

Angus Breeders Exhibit 221 Head

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Junior Angus breeders from throughout the country paraded 221 head of entries before judge Randy Daniels of Colbert, Ga., at the 1995 Atlantic National Junior Angus Show in Timonium, Md.

In the owned heifer show, grand champion laurels were presented to Ted Bourne Jr. of Donalds, S.C. The heifer first won the early spring calf division and is a January 1994 daughter of Waldeck Sky Traveler. She is named Wal-

deck EF Forever Lady 9407.

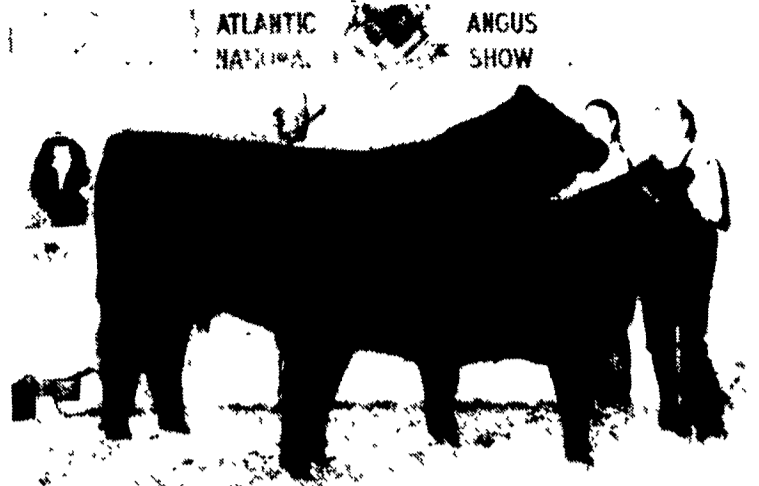
The reserve grand champion owned female was Ankony Lady Lucy V284 owned by Kyle Jackson of Anderson, Ind. The March 1994 heifer is sired by RA Bear-tooth Aberdeen and first won the late spring calf title.

In the bred-and-owned heifer show, the grand champion was Dalton Lady Belle owned by Judson Dalton, Altavista, Va. The heifer first won the fall calf division and is a November 1994 daughter of GDAR Oscar 711.

Dalton also exhibited the reserve grand champion bred-and-owned female which first topped the summer calf division. Daltons Belle Anna is the name of his reserve grand entry that is a May 1994 daughter of VDAR Northern Exposure.

The grand champion bred-and-owned bull was Champion Hill Architect owned by Neenah Hill of Birdwell, Ohio. The entry is a September 1994 son of VDAR New Trend 802.

Reserve grand champion bred-



Kruegers Blackbird 704B and her heifer calf were named the grand champion cow-calf pair at the 1995 Atlantic National Junior Angus Show held in Timonium, Md. The October 1992 daughter of R&J Maxima is owned by Erin Krueger, Coatesville, Pa. GDAR Nugget 6180 sired the September 1994 heifer calf. The cow also won owned reserve senior yearling champion female honors.

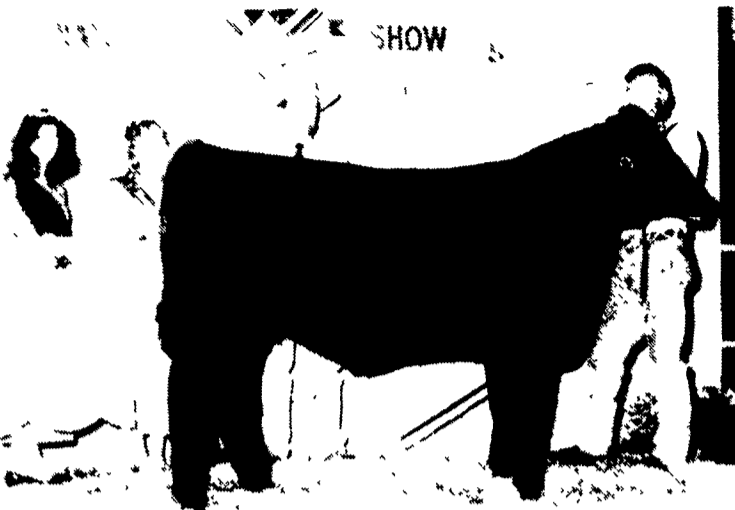
and-owned bull laurels were presented to Randolph Clary III, Brodnax, Va., for his bull Southsides Bando. The November 1994 bull is a son of Bon View Bando 598.

The grand champion cow-calf pair was Kruegers Blackbird 704B exhibited by Erin Krueger of

Coatesville, Pa. The October 1992 cow is a daughter of R&J Maxima, and she had a September 1994 heifer calf at side sired by GDAR Nugget 6180.

Wynn Dalton, Altavista, Va., displayed the reserve grand champion cow-calf pair. The cow

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Bull Run ET won grand champion steer laurels at the 1995 Atlantic National Junior Angus Show in Timonium, Md. The entry is owned by Jeremy Brown of Boyce, Va. The April 1994 steer is sired by TC Stockman.



These young Angus breeders won Atlantic National Merit Awards at the recent 1995 Atlantic National Junior Angus Show held in Timonium, Md. From left are Wynn Dalton, Altavista, Va.; Sarah Hill, Bidwell, Ohio; Eddie Kirby, Petersburg, W.V.; Alana Burdette, Boyds, Md.; Monica Feeser, Taneytown, Md.; Melissa Harrison, Woodbine, Md.; Robin McCall, Waterford, Va.; and committee judges Diane Hale, Barb Weaver, Dessie Moxley, and Dr. Lee Leak.



Angus leaders are serving as officers of the Atlantic National Junior Council for 1995-1996. From left are Monica Feeser, Taneytown, Md., chairman; Erin Krueger, Coatesville, Pa., vice chairman; Robin McCall, Waterford, Va., secretary; Betsie Ebert, Lexington, N.C., treasurer; Lisa Bloom, Westville, Ind., director; and Jennifer Lull, Suffield, Ohio, director. Not pictured is Kevin Corbin, Eglon, W.Va.

Common Plants Can Be Fatal Snack

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environment are not considered to be harmful. Contact is usually the result of inadvertently using black walnut-contaminated wood shavings for bedding. Horses on black walnut bedding are susceptible to laminitis.

Plants classified as members of the mint family (Labiatae) can cause considerable problems and death in livestock, especially horses; Glecoma hederacea also known as ground-ivy, gill-over-the-ground, creeping charlie and runaway-robin secrete pungent, volatile oils that may be toxic in large amounts. Apparently only horses are susceptible to Glecoma toxins. Found in moist fields or woods, all parts of the plant are toxic in green or dried condition. Symptoms include salivation, sweating, panting, anxiety, turning blue due to a lack of oxygen and pulmonary edema. Lamium amplexicaule L. or henbit, commonly encountered as an element of our spring flora, causes "staggers" in sheep, horses and cattle. Stachys arvensis L., field nettle, is responsible for nervous disorders in livestock especially sheep. It too is a Pennsylvania resident.

Corn cockle and bouncing bet are poisonous and common in Pennsylvania. Corncockle which flowers from July to September is widely established as a weed of grain fields and waste places. Infrequently it is cultivated as a garden plant. The seeds are difficult to separate from wheat seeds and may contaminate this product. The seeds are lethal to young poultry but older birds are less susceptible. Horses and other livestock are also affected. In animals that vomit freely (e.g. pigs), acute poisoning is less likely.

Amaranthus species, commonly known as pigweed and redroot pigweed, although native to tropical America, grow in Pennsylvania gardens, cultivated fields, pastures, roadsides, waste places, and fields. They flower from mid to late summer and are a danger to livestock, especially sheep. Hogs and young calves are more susceptible than adult cattle and horses.

Sorghum species belong to the grass family and include broom corn, Sudan grass, grain sorghum,

forage sorghum,*saccharin sorghum and Johnsongrass. Johnsongrass, a perennial introduced into the United States sometime in the early 19th century, has spread as a weed on highway margins and cultivated fields, particularly in southeastern Pennsylvania. Cyanide poisoning to livestock may result from consumption of plants resulting in coma and death. Nitrate poisoning and photosensitization has been reported in animals eating the sorghums.

Dr. Susan Crane of the New Bolton Center's Field Service adds another common summer poisoning although it is not exactly a plant. Said Crane, "There is a fungus (Rhizoctonia leguminicola) that grows on clover in this area which produces a toxin (sclerotin) that causes horses to salivate profusely when they graze pastures which contain clover. There are no other problems caused by the toxin and the salivation stops when the horse is removed from the pasture. It is very common in this area and we get calls every year from people who don't know what the problem is."

Individuals interested in more detailed information on poisonous plants can contact:

- Pennsylvania — State Bookstore, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of General Services, 1825 Stanley Drive, Harrisburg, PA 17103. For a cost of approximately \$6 plus tax they will send you "Poisonous Plants of Pennsylvania," by botanist, Robert J. Hill.

- Delaware — Home Horticultural Publications, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Delaware, 032 Townsend Hall, Newark, DE 19717-1303. Ask for "Delaware Poisonous Plant Guide." Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with two first class stamps.

If you suspect your animal has eaten one of these toxic substances, contact your veterinarian immediately because delay could be fatal! Remove the animal from the immediate environment and do not allow further access to its regular feed and water. Examine the premises for consumption of or exposure to a toxic plant or chemical. Save appropriate samples of the suspected toxin!