

THE **DEXTER CATTLE** *journal*



For Dexter enthusiasts everywhere

Fall 2017

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The Dexter Cattle Journal

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Back photos:

Mark Parker from Colorado in the show ring at the 2017
Utah State Fair Dexter Show

Hudson visiting the herd at BW Dexters in Lehi, UT

Photo by Julianna Shields Photography



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PDCA Check list:

- ✓ Elect new management team
- ✓ Appoint new Secretary
- ✓ Appoint new Treasurer
- ✓ Appoint new Registrar
- ✓ Quicker registrations
10 days or less
- ✓ Involve members
- ✓ Add transparency
*Invite members to attend
Board teleconferences*
- ✓ Easy online registration
- ✓ Easy online membership
renew
- ✓ Easy pay online
- ✓ Amazing new website
- ✓ Improve Registration
Certificates
- ✓ Update Certified
Registration criteria
Effective date January 1, 2018

In Progress:

- Rethink existing By-Laws
- Rethink fees
- Streamlining the
registration process
- Improve website content
- Improve Dexter Cattle
Journal content
- Maptime tool on website
*Breeder and cattle related
services locator*

Up Next:

- o Rethinking the AGM
- o Club Store
*where fundraising happens
everyday*
- o RecHerd app
- o 99% - 1% policy

Always in progress:

- ✓ Promote regional breeder
clubs
- ✓ Promote Dexters
regardless of registry

Association Goals and Plans

A Goal without a Plan is just a Wish by: Laura Christofk

I was asked recently, "So what's your plan?" As in "big plan". This was referring to PDCA, of course.

So here it is... my goal for PDCA is simple: Be the best Dexter cattle association. That's it. I am not concerned about being the biggest, just the best.

"Best" can be subjective so, here is my definition:

User friendly, inclusive, affordable, convenient, valuable.

As an association, every policy and endeavor must consider the question: Does this encourage or discourage someone to own and register Dexters?

The plan to reach the goal is detailed in the PDCA check list and you are invited to chart our progress.

Checked off

The PDCA checklist is rewarding to see. We have checked off some serious "biggies" in a very short amount of time. But it is the "In Progress" and "Up Next" items that I am super excited about.

With the big management personnel changes behind us, we are now rethinking the current Bylaws, Rules & Regulations and fees to make PDCA more efficient, effective and affordable for you - our members.

New website

Our fresh new website is intentionally uncluttered visually and designed specifically to be very simple to navigate from both your home PC and smart phone. There are no fancy page animations, pop-ups and interactive chat stuff that clutters and confuses, so finding what you want is (hopefully) obvious, intuitive and simple.

Online Forms

If it were up to me... I would eliminate all mail in forms. They are just that cumbersome to process.

Most objections that I have received about submitting forms online are more about the online payment aspect, so we have added the option to pay by check. So I encourage you die hard "Mail in types" to try the online forms - they're very easy - and then mail a check.

Two benefits of using the new online forms:

- No lag time
- Email Notification/receipts so you have a record and verification that we have received your form submission.

The new online forms and payment started out a bit clunky with only one transaction at a time permissible, but has been expanded now and will continue to get streamlined until it is perfect.

Online Database

Our online database (aka Pedigree Search Engine) conversion is now complete and is updated in real time as the Registrar enters new animals or member data.

New Registration Certificates

To go along with all the “new & improved”, we took the opportunity to improve our Registration Certificates. There is much more information included. Our new registration certificates show a complete record of an animal and its pedigree being “association neutral” listing PDCA, ADCA and Legacy registration numbers throughout the entire pedigree and also (if provided) testing/obligate status for PHA and/or Chondro, whether genotyped and/or sire or dam verified all with easy to understand terms – no letter codes and decipher keys needed. YES = yes, NO = no, Positive = positive. See a sample at dexterstoday.com/certificate-sample.

Update Certified Registration Criteria

The original criteria for Certified Registration:

1. Genotyped
2. Proven negative for PHA
3. Proven negative for Chondro

The intent of “Certified” is to inform, not imply a bias. After polling all members with Certified Registered animals first, the Board voted to amend the criteria to:

1. Genotyped
2. Proven status for PHA
3. Proven status for Chondro

Effective January 1, 2018

In Progress

Rethinking Rules & Fees

Now we are rethinking existing Bylaws, Rules & Regulations and fees to make PDCA more efficient, effective and affordable. Again, every policy and endeavor must consider the question: Does this encourage or discourage someone to own and register Dexters?

Streamlining the registration process

Correcting PDCA’s notoriously slow registration processing has always been easy to correct. Solution: automate where possible and spread the work

load. And that is what we have done. On the PDCA side, the new online forms make processing sooooo much easier. Mostly because it will not allow you to submit an incomplete form, but it saves us a ton of time entering data.

Where there was once only one person processing registrations, transfers, test results, payments, and hunting down missing information, there are now two, and sometimes even three people that these tasks are delegated to. Larry our Secretary is the hub. He receives EVERYTHING, whether by online forms or by mail. Larry has a list of things that he must check for, prior to sending the form on to the Registrar. Larry updates the membership (people) portions of the database. With all required items checked off and accounted for, Larry sends the form along to the Registrar to handle the animal portions of the database. If there is a difficult, complicated, or just downright unusual form submission, it is sent to the Official PDCA Registrar to sort out before it is processed. Many hands make light work.

I feel sorry for our Registrar. Not only is she backlogged because the new database was behind schedule not allowing her to begin processing until mid October, but she is dealing with a huge learning curve regarding the interpretation and checks and balances of DNA test status and verification “stuff” in order to get it entered properly. I have prioritized her backlog: New registrations first, transfers second, Registry to Registry transfers after the above are caught up. By December, this prioritizing will be unnecessary and all will be process in order received. So hang in there.

Improve website content

The first priority of the new PDCA website is member service. All efforts thus far have been 100% about that. But our website also needs to be a resource for people looking into Dexters. The top half of the PDCA website landing page is all about member related things. The bottom half, with the picture and tag line “Dexters, small cattle with big benefits” will be all about Dexters. We have big plans for this, plans that will include breeder testimonials. The reasons why folks opt for Dexter’s vs other breeds is very diverse and interesting. We hope that people looking into the breed will better identify and benefit from the first hand experience that will be shared by actual Dexter owners.

Maptime

Our online Maptime tool is a resource finder.

Select a category – Click, and the map populates with location pins. Zoom into your region of interest. Click on a pin for specifics. Not only will you be able to find things, other people will be able to find you.

- Dexters for sale
- Bulls for swap
- Dexter Breeders
- Large animal veterinarians
- Cattle Hoof trimmers
- Local Dexter Clubs
- Dexter Events
- Etc.

Up Next

Rethinking the Annual General Meeting

I am the president of PDCA and I ask the more experienced Board members “So what’s the point of the AGM again?” I think originally the intent of the AGM was a bit of a “meet & greet” and to give members a venue to voice their opinions directly to the PDCA Board. But, is one day a year in one location really accomplishing this objective? I think we can do better. For starters, every day is a day you can voice your opinions and share your ideas. No need to wait for the AGM – email us, or call us – me the pres, or your regional Area Manager, whoever, our contact info is listed here in the Journal and on the website. Seriously, we would love to hear from you.

Consider this:

Which would you rather attend? A meeting or a celebration? A meeting or Dexter Day?

I love parties. But if most of my friends cannot attend my party cuz I have chosen a bad day, or time, or location, or reason... I rethink it, so more can attend. If my friends do not want to come to my party cuz my past parties have not been worthwhile, I need to plan a better party. And do I do “business” at my parties? No. Why ruin a good party.

Club Store

The Club Store is a online marketplace or e-commerce store. The proceeds can be allocated to the local Dexter club or Dexter group of your choice,

so in essence the Club Store is a fundraiser. This project is something we hope to offer sometime in 2018.

RecHerd

The RecHerd app is a “biggie”. It should make record keeping, record sharing, registrations and transfers super simple, and secure.

Here’s a scenario:

You go out to the barn to feed and Daisy had a little red heifer calf. Pull out your smart phone, go to your RecHerd App, select Daisy, click on Calved, select Heifer, select Red, in the date box - click on Today, click Save. Later you can add more data for this calf, like name, tattoo number, sire, etc.

Then you notice that BillyBob has been a naughty boy and he is in with the 3 yearling heifers! Select Ginger, Rosey and Bessy, click on Bulk action, click on exposed to bull, select BillyBob, in the date box – click on Today, click save.

This reminds you... Ginger was showing definite signs of heat yesterday. Select Ginger, click on In Heat, in the date box – enter yesterdays date, click Save.

Somebody called asking about BillyBob who is for sale. Select BillyBob, click on Email Pedigree to:, enter the email address, click Send.

You will be able to save any important info in your RecHerd like, vaccination dates, DNA test results, photos, sales transactions, etc.

Once an animal is entered in your RecHerd, you can register or transfer that animal with just one click. Because your RecHerd is private and accessible by only you, no verification signatures are needed. In addition to receiving a printed registration certificate, a copy will be sent to the animals Recherd file.

Your RecHerd will be secure and accessible by your PC, tablet or smart phone at any time.

Meet the new management team

PDCA

Area 2

Bob Curlee, Grass Valley, CA

For 35 years, the 50 acre property in Grass Valley, California, was identified as a family getaway. In 2009, that changed. It became Crest Point Farms, located at 17701 Crest Rd, Grass Valley, California, with Bob and Carrie Curlee designated ranch managers. After a year of searching for the right sustainable business model to create farm income, Dexter Cattle were selected as the best fit for this new farm cow/calf operations profile.

In 2010, the first Dexter cattle were purchased comprising one bull and two cows. Shortly, new lessons were being learned, like the importance of having good perimeter fences. Bob brought decades of Silicon Valley technology experience to the table with years of developing large mainframe operating systems, followed by corporate marketing, culminating in selling computer system products to Fortune 500 companies while working for businesses such as Memorex, Four Phase Systems, Univac Communications and Terminals Division, Amdahl Computers, and Fortune Systems. Bob learned right away that change would always be the norm and continuous education and research was critical.



In this vein, when the computer industry suffered a major slump, Bob took the California State exam for a Real Estate Brokers license, studied business practices, and began packaging and selling small-to-medium size businesses in the San Francisco Bay Area for Business Team, Inc., later starting his own brokerage firm, Advantage Business Exchange. These same educational and research skills became a vital part of developing the sustainable business model of Crest Point Farms.

Today there are over twenty-two purebred Dexter cattle grazing 85 acres, including property of neighbors, that are 100% grass fed and 100% grass finished. The farm's website is CrestPointFarms.com. Bob uses organic principles, Holistic Management Institute management methods, Dr. Elaine Ingham's biodiversity tools, and, of course, a broad array of technology applications to implement regenerative agriculture and sustainable methodologies now prevalent at Crest Point Farms. To Bob's surprise, he has discovered a passion for the Dexter breed and a joy in learning regenerative agriculture and new ways to further sustainable farming.

Continued

99%-1% Policy

On the drive home from the Utah State Fair Dexter Show I had 9 hours to think about the many conversations I had with the breeders I met there. The two most concerning topics were about the big "split" between the two associations, and the mandatory testing policy of ADCA. Most of the conversations were not pro or con so much as, "why?"

I believe both the decision to split into two associations and the decision to require genetic testing are both attempts to deal with "cheaters". Yep – cheaters. 99% of us are going to be truthful, honest and ethical when it comes to registering an animal, but there is that 1% that will not if it does not suit their purposes. So rather than deal firmly

with the 1%, the 99% are burdened with paying the price, and we still have cheaters cheating. So, I am proposing a 1% policy to PDCA Board to consider – a sort of Terms and Conditions that you agree to when you register an animal. This concept would of course need membership approval, but I think for the sake of both our Registry and for the reputation of what might be an innocently accused breeder, the PDCA should consider a better approach that might prevent future divisions that have plagued the entire US Dexter community and ensure legitimacy and accuracy of the PDCA Registry. I may need to call this another "biggie".

As always PDCA works for you – and we welcome your input. We are glad you have chosen to be a part of PDCA.

Why you should make Homemade Tallow Soap

- Use your beef fat instead of throwing it away
- Make in advance
- Easy and fun to make
- Purposeful
- Appreciated by all

Why You Should Use Tallow

Tallow Is GOOD For Your Skin

Tallow is mostly a saturated fat. Tallow's fatty acid profile consists primarily of oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids.

Oleic acid gives tallow its softening, soothing, moisturizing properties and allows it to be easily absorbed into our skin.

Palmitic acid in tallow works to combat aging and smooth skin.

Stearic acid will help protect your skin by forming a natural barrier to keep moisture in and contaminants out.

Tallow Is a Homesteader Fat

When we raise our own meat, we are able to respect the whole beast and use as much of it as possible so as not allow any go to waste. Rendering the fat into tallow or lard for cooking or soap making or candle making allows us to do just that.

Tallow is a Responsible, Environmentally Friendly Choice

Look beyond the view from your barn door and consider the impact of your choices on all of the Lord's Creation! Put that beef fat that was going to find its way to filling a landfill to good use instead!

Tallow is Economical

Since you raise your own beef, redeeming the fat for tallow is free! Also, using tallow in your soaps hardens them, making them last longer!



Quinn Veon - *Reformation Acres.com Homesteading Blogger -Dexter Owner*

When I decided to learn to make soap, I knew from the beginning that I wanted to create a basic soap recipe that utilized the often-maligned soap-making fat, tallow.

Tallow has a bad reputation and I don't believe a word of it! Especially now that I've used it on my own skin and have absolutely fallen in love with that soap! It is everything I wanted in a bar of soap... an ultra-moisturizing hard soap with a rich and creamy lather that doesn't turn into a slimy bar that dissolves away quickly once you start using it.

The fact is, the reason tallow has been branded as harsh on skin is because tallow soap used to be harsh on skin. But that's not because of tallow. It was harsh because of the inconsistency & unpredictability of homemade lye. Not only do we no longer have to worry about that, but we can also utilize other fats in a relationship with the tallow in order to complement its benefits both to our skin and to the bar of soap itself.

Please visit my website for a tutorial video on making tallow.

<https://www.reformationacres.com/2015/03/purifying-tallow-for-soapmaking.html>



Transform that excess beef fat into great gifts



Liz Beavis - *Homesteading Blogger*
Eight-Acres.com.au - Queensland, Australia

Since I started making soap three years ago, it has been my aim to use tallow produced from butchering our own beef cattle as part of my soap. I have been very happy with tallow as a soap ingredient

Tallow has had a bad reputation for years, which is rather silly, because it's an excellent choice for soap making. It's mild for the skin, produces a gentle lather, and makes a very hard bar that won't turn into goop in your shower.

But the real reason I'm drawn to it for soap making is because lard and tallow make the most sense for homesteaders.

Lard (rendered fat from pigs) and tallow (rendered fat from cattle) were the traditional fats for our

homesteading ancestors because they were plentiful and cheap. Because we raise and butcher our own hogs and steers for meat, we also tend to have a bounty of pig fat and beef fat. It only makes sense to put it to good use; otherwise, it'd just go in the trash. What a waste.

Most tallow soap recipes you see include a bit of tallow with a handful of vegetable oils as well. Because tallow lacks a bit of cleaning power on its own, it's often combined with other oils. However, the purist in me insisted on creating a 100% tallow bar, just like my homesteader ancestors would have used. I've also included a tallow/coconut oil recipe, just in case you're looking for the benefits of tallow in a slightly more modern bar. Pure tallow soap is not ultra moisturizing necessarily, but it is definitely not drying, either.

How To Make Homemade Tallow Soap

READ THIS FIRST

The instructions on these pages are not meant to be exhaustive, but rather general instructions to illustrate the simplicity and practicality of making homemade tallow soap.

There are many books and detailed tutorials online that can provide more extensive detailed instructions for your safety and soap making success.

We hope we have provided enough information to pique your interest and encourage you to try it yourself.

READ THIS SECOND

Yes, you have to use lye when you make soap. Otherwise, you'd be washing yourself with a giant blob of fat, which wouldn't work well, for obvious reasons. Lye provides the necessary chemical reaction to turn fat into soap.

The hot process soap recipe provided here uses a crock pot. If you've never made crockpot soap, please carefully read this post at

Theprairiehomestead.com/2015/05/hot-process-soap-recipe.html

It contains very important safety information. Lye doesn't have to be scary, but you do need to be respectful of it. ALWAYS wear protective eye gear, gloves, and long sleeves when working with lye, and handle it in a well-ventilated area.

Lye used to be available in the supermarket, but not anymore. You can find it in some hardware stores - often in the "drain cleaning" section. You need to be very careful that you're getting "100% sodium hydroxide" - do not buy it if it's not.

If you can't find lye for soap making locally, it can be purchased online.

READ THIS THIRD

*When making soap, always measure by WEIGHT, not by volume

*Why distilled water? Tap water can contain a variety of minerals which may cause weird results in the final soap. It's best to remove this variable by simply using distilled water

DO YOUR RESEARCH

Whether you are following a recipe or trying out your own invention, it's a good idea to do some research first (I would have found out that salt soap is too hard to cut!). I think it's worth reading a few blog posts to find out about a new soap ingredient before you use it, but also keep in mind that things might be different (especially when using natural ingredients), so you might get different results. For more inspiration, ideas and advice try

soapqueen.com · lovinsoap.com
millerssoap.com · theprairiehomestead.com
Downloadable ebook by eight-acres.com.au
"Make Your Own Natural Soap"

"How to avoid soaping mistakes

Here are three tips from my experience with soapmaking that will help you to avoid soaping mistakes:

Accurate scales

You can skip on all equipment except for scales. It is absolutely important to have stable and accurate scales so that you can measure exactly the right amount of fats/oils and caustic. One of the biggest causes of soaping mistakes is inaccurate measurement of oils or caustic, which results in incomplete reaction and soap that turns out too soft (or too caustic/ high pH).

Keep it simple

The more complicated your recipe, the easier it is to make a mistake, leave something out or measure something incorrectly. My simplest soap recipe is just tallow, caustic and water, and all my recipes build from there. I have seen recipes with several oils and butters. I don't know if they really change the final soap, but they certainly add to the complexity (and expense). As a beginner, start simple and get some practice before trying a recipe with a long list of ingredients.

Batch sheets

Each time I make soap I write or print the recipe with the ingredients in the order I will use them. I get all the ingredients out on the bench and set them out in order. I then tick off each ingredient as I use it. This way you can't forget an ingredient or get the amount wrong, as I am carefully following the recipe. You can also double-check the whole thing in a soap calculator just to be sure (I see that people often confuse ounces for grams, etc. Make sure you also get the units right!).

Detailed notes

Sometimes things go wrong even though the recipe *should* work, sometimes things just don't come together as you expect. If you take notes including times and temperatures, you can work out what went wrong and what you can do differently next time. People find that some essential oils, fragrance oils, and other ingredients will "accelerate" trace (the soap gets thick really quickly), so making notes of which ingredients cause these problems will help you in future.

The perfect make-ahead gift

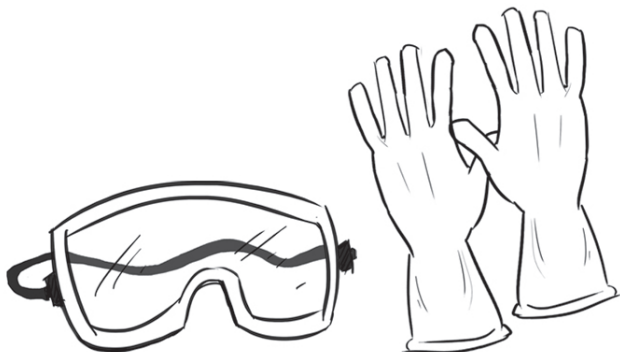
TWO BASIC SOAP MAKING METHODS

Cold pressed - easy, but requires 6-8 weeks to “cure” before use

Hot pressed - soap mixture is cooked, whereby soap is fully cured and ready to use immediately

Basic Equipment

Digital scale
Safety gear (safety glasses, long sleeves, gloves)
Stick/immersion blender
Crock pot



Make it even better

Add More Lather - add a little sugar
Add Scrubbiness - add oatmeal
Add Emollient - add shea butter
Add Healing Ingredients - add tea tree oil
Add Natural Color(s)
Add Scent - add Christmas scents
Cut into seasonal shapes
Stamp your name into it
Wrap it with a bow and handmade label

PURE TALLOW SOAP RECIPE

30 oz tallow or lard
3.88 oz 100% pure lye
11 oz distilled water

Melt the tallow in the crockpot (or a pot over the stove if you're in a hurry).

Once the fat is nearly all melted, put on your safety gear and carefully measure the lye. In an area with good ventilation (I do this under with my oven fan on), carefully stir the lye into the measured water. ALWAYS add the lye to the water do NOT add the water to the lye, as it can result in a volcano-like reaction.

Stir this lye/water mixture until it has dissolved and let it sit for a few minutes. There will be a chemical reaction between the lye and water, and the water will become very hot, so be careful handling the container. Place the melted tallow in the crockpot (if it's not already there), and slowly stir the lye/water mixture in.

Switch to an immersion blender (trust me, unless you want to stand there stirring for an hour, you'll use an immersion blender), and proceed to blend the tallow, lye, and water until you reach trace.

Trace is when the mixture turns to a pudding-like consistency and holds its shape when you drip a bit on top. Trace can take anywhere from 3 to 10ish minutes to achieve.

Now put the lid on the crockpot, set it on LOW, and allow it to cook for 45-60 minutes. It will bubble and froth, which is fine. Just keep an eye on it to make sure it doesn't attempt to bubble out of the pot. If it attempts an escape, just stir it back down.

Once it has cooked for a while and passes the “zap” test (please Google this as there are several ways to zap test for traces of Lye), pour/scoop it into a mold and allow it to set for 12-24 hours.

Remove the solid soap from the bar, cut into bars, and allow to cure for 1-2 weeks. You can technically use the soap right away, but the dry time will produce a nicer, harder bar of soap.

Cattle Handling Pointers

By: Ron Gill, PhD, Rick Machen, PhD, Professor and Extension Specialists, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

Communication

There are three basic means of communicating with livestock. Very simply they are:

Sight

Cattle prefer to communicate through line of sight. Good stockmanship and low-stress handling can only be accomplished when a complete understanding of how a prey animal responds to line of sight and adoption of these in livestock handling are in place. Understanding the link between cattle's eyesight and their movement and behavior is critical in handling and in facility design.

Sound

Noise of any kind, but in particular the human voice, is usually stressful and marginally successful in getting the desired result. Sound should be used as a secondary method of communication and preferably only used when sight and position is not adequate. Distracting sounds shift cattle's focus away from the desired direction.

Touch

Touch is really only useful in situations where animals are confined and additional stimulus is needed to get cattle to move or respond. Effective touch does not include the use of driving aids such as hotshots or sorting sticks or paddles.

Basic Handling Principles

There are five basic principles of cattle behavior that when used properly can improve the ease and speed of working cattle while reducing stress and increasing efficiency. Those principles are:

1. Cattle want to see you.

Understanding vision is foundational to handler positioning and cattle response. Cattle have excellent peripheral vision with the exceptions of blind spots directly behind (large) and in front of (small) them. When working from behind and to keep cattle from turning, it is important to stay in their sight by moving from side to side.

2. Cattle want to go around you.

This is also related to the desire to maintain visual contact allowing the handler to get in a position such that, when cattle do go around them, the cattle are pointed directly at the intended gate or destination. They'll think it was their idea to go there.

3. Cattle want to be with and will go to other cattle.

A herding instinct is natural among 'prey' animals. Stockmen can take advantage of this natural instinct as they work from the front of cattle. Start the front - the back will follow.

4. Cattle want to remove pressure.

The natural instinct of a cow is to return to the last known safe or comfortable place. This behavior is in response to pressure and their desire to remove pressure. Handlers use this to their advantage when sorting and moving cattle from one corral to another. The simple principle of the return box or "Bud Box" takes advantage of this instinct.

5. Cattle can only process one main thought at a time.

If cattle are thinking about anything other than what you are asking them to do, change their focus before putting pressure on them.

HERD

Management

Handling Cattle In Corrals

Handling cattle in corrals is somewhat different than handling cattle in open pastures or large feeding pens. The main difference is the cattle's inability to remove pressure by moving away from human pressure. Because the entire basis of stockmanship and low-stress handling is pressure and release the handler must be aware that cattle confined in corrals may not be able to move far enough away from the handler to completely remove pressure. If they cannot then the stress level increases in the cattle.

Effective stockmanship skills are based on pressure and release. An animal will quickly learn to tolerate pressure and not develop stress if they perceive a way for pressure to be released. It is critical that cattle are trained while in a pasture setting or at least in a large corral until the flight zone is reduced to a point the cattle can become content while confined in a corral.

Cattle are intelligent and usually do what they are asked to do. However, if asked incorrectly cattle will likely not respond as the handler intended. When this happens we have come to rely on facilities, equipment or manpower to force cattle to do what is needed. This results in increased stress on cattle and handlers and results in cattle becoming more and more difficult to handle. The job of a handler is to teach an animal to tolerate pressure and stress for short periods of time.

The role of a handler in stockmanship is to create movement in cattle and then use position to control and manage that movement to

the desired result. When cattle lose movement they become reluctant to work. When movement is lost, excessive pressure, force and driving aids are more likely to be used. Creating and managing movement is key to achieving effective stockmanship.

However, when cattle are confined into crowded corrals there is an inherent loss in movement that makes stockmanship and handling somewhat more difficult. Although working pens are smaller there is more than adequate room to get cattle to establish some movement as a group. It is important to not overcrowd any corral, pen, or crowding area with too many cattle. The key will be to work cattle in smaller groups as you get into smaller pens and processing areas.

Understanding behavior and handler position can make this much less of a problem when moving cattle out of holding pens and to processing and shipping facilities. These same principles apply when pulling one animal from the pen or when sorting cattle out of pens. The entire premise of low-stress handling is keeping stress to a minimum.

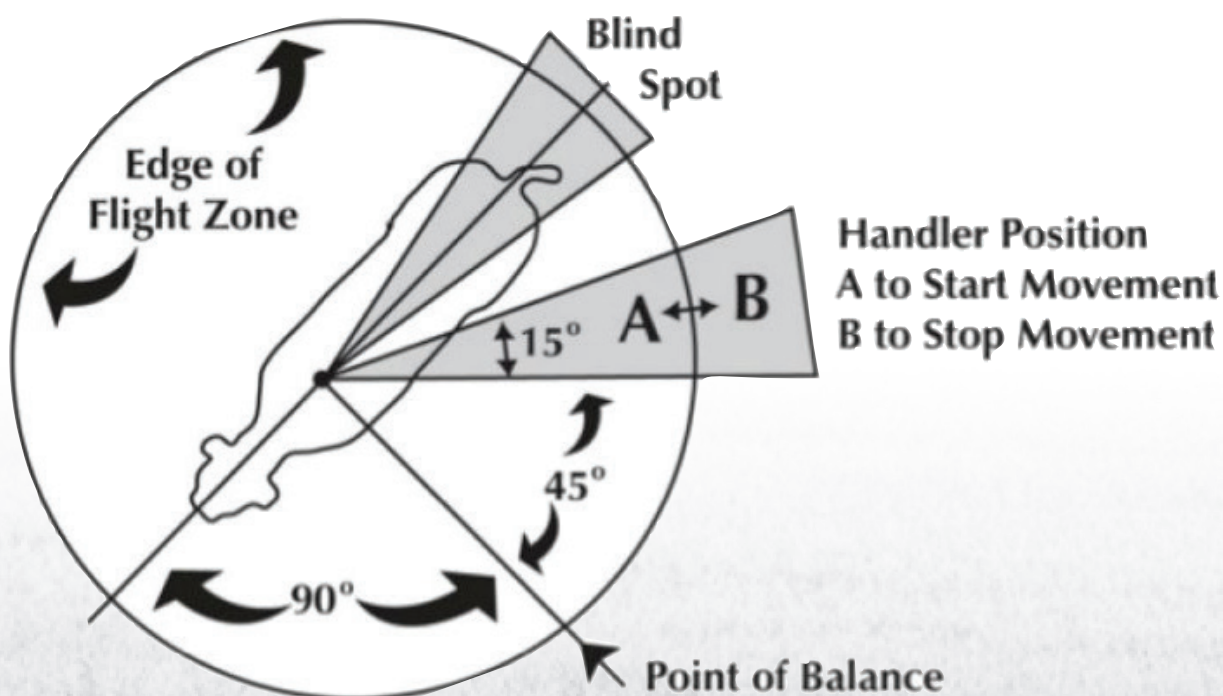
In a very simple explanation of stress... If you decide to do something it is not stressful; if you are forced to do something it will be stressful. Sound stockmanship involves convincing an animal the intended movement is their idea. Force is avoided and stress is reduced. The handler has to understand behavior before this can work. To understand behavior a sound understanding of flight zone and point of balance is needed.

“The quickest way to move cattle is slowly.”

Flight Zone

The flight zone or “pressure zone” refers to the area around an animal where it begins to feel uncomfortable and perceives pressure. Movement by animal or human into that zone will elicit a response away from that intrusion. Use of the zone allows humans to manage movement in cattle. The most common figure depicting the concept of flight zone and point of balance is shown below.

The most important point to remember about the flight zone is not the zone; it is the area immediately outside the flight zone. Stockmen must learn to anticipate, read and manage this ‘boundary’ area. When approaching an animal it is important to predict the response to your approaching the flight zone. If the desired movement is not going to occur, the handler should retreat, reposition and return from a different angle.



Point of Balance

Another key part of effective stockmanship is understanding and manipulating the point of balance. The diagram above indicates the point of balance to be the point of the shoulder. Point of balance varies greatly among animals and is influenced by pressure from front or behind, draw of cattle ahead, push of cattle behind and whether or not they are comfortable going by the handler.

Suffice it to say that the point of balance on any given animal is not necessarily where it is drawn on the diagram above. The point of balance is not static and is actually related to handler position relative to the animal's eye.

Flight zone and point of balance are not static and can be manipulated and changed by human management. Flight zones need to be reduced on wild or nervous cattle and point of balance needs to be moved forward. Both can and should be done with proper handling.

Handling Pointers

Slow down so you can be fast.

“Never mistake motion for accomplishment”

Patience is a great virtue when moving or working cattle. When handlers get in a hurry, inevitably excessive or incorrect pressure is placed on cattle, which usually results in an unintended reaction from the cattle that must be corrected before work can continue.

It is critical that handlers slow down as they approach cattle.

Cattle work best when they are ready - You have to get them there.

Cattle have to be taught, conditioned and prepared to work. Unfortunately, today's cattle owners are short on time and experienced labor, and consequently, don't spend time acclimating cattle to new production settings. It is a process that will pay dividends for those who do spend the time.

Position yourself correctly

Like any 'prey' animal, cattle cannot see directly behind. If you assume a position directly behind cattle (in their blind spot), they will turn to one side or the other in order to see you. To 'drive' cattle in a straight line, assume a position behind their point of balance (shoulder) and off to either side.

Apply pressure when cattle have a place to go.

Success of handling cattle depends on knowing when and where to apply pressure and how much pressure to apply. The other key component to effective stockmanship is setting the cattle up to go where you want them to go before you apply pressure. Equally important is the release of pressure as soon as the desired result is achieved.

Bad habits and unruly behavior is learned

Shouting, whistling, poking and prodding cattle is unnecessary and counterproductive. In fact, they distract cattle from the intended movement. Development of effective stockmanship skills improves worker safety, animal performance and potentially increases income on each individual operation.

Facilities

When designing a facility for cattle use, it is important to keep the principles of behavior in mind. Anytime we can create cattle flow where they can go past where we need them to end up it will make handling and processing easier. Also remember cattle do not like being moved toward a solid sided or closed in area, as they do not perceive a way out of.





Lifetime Cattle on the O'Meara Family Farm

John O'Meara and his family run the O'Meara Family Farm, which as he says, "is just past the end of the earth or in the far Northern part of Maine." The family raises Dexter Cattle for milk, meat, and oxen. Besides selling Dexter related products they sell Border Collies and grafted trees. When I approached John about the Dexter cattle breed, he referred to them as Lifetime Cows. In his words, he explains why Dexter cattle are lifetime cattle.

When one is considering the utility and value of a breed of cattle, attention often focuses on production numbers, carcass hanging weight, and quality for beef animals, milk volume, butterfat, and other considerations for dairy cows. People starting with Dexters often ask me, "What is the average hanging weight?" or "How much milk do they give?" In fact, rather than focusing on the short-term numbers, cattle people should be looking at what a cow produces over the course of her lifetime.

In 2000, I bought my first Dexter named Cricket as a bred heifer. She had her first calf in the spring of 2001. I had a hard time getting her bred the first year, but she gave me 14 calves over her life, which is a whole herd of Dexters. I also milked her for fourteen years... She died in 2017 at the age of 18.

If I had bought a cow from a breed with better

production numbers, I would have ended up with fewer calves, less milk, and less beef over the course of the seventeen years I knew Cricket. As a lifetime cow, Cricket outperformed all the Angus, Jersey, and Holstein cows I have ever met. Cricket was not an exceptional Dexter. Dexters consistently are productive animals well into their teens.

Any halfway decent farmer, business person, or homesteader looking to produce good food affordably must look at expenses. A big expense of

"Cattle people should be looking at what a cow produces over the course of her lifetime."

raising a cow is the initial non-producing years. Even if a cow is bred relatively young and has her first calf at around age two, those first two years have been all expense, no production, and no return. Given that the average Holstein dairy cow in the USA lives to around age

four, many Holsteins spend half of their lives as a financial drain on the farm. A cow like Cricket only needed to be raised to calving age once. After that, she produced milk and a calf year in and year out reliably. Cricket might not have produced as much milk as a Holstein at each milking, but she produced consistently for a much longer period of time.

Another issue is labor. Training a cow to be handled and to be a pleasure to work with takes time and labor. In fact, wild cows are worth less than no cows. The best time to train a cow is when



FARM *Share*

it is a calf. Training occurs in that first two years of life before the animal is too large to handle and before she learns bad habits. During the 17 years I knew Cricket, I would have had to spend much more time training cow after cow, had I chosen another breed.

Dexters are exceptionally well suited to long life because they are smart cows. I have known some Ayrshires and Holsteins that had a hard time getting out of their own way. They could be called docile. They were interacting with their environment in a manner that focused solely on short-term production. One Ayrshire in my herd, whom my son had raised and who was truly a nice cow, got stuck in the mud one wet spring evening. I was leading her into the milking parlor and she slipped into a spot where a lot of snowmelt had created quite a mud hole. I spent several hours inching her out of the mud by hand and eventually saved her. She had given up after half an hour and was ready to die. A Dexter is long lived because it never gives up. It has a love and zest for life that carries it through year after year. A Dexter who slipped in the mud would have jumped out of the mud hole, done a somersault, clicked her heels, and barreled off across the pasture.

With cows and people alike, it is not only how long life lasts, but the quality of life — the extent to which a person or cow is functional and engaged in the natural world. I call this a creature's "functional

lifespan." The functional lifespan of a Dexter is long and deep. I'm thinking of watching an older cow straddle a smallish tree and walk up it to push it over so that the herd can eat the leaves. I'm also thinking of a herd of Dexters standing comfortably in a stand of fir and pine trees, munching hay while the worst of winter wind, snow, and subzero temperatures rages out in the fields and across the hills. It's an idyllic scene where cows find a productive place in the world with their daughters, grand-daughters, great-great grand-daughters, and beyond.

Unlike a more short-lived breed, a Dexter cow is a significant reservoir of life. With their bellies full of hay and grass, and an intelligent resourceful glimmer in their eyes, they see the careful cattle-person through decades.

Finally, though, maybe the most important reason for keeping long-lived cattle such as Dexters centers around questions of ethics. When given the choice of keeping cows who use less resources and find an ultimately more productive place in the world or a breed that lives for the short-term, the choice is clear and true to the Dexter Cattle.

John O'Meara can be found in New Sweden, Maine, or online at omearafamilyfarm.com and on Facebook at facebook.com/OMeara-Family-Farm.

Why You Need Signage For Your Farm Business

- U.S. Small Business Administration

There are many important reasons and benefits to having an effective signage campaign for your farm or business.

1

Signage is the most effective, yet least expensive, form of advertising.

2

A sign is the only form of advertising that your company owns; it is a fixed investment for a permanent asset. All other types of advertising are temporary and are repeated expenses.

3

Signage is also on the job 24 hours a day, 365 days a year promoting and advertising your business.

Customers are continuing to become more mobile, the average vehicle is driven 220 miles per week, for a total of nearly 3 trillion miles of road traveled per year for the entire country, this all equals out to an average of over 540 hours of driver time per year per driver. These drivers constitute a huge

audience to your signage marketing. In addition, an average of 18% of households are relocating per year, which decreases the amount of potential repeat customers. So an effective signage marketing strategy can help drive new customers in the door.

“During a two-year study, 165 independent small businesses surveyed between 15 and 30 of their first-time customers or clients to determine what prompted their first visit. In all, 2,475 new customers were surveyed. When asked the question “How did you learn about us?” fifty percent responded that the company’s signage was their first exposure to the business. Hence, a business’s signage can be estimated to generate between 15 percent and 45 percent of a small firm’s revenue.”

“How did you learn about us?”

Response
“Your sign.”



Beautiful sign design that projects quality. Farm name is pretty and logo is lovely, but what kind of “farm” is this?

A single image communicates that this is a cattle farm

Add some specifics, and now this sign is advertising.

BETTER *Business*

People will often judge a business by how it looks on the outside.

An effective signage marketing campaign can help bring customers through the door (or to the farm). When coming up with a good signage campaign you want to keep a few simple ideals in place.

Be specific A customized sign can give just the right message in the right place at the right time.

Keep it simple The message on your sign should be clear and concise, don't bog down a sign with too much information or it could get simply ignored for being too wordy. We use a general rule of thumb with a 5 second rule, if the message can be conveyed in less than five seconds than you're good.

Call to action Consider using a good call to action, something like a slogan that would drive people to enter your business. (Even if its just a warm "Welcome")



Add a call to action, and now this sign is selling.

76%

Almost 8 in 10 surveyed entered a store or business they have never visited before based simply on its signs.

75%

Told others about a business simply based on its signage.

68%

Believe that a business' signage reflects the quality of its products or services.

67%

Purchased a product or service because a sign caught their eye.

60%

Say the absence of signs deters them from entering a store or business.

50%

Say poor signage (e.g., poor quality, misspelled words) deters them from entering a place of business.

The Right Farm Sign Can Mean More Business

By: Jan Davis

What image comes to mind when you think about advertising signs? Is it the billboard over the highway, the pink and yellow sign in front of the general store, or the letters of the Hollywood landmark? It doesn't matter which sign you remember, because each of these signs did their job. They caught your attention and embedded their message into your brain. And maybe you'll pass that information on to someone else.

Not only will a great farm sign get you noticed, but it lets people find you more easily. How do most people give directions in the country without a GPS? Go to the first corner, make a right, you'll see a big red barn with an apple sign on it... and so forth. Regardless where you are, people use landmarks to find and remember their way around.

If you don't already have a sign or you want to change your sign, you'll want to check with the zoning or code authorities in your area. Zoning and codes could impact everything from size, color, fonts, and location of your farm sign. Don't depend

on your neighbor for zoning or code laws, for they can change. For instance, in my area the regulations changed 10 years ago for farm signage. If a farm in our area had a sign prior to this date the sign was grandfathered into the old regulations. However, new signs in the area have different regulations. You'll save yourself time, money, and aggravation by being compliant with sign regulations in the first place, rather than trying to fix a sign once it goes up.

Before your farm sign goes up decide on its purpose and your needs. Do you want a permanent sign, one that changes with the seasons, or one that is taken down at different times of the year?

Do you have to have a farm sign? Not necessarily, but an easy memorable farm sign will help in your marketing. New customers will find you more easily when looking for a well-placed readable sign, than when searching for just an address. Plus, your farm sign can become a marketing landmark, enabling happy customers to easily direct more business your way.

"A great sign does not cost you money, it makes you money"



This is a MISSED opportunity



5 Elements of Effective Signs

1) Branding or Logo

Branding usually through a logo is how people remember you. What company do you think of when you see the yellow Golden Arches M? Most people connect the Golden Arches branding to the McDonald's™ fast food restaurant. It doesn't matter how small or large your farm is, you want branding recognition included in your sign. You don't need to get crazy with your logo or branding. In fact the more simple - the better. You just want some graphic element that uniquely represents you or your farm, like a logo, or an image that helps to communicating what you do, even if just a simple silhouette of a cow.

2) Material

You'll need to decide what material you want your farm sign to be created from. The material you make your farm sign from might take into consideration price, materials on hand, where the sign will be located, will the sign need to change throughout the year, your weather, and the look you want. In our area I've seen farm signs made from wood, concrete, vinyl, metal, and fabric. Some signs are permanent while others change with the seasons.

3) Color

You need to make sure the background colors, lettering, and images flow easily together. You want your farm sign colors to enhance each other and be appealing to one's eye. Some shock in color can be effective to gain attention, but you do not want so much color it becomes a distraction. A distracting sign is an unread sign.

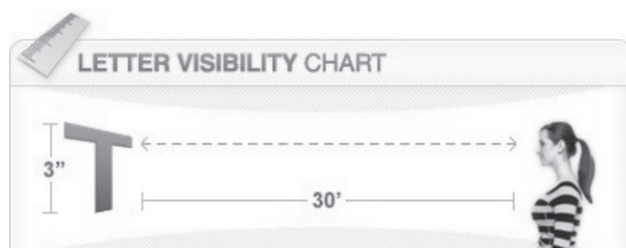
4) Readability and Contrast

Can someone read your sign easily as they go by? You want to make sure the words and images are clear, simple, and enhance each other. Simple cleaner fonts are easier to read quickly. Elegant curly fonts may not be readable to someone driving by. You don't want competition within your sign. You also don't want so much information on your sign it doesn't get read. Remember, people who see your sign are driving by. They need to be able to read your sign in a glance.

5) Size

Yes, size does matter. The sign itself needs to be the right size for your farm area. Large enough to read, but not so large it makes the farm not look inviting. Lettering needs to be seen quickly from a distance. Keep in mind when choosing lettering size that a 10-inch letter can be seen about 100 feet away.

LETTER HEIGHT	BEST READABLE DISTANCE	MAXIMUM READABLE DISTANCE
1"	10'	30'
2"	20'	60'
4"	30'	90'
5"	50'	150'
7"	70'	210'
10"	100'	300'





Weston Barry RMDB President (left) with Rick and Richard Stimpson, winners of the Rocky Mountain Dexter Breeders Association Breeder of the Year Award

Rocky Mountain Dexter Breeders Association Breeder of the Year Award: Rick and Richard Stimpson

By: Weston Berry, RMDB President

This father-son combo have been a huge influence in the Dexter community for over 15 years.

Their start with the Dexter breed began when Richard (father) wanted a cow that could graze his small orchard without eating all the good low hanging apples. Both Rick and his father were experienced cattlemen even before their start with Dexters, but they quickly understood the benefits of these smaller cattle and have been heavily involved with Dexters ever since.

With an eye for cattle, Rick soon realized the importance of structure and the quality/quantity of beef that some Dexter genetics lacked. The focus of the Stimpson duo and their 4S Farms in Ruprecht, Idaho, has always been, and continues to be, to breed well structured, beefier Dexters. Their focus and dedication was rewarded with a benchmark bull named 4S Billy Bob, who has been influencing Dexter genetics nationally with his excellent conformation, size, and remarkably docile temperament.

Rick also knew of the importance of showing Dexters to help market the animals to others. He and his father Rich, along with other dedicated Dexter breeders in their region, founded the Utah State Fair Dexter Show in Salt Lake City, which is now considered one of the largest in the country. Rick is one of the founders and former vice president

of the Rocky Mountain Dexter Breeders Association, and also served a term as an Area Manager for the PDCA.

4S Farms has always been a strong supporter of the Utah State Fair Dexter Show. The Stimpsons have donated prizes and money in the past, and this year donated a heifer to the RMDB youth heifer program. The Stimpson family now extends into a third generation of Dexter lovers who show the family's stock in the show ring. These include Rick's daughter, Rebecca (age 7), and three of his sons. Avery (18), the oldest, started a cattle company named ACE for Avery, Cooper (12), and Eli (9). Second son, William (15), wants to be a vet, so the Stimpson cattle legacy lives on in all the youngsters.

Congratulations to Rick and Richard Stimpson for receiving this well deserved recognition.



Rocky Mountain Dexter Breeders
rockymountaindexter.com

2017 Utah State Fair Dexter Show

By: Laura Christofk

I am told the Utah State Fair Dexter Show is the oldest and biggest Dexter show in the US. I dunno, but it was definitely a worthwhile adventure for me to attend. Unlike the Ohio Valley Dexter Breeder Show and Sale I attended in May, where the event was more like a private party because it was not held in conjunction with a public venue, this event is actually part of the Utah State Fair, so there were many folks wandering thru the barns. Busy, busy, busy. The Rocky Mountain Dexter Breeders are old pros at showing cattle and their showmanship and cattle were very impressive. Even more impressive to me was the camaraderie and helpfulness that all seemed to share. Not

just to each other within the group, but to me - a complete stranger and to all who wandered the barn looking and learning about Dexters.

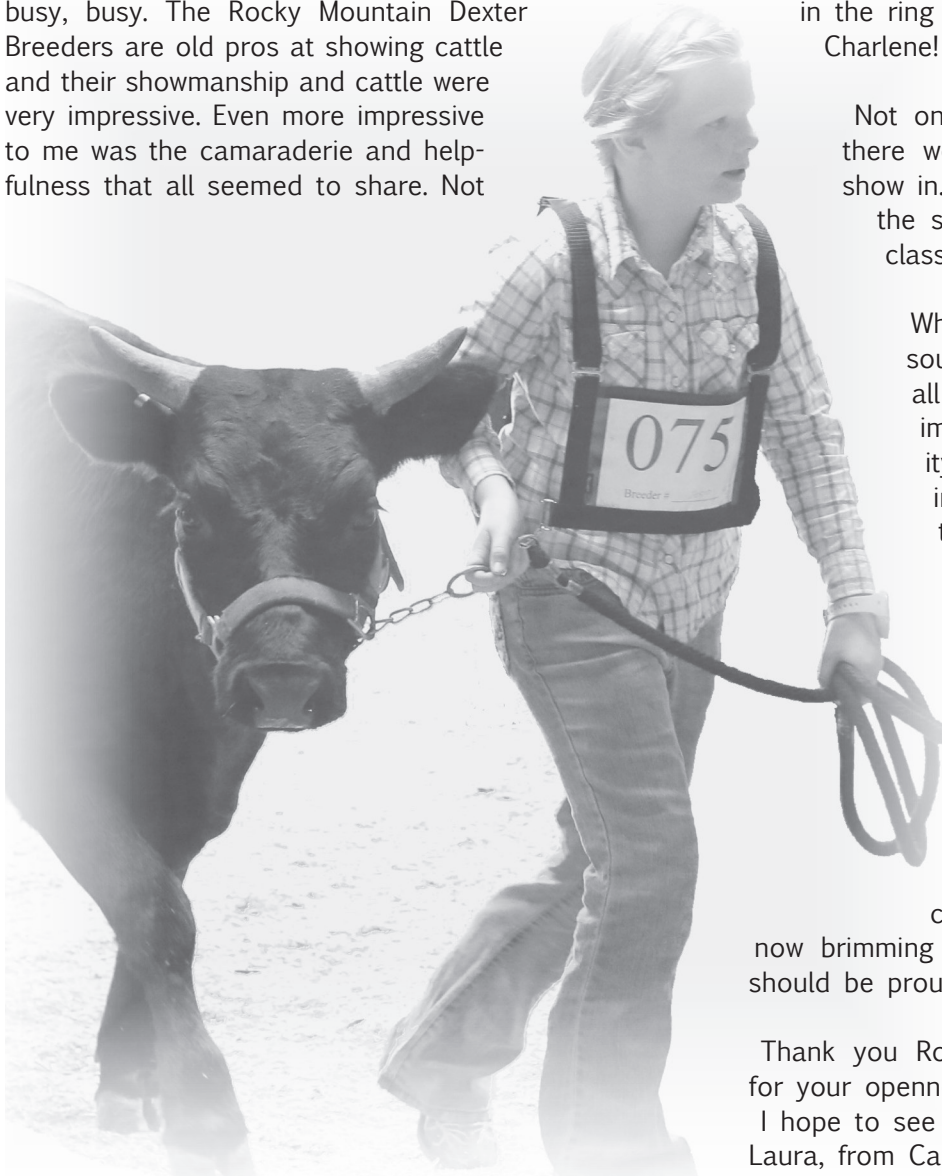
On show day, Charlene Cummings, a breeder from Utah, was short handed so she asked me to help by showing one of her animals. I am no show person - so it was monkey see, monkey do. I did my best to look like the experienced showmen in the ring with me, but... no ribbon. Sorry Charlene!

Not only were there a lot of Dexters, there were a lot of Dexter classes to show in. I was exhausted by the end of the show and I only showed in one class! Showing is not for sissies!!

What seemed to be the biggest source of pride consistently among all the breeders was the continual improvement they see in the quality of Dexter cattle standing there in the show barn. They attribute the improvement to the learning opportunity that this event offers - to see what winning stock looks like, in order to compare their own and make breeding choices to improve their stock.

They recall the origins of this event beginning with only three breeders, and a handful of animals and proudly compare that to the huge barn, now brimming with quality Dexters. Yes, they should be proud.

Thank you Rocky Mountain Dexter Breeders, for your openness, hospitality and generosity. I hope to see you all next year -
Laura, from California

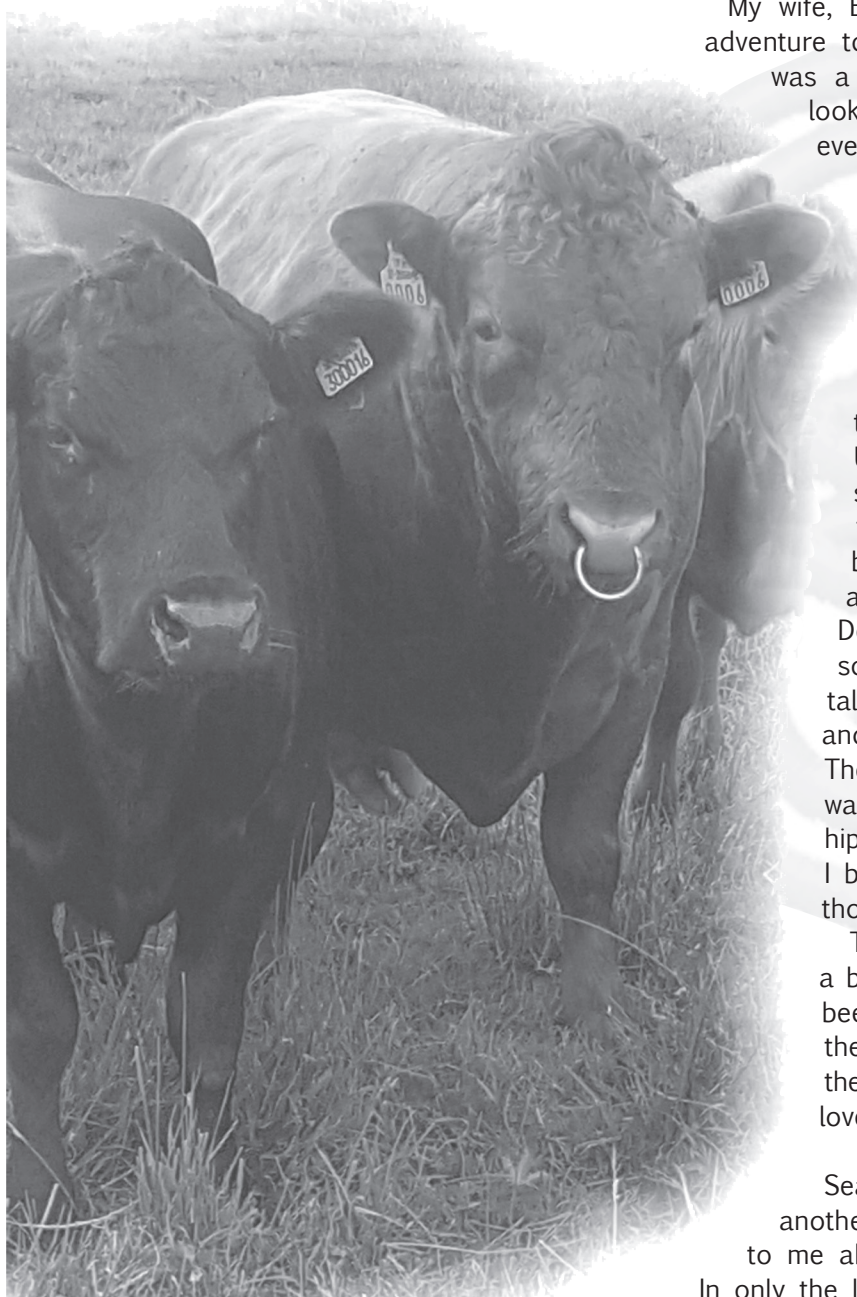


A Visit To Ireland

By: Weston Berry, BW Dexters, Lehi, Utah

I wanted to report on my “Dexter tour” that I was able to take in Ireland, the birthplace of Dexters.

I recently had the opportunity to visit London and then Dublin, Ireland, as a part of my MBA program at Utah Valley University.



Knowing we would have some free time available to explore the country on our own after the tours were done, I contacted the chairman of the Ireland Dexter Cattle Society, Sean Flannary, and by luck, he lived only 30 minutes from Dublin.

My wife, Brittany, was able to join me on this adventure to the green rural land of Ireland and was a wonderful photographer. Sean’s farm looks far greener than my farm in Utah will ever look. As Sean showed me his herd, we talked about “typical” herds and conditions across Ireland. He had a typical size herd of 10 breeding cows with their calves. I was expecting more historic Dexters that are smaller, horned, and black. I was wrong. His Dexters were by far larger than most Dexters I’ve seen here in the United States, above the U.S. Breed standard in all categories. According to Sean, most Dexters there are horned but there are many “pollys” or polled around. There are reds among Ireland’s Dexters but they are not as popular and sought after as here. Sean had two. We talked about the Irish market for Dexters and to my surprise it was beef, not milk. The Dexters there are bred for beef, and I was impressed with their beefier structure: hips wider, more loin, more depth of ribs. I began to think of a way to get one of those on a plane...

The country has a beef contract with a butcher in England that provides Dexter beef to some lords and estate men. Thus they have a true commercial market for their beef. This shows how much the locals love their beef! Wonderful visit.

Sean then surprised me by taking us to another farm! On the way over he explained to me about the history of Dexters in Ireland. In only the last 10 years, Dexter cattle have been

DEXTERS

Everywhere

making a comeback and numbers are growing each year! England has saved the Dexter for years but is now experiencing shrinkage of Dexter numbers. Like many areas here, Ireland is in the planning stages of starting its first show in many years!

We arrived at Martin's place and he was able to show me his 20 Dexters. I was able to compare steers, bulls, and cows. He is a 100% organic farmer and introduced me to different plants he was using to fight local cattle diseases. He then invited us in for tea and sandwiches. We couldn't have asked for better hosts.

The purpose of my letter about my trip to Ireland is to explain how similar we in the U.S. really are

to Dexter breeders around the world. After hearing Martin and Sean talking to each other and with me, I understood that they have the same problems I see here. These problems include not being able to keep their bulls in, 6 teats on the udder, scours, managing the carrying capacity of pastures, heifers getting bred too young while some older cows don't get bred, trying to get more of the "polly" gene in without sacrificing other traits, to just name a few I could identify with. However, we do have some work to keep up with them in breeding beefy structure into our Dexters for the market I like to aim for. As we continue to educate, promote, and use sound techniques, our Dexter breed will continue to be a delight to all that come in contact with them.





Ohio Valley Dexter Breeders Association

Promoting the breed along with our youth is a major focus of OVDBA, as well as educating, researching and teaching each other how to identify, select and breed for well conformed, solid

animals that are within the standards of the Dexter breed. Anyone from any state is welcome.

ohiovalleydexters.weebly.com



Legacy Breeders

Our goal - To bring breeders together to preserve the unique qualities and traits found in the rare, original Dexter bloodlines. Membership is open to all breeders

interested in preservation. Help us save these wonderful and unique heritage bloodlines from disappearing forever. legacybreeders.org

Sierra States Dexter Community

With a focus on learning and sharing, Dexter breeders in Northern California are organizing farm tours and workshops to educate, inspire and encourage a more connected Dexter community in California and surrounding states. dexterstoday.com/regional-clubs



Dexter Cattle Club of Tennessee

Dexter Cattle Club of Tennessee welcomes anyone who has an interest in Dexter Cattle and Dexter Crossbred Cattle throughout the United States.

We offer animals and products for sale on our website as a free service to our members and offer educational opportunities throughout the year that are club sponsored or of club interest.

A great show in Tampa, Florida!!

February 2, 2018 · Florida State Fair Open Dexter Show (open to all registered Dexters) · Entry Due by Dec. 1

This is a great show with excellent payouts.

And Tampa is usually beautiful in February!

For details go to www.dexterstoday.com/regional-clubs

Beef Quality Assurance

Poor weather? Time to bring the learning inside!

Get your Beef Quality Assurance training today!

<https://www.bqa.org/certification/tennessee>

Not in Tennessee? simply go to <https://www.bqa.org/> for your states requirements and offerings!



MEMBERSHIP FORM

SELECT ONE

☐ JOIN PDCA - \$20

☐ RENEW MY MEMBERSHIP - \$20

Make check payable to

PDCA P.O. Box 135 Edwards, MS 39066

My name is _____

My farm name is _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Ph (_____) _____

Email or text # (best) _____

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT PDCA?

☐ INTERNET SEARCH

☐ MAGAZINE ARTICLE

☐ THE JOURNAL

☐ FLYER HANDOUT

☐ WORD OF MOUTH

☐ OTHER _____

☐ I WOULD BE WILLING TO SHARE MY TIME, TALENTS OR SERVICES WITH OTHER DEXTER BREEDERS HOW?



Purebred Dexter Cattle Association

P.O. Box 135 Edwards, MS 39066
PDCANOW@gmail.com (844) PDCA-NOW

REGISTRATION and REGISTRATION + TRANSFER FORM

I am Submitting and including payment for:

- ☐ \$20 **Registration**
- ☐ \$40 **Registration + Transfer**
- ☐ \$20 **New Membership**
- ☐ \$20 **Renew Membership**

**TRANSFER ONLY INSTRUCTIONS
ON NEXT PAGE**

My name is _____

☐ I am a current member (renewed since July 1, 2017)

Farm Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State ____ Zip _____ Ph (____) _____

Email _____

☐ **Register + Transfer** this animal to:

Buyer Name: _____

Address _____

City _____

State ____ Zip _____ Ph (____) _____

Email _____

Name of animal to be registered (max 23 characters)

Birth Date _____ ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Steer

Tattoo # _____ ☐ Left ear ☐ Right ear

☐ **Certified Registration** I am submitting proof indicating:
(Sire and Dam verification not required)

☐ Genotype on file ☐ Sire Verified ☐ Dam Verified

☐ PHA Positive ☐ PHA Negative

☐ Chondro Positive ☐ Chondro Negative

Non-black animals are registered as "Dun/Red"
unless tested/proven

☐ Horned ☐ Polled ☐ Black ☐ Dun/Red ☐ Dun (Tested) ☐ Dun (Obligate) ☐ Red (Tested) ☐ Red (Obligate)

Name of Sire of animal being registered

PDCA # _____

ADCA# _____

Legacy# _____

☐ I owned sire at the time of breeding

☐ I did not own sire at the time of breeding

☐ Dam was bred using AI on (date): _____

Receipt/invoice from AI service company/technician included (required)

Sire owner at the time of live breeding if not applicant

Address _____

City _____

State ____ Zip _____ Ph (____) _____

Email _____

Name of Dam of animal being registered

PDCA # _____

ADCA# _____

Legacy# _____

☐ I was the breeder of the animal being registered
and in possession of dam at time of breeding

☐ I owned the dam at the time of birth

☐ I bought the dam already bred on

(Date of purchase): _____

From: _____

Address _____

City _____

State ____ Zip _____ Ph (____) _____

Email _____

Ownership transfers are easy

- 1 Complete the Application for Transfer on the back of the Registration Certificate
- 2 Mail it (or a copy of it) to PDCA
Or take a pic of the back with your phone and email to PDCA NOW@gmail.com
- 3 Include payment - \$20
Or
- 4 Use the online Transfer Only Form and pay online
www.dexterstoday.com/transfer



PDCA
P.O. Box 135
Edwards, MS 39066



Registry to Registry transfers are easy

- 1 Just mail a copy of ADCA or Legacy animal(s) registration certificate(s) to PDCA
- 2 Include payment - \$5 per animal
Or
- 3 Use the online Registry to Registry Transfer Form and pay online
www.dexterstoday.com/registry-to-registry
(Sorry, no edits or ownership changes on this type of transfer)

Genetic Testing

- What is genetic testing?
- What is genotyping?
- What things might you want to test and why?
- When is testing required?
- When is genetic testing unnecessary?
- PDCA does not require testing. Why?

Tattoo letters

2015 – C

2016 – D

2017 – E

2018 – F

Read about it at www.dexterstoday.com/about-genetic-testing

Genetic Testing Labs

University of California-Davis
www.vgl.ucdavis.edu

Texas A&M University
vetmed.tamu.edu/animalgenetics

GeneSeek/Igenity

http://genomics.neogen.com/pdf/igenity/ag088_igenityorderformbeef.pdf,
http://genomics.neogen.com/pdf/igenity/ag159_igenityorderformdairy.pdf



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ADCA 032845



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THE
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FF Freedom's Wow Factor #208761
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FF Freedom's Galaxy #208739
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 Non Chondro, Non PHA \$100 per Straw



FF Freedom's Valor #026101, PDCA #Pndg
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 Non Chondro, Non PHA \$25 per Straw



FF Freedom's How's That! #208762
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 Non Chondro, Non PHA \$25 per Straw



Aislinn's Red Dandy #031407, PDCA #Pndg
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