labor claims

Smithfield Foods has agreed to pay \$2 million in a settlement with the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) following allegations of child labor violations at a St. James, MN, plant. "Smithfield contested DLI's claims and denies that we knowingly hired anyone under the age of 18 to work in our St. James facility," Smithfield said in a statement. "We have not admitted liability as part of this settlement; however, in the interest of preventing the distraction of prolonged litigation, we have agreed to settle this matter." DLI alleged the company employed 11 underage children between April 2021 and April 2023. Meat processing facilities are prohibited from employing individuals under 18, but Smithfield maintains the individuals passed the E-Verify employment eligibility system by using false identification. The company said it has taken steps to enforce its policy prohibiting the employment of minors.

McDonald's spends \$100M to win customers back

McDonald's is investing \$100 million in efforts to win customers back after an E. coli outbreak rocked sales and traffic. The outbreak, now linked to Quarter Pounder slivered onions sourced from Colorado-based Taylor Farms, sickened more than 100 people in 14 states and resulted in at least one death. Of the \$100 million, \$65 million will be allocated to franchisees that were impacted the most by the outbreak. The remaining \$35 million will go toward marketing efforts. "We're going to do what we need to do to make sure we get the momentum back in the business," said CEO Chris Kempczinski in an earnings call.

Input sought on WY, NERMPs

The Bureau of Land Management is seeking input on two draft plans to update the management of public lands and minerals in Nebraska and northeast Wyoming. The draft resource management plans (RMP) guide the management of nearly 290,000 acres of public lands and 1.7 million acres of federal mineral estate in Wyoming, and 5,100 acres of public lands and 223,900 acres of federal mineral estate in Nebraska. "The public is encouraged to provide comment on the draft documents, particularly concerning the proposed management alternatives, the analysis guiding management decisions, and any new information that would be helpful in developing a final plan," said Chad Krause, Newcastle field manager. Comments will be accepted through Feb. 13, 2025, and information on how to submit comments can be found at tinyurl.com/2s3j7fy8.

DOI commits \$375M to Lake Tahoe projects

The Department of the Interior is allocating more than \$375 million for 36 projects intended to enhance recreation, conserve wildlife habitat, reduce hazardous fuels and prevent wildfires across Nevada and the California side of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The funding is sourced from land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act. "This program supports jobs and local economies, improves recreation in rural and underserved areas, and aligns with our commitment to conserve at least 30% of U.S. lands and waters by 2030 under the America the Beautiful initiative," said Interior Acting Deputy Secretary Laura Daniel-Davis.

OSHA expands processing guidance

The Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) released new guidance in mid-October for animal slaughtering and processing industry inspections. The agency said the updated guidelines are intended to reduce injuries and illnesses resulting from occupational hazards. "According to employer-reported data, meat and poultry workers suffer serious injuries at double the rate of other workers," OSHA said. "These workers also face other serious hazards, such as exposure to high noise levels, dangerous equipment and machinery, slippery floors, hazardous chemicals and biological hazards associated with handling animals." To view the updated guidelines, visit tinyurl.com/3x479v7c.

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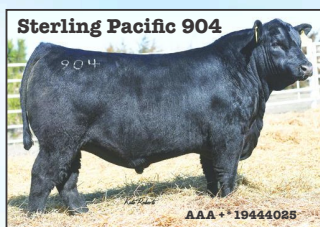
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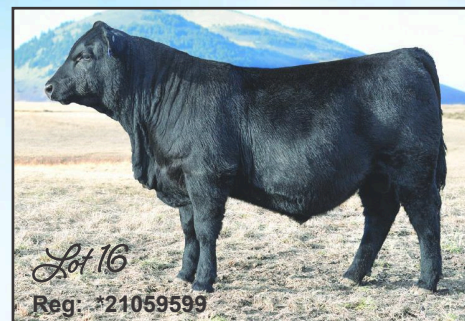
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BW -.1
WW +87
YW +151
M +27
CW +69
MB +1.17
RE +.28
FAT +.061



CED +6
BW +2.2
WW +94
YW +163
M +23
CW +74
MB +31
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Stabenow's late effort to secure a new farm bill

Senate Agriculture Committee Chairwoman Debbie Stabenow (D-MI-08) on Nov. 18 released the text of the farm bill she hopes can get through Congress before the end of the year and pushed back on Republicans she sees as stalling on the effort.

Stabenow is retiring at the end of this Congress, and her decision to release the text is a signal that she still hopes Congress will pass a farm bill before it adjourns, or at least put her detailed, 1,397-page proposal on the table. Congress has a lot to do before it adjourns—including passing a measure to fund the government, the National Defense Reauthorization Act, as well as dealing with disaster aid. The prospects for passage of a farm bill appear slim.

On a call with reporters, Stabenow said Congress is at a point where lawmakers have to decide if they want a new farm bill. She expressed some frustration that Republicans throughout the year have thrown up roadblocks or “red lines” to getting a new bill passed.

“Every time I made a move to agree on something there were more red lines being put up,” Stabenow said. She added, “I decided to wait and then was very disappointed that we’re having the same conversation about taking money from the nutrition title, not supporting conservation dollars going into the baseline if they included climate language.”

A potential disaster package that is being floated for farmers would help some farmers but not all of them, she said.

Congress initially planned to pass a new farm bill in 2023, but then lawmakers maintained they could get a farm bill done in an election year. Instead, the farm bill expired on Sept. 30 and now more than 30 programs are shut down until Congress passes a new bill or an extension.

The chairwoman throughout the year has had a hard time mustering Republican support to pass a farm bill out of her committee. Now, Republicans have a “trifecta” of the presidency, House and Senate majority in 2025, which means GOP senators are less likely to agree to Stabenow’s late push

for a farm bill.

The House Agriculture Committee passed a farm bill out of committee in May but has not been able to get leadership support to bring the legislation to the floor for a vote either.

Sen. Roger Marshall (R-KS), a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, criticized Stabenow’s bill, saying Republicans on the committee had not been briefed on the details or participated in drafting it. Marshall said the bill “is not a sincere or transparent effort to address the urgent needs of Rural America.” Instead, Marshall called it a “power play” by Senate Democrats.

“Despite Stabenow’s attempt to upend the process, as a member of the Senate Ag Committee representing Kansas agriculture, I remain committed to reviewing this bill and advocating for the needs of our farmers and ranchers. With farmers facing record decreases in net farm income, we must put farm back in the farm bill by increasing crop insurance coverage and reference prices for the American farmer.”

While Republicans have said

they want to pass a farm bill with President-elect Donald Trump, the farm bill costs roughly \$1.5 trillion over 10 years. Trump has already named billionaire Elon Musk and former primary rival Vivek Ramaswamy to a new initiative in his administration to aggressively cut government programs. It’s unclear how a farm bill would be viewed that increases federal spending over a decade.

Stabenow said the bill was made up of more than 100 bipartisan proposals and bills that had been negotiated over the past two-plus years by committee members and other senators.

Stabenow also said the House has been unable to get a floor vote on the bill the House Agriculture Committee passed last May because of \$30 billion in proposed cuts to nutrition programs over the next decade. Democrats won’t support those cuts while at least some Republicans will not vote for a farm bill.

“They don’t have enough Republicans that support this despite the best efforts of the

House committee to put forward what they wanted,” she said.

Zippy Duvall, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said his team is reviewing the bill text, but he noted it’s hard to get a farm bill passed with so few days expected in the lame-duck session of Congress.

“It’s unfortunate that only a few legislative working days remain for Congress to act, but Farm Bureau remains committed to working with elected officials on both sides of the aisle to achieve federal policy that improves the outlook for farmers and ranchers,” Duvall said.

The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) issued a statement stating the group is “deeply disappointed” that Stabenow’s bill does not address California’s Proposition (Prop) 12 and protecting interstate commerce.

“Though America’s pork producers appreciate Chairwoman Stabenow’s efforts to publish farm bill text, this is simply not a viable bill, as it fails to provide a solution to California Prop 12,” said NPPC President Lori Stevermer, a pork producer from Easton, MN. “Pork producers have continually spoken up about the negative impacts of this issue, and it is a shame these conversations were disregarded.”

Senate committee staff said the Rural Prosperity and Food Security Act “includes \$39 billion in new resources to keep farmers farming, families fed, and rural communities strong. The bill builds on the proposal Stabenow released in May by

investing new resources and including innovative, new ideas to deliver the assistance farmers need faster.

“It provides farmers with the certainty of a five-year farm bill—so they can plan for the future—and the immediate help they need to manage the urgent needs of the present. It doubles down on our commitment to rural communities, ensures that the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program keeps up with the realities of American life, and brings the historic investments in climate-smart conservation practices into the farm bill.”

Stabenow’s bill includes \$20 billion to strengthen the farm safety net to support all of agriculture and establishes a permanent structure for disaster assistance so emergency relief reaches farmers faster. Stabenow said the bill would raise reference prices 10-15% for most crops. It would also accelerate payments under the Agricultural Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage programs.

A summary stated the bill increases reference prices while making crop insurance more affordable and providing more support for beginning, underserved and small farmers and ranchers.

The bill “tackles the climate crisis” but locking in the dollars from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) to boost conservation programs. The House farm bill decouples those IRA conservation dollars from applying strictly to “climate-smart” practices. — **Chris Clayton, DTN ag policy editor**



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| CED | BW | WW | YW | MILK | CW | MARB | RE | SM | SB | SC |
|-----|-----|----|-----|------|----|------|------|----|-----|-----|
| 6 | 1.6 | 76 | 139 | 28 | 66 | 1.42 | 0.70 | 79 | 211 | 353 |

5 **RRR DEADWOOD R5112 ET**
BULL • REG: 20582545 • DOB: 11/20/22 • TATTOO: R5112



| CED | BW | WW | YW | MILK | CW | MARB | RE | SM | SB | SC |
|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|------|------|----|-----|-----|
| 11 | -0.2 | 70 | 133 | 32 | 76 | 1.57 | 1.02 | 72 | 240 | 383 |

45 **RRR JORDAN R0823 ET**
BULL • REG: 20769886 • DOB: 5/29/23 • TATTOO: R0823



| CED | BW | WW | YW | MILK | CW | MARB | RE | SM | SB | SC |
|-----|-----|----|-----|------|----|------|------|----|-----|-----|
| 8 | 0.9 | 90 | 158 | 24 | 92 | 1.24 | 1.36 | 64 | 231 | 364 |

62 **RRR VERACIOUS 345**
BULL • REG: 20770260 • DOB: 9/9/23 • TATTOO: 345



| CED | BW | WW | YW | MILK | CW | MARB | RE | SM | SB | SC |
|-----|-----|----|-----|------|----|------|------|----|-----|-----|
| 9 | 0.4 | 74 | 134 | 41 | 67 | 1.25 | 0.99 | 91 | 198 | 348 |

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Judge denies BLM acted arbitrarily, capriciously

CO PERMITS (from page 1)

allotments that support about 6,500 animal unit months.

BLM prepared an EA and a rangeland health assessment to determine whether to renew the grazing permits. Some grazing permits were approaching their expiration date, some were fully processed and some had already expired and were automatically renewed. Four allotments were assessed to not meet the rangeland standards due to the implemented grazing management.

The final EA discussed three alternatives to improve land health and renew permits, with the proposed action renewing the 18 grazing permits on 24 allotments for 10 years. The alternative required the modification and construction of range improvements and grazing schedules for several allotments, and allowed the BLM and permittees to implement flexible grazing actions to adjust grazing schedules as needed.

BLM found the proposed action would improve rangeland health, lessen grazing impacts and would not affect the Gunnison sage-grouse population. The agency released the notice of proposed decision in December 2019, which was protested by environmentalists, but BLM continued on with the final decision in December 2020.

Western Watersheds Project appealed the decisions, alleging violations of NEPA and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). A differ-

ent administrative law judge denied the group’s stay petitions in February 2021, ruling the greens failed to show that the balance of harms favored granting a stay. An additional administrative law judge consolidated the group’s appeals in June 2021.

BLM and Western Watersheds Project each filed motions for summary judgment.

Western Watersheds Project alleged BLM violated NEPA because the EA did not take a hard look at the impacts of grazing because it assumed the allotments’ conditions were the result of more grazing than had actually occurred.

“By not studying and acknowledging that grazing under the proposed action may substantially increase over the current management that produced the allotments’ conditions, the EA does not fully assess the proposed action,” Prandoni wrote, agreeing the agency failed to take a hard look at grazing’s impact.

Prandoni continued that BLM could have satisfied its hard look obligation by studying an actual use alternative, which could have led to a discussion about actual use and potential environmental impacts of the proposed action.

Western Watersheds Project also alleged BLM violated the FLPMA because the final decisions did not conform to the rangeland management plan, which Prandoni refuted. “Western Watersheds Project has not met its burden to show that BLM acted arbitrarily or capriciously,” he wrote. — **Anna Miller, WLJ managing editor**

STORY SHORTS

McDonald's collaborates for sustainable beef

McDonald's USA, Lopez Foods and Syngenta North America have announced a collaboration to improve beef production sustainability by enhancing feed efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions per pound of meat produced. The effort centers on Enogen corn, a feed ingredient from Syngenta, which research shows can improve cattle feed efficiency by about 5% when used as silage or grain. This advancement could annually save 196 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, 69 acres of feed cropland and 6 million gallons of water per 1,000 cattle, with McDonald's aiming to scale the program to achieve significant global impact.

Williams inducted into Saddle and Sirloin Gallery

Jim Williams of Boling, TX, was inducted into the prestigious Saddle and Sirloin Portrait Gallery on Nov. 17. His portrait was unveiled during an induction banquet at the North American Livestock Exposition in Louisville, KY. Williams is the sixth generation of V8 Ranch, a world-renowned Brahman operation. Under his leadership, V8 pioneered performance measurements, embryo transfer, IVF and DNA-based genomics innovations while excelling in purebred genetic marketing and exhibiting national and international grand champions.

NDSA accepting wildfire relief applications

Applications and nominations are now open for the North Dakota Stockmen's Association (NDSA) and North Dakota Stockmen's Foundation's Out of the Ashes Wildfire Disaster Relief Program. After a \$100,000 donation from the ONEOK Foundation, the fund now totals \$723,114. "This relief program will provide financial support for cattle producers who have lost pasture, hay, fencing, building structures and livestock," said Julie Ellingson, NDSA executive vice president. "These contributions offer hope as those who were impacted begin the long rebuilding process." Forms are available at www.ndstockmen.org and must be submitted by Jan. 10, 2025.

Bezos pledges \$9.4M to cattle methane research

A partnership between the Pirbright Institute and the Royal Veterinary College, supported by a \$9.4 million Bezos Earth Fund grant, aims to reduce cattle methane emissions by over 30% through vaccine development. The project investigates how methane-producing microbes colonize calves' digestive tracts and elicit immune responses using advanced techniques like multi-omics and immunology. Scientists will also identify and test specific antibodies targeting these microbes, establishing proof of concept for a methane-reducing vaccine.

PERC accepting virtual fencing applications

The Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) is accepting applications from ranchers and landowners for its Virtual Fence Conservation Fund. Grants ranging from \$10,000 to \$75,000 will be awarded based on project size and conservation impact, with \$250,000 in total funding available. "This fund is an exciting opportunity for enterprising ranchers to improve their operations while supporting conservation," said Mark Eisele, National Cattlemen's Beef Association president. "PERC brings expertise and support to early adopters." Applicants can use grants to support ongoing efforts or initiate new projects. The application deadline is Feb. 1, 2025, and can be found at tinyurl.com/mr29fmdw.

Montana Cattle Committee proposed

The proposed Montana Cattle Committee envisions a healthy, sustainable marketplace for all Montana beef and cattle producers. With a mission to strengthen the cattle industry and safeguard the state's ranching heritage, the proposed Montana Statutory Commodity Board will enhance profitability by funding research, education, beef promotion and domestic and international market expansion, the group said. Funded by a refundable \$1 per-head assessment on all cattle sold, the initiative intends to provide resources for value promotion, youth programs and reputation management. Once codified by the Montana Legislature, the committee's establishment will be decided by a vote of Montana cattle producers. For more information, visit montanacattlecommittee.com.

Online direct beef sales course offered

Texas A&M AgriLife is offering an online course, Where's the Beef, designed to help producers excel in direct beef sales. This three-hour course provides expert insights into legal, economic and marketing considerations for selling beef directly to customers. Dr. Davey Griffin explains meat science, Dr. David Anderson addresses economic factors and Tiffany Dowell covers legal issues, including permitting and labeling requirements. With year-long access to the material, participants can learn at their own pace, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of how to grow and manage a successful direct beef sales business. The cost is \$75 but is reduced to \$50 for the first 100 participants. Details can be found at tinyurl.com/35v3shxv.

USFS funding for wildfire risk

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) has allocated \$20 million to 66 projects across 13 states, facilitating the removal of hazardous fuels from forests to create wood products or energy. This initiative advances the Wildfire Crisis Strategy while delivering economic benefits to rural communities, especially those impacted by mill closures. These projects bolster critical wood industries, create jobs and support underserved areas, USFS said. Additionally, some projects provide firewood essential for heating homes in Tribal communities during winter.

Researchers explore using AI to improve grazing

While most in livestock production see AI and think artificial insemination, another AI might be changing how producers manage livestock. Researchers at the University of Illinois are beginning to study how artificial intelligence (AI) could make grazing more efficient.

By utilizing this technology, livestock producers could improve many aspects of grazing, including improved animal health, animal welfare, environmental sustainability and keeping grazing systems profitable.

In a recent webinar, Isabella Condotta, an assistant professor of animal science at the University of Illinois, discussed some of the research her team is doing in the realm of AI in livestock production. An increasing world population is pushing researchers to attempt to increase productivity as global animal product consumption increases.

The first step of precision management is monitoring, and this requires the use of many different sensors.

Both wearable and unwearable sensors allow researchers to see animal responses to their environment and these reactions create algorithms.

Wearable sensors include collars, ear tags, nosebands, tail rings and leg straps. Unwearable sensors would be cameras and microphones.

"You can't manage what you can't measure," Condotta said.

Information about animal behavior as well as health and wellbeing of livestock can be valuable to producers. The data from the sensors need to be analyzed and this is where AI can help, she said.

Condotta said an example of their research is the precision grazing and feed intake predictions study they are currently working on. They have just begun to collect data in recent weeks. Animals are wearing sensors while cameras, microphones and even robots are being utilized to watch the livestock while they graze on forage.

The wearable sensors on the cattle will help researchers track their weight and body condition score (BCS), she said. They are looking at different animal behaviors while grazing, such as grazing with their heads up or down, how many bites and how much chewing they do.

In addition, a small robot will measure forage character-

istics (mainly height) in the field.

These sensors will measure forage disappearance and rumen contents. AI will help determine quantity and quality of forages per animal and animal health and condition. This data could allow producers to utilize this technology to graze more efficiently, Condotta said.

"The goal is to enable computers to learn on their own," she said. "Algorithms that improve tasks through experience, and they have the ability to learn without continuous programming."

Other AI advancements

Condotta discussed other aspects of AI technology that could provide useful knowledge to livestock producers. Images from cameras are especially useful, she said.

Among the projects they are working on is collecting images of cow faces to create a database. This along with cameras mounted above a working chute can aid AI in body weight and BCS, Condotta said.

Fixed cameras watching

cattle walking and their behavior can provide valuable data. Cameras mounted near water observe health and walking patterns and AI can watch their gait to see if possible herd health issues are present.

Sounds like something from science fiction, cameras are even being fixed on robots and these "robot dogs" collect data as they walk amongst the livestock while grazing. This information could aid management decisions from AI in the future, Condotta said.

Condotta said how researchers handle this data collected will be an important step. In her presentation she used the quote "the biggest error technology innovators make is to be seduced by a technology's potential rather than being led by a customer's actual needs."

Customers could be livestock producers as well as other researchers in search of this type of data. Regardless of the customers, researchers need to find custom solutions, she said.

"We need to understand what is important with all of this data we collect," Condotta said. — **Russ Quinn, DTN staff reporter**

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To implant, or not to implant cattle?

For ranchers looking to increase output from their herds, several modern means to improve efficiency and profit are available. Whether running a cow-calf, stocker or feeder operation, these opportunities often involve increasing weight gain in market cattle with as little extra feed and other resources as possible. In the feeder sector of the beef industry, the use of growth implants is one common method for improving gain and feed efficiency.

Implants refer to growth stimulants inserted into a growing animal. These stimulants contain compounds that cause a physiological response that leads to greater muscle accumulation. Growth implants work by slowly releasing a pelletized compound that replicates the effects of the natural hormones estrogen, testosterone, or progesterone. These lead to an increase in growth hormone in the body, which contributes to muscle development. Implants have been used to great effect in feedlots, where a calf's ability to grow efficiently and in a timely manner is critical.

Implants are not restricted to feedlot operations. They are also available for cow-calf and stocker programs for the same purpose: to increase growth without major increases in feed quantity and quality. However, implants have not become nearly as popular in the stages of production leading up to the feedlot. Even though implants

have been in production for more than 60 years, it's estimated that less than half of cow-calf operations nationwide utilize growth implants.

Growth implants are available for use in all three sectors of the beef industry: nursing calves, stocker calves, and feedlot calves. As per Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations, a specific implant may only be approved for use in specific stages of production or sexes, so always read the product label and follow recommendations.

Consumers have expressed concerns regarding the use of implants in beef cattle. To those who don't understand the process or how it affects the end product, this is understandable. As beef producers, it is important to know the facts so we can reassure customers and the general public that we produce a safe and nutritious product despite the use of modern innovations.

Most consumer concern stems from the assumption that implanted beef will have higher hormone levels than non-implanted beef, and that these hormones could go on to have negative impacts on human health. However, this is not the case. Both the FDA and the World Health Organization, among other groups, have concluded that implanted beef poses no health risk to people.

The increase in hormone activity between implanted and non-implanted calves is minimal. Beef from implanted

cattle has about 2.5 nanograms (ng) of estrogenic activity per 4-oz. serving, compared to 1.8 ng from non-implanted beef. To put this into perspective, in a 4-oz. serving, eggs have about 3,968 ng of estrogen, peas have 453 ng, cabbage has 2,721 ng, and soybean oil contains 226,757 ng.

This is not to suggest that any of these other foods are dangerous, simply that the hormones introduced by implanted beef are negligible. Non-pregnant adult women produce naturally about 5,000,000 ng of estrogen/day, and even adult men produce about 100,000 ng/day.

Several implants are available for use in nursing calves and are typically administered between two and four months old. No implants are approved for calves less than 30 to 45 days old. Nursing calf implants typically have a lower dose of active ingredient compared to those meant for older calves.

Research shows that one implant given to nursing steer calves increases average daily gain by about 0.10 pounds a day and can increase weaning weights by 15 to 30 lbs. It is worth noting that implants do not make up for poor quality feed. Implanted calves must receive adequate nutrition to make use of the added growth potential. Most research that shows a significant increase in gain on implants assumes all calves are well supplemented with high-quality feed.

Implants are only effective

for about 120 days, and since many calves aren't weaned until seven to eight months old, reimplanting can help increase gains to 0.13 lbs./day during this period.

If implanting all calves, note that only certain implant recommendations are approved for heifers without hurting reproductive performance. If replacement heifers are identified early on, it is generally recommended to not implant them. No implant regimen is approved for bull calves that will be used for breeding.

For those who buy and back-ground stocker calves, as well as those who market yearlings or maintain ownership through to the slaughterhouse, implanting can be even more effective at this stage of production. Not only are more implants available to stockers than to nursing calves, but implanting stocker calves has shown to improve daily gains by 10 to 20% over those that have not been implanted. Improved gains from implants can be maximized with the use of ionophores.

More aggressive implants are typically used as animals progress through the stages of production. Depending on the implant, stocker calves can be reimplanted every 90 to 100 days as the initial effects wear off from the first implant. When calves are stocked or back-grounded for longer than 130 to 140 days, reimplanting can

be an economical way to further improve gain.

Research conducted at University of Wyoming's (UW) James C. Hageman Sustainable Agriculture Research and Extension Center has shown that implanting weaned calves in the winter can lead to a \$12 to \$22 increase in calf value on a per head basis. This was an 80-day study from a few years back, conducted on a dry lot feed program before calves went back onto grass in the spring. Feed efficiency and average daily gain was significantly better in implanted weaned calves, which required 5.41 lbs. of feed per pound of gain versus 5.89 lbs. of feed per pound of gain needed for calves that weren't implanted.


When implanting calves at any phase of production, it is essential to follow Beef Quality Assurance and FDA guidelines. Proper technique will also ensure the implant is working effectively and not simply a waste of time and expense. The first step should be reading the label to ensure you are using the correct dosage and that you are applying it to the right class of animals.

The only approved location for all implants is subcutaneously in the middle of the back of the ear. This placement allows a steady release of the product. The calf should be properly restrained so the area of implant can be properly sterilized and to avoid injury to

yourself or the animal. The needles on implant guns are very large and sharp, and it is easy to accidentally jab oneself, especially with a thrashing calf. Remove any dirt or manure and scrub with disinfectant as needed before injecting. Be sure the needle is sharp and not crooked or barbed.

The needle should go in at the back of the ear, in the middle third between the skin and cartilage, staying between the two cartilage "ribs" that run the length of the ear. As the trigger is pulled and the implant is pushed out, gently withdraw the gun. You should be able to feel the capsule under the skin at this location. If possible, clean the needle between calves with a solution such as chlorohexidine.

Implanting calves is a very underutilized but proven method to increase weight gain in beef production systems. If properly used, implants can increase weaning weights in nursing calves, and enable yearlings in stocker programs to reach the feedlot with higher average daily gains on the same amount of feed as non-implanted calves. This consumer-safe strategy can greatly improve profit on growing cattle with relatively little cost to the producer. If you are interested in implanting your herd and have any questions, contact a local UW Extension office. — **Dagan Montgomery, UW Extension**



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Disaster aid package proposed

President Joe Biden is asking Congress to fund \$21 billion in aid for farmers and ranchers as part of a \$98.6 billion overall disaster package the president proposed that Congress pass before the end of the year.

In a letter Nov. 18 to House Speaker Mike Johnson (R-LA-04), the White House detailed some of the country's needs recovering from natural disasters and economic challenges. The president cited a need to provide more emergency funding to help communities recover from Hurricanes Helene and Milton as well as other natural disasters.

To bolster the president's request, the White House Office of Management and Budget released a disaster assessment from different federal departments. Included was a letter from Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack to congressional appropriators earlier in November.

"Due to the level of devastation resulting from Hurricanes Helene and Milton, the Department will likely need additional tools to comprehensively address the challenges producers and rural communities are facing," Vilsack stated. "For instance, without additional funding for Emergency Watershed Protection, assistance to local communities to clear debris and restore culverts, bridges and other infrastructure will be delayed. In recent disasters, Congress provided additional funding to support farmers and ranchers with crop losses; without this funding, uninsured producers will not get any assistance."

For USDA, Biden proposed \$23.5 billion overall, the lion's

share of which would go to help farmers and ranchers who have suffered livestock or crop losses due to hurricanes, drought and wildfires. Another \$1 billion would go to the Emergency Watershed Protection Program to help rural communities deal with debris removal and infrastructure repairs.

The USDA funding would also go to create permanent pay reforms for federal wildfire firefighters and support food aid for people hit by disasters and food banks that may have been affected by Hurricanes Helene and Milton.

Biden's letter also cited the Small Business Administration (SBA) has already had its disaster loan program "completely exhausted" and Congress must act to restore that \$2 billion in funding. The White House stated, "SBA loans are a pivotal lifeline for local businesses" and SBA had received more than 100,000 loan applications just tied to Hurricanes Helene and Milton. The White House added, "The American people cannot afford any further delay in the restoration of this vital funding."

The White House also proposed \$40 billion to restore funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which has been trying to support recovery from the two hurricanes.

Congress last passed a comprehensive disaster package in 2022, and as recently as 2017 spent over \$120 billion in disaster aid following Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria.

House Agriculture Committee Chairman Glenn "GT"

Thompson (R-PA-15), also highlighted his tour through Florida and Georgia to see hurricane damage. Thompson cited projections from the University of Georgia that the hurricanes caused an overall economic impact of \$6.46 billion to the agriculture industry in the state. In Florida, state officials estimate Milton caused between \$1.5 billion and \$2.5 billion in damage to crops and agricultural infrastructure.

"Traveling to the Southeast, I was able to see firsthand the devastating impact of the recent hurricanes," Thompson said. "Hurricanes Milton and Helene hit our agricultural sector especially hard, highlighting the urgent need for disaster relief."

Agricultural groups overall have been advocating for Congress to take up a disaster relief bill. The American Farm Bureau Federation detailed roughly \$20 billion in unrecovered losses by farmers going back to 2022.

Under the \$21 billion to producers, the proposal stated funds would reimburse costs for crop production, crop quality and orchard tree losses in addition to crop insurance indemnities. The payments would come under the Emergency Relief Program, though by the time USDA writes the rules for an aid package the Trump administration would take over and write the rules and likely create a new name for a disaster program.

For livestock producers, the funding could be used to compensate for increases in supplemental feed costs, due to drought or wildfires. — **Chris Clayton, DTNag policy editor**



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Post-wildfire grazing, rangeland management

Drought and fire, in combination this fall, will have a negative impact on forage production for the next year.

North Dakota experienced a higher number of wildfires in 2024, with more than 110,000 acres being impacted. The Ray/Tioga wildfires burned almost 89,000 acres impacting rangeland, cropland and hay land.

The state has not experienced wildfires of this magnitude since 1999. The 1999 fire occurred on Halloween Day and started in Sidney, MT, impacting more than 70,000 acres of western North Dakota, primarily range and grazing lands.

"Confounding the impacts of this year's wildfires on range and grazing lands is the current extreme (D3) drought that western North Dakota and eastern Montana are experiencing," said Kevin Sedivec, North Dakota State University Extension (NDSU) rangeland management specialist and Central Grasslands Research Extension Center director. "Drought and fire, in combination this fall, will have a negative impact on forage production the next year."

Forage production impacts

Fire impacts different types of plants differently. Warm-season grasses usually respond by producing greater biomass after a fire. Cool-season grasses lose vigor after a burn, creating less biomass after a fire. Flowering plants are tricky, with some increasing biomass and some reducing biomass, said Sedivec.

Woody species are even more variable with suckering types, such as buckbrush, willows, sumac, and Siberian elm, having this year's growth removed but more suckers (basal shoots and creeping roots) next year. Trees or shrubs that die from fire include most conifers (including cedars and pines), lilac, big sage and Chinese elm.

"Because North Dakota is a cool-season, grass-dominated state, ranchers should expect about a 30% to 40% decline in forage production in 2025 due to the fire if normal spring precipitation occurs," said Miranda Meehan, NDSU Extension livestock environmental stewardship specialist.

In a study conducted by NDSU following the 1999 Halloween fire, forage pro-

duction was reduced 39% the following year, which had slightly below average precipitation.

"Because these areas are also in a severe drought, cool-season grasses did not develop tillers this fall," Meehan said. "The fall drought could create another loss of 10% to 20%, even with average spring precipitation. Given these confounding impacts, ranchers should plan for 40% to 60% less forage in 2025 on areas impacted by the fire. If dry conditions persist in 2025, forage production could be further reduced."

Impacts on the plant community

"Although wildfires can be very destructive, the impacts of fire to the plant community will be mostly positive in the long-term," Sedivec said. "Based on research from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's agricultural research stations in Miles City, MT, and Mandan, ND, and research conducted by NDSU, native grasses and forbs do not experience long-term negative impacts due to fire.

"However, introduced invasive grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass and smooth brome can be severely injured and reduced within the population. Many woody species also do not tolerate fire, with most coniferous trees, such as cedar and Rocky Mountain juniper, killed by fire."

One negative within the grass community is the removal of all above ground plant material, leaving soils exposed to erosion until new plant growth occurs. Based on the research from North and South Dakota, litter will be significantly reduced for the first year after fire, but back to normal by year two or three.

"Honestly, there is nothing we can do to minimize this impact, especially this coming winter," shares Sedivec. "We can hope for winter snow to blanket our rangelands to reduce erosion and provide early moisture next spring for rapid grass growth."

Fire will impact the green ash draws differently than grasslands. Most green ash draws in western North Dakota contain green ash, box elder and American elm. All three of these trees are classified as sprouting types, meaning even when the full canopy is burned sprouts will

occur from the base of the tree or from underground rhizomes. If mature trees die, new saplings will fill the draw, but it can take three to five years, or longer, to see 10-foot-tall trees.

One negative within the green ash draws will be a new flush of weeds, Sedivec said. Following the 1999 fire, NDSU found Canada thistle and hounds tongue appear in the burned draws in year two. As trees re-established and grass started filling the woodland floor, both Canada thistle and hounds tongue decline significantly by year five.

Recommendations for 2025

The primary concern for ranchers impacted by the wildfires in western North Dakota and eastern Montana will be a significant decline in forage production, Meehan said. The current extreme drought conditions will exaggerate this loss.

- Grazing can occur in 2025, but spring deferment from grazing will be required. Ranchers should delay turn out until mid-June if moisture conditions are above average, end of June if moisture is average, and mid-July to early August if dry.

- Expect a loss of forage production by 30-50% if moisture conditions are near normal.

- Stocking rate could be reduced by 50-70% if dry conditions continue into spring.

Fires will not have any long-term negative effects on the grassland community.

- If droughty conditions occur next year, expect a flush of annual weeds. However, these annuals will decline in time.

- Although litter will be reduced, it will return to normal levels unless overgrazing occurs.

- Native grass and wildflower populations will either not change or increase in population.

- Invasive cool-season grasses will decline, at least temporarily.

- Nutritional value of the grass, flowers and shrubs will be greater, providing a higher quality diet through late summer.

- Do not reseed native rangelands or perennial grass pastures.

These fires will alter the woody (trees and shrubs) plant community. Some im-

pacts may include:

- Conifer trees will die. This is a positive for rangelands as trees should not be found on our upland grasslands. Herbage production will increase with tree mortality.

- Deciduous trees in green ash draws may die if fully burned; however, trees should survive fast fires that only burned the bottom trucks (and did not damage

the cambium layer—the first section of the tree under the bark). However, they may be more susceptible to disease and pests.

- Most deciduous trees and many shrubs burned by these fires will re-sprout, creating new saplings even in year one. The fire may actually promote more deciduous trees and shrubs in the draw. "Wildfire will negatively

impact forage production in 2025," concludes Sedivec. "However, with proper grazing management these sites will quickly recover forage production. Additionally, fires will likely have positive benefits to the plant community that will improve diversity and the long-term resilience of rangelands to future droughts and wildfires." — NDSU Extension

Retailers rethink holiday promotions

TURKEY TRENDS (from page 1)

million lbs., up 4% year over year but still 100 million lbs. below 2018 levels. According to Earnest, this indicates a market shift toward smaller turkey supplies. Ham inventories showed similar trends, remaining steady year over year but down 61 million lbs. compared to 2018 peaks.

"So how will the market deal with a 160 million-pound decline in combined frozen whole turkey and ham availability from its peak in 2018?" Earnest asked. "Traditions are changing; this might be the 'new norm' as consumption is trending downward for traditional center-of-plate offerings. Marketers are being challenged to creatively market turkey meat and thrive through

innovation. If consumers are becoming comfortable with the declining availability of whole turkeys around the holidays, producers should consider more closely evaluating the overall product mix."

Earnest noted while whole turkey sales may be declining, ground turkey sales are up 5% year over year and are second in the ground category behind ground beef.

Despite a decline in whole turkey sales, a Kroger survey conducted by its data science and insights arm, 84.51%, reveals that nearly 90% of households plan to celebrate Thanksgiving this year, with traditional favorites leading the way. Turkey remains the centerpiece for 78% of respondents, making it the most popular protein choice, followed by ham at 15%. Other options,

including chicken, roast beef, brisket and tofu, collectively account for 7%.


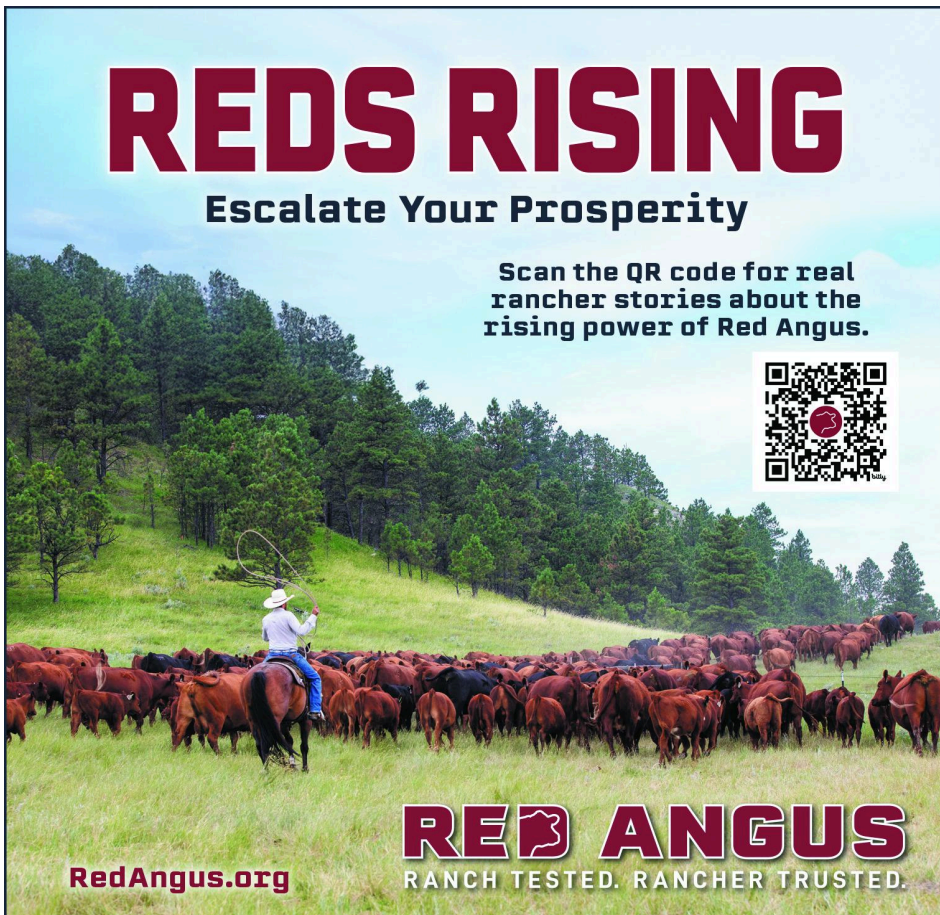
While 43% of surveyed shoppers plan to splurge on their Thanksgiving meal, many remain focused on saving money. A majority (71%) seek out sales, deals and coupons, with private-label products gaining traction as a cost-saving option.

The top five Thanksgiving meal essentials identified by respondents are turkey (83%), stuffing (55%), mashed potatoes (49%), pumpkin pie (30%) and gravy (30%), reflecting a strong preference for classic holiday staples, Kroger said. Cranberry sauce remains a divisive dish; while 20% of respondents consider it essential, it also ranks as the most avoided item at the holiday table. — Charles Wallace, WLJ contributing editor

REDS RISING

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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: 11/21/2024 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Choice Fed Steers | 184.71 ▼ | 185.09 | 178.18 |
| CME Feeder Index | 254.27 ▲ | 251.04 | 228.76 |
| Boxed Beef Average | 306.79 ▲ | 303.80 | 294.72 |
| Average Dressed Steers | 289.99 ▼ | 292.40 | 281.97 |
| Live Slaughter Weight* | 1,425 ▲ | 1,423 | 1,379 |
| Weekly Slaughter** | 606,000 ▼ | 619,000 | 618,000 |
| Weekly Beef Production*** | 525.6 ▼ | 536.4 | 514.2 |
| Hide/Offal Value | 11.14 ▼ | 11.22 | 18.74 |
| Corn Price | 4.30 ▲ | 4.28 | 4.75 |

*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 | |
| November 15 | 7,184 | 307.96 | 250 | 356.00 | 1,264 | 316.41 | 2,144 | 306.59 | 837 | 281.21 | 2,688 | 263.35 |
| November 8 | 6,878 | 311.45 | 229 | 358.81 | 1,238 | 323.64 | 2,116 | 310.24 | 799 | 285.54 | 2,496 | 268.39 |
| November 1 | 6,884 | 316.14 | 223 | 362.28 | 1,206 | 323.89 | 2,088 | 314.98 | 785 | 291.31 | 2,582 | 272.57 |
| October 25 | 7,310 | 315.41 | 216 | 359.26 | 1,248 | 323.73 | 2,068 | 315.81 | 807 | 292.43 | 2,970 | 275.73 |

| Cutouts | | | | | | FED BOXED BEEF | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|--|----------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| DATE | CHOICE | SELECT | COW BEEF CUTOUT | | 50% LEAN | 90% LEAN | | | | | |
| Nov 21 | 306.79 | 272.92 | 261.01 | | 78.65 | 322.48 | | | | | |
| Nov 20 | 306.39 | 270.99 | 260.00 | | 67.93 | 321.26 | | | | | |
| Nov 19 | 308.79 | 271.91 | 260.85 | | 60.88 | 323.66 | | | | | |
| Nov 18 | 307.28 | 275.45 | 266.60 | | N/A | N/A | | | | | |
| Nov 15 | 303.34 | 276.14 | 263.21 | | 70.64 | 328.13 | | | | | |

| CATTLE FUTURES: CME Live Cattle | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 11/15 | 11/18 | 11/19 | 11/20 | 11/21 | High* | Low* |
| Dec. | 18295 | 18410 | 18658 | 18630 | 18650 | 19975 | 16853 |
| Feb. | 18525 | 18598 | 18800 | 18793 | 18805 | 19000 | 16668 |
| Apr. | 18740 | 18793 | 18943 | 18970 | 19008 | 19043 | 17005 |
| Jun. | 18363 | 18345 | 18488 | 19490 | 18525 | 19490 | 18068 |

| CATTLE FUTURES: CME Feeder Cattle | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 11/15 | 11/18 | 11/19 | 11/20 | 11/21 | High* | Low* |
| Nov. | 25110 | 25183 | 25425 | 25480 | 25533 | 26460 | 21920 |
| Jan. | 24723 | 24950 | 25200 | 25233 | 25395 | 27095 | 22268 |
| Mar. | 24565 | 24863 | 25125 | 25140 | 25280 | 26625 | 22460 |
| Apr. | 24653 | 24955 | 25215 | 25238 | 25370 | 25370 | 24118 |

*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 | 1,753 | 1,613 | 184.71 |
| Live FOB Heifer | 196 | 1,400 | 186.18 |
| Dressed Del Steer | 2,987 | 973 | 289.99 |
| Dressed Del Heifer | 813 | 854 | 290.00 |

| SAME PERIOD LAST WEEK | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Live FOB Steer | 4,786 | 1,520 | 185.09 |
| Live FOB Heifer | 1,875 | 1,324 | 184.93 |
| Dressed Del Steer | 2,657 | 979 | 292.40 |
| Dressed Del Heifer | 768 | 865 | 291.17 |

| SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Live FOB Steer | 7,371 | 1,398 | 177.00 |
| Live FOB Heifer | 2,873 | 1,290 | 176.84 |
| Dressed Del Steer | 2,951 | 982 | 280.17 |
| Dressed Del Heifer | 565 | 843 | 279.53 |

| NATIONAL WEEKLY FED BEEF SLAUGHTER VOLUME: NOVEMBER 10, 2024 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| | Domestic | Imported |
| Forward Contract | 32,384 | 4,342 |
| Formula | 254,659 | 2,444 |
| Negotiated Cash | 77,681 | 192 |
| Negotiated Grid | 43,607 | 1,542 |
| Packer Owned | 12,056 | N/A |
| Total | 420,387 | 8,520 |

| SLAUGHTER FORWARD CONTRACTS | | | | FORWARD BEEF SALES | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|--|
| Delivery Month | | Neg. Sales 0-21 days | 1,995 | | Neg. Sales 21+ days | 1,235 | |
| Nov. '24 | 176,186 | | | Formula sales | | 3,848 | |
| Dec. '24 | 145,973 | | | Forward contract sales | | 106 | |
| Jan. '25 | 108,693 | | | Domestic sales | | 6,241 | |
| Feb. '25 | 89,173 | | | NAFTA Exports | | 178 | |
| Mar. '25 | 94,164 | | | | | | |

| 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 | 174.24 | +1.33 | |
| Slaughter Heifers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1200-1400 lbs | 172.80 | +1.21 | |

| Ontario Auctions | | | |
|--|--------|---------------|--|
| | Price | Weekly Change | |
| Slaughter Steers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1300-1500 lbs | 176.95 | +0.82 | |
| Slaughter Heifers, mostly Choice & Select 1-3, 1200-1400 lbs | 175.48 | +0.87 | |
| Slaughter Cows, Cutter and Utility 1-3, 1100-1400 lbs | 110.32 | -3.58 | |

*Price comparison from one week ago.

| Average feeder cattle prices (CND) for week ending Tuesday, November 19, 2024 | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|---------|--|
| Steers: | Alberta | Saskatchewan | Ontario | |
| 501-600 lbs | 315.09 | 319.81 | 307.69 | |
| 601-700 lbs | 285.75 | 286.73 | 280.41 | |
| 701-800 lbs | 265.65 | 270.52 | 252.19 | |
| 801-900 lbs | 244.62 | 246.76 | 238.93 | |
| Heifers: | | | | |
| 401-500 lbs | 309.95 | 313.50 | 287.01 | |
| 501-600 lbs | 282.48 | 280.53 | 268.52 | |
| 601-700 lbs | 257.08 | 261.66 | 248.82 | |
| 701-800 lbs | 241.32 | 245.59 | 222.54 | |

| USDA MEXICO TO U.S. WEEKLY LIVESTOCK IMPORTS | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Species | Current Week | Previous Week | Current Year-to-date | Previous Year-to-date |
| Feeders | 31,688 | 30,705 | 1,208,354 | 1,067,344 |

| USDA WEEKLY IMPORTED FEEDER CATTLE | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| November 20, 2024 | Week Ago EST: 7,500 | Year Ago Act: 6,800 | |
| Receipts EST: 9,350 | | | |

| Mexico to United States Feeder Cattle Import Summary | |
|---|--|
| Receipts EST: 9,350 | Year Ago Act: 6,800 |
| Santa Teresa, NM - Compared to Tuesday, steer calves and yearlings sold steady. Heifers traded steady. Trade active, demand good. Supply consisted of steers and spayed heifers weighing 300-700 lbs. | Douglas, AZ - Compared to Tuesday, steer calves and yearlings sold steady. Heifers traded steady. Trade active, demand good. Supply consisted of steers and spayed heifers weighing 300-700 lbs. |

| Feeder heifers: Medium and large 1&2 | | Feeder steers: Medium and large 1&2 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 300-400 lbs | 287-297 | 300-400 lbs | 282-292 |
| 400-500 lbs | 267-277 | 400-500 lbs | 262-272 |
| 500-600 lbs | 247-257 | 500-600 lbs | 242-252 |

| Feeder heifers: Medium and large 1&2 | | Feeder steers: Medium and large 1&2 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 300-400 lbs | 336-346 | 300-400 lbs | 334-344 |
| 400-500 lbs | 306-316 | 400-500 lbs | 304-314 |
| 500-600 lbs | 276-286 | 500-600 lbs | 274-284 |

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

| Selected Auctions | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Week Ending November 21, 2024 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| November 15 | Blackfoot, ID | N/A | 300-362 | 280-352 | 260-331 | 240-290 | 230-269 | 210-251 | 90-121 | |
| November 14 | Burley, ID | 897 | 412 | 305-382.50 | 279-290 | 261-277 | 229 | 205-233 | 93-140 | |
| November 16 | Emmett, ID | | | 225-285* | 220-267.50* | 210-257* | 185-222* | | 94-119 | 950-1,800 |
| November 18 | Eugene, OR | 913 | 250-268* | 205-274* | 205-255* | 185-226* | 180-209* | | 120-148 | 925-1,700 |
| November 18 | Madras, OR | 1,318 | 315-350 | 330-380 | 275-346 | 250-299 | 230-250 | 210-230 | 110-125 | |
| November 19 | Vale, OR | | | 290-350 | 255-309 | 235-254 | 220-240 | | 130-161 | |
| November 19 | Davenport, WA | 771 | 160-290 | 225-292.50 | 200-281.50 | 160-250 | 160-236 | 137.50-196 | 69-177.50 | |
| November 14 | Toppenish, WA | 1,270 | 72.50-265 | 172.50-289 | 120-255 | 190-231 | 100-197 | 126-190 | 99-197 | 1,200-1,750 |

| Feeder prices for steers & heifers reflect medium and large 1 cattle, unless otherwise noted; * Indicates medium and large 1-2 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|
| November 14 | Orland, CA | 3,372 | 250-282 | 250-377 | 230-336 | 220-288 | 210-255 | 190-230 | 105-130 | 2,500-3,350 |
| November 20 | Escalon, CA | N/A | 130-140 | | 140-155 | | 165-174 | | 75-104 | |
| November 18 | Famoso, CA | 405 | 275-338 | 275-341 | 245-317 | 220-255 | 200-222 | 190-200 | 100-160 | |
| November 19 | Turlock, CA | 1,414 | 300-358 | 294-355 | 280-333 | 240-285 | 225-251 | 210-240.50 | 95-120 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| November 18 | Iowa | 9,017 | 340-390 | 300-368 | 274-345 | 242-300 | 220-283.10 | 220-271.60 | 100-189 | |
| November 19 | Miles City, MT | 3,179 | 455 | 400-480 | 332-406 | 305-349 | 277-300 | 263.50 | 60-167 | |
| November 16 | Ericson, NE | 2,610 | 365-375 | 335-385 | 296-337 | 276-298 | | | 97-130 | 1,575-2,850 |
| November 15 | Lexington, NE | 3,445 | 323-375 | 279-327 | 293.50-324.50 | 263.50-309.75 | 264-266.75 | 251-267.85 | 110-155 | |
| November 14 | Ogallala, NE | 4,078 | 392.50-415 | 341-418 | 293.50-362 | 277-306 | 265.50-270.50 | 245-250.50 | | |
| November 14 | Valentine, NE | 1,525 | 380-390 | 360-378 | 319-340.50 | 282-307.50 | 259 | 207-245.50 | | |
| November 15 | Herreid, SD | 5,858 | 407.50-430 | 339-389.50 | 301-349.75 | 288.50-310 | 265-276.50 | 240-261 | | |
| November 20 | Torrington, WY | 5,000 | 420-470 | 249-411 | 299-340 | 278-289 | | 205-260 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| November 14 | Willcox, AZ | 1,546 | 363.50-380 | 335-400 | 332.50-378 | 276.50-332 | 248-257 | | 95-140 | 1,925-2,375 |
| November 18 | Colorado | 4,635 | 326.50-362.50 | 259.50-307.50 | 246.50-280 | 229.50-260 | 218.50-225 | 216-268.50 | 127-156 | 2,375-2,700 |
| November 18 | La Junta, CO | | | 417.50 | 322-387.50 | 276-340.50 | 238-292.50 | 210-234.50 | 72.50-127 | 1,900-2,400 |
| November 18 | Loma, CO | 2,162 | 390-415 | 330-390 | 330-375 | 270-305 | 250-255 | 230-260 | 89-163 | 1,400-2,200 |
| November 20 | Dodge City, KS | 1,704 | 405-410 | 342.50-379.50 | 322-327.50 | 252-335 | 240-290 | 216-228.50 | 116-128 | 115-170 |
| November 14 | Pratt, KS | 3,430 | 327.50-402 | 320-385 | 288-344 | 263-313 | 241-274 | 241-272.75 | 102-136 | 2,175-2,950 |
| November 14 | Salina, KS | 4,164 | 385-411 | 320-365 | 297-325 | 264-299 | 248.50-283.25 | 236.25-269 | 127-151 | 1,225-2,825 |
| November 14 | Clovis, NM | 2,038 | 381 | 349-418 | 280-416 | 270-316 | 242-267 | 216-250.50 | 110-123 | 1,550-2,800 |
| November 20 | El Reno, OK | 8,790 | 355 | 320-400 | 282.60-340 | 270-292.50 | 250-277.50 | 235-263 | 122.50-152.50 | 900-2,000 |
| November 19 | McAlester, OK | 1,400 | 335-392 | 323-370 | 240-319 | 242-288 | 220-242 | 193-239 | 102-121 | |
| November 19 | Oklahoma City, OK | 7,710 | 380-430 | 325-418 | 320-377 | 248-324 | 245-286 | 232-265.50 | 124-144 | 925-2,300 |
| November 15 | Cuero, TX | 1,636 | 319-343 | 300-353 | 260-337 | 225-275 | 218-253 | 210-243 | | |
| November 14 | Dalhart, TX | 2,091 | 291-400 | 310-400 | 258-375 | 231-290 | 225-275 | 211-238 | 103-121 | 2,000 |

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| 5..... Appraisers | 23..... Pasture Available |
| 6..... Auctions | 24..... Pasture Wanted |
| 7..... Auctioneers | 25..... Mineral Rights |
| 8..... Feedlots | 26..... Hay/Feed/Seed |
| 9..... Lost Cattle | 27..... Irrigation |
| 10..... Cattle for Sale | 28..... Ag/Industrial Supplies |
| 11..... Cattle Wanted | 29..... Fencing/Corrals |
| 12..... AI/Semen/Embryos | 30..... Equipment For Sale |
| 13..... Brands | 31..... Equipment Wanted |
| 14..... Dogs for Sale | 32..... Building Materials |
| 15..... Horses/Mules | 33..... Trucks/Trailers |
| 16..... Bison/Buffalo | 34..... Tractors/Implements |
| 17..... Sheep/Goats/Hogs | 35..... Business Opportunity |
| 18..... Livestock Supplies | 36..... Loans |
| 19..... Ranch/Livestock Services | 37..... Insurance |
| 20..... Real Estate Opportunities | 38..... Financial Assistance |
| 20A..... Pacific Real Estate For Sale | 39..... Tech/Books/Art/Etc. |
| 20B..... Intermountain Real Estate For Sale | 40..... Miscellaneous |
| 20C..... Mountain Real Estate For Sale | 41..... Lost/Found |
| 20D..... Southwest Real Estate For Sale | 42..... Personal |
| 20E..... Plains Real Estate For Sale | 43..... Schools |
| 20F..... Midwest Real Estate For Sale | 44..... Auctioneering Schools |
| 20G..... Southeast Real Estate For Sale | |

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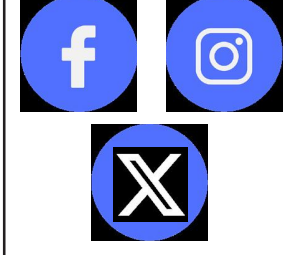
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SALE REPORTS

STOKROSE LAND & LIVESTOCK BULL SALE
Nov. 7, Moses Lake, WA
83 Angus bulls... \$4,901
Auctioneer: Rick Machado
Sale Manager: M3 Marketing

TOPS: Stokrose Exemplify 516L, by Linz Exemplify 71124; to SHB Angus, Rearden, WA, \$10,750. Stokrose Man In Black 107L, by LAR Man In Black; to John Ford, Willits, CA, \$10,500. Stokrose Man In Black 128L,

by LAR Man In Black; to John Ford, Willits, CA, \$10,000. —
JARED PATTERSON

RIVERBEND RANCH BULL SALE
Nov. 13, Idaho Falls, ID
243 Angus

bulls \$8,405
Auctioneers: Trent Stewart & Rick Machado
Sale Manager: Cotton & Associates
TOPS: Riverbend Teton 1071L, by TEX Teton 9052; to Burgess Angus Ranch,

Homedale, ID, \$36,000. —
JARED PATTERSON

TLC RANCH & SUGAR TOP ANGUS BULL SALE
Nov. 16, Jerome, ID
44 Angus bulls... \$5,924
16 Commercial bull bred heifers 3,550
14 Angus bred heifers 2,900
Auctioneers: Butch Booker & Cotton Booker

TOPS: Sugar Top BAR Dynamic Peyton, by B A R Dynamic; to Michael Sliman, Gooding, ID, \$13,000. Sugar Top Brick ST 10 Speed, by S S Brickyard; to Neil Helmick, Mountain Home, ID, \$9,000. Sugar Top Patriarch Fate, by Tehama Patriarch F028; to Michael Sliman, Gooding, ID, \$9,000. Sugar Top BAR Dynamic Power, by B A R Dynamic; to Neil Helmick, Mountain Home, ID, \$9,000. —
JARED PATTERSON

HOFFMAN RANCH FALL

BULL SALE
Nov. 14, Theford, NE
96 Angus bulls... \$11,187
2 SimAngus bulls 7,625
42 Hereford bulls 7,077
320 Commercial bred heifers 3,210
2 Quarter Horses .14,000
Auctioneer: Rick Machado

TOPS: Stellpflug Bar None 3912, 8/16/2023 by Hoffman Bar None; to Elwood Ranches, Montague, CA, \$44,000. Stellpflug Gulfstream 3852, 8/28/2023 by Connealy Gulfstream; to Potts Bros. Farm, Jefferson, GA, \$35,000. Hoffman Republic 3817, 8/11/2023 by Raven Republic 1564; to Kroupa Pukwana Cattle Co. LLC, Pukwana, SD, \$28,000. Hoffman RC Republic 3814, 8/9/2023 by Raven Republic 1564; to Kroupa Pukwana Cattle Co. LLC, Pukwana, SD, \$22,000. —
TY GROSHANS

‘Mystery plant’ shows up in three KS locations

An official with the Kansas Crop Improvement Association (KCIA) encourages the state's farmers to look for signs of a wild triticale hybrid found recently in wheat fields.

Marion Spiering, the manager of field services and seed certification for KCIA, said the wheat and triticale hybrid “wasn't intentionally crossed.”

“We found it in three locations this summer and it was a mystery plant,” Spiering said. “We didn't know what it was, so I embarked on a quest to figure out what we were finding.”

The unknown plant was easy to spot, Spiering said. “It stands above the canopy, so looking across the field, it's pretty easy to spot if you get down to the level of the wheat canopy,” she said.

As the official seed and plant-part certifying agency in Kansas, the KCIA routinely inspects fields in the state as part of its quality control system. As producers prepared for inspections this year, some of them spotted the wild hybrid; Spiering said there were reports in south central Kansas,

as well as Dickinson and Marion counties.

“At first glance, these farmers probably thought it was rye or triticale,” Spiering said. “But as they got closer to it and looked at the head, they realized it was neither. It was something new.”

Genetic testing confirmed the wheat x triticale hybrid, which Spiering said surprised her: “Triticale already is a cross between wheat and rye, so I honestly didn't know that a hybrid could hybridize again with wheat,” she said.

The hybrid looks like a wheat head, but more narrow and flat than wheat should be. “I think anybody familiar with what a wheat head, rye head and triticale head looks like would be able to pick it out in their field, and know that it doesn't neatly fit into any of those categories,” Spiering said.

The hybrid doesn't have a lot of seed fill—only about three seeds per plant, according to Spiering—so it is not a concern for wheat production in Kansas. But germination tests conducted by the KCIA seed laboratory showed that the seeds

that it does produce are 60% viable, meaning there is a slight possibility that the wild hybrid could negatively impact wheat production in the future.

Spiering encourages wheat producers to notify the KCIA if they discover the hybrid in their fields. She said that the organization benefits from having data on the hybrid, and can potentially help confirm that it is, indeed, the suspect hybrid.

In the short term, she said wheat growers who wish to

get rid of the suspect hybrid can simply grab a handful—and pull.

“I want folks to know that this isn't a big concern in Kansas right now,” Spiering said. “Seed certification is dedicated to a traceability system; all of the growers in our state have their fields inspected and they rogue their fields, so it's not a concern. Seed certification is a great system to keep this under control.” —
K-State Research and 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

Nov. 25 — COLA 21st Century Female Sale, Madras, OR
Dec. 10 — PAYS Blue Ribbon Stock Cow Sale, Billings, MT
Dec. 20 — PAYS Northland Cow Sale, BLS, Billings, MT

ANGUS

Nov. 26 — Paint Rock Angus, Bull Sale, Hyattville, WY
Nov. 29 — Vermilion Ranch, Bull Sale, Billings, MT
Dec. 2 — Jacobsen Ranch, Bull Sale, Great Falls, MT
Dec. 2 — Stevenson's Diamond Dot, Bull Sale, Hobson, MT
Dec. 3 — Stevenson Angus Ranch, Bull Sale, Hobson, MT
Dec. 3 — ZumBrunnen Angus, Production Sale, Lusk, WY
Dec. 4 — Beef Country Breeders, Bull Sale, Columbus, MT
Dec. 5 — Kern Cattle, Bull Sale, Visalia, CA
Dec. 5 — Sitz Angus, Bull Sale, Harrison, MT
Dec. 6 — KG Ranch, Bull Sale, Three Forks, MT
Dec. 7 — Reverse Rocking R Ranch, Bull Sale, Maxwell, NM
Dec. 9 — Hollow Top Angus, Bull Sale, Pony, MT

Dec. 11 — Shipwheel Cattle Co., Bull Sale, Chinkook, MT

Dec. 12 — Heart of the Hi-Line, Commercial Female Sale, Box Elder, MT

Dec. 14 — Gaugler Angus Ranch, Bull Sale, Judith Gap, MT

Dec. 16 — Sitz Angus, Bred Cow Sale, Dillon, MT

Dec. 16 — TK Angus, Bull Sale, Valentine, NE

Dec. 19 — Bobcat Angus, Bull Sale, Great Falls, MT

HEREFORD

Nov. 25 — Berry Herefords, Bull Sale, Cheyenne, WY

Dec. 6 — Western States Hereford Sale, Reno, NV

RED ANGUS

Dec. 4 — Big Sky Elite Female Sale, Three Forks, MT

Dec. 9 — Cross Diamond, Bull Sale, Bertrand, NE

Dec. 13 — 5L Red Angus, Bull Sale, Sheridan, MT

SALERS

Dec. 2 — Jacobsen Ranch, Bull Sale, Great Falls, MT

SIMANGUS

Dec. 6 — Yardley Cattle Co., Female Sale, Beaver, UT

Dec. 7 — T-Heart Ranch, Female Sale, La Garita, CO

SIMMENTAL

Dec. 7 — Montana Simmental, Female Sale, Billings, MT

STABILIZER

Dec. 7 — Leachman Cattle, Bull Sale, Loma, CO

Dec. 14 — Leachman Cattle, Bull Sale, Gering, NE

Dec. 19 — Leachman Cattle, Bull Sale, San Saba, TX

SITZ Influence & Dillon Livestock Bred Female Sale

December 16, 2024 | 11am (MT)

Dillon Livestock Auction, Dillon, MT
2,000 Head Sell—Sitz Angus Influence

Will start calving the end of February

Quality Commercial Angus

800 Bred Heifers | 1,200 2-10 Year-Old-Cows

Heifers AI bred and cleaned up with low-birthweight Sitz Bulls

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DillonLivestockAuction.com

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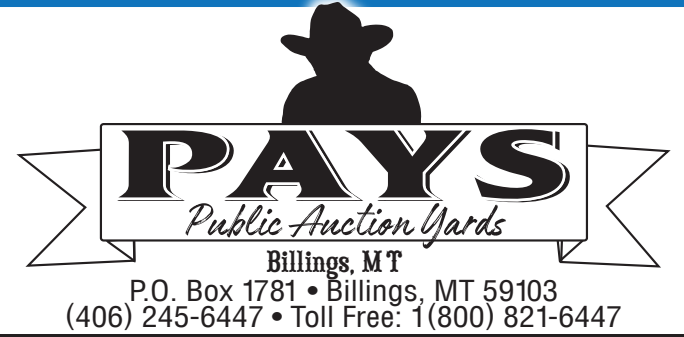
Happy Thanksgiving!

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December 10 & 11 • 2024 @ 9:00 A.M. Each Day

FEATURED CONSIGNMENTS:

Matt & Tracy Basset – Complete Dispersion

450 BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS 2-YEAR-OLDS TO BROKEN MOUTH

Bred to Vermilion Angus Bulls. Start Calving March 1st. Every Cow is home raised. 70% are 6 years old & younger. 96-98% breed up the last 10 plus years – FANCY KIND.

100 BLACK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Group 1: February 1st-28th Ultrasound Tested. 68% AI Bred to Connealy King Air – balance bred to LBW King Air Sons. Group 2: March 1st-30th Ultrasound Tested. Bred to LBW King Air Sons. COWS & HEIFERS both had Vira Shield 6 VL5, Multimin, and Poured this Fall.

Camas Creek Ranch-Complete Dispersion

1,200 BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS (750 2 6-YEAR-OLDS)

150 BLACK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Bred to calve April/May. Ultrasound tested. Fall shots & poured. Bred to Vermilion and Sitz Angus bulls.

FL Robinson Ranch – Complete Dispersion

385 BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

2-YEAR-OLDS TO BROKEN MOUTH

Bred to Black Angus Bulls. Start Calving April 1st. Reputation set of cows that have years of AI & high-quality bull selection.

Lazy TM Livestock

205 MOSTLY ANGUS. FEW BWF 2- COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve April 1-30

17 MOSTLY ANGUS FEW BWF 2- COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve May 1-15

90 BLACK ANGUS 3 & 4-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve April 1-30

16 BLACK ANGUS 3 & 4-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve May 1-15

Ultrasound tested. All bred to front end Midland Test Angus growth bulls. Calves weaned mid Sept. Cows are in excellent condition coming off winter range and Rio Max. Tubs.

85 BLACK ANGUS 3 & 4-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve March 5 for 50 days

14 BLACK ANGUS 5 & 6-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve March 5 for 50 days

All bred to Vermilion Angus growth bulls. Excellent for quality and disposition. Steer calves shipped mid Oct. at 605 lbs, heifers 585 lbs.

40 BLACK ANGUS 3 & 4-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve March 7 to April 30

Bred to Heiken and few Gateway Simm Angus bulls. Steer calves mid Oct. at 650 lbs. Total Dispersion of 3-6-year-old cows off one ranch.

Arntzen, Kevin

80 BLACK ANGUS MIXED AGE BRED COWS

Calve March/April. Bred to Angus bulls.

Arthun Ranch

28 BLACK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Start Calving late April/Early May

130 MIXED AGE BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

Calve from March – May. Bred to Current Creek Angus and Wheeler Mountain Bulls. Give Scour Boss and Safe Guard this Fall.

Barnett

60 BLACK 2- COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

55 calve April 1-30, 5 calve May 1-30

Ultrasounded. Bred to Angus bulls. ViraShield 6 VL5 and Poured in November.

Davidson, Peter

100 BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

Start Calving March 20th. Bred to Angus Bulls. Vaccinated & Wormed.

Dingwall

45 BLACK MIXED AGE BRED COWS

Calve March/April. Bred to good Angus bulls.

Dierks Brothers

9 BLK ANGUS AI BRED HEIFERS

AI Bred to Vermilion Leo Due Feb 6

25 BLK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Calve March 1-15

25 BLK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Calve March 16- April 5

2 BLK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Calve April 10-31

Bred to LBW Sons of Deposit, Exchange, Logo \ 1100+, Fancy, Gentle, Reputation Kind.

Green, Larry (Semi-Retirement Dispersion)

10 REGISTERED HEIFERS

Calve February/March

20 REGISTERED YOUNG COWS

End of January through April

All Bred to AI Sires(KR Kingley, Connealy Commerce, Connealy Kraftsman & Greens Private Stock). Shots & Poured this Fall

Griffin Land & Cattle

100 MIXED AGE BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

Start Calving March 1st on Heifers & March 8th on the Cows – Bred for 45 Days. Bred to Black Angus Bulls. Vira Shield 6 VL5 and Cydectin Injectable.

Hammersmark/Howard

48 BLACK ANGUS COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve March 10 to April 10

11 BLACK ANGUS COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve April 10 to May 10

All Bred to Felton Angus bulls. All had ViraShield 6 and poured with Clean Up this Fall. Been on a Payback mineral program.

Johnson, Phil & Peggy

60 BLACK ANGUS

2-, 3-, 4-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Start Calving March 25th

Bred to Black Angus bulls from GDAR All Fall shots and poured

30 BLACK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Calve April 15 to May 15

Bred to LBW Black Angus bulls

Jurenka, Joe

300 BLACK/BLACK BALDY BRED HEIFERS

Bred to LBW Shipwheel BLS Bravado 1536

186 AI BRED HEIFERS

Start Calving February 20th. Cleaned up with Math Angus and Shipwheel Bulls. Fully Vaccinated: Modified Live Pre-Breeding. Cattle Master 5 this Fall. Stay Bred BL5. Full Free Choice Mineral.

Kuhlman – Bittercreek

20 SHORT TERM BLK ANGUS BRED COWS

Start Calving March 20. Bred to Blk Angus Bulls from VR and Clear Creek. Fall Shots & Poured.

Lamey, Corey

50 MIXED AGE BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

Start Calving February 10th

(Shoulder Marks are May Calvers). Bred to Circle L Bulls. Shots & Poured.

Lesh Cattle Co.

120 BLACK ANGUS AI BRED HEIFERS

Start calving March 26, White Button Tag AI bred to 44 Farms Good News, registered Angus calving ease bull, 75 lbs BW

Lesh Cattle Co. (continued)

100 BLACK ANGUS BULL BRED HEIFERS

Start calving March 26 to April 16, 1st cycle heifers Red Button Tag. Bred to Register Angus calving ease bulls from Larsen and Vermilion Angus bulls. All are one iron heifers, home raised (EID) and some purchased from Dolatta and Reiger Ranches. Home raised steers have been in the Prime Pursuits program for 7 years, 98+% Choice and Prime. All have had VL5, poured and age branded Sept. 5. Averaging 950-1000 lbs.

Lesh Cattle Co. Wyatt & Amy Lesh

100 BLACK ANGUS COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Start calving April 1. Bred to registered Angus bulls from 44 Farms, Larsen Ranch, and Vermilion. One iron, home raised cows with age brand and EID. Home raised steers have been in the Prime Pursuits program for 7 years, 98+% Choice and Prime. All have had VL5 and Safeguard in Oct. Averaging 1000-1100 lbs.

Les Craft Angus

15 REGISTERED BLK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS (\$100\HD FOR PAPERS)

Calve March 1-April 10. Bred to Sons of Jameson & Baldrige Versatile. No Brands, 1200#, Pre-Breeding Shots, Year Round Mineral Program.

10 BLK ANGUS MIXED AGE BRED COWS (\$100\HD FOR PAPERS)

Calve March 1-April 15. Bred to Sons of Alternative, Tahoe, Verdict. Pre-Breeding Shots, Year Round Mineral Program.

Little Belt Cattle Company

130 2 COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BLK ANGUS BRED COWS

Calve April 10 – May 30. Bred to High Performance Vermilion & Sitz Angus Bulls. All Raised Calves, Front End Fancy Reputation.

Morgan, Jim

30 SHORT TERM BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

Start Calving March 15th – May 15th Bred to Black Angus Bulls. On Scour Boss 9 Program, Vira Shield 6 and Poured.

Pierce, Jeremy & Liz

150 BLACK ANGUS AI BRED HEIFERS

AI bred to Vermilion Leo. Bred to calve March 1st for 10 day period.

150 BLACK ANGUS PASTURE BRED HEIFERS

Start calving March 15th for 60 days. Bred to Vermilion and Hinman Angus bulls. Fancy set of heifers weighing 1000 lbs, handled horseback all Summer long, spent the Summer. at the top of the Crazy Mountains.

Pine Coulee

140 MIXED AGE BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

Start Calving Middle of March through the Middle of May. Bred to Pine Coulee Bulls.

Rock Creek Cattle Co.

50 BLACK MIXED AGE BRED COWS

Calve March 1 for 45 days 100% Vermilion bred. Have had 8 Way, VL5, and Safeguarding.

Roe Livestock

12 PUREBRED BLACK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Sired by HF Quick Draw 145G Start calving Feb. 12th. Bred to a Ellingson Rangland son. Cattle Master in the Spring & Fall.

Roen, Ryan

50 BLK/BWF MIXED AGE BRED COWS

Calve March (green tab)/April (white tab). Bred to Black Angus bulls.

Siewert Ranch

90 MIXED AGE BLK ANGUS BRED COWS

Calve April/May Bred to Blk Angus Bulls. Virashield 6 & Safeguard.

Stampfel, John

15 BLK ANGUS SHORT TERM BRED COWS

6 – 4-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve Jan/Feb Bred to Pine Coulee Angus Bulls. Fall Shots.

Stevensen Angus Ranch

30 MIXED AGE BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

Stevenson, Bob & Robin

138 MIXED AGE COMMERCIAL ANGUS COWS

Calve March/April Bred to Black Angus bulls. Preg Guard, Guardian Scour Boss, booster needed, Dectomax.

S & G Livestock Inc

55 MIXED AGE BRED COWS

(15-3's, 40- 5 to Broken Mouth) Calve March 5 to May 25. Bred to Heiken and Vermilion Angus bulls.

Two Dot Land & Livestock (South)

46 COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BLACK ANGUS BRED COWS

Start Calving March 25th through May 15th (May Calvers have dye mark). One Iron Cows – No Fall Shots.

Vanek Ranch

45 HEAD 3 & 4-YEAR-OLD BLACK/BWF BRED COWS

Start Calving March 1st Bred to LBW Black Angus Bulls. Vira Shield 6.

Verlanic

90 BLACK MIXED AGE BRED COWS

Calve April/May Bred to good Angus bulls

Veltkamp

75 BLK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Calve March 15-April 15

25 BLK ANGUS BRED HEIFERS

Calve April 15-May 15 Bred to LBW Veltkamp Angus Bulls

Verona Cattle

120 2 COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS, 75 BLACK/45 BWF

Start calving April 1 for 60 days Bred to Vermilion Angus bulls. Fall shots and poured.

30 BLACK AI BRED HEIFERS

Bred to calve March 20-25 AI bred to Vermilion Leo. Ultrasound tested, ViraShield 6 VL5, Scourboss 9, and poured this Fall.

Wichman, Garrett & Steiner

120 F1 BLACK/SIMM CROSS BRED HEIFERS

Start Calving March 1st Bred to Gateway Simmental Angus Bulls. Will Have Preg Guard and 7 Way given at Yards.

Zentner Family

160 BLACK 2 COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve March 25 to April 30th Blue tags

40 BLACK 2 COMING 3-YEAR-OLD BRED COWS

Calve May 1-30 Yellow Tags Ultrasound tested, bred to Zentner & Vermilion Angus Bulls. Fall shots and poured.

For More Information Contact:

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