## **Dutch Belt Cattle Contribute To BueLingo Breed**

## Johnsons Claim Two Of Four Dairy Showmanship Classes

HARRISBURG (Dauphir Co.) — Sisters Terri and Kell Johnson each placed first in their respective showmanship class ir the dairy show at the 85th Penn sylvania Farm Show. The two youth are Guernsey breeders from Rutter Brothers Farm, near York.

This is the second year that Kelly has placed first in her showmanship class. Following Kelly was Joe Arnold, Mechanicsburg, and Jesse Kline, Waynesboro.

In Class II, Terri Johnson, York, York County, was first, Amanda Stanton, Everett, Bedford County, was second, and Nathan Phillips, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, was third.

In Class III, Charran Foster, Petersburg, Huntington County, was first, Melissa Wolfe, Northumberland, Northumberland County, was second, and Andy Stoner, Waynesboro, Franklin County, was third.

In Class IV, Jason Mowry, Roaring Springs, Bedford County, was first, Susan Richardson, Fawn Grove, York County, was second, and Erica Lloyd, Pottstown, Chester County, was third.



BARNESVILLE, Ohio — The curlicue horn shape of a Texas Longhorn cow and the polka dotted pattern of an Appaloosa horse create a unique calling card. Even more extreme but less known is the big white belt encircling the midsection of every BueLingo cow.

This Dutch beef breed can have black, red, gray or gold coats, yet each one has a complete full circle white belt that wraps totally around the midsection. Normally, no other white markings are visible.

The BueLingo Cattle Society, formed in 1989, is the official registry for this eye catching critter. Although few are aware of this relatively young composite breed, its sketchily recorded history is truly ancient in origin.

Dutch Belted cattle originated in Holland prior to the 17th century. Historic documentation indicates Dutch nobility pursued development of these special cattle for hundreds of years. Select breed guidelines of performance, conformation, milk quality, minimal grain consumption, and the striking full circle belt were all essential.

Generations of royalty worked for hundreds of years to produce belted cattle, rabbits, goats, poultry and swine. As a result of these genetic challenges there were creations of Dutch Belted Rabbits, Dutch Belted Goats, Dutch Belted Dairy Cattle, Lakenvelder poultry of England and America, Lanche Swine of Holland, and Hampshire hogs of America. Hampshire swine are said to have originated in Hampshire, England, but the earlier historic connection easily traces beyond England to a Netherlands birth.

Dutch Swine, fowl and rabbits came early to America but the first recorded importation of Dutch Belted cattle was made in 1838 by the U.S. consul of Holland, D.H. Haight. In 1840, master showman P.T. Barnum imported a specimen breeding group to the United States. They were selected from a premier herd developed by one of the Dutch royal families.

Barnum agreed that the cattle would be used exclusively for his world-famous circus exhibitions. Barnum billed the belted cattle as "a rare and aristocratic breed." So fascinated was he by his acquisition that Barnum continued to raise belted import cattle on his farm in Orange County, New York the rest of his life.

Thanks to Barnum's enthusiasm for these cattle, their progeny were sold and exported to Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, England and the Hawaiian Islands. Due to the cost of importing, only a few ever set foot on U.S. shores again.

During World War II, the unique appearance of the original Dutch herds took a back seat North Dakota State University animal scientist, began performance testing the results. The additional milk provided by the Dutch blood brought calf-to-cow weaning weights an impressive step forward.

At this point, the BueLingo breed was born. The word "Bue-Lingo" was derived from the Bueling name and he became the first president of the BueLingo Cattle Society (BCS). Today the BCS has over 100 members and has registered over 3,000 animals as breeding stock.

The BueLingo is an open breed, meaning offspring from other breeds can be interbred for specific superior attributes as long as the belt is perpetuated. DCCI utilized the foundation BueLingo bloodlines and selectively blended them with proven superior performance genetics. Prominent bloodlines of Limou-



to hunger. Nearly all were butchered during German invasions. Hundreds of years of breeding were lost and only a few pure Dutch Belts surpived the war. Only the earlier U.S. importation preserved the purest family of cattle. This military tragedy lost for posterity hundreds of years of selective Dutch genetics.

A few U.S. dairies specialized in Dutch Belted herds. A second tragedy struck the breed when the three major American herds were destroyed in the infamous dairy buyout of the 1980s. By 1985, only a few pure Dutch Belt cattle remained in North America.

North Dakota rancher Russell Bueling and a handful of other adventurous ranchers began experimenting with crossing the Dutch Belted dairy genetics with prominent Angus bloodlines. In the mid 1970s, Russ Danielson, a sin, Angus and Salers were commingled resulting in a huge forward leap.

By allowing outside blood in the BueLingo breed, Darol Dickinson, general manager at DCCI, said and means "we can introduce the greatest performance blood in the world to make sure BueLingo are superior in every quality. We can utilize the very best of any great breed, a tremendous advantage."

At birth, BueLingo calves average under 75 pounds. Adult cows are moderate in size, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, and the adult sires are 1,900 - 2,100 pounds.

How to figure herd size? Dickinson, never at a loss for quips, advised, "When inventorying BueLingo, either count the white spots or else count the dark sections and divide by two. If the numbers don't come out the same, do a recount."



