



New York **Simmental** Association Newsletter

VOL 1
NewYorkSimmental@gmail.com

January - February, 2023
www.NewYorkSimmental.com

COMING EVENTS & DEADLINES

Feb. 20	Semen Order Due
Feb.23 – 25	NY Farm Show
March 11	NYSA Meeting
April 21 – 23	Jr Spring Preview Show
May 6	Stars & Stripes Sale
June 7-10	AJSA Eastern Regional
July 7 -13	AJSA National Classic

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Order your Semen for 2023

Jeanne White will be ordering semen (any breed or club calf) as a group purchase, which saves us a lot of money. Semen is shipped to Simme Valley and dispersed from there, or can be picked up at Stars & Stripes Sale, Hershey, Pa. May 6th.

DEADLINE is February 20th - just enough time to make our March 11th meeting. You have to be a member of NYSA. "I don't think anyone that has ordered 5 units of a popular bull has saved LESS than their membership fee!" It's a win win - the more we get to order, the better our prices will be. We can get semen from most any stud. If it's an "oddball" bull, she needs a little extra time.

If you have any questions, just call or email:

Jeanne@SimmeValley.com 607-423-4888

Next Simmental Meeting

March 11th - 1pm - Groton Community Church,
(near Simme Valley), 47 Groton City Road, Groton, NY
Pick up your semen.

MINUTES of the 1-14-23 ANNUAL MEETING Of the NEW YORK SIMMENTAL ASSOCIATION

1. President Darryl Bunal called the meeting to order at 1PM. He had everyone introduce themselves.

2. Jeremy Bear made a motion to accept the minutes as read by Jeanne White. Bryan Stocks 2nd.
Passed

3. Shawn Murphy gave a Treasurer's Report. We have \$4758 in the checking account. Phil Trowbridge made a motion to accept the report, Phil Paradis 2nd, passed.

4. Committee Reports:

A. NYSF – Reported all the premium checks had been corrected. NYSA turn to pick judge.

B. Promotion – Bryan S is going to work on promo items to sell. We asked him to check with Paige Hendersen for sweatshirts and other promo items.

C. Nomination Chair Person Art Reynolds – Expiring terms – Directors: Jeremy Bear, Shane Meyers, & Art Reynolds. Bryce Schuster had also been nominated. Also, Darryl Bunal has temporarily stepped into Russ Bunal's slot of Director – term expires Jan 2024. President and Vice-President terms expire January of 2024.

D. NYJSA Advisors – Bryan Stocks is our Junior advisor – Juniors voted: Annika Donlick, Pres., Haley Demko, V. Pres., Elsie Donlick, Secretary and Gavin Murphy Treasurer. Jr's voted to have a Cost Share program for juniors attending the Regional and/or Nationals. \$250/yr – max \$400/family. Cap at \$2000/year expense.

5. Correspondence/Announcements – none

6. Old Business:

A. Semen orders due 2-20 – we had a fall order \$3692 (saved \$469)

B. NYSA web site - Taylor Hoelscher maintains & makes changes as needed.

7. New Business:

A. Election of Directors: Jeremy Bear, Shane Meyer, Art Reynolds & Bryce Schuster. Paper voted. Jeremy Bear and Art Reynolds were elected. Tied for 3rd director. Re-vote paper ballots, Bryce Schuster was elected. All 3 terms are for 3 years. Pres. Bunal thanked Shane Meyers for his years of service. Pres Bunal discussed his temporary term to finish out his father's term. Art Reynolds made a motion for Darryl Bunal to finish out Russ Bunals term of Director, ending Jan 2024. Phil Paradis 2nd, passed.

B. PRIME PAGE AUCTION – Darryl Bunal, auctioneer:

Back Cover:	\$575 – Elm Side Farm	Center Right:	\$375 - Simme Valley
Inside Front Cover	\$475 – Premier Farm	Center Left:	\$350 – Simme Valley Feed
Inside Back Cover	\$250 – Wood Farm	Next to Last Page:	\$150 – Stars & Stripes Sale
Page 1	\$250 – Trowbridge Angus	Last Page:	\$175 – The Bunal Farm
Page 2	\$250 – Ledge Knoll Farm	Back of Center	\$150 – Hatesaul Farm

C. Feb Farm Show – Art Reynolds will display a heifer.

D. EFD – not exhibiting

E. NYSF – Awards. We will have the Swiss Bells for Supremes & Res Supremes. Will have field stone rocks or granite for the 12 Grands & Res Grands for the 2 shows. Except the % show Cow/calf Grand & Reserve will be the Mini-hides because we have 1 left over (undated).

Judge: 1st Dr Scott Schaake 2nd Blake Bloomberg 3rd Scott Bush and 4th Danny Harker

F. Next Picnic Meeting – Phil P suggested Simme Valley

E. Adjourn at 2:30pm – Bryan Stocks made a motion to adjourn, Karen Clark 2nd, passed.

Respectfully submitted by: Jeanne White, Secretary

Banking Summary of the NYSA - as of 12/31/2022

Category Description	Budget (2022)	Actual	Budget (2023)
INCOME			
Advertisements			
Directory Ad	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,425.00	\$ 2,500.00
Newsletter Ad	\$ 800.00	\$ 1,196.00	\$ 1,000.00
ASA Cost Share	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 2,622.41	\$ 2,800.00
Beef Checkoff	\$ 150.00	\$ 191.60	\$ 200.00
NY State Fair	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,805.00	\$ 1,500.00
Membership Dues	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 1,850.00	\$ 1,750.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 10,550.00	\$ 10,090.01	\$ 9,750.00
EXPENSES			
Advertising			
NYBPA	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Other	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Directory			
Printing	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,375.00	\$ 2,500.00
Postage	\$ 100.00	\$ 11.60	\$ 50.00
Empire Farm Days	\$ 500.00	\$ -	
Honorariums			
Directory Editor	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Newsletter Editor	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Secretary	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Treasurer	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Insurance	\$ 250.00	\$ 255.00	\$ 250.00
Misc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00
New York State Fair	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,341.17	\$ 1,650.00
Newsletter			
Postage	\$ 50.00	\$ 16.80	\$ 50.00
Printing	\$ 700.00	\$ 652.60	\$ 800.00
Office Expenses	\$ 100.00	\$ 23.20	\$ 100.00
NYSA Annual Meeting	\$ 500.00	\$ 410.00	\$ 600.00
Promo & Sale Material	\$ 300.00		\$ 300.00
Sponsorships			
NYJBPA Events	\$ 300.00		
Other Sponsorships	\$ 500.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 500.00
Website	\$ 100.00	\$ 79.02	\$ 100.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 10,550.00	\$ 9,414.39	\$ 9,750.00

NYSA Bank Account Balance -- \$ 4,758.46

MINUTES of the 9-5-22 NYSF NEW YORK SIMMENTAL ASSOCIATION

1. President Darryl Bunal called the meeting to order. He had everyone introduce themselves.
2. Art Reynolds made a motion to accept the minutes as printed in the last newsletter. Bryan Stocks 2nd. Passed
3. Shawn Murphy gave a Treasurer's Report. We have \$5359 in the checking account and \$6986 in the junior checking account. Karen Clark made a motion to accept the report, Jeremy Bear 2nd, passed.
4. Committee Reports:
 - A. NYSF – discussed the judge's money. Thank NYSF for the new fan.
 - B. Promotion – Bryan S is going to work on promo items to sell. Candy Holbert is thinking on it.
 - C. Nomination Chair Person Art Reynolds – Expiring terms – Directors: Jeremy Bear, Shane Meyers, & Art Reynolds – Bryan Stocks nominated Bryce Schuster, Art 2nd. Also, Darryl Bunal has temporarily stepped into Russ Bunal's slot of Director – term expires Jan 2024. President and Vice-President terms expire January of 2024.
 - D. NYJSA Advisors – Bryan Stocks is our Junior advisor – Juniors voted: Annika Donlick, Pres., Haley Demko, V. Pres., Elsie Donlick, Secretary and Gavin Murphy Treasurer.
 - E. NYSF Donations – great support. 100% covered our awards for a total of \$1835.
5. Correspondence/Announcements – none
6. Old Business:
 - A. EFD – no display
 - B. NYSF Fun auction for Juniors – Sold \$4305 worth of donated items.
7. New Business:
 - A. NYSF – Get of Sire – Shawn Murphy made a motion to change the Get of Sire from “Both sexes” to “both or either sexes”. Phil Paradis 2nd, passed There was some discussion on STEERS being shown and whether they should receive points.
 - B. NYSA Web site – Taylor Hoelscher maintains & makes changes as we need them.
 - C. NYSF Awards – discussed what we wanted next year. We talked about bringing back the stones we used to have.
 - D. Next Meeting – Annual – Darryl Bunal will check Theodores Restuarant, same as last year. Possible 1-14-23
 - E. Adjourn at 3pm – Bryan Stocks made a motion to adjourn, Julie Murphy 2nd, passed.

Submitted by: Jeanne White, Secretary

Elm Side Farm

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THE REYNOLDS FAMILY

Art Reynolds,
Barb, Roger and Darby

836 Little Dryden Rd

Walton, N.Y. 13856

Barn: 607-865-6888

Cell: 607-434-3058

elmsidefarm@gmail.com

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ESS Farrah F21 – Remington Secret Weapon x Lazy H She's Too Cool

5 Tips for Winter Calving



Blizzards, ice storms, dystocia challenges and weak calves can make winter calving grueling if you're not prepared. To help you get ready, here are **5 tips** from a ruminant nutritionist to prevent calving challenges and have a prosperous season.

1. Maintain body condition scores: The first step to a profitable calving season is a healthy cow. Poor body condition scores (BCS) can be associated with weak calves at birth, low quality and quantity of colostrum, reduced milk production, increased dystocia and lower weaning weights. Cows should maintain a BCS of at least 5 at calving to prevent these challenges.

2. Prepare facilities. Windbreaks can help protect cows and calves from the cold. If possible, shelter and bed cows before calving. Bedding will encourage the cow to lay down and provide an insulated break from the frozen ground for the newborn calf. As for bedding options, straw is the better choice. Sawdust and other shavings can stick to the calf. Straw bedding can also help reduce frozen ears, tails and feet.

3. Develop a solid nutrition plan: Providing balanced nutrition to cows before and after calving is critical. Particularly, the nutrition of the cow in the last **60-90 days of gestation**. Poor nutrition at this point reduces calf vigor, colostrum quality, health and performance.

4. Gather supplies: Every rancher's calving toolbox is different but incredibly important to save newborns in times of distress. Most toolboxes include disinfectant, gloves, OB lubricant and calving chains for dystocia or birth challenges, pail for warm water, paper towels, calf jackets or other calf warmers and colostrum with bottle and nipples or feeding tubes, and oral drenches to get weak calves up and nursing.

5. Prepare treatments: Scours is the primary cause of death to calves in the first 30 days after birth. It's important to keep the basics on hand when scours occur. The highest priority for a scouring calf is to replenish water and electrolytes they've lost by orally tubing them or intravenous administration. Always consult with a veterinarian for assistance.

Is Your Calving Season Too Long?



By **SHAYE KOESTER** January 11, 2023

Question of the Week: What's the reason behind the length of your calving season?

Jordan Thomas joins the podcast this week to discuss some economics around late-bred cows and calving season length. My question for you is why is your calving season as long or short as it is? Take a few moments to think about this. Is it because of weather, labor challenges, when you can sell your calves, or because that's what you've always done? Whether you already have a short, highly-managed system or are wanting to improve this; it is important to take a step back and question why we do things to stay on track.

Is Your Calving Season Too Long

Jordan Thomas joins the show from Missouri to discuss the importance of reproductively sound females and why they influence the profitability of your cow herd and overall ranch. Jordan is a faculty member at the University of Missouri and is passionate about beef reproduction. He finds value in looking at beef systems as a whole and how each segment impacts the performance of another. Thomas dives into the topics of managed vs. unmanaged reproduction systems, the value of defined calving periods, and how late-calving or open cows impact profit in this podcast episode.

Managed vs. Unmanaged Reproduction Programs

There are a few ways to think about what a managed reproduction system looks like. Thomas offers the example of how creating a defined calving season is often the first tier of creating a managed reproduction program to eliminate calving year around. Thomas suggests that the second tier of creating a managed reproduction system looks like determining how short you can make your calving season as a cattle producer. Ultimately, managed reproduction systems are as simple as being intentional about why and when you turn bulls out and for how long. They can also be more complex depending on the operation.

The Value of Defined Calving Periods

As Thomas discusses the value of defined calving periods, he explains how this impacts calf weight and performance. A 60-day calving period is one of the common lengths of a defined calving period and 45 days is considered shorter but also an example. 45 and 60 days do not seem to be a long time in the grand scheme of a year. However, the modern beef calf gains around 2 pounds per day from birth to weaning. If you do the math and compare calves born on day one to calves born on day 60, that is a difference of about 120 pounds in weight. For a 45-day calving period, it's a difference of around 90 pounds. Keeping calving periods shorter and defined allows for a more uniform calf crop when it comes time to sell calves. That 90-100 pound difference adds up for commercial cattle producers on sale day.

The Cycle of Late-bred Cows

Thomas takes time to discuss how keeping and re-breeding late or open cows can impact your defined calving season as well as if you should only sell open cows or sell bred cows as well. Thomas provides an example of 2 cows calving on different dates. 1 cow calves on day 1 of the calving season and the other calves on day 45. The cow that calves early has 82 days to prepare for rebreeding and be cycling to calve during the same calving period next year. The cow that calved on day 45 only has 37 days to prepare for the start of the breeding

season and be cycling. Cows typically are not cycling 37 days post-partum. So, the cow that calved on day 45 is most likely going to be a late calver again, depending on when she starts cycling again. Economically speaking, Thomas says cattle producers can look at opportunities to sell late-bred cows and heifers to keep their calving season the appropriate length and eliminate the cycle of females that calve later and later each year. At the end of the day it comes down to knowing what goals you have for your operation, what your restraints are for labor and inputs and what management decisions will work best for you. Take a few minutes to remove any barriers in your mind and think about what could change for the better on your operation and what step you can take this week to start that process.

Is Your Herd Hitting Calving Season Benchmarks?

By SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION January, 2023



Cows that calve on time are the number one indicator that cattle within that operation fit the managerial program. This happens simply from timely reproduction. Reproductive performance of an operation is important to the overall success and bottom line of that operation. Benchmarking may be beneficial as it can help focus limited management time on critical areas of an individual's beef cow business. This year may provide opportunity to define an operations bottom line through outlining the calving season.



Mature Cow Herd

Calving distribution is one way producers can evaluate their herd's reproductive performance from the previous year. The North Dakota Beef Cattle Improvement Association Cow Herd Appraisal Performance Software program (CHAPS) put out production benchmark data for calving distributions. According to CHAPS, 63% of the mature cow herd should calve within the first 21 days, 87% by 42 days, and 96% by 63 days of the calving season. If cows calving in the first 21 days is less than 60% and cows calving in the second 21 days of the calving season is greater than 25%, re-evaluation of the herd needs to occur.

First Calf Heifers

Heifers are traditionally bred to calve prior to the cowherd. Benchmarks related to first calf heifers include: 42% of heifers calving prior to their scheduled calving date, 76% of heifers by 21 days, and 88% of heifers by 42 days. The one group failing to meet these benchmarks are 3-year-old females. While every other age group has the largest percentage calving in the first 21 days, 3-year-olds have a larger percentage calving in the second 21-day period.

Breeding back first calf heifers and 3-year-old females can be a challenge and can disrupt the bottom line if those females are open following the breeding season or calve late in the calving season. Correct management of heifers is imperative to maintaining herd longevity. Proper reproductive management of

young females may include breeding 2-3 weeks prior to the mature herd to ensure adequate recovery time following calving. Others may challenge their heifers by allowing only a short (30-day) breeding period to push selection pressure on reproduction. Ultimately, young females are still growing and have higher nutrient requirements than mature cows following their first calving. Therefore, it is important to ensure they are receiving the adequate nutrition to meet their nutrient requirements to maintain reproductive success. Remember to separate young females from the mature herd during this time as nutrient requirement of cows is lower and overfeeding the mature herd can become costly.

Importance of Calving Distribution

If a large majority of the herd fails to calve in the first 21 days of the calving season, those cows fall behind missing the opportunity to re-breed and subsequently, will fail to maintain a 365 day calving interval. Females that fall out of the desired calving window allow opportunity to consider managerial strategies to re-establish the desired calving distribution. It's important to remain business minded when making decisions regarding the cow herd to ensure success.

So how can calving distribution effect the bottom line? Calf crops more uniform in size and age have market advantages and exceed returns over calves that lack uniformity in both age and weight. Therefore, more calves born earlier in the calving season wean more pounds of calf compared to calves born later in the calving season. At weaning, one day age difference can translate into 2.4lbs of weaning weight lost. If more than 25% of the herd is calving in the second or third calving window this leaves a large amount of pounds unpaid. Furthermore, research shows that females who calve in the first 21 days of the calving season remain in the herd longer.

Reaching Management Goals

Reproduction is the number one indicator of success on any operation. So how can some of these management goals be reached?

First, remain business minded. While we all have that favorite cow in the herd who may receive two or three breeding chances, it may be time to consider the financial implications she brings.

Second, set your goals. How do you want to see your herd perform? What benchmarks do you want to follow or set? How can you reach these goals and who can help you get there?

Third, make a plan. Decide which cows do not meet your production goals and disperse of them. Determine if the remaining females are in the calving benchmarks you desire. If those cows need to move up a cycle, consider using estrus synchronization to move those females back to the desired breeding season. If an estrus synchronization program will be implemented, consult your local Extension Specialist or Veterinarian to help set you up with an appropriate protocol and supplies.

Fourth, follow through with the plan. Ensure you have enough labor and resources to accomplish the job. Chose a breeding or bull let out day. If using a bull, ensure the amount of time the bull is out with the cows as well as bull/cow ratio is part of your management strategy and goals.

Fifth, confirm pregnancies in the herd. Once the cows are bred, have your veterinarian come and pregnancy check all the females to get an idea of the distribution you may have. Any females that are open allows that female to be sold as well as starts putting reproductive pressure on the herd.

Sixth, enjoy a shorter, more defined calving season.

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The many factors influencing cow weight

Jason Smith, April 2022, Asst Prof, Ext Beef Cattle Specialist, Tx A&M

While there are several fundamental issues associated with that statement that make it incorrect, at least if taken for face value, there are several factors associated with cow weight that do indeed influence the efficiency of beef cow-calf production.

Nutrient requirements

As a general rule of thumb, nutrient requirements increase as cow weight increases. This is often mistakenly interpreted to mean that because a lighter cow has lower total nutrient requirements, she is also more efficient. The “she is also more efficient” portion of that statement is fundamentally incorrect, for two main reasons. The first is that efficiency is a function of both input and output. Cow bodyweight is neither of those. The second reason is that the efficiency at which nutrients are utilized for maintenance increases as body weight increases. Heavier cows have lower nutrient requirements per unit of bodyweight. Each 100-pound increase in bodyweight corresponds to approximately a 3.5% reduction in nutrient requirements, when expressed per unit of bodyweight. However, the increased efficiency of nutrient use that accompanies the increase in weight is more than offset by a 6% increase in expected forage dry matter intake (DMI) and a disappointingly small (3% to 3.5%) increase in calf weaning weight, all other things created equally.



Body condition

Cow weight increases as body condition increases. A single unit change in body condition represents approximately a 7% change in bodyweight. For example, a cow with a body condition score (BCS) of 6 will be heavier than the same cow with a BCS of 4. For a 1,400-pound cow, that may represent roughly a 200-pound difference in bodyweight. Cow weight can be adjusted for BCS by adding 7.1% of her weight for each single BCS above 5, or by subtracting 7.1% of her weight for each single BCS below 5. Alternatively, BCS-corrected weight can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{BCS-adjusted weight} = \text{weight} + ((\text{BCS} - 5) \times \text{weight} \times 0.071)$$

Stage of gestation

Weight of a pregnant cow increases with gestation length. Changes in cow weight due to the fetus and pregnant uterus occur independently of changes attributed to body condition. For example, a cow that is eight months bred should weigh considerably more than when she was three months bred. While little additional weight gain occurs during the first trimester of gestation, the weight of the fetus and pregnant uterus may account for an increase in cow weight by upward of 15% to 20% by the end of the third trimester.

Evaluating productivity as a function of cow weight

While not truly a measurement of efficiency, evaluating calf weaning weight as a percentage of cow weight is a preferred and often valuable method of evaluating cow productivity. When doing so, it is important to also consider the factors that influence cow weight, such as body condition and stage of gestation. If calf weaning weight as a percentage of cow weight is used as a selection criterion, then not considering those factors could unintentionally favor thin, hard-doing cows that become pregnant later in the breeding season and therefore have an extended calving season. One way to avoid this bias is to use BCS-adjusted weights. This allows for an apples-to-apples rather than an apples-to-

is not exposed to mud and manure, it is likely to avoid the risk of scours and pneumonia during the time period from birth to weaning. Adequate forage availability for both the cow and calf until weaning is essential to maintain optimum health and to ensure that the calf has good post-weaning growth and health.

Effective vaccines are available for a number of important disease-causing germs including the bacteria that cause blackleg and related diseases, and the viruses and bacteria that contribute to bovine respiratory disease. Both internal parasites (worms) and external parasites (flies, ticks and lice) can cause significant disease in calves; and proper use and timing of deworming and external parasite treatments greatly aids in cattle health and well-being.

The time period around weaning is a period of high risk for respiratory disease and other diseases. Implementation of well-designed preconditioning programs that utilize low-stress weaning, vaccinations, parasite control and acclimation to post-weaning diets and feeding and watering equipment is an excellent disease control strategy.

The Cost of Cattle Disease

Carcass premiums and pricing on carcass merit grids has caused the veterinary profession to re-evaluate the cost of cattle diseases. Historically, veterinarians and beef producers have considered the cost of disease to be confined to death loss, treatment cost, decreased feed efficiency and reduced live weight. However, because many cattle are now sold on a carcass merit basis, disease has the potential to affect profitability not only through treatment costs, death loss, and reduced weight, but also the amount, location, and ratio of muscle, fat, and water and the ultimate desirability of the final beef product.

Ensuring that consumers have a satisfying experience every time they eat beef requires that all the participants in the beef production chain do their part to improve and protect the attributes of flavor, tenderness, marbling and texture. In addition to the significant impacts that genetics and nutrition play on carcass and product traits, cattle health also has an important role; and a plan to optimize health from birth to slaughter is an important component of providing a high-quality beef product.

USDA Announces Appointments to the Cattlemen's Beef Promotion and Research Board

USDA has announced the appointment of 40 members to serve on the Cattlemen's Beef Promotion and Research Board. The term of these board members will start in February 2023 and end in February 2026. You will find the link to the official USDA Notice to Trade here:

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/content/usda-announces-appointments-cattlemen%E2%80%99s-beef-promotion-and-research-board-2>

Congratulations to the new appointees and thank you to all the nominating organization for submitting names to be considered.

NEW YORK: John E. Kriese, Branchport, N.Y.

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7SM121 COPPERHEAD

3620331 Bitten x Reload

Power sire offering extra width and mass

CE 1.5 BW 5 **WW 110.7** **YW 159.8** STAY 16.8
DOC 13.8 MARB .11 API 124.5 TI 91.4

From High Country Cattle Services, Canada



7SM113 HIGHLIFE

3568376 High Road x Big Casino

Baldy with more frame, length and muscle

CE 16.1 BW .8 **WW 96.5** **YW 145.8** STAY 19.4
DOC 9.1 MARB .07 API 150.6 TI 90.4

From Schnabel Ranch, SD; Triangle J Ranch, NE
and Gibbs Farms, AL



7SM125 MAJOR IMPACT

3801544 Impact x Rimrock

Performance cow sire in a moderate package

CE 7.1 BW 4 **WW 96.5** **YW 146.6** STAY 14.1
DOC 13.4 MARB .15 API 125.7 TI 86.2

From Hart Simmentals, SD



7SM115 PROMOTER

3613881 Turnpike x Predestined

Performance and phenotype all in one

CE 13 BW 1.1 **WW 101** **YW 167** STAY 14.6
DOC 16.2 MARB .28 API 140.7 TI 93.7

From K-LER Cattle Co., MN and Sloup Simmentals, NE



7SM133 GOLD STRIKE

3909662 Gold x New Time Line

Offers extra depth and softness backed
by a great cow family

CE 16 BW .3 **WW 95.4** **YW 151.1** STAY 16.2
DOC 12.3 MARB .46 API 154.3 TI 94.6

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7SM134 HILGER ONE

3701575 Movin On x Yukon Jack

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CE 14.8 BW -1.9 **WW 92.1** **YW 137.1** STAY 22.5
DOC 17 MARB .46 API 166.3 TI 94.6

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Stress Tubs (excellent at weaning)
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Ask about delivery options.

Ask about our dog food line – Vitalize Dog Food.



Cattle Health Impacts Carcass Traits

By **THE BEEF CATTLE INSTITUTE** January 9, 2023

It is important for everyone involved in beef cattle production, including seedstock producers, cow-calf producers, backgrounders and stocker operators, feedlot managers, packers, retailers, feed suppliers and veterinarians to remember that all the money distributed among the many participants is generated by the sale of beef to consumers.

While it is true that carcass traits and beef product attributes are largely influenced by the genetic decisions of seedstock and commercial cow-calf producers and the feeding decisions of feedlot managers and nutritionists, the animal health decisions made by producers and veterinarians throughout the production chain

also play a role. A number of studies have indicated that muscling, marbling and tenderness all can be negatively impacted by cattle health problems.

Studies of consumer preferences have indicated that attributes such as flavor, tenderness, marbling and texture are important when evaluating the eating experience when consuming beef cuts. These consumer expectations are important when considering the impact of animal health because pneumonia and other common cattle diseases have the potential to affect not only carcass weight, but also the amount, location, and ratio of muscle, fat and water.



While genetic selection and feeding decisions play a large role in the quality of beef product reaching consumers' plates, a number of studies show cattle health is also a key factor affecting carcass quality. (Texas Cattle Feeders)

Cattle Health and Effects on Carcass Traits

Bovine respiratory disease (pneumonia) is the most important cause of illness and death in feedlot cattle with digestive diseases such as acidosis and bloat also being important. Several studies have shown that cattle that experienced respiratory disease had lighter hot carcass weight, lower dressing percent, less internal fat and lower marbling scores, as well as less external fat and smaller ribeye area than cattle without respiratory disease.

Scientists don't have a clear picture of how disease impacts carcass traits, but probably a combination of changes in hormones such as insulin, growth hormone and other signals that direct the growth of muscle and the deposition of fat are involved. In addition, just the fact that cattle are off-feed while they are sick may impact the pattern of muscle growth and fat deposition. The negative effects of disease on carcass traits may not be confined to the time cattle are in a feed yard. As we learn more about muscle growth and fat deposition, it appears that stress, disease or poor nutrition even early in life can have consequences on feedlot and carcass performance. This understanding makes a life-long health and nutrition plan to minimize disease risk and ensure optimum growth from birth to slaughter important for efficient production of a desirable beef product. Beef producers should work with veterinarians to optimize sanitation, nutrition, immunization and biosecurity to reduce the risk of disease.

In addition, because the negative effects on growth and carcass traits appear to be more severe in animals with prolonged or multiple episodes of sickness compared to animals that become sick for a short period of time and then recover, knowledge and ability to accurately identify sick animals and to treat them in a timely manner also becomes increasingly important.

Life-long cattle health starts with the cow being in good body condition and receiving all necessary nutrients throughout pregnancy and then giving birth without calving difficulty in a clean environment. If the calf is born healthy and able to quickly stand and suckle and that calf

oranges comparison. This is an important consideration because a BCS 4 cow may be perceived to wean far more of her weight when compared to the same cow at a BCS of 6.

For example, that 1,400-pound cow that weans a 640-pound calf at a BCS of 6 would only weigh 1,200 pounds at a BCS of 4. As a result, she would have been calculated to wean 53% of her weight, while the BCS 6 cow would have been calculated to wean only 46%. Similarly, not adjusting relatively high BCS cows could result in selecting against easy-doing females that are paired well to their environment.

An alternative to adjusting weights to a common BCS is to weigh all cows in the herd at the same production milestone. Weighing cows at branding time, the beginning of the breeding season or at weaning may all be acceptable alternatives. This is an important consideration when making across-herd comparisons or within herd but across-time comparisons. One could easily make values more attractive on paper when comparing cows that were weighed at the time of weaning to cows weighed at the time of calving.

Ultimately, a great deal of useful information can be gained by better understanding the major factors that influence cow weight. Since cow weight is typically related to nutrient requirements and voluntary forage intake, it is one of the major cattle-related factors that influences an operation's carrying capacity. And while cow weight does not directly translate to cow production efficiency, getting a grip on the factors that influence cow weight will help you to optimize productivity of your cow herd. end mark

NYSA Photo Contest for Cover of 2023 Directory

We had some great photos submitted by Candy Holbert, Phil Paradis, Bryan Stocks (Meaganish Photography), and Matt Wilks. The Officers and Directors had the task of picking the top pictures (see below). We have submitted them to Max Graphics, our printer. We are having them pick the best picture quality for reprint.

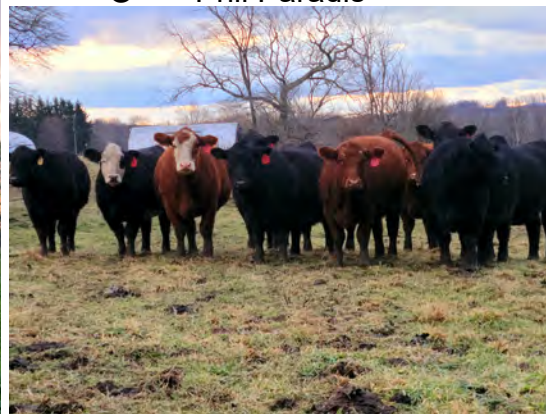
Winners Are:

1st – Phil Paradis

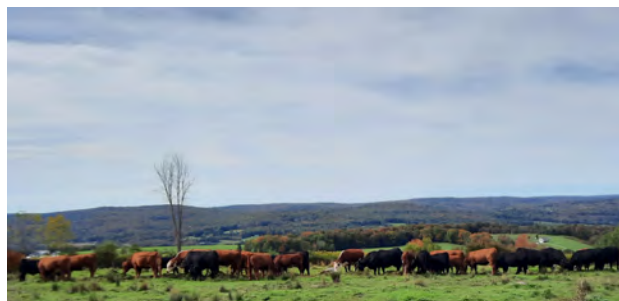
2nd – Bryan Stocks – Meaganish



3rd – Phil Paradis



4th – Candy Holbert



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- L -

These year-letter designations
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(Letters "I, O, Q, V" are not used)

TROWBRIDGE

CONGRATULATIONS TO ONE OF OUR JUNIORS!

INDIANAPOLIS (10/29/2022/National FFA Organization) – Each year, the National FFA Organization honors FFA members who show the utmost dedication to the organization through their desire to develop their potential for



premier leadership, personal growth and career success through agricultural education.

The American FFA Degree is bestowed upon a select group of students in recognition of their years of academic and professional excellence.

This year 4,305 American Degrees were awarded.

Cael Howland a member of the Walton FFA chapter in Walton, NY was awarded the American FFA Degree at the 95th National FFA Convention on October 29, 2022.

Sponsored by Case IH, Elanco Animal Health, Pepsico Inc., & Syngenta, the award recognizes demonstrated ability and outstanding achievements agricultural business, production, processing or service programs.

To be eligible, FFA members must have earned and productively invested \$10,000 through a supervised agricultural experience (SAE) program in which they own their own business or hold a professional position as an employee. Recipients must also complete 50 hours of community service and demonstrate outstanding leadership abilities and civic involvement through completion of a long list of FFA and community activities. Less than one percent of FFA members achieve the American FFA Degree.

Each recipient of the American FFA Degree receives a gold American FFA Degree key and certificate after being recognized at the national convention.

The importance of colostrum

Mark Z. Johnson, Oklahoma State University Extension | Jan, 2023

BEEF

Bottomline: If you have doubt as to how much colostrum, a calf has received, get it more.

Being ready and prepared before the start of calving season can make life much easier for cow-calf producers and potentially save a calf. By the time calving season starts, you need everything on hand that might be necessary and all equipment and facilities in working order. Operators should have several doses of colostrum or colostrum replacer on inventory before the start of calving season.



A young cow tends to a newborn calf. Nutritional deficiencies often cause weak calf syndrome, from which calves often die within a few days of birth.

Adequate colostrum intake is extremely crucial for newborn calves in order to gain passive immunity. Calves born after a prolonged delivery through the pelvic canal can suffer from severe respiratory acidosis. Such calves are less efficient at absorbing colostral immunoglobulins or antibodies even if artificially fed colostrum. The only disease protection baby calves will receive is from the passive transfer of antibodies from the colostrum they ingest. Colostrum also contains transferrin and lactoferrin, which bind iron and restrict bacterial growth. These factors, together with immunoglobulins, help limit growth of bacteria in the gut.

Colostrum or colostrum replacer will need to be administered by bottle suckling or tube feeding within a few hours of birth for maximal absorption of immunoglobulins. The general rule of thumb is the sooner colostrum is ingested the better and calves will typically stand, walk and nurse within one hour after birth. Bottomline: if there is any question of if a calf has received adequate colostrum, then colostrum should be administered immediately to the newborn. Calves that miss getting timely colostrum ingestion are much more likely to suffer from calf scours, which can have lifelong effects on general hardiness and disease resistance.

Previously obtained colostrum must be kept frozen to protect the integrity of the large protein molecules that make up the various immunoglobulins. Fresh colostrum can be stored in one-quart doses by putting that much in a gallon-size Ziploc bag. Lay the bags flat to freeze in the freezer. When the time comes to thaw the colostrum and feed it to the newborn calf, the “best practice” is to thaw in a warm water bath at 122 degrees Fahrenheit for one hour. Avoid thawing at room temperature or in a microwave oven.

The amount of immunoglobulin ingested is a major factor in final blood immunoglobulin concentration and disease protection. A practical rule-of-thumb is to feed 5% to 6% of the calf's body weight within the first six hours and repeat the feeding when the calf is about 12 hours old. For an 80-pound calf, this will equate to about 2 quarts of colostrum per feeding.

Commercial colostrum replacers contain more than 100 grams of immunoglobulin per dose. Always read the label before purchasing. It is important not to confuse supplements and replacers. Supplements are used to boost antibody protection a calf gets from nursing and contain 40 to 60 grams of immunoglobulins, which is not enough to provide protection in a calf that has not nursed.

Pasture-Weaned Calves Put Weight Back on Faster, Study Shows

Pasture-weaned calves lost less weight in the first 21 days after weaning - December 2022

Recent Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station research shows that ranchers may be able to mitigate stress in weaned calves and improve the bottom line.

Results from the first year of this three-year study showed calves regained more weight the first 21 days of weaning in a pasture, either with or without physical contact of their mothers, compared to a “dry lot” used for beefing up livestock with feed troughs.

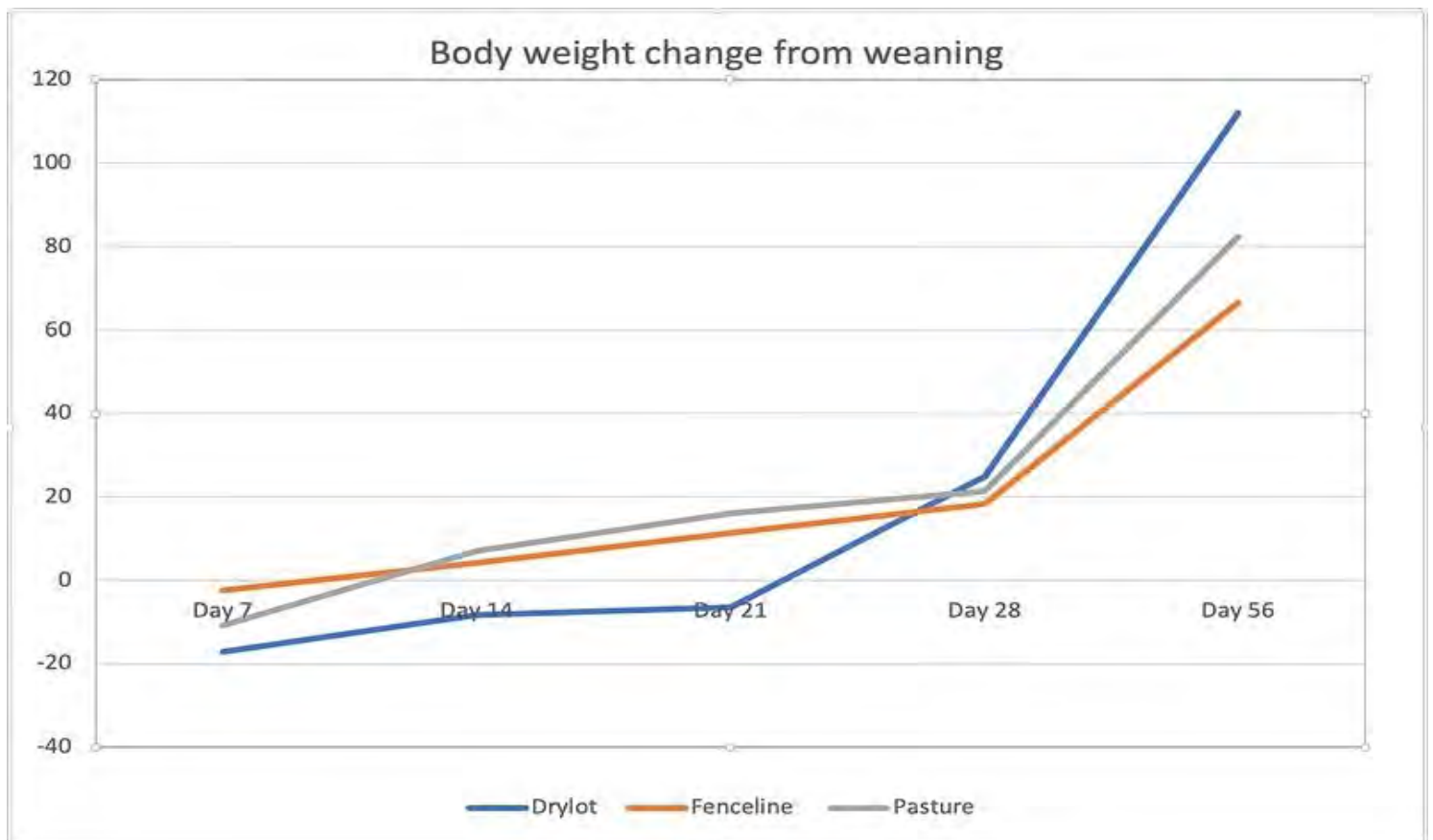
Weaning, which is the act of removing a calf from its mother’s milk, reduces the likelihood of respiratory diseases that can result in decreased performance and revenue compared to unweaned calves, said Daniel Rivera, director of the Southwest Research and Extension Center and principal investigator in the study.

“It’s probably one of the biggest revenue losses in cattle production,” Rivera said of unweaned calves.

He said U.S. Department of Agriculture data indicates cattle ranchers with more extensive operations tend to wean their calves more often than ranchers with smaller operations.

“In terms of helping them make it to that next transition, looking at it from a pasture-based system, it’s probably a little easier on the animal than what we traditionally do with a ‘dry lot,’” Rivera said.

“Dr. Rivera’s research highlights the substantial impact that social and housing environments can have on agricultural animals during stressful and necessary husbandry practices,” Shawna Weimer, director of



the Center for Food Animal Well-Being, said. “Weaning is one of the most stressful times for beef calves and it is outstanding to see Dr. Rivera’s team working on practical, resource-efficient weaning methods to mitigate stress and facilitate good animal welfare.”

The Center for Food Animal Well-Being is a unit of the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. The experiment station is the research arm of the division.

Rivera also noted the potential cost-savings for ranchers. In the study, it cost about \$2.50 per head daily in the “dry lot” group for 56 days. Feed for the two pastured groups cost around \$1.10 per head daily for that time span. In situations where a preconditioning program requires 28 days, Rivera said it could be more economical to wean in pasture the first 28 days. A “preconditioned” calf has been properly vaccinated and can eat and drink from water troughs and feed bunks.

The Study

About 115 Angus-based calves were weaned from September through the end of November in the 2021 study. Rivera said the pastured calves grazed on Bermuda grass and were fed a supplement in a feed trough at a limited rate to match the energy content calves received in the dry lot. One group of pastured calves — dubbed “Fenceline” for the study — had physical nose-to-nose contact with their mothers. The other pastured group — dubbed “Pastured” for the study — did not have contact with their mothers.

Weaned calves were weighed every seven days up to day 28. A final weigh-in for all the calves was on day 56.

While all calves lost weight the first week away from their mothers, the “Dry Lot” group dropped the most weight and then gained back less weight during the first three weeks of the weaning process.

The “Fenceline” group dropped the least weight right after being weaned. At 14 days, the calves weaned in a pasture away from their mothers slightly exceeded the bodyweight of the “Fenceline” weaned calves

Rivera said he and co-researchers believe the steady weight gain during the first 21 days for the two pasture-weaned calf groups was due to the familiar environment and feed.

At 28 days, all three groups were about 20 pounds heavier than when they were first weaned. On day 56, the “Dry Lot” group exceeded the two pastured groups in body weight change.

The first year of this study showed that calves didn’t put on more weight just because they had nose-to-nose contact with their mothers in an adjacent pasture.

The study’s preliminary results agree with data from the Mississippi State University Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station that showed in Brahman-influenced heifers it took up to 14 days after weaning before they were consuming enough feed to meet maintenance requirements, Rivera said.

Rivera said part of the Arkansas study’s benefit was to show that producers do not need a lot of extra facilities to wean their calves. Pasture space and a dedicated feed trough are the two main requirements. While calves in a non-adjacent pasture, or paddock, can be weaned using an electric “hot wire” fence, Rivera said “fenceline” weaning that allows for nose-to-nose contact between a calf and its mother calls for a more robust “net wire” fence.

“Just a hot wire fence would be torn through by the cows trying to reconnect, so in those cases, we use a stouter net wire fence,” Rivera said of “fenceline” weaning.



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NEXT MEETING:
March 11, 2023
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