Twin Creek Angus



The small herd where quality is big!

All bulls tested for the Tama sale.

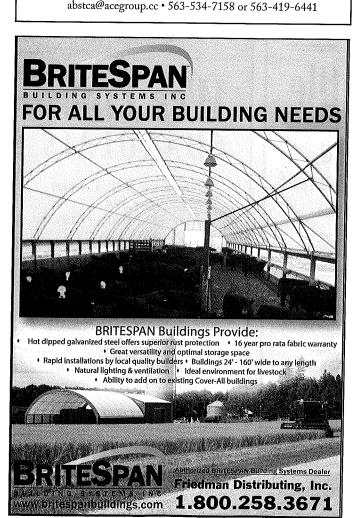
Bred for calving ease, performance & carcass

Sires include: SA Accountant, SS Fast Track M719, Mytty In Focus and GAR New Design 5050

Lot 242	Lot 243	Lot 244	Lot 245	Lot 246
ADG 5.78	ADG 4.30	ADG 4.53	ADG 5.70	ADG 4.53
WDA 3.37	WDA 2.94	WDA 2.95	WDA 3,29	WDA 3.32
CED +11	CED +14	CED +8	CED +3	CED +7
BW +,4	BW -1.5	BW +.5	BW +1.7	BW +1.1
WW +64	WW +64	WW +69	WW +63	WW +80
MM +30	MM +36	MM +28	MM +43	MM +37
YW +112	YW +110	YW +114	YW +113	YW +132
\$B +92.12	\$B +86.20	\$B +83.14	\$B +97.82	\$B +99.88
BW 76	BW 83	. BW 79	BW 84	BW 84

Bulls are all 50k genomic tested to add to the accuracy of their EPDs.

Mark, Ruth, April & Rachel Kuhn
1799 293rd Ave. • Fort Atkinson, IA 52144



MET'S WIEW

By Grant Dewell, DVM, Veterinary Diagnostic and Production Animal Medicine, Iowa State University

Plan pre-breeding health now

y now, calving season is well under way and thoughts are turning to planting corn for the new year. In this busy time of finishing up calving and getting fields ready for planting, it can be easy to forget about cow and bull health. Therefore, it is better to plan ahead exactly what your health needs are and set aside a day or two for this important activity.

Pre-breeding is the best time to vaccinate your cow herd for important reproductive diseases such as IBR (Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis) and BVD (Bovine Viral Diarrhea). At this time, it is very safe to use a modified live viral (MLV) vaccine since the cow is not pregnant. However, MLV should be administered at least 30 days before the start of the breeding season because it can negatively impact developing follicles if given during the 30 days prior to breeding.

Just to be safe, I usually recommend that MLV vaccinations occur 45 days prior to breeding.

Most pre-breeding vaccines include a vibrio lepto combination that can also be protective for the cow.

It is generally a good idea to vaccinate your bulls at the same time that you vaccinate the cow herd.

Parasite control

Not all health issues should be handled during pre-breeding vaccinations.

Many producers will apply fly tags at this time because it is convenient to do so. However, it would be better to wait until summer to apply fly tags. The insecticide in fly tags only lasts for about 12 weeks, so tags applied in April will be worn out in July, just as peak fly season is upon us.

For optimal control, wait until mid-June to give fly protection that will last all through the summer.

Similarly, it is generally better to wait until June to deworm cows as long as they were dewormed last fall. Cows dewormed now will get reinfected on pasture.

If you wait until mid-June, cows will have consumed most of the worm larvae on the pasture and deworming at this time will kill the worms before they become adults and start laying eggs.

However; if cows were not dewormed in the fall, it is a good idea to deworm now otherwise they will shed eggs on the pasture as soon as you turn them out.

Calves can also be given their initial vaccinations at this time. You should know that if they are younger than 3 months of age, this vaccination will not qualify as part of the Iowa Green Tag program. Calves less than 3 months of age do not have a complete immunological response to vaccinations.

Common recommended vaccines at this time would include a 7-way blackleg and possibly a viral respiratory vaccine.

Prior to initiating any pre-breeding health program, talk to your veterinarian and develop a detailed animal health program that fits your herd's specific needs.