

Top Pennsylvania DHIA Cows By Breed For July

The top protein producing cows in Pennsylvania DHIA Herds for July are listed by breed as follows:

AYRSHIRE

Farm Name	Co	Herd	Index	Barn Name	Date Calved	Age Yr-Mo	Actual Production				
							Milk Lbs	Prot %	Prot Lbs	Fat %	Fat Lbs
DON GABLE	15	33	441	ORCHID	94/10/31	06-10	26761	3.5	933	4.2	1113
ROBERT-SHARON NOLAN	15	676	233	PEARLY	95/04/03	04-11	29115	3.2	919	3.3	962
DON GABLE	15	33	449	ALONA	94/12/31	06-02	26382	3.3	867	3.6	960
DON GABLE	15	33	452	STEPHAN	95/01/28	06-05	25636	3.4	864	3.7	944
DON GABLE	15	33	492	EVIE	95/07/20	04-09	25878	3.2	827	3.4	882
DON GABLE	15	33	496	MISSY	95/04/09	04-07	24525	3.3	813	3.6	880
DON GABLE	15	33	475	DARCIE	95/06/05	05-05	25429	3.1	799	3.6	920
DON GABLE	15	33	532	KARISA	95/09/03	03-01	23909	3.3	790	3.6	865
DON GABLE	15	33	469	NICO	94/11/17	05-10	24117	3.2	778	3.6	857
STEWART FARM AYRSHIR	08	1378	61	KATE	94/10/08	08-11	23473	3.3	777	4.2	982
DON GABLE	15	33	487	MORGAN	94/11/08	04-02	24499	3.1	768	3.6	877
DON GABLE	15	33	481	JILL	95/06/06	05-03	22193	3.4	765	3.7	813
DON GABLE	15	33	426	SILVER	94/10/03	07-03	23234	3.3	759	3.6	845
DON GABLE	15	33	422	MOWACA	95/04/24	07-10	23581	3.2	757	3.6	852
DON GABLE	15	33	486	MAGGIE	94/12/03	04-08	22337	3.4	755	4.0	898
DON GABLE	15	33	527	JAKE	95/07/30	03-01	22579	3.3	745	3.7	844
PAUL R KEMERER & SON	65	200	420	FRANKIE	95/02/11	06-00	24067	3.1	737	3.7	892
HAROLD R KULP	15	775	969	LOVING	94/07/16	04-11	22269	3.3	736	4.0	896
DON GABLE	15	33	515	SARALEE	95/06/21	03-06	22507	3.3	732	3.7	839
CHARLES+DEBRA YOUNG	15	993	131	RROSLYN	95/09/11	03-07	21476	3.4	731	4.0	855
DALE+PATTIE MAULPAIR	38	525	69	GIRLIE	95/06/12	04-11	22187	3.3	729	3.8	836
DON GABLE	15	33	473	BRANDY	95/07/22	05-08	20598	3.5	724	3.2	662
DON GABLE	15	33	483	LORA	95/03/07	04-11	21509	3.4	723	3.6	784
DON GABLE	15	33	519	DORA	95/03/09	03-03	20433	3.5	719	4.2	860
DON GABLE	15	33	490	GRANITE	95/01/10	04-10	20690	3.5	716	4.1	841

GUERNSEY

TROTACRE FARM	37	139	438	MERCURY	95/01/02	03-07	27379	3.1	847	3.8	1050
TROTACRE FARM	37	139	448	4 STAR	94/12/15	03-03	26750	3.1	832	3.7	1003

LISETER FARM	15	961	30	BONNIE	95/01/17	05-11	23624	3.4	807	4.6	1075
RUTTER BROS	67	75	1044	LRSLIR	94/11/03	08-02	20935	3.8	805	5.3	1101
RUTTER BROS	67	75	1137	STORMY	95/07/22	04-04	22459	3.5	791	4.6	1043
RUTTER BROS	67	75	1054	SILKY	95/01/10	08-04	21954	3.6	789	4.8	1064
RICHARD O SMITH	09	811	904	SUNBRAM	95/01/29	03-09	23223	3.3	756	4.2	973
ROBERT LYDIC	32	263	8	36	95/02/11	05-11	23789	3.1	749	3.4	803
LISETER FARM	15	961	51	HATYANN	95/06/13	04-06	21116	3.5	744	4.3	904
RICHARD O SMITH	09	811	841	SOYBRAM	94/12/06	05-02	22564	3.3	737	4.1	922
RUTTER BROS	67	75	1143	MICKI	95/04/30	03-09	18805	3.9	725	4.3	811
RUTTER BROS	67	75	1125	SISSY	95/02/11	04-07	20547	3.5	714	4.4	897
SNIDER HOMESTEAD	05	332	523	MELODY	95/02/13	05-04	21006	3.4	710	3.9	812
RICHARD O SMITH	09	811	902	JELLO	94/10/14	03-03	19187	3.7	704	4.8	929
RUTTER BROS	67	75	1116	WINNIE	94/12/19	04-10	19966	3.5	697	4.9	975
JOHN MORROW	07	221	421	276	95/01/30	06-05	22738	3.1	694	3.8	862
THOMAS E WALKER	56	352	103	PAMELA	94/09/21	06-11	19375	3.5	682	5.0	971
RUTTER BROS	67	75	1136	DAPHIE	95/05/29	04-04	19813	3.4	681	4.9	976
TROTACRE FARM	37	139	445	SMOKRY	94/10/11	03-01	20627	3.3	679	4.8	980
WARREN D PIPER	33	143	185	APPLE	94/11/21	08-03	18374	3.7	674	4.5	836
SNIDER HOMESTEAD	05	332	521	AGGIE	95/02/17	04-11	21914	3.1	670	3.3	719
MARK GARBER	28	682	68	48	95/07/13	03-00	21520	3.1	668	3.3	712
JOHN MORROW	07	221	459	338	94/10/14	04-06	17006	3.9	662	5.3	902
LISETER FARM	15	961	32	LASS	94/09/25	06-00	19622	3.4	660	4.1	809
WARREN D PIPER	33	143	301	HOWEY	95/04/03	03-04	18697	3.5	660	4.0	745


HOLSTEIN

MEADOW SPRING HOLSTN	38	530	349	123	95/05/23	03-03	44470	3.2	1416	2.3	1033
MEADOW SPRING HOLSTN	38	530	310	80	94/11/27	04-01	49348	2.9	1408	1.9	917
SCOT LYN DAIRY	08	1099	131	KIMBER	95/03/19	07-07	45532	3.1	1404	3.4	1552
MEADOW SPRING HOLSTN	38	530	297	8	94/10/29	04-01	44583	3.0	1352	2.6	1177
MEADOW SPRING HOLSTN	38	530	325	133	95/07/13	04-05	41987	3.2	1324	3.1	1288
CROSS COUNTRY FARMS	07	259	668	420	95/02/10	04-04	41374	3.2	1309	3.2	1319
SCOT LYN DAIRY	08	1099	150	HENRYBT	94/12/24	06-02	42859	3.0	1302	4.2	1779
STAR ROCK FARMS	36	2778	4	193	94/12/14	06-04	44846	2.9	1284	5.7	2575
MEADOW SPRING HOLSTN	38	530	258	11	95/09/14	06-02	40698	3.1	1273	3.6	1463
MEADOW SPRING HOLSTN	38	530	239	106	95/06/24	06-07	39045	3.2	1264	3.4	1335
PLUSHANSKI FARMS INC	06	246	1314	FARMA	94/12/15	03-09	36360	3.4	1251	3.9	1420
DAVID BRANDT & SONS	38	23	667	86	95/06/05	04-04	37166	3.4	1247	3.8	1427

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"It's Showtime"

by
Keith A. Bryan
Instructor
Dairy and Animal Science
Coach, Penn State Livestock Judging



AN APPENDIX
If a window of opportunity appears, don't pull down the shade.

— Tom Peters

At times I get this awfully painful burning sensation in my belly. Sometimes the pain flares up shortly after I've eaten a large bowl of spaghetti or lasagna with garlic salt. That's when I take a couple of antacid tablets to reduce the severity of my heartburn. On the other hand, the intense burning sensation happened the other day out of the blue. I hadn't eaten any spicy food, so I ruled out heartburn. Then it occurred to me that maybe I had a problem with my appendix. Yes, my appendix; the narrow, blind tube usually about three or four inches long that extends from the cecum in the lower right hand part of the abdomen. Maybe the only solution was to have an appendectomy, and the thought of surgery made shivers go up and down my spine. Well, enough about me, and you're probably wondering where all of this is leading. Which two of the following are true?

1) For a period during the 1980s, the American Shorthorn Association opened their herdbooks, enabling the appendix registry of Shorthorn-crossbred cattle.

2) From 1985 to 1990, Dorset breeders were able to register Dorset x Columbia crossbred sheep with the Continental Dorset

Club provided that Columbia influence did not exceed 50 percent and Dorset breed type was maintained.

3) From 1988 to 1992, Landrace and Chester White crossbred pigs were registered with the Landrace and Chester White swine breed associations in a cross-referenced appendix registry program.

4) As of March 1, 1996, the National Spotted Swine Registry (NSSR) began accepting fullblood Pietrain x Spotted pigs in an appendix registry, provided that the hogs conform to Spotted breed characteristics (ears down and of reasonable size, black and white or any combination, etc.), and a few other specified regulations.

Numbers 2) and 3) are FALSE! Numbers 1) and 4) are TRUE! Simply because numbers 2) and 3) are false does not mean that they did not occur.

What are the differences among the four scenarios?

For scenarios 1) and 4), registration of crossbred animals was or is legal as specified by the respective breed associations; whereas, for 2) and 3), appendix registrations did not exist; therefore, registration of crossbred animals was dishonest, unethical, and illegal.

Why do we sometimes have appendix registries? A few reasons come to mind: 1) close ancestral heritage, 2) poor performance compared with other breeds, 3) renew interest in and increase income for the breed association,

and 4) to legalize past, current, and future mating schemes among breeds of similar physical characteristics and markings.

First, in certain breeds with relatively few breeders and a limited purebred genetic pool, there may come a time when a considerable percentage of the animals in that breed become closely related. With the negative impact of inbreeding on certain production traits, outcrossing is necessary.

If outcrossing within the breed is not possible, then legalized crossbreeding may be one of a limited number of alternatives. One example of what I would term as "outcrossing within a breed" is the recent influx of European and Canadian genetics into American swine breeding programs.

European Large White pigs or semen was imported and used on American Yorkshires. This influx of new genetic resources provided a "boost" to American Yorkshires, and effectively represented legalized crossbreeding (or life crossing) of two unrelated strains/lines within the same breed. The same example could be made for Canadian Durocs, Swedish Hampshires, German Landrace, and a few cattle and sheep breeds, also.

Second, an appendix registration program may be employed as a tool to improve performance of animals compared with other breeds. For instance, Pietrain swine are extremely lean and heavily muscled; whereas the lean composition of Spotted swine has not maintained its competitiveness with other more popular and numerous breeds where selection pressure is more intense and genetic diversity within a breed is more extreme.

So the "opening to Pietrain" of the NSSR herdbook may improve performance of Spotted hogs compared with other breeds, and improve purebred market share of the breed.

Third, some purebred breed associations are not as financially sound as they once were. An infusion of funds for registration of crossbred hogs for a limited period may be needed to keep the breed registry financially solvent.

As performance of the "legalized crossbred" pigs improves, so too should interest in and use of the breed in traditional crossbreeding programs. These may be the only means of saving the breed and its association or registry.

Fourth, if two distinctly different breeds have similar distinguishing characteristics (for example, Dorsets and Columbias, Pietrains, and Spots, etc.) there are those few unethical breeders (I refuse to refer to them as "purebred breeders") who will knowingly and intentionally crossbreed animals to gain a competitive and monetary advantage.

A noted, outstanding and well-respected breeder of purebred

swine once told me that "the pedigree and registration papers of an animal are only as legitimate and honest as the person who completed the paperwork."

What function does an appendix have? In the human body, I'm not sure that anybody knows what functions are performed by that "blind, narrow" tube. If your appendix flares up or ruptures, you'll need an appendectomy.

In a purebred breed association, the functions and purposes of an appendix registry are many. Some may view an appendix registry as a "blind, narrowly focused" attempt toward some other goal. Still, others may view it with optimism and enthusiasm. It may be simply to legalize current practices or legalize the inevitable, but in either case we don't necessarily need an appendectomy, we need to breed better purebred livestock and maintain honesty and ethics in doing so.

Farm Safety At Young Farmer Meeting

EPHRATA (Lancaster Co.) — Did you know that there were 210 farm production work accidents from 1990-1994?

Bob Anderson from the Penn State Cooperative Extension gave a refresher course to approximately 35 Ephrata area young farmers on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at Fred and Tammy Weaver's Farm.

Anderson emphasized to the EAYF how dangerous agricultural farming can be and how important farm safety is.

Anderson distributed to Penn

State Cooperative Extension Circular 424. The circular illustrates the most common and dangerous accidents that occur each year and how to avoid them. The publication is available to the public by contacting the extension office at (717) 394-6854.

The next EAYF meeting is Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the Ephrata Senior High School. All EAYF events are free and open to the public.

For more information, contact Dori C. Brunken, coordinator, at (717) 859-3276.