



# TROWBRIDGE TIMES



**T** — **BULLS**  
 Trowbridge  
 Annual Bull Sale  
 May 5, 2007  
 Finger Lakes  
 Livestock Facility  
 Canandaigua, NY

**NEW**

**SALE TIME 11am**

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**TROWBRIDGE  
 ANGUS**  
 EST. 1957

[www.trowbridgefarms.com](http://www.trowbridgefarms.com)

## 50 Years of Family Traditions in Angus Cattle 195 Years in Agriculture

### The Beginning

The Trowbridge family history in agriculture has roots back to 1812 when the family farm started. In fact, the last three generations of family continued to farm in the immediate vicinity of Clarence, NY where Phil's grandfather started farming in 1920. Growing row crops and raising chickens was the major focus of the agricultural enterprise at that point, and as history recalls, it was 1938 before the first tractor, a Farmall F 12 on steel wheels, was present in the family. After his tour with the Coast Guard and serving in WWII, Paul Trowbridge Sr. purchased the farm from his dad in 1944. With the change of ownership came the addition of 1000 capons AND two cows, adding diversification to an already busy farmstead. Paul Jr., author of "A View from the Tractor Seat" published monthly in the *Angus Topics*, recalls processing 100 capons each and every Friday. "Processing" was a slight understatement though, consisting of harvesting the birds; putting them on ice; loading them into wooden celery crates and hauling them, along with vegetables to Buffalo, N.Y. at the Clinton and Bailey Produce Market.



### Change is Inevitable

In 1954, the New York State Highway Authority decided to build the New York Thruway right through the original 140-year-old homestead. The Trowbridge family, accustomed to farming the soft ground in Clarence and raising capons, realized the forced move required change. Paul Sr. and his wife, Helen, along with the first 5 of their eventual 9 children moved to Corfu, NY, discovered that the soil was not conducive to raising vegetables and the new Gamble roof barn was not suitable for producing capons. The year was 1955, when Registered Angus cattle came to be at Trowbridge Family Farms with the acquisition of four Angus females, two Blackbirds and two Ericas. In the next 10 years, Paul and Helen added many more black cows and four more children to the farm, always paying close attention to detail, both in the house and on the farm.

### The Past Shapes the Future

With over 50 years of cattle production in their background, Trowbridge Angus is prepared to take lessons from the past combined with innovations from the present and head full force into the future. Phil has seen the dynamics of the Angus industry in New York change throughout the years: from being the "Angus Seedstock Capital of the World" to where it is today. Yet he has been able to "keep up with the times and stay on top" by paying close attention to detail, just as generations prior. In 2004, Phil, rewarded for his hard work and respect he gained in the industry, received one of the highest honors bestowed on an Angus breeder: a nomination to the American Angus Board of Directors. Phil and wife, Annie, son P. J. and daughter Amy, are the third and fourth generation to raise quality Angus cattle in New York. As a family oriented team, they will continue with the traditions established, represent the Trowbridge name with pride, and continuing to work hard to stay on top regionally as well as nationally. Trowbridge Farms will maintain the philosophies of their early years in the produce business of providing top-notch customer service, producing a quality product and working hard. Combining these actions with knowing where they have been, give them the focus and foresight to know where they are going.

# Managing Newly Purchased Yearling Bulls

By Twig Marston, Kansas State University Extension beef specialist, Manhattan

Yearling bulls represent a large commitment to beef operations. Besides their purchase price, they are the future genetic material of the herd which can influence several generations of stock. Because yearlings still have a significant amount of growth and development ahead of them, they require a higher level of care and management than their older counterparts. This is especially true today because yearling bulls can possess considerably more genetic potential for growth than their ancestors.

## Pre-breeding season management Nutritional management

One of the most common complaints of yearling bull purchasers is the run-down condition these bulls can exhibit after their first breeding season. This situation can be largely avoided with good bull management. Whether the bulls were developed on the ranch, in a commercial facility, or at a centralized bull test, they were probably fed to gain from 2.5 to 4.0 pounds per day from weaning to one year of age. After coming off of test, and until they are turned out with females, they should continue to gain around 2.0 pounds per day.

Bulls grazing grass paddocks may need to receive eight to 13 pounds of grain per day, similar to those on dry hay. Some will argue that bulls should not be pampered with grain supplements, but to ensure a long and reproductive life, their basic nutrient requirements must be met.

Quality of forage is extremely important to formulating proper bull diets. Many diet formulations can easily satisfy yearling bull maintenance and growth requirements. For example, some producers will allow bulls to graze cereal grain pastures with minimal supplementation, while others will have to feed a complete diet in a dry-lot situation.

## Protein requirement

After achieving their first birthday, bulls' protein requirements settle to about 10 percent of their total diet, depending on their dry matter intake. Usually this requirement can be met by adding one pound of a protein supple-

ment per day to the grain portion of the diet. If high quality forage (pasture or hay) is fed, the additional protein supplement may not be needed. Forage testing and balancing the diet will pinpoint supplemental needs.

## Mineral requirements

Calcium and phosphorus are major minerals. Diets that contain approximately .40 percent calcium and .20 percent phosphorus are sufficient to meet dietary goals. The ratio between calcium and phosphorus should be maintained at 2:1 or greater. In addition, trace mineral requirements should be met.

Research has shown that feeding zinc at 60 ppm of the diet is beneficial to male reproduction. Other trace minerals like copper, manganese, and selenium should be monitored. Many commercial sources of trace minerals are available, but if desired, a mixture of 40 percent dicalcium phosphate, 20 percent limestone, 30 percent trace mineral salt and 10 percent selenium 90 premix can be used.

## Vitamin requirement

Any diet that includes high quality, green forages should provide enough vitamin A to meet the yearling bull's requirement. Vitamin A is inexpensive to feed, and therefore diet fortification near 30,000 IU per day would be cost effective. If forages are weathered and/or of low quality, an intramuscular injection of 3 million IU of vitamin A is advisable. Injectable vitamin A will maintain adequate liver stores for more than 100 days.

## Foot care

A structurally sound, yearling bull should not require any foot care. Occasionally, however, foot rot, toe ulcers and abscesses develop and require immediate attention. Excessive hoof growth may call for a foot trimming. If trimming is needed, it should be done well in advance of the breeding season (three to six weeks) so the bull can recover from any soreness the trimming may have caused.

## Housing

Exercise is important for good health and fitness. Many times yearling bulls need to harden up prior to the breeding season and the best accommodations are outside lots, fields or pastures. Bulls should be protected from severe cold and heat prior to turn out. Providing bedding during winter and spring storms will protect testicles from frost bite. Likewise, extreme heat can be detrimental to sperm production.

## Immunizations

The newly purchased bull should be vaccinated against IBR, BVD, PI3, leptospirosis and vibriosis. It is also a good idea to immunize him with a 7-day clostridial bacterin. The total cost of these vaccines are minor when compared to the cost of the diseases. Knowing the vaccination history will greatly influence your vaccination decisions. Bulls should also be treated for internal and external parasites.

## Breeding season management Age and size

Assuming all other factors are in good order (breeding soundness exam, body condition score, feet and legs, health, etc.) the newly purchased bull should be at least 13 months old and weigh a minimum of 1,100 pounds before being turned out for the first time. The older and larger he is, the better his chances are of coming through his first breeding season without problems.

## Length of breeding season

A maximum of 45 to 60 days is an ideal length of breeding season for yearling bulls. Ninety days is an absolute maximum. One method of saving wear and tear on a yearling is to turn him out after an older bull has been with the herd for the first one or two heat cycles. Some producers rotate bulls in and out of pastures to assure a lazy bull's mates can get covered by another. Regardless of management style, it is not advantageous to run yearling bulls with cows for long periods of time. They will waste a considerable amount of energy chasing cows and losing body condition instead of building up reserves for the next breeding season.

## Observation

Try to observe the yearling bull closely to make certain he is detecting heat and breeding cows. Also, keep an eye on his condition, if he is getting too thin and rundown, he needs a rest. Thin bulls are more apt to hurt themselves, become less fertile, and have increased nutritional needs after the breeding season. Yearling bulls should not be pasture mated to cows that are extremely larger than themselves. Physically, this height mismatch may cause injury and failure to mate properly.

## After the first breeding season Health management

In the fall, after the first breeding season, treat the bull for internal and external parasites. The following spring, when he is two years old, deworm him again and give him annual booster vaccinations against the diseases listed earlier.

# 2007 Bull Sale

INDIV. ID	SIRE/DAM	12/21	3/23	WT. DIFF.	ADG	WDA	DOB	BW ACT.	WW ACT.	REG. #	BW EPD	WW EPD	YW EPD	MM EPD
R416	Max/Zulu	1090	1290	200	2.17	2.64	11/20/05	77	679	15192797	3.5	40	68	14
601	Cub/KR (Red An)	1450	1675	225	2.45	3.76	1/1/06	110	806	1130809	0.5	38	68	20
016	6106/E161	1030	1325	295	3.21	2.98	1/3/06	86	643	15559316	0.8	47	86	20
6001	6i6/3144	890	1095	205	2.23	2.49	1/7/06	50	668	15350571	2.9	41	86	23
6101	Int/323	1045	1310	265	2.88	3.00	1/11/06	76	780	15543779	2	35	66	25
6102	4101/004	1025	1160	135	1.47	2.67	1/12/06	77	846	15534401	2.2	48	79	22
6103	0081/Mid	1060	1300	240	2.61	2.99	1/12/06	78	846	15534402	1.8	55	90	26
605	6i6/Notch	958	1185	227	2.47	2.78	1/21/06	95	598	15553938	1.4	43	83	17
611	PB/24J	1090	1405	315	3.42	3.31	1/22/06	80	706*	15353555	2.4	42	77	21
S021	Mid/338	1035	1230	195	2.12	2.91	1/24/06	82	677	15269796	2.2	45	84	16
6105	301/928	1040	1190	150	1.63	2.83	1/26/06	80	729	15563325	2.4	38	80	22
6104	3705/5175	1090	1325	235	2.55	3.15	1/26/06	80	848	15534403	3.1	50	88	23
6005	Duke/0h69	1015	1200	185	2.01	2.86	1/27/06	72	704	15350574	-0.7	51	82	24
6009	BM/5175	866	1135	269	2.92	2.73	1/31/06	85	610	15350584	3.5	45	86	27
6011	205/1720	978	1235	257	2.79	2.98	2/1/06	84	740	15350588	3.1	48	79	31
6012	6i6/RR	952	1255	303	3.29	3.02	2/1/06	97	689	15350589	3.9	42	79	17
6013	205/Mid	970	1250	280	3.04	3.02	2/2/06	86	666	15350591	2.4	41	76	28
6014	004/FL	1050	1320	270	2.93	3.20	2/4/06	87	721	15350593	3	53	96	24
6015	PB/5175	958	1230	272	2.96	2.99	2/4/06	84	636	15350594	2.4	36	78	23
6223	S.Pr/AbHv (Red An)	860	1135	275	2.99	2.81	2/12/06	80	588	1077843	-1.2	26	48	17
6019	BW/PN	1070	1325	255	2.77	3.30	2/15/06	92	787	15350598	3.2	52	78	27
612	PM/323	906	1185	279	3.03	3.07	3/2/06	80	719	15553870	1.9	38	85	29
6301	Mid/1407	904	1125	221	2.40	2.91	3/2/06	79	759	15534404	1.2	38	77	17
6302	NT/RT	920	1100	180	1.96	2.86	3/3/06	84	701	15537673	4	46	85	28
6090	Int/6148	814	1015	201	2.18	2.64	3/4/06	92	606*	15579992	1.7	33	66	26
6303	4597/323	932	1150	218	2.37	3.00	3/5/06	80	753	15570233	1.3	39	83	28
6026	Spec/6106	802	1030	228	2.48	2.70	3/6/06	70	601	15350601	-0.4	35	69	19
611	Emb/8180	1005	1255	250	2.72	3.29	3/6/06	84	769	15555424	1	39	68	22
6304	3705/5175	906	1115	209	2.27	2.92	3/6/06	78	754	15543780	1.3	34	69	24
615	004/Emb	1005	1275	270	2.93	3.35	3/7/06	87	773	15355004	2.3	56	102	22
6305	Int/53D	934	1225	291	3.16	3.22	3/7/06	86	665	15543781	2.3	40	78	34
6111	878/E161	832	1140	308	3.35	3.09	3/19/06	88	635*	15586359	1.5	39	82	24
6306	P46/Rang	986	1205	219	2.38	3.34	3/27/06	80	814	15563329	2.6	49	85	27
6121	RP/BW	840	1145	305	3.32	3.21	3/31/06	92	670*	15608929	3.2	51	92	24
620	2500/6807	844	1080	236	2.57	3.09	4/7/06	89	632	15357283	3.5	41	84	17
S08	FD/1407	798	1085	287	3.12	3.14	4/11/06	80	643*	15432941	1.9	42	81	29
6036	Ult/Bob	914	1155	241	2.62	3.55	5/2/06	98	834	15350617	2.4	49	68	19

Trowbridge Bull Sale May 5, 2007 – Finger Lakes Livestock Market, Canandaigua, NY – NEW Start Time: 11:00

**NEW IN  
FALL 2007!**

**TROWBRIDGE ANGUS  
VALUE ADDED  
FEEDER CALF SALES**

**WHO:** ANY CLIENT OF TROWBRIDGE FARMS  
**WHERE:** FINGERLAKES LIVESTOCK MARKET,  
CANANDAIGUA, NY

**WHAT:** TROWBRIDGE WILL PAY A \$2.50  
PREMIUM FOR CALVES WITH ANGUS SOURCE  
TAGS AND AN ADDITIONAL \$2.50 FOR  
CALVES WITH 3RD PARTY VACCINATION  
DOCUMENTATION. FOR MORE  
INFORMATION ON ANGUS SOURCE GO TO  
[WWW.ANGUSSOURCE.COM](http://WWW.ANGUSSOURCE.COM)

**FOR MORE SALE INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
PHIL TROWBRIDGE  
[PHIL@TROWBRIDGEFARMS.COM](mailto:PHIL@TROWBRIDGEFARMS.COM)  
OR 518-369-6584



**Trowbridge Angus  
& Partners  
Annual Production Sale  
August 26, 2007**

We look forward to providing you more information on the sale throughout the summer. Look for further details on the sale at [www.trowbridgefarms.com](http://www.trowbridgefarms.com).



**TROWBRIDGE  
ANGUS**

EST. 1957

**164 WALTERMIRE RD.  
GHENT, NY 12075**

PRSR FIRST CLASS  
U S POSTAGE  
PAID  
BOELTE HALL  
66205

