THE HORMONAL MAIL

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CLASSIC LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to our Autumn (south) or Spring (north) newsletter. I would like to follow on from the comments I made in the last newsletter in regard to the growing challenges that the agricultural community, as a whole, seem to be facing increasingly today. We can see from the snippets of media coverage we get from overseas here in Australia that farmers in many countries are feeling similar pressures to those primary producers here are. There are growing protests by farmers about the way in which agriculture is being made the "scapegoat" for things like climate change and carbon emissions, as well as government legislation that is only designed to increase political party's popularity in cities where all the votes are.

Despite the huge support these protests seem to muster from the rural communities world-wide, little changes in the halls of power. Compared with protests for numerous other usually less obscure irrelevant causes given the bigger picture, farmers protests seem to attract little media coverage and often less government support.

The general public seem to forget that the first thing that the human race needs to survive after oxygen is food and water. Yet we see truckloads of money being invested in schemes (not sure about the digestibility of solar panels or wind turbines) that will be irrelevant when everyone is starving because the agricultural industry has been shut down. In Australia, we are currently having an inquiry into supermarket prices, mainly meaning food. It seems that food has been gradually becoming a lower priority on many people's shopping list over recent years as the materialism juggernaut outpaces the spiritual needs of people.

We are currently in the midst of a cost of living crisis here in Australia that is re-enforced on an hourly basis by the media, yet have a look at the number of high priced vehicles there are next time you are in a large city car park. It would seem that some of our priorities are somewhat out of kilter if food is too expensive.

WHAT'S (BEEN) HAPPENING

* We will have a stand at Beef Week 2024 from the 6th. – 10th. May. It will be a small 6x3 metre site in one of the previous cattle sheds and it is number M3. Albert Hancock from Kookabookra Red Poll stud will also available to discuss the system and his cattle on the stand. We were not successful in being allocated an outside site similar to what we have had at recent Beef Weeks where we could display and explain the system using live animals. Apparently, what we do is not closely enough related to the cattle industry to justify a larger site. Anyway, we were fortunate enough to be allocated this site when the demand for space exceeded expectations and more facilities were found to house sites. We plan to have a power point presentation and other information available for anyone who calls in to see us.

*We will also have a site at the Ag-Grow Field Days at Emerald from the 20th-22nd June. Rachel Constable and Albert Hancock will be joining us at this event and sharing an adjoining site. They will have some Red Poll bulls and possibly heifers on display and we will be using them to demonstrate our system and hopefully also linear measuring. We also hope to have a couple of Brahman bulls from Rosie Robertson's stud to also demonstrate the system with.

*We are planning another five-day course and have booked the Clermont Showground and saleyards for the week from August the 12th – 16th. inclusive. I do wish to apologise to those of you who live a long way from Clermont. However, I am sure that the facilities there are so much better than any similar setup we have been able to find that what it adds to your learning experience will more than pay for the extra travel cost. We have had to increase the cost of the course unfortunately after having been able to keep it at the cost of the original course nearly 10 years ago. We have found the cost of running the course has increased significantly since we started. We have kept the increase to a bare minimum but we will still need a minimum of 10 people to attend to justify running it. We will be advertising it at Beef Week and Ag-Grow Trend field days so we hope that we can get the numbers. Albert and I are hopeful that our health will continue to be good enough for us to hold more courses in the future. Unfortunately, reality is telling us that we are not quite as young and active as we once were so we are just taking it a year at a time at present. If you are interested in attending this course, please let Albert or I know and we will send you further details.

*We are still considering options for field days in the Gympie and South Burnett areas over the coming months.

*If you are interested in having a field day near you or would like to host one, please let myself or Albert Hancock (0417244057/0267334666) know and we will get it under way. We would like to be as flexible as possible in our future planning and would welcome and appreciate any input that you can provide.

* We are continuing to put together requirements for anyone interested in becoming a registered evaluator and at this stage it will require attendance at one of our past or future long courses and supervised evaluation of a number of cattle (500 – 1000 depending on previous experience) with one of our registered evaluators. Our evaluators will be operating as private consultants mainly and work together when needed to run courses, field days etc.

*Coodardie have Brahman bulls available for private sale and further information is available on their website – www.coodardie.com.au.

*Kookabookra Red Poll Stud has bulls for sale - **see end of newsletter** - so if you are interested please call Rachel on 02 6733 4666 or 0432 581 493.

*The annual JAD Speckle Park sale will be held on Friday the 5th. of April on site at "Greenvale", 911 Loombah Road, Yeoval, NSW and via video auction. There will be a top offering of both bulls and heifers that can be viewed on line at:- jadspecklepark.com.au.

*Our plan is to have a fourth edition of our book "The Vision Tender" ready to launch at this year's Beef Week from May the 6th. – 10th. in Rockhampton. The main changes are around the format of the book and all the relative evaluation traits etc. remain the same. We have added a little more information on different thoughts on our system and omitted some of the more company orientated parts.

*We are also happy to promote sales for any breeders, stud or otherwise, who would like to put them in our newsletter, so please let me know the details.

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BREED OF THE QUARTER.

CHAROLAIS

One of the oldest of the French cattle breeds, Charolais is considered of Jurassic origin. The earliest known mention of the Charolais breed of cattle can be traced back to as early as 878 A.D. when a white breed of cattle was recorded as existing in the Charolles and Nieves regions of France. These areas are situated in the west central to south eastern part of France.

It is believed that in Charolles, the local white cattle there did have some infusion of Shorthorn blood while in the Nievre area they were improved and commonly known as Nivernais cattle. They gradually mixed and spread throughout France and by the 16th. and 17th. Centuries they were well known throughout the country as the Charolais breed. The first known herd book to record and register the breed as a pure breed of cattle was started in Charolles in 1882 and by the start of the 20th century, Charolais could be found throughout Europe.

Charolais cattle were originally used for agricultural work and chosen by the early breeders for their strong, lean, muscle structure and exceptional growth potential.

The French selected their cattle for size and muscling as well as for bone and power to a greater extent than was true in the British Isles. They focused on rapid growth and cattle that would ultimately reach a large size and could also be depended upon for draft power. Less attention was paid to refinement at the expense of utility. Like most other cattle breeds of continental Europe, the focus was on their draught ability as well as meat and milk.

The Charolais is the second-most numerous cattle breed in France

after the Holstein and is the most common beef breed in that country ahead of the Limousin.
The first Charolais cattle to be exported outside of Europe arrived in Mexico in the early 1930's. The breed was then introduced to the southern United States from Mexico in 1934. Today's Charolais in North America trace their lineage to two bulls bought from the Mexican herd, Neptune and Ortolan, and to Charolais imported from France in the 1960s to improve the breed.
Charolais were the first European breed to enter Australia. The initial introduction was with semen imports from the United Kingdom. In March 1969 the first batch of semen was released. In the early 1970's, live Charolais cattle were imported from New Zealand who had access to British genetics.
The first Charolais organisation was formed in September 1967 when the Charolais Society of Western Australia was formed. In 1968 on the east coast the Charolais Cattle Breeders Association of Australia was established in New South Wales along with the Charolais Society of Australia in Victoria. The first auction sale of Charolais genetics was conducted in Western Australia in March 1970.

Characteristics

- Charolais are a white or creamy-white colour with a pink muzzle and pale hooves.
- They may be horned, but polled Charolais are preferred. especially among animals intended for feedlots,
- This breed is long-bodied, and good milkers.
- The coat is long and slightly wavy during the winter but sheds in the spring to reveal a short, smooth coat for the warmer months.
- They have a deep chest, broad body and strong, muscled hindquarters.
- There are now Charolais cattle being bred black and red in colour.
- The average weight of males is 1000-1650 kg and that of females 700-1200 kg.
- Charolais are medium to large framed beef cattle with a very deep and broad body.
- They have a short, broad head and heavily muscled loins and haunches.
- The Charolais is a large-bodied terminal beef breed and can produce at about 2 kg/day on average, but up to 3 kg/day during fattening.
- Charolais tend to be hardy animals, able to withstand cold winters and warm summers.
- Charolais are now bred primarily for meat production, but prior to agricultural mechanisation were once a major breed of draught animals.


Charolais cow

Why choose this beef breed?

- They have an exceptionally high natural live weight gain.
- Enormous muscularity and fitness
- Easy to handle in terms of temperament
- Easy calving,

- Ability to fit into any system: grassy or intense
- Ability to withstand cold winters and warm summers, handle extreme weather conditions
- Good ability to travel

Confusion or truth

So much of our media these days seem to be promoting the dangers of climate change and all the changes we need to make in our lives to reduce carbon emissions and live a healthier life. In many cases, there is little mention of any alternative actions or even possible dangers of these new actions.

One of the more maligned industries from much of this discussion has been agriculture and how it is the cause of so much of the carbon emissions that are causing so much mayhem in the world today.

I would like to add a little perspective to all the publicity that we are being subjected to on a daily basis and especially how the beef industry is being singled out for particular scrutiny, both from its contribution to methane emissions as well as from a human health perspective. Just recently here in Australia, a national health organisation advised people that they should reduce or remove the intake of red meat from their diet altogether. There was no mention of red meat being one of the highest sources of protein available to the human diet and its importance for things like human brain development. If Mother Nature had not wanted us to eat meat, would she have provided us with incisors as one of the type of teeth we have to cut more fibrous parts of our diet?

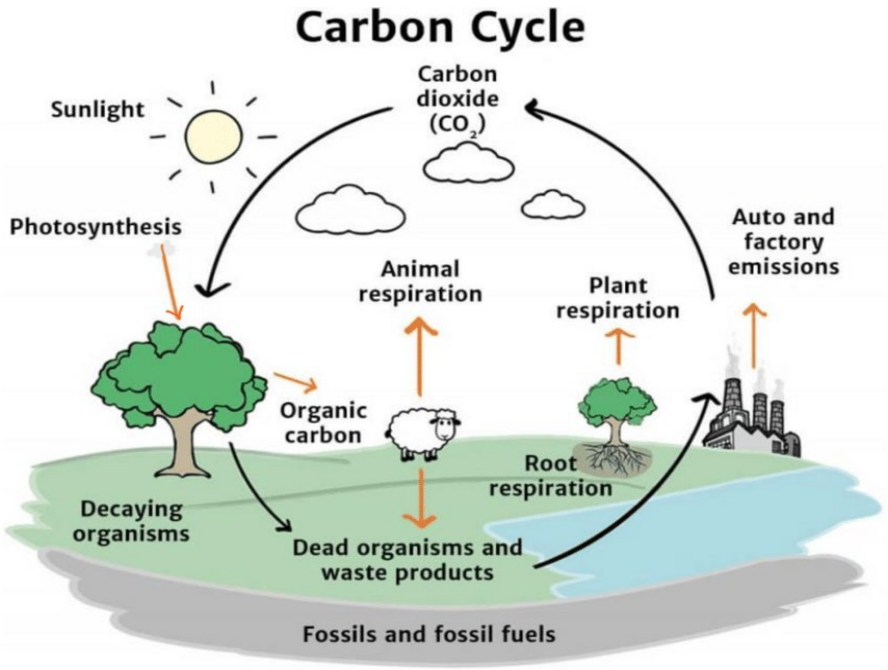
Most of the commentary we hear and see through the media comes from "experts" in the field. However, when you look into it, few, if any, have lived their lives in the country where they can observe the vagaries, including the healing power, and otherwise, of Mother Nature. Many of them are making their observations from city offices and from the work of other "experts" from a similar environment. We rarely see people who have lived in the "bush" being asked to promote their observations in the media.

Cattle, in particular, are being blamed for being the contributors to a large part of the methane emissions in this country. Firstly, let's put that in perspective. Australia produces less than one percent of the world's carbon emissions. Given that there are many other contributors including motor vehicles and planes, then really how much of that 1% do cattle and animals generally contribute? The national cattle herd fluctuates due to seasonal conditions, droughts etc., but we never hear if or how much that changes the level of carbon emissions into the atmosphere. When the cattle herd shrinks considerably, as it does during droughts or floods, we don't see or hear the media publicising what a significant difference that makes to the country's carbon emission levels. It would be interesting to know how much a reduction in the cattle herd size influences carbon output. My guess it would be so small it would barely be measurable. Maybe that's why the media aren't interested in publicising it.

Secondly, when I went to school, we were taught about the carbon cycle, a natural occurrence of the movement of carbon through the earth's atmosphere and earth. The following diagram shows how this works and has done so since the beginning of time on earth. Animals are a part of this natural cycle. Plants take in carbon from the atmosphere and are then used to feed and sustain the animals that eat them so animals are actually taking in carbon within the plants they eat. They then release methane as part of their natural living digestive system. We continually hear how cattle are adding to the methane emissions into the atmosphere and how their level of emissions has been measured, but have never been told about how

much carbon they take in. Has there ever been any measurements done on this because, if not, then a false picture is being published.

Just to add how cattle are part of Nature' plan in regard to the carbon cycle, they regularly have drops of sweat on their lips that they transmit onto the grass as they graze that contain micro-organisms that stimulate the growth of grass.
If the grass doesn't obtain this extra stimulation, it's growth and therefore ability to take in carbon is reduced. How many of our experts would be aware of this and how would they explain it?



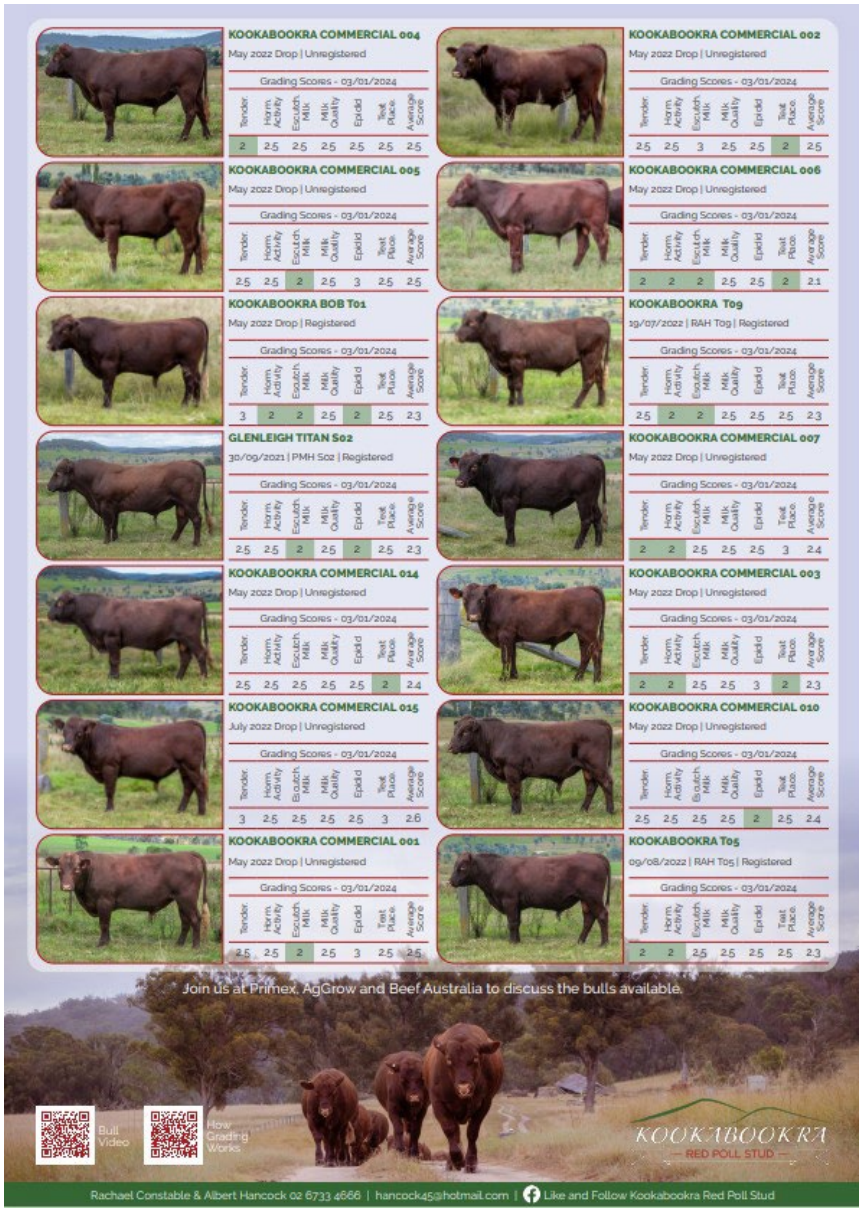
Approximately two thirds of all soil organic matter is 'stable'. It is resistant to decomposition and can remain constant for hundreds of years and longer. You may be more familiar with it as humus. This stable pool is very important for soil physical processes, texture, structure, pliability etc. as well as how it also influences the soil cation exchange capacities (the ability of soils to hold onto positively charged plant nutrients).

The remaining third is divided into the 'slow cycling' and 'active' soil pools, with a constant flux from one pool to the other. The 'slow cycling' portion of soil organic matter makes up just over half and is important for the release of nitrogen and phosphorus from the soil for crop growth. It is slowly broken down by biological and mechanical activity and has a turnover time of years to decades. The rest of the soil organic matter is 'active', and primarily made up of recently added plant residues in the early stages of decomposition and soil microorganisms.

Carbon moves from the atmosphere to plants. ...
Carbon moves from plants to animals. ...
Carbon moves from plants and animals to soils. ...
Carbon moves from living things to the atmosphere. ...
Carbon moves from fossil fuels to the atmosphere when fuels are burned. ...
Carbon moves from the atmosphere to the ocean
The carbon cycle refers to how carbon transfers between different 'carbon reservoirs' (or carbon sinks) located on Earth. It's vital for maintaining a stable climate and carbon balance on the Earth.
Carbon is the lifeblood of Earth and is naturally regulated by the carbon cycle. Without it, the Earth would be frozen.

Thank you for your continued interest in our newsletters, our website and our book. Please feel free to order one of our books and become familiar with the CLMS system and the directions we are taking in the overall scheme of animal and food production for human consumption.

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT US ABOUT ANY ITEMS IN THIS NEWSLETTER, ON OUR WEBSITE OR IN OUR BOOK. WE WELCOME PRODUCER INPUT AND INTEREST AND WANT TO INVOLVE YOU IN WHAT WE ARE DOING.



KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 004
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 002
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2.5	2.5	3	2.5	2.5	2	2.5

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 005
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2.5	2.5	2	2.5	3	2.5	2.5

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 006
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2	2	2	2.5	2.5	2	2.1

KOOKABOOKRA BOB T01
May 2022 Drop | Registered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
3	2	2	2.5	2	2.5	2.3

KOOKABOOKRA T09
19/07/2022 | RAH T09 | Registered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2.5	2	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3

GLENLEIGH TITAN S02
30/09/2021 | PMH S02 | Registered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2.5	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2.3

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 007
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	2.4

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 014
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	2.4

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 003
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2	2	2.5	2.5	3	2	2.3

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 015
July 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	2.6

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 010
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	2.4

KOOKABOOKRA COMMERCIAL 001
May 2022 Drop | Unregistered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2.5	2.5	2	2.5	3	2.5	2.5

KOOKABOOKRA T05
09/08/2022 | RAH T05 | Registered

Grading Scores - 03/01/2024

Tender.	Horn. Activity	Escutch. Milk	Milk Quality	Epidid	Test Place.	Average Score
2	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3

Join us at Primex, AgGrow and Beef Australia to discuss the bulls available.

Bull Video

How Grading Works

KOOKABOOKRA
RED POLL STUD

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Bull Flyer_1_PRINT.pdf