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OCTOBER 1986

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ASSESSMENTS FOR BEEF COUNCIL CHANGE

As a result of the new Federal Beef Promotion and Research Order, there will be a change in the Beef Council checkoff program starting October 1. The bill that accomplished this change was Assembly Bill 400; this bill brings California into conformance with the national checkoff program.

The dollar per head Beef Council fee will be charged on all cattle and calves on each sale. This will include some cattle previously exempt such as calves weighing less than 300 pounds, cattle sold for milk or calf production, and all breeding animals.

Under the new law, the only exemptions are:

* *hides, skins or reduction animals*
* *any cattle transported other than for sale or slaughter without a change in ownership*
* *Any cattle custom slaughtered exclusively for the owner or the owner's household, nonpaying guests or employees.*

The nonrefundable fee will be collected only once from an owner for the same animal. The California Beef Council will continue to collect the $1.00 fee through the local brand inspectors. One half of the fee will be sent to the National Cattlemen's Beef Promotion and Research Board.

The fee will not apply to persons whose only share in the proceeds of the sale is a commission, handler fee, or other service fee (or persons who originally purchased the cattle to facilitate a transfer of ownership from the seller to a third person and who sell the cattle within 10 days from the date the persons acquired ownership). The original transaction is subject to the fee, the second transaction is not.

Funds raised by these beef assessments will continue to be used by the California Beef Council and the Federal Beef Promotion and Research Order for advertising, promotion and research to promote beef.

The University of California Cooperative Extension in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 does not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, religion, color, national origin, sex, or mental or physical handicap in any of its programs or activities. Inquiries regarding this policy may be directed to: Warren E. Schoonover, 317 University Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, (415) 642-0903.

Co—operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, University of California and Humboldt and Del Norte counties, co—operating

ENTEROLITHS IN HORSES

Enteroliths are stones that form in the large intestine of horses. The resulting disease is called enterolithiasis, and the incidence in California appears to be increasing. Enteroliths are not a new problem however, cases have been reported for at least 150 years. Enteroliths have been given several names, including calculi, concretions, and bezoars. Bezoar comes from the Persian word "padzahi," which means anti-poison, because they were thought to ward off disease. Unfortunately, they are a cause of disease, colic, in horses. In the past 10 years, large veterinary practices have begun to see the problem more frequently, and now see three to four cases per month. This notice is to inform horse owners of this problem, and to request their help in solving it.

Enteroliths form in both sexes of all breeds, but seem to occur most frequently in Arabians. Stones are usually found in horses approximately 10 years of age, but can occur in as young as two -year-olds. This suggests that stones can grow large enough to block the intestine in less than two years. Enteroliths are usually composed of magnesium, ammonium and phosphate, crystallized around a foreign object in the intestine, such as a piece of metal, rope, or cloth. The name of the chemical mixture is "struvite." Some horses that produce small enteroliths pass them in the feces without difficulty, but the stones cause colic in most afflicted animals, and require surgical removal. One or more stones are usually removed at surgery. Solitary stones are usually round, while stones lying next to each other are more pyramid-shaped. Stones vary in weight from one-half to twenty-five pounds, but usually weight between one and seven pounds.

The cause of enteroliths is not known. Since food and water provide the magnesium, phosphorous and ammonia (from nitrogen in protein) that the stones are composed of, they must be associated with the problem. The disease is relatively uncommon, however, and rarely affect all animals on a farm, so it probably results from an unknown combination of animal and diet factors.

We are currently collecting information on the history, location and frequency of the disease in California. We are interested in historical recollections of senior citizens and current case reports. The information that we hope will be helpful is: Location and date of the occurrence; age, breed and gender of the horse; what the animal had been fed (as far back as one can recall), including hay, grass, grain feed supplements, and source of the water. If a stone was recovered, we would very much appreciate its donation for analysis and cataloguing. We hope to use this information to increase our understanding of enteroliths and to develop strategies to prevent them. Please send information to:

Dr. Tony Buffington
Division of Clinical Nutrition, TB-156
University of California
Davis, CA 95616

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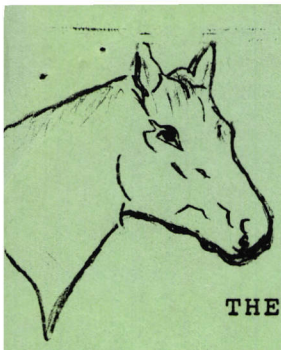
NO INCENTIVE PAYMENT FOR HIGH SELLING FLEECES

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has developed some new regulations for sheep producers who apply for incentive payments that sell individual fleeces for a high price. If a sales document is submitted to the County Committee for an incentive payment where the wool or mohair doesn't go through normal trade channels (this could be a hobby crafter, hand spinner, or other similar person), the County Committee shall:

1) *take into consideration the value added to the wool or mohair the producer sold, to meet the standards of the person or entity who bought it*

2) *not make an incentive payment to a producer for an amount greater than four times the national average market price received by all producers for the year for which payment is made.*





1986 HORSE DAY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA--DAVIS

sponsored by

THE DEPARTMENT of ANIMAL SCIENCE and COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1986

194 Chemistry Building, U.C. DAVIS CAMPUS

Roy Hull, Chairperson; Reuben Albaugh, Co-chairperson

8:30 AM Registration - $5 includes proceedings and morning refreshments

Master of morning ceremonies - *Roderick Shippey*, Extension Livestock Advisor, Mendocino County

9:00 *WELCOME* - *R. W. Touchberry*, Chair, Animal Science Department, U.C. Davis

9:15 *FEEDING PROGRAMS FOR THE ACTIVE PLEASURE HORSE* - *John Dunbar*, Extension Livestock Nutritionist, U.C. Davis

9:45 *PASTURE MANAGEMENT* - *Gary Markegard*, Extension Livestock Advisor, Humboldt County

10:15 COFFEE BREAK

10:45 *MANAGING HORSE BEHAVIOR* - *Audrey Jenkins*, Staff Research Associate, Animal Science Extension, U.C. Davis

11:15 *HORSESHOEING and HOOF CARE* - *Kirk Adkins*, Farrier, Veterinary Medicine, U.C. Davis

11:45 *SO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A HORSE!* - *Connie Kingston*, Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento

12:15 LUNCH - No provision for lunch has been made, please feel free to bring a lunch or purchase one off campus

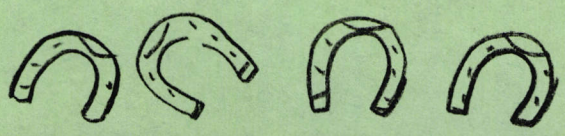
Master of afternoon ceremonies - *Reuben Albaugh*, Extension Horse Specialist and *Roy Hull*, Specialist, Animal Science Department

1:30 PM *TAXES, TAXES and MORE TAXES* - *Ken Wood*, Attorney, Equine Business Law and Taxes, Rancho Sante Fe

2:00 *SADDLE UP for ENDURANCE RIDING* - *Sharon Saare*, Equine Consultant, Seattle

2:30 *PROJECTS and ACTIVITIES in the 4-H HORSE PROGRAM* - *Chuck Wilson*, Extension Livestock Advisor, Sutter/Yuba Counties

3:00 *PACKING in the GREAT OUTDOORS* - *Bob Miller*, Extension Livestock Advisor, Tulare County



INTEGRATED RANCH MANAGEMENT

1986

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BEEF DAY

November 6	Oakdale, Oakdale Grange Hall
November 7	Camatta Ranch, (Bob and Diane Morrison) Santa Margarita
November 10	McArthur, Inter-Mountain Fair Grounds
November 11	Marysville, U.C. Sierra Field Station

Sponsored by California Beef Cattle Improvement Association, California Beef Council, California Cattlemen's Association, California Farm Bureau Federation and University of California - Sierra Field Station, Animal Science Department and Animal Science Extension.

8:30 AM *REGISTRATION*

8:55 AM *WELCOME*
Bob Touchberry
Chairperson, Animal Science Department, UC Davis

9:00 AM *THE BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY: CHALLENGES AHEAD*
John Ross (or other CCA officer)
Executive Vice President, California Cattlemen's Association

9:30 AM *CALIFORNIA MARKETING ALTERNATIVES and OPPORTUNITIES*
Jim Cothern
Economist, Extension Marketing, UC Davis

10:15 AM *THE BATTLE FOR THE CONSUMER MEAT DOLLAR: CAN WE IMPROVE THE BEEF CARCASS TO INCREASE BEEF DEMAND?*
Y. B. Lee
Professor, Animal Science Department, UC Davis

10:45 AM *WHAT'S COOKING IN BEEF PROMOTION*
Jane Anderson (or Greg Findley)
Executive Vice President, California Beef Council

11:30 AM LUNCH

1:00 PM *BREED UTILIZATION TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION*
Thomas G. Jenkins
U.S. Meat Animal Research Center, Clay Center, Nebraska

1:45 PM *ECONOMICS OF INTEGRATED RANCH MANAGEMENT*
Norm Dalsted
Ext. Farm & Ranch Management Economist, Colorado State University

2:30 PM *GRAZING MANAGEMENT*
Mel George/John O'Connell
Agronomy Extension, UC Davis

3:15 PM *ADJOURN and GET ACQUAINTED*

TIPS ON SURVIVING IN THE CATTLE BUSINESS

We all know the cattle business hasn't been all that good the last five years. In many areas of the country ranches are being sold as they aren't able to continue because of financial problems. Most ranchers know if they want to increase profit they either need to increase income or decrease expenses. Here are some ways to decrease expenses:

* *delay the purchase of any new vehicle or piece of equipment --buy a used vehicle if you have to*
* *cutting labor costs if you hire help*
* *barter for labor or trade services*
* *patch, renovate, rebuild and repair when possible.*

"FARM ALIVE" MEETING

The California Association of Family Farms is sponsoring a conference on "Farm Alive - New Ideas for Family Farm Success" November 14-16 at the Santa Rosa Junior College. The purpose of the conference is to assist family farmers in the search for new ways to sustain their operations and improve the lot of all family farmers. Some of the topics to be discussed include: land use, marketing, biotechnology, sustainable agriculture, and finance/tax reform.

If you want more information on the conference, we have some fliers at our office.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Oct. 18	*UC HORSE DAY at Davis*
Oct. 20-26	*GRAND NATIONAL '86, Cow Palace, San Francisco*
Nov. 10	*UC BEEF DAY, McArthur*
Nov. 14-16	*"FARM ALIVE" Conference, Santa Rosa Junior College*
Dec. 4-6	*CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION, Fresno*

FLY TAG RESISTANCE IS HERE!

We thought there wasn't any horn fly resistance to the impregnated cattle ear tags in Humboldt County, but we were proved wrong this summer on the Chamber's Ranch near Petrolia. The Atroban (Permethrin) ear tags used this year reduced the horn fly population by 80%, whereas the permethrin ear tags used in 1980 on the ranch virtually eliminated the horn fly population.

Dr. Ed Loomis, Cooperative Extension Parasitologist from UC Davis, went to the Chamber Ranch on August 12, and we did a resistance test for horn flies collected from the control cow herd. The tests were done with filter paper in petri dishes that had various concentrations of Rabon and Permethrin. Horn flies were placed in the petri dishes and the results were recorded after one hour and six hours. Dr. Loomis stated the ear tag resistance to horn flies on the Chamber's Ranch was similar to results received in Central Valley locations.

Where do we go from here? If you start to see a resistance to impregnated ear tags, you should stop using the pyrethroids (whether they be tags, sprays, or dust) and start using phosphate compounds such as coumaphos (CoRal) or Fenthion (Lysoff) in sprays, pour-ons, dust bags, back rubbers, or oilers. If there aren't very many flies on the cattle, don't apply anything. Another way to slow down the buildup of resistance of horn flies is to alternate seasonal use of pyrethroids and phosphate compounds.

A final note is that if you use impregnated ear tags, it is very important the tags be removed in the fall. If they aren't removed, it can lead to quicker horn fly resistance to the tags.

Gary Markegard
Farm Advisor

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BRINGING BREEDING SWINE INTO CALIFORNIA

Dr. P. Peterson, State Veterinarian in Humboldt County, said some people are not aware of the regulations concerning bringing breeding swine into California. He said all swine entering the state that are not going to a slaughter establishment must have a California permit number which can be obtained by calling 916/445-4191.

Breeding swine must also be accompanied by an official health certificate signed by an accredited veterinarian:

> *showing the swine are from a brucellosis validated herd (validation number shown), or from a herd not under quarantine in a validated area and showing the swine are from a herd not known to be infected with pseudorabies, have individual identification numbers and pseudorabies vaccination status. A 30-day negative pseudorabies test must be shown on the health certificate and a 30-60 day retest will be required at destination.*

Feeder pigs must be accompanied by an official health certificate signed by an accredited veterinarian:

> *showing the swine are from a state with an active swine brucellosis program and showing the swine are from a herd not known to be infected with pseudorabies, have individual identification numbers and pseudorabies vaccination status. The feeders must go to a premises where there are no breeding swine, otherwise, they must be treated as breeding swine (as described above).*

The pseudorabies test requirements were signed into law at the specific request of the California Pork Producers and have been in effect since 1981. As a conscientious swine raiser these are the minimum precautions that should be employed to protect your swine from infectious diseases.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Farm & Home Advisors Office
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Eureka, CA 95501

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