

# Daniel Picks Angus Champs In W. Va.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — Angus breeders paraded 91 heifers and bulls before judge Randy Daniel, Colbert, Georgia, to compete for championships awarded at the 1991 West Virginia State Fair Angus Show in Lewisburg.

Among the heifer entries, grand champion laurels were given to the intermediate winner named Ridgicrofts Ms Jac Evera. The heifer is a June 1990 daughter of Jacs Hudson and is owned by Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Lamond III of Bluemont, Virginia.

The reserve grand champion heifer was Justafew Cindy Lou owned by William Walther, also of Bluemont. The heifer first topped the junior division and is an April 1990 daughter of R&J Spade 1204.

In bull competition, the senior division winner was judge Daniel's pick for grand champion. The April 1989 son of S A F Power Shaft 6021 is named Hill Crest Thistle. He is jointly owned by Susan Rucker, Delaplaine, Virginia;

a; G.T. Ward, Marshall, Virginia; and Mystic Hill Farm, Culpeper, Virginia.

The reserve grand champion bull was W R B Prime Time 180 owned by Roger Bowles, Kents Store, Virginia. The bull first topped the junior division and is a March 1990 son of Manhattan of Indian Creek.

A complete list of winners follows:

## 1991 WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR ANGUS SHOW

### LEWISBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Total number shown: 98

Judge: Randy Daniel, Colbert, GA

### HEIFERS - 70 Shown

Junior Heifer Calf Champion: Tilmans Miss Indy 101, Exhibitor: Edward Tilman, Powhatan, VA.

Reserve Junior Heifer Calf Champion: J R D C Mariah, Exhibitor: Rusti & Denise Carson, Jane Lew, WV.

Senior Heifer Calf Champion: B H Gambler Lass 340, Exhibitor: Andrew Aitchison Jr., Waynesboro, VA.

Reserve Senior Heifer Calf Champion: Willow Oak Elba 140, Exhibitor: Willow Oaks Farms Inc., Nokesville, VA.

Intermediate Champion Female: Ridgicrofts Ms Jac Evera, Exhibitor: Mr. & Mrs. C.C. Lamond III, Bluemont, VA.

Reserve Intermediate Champion

Female: Northcote Star Rachel, Exhibitor: Wynn Dalton, Altavista, VA.

Junior Champion Female: Justafew Cindy Lou, Exhibitor: William Walther, Bluemont, VA.

Reserve Junior Champion Female: Northcote Exciting Wilma, Exhibitor: Spring Hollow Farm, Waynesboro, VA, & S & J Cattle Company, Staunton, VA.

Senior Champion Female: MTF Ms Scotch Cap, Exhibitor: Shelley Wright, Jane Lew, WV.

Reserve Senior Champion Female: Bleak Hill Scotch Jewel, Exhibitor: Tara Shaver, Horner, WV.

Grand Champion Female: Ridgicrofts Ms Jac Evera, Exhibitor: Mr. & Mrs. C.C. Lamond III, Bluemont, VA.

Reserve Grand Champion Female: Justafew Cindy Lou, Exhibitor: William Walther, Bluemont, VA.

### BULLS - 21 Shown

Junior Bull Calf Champion: B H Charley Hitch 41, Exhibitor: Andrew Aitchison Jr., Waynesboro, VA.

Reserve Junior Bull Calf Champion: Goodwins Sean Boy 135, Exhibitor: Sean Goodwin, Lewisburg, WV.

Senior Bull Calf Champion: M H Stricker 1, Exhibitor: Mystic Hill Farm, Culpeper, VA.

Reserve Senior Bull Calf Champion: NONE.

Intermediate Champion Bull: Daltons Mac Gregor, Exhibitor: Douglas Dalton Jr., Sycamore, VA.

Reserve Intermediate Champion Bull: Justafew Magnum Force, Exhibitor: Ann Ogle, Max Meadows, VA.

Junior Champion Bull: W R B Prime Time 180, Exhibitor: Roger Bowles, Kents Store, VA.

Reserve Junior Champion Bull: J P Hi Spade 8240, Exhibitor: W.W. VanLear, Clifton Forge, VA.

Senior Champion Bull: Hill Crest Thistle, Exhibitor: Susan Rucker, Delaplaine, VA; G.T. Ward, Marshall, VA; & Mystic Hill Farm, Culpeper, VA.

Reserve Senior Champion Bull: Zeuswyn Mac Bo 039, Exhibitor: Robert E. Lee Mem. Fund, Stratford, VA.

Grand Champion Bull: Hill Crest Thistle, Exhibitor: Susan Rucker, Delaplaine, VA; G.T. Ward, Marshall, VA; & Mystic Hill Farm, Culpeper, VA.

Reserve Grand Champion Bull: W R B Prime Time 180, Exhibitor: Roger Bowles, Kents Store, VA.

### COW-CALFS - 7 Shown

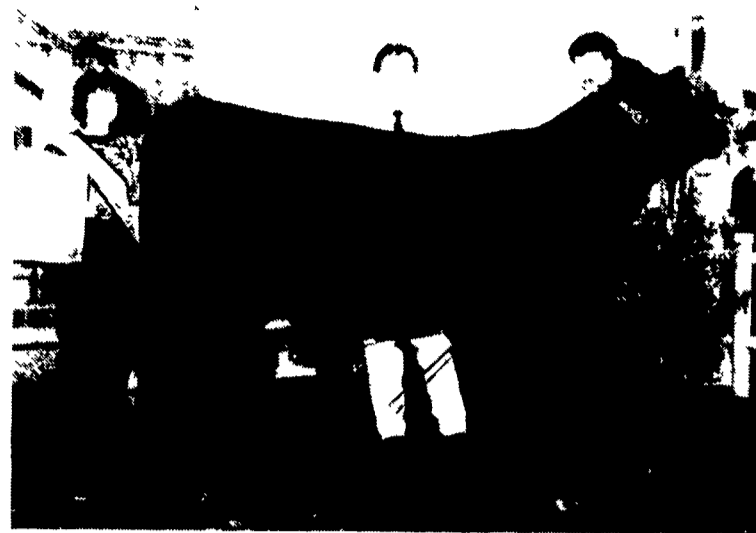
Grand Champion Cow-Calf: D A Bar Maid 145, Exhibitor: Sean Goodwin, Lewisburg, WV.

Reserve Grand Champion Cow-Calf: R F F Michelles Bluebird 531, Exhibitor: Dixeylands Ranch, Raphine, VA.

### GROUP CLASSES

Get-of-Sire: CH Stacker 7040, Exhibitor: Rocking P Farm, Homer, WV.

Junior Get-of-Sire: R&J Spade 1204, Exhibitor: Trymore Farm, Lost Creek, WV.



Ridgicrofts Ms Jac Evera is the name of this grand champion heifer that first won intermediate champion honors at the 1991 West Virginia State Fair Angus Show in Lewisburg. Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Lamond III, Bluemont, Virginia, owns the grand winner that is a June 1990 daughter of Jacs Hudson.



This bull won grand champion honors at the 1991 West Virginia State Fair Angus Show. The entry is Hill Crest Thistle and is owned by Susan Rucker Delaplaine, Virginia; G.T. Ward, Marshall, Virginia, and Mystic Hill Farm, Culpeper, Virginia. First named the senior champion, the bull is an April 1989 son of S A F Power Shaft 6021.

## Animal Group Takes Issue Over Book

CAMP HILL (Cumberland Co.) — Pennsylvanians for the Responsible Use of Animals (PRUA), a group representing farmers, researchers and sportsmen, has taken issue with a children's book published by Random House.

The book, entitled "Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles ABC's for a Better Planet" contains questionable information about agriculture and nutrition, according to Ken Brandt, executive vice president of PRUA.

In a letter to Jerry Harrison, vice president, juvenile division at Random House, Brandt said the book does include some good ideas for saving the planet but also dispenses some false and misleading information, particularly in the chapter headed "M is for Meat."

A sentence from that chapter states, "A lot of the world's cereal crop is fed to cattle, when it could be used to feed starving people instead." Brandt pointed out that 80 to 85 percent of the nutrients consumed by cattle come from non-grain sources — feedstuffs not edible to humans. These feedstuffs include grass, roughage, food processing by-products, and crop aftermath. Therefore, Brandt maintains, this sentence is very misleading for the young minds that will be exposed to the book.

Another misleading statement, Brandt said, is the sentence, "Cattle expel methane, a gas that makes the greenhouse effect worse." Brandt explained that beef cattle account for only one-half of one percent (0.5 percent) of the world's methane production.

PRUA's biggest complaint about the book, Brandt said, is that it tells kids to eat less meat and only meat from organically raised cattle. "This," said Brandt, "is irresponsible dietary advice."

"Leading health authorities note that children in particular need the vital nutrients — protein, iron, zinc and vitamin B-12 — that beef provides."

Additionally, Brandt said, a statement in the book that some animals are injected with artificial hormones to make them grow faster and that some of these hormones cause cancer gives the erroneous impression that organically raised beef is healthier because it

does not contain hormones.

"Hormones are present in virtually all foods of either plant or animal origin.

Given the misinformation contained in the Ninja book, Brandt suggested that the next edition should contain the chapter "M is for Mythology."

The Pennsylvanians for the Responsible Use of Animals (PRUA), a consortium of agricultural, biomedical, and sporting groups and associations, is headquartered in Camp Hill.

## CRP Participants Say They'll Use Land

ANKENY, Iowa — Nearly half of all respondents in a national survey of Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) participants said they already have plans for how they will use their CRP acres once the contracts begin to expire in 1995.

According to the survey, which was completed by the Soil and Water Conservation Society in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, more than half (51 percent) of the respondents with plans say they expect to leave the acres in grass for livestock forage or hay production, in trees, or in wildlife habitat. Another third said they will put their CRP acres back into crop production under an approved conservation compliance plan.

The survey, which was done over the past year, involved a random sample of more than 2,750 farm owners and operators who enrolled land in the CRP during the first nine sign-ups held from 1986 through 1990. Seventy-four percent of these farm owners and operators completed and returned the survey questionnaire.

The CRP was established in the 1985 farm bill as a means of encouraging farmers to retire highly erodible cropland from production. In return for an annual rental payment from the federal government over a period of 10 years, farmers agreed to establish and maintain a permanent, soil-conserving cover of grass or trees on the acres enrolled in the program.

During the first nine sign-ups,

the nation's farmers enrolled 33,921,898 acres (333,392 contracts) in the program.

More than half (58 percent) of all respondents in the survey said that economic considerations would be the single most important factor in their decision to keep their CRP acres in a soil-conserving cover or to return those acres to crop production once the contracts expire. Market prices or government price supports for crops and costs of crop production were mentioned by respondents as the factors that would most influence their decision.

Another quarter (24 percent) of the respondents said life-style considerations would be the single most important factor influencing their land use decision, while 14 percent identified conservation as the most important factor.

Respondents offered a number of interesting reactions to a series of questions in the survey aimed at determining what incentives farmers might be willing to accept as a means of keeping their CRP acres out of cultivation beyond the 10 years covered by the existing contracts:

- About a third of all respondents said they were willing to extend their CRP contracts for either five years or 10 years at an annual rental rate lower than they now receive.

- Twelve percent of the respondents said they would be willing to plant trees on their CRP acres that do not now have trees, at their own expense, in return for a five-year

contract extension at the current annual rental rate. A majority (58 percent) rejected this option, however.

- Nearly a fifth (18 percent) of the respondents said they would be interested in keeping their CRP acres in a soil-conserving cover beyond 10 years if those acres could be used to meet set-aside requirements under federal farm commodity programs. Two-fifths (40 percent) of the respondents rejected this option outright.

- Just over a quarter (27 percent) of the respondents said they would be willing to sell a permanent conservation easement to the government on their CRP acres. The easement would not allow haying or grazing on the acres, and the contract-holder would lose any commodity program base acreage involved. Nearly two-fifths (39 percent) of the respondents rejected this option, while the remaining 34 percent were unsure of its acceptability.

- A second type of conservation easement that would allow haying and grazing produced an acceptance rate among respondents of 29 percent. About a third (36 percent) of the respondents were unwilling to accept this form of easement, and another third (35 percent) were unsure of the easement's acceptability. Most farmers willing to sell a conservation easement to the government expressed a preference for an annual payment for that easement as opposed to an up-front, lump-sum payment.
- Slightly more than a tenth (13

percent) of the respondents said they would be willing to extend their CRP contract for five years, with no annual rental payment, if during the final two years of the initial 10-year contract the federal government would share half the cost of installing fence and developing a water supply so the CRP acres could be used for livestock grazing. About three-quarters (77 percent) of all respondents indicated in the survey that fencing would be required before the CRP acres could be grazed. Nearly half indicated that development of a water supply would be needed.

- Half (50 percent) of the respondents said they were willing to plant a different vegetative cover on their CRP acres to improve wildlife habitat if the government provided cost-sharing for these new plantings.

The report concludes that many options or combinations of options exist for keeping highly erodible land out of cultivation beyond the 10 years covered by the existing contracts. A regionalized approach to use of these options might be justified, the report says.

There are many other innovative approaches that could be used to maintain at least a portion of the permanent vegetative cover established on the more fragile CRP acres and thus maximize returns on the public's \$20 billion investment in the program, the report contends. For example, portions of whole fields now in the CRP might

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