



14th Annual
BULL SALE Tuesday, March 23, 2010

Our 14th Annual Bull Sale will be held Tuesday, March 23rd, 2010 at our headquarters near Estancia, NM. The 2010 sale will feature both new sire groups, which we are very pleased with, as well as sire groups that have been featured in many past sales that continue to work in our program.

Two prominent new sires you will see in our 2010 sale are OCC Missing Link 830M and OCC Paxton 730P. Missing Link is an OCC Emblazon grandson and is bred for outstanding forage conversion and fleshing ability. Paxton has no "6807" within four generations of his pedigree and therefore may be used as an outcross on Emblazon, Echelon, or Legend bred daughters. We are extremely pleased with both the Missing Link and Paxton calves which are big bodied and stout.

We continue to be your most reliable source for angus heifer bulls. The sale will include OCC Homer 650H, OCC Legend 616L and Basin Rainmaker 747L sons. All three are breed leaders for calving ease. Also, we will feature our first Manzano Rainmaker T07 sons. "707" sold in our 2008 sale to David and Tammy Ogilvee of the U Bar Ranch, Gila, NM. "707" bred 35 heifers as a yearling and no calves were pulled. We are very excited about 707's potential as a calving ease sire with growth, carcass, and fleshing ability. For more on 707 see page 4.

Once again we will have several sons out of our herd sire, Manzano M048 R101. "5101" becomes more impressive every year. He is extremely easy keeping and powerful. He is also very sound and has handled the rocks at Yeso with ease. His EPD package is very unique and we feel is very well suited to southwestern beef production. He is in the lowest 10% of the breed for birth weight, mature size, and mature weight while being average for weaning weight and in the top 25% for both marbling and rib eye. If you are looking for a bull to moderate your females without sacrificing weaning weight consider a 5101 son.

We are very excited about our 2010 sale and hope to have more bulls than ever before. Hope to see you there!

"The cattle I am most pleased with are the cows that are now three years old with their second calves. They are simply good cattle!"

I feel their added fleshing ability on this desert will allow them to re-breed and raise good doing calves."

-Greg Carrasco - Las Cruces, NM
Commenting on Manzano Angus Females

Manzano Angus Ranches

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BACK TO BASICS:

Gestation Length of the Beef Cow Versus Dystocia

Ron Torell, Nevada Livestock Extension Specialist

Everything is based on an average, but there is no average. For example, when was the last time we saw an average precipitation year? Gestation length on a beef cow is another one of those numbers where the average is seldom seen. The gestation length for all breeds of cattle averaged together is 283 days. The range is 279 for Jersey and up to 292 for Brahman. On the average, the Continental breeds of Charolais, Simmental, and Limousin exhibit gestation lengths of 289 days. English-bred cattle such as Angus, Shorthorn, and Hereford exhibit, on the average, shorter gestation lengths of 281, 282 and 285 respectively. Within those breeds the average gestation length can vary an additional twelve days on either side of the average for the breed.

Gestation length is an issue because it is associated with dystocia and it affects the postpartum interval. Dr. Bob Bellows, retired Miles City, Montana researcher at the Fort KEOG Research Center states "During the last ten days of gestation, one to one-and one-half pounds of birth weight can be added to the size of the fetus. This means that for a calf that had

a five-day extended gestation, you could be adding as much as eight pounds to the birth weight. This might mean the difference between an unassisted birth or a dystocia situation."

Sally Northcut, director of genetic research for the American Angus Association feels another big advantage of short gestation bulls is increased postpartum interval and breed back of the cows. "Research clearly shows that young cows and cows that have difficult and slow deliveries require additional days of postpartum interval to cycle and re-breed. If a calf is born at 275 days gestation versus the breed average of 283, that cow will usually have an easier delivery and will automatically have an additional eight days postpartum interval advantage."

Wayne Vanderwert of the American Gelbvieh Association agrees "The Gelbvieh Association is the only breed association to currently have a gestation EPD established for their breed. During the period we have had the gestation length EPD, the average gestation length of the Gelbvieh breed has been reduced from 289 to 284 days. Virtually all of our

A.I. sired registered cattle go into the data bank. The Gelbvieh Association's effort to reduce gestation length to the current levels parallels a strong genetic trend for reduced birth weight and dystocia in the breed during that same time frame."

We hear about curve benders-those bulls that are small birth weight and calving ease yet defy the antagonisms of low birth weight and growth potential. Many of these curve bender bulls are short gestation. This would explain why they have the smaller birth weights yet the calves explode and grow like a long gestation growth bull. Conversely, high growth bulls are oftentimes long gestation sires. This might partially explain the larger birth weights often associated with growth bull sired calves.

If you would like to discuss this article or simply would like to talk cows do not hesitate to contact Ron at 775-738-1721 or torellr@unce.unr.edu.

GENETIC DEFECT UPDATE

On April 13, 2009 the American Angus Association announced the discovery of a second lethal genetic defect (the first being Arthrogyrospis Multiplex (AM) or curly calf) traced back to GAR Precision 1680 called Neuropathic Hydrocephalus (NH). Neuropathic hydrocephalus characteristics include calves born short term with an extremely large head (basketball size) and little to no brain and spinal tissue. Neuropathic Hydrocephalus may cause calving difficulties in both heifers and cows.

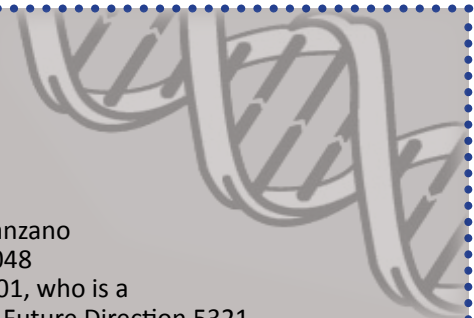
Like AM, Neuropathic Hydrocephalus is a simple recessive mutation. If the gene mutation is present in both sire and dam there is a 25% chance of the calf being affected by the lethal mutation. If you

have GAR Precision 1680 or CA Future Direction 5321 (popular Precision son) influence in your herd you do have some degree of risk. It is essential that you do not breed carrier cows or heifers to carrier bulls.

Currently Phizer Animal Health has a commercial test for both AM and NH. With a DNA sample, both AM and NH status can be identified in any animal. By testing herd sires that are potential carriers for AM and NH you can ensure that no calves will be affected by either defect. If you have questions about your herds risk or about collecting DNA for sampling, please feel free to contact us at any point.

Manzano M048 R101, who is a CA Future Direction 5321 grandson, has been tested free of both AM and NH as has his sire, B3R M048 Cafd 0125. Therefore, all Manzano M048 R101 progeny are AM and NH free.

We feel it is our responsibility to keep you, our customers, informed about any genetic defects which could potentially impact your cow herd. Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns regarding AM or NH.



Beef Cow Efficiency in the SOUTHWEST

Excerpt by: C.P. Mathis, Extension Livestock Specialist, Range Improvement Task Force
J.E. Sawyer, Extension Livestock Specialist

In the Southwest, pasture forage (that is, payment on purchased or leased land) is generally one of the largest fixed costs. So it is important to match cow type to the forage supply to achieve maximum efficiency in harvesting the forage and converting it to a cash commodity—the calf.

Many factors can affect production efficiency in the cow herd. Major factors include cow size, milking ability, and reproductive performance. The purpose of this guide is to address the relationship between these factors and beef production efficiency in the Southwest.

Cow Size

Energy intake comprises a large portion of the input into the cow herd. Maintenance energy (the amount of energy required to maintain body weight) can represent 70 to 75 percent of the total energy consumed annually by the cow herd (Ferrell and Jenkins 1985). A cow's size or body weight does not influence her energy use efficiency (Ferrell and Jenkins 1984a, 1984b). However, researchers from Wisconsin (Davis et al. 1983b) have shown that smaller cows can wean more pounds of calf per pound of feed than can larger cows. The same research group (Davis et al. 1983a) in a different study found that feeding larger cows a higher-energy diet did not increase enough the number and total weight of calves weaned to offset the higher level of energy intake. In other words, supplying larger cows with more energy did not increase their production efficiency.

So a larger cow can produce a larger calf, but her production efficiency may be suboptimal. In general, cows can be selected for improved efficiency in a certain environment, but they may not be as efficient in other environments (Ferrell and Jenkins 1985). In an environment where feed resources are unlimited, larger cows may be able to offset the inefficiency by weaning larger calves. Generally, however, on Southwestern rangelands where forage supply often is limited, larger cows are not as efficient as smaller cows.

Cow Milk Yield

Milk yield is related to preweaning calf growth (Clutter and Nielsen 1987), so increased milk yield often is considered an advantage in a cow-calf operation. But milk production requires high levels of energy input by the cow, and, if feed resources are limited, milk production can have a negative effect on the overall efficiency of beef production.

Researchers from the Meat Animal Research Center in Nebraska (Ferrell and Jenkins 1984a, 1984b, 1985) have shown that energy use is less efficient in higher-milking cows. They attribute their observations, in part, to the higher-milking cows' larger internal organs and faster metabolism compared with lower-milking cows. The low energy use efficiency of higher-milking cows means that they require more energy per pound of body weight than do lower-milking cows.

Therefore, a higher-milking cow generally has a greater total energy requirement than a lower-milking cow of similar size during the lactation and dry periods (Ferrell and Jenkins 1984a; Montano-Bermudez et al. 1990).

Scientists at the University of Nebraska (Montano-Bermudez et al. 1990) have estimated maintenance requirements for cows with low, moderate, and high levels of milk production during gestation and lactation. Requirements were calculated per unit of body weight, with Hereford X Angus (lowest milking potential) having the lowest requirements, and the moderate- and high-milking females having similar but higher requirements.

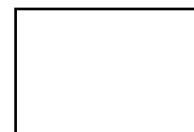
When calculated for cows of equal body weight, the maintenance requirement for lower-milking cows compared with higher-milking cows was 0.8 pounds less total digestible nutrients (TDN; an estimate of energy intake by the animal) per day during gestation (6.4 vs. 7.2 pounds TDN) and 0.9 pounds less TDN per day during lactation (8.3 vs. 9.2 pounds TDN). When considered across a production cycle so that energy use for gestation and lactation were both included in the estimates of energy requirements, differences were much larger (Montano-Bermudez et al. 1990).

To read entire publication see http://aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/_b/b-217.html





502 CR B107
 Estancia, NM 87016
 Return Service Requested



“707” MANZANO RAINMAKER T07

Reg: 15848134 -- Sold to U Bar Ranch, Gila NM -- Semen Available

707 is one of the more exciting heifer bulls we have raised to date. Not only does he have “sleep all night” calving ease numbers (in the top 1% for calving ease direct and birth weight) but he has the phenotype we strive for at Manzano Angus. He is big ribbed, has good scrotal development, and is muscular. He has a stout appearance not common in calving ease bulls.



PRODUCTION					
CED	BW	WW	YW	YH	SC
+13	-2.5	+36	+70	-.5	+.33
.28	.34	.25	.25	.31	.30

MATERNAL					
CEM	Milk	MkH	MW	MH	\$EN
+10	+17		+12	-2	+11.41
.15	.17		.05	.05	

CARCASS					
CW	Marb	RE	Fat	Carc	Usnd
+6	+.27	+.17	+.033	-.5	+.33
.10	.16	.18	.12	.31	.30

\$ VALUES					
\$W	\$F	\$G	\$QG	\$YG	\$B
+28.20	+15.15	+19.66	+16.66	+3.02	+32.64

TOP
 Diamond Rainmaker 154E (AMF)
 Basin Rainmaker 747L (AMF)
 Basin Joy 912C

BOTTOM
 Manzano Emblazon 212 (AMF)
 Manzano 212 R79
 Manzano 5522 1160 253ET